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HUMANITIES ROOM

- ə banana, collect, abut
- ʼə, ə humdrum, abut
- ə immediately preceding,
as in battle, mitten, e,
and bells \-m-\, lo
mediately following \
in French table, prisr
- əɾ operation, further, u
- ʼəɾ- } as in two different pro
ʼə-ɾ } of hurry \-hər-ə, -hər-
- a mat, map, mad, gag,
- ā day, fade, date, aort
- ä bother, cot, and, witl
ers, father, cart
- â father as pronounced
rhyme it with bother
- au now, loud, out
- b baby, rib
- ch chin, nature \-nā-ch:
is \t\ + \sh\)
- d did, adder
- e bet, bed, peck
- ʼē, ē beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy
- ē easy, mealy
- f fifty, cuff
- g go, big, gift
- h hat, ahead
- hw whale as pronounced by those who do not
have the same pronunciation for both *whale*
and *wail*
- i tip, banish, active
- ī site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is
\ā\ + \i\, or \ā\ + \i\)
- j job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this
sound is \d\ + \zh\)
- k kin, cook, ache
- k German ich, Buch
- l lily, pool
- m murmur, dim, nymph
- n no, own

eding vowel or diphthong
he nasal passages open, as
e blanc \æⁿ-bōⁿ-vaⁿblāⁿ\
- \-sig-ər-\, finger \-fig-
hing \-thiq\

an Hölle
n Höhle
ng

een, as in shy, mission,
actually, this is a single
with a hyphen between,
eath's-head \-deths-,hed\

ween, as in thin, ether
single sound, not two);
ween, two sounds as in

knigtmoou \-nir-šud\


- th then, either, this (actually, this is a single
sound, not two)
- ü rule, youth, union \-yUn-yən\, few \-fyu\
- û pull, wood, book, curable \-kyür-ə-bəl\
- ue German füllen, hübsch
- üe French rue, German fühlen
- v vivid, give
- w we, away; in some words having final \-w\
a variant \-ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in
\-fāl-ə-wig\, covered by the variant \-ə(-w)\
at the entry word
- y yard, young, cue \-kyu\, union \-yUn-yən\
- y indicates that during the articulation of the
sound represented by the preceding character
the front of the tongue has substantially the
position it has for the articulation of the first
sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* \dēn\
- yü youth, union, cue, few, mute
- yü curable, fury
- Z zone, raise
- zh with nothing between, as in vision, azure
\-əzh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not
two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as
in gazehound \-gāz-,haund\

For syllable-final \i\, \d\, see \i\, \d\ in "Guide"

-slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning
and end of a transcription: \-pen\
-mark preceding a syllable with primary
(strongest) stress: \-pen-mən-ship\
-mark preceding a syllable with secondary
(next-strongest) stress: \-pen-mən-ship\

.....mark of syllable division

() indicate that what is symbolized between is
present in some utterances but not in others:
factory \-fak-t(ə)-rē\



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Myself
A Story

New York

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Webster's
Seventh
New Collegiate
Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster

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BASED ON
WEBSTER'S
THIRD
NEW INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY



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PREFACE

History of the Collegiate WEBSTER'S SEVENTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY is an entirely new book — newly edited and typeset. It will however have for many persons the characteristics of an old friend. For many years MERRIAM-WEBSTER dictionaries have formed a series in which the unabridged dictionary is the parent work and the COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY the largest abridgment. From each successive revision of the unabridged work new abridged books have sprung. In 1898 the first edition of the COLLEGIATE appeared. Its size, appearance, typography, and above all its wealth of material and scholarly presentation quickly won for it a high place in the regard of both general reader and scholar. In 1910 a second edition appeared, followed by new editions or revisions in 1916 (the third), 1931 (the fourth), 1936 (the fifth), and 1949 (the sixth). This seventh in the COLLEGIATE series incorporates the best of the time-tested features of its predecessors.

Scope and format The general content and overall plan of the previous edition have proved so well adapted to the needs of its users that an attempt to change its essential character and form seems inadvisable. The editors feel too that relatively few entries, both in its main vocabulary and in the special sections, can be omitted without loss to the user of WEBSTER'S SEVENTH NEW COLLEGIATE. At the same time many new terms and meanings, many older terms and meanings of increasing importance or frequency, many abbreviations, and many proper names must be added in a new edition. The problem is solved partly by the development of a new dictionary style based upon completely analytical one-phrase definitions throughout and partly by the adoption of a new typeface, Times Roman, introduced to MERRIAM-WEBSTER dictionaries in WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY. This compact and legible face makes possible more words to a line and more lines to a column than in the preceding COLLEGIATE.

The general vocabulary The vocabulary of the COLLEGIATE is intended to meet the needs both of the college student and of the general reader seeking clear and accurate but not encyclopedic information. Every entry and every definition of the previous edition has been reviewed, and many of them have been revised to incorporate additional, often new, information or to effect improvements in the former presentation. The definitions are for the most part based on the most recent available information contained in the parent work, WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, with such modifications or adaptations as are required by the smaller scope of the COLLEGIATE. Wherever they are needed and as freely as possible within the limitations of the space, phrases and sentences have been given that illustrate the definitions. This COLLEGIATE follows the practice of its predecessors in including only a limited selection of slang, dialect, and obsolete terms and meanings. Since behind the present work are all the vast resources of the THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL, containing some 450,000 vocabulary entries, the problem is one of selection of terms to be included here. Usefulness is the criterion.

Special subjects The greater emphasis on the technical and scientific vocabulary, which is perhaps the most noticeable difference between recent and earlier COLLEGIATES, has been continued in this COLLEGIATE. The wealth of information prepared by the 200 outside consultants for the THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL has been freely drawn upon.

Trademarks Public interest in the status, the pronunciation, and the application of many terms originally coined for use as trademarks makes such terms a matter of lexical concern. In a dictionary of this scope, however, it is possible to include only a limited number of those trademarks most likely to be sought by the average dictionary user. All entries suspected of being trademarks have

been checked on the trademark register in the United States Patent Office at Washington, D. C., and those which were thus found to be trademarks are identified as such. The inclusion of a term in this dictionary is not to be taken as an expression of the publishers' opinion as to whether or not it is subject to proprietary rights, but only as an expression of their belief that such a term is of sufficiently general use and interest to warrant its inclusion in a work of this kind. No definition in this dictionary is to be regarded as affecting the validity of any trademark.

Presentation of material Although the presentation of the material conforms to accepted MERRIAM-WEBSTER dictionary practice and will in general offer no difficulty to most users of this book, occasional details may raise questions requiring precise answer. The editors have tried to anticipate and answer all such questions in the section of "Explanatory Notes" following this preface. Every user of this book, even the experienced dictionary consulter, will gain much from a reading of these pages.

Order of definitions In general the order of definitions follows the practice of the THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL, where the earliest ascertainable meaning is placed first and later meanings are arranged in the order shown to be most probable by dated citations and semantic development. This arrangement applies alike to all meanings whether standard, technical, or scientific. The historical order is of especial value to those interested in the development of meanings and offers no difficulty to the user who is merely looking for a particular meaning.

Pronunciation The pronunciations given in this dictionary are based on those of the THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL and reflect a large file of transcriptions from actual educated speech in all fields and in all parts of the United States. To make these pronunciations more representative the MERRIAM-WEBSTER pronunciation key has been revised. Many of the symbols of preceding editions have been retained, some with slight alteration, a few substitutions have been made, and some symbols have been dropped altogether. It is still fundamentally a diacritical key that makes use of many of the conventions of English spelling and is based on the principles that every distinct significant sound should have a distinct symbol to represent it and that no sound should be represented in more than one way. The elimination of symbols for all nonsignificant differences in sound makes it possible for transcriptions to convey to speakers in different parts of the English-speaking world sounds proper to their own speech. The new pronunciation alphabet is designed to represent clearly the standard speech of educated Americans. A chart of this key is printed on the front and back inside covers, key lines are printed at the bottom of every other page, and the system is further explained in the "Guide to Pronunciation" in the front matter. This guide has been condensed by Edward Artin, associate editor, from the fuller treatment in the THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL.

Synonyms Brief articles discriminating from one another words of closely associated meaning have long been a valuable feature of the COLLEGIATE. The articles, adapted from the fuller treatments in WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY OF SYNONYMS and WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, were prepared by Dr. Philip H. Goepf, associate editor.

Pictorial illustrations The wide scope of illustrations that was a feature of previous editions of the COLLEGIATE has been retained in this new work. Many new illustrations have been especially prepared under the supervision of Mildred A. Mercier, assistant editor. In general the aim has been to include illustrations not for their decorative quality but for their value in clarifying definitions.

Supplementary features The supplementary features of the previous edition have been retained, and "Forms of Address" has been added.

The "Pronouncing Gazetteer" gives the spelling, syllabic division, and pronunciation of over ten thousand names and continues to provide information

on location, political status or ownership, population, and other statistics (as length of rivers, height of mountains, area of political divisions) in the concise form familiar to users of the COLLEGIATE.

The "Biographical Names" section gives the spelling, pronunciation, given names, dates, nationality, and a brief indication of achievements or sphere of activity for over five thousand persons, ancient and modern, of general interest.

The list of "Colleges and Universities" which has proved to be one of the most often consulted of the special sections of the COLLEGIATE, has been revised and its basis of selection broadened to include a larger number of institutions. The pronunciation and syllabic division of the names of these institutions are given wherever needed.

The lists of "Abbreviations" and of "Given Names" have been revised and many entries have been added.

The section of "Arbitrary Symbols", the "Vocabulary of Rhymes", and the several sections treating "Spelling", "Punctuation", "Plurals", "Compounds", "Capitalization", "Italicization", and "Proofreaders' Marks" have been revised and retained.

Editorial staff The editing, checking, proofreading, and similar operations have been carried out by the trained editorial staff of G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY, many of whom worked not only on the preparation of the previous edition of the COLLEGIATE but also on the WEBSTER'S THIRD NEW INTERNATIONAL. An exhaustive list of staff members who contributed to this COLLEGIATE, some by performing essential clerical work and others by preparing or reviewing a few definitions, would serve little purpose; but it would be ungracious not to mention the chief participants in various phases of the work. The writing of definitions and production of copy have been under the general supervision of Dr. H. Bosley Woolf, managing editor, assisted by Laverne W. King and Patricia F. Martin. Definitions have been written by Dr. Philip H. Goepp, Dr. Mairé Weir Kay, Hubert P. Kelsey, Dr. Howard G. Rhoads, Dr. Charles R. Sleeth, associate editors; and Dr. Warren B. Austin, Robert B. Costello, Philip W. Cummings, J. Edward Gates, E. Ward Gilman, Dr. Robert J. Quinlan, Thomas H. B. Robertson, and Raymond R. Wilson, assistant editors. Pronunciations have been done by Edward Artin, associate editor, assisted by Elsie Mag, assistant editor, and Harold E. Niergarth, editorial assistant. Etymologies have been under the supervision of Dr. Sleeth and Dr. F. Stuart Crawford, assistant editor, assisted by M. Eluned Roberts, assistant editor, and Betty Meltzer and Mary Ellen Knight, editorial assistants. Cross-referencing has been under the supervision of Ervina E. Foss, assistant editor, assisted by Grace A. Kellogg, assistant editor, and Eulelah W. Lyon and Doris N. Sherwood, editorial assistants. Proofreading, under the supervision of Mr. Gilman, has been done chiefly by Hubert H. Roe, assistant editor, and by Grace E. Brophy, Robert W. Conboy, James M. Donovan, Peter D. Haraty, Edith M. Lowe, and Gertrude F. New, editorial assistants.

WEBSTER'S SEVENTH NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY represents the results of the collaborative efforts of the permanent MERRIAM-WEBSTER editorial staff. It is the product of the only organization specializing completely in dictionary making with more than 100 years of continuous experience in this field. It is the latest addition to the MERRIAM-WEBSTER series of dictionaries which have served successive generations. We offer it to the user with the conviction that it will serve him well.

PHILIP B. GOVE
Editor in Chief

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A careful reading of these explanatory notes will make it easier for the user of this dictionary to comprehend the information contained at each entry. Here are brief explanations of the different typefaces, different labels, significant punctuation, symbols, and other conventions by which a dictionary can achieve compactness. The chief divisions are:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. THE MAIN ENTRY | 7. THE ETYMOLOGY | 12. VERBAL ILLUSTRATIONS | 17. SYNONYMIES |
| 2. THE PRONUNCIATION | 8. STATUS LABELS | 13. NAMES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS | 18. COMBINING FORMS |
| 3. FUNCTIONAL LABELS | 9. SUBJECT LABELS | 14. USAGE NOTES | 19. THE VOCABULARY ENTRY |
| 4. INFLECTIONAL FORMS | 10. THE SYMBOLIC COLON | 15. CROSS-REFERENCES | 20. PROPER NAMES |
| 5. CAPITALIZATION | 11. SENSE DIVISION | 16. RUN-ON ENTRIES | 21. ABBREVIATIONS |
| 6. ATTRIBUTIVE NOUNS | | | |

1. THE MAIN ENTRY

1.1 A heavy black letter or a combination of heavy black letters (**boldface type**) set flush with the left-hand margin of each column of type is a main entry or entry word. The combination consists usually of letters set solid (*about*) or of letters separated by one or more spaces (*air line*) or of letters joined by a hyphen (*air-dry*). What follows each such boldface entry in lightface type on the same line and on indented lines below explains and justifies its inclusion in the dictionary. The boldface entry together with this added matter is also called an entry.

1.2 The main entries follow one another in this dictionary in alphabetical order letter by letter. For example, *book of account* follows *bookmobile* as if it were printed *bookofaccount* with no spaces in the middle. Entry words containing an arabic numeral (*3-D*, *1080* "ten-eighty") are alphabetized as if the numeral were spelled out. Entry words derived from proper names beginning with abbreviated forms of *Mac-* (*McCoy*) are alphabetized as if spelled *mac-*. Entries often beginning with *St.* in common usage have the abbreviation spelled out *saint* (*Saint Martin's summer*).

1.3 As an aid to finding a wanted entry, a pair of guide words is printed at the top of each page. These are the first and last words of a sequence of boldface words on one page of the dictionary. Entries alphabetically between the word in the upper left corner and the word in the upper right corner are defined on the same page.

1.4.1 When one entry has exactly the same written form as another that follows it, the two are distinguished by superior numbers preceding each word:

¹dead
²dead

Sometimes such homographs are related, like the two *deads*, which are different parts of speech derived from the same root. At other times, there is no relationship beyond the accident of spelling:

¹can verb
²can noun

Whether homographs are related or not, their order is usually historical: the one first used in English, insofar as the dates can be established, is entered first.

1.4.2 For homographs one of which is undefined, see 16.1.1.

1.5 Such superscripts are used only when all the letters, spaces, and hyphens of two or more main entries are identical (except for foreign accent marks). A variation in form calls for a new series of superscripts. In general, words precede word elements made up of the same letters, and lowercase type precedes uppercase type.

1.6 The centered periods within entry words indicate division points at which a hyphen may be put at the end of a printed line, thus for *ar-chaeo-ol-o-gy*:

chaeology	ar-
ology	archae-
gy	archaeol-
	og-

Such periods are not shown after a single initial letter (*aplomb*, not *a-plomb*) or before a single terminal letter (*ar-ae*, not *ar-e-a*) because printers seldom cut off one letter only. Many printers try to avoid cutting off two letters only, especially at the end. They might divide *ar-chaic* into *ar-/chaic* but not into *archa-/ic*. Other words (*April*, *apron*) that are not often divided in printing do not show a centered period.

1.6.1 A double hyphen = at the end of a line stands for a hyphen that belongs normally at that point in a hyphenated word and should be retained when the word is written out as a unit on one line.

1.7.1 When a main entry is followed by the word *or* and another spelling or form, the two spellings or forms are equal variants. Their order is usually alphabetical, and the first is no more to be preferred than the second, or third, or fourth, if three or four are joined by *or*. Both or all are standard and any one may be used according to personal inclination or personal style preferences:

ab-er-rance . . . or ab-er-ran-gy
cad-die or cad-dy

If the alphabetical order of variants joined by *or* is reversed, they remain equal variants. The one printed first may be slightly more common but not enough to justify calling them unequal:

cad-dis or cad-dice

1.7.2 When another spelling or form is joined to the first entry by the word *also* instead of *or*, the spelling or form after *also* is a secondary variant and occurs less frequently than the first form:

wool-ly also wooly . . . adj

The secondary variant belongs to standard usage and may for personal or regional reasons be preferred by some. If there are two secondary variants, the second is joined to the first by *or*. Once the italic *also* is used to signal a secondary variant, all following variants are joined by *or*:

wool-ly also wool-ly or wooly . . . n

No evaluation below secondary is implied. Absence of a variant does not mean that there is no variant.

1.7.3 Standard variants not shown with an *or* or *also* are entered at their own places alphabetically whenever their spelling places them alphabetically more than one column away from the main entry. The form of entry is

loth var of LOATH
rime, rimer, rimesler var of RHYME, RHYMER, RHYMESTER

in which *var of* stands for "variant of".

2. THE PRONUNCIATION

2.1 The matter between reversed virgules \ \ is the pronunciation in symbols shown in the chart headed "Merriam-Webster Pronunciation Symbols". A hyphen shows syllable divisions. The hyphens in the respelling for pronunciation often do not correspond with centered periods in the boldface entry. The first syllable of the

pronunciation of *metric* ends with $\backslash e\backslash$ and the second syllable begins with $\backslash t\backslash$, but printers usually divide the word between the *t* and the *r*.

2.2 A high-set mark ' indicates primary accent or stress; a low-set mark , indicates a secondary accent:

dead-wood \ 'ded-,wud\

A stress mark stands at the beginning of the syllable whose stress it indicates.

2.3 The presence of variant pronunciations simply indicates that not all educated speakers pronounce the word the same way. A second-place variant is not to be regarded as *per se* a less desirable variant than the one given first. In fact, it may be used by as many educated speakers as the first variant. A variant which our records indicate is appreciably less frequent than that or those preceding may be preceded by *also*. Some variant pronunciations (as \ 'fɔr-ən and \ 'fɔr-ən\ for *foreign*) are the kind that one speaker uses but another does not for the reason that their dialects are different and that the speech habits of one are different from those of the other. It is practicable to label such variants in the vocabulary only when analogy is lacking to make them predictable. Thus *South* *also* precedes the variant \ 'gre(ə)t\ at *great*.

2.4 Parentheses mean that whatever is indicated by the symbol or symbols between them is present in the pronunciation of some speakers and absent from the pronunciation of other speakers, or that it is present in some utterances and absent from other utterances of the same speaker, or that its presence or absence is uncertain:

hick-o-ry \ 'hik-(ə-)rē\
sense \ sen(ts)\
com-fort-able \ 'kəm(p)(f)-tə-bəl\

Such combinations could alternatively have been shown, at greater cost of space, as \ 'hik-rē, 'hik-ə-rē\ and \ 'sens, 'sens\ . At *comfortable* the parentheses mean that both $\backslash p\backslash$ and $\backslash f\backslash$ occur between $\backslash m\backslash$ and $\backslash t\backslash$, or $\backslash p\backslash$ alone, or $\backslash f\backslash$ alone, or nothing.

2.5 When a word that is at its own alphabetical place has less than a full pronunciation, the missing part is to be supplied from a pronunciation in a preceding entry or within the same pair of reversed virgules:

de-ba-cle \ di-'bæk-əl, -bək-\
de-cem-vi-ral \ və-'ræl\

The hyphens before and after \ 'bək\ indicate that the first part of the pronunciation and the final part are to be taken from the pronunciation just preceding. The pronunciation for the first two syllables of *decemviral* will be found at the entry *decemvir*:

de-cem-vir \ di-'sem-vər\

2.6 Open compounds of two or more English words usually have no pronunciation indicated (as at *deadly sin*). In a sequence of numbered homographs usually only the first (if not obsolete) is pronounced if their pronunciations are the same:

1 carp \ 'kɑrp\
2 carp

²*carp* has the same pronunciation as ¹*carp*. No pronunciation is to be understood for obsolete words. (In general, words obsolete in their entire range of meaning show a pronunciation only if they occur in Shakespeare.)

2.7 The pronunciation of unpronounced derivatives and compounds at the end of a main entry is the pronunciation at the main entry plus the pronunciation of the suffix or final element as given at its alphabetical place in the vocabulary.

2.8 When a part of two or more variants is common to each, often only the varying part of such variants is shown. Such partial pronunciations are always begun or stopped at a syllable boundary, except that when a variation of stress is involved a partial pronunciation may be stopped at the stress mark for a syllable not shown:

er-satz \ 'er-,zɪts, er-\
di-verse \ dɪ-'vɜrs, də-, 'dɪ-\

3. FUNCTIONAL LABELS

3.1 An italic label that indicates part of speech or some other functional classification follows the pronunciation, or, if no pronunciation is given, the main entry. The eight traditional parts of speech are thus indicated:

ac-tive . . . <i>adj</i>	(adjective)
ac-ross . . . <i>adv</i>	(adverb)
al-though . . . <i>conj</i>	(conjunction)
al-as . . . <i>interj</i>	(interjection)
act . . . <i>n</i>	(noun)
ac-ross <i>prep</i>	(preposition)
he . . . <i>pron</i>	(pronoun)
help . . . <i>vb</i>	(verb)

3.2 If a verb is both transitive and intransitive, the labels *vt* and *vi* introduce the subdivisions:

help . . . *vb* . . . *vt* . . . ~ *vi*

The character ~ is a boldface swung dash used to stand for the main entry (as *help*) and mark the subdivisions of the verb.

If there is no subdivision, *vt* or *vi* takes the place of *vb*:

de-base . . . *vt*

Definition of a verb as transitive does not preclude intransitive usage, although it may be uncommon. On occasion most transitive verbs get used intransitively.

3.3 Other italicized labels sometimes occurring in the same position as the part-of-speech label are:

audio- <i>comb form</i>	(combining form, see 18)
ante- <i>prefix</i>	
-ee . . . <i>n suffix</i>	
may . . . <i>verbal auxiliary</i>	
whoa . . . <i>v imper</i>	(imperative verb)
me-thinks . . . <i>vb impersonal</i>	(impersonal verb)

Occasionally, two or more functional labels are combined, as *n or adj*.

4. INFLECTIONAL FORMS

4.1 A plural for all standard nouns is shown in this dictionary if it is not formed regularly by adding *-s* or *-es* and changing a final *-y* if present to *-i-*:

man . . . *n*, *pl men*
mouse . . . *n*, *pl mice*
moth-er-in-law . . . *n*, *pl mothers-in-law*

4.2 If there are two or more plurals, all are written out in full and joined by *or* or *also* to indicate whether the forms are equal or secondary variants (see also 1.7.1 and 1.7.2):

fish . . . *n*, *pl fish* or *fish-es*
court-martial . . . *n*, *pl courts-martial* *also* *court-martials*
fun-gus . . . *n*, *pl fun-gi* . . . *also* *fun-gus-es*
beef . . . *n*, *pl beefs* . . . or *beeves*

4.3 Nouns that are plural in form and regularly used in plural construction are labeled *n pl* (without a comma):

en-vi-rons . . . *n pl*

If the plural form is not always construed as a plural, the label continues with an applicable qualification:

go-net-ics . . . *n pl* but *sing in constr*
lorty winks *n pl* but *sing or pl in constr*

in which *sing in constr* stands for "singular in construction" and means that the entry word takes a singular verb.

4.4 An irregular plural form that falls alphabetically more than one column from the main entry is entered at its own alphabetical place:

mice *pl of* MOUSE
feet *pl of* FOOT

Such an entry does not specify whether it is the only plural; it simply tells where to look for relevant information. At *faat* the variant plurals *feet* and *foot* are shown.

4.5 The principal parts of all irregular standard verbs are given in this dictionary. These principal parts, besides the main entry, are the past, the past participle if different from the past, and the present participle. They are printed in that order in boldface:

see . . . vb saw . . . seen . . . see-ing
 make . . . vb made . . . mak-ing
 hit . . . vb hit; hit-ting
 trap vb trapped; trap-ping
 chagrin vt cha-grined . . . cha-grin-ing
 dye vb dyed; dye-ing
 die . . . vi died; dy-ing
 volley vb vol-leyed; vol-ley-ing
 emcee vb em-ceed; em-cee-ing
 ring vb rang . . . rung . . . ring-ing

4.6 Whenever any of the parts has a variant both are written out in full:

sky vt skied or skyed; sky-ing
 burn . . . vb burned . . . or burnt . . . burn-ing
 show . . . vb showed . . . shown . . . or showed; show-ing
 dwell . . . vi dwelt . . . or dwelled . . . dwell-ing
 im-per-il . . . vi im-per-iled or im-per-illed; im-per-il-ing or im-per-il-ling

4.7 Verbs are considered regular when they have in their past a terminal *-ed* which is added with no other change except dropping a final *-e* or changing a final *-y* to *-i-*. The principal parts for these verbs are not indicated unless there is some irregularity.

4.8 Principal parts are usually omitted at compounds containing a terminal element or related homograph whose principal parts are shown at its own place. At

over-take . . . vt
 un-wrap . . . vt

the principal parts are not given because they can be found at *take* and *wrap*. Principal parts are often not given at nonstandard terms or at verbs of relatively low frequency.

4.9 An entered principal verb part that falls alphabetically more than one column away from the main entry is entered at its own alphabetical place if there is no entry that is a homograph:

rang past of RING

4.10 All adjectives and adverbs that have comparatives and superlatives with the suffixes *-er* and *-est* have these forms written out in full in boldface when they are irregular or when they double a final consonant:

red . . . adj red-der; red-dest
 well adv bet-ter . . . best

4.11 Comparatives and superlatives are usually omitted at compounds containing a constituent element whose inflection is regular. At

kind-heart-ed . . . adj
 un-lucky . . . adj

kindhearted and *unlucky* are omitted. Similarly the comparatives and superlatives of adverbs are often omitted when an adjective homograph shows them, as at *flat* and *hot*.

4.12 Showing *-er* and *-est* forms does not imply anything more about the use of *more* and *most* with a simple adjective or adverb than that the comparative and superlative degrees can often be expressed in either way (*hotter* or *more hot*, *hottest* or *most hot*).

4.13.1 A form inflected by the addition of an ending that does not add a syllable may be divided at any point where a division is shown in the inflectional base:

mul-let → pl mullet or mullets
 in-ter-vene → in-ter-vened → in-ter-venes

4.13.2 A form inflected by the addition of an ending that adds a syllable may, if the spelling of the base does not change, be divided between the two components, as well as at any point at which a division is shown in the base:

church → churches
 con-strain → con-strained → con-strain-ing → con-strains
 ap-proach → ap-proached → ap-proach-ing → ap-proaches
 re-tort → re-tort-ed → re-tort-ing → re-torts
 stout → stout-er → stout-est

4.13.3 In a syllable-increased form in which the final consonant of the inflectional base is doubled, a division is made between the doubled consonants:

re-but → re-but-ted → re-but-ting → re-butts

When both of two identical consonants immediately preceding a syllable-increasing ending belong to the inflectional base, a division is made after the second consonant:

bluff-ing

4.13.4 In a syllable-increased form in which a final *e* of the base is dropped before the ending, a division is made between the letter that preceded the *e* and the ending:

rate → rated → rat-ing
 glue → glu-ing
 plague → plagu-ing
 pique → piqu-ing
 gro-tesque → gro-tesque-er → gro-tesque-est

In syllable-increased forms like those in the last three lines, in which *gu* or *qu*, with *u* silent, appears immediately before the ending, some prefer to divide immediately before the *g* or *q* if it is not immediately preceded by a short vowel or, in the case of *g*, by *n* (*haran-gu-ing* would suggest the substandard pronunciation *khā-'raŋ-giŋ'*):

pi-quin
 pia-quin
 grotes-quer

5. CAPITALIZATION

5.1 The entries in this dictionary are set lowercase unless usage calls for an initial uppercase letter when a word is almost always capitalized or capitalized more often than not. Other entries sometimes have an italic label:

often cap = as likely to be capitalized as not; acceptable
 one way or the other
sometimes cap = more often not capitalized than capitalized;
 not usually capitalized

The absence of an initial capital or of one of these labels indicates that the word is almost never capitalized except under irrelevant circumstances (as beginning a sentence or being in a list of all-capitalized words):

French *n*
 Christian *adj*
 french-ify . . . vt, *often cap*
 die-sel . . . *n* . . . *sometimes cap*

5.2 When an entry has more than one letter in question, the form or the label specifies the capitalization required by usage:

French bulldog
 black-eyed Su-san
 French Canadian
 neo-Dar-win-ian . . . *often cap N*

5.3 A word that usually has some of its senses capitalized and some not is labeled to show a variation from the boldface form of entry by applicable use of two additional labels:

cap = almost always capitalized or more often capitalized
 than not
not cap = almost never capitalized

5.4 See also section 20, on "Proper Names".

6. ATTRIBUTIVE NOUNS

6.1 The label *often attrib* in italics added to the label *n* at a main entry indicates that the noun is often used as an adjective equivalent in attributive position before a substantive (as in *air passage*, *cabbage soup*):

air . . . *n*, *often attrib*
 cab-bage . . . *n*, *often attrib*
 fox . . . *n*, pl fox-es or fox *often attrib*
 shoul-der . . . *n*, *often attrib*
 va-ca-tion . . . *n*, *often attrib*

6.2 While any noun is likely to get used attributively sometimes, the label *often attrib* is confined to those having such widespread general frequent attributive use that they could be entered and defined as adjectives or adjectival elements. The label is not used when there is an entered adjective homograph (as *silver*, *adj*). Also, it is not used at open compounds that may be often used attributively when hyphenated (as *X ray* in *X-ray microscope*).

7. THE ETYMOLOGY

7.1 The matter in boldface square brackets preceding the definition is the etymology. Meanings given in roman type within these brackets are not definitions of the main entry, but meanings of the Middle English, Old English, or non-English words within the brackets. Such etymological meanings may or may not be the same as one or more of the meanings of the main entry. For the meanings of abbreviations in an etymology, see the page headed "Abbreviations Used in This Work".

7.2 It is the purpose of the etymology to trace a main vocabulary entry as far back as possible in English, as to Old English; to tell from what language and what form it came into English; and (except in the case of some words so highly specialized in usage as to be distinctly outside the general vocabulary of English) to trace the pre-English source as far back as possible. These etyma (or a part of them) are printed in italic type.

7.3 The etymology usually gives the Middle English and Old English forms of native words in the manner illustrated by the following examples:

earth . . . n [ME *erthe*, fr. OE *eorthe* . . .]
day . . . n [ME, fr. OE *daeg* . . .]

7.3.1 When a word is traced back to Middle English but not to Old English, it is found in Middle English but not in the texts that have survived from the Old English period, even though it cannot be shown to have been borrowed from any other language and even though it may have cognates in the other Germanic languages:

girl . . . n [ME *gurl*, *girl*e young person of either sex]
poke vb [ME *poken*; akin to MD *poken* to poke]

7.3.2 When a word is traced back directly to Old English with no intervening mention of Middle English, it has not survived continuously from Old English times to the present, but died out after the Old English period and has been revived in modern times for its historical or antiquarian interest:

ge-mot or ge-mote . . . n [OE *gemōt* . . .]

7.4 For words borrowed into English from other languages, the etymology gives the language from which the word is borrowed and the form or a transliteration of the word in that language if the form differs from that in English:

etch . . . vb [D *etsen* . . .]
flam-boy-ant . . . adj [F . . .]
judge . . . vb [ME *juggen*, fr. OF *jugier* . . .]
ab-bot . . . n [ME *abbod*, fr. OE, fr. LL *abbat*, *abbas* . . .]

7.4.1 In the comparatively rare cases where the expression "deriv. of" replaces the more usual "fr.", this indicates that one or more intermediate steps in the derivation of the form preceding the expression from the form following have been omitted in the etymology:

es-pal-ier . . . n [F, deriv. of It *spalla* . . .]

7.5.1 Usually no etymology is given for words (including open compounds) created in English by the combination of existing constituents or by functional shift from a homograph. This generally indicates that the identity of the constituents is expected to be evident to the user without guidance. Examples:

black-fish . . . n 1 : any of numerous dark-colored fishes
black-ness n : the quality or state of being black
lame vt 1 : to make lame

7.5.2 When a family of words is obviously related to a common English basic word, differing from it only by containing various easily recognizable suffixes, usually no etymology is given except at the basic word, even though some of the derivatives may have been formed in some other language than English:

im-mor-tal . . . adj [ME, fr. L *immortalis* . . .] 1 : exempt from death
im-mor-tal-i-ty . . . n : the quality or state of being immortal . . .

Actually the latter word was borrowed into Middle English (via Middle French) from Latin *immortalitas*.

7.6 A considerable part of the technical vocabulary of the sciences and other specialized studies consists of

words or word elements that are current in two or more languages with only such slight modifications as are necessary to adapt them to the structure of the individual language in each case. Many words and word elements of this kind have become sufficiently a part of the general vocabulary of English to require entry even in an abridged dictionary of our language. On account of the vast extent of the relevant published material in many languages and in many scientific and other specialized fields, it is impracticable to ascertain the language of origin of every such term, yet it would not be accurate to formulate a statement about the origin of any such term in a way that could be interpreted as implying that it was coined in English. Accordingly, whenever a term that is entered in this dictionary belongs recognizably to this class of internationally current terms, and no positive evidence is at hand to show that it was coined in English, the etymology recognizes its international status and the possibility that it originated elsewhere than in English by use of the label ISV (for International Scientific Vocabulary). Examples:

en-do-scope . . . n [ISV]
hap-loid . . . adj [ISV, fr. Gk *haploeidēs* single . . .] 1 : having the genetic number of chromosomes or half the number characteristic of somatic cells
-ene . . . n suffix [ISV, fr. Gk *-ēnē*, fem. of *-ēnos*, adj. suffix] : unsaturated carbon compound

7.7.1 An etymology beginning with the name of a language (including ME or OE) and not giving the foreign (or Middle English or Old English) form indicates that the foreign (or Middle English or Old English) form is the same as that in present-day English:

for . . . prep [ME, fr. OE . . .]
au-tom-a-ton . . . n . . . [L, fr. Gk . . .]

7.7.2 An etymology beginning with the name of a language (including ME or OE) and not giving the foreign (or Middle English or Old English) meaning indicates that the foreign (or Middle English or Old English) meaning is the same as that expressed in the first or only definition in the entry:

bea-con . . . n [ME *beken*, fr. OE *bēocan* sign . . .] 1 : a signal fire
de-note . . . vt [MF *denoter*, fr. L *denotare* . . .] 1 : to serve as an indication of

7.8 When an entry word is derived from an earlier Modern English word now obsolete or so rare that it does not deserve an entry of its own in an abridged dictionary, the meaning of such a word is given in parentheses:

dab-ble . . . vb . . . [perh. freq. of *dab* (to daub)]

7.9 Small superscript figures following words or syllables in an etymology refer in each case to the tone of the word or syllable which they follow, and accordingly are used only with forms cited from tone languages:

sam-pan . . . n [Chin(Pek) *san¹ pan³*, fr. *san¹ three + pan³ board, plank*]
voo-doo . . . n [Ewe *vo¹du²* tutelary deity, demon]

7.10 When the source of a word appearing as a main entry is unknown, the formula "origin unknown" is usually used. Only rarely and in exceptional circumstances does absence of an etymology mean that it has not been possible to furnish any informative etymology; this is the case, however, with some ethnic names. More usually it means that no etymology is felt to be necessary; this is the case, for instance, with a very large proportion of the entries identified as variants and with derivatives of the kind mentioned in paragraphs 7.5.1 and 7.5.2.

7.11.1 When a word has been traced back to its ultimate attested source language, if this is an Indo-European language, selected cognates in other Indo-European languages, especially Old High German, Latin, and Greek, are usually given where possible. Examples:

bench . . . n [ME, fr. OE *benç*; akin to OHG *bank* bench]
bear vb . . . [ME *beren*, fr. OE *beran*; akin to OHG *beran* to carry, L *ferre*, Gk *pherein*]
equine . . . adj [L *equinus*, fr. *equus* horse; akin to OE *eoh* horse, Gk *hippos*]

7.11.2 Sometimes, however, to avoid space-consuming repetition, what is done is to direct the user by a "more

at" cross-reference to another entry where the cognates are given:

edict . . . n [L *edictum*, fr. neut. of *edictus*, pp. of *edicere* to decree, fr. *e-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**]

7.12 Besides the use of "akin to" to denote ordinary cognate relationship, as in several examples in the preceding paragraph, there is in some etymologies a somewhat special use of "akin to" as part of a longer formula "of—origin; akin to—". This longer formula indicates that a word was borrowed from some language belonging to a group of languages, the name of the group being inserted in the blank just before *origin*; that for some reason it is not possible to say with confidence that the word in question is a borrowing of a particular attested word in a particular language of the source group; and that the word or words cited in the blank after "akin to" are a cognate or cognates of the word in question as attested within the source group. Examples:

guard . . . n [ME *garde*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *garder* to guard, defend, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wartin* to watch, take care — more at **WARD**]

cant n [ME, prob. fr. MD or ONF; MD, edge, corner, fr. ONF, fr. *l. cantus*, *cantus* iron tire, perh. of Celt origin; akin to W *cant* rim; akin to Gk *kamthos* corner of the eye]

This last example shows the two uses of "akin to" in explicit contrast with each other. The word cited immediately after "of Celt origin; akin to" is a Celtic cognate of the presumed Celtic source word from which the Latin word was borrowed; the word cited after the second "akin to" is a further cognate from other Indo-European languages.

8. STATUS LABELS

8.0 A status label in italics sometimes appears before a definition. It provides a degree of usage orientation by identifying the character of the context in which a word ordinarily occurs. Status labels are of three kinds: temporal, stylistic, and regional.

8.1.1 The temporal label *obs* for "obsolete" means that no evidence of standard use since 1755 has been found:

en-wheel . . . vt, *obs*
em-boss . . . vt . . . *obs*

obs is a comment on the word being defined, not on the thing denoted by the word. When obsolescence of the thing is in question, it is implied in the definition (as by *onetime*, *formerly*, or historical reference):

ge-mot . . . n . . . : a judicial or legislative assembly in England before the Norman conquest
man-telef . . . n . . . : a movable shelter formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking

8.1.2 The temporal label *archaic* means standard after 1755 but surviving in the present only sporadically or in special contexts:

be-like . . . adv, *archaic*
end-long . . . adv . . . *archaic*
eld . . . n . . . 1 *archaic*

archaic is a comment on the word being defined, not on the thing the word represents.

8.2.1 The stylistic label *slang* is affixed to terms especially appropriate in contexts of extreme informality, having usually a currency not limited to a particular region or area of interest, and composed typically of clipped or shortened forms of extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech:

corn-er . . . n . . . *slang*
lu-lu . . . n . . . *slang*
egg n . . . 3 *slang*

There is no completely satisfactory objective test for slang, especially in application to a word out of context. No word is invariably slang, and many standard words can be given slang connotations or used so inappropriately as to become slang.

8.2.2 The stylistic label *substand* for "substandard" indicates status conforming to a pattern of linguistic usage that exists throughout the American language community but differs in choice of word or form from that of the prestige group in that community:

drown . . . vb . . . *substand drown-ed*

This label is not regional.

8.2.3 The stylistic label *nonstand* for "nonstandard" is used for a very small number of words that can hardly stand without some status label but are too widely current in reputable context to be labeled *substand*:

ir-re-gard-less . . . adj . . . *nonstand*

8.3.1 The regional label *dial* for "dialect" when unqualified indicates a regional pattern too complex for summary labeling usually because it includes several regional varieties of American English or of American and British English:

larrup n, *dial*

8.3.2 The combined label *dial Brit* and the combined label *dial Eng* indicate substandard currency in a provincial dialect of the British Commonwealth and in England respectively:

thir . . . pron . . . *dial Brit*
end vt . . . *dial Eng*

8.3.3 A standard word requiring a specified regional restriction in the U.S. will have one of the seven labels *North*, *NewEng*, *Midland*, *South*, *West*, *Southwest*, and *Northwest*. These correspond loosely to the areas in Hans Kurath's *Word Geography of the Eastern United States* (1949). Examples:

bon-ny-clab-ber . . . n . . . *North & Midland*
can-til-kin . . . n . . . *NewEng*
jay-bird . . . n, chiefly *Midland*
light-wood . . . n, chiefly *South*
Cay-use . . . n . . . *West*
ace-quia . . . n . . . *Southwest*
pot-latch . . . n . . . *Northwest*

No collective label (as *U.S.*) is used to indicate currency in all regions of the U.S.

8.3.4 A regional label that names a country indicates standard currency in the named part of the whole English language area. Examples:

syne . . . adv . . . chiefly *Scot*
sun-down-er . . . n, *Austral*
ma-vour-noon . . . n, *Irish*
Ca-nuck . . . n . . . chiefly *Canad*
pet-rol . . . n . . . *Brit*
draught chiefly *Brit*

9. SUBJECT LABELS

9.1 A prefixed word or phrase in italics names an activity or association in relation to which a word usually has a special meaning not identical with any other meaning it may have apart from the labeled subject:

dhar-ma . . . n . . . 1 *Hinduism* ;
dress . . . vi . . . 2 of a *food animal* ;
dressmaker adj, of *women's clothes* ;
ex-og-e-nous . . . adj . . . b of *disease* :

10. THE SYMBOLIC COLON

10.1 This dictionary uses a boldface character recognizably distinct from the usual roman colon as a linking symbol between the main entry and a definition. It stands for an unexpressed simple predicate that may be read "is being here defined as (or by)". It indicates that the supporting orientation immediately after the main entry is over and thus facilitates a visual jumping from word to definition:

de-bil-i-tate . . . : to impair the strength of
debt . . . 3 : something owed

10.2 Words that have two or more definitions have two or more symbolic colons. The signal for another definition is another symbolic colon:

dead . . . adj . . . 1 : deprived of life ; having died

10.3 If there is no symbolic colon, there is no definition. For what sometimes takes the place of a definition see 14.2, 15.3.

11. SENSE DIVISION

11.1 Boldface arabic numerals separate the senses of a word that has more than a single sense:

x . . . **1** : . . . **2** : . . . **3** :
de-camp . . . *vt* . . . **1** : to break up a camp **2** : to depart suddenly

11.2 Boldface lowercase letters separate coordinate subsenses of a numbered sense or sometimes of an unnumbered sense:

x . . . **1** : . . . **2a** : . . . **b** : . . . **c** : . . . **3** :
de-cent-er . . . *n* . . . **2a** : the quality or state of being decent . . . **b** : conformity to standards of taste, propriety, or quality
x . . . **1** : . . . **2** : . . . as **a** : . . . **b** : . . . **c** :
hump . . . *n* . . . **1** : a rounded protuberance; as **a** : HUMPBACK **b** : a fleshy protuberance on the back of an animal . . . **2** : . . .
x . . . : . . . as **a** : . . . **b** : . . . **c** :
wheat . . . *n* . . . : a suddenly formed elevation of the skin surface; as **a** : WELT **b** : a flat burning or itching eminence . . .
x . . . **1** : . . . **2** : . . . **a** : . . . **b** : . . . **c** :
in-an-i-mate . . . *adj* . . . **1** : not animate; **a** : not endowed with life or spirit **b** : lacking consciousness or power of motion **2** : . . .

11.2.1 The lightface colon (as in the preceding formulas) indicates that the definition immediately preceding it binds together or subsumes the coordinate subsenses that follow it:

de-ceive-ful . . . *adj* : having a tendency or disposition to deceive: **a** : not honest . . . **b** : DECEPTIVE, MISLEADING

11.2.2 The word *as* may or may not follow this lightface colon. Its presence indicates that the subsenses following are typical or significant examples which are not exhaustive. Its absence indicates that the subsenses following are exhaustive with respect to evidence for dictionary inclusion.

11.3 Lightface numbers in parentheses indicate a further division of subsenses:

x . . . **1a** : . . . **b** (1) : . . . (2) : . . . **c** : . . . **2** :
dra-g . . . *n* . . . **3a** : something (as a sea anchor) that retards motion **b** (1) : the retarding force acting on a body . . . moving through a fluid . . . parallel and opposite to the direction of motion (2) : friction between engine parts

11.4.1 The system of separating by numbers and letters reflects something of the semantic relationship between various senses of a word. It is only a lexical convenience. It does not evaluate senses or establish an enduring hierarchy of importance among them. The best sense is the one that most aptly fits the context of an actual genuine utterance.

11.4.2 Occasionally a particular semantic relationship between senses is suggested by use of one of four italic sense dividers: *esp* (for *especially*), *specif* (for *specifically*), *also*, or *broadly*.

11.5 The order of senses is historical: the one known to have been first used in English is entered first. This ordering does not imply that each sense has developed from the immediately preceding sense. Sense 1 may give rise to sense 2 and sense 2 to sense 3. As often as not, however, each of several senses derived in independent lines from sense 1 has served as the source of a number of other meanings. Sometimes an arbitrary arrangement or rearrangement is the only reasonable and expedient solution to the problems of ordering senses.

11.6.1 An italic functional label or other information given between a main entry and the etymology of a multisense word applies to all senses and subsenses unless a limiting label (as *pl*) is inserted immediately after a divisional number or letter and before the symbolic colon or unless in any way clearly inapplicable. Examples of limiting labels:

li-on . . . *n*, *pl* lions . . . **1a** or *pl* lion :
epi-cu-re-an . . . *adj* : **1** cap : of or relating to Epicurus or Epicureanism **2** : of, relating to, or suited to an epicure

11.6.2 The etymology also applies to all senses and subsenses unless another etymology in boldface brackets is given after a sense number or letter:

deuce . . . *n* [MF *deus* two . . .] . . . **3** [obs. E *deuce* bad luck]

11.6.3 An italic status label, subject label, or guide phrase does not apply to all the senses of a multisense word. When divisional numbers are present, such a label is inserted after the number:

x *n* **1** *slang* : . . . **2** *slang* :
hor-ner . . . *adj* . . . **1** *archaic* : . . . **2** *archaic* : . . .

It then applies to lettered and parenthetically numbered subsenses that follow. It does not apply to succeeding boldface-numbered senses:

x . . . *vt* . . . **2** *obs* **a** : . . . **b** : . . . **3** :
im-pugn . . . *vt* . . . **1** *obs* **a** : ASSAIL **b** : RESIST **2** : . . .

Senses 1a and 1b are both obsolete but not sense 2. If it falls between a boldface letter and the symbolic colon or between a lightface number in parentheses and the symbolic colon, it applies only to the immediately following sense.

12. VERBAL ILLUSTRATIONS

12.1 The matter enclosed in a pair of angle brackets illustrates an appropriate use of the word in context. The word being illustrated is replaced by a swung dash which stands for the same form of the word as the main entry or by a swung dash plus an italicized suffix which can be added without any change of letters to the form of the main entry. Otherwise the word is written in full and italicized:

er-satz . . . *adj* . . . (~ flour)
Lu-cul-lan . . . *adj* . . . **2** : . . . (a ~ feast)
high-water *adj* : unusually short (~ pants)
join . . . *vt* . . . **4** **a** : . . . (~ed us for lunch)

12.2.1 A person's name or an italicized title included in the angle brackets acknowledges the authorship or source of a quoted verbal illustration:

like *conj* **1** : in the same way that : AS (they raven down scenery ~ children do sweetmeats —John Keats)

12.2.2 Suspension periods indicate an omission in quoted matter. Sometimes spelling, punctuation, or capitalization has been normalized without notation usually because the brief quotation is so far removed from its original context that such matters are no longer significant and may be actually misleading.

13. NAMES OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS

13.1 A main entry that defines the name of a kind of plant or animal (as rose or lion) is a taxonomic entry. Such entries employ in part a formal codified vocabulary of New Latin names (*taxa*) developed and used by biologists in accord with international codes of botanical and of zoological nomenclature to identify and to indicate the relations of plants and animals. Names of *taxa* higher than the genus (as class, order, family) are capitalized plural nouns often used with singular verbs and are not abbreviated in normal use. The genus is the fundamental taxon, names a group of closely related kinds of plants (as *Malus*, which includes wild and cultivated apples, crab apples, pears) or animals (as *Felis*, which includes domestic and wild cats, lions, tigers, cougars), and is a capitalized singular noun. Each kind of organism has one and only one correct name under these codes, that for a species (binomial or species name) consisting of a singular capitalized genus name combined with an uncapitalized specific epithet or trivial name which is an appositive or genitive noun or an adjective agreeing in case, number, and gender with the genus name (as in *Rosa setigera*). For a variety or subspecies (trinomial or variety name or subspecies name) the name adds a similar varietal or subspecific epithet (as in *Rosa setigera tomentosa*). *Taxa* when used in this dictionary are enclosed in parentheses and ordinarily immediately follow the primary orienting noun. Genus names and higher *taxa* are routinely oriented in rank while genus names as well as binomials and trinomials are italicized:

ba-sid-i-o-my-cete . . . *n* . . . : any of a large class (Basidiomycetes)
perch . . . **2** : any of numerous teleost fishes (as of the families Percidae, Centrarchidae, Serranidae) . . .
hem-lock . . . *n* . . . **2** : any of the genus (*Tsuga*) of evergreen coniferous trees
rob-in . . . *n* . . . **1a** : a small European thrush (*Erithacus rubecola*) . . .

By their use an absolute identification is made, and as purely technical devices they do not have separate entry.

13.2 Taxonomic entries are in general oriented indirectly to higher taxa by other vernaculars (as by *thrush* at *robin* or *alga* at *seaweed*) or by technical adjectives (as by *telest* at *perch*, *leguminous* at *pea*, or *composite* at *daisy*). Among the higher plants except the composites and legumes and a few obscure tropical groups such orientation is by a vernacular family name which at the corresponding taxonomic entry is linked to its technical equivalent:

oak . . . *n* . . . **1**: a tree or shrub (genera *Quercus* or *Lithocarpus*) of the beech family
beech . . . *n* . . . any of a genus (*Fagus* of the family Fagaceae, the beech family) of hardwood trees . . .
parsley . . . *n* . . . a southern European annual or biennial herb (*Petroselinum crispum*) of the carrot family . . .
carrot . . . *n* . . . **1**: a biennial herb (*Daucus carota* of the family Umbelliferae, the carrot family) . . .

13.3 A genus name used more than once in an unnumbered entry or in a numbered sense of an entry is routinely abbreviated in uses after the first:

nas-tur-tium . . . *n* . . . : any of a genus (*Tropeaeolum* . . .); esp either of two widely cultivated ornamentals (*T. majus* and *T. minus*)

14. USAGE NOTES

14.1 A usage note is introduced by a lightface dash. Two or more successive usage notes are separated by a semicolon. A usage note provides information about the use of the word being defined and so always modifies the word that is the main entry. It may be in the form of a comment on idiom, syntax, semantic relationship, status, or various other matters:

dredge *vt* . . . — often used with *up*
al-le-gro . . . *adv* (or *adj*) . . . — used as a direction in music
drag . . . *n* . . . **1** . . . — *usu.* used in pl.

14.2 A usage note may stand in place of a definition and without the symbolic colon. Some function words have little or no semantic content, and most interjections express feelings but otherwise are untranslatable into a meaning that can be substituted. Many other words (as some oaths and imprecations, calls to animals, specialized signals, song refrains, and honorific titles), though genuinely a part of the language, have a usage note instead of a definition:

gee *interj* . . . — used as an introductory expletive or to express surprise or enthusiasm
at . . . *prep* . . . **1** used as a function word to indicate presence or occurrence in, on, or near
ahoy . . . *interj* . . . — used in hailing (ship ~)

15. CROSS-REFERENCES

15.0 Various word relationships requiring that matter at one place in a dictionary show special awareness of matter at another place are taken care of by a system of cross-references. A sequence of lightface small capitals used anywhere in a definition is identical letter-by-letter with a boldface main entry (or with one of its inflectional forms) at its own alphabetical place. This sequence is a cross-reference; its boldface equivalent elsewhere is what is cross-referenced to and is not itself a cross-reference.

15.1 A cross-reference following a lightface dash and beginning with either *see* or *compare* is a directional cross-reference. It explicitly directs one to look somewhere else for further information. It never stands for a definition but (with a few exceptions, as at variant combining forms and numerals) is always appended to one:

im-ide . . . *n* . . . — compare AMIDE
eight . . . *n* . . . **1** — see NUMBER table

15.2 A cross-reference following a symbolic colon is a synonymous cross-reference. It may stand alone as the only definitional matter for a boldface entry or for a sense or subsense of an entry. It may be one of a group of definitions joined in series by symbolic colons. In either case the cross-reference means that the definitions at the entry cross-referenced to can be substituted as

definitions for the boldface entry or the sense or subsense at which the cross-reference appears:

horse-less carriage . . . *n*: AUTOMOBILE
dec-la-ration . . . *n* **1**: the act of declaring; ANNOUNCEMENT
deck *vt* . . . **2** *a*: to clothe elegantly; ARRAY **D**: DECORATE

15.2.1 Two or more synonymous cross-references are sometimes introduced by a symbolic colon and separated from each other by a comma. This indicates that there are two or more sets of definitions at other entries which can be substituted in various contexts:

lay out *vt* . . . **4**: ARRANGE, DESIGN

15.2.2 A synonymous cross-reference sometimes accounts for a usage note introduced by *called also* at the entry cross-referenced to:

vir-gule . . . *n* . . . DIAGONAL 3
diagonal *n* . . . **3** . . . — called also . . . *virgule*

15.3.1 A cross-reference following an italic *var of* is a cognate cross-reference. It is explained and illustrated in 1.7.3 as applied to standard variants.

15.3.2 A limiting label before the *var of* in a cognate cross-reference indicates in what way an entry word is nonstandard.

gie . . . chiefly Scot *var of* GIVE
hern . . . dial *var of* HERON

15.4 A cross-reference following an italic label identifying an entry as an inflectional form of a singular noun, of an adjective or adverb, or of an infinitive verb is an inflectional cross-reference. These are illustrated in 4.4 and 4.9.

15.5 A cross-reference may or may not be identified by a superscript number before it or by a lightface sense number or letter after it. A synonymous cross-reference to a homograph is not identified by part of speech; nouns refer to nouns, adjectives to adjectives. Cross-references to verbs sometimes distinguish between *vt* and *vi*.

16. RUN-ON ENTRIES

16.1.1 A main entry may be continued after a lightface dash by a boldface derivative or compound or by a homograph with a different functional label. This is a run-on entry. Its boldface is always in alphabetical order with respect to the word it is run on to. It has a functional label but no definition:

elastic . . . *adj* . . . — **elas-tic-al-ly** . . . *adv*
gate . . . *n* . . . — **gate-keep-er** . . . *n* — **gate-way** . . . *n*
Ele-at-ic . . . *adj* . . . — Eleatic *n*

16.1.2 An additional run-on entry sometimes follows:

er-ro-ne-ous . . . *adj* . . . — **er-ro-ne-ous-ly** *adv* — **er-ro-ne-ous-ness** *n*

16.2 A main entry may be continued after a lightface dash by a boldface phrase containing the main entry word or an inflected form of it. This also is a run-on entry. It often is not in alphabetical order. It may or may not have a functional label but it has a definition:

event . . . *n* . . . — in any event

16.3 A run-on entry is an independent entry with respect to function and status. Labels at the main entry do not apply unless they are repeated.

17. SYNONYMS

17.1 Synonymous words are briefly discriminated in a paragraph following the entry of one of the words of a group. This paragraph is a synonymy and is signaled by the boldface abbreviation **syn** indented.

17.2 Words considered in a synonymy refer to their own alphabetical places to its location by running on the boldface letters **syn** and the word:

decline *n* . . . **syn** see DETERIORATION

18. COMBINING FORMS

18.1 A main entry that begins or ends with a hyphen is a word element that forms part of an English compound. The identifying label, besides the hyphen, is *comb form* for "combining form", or if the element is used only as an affix, the label is *prefix* or *suffix*. A suffix or terminal combining form that always determines syntactic function is further identified by addition of a part-of-speech label (as *adj suffix* or *n comb form*):

eo- *comb form*
de- *prefix*
-derm . . . *n comb form*

18.2 This dictionary enters combining forms for two reasons: chiefly to make easier the writing of etymologies of words in which they occur over and over again; and to recognize meaningful elements that are constantly being used to form new words not yet authenticated for dictionary inclusion. A compound consisting of a known word and a known combining form is not censurable merely by being absent from the dictionary.

19. THE VOCABULARY ENTRY

19.1 The following definition appears at its own alphabetical place in the dictionary:

vocabulary entry *n*: a word (as the noun *book*), hyphenated or open compound (as the verb *book-match* or the noun *book review*), word element (as the affix *pro-*), abbreviation (as *agr.*), verbalized symbol (as *Na*), or term (as *man in the street*) entered alphabetically in a dictionary for the purpose of definition or identification or expressly included as an inflectional form (as the noun *mice* or the verb *saw*) or as a derived form (as the noun *godlessness* or the adverb *globally*) or related phrase (as *one for the book*) run on at its base word and usu. set in a type (as boldface) readily distinguishable from that of the lightface running text which defines, explains, or identifies the entry

As defined, this term applies to all the entries as they are printed alphabetically with or without hyphens, all their boldface and italic variants (preceded by *called also*), all the run-on entries, and all inflectional forms written out in boldface.

20. PROPER NAMES

20.1 Names of human beings are not entered as such in the main vocabulary. They are dictionary entries but are

not classed as vocabulary entries. They are entered in a separate section of back matter titled "Biographical Names", containing surname and prenames, pronunciation and syllabic division, dates, epithets, nationality, and occupation.

20.2 Names of places and geographic formations (as rivers and mountains) are not entered as such in the main vocabulary. They are dictionary entries but are not classed as vocabulary entries. They are entered in a separate section of back matter titled "A Pronouncing Gazetteer", containing name, pronunciation and syllabic division, location by geographic or national relationship, and quantitative data (as population, area, length, or height). Many entries run on derivative adjectives and nouns (as *Cuban*) not given in the main vocabulary if there are no extended senses.

20.3 Names of institutions of higher education are not entered as such in the main vocabulary. They are dictionary entries but are not classed as vocabulary entries. They are entered in a separate section in the back matter under the title "Colleges and Universities in the United States and Canada", containing name, pronunciation and syllabic division, location, kind of student body, and earliest date.

20.4 Given names of persons are not entered as such in the main vocabulary. They are dictionary entries but are not classed as vocabulary entries. They are entered in two lists in the back matter under the title "A Pronouncing Vocabulary of Common English Given Names", containing pronunciation and syllabic division, provenience, and meaning if known.

21. ABBREVIATIONS

21.1 Abbreviations are not included as main entries in the vocabulary but they are classed as vocabulary entries. They are separately alphabetized in a section of back matter titled "Abbreviations". For abbreviations used in the dictionary chiefly as space savers see the separate list "Abbreviations Used in This Work" preceding the first page of the vocabulary.

21.2 Symbols for chemical elements are included alphabetically among the abbreviations in the back matter.

MERRIAM-WEBSTER PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

See "Guide to Pronunciation", "Explanatory Notes", 2

- ə banana, collect, about
- ˈə, ə humdrum, about
- ə immediately preceding \l/, \n/, \m/, \ŋ/, as in **bat**l**e**, **mitt**en, **eat**en, and sometimes **cap** and **bells** \-ˈm-/, **lock** and **key** \-ˈŋ-/, immediately following \l/, \m/, \r/, as often in French **table**, **prisme**, **titre**
- əɪ operation, further, urger
- ˈɪr- } as in two different pronunciations
 ˈɪr-ɪ } of **hur**ry \ˈhər-ē, ˈhə-rē\
- ɑ mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch
- ā day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape
- ä bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart
- ä father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother
- au now, loud, out
- b baby, rib
- ch chin, nature \ˈnā-char\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \ʃh\)
- d did, adder
- e bet, bed, peck
- ˈē, ē beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy
- ē easy, mealy
- f fifty, cuff
- g go, big, gift
- h hat, ahead
- hw whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both *whale* and *wail*
- ī tip, banish, active
- ī site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \i\ + \i/, or \á\ + \i/)
- j job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)
- k kin, cook, ache
- k̄ German *ich*, *Buch*
- l lily, pool
- m murmur, dim, nymph
- n no, own

- ˆ indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œˆˈbɔ̃ˆ-vaˆˈblɑ̃ˆ\
- ŋ sing \ˈsɪŋ/, singer \ˈsɪŋ-ər/, finger \ˈfɪŋ-gər/, ink \ˈɪŋk/, thing \ˈθɪŋ\
- ō bone, know, beau
- ò saw, all, gnaw
- œ French *bœuf*, German *Hölle*
- œ̄ French *feu*, German *Höhle*
- ôï coin, destroy, sawing
- p pepper, lip
- r rarity
- s source, less
- sh with nothing between, as in *shy*, *mission*, *machine*, *special* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *death's-head* \ˈdeθs-hed\
- t tie, attack
- th with nothing between, as in *thin*, *ether* (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *knight*hood \ˈnɪt-hud\
- th̄ then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü rule, youth, union \ˈyüin-yən/, few \ˈfyü\
- û pull, wood, book, curable \ˈkyür-ə-bəl\
- ue German *füllen*, *hübsch*
- ǖ French *rue*, German *fühlen*
- v vivid, give
- w we, away; in some words having final \(\)̄\ a variant \ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \ˈfæl-ə-wɪŋ/, covered by the variant \ə(-w)\ at the entry word
- y yard, young, cue \ˈkyü/, union \ˈyüin-yən/
- y indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of *yard*, as in French *digne* \dɛ̃n\
- yü youth, union, cue, few, mute
- yû curable, fury
- z zone, raise
- zh with nothing between, as in *azure* \ˈfəz-ər/ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in *gazehound* \ˈgəz-haund\

For syllable-final \i/, \ú/, see \i/, \ú/ in "Guide"

- \ slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \ˈpen\
- ˑ mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\
- ˒ mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\

- mark of syllable division

() indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* \ˈfak-t(ə-)rɪ\

A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

ʌ when a stress mark (' or) stands at the beginning of the syllable in which it occurs, this symbol, called *schwa*, is pronounced as in *bud* or *nut* or the last syllable of *aqueduct*; when the syllable in which it stands is without stress mark, it is pronounced as in the first syllable of *alone* or *occur* or as in the second syllable of *colony* or as in the last syllable of *abbot* or *famous* or *sabbath* or *circus*.

Formerly nearly all phonetic alphabets used for the vowel of *bud* a symbol different from that for the vowel of the second syllable of *abbot*, and some alphabets still do. Some who are familiar only with these alphabets find the use of ʌ in stressed syllables objectionable when they encounter it for the first time. But use of ʌ as a symbol for both unstressed and stressed vowel is rapidly increasing, and abandonment of a separate symbol for the vowel of *bud* parallels abandonment of former symbols for half-long a, e, and o in whose stead ā, ē, and ō without stress mark are entirely adequate. With ʌ·batʌ for *abut* compare ʌ·ē-zē for *easy*, where the same vowel symbol is used in both a stressed and unstressed syllable.

The sound ʌ often intrudes between a vowel and a following ʌ or ʀ in words whose orthography has no letter answering to ʌ, as in *eel*, *aisle*, *mere*, *flour*. On the other hand, words often pronounced with ʌ between a vowel and ʌ or ʀ and written with a letter answering to ʌ may often or sometimes be pronounced without ʌ, as *defence*, *betrayal*, *theory*, *flower*, *aeronaut*, *puerile*, *diary*.

Many transcribers who record an epenthetic ʌ before ʀ completely or largely ignore the same epenthesis before ʌ and yet ʌ is often as distinctly heard in *frailty* as in *reality*, *cruelty*, *loyalty*. In spite of the fact that a context favorable to the presence or the absence of ʌ in *flower* is usually equally favorable to the presence or the absence of ʌ in *flour*, writers of metered verse usually treat a vowel + ʌ or ʀ of words like *denial* and *flower* as freely either disyllabic or monosyllabic but infrequently treat the vowel + ʌ or ʀ of words like *aisle* and *flour* as disyllabic. Therefore the transcriptions in this book parenthesize ʌ in both *flower* and *flour* but show a hyphen before the ʌ of *flower* and no hyphen before the ʌ of *flour*, thus:

flower ʌ'flau(ə)rʌ
flour ʌflau(ə)rʌ

A variant pronunciation without hyphen before the ʌ (e.g., ʌflau(ə)rʌ) at *flower*, [di·ni(ə)] in *is* to be understood for all words in whose transcription ʌ(ə) occurs, except in the sequence ʌr(ə) in *as* at *pearl*. Words transcribed with ʌ(ə) before a word-final ʌ or ʀ are more apt to retain the ʌ before a vowel-initial word following without pause than words transcribed only with ʌ(ə) in such position.

For such words as *weary*, *erie*, which do not contain any of the orthographic sequences *ir*, *rr*, *yr*, *yr*, most dictionaries of English show the first vowel as something other than the vowel of *bid* or the first vowel of *mirror*, *pyrrhic*. American dictionaries have often used for the first syllable of *weary*, *erie* the same vowel symbol as for the first syllable of *beady*, ʌwē-rē or ʌwē-rē, ʌE-rē or ʌE-rē are indeed often heard from speakers in the deep South. British dictionaries usually show the penult of these words as containing the vowel of the penult of *mirror* and *pyrrhic* but as having, unlike *mirror* and *pyrrhic*, ʌ between the ʌ and the ʀ: ʌ'wīrī, ʌ'īrī. Some observers of American speech believe that many American speakers, especially in the region east of the Alleghenies, consistently have like southern British speakers, ʌ in the penult of *weary* but only ʌ in the penult of *mirror*. Webster's *Third New International Dictionary* usually shows no more than what may be regarded as the two extremes of variation of words like *weary*, ʌ'wīr-ʌ and ʌwē-r-ʌ, leaving the third variant, ʌ'wīr-ʌ, to be inferred. In this *Collegiate* the pronunciation for *weary* is the less

space-consuming formula ʌ'wī(ə)r-ē (= ʌ'wīr-ē, ʌ'wīr-ē), leaving the variant ʌwē-rē to be inferred. We do not, however, transcribe ʌ(ə) in all environments in which some transcribers do. For example, ʌ following the ʀ often seems less conducive than ʌ or ʌ following the ʀ to ʌ before the ʀ in American speech. We accordingly show only ʌ in *serum*, *appearance*, although both apparently usually have ʌ in southern British speech and the first at least often has ʌ in the deep South.

Certain disyllables, typically with only one inter-vocalic *r* and with *a* or *at* preceding and *y* or *ie* following, as *vary*, *fairy*, are usually shown as having ʌ, ʌ, or ʌ in their penult and as differing from *very* (with penultimate ʌ) and *carry* (with penultimate ʌ). The treatment of *vary* and *fairy* in Webster's *Third New International Dictionary* and in this book parallels that of words like *weary* and *erie*. We are less confident than some observers, however, as to the extent and consistency of the distinction that penultimate ʌ maintains between words like *weary* and *vary* on the one hand and *mirror*, *very*, and *carry* on the other. Sentence-final *erie*, *vary* in "How utterly erie!", "They never vary" are more apt to be spoken with an ʌ-final penultimate diphthong in all varieties of American speech than weaker-stressed *very*, *Larry* of "not very good", "Larry Johnson". But we hear ʌ in words like *very* and *Larry* also when they are more prominent, as when *Very!* is the whole of a sentence or *Larry* is used vocatively.

No dialect of English appears to contain a class of disyllables that contrasts with disyllables like *Jury* in that the penult of the one class has (y)uə or (y)ü whereas the penult of the other has ü. Words like *Jury* have traditionally been transcribed with ü or ü in the penult. Treatment in this book parallels that for *weary* and *vary*.

For words of the type *glory* the usual transcription in American dictionaries is with ʌ or ʌ, or both, in the penult. We show both ʌ and ʌ, and have a degree of misgiving that ʌ might have been justifiable after the first. At least beyond much doubt ʌg'lor-ē is a better transcription than the often shown ʌg'lor-rē for most speakers who have ʌ in the penult, although ʌg'lor-ri with more of a diphthongizing ʌ ending to the ʌ and with a more consonantal ʀ is often used in the deep South.

In words of the type *serious*, *various*, *furious*, and *glorious*, with antepenultimate rather than penultimate stress, a diphthongizing ʌ, although apparently usual in southern British speech, is rare in most varieties of U.S. speech and is not shown in this book. This pairs like *serious* and *Sirius* are rarely distinguished in this country except in the deep South, where *Sirius* has first-syllable ʌ and *serious* may have first syllable ʌ, and the other three-syllable words mentioned have the same vowel as the related two-syllable words.

In three of the four classes of antepenultimate-stress words of which the foregoing statements are made—the classes to which belong *serious*, *various*, and *glorious*—two successive vowel sounds follow the ʀ. Words in which a single vowel sound follows usually do not exhibit the same pronunciation pattern. Compare *imperial* but *imperative*, *posterior* but *posterity* (*experiment*, however, may have ʌ·pīr-ʌ, especially in less cultivated speech, on the analogy of *experience*), *hilarious* but *hilarity* (the latter never or rarely has ʌ-lār-ʌ), *victorious* but *priority* (the latter never or rarely has ʌ·ōr-ʌ). The *u* of *security*, however, is of the same quality as the *u* of *curious*.

ʌ (preceding ʌ, ʌ, ʌ, ʌ; for ʌ following ʌ, ʌ, ʌ, ʀ, see below ʌ, ʌ, ʌ) printed as a superior character means that a consonant following it is a syllabic consonant, that is, a consonant that immediately follows another consonant without any vowel between, as in the second syllable of *battle* ʌbat-ʌ, *eaten* ʌēt-nʌ, and in one pronunciation of

and as in *cap* and *bells* \,kəp-³m-³belz\ and in *lock* and *key* \,lɒk-³ŋ-³kɛ.\

When the consonant next preceding the \l\ or \n\ of an unstressed syllable is other than \t\, \d\, \s\, \z\, or (before \l\ or \n\), there is room for doubt whether the nucleus of the unstressed syllable is syllabic \l\ or \n\ or is \ə\ between the two consonants.

\ə\ immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\ (used only in words borrowed from French) indicates that these sounds are like the *-le*, *-me*, and *-re* respectively of French *table*, *prisme*, *titre*, all of which are one-syllable words when so pronounced. In certain contexts in French and, with speakers who know something of the phonetics of French, in similar contexts in English, words such as these for which the vocabulary may show only \l\, \m\, \r\ have other variants. Illustrative examples, with fully French transcriptions:

table \tɑbl\—one syllable; before a pause
table \tɑb-ə\—one syllable; also before a pause; most frequent in rapid or informal speech
la table est belle \lɑ-tɑ-bɛl-bɛl\—four syllables; before a vowel following without pause
table de bois \tɑ-bi-da-bwɑ-\—four syllables; before a consonant following without pause
table de bois \tɑb-da-bwɑ-\—three syllables; also before a consonant following without pause; most frequent in rapid or informal speech and in set phrases\

\ər-ər\ words like *demurrer* are so transcribed but in rapid speech the last syllable is much weakened or lost.

\a\ as in *mat*, *map*, *mad*, *gag*, *snap*, *patch*. For the vowel part of the words *map*, *mad*, *gag* most dictionaries use the same symbol, although two appreciably different vocalic sounds or sequences are heard from some speakers and three from others. For many speakers and for most items with other speakers the differences are susceptible to the explanation that one word has the sort of \a\ that occurs before \p\, the second the kind of \a\ that occurs before \d\, and the third the kind of \a\ that occurs before \g\.

But for some speakers whose two *can*'s of "Let's can what we can" are vocally different such an explanation does not suffice. The number of such otherwise identical pairs consistently occurring in the speech of any one speaker is small enough, however, so that we follow the traditional practice of showing \a\ in *mad* and *gag* as well as in *map*. Words of the type of *vary*, *Carey*, *carious*, discussed in section on \ə\, are reported by observers of the speech of an area having New York City at its northern perimeter and Washington, D.C., at its southern, to have with a high percentage of speakers a stressed vowel like that of *mad*, *maddest* as spoken in the same area and to differ therein from words like *carry*, whose stressed vowel is like that of *map* as spoken in the same area. The discussion at the section on \ə\ provides clues to the identification of such words.

In words in which this dictionary shows only \ar\ some American speakers have \er\ instead, pronouncing both *marry* and *merry* \mer-er\.

\ā\, \ā\ the symbol \ā\ represents the vowel of *car* and *cod* in the speech of those who pronounce these words differently from *caught* and *cawed*. The \ā\ of some such speakers may vary appreciably from the \ā\ of other such speakers, the \ā\ of most Americans, for example, being articulated with the lips not or little rounded and being fairly long in duration before certain consonants. The \ā\ of many southern British speakers, on the other hand, is articulated with appreciable lip rounding and is short in duration in all contexts. \ā\ is to be understood, however, as covering all pronunciations of *car*, *cod* that are different from *caught*, *cawed*.

The symbol \ā\ represents the *a* of *cart*, *card*, *father* in the speech of those who have for the *a* a sound different from the sound used for the *o* of *car*, *cod*, *both*. Because speakers of American English who have a sound requiring \ā\ for its representation are a decided minority, \ā\ is sparingly used in vocabulary transcriptions of English words (see last paragraph of this section). In transcriptions of foreign words, as French, \ā\ indicates a vowel with an articulation between that of the vowel of English *stack* and that of the most frequent American pronunciation of *stock*. In British and British-dialect pronunciations, as at Scottish *daw*, \ā\ indicates a vowel of fairly long duration.

The four words *stalk*, *stork*, *stock*, *stark* conveniently illustrate (with respect to the sound immediately follow-

ing the \t\ the variation in the pronunciation of these and rhyming words in the English-speaking world as a whole. With probably most American speakers *stalk* and *stork* have after the \t\ the same vowel, for which our symbol is \ə\, and *stock* and *stark* both have after the \t\ the same vowel, different from \ə\, for which our symbol is \ā\:

\ə\ *stalk*, *stork* \ā\ *stock*, *stark*

In the vocabulary, these and rhyming words are so transcribed only, and departures from this pattern have to be supplied from the paragraphs that follow.

In southern British speech the grouping for these words is

stalk, *stork*; *stock*; *stark*

This grouping has been the traditional one for a long period even in American dictionaries, and symbols of the type \ə\, \ə\, and \ā\, respectively, have usually been employed. But we strongly feel the desirability of emphasizing the sameness in most American speech of the vowels of *stock* and *stark*, and have no doubt that an *a*-based symbol is much more acceptable in a transcription of *stock* than an *o*-based in a transcription of *stark*: Our vowel symbols for the southern British pronunciation of these words would be

\ə\ *stalk*, *stork* \ā\ *stock* \ā\ *stark*

With many speakers in eastern New England these words group in one of the two following ways:

\ə\ *stalk*, *stork*, *stock* \ā\ *stark*
 \ə\ *stalk*, *stork* \ə\ or \ā\ *stock* \ā\ *stark*

In both southern British and eastern New England speech \ā\ occurs in a small number of words not having *ar* in the spelling and not shown with an \ā\ variant in the vocabulary transcription. The commonest of these are listed below.

In areas of the United States as disparate as western Pennsylvania and the Far West the four words group

\ə\ *stork* \ā\ or \ə\ *stalk*, *stock* \ā\ *stark*

Another grouping, heard in the Southwest, is

\ə\ *stalk*, *stork*, *stark* \ā\ *stock*

With many in the New Orleans area either the grouping is the same or *stark* belongs in a middle group, with articulation between that of *stalk*, *stork* and that of *stock*.

In dialects in which \ā\ is to be understood instead of the \ā\ of our transcriptions, \ā\ occurs in words of the type of *stark*, *hearken* (in which the sound or sound sequence used for *ar*, *ear* is followed by a consonant), in words of the type of *star* (in which the sound or sound sequence used for *ar* is followed by pause when the word is sentence-final), in derivatives of words like *star* (as *starry*, *starred*), and in words in which a *o* of the spelling is followed by a consonant letter other than *r* and is not preceded by *w* or *wh* (thus \ā\ may be the value of the *a* in *father*, *calm*, *Chicago* but not of the *a* in *watch*, *what*, *swamp*; \ā\ does occur, however, in *quaff*, *waft*). \ā\ occurs also, with more consistency probably in southern British than in eastern New England speech, in certain words in which \ā\ is the usual American vowel and in most of which the vowel is immediately followed by \f\, \th\, \s\ (but not by \sh\), or by \n\ and a consonant. The following words and word constituents are among the most susceptible to the \ā\ pronunciation. It is to be understood for all of these items although in the vocabulary it is shown only for the dozen or so in which it occurs with especially high frequency.

advance, *advantage*, *aft*, *after*, *aghast*, *Alexander*, *answer*, *ask*, *aunt*, *avilanche*, *bak*, *baiket*, *bath*, *behalf*, *blanch*, *Blanche*, *blast*, *branch*, *brass*, *cal*, *can't*, *cas*, *casket*, *cast*, *caste*, *caster*, *castle*, *casior*, *chaff*, *chance*, *chancel*, *chancellor*, *chancery*, *chandler*, *chant*, *clasp*, *class*, *craft*, *daff*, *dance*, *disaster*, *distaff*, *draft*, *draught*, *enchant*, *example*, *fast*, *fasten*, *Flanders*, *flask*, *France*, *frances*, *Francis*, *francis*, *gasp*, *ghostly*, *strafje*, *glance*, *glass*, *graff*, *grant*, *graph*, *grass*, *grasp*, *half*, *halve*, *lane*, *last*, *lath*, *laugh*, *-mand*, *mask*, *mast*, *master*, *nasty*, *pass*, *pastor*, *path*, *plait*, *plaster*, *plank*, *raft*, *rafter*, *rascal*, *rasp*, *raspberry*, *repass*, *salve* (n), *sample*, *sampler*, *Sanders* (on), *short*, *short's*, *slander*, *slant*, *staj*, *stanchion*, *supplant*, *task*, *trace*, *transvantage*, *vast*

\ā-ər is frequently the only variant shown or implied for words like *player* but when stress is sufficiently weak, as in *taxpayer*, the variant **\e(-)ər** or even **\er** occurs.

\au as the sound of *ow* in *now*, *ou* in *loud*, and *ou* in *out*. The first element ranges in value from **\a** through **\ä** to **\ü**. In eastern Canada and along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. from Virginia to South Carolina a variety that may be symbolized **\ə** also occurs before voiceless consonants. **\au** is used in the vocabulary for all varieties.

\b as in *baby*, *knob*.

\ch based on English orthography, for the sound **\ʃ** followed by the sound **\ʃh** in the same syllable, as in *chin*, *pitcher*, *fixture*, *exhaustion*. The sounds that come between the two vowels in the words *cha-cha* (dance) and *hotshot* can in both cases be regarded as **\ʃh** followed by **\ʃh** but as being in the same syllable in the first (**\ʃhā-, chā**) and distributed between the two syllables in the second (**\hāt-, shāt**).

For words of the type *mention*, *essential*, and *provincial*, transcriptions of the type **\n-shən** and **\n-shəl** have enjoyed a long tradition in dictionaries. At least in American speech and in most common words of this type **\ʃ** almost always intrudes between the **\n** and **\ʃh**, and we transcribe **\n-chən** and **\n-chəl**.

Words like *picture*, *capture*, in which a second stop **\k** or **\p** precedes the stop **\ʃ** of the sound complex transcribed **\ch**, are usually transcribed with the equivalent of the symbols **\k-tʃər**, **\p-tʃər**. But these consonantal sequences are frequently simplified to **\k-shər**, **\p-shər**, which are to be understood as variants when not given. The **\kʃh**, **\pʃh** sequences are most frequent in the shorter of the two forms that present participles of *-cture* and *-pture* usually have, and the one-stop variants are usually shown for this in the vocabulary.

correctness in pronunciation the term *correct pronunciation* is often used. Yet it is probable that many who use the term would find it difficult to give a precise and clear definition of the sense in which they use it. When the essential facts are considered, *correctness* of pronunciation must be a flexible term. It is perhaps as accurate a definition as can be made to say that a pronunciation is correct when it is in actual use by a sufficient number of cultivated speakers. This is obviously elastic, depending both on knowledge — never accurately ascertainable — of the number of users, and on judgment as to the cultivation of the speakers.

The standard of English pronunciation, so far as a standard may be said to exist, is the usage that now prevails among the educated and cultured people to whom the language is vernacular; but since somewhat different pronunciations are used by the cultivated in different regions too large to be ignored, we must admit the fact that uniformity of pronunciation is not to be found throughout the English-speaking world, though there is a very large percentage of practical uniformity.

The function of a pronouncing dictionary is to record as far as possible the pronunciations prevailing in the best present usage rather than to attempt to dictate what that usage should be. In so far as a dictionary may be known and acknowledged as a faithful recorder and interpreter of such usage, so far and no farther may it be appealed to as an authority.

There is a constantly increasing body of technical terms which, being more often written than spoken, are often called "book words". For many of these no accepted usage can properly be said to exist, and their pronunciations must be determined on the analogies of words more often spoken, or according to the accepted rules of pronunciation for the languages from which they are derived.

\d as in *dried*, *deduce*.

\d is often lost between **\n** and **\z** as in *mends* and between **\l** and **\z** as *fields*. Such inflected forms are not transcribed or entered simply in order that such loss may be indicated.

diphthongs diphthongal vowel sequences not shown in the key line or key page

are used in the transcription of some interjections and borrowings from foreign languages, as in **\- , t(i) \ eh,** **\leu\ leu.**

dissimilation often in some words in which one or more identical or similar sounds another variant lacks one of these sounds, by dissimilation. Thus there is often no first **\r** in *governor* and *surprise*, no second **\r** in *paraphernalia*, no first **\r** in *government*, and no second **\l** in *Wilhelmina*. This tendency for one of such sounds not to appear is so strong that the nonappearance is frequent with the very best of speakers.

The nonappearance of one **\r** in *governor*, etc., is frequent in the speech of those who regularly have **\r** in words like *barn*, *cure*, and hence is not to be explained in the same way as is the nonappearance of the corresponding **\r** in the speech of *r*-droppers, who usually do not have **\r** in *barn* and usually have **\r** in *cure* only when a vowel sound follows. For *governors*, for example, *r*-droppers usually say **\gəv-ə-nəz**, with neither of the two possible **\r**'s present, whereas those who have no first **\r** by dissimilation usually say **\gəv-ə-nəz**. *R*-droppers' pronunciations are not shown in the vocabulary of this dictionary.

divisions in pronunciations syllables in speech usually happen automatically when sequences of sounds are uttered. Most syllables can be articulated properly by articulating in order the sounds of a transcription that makes no attempt to demarcate the syllables. However, an attempt at complete syllable demarcation has been traditional in American general dictionaries for so long a time that an impression prevails that transcriptions without it are incomplete. Out of deference to this questionable but widely held belief this dictionary attempts complete syllable demarcation. The syllabic indication is in many specific instances, however, prosodic rather than phonetic. A word like *night* is sharply monosyllabic, and a word like *winner* or *Moab* is sharply disyllabic, but words having a vowel sequence of which unstressed **\ə** is the final member fall in between, as the variant of *sawer* or *sore* with **\sə**, the variant of *sawer* or *sore* with **\ə**, and the variant of *flower* or *flour* with **\ə**. Phonetically these words are all parallel in that all have variants without the **\ə** and all are ambiguous as to their syllabic content on a strictly phonetic basis. A vowel or vowel sequence with **\ə** alternatively present or absent after it is usually freely treated in verse as either disyllabic or monosyllabic when the spelling contains a letter to which **\ə** is referable and that letter is in turn followed by *r* or *l* (as in *sawer*, *sawer*, *flower*, *frier*, *fryer*, *real*, *vial*), but such a vowel item is usually treated as monosyllabic in verse when there is no such letter (as in *sore*, *reel*, *vile*; whether *-r* and *-l* words, as *soar* and *real*, with vowel-letter sequences that in other environments are capable of being digraphs, as in *soak*, *reap*, fall prosodically in the *flower* or the *flour* class is determined largely by etymology). In this dictionary, accordingly, *sore* and *flour* are transcribed **\sə(ə)r**, **\sə(ə)r** and **\fləu(ə)r**, respectively, with no mark of syllable division, whereas *sawer*, *sawer*, and *flower* are transcribed **\sə(ə)r**, **\sə(ə)r**, and **\fləu(ə)r**, respectively, with hyphen. For this last group the variants **\səər**, **\səər**, and **\fləər**, with **\ə** but without the hyphen and hence matching variants given for the first group, are not shown but are to be understood.

An exception to the disyllabic alternative in poetry for transcriptions containing the item **\(ə)** are such words as *world*, in the transcription of which **\(ə)** appears between **\r** and **\l** to make it clear that only one of the two values of **\ər** heard in a word like *worl* occurs in these words. Phonetically, however, the **\wər-əld** alternative is as disyllabic as is a word like *moral*.

\ə final vowel sequences in other environments, as in *Goa*, *riot*, may also vary in syllabic count in poetry but do not raise the transcriptional problems that words with *r* and *l* do (they would if our transcriptions covered the speech of *r*-droppers; compare *Goa*, *gore*). Words like *Goa* and *riot* are transcribed with an unpunctuated hyphen before the **\ə**.

Items like *straw* and the *-stray* part of *destroy* also raise a problem of syllable count. In the vocabulary, however, the traditional interpretation of the syllables in these has been followed.

Unanimity of opinion does not exist among linguists and phoneticians as to the extent to which boundaries

between words are recognizable on a purely phonetic basis, without the help of context. It is possible in transcription that does not attempt complete syllable division and that employs a noncommittal placement of stress marks (as over, under, or immediately preceding a vowel) to avoid committing oneself where there is doubt, but in the kind of transcription shown in this dictionary such avoidance is not possible. The placement of our marks of syllable division is based largely on an accumulation of records of syllable divisions heard between the vowels of two consecutive words at a point other than the word boundary. Thus hearing a *never* . . . as an *ever* . . . and vice versa, in the interval that elapses until further context makes the speaker's intent clear (occasionally a speaker's intent is unclear even after the addition of context) is cause for feeling that a name and an aim are indistinguishable when both have the same first vowel [ə], as they usually do, and are without context or are in an ambiguous context. Accordingly, the articulation of some sounds and sequences of sounds varies when their distribution at word boundaries having no pause varies whereas the articulation of others does not. Though [n] seems to sound the same in a name and an aim, it definitely does not seem to sound in *ten trips* as it does in *ten t'rips*. Items like [nt], in vocabulary-transcription practice, can vary in division in phonetic contexts otherwise identical; items like [n] cannot (two exceptions are noted in the next paragraph). The syllabic placement of items, like [n], regarded as not subject to variation has been determined thus: a consonant or consonant sequence that can freely begin English words is put with the following vowel if the preceding vowel is long or is unstressed ([ɪn-'d(y)ü-smənt] *inducement*, [ˈpɑ-strɛ] *pastry*, [ə-'strɪn-jənt] *astrigent*); a single such consonant or the first member of such a sequence is put with the preceding vowel if that vowel is short and stressed ([ˈbʌs-mən] *busman*, [ˈves-trɛ] *vestry*); of a sequence that cannot freely begin English words such right-hand part as can be is put with the following vowel ([ˈfɑ-strət] *first-rate*, [ˈhɑn-drit-ən] *hand-written*). The freely here makes necessary several *ad hoc* decisions, as the division [ˈyüs-fəl] *useful* in spite of English *sphere* and division after *rather* than before the [s] of [sθɪn] in *callisthenics*, *esthetic* in spite of English *sthenic*. On the other hand, a few consonant sequences have been made syllable-initial that do not begin thoroughly English words. A two-syllable pronunciation of *admiral* is common but syllable-final [dm] of the alternative [ˈɑd-mrəl] does not end English words and syllable-initial [mr] of the alternative [ˈɑd-mrəl] does not begin English words (the second alternative is shown). [d] and [t] are placed at the beginning of a syllable when certain consonants precede although the [d] and [t] sequences do not occur initially in purely English words ([ˈlɑn-diəd-ɛ] *landlady*, [ˈdʌk-tlʌs] *duchess*). In some environments [d] and [t] can be formed by merely a closure of the articulating organs involved, but after these certain consonants [d] and [t] require a release or explosion to be heard at all and the release takes place through the tongue opening for [t]. If [t] is in a following syllable then the [d] or [t], it appears, necessarily is too.

An occasional departure is made from these practices when there is a variant pronunciation that requires a different division: [ˈeɪ-z(ə)-le] instead of the longer [ˈeɪ-zə-le] *easy*, [ˈmɛs-tis-ət-ɛ] *mes-tis-at*, [ˈdɛs-ət] *des-ət* instead of the longer last variant [ˈdɛs-ɛs-ət] *des-ɛs-ət* at *domesticity*. Such liberties are taken only with consonants and consonant sequences regarded as always articulated the same in a given phonetic context. For such differences as [ɪl-i-siv] for *elusive* but [ɪl-'i-siv] for *illusive* see the section on [ɪ].

It has been traditional practice in dictionaries not to show a short vowel as the last sound in a stressed syllable. But the [r] of *Patrik* is different with most American speakers from the [r] of *pat request*, the [r] of *atoll* is usually different from the last intervocalic consonant in "not in all but at all". This dictionary therefore contains such divisions as [ˈpɑ-trɪk] at *Patrik* and [ˈɑ-təl] at *atoll*.

When no [s] precedes, [k] or [p] before a vowel with less than primary stress is spoken with so much less force than [k] or [p] before a vowel with primary stress (compare *microbe* with *crow*) that its syllable initialness is less likely to be felt, and such a [k] or [p] could be put with a preceding vowel. However, in contexts the same in sounds and stress the pronunciation seems to be the same whether a word boundary

precedes or follows, and the system evolved for this dictionary calls for such divisions as [ˈmɪ-krɒb] *microbe*, [ˈɑ-prəl] *April*.

[e] as in *bet, bed*, and the first syllable of *merry*. In words in which this dictionary shows only [ər] some American speakers have [er] instead, pronouncing both *merry* and *marry* [ˈer-ɪ].

[ē] as in *beat, bead*, as in the first syllable of *easy*, and, with most Americans, Canadians, and Australians, as in the second syllable of *easy*. [i] occurs instead of unstressed [ē] as in *easy* in some dialects (e.g., southern British).

[ē-ər] is frequently the only variant shown or implied for words like *freer*, but when stress is sufficiently weak, as in *sightseer*, the variant [i(-)ər] or even [i] occurs.

foreign words this dictionary shows a partially or completely anglicized pronunciation for many foreign words and phrases for which a full foreign pronunciation has traditionally been given in dictionaries. For such entries the full foreign pronunciation, if not alternatively shown, is usually an acceptable variant. The speaker who is sufficiently conversant with the phonetics of a foreign language to be capable and desirous of using the full foreign pronunciation is unlikely to use an English dictionary as a source. In foreign pronunciations all except the simplest indications of length have been avoided. For the same reasons the pronunciations of British dialect words have often been somewhat anglicized. No special symbol, for example, has been used for the vowel that occurs in Scotland and northern England for the vowel of words like *cat*.

French words fully French pronunciations are shown without any stress marks, as is the usual practice of transcribers of French.

[h] as in *hat, ahead*. After voiceless fricatives alone or preceded by another consonant (*household, bathroom, fishhook, foxhole, self-help*), after the voiceless affricate [tʃ] (*beachhead*), after the voiceless stop [k] or [p] alone or preceded by another consonant (*lockheed, elkhound, sinkhole, trip hammer*), after the voiceless stop [t] when preceded by another consonant (*pesthouse, priesthood, felt hat*), and possibly in British speech after [r] when not so preceded (*rathole*), an [h] that would be pronounced if what preceded were omitted has a strong tendency to disappear. Since the variant without [h] often cannot be shown by simply parenthesizing the [h] ([ˈprɛst-ˌhʊd], [ˈprɛ-ˌstʊd]) it has usually been omitted.

[hw] used for the *wh* of *whet, whale* by speakers whose *whet* and *wet, whale* and *wail* are not pronounced the same.

[i] as in *bit, bid, here, hear*. For [i] preceding [ɪ], [ə], [k], [ŋ], [ʃ], [ch], [v] (as in *cabbage, pfennig, attic, riding, Jamish, spinach, active*) in the same unstressed syllable in the vocabulary, [ē], not shown, is a frequent variant. Before the same sounds, except possibly [p], [v] is a much less frequent variant.

When in the vocabulary unstressed [i] is the vowel of the first of two successive syllables and there occurs between it and the following vowel a consonant or consonant sequence that can be pronounced at the beginning of a syllable, [i] frequently has variants that are not shown but are to be understood, and the range of the variation depends on whether the consonant or sequence is placed in the syllable with the [i] or is placed in the following syllable. When [i] is not final in the syllable, [ə] is to be understood as a variant, as in [i-ˈlʊ-siv] for *illusive*. When [i] stands at the end of its syllable, [ə] and [ē] as well are to be understood as variants, as in [i-ˈlʊ-siv] for *elusive*. When [i] is the intervocalic consonant, this convention is not to be understood, since in our transcriptions a syllable-final and a syllable-initial intervocalic [i] represent two markedly different sounds.

In some dialects of English, as southern British, [i] is the usual vowel in most words in which this dictionary shows [ə] answering to *i, y, or e* in the spelling, as for the *i* of *rabbit*, the *e* of *duchess*, and the *y* of *syllabic*.

See the section on [ē].

ʌ as in *try, light, guide, aisle*. **ʌ** is a diphthong, not a single sound, with heaviest stress on the first element. Its beginning position ranges from the position for the **ʌ** heard in *ask* in eastern New England to the position for the unrounded **ʌ** heard from most U.S. speakers for the vowel of *hot, heart*; its ending position ranges from that for monophthongal **ʌ** to that for **ɪ**. In eastern Virginia and in an area of Canada having Toronto as its metropolis, the position of the first element before voiceless consonants is approximately that of the **ʌ** of *nut*. In the southern U.S., the second part of the **ʌ** or **ɪ** variety of the diphthong may disappear, and finally and before voiced consonants, less often before voiceless consonants, the pronunciation may be simply **ʌ** or unrounded **ʌ**, as in **ʌ**wāvz or **ʌ**wāvz for *wives*.

ɪŋ when stressed, as in *sing, forefinger, ʌŋ* and perhaps less often **ɛŋ** are variants especially in the southern U.S. These variants are not shown.

ʃ as in *jug, badge, agile*. **ʃ** is the sequence **ʌ** and **ʒh** pronounced in the same syllable, and is probably different from the **ʒh** that occurs in one pronunciation of *bad gendarme*, although words beginning with **ʒh** are so rare in English that there is scant opportunity for the reaching of conclusions on the basis of random listening.

k as for *ch* in German *siech* and *Buch*; a non-English voiceless fricative sound, made with the tongue in a range of positions from approximately that of the **k** in English *keep* to that of the **k** in English *cool* but without closure.

l as in *leaf, loot, police, allude, feel, fool*. The range of articulation for **l** in English is fairly wide, but the variations are similar in most contexts in the English-speaking world. An **l**, however, between a preceding stressed vowel and a following unstressed vowel often exhibits a striking dialectal difference that vocabulary transcriptions do not attempt to cover. Most Americans, for example, pronounce *Alice* and *salad* **ʌ**l-əs, **ʌ**sal-əd whereas in the South these words are widely pronounced **ʌ**l-ɪs, **ʌ**sa-lɪd.

m as in *maim, hammer, nymph*; the usual articulation of **m** is with the lips in contact to form a closure but when an **l** or **ʌ** sound immediately precedes or follows, the closure is made by the lower lip against the upper front teeth, as in *nymph, triumph, triumvir, Hofman(u)*. In this dictionary the **m** of words like *chasm* is treated as forming an extra syllable (**ʌ**kaz-m). Such pronunciations are the usual ones in prose but other pronunciations occur and are to be understood. Before a vowel in poetry a word like *chasm* fits without jar into a line where a stressed monosyllable is required, since the **m** can be pronounced at the beginning of the syllable to which the following vowel belongs: *abysm of time* **ʌ**-biz-māv-**ʌ**tim. Similar pronunciations before a vowel are heard, though less frequently, in prose, especially when the vowel preceding the **m** has only secondary stress, as in *enthusiasm of the crowd*. In poetry a monosyllabic pronunciation of a word-final vowel and *-sm* is also sometimes required before a pause or a consonant, and before the latter at least may be accomplished by using a pronunciation like that which occurs in some contexts for *-sm* words in French, as in *abysm below* **ʌ**-bizm-bə-**ʌ**lɔ.

n as in *known, manly, enrage, tenth*.

n indicates that the preceding vowel is pronounced through the nose, that is, with the velum lowered and the nostrils open at the back.

ng see section on **ŋ**.

ŋ as in *hang* **ʌ**hɑŋ, *hanger* **ʌ**hɑŋ-ər, *anger* **ʌ**ŋ-gər, *singer* **ʌ**siŋ-ər, *finger* **ʌ**fiŋ-gər. The sound of the *ng* in *hang* and of the *n* in *anger* is a single sound not the sound **n** followed by the sound **ŋ**, although the transcription **ŋ** for this single sound is used in some of the smaller members of this series to avoid the use of characters that are not letters of the ordinary English alphabet.

œ as in French *bœuf*, German *Höhle*; **œ** can be approximated by pronouncing **œ** with moderately rounded lips. This and **œ** are variously anglicized in English. In a few words **œ** is frequent, as in the surname *Loeb*. Among those who do not drop *r*, **œ** is frequently heard, less often **œ** (*Köchel*, surname of a musicologist who assigned opus numbers to Mozart's works, is constantly made an exact rhyme of *circle* by announcers for radio classical-music programs). Those who drop *r*, and some even who do not, often use the same pronunciation as for the *or* of *work*. **œ** is frequently the transcription in anglicized pronunciations in this dictionary, as at *disease*.

œ as in French *feu*, German *Höhle*; **œ** can be approximated by pronouncing **œ** with strongly rounded lips.

oi as in *coin, boy*. In the southern U.S. and chiefly before a consonant in the same word the second element is sometimes lost or replaced by **oi**. It is problematic whether phonetically the sequence of sounds represented by the spelling *straw* is disyllabic whereas the sequence represented by the *-stroy* of *destroy* is monosyllabic; prosodically however the sequences are usually so treated and the vocabulary puts a parenthesized hyphen in the respelling of *straw*.

present participles many present participles are pronounced in the vocabulary in order to show such variations as that between the two-syllable and the three-syllable pronunciation of *flickering*. In these pronunciations only **ŋ** is shown for the ending but other variants occur. See the entry *-ing* in the vocabulary.

r as in *rid, arouse, merry* as pronounced by all speakers of standard English, and as in one pronunciation of *carbarn, lizard, bare, murder*. In some dialects, as those of eastern New England, the south-eastern U.S., and southern England, words of the type of the last three, in which *r* occurs at the end of a word (often before a silent *e*) or before a consonant, are not, at least in some contexts, pronounced with an **r**. See the section on dissimilation.

s as in *so, less, lesser*.

Presenting difficulty is the transcription of the *s* of words like *abstain, teamster, instigate*, which is preceded by a voiced consonant and followed by a voiceless one that starts out like a **z** but ends up like an **s**. This dictionary follows tradition and transcribes **ʌs**, except when *s* is clearly the final member of a word component, as in *foolscap*.

When an *s* of the spelling is followed by letters whose pronunciation is **ch**, as in *mischievous, digestion*, both **ʌs** and **ʌsh** occur for the *s*. The articulatory position of the vowels **œ**, **ɪ**, **œ**, **œ**, **œ** is closest to that of **ʌsh** and the **ʌsh** variant is limited to words in which one of those four vowels precedes.

semicolon usually a comma separates variant pronunciations, but a semicolon separates a partially transcribed variant on the right of it that is not meant to be read with a variant on the left of it: at *dengue* the semicolon in **ʌ**dŋg-ŋ; **ʌ**dŋ-gā, **ʌ**dŋ-ŋ signifies that **ʌ**dŋ-ŋ goes with the **ʌ**-gā variant only.

-sia, -sian as in *magnesia, Andalusia*. For many words ending in *-sia* as many as ten variants for the ending occur: **ʌ**zhə, zhē-ə, shə, shē-ə, chiefly *Brit* zɪ-ə, zyo, zhyə, si-ə, syə, shyə. An especially wide range of variants occurs for many words in *-sian*.

Stress the stress shown for words in the vocabulary is usually that borne by the word when it is pronounced by itself without context. In context, however, a word may have a different stress pattern. In particular, adjectives that in isolation are pronounced with a primary stress on a syllable except the first and that have preceding this primary stress a syllable with secondary stress or a vowel followed by two or more consonants, in context (as when they are attributive or sentence-initial) undergo a reduction of the primary stress to secondary; retain a secondary stress that precedes or undergo a change of it to primary; or acquire either a secondary or a primary stress on a preceding syllable on which no stress is indicated in

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

For a more extensive list see "Abbreviations" following the vocabulary

<i>A</i>	Agricultural	<i>Du</i>	Dutch	<i>M Flem.</i>	Middle Flemish	<i>pp</i>	past participle
<i>ab</i>	about	<i>DV</i>	Douay Version	<i>MGk</i>	Middle Greek	<i>P. Q.</i>	Province of Que-
<i>abbr</i>	abbreviation			<i>MHG</i>	Middle High		bec
<i>abv</i>	abusive	<i>E</i>	east, eastern,		German	<i>prec</i>	preeding
<i>Acad</i>	Academy		English	<i>Mtch</i>	Michigan	<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>acc</i>	accusative	<i>econ</i>	economist	<i>mil</i>	military	<i>pres</i>	present, present
<i>act</i>	active	<i>educ</i>	Education	<i>min</i>	minister	<i>prob</i>	probably
<i>adj.</i>	adno Domini	<i>educ</i>	educator	<i>Miss</i>	Minnesota	<i>prof</i>	professor
<i>adv.</i>	adjective	<i>e.g.</i>	exempli gratia	<i>M Ir</i>	Middle Irish	<i>pron</i>	pronoun
<i>adv.</i>	adverb	<i>E Gmc</i>	East Germanic	<i>Miss</i>	Mississippi	<i>pronunc</i>	pronunciation
<i>AF</i>	Anglo-French	<i>Egypt</i>	Egyptian	<i>ML</i>	Medieval Latin	<i>Prov</i>	Provençal
<i>Afrk</i>	Afrikaans	<i>emp</i>	emperor	<i>MLG</i>	Middle Low Ger-		
<i>agr</i>	Agriculture	<i>eng</i>	England, English		man	<i>prp</i>	present participle
<i>Ala</i>	Alabama	<i>Esk</i>	Esquimo	<i>Mo</i>	Missouri	<i>pseud</i>	pseudonym
<i>Alb</i>	Albanian	<i>esp</i>	especially	<i>modif</i>	modification	<i>psychol</i>	psychologist
<i>Alta</i>	Altaic	<i>Eth</i>	Ethiopic	<i>Mont</i>	Montana		
<i>alter</i>	alteration	<i>ethnol</i>	ethnologist	<i>M Per</i>	Middle Persian	<i>Que</i>	Quebec
<i>a.m.</i>	ante meridiem			<i>MS</i>	manuscript		
<i>Am</i>	America,	<i>F</i>	Fahrenheit,	<i>MSw</i>	Middle Swedish	<i>R. C.</i>	Roman Catholic
	American		French	<i>mt</i>	mountain	<i>redupl</i>	reduplication
<i>Amer F</i>	American French	<i>Fin</i>	Finnic	<i>MW</i>	Middle Welsh	<i>refl</i>	reflexive
<i>Amer Ind</i>	American Indian	<i>Finn</i>	Finnish			<i>R. I.</i>	Rhode Island
<i>Amer Sp</i>	American Span-	<i>fl</i>	flour (L, flour-	<i>n</i>	noun	<i>Rom</i>	Roman,
	ish		ished)				Romanian
<i>anc</i>	ancient, anciently	<i>Fla</i>	Florida	<i>N</i>	north, northern	<i>rpm</i>	revolutions per
<i>antrp</i>	anthropologist	<i>fr</i>	French	<i>N.B.</i>	New Brunswick	<i>R.S.V.</i>	Revised Stand-
<i>aor</i>	aorist	<i>Fr</i>	French	<i>N. C.</i>	North Carolina		ard Version
<i>Ar</i>	Arabic	<i>freq</i>	frequentative,	<i>N. Dak.</i>	North Dakota	<i>Russ</i>	Russian
<i>Arom</i>	Aramaic		especially	<i>NE</i>	northeast, north-		
<i>archaeol</i>	archaeologist	<i>Fris</i>	Frisian		eastern	<i>S</i>	south, southern
<i>Ariz</i>	Arizona	<i>ft</i>	feet	<i>Nebr</i>	Nebraska	<i>Sask</i>	Saskatchewan
<i>Ark</i>	Arkansas	<i>fut</i>	future	<i>neut</i>	neuter	<i>Sc</i>	Scott, Scots
<i>Arm</i>	Armenian			<i>New</i>	Nevada	<i>S. C.</i>	South Carolina
<i>art</i>	artistic	<i>G</i>	German	<i>New Eng</i>	New England	<i>Scand</i>	Scandinavian
<i>Assy</i>	Assyrian	<i>Go</i>	Georgia	<i>Nfld</i>	Newfoundland	<i>Sc Gael</i>	Scottish Gaelic
<i>astron</i>	astronomer,	<i>Gael</i>	Gaelic	<i>NGk</i>	New Greek	<i>Sch</i>	School
	astronomy	<i>gen</i>	general, genitive	<i>NGmc</i>	North Germanic	<i>Scot</i>	Scottish
<i>attrib</i>	attributive	<i>Ger</i>	German	<i>N. H.</i>	New Hampshire	<i>S. Dak</i>	South Dakota
<i>aug</i>	augmentative	<i>Gk</i>	Greek	<i>N Heb</i>	New Hebrew	<i>SE</i>	southeast,
<i>Austral</i>	Australian	<i>Gmc</i>	Germanic	<i>N. J.</i>	New Jersey		southeastern
<i>Av</i>	Avestan	<i>Goth</i>	Gothic	<i>NL</i>	New Latin	<i>secy</i>	secretary
<i>AV</i>	Authorized Ver-	<i>gov</i>	governor	<i>N. Mex.</i>	New Mexico	<i>Sen</i>	Seninary,
	sion	<i>govt</i>	government	<i>No</i>	North		Serbian
		<i>Gr Brit</i>	Great Britain	<i>nom</i>	nominate	<i>Serb</i>	Serbian
<i>b</i>	born			<i>nonstand</i>	nonstandard	<i>Shak</i>	Shakespeare
<i>Bab</i>	Babylonian	<i>Heb</i>	Hebrew	<i>nor</i>	Norwegian	<i>sing</i>	singular
<i>bacteriol</i>	bacteriologist	<i>hist</i>	historian	<i>novelst</i>	novelist	<i>Sk</i>	South
<i>B. C.</i>	before Christ,	<i>Hitt</i>	Hittite	<i>n pl</i>	noun plural	<i>So</i>	South
	British Colum-	<i>Hung</i>	Hungarian	<i>N. S.</i>	Nova Scotia	<i>sociol</i>	sociologist
	bia	<i>I</i>	island	<i>NW</i>	northwest, north-	<i>Sp, Spon</i>	Spanish
<i>Belg</i>	Belgian	<i>Icel</i>	Islandic		western	<i>speci</i>	specifically
<i>Beng</i>	Bengalese	<i>IE</i>	Indo-European	<i>N. Y.</i>	New York	<i>sp. gr.</i>	specific gravity
<i>Bib</i>	Biblical	<i>Ill</i>	Illinois	<i>NYC</i>	New York City	<i>sq</i>	square
<i>Bret</i>	Breton	<i>imit</i>	imitative	<i>N. Z.</i>	New Zealand	<i>St</i>	Saint, Sainte
<i>Brit</i>	Britain, British	<i>imp</i>	imperative	<i>obs</i>	obsolete	<i>St</i>	Saint
<i>bro</i>	brother	<i>incho</i>	inchoative	<i>occas</i>	occasionally	<i>subst</i>	substandard
<i>Bulg</i>	Bulgarian	<i>Ind</i>	Indiana	<i>OE</i>	Old English	<i>Sudan</i>	Sudanese
		<i>indef</i>	indefinite	<i>OF</i>	Old French	<i>superl</i>	superlative
<i>C</i>	centigrade, Cel-	<i>indic</i>	indicative	<i>OFris</i>	Old Frisian	<i>Sw, Swed</i>	Swedish
	sius	<i>infin</i>	infinitive	<i>OHG</i>	Old High Ger-		southwestern
<i>Calif</i>	California	<i>Inst</i>	Institute		man	<i>syn</i>	synonym
<i>Canad</i>	Canadian	<i>instr</i>	instrumental	<i>Old Ir</i>	Old Irish	<i>Tag</i>	Tagalog
<i>Can F</i>	Canadian French	<i>interj</i>	interjection	<i>Old It</i>	Old Italian	<i>Techn</i>	Technology
<i>Cont</i>	Cantonese	<i>intrans</i>	intransitive	<i>Okla</i>	Oklahoma	<i>Tenn</i>	Tennessee
<i>cap</i>	capital, capital-	<i>Ion</i>	Ionic	<i>OL</i>	Old Latin	<i>Tex</i>	Texas
	ized	<i>Ir Gael</i>	Irish Gaelic	<i>ON</i>	Old Norse	<i>theol</i>	theologian
<i>capt</i>	captain	<i>irreg</i>	irregular	<i>ONF</i>	Old North	<i>Theol</i>	Theological
<i>Carol</i>	Catalan		International Sci-		French	<i>Toch</i>	Tocharian
<i>caus</i>	causative	<i>ISV</i>	entific Vocabu-	<i>Ont</i>	Ontario	<i>Toch A</i>	Tocharian A
<i>Celt</i>	Celtic		lary	<i>O Per</i>	Old Persian	<i>Toch B</i>	Tocharian B
<i>cen</i>	central	<i>It, Ital</i>	Italian	<i>opp</i>	opposite	<i>trans</i>	transitive
<i>cent</i>	century	<i>Jap</i>	Japanese	<i>O Prow</i>	Old Portuguese	<i>transl</i>	translation
<i>chs</i>	centimeter-gram	<i>Jav</i>	Javanese	<i>O Pruss</i>	Old Prussian	<i>treas</i>	treasurer
	second	<i>Kans</i>	Kansas	<i>Oreg</i>	Oregon	<i>Turk</i>	Turkish
<i>chem</i>	chemist	<i>Ky</i>	Kentucky	<i>orig</i>	originally	<i>U</i>	University
<i>Chin</i>	Chinese	<i>L</i>	Latin	<i>Old Rus</i>	Old Russian	<i>U. A. R.</i>	United Arab Re-
<i>Co</i>	company, country	<i>La</i>	Louisiana	<i>OS</i>	Old Saxon		public
<i>Colo</i>	Colorado	<i>La F</i>	Louisiana French	<i>OSlav</i>	Old Slavic	<i>U. N.</i>	United Nations
<i>comb</i>	combining	<i>LG</i>	Low German	<i>OSp</i>	Old Spanish	<i>US</i>	United States
<i>compar</i>	comparative	<i>L Gk</i>	Late Greek	<i>OSw</i>	Old Swedish	<i>USSR</i>	Union of Soviet
<i>Confed</i>	Confederate	<i>L Heb</i>	late Hebrew				Socialist
<i>conj</i>	conjunction	<i>lit</i>	literally	<i>orig</i>	originally		Republics
<i>Conn</i>	Connecticut	<i>Life</i>	literature	<i>Os</i>	Old Saxon	<i>usu.</i>	usual, usually
<i>constr</i>	construction	<i>LL</i>	Late Latin			<i>v</i>	verb
<i>contr</i>	contraction	<i>loc</i>	locative	<i>part</i>	participle	<i>Va</i>	Virginia
<i>Coptic</i>	Coptic			<i>Po</i>	Pennsylvania	<i>var</i>	variant
<i>Corn</i>	Cornish	<i>m</i>	miles	<i>POG</i>	Pennsylvania	<i>vb</i>	variant
<i>criminol</i>	criminologist	<i>M</i>	Mechanical		German	<i>vi</i>	verb intransitive
		<i>Man</i>	Manitoba	<i>P. E. I.</i>	Prince Edward	<i>V L</i>	Vulgar Latin
<i>d</i>	died	<i>manuf</i>	manufacturer		Island	<i>voc</i>	vocative
<i>D</i>	Dutch	<i>Mass</i>	Massachusetts	<i>Pek</i>	Pekingese	<i>v. trans</i>	verb transitive
<i>Dan</i>	Danish	<i>math</i>	mathematician	<i>Per</i>	Persian	<i>Vt</i>	Vermont
<i>dat</i>	dative	<i>Md</i>	Maryland	<i>perj</i>	perfect	<i>Welsh</i>	Welsh, west,
<i>dec</i>	decade	<i>Md</i>	Middle Dutch	<i>pers</i>	perfect	<i>Wash</i>	Washington
<i>D. C.</i>	District of Co-	<i>ME</i>	Middle English	<i>pers</i>	person	<i>WGmc</i>	West Germanic
	lumbia	<i>Med</i>	Medical	<i>pg</i>	Portuguese	<i>Wis</i>	Wisconsin
<i>def</i>	definite	<i>meteorol</i>	meteorologist	<i>phil</i>	philosopher	<i>W. Va</i>	West Virginia
<i>Del</i>	Delaware	<i>Mex</i>	Mexican Spanish	<i>physiol</i>	physiologist	<i>Wyo</i>	Wyoming
<i>deriv</i>	derivative	<i>MF</i>	Middle French	<i>pl</i>	plural	<i>zool</i>	zoologist
<i>dial</i>	dialect			<i>p. m.</i>	post meridiem		
<i>dim</i>	diminutive			<i>Pol</i>	Polish		
<i>disc</i>	discovered			<i>polit</i>	political, politi-		
<i>Dis</i>	Disc				cian		
<i>Dr</i>	Doctor			<i>pop</i>	population		
<i>dram</i>	dramatist			<i>Port</i>	Portuguese		

SYN RENOUNCE, RESIGN: **ABDICATE** implies a giving up of sovereign power or sometimes an evading of responsibility such as that of a parent; **RENOUCE** may replace it but often implies additionally a sacrifice for a greater end; **RESIGN** applies to the giving up of an unexpired office or trust

ab-do-men \ə-'b-dō-mən\ *n* [MF & L; MF, fr. L.] **1**: the part of the body between the thorax and the pelvis; **also**: the cavity of this part of the trunk containing the chief viscera **2**: the posterior section of the body behind the thorax in an arthropod — **ab-dom-i-nal** \ə-'b-dōm-'nāl\ *adj* — **ab-dom-i-nal-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

ab-dom-i-nous \əb-'dām-'ə-nəs\ *adj* [L *abdominus*]: big-bellied

ab-duce \əb-'dū(s)\ *v* [L *abducere*]: **ABDUCE**

ab-du-cent \əb-'dū(s)-'nt\ *adj* [L *abducens*], *abducens*, *pp.* of *abducere* *of a muscle*; **ABDUCTING**

ab-duct \əb-'dʌkt\ *v* [L *abducere*, *pp.* of *abducere*, *lit.*, to lead away, fr. *ab-* + *ducere* to lead — more at *row*] **1**: to carry off (a person) by force **2**: to draw away (as a limb) from a position near or parallel to the median axis of the body; *also*: to move apart (similar parts) — **ab-duc-tor** \-'dʌk-tər\ *n*

ab-duc-tion \əb-'dʌk-shən\ *n*: **1**: the action of abducting; the condition of being abducted **2**: the unlawful carrying away of a woman for marriage or immoral intercourse

abeam \ə-'bēm\ *adv* (*or adj*): on a line at right angles to a ship's keel

ab-be-ced-dar-i-an \ə-'bē-'dər-'ē-ōn\ *n* [ME *abecedary*, fr. ML *abecedarium* *alphabet*, fr. LL *nec.* of *abecedarius* of the alphabet, fr. the letters *a + b + c + d*]: one learning the alphabet and other rudiments

abecedarian *adj* **1**: of or relating to the alphabet **2**: alphabetically arranged **3**: of a beginner

abed \ə-'bed\ *adv* (*or adj*): in bed

Abel \ə-'bəl\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *Hēvel*]: a son of Adam and Eve killed by his brother Cain

abele \ə-'bē(ə)\ *n* [ID *abeel*, fr. ONF *abel*, fr. L. *abenas* white]: a tall Old World poplar (*Populus alba*) with whitish tomentose twigs and leaves

Abelian group \ə-'bē-yan-\ *n* [Niels Abel 1829 Norwegian mathematician]: a commutative group

abel-mosk \ə-'bəl-'māsk\ *n* [deriv. of *Ar abū -l- misk* father of the red musk **1**: a tree of the East Indies with a yellow family native to tropical Asia and the East Indies whose musk glands are used in perfumery and in flavoring coffee

Ab-er-deen An-gus \ə-'bər-'ē-'nəo-'gəs\ *n* [*Aberdeen & Angus*, counties in Scotland]: any of a breed of black hornless beef cattle originating in Scotland

ab-er-rance \ə-'ber-'ən(s)\ *or* *ab-er-ran-cy* \-ən-'sē\ *n*: **DEVIATION**

ab-er-rant \ə-'ber-'ən(t)\ *adj* [L *aberrans*, *aberrans*, *pp.* of *aberrare* to go astray, fr. *ab-* + *errare* to wander, *CTR*] **1**: straying from the right or normal way **2**: deviating from the usual or natural type **3**: **ATYPICAL** — **ab-er-rant-ly** *adv*

aberrant *n* **1**: an aberrant natural group, individual, or structure **2**: a person whose behavior departs substantially from the standard **3**: **ab-er-rant-ly** \ə-'bər-'rā-shən\ *n* [L *aberrans*, *pp.* of *aberrare*] **1**: the act of being aberrant esp. from a moral standard or normal state **2**: failure of a mirror, reflecting surface, or lens to produce a true point-to-point correspondence between an object and its image **3**: unsoundness or disorder of the mind **4**: a small periodic change of apparent position in heavenly bodies due to the combined effect of the motion of light and the motion of the observer **5**: an aberrant organ or individual; *SPORT* **5** — **ab-er-rant-ion** \-əl-'shən, -shən-'l\ *adj*

abet \ə-'bet\ *v* **ab-et-let**; **abet-ting** [ME *abetten*, fr. MF *abetter*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *beter* to bait, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *bētan* to bait] **1**: **ENCOURAGE**, **INSTIGATE** **2**: to assist in the achievement of a purpose **SYN** see **INCITE** — **ab-et-ment** \-mənt\ *n* — **ab-et-lor** \-lə-'bet-ər\ *n*

ab-ex-trā \ə-'bēk-'strā\ *adv* [LL]: from without

ab-eye-ance \ə-'bē-ən-'(t)s\ *n* [MF *abeyance* expectation, fr. *abaer* to desire, fr. *a-* + *baer* to yearn, fr. ML *bairere*] **1**: a lapse in succession during which there is no person in whom a title is vested **2**: temporary inactivity; **SUSPENSION**

abeyant \ə-'bē-ənt\ *adj* [*back-formation* fr. *abeyance*]: being in abeyance **SYN** see **LATENT**

abominable *adj*, *obs*: **ABOMINABLE**

ab-hor \əb-'hɔr\ *v* **ab-hor**; **ab-hor-red**; **ab-hor-ring** [ME *abhorren*, fr. L *abhorrens* *to shudder*, *ab-hor-ere* — more at *horror*] **1**: to regard with extreme repugnance; **LOATHE** **2**: to turn aside or keep away from esp. in scorn; **REJECT** **SYN** see **HATE** — **ab-hor-rence** \-'hɔr-'ən-'(t)s, -'hār-'n\ *n* — **ab-hor-er** \-'hɔr-'ər\ *n*

ab-hor-rent \-'hɔr-'ən-'t, -'hār-'n\ *adj* [L *abhorrens*, *abhorrens*, *pp.* of *abhorere*] **1**: *archaic*: strongly opposed; **2**: feeling or showing abhorrence **3**: not agreeable — to their philosophy **3**: **DETESTABLE** **SYN** see **HATEFUL**, **REPUGNANT** — **ab-hor-rent-ly** *adv*

Abib \ə-'vēv\ *n* [Heb *Abibh*, *lit.*, ear of grain]: the 1st month of the ancient Hebrew calendar corresponding to Nisan

ab-id-ance \ə-'bīd-'ən-'(t)s\ *n* **1**: an act or state of abiding; **CONJUGALITY** **2**: **CONJUGALITY** **2**: **CONJUGALITY**

abide \ə-'bīd\ *v* **abode** \-bōd\ *or* **abid-ed**; **abid-ing** [ME *abiden*, fr. OE *abidan*, fr. *a-*, *perfective* prefix + *bīdan* to bide; akin to OHG *ir-*, *perfective* prefix] **1**: *archaic*: to wait for; **AWAIT** **2**: to endure without yielding; **WITHSTAND** **3**: to bear patiently; **TOLERATE** **4**: to associate without objection — *see* *wait* **1**: to remain stable or fixed in a state **2**: to continue in a place; **SOJOURN** **SYN** see **BEAR**, **CONTINUE**, **STAY** — **ab-id-er** \-ər\ *n* — **abide by** **1**: to conform to **2**: to acquiesce in

abiding *adj*: **ENDURING**, **PERMANENT**

ab-in-gail \ə-'bīn-'gāil\ *n* [*Abigail*, servant in *The Scornful Lady*, a play by Francis Beaumont & John Fletcher]: a lady's waiting maid

abil-i-ty \ə-'bīl-'ə-tē\ *n* [ME *abilite*, fr. MF *habilité*, fr. L *habilitas*, *habilitas*, fr. *habilis* apt, skillful — more at *able*] **1**: the quality or state of being able; **ABILITY** **2**: the mental or physical power to perform **3**: competence in doing; **SKILL** **2**: natural talent or acquired proficiency; **APTITUDE**

-abil-i-ty *also* **-abil-i-ty** \-ē\ *n* **1**: **ABILITY** **2**: **ABILITY** **3**: **ABILITY** **4**: **ABILITY** **5**: **ABILITY** **6**: **ABILITY** **7**: **ABILITY** **8**: **ABILITY** **9**: **ABILITY** **10**: **ABILITY** **11**: **ABILITY** **12**: **ABILITY** **13**: **ABILITY** **14**: **ABILITY** **15**: **ABILITY** **16**: **ABILITY** **17**: **ABILITY** **18**: **ABILITY** **19**: **ABILITY** **20**: **ABILITY** **21**: **ABILITY** **22**: **ABILITY** **23**: **ABILITY** **24**: **ABILITY** **25**: **ABILITY** **26**: **ABILITY** **27**: **ABILITY** **28**: **ABILITY** **29**: **ABILITY** **30**: **ABILITY** **31**: **ABILITY** **32**: **ABILITY** **33**: **ABILITY** **34**: **ABILITY** **35**: **ABILITY** **36**: **ABILITY** **37**: **ABILITY** **38**: **ABILITY** **39**: **ABILITY** **40**: **ABILITY** **41**: **ABILITY** **42**: **ABILITY** **43**: **ABILITY** **44**: **ABILITY** **45**: **ABILITY** **46**: **ABILITY** **47**: **ABILITY** **48**: **ABILITY** **49**: 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ab-oma-sal \ab-ō-'mā-səl/ *adj.*: of or relating to the abomasum
ab-oma-sum \-səm/ *n*, *pl* **ab-oma-sa** \-sə/ [NL, fr. L *ab- + omosum* tripe of a bullock]: the fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant
A-bomb \ā-'bɔm/ *n* **ATOM BOMB** — **A-bomb** *vb*
ab-ōm-b \ā-'bɔm/ *vb* (fr. *ab- + bomb*) *vt*: worthy of or causing loathing or hatred: **DETESTABLE** **2**: quite disagreeable or unpleasant **SYN** see **HATEFUL** — **abom-i-na-ly** \-bē-'vəl/ *adv*
abominable snow-man \-sni-'mən, -'mæn/ *n*, *pl* **abominable snow-men**: a mythical creature reported as existing in the high Himalayas and usu. thought to be a bear
abom-i-nate \ā-'bɔm-ə-'nāt/ *vt* [L *abominatus*, pp. of *abominari*, lit., to deprecate as an ill omen, fr. *ab- + omin-, omen* omen]: to hate or loathe intensely: **ABHOR** **SYN** see **HATE** — **abom-i-na-tor** \-nāt-ər/ *n*
ab-ōm-i-na-tion \ā-'bɔm-ə-'nā-'shən/ *n* **1**: something abominable **2**: extreme disgust and hatred: **LOATHING**
ab-or-al \ā-'bɔr-'əl, -'bɔr-/ *adj*: opposite to or away from the mouth — **ab-or-al-ly** \-ə-'lē/ *adv*
ab-orig-i-nal \ā-'bɔr-'rij-nəl, -sən-'tī/ *adj* **1**: INDIGENOUS, PRIMITIVE **2**: of or relating to aborigines **SYN** see **NATIVE** — **ab-orig-i-nal-ly** \-tē/ *adv*
ab-orig-i-ne \ā-'bɔr-'rij-ə-(,)-nē/ *n* [L *aboriginēs*, pl., fr. *ab origine* from the beginning] **1**: an indigenous inhabitant esp. as contrasted with an invading or colonizing people **2: *pl*: the original fauna and flora of a geographical area
aborn-ing \ā-'bɔ(ə)r-'ɪŋ/ *adv* [O- + E *dal.* *born* (birth)]: while being born or produced
abort \ə-'bɔ(ə)r(t)/ *vb* [L *abortare*, fr. *abortus*, pp. of *abortiri* to miscarry, fr. *ab- + ortiri* to rise, be born — more at **RISE**] *vt* **1**: to cause premature or stillborn offspring **2**: to become checked in development so as to remain rudimentary or to shrink away ~ *vi* **1**: to give birth to prematurely; also: to terminate the pregnancy before term **2**: to terminate prematurely (~ a disease)
ab-or-tion \ā-'bɔr-ə-'tā-'shən/ *adj*: inducing abortion
ab-or-tion-ist \-tā-'shən-ist/ *n*
ab-or-tion-ist \ā-'bɔr-'shən/ *n* **1**: the expulsion of a nonviable fetus; as a: spontaneous expulsion of a human fetus during the first 12 weeks of gestation — compare **MISCARRIAGE** **b**: illegal abortion **2**: a procedure for aborting a developing fetus (as of a part or process) resulting in **IMPERFECTION** **b**: result of such arrest
ab-or-tion-ist \-shə-'nə-st/ *n*: a producer of illegal abortions
ab-or-tive \ā-'bɔr-'tīv/ *adj* **1** *obs*: prematurely born **2**: FRUITLESS, UNSUCCESSFUL **3**: imperfectly formed or developed: **RUDIMENTARY** **4**: tending to abort — **ab-or-tive-ly** *adv* — **ab-or-tiv-ness** *n*
ABO system \ā-'bɔ-'sɪst-əm/ *n*: the basic system of antigens of human blood behaving in heredity as an allelic unit to produce any of the four blood groups A, B, AB, or O — called also **ABO group**
about \ə-'baʊnd/ *vi* [ME *abunden*, fr. MF *abonder*, fr. L *abundare*, fr. *ab- + unda* wave — more at **WATER**] **1**: to be present in large numbers or in great quantity **2**: to become copiously supplied (stream ~ing in fish)
about \ə-'baʊnd/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *abūtan*, fr. *ā-* + *būtan* outside — more at **BUT**] **1**: on all sides **2**: **AROUND** **2 a**: in rotation **b**: around the outside **3 a**: APPROXIMATELY **b**: ALMOST (~ starved) **4**: here and there **5**: in the vicinity: **NEAR** **6**: in the neighborhood: ALTERNATELY (turn ~ is fair play) **7 a**: in the opposite direction (face ~) **b**: in reverse order (the other way ~)
about prep **1**: on every side of; **AROUND** **2 a**: in the immediate neighborhood of; **NEAR** **b**: on or near the person of *c*: in the makeup of (a mature wisdom ~ him) **d**: at the command of (has his ~ him) **3 a**: engaged in **b**: on the verge of (~ to join the army) **4**: with regard to **5**: CONCERNING **6**: over or in different parts of
about adj **1**: moving from place to place; *specif*: out of bed **2**: **AROUND** **2**
about-face \ə-'baʊt-'fēs/ *n* [fr. the imper. phrase *about face*] **1**: a reversal of direction **2**: *b*: reversal of attitude or point of view — **about-face** *vi*
about ship *vi* [fr. the imper. phrase *about ship*] **TACK**
above \ə-'boʊ/ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *abujan*, fr. *a- + bujan* above, fr. *be- + ujan* above; akin to OE *ofer* over] **1 a: in the sky; OVERHEAD **b**: in or to heaven **2 a**: in or to a higher place **b**: higher on the same page or on a preceding page; **C**: UPSTAIRS **3**: in or to a higher rank or number **4**: *archaic*: **IN** addition; **BESIDES**
above prep **1**: in or to a higher place than; **OVER** **2 a**: superior to; **BEYOND** or **DEGREES** **b**: *in* reach of **c**: in preference to **d**: too proud or honorable to stoop to **3**: exceeding in number, quantity, or size; more than
above n: something that is above
above adv: written or discussed higher on the same page or on a preceding page
above-board \ə-'boʊ-'bɔrd/, -'bɔrd/ *adv* [fr. the difficulty of cheating at cards when the hands are above the table]: in a straightforward manner: **OPENLY**
above-board adj: being without concealment or deception
above-ground \-grəʊnd/ *adj*: located on or above the surface
ab-ov \ā-'bɔ-(,)-və/ *adv* [L, lit., fr. the egg]; from the beginning
ab-ra-ca-dab-rā \ā-'brə-'kə-'dab-'rə/ *n* [LL] **1**: a magical charm or incantation used to ward off calamity **2**: unintelligible language
JARGON
ab-rad \ā-'brəd-'nɪ/ *n* **ABRASIVE**
ab-rad-i- \ā-'brəd- / *vb* [L, *radere* to scrape off, fr. *ab- + radere* to scrape — more at **RAT**] *vt* **1**: to rub or scrape away esp. by friction: **ERODE** **2**: to irritate or roughen by rubbing **2**: to wear down in spirit: **IRRITATE** ~ *vi*: to undergo abrasion — **ab-rad-er** *n*
Abra-ham \ā-'brə-'həm/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Abraam*, fr. Heb *Abrahām*]: an Old Testament patriarch and founder of the Hebrew people
ab-ra-ham-i- \ā-'brə-'həm- / *adj*: lacking skills
abra-sion \ā-'brə-'zhən/ *n* [ML *abrasio*, fr. L *abrasus*, pp. of *abradere*] **1**: *a* wearing, grinding, or rubbing away by friction **2**: an abraded area of the skin or mucous membrane
abra-sive \ā-'brə-'siv-, -zīv/ *adj*: tending to abrade
abrasive n: a substance used for abrading****

ab-re-act \ā-'brē-'akt/ *vi* [part trans. of G *abreagieren*, fr. *ab* away from + *reagieren* to react]: to release (a repressed or forgotten emotion) by or as if by verbalization in psychoanalysis — **ab-re-act-ion** \-āk-'shən/ *n*
ab-reast \ā-'brē-'st/ *adv* (or *adj*) **1**: beside one another with bodies in line **2**: up to a particular standard or level esp. of knowledge of recent developments
ab-ridge \ā-'brɪ/ *vi* [ME *abregren*, fr. MF *abregier*, fr. LL *abrebrigare*, fr. L *ad- + brevis* short — more at **BAIR**] **1 a *archaic*: **TRIMME**, **CURTAIL** **2**: to shorten in length or extent **3**: to shorten by omission of words without sacrifice of sense: **CONDENSE** **SYN** see **SHORTEN** — **ab-ridge-er** *n*
ab-ridg-ment or **ab-ridge-ment** \ā-'brɪj-'mənt/ *n* **1 a**: the action of abridging **b**: the state of being abridged **2**: a shortened form of a work in general sense **3**: a summary of the original work
SYN **ABRIDGMENT**, **ABSTRACT**, **SYNOPSIS**, **CONSPICUOUS**, **EPITOME** mean a condensed treatment. **ABRIDGMENT** suggests reduction to compass with retention of relative completeness; **ABSTRACT** applies to a summary of points of a treatise, document, or proposed treatment and usu. has no independent worth; **SYNOPSIS** implies a skeletal presentation of an argument or a narrative suitable for rapid examination; **CONSPICUOUS** implies a quick overall view of a large detailed subject; **EPITOME** suggests the briefest possible presentation of a complex whole that still has independent value
ab-roach \ā-'brɔch-/ *adj* **1**: BROACHED, TAPPED **2**: being in action or agitation: **ASTIR**
ab-road \ā-'brɔd/ *adv* (or *adj*) **1**: over a wide area: **WIDELY** **2**: outside of an implied place; *esp*: in the open **3**: beyond the boundaries of a country **4**: in wide circulation: **ABOUT** **5**: wide of the mark: **ASTRAY**
ab-ro-gate \ā-'brɔ-'gāt/ *vt* [L *abrogatus*, pp. of *abrogare*, fr. *ab- + rogare* to ask, propose a law — more at **RIGHT**] **1**: to abolish by authoritative action: **ANNUL** **2**: to do away with **SYN** see **NULLIFY**
ab-rupt \ā-'brʌpt/ *adj* [L *abruptus*, fr. pp. of *abrumper* to break off, fr. *ab- + rumpere* to break — more at **REAVE**] **1**: broken off; also: suddenly terminating as if cut or broken off (~ plan filamentary) **2 a**: **SUDDEN**, **UNEXPECTED** **b**: unceremoniously curt (manner) **3**: **DISCONNECTED** **4**: **DISCONTINUOUS** **5**: **DISCONNECTED** **3**: rising or dropping sharply: **PRECIPITOUS** **SYN** see **PRECIPITATE**, **STEEP** — **ab-rupt-ly** \ā-'brɒp-(t)lē/ *adv*
ab-rupt-ness \ā-'brɒp(t)-nəs/ *n*
ab-rupt-ion \ā-'brʌp-'shən/ *n*: a sudden breaking off or away
ab-scess \ā-'bɛs-/ *n* [L *abscessus*, lit. act of going away, fr. *abscessus*, pp. of *abscedere* to go away, fr. *abs- + cedere* to go — more at **CEDE**]: a localized collection of pus surrounded by inflamed tissue — **ab-scessed** \-sɛst/ *adj*
ab-scis-sion \ā-'bɪs-'shən/ *n* [L *abscessio*, pp. of *abscedere*, fr. *abs- + cedere* to cut — more at **CONCISE**] **1**: to cut off by abscission ~ *vi*: to separate by abscission
ab-scis-sa \ā-'bɪs-'sə/ *n* [NL, fr. L, fem. of *abscessus*, pp. of *abscedere* to cut off, fr. *ab- + scindere* to cut — more at **SCISSOR**]: the horizontal coordinate of a point in a plane Cartesian coordinate system obtained by measuring parallel to the x-axis
ab-scis-sion \ā-'bɪs-'shən/ *n* [L *abscessio*, -*scissio*, fr. *abscessio*] **1**: the act or process of cutting off: **REMOVAL** **2**: the natural separation of flowers, fruit, or leaves from plants at a special separation **AP** abscissa of point *P*
ab-scend \ā-'bɪskənd-/ *vi* [L *abscondere* to hide away, fr. *abs- + condere* to store up, conceal — more at **CONJUNCTION**]: to depart secretly and hide oneself — **ab-scend-er** *n*
ab-sen-ice \ā-'bɪs-'sən(t)-/ *n*: the state of being absent **2**: **WANT**, **LACK** **3**: inattention to things present
ab-sen-t \ā-'bɪs-'sənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *absens*, -*absens*, pp. of *absesse* to be absent, fr. *ab- + esse* to be — more at **IS**] **1**: not present or attending: **MISSING** **2**: not existing: **LACKING** **3**: **INATTENTIVE** — **ab-sen-t-ly** *adv*
ab-sen-t \ā-'bɪs-'sənt/ *vi*: to keep (oneself) away
ab-sen-t-ice \ā-'bɪs-'sən(t)-/ *n*: one that is absent or that absents himself; *specif*: a proprietor that lives away from his estate or business — **absentee** *adj*
absentee ballot *n*: a ballot by which an absentee voter may vote in advance by mail
ab-sen-t-ism \ā-'bɪs-'sən(t)-'iz-əm/ *n* **1**: protracted absence of an absentee from his property **2**: chronic absence from work or other duty
ab-sen-t-ly \ā-'bɪs-'sənt- / *adv*: lost in thought and unaware of one's surroundings or action; also: given to absence of mind — **ab-sen-t-ly** *adv* — **ab-sen-t-ly-ness** *n*
absent voter *n*: a qualified voter unavoidably not present to vote in a particular place where he is entitled to vote
ab-sin-the or **ab-sin-thin** \ā-'bɪs-'θɪn(t) / *n* [F *absinthe*, fr. L *absinthium*, fr. Gk *apsinthion*] **1**: WORMWOOD **1**; *esp*: a common European wormwood (*Artemisia absinthium*) **2**: a green liqueur flavored with wormwood or a substitute, anise, and other aromatics
ab-sol-ute \ā-'sɒl-'ju:t-/ *adj* [ME *absolut*, fr. L *absolutus*, fr. pp. of *absolvere*] **1 a**: free from imperfection: **PERFECT** **b**: free from mixture: **PURE** (~ alcohol) **2**: being, governed by, or characteristic of authority completely free from constitutional or other restraint **3 a**: standing apart from a normal or usual syntactical relation with other words or sentence elements (the ~ construction *this being the case* in the sentence *this being the case, let us go*) **b**: of an adjective or possessive pronoun: standing alone with modified substantive (*kind* ~ *help the blind*) *c*: and ours in "your work and ours" are ~) **c**: of a verb: having no object in the particular construction under consideration though normally transitive (*kill in "if I look could kill"* is an ~ verb) **d**: *in* a noun, exception (an ~ requirement) (~ freedom) **5**: **INDOUBTABLE**, **UNQUESTIONABLE** (~ proof) **6 a**: independent of arbitrary standards of measurement **b**: relating to or derived in the simplest manner from the fundamental units of length, mass, and time (~ electric units) **c**: relating to**

ə but; ɪ kitten; ʌ further; ɑ back; ɪ ăk; ă cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ̄ flaw; ɔi coin; th thio; th this; ʌ out; ch chin; ə less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

the absolute-temperature scale (10°K) = 7: FUNDAMENTAL, ULTIMATE **8**: perfectly embodying the nature of a thing **9**: comprising an artistically self-sufficient composition having no external reference (< music) **10**: measuring or representing the distance from an aircraft to the ground or water beneath — **absolute** *n* — **absolutely** *\`ab-sə-lū-tē, ab-sə-`lū-əd* — **absolutely-ness** *\`lū-t-`nəs* **11**: the maximum height above sea level at which a particular airplane can maintain horizontal flight under standard air conditions

absolute pitch *n* **1**: the position of a tone in a standard scale independently determined by its rate of vibration **2**: the ability to sing or name a note asked for or heard

absolute scale *n* **1**: a temperature scale based on absolute zero

absolute temperature *n*: temperature measured on the absolute scale

absolute value *n* **1**: the numerical value of a real number irrespective of sign **2**: the positive square root of the sum of the squares of the real and imaginary parts of a complex number

absolute zero *n*: a hypothetical temperature characterized by complete absence of heat and equivalent to approximately -273.16°C or -459.67°F

ab-so-lu-tion *\`ab-sə-lū-shən* *n*: the act of absolving; *specif*: a remission of sins pronounced by a priest in the sacrament of penance

ab-sol-u-tism *\`ab-sə-lū-tiz-əm* *n* **1**: a political theory that absolute power should be vested in one or more rulers **2**: government by an absolute ruler or authority **2**: advocacy of a rule by absolute standards or principles — **ab-sol-u-tist** *\`lū-t-ist* *n* or *adj* — **ab-sol-u-tist-ly** *\`ab-sə-lū-t-ist-lee* *adv* — **ab-solve** *\`ab-səlv* *v* [*ME absolver*, fr. *OF absolver*, fr. *ab- + solvere* to loosen — *mod* *absolve*] **1**: to set free from an obligation or the consequences of guilt **2**: to remit (a sin) by absolution **syn** see *EXCULPATE* — **ab-solv-er** *n*

ab-sorb *\`ab-sə-`sɔrb*, *-zə-`sɔrb* *v* [*MF absorber*, fr. *L absorbere*, fr. *ab- + sorbere* to suck up; akin to *Gk rhophēin* to suck up] **1**: to ASSIMILATE, INCORPORATE **2**: to suck or take up or in (a sponge ~ water) **3**: to engage or engross wholly (<ed in thought) **4**: to receive without recoil, echo, or other effect (a sound-absorbing wall) **5**: to take over (a business) — **ab-sorb-er** *n* — **ab-sorb-er-ly** *\`ab-sə-`sɔrb-`lī-ət-lee* *adv* — **ab-sorb-er-ness** *\`ab-sə-`sɔrb-`bəl, -zə-`sɔrb-`nəs* *n*

ab-sorb-er *n*: one who or that which absorbs

ab-sorb-er-ly *adv*: in a manner that absorbs

ab-sorb-er-ness *n*: the quality or state of being absorbent

ab-sorb-ent *\`ab-sə-`sɔrb-`nənt* *adj* [*ab-sorbent*, *absorbens*, *pp* of *absorbere*] **1**: having power, capacity, or tendency to absorb (< cotton) — **absorbent** *n*

ab-sorb-ing *adj*: fully taking attention; ENGRESSING — **ab-sorb-ing-ly** *\`ab-sə-`sɔrb-`ing-lee* *adv*

ab-sorb-tion *\`ab-sə-`sɔrb-`shən, -zə-`sɔrb-`shən* [*F & L*, fr. *L absorptio*, *absorptio*, fr. *absorptus*, *pp* of *absorbere*] **1**: a: the process of absorbing or of being absorbed — compare *ADSORPTION* **b**: intersection of light or sound waves **2**: entire occupation of the mind — **ab-sorb-tive** *\`sɔrb-`t-iv, -zə-`sɔrb-`t-iv* *adj*

ab-stain *\`ab-`stān* *v* [*ME abstineri*, fr. *ML abstinere*, fr. *L abstinere*, fr. *ab-*, *ab- + tenere* to hold — *more* *ab THIN*] **1**: to refrain voluntarily from an action **syn** see *REFRAIN* — **ab-stain-er** *n*

ab-ste-m-i-ous *\`ab-`stē-mē-`oʊ-s* *adj* [*abstemius*, fr. *ab-* + *temetum* meaning; akin to *L temere* darkness — *more* *ab TEMERITY*] **1**: sparing eat and drink (< diet) **2**: sparingly used or included in (< diet) — **ab-ste-m-i-ous-ly** *adv*

ab-sten-tion *\`ab-`stēn-`chən* *n* [*LL abstinentio*, *abstentio*, fr. *L abstentus*, *pp* of *abstinere*] **1**: the act or practice of abstaining or abstemiousness — **ab-sten-tion-er** *n*

ab-sten-tion-er *n*: one who abstains

ab-sten-tion-er-ly *adv*: in a manner that abstains

ab-sten-tion-er-ness *n*: the quality or state of being abstemious

ab-stract *\`ab-`strakt, -`ab-`adj* [*ML abstractus*, fr. *L pp* of *abstrahere* to draw away, fr. *ab-*, *ab- + trahere* to draw — *more* *ab DRAW*] **1**: a: dissociated from any specific instance (< entity) **b**: difficult to understand; ABSTRACTIVE (< problems) **2**: IDEAL (< idealism) **3**: insufficiently factual (< idealism) **4**: possessed only an ~ right **2**: expressing a quality apart from an object (*honesty, whiteness, triangularity* are ~ words) **3**: a: dealing with a subject in its abstract aspects: THEORETICAL **b**: IMPERSONAL **4**: having only intrinsic form with little or no attachment to pictorial representation — **ab-stract-ly** *\`ab-`strakt-`lī-ē, -`ab-`-`adj* — **ab-stract-ness** *\`ab-`strakt-`nəs, -`ab-`-`nəs* *n*

ab-stract-ly *adv*: in a manner that is abstract

ab-stract-ness *n*: the quality or state of being abstract

ab-stract-er *n*: one who abstracts

ab-stract-ed *\`ab-`strakt-`əd, -`ab-`-`adj*: PREOCCUPIED, ABSENT-MINDED — **ab-stract-ed-ly** *adv* — **ab-stract-ed-ness** *n*

abstract expressionism *n*: the theory or practice of freely creating abstractions characterized by sinuous linearity, amorphous shape, and highly decorative surface

ab-stra-tion *\`ab-`strak-`shən* *n* **1**: a: the act or process of abstracting: the state by being abstracted **b** (1): an abstract idea or term **(2)**: a visionary idea **2**: absence of mind **3**: abstract quality or character **4**: an abstract composition or creation in art

ab-stra-tion-ism *\`ab-`strak-`shən-`iz-əm* *n* **1**: the creation of abstractions in art **2**: the theory or practice of creating abstractions

ab-stra-tion-ist *\`ab-`strak-`shən-`ist* *n*: one who abstracts

ab-stra-tion-ist-ly *adv*: in a manner that abstracts

ab-stric-tion *\`ab-`strik-`shən* *n*: the formation of spores by the cutting off of portions of the sporophore through the growth of septa

ab-struse *\`ab-`strūs, -`ab-`-`adj* [*L abstrusus*, fr. *pp* of *abstrudere* to conceal, fr. *ab-*, *ab- + trudere* to push, thrust, or thrust in] **1**: difficult to comprehend; RECONDITE — **ab-struse-ly** *adv* — **ab-struse-ness** *n*

ab-surd *\`ab-`sɔrd, -`zɔrd* *adj* [*MF absurde*, fr. *L absurdus*, fr. *ab-surd-* *deaf, stupid* — *more* *ab SURD*] **1**: ridiculously unreasonable, UNSOUND, or INCONGRUOUS **2**: absurdly *\`ab-`sɔrd-`əd, -`zə-`rd-`əd, -`zə-`rd-`-`adv* — **ab-surd-ness** *n*

abu-lia *\`ab-`yū-lī-ē-`ə* *n* [*NL, fr. -zō- + Gk boullē* will] **1**: abnormal lack of ability to act or to make decisions — **abu-lia-`lik *adj***

abundant *\`ab-`ʊnd-`ənt* *adj* [*ME abundans*, fr. *L abundans*] **1**: ample or overflowing quantity; PROFUSION **2**: AFFLUENCE, WEALTH **3**: relative degree of plentifulness

abun-dant-ly *\`ab-`ʊnd-`ənt-lee* *adv* [*ME abundanter*, fr. *L abundanter*, *abundans*, *pp* of *abundare* to abound] **1**: existing in or possessing abundance; *syn* see *PLENTIFUL* — **abun-dant-ly** *adv*

abundant year *n*: PERFECT YEAR

abus- *\`ab-`yūz* [*ME abusen*, fr. *MF abuser*, fr. *L abusus*, *pp* of *abuti*, fr. *ab-* + *uti* to use — *more* *ab USE*] **1**: to attack in words **2**: REVILE **2**: *obs*: DECEIVE **3**: to put to a wrong or improper use **4**: to USE **5**: *obs*: to injure or damage; MALTRACT **ab-us-er** *n*

abus- *\`ab-`yūz* *n*: **1**: a corrupt practice or custom **2**: improper use or treatment; MISUSE **3**: *obs*: a deceitful act; DECEPTION **4**: abusive language **5**: physical maltreatment

abus- *\`ab-`yūz* *adj*: **1**: characterized by abusing or being abused verbally; VITUPERATION implies fluent and sustained abuse; INVECTIVE implies fully as much vehemence but *usu.* suggests logical presentation or cogent expression and public attack; OBLOUQ suggests defamation and consequent shame and disgrace; SCURRILITY implies viciousness of attack and content; OUTLINE or outline of language; BILLINGSGATE implies practiced fluency and variety of profane or obscene abuse

abu-sive *\`ab-`yūz-`iv, -`z-iv* *adj* **1**: wrongly used; PERVERTED **2**: characterized by or serving to abuse **3**: abusive **4**: physically injurious **5**: *ab-usive-ly* *adv* — **ab-usive-ness** *n*

abut *\`ab-`ʊt* *v* **ab-ut-ting**, *ab-ut-ting* [*ME abutten*, partly fr. *OF aboter* to border on, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *bout* blow, fr. *boter* to strike; partly fr. *OF abuter* to come to an end, fr. *a-* + *but* end, akin to *ab-* + *but* — *more* *ab BUTT*] **1**: to touch along a border or with a projecting part (*Jan* ~ on the road) **2**: to terminate at a point of contact **3**: to lean for support ~ *vt* **3**: to border on; TOUCH — **abut-er** *n*

abu-tion *\`ab-`yūz-`i-`ən* *n* [*NL*, genus name, fr. *Ar awoitūllan* abutentia, *Abutō* (genus) (*Abutō*) of plants of the malvaceae family with usu. lobed leaves and showy solitary bell-shaped flowers

abut-ment *\`ab-`ʊt-`mənt* *n*: the action or place of abutting: as **a**: the part of a structure that directly receives thrust or pressure (as of an arch) **b**: an anchorage for the cables of a suspension bridge or aerial railway

abut-tals *\`ab-`ʊt-`tāz* *n* *pl*: the boundaries of lands with respect to other contiguous lands or highways by which they are bounded

abut-ting *adj*: ADJOINING, BORDERING *syn* see *ADJACENT*

aby or **abye** *\`ab-`i* *v* [*ME abien*, fr. *OE abyscan*, fr. *a-* + *byscan* = *abyss*, *abyss*, *abyss* = *abyss*, *abyss*, *abyss*, *abyss*] **1**: to be lost in

abyss *\`ab-`iz-əm* *n* [*ME abime*, fr. *OF abisme*, *modif.* of *LL abyssus*] **1**: ABYSS

abyss-mal *\`ab-`iz-`mə-l* *adj* **1**: a: having the character of an abyss **b**: BOTTOMLESS **2**: immeasurably hopeless or wretched; UNENDING

abyss-mal-ly *adv*: in a manner that is abyssmal

abyss-mal-ness *n*: the quality or state of being abyssmal

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abyss-mal-ly *adv*: in a manner that is abyssmal

ach-ro-ma-tic-i-ty \ak-rō-mā-'tis-ō-tē/ *n* — **ach-ro-ma-tize** (')ā-'krō-mā-'tīz/ *v*
achromatic lens *n*; a lens made by combining lenses of different glasses having different focal powers so that the light emerging from the lens in a beam is practically free from unwanted colors
ach-ro-ma-tin (')ā-'krō-mā-'tīn/ *n*; the part of the cell nucleus not readily colored by basic stains — **ach-ro-ma-tin-i-c** (')ā-'krō-mā-'tīn-ik/ *adj*
ach-ro-ma-tic-i-ty (')ā-'krō-mā-'tīz-əm/ *n*; the quality or state of being achromatic
ach-ro-ma-tous (')ā-'krō-mā-'təs/ *adj*; lacking or deficient in color
ack \ək-ək/ *adj*; afflicted with aches
ac-cid-i-a (')ā-'sīd-ī-ə/ *n*, *pl* **ac-cid-i-as** \-'ī-ə/ or **ac-cid-ia** [NL, fr. L, or *acidia*, fr. *acidet*; a needlelike spine, bristle, or crystal — **ac-cid-i-ar** \-'ī-ə/ *adj* — **ac-cid-i-ate** \-'ī-ət-, 'ī-ət/ *adj*
ac-id \əs-əd/ *adj* [F or L; *Acidus*, fr. *Acidus*, fr. *acere* to be sour — more at **ACETIC**] **1**; a sour, sharp, or biting to the taste *n*; sharp, biting, or sour manner, disposition, or nature *c*; sharply clear, discerning, or pointed **2**; *a*; of, relating to, or being an acid; *also*: having the reactions or characteristics of an acid *b*; marked by excessive or abnormal concentration of acid *c*; relating to or made by a process (as in making steel) in which the furnace is lined with acidic material and an acidic slag is used **4**; rich in silica *syn see* **SOUR** — **ac-id-i-ly** *adv* — **ac-id-i-ness** *n*
2 acid *n*; a sour substance; *specif*: any of various typically water-soluble and sour compounds capable of reacting with a base to form a salt that is often containing molecules or ions able to give up a proton to a base or substances able to accept an unshared pair of electrons from a base
ac-i-dan-the-ria \əs-əd-'dān(-)th-ri-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *akidē*, *akis* needle + NL *anthera* anther; akin to Gk *akmē* point — more at **EDGE**]; a genus of flowers of African herbs of the lily family cultivated for their loose spikes of slender-tubed flowers
ac-id-fast \əs-əd-'fāst/ *adj*; not easily decolorized by acids
ac-id-i-fy \əs-'sīd-ik/ *adj*; **1**: acid-forming **2**: **ACIO**
ac-id-i-fy-ca-tion \əs-'sīd-ə-'fā-kā-'shən/ *n*; the act or process of acidifying
ac-id-i-fer \əs-'sīd-ə-, 'fī(-)ə/ *n*; one that acidifies; *esp*: a substance used to increase soil acidity
ac-id-i-ly \əs-'sīd-ə-, 'lī/ *vi*; to make acid or convert into an acid — *vt*: to become acid
ac-i-dim-e-ter \əs-əd-'dīm-ə-'tə/ *n*; an apparatus for measuring the strength or the amount of acid present in a solution — **ac-id-i-m-e-tric** \əs-'sīd-ə-'mē-'trik/ *adj* — **ac-i-dim-e-try** \əs-əd-'dīm-ə-'trī/ *n*
ac-id-ity \əs-'sīd-ə-'tē/ *n*; the quality, state, or degree of being acid **2**: **HYPERACIDITY**
ac-id-o-phile \əs-'sīd-ə-, 'fī/ or **ac-id-o-phil** \-'fī/ *n*; an acidophilic substance, tissue, or organism
ac-i-dophil-ic \əs-əd-'dīl-ik/ or **ac-i-dophil-ous** \əs-əd-'dīf-ə-'ləs/ *adj*; staining readily with acid stains **2**: preferring or thriving in a relatively acid environment
ac-i-dophil-i-us \əs-əd-'dī-ə-'ləs-/ *n* [NL *Lactobacillus acidophilus*, Lit., acidophilic *Lactobacillus*]; milk fermented by any of several bacteria and used therapeutically to change the intestinal flora
ac-i-dosis \əs-əd-'dō-sīs/ *n*; an abnormal state of reduced alkalinity of the blood and of the body tissues — **ac-i-dotic** \-'dīt-ik/ *adj*
acid test *n*; a severe or crucial test
ac-id-u-late \əs-'sīj-ə-, 'līt/ *v* [L *acidulus*]; to make acid or slightly acid **2**: **ACIDULOUS**
ac-id-u-lent \əs-'sīj-ə-'lənt/ *adj* [F *acidulent*, fr. *pp.* of *acidulare* to acidulate, fr. L *acidulus*]; **2**: **ACIDULOUS**
ac-id-u-lous \əs-'sīj-ə-'ləs/ *adj* [L *acidulus* sourish, fr. *acidus*]; acid in taste or manner; **HARSH** *syn see* **SOUR**
ac-i-mat \əs-əd-'māt/ *adj*; *n*; or relating to an acinus
ac-i-nous \əs-əd-'nəs/ *adj* [F or L; *Acineux*, fr. L *ocinusus*, fr. *ocinus*]; consisting of, or containing acini
ac-i-nus \əs-əd-'nəs/ *n*, *pl* **ac-i-ni** \-'nī/ [NL, fr. L, berry, berry seed]; one of the small sacs in a racemose gland lined with secreting cells
ack-ack \ək-'ək/ *n* [Brit. signalmen's telephone pron. of *AA*, abbr. of *antiaircraft*]; an antiaircraft fire; *also*: antiaircraft fire
ac-knowl-edge \ik-'nəl-āj-, ək-ət/ *v* [*ac-* (as in *accord*) + *knowledge*] **1**; to own or admit knowledge of **2**; to recognize the rights, authority, or status of **3**; *a*; to express gratitude or obligation for *b*; *a*; to take notice of *b*; to make known the receipt of **4**; to recognize as genuine or valid — **ac-knowl-edge-able** \-'ij-ə-'bəl/ *adj*
syn **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **ADMIT**, **OWN**, **AVOW**, **CONFESS** mean to disclose against one's or inclining to one's **ACNOWLEDGE** implies the disclosing of something that has been or might be concealed; **ADMIT** implies a degree of reluctance to disclose, grant, or concede; **OWN** implies acknowledging something in close relation to oneself; **AVOW** implies openly or boldly declaring what one might be expected to be silent about; **CONFESS** may apply to an admission of a weakness, failure, omission, or guilt
ac-knowl-edged \-'ij-d/ *adj*; generally recognized or accepted
ac-knowl-edged-ly \-'ij-d-ē-, 'jī-dē-ē/ *adv*
ac-knowl-edge-ment \ik-'nəl-'ij-mənt-, ək-'n-/ *n*; **1**: the act of acknowledging *b*: recognition or favorable notice of an act or achievement **2**; a thing done or given in recognition of something received **3**; a declaration or avowal of one's act or of a fact to give it legal validity
ack-ize \ək-'īz-, 'kīn-īk-/ *v*; an imaginary line roughly parallel to the geographical equator and passing through those points where a magnetic needle has no dip
ac-me \ək-'mē/ *n* [Gk *akmē* point, highest point — more at **EDGE**]; the highest point; **PEAK** *syn see* **SUMMIT**
ac-ne \ək-'nē/ *n* [Gk *aknē* eruption on the face, MS *var* of *akmē*, Lit., point]; a skin disease involving the oil glands and hair follicles of the skin; *specif*: one found chiefly in adolescents and marked by papules or pustules *esp.* about the face
ac-ock \ək-'kāk/ *adv* (or *adj*); in a cocked position
ac-cid \ə-'kōid/ *adj* [ME] *archaic*; **COLD**, **CHILLED**



achromatic lens



ac-o-lyte \ək-ə-'līt/ *n* [ME *acolyte*, fr. OF & ML; OF, fr. ML *acolytus*, fr. MGK *akolouthos*, fr. Gk, *adj.*, following, fr. *ε-*, ha- (akin to Gk *hōmos* same) + *keleuthos* path — more at **SAME**] **1**; one who assists the minister in a liturgical service by performing minor duties **2**; one who attends or assists; **FOLLOWER**
ac-om-ium \ək-ə-'mī-əm/ *n* [L; *acostium*; *ac-* + Gk *ōmōn* monkshood (*Acantium napellus*); **2**: the dried tuberous root of a monkshood (*Acantium napellus*) formerly used as a sedative
ac-o-ni-tum \ək-ə-'nīt-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, aconium, fr. Gk *akoniton*] **1**; any of a genus (*Aconitum*) of usu. bluish flowers; poisonous herbaceous to know — more at **COGNITIVE** **1**; **MONKSHOOD**, **WOLFSBANE** **2**: **ACONITE** **2**
acorn \ə-'kō(ə)m-, 'kōrn/ *n* [ME *akern*, fr. OE *æcern*; akin to MHG *ackern* acorns collectively, Russ. *akogod* berry]; the nut of the oak *syn see* **ACORN** **2**; a person who, by a hardy woody cup of indurated bracts
acorn tube *n*; a very small vacuum tube resembling an acorn in shape and used at extremely high frequencies
acous-tic \ə-'kū-stīk/ *adj* [Gk *akoustikos* of hearing, fr. *akouiein* to hear — more at **HEAR**] **1**; of or relating to the sense or organs of hearing, to sound, or to the science of sounds; as **a**; degrading sound *b*; operated by electrical waves — **acous-tic-al** \-'sū-'kəl/ *adj* — **acous-ti-cal-ly** \-'sū-'kəl-ē/ *adv*
acous-tic-i-an \ək-'kū-'stīsh-ən-, ə-'kū-/ *n*; a specialist in acoustics
acous-tics \ək-'kū-'stīks/ *n* *pl* *but sing* or *pl* in **constr** **1**; a science that deals with the production, control, transmission, reception, and use of sound **2**; *also*: **acoustics**; the sum of the qualities that determine the value of an auditorium or other enclosure as to distinct hearing
ac-quit \ə-'kwīt/ *v* [ME *acquainten*, fr. OF *acquaitier*, fr. ML *acquaitare*, fr. L *acquocipere*, *pp.* of *acquoscere* to know perfectly — *acquoscere* *syn see* **ACQUIRE**]; **1**; to cause to know personally **2**: to make familiar; cause to know firsthand *syn see* **INFORM**
ac-quaint-ance \ə-'kwānt-ə-'nəns/ *n* **1**; *a*: personal knowledge *b*: **FAMILIARITY**; the state of being acquainted **2**; *a* *archaic*; the person with whom one is acquainted *b*: a person whom one knows but who is not a particularly close friend — **ac-quaint-ance-ship** \-'shīp/ *n*
ac-qu-i-esce \ək-'wē-'sēz/ *v* [F *acquiescer*, fr. L *acquiescere*, fr. *ad-* + *quiescere* to be quiet, to be at quiet]; to accept or comply tacitly or passively *syn see* **ACQUIRE**
ac-qu-i-es-cence \ək-'wē-'sēs-'nəns/ *n*; the act of acquiescing; the state of being acquiescent
ac-qu-i-es-cent \ək-'wē-'sēs-'nt/ *adj* [L *acquiescent-*, *acquiescens*, *pp.* of *acquiescere*]; *ac-* + *quiescere* or *disposed* to acquiesce — **ac-qu-i-es-cent-ly** \-'sēs-nt-ē/ *adv*
ac-qu-i-rable \ək-'kwī-rə-'bəl/ *adj*; capable of being acquired
ac-quire \ək-'kwī-ə-'rē/ *v* [ME *aqueren*, fr. MF *aquerre*, fr. L *acquiere*, fr. *ad-* + *querere* to seek, obtain] **1**; to come into possession of often by some uncertain or unspecified means **2**; to obtain or gain; *also*: to acquire (a quality, trait, or ability) (as by sustained effort or through environmental forces) (an *acquired* physical character) *syn see* **GET**
ac-quire-ment \ə-'mānt/ *n*; the act of acquiring **2**: an attainment of mind or body usu. resulting from continued endeavor **3**: **ACQUISITION**; **ACQUISITION**; ATTAINMENT; **ACCOMPLISHMENT** mean a power or skill won through exertion or effort; **ACCOMPLISHMENT** suggests the fruit of constant endeavor to cultivate oneself; **ACQUISITION** stresses eagerness of effort and an inherent value in which is gained; **ATTAINMENT** suggests a distinguished achievement; **ACCOMPLISHMENT** implies a socially useful skill
ac-qu-i-si-tion \ək-'wō-'zīsh-ən/ *n* [ME *acquiçioun*, fr. MF or L; MF *acquisition*, fr. L *acquisition-*, *acquistio*, fr. *acquiritus*, *pp.* of *acquiere*] **1**; the act of acquiring **2**; something acquired or gained *syn see* **ACCOMPLISHMENT**
ac-quit-ly \ək-'kwīt-'lī/ *adv*; **1**; given to or strongly desirous of acquiring and possessing *syn see* **COVERTOUS** — **ac-quis-i-tive-ly** *adv* — **ac-quis-i-tive-ness** *n*
ac-quit \ə-'kwīt/ *v* or **ac-quit-let**; **ac-quit-ting** [ME *acquiten*, fr. OF *aquiter*, fr. *(fr. L)* *ad-* + *quie* free of — more at **QUIT**] **1**; *a* *archaic*; to pay off (as a claim or debt) *b* *obs*; **REPAY**; **REQUIRE** **2**; to discharge completely (as from an obligation or accusation) (the court *acquitted* the prisoner) **3**; to conduct (oneself) *usu.* satisfactorily (the recruits *acquitted* themselves like veterans) *syn see* **BEHAVE**; **EXCULPATE** **ac-quit-ting-ly** *adv*
ac-quit-tal \ək-'kwīt-'təl/ *n*; setting free from the charge of an offense by verdict, sentence, or other legal process
ac-quit-tance \ək-'kwīt-'təns/ *n*; a writing evidencing a discharge from an obligation; *syn see* **RECEIPT**
acr- or **acro-** *comb form* [MF or Gk; MF *akro-*, fr. Gk *akr-*, *akro-*, fr. *akros* extreme; Gk *akros* = involving the *akrōmē* point more at **EDGE**]; **1**: beginning or end *syn* (**acronym**) **2**; *a* to *a* peak *b* summit (**acrodont**) *b*: height (**acrophobia**) *c*: extremity of the body (**acrocyanois**)
acre \ə-'kər-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *æcer*; akin to OHG *ackar* field, L *ager*, Gk *agros*, fr. *agros* to be open]; **1**: a unit of area; **2**: a field of usable or pasture land *b* *pl*: **LANDS**, **ESTATE** **2**; any of various units of area; *esp*: a unit in the U.S. and England equal to 160 square rods *syn see* **MEASURE** table **3**; a broad expanse or great quantity
ac-re \ə-'k(ə)-rē-/ *n*; area in acres **3**: **ACRES**
acre-foot \ə-'kər-'fūt/ *n*; the volume (as of irrigation water) that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot
ac-re-lich \ə-'kə-'rīnč/ *n*; one twelfth of an acre-foot
ac-ri-cid \ək-'rī-d/ *adj* [modif. of L *acr-*, *acere* sharp — more at **EDGE**] **1**; sharp and harsh or unpleasantly pungent in taste or odor **2**: **ACRID**; **CAUSTIC**; **BITING**; **SCORCHING**; **ACRIDITY** *syn see* **ACRIDITY** *adv* — **ac-ri-dy-ly** \-'krid-ē-'ē-/ *adv* — **ac-ri-dy-ly-ness** *n*
ac-ri-dine \ək-'rī-dēn/ *n*; a colorless crystalline compound *C₁₂H₈N₂* occurring in coal tar and important as the parent compound of dyes and pharmaceuticals
ac-ri-flav-ine \ək-'rī-'flāv-īn-/ *n*; a yellow dye containing a flavone ring system
ac-ri-mo-ni-ous \ək-'rī-'mō-nē-əs/ *adj*; caustic, biting, or rancorous *esp.* in feeling, language, or manner — **ac-ri-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **ac-ri-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*

physician; a destructive disease marked by deficient secretion of the adrenal cortical hormone and characterized by extreme weakness, loss of weight, low blood pressure, gastrointestinal disturbances, and brownish pigmentation of the skin and mucous membranes.

ad-di-tion \ə-'dī-shən\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. *additio-*, *additio*, fr. *additus*, pp. of *addere*] 1: the result of adding; INCREASE 2: the act or process of adding 3: the operation of combining numbers so that their sum is a simple quantity 4: a part added (as to a building or residential section) 5: direct chemical combination of substances into a single product

ad-di-tion-al \ə-'dī-shən-əl\, '-dī-shən-əl\ *adj* existing by way of addition; ADDED ad-di-tion-al-ly \ə-'dī-shən-əl-ē\ *adv* 1: admitting, involving, or characterized by addition 2: produced by addition — ad-di-tive-ly *adv* 2: a substance added to another in relatively small amounts to impart or improve desirable properties or suppress undesirable properties

ad-de-ble \ə-'dē-ə\ *adj* [ME *adel*, fl. fr. OE *adela*: akin to MLG *adele* (light manure)] 1 of an egg: ROTTEN 2: CONFUSED, MUDDLED 2: *vb* ad-de-ble \ə-'dē-ə\, '-lī-ŋ\ *vt* : to throw into confusion 3: CONFOUND ~ *vi* 1: to become rotten 2: SPOIL 2: to become addled

ad-dress \ə-'dres\ *vb* [ME *adressen*, fr. MF *adresser*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *dresser* to arrange — more at *dress*] 1: a) DIRECT, AIM b) to direct to go; SEND 2: *archaic* : to make ready; esp; DRESS 3: to direct the efforts or attention of (oneself) 4: a) to communicate directly b) to communicate directly to; esp : to deliver a speech to b) to take directions for delivery on (< a letter) b) to consign to the care of another 6: to greet by a prescribed form; 7: to adjust the club preparatory to hitting (a golf ball) ~ *vi*, *obs* : to direct one's speech or attentions — ad-dress-er *n* ad-dress-ess \ə-'dres-, '-res\ *n* 1 a *obs* : PREPARATION b) : skillful readiness ADVERTISE 2 a *obs* : PROMPT REPORT b) : the manner of speaking or singing 3 DELIVER 3: dutiful attention esp. in courtship — usu. used in pl. 4: a formal communication; esp : a prepared speech delivered to a special audience or on a special occasion 5: a direction where a person or organization may be communicated with b) directions for delivery on the outside of an object (as a letter or package) c) : the designation of place of delivery on a business letter 6: a preparatory position of the player and club in golf 7: a unit where particular information is stored (as in a computer) SYN *act* ad-dress-ee \ə-'dres-, '-ē-, '-res-, '-ē\ *n* : one to whom something is addressed

ad-duce \ə-'dju:əs\ *vt* [L *adducere*, lit., to lead to, fr. *ad-* + *ducere* to lead — more at *to*] 1: to offer as example, reason, or proof in discussion or argument 2: to bring together — *vi* ad-duc-tive \ə-'dju:k-tiv\ *adj* SYN *CITE*, *ADVANCE*, *ALLEGE*: *ADDUCE* implies offering facts, evidence, or instances as proof of or in support of something stated; *CITE* implies an adducing of specific instances or authority; *ADVANCE* implies the presenting not of facts but of a theory or claim or proposal for consideration or acceptance; *ALLEGE* implies reciting facts intended to be proved but may suggest that proof is not available or possible

ad-duc-tion \ə-'dju:k-shən\ *n* [L *adductio-*, *adductio*, pp. of *adducere* or *adducere*] 1: the act or process of adducing 2: the drawing (as a limb) toward or past the median axis of the body; also : to bring together (similar parts) (~ the fingers) — ad-duc-tive \ə-'dju:k-tiv\ *adj* — ad-duc-tor \ə-'dju:k-tər\ *n*

ad-duct \ə-'dʌkt\ *vt* [L *adductus*, pp. of *adducere*] : to draw (as a limb) toward or past the median axis of the body; also : to bring together (similar parts) (~ the fingers) — ad-duc-tive \ə-'dju:k-tiv\ *adj* — ad-duc-tor \ə-'dju:k-tər\ *n*

ad-duc-tion \ə-'dju:k-shən\, '-k-shən\ *n* [L *adductio-*, *adductio*, pp. of *adducere*] 1: the act or process of adducing 2: the state of being adducted 2: the act or action of adducing or bringing forward

ade \ə-'de\ *n* [ME, fr. MF fr. OProv *ada*, fr. LL *-ata*, fr. L, fem. of *ad-* + *da* = *ad-* + *da*] 1: act; action (blockade) 2: product; esp: sweet drink (lemonade)

adel-phous \ə-'del-fəs\ *adj* *comb form* [prob. fr. NL *adelphus*, fr. Gk *adelphos* brother, fr. *ha-*, *a-* (akin to *homos* same) + *delphos* womb — more at *SAME*, *DOLPHIN*]; having (such or so many) stamens fascicles (most *delphous*)

aden- or adeno- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *aden-*, *adēn*; akin to L *inguen* groin, Gk *nephros* kidney] : gland (adenoitis)

ad-e-nine \ə-'dē-nē\ *n* : a purine base C₅H₅N₃ that is a constituent of nucleic acids and various enzyme systems

ad-e-no-car-ci-nō-ma \ə-'dē-nō-'gē-'kār-s-'nō-'mā\ *n* [NL] : a carcinoma originating in glandular epithelium — ad-e-no-car-ci-nō-ma-tous \ə-'dē-nō-'gē-'kār-s-'nō-'mā-'təs\ *adj*

ad-e-no-oid \ə-'dē-nō-'oid\, '-oid\ or ad-e-no-oid-al \ə-'dē-nō-'oid-'l\ *adj* [Gk *adenopoidēs*, fr. *adēnē*] 1: of, resembling, or relating to glands or glandular or lymphoid tissue 2: a: of or relating to the adenoids b) *usu* *adenoidal*; typical or suggestive of adenoid disorder

adenoid *n* : an enlarged mass of lymphoid tissue at the back of the pharynx characteristically obstructing breathing — usu. used in pl. ad-e-no-ma \ə-'dē-nō-'mā\ *n* : a benign tumor of a glandular structure or of glandular origin — ad-e-no-ma-tous \ə-'dē-nō-'mā-'təs\ *adj*

aden-o-sine \ə-'dē-nō-'sēn\ *n* [ISV, blend of *adenine* & *ribose*] : a nucleoside C₁₀H₁₂N₄O₅ that is a constituent of ribonucleic acid yielding adenine and ribose on hydrolysis

ad-e-quate \ə-'kwet\ *adj* [L *adequatus*, pp. of *adequare* to make equal, fr. *ad-* + *aequare* to equal — more at *EQUATE*] 1: sufficient

for a specific requirement; *specif* : barely sufficient 2: lawfully and reasonably sufficient SYN *see* SUFFICIENT — ad-e-quate-ly *adv* — ad-e-quate-ness *n*

ad-en-dum \ə-'dē-ŋəm\, '-dum\ *n* [L *adendum* *gra-dum* \-'grād-əm\ *adv* (or *adj*) [NL *adendum gradum*] : to, in, or of the same rank — used esp. of the honorary granting of standing or a degree by a university to one whose work was done elsewhere

ad-her-ence \ə-'dher-əns\, '-əns\ *n* [MF or L: MF *adherere*, fr. L *adhaerere*, fr. *ad-* + *haerere* — more at *HAERE*] 1: *pl* : support or maintain loyalty 2: *obs* : to be consistent; ACCORD 3: to hold fast or stick by or as if by gluing, suction, grasping, or lusing 4: to bind oneself to observance SYN *see* STICK

ad-her-ent \ə-'dher-ənt\, '-ənt\ *n* 1: the act, action, or quality of adhering 2: STICKY or (initial attachment) FIDELITY SYN ADHERENCE, ADHESION *mean* a sticking to or together. ADHERENCE is applied chiefly to mental or moral attachment (*adherence* to principles); ADHESION is commonly restricted to physical attachment (*adhesion* to a bond)

ad-her-ent-ly \ə-'dher-ənt-ē\, '-ē\ *adv* [*adherere* + *-end* (as in *adherend*)] : the surface to which an adhesive adheres; also 1: one of the bodies held to another by an adhesive

ad-her-ent-ly \ə-'dher-ənt-ē\, '-ē\ *adv* [ME, fr. MF or L: MF *adherent*, fr. L *adhaerens*, *adhaerens*, pp. of *adhaerere*] 1: able to tend to adhere 2: connected or associated with esp. by contact 3: AD-NATE — ad-her-ent-ly *adv*

2: adherent *n* : one that adheres: as a) a follower of a leader, party, or profession b) a believer in or advocate of a particular thing, doctrine, etc. — *vi* : to adhere — *vi* : to follow

ad-he-sion \ə-'hē-zhən\ *n* [F or L: F *adhésion*, fr. L *adhaesio*, *adhaesio*, fr. *adhaesus*, pp. of *adhaerere*] 1: steady or firm attachment 2: ADHERENCE 2: the action or state of adhering; *specif* : a union of bodily parts by growth 3: tissues abnormally united by adhesion 4: the union of tissues in an inflammation 4: a) agreement to join 5: the molecular attraction exerted between the surfaces of bodies in contact SYN *see* ADHERENCE — ad-he-sion-al \ə-'hē-zhən-əl\, '-hē-zhən-əl\ *adj*

ad-her-ent-ly \ə-'dher-ənt-ē\, '-ē\ *adv* 1: tending to remain in association or memory 2: tending to adhere 3: prepared for adhering 4: STICKY — ad-her-ent-ly *adv* — ad-her-ent-ness *n* 2: adhesive *n* : an adhesive substance (as glue or cement)

adhesive tape *n* : tape coated on one side with an adhesive mixture ad hoc \ə-'hɔk-'hɔk\ *adv* (or *adj*) [L, for this] : for the particular end in view; without consideration of wider application ad ho-mi-nem \ə-'hɔm-'hɔm-'nem\ *adv* [NL, lit., to the man] : appealing to a person's feelings or prejudices rather than his intellect

adia-bat-ic \ə-'di-ə-'bat-ik\, '-di-ə-'bat-ik\ *adj* [Gk *adiabatos* impassable, fr. *di-* + *abatos* passing, fr. *di-* + *ab-* + *hainō* to go across, fr. *dia-* + *bainein* to go — more at *COME*]; occurring without loss or gain of heat (~ expansion) — adia-bat-ic-ly \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

adi-um \ə-'di-yūm\, '-yūm\ *n* [L *adivium*, fr. L *adivium*, fr. MF, fr. Gk *adivion*, fr. *adivion*, fr. *adivion* — more at *AD, DEITY*] : FAREWELL used interjectionally

ad-in-fi-ni-tum \ə-'dɪn-'fɪ-nɪ-əm\ *adv* (or *adj*) [L] : without end or limit

ad-in-fer-im \ə-'dɪn-'fɪ-rəm\, '-rɪm\ *adj* [L] : for the intervening time; TEMPORARILY

ad-inter-um \ə-'dɪn-'fɪ-rəm\, '-rɪm\ *adv* [L] : for the intervening time; TEMPORARILY

adi-os \ə-'di-ŋəs\, '-ŋəs\ *adv* [*adios*], fr. *a* (fr. L *ad*) + *Dios* God, fr. L *Deus*] — used to express farewell

ad-i-ose \ə-'di-ŋəs\, '-ŋəs\ *adj* [NL *adiposus*, fr. L *adip-*, *adeps* fat, fr. Gk *aleipha*: akin to Gk *lipos* fat — more at *LEAVE*] : of or relating to animal fat; FATTY — ad-i-ously \ə-'di-ŋəs-ē\, '-ŋəs-ē\ *adv*

adipose tissue *n* : connective tissue in which fat is stored and which has the cells distended by droplets of fat

ad-ir \ə-'dɪ-r\ *n* [L *adiri* approach, fr. *aditus*, pp. of *adire* to go to, fr. *ad-* + *ire* to go — more at *ISSUE*] : a nearly horizontal passage from the surface of the earth

ad-ja-cent \ə-'dʒə-snt\, '-snt\ *n* 1: something that is adjacent 2: the quality or state of being adjacent; CONTIGUITY

ad-ja-cent-ly \ə-'dʒə-snt-ē\, '-snt-ē\ *adv* [ME, fr. MF or L: MF, fr. L *adja-cent*, *adjacent*, pp. of *adjacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to lie; akin to L *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] 1: a) not distant; NEARBY b) having a common border; ABUTTING c) immediately preceding or following 2: of two angles : having a common vertex and side

ad-ja-cent-ly *adv* SYN ADJACENT, ADJOINING, CONTIGUOUS, ABUTTING *mean* being in close proximity. ADJACENT may or may not imply contact but always implies absence of anything of the same kind in between; ADJOINING definitely implies meeting and touching at some point or line; CONTIGUOUS implies having contact on all or most of one side; ABUTTING suggests having a contact with something else at a boundary or dividing line

ad-ject-i-val \ə-'dʒekt-ivəl\, '-dʒekt-ivəl\ *adj* 1: ADJECTIVE 2: characterized by the use of adjectives — ad-ject-i-val-ly \-vəl-ē\ *adv*

ad-ject-ive \ə-'dʒekt-iv\, '-iv\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L: MF *adjectivus*, fr. L *adjectivus*, pp. of *adjacere* to lie near, fr. *ad-* + *jacere* to throw — more at *JET*] 1: of, relating to, or functioning as an adjective (an ~ clause) 2: not standing by itself; DEPENDENT 3: requiring or employing a mordant (~ dyes) 4: PROCEDURAL

o abut; o kitten; e further; a back; i bake; i cot, cart; j joke; n; s; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; ai out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

ROGUE and DISSOLVE apply to action by the crown or its representative; PROROGE implies ending a session so that all bills not enacted are quashed and can be taken up only as new matter at a succeeding session; DISSOLVE implies that the body ceases to exist as presently constituted so that an election must be held if it is to be reconstituted.

ad-jour-nment \ə-ˈjɔrn-mənt\ *n* **1**: the act of adjourning **2**: the state or interval of being adjourned

ad-judge \ə-ˈdʒɪʃ\ *vt* [ME *ajugen*, fr. MF *ajuger*, fr. L *adjudicare*, fr. *ad- + iudicare* = *adjudge* — more at **JUDGE**] **1 a**: to decide or rule upon as a judge **b**: to adjudicate **b**: to pronounce judicially **3**: to pronounce sentence, censure **3**: to hold or pronounce to be: **DEEM** **4**: to award or grant judicially

ad-ju-di-ca-tion \ə-ˈdʒu-dī-ˈkæ-ʃən\ *n* [*adjudicatio*, pp. of *adjudicare*] **1**: to hear or try and determine judicially — *ad-ju-di-ca-tive* \-kāt-iv-, -kət- \ *adj* — *ad-ju-di-ca-tor* \-kāt-ər \ *n*

ad-ju-di-ca-tion \ə-ˈdʒu-dī-ˈkæ-ʃən\ *n* **1**: the act or process of adjudicating **2**: a judicial decision or sentence; *specif*: a decree in bankruptcy — *ad-ju-di-ca-tor* \-kāt-ər-, -kət- \ *n*

ad-junct \ə-ˈdʒʌŋkt\ *n* [L *ad-junctum*, fr. neut. of *adjuŋctus*, pp. of *adjuŋgere*] **1**: something joined or added to another thing but not essentially a part of it **2**: a word or word group that qualifies or completes the meaning of another word or other words and does not itself one of the principal structural elements in its sentence **3**: a person associated with or assisting another — *ad-junct-ive* \ə-ˈdʒʌŋkt-iv \ *adj*

2 *ad-junct adj* **1**: added or joined as an accompanying object or circumstance **2**: attached in a subordinate or temporary capacity to a staff — *ad-junct-staff* \-dʒʌŋkt-ˈstɪf \ *n*

ad-junc-tion \ə-ˈdʒʌŋk-tʃən\ *n*: the act or process of adjoining

ad-jur-ra-tion \ə-ˈdʒɜ-rā-ʃən\ *n* **1**: a solemn oath **2**: an earnest or solemn urging or charging — *ad-jur-ra-to-ry* \-ˈdʒɜ-rā-ˈtɔr-ē-, -ˈtɔr- \ *adj*

ad-jure \ə-ˈdʒʊ(ə)\ *vt* [ME *adjuren*, fr. MF & L; MF *ajurer*, fr. L *adjurare*, fr. *ad- + jurare* to swear — more at **JURY**] **1**: to charge or command solemnly under oath or as if under oath or penalty of a curse **2**: to entreat earnestly; **CHARGE** *syn* **see** **BEG**

ad-just \ə-ˈdʒʌst\ *vb* [F *ajuster*, fr. *a- + juste* exact, just] *vt* **1 a**: to bring to a most satisfactory condition — *ad-just-ment* \-dʒʌst-ˈment \ *n*: **to make correspondent or conformable**: (ADJUST) **2**: to bring the parts of a true or more effective relative position **2**: to reduce to a system **3**: to regulate **3**: to determine the amount to be paid under an insurance policy in settlement of a loss **4**: to adapt or conform to: *syn* **see** **ADAPT** **ad-just-able** \-ˈdʒʌst-ə-bəl \ *adj* — *ad-just-er* also *ad-just-er* \-tɔr- \ *n*

ad-just-ment \ə-ˈdʒʌst-ˈment \ *n* **1**: the act or process of adjusting **2**: a settlement of a claim or debt in a case in which the amount unjustly received or paid is returned **3**: a means by which things are adjusted one to another **5**: a correction or modification to reflect actual conditions — *ad-just-ment-al* \-ˈdʒʌst-ˈment-əl \ *adj*

ad-jut-tant \ə-ˈdʒʌt-ənt \ *n*: the office or rank of an adjutant

ad-jut-tant \ə-ˈdʒʌt-ənt \ *n* [*ad-jutus*, *adjutus*, fr. *ad- + jutare* to help — more at **AID**] **1**: a staff officer in the army, air force, or marine corps assisting the commanding officer and responsible esp. for correspondence **2**: one who helps **3**: ASSISTANT

adjutant *bird n*: any of several large upright storks (genus *Leptoptilos*) having the head and neck bare and feeding on carrion or small animals

adjutant general n, *pl* **adjutants general** **1**: the chief administrative officer of an army **2**: the chief administrative officer of a major military unit (as a division or corps)

ad-ju-vant \ə-ˈdʒʌv-ənt \ *adj* [F *ad- + juvare*, fr. L *adjuvans*, *adjuvans*, pp. of *adjuvare* to aid — more at **AID**]; serving to aid or contribute **1**: AUXILIARY

2 *adjuvant n*: one that helps or facilitates; *esp*: something that enhances the effectiveness of medical treatment

ad-ler-ti-an \əd-ˈlɪr-ē-ən \ *adj* [Aired *Adler* + 1937 Austrian psychiatrist] **1**: of, relating to, or based on Adler's theory of psychology, therapy emphasizing the importance of feelings of inferiority, a will to power, and overcompensation in neurotic processes

ad-lib (\əd-ˈlɪb \ *adv* [NL *ad libitum*]: without restraint or limit **2**: *ad-lib* (\əd-ˈlɪb \ *adj*: spoken or composed extempore

2 *ad-lib* *vb*: *ad-libbed*; *ad-lib-bing* *vt*: to deliver spontaneously — *vt* to improvise lines or a speech

ad-li-bi-tum (\əd-ˈlɪb-ət-əm \ *adv* [NL]: in accordance with one's wishes — used as a direction in music)

ad-man (\əd-ˈmæn \ *n*: one who writes, solicits, or places advertisements

ad-mea-sure \əd-ˈmez-ər-, ˈmɪ-zər \ *vt* [ME *amesuren*, fr. MF *amesurer*, fr. *ad-* (fr. *ad-*) + *mesurare* to measure] **1**: to determine the proper share of: **AFFORTION**

ad-me-a-sure-ment \-mənt \ *n*: determination and apportionment of shares **2**: determination or comparison of dimensions **3**: DIMENSIONS, SIZE

ad-me-tus \əd-ˈmɛ-təs \ *n* [Gk *Admetōs*]: the husband of Alcestis

ad-min-is-ter \əd-ˈmɪn-ə-strə \ *vt* **ad-min-is-ter-ing** \-str(ə-ˈrɪŋ- \ *adj* [ME *administren*, fr. MF *administrier*, fr. L *ministrare*, fr. *ad- + ministrare* to serve — more at **MINISTER**] **1**: to superintend the execution, use, or conduct of: **2 a**: to mete out; **DISPENSE** **b**: to give ritually or to give religiously **2**: to take up the duties or office of an administrator **2**: to furnish a benefit; **MINISTER** **3**: to manage affairs *syn* **see** **EXECUTE** — *ad-min-is-ter-a-ble* \-strə-bəl \ *adj* — *ad-min-is-ter-ant* \-strənt \ *n*

ad-min-is-trate \əd-ˈmɪn-ə-strāt \ *vt* [L *administramus*, pp. of *administramus*] **1**: to administer

ad-min-is-tration \-trə-ˈzən \ *n* **1**: the act or process of administering **2**: performance of executive duties; **MANAGEMENT** **3**: the execution of public affairs as distinguished from policy making **4 a**: a body of persons who administer **b cap**: a group constituting the political administration in a presidential government **c**: a governmental agency or board **5**: the term of office of an administrative officer or body

ad-min-is-trative \əd-ˈmɪn-ə-strā-tiv-, -strāt-iv \ *adj*: of or relating to administration or an administrative officer or body

ad-min-is-trative \-trə-ˈzən \ *n*: a British local administrative unit often not coincident with an older county

ad-min-is-tra-tor \əd-ˈmɪn-ə-strā-tər \ *n* **1**: a person legally vested with the right of administration of an estate **2 a**: one that administers esp. public affairs **b**: a priest appointed to administer

temporarily a diocese or parish — *ad-min-is-tra-trix* \-ˈmɪn-ə-strā-trɪks \ *n*

ad-mi-ra-ble \əd-ˈm(ə-)rə-bəl \ *adj* **1 obs**: exciting wonder **2**: SURPRISING **2**: deserving the highest esteem; EXCELLENT — *ad-mi-ra-ble-less* \-ləs \ *adv*

ad-mi-ral \əd-ˈm(ə-)rəl \ *n* [ME, fr. MF *amiral* admiral & ML *admiralis* emir, *admiralis* admiral, fr. *Ar amir* — al- commander of the (as in *amir-al-bahr* commander of the sea)] **1 a**: the commander in chief of a navy **2 a**: a naval officer of flag rank **b**: a commissioned officer in the navy ranking above a vice admiral and below a fleet admiral **3 a**: *flagship* **4**: any of several brightly colored butterflies (family Nymphalidae)

admiral of the fleet: the highest-ranking officer of the British navy

admiral \əd-ˈm(ə-)rəl-tē \ *n* **1**: *Brit*, *cap*: the executive department of officers in the navy ranking above a vice admiral and below a fleet admiral **2**: the court having jurisdiction of maritime questions; *also*: the system of law administered by admiralty courts

ad-mi-ra-tion \əd-ˈmɪ-rā-ʃən \ *n* **1 a**: *awe*; **WONDER** **2**: the object of admiring esteem **3 a**: a feeling of delighted or astonished approbation **b**: the act or process of regarding with admiration

ad-mi-re \əd-ˈmɪ(ə)r \ *vt* [MF *admirer*, fr. L *admirari*, fr. *ad- + mirari* to wonder — more at **SMILE**] **1 a**: to marvel at **2**: to regard with admiration **3**: to esteem highly *syn* **see** **REGARD** — *ad-mir-er* \-er \ *n*

ad-mis-si-bil-i-ty \əd-ˈmɪs-ə-bil-ət-ē \ *n*: the quality or state of being admissible

ad-mis-si-ble \əd-ˈmɪs-ə-bəl \ *adj* [F, fr. ML *admissibilis*, fr. L *admissus*, pp. of *admittere*] **1**: capable of being allowed or conceded (as a pleading) **2**: capable of being admitted (to evidence)

ad-mis-sion \əd-ˈmɪʃ-ən \ *n* **1 a**: the granting of an argument or position not fully proved **b**: acknowledgment that a fact or statement is true **2 a**: the act or process of admitting **b**: the state or privilege of being admitted to an office or office for admission *syn* **see** **ADMITTANCE** — *ad-mis-sive* \-siv- \ *adj*

ad-mit \əd-ˈmɪt \ *vb* **ad-mit-ted**; **ad-mit-ting** [ME *admitten*, fr. L *admittere*, fr. *ad- + mittere* to send — more at **SMITE**] *vt* **1 a**: to allow scope for; **PERMIT** **b**: to accept as true or valid **2**: to allow entry **3**: to give entrance or access **3**: to allow **4**: to make acknowledgment *syn* **see** **ACKNOWLEDGE**, **RECEIVE** — *ad-mit-ted-ly* \-d- \ *adv*

ad-mit-tance \əd-ˈmɪt-ˈnəns \ *n* **1 a**: permission to enter **2 a**: **ADMISSION** **3**: reciprocal of the impedance of a circuit

ADMISSION, **ADMISSANCE**, **ADMISSION** mean permitted entrance. **ADMISSANCE** *syn* applied to mere physical entrance to a locality or a building; **ADMISSION** applies to entrance or formal acceptance that carries with it rights, privileges, standing, or membership

ad-mix-ture \əd-ˈmɪks-ər \ *n* [L *admixture*, pp. of *admiscere* to mix with, fr. *ad- + miscere* to mix — more at **MIX**] **1 a**: the act of mixing **b**: the fact of being mixed **2 a**: something added to mix with **2 b**: a mixture

ad-mon-ish \əd-ˈmən-ɪʃ \ *vt* [ME *admonēstren*, fr. MF *admonester*, fr. (assumed) VL *admonēstare*, alter. of *L admonēre* to warn, fr. *ad- + monēre* to warn — more at **MIND**] **1 a**: to indicate duties or obligations to **b**: to express warning or disapproval to *esp*, gently, cordially, or colloquially **2**: to encourage or encourage **2**: to encourage or encourage to *syn* **see** **REPROVE** — *ad-mon-ish-er* *n* — *ad-mon-ish-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ- \ *adv* — *ad-mon-ish-ment* \-mənt \ *n*

ad-mo-ni-tion \əd-ˈmɒ-ni-ʃən \ *n* [ME *amonicion*, fr. MF *amonition*, fr. L *admonition* — *admonitio*, fr. *admonitus*, pp. of *admonere*] **1**: a gentle or friendly reproof **2**: counsel or warning against fault or oversight

ad-mon-i-to-ry \əd-ˈmæn-ə-tɔr-ē-, -tɔr- \ *adj*: expressing admonition; **WARNING**

ad-na-sc-i \əd-ˈnæ-sē \ *adj* [L *adnatus*, pp. of *adnasci* to grow on, fr. *ad- + nasci* to be born — more at **NATION**]; grown to a use, unlike part *esp*, along a margin (as ~ antler) — *ad-na-tion* \əd-ˈnæ-ʃən \ *n*

ad-na-se-am \əd-ˈnə-zəm- \ *adj* [L]: to a sickening degree

ad-na-sus \əd-ˈnæ-sʊ-s \ *n* [NL, fr. *anæsa*, neut. pl. of *anæsus*, pp. of *anescere* to bind to — more at **ANNEX**]; conjoined, subordinate, or associated anatomic parts; *specif*: the embryonic membranes and other temporary structures of the embryo — *ad-na-sal* \-səl \ *adj*

ad-na-tion \əd-ˈnæ-ʃən \ *n*: [F, fr. *at do*, fr. *at do*, *don* to do] **1**: bustling excitement; **TURMOIL** **2**: **TROUBLE**, **DIFFICULTY** *syn* **see** **STR**

adobe \ə-ˈdɔb-ē \ *n*, *often* *adob* [Strip, Sp. fr. Ar *at-bat* the brick, fr. Copt *tobe* brick] **1**: a brick or building material of sun-dried earth and straw **2**: a heavy clay used in making adobe bricks; *bricks*, *bricks*, *adobes* **3**: a type of heavy clay in desert or arid regions **3**: a structure made of adobe bricks

ad-o-le-s-cence \əd-ˈlɛs-ən(t)s \ *n*: the state or process of growing up; *also*: the period of life from puberty to maturity terminating usually at the age of majority

ad-o-le-s-cen-t \-t \ *adj*: growing up; *fr.* L *adolescens*, *adolescens*, pp. of *adolescere* to grow up — more at **ADULT**]; one that is in the state of adolescence

adolescent *adj*: of, relating to, or being in adolescence — *ad-oles-cent-ly* \-t- \ *adv*

Ad-oni-s \əd-ˈɒ-nɪ-s \ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Adōnis*]: a beautiful youth loved by Aphrodite

adopt \ə-ˈdɔpt \ *vt* [MF or L; MF *adoptar*, fr. L *adoptare*, fr. *ad- + optare* to choose — more at **OPTION**] **1**: to take by choice into a relationship; *specif*: to take voluntarily (a child of other parents) **2**: to take up (an idea) **2**: to take up (an opinion, policy, or practice) **3**: to accept formally and put into effect **4**: to choose (a textbook) for required study in a course — *ad-optim-able* \-t- \ *adj*

ad-opt-er \-t- \ *n*: one who adopts; *esp*, one who adopts an opinion, policy, or practice as one's own; *ADAPT* implies accepting something devised or created by another; *EMBRACE* implies a ready or happy acceptance; *ESPOUSE* adds an implication of close attachment to a cause and a sharing of its fortunes for better or worse

ad-op-tion \ə-ˈdɔp-ʃən \ *n*: the act of adopting; the state of being adopted

ad-op-tion-ism or **ad-op-tian-ism** \-ʃən-, -ni-z-əm \ *n*, *often cap*: the doctrine that Jesus of Nazareth became son of God by adoption

ad-op-tion-ist \-t- \ *n*, *often cap*

ad-op-tive \-t- \ *adj* **1**: of or relating to adoption **2**: made

ad-ven-tur-ous \ad-'vench(-ə)-rəs\ *adj* 1: disposed to seek adventure or to cope with the new and unknown 2: characterized by unknown dangers and risks — **ad-ven-tur-ous-ly** *adv* — **ad-ven-tur-ous-ness** *n*

syn ADVENTUROUS, VENTURESMO, DARING, DAREDEVIL, RASH, CARELESS, FORTHRIGHT mean exposing oneself to danger more than required by good sense. ADVENTUROUS implies a willingness to accept risks but not necessarily imprudence; VENTURESMO applies chiefly to acts and carries a stronger suggestion of imprudence; DARING stresses carelessness in courting danger; DAREDEVIL stresses ostentation in daring; RASH suggests imprudence and lack of forethought; CARELESS implies heedlessness of probable consequences; FORTHRIGHT suggests a recklessness that is inconsistent with good sense.

ad-verb \ad-'vərb\ *n* [MF *adverbe*, fr. L *adverbium*, fr. *ad-* + *verbum* word — more at **WORD**]: a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of numerous languages, typically serving as a modifier of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a preposition, a phrase, a clause, or a sentence, and expressing some relation of manner or quality, place, time, degree, number, cause, opposition, affirmation, or denial

2adverb *adj*: ADVERBIAL
ad-verb-ial \ad-'vərb-ē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the function of an adverb — **ad-verb-ial-ly** *adv*
ad-verb-ly \ad-'vərb-əm\ *adv* [L]: to a word: VERBATIM
ad-verb-sary \ad-'və(r)-sə-'er-\ *n*: one that contends with, opposes, or resists; ENEMY **syn** see **OPPONENT**

ad-verb-sa-tive \ad-'və-sət-iv\ *adj*: expressing antithesis, opposition, or adverse circumstances (the ~ conjunction but) — **ad-verb-sa-tive-ly** *adv* — **ad-verb-sa-tive-ly** *adv*
ad-verse \ad-'vɔrs, 'ad-'\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *advers*, fr. L *adversus*, pp. of *advertere*] 1: acting against or in a contrary direction; ANTAGONISTIC 2: opposed to one's interests; UNFAVORABLE 3a: opposite in position or direction to the stem or axis (<~ leaves) — compare **ADVERSE** — **ad-verse-ly** *adv* — **ad-verse-ness** *n* — **syn** ANTAGONISTIC, COUNTER, COUNTERACTIVE; ADVERSE applies to what is unfavorable, harmful, or detrimental; ANTAGONISTIC usually implies mutual opposition and either hostility or incompatibility; COUNTER applies to forces coming from opposite directions with resulting conflict or tension; COUNTERACTIVE implies an opposition between two things that nullifies the effect of one or both

ad-vert-er \ad-'vɛr-sət-\ *n* 1: a condition of suffering, destitution, or affliction 2: a calamitous or disastrous experience **syn** see **MISFORTUNE**

ad-vert \ad-'vɛrt\ *vi* [ME *adverten*, fr. MF & L; MF *advertir*, fr. L *advertere*, fr. *ad-* + *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**] 1: to pay heed or attention 2: to direct attention; REFER

ad-vert-er \ad-'vɛrt-\ *n*: one who advertises or the action or process of advertising
ATTENTION; NOTICE 2: ADVERTISING 1

ad-vert-er-ten-er \-'n-sɛ-\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being advertised; HEEDFULNESS 2: ADVERTISING 1

ad-vert-er-ten-ly \-'n-əl\ *adj* [*advertent*, *advertens*, pp. of *advertere*]: with attention; HEEDFUL **ad-vert-er-ten-ly** *adv*

ad-vert-ise \ad-'vɛr-tīz\ *vb* [ME *advertisen*, fr. MF *advertissen*, stem of *advertir* vt] 1: INFORM, NOTIFY 2a: to announce publicly esp. by a printed notice or a broadcast b: to call public attention to esp. by emphasizing desirable qualities so as to arouse a desire to buy or patronize — *vt*: to issue or sponsor advertising — **ad-vert-ise-er** *n*

ad-vert-ise-ment \ad-'vɛr-tīz-mənt; ad-'vɔrt-'ɔz-mənt, 'ɔ-smənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of advertising 2: a public notice; *esp*: one published in the press or broadcast over the part of the one giving counsel
ad-vert-ising \ad-'vɛr-tīz-ɪŋ\ *n*: the action of calling something to the attention of the public esp. by paid announcements 2: ADVERTISEMENTS 3: the business of preparing advertisements for publication or broadcast

ad-vice \əd-'vīz\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *avis* opinion, prob. fr. the phrase *ce est avis* that appears to me, part. trans. of *latini visum est* it seemed so to me] 1: recommendation regarding a decision or course of conduct; COUNSEL 2: information or notice given

INTELLIGENCE
COUNSEL ADVICE implies real or pretended knowledge or experience, often professional or technical, on the part of the one who advises; COUNSEL often stresses the fruit of wisdom or deliberation and may presuppose a weightier occasion, or more authority, or more personal concern on the part of the one giving counsel

ad-vis-abil-i-ty \əd-'vī-zə-bəl-ət-ē-\ *n*: the quality or state of being advisable

ad-vis-able \əd-'vī-zə-bəl\ *adj*: proper to be advised or to be done **PRUDENT** **syn** see **EXPEDIENT** — **ad-vis-able-ness** *n* — **ad-vis-ably** *adv*

ad-vice \əd-'vīz\ *vb* [MF *adviser*, fr. OF *aviser*, fr. *avis*] vt 1a: to give advice to; COUNSEL b: CAUTION, WARN c: RECOMMEND 2: to give information or notice to; INFORM — *vi*: to take counsel

ad-vised \əd-'vīz-əd\ *adj*: thought out; CONSIDERED — **ad-vis-ed-ly** *adv*
ad-vised-ly *adv*

ad-vice-ment \əd-'vīz-mənt\ *n*: careful consideration; DELIBERATION

ad-vice-ry \əd-'vīz-(-ə-)rē-\ *adj* 1: having or exercising power to advise 2: containing or giving advice

advisory \əd-'vīz-(-ə-)rē-\ *adj*: report giving information (as on the weather)

ad-vo-ca-cy \əd-'vɔ-kə-sē-\ *n*: the act or process of advocating; SUPPORT

ad-vo-cate \əd-'vɔ-kət, -kāt\ *n* [ME *advocatus*, fr. MF, fr. L *advocatus*, fr. pp. of *advocare* to summon, fr. *ad-* + *vocare* to call — more at **VOICE**] 1: one that pleads the cause of another; *specif*: one that pleads the cause of another before a tribunal or judicial court; COUNSELOR 2: one that defends or maintains a cause or proposal

ad-vo-cate \əd-'vɔ-kət\ *vt*: to plead in favor of **syn** see **SUPPORT** — **ad-vo-ca-tion** \əd-'vɔ-kā-shən\ *n* — **ad-vo-ca-tor** \əd-'vɔ-kāt-ər-\ *n*
ad-vo-ca-tion \əd-'vɔ-kā-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *advocacion*, fr. ML *advocatio*, *advocatio*, fr. L, act of calling, fr. *advocatus*, pp.]: the right in English law of presenting a nominee to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice

ad-yam-ic \ād-'dī-'nam-ik, -əd-'\ *adj* [Gk *adynamia*, fr. *a-* + *dynamis* power, fr. *dynamhai* to be able]: of defective functional or vital powers

ad-y-tum \əd-'vɔ-təm\ *n*, *pl* *ad-y-la* \-tə-\ [L, fr. Gk *adyton*, neut. of *adytos* not to be entered, fr. *a-* + *dyein* to enter; akin to Skt

upā-tu to put on) the innermost sanctuary in an ancient temple open only to priests; SANCTUM

adz or **adze** \adz\ *n* [ME *adze*, fr. OE *ædza*]: a cutting tool with a thin arched blade set at right angles to the handle

ad-ze \ad-'zē-\ *n* [dialectal, dial.]: *a*, alter, of *an* chiefly Scot; ONE

ae-cial \ē-'sh(-ē)-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to an acium

ae-cium \ē-'sh(-ē)-əm\ *n*, *pl* *ae-cia* \-ē-ə-\ [L, Gk *aeikē* unseemly, fr. *a-* + *eikōs* seemly, fr. participle of *eikēnai* to seem]: the fruiting body of a rust fungus in which the first binucleate spores are usually produced

ae-ēdes \ē-'ēd-(-ē)-zē-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *aēdēs* unpleasant, fr. *a-* + *ēdōs* pleasure; akin to Gk *hēdys* sweet — more at **SWEET**]: any of a genus (*Aedes*) of mosquitoes including the vector of yellow fever, dengue, and other diseases

ae-dile \ē-'dī-\ *n* [L *aedilis*, *aedes* temple — more at **EDIFY**]: an official in ancient Rome in charge of public works and games, police, and the grain supply

Æ-ge-an \ē-'jē-ən\ *adj* [*Ægeaean*, fr. Gk *Ægæios*] 1: of or relating to the arm of the Mediterranean sea east of Greece 2: of or relating to the prehistoric civilization of the islands of the Aegean sea and the countries adjacent to it *esp.* in the Bronze Age

Æ-gir \æg-'ɪr\ *n* [ON *Egír*]: the god of the sea in Norse mythology
æg-is \ē-'jēs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *oigis* goatskin, perh. fr. *oig-*, *oig* goat; akin to Arm *ak goat*] 1: a shield or breastplate emblematic of Minos 2: a shield or breastplate chiefly with Zeus but later mainly with Athena 2: PROTECTION, DEFENSE 3: PATRONAGE, SPONSORSHIP

Æ-glysth-er \i-'jīsth-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Agisthos*]: a lover of Clytemnestra

ae-ēma
Æ-ne-as \ē-'nē-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Aeneias*]: a son of Anchises and Aphrodite, defender of Troy, and hero of Vergil's *Aeneid*

Æ-neo-lith-ic \ē-'nē-ō-'lith-ik\ *adj* [*Æneus* of copper or bronze, fr. *oes* copper, *lith-* — more at **ORE**]: of or relating to a period of time between the Neolithic and Bronze ages in which some copper was used

æe-o-li-an \ē-'ō-lē-ən, -'ōl-ən\ *adj* 1 often *cap*: of or relating to Aeolus 2: giving forth or marked by a sighing sound or musical tone produced by or as if by the wind

Æo-li-an \ē-'ō-lē-ən, -'ōl-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to Aeolis or its inhabitants

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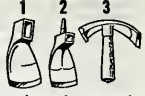
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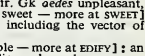
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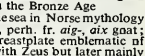
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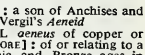
adzes: 1 carpenter's with flat head, 2 ship carpenter's with spur, 3 cooper's



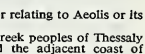
Ædes: 1 mosquito including the vector of yellow fever, dengue, and other diseases



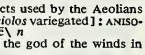
Ædile: 1 official in ancient Rome in charge of public works and games, police, and the grain supply



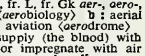
Æneid: 1 son of Anchises and Aphrodite, defender of Troy, and hero of Vergil's Aeneid



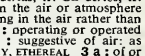
Æneus: 1 of copper or bronze, fr. oes copper, lith- — more at ORE: of or relating to a period of time between the Neolithic and Bronze ages in which some copper was used



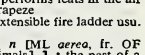
Æolus: 1 giving forth or marked by a sighing sound or musical tone produced by or as if by the wind



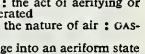
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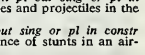
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aer-o-bic \ə-(ə-)rɒ-bɪk, -ɛ-\\ *adj* 1: living, active, or occurring only in the presence of oxygen 2 of, relating to, or induced by aerobes — aer-o-bi-cal-ly \-bɪ-k(ə)-lɪ-\\ *adv*
aer-o-bi-o-sis \ə-r-ə-ˈbɪ-ɔ-səs, -er-, -bē-\\ *n*: life in the presence of air or oxygen — aer-o-bi-ol-ic \-ɪ-ˈɒ-lɪ-\\ *adj* — aer-o-bi-ol-i-cal-ly \-ɪ-ˈɒ-lɪ-\\ *adv*
aer-o-drome \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈdrɒm, -er-, \\ *n*: **BRIT**; AIRFIELD, AIRPORT
aer-o-dy-nam-ic \ə-r-ə-ˈdɪ-nəm-ɪk, -er-, \\ *adj*: of or relating to aerodynamics — aer-o-dy-nam-i-cal-ly \-ɪ-ˈɒ-lɪ-\\ *adv*
aer-o-dy-nam-i-cist \-nəm-ɪ-sɪst-\\ *n*: one who specializes in aerodynamics
aer-o-dy-nam-ics \ə-r-ə-ˈdɪ-nəm-ɪks, -er-, \\ *n pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr*: a branch of dynamics that deals with the motion of air and other gaseous fluids and with the forces acting on bodies in motion relative to such fluids
aer-o-dy-ne \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈdɪn, -er-, \\ *n*: [aerodynamical] a heavier-than-air aircraft that derives its lift in flight from forces resulting from its motion through the air
aer-o-emb-ol-ism \ə-r-ə-ˈem-b-ə-lɪz-əm, -er-, \\ *n* 1: a gaseous embolism 2: a condition equivalent to caisson disease caused by rapid ascent to high altitudes and resulting exposure to rapidly lowered air pressure — called also *air bends*
aer-o-gram or aer-o-gramme \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈgræm, -er-, \\ *n*: AIR LETTER
aer-o-graph \ə-(ə-)ˈrɒ-ɡræf, -ɛ-, \\ *n*: a navy warrant officer who observes and forecasts weather and surf conditions
aer-o-graph-y \-ɪ-\\ *n*: METEOROLOGY
aer-o-lite \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈlɪt, -er-, \\ *also* aer-o-lith \-lɪθ-\\ *n*: a stony meteorite — aer-o-lit-ic \-lɪ-tɪk, -er-, \\ *adj*
aer-o-log-i-cal \ə-r-ə-ˈlɔ-dʒ-ɪ-kəl, -er-, \\ *adj*: of or relating to aerology
aer-o-log-ist \ə-(ə-)ˈlɔ-dʒ-ɪ-st, -ɛ-, \\ *n*: a specialist in aerology
aer-o-log-y \-dʒ-ɪ-\\ *n*: METEOROLOGY 2: a branch of meteorology that deals with the air
aer-o-mech-an-ic \ə-r-ə-ˈmɪ-kən-ɪk, -er-, \\ *n*: an aircraft mechanic
aer-o-mech-an-ics \-ɪks-\\ *n pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr*: mechanics that deals with the equilibrium and motion of gases and of solid bodies immersed in them
aer-o-med-i-cal \ə-r-ə-ˈmed-ɪ-kəl, -er-, \\ *adj*: of or relating to aeromedicine
aer-o-med-i-cine \-med-ɪ-sən-\\ *n*: a branch of medicine that deals with the diseases and disturbances arising from flying and the associated physiologic and psychologic problems
aer-o-met-eo-r-ograph \ə-r-ə-ˈmɛ-t-ɪ-ˈɒ-r-ə-ɡræf, -er-, \\ *n*: METEOROGRAPH; *esp*: one adapted for use on an airplane
aer-o-m-e-t-er \ə-(ə-)ˈmɛ-tr-ət-ər, -ɛ-, \\ *n* [prob. fr. *F* *àromètre*, fr. *àer* + *mètre* -meter]: an instrument for ascertaining the weight or density of air or other gases
aer-o-naut \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈnɔt, -er-, \\ *n* [fr. *àéronaute*, fr. *àer* -aer + *Gk nauēs* sailor or boat on NAUTICAL]: one that operates or travels in an airship or balloon
aer-o-nau-ti-cal \ə-r-ə-ˈnɔt-ɪ-kəl, -er-, -ˈnăt-\\ or aer-o-nau-ti-cal-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adj*: of or relating to aeronautics — aer-o-nau-ti-cal-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv*
aer-o-nau-tics \-ɪks-\\ *n pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr* 1: a science dealing with the operation of aircraft 2: the art or science of flight
aer-o-neu-ro-sis \ə-r-ə-ˈn(y)-ˈrɔ-səs, -er-, \\ *n*: a functional nervous disorder of airman caused by emotional stress and characterized by physical symptoms (as restlessness, abdominal pains, and diarrhea)
aer-o-panse \ə-r-ə-ˈpɔz, -er-, \\ *n*: the level above the earth's surface where the atmosphere becomes ineffective for human and aircraft functions
aer-o-plane \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈplæn, -er-, \\ *n*: chiefly *BRIT* var of AIRPLANE
aer-o-sol \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈsɔl, -er-, -ˈsɔl-\\ *n*: a suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in gas (as smoke, fog, or an insecticide)
aer-o-sol-ize \-ɪz-\\ *vi*: to disperse as an aerosol
aer-o-space \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈspæs, -er-, \\ *n*: the earth's atmosphere and the space beyond
aer-o-sphere \ˈɑ-r-ə-ˈsfɪr-ə, -er-, \\ *n*: [fr. *àérophère*, fr. *àer* -aer + *sphaira* sphere, fr. *L* *sphaira*]: the body of air around the earth
aer-o-stat \-ˈstæt-\\ *n* [fr. *àérostat*, fr. *àer* + *stat*]: an aircraft that embodies one or more containers filled with a gas lighter than air and that is supported chiefly by buoyancy derived from the surrounding air
aer-o-stat-ics \ə-r-ə-ˈstat-ɪks, -er-, \\ *n pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr* [Modif. of *NL* *aerostatica*, fr. *àer* + *statica* statics]: a branch of statics that deals with the equilibrium of gaseous fluids and of solid bodies immersed in them
aer-o-ther-m-o-dy-nam-ics \ə-r-ə-ˈθɔr-m-ə-ˈdɪ-nəm-ɪks, -er-, \\ *n pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr*: the thermodynamics of gases and esp. of air
aer-y \ˈɑ-(ə)-rɪ, -er-, -rɪ-\\ *adj* [fr. *àerius* — more than AERIAL]: having an aerial quality; ETHEREAL
zaery \ˈlɪk-er-ɪ-\\ *var* of AERIE
Aes-chy-le-an \ˈes-ki-ˈle-ən-\\ *adj*: of, relating to, or suggestive of Aeschylus or of tragedies
Aes-cu-la-pi-an \ˈes-ki-ˈlɪ-pi-ən-\\ *adj* [Aesculapius, Greco-Roman god of medicine, fr. *L*, fr. *Gk Asklepios*]: of or relating to Aesculapius or the healing art; MEDICAL
Ae-sir \ˈæs-ɪ-(ə)r-ən-\\ *n pl* [ON *Æsir*, pl. of *ás* god]: the chief gods of the Norse pantheon
Ae-sop-ic \ˈæs-ə-ˈpɪ-ɪk, -er-, \\ *adj*: of or relating to Aesop, or characteristic of Aesop or his fables
aesthe-sio- — see ESTHESIO-
aes-the-sis \ˈes-θi-sɪs, -θɪ-\\ *n* (back-formation fr. *aesthetic*): one having or affecting sensitivity to the beautiful esp. in art
aes-the-tic \ˈes-θet-ɪk, -ɪ-\\ *adj* [G *αἰσθητικός*, fr. *NL* *aestheticus*, fr. *G* *αἰσθητικός* sense perception, fr. *aisthanesthai* to perceive — more at AUDIBLE] 1: relating to or dealing with aesthetics or the beautiful b; ARTISTIC 2: appreciative of, responsive to, or zealous about the beautiful *SYN* see ARTISTIC — aes-the-ti-cal-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv* — aes-the-ti-cal-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv* — aes-the-ti-cian \-tʃi-ən-\\ *n*
aes-the-ti-cism \ˈes-θet-ɪ-sɪz-əm, -ɪ-\\ *n* 1: a doctrine that the principles of beauty are basic to other esp. moral principles b; the advocacy of artistic and aesthetic autonomy 2: devotion to or emphasis on beauty or the cultivation of the arts

aes-the-tics \-tɪks-\\ *n pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr* 1: a branch of philosophy dealing with the nature of the beautiful and with judgments concerning beauty 2: the description and explanation of artistic phenomena and aesthetic experience by means of other sciences (as psychology, sociology, etymology, or history)
aes-ti-val \ˈæs-tɪ-vəl-\\ *adj* [ME *estival*, fr. *MF* or *L*, *MF*, fr. *L* *estivalis*, fr. *æstivus* of summer, fr. *aestas* summer — more at EDIFY]: of or relating to the summer
aes-ti-va-tion \ˈæs-tɪ-v-ə-ʃən, -tʃ-\\ *n*: to pass the summer in a state of torpor
aes-ti-va-tion \ˈæs-tɪ-v-ə-ʃən, -tʃ-\\ *n* 1: the state of one that aestivates 2: the disposition or method of arrangement of floral parts in a bud
af- — see AD-
af-fer \ə-ˈfær-\\ *adj* [ME *afēr*, fr. *on fer* at a distance and of *fer* from a distance]: from or at a great distance
af-fered or af-fered \ə-ˈfɛ-(ə)-rɪd-\\ *adj* [ME *afēred*, fr. *OE* *āfered*, pp. of *āferan* to frighten, fr. *ā*, perfective prefix + *fēran* to frighten — more at ABIDE, FEAR] *dial*: AFRARD
af-fi-bil-i-ty \ə-ˈfɪ-bəl-ɪ-tɪ-\\ *n*: the quality or state of being affable; SOCIABILITY
af-fi-ble \ə-ˈfɪ-bəl-\\ *adj* [MF, fr. *L* *affablis*, fr. *affari* to speak to, fr. *ad* + *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1 a: being pleasant and at ease in talking to others b: characterized by ease and friendliness 2: PLEASANT *SYN* see GRACIOUS — af-fi-ble-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv*
af-fi-er \ə-ˈfɛ-(ə)r-\\ *n* [ME & MF; ME *affaire*, fr. MF, fr. *G* *aire* to do + *fr* a prefix of commercial, professional, or public business] b: MATTER, CONCERN 2: a procedure, action, or occasion only vaguely specified 3: also af-faire: a romantic or passionate attachment typically of limited duration, a liaison lib. to or affaire: a matter occasioning public anxiety, controversy, or scandal
CASE
af-faire d'hon-neur \ə-ˈfɑ-(ə)-ˈdɔ-ˈnɑr, -f-er-, -(ə)-ˈdɔ-\\ *n*, *pl* *affaires* d'honneur \-f-er-, -(ə)-ˈdɔ-\\ *n* [F, lit. affair of honor]: a matter involving honor; *esp*: a duel
af-fec-tion \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-\\ *n* [L *affectus*, fr. *affectus*, pp.] 1 **Obs**: FEELING, AFFECTION 2: the conscious subjective aspect of an emotion considered apart from bodily changes
af-fec-tion \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-\\ *n* [MF & L; MF *affec-tor*, fr. *L* *affectare*, fr. *afficere* to affect, to influence + *facere* to do — more at DO] *vt* 1 *archaic*: to aim at 2 *archaic*: to have affection for b: to be given to; FANCY (~ fancy clothes) 3: to make a display of liking or using; CULTIVATE (~ a worldly manner) 4: to put on a pretense of; FEIGN (~ indifference though deeply hurt) 5: to tilt toward (drops of water ~ roundness) 6: FREQUENT ~ *vi*, *obs*: INCLINE 2 *SYN* see ASSUME
af-fec-tion \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-\\ *n* 1: to produce an effect upon 2: to produce a material influence upon or alteration in 3: to make an impression on; INFLUENCE
SYN INFLUENCE, TOUCH, IMPRESS, SWAY: AFFECT applies to the acting of a stimulus strong enough to produce a noticeable response or reaction or modification usu. without a radical change; INFLUENCE presupposes an agent or agency that acts so as to change in some degree the character, direction, or behavior; TOUCH may suggest forceful or emotional stirring, arousing, or impinging on; IMPRESS suggests a deep or lasting effect; SWAY implies the acting of influences that are not resisted or are irresistible, with resulting change in character or behavior
af-fec-tion-ate \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-ən-\\ *n* 1 **Obs**: a striving after 2 a: the act of taking on or displaying an attitude or mode of behavior not natural or not genuine b: unnatural speech or conduct
ARTIFICIALITY *SYN* see DEPOSE
af-fect-ed \ə-ˈfɛk-təd-\\ *n*: inclined toward 2 a: given to affection b: assumed artificially or falsely; PRETENDED af-fect-ed-ly *adv*
af-fect-ed-ness *n*
af-fect-ing \ə-ˈfɛk-tɪŋ-\\ *adj*: moving the emotions *SYN* see MOVING — af-fect-ing-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv*
af-fec-tion \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-ən-\\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *affection*, fr. *L* *affection*, *afficere*, fr. *afficere*, pp.] 1: a moderate feeling or emotion
under *Attachment* LOVE 3 **Obs**: PARTIALITY, PREJUDICE 4: the feeling aspect of consciousness 5 a: PROPENSITY, DISPOSITION *b* *archaic*: AFFECTION 2 *SYN* see FEELING
affec-tion 1: the condition (2); DISEASE, MALADY b: ATTRIBUTE
af-fec-tion-al \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-ən-əl-\\ *adj*: belonging or relating to the affections — af-fec-tion-al-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv*
af-fec-tion-ate \ə-ˈfɛk-tʃ-ən-ət-\\ *adj* 1 **Obs**: mentally or emotionally affected or inclined 2: having affection or warm regard
3: LOVING 3: proceeding from affection; TENDER — af-fec-tion-ate-ly \-lɪ-\\ *adv*
af-fec-tion-ed \-ʃənd-\\ *adj*, *archaic*: DISPOSED
af-fec-tive \ə-ˈfɛk-tɪv-\\ *adj* 1: relating to, arising from, or influencing feelings or emotions; EMOTIONAL 2: expressing emotion — af-fec-tive-ly *adv* — af-fec-tiv-i-ty \-tɪ-\\ *n*
af-fen-pin-scher \ə-ˈfɛn-pɪn-ʃer-\\ *n* [G, fr. *affe* monkey + *pin* a stick or a pointed end of a stick] any of a breed of small dogs with a stiff red, gray, or black coat, pointed ears, and bushy eyebrows, chin tuft, and moustache
af-fer-ent \ə-ˈfær-ənt, -er-ənt-\\ *adj* [L *affertent*-, *offerent*-, prp. of *afferre* to bring to, fr. *ad* + *ferre* to bear — more at BEAR]: bearing or carrying; *esp*: specific; convey; *esp*: carry toward a nerve center — compare EFFERENT — af-fer-ent-ly *adv*
af-fi-nance \ə-ˈfɪ-ən-əns-\\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *affier* to pledge, truss, fr. *ML* *affidare* to pledge, fr. *L* *ad* + (assumed) *VL* *fidare* to trust — more at FIANCE] *archaic*: TRUST, CONFIDENCE
affirm-a-tion \ə-ˈfɪr-m-ə-ʃən, -tʃ-\\ *n*: solemnly promise (oneself or another) in marriage
AFFIRMATION
af-fi-an-t \ə-ˈfɪ-ənt-\\ *n* [MF, fr. prp. of *affirer*]: one that swears to an affidavit; broadly: DEPONENT
af-fi-da-vit \ə-ˈfɪ-də-ˈvɪt-\\ *n* [ML, he has made an oath, fr. *affidare*] a sworn statement in writing made esp. under oath or on affirming one's truthfulness or the truth of a statement
af-fi-li-ate \ə-ˈfɪ-lɪ-ət-\\ *vb* *ML* *affiliatus*, pp. of *affiliare* to adopt as a son, fr. *L* *ad* + *filius* son — more at FEMININE] *vb* 1 a: to bring or receive into close connection as a member or branch (affiliated organizations) b: to associate as a member (~s himself with the local club) 2: to trace the origin of ~ *vi* to do

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; j sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thio; th this; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

af-ter-brain \-'brān/ *n*: the posterior subdivision of the hindbrain
MYELENCEPHALON
af-ter-burn-er \-'bɔr-nər/ *n*: an auxiliary burner attached to the tail pipe of a turboprop engine for injecting fuel into the hot exhaust gases and burning it to provide extra thrust
af-ter-care \-'ke(ə)r, -'kə(ə)r/ *n*: the care, nursing, or treatment of a convalescent patient
af-ter-clap \-'kləp/ *n*: an unexpected usu. untoward event following a supposedly closed affair
af-ter-damp \-'fɑt-ər-'dʌmp/ *n*: a toxic gas mixture remaining after an explosion of firedamp in mines
af-ter-deck \-'dɛk/ *n*: the part of a deck abaft midships
af-ter-effect \-'fɑt-ər-'fɛkt/ *n*: an effect that follows its cause after an interval 2: a secondary result (as in the action of a drug) coming on after the subsidence of the first effect
af-ter-glow \-'fɑt-ər-'glɔ/ *n*: 1: a glow remaining where a light has disappeared 2: a reflection of past splendor, success, or emotion
af-ter-im-age \-'fɑt-ər-'rɪm-ij/ *n*: usu. visual sensation occurring after the external stimulus causing it has ceased to operate
af-ter-life \-'fɑt-ər-'li/ *n*: 1: an existence after death 2: a later period in one's life
af-ter-math \-'fɑt-ər-'mæθ/ *n* [*after* + *math* (mowing, crop)] 1: a second-growth crop 2: CONSEQUENCE, RESULT
af-ter-most \-'mɒst/ *adj*: nearest the stern of a ship; farthest aft
af-ter-noon \-'fɑt-ər-'nu:n/ *n*: 1: the part of day between noon and sunset 2: a relatively late period (as of time or life) — **AFTERNOON** *adj*
af-ter-noons \-'nʌnz/ *adv*: in the afternoon repeatedly 2: on any afternoon
af-ter-piece \-'fɑt-ər-'pi:s/ *n*: a short usu. comic entertainment piece added after a play
af-ter-shaft \-'ʃɑft/ *n*: an accessory plume arising from the posterior side of the stem of some feathers — **af-ter-shaft-ed** *adj*
af-ter-taste \-'tæst/ *n*: persistence of a sensation (as of flavor) after the stimulating agent has gone
af-ter-thought \-'fɑt-ər-'θɔ:kt/ *n*: an idea occurring later 2: a part, feature, or device not thought of originally
af-ter-time \-'tɪm/ *n*: FUTURE
af-ter-ward \-'fɑt-ər-'wɔ:rd/ or **af-ter-wards** \-'wɔ:rdz/ *adv*: at a later or succeeding time; SUBSEQUENTLY
af-ter-world \-'fɑt-ər-'wɔ:ld/ *n*: a future world; a world after death
AGE *n*: AGE
aga-da \-'gɛd-ə-, 'gɛd-ə/ *var* of HAGGADAH
again \-'geɪn, -'gɪn/ *adv* [ME, opposite, again fr. OE *agan* *oppo-* site, back, fr. *on* + *gān*, *gān* still, again; akin to OE *gagan* - against, OHG *gagin* against, toward] 1: in return; BACK 2: another time; ANEW 3a: on the other hand b: in the next place 4: FURTHER
AGINATION *n*: AGES
aga-inst \-'gen(ɪ)st, -'gɪn(ɪ)st/ *prep* [ME, alter. of *againes*, fr. *again*] 1: a directly opposite 2: **FACING** b *obs*; exposed to 2: a: in opposition or hostility to b: as a defense or protection from 3: compared or contrasted with 4: in preparation or provision for 5: a: in the direction of and into contact with b: in contact with 6: in a direction opposite to the motion or course of 7: a: as a counterbalance to b: in exchange for 6: as a charge on 8: before the background of
aga-inst *conj* *arch*, *in*: in preparation for the time when; BEFORE
aga-mem-bor \-'gæ-'mem-'nɪn-, -'nɛn/ *n* [L, fr. *Agamemnon*] a: a king of Mycenae and leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War
aga-met-ri \-'gæ-'mɛt-, ('gæ-'mɛt-, 'gæ-'mɛt-) *n* [SIV, fr. Gk *agametos* unmarried, fr. *a-* + *gamē* to marry — more at **GAMETE**]: a sexual reproductive cell
agam-ic \-'gæ-'gɪm-ɪk/ *adj* [Gk *agamos* unmarried, fr. *a-* + *gamos* marriage — more at **BIGAMY**]: SEXUAL, PARTHENOGENETIC — **agam-ic-al-ly** \-'gæ-'gɪm-ɪ-kəl-ē/ *adv*
aga-mo-gen-e-sis \-'gæ-'gæm-ə-'jɛn-sɪs, -'gæ-'mɪn-'jɛn/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *agamos* + *L* *genesis*] 1: PARTHENOGENESIS 2: asexual reproduction — **aga-mo-gen-et-ic** \-'gæ-'mɛt-ɪk/ *adj* — **aga-mo-gen-et-ic-ally** \-'gæ-'mɛt-ɪ-kəl-ē/ *adv*
aga-mo-sper-my \-'gæ-'gæm-ə-'spɔr-mɪ, 'gæ-'gæm-ə-'spɔr-/ *n* [Gk *agamos* + *E* -spermy] 1: APOGAMY; *specif*: a apogamy in which sexual union is not completed and the embryo is produced from the innermost layer of the integument
aga-pān-thus \-'gæ-'pæn(ɪ)-'θəs/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *agapē* + *anthos* flower]
African plants (genus *Agapanthus*) of the lily family cultivated for their umbels of showy blue or purple flowers
agape \-'gæ-'pə-'lɒp/ *adj* 1: wide open; GAPING 2: being in a state of wonder
1: LOVE 3a: 2: LOVE FEAST
agar \-'gæ-'ɪr/ or **agar-agar** \-'gæ-'ɪr-'gæ-'ɪr-/ *n* [Malay *agar-agar*] 1: a gelatinous colloidal extractive of a red alga (as of the genera *Gelidium*, *Gracilaria*, and *Eucheuma*) used esp. in culture media or as a gelling and stabilizing agent in foods 2: a culture medium containing agar
aga-ric \-'gæ-'rɪk, -'gæ-'rɪk/ *n* [L *agaricum*, a fungus, fr. Gk *agarikon*] 1: a: any of several pore fungi (genus *Fomes*) used esp. in the preparation of punk b: the dried fruiting body of a fungus (fr. *Agaricus*) used as a medicinal herb 2: any of a family (Agaricaceae) of gill fungi including the common brown-spored edible meadow mushroom
ag-ate \-'gæ-'tə, *n*, often *attrib* [MF, fr. L *achates*, fr. Gk *achates*] 1: a fine-grained variegated chalcedony having its colors arranged in stripes, bands, or clouds, or showing mosaiclike forms 2: something made of or fitted with agate: as a: a drawplate used by gold-wire drawers b: a bookbinder's burnisher c: a playing marble of agate 3: a size of type approximately 5½ point
agate lime *n*: a space one column wide and ½ inch deep used as a sign of merit in military and post office advertising
agate ware \-'gæ-'t-, wə(ɪ)r, -wɛ(ɪ)r/ *n*: 1: pottery veined and mottled to resemble agate 2: an enameled iron or steel ware for household utensils
aga-we \-'gæ-'vɛ-/ *n* [NL *Agave*, genus name, fr. L, a daughter of Aeneas, fr. Gk *Agavē*]: any of a genus (*Agave*) of plants of the amaryllid family having spiny-margined leaves and flowers in tall

spreading panicles and including some cultivated for their fiber or for ornament
agaze \ə-'gæz/ *adj* 1: GAZING
1: AGE 2: *n* [M, fr. OF *age*, fr. (as sumul) *aitaticum*, fr. L *aitai-*, *aitas*, fr. *aeum* lifetime — more at **AVE**] 1: a: the part of an existence extending from the beginning to any given time b: LIFETIME 2: the time of life in which some particular qualification, power, or capacity arises or rests; *specif*: MAJORITY d: one of the stages of life 2: a: the period contemporary with a person's lifetime or with his active life b: GENERATION c: a long time 3: a: a period of time in history or in the development of man or in the history of the earth b: a period of time in practical life c: the use of artifacts made from a distinctive material 4: an individual's development measured in terms of the years requisite for like development of an average individual] SYN see **PERIOD**
age *v* **aged**; **ag-ing** or **age-ing** *v* 1: to become old; show the effects or the characteristics of increasing age 2: a: to acquire a desirable quality by standing undisturbed for some time b: to become mellow or mature 3: *fig* 1: to cause to become old 2: to bring to a state fit for use or to maturity
-age *v* *n* *suffix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *-aiticum*] 1: aggregate: collection (trackage) 2: a: action: process (haulage) b: cumulative result of (breakage) c: rate of (dosage) 3: house or place of (stage) 4: charge (postage)
aged \-'ɛɪ-d/, in *senses* 1b and 2: **ɛɪ-d** *adj* 1: grown old; as of an advanced age b: having attained a specified age (a man ~ forty years) c: well advanced toward reduction to base level — used of topographic features 2: a: typical of old age b: having lived a desired quality with age — **aged-ness** *n*
age-less \-'ɛɪ-lɪs/ *adj* 1: not growing old or showing the effects of age 2: TIMELESS, ETERNAL — **age-less-ly** *adv*
age-long \-'ɛɪ-, 'lɔŋ/ *adj*: lasting for an age; EVERLASTING
age-ncy \-'ɛɪ-jən-sɪ/ *n* 1: the capacity, condition, or state of acting or of exerting power; OPERATION 2: a person or thing through which power is exercised or an end is accomplished 3: an office or function of an agent b: the relationship between a principal and his agent 4: an establishment engaged in doing business for another 5: an administrative division (as of a government) SYN see **AGENCY**
agen-da \-'ɛɪ-jən-də/ *n* [L, neut. pl. of *agendum*, gerundive of *agere*] 1: a list, outline, or plan of things to be done; PROGRAM
agen-dum \-'dæm/ *n*, *pl* **agenda** or **agendums** [L]: AGENDA
agene \-'ɛɪ-jən/ *n* [fr. *Agene*, a trademark]: nitrogen trichloride
agene-sis \-'ɛɪ-jən-'sɪs/ *n* [NL]: lack or failure of development
age-nize \-'ɛɪ-'nɪz-/ *v*: to treat (flour) with nitrogen trichloride
age-ri-ty \-'ɛɪ-'rɪ-ti/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *ageris*, *agens*, fr. L, *prp.* of *agere* to drive, lead, act, do; akin to ON *aka* to travel in a vehicle, Gk *agere* to drive, lead] 1: a: something that produces or is capable of producing an active effect 2: an effect caused b: a: an agent, physically, or biologically active principle 2: one that acts or exerts power 3: a person responsible for his acts 4: a: MEANS, INSTRUMENT 5: one who acts for or in the place of another by authority from him] SYN see **MEAN**
agen-tial \-'ɛɪ-jən-ʃəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or expressive of an agent or agency — **agen-tial-ly** \-'ɛɪ-jən-ʃəl-ē/ *adv*
agent officer *n*: an army officer appointed to disburse funds
agen-pro-vo-ca-teur \-'æɪz-'prɔ-'vɔk-ə-'tɔr, -'ɛɪ-jɒnt-/ *n*, *pl* **agents provocateurs** \-'æɪz-'prɔ-'vɔk-ə-'tɔr, -'ɛɪ-jɒnt-'prɔ-'vɔk-/ *fr.* lit., provoking agent; one employed to associate himself with members of a group or with suspected persons and by pretended sympathy with their aims or attitudes to incite them to and act that will make them liable to apprehension and punishment
age-old \-'ɛɪ-'ɔld/ *adj*: having existed for ages; ANCIENT
ag-er-a-tum \-'ɛɪ-'ɔr-ətəm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *ageratos* ageless, fr. *α-* *geras* old age — more at **CORN**]: any of a large genus (*Agaratum*) of tropical American composite herbs often cultivated for their small showy heads of blue or white flowers; also : any of several related blue-flowered plants (genus *Eupatorium*)
ag-glom-er-ate \-'gæ-'glɒm-ə-'reɪt/ *vb* [L *agglomeratus*, *pp.* of *agglomerare*, *to agglutinate*, fr. *glutin*, *glutinosus* ball — more at **CLAM**]: to gather into a ball, mass, or cluster
ag-glom-er-ate \-'rɛt/ *adj* 1: AGGLOMERATED; *specif*: clustered or growing together but not coherent (an ~ flower head)
ag-glom-er-ate \-'rɛt/ *n* 1: a jumbled mass or collection 2: a rock composed of volcanic fragments of various sizes and degrees of angularity
ag-glom-er-a-tion \-'gæ-'glɒm-ə-'rɛt-ʃən/ *n* 1: the action or process of collecting in a mass 2: a heap or cluster of disparate elements — **ag-glom-er-a-tive** \-'gæ-'glɒm-ə-'rɛt-ɪv/ *adj*
ag-glu-ti-nate \-'gæ-'glu-tɪ-'neɪt/ *adj*: AGGLUTINATIVE 2
ag-glu-ti-nate \-'nɛɪt/ *n*: **GLUTIN** 1: L *agglutinatus*, *pp.* of *agglutinare* to glue, *to agglutinate* 2: a resinous, glutinous substance (as in GLUTEN) v: to cause to adhere; FASTEN 2: to combine into a compound; attach to a base as an affix 3: to cause to undergo agglutination — *vt* 1: to unite or combine into a group or mass 2: to form words by agglutination
ag-glu-ti-na-tion \-'gæ-'glu-tɪ-'nɛɪ-ʃən/ *n* 1: the action or process of agglutinating 2: a mass or group formed by the union of separate elements 3: the formation of derivative or compound words by putting together constituents of which each expresses a single idea 4: a resinous or gluey substance, fr. *glutin*, *glutinosus* (as red blood cells or bacteria) suspended in a liquid collect into clumps and which occurs esp. as a serologic response to a specific antibody
ag-glu-ti-na-tive \-'gæ-'glu-tɪ-'nɛɪ-ɪv/ *adj* 1: ADHESIVE 2: characterized by agglutination
ag-glu-ti-nin \-'gæ-'glu-tɪ-'nɪn/ *n* [SIV *agglutination* + *-in*]: a substance (as an antibody) producing agglutination
ag-gra-da-tion \-'gæ-'græ-'dɪ-ʃən/ *n*: a modification of the earth's



agave

ə but; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

surface in the direction of uniformity of grade by deposition
ag-grade \ə-'grād\ *v* [ad + grade]: to fill with detrital material
ag-gran-dize \ə-'gran-dīz, -'gr-n\ *v* [Fr *agrandir*, stem of *agrandir*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *grandir* to increase, fr. L *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great] 1: to make great or greater 2: to make appear greater or greater
ag-gran-ulate \ə-'gran-yū-lēt\ *v* [Fr *agrandir*, stem of *agrandir*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *grandir* to increase, fr. L *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great] 1: to make great or greater 2: to make appear greater or greater
ag-gran-ulate \ə-'grān-'dīz-\ *v* [Fr *agrandir*, stem of *agrandir*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *grandir* to increase, fr. L *grandire*, fr. *grandis* great] 1: to make great or greater 2: to make appear greater or greater
ag-grate \ə-'grāt\ *v* [L *aggrāvare*, pp. of *aggrāvare* to make heavier, fr. *ad-* + *grāvare* to burden, fr. *gravis* heavy — more at *GRAVE*] 1: to make heavy + BURDEN; b: INCREASE 2: to make worse, more serious, or more severe 3: a: EXASPERATE, ANNOY b: to produce inflammation **syn** see INTENSIFY
ag-gra-va-tion \ə-'grā-vā-'shən\ *n* 1: the act, action, or result of aggravating; *esp*: an increasing in seriousness or severity 2: an act or circumstance that intensifies or makes worse 3: IRRITATION, PROVOCATION
ag-gre-gate \ə-'grē-'gat\ *adj* [ME *agregat*, fr. L *aggregatus*, pp. of *aggregare* to add to, fr. *ad-* + *gregē*, fr. *glex* flock — more at *GREGE*] 1: formed by the collection of units or particles into a body, mass, or amount; COLLECTIVE; as a (1): clustered in a dense mass or head (an ~ flower) (2): formed from the several ovaries of a single flower b: composed of mineral crystals of one or more kinds or of mineral or rock fragments — **ag-gre-gate-ly** *adv*
ag-gre-gate-ly \ə-'grē-'gat-ē-lē\ *adv*
ag-gre-gate \ə-'grē-'gat\ *v* 1: to collect or gather into a mass or whole 2: to amount in the aggregate to
ag-gre-gate-ly \ə-'grē-'gat-ē-lē\ *adv*
ag-gre-gate \ə-'grē-'gat\ *n* 1: a mass or body of units or parts somewhat loosely associated with one another 2: the whole sum or amount; **sum** 3: a: any of several hard inert materials used for mixing with a cementing material to form concrete, mortar, or plaster c: a clustered mass of individual soil particles varied in shape, ranging in size from a microscopic dust to a small clump, and considered the basic structural unit of soil 4: SET 17 **syn** see *SUM*
ag-gre-gation \ə-'grē-'gā-'shən\ *n* 1: a: the collecting of units or parts into a mass or whole b: the condition of being so collected 2: a group, body, or mass composed of many distinct parts
ag-gre-ga-tive \ə-'grē-'gā-tīv\ *adj*: tending to aggregate; COLLECTIVE
ag-gress \ə-'gres\ *v*: to commit aggression
ag-gres-sion \ə-'greshən\ *n* [L *aggressus*, pp. of *aggrēdi* to attack, fr. *ag-* + *grēdi*, step, go, + *grādus* 1: an offensive action; or procedure; *esp*: an unprovoked attack 2: the practice of making attacks or encroachments
ag-gres-sive \ə-'gres-iv\ *adj* 1: a: tending toward or practicing aggression b: marked by combative readiness; MILITANT 2: marked by striving for one's end or initiative; ENTERPRISING b: marked by obtrusive energy; SELF-ASSERTIVE — **ag-gres-sive-ly** *adv* — **ag-gres-sive-ness** *n*
syn MILITANT, ASSERTIVE, SELF-ASSERTIVE, PUSHING; AGGRESSIVE implies a disposition to dominate often in disregard of others' rights or in detached and unfeeling pursuit of one's ends; MILITANT also implies a fighting disposition but suggests not self-seeking but devotion to a cause, movement, or principle; ASSERTIVE suggests bold self-confidence in expression of opinion; SELF-ASSERTIVE connotes confidence for oneself and one's cause; ENTERPRISING may apply to ambition or enterprise or to snobbish and crude intrusiveness or officiousness
ag-gres-sor \ə-'r\ *n*: one that commits or practices aggression
ag-grieve \ə-'grēv\ *v* [ME *agrevēn*, fr. MF *agrevē*, fr. L *aggravare* to make heavier] 1: to give pain or trouble to; DISTRESS 2: to inflict injury upon **syn** see WRONG
ag-grieved *adj* 1: troubled or distressed in spirit 2: a: showing grief, injury, or offense b: suffering from an infringement or denial of legal rights
ag-grieve \ə-'grēv\ *v* [ME *agast*, fr. pp. of *agastēn* to frighten, fr. a- (perfective prefix) + *gasten* to frighten — more at *ABIDE*, *GAST*] 1: struck with terror, amazement, or horror; SHOCKED
ag-ile \ə-'jā-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *agilis*, fr. *agere* to drive, act — more at *AGENT*] 1: readily able to move quickly and easily; NIMBLE 2: mentally quick and resourceful — **ag-ile-ly** \ə-'jā-lē\ *adv*
syn NIMBLE, BRISK, SPRY; AGILE implies dexterity and ease in physical or mental actions; NIMBLE stresses lightness and swiftness of action or thought; BRISK suggests liveliness, animation, or vigor
ag-ility \ə-'jā-lē-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being agile; NIMBLE-NESS, DEXTERITY
ag-ile-ly \ə-'jā-lē\ *adv*
agio \ə-'jō-, -'jē-, -'d\ *n* [It, alt. of It. dial. *lajji*, fr. MGk *allagion* exchange, fr. Gk *allagē* exchange, fr. *allos* other — more at *ELSE*] 1: a premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another; *also*: the premium or discount on foreign bills of exchange
ag-i-late \ə-'jā-lāt\ *v* [L *agilitas*, pp. of *agitare*, freq. of *agere* to drive — more at *AGENT*] 1: a: to give motion to b: to move with an irregular, rapid, or violent action 2: to excite the mind or feelings of; STIR 3: a: to discuss excitedly or earnestly b: to stir up public discussion of ~ vi 1: to attempt to arouse public feeling **syn** see DISCOMPOSE, SHAKE — **ag-i-lat-ed-ly** *adv*
ag-i-tation \ə-'jā-tā-'shən\ *n*: the act or process of agitating; the state of being agitated
ag-i-tate \ə-'jā-tāt\ *v* [L *agitare*, pp. of *agere*, fr. L *agitus*] 1: in a restless and agitated manner — used as a direction in music
ag-i-tator \ə-'jā-tā-tōr\ *n*: one who agitates; as a 1: one who stirs up public feeling on political or other issues b: an implement or apparatus for stirring or shaking
Ag-lia \ə-'glē-(y)ə-, -'glī-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: one of the three Graces
ag-leam \ə-'glēm\ *adj*: GLEAMING
ag-let \ə-'glēt\ *n* [ME *aglet*, fr. MF *aguillette*, *aguillette*, dim. of *aguille*, *aguille* needle, fr. L *aculea*, *aculea* ornamental pin, dim. of *acus* needle — more at *ACUTE*] 1: a thin or sharp needle, *esp*: one that covers the ends of a lace or point 2: any of various ornamental stings, cords, or pins worn on clothing
ag-ley \ə-'glē-\ *adv* [Sc. lit., squintingly, fr. *la-* + *gley* to squint] chiefly *Scot*: AWRY, WRONG

ag-lit-ter \ə-'glīt-ər\ *adj*: GLITTERING
ag-low \ə-'glō-\ *adj*: GLOWING
ag-nail \ə-'gnā-\ *n* [ME, corn on the foot or toe, fr. OE *agnagol*, fr. *agn-* (akin to *enge* tight, painful) + *nagl* metal nail — more at *ANGER*, *NAIL*]; a sore or inflammation about a fingernail or toenail;
ag-nate \ə-'gnāt-\ *n* [L *agnatus*, fr. pp. of *agnasci* to be born in addition to, fr. *ad-* + *nasci* to be born — more at *NATION*] 1: a relative whose kinship is traceable exclusively through males 2: a paternal kinsman
agnate \ə-'gnāt-\ *adj*: related through male descent or on the father's side
2: ALLIED, AKIN — **ag-na-tive** \ə-'gnā-tīv\ *adj* — **ag-na-tive-ly** \ə-'gnā-tē-lē\ *adv* — **ag-na-tion** \ə-'gnā-'shən\ *n*
Ag-ne-an \ə-'gnē-əm\ *n* [Agni, ancient kingdom in Turkestan] — **TOCHARIAN A**
ag-nosce \ə-'gnōsē-\ *v* [L *agnoscere* to acknowledge (fr. *ad-* + *noscere* to know) + *-sce* (as in *recognize*) — more at *KNOW*] *archaic*; RECOGNIZE, ACKNOWLEDGE
ag-no-mi-zen \ə-'nō-mē-n\ *n*, *pl* **ag-nom-i-na** \ə-'nām-nə-\ or **agnomens** [L irreg. fr. *ad-* + *nomen* name — more at *NAME*]; an additional cognomen given to a person by the ancient Romans (as in honor of some achievement)
ag-nos-tic \ə-'gnōs-tik\ *adj* [Gk *agnōstos* unknown, unknowable, fr. a- + *gnōstos* known, fr. *gignōskēin* to know — more at *KNOW*] 1: of or relating to the belief that the existence of any ultimate reality (God) cannot be known or proved; unknowable 2: NON-COMMITTAL, UNDOGMATIC. **syn** see ATHEIST — **ag-nos-tic-n** \ə-'gnōs-tis-əm\ *n*
Ag-nus Dei \ə-'jūs-'dē-(ē), -'jūs-, -'yūs-\ *n* [ME, fr. L, lamb of God, fr. its opening words] 1: a liturgical prayer said or sung at the beginning of the Mass in the form of a lamb offered with a halo and a banner and cross as a symbol of Christ
ago \ə-'gō-\ *adj* (or *adv*) [ME *ago*, *ago*, fr. pp. of *agere* to pass away, fr. OE *agīn*, fr. ā-, perfective prefix + *gān* to go — more at *ABIDE*, *GO*]; earlier than the present time
ago \ə-'gō-\ *v* [ME *agēn*, fr. *en* *agones* in mirth] 1: full of intense interest or excitement; EAGER
-a-gogue \ə-'gō-g\ *n* *comb* form [F & NL; fr. F, LL *agogus* promoting the expulsion of, fr. Gk *agōgos*, fr. *agēin* to lead; NL *agōnos*, fr. Gk, neut. of *agōnos* — more at *AGENT*]; substance that promotes the secretion or expulsion of (*emmenagogue*)
agon \ə-'gōn-, -'gō-n\ *n*, *pl* **agōnos** also **agō-nes** \ə-'gō-nes-, -'gō-(n)ēz\ [Gk *agōn*]; CONTEST, CONFLICT; *specif*: the dramatic conflict between the chief characters in a literary work
ag-o-nal \ə-'gō-nəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or associated with *agon*
agone \ə-'gōn-\ *n* [L *agōnē*, the death agony]
agone \ə-'gōn-\ *adj* (or *adv*), *archaic*; AGO
agonic \ə-'jā-'gān-ik\ *adj*, *adj* [Gk *agōnos* without angle, fr. a- + *gōnia* angle — more at *-GON*] 1: not forming an angle 2: being an imaginary line passing through points where there is no magnetic declination and where a freely suspended magnetic needle indicates true north
ag-onis-tic \ə-'gō-nis-tik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to the athletic contests of ancient Greece 2: ARGUMENTATIVE 3: striving for effect; STRAINED — **ag-o-nis-tic-ly** \ə-'gō-nis-tik-ē-lē\ *adv* — **ag-o-nis-tic-ly** \ə-'gō-nis-tik-ē-lē\ *adv*
ag-o-nize \ə-'gō-nīz\ *v*: to cause to suffer *agon*; to TORTURE ~ vi 1: to suffer *agon*, torture, or anguish 2: STRUGGLE
ag-o-nized *adj*: characterized by, suffering, or expressing *agon*
ag-o-niz-ing *adj*: causing *agon*; PAINFUL
ag-on-ize \ə-'gō-nīz\ *v* [ME *agonia*, fr. L *agonia*, fr. Gk *agōnia* struggle, anguish, fr. *agōn* gathering, contest for a prize, fr. *agēin* to lead, celebrate — more at *AGENT*] 1: a: intense pain of mind or body; ANGUISH, TORTURE b: death struggle 2: violent struggle or contest 3: a strong sudden display (as of joy or delight)
agony column *n*: a newspaper column of personal advertisements relating *esp*: to missing relatives or friends
ag-o-ra \ə-'gō-rā\ *n*, *pl* **agoras** or **ag-o-rae** \ə-'rē-, -rī\ [Gk — more at *GRECARIOUS*]; a gathering place or assembly; *esp*: the market place in ancient Greece
2ago-ra \ə-'gō-rā-\ *n*, *pl* **agorot** \ə-'rōt\ [In Heb *agōrāh*, fr. Heb, a small coin] — see *pound* at *MONEY* table
ag-o-ra-pha \ə-'gō-rā-'fā-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *agora* + NL *phōbia*]; abnormal fear of crossing or of being in open spaces
ag-out \ə-'gō-ūt\ *n* [F, fr. Sp *agout*, fr. Guarani] 1: a tropical American rodent (genus *Dasyprocta* or *Myoprocta*) about the size of a rabbit 2: a grizzled color of fur resulting from the barring of each hair in several alternate dark and light bands
ag-out \ə-'gō-ūt\ *v* [F, fr. *agout*] 1: to hook-and-loop fastening; *esp*: an ornamental clasp used on armor or costumes
agran-u-lo-cyte \ə-'grān-yū-lō-'sīt\ *n*: a leukocyte without cytoplasmic granules
agran-u-lo-cy-to-sis \ə-'grān-yū-lō-'sīt-'tō-sis\ *n*: a destructive condition characterized by a decrease in blood granulocytes and often associated with the use of certain drugs
ag-ra-pha \ə-'grā-fā-\ *n* [Gk, neut. pl. of *agraphos* unwritten, fr. a- + *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*]; sayings of Jesus not in the canonical gospels but found in other New Testament or early Christian writings
agrar-i-an \ə-'grēr-ē-ən-, 'grēr-əd\ [L *agrarius*, fr. *agr-*, *agr-* ferre — more at *ACRE*] 1: of or relating to fields or lands or their tenure 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of the farmer or his interests
2agrarian *n*: a member of an agrarian party or movement
agrar-i-an-ism \ə-'grē-nīz-əm\ *n*: a social or political movement designed to bring about land reforms or to improve the economic status of the farmer
agree \ə-'grē\ *vb* [ME *agreen*, fr. MF *agreen*, fr. a- (fr. L *ad-*) + *grē* to agree, fr. *grā* to please, fr. *grāre* to please, agreeable — more at *GRACE*] 1: L: ADMIT, CONCEDE 2: to settle upon by common consent; ARRANGE ~ vi 1: to give assent; ACCOGE 2: a: to achieve or be in harmony; CONCUR b: to get along together c: to come to terms 3: a: to be similar; CORRESPOND (both copies

~) b: to be consistent (story ~s with the facts) 4; to be fitting, pleasing, or healthful: SUIT (climate ~s with him) 5; to have an inflectional form denoting identity or a regular correspondence other than identity in a grammatical category (as gender, number, or case, person).

SYN AGREE, CONCUR, COINCIDE come to into or be in harmony regarding a matter of opinion. AGREE implies union or complete accord often after discussion or adjustment of differences; CONCUR is arriving at a specific or definite agreement, as through a vote, that may provide a basis for common effort toward a goal; COINCIDE applies chiefly to opinions or judgments that are in agreement rather than to persons.

SQUARE, CONFORM, ACCORD, COMPART, HARMONIZE, CORRESPOND: AGREE implies being in a relation that reveals no discrepancies, significant differences, inequalities, untoward effects; SQUARE suggests showing a precise or a mathematically exact agreement; CONFORM stresses agreement in essentials; ACCORD stresses a harmony; COMPART, CONFORM, ACCORD, COMPART, HARMONIZE, CORRESPOND may apply to the relation of dissimilar things, but HARMONIZE stresses their blending to produce an agreeable effect, and CORRESPOND stresses their matching, complementing, or answering to each other. SYN see in addition ASSENT.

agree-abil-i-ty \ə-ˈgrē-ə-bil-ə-tē\ n 1: AGRREEABLENESS 2: PLEASANT \ə-ˈgrē-ə-bəl\ adj 1: ADOERING to the mind or senses 2: PLEASANT 2: ready or willing to agree or consent 3: being in harmony 1: CONFORM 2: SYN see PLEASANT - agree-able-ness n

agree-ably \ə-ˈgrē-ə-bli\ adv 1: the act or fact of agreeing 2: harmony of opinion, action, or character 3: CONCORD 2: at an arrangement as to a course of action 3: COMPACT, TREATY 3 a: a contract legally executed and legally binding 3: the language or instrument embodying such a contract

agree-tic \ə-ˈgrē-tik\ adj [L *agrestis*, fr. *ager*]: AUSTIC, RURAL

ag-ri-cul-tur-al \ə-g-ri-ˈkəl-ə-ˈrāl\ adj 1: of, relating to, used in, or concerned with agriculture — *ag-ri-cul-tur-al-ly* \ə-ˈgrē-ri-ˈkəl-ˈtʃə-ˈrāl\ adv

ag-ri-cul-tur-er \ə-g-ri-ˈkəl-ˈtʃər-ər\ n [Fr. *L. agricultura*, fr. *ager* + *colere*]: 1: a person engaged in agriculture — more at ACCE, CULTURE 2: the science or art of cultivating the soil, producing crops, and raising livestock 3: FARMING — *ag-ri-cul-tur-ist* \ə-g-ri-ˈkəl-ə-ˈtrɪst\ or *ag-ri-cul-tur-ist* \ə-ˈtrɪst-ɪst\ n

ag-ri-cul-tur-er \ə-g-ri-ˈkəl-ˈtʃər-ər\ n [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *agricolone*, fr. L *agricolonia*, MS var. of *agricolonia*, fr. Gk *argemōnē*]: a common yellow-flowered herb (genus *Agri-monia*) of the rose family having toothed leaves and fruits like berries; also: any of several similar or related plants

ag-ri-cul-tur-y \ə-ˈgrē-ˈtʃū-ˈrē-ˈtʃē\ n [Gk *agros* wild. fr. *agros* field, country] 1: the comparative study of the customs of nonliterate peoples

ag-ro-bi-o-log-ic \ə-g-ri-ˈbɪ-ə-ˈlɔj-ik\ adj 1: of or relating to agronomy 2: *ag-ro-bi-ol-og-ist* \ə-g-ri-ˈbɪ-ə-ˈlɔj-ik-əl\ adj — *ag-ro-bi-ol-og-ist-ri-cal* \ə-ˈgrē-ˈtʃū-ˈrē-ˈtʃē\ adv

ag-ro-bi-ol-og-y \ə-g-ri-ˈbɪ-ə-ˈlɔj-ik-ē\ n [Gk *agros*]: the study of plant nutrition and growth and crop production in relation to soil management

ag-ro-l-og-ic \ə-g-ri-ˈlɔj-ik\ adj 1: of or relating to agronomy 2: *ag-ro-l-og-ist* \ə-g-ri-ˈlɔj-ik-əl\ adj

ag-ro-l-og-ist \ə-g-ri-ˈlɔj-ik-ist\ n 1: a specialist in agronomy 2: a branch of agriculture dealing with soils esp. In relation to crops

ag-ro-nom-ic \ə-g-ri-ˈnɔm-ik\ adj 1: of or relating to agronomy 2: *ag-nom-ic-al* \ə-ˈg-ri-ˈnɔm-ik-əl\ adj

ag-ro-nom-ist \ə-ˈgrē-nɔm-ist\ n 1: a specialist in agronomy 2: a branch of agriculture dealing with field-crop production and soil management

ag-round \ə-ˈgrænd\ adv (or *adj*) 1: with the bottom lodged on the ground or on the shore 2: *ag-round* 2: on the ground

ague \ˈɔj-ju-ˈtʃē\ n [ME, fr. MF *ague*, fr. ML *(febris) acuta*, lit., sharp fever, fr. L, fem. of *acutus* sharp — more at ACUTE] 1: a fever (as malaria) marked by paroxysms of chills, fever, and sweating that recur at regular intervals 2: a fit of shivering; CHILL — *ague-ish* \ə-ˈgrē-ˈtʃū-ˈrē-ˈtʃē\ adv

ah \ˈɔj-ˈtʃē\ interj [ME] — used to express delight, relief, regret, or contempt

aha \ˈɔj-ˈtʃē\ interj [ME] — used to express surprise, triumph, or derision

Ahab \ə-ˈhæb\ n [Heb *Ahābāh*]: a king of Israel in the 9th century B.C.

ahead \ə-ˈhed\ adv 1: in a forward direction or position 2: FORWARD 2: in front 2: in, into, or for the future 3: in or toward a more advantageous position 4: at or to an earlier time 1: in advance — ahead adv

ahimsa \ə-ˈhɪm-sə\ n [Skt *ahimsā* noninjury]: the Hindu and Buddhist doctrine of refraining from harming any living being

A-horizon n 1: the outer dark-colored layer of a soil profile consisting largely of partly disintegrated organic debris

ahoy \ə-ˈhoɪ\ interj [to- (as in *aha*) + *hoɪ*] — used in sailing (ship)

ai \ˈaɪ\ n [Pg *ai* or Sp *ai*, fr. Tupi *ai*]: a sloth (genus *Bradypus*) with three claws on each front foot

ai-bliss \ˈaɪ-blɪs\ adv [able + *-lings*, *-lins* *-lings*] chiefly SCOT 2: PERHAPS

aid \ˈaɪd\ vb [ME *eyden*, fr. MF *oider*, fr. L *adjuvare*, fr. *adjuvus*, pp. of *adiuvare*, fr. *adjuvare* + *care* to help] vt 1: to give help or support to 2: ASSIST; esp: to contribute to ~ vt 3: to give assistance. SYN see HELP — *aid-er* n

aid n 1: a subsidy granted to the king by the English parliament until the 18th century for an extraordinary purpose 2: the act of helping or the help given 3: ASSISTANCE 3: a: an assisting person or group — *com-pa-aid* \kəm-ˈpaɪd\ n an auxiliary or instrumental device 4: a tribute paid by a vassal to his lord

aid \ˈaɪd\ n [short for *aide-de-camp*]: a person who acts as an assistant; *spec*]: a military officer acting as assistant to a superior aide \ˈaɪd-ə-kæmp \ˈaɪd-ə-ˈkæmp\ n, pl *aides-de-camp* \ˈaɪd-ə-ˈkæmp\ [Fr *aide de camp*, lit., camp assistant]: AIDE

aid-man \ˈaɪd-mən\ n: an army medical corpsman attached to a field unit

ai-glet \ˈaɪ-ɡlæt\ n var. of AOLET

ai-grette \ˈaɪ-ɡret\ ˈɔj-ˈrɛt\ n [F] 1: an ornamental spray of feathers (as of the egret) 2: a spray of gems often worn on a hat or in hair

ai-guille \ˈaɪ-ɡwɛl\ ˈɔj-ˈgwɛl\ n [F, lit., needle — more at AOLET] 1: a sharp-pointed pinnacle of rock 2: an instrument for boring holes in stone or other masonry materials

ai-gul-let \ˈaɪ-ɡwɛl-ɪt\ n [F, more at AOLET]: AGLET; *spec*]: a small piece of cloth worn by a high military aide

ail \ˈaɪ\ vb [ME *ailen*, fr. OE *eglan*: akin to MLG *egelen* to annoy] vt 1: to give physical or emotional pain, discomfort, or trouble 2: to be the matter with ~ vt 3: to have something the matter; *esp* 4: to suffer ill health

ail-an-thus \ˈaɪ-lən-thəs\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Ambrosine *ailanthos*, lit., tree (of) heaven]: any of a small Asiatic genus (*Ailanthus* of the family Simarubaceae, the ailanthus family) of chiefly tropical trees and shrubs with bitter bark, pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of pale-scented greenish flowers

ai-lon \ˈaɪ-lɔn\ n [F, fr. *dir. dir. of aile*]: a movable part of an airplane wing or a movable airfoil external to the wing for imparting a rolling motion and thus providing lateral control

ai-ment \ˈaɪ-ˈmɛnt\ n 1: a bodily disorder or chronic disease 2: UNREST, UNEASINESS

ai-mes-ter \ˈaɪ-mɛst-ər\ n [MF *esmer* & *esmer*; *OF esmer*, fr. *OF*, fr. *a*, (*r* L *ad-*) + *esmer* to estimate, fr. L *estimare* — more at ESTEEM] vt 1: to direct a course; point a weapon 2: ASPIRE ~ vt 1: OBS; CONJECTURE 2: a: POINT 2: to direct to or toward a specified object or goal 3: INTEND

aim n 1: GUESS, MANNER, TARGET 2: the pointing of a weapon at a mark; also: the weapon's accuracy or effectiveness 3: OBS a: CONJECTURE, GUESS b: the purposive directing of effort 4: OBJECT, PURPOSE SYN see INTENTION

ai-mess-less \ˈaɪ-mɛs-lɪs\ adj lacking aim or purpose — *aim-less-ly* adv

ain \ˈaɪn\ adj or n [ME *ain*, fr. OE *ain*] chiefly SCOT: ONE 2: *ain* / *an* or n [prob. fr. ON *eigninn*] dial BRIT: OWN

ain't \ˈaɪnt\ [prob. contr. of *ore nor*] 1 a: are not b: is not c: am not — though disapproved by many and more common in spoken than in written English, used often by speakers, esp. by many educated speakers esp. in the phrase *ain't I* 2 *substand* a: have not b: has not

Ai-nu \ˈaɪ-nu\ n, pl *Ainu* or *Ainus* [Ainu, lit., man] 1: a member of an indigenous Caucasoid people of Japan 2: the language of that people

air \ˈeɪr\ n, *ˈeɪr* (n, often attrib [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *oer*, fr. Gk *aēr*] 1 a: the mixture of invisible odorless tasteless gases (as nitrogen and oxygen) that surrounds the earth b: a light breeze c: *arctic*: BREATH 2: a empty space 3: b: NOWHERE c: *slang* 4: a sudden change of direction 5: COMPRESSED AIR 4: a: a radio or transportation by aircraft b: the medium of transmission of radio waves; also: RADIO, TELEVISION (went on the ~) 5: PUBLICITY 6: a: the look, appearance, or bearing of a person esp. as expressed in facial expression or quality of expression; DENOMINATOR b: an artificial or affected manner 7: HAUGHTINESS (to put on ~) c: outward appearance of a thing 8: MANNER 6: a: surrounding or pervading influence 7: ATMOSPHERE 7 [prob. trans. of *lit oria*] a *Elizabethan* or *Jacobean music* see an accompanied song or melody in strophic form b: the chief part of a composition in choral music c: TUNE, MELODY SYN see POSE — up in the air: not yet settled

air vt 1: to expose to the air for drying, purifying, or refreshing 2: VENTILATE 2: to expose to public view or bring to public notice 3: to become exposed to the open air. SYN see EXPOSE

air base n a base of operations for military aircraft

air bladder n: a sac containing gas and esp. air, expressing chiefly in fishes, and serving as a hydrostatic organ or assisting respiration

air-borne \ˈeɪr-bɔrn\ ˈbɔrn\ adj 1: supported wholly by aerodynamic and aerostatic forces 2: transported by air

air-burst \ˈeɪr-bɜrst\ n: the burst of a shell or bomb in the air

air 2: a surface (as an airfoil) that may be projected into the airstream for lowering the speed of an airplane

air-brush \ˈeɪr-brʊʃ\ n: an atomizer for applying by compressed air a fine spray (as of paint or a protective coating) — *air-brush* vt

air-coach \ˈeɪr-kəʃ\ n: the bust of a shell or bomb in the air

air coach n: a passenger airliner offering service at less than first-class rates usu. with curtailed accommodations

air command n: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than an air force

air-con-dition-ing \ˈeɪ-ˈkən-ˈdɪʃ-ɪŋ\ ˈeɪ-ˈkən-ˈdɪʃ-ɪŋ\ vt [back-formation fr. *air conditioning*]: to equip with an apparatus for washing air and humidity and temperature 2: to subject to subject (air) to these processes — *air-con-dition-er* \ˈeɪ-ˈkən-ˈdɪʃ-ɪŋ-ər\ n

air controlman n: a naval petty officer who controls and coordinates air traffic

air-cool \ˈeɪr-kuəl\ ˈeɪr-kuəl\ vt [back-formation fr. *air-cooled* & *air-cooling*]: to cool the cylinders (of an internal-combustion engine) by air without the use of any intermediate medium

air-craft \ˈeɪ-ˈkrɑft\ ˈeɪ-ˈkrɑft\ n, pl *aircraft* often attrib 2: a weight-carrying structure for navigation of the air that is supported either by its own buoyancy or by the dynamic action of the air against its surface

aircraft carrier n: a warship with a flight deck which airplanes can be launched and landed

air-crew \ˈeɪ-ˈkruː\ ˈeɪ-ˈkruː\ n: the crew manning an airplane

air division n: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a wing and lower than an air force

air-drop \ˈeɪr-ˈdrɒp\ n [alt. of *aerodrome*]: AIRPORT

air-drop \ˈeɪr-ˈdrɒp\ n: delivery of cargo or personnel by parachute from an airplane in flight — *air-drop* \ˈeɪr-ˈdrɒp\ vt

air-dry \ˈeɪr-ˈdraɪ\ vt dry to such a degree that no further moisture is given up on exposure to air

Aire-rivale \ˈeɪ-ˈrɪ-ˈvɑl\ ˈeɪ-ˈrɪ-ˈvɑl\ n [Aire-rivale, valley of the Aire river, Englands] a valley of large *Arctostaphylos* with a hard waxy coat that is dark on back and sides and tan elsewhere

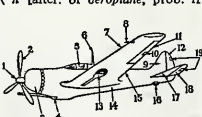
air express n [fr. *Air Express*, a service mark]: package transport by airlines; also: the packages so shipped

air-field \ˈeɪ-ˈfild\ ˈeɪ-ˈfild\ n 1: the landing field of an airport 2: AIRPORT

ā but; ˆ kitten; ˆ further; ˆ a back; ˆ ā bake; ˆ ā cot, cart; ˆ j joke; ˆ n sing; ˆ o flow; ˆ o flaw; ˆ o coin; ˆ th thin; ˆ th thin;

ā u out; ˆ ch chin; ˆ o less; ˆ ē easy; ˆ g gift; ˆ i trip; ˆ i life; ˆ u foot; ˆ u foot; ˆ y yet; ˆ yū few; ˆ yū furious; ˆ zh vision

air-flow \-floo\ *n* : the motion of air relative to the surface of a body immersed in it
air-foil \-foyl\ *n* : a body (as an airplane wing or propeller blade) designed to provide a desired reaction force when in motion relative to the surrounding air
air force \-fɔrs\ *n* : 1: an official organization of a nation for air warfare 2: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than an air division and lower than an air command
air-frame \-frām\ *n* [aircraft + frame] : the structure of an airplane or rocket without the power plant
air freight \-frīt\ *n* : freight warding service by air in volume; also : the charge for this service
air-glow \-glō\ *n* : light from the nighttime sky that originates in the high atmosphere and is associated with photochemical reactions of gases caused by solar radiation
air gun \-gūn\ *n* : a rifle which propels a projectile is propelled by compressed air 2: a pistol-shaped hand tool that works by compressed air 3: AIRBRUSH
air-head \-hēd\ *n* [air + head (as in beachhead)] : an area in hostile territory secured usu. by airborne troops for further use in bringing in troops and material by air
air hole \n\ *n* : a hole to admit or discharge air b : a spot not frozen over in ice 2: a condition of the atmosphere (as a local down current) that causes an airplane to drop suddenly
air-ily \-air-ē\ *adv* : in an airy manner : LIGHTLY
air-mass \-mās\ *n* : 1: a body of air of a certain volume and weight 2: a path customarily followed by airplanes; esp : one made easy for navigation by steady winds
air letter \-lēt\ *n* : an airmail letter 2: a letter sheet esp. for airmail
air-lift \-lɪft\ *n* : 1: (air-er)\ *n* : 1: a supply line operated by airplanes 2: (air-er)\ *v* : to transport by airplane
air line \-lɪn\ *n* : a straight line through the air between two points : BEELINE 2 **air-line** \-lɪn\ *n* : an established system of aerial transportation, its equipment, or the organization owning or operating it
air-liner \-lɪ-nər\ *n* : an airplane operating over an airline
air lock \n\ *n* : an intermediate chamber between the outer air and the working part of a pneumatic caisson; also : a similar intermediate chamber 2: a stoppage of flow caused by air being in a part where liquid ought to circulate
air-mail \-ā(ə)r-ˈmā(ə)\ *n* : the system of transporting mail by airplanes; also : the mail transported — *airmail vt*
air-man \-mān\ *n* : 1: the quality or state of being airy 2: an enlisted man in the air force; specif : one of any of four ranks below a staff sergeant 2: a civilian or military pilot or aviator
airman basic \n\ *n* : an enlisted man of the lowest rank in the air force
air-man-ship \-mən-ˈʃɪp\ *n* : skill in piloting or navigating airplanes
air mass \n\ *n* : a body of air extending hundreds or thousands of miles horizontally and sometimes as high as the stratosphere and maintaining as it travels nearly uniform conditions of temperature and humidity at any given level
Air Medal \-mēd\ *n* : U.S. military decoration awarded for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight
air mile \n\ *n* : a mile in air navigation; specif : a unit equal to 6076.1154 feet
air-minded \-mɪnd-əd\ *adj* : interested in aviation
air travel \-trəvəl\ *n* : 1: the quality or state of being airy 2: airmail
air-plane \-ā(ə)r-plān\ *n* [alter. of *aeroplane*, prob. fr. LGK *aeroplano* wandering in air, fr. GK *aer-* + *planos* wandering, fr. *planas* to wander at *PLANES*] : 1: a fixed-wing aircraft heavier than air that is driven by a screw propeller or by a high velocity jet engine and that uses the dynamic reaction of the air against its wings
air plant \n\ *n* : EPHEPHYTE 2 : a plant (genus *Kalanchoe*) that propagates new plants from the leaves
air pocket \n\ *n* : AIR HOLE 2 : the military wing, 8 Pitot-static tube, 9 fin, 10 police of an air force
air-port \-pɔrt\ *n* : 1: a retractable landing gear, 14 fuselage, 15 trailing edge of wing, of land or water that is main- 16 retractable tail wheel, 17 stabilized for the landing and takeoff of airplanes and receiving and recharging passengers and cargo and that usu. has facilities for the shelter, supply, and repair of planes
air-post \-pōst\ *n* : AIRMAIL
air pump \n\ *n* : a pump for exhausting air from a closed space or for compressing it or forcing it through other apparatus
air raid \n\ *n* : an attack by armed airplanes on a surface target
air sac \n\ *n* : one of the air-filled spaces in the body of a bird connected with the air passages of the lungs 2: AIR BLADDER
air-screw \-ā(ə)r-skru\ *n* : a screw or screw propeller designed to operate in air 2 *Brit* : an airplane propeller
air-ship \-ʃɪp\ *n* : a lighter-than-air aircraft having propulsion and steering systems
air-sick \-sɪk\ *adj* : affected with motion sickness associated with flying — *air-sick-ness n*
air sleeve \n\ *n* : WIND SOCK — called also *air sock*
air-space \-ā(ə)r-spēs\ *n* : the space lying above the earth or above a certain area of land or water; esp : the space lying above a nation and coming under its jurisdiction
air-speed \-spēd\ *n* : the speed of an airplane with relation to the air as distinguished from its speed relative to the earth
air-stream \-strēm\ *n* : AIRFLOW
air-strip \-stri:p\ *n* : a runway without normal air base or airport facilities
air-tail \-rɪt\ *n* [ME *air*, fr. ScGael *airid*] chiefly Scot : compass point : DIRECTION
air-tail vt, chiefly Scot : DIRECT, GUIDE ~ *vt*, chiefly Scot : to make one's way
air-tight \-ā(ə)r-tīt\ *adj* : 1: impermeable to air or nearly so 2: impermeable esp. by an opponent; also : permitting no



opportunity for an opponent to score — **air-tight-ness n**
air-to-air \-ā(ə)r-tō-ā(ə)r\ *adj* : 1: (air-er)\ *n* : 1: an aerial combat 2: a type of missile that is fired from one airplane in flight to another (~ rockets)
air-wave \-ā(ə)r-wāv\ *n* : the medium of radio and television transmission — usu. used in pl. 2 : AIRWAY 4
air-way \-ā(ə)r-wē\ *n* : a passage for a current of air (as in a mine or to the lungs) 2 : a designated route along which airplanes fly from airport to airport; esp : such a route equipped with navigational aids 3 : AIR LINE 2 4 : a channel of a designated radio frequency for broadcasting or other radio communication
air-wor-thi-ness \-wɔr-thi-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being airworthy
air-wor-ty \-wɔr-thi\ *adj* : fit for operation in the air
airy \-ā(ə)r-ē\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to air : ATMOSPHERIC 2 : high in the air; LOFTY 3 : performed in air : AERIAL 2 : lacking real foundation : SPRINGING 3 : VENTRAL 4 : ETHereal 4 : open to the free circulation of air : BREEZY 5 : AFFECTED, PROUD
aisle \-t(ə)\ *n* [ME *ile*, fr. MF *ale* wing, fr. L *ala*; akin to OE *ealh* shoulder, L *axilla* armpit — more at *AXIS*] 1 : the side of a church nave separated by piers from the nave proper 2 : a passage between sections of seats
ait \-it\ *n* [ME, alter. of OE *igeoth*, fr. *ig* island — more at *ISLAND*] chiefly Brit : a little island
aitch \-tʃɪh\ *n* [F *hache*, fr. (assumed) VL *haccal*] : the letter h
aitch-bone \-tʃɪh-bɒn\ *n* [ME *haccabon*, alter. (resulting from incorrect spelling of *hachebone*) of (assumed) VL *haccabone*] : the ME *hache* buttock (fr. MF, fr. LL *natica*, fr. L *natis*) + *bon* bone — more at *NATES*] 1 : the hipbone esp. of cattle 2 : the cut of beef containing the aitchbone
ajar \-āj-ər\ *adv* (or *adj*) [earlier on *char*, fr. *on* + *char* turn — more at *CHAR*] : slightly open
ajar adj [pa + jar] : DISCORDANT
Ajax \-jæks\ *n* [L, fr. GK *Aias*] 1 : a Greek hero in the Trojan War who kills himself because the armor of Achilles is awarded to Odysseus 2 : a fleet-footed Greek hero in the Trojan War — called also *telex*
Akan \-kək-ən\ *n*, pl *Akans* or *Akans* 1 : a language spoken over a wide area in Ghana and extending into the Ivory Coast 2 : the Akan-speaking peoples
ak \-ə-ˈkɪm- (ə)-ˈbō\ *adv* (or *adj*) [ME *in kenebone*] : with the feet in the air : the elbow tucked outward
akin \-kɪn\ *adj* 1 : related by blood; descended from a common ancestor or prototype 2 : essentially similar, related, or compatible SYN see *SIMILAR*
Ak-kə-dɪ-əm \-ək-əd-ē-əm\ *n* 1 : a Semitic inhabitant of central Mesopotamia before 2000 B.C. 2 : an ancient Semitic language of Mesopotamia used from about the 28th to the 1st century B.C. — *Akkadian adj*
ak-va-vit \-kək-və-vēt\ *n*, pl *ak-va-v* var of *AQUAVIT*
al- *see* *AL-*
al- \-əl\ *adj* suffix [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L *-allis*] : of, relating to, or characterized by (directional) (fictional) 2 *al-* *suffix* [ME *-alle*, fr. OF, fr. L *-alia*, neut. pl. of *-alis*] : action : process (rehearsal)
al- \-əl\ *adj*, *n* suffix [F, fr. *alcool* alcohol, fr. ML *alcohol*] 1 : a colorless, odorless gas (C₂H₆) 2 : a colorless liquid (C₂H₅O)
al- \-əl\ *adj*, *n* suffix [F, fr. *al-* + *ala*] : in the manner of *al-* \-əl\ *adj*, *n* : 1: a wing or a winglike anatomic process or part — *alar* \-āl-ər\ *adj* — *alar* \-āl-ər\ *adj*
al-a-bas-ter \-āl-ə-bas-ˈtər\ *n* [ME *alabastris*, fr. MF, fr. L *alabastris* vase of alabaster, fr. GK *alabastron*] 1 : a compact fine-textured gypsum used white and translucent 2 : a hard compact calcite or argonite that is translucent and sometimes banded — *alabaster* or *al-a-bas-trine* \-āl-ə-bas-ˈtrɪn\ *adj*
al-a-car-te \-āl-ə-kärt\ *adv* (or *adj*) [F *à la carte* by the bill of fare] : to eat or separate orders for each item by the menu
al- \-əl\ *adj*, *n* suffix [ME *al-* + *al-*] : used to express sorrow, regret, or reproach
alac-ri-tous \-ə-lak-rət-əs\ *adj* : characterized by alacrity
alac-rity \-ə-lak-rət-ē\ *n* [L *alacritas*, fr. *alacer*, *alacer* lively, eager; akin to OE *laec* & OHG *ellen* zeal] : a cheerful promptness or readiness; *alac-rity n* *see* *CELESTRY*
Ala-din \-ə-lad-ˈn\ *n* : a youth in the *Arabian Nights* Entertainments who comes into possession of a magic lamp and ring
al-a-me-da \-āl-ə-mē-də\ *n* [Sp, fr. *alamo* poplar] : a public promenade bordered with trees
al- \-əl\ *adj*, *n* suffix [F, fr. *à la mode* according to the fashion] 1 : FASHIONABLE, STYLISH 2 : topped with ice cream *al-a-mode* \-ˈmōd\ *n* : a thin glossy silk fabric (as for hoods)
al-a-nine \-āl-ə-nēn\ *n* [G *Alanin*, irreg. fr. *aldehyd* aldehyde] : a white crystalline amino acid C₃H₇N₂O formed esp. by the hydrolysis of proteins
alarm \-āl-ərm\ *n* also *alar-um* \-āl-ər-əm\ *n* [ME *alarme*, *alarom*, fr. MF *alarm*, fr. OIt *arme*, lit. to the weapon] 1 *usu* *alarom*, *obs* : a call to arms 2 : a signal warning of danger 3 : a device that signals a warning of danger 3 : the terror caused by danger 4 : a warning
alarm also *alarum vt* 1 : to arouse to a sense of danger 2 : to strike with fear 3 : DISTURB, EXCITE
alarm clock \n\ *n* : a clock that can be set to give an alarm
alarm-ism \-āl-ər-izm\ *n* : the often needless raising of alarms
al- \-əl\ *adj*, *n* suffix [ME *al-* + *al-*] : used to stress
alarm reaction \n\ *n* : the complex of reactions of an organism to stress (as by increased hormonal activity)
alas \-ə-lās\ *interj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. a. *ah* + *las* weary, fr. L *lassus* — more at *LAIS*] — used to express unhappiness, pity, or concern
Alas-kan malamute \-ə-lās-kən-\ *n* : any of a breed of powerful heavy and deep-chested dogs of Alaskan origin with erect ears, heavily cushioned feet, and plummy tail
Alaska time \n\ *n* : the time of the 10th time zone west of Greenwich that includes central Alaska
alate \-āl-ət\ *adj* also *alait-ed* \-āl-īt-əd\ *adj* [L *alatus*, fr. *ala*] : having wings or a winged part — *alate* \-āl-ət-ē\ *n* : a winged insect
al- \-əl\ *adj*, *n* suffix [ME *albe*, fr. OE, fr. ML *alba*, fr. L, fem. of *albus* white] : a full-length white linen vestment with close sleeves and often a cincture worn at the Eucharist
al-a-ba-core \-āl-bə-kō(ə)r\ *n*, pl *albacore* or *albacores* [Pg *albacore*, fr. Ar *al-baqar*, the albacore, fr. *al-baq* 1 : a large pelagic tuna (*Thunnus germo*) with long pectoral fins that is the source of

most canned tunas; *broodily* : any of various tunas (as a bonito) 2 : any of several carangid fishes

Al-ba-nian 'al-'bā-nē-ŋn, -nyən olō-ŋ n 1 : a native or inhabitant of Albania 2 : the Indo-European language of the Albanian people — **Albanian** *adj*

al-ba-tross 'al-'bā-'trōs, -trīs n, pl. **al-batrosses** or **albatrosses** [prob. alter. of *alcatraz* (water bird), fr. Pg or Sp *alcatraz* pelican] : any of various large web-footed seabirds (family Diomedidae), that are related to the petrels and include the largest seabirds



albatross

al-be-do 'al-'bēd-(ē)ŋ n [LL, *whiteness*, fr. *l. albus*] : reflective power; *specif* : the fraction of incident light or electromagnetic radiation that is reflected from a surface or body (as the moon or a cloud)

al-be-if 'al-'bē-'tē, -tē-ŋ *conj* [ME, lit., all though it be] : even though; **ALTHOUGH**

al-ber-ich 'al-'bēr-'ik n [G] : the king of the dwarfs and chief of the Nibelungs in Germanic legend

Al-bi-gen-sēs 'al-'bī-'jēn-'sēz n pl [ML, pl. of *Albigensis*, lit., inhabitant of Albi, fr. *Albiga* (Albi), France] : members of a Catharist sect of southern France between the 11th and 13th centuries **Al-bi-gen-sian** 'al-'bī-'jēn-'shān, -'jēn(tī)-sē-ŋ *adj* or *n*

al-bi-nic 'al-'bī-'nik *adj* : of, relating to, or affected with albinism **al-bi-nism** 'al-'bī-'nīz-əm, -'bī-'nī : the condition of an albino

al-bi-no 'al-'bī-'(n)ŋ n, *often attrib* [Pg, fr. Sp, fr. *albo* white, fr. *l. albus*] : 1 : an organism exhibiting pigment pigmentation; *esp* : a color being of lower amount than that is congenitally deficient in pigment and, uses a milk or translucent skin, white or colorless hair, and eyes with pink or blue iris and deep-red pupil — **al-bi-no-lic** 'al-'bī-'nō-'līk, -'bī-'nō-'lī *adj*

al-bi-no-oid 'al-'bī-'nō-'ōid n [L] : *see* **albinoid**

al-bit-le 'al-'bī-'lē n [Sw *albit*, fr. *l. albus*] : a triclinal snow white feldspar consisting of a sodian aluminum silicate NaAlSi₃O₈ — **al-bit-ic** 'al-'bī-'līk *adj*

al-bum 'al-'bū-'m n [L, a white tablet, fr. neut. of *albus*] 1 a : a book of blank pages for autographs, stamps, or photographs 2 : a book containing envelopes for phonograph records 3 : one or more phonograph records or tape recordings carrying a major musical work or a group of related selections 2 a collection used in book form of literary selections, musical compositions, or 2 ALBUMIN

al-bu-min 'al-'byū-'mōn n : any of numerous simple heat-coagulable water-soluble proteins that occur in blood plasma or serum, muscle, the whites of eggs, milk, and other animal substances and in many plant tissues and fluids

al-bu-min-oid 'al-'bū-'mīn-'ōid *adj* : resembling albumin; **PROTEIN**

albuminoid n 1 : **PROTEIN** 2 : **SCLEROPROTEIN**

al-bu-min-ous 'al-'byū-'mōn-'ōs *adj* : relating to, containing, or having the properties of albumen or albumin

al-bu-min-uric 'al-'byū-'mīn-'yūr-ik n [NL] : the presence of albumin in the urine often symptomatic of kidney disease — **al-bu-min-uric** 'al-'n(yū)'r-ik *adj*

al-bu-mose 'al-'bū-'mōs, -'mōz n : any of various products of enzymatic protein hydrolysis

al-bu-ron 'al-'bū-'rōn n [L, fr. *whites*] : **SAFWOOD**

al-ca-ic 'al-'kā-'ik *adj*, *often cop* [LL *Alcaicus* of Alcaeus, fr. Gk *Alkaios*, fr. *Alkaios* Alcaeus, fl. ab 600 A.C. Gk poet] : relating to or written in a verse or strophe marked by complicated variation of a dominant iambic pattern — **alcaic** n

al-ca-lid 'al-'kāl-'id n [L, fr. *alcaide*, fr. *Ar. al-qa'id* the captain] : a commander of a castle or fortress (as among Spaniards, Portuguese, or Moors)

al-cal-de 'al-'kāl-'dē n [Sp, fr. *Ar. al-qāḍī* the judge] : the chief administrative and judicial officer of a Spanish town

al-ca-zar 'al-'kāz-'ar, -'kāz-'zār n [Sp *alcázar*, fr. *Ar. al-qasr* the castle] : a Spanish fortress or palace

Al-ce-s-tis 'al-'sēs-'tīs n [L, fr. Gk *Alkēstis*] : the wife of Admetus who saves her husband's life by dying in his place and who is brought back from Hades by Hercules

al-chem-ic 'al-'kēm-'ik *adj* : of, or relating to alchemy — **al-chem-ic-al** 'al-'kēm-'ik *adj* **al-chem-istry** 'al-'kēm-'īz-ē-ŋ *adv*

al-che-mis-tic 'al-'kā-'mīz-ik n : one who studies or practices alchemy — **al-che-mis-tic** 'al-'kā-'mīz-'ik or **al-che-mis-ti-cal** 'al-'kē-'līk *adj*

al-chem-ize 'al-'kē-'mīz *vt* : to change by alchemy; **TRANSMUTE**

al-chem-ic 'al-'kēm-'ik n [ML *alchemia*, *alquemia*, fr. MF or ML; **MF** *alquemia*, fr. ML *alchymia*, fr. *Ar. al-kīmīyā*, fr. of the *kīmīyā* alchemy, fr. LGK *khēmeia*] : 1 : a medieval chemical science and speculative philosophy aiming to achieve the transmutation of the base metals into gold, the discovery of a universal elixir, and the distillation of the essences of metals, and indefinitely prolonging life 2 : a power or process of transforming something common into something precious

Al-che-me-ne 'al-'kē-'mē-nē n [Gk *Alkēmnēs*] : the mother of Hercules

al-co-hol 'al-'kō-'hōl n [NL, fr. ML, powdered antimony, fr. OSP, fr. *Ar. al-kuhal* the powdered antimony] 1 : a colorless volatile flammable liquid C₂H₅OH that is the intoxicating agent in fermented and distilled liquors — called also **ethyl alcohol** 2 : any of various compounds that are analogous to ethyl alcohol in constitution and that are hydroxy derivatives of hydrocarbons 3 : liquor (as beer, wine, or whiskey) containing alcohol

al-co-hol-ic 'al-'kō-'hōl-'ik, -'hīk *adj* 1 a : of, relating to, or caused by alcohol b : containing alcohol 2 : addicted to the use of alcoholic drinks in excess **al-co-hol-ic-al** 'al-'kō-'hōl-'ik *adv*

al-coholic n : one who is addicted to the excessive use of alcoholic drinks or suffers from alcoholism

al-co-hol-ism 'al-'kō-'hō-'līz-əm n 1 : continued excessive use of alcoholic drinks 2 : the state of being poisoned by alcohol *esp.* as a result of excessive drinking

al-co-hol-ize 'al-'līz *vt* : to treat or saturate with alcohol **al-co-hol-om-e-ter** 'al-'kō-'hō-'lōm-'tēr n [F *alcolometre*, fr. *alcohol* alcohol + *-o-* + *-metre* -meter] : a device for determining the alcoholic strength of liquids — **al-co-hol-om-e-try** 'al-'lām-'n-ē-trē n

Al-co-ran 'al-'kō-'rān n [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF & ML, fr. *Ar. al-qur'ān*, lit., the reading] **ARCHAIC**; **KORAN**

al-cove 'al-'kōv n [F *alcôve*, fr. Sp *alcoba*, fr. *Ar. al-qubbah* the arch] 1 a : a nook or small recess opening off a larger room b : a niche or arched opening (as in a wall) 2 : **SUMMERHOUSE**

Al-cy-o-ne 'al-'jī-'ō-nē n [L, fr. Gk *Alkyōnē*] : the brightest star in the Pleiades

Al-deb-a-ran 'al-'dēb-'ar-'rān n [fr. *Ar. al-dabarān*, lit., the follower] : a red star of the first magnitude that is seen in the eye of Taurus and is the brightest star in the Hyades

al-de-hyde 'al-'dē-'hīd n [G *aldehyd*, fr. NL *al. dehyd.*, abbr. of *aldehydogenium dehydrogenatum dehydrogenatum alcohol*] : **ACETALDEHYDE** *broodily* : any of various highly reactive compounds typified by acetaldehyde and characterized by the group —CHO — **al-de-lyde** 'al-'dē-'hīd-'ik *adj*

al-der 'al-'dēr n [ME, fr. OE *alder* *elira* alder, *l. alder*] 1 : any of a genus (*Alnus*) of toothed-leaved trees or shrubs of the birch family growing in moist ground and having wood used by turners and bark used in dyeing and tanning

al-der-man 'al-'dār-'mōn n [ME, fr. OE *aldorman*, fr. *aldor* parent, *ead* = *ead* = *man* — more at **OLD**] 1 : a person governing a kingdom, district, or shire as vicariously for an Anglo-Saxon king 2 in *England & Ireland* : a magistrate ranking next below the mayor in cities and boroughs 3 : a member of a city legislative body

al-der-man-ic 'al-'dār-'mān-'ik *adj*

al-di-er 'al-'dī-'ēr n [NL *alder*, fr. *l. Manutius* 1515] 1 : printed or pushed by Aldus Manutius of Venice or his family in the late 15th and 16th centuries — **Aldine** n

al-dro-y 'al-'dōl, -'dōl n [ISV, fr. *aldehyd*] : a colorless beta-hydroxy aldehyde C₂H₄O₂ used esp. in organic synthesis; *broodily* : any of various similar aldehydes — **al-dol-i-za-tion** 'al-'dōl-'īz-'shān, -'īz-'shōn n

al-dose 'al-'dōs, -'dōz n : a sugar containing one aldehyde group per molecule

ale 'ā(ō)l n [ME, fr. OE *æla*; akin to ON *ǣle*, *l. lumen* alum] 1 : a fermented liquor brewed, esp. by rapid fermentation from an infusion of malted barley, for which it is the principal beverage 2 : a festival at which ale is the principal beverage

ale-a-to-ry 'ā-'lē-'ō, -'tōr-ē, -'tōr-ē *adj* [L *aleatorius* of a gambler, fr. *aleator* gambler, fr. *alea* a dice game] 1 : depending on an uncertain issue or contingency as to both profit and loss (an ~ contract) 2 : relating to good or bad luck

alee 'ā-'lē *adv* (or *adj*) : on or toward the lee

ale-house 'ā(ō)l-'hāus n : a place where ale is sold to be drunk on the premises

Al-e-man-nic 'al-'ē-'mān-'ik n [LL *alemanni*, of Gmc origin; akin to *al-* *Germanic* family of people] : the group of dialects of German spoken in Alsace, Switzerland, and southwestern Germany

al-emb-ic 'al-'em-'bīk n [ME, fr. MF & ML; MF *alambic* & ML *alambicum*, fr. *Ar. al-anbiq*, fr. *ol* the + *anbiq* still, fr. LGK *ambik*, *ambis* alambic, fr. Gk, cap of a still] 1 : a still formerly used for the distillation of alcohol 2 : something that refines or transmutes as by distillation

aleph 'ā-'lēf, -'lēf n [Heb *āleph*, prob. fr. *l. elex* ox] : the 1st letter of the Hebrew alphabet



alēph-null 'ā-'nōl n : the cardinal number of the aggregate of all the natural numbers that is the smallest transfinite cardinal number

al-er 'ā-'lēr *adj* [lit *al'erta*, lit., on the ascent] 1 : alert and prompt to meet danger b : quick to perceive and act 2 : **ACTIVE**, **ARISK** *syn* *see* **INTELLIGENT**, **WATCHFUL** — **al-er-ly** *adv*

al-ert-ness n : alertness

al-ert n 1 : an alarm or other signal of danger 2 : the period during which an alert is in effect — **on the alert** : on the lookout for danger

al-er-ty : to call to a state of readiness; **WARN**

-ales 'ā-'lēz n *pl suffix* [NL, fr. L, pl. of *-alis* -al] : plants consisting of or related to — in the names of taxonomic orders

al-ex-an-der 'al-'ēg-'zān-'dər, -'ē-ŋ, *often cap* : an iced cocktail made from creme de cacao, sweet cream, and gin or brandy

Al-ex-an-dri-an 'al-'ēg-'zān-'drē-ŋ, -'ē-ŋ *adj* 1 : of or relating to Alexander the Great 2 : **HELLENISTIC**

al-ex-an-dri-ne 'al-'zān-'drīn, *often cap* [MF *Alexandrin*, *adj*, fr. *Alexandre* Alexander the Great 1323 A.C. king of Macedonia; fr. its use in a poem on Alexander] : a verse of 12 syllables consisting regularly of 6 iambs with a caesura after the 3d iamb — **alex-andrin** *adj*

al-ex-an-drite 'al-'zān-'drīt n [G *Alexandrit*, fr. *Alexander* 11825 Russ emperor] : a grass-green chrysoberyl that shows a columbine-red color by transmitted or artificial light

alex-ia 'al-'lēk-'sē-ŋ n [NL, fr. *α-* + Gk *lexis* speech, fr. *legō* to speak] : a disease characterized by loss of ability to read

Al-fa-lā-fa 'al-'fā-'fā n : a communications code word for the letter **a** **al-fa-lā-fa** 'al-'fā-'fā n [Sp, modif. of *Ar. dial. al-fasfāsh* the alfalfa] : a deep-rooted European leguminous plant (*Medicago sativa*) widely grown for hay and forage

al-il-li-ria 'al-'līl-'īz-'rē-ŋ n [AmetSp *oliverillo*, fr. Sp, dim. of

ab abut; k kitten; ar further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i foot; ŋ sing; f flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; th this; ū out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

alfiler pin, modif. of Ar al-khīlāt the thorn; 1 a European weed (Erodium cicutarium) of the geranium family grown for forage in western America

alfr-ja \al'fr-ja-ħa/ n [Sp. fr. Ar al-khur] West ; SAADLEBAG alfr-ico \al'fr-es-(k)k/ adv (or al-kuh) [It]: in the open air alg- or algo- comb form [NL, fr. Gk alg-, fr. algos]: pain (algophobia)

al-ga \al'ga-ħa/ n, pl alg-ge \al'ge-ħa/ also algas [L. seaweed]; any of a group (Algae) of chiefly aquatic nonvascular plants (as seaweeds, pond scums, stoneworts) with chlorophyll often masked by a brown or red pigment — al-gal \al'gal/ adv — al-gold \al'gold/ adv alg-ar-ro-ba \al'ga-rö-ba/ n [Sp. fr. Ar al-kharubāh the carob] 1 : CAROB 2 [MexSp, fr. Sp.] : MESQUITE; also : its pods

al-ga-bra \al'ga-brä-ħa/ n [Ar. fr. Algjabr, lit., the reduction] 1 a : a generalization of arithmetic in which letters representing numbers are combined according to the rules of arithmetic b : a treatise on algebra 2 : a mathematical ring whose elements can be multiplied by elements of a specified field in accordance with special rules c : a logical or set calculus compare BOOLEAN ALGEBRA — al-ge-bra-ist \al'ga-brä-ist/ n alg-ge-bra-ic \al'ga-brä-ik/ adj 1 : relating to, involving, or according to the laws of algebra 2 : involving only a finite number of algebraic operations (= equation) — compare TRANSCENDENTAL alg-ge-bra-i-cal \al'ga-brä-ik-ä/ adv

algebraic number n : a root of an algebraic equation with rational coefficients

-al-gia \al'jē-ä/ n comb form [Gk, fr. algos]: pain (neuralgia)

al-gid \al'jid/ adv [L. algidus, fr. algere to feel cold; akin to icel (ice) slush]; CHILL, COLD — al-gid-i-ty \al'jid-ät-ē/ n

al-gin \al'jin/ n : any of various colloidal substances from marine brown algae including some used, as stabilizers or emulsifiers

al-gol \al'gol/ n [Ar al-gūl, lit., the ghou] : a fixed star in the constellation Perseus remarkable for its periodic variation in brightness which is due to eclipses by a dark satellite

al-go-lag-na \al'gol-lag-nä-ä/ n [NL, fr. alg- + Gk laeuela lust] : pleasure in inflicting or suffering pain — al-go-lag-nic \al'nik/ adj — al-go-lag-nist \al'näst/ n

al-gol-o-ey \al'gäl-ö-jē/ n : the study or science of algae

al-gol-ö-ty \al'gäl-öt-ē/ n : an instrument for measuring the smallest pressure that induces pain — al-go-met-ric \al'gä-met'rik/ or al-go-met-ri-cal \al'gä-trik-äl/ adj — al-gol-ö-try \al'gäl-öt-erē/ n

al-gon-kin \al'gän-kän/ or AL-gon-kin \al'gän-kän/ or AL-gon-quin \al'gän-kin/ n [CanF Algonquin] 1 : an Indian people of the Ottawa river valley 2 usu Algonquin : a dialect of Ojibwa 3 usu Algonquin : a stock of Indian languages spoken from Labrador to Carolina and westward to the Great Plains 4 usu Algonquin : any of the Indian peoples speaking Algonquian languages 5 Algonkin : the Algonkian era or system or group of systems

2Algonkian adj : PROTEROZOIC

al-go-pho-bia \al'gä-phö-bē-ä/ n [NL]: morbid fear of pain

al-go-rithm \al'gä-rith-m/ n [alter. of ME algorisme, fr. OF & W. OF, fr. Arab al-ğurūm, fr. al-ğurūm, fr. al-ğurūm, fr. al-ğurūm, fr. 825 A.D. Arab mathematician] : a rule of procedure for solving a recurrent mathematical problem (as of finding the greatest common divisor)

al-ham-bra \al'ham-brä/ n [Sp, fr. Ar al-hamrā' the red house]; the palace of the Moorish kings in Granada, Spain

al-ham-bresque \al'ham-brës'k/ or Al-ham-bra-ic \al'brä-ik/ adj : made or decorated after the fanciful style of the ornamentation in the Alhambra

al-ib-omb form [L, fr. ala more at AISLE]: wing (altiform)

al-ius \al'üs/ n [L, fr. alius] adv [L, otherwise, fr. alius other — more at ELSE]; 1 : otherwise called; 2 : otherwise known as

alius n : an assumed name

Ali-ba-ba \al'ä-bä-bä/ n : a woodcutter in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments who enters the cave of the Forty Thieves by using the password "esam"

al-i-bi \al'ä-bi/ n [L, elsewhere, fr. alius] 1 : the plea of having been at the time of the commission of an act elsewhere than at the place of commission; also : the fact or state of having been elsewhere at the time 2 : a plausible excuse esp. for failure or negligence SYN see APOLOGY

alibi vb al-i-bid, al-i-bi-ting vt : to offer an excuse ~ vt : to exonerate by an alibi

al-i-dade \al'ä-däd/ n [ME alidada, fr. ML alhidada, fr. Ar al'idada the revolving radius of a circle] : a rule equipped with simple or telescopic sights and used for determination of direction, alt as a part of an astroble; b : a part of a surveying instrument consisting of the telescope and its attachments

alien \al'ien/ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L alienus, fr. alius] 1 a : belonging or relating to another person or place; STRANGE b : relating, belonging, or coming also from another country or government; FOREIGN 2 : different in nature or character SYN see EXTRINSIC

alien n 1 : a person of another family, race, or nation 2 : a foreign-born resident who has not been naturalized and is still a subject or citizen of a foreign country; broadly : a foreign-born citizen

alien vt 1 : ALIENATE, ESTRANGE 2 : to make over (as property) alien-abil-i-ty \al'ien-ä-bil-ät-ē, -ä-ä-ä-nä/ n : the capability of being transferred to other ownership

alien-able \al'ien-ä-bäl, -ä-ä-ä-nä/ adj : transferable to the ownership of another

alien-age \al'ien-ä-ge/ n : the status of an alien

alien-ate \al'ien-ä-tät, -äl-ien-ä-ä/ vt 1 : to convey or transfer (as property) to another 2 : to make unfriendly, hostile, or indifferent where attachment formerly existed 3 : to cause to be withdrawn or diverted SYN see ESTRANGE — alien-ator \al'ien-ät-ör/ n

alien-ation \al'ien-ä-nä-shän, -äl-ien-ä-ä/ n 1 : a conveyance of property to another 2 : the estrangement of a person or of his affections 3 : mental derangement

alien-ess n 1 : one to whom property is transferred

alien-ism \al'ien-ä-niz-m, -äl-ien-ä-ä/ n : the status of an alien

alien-ist \al'ien-ä-nist/ n [fr. alienus, fr. alius] insane, fr. L alienatus, pp. of alienare to estrange, fr. alienus 1 : one that treats diseases of the mind; esp a specialist in legal aspects of psychiatry

alien-or \al'ien-ä-nöd-ör, -äl-ien-ä-ä/ n : one who alienates property

ali-form \ä-lē-örm, -äl-ä/ adj : having wiggly extensibles ; wing-shaped

alight \al'ait/ vt alight-ed, also alit \ä-lit/ alight-ing [ME alichten, fr. OE alifhtan, fr. ä- (perfective prefix) + lifhtan to alight — more at ABIDE, LIGHT] 1 : to get down; DISMOUNT 2 : to descend from the air and settle 3 archaic : to come by chance

2alight adv : lighted up; set on fire

align \al'ain/ vt align-ed, -in-ig vt [fr. aligner, fr. OF, fr. A. (fr. L ad-) + ligno the line of, fr. lign- vt 1 : to bring into line or alignment 2 : to agree on the side of or against a party or cause ~ vt 1 : to get or fall into line 2 : to be in or come into precise adjustment or correct relative position SYN see LINE — align-er n

align-ment \al'ain-mät/ n [fr. align-ment] 1 : the act of aligning or state of being aligned; esp : the proper positioning or state of adjustment of parts (as of a mechanical or electronic device) in relation to each other 2 a : a forming in line b : the line thus formed 3 : the ground plan in distinction from the profile

alike \ä-lēk/ adj [fr. L iuk, fr. iuk, fr. iuk, fr. iuk, fr. OE onlic, fr. on + fic bode — more at LIKE]; LIKE SYN see SIMILAR — alike-ness n

2alike adv : in the same manner, form, or degree ; EQUALLY

al-i-ment \äl'ä-mät/ n [ME, fr. L alimentum, fr. alere to nourish — more at OLEO]; FOOD, NUTRIMENT, ALIMENT; SUSTENANCE — al-i-ment-al \äl'ä-mät-äl/ adj — al-i-ment-tal-ly \äl'ä-täl-ly/ adv

2al-i-ment \äl'ä-mät/ vt : to give aliment

al-i-men-tar-y \äl'ä-mät-ör-ē, -men-trē/ adj 1 : of or relating to nourishment or nutrition 2 : furnishing sustenance or maintenance

alimentary canal n : the tubular passage that extends from mouth to anus and functions in digestion and absorption of food and elimination of residual waste

al-i-men-ta-tion \äl'ä-mät-tä-shän/ n : the act or process of affording maintenance; also : the state or mode of being nourished

al-i-men-ta-tion \äl'ä-mät-tä-shän/ n : the act or process of affording maintenance; also : the state or mode of being nourished

al-i-mo-ny \äl'ä-mö-nē/ n [L alimonia sustenance, fr. alere] 1 : the means of living; MAINTENANCE 2 : an allowance made to a woman for her support by a man pending or after her legal separation or divorce from him

Al-i-oth \äl'ä-öth, -öth/ n : a star of the first magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper

al-i-phat-ic \äl'ä-fat-ik/ adj [DSV, fr. Gk alephat-, alephair oil, fr. alephair to smear; akin to Gk lipos fat — more at LEAVE]; of, derived from, or resembling fat; specif : belonging to a group of organic compounds having an open-chain structure and consisting of the paraffin, olefin, and acetylene hydrocarbons and their derivatives

al-i-quot \äl'ä-kwät, -kwät/ adj [ML aliquotus, fr. L aliquot some, fr. alii other + quot how many — more at ELSE, QUOTE] 1 : contained an exact number of times in another 2 : FRACTIONAL — aliquot n

al-i-unde \äl'ä-ün-dē/ adv (or adj) [L, fr. alius other + unde whence; akin to ubi where — more at ELSE, UBIQUITY]; from another source; from elsewhere

alive \ä-liv/ adj [ME, fr. OE on life, fr. on + liff life] 1 a : having life; not dead or inanimate b : LIVING (proudest boy ~) 2 : still in existence, force, or operation ; ACTIVE (kept hope ~) 3 : knowing or realizing (kept hope ~) 4 : SENSITIVE (to the danger ~) 4 : marked by alertness activity, or briskness 5 : marked by much life, animation, or activity ; SWARMING SYN see AWARE, LIVING — alive-ness n

al-iz-a-rin \äl'iz-är-in/ n [prob. fr. F alizarine] 1 : a orange or red color compound C₁₅H₁₀O₄ formerly prepared from madder and now made synthetically and used esp. to dye Turkey reds and in making red pigments 2 : any of various acid, mordant, and solvent dyes derived like alizarin proper from anthraquinone

al-ka-hest \äl'kä-häst/ n [NL alchistat] : the universal solvent supposed by the alchemists to exist — al-ka-hes-tic \äl'kä-hës'tik/ adj

al-ka-les-cence \äl'kä-les-'n(t)s/ also al-ka-les-cen-cy \äl'n-sē/ n : somewhat alkaline property — al-ka-les-cen-tial \äl'n-täl/ adj

al-ka-li \äl'kä-lē/ n, pl alkalis or alkalis [ME, fr. ML, fr. Ar al-qali the ashes of the plant saltwort] 1 : a soluble salt obtained from the ashes of plants and consisting largely of potassium or sodium carbonate; broadly : a substance (as a hydroxide or carbonate of an alkali metal) having marked basic properties — compare BASE 7 2 : ALKALI METAL 3 : a soluble salt or a mixture of soluble salts present in some soils of arid regions in quantity detrimental to agriculture

al-ka-li-ty \äl'kä-lē-tē, 'äl'kä-lē-tē/ vt : to convert or change into an alkali or make alkaline ~ vt : to become alkaline

alkali metal n : any of the univalent mostly basic metals of group I of the periodic table comprising lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, cesium, and francium

al-ka-lim-e-ter \äl'kä-lim-ät-ör/ n [F alcalimetre, fr. alcali alkali + -mètre -meter] : an apparatus for measuring the strength or the amount of alkali in a mixture or solution — al-ka-lim-e-try \äl'kä-lim-ät-ör/ n

al-ka-line \äl'kä-län, -län/ adj : of, relating to, or having the properties of an alkali; esp : having a pH of more than 7 — al-ka-lin-i-ty \äl'kä-län-ät-ē/ n

alkaline earth n : an oxide of any of several bivalent strongly basic metals, complex, and inert, containing lithium and sometimes also magnesium, radium or less often beryllium

al-ka-lin-iza-tion \äl'kä-län-ä-zä-shän, -lä-nä-zä-än/ n : the act or process of alkalinizing

al-ka-lin-ize \äl'kä-län-ä-zä/ vt : to make alkaline

al-ka-loid \äl'kä-löid/ n, often attrib : any of numerous nitrogenous, complex, and inert organic bases containing nitrocellulose and urea, oxygen that occur esp. in seed plants — al-ka-löid-äl \äl'kä-löid-äl/ adj

al-ka-lö-sis \äl'kä-lös-üs/ n 1 : a condition of increased alkalinity of the blood and tissues

al-ka-nä \äl'kä-nä/ n [ME, fr. OSP alcaneta, dim. of alcana henna shrub, fr. ML alchanna, fr. Ar al-hinnä' the henna] 1 : a European plant (Alkanna tinctoria) of the boraginaceae family; also : its root 2 : a red dyestuff prepared from the root 2 : BUGLOSS 3 : any of several American plants (genus Lithospermum) of the boraginaceae family

alkyd \äl'käd/ n, often attrib [blend of alkyl and acid] : any of numerous thermoplastic or thermosetting synthetic resins made by

beating polyhydroxy alcohols with polybasic acids or their anhydrides and used esp. for protective coatings

alkyl *'al-kəl* *n* [prob. fr. G, fr. *alkohol* alcohol, fr. ML *alcohol*] **1 a** : a univalent aliphatic radical C_nH_{2n+1} ; **1 b** : any univalent aliphatic, aromatic, aliphatic, or alicyclic hydrocarbon radical **2 a** : a compound of alkyl radicals with a metal — **alkyl-ic** *'al-kīl-ik* *adj*

all *'ol* *adj* [ME *all*, *al*, fr. OE *all*; akin to OHG *al* all] **1 a** : the whole (of *sat* up ~ night) **b** : as much as possible **2** : every member or individual component **3** : the whole of a triangle **4** : the number or sum of (~ the angles of a triangle are equal to two right angles) **5** : EVERY (~ manner of hardship) **5** : any whatever (beyond ~ doubt) **6** : nothing but; ONLY: **a** : completely taken up with, given up, or absorbed by (became ~ attention) **b** : having or consisting in (some physical feature) in conspicuous excess or prominence (~ legs) **c** : paying full attention with (~ ears) **7 dial** : used up; entirely consumed — used esp. of food and drink (the beer was ~) **8** : being as much as one person or thing **syn** see **EVERY** — **all the** as being of ... as 1 as much of a ... as (*all the* home I ever had)

all adv **1** : WHOLLY, ALTOGETHER (*sat* ~ alone) — often used as an intensive (~ across the country) **2 obs** : EXCLUSIVELY, ONLY **3 archaic** : JUST **4** : so much (~ the better for it) **5** : for each side; **APICE** (the score is two ~)

all pron **1** : the whole number, quantity, or amount : TOTALITY (~ that I have) (~ of us) (~ of the books) **2** : EVERYBODY, EVERYTHING (sacrificed ~ for love)

all- or allo- comb form [Gk, fr. *allos* other — more at ELSE] : other — **all- / allo-** *'al-* *comb form* (*alloglosser*, *allosterism*)

all-la breve *'al-lə-'brvē*, *'ā-lə-'brvē* (*'ā* *adv*) [It, lit., according to the breve] : in duple or quadruple time with the beat represented by the half note

alla breve *n* : the sign C marking a piece or passage to be played alla breve or in a passage so marked

Al-lah *'al-lə*, *'ā-lā* [*Al* *alāh*] : the Supreme Being of the Muslims

all-Amer-i-can *'ə-lə-'mer-ə-kən* *adj* **1** : composed wholly of American elements **2** : representative of the U.S. as a whole; esp. nations as the best in the U.S. **3** : of or relating to the American nations as a group

all-an-to-ic *'al-an-'tō-ik* *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from the allantoids

all-an-to-ic *'al-'lant-ə-s* *n*, *pl* *all-an-to-ides* *'al-an-'tō-s-ēz* [*n*, *pl* der. of Gk *allant-*, *allant-*, *allant-* a vascular, fetal membrane of reptiles, birds, or mammals formed as a pouch from the hindgut and in placental mammals intimately associated with the chorion in formation of the placenta

all-ar-gan-iz- *'al-'ār-'gān-'īz-* (*'dōz*) *adj* (*adv*) [It, widening, verbal use of *argare* to widen, fr. *arg-*, *arg-* *adj* + *late* to widen] : becoming gradually broader with the same or greater volume — used as a direction in music

all-around *'ə-lə-'raʊnd* *adj* **1** : competent in many fields **2** : having general utility **syn** see **VERSATILE**

all- / al- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : *al-* : (perfective prefix) + *legan* to lay — more at **LAY**, **LA**, **LY** : to subdue or reduce in intensity or severity; **ALLEViate** : **2** : to make quiet; **CALM** **syn** see **RELIEVE**

all but *adv* **1** : very nearly; **ALMOST**

all clear *n* : a signal that a danger has passed

all-ga-tion *'al-'gā-'tshən* *n* : the act of alleging **2** : a positive assertion; *specif* : a statement by a party to a legal action of what he undertakes to prove **3** : an assertion unsupported and by implication regarded as unsupported

al-le-g- *'al-'le-* *comb form* [fr. OF *alleguer*, fr. L *allegare* to attach, to cite — more at LEGATE] **1 a** : to declare as if under oath but without proof; **b** : to assert without proof or before proving; **2 archaic** : to adduce or bring forward (as a source or authority) **3** : to bring forward as a reason or excuse **syn** see **ADDUCE**

al-le-g- *'al-'le-* *comb form* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **1** : ASSERTED, DECLARED (an ~ miracle) **2** : SUPPOSED, SO-CALLED — **al-le-g-** *'al-'le-* *adv* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*]

Al-le-ghe-ny spurge *'al-ə-'gā-'nē* *n* [*Alleghe* *n*, U.S.A.] : a low herb or subshrub (*Pachysandra procumbens*) of the box family widely grown as a ground cover

al-le-giance *'al-'lē-'jān(t)s* *n* [ME *allegiance*, modif. of MF *allegiance*, fr. OF *allegiance*] : the obligation of a feudal vassal to his liege lord **b** (1) : the fidelity owed by a subject or citizen to his sovereign or government (2) : the obligation of an alien to the government under which he resides **2** : devotion or loyalty to a person, group, or cause **syn** see **FIDELITY**

al-le-giant *'al-'lē-'jānt* *adj* : giving allegiance; **LOYAL**

al-le-gor-i-cal *'al-lə-'gōr-i-kəl*, *'gār-* *adj* **1** : of or relating to allegory **2** : having hidden spiritual meaning transcending the literal sense of a sacred text — **al-le-gor-i-cal-ly** *'al-'gōr-i-'kəl-ē* *adv* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al- : writer of allegory**

al-le-gor-i-cal-ness *'al-'gōr-i-'kəl-nəs* *n* : the quality or state of being allegorical

al-le-gor-ic *'al-'gōr-ik*, *'gōr-* *adj* : a writer of allegory

al-le-gor-ic-za-tion *'al-'gōr-ə-'zā-'shən*, *'gōr-'*, *'gār-* *n* : allegorical representation or interpretation

al-le-gor-ize *'al-ə-'gōr-'īz*, *'gōr-'*, *'gār-'* *v* **1** : to make into allegory **2** : to treat or explain as allegory — **al-** *'al-* *adv* : to give allegorical explanations **2** : to compose or use allegory — **al-le-gor-iz-er** *n*

al-le-gor-y *'al-ə-'gōr-ē*, *'gōr-'* *n* [ME *allegorie*, fr. L *allegoria*, fr. Gk *allegoria*, fr. *allegorein* to speak figuratively, fr. *allos* other + *agorein* to speak publicly, fr. *agora* assembly — more at ELSE, **AGORA**] **1** : a expression by means of symbolic fictional figures and actions of truths or generalizations about human conduct or experience **b** : an instance of such expression **2** : a symbolic representation : EMBLEM

al-le-gret-to *'al-ə-'grēt-ō*, *'gō* *adv* (*adv*) [*fr*, *allegretto*] : faster than *andante* but not so fast as *allegro* — [It, *allegretto* in music]

allegretto *n* : a piece or movement in allegretto tempo

al-le-gro *'al-'lē-'grō*, *'lā-*(*'grō*) *adv* (*adv*) [It, merry, fr. (assumed) VL *alacrus* lively, alter. of L *alacer*, *alacer* — more at ALACRITY] : in a brisk lively manner — used as a direction in music **allegro** *n* : a piece or movement in allegro tempo

al-le-le *'al-'lē'* (*ə*) *n* [G *allel*, short for *allelomorph*] **1** : either of a pair of alternative Mendelian characters **2** : a gene that is the vehicle of an allele — **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *ic*, *'lē-'lē-* *ic* *adj* — **al-le-le-ism** *'al-'lē-'lē-'īz-əm*, *'lē-'lē-'īz-'m* *n* **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *adv* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [Gk *allelōn* of each other (fr. *allos* ~, *allos* one ~, the other, fr. *allos* other) + *morphē* form — more at ELSE]; **ALLELE** — **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *adv* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-le-** *'al-'lē-* *n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-le-mand- *'al-lə-'mænd*; *'al-lə-'mænd* (*ə*), (*ə*) *n*, *pl* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-mand-** *'al-lə-'mænd* (*ə*) *n*, *pl* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-mand-** *'al-lə-'mænd* (*ə*) *n*, *pl* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-le-ger-ic *'al-'lē-'jē-rik* *adj* : of, relating to, or inducing allergy — **al-le-ger-ic-ly** *'al-'lē-'jē-rik-ē* *adv*

al-le-ger-ic-ist *'al-'lē-'jē-rist* *n* : a specialist in allergy

al-le-ger-ic *'al-'lē-'jē-* *comb form* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-ger-ic-** *'al-'lē-'jē-* *comb form* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-ger-ic-** *'al-'lē-'jē-* *comb form* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-le-ger-ic-** *'al-'lē-'jē-* *comb form* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-le-thrin *'al-'lē-'θrən* [*n* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] + *pyrethrin*] : a light yellow viscous oily synthetic insecticide $C_{19}H_{26}O_2$ used esp. in household aerosols

al-le-vi-ate *'al-'lē-'vī-* *v* [*L* *alleviatus*, pp. of *alleviare*, fr. L *ad-*, *ad-* + *leviare* — more at LIGHT] : **1** : to make easy to be endured; **MODERATE** **2** : to remove or correct in part; **LESSEN** **syn** see **RELIEVE** — **al-le-vi-a-tion** *'al-'lē-'vī-'ā-shən* *n*

al-le-vi-a-tive *'al-'lē-'vī-'ā-tīv* or *al-le-vi-a-tō-ry* *'vē-'ā-tō-'rē*, *'tō-* *v* [*al-*, *al-* *comb form*] : tending to alleviate; **PALLIATIVE**

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

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al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-l- *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*] : **al-l-** *'al-* *comb form* [*all-*, *al-* *comb form*]

al-lo-graph \al-'a,-graf n 1: a letter of a particular shape (as A or a) 2: any letter or combination of letters that is one of several words representing one phoneme (as *pp* in *hoping* representing the phoneme *p*) — **al-i-o-graph-ic** \al-'a,-graf-ik\ *adj*
al-lom-er-ism \al-'lám-ə,-ríz-əm n: variability in chemical constitution without variation in crystalline form — **al-i-om-er-ous** \al-'rəs\ *adj*

al-lo-met-ric \al-'a,-me-'trik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or exhibiting allometry

al-lom-e-try \al-'lám-ə-trē\ n: relative growth of a part in relation to an entire organism; also: the measure and study of such growth
al-li-o-morph \al-'li,-morf\ n [LIVY] 1: any of two or more distinct crystalline forms of the same substance 2: a pseudomorph that has undergone change or substitution of material — **al-li-o-morphic** \al-'a,-morf-ik\ *adj* — **al-i-o-morph-ism** \al-'a,-mór,-fíz-əm\ n

al-lomorph n [Fallo- + morpheme]: one of two or more forms that a morpheme has at different points in the language (the -es \əz\ of *dishes*, the -s \z\ of *dreams*, the -s \s\ of *traps*, the -en \ən\ of *oxen*, the vowel modification distinguishing *teeth* from *tooth*, and the zero suffix of *sheep* in *those sheep* are -s of the same morpheme) — **al-i-o-morph-ite** \al-'a,-morf-ik-ít\ *adj* — **al-i-o-morphism** \al-'a,-mór,-fíz-əm\ n

al-li-onym \al-'a,-nīm\ n [F allonym, fr. all- + -onym -onym]: the name of another person assumed by an author

al-li-o-path \al-'li,-páth\ n: one who practices allopathy — **al-li-o-path-ic** \al-'li,-páth-ik\ *adj* — **al-li-o-path-ical** \al-'li,-páth-í-kəl\ *adj*

al-li-o-pa-thy \al-'li,-pá-thē\ n [G *allopathie*, fr. all- + -pathie -pathy] 1: a system of medical practice that combats disease by remedies producing effects different from those produced by the disease treated 2: a system of medical practice making use of all measures proved of value in treatment of disease

al-li-o-pat-ric \al-'a,-pá-trik\ *adj* [all- + Gk *patra* fatherland, fr. *patēr* father — more at FATHER]: occurring in different areas or in isolation (~ speculation) — **al-li-o-pat-ric-al-ly** \l-'i,-pá-trí-kəl\ *adv*

al-li-o-phane \al-'li,-fán\ n [GK *allophe*'s appearing otherwise, fr. all- + *phainesthai* to appear, pass. of *phaino* to show — more at FANCY]: an amorphous translucent mineral of various colors often in incrustations or stalactite forms consisting of a hydrous aluminum silicate

al-li-o-phon \al-'li,-fón\ n [Fallo- + phone]: one of two or more variants of the same phoneme (the aspirated *p* of *pin* and the non-aspirated *p* of *spin* are -s of the phoneme *p*) — **al-li-o-phon-ic** \al-'li,-fán-ik\ *adj*

all-or-none \al-'ó,-nən\ *adj*: marked either by entire or complete operation or effect or by none at all

al-lot \al-'lót\ *vt* **al-lot-let**; **al-lot-ting** [ME *alloten*, fr. MF *aloter*, fr. *o* (fr. *L* *ad-*) + lot, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *lot* lot] 1: to assign as a share or portion: ALLOCATE 2: to distribute by lot or as if by lot

SYN ASSIGN, APPORTION, ALLOCATE: **ALLOT** may imply haphazard or arbitrary distribution; **ASSIGN** stresses an authoritative and fixed allotting but carries no clear implication of an even division; **APPORTION** implies a division according to some principle; **ALLOCATE** suggests a fixed appropriation use, of money to a person or group for a particular use

al-lot-ment \al-'lót-mənt\ n: the act of allotting; also: something that is allotted

al-lo-trop \al-'lò,-tróp\ n [ISV, back-formation fr. *allotropy*]: a form showing allotropy — **al-lo-tropic** \al-'lò,-tróp-ik\ *adj* — **al-i-o-trop-i-cal-ly** \i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

al-lot-ro-py \al-'lò,-tróp-ē\ n: the existence of a substance and esp. an element in two or more different forms usu. in the same phase all' *of* *ta-ta* \al-'g,-tá-və,-tá\ *adv* (or *adj*) [It, at the octave]: *OTTAVA*

al-lot-tee \al-'lót-ē\ n: one to whom an allotment is made all out *adv* with maximum effort

all-out \al-'ó-láut\ *adj*: made with maximum effort: EXTREME

all-over \al-'ó-ló-vər\ *adj* (or *adv*): covering the whole extent or surface

all-over n: 1: a embroidered, printed, or lace fabric with a design covering most of the surface 2: a pattern or design repeated so as to cover the surface

al-low \ə-'láu\ *vb* [ME *allowen*, fr. MF *aloier* to place (fr. ML *allocare*) & *ad-* + *low*, fr. *ad-* + *low* to extend, fr. *ad-* + *loware* to raise — more at ALLOCATE, LAUD] **vt** 1: a: to assign as a share (as of time or money) b: to reckon as a deduction or an addition (~ a gallon for leakage) 2: ADMIT, CONCEDE 3: a: PERMIT (esp. in passages) b: 1: to authorize or restrain or prevent 2: to permit to burn 4: *dial* a: to be of the opinion: THINK b: INTEND, PLAN ~ **vi** 1: to make a possibility: ADMIT — used with *of*: 2: to make allowance — used with *for* 3: *dial*: SUPPOSE, CONSIDER **SYN** SEE LET

al-low-able \ə-'láu-ə-bəl\ *adj*: PERMISSIBLE — **al-i-ow-able-ness** n

al-low-ahly \ə-'láu\ *adv*

al-low-ance \ə-'láu-ən(t)s\ n 1: a: a share or portion allotted or granted b: a sum granted as a reimbursement or bounty or for expenses 2: HUNDICAP 3: an allowed dimensional difference between mating parts of a machine 4: the amount of the allowance: PERMISSION 5: the taking into account of mitigating circumstances or contingencies

allowance vt 1: to put upon a fixed allowance 2: to supply in a fixed or regular quantity

al-low-ed-ly \ə-'láu-əd-lē\ *adv*: by allowance: ADMITTEDLY

al-loy \al-'lói,-lə-'lói\ n [MF *alot*, fr. *aloter* to combine, fr. *L* *alligare* to bind — more at ALLY] 1: the degree of mixture with base metals: FINENESS 2: a substance composed of two or more metals or of a metal and a nonmetal intimately united, usu. by being fused together and dissolving in each other when molten; also: the state of union of the components 3: *archaic*: a metal mixed with a more valuable metal to give durability or some other desired quality 4: an admixture of something that debases

al-loy-er \al-'lói,-lə-'lói\ *n*: one who reduces the purity of by mixing with a less valuable metal 2: to mix so as to form an alloy 3: to debase by admixture

all right adv 1: SATISFACTORILY 2: very well: YES 3: beyond doubt: CERTAINLY

all right adj 1: SATISFACTORY, CORRECT 2: SAFE, WELL 3: *slang*: GOOD, HONEST

all-round \al-'róund\ *var* of ALL-AROUND

All Saints' Day n: a Christian feast observed November 1 in honor of all the saints

all-seed \al-'sēd\ n: any of several many-seeded plants (as knotgrass)

All Souls' Day n: a day of solemn supplication for the souls in purgatory observed November 2 in some Christian churches

all-spice \al-'spis\ n: the berry of a West Indian tree (*Pimenta dioica*) of the family *Myrtaceae*; the mild pungent and aromatic spice prepared from it; also: the allspice tree

all told adv: everything counted; in all

al-lude \ə-'li:əd\ *vt* [*L* *alludere*, lit., to play with, fr. *ad-* + *ludere* to play] to make indirect reference **SYN** SEE REFER

al-lu-dious \al-'li:di-əs\ *adj*: alluding or hinting at 2: an implied or indirect reference — **al-lu-sive-ness** n

al-lu-sive-ly \al-'li:si-vē\ *adv*: relating to, composed of, or found in alluvium

al-luvial \al-'li:v-ē-shəl\ *adj*: relating to, composed of, or found in alluvium

al-luvial fan n: the alluvial deposit of a stream where it issues from a gorge upon a plain or of a tributary stream at its junction with the main stream

al-lu-vi-ous \al-'li:v-ē-əs\ n [*L* *alluvium*, *al-lu-vere* to wash away or flow of water against a shore 2: INUNDATION, FLOOD 3: ALLUVIUM 4: an accession to land by the gradual addition of matter (as by deposit of alluvium) that then belongs to the owner of the land to which it is added; also: the land so added

al-lu-vi-ous-ly \al-'li:v-ē-əs-lē\ *adv*: in alluvium or *al-lu-vi-ous-ly* [L.L. neut. of *alluvius* alluvial, fr. *L* *alluere*: to clay, silt, sand, gravel, or similar detrital material deposited by running water

al-lu-y \ə-'li,-li\ *vb* [ME *allien*, fr. OF *olier*, fr. *L* *alligare* to bind to, fr. *ad-* + *ligare* to bind — more at LIGATURE] **vt** 1: to unite or form a connection between (as by marriage or by treaty): ASSOCIATE 2: to connect or form a relation between (as by likeness or compatibility) ~ **vi** 2: to enter into an alliance

al-ly \ə-'li,-li\ *vt* 1: a plant or animal linked to another by genetic or evolutionary relationship 2: a sovereign or state associated with another by treaty or league 3: someone or something associated with another as a helper: AUXILIARY

al-ly \ə-'li,-li\ *adv* suffix [-al + -ly]: -LY (terribly) — in adverbs formed from adjectives in -ic with no alternative form in -ical

al-lyl \al-'li\ n [L *allium* garlic]: an unsaturated univalent radical C_3H_5 — **al-lylic** \al-'li-jik\ *adj*: pertaining to allyls or allyl and mustard — **al-ly-lic** \al-'li-jik\ *adj*

allyl resin n: any of various thermosetting transparent abrasion-resistant synthetic resins derived from allyl alcohol

al-ma-gest \al-'má,-jést\ n [ME *almageste*, fr. MF & ML, fr. Ar *almagest* of the astronomer Ptolemy, fr. *magist*, fcm. of *magistos*, superl. of *megas* great — more at MUCH]: any of several early medieval treatises on a branch of knowledge

al-ma-ter \al-'má,-má-tēr\ n [L, fostering mother]: a school (as a college) — **al-ma-ter** \al-'má,-má-tēr\ *n*: a school

al-ma-nac \al-'má,-nák\ 'al-'n [ME *almanak*, fr. ML *almanach*, prob. fr. Ar *al-ma-nakh* the almanac] 1: a publication containing astronomical and meteorological data arranged according to the days, weeks, and months of a given year and often including a miscellany of other information 2: a publication containing statistical, tabular, and general information

al-man-dine \al-'mán,-dēn\ n [ME *albandine*, fr. ML *alobandina*, fr. *Alabanda* ancient city in Asia Minor] 1: ALMONDITE 2: a violet variety of the ruby spinel or sapphirine 3: the purple Indian garnet consisting of an iron aluminum silicate $\text{Fe}_2\text{Al}_2(\text{SiO}_4)_2$

al-mighty \al-'mít-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *almihtig*, fr. *eoll* all + *mihtig* mighty] 1: often cap: having absolute power over all (Almighty God) 2: relatively unlimited in power

Almighty n: GOD — used with the

al-mond \ám-'dnd, 'ám-, 'al-'mánd\ n [ME *almonde*, fr. OF, fr. LL *amandula*, alter. of *L* *amygdala* fr. GK *amýgdalē*] 1: a small tree (*Prunus amygdala*) the rose family 2: the fruit resembling the peach in flowers b: the (Daucus) fruit of this tree; esp: its ellipsoidal edible kernel 2: any of several similar fruits or the tree producing them

almond eye n: a somewhat triangular obliquely set eye — **al-mond-eyed** \ám-'dnd, 'ám-, 'al-'mán-\ *adj*

almond green n: a variable color averaging a moderate yellowish green

al-mo-ner \al-'mó,-nər, 'ám-'a\ n [ME *almoiner*, fr. OF *almosnier*, fr. *almos* alms, fr. LL *eleemosyna*] an officer who distributes alms

al-most \al-'móst, ól-'lús\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *ealmást*, fr. *eall* + *mást* most]: only, a little less than: NEARLY

al-mos \ám-z, 'ám-z\ n [ME *almos*, alter. of *almo*, fr. OE *almesse*, esp. more common in *allemosyna* alms, both fr. prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. LL *eleemosyna* alms, fr. GK *elēmosynē* pity, alms, fr. *elēōan* merciful, fr. *eleos* pity] 1: *archaic*: CHARITY 2: something given freely to relieve the poor — **alms-giver** \al-'mós-gív-ər\ n — **alms-giving** \al-'mós-gív-ing\ n

alms-house \-'hábz\ n 1: *Brit*: a privately financed home for the poor 2: *archaic*: POORHOUSE

alms-man \-'mán\ n: a recipient of alms

al-mi-co \al-'ni,-kō\ n [aluminum + nickel + cobalt]: a powerful permanent-magnet alloy containing iron, nickel, aluminum, and cobalt

al-oe \al-'lò,-lò\ n [ME, fr. LL, fr. L, dried juice of aloe leaves, fr. Gk *aloe*, dried juice of aloe leaves, *agalooch*] 1: *pl*: the fragrant wood of an East Indian tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*) of the mezereum family 2: *al-a*, *we*: a: any of a large genus (*Alouatta*) of succulent climbing southern African primates of the lily family with basal leaves and spicate flowers b: the dried juice of the leaves of various aloes used as a purgative and tonic — usu. used in pl. but sing. in constr.



almonds

3 : any of a genus (*Furcraea*) of American plants of the amaryllid family somewhat like the African aloes
aloft \ə-'lɔft\ *adv* [ME, fr. ON *al loft*, fr. *ōn*, in + *loft* air] **1** : at or to a great height **2** : in the air; *esp* : in flight **3** : at, on, or to the masthead or the higher rigging
alo-ha \ə-'lɔ-hə, -'hə\ *interj* [Hawaiian, fr. *aloha* love] *Hawaiian* expression of warm greeting or farewell
al-o-in \ə-'lɔ-'ɪn\ *n* : a bitter yellow crystalline cathartic obtained from the aloe
alone \ə-'lɔn\ *adj* [ME, fr. *al* all + *one* one] **1** : separated from others : ISOLATED **2** : exclusive of anyone or anything else : ONLY **3** : ALONE, UNIQUE
alone *adv* [ME, fr. OE *anlone*, fr. *and*-against + *lang* long — more at ANTE-] **1** : in a line parallel with the length or direction of **2** : in the course of **3** : in accordance with **1** IN
along *adv* **1** : FORWARD, ON (move ~) **2** : from one to another (word was passed ~) **3** : as a companion or associate (brought him ~) (work ~ with colleagues) **4** : at or to an advanced point (plans are far ~) **5** : all the time (knew all ~) (knew the truth all ~) **6** : at or on hand (had his gun ~)
along *prep* [ME *along*, fr. OE *gelang* on, fr. *ge-*, associative prefix, + *lang* long, fr. OE *lang* long] **1** : along the shore or coast
along-side \ə-'lɔn-'sɪd\ *adv* **1** : along the side : PARALLEL **2** : close at the side
alongside *prep* : side by side with; *specif* : parallel to
alongside *adv* *prep* : ALONGSIDE
aloof \ə-'lɔf\ *adv* [obs. *aloof* (to windward)]: at a distance : out of involvement
aloof *adj* : removed or distant in interest or feeling : RESERVE
aloof-ness *n* [from *aloof* + *-ness* *n*]
al-o-pe-cia \ə-'lɔ-'pɛ-sh(ə)-\ *n* [ME *alopetia*, fr. *L. alopecia*, fr. *Gk. alopekia*, fr. *alopekē*, *alopex* fox — more at VULPINE] : loss of hair
aloud \ə-'ləʊd\ *adv* [ME, fr. *lout* + *loud*] **1** : *archaic* : LOUDLY **2** : with the speaking voice
alow \ə-'ləʊ\ *adv* [ME, fr. *lōw* + *low*]: BELOW
Alps \ə-'lɔp\ *n* [back-formation fr. *Alps*, mountain system of Europe] : a high rugged mountain range in Europe
alpaca \ə-'lɔpə-\ *n* [Sp., fr. *Aymara* *allpaco*] **1** : a mammal with fine long woolly hair domesticated in Peru and prob. a variety of the guanaco **2** : wool of the alpaca or a thin cloth made of it containing it; *also* : a rayon or cotton imitation

alpen-glow \ə-'lɔp-'gləʊ\ *n* [prob. part trans. of *G. Alpenglühēn*, fr. *Alpen* Alps + *glühēn* glow] : a reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the systems of mountains
alpen-horn \ə-'lɔp-'hɔrn\ *n* [prob. part trans. of *G. Alpenglühēn*, fr. *Alpen* Alps + *glühēn* glow] : a reddish glow seen near sunset or sunrise on the systems of mountains
alpen-horn \ə-'lɔp-'hɔrn\ *n* [G., fr. *Alpen* Alps + *horn*] : a straight wooden horn 7 to 15 feet in length that has an upturned bell and is used by Swiss herdsmen
alpen-stock \ə-'lɔp-'stɪk\ *n* [G., fr. *Alpen* + *stock* staff] : a long iron-pointed staff used in mountain climbing
al-pe-trine \ə-'lɔp-'trɪn\ *adj* [ML *alpestris* mountainous, fr. *L. Alpes* Alps] : growing at high elevations but not above the timber line : SUBALPINE
al-pha \ə-'lɔfə-\ *n* [ME, fr. *L.*, fr. *Gk.*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *aleph* aleph] **1** : the first letter of the Greek alphabet — symbol A **2** : something that is first : BEGINNING **3** : the chief or brightest star of a constellation
alpha *or* *α*-*adj* : closest in the structure of an organic molecule to a particular group or atom (<substitution) (<substitution)
alpha and **omega** *n* [fr. the fact that alpha and omega are respectively the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet] : the beginning and ending
alpha-bet \ə-'lɔfə-'bet, -bət\ *n* [ME *alphabet*, fr. LL *alphabetum*, fr. *Gk. alfabētos*, fr. *alpha* + *bēta* beta] **1** : a set of letters or other characters with which one or more languages are written esp. if acted on in a customary order **2** : a system of signs or signals that serve as equivalents for letters **2** : *pl.* RUDIMENTS, ELEMENTS
alpha-bet-ic \ə-'lɔfə-'bet-ik\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or employing an alphabet **2** : arranged in the order of the letters of the alphabet
al-pha-bet-ic-al \ə-'lɔfə-'bet-ik-\ *adj* : ALPHABETIC
al-pha-bet-iza-tion \ə-'lɔfə-'bet-ə-'zɪz-ən\ *n* **1** : the act or process of alphabetizing **2** : an alphabetically arranged series, list, or file
al-pha-bet-ize \ə-'lɔfə-'bet-ə-'zɪz-\ *v* **1** : to furnish with an alphabet **2** : to arrange alphabetically — *al-pha-bet-ize* *er-n*
al-pha-mer-ic \ə-'lɔfə-'mɛr-ik\ *adj* [alphabet + *numeric*] : consisting of both letters and numbers; *specif* : capable of using both letters and numbers — *al-pha-mer-ic-al* \-kəl\ *adj*
al-pha-mer-ic-al \ə-'lɔfə-'mɛr-ik-\ *adj* [alphabet + *numeric*] : ALPHAMERIC
alpha *particle* *n* : a positively charged nuclear particle identical with the nucleus of a helium atom that consists of 2 protons and 2 neutrons and is ejected at high speed in certain radioactive transformations
alpha *privative* *n* : the English prefix *a-* expressing negation
alpha ray *n* : an alpha particle moving at high speed (as in radio-

active emission) **2** : a stream of alpha particles — called also *alpha radiation*
Al-pha-us \ə-'lɔf-əs\ *n* [L, fr. *Gk. Alpheios*]: a river-god in love with the nymph Arethusa
al-pine \ə-'lɔp-ɪn\ *n* **1** : a plant native to alpine or boreal regions that is often grown for ornament **2** *cap* : a person possessing Alpine physical characteristics
Alpine *adj* **1** *often not cap* : relating to or resembling the Alps or any mountains **2** *often not cap* : of, relating to, or growing on elevated slopes above timberline **3** : of or relating to a type of stocky broad-shouldered white men of medium height with brown hair or eyes often regarded as constituting a branch of the Caucasian race
al-pin-ism \ə-'lɔp-'nɪz-əm\ *n*, *often cap* : mountain climbing in the Alps or of high mountains — *al-pin-ist* \-nɪst\ *n*
al-red-y \ə-'rɛd-ɪ\ *adv* [ME *al redy*, fr. *al redy*, *ady*, wholly ready, fr. *redy* ready] **1** : prior to a specified or implied past, present, or future time **2** : PREVIOUSLY **2** : so soon
al-right \ə-'lɔr-ɪt\ *adv* (*or adj*) [ME, fr. *al* + *right*]: all right
Al-sa-tian \ə-'lɔs-ə-'tʃən\ *n* [ML *Alsacia* Alsace] : GERMAN SHEPHERD
al-sike clover \ə-'lɔs-ɪk\ *n* [*Alsike*, Sweden] : a European perennial clover (*Trifolium hybridum*) much used as a forage plant
al-so \ə-'lɔs-\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *aldswā*, fr. *eall* all + *swā* so — more at SO] **1** : LIKEWISE **2** : in addition; TOO
al-so-ran \ə-'lɔs-'rən\ *n* **1** : a horse or dog that finishes out of the money in a race **2** : a contestant that does not win
Altai \ə-'lɔt-ə-\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to the Altai mountains **2** : of, relating to, or constituting a language family comprising the Turkic, Tungusic, and Mongolic subfamilies
Altair \ə-'lɔt-ə-\ *n*, *pl.* *altairs* [*Altair*, fr. *L. altair*, the fire] : the first magnitude star Alpha (α) Aquilae
alt-er \ə-'lɔt-ər-\ *v* [ME *alter*, fr. *L. alter*, fr. *L. altare*; akin to *L. adolere* to burn up] **1** : a usu. raised structure or place on which sacrifices are offered or incense is burned in worship **2** : a usu. enclosed table used in consecrating the eucharistic elements or as a center of worship or ritual
altar boy *n* : ACETATE
altar call *n* : an appeal by an evangelist to worshippers to come forward to signify their decision to commit their lives to Jesus Christ
altar of repose *often cap* *ADR* : REPOSITORY
alt-er-nate \ə-'lɔt-'neɪ-\ *v* : a work of art to decorate the space above and behind an altar
altar rail *n* : a railing in front of an altar separating the chancel from the body of the church
altar stone *n* : a stone slab with a compartment containing the relics of martyrs that forms an essential part of a Roman Catholic altar
alt-az-imuth \ə-'lɔt-'taz-(ə)-mʊθ\ *n* [ISV *altitude* + *azimuth*] : a telescope mounted so that it can swing horizontally and vertically; *also* : any of several other instruments similarly mounted
al-ter \ə-'lɔt-\ *v* [ME *alteren*, fr. *L. alter*, fr. *L. MF alter*, fr. *L. alterare*, fr. *L. alter*, other (of two) akin to *alius* other — more at ELSE] **1** : to make different without changing into something else **2** : CASTRATE, SPAY ~ *vi* : to become different
SYN *see* CHANGE — *al-ter-abil-ity* \ə-'lɔt-'ə-bɪl-ə-ti-\ *n* — *al-ter-able* \ə-'lɔt-'ə-bəl\ *adj* : *al-ter-able* *adv*
al-ter-a-tion \ə-'lɔt-'tɪ-ən\ *n* : something that alters
al-ter-ation \ə-'lɔt-'tɪ-ən\ *n* **1** : the act or process of altering **2** : the state of being altered **2** : the result of altering : MODIFICATION
al-ter-a-tive \ə-'lɔt-'tɪ-tɪv-, -tɪv-\ *n* : a drug used empirically to alter favorably the course of an ailment
alterative *adj* : causing alteration
al-ter-ca-tion \ə-'lɔt-'kɛɪ-ən\ *n* [*L. altercatio*, pp. of *altercari*, fr. *alter*] : to dispute with zeal, heat, or anger; WRANGLE
al-ter-ca-tious \ə-'lɔt-'kɛɪ-ʃəs\ *adj* : noisy or angry dispute
SYN *see* QUARREL
al-ter-ego \ə-'lɔt-'tɪ-'gəʊ\ *n* [reg.-*ego*], *n* [L, lit., second] **1** : a second self; *esp* : a trusted friend
al-tern \ə-'lɔt-, -n-, -l-, -ɔl-(ə)-\ *adj* [*L. alternus*] *archaic* : ALTERNATE
al-tern-ate \ə-'lɔt-'nɪt-, -nɪt-\ *n* [*L. alternatus*, pp. of *alternare*, fr. *alternus* alternate, fr. *alter*] **1** : a : occurring or succeeding by turns **2** : RECIPROCATING **2** : arranged first on one side and then on the other at different levels or points along an axial line **2** : arranged one above or alongside the other **3** : EVERY OTHER; every second **4** : *pl.* ALTERNATIVE, SUBSTITUTE *SYN* *see* INTERMITTENT — *al-ter-nate-ly* *adv*
al-ter-na-tive \ə-'nɪt-ə-tɪv\ *v* **1** : to perform by turns or in succession **2** : to cause to alternate ~ *vi* : to happen, succeed, or act by turns
al-ter-na-tive \ə-'nɪt-ə-tɪv\ *n* : ALTERNATIVE **2** : one that takes the place of another
alternating current *n* : an electric current that reverses its direction at regularly recurring intervals
al-ter-na-tion \ə-'lɔt-'nɪ-ʃən, -nɪ-ʃən\ *n* **1** : the act or process of alternating or causing to alternate **2** : alternating occurrence : SUCCESSION **2** : DISJUNCTION **2** : the occurrence of different allomorphs or allophones
alternation of generations : the occurrence of two or more forms differently produced in the life cycle of a plant or animal usu. involving vegetative alternation of a sexual with an asexual generation but not infrequently consisting of alternation of a dioecious generating with one or more parthenogenetic generations
al-ter-na-tive \ə-'lɔt-'nɪ-tɪv-, -nɪ-tɪv-\ *adj* **1** : offering or expressing a choice (see plans) **2** : ALTERNATE — *al-ter-na-tive-ly* *adv* — *al-ter-na-tive-ness* *n*
alternative *n* : a : a proposition or situation offering a choice between two incompatible things **b** : an opportunity for deciding between two incompatible courses or propositions **2** : one of two or more incompatible things, courses, or propositions to be chosen *SYN* : CHOICE
al-ter-na-tor \ə-'lɔt-'nɪ-tər-, -nɪ-tər-\ *n* : an electric generator for producing alternating current
althaea *or* *al-thea* \ə-'lɔt-ə-\ *n* [*L. Althea* marsh mallow, fr. *Gk. althaiō*] **1** : ROSE OF SHARON **2** : a hollyhock or related plant (genus *Althea*)
au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life
l loose; **l** foot; **o** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **z** vision

ALPHABET TABLE

Showing the letters of five non-Roman alphabets and the transliterations used in the etymologies

HEBREW ^{1,4}		ARABIC ^{3,4}				GREEK ⁷		RUSSIAN ⁸		SANSKRIT ¹¹	
א	aleph ' a	ا	ا	ا	alif ' a	Α α	alpha a	А а	a	अ	अ णि
ב	beth b, bh	ب	ب	ب	bā b	Β β	beta b	Б б	b	आ	ट t
ג	gimel g, gh	ג	ג	ג	tā t	Γ γ	gamma g, n	В в	v	इ	ठ th
ד	daleth d, dh	ד	ד	ד	thā th	Δ δ	delta d	Г г	g	ई	ड d
ה	he h	ה	ה	ה	jīm j	Ε ε	epsilon e	Е е	e	उ	ढ dh
ו	waw w	ו	ו	ו	hā h	Ζ ζ	zela z	Ж ж	zh	ऊ	ण ण
ז	zayin z	ז	ז	ז	dāl d	Η η	eta ē	И и	ī i, ī	ऋ	त t
ח	heth ḥ	ח	ח	ח	dhāl dh	Θ θ	theta th	К к	k	ॠ	थ th
ט	teth ṭ	ט	ט	ט	rā r	Ι ι	iota i	Л л	l	लृ	द d
י	yod y	י	י	י	zāy z	Κ κ	kappa k	М м	m	लृ	घ dh
כ	kapb k, kh	כ	כ	כ	sīn s	Λ λ	lambda l	О о	o	ए	न n
ל	lamed l	ל	ל	ל	shīn sh	Μ μ	mu m	П п	p	ऐ	प p
מ	mem m	מ	מ	מ	šād š	Ν ν	nu n	Р р	r	ओ	फ ph
נ	nun n	נ	נ	נ	qād q	Ξ ξ	xi x	Т т	t	औ	ब b
ס	samekh s	ס	ס	ס	tā t	Ο ο	omicron o	У у	u	'	भ bh
ע	ayin ' a	ע	ע	ע	zā 'ayn ' a	Π π	pi p	Ф ф	f	:	ह h
פ	pe p, ph	פ	פ	פ	ghayn gh	Ρ ρ	rho r, rh	Ц ц	ts	क	म m
צ	sadhe ṣ	צ	צ	צ	fā f	Σ σ	sigma s	Ч ч	ch	ख	य y
ק	qoph q	ק	ק	ק	qāf q	III III	sh	Ш ш	shch	ग	र r
ר	resh r	ר	ר	ר	kāf k	T τ	tau t	Ъ ъ	"	घ	ल l
ש	sin ś	ש	ש	ש	lām l	T υ	upsilon y, u	Ъ ъ	"	ङ	व v
ש	shin sh	ש	ש	ש	mīm m	Φ φ	phi ph	Ы ы	y	च	श ś
ת	taw t, th	ת	ת	ת	nūn n	Χ χ	chi ch	Ь ь ¹⁰	'	छ	ष ṣ
		ת	ת	ת	hā h ^a	Ψ ψ	psi ps	Ю ю	yu	ज	स s
		ת	ת	ת	wāw w	Ω ω	omega õ	Я я	ya	झ	ह h
		ת	ת	ת	yā y						

1 See ALEPH, BETH, etc., in the vocabulary. Where two forms of a letter are given, the one at the right is the form used at the end of a word. 2 Not represented in transliteration when initial. 3 The left column shows the form of each Arabic letter that is used when it stands alone, the second column its form when it is joined to the preceding letter, the third column its form when it is joined to both the preceding and the following letter, and the right column its form when it is joined to the following letter only. In the names of the Arabic letters, *a*, *i*, and *ū* respectively are pronounced like *a* in *father*, *i* in *machine*, *u* in *rude*. 4 Hebrew and Arabic are written from right to left. The Hebrew and Arabic letters are all primarily consonants; a few of them are also used secondarily to represent certain vowels, but full indication of vowels, when provided at all, is by means of a system of dots or strokes adjacent to the consonantal characters. 5 Alif represents no sound in itself, but is used principally as an indicator of the presence of a glottal stop (transliterated ' a) medially and finally; not represented in transliteration when initial and as the sign of a long *a*. 6 When *š* has two dots above it (*š*), it is called *šā marbūta* and, if it immediately precedes a vowel, is transliterated *t* instead of *h*. 7 See ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA, etc., in the vocabulary. The letter gamma is transliterated *n* only before velars; the letter upsilon is transliterated *u* only as the final element in diphthongs. 8 See CYRILLIC in the vocabulary. 9 This sign indicates that the immediately preceding consonant is not palatalized even though immediately followed by a palatal vowel. 10 This sign indicates that the immediately preceding consonant is palatalized even though not immediately followed by a palatal vowel. 11 The alphabet shown here is the Devanagari. When vowels are combined with preceding consonants they are indicated by various strokes or hooks instead of by the signs here given, or, in the case of short *a*, not written at all. Thus the character क represents *ka*; the character कः, *kā*; the character कि, *ki*; the character की, *kī*; the character कु, *ku*; the character कू, *kū*; the character कः, *kṛ*; the character कृ, *kṛ*; the character कः, *ke*; the character के, *ke*; the character कौ, *kau*; the character कौ, *kaḥ*; the character कौ, *kaḥ*; and the character कः, *k* without any following vowel. There are also many compound characters representing combinations of two or more consonants.

tamaze \ə-'māzə\ vt [ME amasen, fr. OE āmāsan, fr. ā- (perfective prefix) + (assumed) masian to confuse — more at ABOIE] 1 obs; NEWLIDER, PERPLEX 2; to fill with wonder; ASTONISH syn see SURPRISE AMAZED adj — amaze-ing adj — amaze-ing-ly \-mā-zē-ŋ-lē\ adv

amazement

amazement \ə-'māz-ə-mənt\ n 1 obs; BEWILDERMENT, CONSTERNATION 2; the quality or state of being amazed AMAZON \ə-'mā-zən\ n [ME āzōn, fr. L fr. Gk Amazōn] 1 cap; a member of a race of female warriors repeatedly warring with the ancient Greeks of mythology 2; a tall strong masculine woman; VIRAGO

Am-a-zo-ni-ā \ə-'mā-zō-ni-'ā\ n (pl. Am-zōn) 1 a: relating to, resembling, or being an Amazon b: of a woman, nat esp MASCULINE, WARLIKE 2; of or relating to the Amazon river or its valley AM-a-zon-i-ite \ə-'mā-zō-ni-'ī-tē\ or Am-a-zon-stone \-zōn-'stōn\ n [Amazonia river]; a apple-green or verdigris-green microcline AM-bage \ə-'mā-bij\ n Back formation fr. ME ambages, fr. MF or LF; fr. L, fr. amb-agere 'to drive — more at AGENT] 1 archaic; AMBIGUITY, CIRCUMLOCUTION — usu. used in pl. 2 pl, archaic; indirect ways or proceedings — am-ba-gious \ə-'mā-bj-əs\ adj

am-bas-sa-dor \ə-'mā-bā-sə-'dɔr, əm-, ɪm-'ə-dɔr\ n [ME ambassador, fr. MF ambassadeur, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG ambast service] 1; an official envoy; esp. a diplomatic agent of the highest rank accredited to a foreign sovereign or government as the resident representative of his own sovereign or government or appointed for a special and often temporary diplomatic assignment 2; an authorized representative AM-bas-sa-do-ri-āl \ə-'mā-bā-sā-'dɔr-ē-əl, əm-, ɪm-, 'dɔr-'əl\ adj — am-bas-sa-do-ry-ship \ə-'mā-bā-sə-'dɔr-'ʃɪp, əm-, ɪm-'ə-n\ n

am-bas-sa-dress \ə-'mā-bā-sə-'dres, əm-, ɪm-'ə-n\ 1; a female ambassador 2; the wife of an ambassador

am-ber \ə-'mā-bər\ n [ME ambr, fr. MF, fr. ML ambrā, fr. Ar 'ambar ambergris] 1; a hard yellowish to brownish translucent fossil resin that takes a fine polish and is used chiefly in making ornamental objects (as beads) 2; a variable color averaging a dark orange yellow Amber adj 1; consisting of amber 2; resembling amber; esp; having the color amber

am-ber-gris \ə-'grɪs, -'grēs\ n [ME ambregris, fr. MF ambrē gris, fr. ambre + gris gray; more at GRIZZLE] 1; a waxy substance found floating or on the surface of tropical waters, believed to originate in the intestines of the sperm whale, and used in perfumery as a fixative

ambi- prefix [L ambi-, amb- both, around; akin to L ambo both, Gk amphi both, amphi around; more at BY] both (ambivalent) am-bi-dex-tro-ly \ə-'mā-bi-'dɛk-'strɔ-'lɪ\ n [L ambidexter, fr. L ambi- + dexter] 1; using both hands with equal ease 2; unusually skillful; VERSATILE 3; characterized by duplicity; DOUBLE-DEALING — am-bi-dex-tro-ly-ous\ adj

am-bi-ence or am-bi-ance \ə-'bi-'yāns, -'āmb-ē-əns(t)\ n — a surrounding or surrounding atmosphere; ENVIRONMENT am-bi-ent \ə-'mā-bi-'ənt\ adj [L ambient-, ambiens, prp. of ambire to go around, fr. ambi- + ire to go — more at ISSUE] 2; surrounding on all sides 3; ENCLOSING

am-bi-gu-ity \ə-'mā-bi-'gyū-ə-ti\ n — the quality or state of being ambiguous in meaning; also + an ambiguous word or expression AM-bi-g-u-ous \ə-'mā-bi-'gju-əs\ n — desire to achieve; fr. ambigere to wander about, fr. ambi- + agere to drive — more at AGENT] 1; doubtful or uncertain esp. from obscurity or indistinctness; also 2; INEXPEDIENT 2; capable of being understood in two or more possible senses; EUPHORBIC syn see OBSCURE — am-bi-g-u-ous-ly\ adv — am-bi-g-u-ous-ness\ n

am-bit \ə-'mā-bit\ n [ME, fr. L ambitus, fr. ambitus, pp. of ambire] 1; CIRCUIT, COMPASS 2; PRECINCTS, BOUNDS

am-bi-tion \ə-'mā-bi-'ʃən\ n [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L ambitio-ambitiō, lit. going around, fr. ambitus, pp.] 1 a; an ardent desire for rank, fame, or power; b; desire to achieve a particular end; ASPIRATION 2; the object of ambition

SYN AMBITION, ASPIRATION, PREFESSION mean strong desire for advancement. AMBITION applies to the desire for personal advancement or preferment and may suggest equally a praiseworthy or an inordinate desire; ASPIRATION implies a striving after something higher than oneself or one's present status which may be ennobling or uplifting or may be unwarranted and presumptuous; PREFESSION suggests ardent desire for recognition of accomplishment without actual possession of it

ambitious vt : to have as one's ambition; DESIRE

am-bi-tious \ə-'mā-bi-'ʃəs\ adj 1 a; having or controlled by ambition b; having a desire to achieve a particular goal; ASPIRING 2; resulting from, characterized by, or showing ambition

am-bi-va-lent \ə-'mā-bi-'və-lənt\ adj — am-bi-va-lent-ly\ adv

am-bi-ver-sive \ə-'mā-bi-'vɜr-'zən, -'ʃən\ n [ambi- + -versiv (as in introversion) + -ive]; the personality configuration of a person — am-bi-ver-sive-ly\ adv

am-bi-vert \ə-'mā-bi-'vɜrt\ n [ambi- + -vert (as in introvert)] to a person having characteristics of both extrovert and introvert

am-ble \ə-'mā-blə\ vi am-bling \-b(ə)'lɪŋ\ n [AMBIEN, fr. MF ambler, fr. L ambulare to walk] : to go to or as if in an amble

amble n 1 a; an easy 4-beat equine gait with lateral motion b; TRACK b 2; an easy gait 3; a leisurely walk — am-ble-ly\ -blē\ n

am-bly-o-pia \ə-'mā-bli-'ɔ-pi-ə\ n [G amblyopia, fr. Gk amblyōs obscurely + opia blindness] 1; a visual defect; 2; a defect of L malere to grind — more at MEAL, -GON]; a mineral (Li Na) AlPO₄(F,OH) consisting of basic lithium aluminum phosphate commonly containing sodium and fluorine and occurring in white scaly masses

am-bly-o-pi-a \ə-'mā-bli-'ɔ-pi-ə\ n [NL, fr. Gk amblyopia, fr. amblys + -opia -opia] : dimness of sight without apparent change in the eye structures associated esp. with toxic effects or dietary deficiencies — am-bly-o-pi-c \ə-'bli-'ɔ-pik\ adj

am-bi-o-cep-tor \ə-'mā-bi-'ɔp-'tɔr\ n [BIV ambio- + receptor] : the lytic antibody used in complement-fixation tests

am-boy-na or am-boi-na \ə-'mā-boi-'nə\ n [Ambaina, Moluccas,

Indonesia] : a mottled curly-grained wood of a leguminous tree (Pterocarpus indicus) of southeastern Asia

Am-bro-si-a \ə-'mā-brō-'zī-(ə)-'sī-ə\ n [L, fr. Gk lit. immortal, fr. ambrosia immortal, fr. + -si-a -si-ia] 1; AMBROSIA (also fr. immortality) more at MURDER] 1 a; the food of the Greek and Roman gods b; the ointment or perfume of the gods 2; something extremely pleasing to taste or smell — am-bro-si-ally \ə-'mā-brō-'zī-ə-'li\ adv

Am-bro-si-an \ə-'mā-brō-'zī-(ə)-'sī-ən\ adj : of, relating to, or ascribed to St. Ambrose

am-bro-type \ə-'mā-brə-'tīp\ n [Gk ambrosatos + E type] : a photograph made on glass by backing a thin negative with a black surface AM-bro-zy \ə-'mā-brē-, 'zī-ə\ n [ME ambrōz, fr. OF, fr. L ambrōzium, fr. arma weapons — more at AMBROSIA] 1; AMBROSIA; 2; PANTRY; also 3 a cupboard or chest esp. for food

am-bu-sade \ə-'mā-zās\ n [ME ambas, fr. OF, fr. ambes both + as archaic] : the lowest thour in dice; also; also; something worthless or of little value

am-bu-lan-cial \ə-'mā-byə-'lāk-'rəl, -'lāk-'rəl\ adj : of or relating to an ambulacrum

am-bu-la-crum \ə-'rəm\ n, pl am-bu-la-cra \-rə\ [NL, fr. L, alley, fr. ambulare to walk] : one of the radial areas of echinoderms along which run the principal nerves, blood vessels, and water tubes

am-bu-lance \ə-'mā-byə-lən(t)\ n [F, field hospital, fr. ambulancier, fr. L ambulans-, ambulans, prp. of ambulare] : a vehicle equipped for transporting wounded, injured, or sick persons or animals

ambulance chaser n : a lawyer or lawyer's agent who incites accident victims to bring suit for damages

am-bu-lant \ə-'mā-byə-lənt\ adj : moving about; 2; AMBULATORY

am-bu-late \ə-'jī-ti\ v [L ambulatus, pp. of ambulare] : to move from place to place; WALK — am-bu-la-tion \ə-'mā-byə-'li-ən\ n

am-bu-la-to-ry \ə-'mā-byə-lə-'tɔr-ē-, 'tɔr-'əl\ adj 1; of, relating to, or adapted to walking; also; occurring while walking 2; moving from place to place; ITINERANT 3; ALTERABLE 4; able to walk about and not bedridden

ambulatory n : a sheltered place to walk in (as in a cloister or church)

am-bu-scade \ə-'mā-bu-'skād\ n [MF embuscade, modif. of OIt ambusca, fr. ambrosia + -ca -ca] 1; ambush, fr. in (fr. L) + buca forest, perch. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG busc forest — more at IN, BUSH] 2; AMBUSH — am-bu-scade vb — am-bu-s-cad-er n

am-bush \ə-'mā-bu-'ʃʌʃ\ n [ME embuschen, fr. OF embuschier, fr. en in (fr. L in) + busche stick of firewood] 1; to station in or to wait for an ambush 2; to wait for an ambush WAYLAY ~ vi; to lie in wait; LURK — am-bus-ment \-mənt\ n

ambush n : a trap in which concealed persons lie in wait to attack by surprise; also : the persons lying in wait or their concealed position

ameba, ameban, amebic, ameboid var of AMOEBA, AMOEBAN, AMOEBIC, AMOEBOID

ame-bi-a-sis \ə-'mā-'bi-'ə-si-s\ n : infection with or disease caused by amoebas

amebic dysentery n : acute intestinal amebiasis of man caused by an amoeba (Entamoeba histolytica) and marked by dysentery, straining pain, and erosion of the intestinal wall

amebocyte var of AMOEOCYTE

āme dam-née \ā-'mā-dā-'nā\ n, pl āmes damnées \ā-'mā-dā-'nāz\ [F lit., damned soul] : a willing tool of another person

ameer var of EMIR

ame-hio-rate \ə-'mē-'yū-'rāt, -'mē-'lē-'v-ə\ vb falter, of mellorate] vt : to make better or more tolerable ~ vi : to grow better SYN IMPROVE — ame-hio-ra-tion \-mē-'yū-'rā-'ʃən, -'mē-'lē-'v-ə\ n — ame-hio-ra-ly \-mē-'yū-'rā-'li\ n — ame-hio-ra-ly-ly \-mē-'yū-'rā-'li-'li\ adj — ame-hio-ra-to-ry \-rā-'r-əl, -'r-əl\ n — ame-hio-ra-to-ry \-rā-'tɔr-ē-, 'tɔr-'əl\ adj

amen \ə-'pi-ə-mən, ('pi-'ā) inter] ME, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Gk amēn, fr. Heb. āmen] — used to express solemn ratification or hearty approval

ame-na-bil-i-ty \ə-'mē-nə-'bi-lə-ti\ -'tē-, 'mən-'ə-n\ n : the quality or state of being amenable; TRACTABLENESS

ame-na-ble \ə-'mē-nə-'bəl, -'mən-'ə-ə\ adj [prob. fr. (assumed) AF, fr. MF amener to lead up, fr. OE, fr. a- (fr. L ad-) + mener to lead, fr. L mīnare to threaten — more at MOUNT] 1; liable to be brought to account; ANSWERABLE 2 a; capable of submission to judgment or test b; readily brought to yield or submit; TRACTABLE SYN see OBEEDIENT, RESPONSIBLE — ame-na-bly \-bəl\ adv

amen corner \ə-'mē-nə-'kɔr-ən, -'tɔr-'əl\ n : a conspicuous corner in a church occupied by fervent worshippers

amend \ə-'mend\ vb [ME amenden, fr. OF amender, modif. of L emendare, fr. e, ex out + menda fault; akin to L mendax lying, mendaciously, Gk mēnō, to mend] vt : to grow better SYN IMPROVE — ame-hio-ra-tion \-mē-'yū-'rā-'ʃən, -'mē-'lē-'v-ə\ n — ame-hio-ra-ly \-mē-'yū-'rā-'li\ n — ame-hio-ra-ly-ly \-mē-'yū-'rā-'li-'li\ adj — ame-hio-ra-to-ry \-rā-'r-əl, -'r-əl\ n — ame-hio-ra-to-ry \-rā-'tɔr-ē-, 'tɔr-'əl\ adj

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pression of the menstrual discharge — amen-or-rhe-ic \ə-ˈrē-ik\ adj

ament \ə-mənt-, ˈā-mənt\ n [NL *amentum*, fr. L, *thong, strap*] an indeterminate spicate inflorescence bearing scaly bracts and apetalous unisexual flowers (as in the willow) at AMEN-TA-CIOUS \ə-mən-ˈtā-shəs-, ˈā-mən-ˈtā- adj — amen-ti-ous \ə-ˈtī-(ə-)rəs\ adj



amētia-ti \jə-ˈmēn-čī-(ē)-ə\ n [NL, fr. L, madness, fr. *ament-*, *amens* mad, fr. *o* (fr. *mens* *mind*, *mens* mad) + *ment-* + *amē-*; mental deficiency; *specif* : a condition of lack of development of intellectual capacity

amercer \ə-ˈmɛr-ə\ vt [ME *amercien*, fr. AF *amercer*, *to punish*, *to fine*] *amercer* *a*, *a*, *me*, *late* to punish by a fine the amount of which is fixed by the court; *broadly* : PUNISH — amercer-ment \ə-ˈmɛr-sə-mənt\ n — amercer-able \ə-ˈmɛr-sə-ə-bəl-, ˈmɛr-shə-bəl\ adj

Amer-i-can \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-kən\ n 1: an Indian of N. America or So. America 2: a native or inhabitant of N. America or So. America 3: a citizen of the U.S.

American adj 1: of or relating to America 2: of or relating to part of the U.S. or its possessions or original territory 3: of or relating to the division of mankind that comprises the Indians of N. America 4: American English

Amer-i-ca-na \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-ˈkən-ə-, ˈkən-, ˈkə-nə\ n pl: materials concerning or characteristic of America, its civilization, or its culture; also : a collection of such materials

American chameleon n : a lizard (*Anolis carolinensis*) of the southeastern U.S.

American cheese n 1: cheddar cheese made in America 2: a process cheese made from American cheddar cheese

American English n : the native language of most inhabitants of the U.S. — used esp. with the implication that it is clearly distinguishable from the British English yet not so divergent as to be a separate language

American Indian n : a member of any except usu. the Eskimos of the aboriginal peoples of the western hemisphere constituting one of the divisions of the Mongoloid stock

Amer-i-can-ize \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-ˈkaɪ-zə\ vt 1: a characteristic feature of American English esp. as contrasted with British English 2: attachment or allegiance to the traditions, interests, or ideals of the U.S. 3 a : a custom or trait peculiar to America b : the principal principles and practices essential to American national culture

Amer-i-can-ist \ə-ˈkə-nə-st\ n 2: a specialist in the languages or cultures of the aboriginal inhabitants of America

American ivy n : VIRGINIA CREEPER

Amer-i-can-iza-tion \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-kən-ə-ˈzā-shən\ n 1: the act or process of Americanizing 2: instruction of foreigners (as im-migrants) in English and in U.S. history, government, and culture

Amer-i-can-ize \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-kə-ˈnī-zə\ vt, often cap: to cause to acquire or conform to American characteristics — *vi*, often cap: to acquire or conform to American traits

American place n : a place where thereby guests are charged a fixed sum for room and meals combined

American sable n : a pine marten (*Martes americana*) or its fur

American saddle horse n : a 3-gaited or 5-gaited saddle horse of a breed developed chiefly in Kentucky from Thoroughbreds and native stock

American Standard Version n : an American revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible published in 1901 — called also American Revised Version

American trotter n : a Standardbred horse

Amer-i-ci-um \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-ˈrīs(h)-ē-əm\ n : a radioactive metallic element produced by bombardment of uranium with high-energy fission neutrons — see ELEMENT table

Amer-ind \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-rɪnd\ n [American Indian] : an American Indian or Eskimo — Amer-er-in-dian \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-rɪn-dē-ən\ adj — Amer-er-in-dic \-dɪk\ adj

Amer-i-za-tion \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-ˈzā-ʃən\ or Amer-tab-o-ious \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-ˈtə-ʃən\ n : a change in the quality of being amiable

Amer-i-za-tion \ə-ˈmɛr-ə-ˈzā-ʃən\ n : the quality of being amiable

ami-a-ble \ə-ˈmī-ə-bəl\ adj [ME *amī*, fr. MF, fr. LL *amicabilis* friendly, fr. L *amicus* friend; akin to L *amare* to love] 1 *archaic* : PLEASING, ADMIRABLE 2 *obs* : AMOROUS b : generally agreeable c : having a friendly, sociable, and congenial disposition — ami-a-ble-ness n — ami-a-ble-ly *adv*

SYD GOOD-NATURED, OBLIGING, COMPLAISANT; AMIABLE implies having qualities that make one liked and easy to deal with or live with; GOOD-NATURED implies a cheerful desire to please or to be helpful and sometimes a willingness to be imposed upon; OBLIGING suggests a friend's readiness to be helpful; COMPLAISANT implies a courteous or amiable desire to please and sometimes suggests a weak lack of resistance

ami-a-ni-tus \ə-ˈmī-ə-n(ə)-təs\ or ami-a-ni-tus \ə-ˈmī-ənt-səs\ n [L *amicus*, fr. Gk *amīktos*, fr. *amīktos* unpolished, fr. *o* + *amīktos* (in *amīktos*) to polish] 1: a quality of being amicable

ami-i-ca-bil-i-ty \ə-ˈmī-ə-kə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē\ n : the quality of being amicable

ami-i-ca-ble \ə-ˈmī-ə-kə-bəl\ adj [ME, fr. LL *amicabilis*]; characterized by friendship and goodwill; PEACEABLE — ami-i-ca-ble-ness n — ami-i-ca-ble-ly *adv*

ə abut; ʌ kitten; ɛ further; ɛr either; a back; ɪ bake; ʌ cot, cart; j joke; ɔj sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ colin; th thin; th this;

SYD NEIGHBORLY, FRIENDLY; AMICABLE implies that the parties concerned are not disposed to quarrel and are at peace with each other; NEIGHBORLY implies a disposition to live on good terms with those nearby and to be helpful on principle; FRIENDLY positively implies cordiality and often warmth or intimacy of personal relations

ami-able \ə-ˈmī-ə-bəl\ n [ME *amī*, prob. fr. ME, pl. of *amī*, fr. ML *amicus*, fr. L *claque*, fr. *amicus*, pp. of *amīcere* to wrap around, fr. a liturgical vestment made of an oblong piece of cloth usu. of white linen and worn about the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb

ami-cro-ru-cle-ate \ə-ˈmī-krə-ˈrʊ-ˈh(y)ū-klē-ət\ adj : lacking a micronucleus

ami-cui-ri-ae \ə-ˈmī-ke-ˈsk(y)ūr-ē-ˈrē\ n, pl ami-cui-ri-ae \ə-ˈmī-ke-ˈsk(y)ūr-ē-ˈrē\ [NL, lit., friend of the court]; a bystander that suggests or states some matter of law for the assistance of a court

amid \ə-ˈmɪd\ or amidst \ə-ˈmɪst-, ˈmɪst\ prep [omid fr. ME *amīde*, fr. OE *omīddan*, fr. *om* + *midan*, dat. of *midde* mid; *amid* fr. ME *amīdes*, fr. *amīde* + *-es* -s] 1: in or into the middle of 2: AMONG 2: DURING

amid- or amido- comb form [ISV, fr. *amide*] 1: containing the group NH₂ characteristic of amides united to a radical of acid character (*amidolacturic*) 2: AMINO- (*amidophenol*)

amid- or amido- comb form [ISV, fr. *amide*] 1: a compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element or radical or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals — compare IMIDE — amid-ic \ə-ˈmɪd-ɪk-, -ɪd\ adj

amid-ic \ə-ˈmɪd-ɪk-, -ɪd\ adj [amid- + *-ic*] 1: relating to or containing the group NH₂ or a substituted group NHR or NR₂ united to a radical of acid character — compare AMINO 2: AMINO

ami-dol \ə-ˈmɪd-ə-ˈdɒl-, ˈdɒl\ n [G. fr. *Amidol*, a trademark]; a colorless crystalline salt C₈H₇(OH)₂.2HCl used chiefly as a photographic developer

amid-ships \ə-ˈmɪd-ˈʃɪps\ adv : in or toward the part of a ship midways between the bow and the stern

ami-go \ə-ˈmī-(g)ɒ-, ˈə\ n [Sp, fr. L *amicus* — more at AMIABLE] : FRIEND

ami-no- comb form [ISV, fr. *amine*] : containing the group NH₂ united to a radical other than an acid radical (*aminobenzoic acid*)

ami-no \ə-ˈmī-n-, ˈmɪ-n\ n [ISV, fr. NL *ammonio*]; any of various compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals — ami-nic \ə-ˈmī-n-ɪk-, -ɪk-, -mī-n-ɪk-, -mī-n-ɪ\ adj

ami-no \ə-ˈmī-n-, ˈmī-n\ n [ISV, fr. *amine*] 1: relating to or containing the group NH₂ or a substituted group NHR or NR₂ united to a radical other than an acid radical — compare AMIDO

amino acid n : an amphoteric organic acid containing the amino group NH₂; esp : any of the alpha-amino acids that are the chief components of proteins

ami-no-ben-zo-ic-acid \ə-ˈmī-(n)ɒ-, ˈbɛn-ˈzɔɪ-ˈɪk-, ˈmɪ-n-ɪk-, ˈnɒ-ˈzɔɪ\ n [ISV] : any of three crystalline derivatives C₇H₇NO₂ of benzoic acid with an univalent para-substituted acid is its growth factor of the vitamin B complex and of folic acids

amino nitrogen n : nitrogen occurring as a constituent of the amino group

ami-no-py-rine \ə-ˈmī-nɒ-ˈpɪ(ə)r-ē-n-, ˈmɪ-nɒ-ˈpɪ-ˈrē-n\ n [ISV, fr. *aminopyrine*]; a white crystalline powder C₁₁H₁₁N₃O used to relieve fever and pain

amir var of EMIR

Amish \ə-ˈmɪʃ-, ˈam-ˈɪ\ adj : of or relating to a strict sect of Mennonite followers of Amman that settled in America — Amish n — Amish-man \ə-ˈmɪʃ-mən\ n

amiss \ə-ˈmɪs\ adv 1 a : WRONGLY, FAULTILY b : ASTRAY 2 : IMPROPERLY

2amiss adj 1 : WRONG 2 : FAULTY, IMPERFECT 3 : IMPROPER — *usu*, used predicatively

ami-to-sis \ə-ˈmī-ˈtɒ-səs\ n [NL]; cell division in which simple cleavage of the nucleus is followed by the division of the cytoplasm — ami-to-tic \-ˈtɪt-ɪk\ adj — ami-to-tic-cal-ly \-ɪk-ə-ˈli\ adv

ami-ty \ə-ˈmɪ-tē\ n [ME *omīte*, fr. MF *amité*, fr. ML *amicitas*, fr. L *amicus* friend — more at AMIABLE]; FRIENDSHIP; *esp* : friendly relations between nations

ami-meter \ə-ˈmɪ-tər\ n [ampere + -meter] : an instrument for measuring electric current in amperes

ami-mine \ə-ˈmī-n-, ˈmī-n-, ˈmī-n-, ˈmī-n-ə\ n 1: a molecule of ammonia as it exists in a coordination complex (hex-amine-cobalt chloride [Co(NH₃)₆]Cl₃) 2: an ammonium compound

ami-ni-um \ə-ˈmɪ-n-ə-ˈnɒ-, ˈmī-n-ɪk-, ˈmī-n-ɪ\ adj [ISV *amminio*, fr. *ammine*]; of, relating to, or being an ammine

am-mo \ə-ˈmɪ-(j)ɒ\ n [by shortening & alter] : AMMUNITION

am-mo-nia \ə-ˈmɒ-nɪ-ə\ n [NL, fr. L *sal ammoniacus* sal ammoniac, lit., salt of Ammon, fr. Gk *ammoniakos* of Ammon, fr. *Ammon* Ammon; *Ammon* a Egyptian god; *Ammon* whose temple it was prepared] 1: a pungent colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen N₂ that is very soluble in water and can easily be condensed by cold and pressure to a liquid 2: AMMONIA WATER

am-mo-ni-ac \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-k\ n [ME & L; ME, fr. L *ammoniacum*, fr. Gk *ammoniakos*, fr. neut. of *ammoniakos* of Ammon]; the aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the carrot family used as an expectorant and stimulant and in plasters

am-mo-ni-a-cal \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-kəl\ or am-mo-ni-ac \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-k\ adj : of, relating to, containing, or having the properties of ammonia

am-mo-ni-a-te \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-tē\ vt 1: to combine or impregnate with ammonia or an ammonium compound 2: AMMONIFY — am-mo-ni-a-tion \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-ˈtʃən\ n

am-mo-ni-a-ty \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-tē\ n : the water solution of ammonia

am-mo-ni-fi-ca-tion \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-fɪ-ˈkʃən\ n 1: AMMONIATION 2: decomposition with production of ammonia or ammonium compounds esp. by the action of bacteria on nitrogenous organic matter — am-mo-ni-fi-er \ə-ˈmɒ-ni-ə-fɪ-(ə)\ n — am-mo-ni-fi-ly \-lɪ\ vb

au out; ch chin; e less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; I life

ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

Gk, fr. *amphi- + prostylos* having pillars in front, fr. *pro- + stylos* [pillar]: having columns at each end only — **amphipro-stylo** *n* **am-phis-bae-na** \am(p)-fōs-'bē-nə-ŋ n [L, fr. Gk *amphibainā*, fr. *amphī* on both sides (fr. *amphi* around) + *bainēin* to walk, go — more at BY, COME] 1 a serpent in classical mythology having a head at each end and capable of moving in either direction — **am-phis-bae-nik** \-'nik/ *adj*

am-phi-sty-lar \am(p)-fi-'stī-lər/ *adj* : having columns at both ends or on both sides

am-phí-the-á-tron \am-'fī-thē-'tr-ŋ n [L [L *amphitheatrum*, fr. Gk *amphitheatron*, fr. *amphi- + theatron* theater] 1 : an oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space 2 a : a very large auditorium; also : ARENA b 2 a room with a gallery from which doctors and students may observe surgical operations c : rising gallery in a modern theater d 3 a flat or gently sloping area surrounded by abrupt slopes — **am-phi-the-á-tric** \am(p)-fō-thē-'á-trík/ or **am-phi-the-á-trí-cal** \-trí-'kəl/ *adj* — **am-phi-the-á-trí-cal-ly** \-trí-'kəl-'lē/ *adv*

am-phí-tro-ús \am-'fī-'tr-ŋ n [L, fr. Gk *Amphitritēs*] : a Nereid and wife of Poseidon

am-phí-ro-pous \am-'fī-trə-'pōs/ *adj* : having the ovule inverted but with the attachment near the middle of one side

am-phi-try-on \am-'fī-trē-'ŋ n [L, fr. Gk *Amphitryōn*] : the husband of Alcmena

am-pho-á-rē \am-'fō-'rē-ŋ n, pl **am-pho-rē** \-rē-, 'rī-ŋ or **am-phor-á-l**, modif. of Gk *amphoros*, *amphiphoros*, fr. *amphi- + phoros* bearer, fr. *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR) 1 : an ancient Greek jar or vase with a large oval body, narrow cylindrical neck, two handles, and a rim almost to the level of the mouth 2 **am-pho-ter-ic** \am(p)-fō-'trík/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *amphoter* each of two, fr. *amphō* both — more at AMB-] 1 : partly one and partly the other; *specif* : capable of reacting chemically either as an acid or as a base

am-ple \am-'plē/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *Amplus*] 1 : generous or more than adequate in size, scope, or capacity 2 **COPIOUS** 2 a : enough to satisfy : **ABUNDANT** b : more than enough **syn** see **PLENTIFUL** — **am-ple-ness** *n* — **am-ply** \-'plī/ *adv*

am-plex-i-cal \am-'plek-sī-'kəl/ *adj* [NL *amplexicaulis*, fr. L *amplexus* (esp. *amplexus*) to embrace, *am-plex-* (plectere) to (raid) + *-i-* + *caulis* stem — more at HOLE] of a leaf : sessile with the base or stipules surrounding the stem

am-plex-dy-á \am-'plə-'dī-ŋ n [*Amplifier* + Gk *dynamis* power — more at DYNAMIC] 1 : a direct-current generator that by the use of commutator wind and a short circuit across two of its brushes precisely controls a large power output whenever a small power input is varied in the field winding of the generator

am-plex-i-ca-tion \am-'plə-'fə-'kā-'shən/ *n* 1 : an act, example, or product of amplifying 2 a : matter by which a statement is expanded b 2 an expanded statement

am-plex-i-fer \am-'plə-'fī-(ə)-r/ *n* : one that amplifies; *specif* : a device usu. employing vacuum tubes or transistors to obtain amplification of voltage, current, or power

am-plex-í-y \-'fī-ŋ vb [ME *amplifier*, fr. MF *amplifier*, fr. L *amplificare*, fr. *amplus* *vi* 1 : to expand (as a statement) by clarifying or broadening 2 **to enlarge** 3 **to expand** 4 **to extend** 5 **EXTRACT** 3 : to utilize (an input of power) so as to obtain an output of greater magnitude through the relay action of a transducer ~ *vi* : to expand one's remarks or ideas **syn** see **EXPAND**

am-ple \-'plē/ *n* 1 : the quantity or state of being ample 2 **FULLNESS** 2 : the extent or range of a quality, property, process, or phenomenon; as a : the extent of a vibratory movement (as of a pendulum) measured from the mean position to an extreme b : the maximum departure of the value of an alternating current or voltage from its average value c 3 **the arc of the horizon between the true east or west point and the foot of the vertical circle passing through any star or object**

amplitude modulation *n* : modulation of the amplitude of a radio carrier wave in accordance with the strength of the audio or other broadcasting system using such modulation

am-pul or **am-poule** \am-'pʊ-ŋ (ə), -(ə)-ŋ n [ME *ampulle* flask, fr. OE & OF; OE *ampulle* & OF *ampoule*, fr. L *ampulla*] : a small bulbous glass vessel hermetically sealed and used to hold a solution for hypodermic injection

am-pul-la \am-'pʊ-lə-ŋ n, pl **am-pul-lae** \-'lē-, 'lī-ŋ [ME, fr. OE, fr. L dim. of *amphora*] 1 a : glass or earthenware flask with a globular body and two handles used esp. by the ancient Romans for holding ointment, perfume, or wine 2 : a sacular anatomic swelling of a gland

am-pu-lá-tar \am-'pʊ-lə-'tər/ *adj*

am-pu-tá \am-'pyə-'fēt/ *n* [*Amputatús*, pp. of *amputare*, fr. *am-*, *am-* around + *putare* to cut, prune — more at AMB-, PAVE] : to cut or lop off : **PRUNE**; esp. : to cut (a limb or projecting part) from the body — **am-pu-tá-tion** \am-'pyə-'fē-'shən/ *n* — **am-pu-tá-tar** \-'tər/ *adj*

am-pu-té \am-'pyə-'tē/ *n* : one that has had a limb amputated

am-trac or **am-track** \am-'træk/ *n* [ambipulous + tractor] : **AMPHIBIAN**

amuck \ə-'mʌk/ *var* of **AMOK**

am-ú-let \am-'yo-lē-ŋ n [L *amuletum*] : a charm (as an ornament) often worn with a magic incantation or symbol to protect the wearer against evil or to aid him **syn** see **FETTER**

amuse \ə-'myüz/ vb [MF *omuser*, fr. OF, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *muse* to muse] *vt* 1 **archaic** : to divert the attention of ; **BEMUSE** b **obs** : to engage the attention of ; **ABSORB** 2 a : to entertain or occupy (as light, play, or pleasure) ; **DIVERT** b : to appeal to the sense of humor of ~ *vi*, *obs* : **MUSE** — **am-us-er** *n* **syn** **DIVERT**, **ENTERTAIN** : **AMUSE** stresses engaging the attention so as to keep one interested or engrossed usu. lightly or frivolously; **DIVERT** implies the distracting of the attention from worry or routine occupation esp. by something causing laughter or gaiety; **ENTERTAIN** suggests the activity of supplying amusement or diversion by specially prepared or contrived methods

amuse-ment \ə-'mju-ŋ-ŋ n 1 : a means of amusing or entertaining 2 : the condition of being amused 3 : pleasurable diversion

ENTERTAINMENT

amusement park *n* : a commercially operated park with various devices for entertainment

amusing \ə-'myu-zīŋ/ *adj* : giving amusement ; **DIVERTING** — **am-using-ly** \-'zīŋ-'lē/ *adv*

ə abut; ʊ kitten; ɔr further; a back; á bake; á cot, cart; j joke; ɪ sing; ó flow; ó flaw; ói coin; th thin; th this;

am-u-sive \-'myū-zív-, -sív/ *adj* : tending to amuse or to tickle the fancy or excite mirth : **AMUSING**

am-yg-da-lin \ə-'mīg-də-lən/ *n* [NL *Amygdalus*, genus name, fr. L], **almond** tree, fr. Gk *amygdalos*; akin to Gk *amygdala*] 1 a white crystalline cyanogenic glucoside, C₂₀H₂₇N₃O₁₁, found in the bitter almond (*Amygdalus communis amara*)

am-yg-da-lóid \-'lɔid/ *n* [Gk *amygdaloeidēs*, *adj*] : an igneous and usu. volcanic rock orig. containing small cavities filled with deposits of different minerals (as chalcocite or calcite)

am-yg-dá-lɔid-al \-'mīg-də-'lɔid-'əl/ *adj* [Gk *amygdaloeidēs*, fr. *amygdalē* almond] 1 : almond-shaped 2 : having the characteristics of amygdaloid

am-yl \am-'l/ *n* [blend of *amyl-* and *-yl*] : the normal pentyl radical CH₃(CH₂)₄— ; **BROADLY** : **PENTYL**

am-yl or **am-yl-ic** \am-'l/ *n* [*amyl-*, fr. L *amylum*, fr. Gk *amylon*, fr. neut. of *amylōs* not ground at the mill, fr. *ō-* + *mylē* mill — more at MEAL] : starch (*amylase*)

am-y-lá-ceous \am-'lā-'shəs/ *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of starch ; **STARCHY**

am-al-co-hol *n* : either of two commercially produced mixtures of alcohols C₂H₅:OH obtained from fusel oil or derived from pentanes and used esp. as solvents

am-y-lase \am-'ə-'lās-, 'lāz-/ *n* : any of the enzymes that accelerate the hydrolysis of starch and glycogen or their intermediate hydrolytic products

am-y-loid \-'lɔid/ or **am-y-loi-dal** \am-'ə-'lɔid-'əl/ *adj* : resembling or containing amyloid

2am-yloid *n* : a nonnitrogenous starchy food

am-y-lol-y-sis \am-'ə-'lɔl-'sɪs/ *n* [NL] : the conversion of starch into soluble products (as dextrins and sugars) esp. by enzymes — **am-y-lol-ic** \-'lɔl-'ik/ *adj*

am-y-lol-pín \-'lɔl-'pɪn/ *n* [*amyl-* + *-pin* (as in *trypsin*)] : the amylase of the pancreatic juice

am-y-lose \am-'ə-'lɔs-, 'lɔz-/ *n* 1 : any of various polysaccharides (as starch or cellulose) — 2 : any of various compounds (C₂₁H₃₄O₅) obtained by the hydrolysis of starch

am-y-lum \-'lʌm/ *n* [L — more at **AMYL-**] : **STARCH**

am-yo-to-ni-á \ə-'mī-'tə-nē-'ə/ *n* [NL] : deficiency of muscle tone

an \ən-/ [*an* indefinite article (ME, fr. OE *an* one — more at ONE); *an* in standard speech and writing used (1) invariably before words beginning with a vowel letter and sound (an eagle); (2) invariably before *h*-initial words in which the *h* is silent (an honor); (3) frequently before *h*-initial words which have in an initial unstressed syllable an *h* sound often lost after the *an* (an historian) sometimes esp. in English before words like *amicus* and *European* whose initial letter is a vowel and whose initial sounds are *ya* (y) or *yū* (y)]

an or **an'** *conj* 1 [see **AND**] **substand** 1 **AND** 2 (*an*) **archaic** : **IF** **an** — see **A**

an- or **-án** *plto* — **an-ian** suffix [-*an* & *-ian* fr. **ME** — *an*, fr. OF & L; *-ian*, fr. *-ianus*, fr. *-anus*, fr. *-anus*, *adj*], suffix; —*ean* fr. such words as *Mediterranean*, *European*] 1 : one that is of or relating to (American) (Bostonian) 2 : one skilled in or specializing in (phonetician)

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\ə-'nāk-rə-nōs\ adj — anach-ro-nis-ti-cal-ly \ə-'nāk-rə-'nis-ti-k(ə)-lē\ also anach-ro-nous-ly adv

an-a-clit-ic \ən-'klit-ik\ adj [Gk *anaklitos*, verbal of *anaklinein* to lean upon, fr. *ana-* + *klinein* to lean, more at LEAN] 1: characterized by dependence of libido on a nonsexual instinct 2: of, relating to, or characterized by the direction of libido toward a pregenital love object

an-a-co-lu-thic \ən-'ə-kə-'li-thik\ adj: of or relating to anacoluthy — an-a-co-lu-thi-cal-ly \-thi-k(ə)-lē\ adv
an-a-co-lu-thon \ən-'ə-kə-'li-thi-ŋən\ n, pl *an-a-co-lu-tha* \-'li-thi-thə\ or *anacoluthons* [LL, fr. L.GK *anakolouthon* inconsistency in logic, fr. GK, neut. of *anakolouthos*, inconsistent, fr. *an-* + *akolouthos* following, fr. *ho-* + *akolouthos* *keleuthos* path; akin to GK *hama* together] 1: a syntactical inconsistency or incoherence within a sentence; esp: the shift from one construction to another (as in "you really ought — well, do it your own way")

an-a-con-da \ən-'ə-kā-də\ n [prob. modif. of Sinhalese *henakandaya* a slender green snake] 1: a large arboreal snake (*Eupretes murinus*) of the boa family of tropical So. America that crushes its prey in its coils; broadly: any large constricting snake

an-a-crō-nic \ən-'nāk-rē-'ant-ik\ n: a poem in the manner of Anacreon — an-a-crō-nic-ally \-tik(ə)-lē\ adv
An-a-crō-nic adj [L. *anacronicus*, fr. *Anacronēt-*, *Anacronēo* Anacreon, fr. Gk *Anakronēt-*, *Anakrēnē*] 1: of, relating to, or resembling the poetry of Anacreon 2: gay, convivial, or amatory in tone or theme

an-a-crō-nic \ən-'nāk-rē-'ant-ik\ n [NL, fr. Gk *anakronēsis* beginning of a song, fr. *anakronēin* to begin a song, fr. *ana-* + *kronēin* to strike, beat; akin to Lith *krušiti* to stamp] 1: one or more syllables at the beginning of a line of poetry that are regarded as preliminary to and not a part of the metrical pattern 2: UPBEAT; *specif*: one or more notes or tones preceding the first downbeat of a musical phrase

an-a-cul-ture \ən-'ə-kəl-'chər\ n [ISV] 1: a mixed bacterial culture; esp: one used in the preparation of autogenous vaccines

an-a-dem \ən-'ə-dem\ n [L. *anadema*, fr. Gk *Anadēmā*, fr. *anadēin* to wreath, fr. *ana-* + *da-* to bind — more at DIADEM] : GARLAND, CHAPLET

an-a-di-plo-sis \ən-'ə-dī-'plō-sis-, (-)dī-'n [LL, fr. Gk *anadiplosis*, lit., repetition, fr. *anadiploin* to double, fr. *ana-* + *diploin* to double — more at DIPLOMA]; repetition of a prominent word (as the last) in one of the clauses at the beginning of the next (as "rely on his honor — honor such as his?")

an-a-dro-mous \ə-'nād-rə-'mās\ adj [Gk *anadromos* running upward, fr. *anadromēin* to run upward, fr. *ana-* + *dromēin* to run — more at DROMEDARY]; ascending rivers from the sea for breeding of steelhead etc.

an-ae-mia var of ANEMIA
an-aer-obe \ən-'ə-rō-'bē; (*ən-'ə-(ə)-rō-'bē, -'ē-(ə)-rō-'n [ISV]: an anaerobic organism

an-aer-ob-ic \ən-'ə-rō-'bik; ən-'ə-rō-'rē-, -'ē-(ə)-rō-'n [ISV] 1: living or active in the absence of free oxygen 2: pertaining to or induced by anaerobes — an-aer-ob-ic-ally \-bik(ə)-lē\ adv

an-aes-the-sia \ən-'ə-sē-'thē-ē-ē\ var of ANESTHESIA, ANESTHETIC
an-a-glyph \ən-'ə-glif\ n [LL *anaglyphus* embossed, fr. Gk *anaglyphos*, fr. *anaglyphōs* to emboss, fr. *ana-* + *glyphōs* to carve — more at CLEAVE] 1: a drawing, etched, or embossed on a transparent material worked in low relief 2: a stereoscopic motion or still picture in which the right component of a composite image usu. red in color is superposed upon the left component in a contrasting color to produce a three-dimensional effect when viewed through correspondingly colored filters in the form of spectacles — an-a-glyph-ic \ən-'ə-glif-ik\ adj

an-a-go-gē or an-a-go-gē \ən-'ə-gō-'jē\ n [LL, fr. L.GK *anagogē*, fr. Gk, reference, fr. *anagēin* to refer, fr. *ana-* + *agēin* to lead — more at AGENT] interpretation of a word, passage, or section of Scripture or poetry that finds beyond its literal, allegorical, and moral senses a fourth and ultimate spiritual or mystical sense — an-a-go-gic \ən-'ə-gō-'jik\ or an-a-go-gi-cal \-i-kəl\ adj

an-a-gram \ən-'ə-grām\ n [prob. fr. MF *anagramme*, fr. NL *anagramma-*, *anagramma*, modif. of Gk *anagrammatismos*, fr. *anagrammatēin* to transmute letters, fr. *ana-* + *grammat-*, *gramma* letter — more at GRAM] 1: a word or phrase made by transposing the letters of another word or phrase 2: *pl* but *sing* in constr: a game in which the words and phrases are arranged in the letters of other words by arranging letters taken (as from a stock of cards or blocks) at random — an-a-gram-mat-ic \ən-'ə-grə-'mat-ik\ or an-a-gram-mat-i-cal \-i-kəl\ adj — an-a-gram-mat-i-cal-ly \-i-kəl\ adv

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anal-o-gist \ə-'nāl-'ə-jɪst\ n 1: one who searches for or reasons from analogies

anal-o-gize \ə-'nāl-'ə-jɪz\ vt: to use or exhibit analogy ~ vt + I; *intrans* + I; *intrans* + I; *intrans* + I

anal-o-gous \ə-'nāl-'ə-gōs\ adj [L. *analogus*, fr. Gk *analogos*, lit., proportionate, fr. *ana-* + *logos* reason, ratio, fr. *legōn* to gather, speak — more at LEGEND] 1: showing an analogy or a likeness permitting one to draw an analogy 2: being or related to as an analogue SYN see SIMILAR anal-o-gous-ly \ə-'nāl-'ə-gōs-ē\ adv

an-a-logue or an-a-log \ən-'lɔ-g-, -jə-g\ n [F *analogue*, fr. *analogue* analogous, fr. Gk *analogos*] 1: something that is analogous or similar to something else; PARALLEL 2: an organ similar in function to an organ of another animal or plant but different in structure and origin

analogue computer n: a calculating machine that operates with numbers represented by directly measurable quantities (as voltages, resistances, or rotations)

anal-o-gy \ə-'nāl-'ə-jɪ\ n 1: inference that if two or more things agree with one another in some respects they will prob. agree in others 2: resemblance in some particulars between things otherwise unlike; SIMILARITY 3: correspondence between the members of pairs or sets of linguistic forms that serves as a basis for the creation of another form 4: correspondence in function between anatomical parts of different structure and origin — compare HOMOLOGUE SYN see LIKENESS

an-al-pha-bet \('ən-'lɪ-fə-'bet-, -bət\ n [Gk *analphabētos* not knowing the alphabet, fr. *an-* + *alphabētos* alphabet]; ILLITERATE — an-al-pha-bet-ic \-bət-ik\ adj or n

an-a-ly-sand \ən-'lɪ-'sənd\ n [ANALYSE + *-and* (as in *multiplicand*)] : one who is undergoing psychoanalysis

an-a-ly-sis \ə-'nāl-'ə-sɪs\ n, pl *an-a-ly-ses* \-'nāl-'ə-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *analyein* to break up, fr. *ana-* + *lyein* to loosen — more at LYSIS] 1: separation of a whole into its component parts 2: an examination of a complex, its elements, and their relations b: a statement of such an analysis 3: the use of function words instead of inflectional forms as a characteristic device of a language 4: a: the identification or separation of ingredients of a substance through the use of the method of successive elimination b: the method of a mathematical proposition by assuming the result and deducing a valid statement by a series of reversible steps b (1): a branch of mathematics concerned mainly with functions and limits (2): CALCULUS 6: a: a method of solving a complex problem by reducing complex expressions into simpler or more basic ones b: clarification of an expression by an elucidation of its use in discourse 7: PSYCHOANALYSIS

analysis si-lus \-'sɪ-ləs-, -sēz-, -'sɪ-'tɪs-, -sēz\ n [NL, lit., analysis of situation] : TAULOGICAL

an-a-lyst \ən-'lɪ-'st\ n [prob. fr. *analyze*] 1: a person who analyzes or who is skilled in analysis 2: PSYCHOANALYST

an-a-lyt-ic \ən-'lɪ-'tik\ adj [LL *analyticus*, fr. Gk *analytikos*, fr. *analyein*] 1: of or relating to analysis or analytics; esp: separating something into component parts or constituting elements 2: related or related to analysis (~ *man*) 3: not synthetic; esp: logically necessary; TAULOGOUS (~ *truth*) 4: characterized by analysis rather than inflection 5: PSYCHOANALYTIC 6: treated or treatable by or using the methods of algebra and calculus rather than geometry — an-a-lyt-ic-ally \ən-'lɪ-'tik-ē-ē\ adv

analytic geometry n: the study of geometric properties by means of algebraic operations upon symbols defined in terms of a coordinate system; also: the study of analytic geometry

an-a-lyt-ic-ally \ən-'lɪ-'tik-ē-ē\ adv

an-a-lyz-able \ən-'lɪ-'zə-bəl\ adj: capable of being analyzed

an-a-lyz-a-tion \ən-'lɪ-'zə-'tʃən\ n: ANALYSIS

an-a-lyze or chiefly Brit an-a-lyse \ən-'lɪ-'zē\ vt [prob. irreg. fr. *analysis*] 1: to study or determine the nature and relationship of the parts of a whole 2: to analyze (as a text) in order to subject scientific or grammatical analysis 3: PSYCHOANALYZE — an-a-lyz-er n SYN RESOLVE, DISSECT, BREAK DOWN: ANALYZE suggests separating or distinguishing the component parts of something (as a substance, a process, a situation) in order to discover its true nature or inner relationships; RESOLVE does not commonly presuppose a personal agent and often suggests a permanent physical separation into parts with consequent alteration of the original whole; DISSECT suggests a sectioning of a solid object into parts to be subjected to individual scrutiny; BREAK DOWN implies a reducing to simpler parts or divisions

an-am-ne-sis \ən-'əm-'nē-'sɪs\ n, pl *an-am-ne-ses* \-'nē-'sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *anamnesis*, fr. *anamnēsthai* to remember, fr. *ana-* + *mnēsthai* to remember — more at MIND] 1: a recalling to mind; REMINISCENCE 2: a preliminary case history of a medical or psychiatric patient — an-am-ne-sic \-'nē-'tik\ adj — an-am-ne-si-cal-ly \-tik(ə)-lē\ adv

an-a-mor-phic \ən-'ə-mɔr-'fɪk\ adj [NL *anamorphosis* distorted optical image] 1: producing or having different magnification of the image in each of two perpendicular directions — used of an optical device or its image

an-a-ni-as \ən-'ə-ni-'səs\ n [GK, prob. fr. Heb *Hānanyāh*] 1: an early Christian struck dead for lying 2: IAB

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andrädite [an-'dräd-ri-t] (N José B. de Andrada e Silva 1838 Brazilian geologist) : a garnet Ca₃Fe₂(SiO₆)₃ of any of various colors ranging from yellow and green to brown and black

androcles [an-'drä-kleäs] (N L. fr. GK Androkles) : a Roman slave held to have been spared the arena by a lion from whose foot he had years before extracted a thorn

androecium [an-'dré-s(h)é-'m] pl. **an-dro-ece-ia** [v-s(h)é-'n] (N L. fr. andr- + GK andron, dim. of pik an-dro-ece-ia [v-s(h)é-'n] the aggregate of microsporophylls in the flower of a seed plant)

andro-gen [an-'drä-jen] (N [SV] : a substance (as a sex hormone) tending to stimulate the development of secondary sex characteristics in the male — **an-dro-gen-ic** [an-'drö-'jen-ik] *adj*)

androgynous [an-'drög-y-nös] *adj* [L. androgynus hermaphrodite, fr. GK androgynos, fr. andr- + gynai woman — more at QUEEN] : **HERMAPHRODITE** : 2 : bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same cluster with the male flowers uppermost — **an-dro-gyn-y** [v-né] *n*

Andromache [an-'dräm-ä-(,)kë] (N L. fr. GK Andromachē) : the wife of Hector

Andromeda [an-'dräm-ad-ə] (N L. fr. GK Andromedē) 1 : an Ethiopian princess rescued from a monster by Perseus and made his wife 2 [L. (Gen. Andromedae)] : a northern constellation directly south of Cassiopeia between Pegasus and Perseus

androst- [an-'drös-t] (N [SV] andr- + sterol + -one) : an androgenic hormone that is a hydroxy ketone C₁₉H₃₀O₂ found esp. in human male urine

andros [an-'dräs] *adj comb form* [NL. andrus, fr. GK andros having (such or so many) men, fr. andr-, andr-] : having (such or so many) stamens (as montardella)

Andvari [an-'dwär-é] (N [ON]) : a dwarf robbed of his treasure by Loki

ane [än] *adj* or *n* or *pron*, chiefly Scot. : ONE

ane [än] *n* suffix [SV. -an-, -ane, after -ene, -ine, & -one] : a suffix forming a noun denoting or completely hydrogenated carbon compound (as a hydrocarbon) (methane)

anec-dotal [an-'ik-döt-äl] (N) : the telling of anecdotes; also : ANECDOTES

anec-dotal [an-'ik-döt-'äl] *adj* : relating to, characteristic of, or maintaining anecdotal character

anec-dote [an-'ik-döt] (N [L. fr. GK anekdotai unpublished items, fr. neut. pl. of anekdotos unpublished, fr. a- + ekdidōtai to publish, fr. ex. out + didōnai to give — more at EX-, DATE] : a usu. short narrative of an interesting, amusing, or biographical incident — **an-ec-dote-ly** [an-'ik-döt-'äl] *adv* or **an-ec-dote-i-cal** [an-'ik-äl] *adj*

an-echo-ic [an-'é-kö-ik] *adj* : free from echoes and reverberations

anele [ä-'né] (N [L. ME anelen, fr. an on + elen to anoint, fr. ele oil, fr. OE æle, fr. OE leum — more at AN, oil] archaic : to anoint esp. in giving extreme unction)

anem- or anemo- comb form [prob. fr. Anémō-, fr. GK anemo-, anemo-, fr. anemos — more at ANIMATE] : wind (anemosis) (anemom-)

anemia [ä-'né-mé-ä] (N [L. fr. GK anaimia bloodlessness, fr. a- + nei-emia to be cold] : a condition in which the blood is deficient in red blood cells, in hemoglobin, or in total volume b : ISCHEMIA 2 : lack of vitality — **ane-mic** [ä-'né-mik] *adj* — **ane-mi-cal-ly** [v-mi-käl-ly] *adv*

anemo-graph [ä-'nem-ə-'gräf] (N) : a recording anemometer

anemio-graph-ic [ä-'nem-ə-'gräf-ik] *adj*

anemio-meter [ä-'nem-ə-'mät-ər] (N) : an instrument for measuring and indicating the force or speed of the wind — **an-emo-met-ric** [ä-'nem-ə-'métr-ik] *adj* also **an-emo-met-ri-cal** [ä-'nem-ə-'métr-ik-äl] *adj*

anemio-metry [ä-'nem-ə-'mät-ər-ē] (N) : the act or process of ascertaining the force, speed, and direction of wind

anemone [ä-'nem-ə-né] (N [L. fr. GK anemōnē] : any of a large genus (Anemone) of the crowfoot family having lobed or divided leaves and showy flowers without petals but with conspicuous often colored sepals 2 SEA ANEMONE

anemoph-ilous [ä-'nem-ə-'näf-ə-ləs] *adj* : normally wind-pollinated — **an-é-moph-ily** [v-ly] *n*

anent [ä-'nént] *prep* [ME *anent*, *anent*, fr. OE *an enen* alongside, fr. *an- + enen* over, *an-* + *enen* with] : concerning

anero-id [än-'er-ö-id] *adj* [fr. aneroide, fr. GK a- + LGK *nēron* water, fr. GK *neut* of *neuros*, *nēros* fresh; akin to GK *neus* new — more at NEW] : containing no liquid or actuated without the use of liquid

anero-id barometer *n* : a barometer in which the action of atmospheric pressure in bending a metallic surface is made to move a pointer

an-es-the-sia [än-əs-'thē-zhə] (N [L. fr. GK *anästhesiā* insensibility, fr. a- + *anästhes* perception, fr. *aisthēnē* that to perceive] : loss of sensation with or without loss of consciousness

an-es-the-siol-og-ic [än-'é-thē-zé-'äl-ög-ik] *n* : ANESTHESIOLOGY ; *specif* : a specialty specializing in anesthesiology

an-es-the-siol-ogy [v-ly] *n* : a branch of medical science dealing with anesthesia and anesthetics

an-es-the-tic [än-əs-'thēt-ik] *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or capable of producing anesthesia 2 : lacking perceptive sensitiveness — **an-es-the-tic-ly** [v-käl-ly] *adv*

anesthetic [än-'é-thē-tik] (N) : a substance that produces anesthesia 2 : something that brings relief : PALLIATIVE

anes-the-tist [ä-'nes-thät-äst-nt] *n* : one who administers anesthetics

anes-the-tize [ä-'nes-thät-ä-tiz] *v* : to subject to anesthesia

an-es-trous [än-'és-träs] *adj* 1 : not exhibiting estrus 2 : of or relating to estrus

an-es-trus [än-'tras] (N [L. fr. a- + *estrus*] : the period of sexual quiescence between two periods of sexual activity in cyclically breeding mammals

an-er-rysm [än-'er-rizm] (N [an-'er-riz-əm] [Gk *anerysma* fr. *anerysmē* to dilate, fr. *an- + er-rysmē* to stretch, fr. *erys* wide — more at EURY.] : a permanent abnormal blood-filled dilatation of a blood vessel resulting from disease of the vessel wall — **an-er-rysm-al** [än-'er-riz-mäl] *adj*

anew [ä-'nu] *adv* [ME *anew*, fr. OE *of nīwe*, fr. *of + nīwe*

new] 1 : for an additional time : AFRESH 2 : in a new form

an-frac-tur-ous-ly [än-'frak-čhu-'wäs-ət-ē] *n* 1 : the quality or state of being anfractuous 2 : a winding channel or course; esp : an intricate path or process (as of the mind)

an-frac-tur-ous-ly [än-'frak-čhu-'wäs-ət-ē] *adj* [F. *anfractuex*, fr. LL *anfractuosis*, fr. LL *anfractus* coil, bend, fr. *anfractus* crooked, fr. *an-* (fr. *ambi-are*) and *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* to break — more at AMBI-, BREAK] : full of windings and intricate turnings : TORTUOUS

an-gar-y [än-'gär-y] (N [LL *angaria* service to a lord, fr. GK *angaria* compulsory public service, fr. *angarios* Persian courier] : the right in international law of a belligerent to seize, use, or destroy property of neutrals

an-gel [än-'jäl] (N [ME, fr. OF *angele*, fr. LL *angelus*, fr. GK *angelos*, fr. *angēlos* messenger] 1 : a spiritual being superior to man in power and intelligence ; *specif* : one in the lowest rank 2 : an attendant spirit or guardian 3 : a white-robed winged figure of human form in fine art 4 : MESSENGER, HARBINGER (~ of death) 5 : a person felt to resemble an angel 6 *Christian Science* : a message originating from God in his aspect of Truth and Love 7 *slang* : one (as a backer of a theatrical venture) who supports with money or influence — **an-gel-ic** [än-'jel-ik] or **an-gel-i-cal** [v-käl-ly] *adj* — **an-gel-i-cal-ly** [v-käl-ly] *adv*

an-gel-ish [än-'jäl-'fiš] *n* 1 : any of several compressed bright-colored teleost fishes (family Chaetodontidae) of warm seas 2 : SCALARE

angel food cake *n* : a white sponge cake made of flour, sugar, and whites of eggs

an-gel-i-ca [än-'jel-ik-ä] (N [NL genus name, fr. ML, fr. LL, fem. of *angelicus*, fr. LG *angelicus*, fr. GK *angelos*, fr. *angelos*] : any of a genus (*Angelica*) of herbs of the carrot family; esp : a biennial (*A. archangelica*) whose roots and fruit furnish a flavoring oil

an-gel-ic-ly [än-'jel-ik-ly] (N [ML, fr. LL, *angelic*, fr. the first word of the Morning prayer] 1 : Roman Catholic devotion that commemorates the Incarnation and is said morning, noon, and evenings 2 : a bell announcing the time for the Angelus

an-ger [än-'gär] *n* [ME, affliction, anger, fr. ON *angr* grief; akin to OE *ang* narrow] 1 : a feeling of anger (as *Gk archēnē*) : a strong feeling of displeasure and usu. of antagonism

SYN RAGE, FURY, INDIGNATION, WRATH. ANGER is the general term for the emotional reaction of extreme displeasure and suggests neither a definite degree of intensity nor a necessarily outwardly directed activity. ANGER is now chiefly literary and suggests great intensity and its exhibition in acts or words; RAGE implies loss of self-control from violence of emotion; FURY suggests even more violence and connotes a degree of temporary madness; INDIGNATION stresses righteous anger that one considers unfair, mean, or shameful; WRATH may imply either rage or indignation but suggests strongly a desire or intent to avenge or punish

an-ger-ly [än-'gär-ly] *adv* : to make angry ~ *v* : to become angry

an-gie-vin [än-'jé-vin] *adj* [fr. OF, fr. ML *andegavinus*, fr. *Andegavia* Anjou] : of, relating to, or characteristic of Anjou or the Plantagenets — **Angevin** *n*

angi- or angio- comb form [NL, fr. GK *angel-*, *angelo-*, fr. *angēion* vessel, blood vessel, dim. of *angarō* vessel] 1 : blood or lymph vessel (*angiotomy*, *angioid vessel*)

an-gi-na [än-'jŋ-nä] (N [L. *quinsy*, fr. *angere*] : a disease marked by spasmodic attacks of intense suffocative pain as at a severe inflammatory or ulcerated condition of the mouth or throat b : ANGINA PECTORIS — **an-gi-nal** [än-'jŋ-näl] *adj* — **an-gi-nose** [än-'jŋ-nös] *adj*

angina pec-to-ris [än-'jŋ-'pek-(-ə-)ras] (N [NL, lit., angina of the chest] : a disease condition marked by brief paroxysmal attacks of chest pain precipitated by deficient oxygenation of the heart muscles)

an-gio-car-pus [än-'jé-ö-'kä-r-päs] or **an-gio-car-pic** [v-pik] *adj* : having or being fruit enclosed within an external covering — **an-gio-car-py** [än-'jé-ö-'kä-r-pé] *n*

an-gi-ol-ogy [än-'jé-'äl-ög-y] (N) : the study of blood vessels and lymphatics

an-gi-o-ma [än-'jé-'ö-mä] (N) : a tumor composed chiefly of blood vessels or lymph vessels — **an-gi-o-ma-tous** [än-'jé-öt-əs, -'ö-mät-äl] *adj*

an-gio-sperm [än-'jé-ö-'spärm] (N [deriv. of NL *angi-* + GK *sperma* seed — more at SPERM] : any of a class (Angiospermae) of vascular plants having seeds enclosed in a closed ovary — **an-gio-sper-mous** [än-'jé-ö-'spärm-nəs] *adj*

an-gle [än-'gl] (N [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *angulus*; akin to OE *ancleōw* ankle] 1 *archaic* : CORNER b : a projecting, projecting, or fragment 2 *a* : the figure formed by two lines extending from the same point or by two surfaces diverging from the same line b : a measure of the amount of turning necessary to bring one line or plane into coincidence with or parallel to another 3 *a* (1) : POINT OF VIEW (2) : ASPECT b : a special approach, point of attack, or technique for accomplishing an objective *syn* see PHASE — **an-gled** [v-göld] *adj*

an-gle *v* **an-gling** [v-gö-ŋ-ŋ] *v* 1 : to turn, move, or direct at an angle 2 : to present (as a news story) from a particular or prejudicial point of view

an-gle *v* **an-gling** [v-gö-ŋ-ŋ] (N [ME *angelen*, fr. *angel* fishhook, fr. OE, fr. *anga* hook; akin to OHG *ango* hook, L *uncus*, Gk *ankulos* barbed hook, *ankas* glen] 1 : to fish with a hook 2 : to use artificial means to attain an object

an-gles [än-'glz] (N [L. *angulus*, pl. of *Gmc* origin; akin to OE *Engle*, pl. *Angles*] : a member of a Germanic people conquering England with the Saxons and Jutes in the 5th century A.D. and merging with them to form the Anglo-Saxon peoples

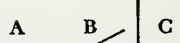
an-gle-doz-er [än-'gl-döz-ər] *n* [trademark — used for a tractor-attached blade] : a tractor-grip with the blade at an angle for pushing material to one side

angle iron *n* 1 : an iron cleat for joining parts of a structure at an angle 2 : a piece of structural steel rolled with an L-shaped section

angle of attack (N) : the acute angle between the direction of the relative wind and the chord of an airfoil



anemometer



angles 2: obtuse, A, acute, B; right, C

angle of incidence: the angle that a line (as a ray of light) falling on a surface makes with a perpendicular to the surface at the point of incidence

angle of reflection: the angle between a reflected ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence to a reflecting surface

angle-fish: the angle between a refracted ray and the normal drawn at the point of incidence to the interface at which refraction occurs

an-gler \ˈæn-glər/ n 1: one that angles 2: a marine fish (Lophius piscatorius) having a large fleshy head and wide mouth with a lure on the head and fleshy mouth appendages used to attract smaller fishes as prey

an-gle-sitē \ˈæn-glē-sīt/ n [F angléstre, fr. Anglesey island, Wales]; a mineral PH_2O_4 consisting of lead sulfate formed by the oxidation of galena

an-gle-worm \ˈæn-gəl-wɔrm/ n: EARTHWORM

an-gli-an \ˈæn-glē-ən/ n 1: ANGLE 2: the Old English dialects of Mercia and Northumbria

an-gli-can \ˈæn-glī-kən/ adj [ML anglicanus, fr. anglicus English, fr. LL Angli English people, fr. L Angles] 1: of or relating to the established episcopal Church of England and churches of similar faith and order in communion with it 2: of or relating to the English nation — AN-gli-can-ism \-kə-ˈnīz-əm/ n

an-gli-cism \ˈæn-glī-siz-əm/ n, often cap [ML anglicus English] 1: a characteristic feature of English occurring in another language 2: a characteristic of attachment to English customs or ideas

an-gli-cist \ˈæn-glī-sɪst/ n: a specialist in English linguistics

an-gli-ci-za-tion \ˈæn-glī-sə-ˈzā-shən/ n, often cap: the process or the result of anglicizing or being anglicized

an-gli-cize \ˈæn-glī-sīz/ vt, often cap 1: to make English in quality or characteristics 2: to adapt (a foreign word or phrase) to: as used in: to borrow into English without alteration of form or spelling and with or without change in pronunciation

an-gling n: the act of one who angles; esp: the act of fishing with hook and line usu. for sport

an-glo-comb form [NL, fr. LL Angli] 1: English (Anglo-Norman) 2: Anglo-Japanese

an-glo-Cath-olic \ˈæn-ɡlō-ˈkath-(ə-)lɪk/ adj: of or relating to a High Church movement in Anglicanism emphasizing its continuity with historic Catholicism and fostering Catholic dogmatic and liturgical traditions — AN-glo-Cath-olic n — AN-glo-Cath-ol-ism \-ˈθɪz-ə-siz-əm/ n

an-glo-French \ˈæn-ɡlō-ˈfrenʃ/ n: the French language used in medieval England

an-glo-Nor-man \ˈnɔrm-mən/ n 1: one of the Normans living in England after the Conquest 2: the form of Anglo-French used by Anglo-Normans

an-glo-phile \ˈæn-ɡlō-ˈfɪl/ n, often cap [F, fr. anglo- + -phile] 1: one who greatly admires or favors England and things English

an-glo-phobe \ˈæn-ɡlō-ˈfəʊb/ n, often cap [prob. fr. F, fr. anglo- + -phobe]: one who is averse to England and things English

an-glo-phobia \ˈæn-ɡlō-ˈfəʊbi-ə/ n, often cap [NL] = intense aversion to England or the English — an-glo-phobic \-fəʊ-bɪk-, -ˈfəʊ-bɪk/ adj, often cap

an-glo-Sax-on \ˈæn-ɡlō-ˈsæk-sən/ n [NL Anglo-Saxones, pl., alter. of ML Angli Saxones, fr. L Angli Angles + LL Saxones Saxones, Saxones, from the Old English in the 5th century A.D.] 2: ENGLISHMAN; specif: a person descended from the Anglo-Saxons 3: OLD ENGLISH 4: direct plain English — Anglo-Saxon adj

an-glo-ra \ˈæn-ɡlō-rə, -ˈgɔr-/ n 1: the hair of the Angora rabbit or Angora goat 2: a yarn of Angora rabbit hair used esp. for knitting

Angora cat n [Angora (Ankara), Turkey]: a long-haired domestic cat

Angora goat n: one of a breed or variety of the domestic goat that has long silky hair which is the true mohair

Angora rabbit n: a long-haired usu. white rabbit with red eyes that is raised for fine wool

an-gos-tu-ra bark \ˈæn-ɡɔs-ˈst(ɪ-)br-ə/ n [Angostura (now Ciudad Bolívar), Venezuela]; an aromatic bitter bark used as a tonic and antipyretic and obtained from two So. American trees (Galipea angustifolia and Galipea officinalis) in the same family

an-gri-ly \ˈæŋ-ɡrē-ɪ/ adv: in an angry manner

an-gri-ness \ˈæŋ-ɡrē-nəs/ n: the state of being angry

an-gry \ˈæn-ɡrē/ adj 1: feeling or showing anger; WRATHFUL 2: a indicative of or proceeding from anger (~ words) 3: seeming to show anger: to threaten angrily (an ~ sky) 4: painfully inflamed (an ~ rash)

angst \ˈæŋ(k)st/ n [Dan & G; Dan, fr. G; akin to L angustus]; a feeling of anxiety; DREAD

ang-strom \ˈæn-ɡstrəm/ n [Anders J. Angström †1874 Sw physicist]; a unit of wavelength: 1: one ten-billionth of a meter b: the wavelength of the red spectrum line of cadmium divided by 6438.4696

an-gu-ish \ˈæn-ɡwɪʃ/ n [ME angwische, fr. OF angouise, fr. L angustia, pl., straits, distress, fr. angustus narrow; akin to OE eng; cf. ANGUISH]; 1: a long-haired usu. white rabbit with red eyes that is raised for fine wool 2: a feeling of sorrow or distress of either body or mind SYN see SORROW

anguish vt: to suffer intense pain or sorrow ~ vt: to cause to suffer anguish or distress



angler

an-gus-\ˈæn-ɡʊs/ n [Angus, county in Scotland]; ABERDEEN ANGUS — an-gus-tu- \ˈæn-ɡʊs-tʊ/ comb form [L, fr. angustus]; narrow (angustiflorid) (angustirostrate)

an-hy-dri-de \ˈ(ə-)hā-ˈhī-drīd/ n: a compound derived from an-hydro (as an acid) by removal of the elements of water

an-hy-drite \ˈ(ə-)hī-drīt/ n [G anhydrit, fr. Gk anhydros]; a mineral $CaSO_4$ of an anhydrous calcium sulfate that is usu. massive and white or slightly colored

an-hy-drous \ˈ(ə-)hī-drəs/ adj [Gk anhydros, fr. a- + hydōr water — more at WATER]; free from water and esp. water of crystallization

an-ih-nē-nā \ˈɪn-ˈnē-nā/ n [Sp anil, or Pg anil, fr. Tupi anil]; any of several black dyes (genus of the *Indigofera*) of which indigo is one

an-iline \ˈæn-ˈɪ-nē/ n [G Anilin, fr. Anil indigo, fr. F, fr. Pg, fr. Ar an-nīl the indigo plant, fr. Skt nīl indigo, fr. fem. of nīla dark blue]; an oily liquid poisonous amine $C_6H_5NH_2$ obtained esp. by the reduction of nitrobenzene and used chiefly in organic synthesis (as a dye)

aniline dye n: a dye made by the use of aniline or one chemically related to such a dye; broadly: a synthetic organic dye

an-i-mad-ver-sion \ˈæn-ə-ˈmād-ˈvər-zhən, -ˈmād-, -ˈvər-shən/ n [L animadvertens, animadvertō, fr. animadvertus, pp. of animadvertēre] 1: a critical and usu. censorious remark 2: adverse criticism

ANIMADVERSION, STRICTURE, ASPERSION, REFLECTION mean an adverse criticism. ANIMADVERSION implies criticism prompted by prejudice or ill-will; STRICTURE implies censures that may be either ill-natured or judicious; ASPERSION imputes a slanderous character to the criticism; REFLECTION often indicates an implied rather than direct aspersion or criticism

an-i-mad-vert \ˈæn-ˈvɔrt/ v [L animadvertēre to pay attention to, censure, fr. animus, to turn the mind] to] vt, archaic; NOTICE, OBSERVE ~ vi: to make an animadversion

an-i-mal \ˈæn-ə-məl/ n [L, fr. animale, neut. of animalis animate, fr. anima soul] 1: any of a kingdom (Animalia) of living beings typically differing from plants in capacity for spontaneous movement and rapid motor response to the stimulus 2: a one of the lower animals as distinguished from man b: MAMMAL 3: a human being considered chiefly with regard to his physical nature 4: ANIMALITY 2

animal adj 1: of, relating to, or derived from animals 2 a: of or relating to the physical or sentient as contrasted with the intellectual or rational b: SENSUAL, FLESHY SYN see CARNAL

an-i-mal-ly \ˈmə-ɪ-ə/ adv — an-i-mal-cu-lar \ˈæn-ə-ˈmāl-kyʊ-lər/ adj: of or relating to animals

an-i-mal-cu-lum \ˈmāl-(ə-)kyʊ(ə)-l/ or an-i-mal-cu-lum \ˈmāl-kyʊ-ləm/, plur. animalcules or an-i-mal-cu-la \ˈmāl-kyʊ-lə/ [NL animalculum, dim. of L animal]: a minute usu. microscopic organism

animal heat n: heat produced in the body of a living animal by functional chemical and physical activities

animal husbandry n: a branch of agriculture concerned with the production and care of domestic animals

an-i-mal-ism \ˈæn-ə-məl-iz-əm/ n 1 a (1): the qualities typical of animals; esp: buoyant health and uninhibited vitality (2): the exercise of these qualities b: preoccupation with the satisfaction of physical wants 2: a doctrine of the 18th century according to which nothing more than animals — an-i-mal-ist \ˈæn-ə-məl-ɪst/ n — an-i-mal-ist-ic \ˈæn-ə-məl-ɪs-tɪk/ adj

an-i-mal-ize \ˈæn-ə-məl-ɪz-ə/ vt 1: ANIMALIZE 1a (1) 2 a: the state of being an animal b: animal nature 3: the animal world

an-i-mal-iza-tion \ˈæn-ə-mə-ˈlī-zā-shən/ n: the act of animalizing 1: the state of being animalized

an-i-mal-ize \ˈæn-ə-məl-ɪz/ vt 1: to represent in animal form 2: BRUTALIZE, SENSUALIZE

animal magnetism n 1: a force held to reside in some individuals by the emanation of which a strong quasi-hypnotic influence can be exerted — see SCIENCE, esp. SECTION ON OCCULT MIND

animal spirits n pl: vivacity arising from physical health and energy

an-i-mate \ˈæn-ə-mət/ adj [ME, fr. L animatus, pp. of animare to give life to, fr. anima [breath, soul; akin to OE ānhan to breathe, L animus spirit, mind, courage, Gk anemos wind] 1: possessing life; ALIVE 2: of or relating to animal life as opposed to plant life 3: full of life; ANIMATED SYN see LIVING — an-i-mate-ly adv — an-i-mate-ness n

an-i-mate \ˈmæt/ vt 1: to give spirit and support to; ENCOURAGE 2: to give anima to; to give vigor and zest to 3: to move to action 4 a: to make or design in such a way that apparently spontaneous lifelike movement is effected b: to produce in the form of an animated cartoon SYN see QUICKEN

an-i-mal-ed adj 1 a: ALIVE, LIVING b: full of movement and activity 2: full of vigor and spirit; 3: having the appearance of something alive; LIFELIKE 3: made in the form of an animated cartoon SYN see LIVELY, LIVING — an-i-mal-ed-ly adv

animated cartoon n: a motion picture made from a series of drawings simulating motion by means of slightly progressive changes

an-i-ma-tion \ˈæn-ə-ˈmā-shən/ n 1: the act of animating or the state of being animate or animated 2 a: ANIMATED CARTOON b: the preparation of animated cartoons

an-i-ma-to \ˈæn-ə-ˈmāt-(ə)-d/ adv (or adj) [It, fr. L animatus] 2: with the anima; used in directing in music 3: to move to

an-i-ma-tor \ˈæn-ə-ˈmāt-ər/ n 1: one that contributes to the production of an animated cartoon

an-i-mism \ˈæn-ə-ˈmīz-əm/ n [G animismus, fr. L anima] 1: a doctrine that the soul is the vital principle of organic development 2: attribution of consciousness to nature or natural objects 3: belief in the existence of spirits separable from bodies — an-i-mist \ˈmɪst/ n — an-i-mis-tic \ˈmɪs-tɪk/ adj

an-i-mos-i-ty \ˈæn-ə-ˈmās-ət-ē/ n [ME animosité, fr. MF or LL; MF animosité, fr. LL animositas, animositas, fr. L animosus spirited; cf. ANIMUS], will or resentment tending toward active hostility SYN see ENMITY

an-i-mus \ˈæn-ə-məs/ n [L, spirit, mind, courage, anger] 1: basic attitude or governing spirit; DISPOSITION, INTENTION 2: deep-seated hostility; ANTAGONISM SYN see ENMITY

an-ion \ˈæn-ˈɪ-ən, -ˈɪ-ən/ n [Gk, neut. of anion, pr. of anionto to

ə abut; ʰ kitten; ʱ further; ʱ a back; ʱ ā bāke; ʱ ā cot, cart; ʱ i jōke; ʱ ŋ sing; ʱ ō flow; ʱ ō flaw; ʱ ō coin; ʱ th thin; ʱ th this;

ā out; ʱ ch; ʱ en; ʱ less; ʱ ē easy; ʱ g gift; ʱ i trip; ʱ i life; ʱ ū loot; ʱ ū foot; ʱ y yet; ʱ yū few; ʱ yū furious; ʱ z vision

go up, fr. *ana-* + *hena* to go — more at ISSUE; the ion in an electrolyzed solution that migrates to the anode; broadly: a negatively charged ion

an-ion-ic \an-(j)-'an-ik/ *adj* 1 of or relating to anions 2; characterized by an active and esp. surface-active anion — **an-ion-ic-ity** \-i-ty/ *n*

anis- or **aniso-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *antos*, fr. *a-* + *isos* equal] : unequal (*anisokonia*) (*anisodactylus*)

an-is-e \an-'sə/ *n* [ME *anis*, fr. OF, fr. L *anisum*, fr. Gk *anīsson*, *anisōn*] : anise (*Pimpinella anisum*) of the carrot family having carminative and anise-like odor & ANISEED

an-is-eed \an-'ə(s)-sēd/ *n* [ME *anis seed*, fr. *anis* + *seed*] : the seed of anise often used as a flavoring in cordials and in cooking

an-is-el-ko-nia \an-'el-,sī-'kō-nē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *eikōn* image — more at ICON] : a defect of binocular vision in which the two retinal images of an object differ in size — **an-is-el-kon-ic** \-'kän-ik/ *adj*

an-is-et-te \an-'ə-sət-, 'zet-/ *n* [F, fr. *anis*] : a usu. colorless sweet liquor flavored with aniseed

an-is-o- or **an-om-ous** \an-(j)-'sī-g-ə-məs/ also **an-is-o-gam-ic** \-j-,sə-'gam-ik/ *adj* : characterized by fusion of unlike gametes or of individuals usu. differing chiefly in size (~ reproduction) — **an-is-o-gam-y** \-(j)-'sī-g-ə-mē/ *n*

an-is-o-met-ric \an-'j-sə-'me-trik/ *adj* [F *anisométrique*, fr. *a-* + *isométrique* isometric] : having unequal parts

an-is-o-me-tro-pia \an-'i-sə-'mē-'trō-pē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *anisometros* of unequal measure (fr. *anis-* + *metron* measure) + NL *-opia* — more at MEASURE] : unequal refractive power in the two eyes — **an-is-o-me-tro-pic** \-'trō-pik/ *adj*

an-is-o-trop-ic \an-'i-sə-'trō-pik/ *adj* 1 : exhibiting properties with different values when measured along axes in different directions (as ~ crystal) 2 : assuming different positions in response to external stimuli — **an-is-o-trop-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

an-is-o-trop-y \-(j)-'sī-'trō-pē-ə/ or **an-isot-ro-pism** \-'piz-əm/ *n* : ankerite *an-ker-ite* \-'ŋk-er-'it-/ *n*, fr. M. J. Anker, 1843 Austrian mineralogist] : a dolomitic iron-containing mineral Ca (Fe, Mg, Mn) (CO₃)₂

ankh \'ŋk/ *n* [Egypt 'nh] : a cross having a loop for its upper vertical arm and serving esp. as an incantation in ancient Egypt as an emblem of life

an-klē \'ŋk-'kəl/ *n* [ME *ankle*, fr. OE *ancfōt*; akin to OHG *anchlāno* ankle, L *ongulus* angle] 1 : the joint between the foot and the leg; also 2 : the region of this joint 2 : the joint between the cannon bone and pastern (as in the horse)

an-klē-bone \'ŋk-'kəl-'bōn-, 'bōn-/ *n* : TALUS 1

an-klēt \'ŋk-'klət/ *n* 1 : something (as an ornament) worn around the ankle 2 : a short sock reaching slightly above the ankle 3 : a woman's or child's low shoe having one or more ankle straps

an-ky-lose \'ŋk-'ki-, 'lōz-/ *v* [back-formation fr. *ankylosis*] *vt* : to unite or stiffen by ankylosis ~ *vi* : to undergo ankylosis

an-ky-lo-sis \-sī-'ŋk-'lō-'səs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *ankylosis*, fr. *ankylonōō* to make crooked, fr. *ankylōs* crooked; akin to L *uncus* hooked more at ANGLE] : a stiffening of a joint by disease or surgery 2 : union of separate bones or hard parts to form a single bone or part — **an-ky-losit-ic** \-'lāt-ik/ *adj*

an-la-ge \'ŋn-'lā-gə-/ *n*, pl *an-la-ge-s* \-ə-/ also **anlages** [G, lit., act of laying out] : the foundation of a subsequent development ; rudiment; the first recognizable commencement of a developing part or organ in an embryo

an-na \'ŋn-ə/ *n* [Hindi *ānā*] 1 : a former monetary unit of Burma, India, and Pakistan equal to 1/6 rupee 2 : a coin representing one anna

an-nal-ist \'ŋn-'l-ist/ *n* : a writer of annals; HISTORIAN — **an-nal-istic** \-ist-'is-'tik/ *adj*

an-nals \'ŋn-'l-iz/ *n* pl [L *annales*, fr. pl. of *annalis* yearly — more at ANNUAL] 1 : a record of events arranged in yearly sequence 2 : historical records; CHRONICLES 3 : records of the activities of an organization

An-nam-ese \'ŋn-ə-'mēz-, 'mēs-/ *n*, pl *Annamese* 1 a : a Mongolian people that occupies mainly Cochinchina and the coast regions of Annam and Tonkin b or **An-nam-ite** \'ŋn-ə-'mit-/ a member of such people 2 : the language of the Annamese people — **VIETNAMESE** **Annamese** *adj*

an-na-to \'ŋn-'tə-/ *n* [of Cariban origin; akin to Galibi *annoto* tree producing annatto] : a yellowish red dyestuff made from the pulp around the seeds of a tropical tree (*Bixa orellana*, family Bixaceae)

an-neal \'ŋn-'eəl/ *v* [ME *anelen*, fr. OE *ānelan*, fr. *on* + *ālan* to set on fire, burn, fr. *ā*; rime; akin to OE *ād* funeral pyre — more at EDIFY] 1 : to heat (as glass) in order to fix laid-on colors 2 : to heat and then cool usu. for softening and rendering less brittle 3 : STRENGTHEN TOUGHEN (by hardship)

an-ne-lid \'ŋn-'l-id/ *n* [deriv. of L *anelius* little ring — more at ANNULET] : any of a phylum (Annelida) of coelomate and usu. elongated segmented invertebrates including the earthworms, various marine worms, leeches, and related forms — **annelid** *adj* — **an-nel-id-an** \-ə-'nē-'l-id-/ *n*

an-nex \'ŋn-'eks-, 'ŋn-'eks-/ *v* [ME *annexen*, fr. MF *annexer*, fr. OF, fr. *annex* joined, fr. L *annexus*, pp. of *annectere* to bind, fr. *ad-* + *nectere* to bind] 1 : to attach as a quality, consequence, or condition 2 : to attach to join together materially; UNITE 3 : SUCCEED; APPEND 4 : to incorporate (a country or other territory) within the domain of a state 5 : to obtain or take for oneself — **an-nex-a-tion** \-ŋn-'ek-'sā-shən-/ *n* — **an-nex-a-tion-al** \-tī-'ŋn-'l-, 'sho-'l-/ *adj* — **an-nex-a-tion-ist** \-'sh(ə)-'nōn-ist/ *n*

an-nex \'ŋn-'eks-/ *v* : to annex; ANNEXED or appended; as a : an added stipulation or statement b APPENDIX 2 : a subsidiary or supplementary structure; WING

an-ni-hi-late \ə-'nī-'hi-lāt-/ *v* [LL *annihilatus*, pp. of *annihilare* to reduce to nothing, fr. L *ad-* + *nihil* nothing — more at NIL] 1 a : to cause to be or to efface; to destroy the substance or the force of 2 : to regard as of no consequence 3 : to cause to cease to exist 4 a : to destroy a considerable part of (the army was annihilated) 2 : to vanish completely 3 ROUT *syn* see ABOLISH

an-ni-hi-lat-ion \-tī-'ŋn-'l-ē-'shən-/ *n* : the act of annihilating

an-ni-hi-lat-iv-ly \-tī-'ŋn-'l-ē-'shən-/ *adv* — **an-ni-hi-lat-iv** \-'l-iv-/ *n*

an-ni-ver-sar-y \'ŋn-'vərs-(ə)-rē-/ *n*, often attrib [ME *anniversarius*, fr. ML *anniversarium*, fr. L, neut. of *anniversarius* returning annually, fr. *annus* year + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at



ANNUAL, WORTH 1 : the annual recurrence of a date marking a notable event 2 : the celebration of an anniversary

an-no-Dō-mi-ni \an-(j)-'dō-'m-ə-nē-, 'dō-'mē-, 'nī/ *adv*, often *cap A* [ML in the year of the Lord] — used to indicate that a time division within the Christian era

an-no-hi-jā-rā \-ŋn-'hī-'jā-'rā-/ *adv*, often *cap A&H* [NL in the year of the Hegira] — used to indicate that a time division falls within the Muslim era

an-no-tate \'ŋn-'ə-tāt-/ *v* [L *annotatus*, pp. of *annotare*, fr. *ad-* + *notare* to make more than at NOTE] *vt* : to make or furnish critical or explanatory notes on a text *vi* : to make or furnish annotations (for a literary work or subject) — **an-no-ta-tor** \-'lāt-ər-/ *n* *syn* ANNOTATE, GLOSS mean to add comment to a text. ANNOTATE implies furnishing a text with critical, historical, or explanatory notes; GLOSS implies supplying a text with definitions of difficult words or phrases

an-no-ta-tion \'ŋn-'ə-tā-'shən/ *n* 1 : the act of annotating 2 : a note added by way of comment or explanation

an-noon-ice \ə-'nūm(t)s/ *v* [ME *annouen*, fr. MF *annoucer*, fr. L *annuntio*, *pl ad + nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger] *vi* 1 : to make known publicly; PROCLAIM 2 a : to give notice of the arrival, presence, or readiness of b : to indicate beforehand & FORETELL 3 : to serve as an announcer of ~ *vi* 1 : to serve as an announcer 2 : to declare one's candidacy ; give one's political support ~ *syn* ANNOUNCE

an-noon-ment \ə-'nūm(t)-smənt/ *n* 1 : the act of announcing or of being announced 2 : a public notification or declaration 3 : a piece of formal stationery designed for a social or business announcement

an-noon-er \ə-'nūm(t)-sər/ *n* : one that announces; esp : one that introduces television or radio programs, makes commercial announcements, reads news summaries, and gives station identification

an-noy \ə-'nōi/ *v* [ME *anen*, fr. OF *enuier*, fr. LL *inodiare* to make loathsome, fr. L *in* + *odium* hatred — more at ODIUM] *vt* 1 : to disturb or irritate esp. by repeated acts; VEX 2 : HARASS, MOLEST ~ *vi* : to be a source of annoyance — **an-noy-er** *n* *syn* VEX, IRK, BOTHER: ANNOY implies a wearing on the nerves by persistent unpleasantness; VEX implies greater provocation and stronger disturbance and usu. connotes anger but sometimes perplexity or anxiety; IAK stresses difficulty in enduring and resulting weariness or impatience of spirit; BOTHER may imply either a bewilderment or a vexation, always suggests interference with comfort or peace of mind *syn* see ADDITION, WORRY

an-noy-ance \ə-'nōi-ən(t)s/ *n* 1 : the act of annoying or of being annoyed 2 : the state or feeling of being annoyed ; VEXATION 3 : a source of vexation or irritation ; NUISANCE

an-noy-ing \'ŋn-'ōi-ŋ-/ *adj* : irritating, VEXING

an-noy-ing-ly \-ŋŋ-'ōi-ŋ-/ *adv*

an-nu-al \'ŋn-'ju-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & LL MF *annuel*, fr. LL *annalis*, blend of L *annuus* yearly (fr. *annus* year) and L *annalis* yearly (fr. *annus* year); akin to Goth *athann* (dat. pl.) years, Skt *atāh* he walks, goes] 1 : covering the period of a year 2 : occurring or performed on a yearly basis ; YEARLY 3 : computing the life cycle of one year or seasons — **an-nu-al-ly** \-lī-/ *adv*

annual *n* 1 : a publication appearing yearly 2 : an event that occurs yearly 3 : something that lasts one year or season; *specif* ; an annual plant

annual ring *n* : the layer of wood produced by a single year's growth of a woody plant

an-nu-itant \'ŋn-'ju-'it-ənt/ *n* : a beneficiary of an annuity

an-nu-ity \ə-'nī-(j)u-'it-ē-/ *n* [ME *annuite*, fr. MF *annuité*, fr. ML *annuitat*, *annuitas*, fr. L *annuus* yearly] 1 : an amount payable yearly or at other regular intervals 2 : the right to receive or the obligation to pay an annuity

an-nu-ly \'ŋn-'ju-'lī-/ *adv* : annually

an-nul \'ŋn-'l-/ *n* : a ring

an-nul-ler, fr. LL *annullare*, fr. L *ad-* + *nullus* not any — more at NULL] 1 : to reduce to nothing ; OBLITERATE 2 : to make ineffective or inoperative ; NEUTRALIZE (< the drug's effect) 3 : to decline or make legally void *syn* see NULLIFY

an-nu-lar \'ŋn-'l-ər-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *annulaire*, fr. L *annularis*, fr. *annulus*] : of, relating to, or forming a ring — **an-nu-lar-i-ty** \-ŋn-'l-ər-'i-tē-/ *n* — **an-nu-lar-ly** \-lī-/ *adv*

annular eclipse *n* : an eclipse in which a thin outer ring of the sun's disk is not covered by the apparently smaller dark disk of the moon

an-nu-lar-ly \'ŋn-'l-ər-/ *adv* : in a ringlike fashion

an-nu-late \'ŋn-'ju-'lāt-, 'lāt-/ or **an-nu-lat-ed** \-'lāt-əd/ *adj* : furnished with or composed of rings; RINGED

an-nu-la-tion \'ŋn-'ju-'lā-shən/ *n* : formation of rings; also ; RING ANNEALING

an-nu-lat-iv \'ŋn-'ju-'lāt-iv/ *n* [Modif. of MF *annelet*, dim. of *anel*, fr. L *anelulus*, dim. of *annulus*] 1 : a little ring 2 : a small architectural molding or ridge forming a ring

an-nu-ment \ə-'nūl-mənt/ *n* : the act of annulling or of being annulled; *specif* : a judicial pronouncement declaring the invalidity of a marriage

an-nu-nis \'ŋn-'ju-'nəs-/ *n*, pl **an-nu-ni-** \-nī-, 'nī-/ also **an-nu-nus-es** [L dim. of *annus* ring, *annus* more at ANNUUS] : RING; esp : a part, structure, or marking resembling a ring

an-nu-ni-ci-ate \ə-'nūn(-)-'sē-'t-/ *v* : ANNOUNCE

an-nu-ni-ci-a-tion \ə-'nūn(-)-'sē-'t-'shən-/ *n* [ME *annunclation*, fr. MF *annunclation*, fr. LL *annuntiatio*, *annuntiatio*, fr. L *annuntiatu*, pp. of *annuntiare* to announce] : the act of announcing or of being announced ; ANNOUNCEMENT 2 *cap* : the 25th of March on which many Christian churches commemorate the announcement of the Incarnation related in Luke 1:28-35

an-nu-ni-ci-a-tor \ə-'nūn(-)-'sē-'t-ər-/ *n* : one that announces; *specif* : an elected member of a church's governing board or indicator — **an-nu-ni-ci-a-tor-y** \-'sē-'t-ər-'i-/ *adj*

an-ode \'ŋn-'ə-dē-/ *n* [Gk *anodos* way up, fr. *ana-* + *hodos* way — more at ODE] 1 : the positive terminal of an electrolytic cell — compare CATHODE 2 : the anode terminal of a storage battery or of an accumulating battery that is delivering current 3 : the electron-collecting electrode of an electron tube — **an-od-ic** \ə-'bād-ik/ *adj* — **an-od-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

an-od-ize \'ŋn-'ə-dīz-/ *v* : to subject (a metal) to electrolytic action as the anode of a cell in order to coat with a protective or decorative film

an-ody-ne \'ŋn-'ə-dīn-/ *n* [L *anodynos*, fr. Gk *anōdymos*, fr. *a-* + *odynē* pain; akin to OE *etan* to eat] : serving to assuage pain ; SOOTHING

an-te-fix \an'ti-'fiks\ n [L *antefixum*, fr. neut. of *antefixus*, pp. of *antefigere* to fasten before, fr. *ante-* + *figere* to fasten — more at PEEK] 1 : an ornament at the eaves of a classical building concealing the ends of the joint tiles of the roof 2 : an ornament of the molding of a classic cornice — **an-te-fix-al** \an'ti-'fik-səl\ adj

an-te-lope \an'ti-'löp\ n, pl **antelope** or **antelopes** [MF, fabulous heraldic beast, prob. fr. MF *antelope* savage animal with sawlike horns, fr. *Antilope* (see *antelope*)] **L** GK *antilope* 1 a : any of various Old-World ruminant mammals (family Bovidae) that differ from the true oxen in a lighter horned but horns directed upward and backward b : PRONGHORN 2 : leather from antelope hide



An Indian antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*)

an-te-me-tri-di-um \an'ti-mē-'tri-dē-'üm\ adj [L] being before noon

an-te-mort-lem \-'mort-əm\ adj [L *ante mortem*]: preceding death

an-te-na-lal \an'ti-'näl-'l\ adj : of or relating to an unborn child; also : occurring during pregnancy from the end of the 20th century

an-ten-na \an-'ten-'ə\ n, pl **an-ten-nae** \-'ten-'(ə)\ or **antennas** [ML, fr. L. *seal yard*] 1 : a movable segmented organ of sensation on the head of insects, myriapods, and crustaceans 2 pl *usu antennis*: a usu. metallic device (as a rod or wire) for radiating or receiving radio waves — **an-ten-nal** \-'ten-'l\ adj

an-ten-nule \an-'ten-'(ə)yü(ə)\ n : a small antenna or similar appendage

an-te-pen-di-um \an'ti-'pen-'dē-əm\ n, pl **antependiums** or **antependia** \-dē-ə\ [ML, fr. *ante pendere* to hang — more at FENOAT] : a hanging for the front of an altar, pulpit, or lectern

an-te-pe-nul-ti-ma \an'ti-'pē-'nult-'pi-'ə\ also **an-te-pen-ul-ti-ma** \-'pi-'nol-'to-mə\ [L *anteperennium*, fem. of *anteperennius* preceding the next to last, fr. L. *ante-* + *perennius* penultimate]: the 3rd or 4th of a series of compounds from the end of a series in *accumulate* — **an-te-pen-ul-ti-ma-ly** \-'pi-'nol-'tə-mə\ adj or n

an-te-ri-or \an-'tri-'ər\ adj [L, comp. of *ante* before — more at ANTE-] 1 a : situated before or toward the front b : ABAXIAL 2 a : coming before in time; ANTECEDENT b : logically prior (as a science) — **an-te-ri-or-i-ty** \-'ri-ər-i-ty\ adj

an-te-room \an'ti-'ri-'üm\ n : a room placed before or forming an entrance to another and often used as a waiting room

anti- — see ANTI-

an-til-ion \an-'thē-'yən, an-'thē-'l\ n, pl **an-til-ion-ia** \-'və\ or **antihelions** [Gk *antihelion*, fr. neut. of *antihelios* opposite the sun, fr. *anti-* + *hēlios* sun — more at SOLAR] : a somewhat bright white spot appearing on the parabolic circle opposite the sun

an-til-mi-n-tic \an-'hel-'mint-'ik, an-'thē-'l\ adj [*anti-* + Gk *helminth*, *helms* worm — more at HELMINTH] : expelling or destroying parasitic worms esp. of the intestine — **antihelmintic** n

an-til-pho-ra \an-'thē-'fō-'rə\ n [ME *antem*, fr. OE *antefra*, fr. L. *antiphora*, fr. LK *antiphōra*, pl. of *antiphōra*, fr. Gk. neut. of *antiphōros* responsive, fr. *anti-* + *phōnē* sound — more at BAN] 1 a : a psalm or hymn sung antiphonally or responsively b : a sacred vocal composition with words usu. from the Scriptures d : a song or hymn of praise to deities

an-til-mi-on \an-'thē-'mē-'ən\ n, pl **an-til-mia** \-'mē-ə\ [Gk, fr. dim. of *antemion* flower, fr. *antios* — more at ANTHEOLOGY] : an ornament of floral or foliated forms arranged in a radiating cluster but always flat (as in relief sculpture or in painting)

an-til-um \an-'thē-'yən, an-'thē-'l\ n, pl **antiliums** : a machine made from flowers, fr. Gk *antithra*, fr. fem. of *antithros* flowery, fr. *antios*] : the part of a stamens that develops and contains pollen and is usu. borne on a stalk — **an-til-um-al** \-'thē-'rəl\ adj

an-ther-id-i-al \an-'thē-'rid-'ē-əl\ adj : of or relating to an antheridium

an-ther-id-i-um \-'ē-əm\ n, pl **an-ther-id-ia** \-'ē-ə\ [NL, fr. *anthera*]: the male reproductive organ of a cryptogamous plant

an-ther-sis \an-'thē-'səs\ n [NL, fr. Gk *antithesis* bloom, fr. *anthein* to flower, fr. *antios*]: the action or period of opening of a flower

an-til-hill \an-'thē-'hil\ n : a mound thrown up by ants or termites in digging their tunnels

an-tho-cy-a-nin \an-'thō-'sī-'ə-nən\ [Gk *anthos* + *kyanos* dark blue] : any of various soluble glucoside pigments producing blue or red coloring in flowers and plants

an-tho-di-um \an-'thō-'dē-əm\ n, pl **an-tho-dia** \-'ē-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *anthodium*, fr. *antios*]: the flower head of a composite plant; also : its involucre

an-thol-o-gist \an-'thāl-ə-'jəst\ n : a maker of an anthology

an-thol-o-gize \-'jəz\ v : to compile or publish in an anthology

an-thol-o-gy \an-'thāl-ə-'jē\ n [NL *anthologia* collection of epigrams, fr. MGK, fr. Gk, flower gathering, fr. *antios* flower + *logia* collecting, fr. *antios* to gather, *antios* to sit among herb — more at LEGEND] : a collection of selected literary pieces or passages

an-tho-pa-gous \an-'thaf-'ə-gəs\ adj [Gk *antios* + E *phagosus*]: feeding on flowers — **an-tho-pa-gy** \-'ə-jē\ n

an-tho-phore \an-'thō-'fō-'rə, -'fō-'rə\ n [Gk *antios* flower-bearing, fr. *antios* + *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR] : a prolonged part of the receptacle that bears the pistil and corolla at its apex (as in the pink)

an-tho-zo-an \an-'thō-'zō-'ən\ n [deriv. of Gk *antios* + *zōion* animal; akin to Gk *zōē* life — more at ZOO] 1 : any of a class of Anthozoa of marine coelenterates (as the corals and anemones) having polyps with radial partitions — **anthozoan** adj

an-thra-cene \an-'thrā-'sē-n\ n : a crystalline cyclic hydrocarbon C₁₄H₁₀ obtained from coal-tar distillation

an-thra-cite \an-'thrā-'sīt\ n [fr. *anthracitis*, a bloodstone, fr. Gk *anthrax*, fr. *antios*] : a hard natural coal of high luster differing from bituminous coal in containing little volatile matter — **an-thra-cit-ic** \-'sīt-'ik\ adj

an-thrā-nō-sa \an-'thrāk-'nō-sə\ n [fr. Gk *anthrax*, *antios* + *nōsos* disease] : any of numerous destructive plant diseases caused by imperfect fungi and characterized by often dark sunken lesions or blisters



an-thra-qui-none \an-'thrā-'kwīn-'ōn, '-kwīn-'ōn\ n [prob. fr. F, fr. *anthracene* + *quinone*] : a yellow crystalline ketone C₁₄H₈O₂ derived from anthracene and used esp. in the manufacture of dyes

an-thra-x \an-'thrāk-s\ n [ME *antrex* carbuncle, fr. L. *anthrax*, fr. Gk, coal, carbuncle] : an infectious disease of warm-blooded animals (as cattle and sheep) caused by a spore-forming bacterium (*Bacillus anthracis*), found transmissible to man esp. by the handling of infected products (as hair), and characterized by external ulcerating nodules or by lesions in the lungs

anthrop- or **anthropo-** comb form [L *anthropo-*, fr. Gk *anthrōpō-*, *anthrōpō-*, fr. *anthrōpōs*]: human being (anthropogenesis)

an-throp-ic \an-'thrāp-'ik\ adj [Gk *anthrōpikos*, fr. *anthrōpōs*]: of or relating to mankind or the period of man's existence on earth — **an-throp-ic-al** \-'ik-'əl\ adj

an-thro-po-cen-tric \an-'thrō-'pō-'sen-'trik\ adj 1 : considering man to be the most significant entity of the universe 2 : interpreting or regarding the world in terms of human values and experiences — **an-thro-po-cen-tri-cal** \-'pō-'sen-'trī-səl\ adj — **an-thro-po-cen-tric-i-ty** \-'pō-'(s)en-'trī-sə-'tē\ n

an-thro-po-gen-esis \an-'thrā-'pō-'jen-'ə-səs\ n [NL, fr. *anthropo-* + G *genesis*]: the study of the origin and development of man

an-thro-po-gen-ic \-'pō-'jen-'ik\ adj

an-thro-po-gen-ic-ity \-'pō-'jen-'ik-i-ty\ n : the degree of relating to anthropogenesis 2 : of, relating to, or involving the impact of man on nature

an-thro-pog-ra-phy \an-'thrō-'pā-'grā-'fē\ n : a branch of anthropology dealing with the distribution of the human race as distinguished by physical character, language, institutions, and customs

an-thro-poid \an-'thrō-'pō'id\ adj [Gk *anthrōpoidēs*, fr. *anthrōpōs* 1 : resembling man 2 : resembling an ape (~ *mobobobos*)]

anthropoid n : any of several large tailless simian apes (family Pongidae) — **an-thro-poi-dal** \-'pō'id-'əl\ adj

an-thro-po-log-i-cal \an-'thrā-'pō-'lāj-'kəl\ adj : of or relating to anthropology — **an-thro-po-log-i-cal-ly** \-'lāj-'kəl-'lē\ adv

an-thro-pol-o-gist \an-'thrō-'pāl-ə-'jəst\ n : a specialist in anthropology

an-thro-pol-o-gy \-'vē\ n [NL *anthropologia*, fr. *anthropo-* + *logia* -logy] 1 a : the science of man; esp : the study of man in relation to distribution, origin, classification, and relationship of races, physical character, environmental and social relations, and culture b : the study of the social science of teaching about the origin, nature, and destiny of man esp. from the perspective of his relation to God

an-thro-po-met-ric \an-'thrō-'pō-'mē-'trik\ adj : of or relating to anthropometry — **an-thro-po-met-ri-cal** \-'trik-'əl\ adj — **an-thro-po-met-ri-cal-ly** \-'trik-'əl-'lē\ adv

an-thro-pom-e-try \an-'thrā-'pō-'m-ē-'trē\ n [Fr *anthropométrie*, fr. *anthropo-* + *metrie* -metry]: the study of human body measurements esp. on a comparative basis

an-thro-po-mor-phic \an-'thrā-'pō-'mōr-'fik\ adj [L *anthropomorphus* of human form, fr. Gk *anthrōpōmorphos*, fr. *anthrōpō-* + *mōrphos* = *mōrphē* = form, esp. of a human being] : of or having a human form or with human attributes (~ *deities*) 2 : ascribing human characteristics to nonhuman things (~ *supernaturalism*) — **an-thro-po-mor-phic-al-ly** \-'fik-'əl-'lē\ adv

an-thro-po-mor-phism \-'iz-əm\ n : an interpretation of what is not human or personal in terms of human or personal characteristics : HUMANIZATION — **an-thro-po-mor-phist** \-'fəst\ n

an-thro-po-mor-phize \-'fəz\ v : to attribute human form or personality to

an-thro-pog-a-thism \an-'thrō-'pāp-'ə-'thīz-'əm, -'pō-'pāth-'iz-'əm\ n [Gk *anthropogathia*, humanity, *anthrōpōpāthos* having human feelings, fr. *anthrōpō-* + *pathos* experience — more at PATHOS] : the ascription of human feelings to something not human

an-thro-poph-a-gous \an-'thrō-'pōf-'ə-gəs\ adj : feeding on human flesh — **an-thro-poph-a-gy** \-'pāf-'ə-jē\ n

an-thro-poph-a-gus \-'pāf-'ə-gəs\ n [NL, fr. Gk *anthrōpophagos*, fr. *anthrōpō-* + *phāgos* -phāgōs]: MAN-EATER, CANNIBAL

an-thro-pos-o-phy \an-'thrō-'pāso-'fē\ n : a 20th century spiritual and mystical doctrine growing out of theosophy

an-thr-'ān, **an-thr-'ān** \-'ān-tē\ : one who is opposed

anti- or **ant-** or **anti-** prefix [*anti*-fr. ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L; against, fr. L; fr. *anti*, *ant-*fr. ME, fr. L; against, fr. Gk; fr. *anti*; *anti*-fr. L; against, fr. Gk; fr. *anti* — more at ANTE-] 1 a : of the same kind but situated opposite, exerting energy in the opposite direction (as in antipole) (antipole) b : one that is opposite in kind to (*antimycin*) 2 a : opposing or hostile to in opinion, sympathy, or practice (*anti-Semite*) b : opposing in effort or activity (as by inhibiting, curing, neutralizing, or combating) (*antacid*)

an-ti- \an'ti-, 'ant-\ prefix [MF & ML, fr. L *ante-*]: ANTE- (*antimasque*)

an-ti-air-craft \an-'tē-'ā(ə)-'krāft, 'ā(ə)-'krāf\ adj : designed for or concerned with defense against air attack

antaircraft : an antiaircraft weapon

an-ti-bi-o-sis \an-'tib-i-'ōs-'is, -'bē-'sē-s\ n [NL] : antagonistic association between organisms to the detriment of one of them or between one organism and a metabolic product of another

an-ti-bi-ot-ic \an-'tib-i-'ōt-'ik, -'bē-'sīt-'ik, -'bē-'l\ adj 1 : tending to prevent, inhibit, or destroy life 2 : of or relating to antibiotics or antibiotics — **an-ti-bi-ot-ic-al-ly** \-'bē-'sīt-'ik-'lē\ adv

antibiotic n : a substance produced by a microorganism and able in dilute solution to inhibit or kill another microorganism

an-ti-body \an-'ti-'bād-'ē\ n : any of the body globulins that combine specifically with antigens and neutralize toxins, agglutinate bacteria or cells, and precipitate soluble antigens

an-ti-ca-p-er \an-'ti-'kəp-'er\ n : a grotesque, comic act or action : CAPER 2 *archaic* : a performer of a grotesque or ludicrous role : BUFFOON

an-tic \ant\ adj [It *antico* ancient, fr. L *antiquus* — more at ANTIQUE] 1 *archaic* : GROTESQUE, BIZARRE 2 a : characterized by clownish extravagance or absurdity b : whimsically gay; FROLICHSOME

an-ti-cath-ode \-'kəth-'əd\ n [SV] : the target in an electron tube and esp. an X-ray tube

an-ti-cho-lin-er-gic \-'kō-lō-nar-jik-, 'kāl-ə-\ adj : opposing or annulling the physiologic action of acetylcholine — **anticholinergic** *n*

an-ti-cho-lin-er-ic \-'nes-tā-rās-, -rāz-\ *n* : a substance that inhibits a cholinesterase by combination with it

an-ti-christ \-'anti-krist-\ [ME *anticristus*, fr. OF & LL; OF, fr. LL *Antichristus*, fr. Gk *Antichristos*, fr. *anti-* + *Christos* Christ] 1 : one who denies or opposes Christ; *specif*, *cap* a false antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness but to be conquered forever by Christ at his second coming 2 : a false Christ

an-ti-ci-pant \-'an-tis-ə-pant\ adj : ANTICIPATING, EXPECTANT — **usu.** used with *of* or *anticipant *n**

an-ti-ci-pate \-'anti-si-pə-tē-\ [L *anticipatus*, pp. of *anticipare*, fr. *ante-* + *capere* to take] *v* [L] : to give advance thought, discussion, or treatment to 2 : to meet (an obligation) before a due date 3 : to foresee and deal with in advance 4 : FORESTALL 5 : to use or depend in advance of actual possession 6 : to act before (others) often so as to check or counter 6 : to look forward to as certain; EXPECT — *vi* : to speak or write in knowledge or expectation of later matter **SYN** see FORESEE, PREVENT — **an-ti-ci-pa-tor** \-'pāt-ər-\ *n*

an-ti-ci-pa-tion \-'anti-si-pə-shən-\ *n* 1 : the use of money before it is available; *esp* : the taking or alienation of the income of a trust estate before it is due 2 & 3 : a prior action that takes into account or forestalls a later *b* : the act of looking forward; EXPECTATION; *specif* : pleasurable expectation 3 & 4 : a visualization of a future event *a* : *b* : an object or form that anticipates a later type 4 : the premature entry of one or more tones of a succeeding chord to form a temporary dissonance **SYN** see PROSPECT

an-ti-ci-pa-tive \-'anti-si-pə-tiv-, -pat-\ adj : given to or engaged in anticipation — **an-ti-ci-pa-tive-ly** *adv*

an-ti-ci-pa-try \-'anti-si-pə-tri-\ *n* : ANTICIPATING

an-ti-clim-ax \-'anti-('klim-'maks-'tik-\ adj : relating to or of the nature of an anticlimax — **an-ti-clim-ax-ic** \-'tik-'kəl-\ adj — **an-ti-clim-ax-ic-cal-ly** \-'kik-'kəl-\ *adv*

an-ti-clim-ax \-'anti-'klim-'maks-\ *n* 1 : the usu. sudden transition from a high to a low or from a high to a low; *fig* : trivial or ludicrous idea; *also* : a instance of such transition 2 : an event esp. glossing a series that is strikingly less important than what has preceded it

an-ti-clin-al \-'anti-'klim-'nəl-\ adj [*anti-* + Gk *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN] : inclining in opposite directions; *specif* : *of* or relating to a geological anticline

an-ti-cline \-'anti-'klim-\ *n* [back-formation fr. *anticlinal*] : an arch of stratified rock in which the layers bend downward in opposite directions from the crest — **compare**

an-ti-co-ag-u-lant \-'anti-'kō-'ag-yə-lənt-\ *n* : a substance that hinders clotting of blood

an-ti-cy-clone \-'anti-'si-'klōn-\ *n* : a system of winds that rotates clockwise in the northern hemisphere and counterclockwise in the southern; that uses advances at 20 to 30 miles per hour and that usu. has a diameter of 1500 to 2500 miles — **an-ti-cy-clon-ic** \-'si-'klān-'ik-\ *adj*

an-ti-dot \-'anti-'dōt-\ *n* : *adj* : of relating to, or acting as an antidote — **an-ti-dot-ally** \-'dōt-'ē-\ *adv*

an-ti-dote \-'anti-'dōt-\ [ME *antidot*, fr. L *antidotum*, fr. Gk *antidotus*, fr. fem. of *antidotus* given as an antidote, fr. *antidōnai* to give as an antidote, fr. *anti-* + *idōnai* to give — more at DATE] 1 : a remedy to counteract the effects of poison 2 : something that relieves, prevents, or counteracts a disease and cold symptoms

an-ti-en-zyme \-'anti-'en-'zim-, -an-'tī-\ *n* : an inhibitor of enzyme action; *esp* : one produced by living cells

an-ti-fed-er-al-ist \-'anti-'fed-'ə-'rəl-'ist-, -an-'tī-\ *n*, often *cap A & F* : one opposing in 1787–83 the adoption of the U.S. Constitution

an-ti-fou-ling \-'fau-'flŋ-\ *adj* : intended to prevent fouling of underwater structures

an-ti-freeze \-'anti-'frēz-\ *n* : a substance added to a liquid to lower its freezing point

an-ti-gen \-'anti-'jən-\ [ISV] : a usu. protein or carbohydrate substance (as a toxin or enzyme) that when introduced into the body stimulates the production of an antibody — **an-ti-gen-ic** \-'anti-'jen-'ik-\ *adj* — **an-ti-gen-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə-'jē)\ *adv* — **an-ti-gen-i-cally** \-'tjən-'is-'tē-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Antigenes*] : a daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta who marries her former father; *also* the brother of her brother Polyneices against the command of her uncle Creon

an-ti-hē-lix \-'anti-'hē-'līks-, -an-'tī-\ *n* [NL] : the curved elevation of cartilage within or in front of the helix of the ear

an-ti-ta-mine \-'anti-'his-tā-'mēn-, -mən-\ *n* : any of various antitumor agents for treating all types of cancer and other neoplasms presumably by inactivating histamine — **an-ti-his-tā-mine-ic** \-'his-tā-'mēn-'ik-\ *adj* or *n*

an-ti-tin-ck \-'anti-'tīn-'k-\ *n* : a substance used as a fuel or fuel additive to prevent knocking in an internal-combustion engine

an-ti-log-a-rithm \-'anti-'lɔg-'ə-rith-əm-, -an-'tī-, -'lāg-\ *n* : the number corresponding to a given logarithm

an-ti-ma-cas-sar \-'anti-'mā-'kās-'sər-\ *n* [*anti-* + *Maccassar* (oil) (a hair dressing)] : a cover to protect the back or arms of furniture

an-ti-mag-net-ic \-'anti-'i-mag-'net-'ik-, -an-'tī-\ *adj* : *of a watch* : having a balance unit composed of alloys that will not remain magnetized

an-ti-ma-lar-i-al \-'mə-'lēr-'ē-'i-əl-\ *adj* : serving to prevent, check, or cure malaria — **antimalarial *n***

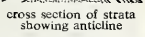
an-ti-mat-ter \-'anti-'mā-'tər-\ *n* : matter composed of the counterparts of ordinary matter, antiprotons instead of protons, positrons instead of electrons, and antineutrinos instead of neutrinos

an-ti-mi-cro-bi-al \-'anti-'mī-'krō-'bē-'i-əl-\ *adj* : inimical to microbes — **antimicrobial *n***

antimissile missile *n* : a missile for intercepting another missile in flight

an-ti-mo-ni-al \-'anti-'mō-'nē-'i-əl-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing antimony — **antimonial *n***

an-ti-mo-ni-ic \-'mān-'ik-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from antimony with a valence of five



cross section of strata showing anticline

an-ti-mo-ni-ous \-'mō-'nē-'əs-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from antimony with a valence of three

an-ti-mo-ly \-'anti-'mō-'nē-\ [ME *antimonie*, fr. ML *antimonium*] 1 : a trivalent antimony pentavalent metallic element commonly metallic silvery white, crystalline, and brittle element that is used esp. as a constituent of alloys and in medicine — **see ELEMENT table**

an-ti-neu-tri-nō \-'anti-'niyū-'trē-'nō-\ *n*, *an-'tī-'n* : a hypothetical particle thought to be emitted during radioactive decay

an-ti-neu-tri-nō \-'anti-'niyū-'trēn-\ *n* : an uncharged particle of mass equal to that of the neutron but having a magnetic moment in the opposite direction

an-ting \-'anti-'ŋ-\ *n* : the deliberate placing by some birds of living bolts among their feathers

an-ti-no-de \-'anti-'nō-'dē-\ *n* [ISV] : a region of maximum amplitude situated between adjacent nodes

an-ti-no-mi-an \-'anti-'nō-'mē-'ən-\ *n* : one who holds that under the gospel dispensation the moral law is of no use or obligation because faith alone is necessary to salvation — **antinomian *adj*** — **an-ti-no-mi-an-ism** \-'nō-'mē-'i-z-əm-\ *n*

an-ti-no-my \-'anti-'nō-'mē-\ [G *antonomie*, fr. L *antonomiā* conflict of laws, fr. Gk, fr. *anti-* + *nomos* law — more at NIMBLE] 1 : a contradiction between two apparently equally valid principles or between inferences correctly drawn from such principles 2 : OPPOSITION, CONTRADICTION

an-ti-no-cle-on \-'anti-'nō-'(y)lī-'klē-'ən-, -an-'tī-'n-\ *n* : a particle of the same mass as a nucleon but differing from it in the sign of its electrical charge or the direction of its magnetic moment

an-ti-ox-i-dant \-'anti-'ɔks-'səd-'ənt-, -an-'tī-'n-\ *n* : a substance that opposes oxidation and inhibits reactions promoted by oxygen or peroxide — **antioxidant *n***

an-ti-pas-to \-'anti-'pas-'(t)ō-, 'pās-'n-\ [It, fr. *anti-* (fr. L *ante-*) + *pasio* food, fr. L *pastus*, fr. *pastus*, pp. of *pascere* to feed — more at FEED] : HORS D'ŒUVRE

an-ti-pa-thet-ic \-'anti-'pə-'thet-'ik-\ *adj* 1 : having a constitutional aversion 2 : accusing or manifesting antipathy — **an-ti-pa-thet-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə-'jē)\ *adv*

an-ti-p-a-thy \-'anti-'pə-'thē-\ *n* [L *antipathia*, fr. Gk *antipathēa*, fr. *antipathēs* of opposite feelings, fr. *anti-* + *pathos* experience — more at PATHOS] 1 *obs* : opposition in feeling; INCOMPATIBILITY 2 : mutual aversion or dislike; DISASTE 3 : an object of aversion **SYN** see ENMITY

an-ti-pe-r-i-odic \-'anti-'pī-'rē-'dē-'ik-, -an-'tī-'ə-\ *adj* [ISV] : preventive of periodic returns of disease — **antiperiodic *n***

an-ti-per-son-nel \-'anti-'pərs-'ə-nē-\ *adj* : designed for use against military personnel

an-ti-phlo-gis-tic \-'anti-'flō-'jīs-'tik-\ *adj* : counteracting inflammation

an-ti-pho-ny \-'anti-'fō-'nē-\ *n* [L *antiphona* — more at ANTHEM] 1 : a psalm, anthem, or verse sung antiphonally 2 : a verse used from Scripture said or sung liturgically before and after a canticle, psalm, or psalm verse

an-ti-pho-nal \-'anti-'fō-'nəl-\ *n* : ANTI-PHONY

an-ti-pho-nal \-'ŋ- or relating to an antiphon or antiphony — **an-ti-pho-nal-ly** \-'fō-'nəl-\ *adv*

an-ti-pho-nary \-'anti-'fō-'nər-'ē-\ *n* 1 : a book containing a collection of antiphones 2 : a book containing the choral parts of the divine office

an-ti-pho-ny \-'anti-'fō-'nē-\ *n* : responsive alternation between two groups esp. of singers

an-ti-p-o-dal \-'anti-'pō-'dəl-\ *adj* 1 : *of* or relating to the antipodes; *specif* : situated at the opposite side of the earth 2 : diametrically opposite

an-ti-pō-de \-'anti-'pō-'dē-\ *pl* *an-ti-pō-des* \-'anti-'pō-'dēz-\ [ME *antipodes*, pl. of persons dwelling at opposite points on the globe, fr. L fr. Gk, fr. pl. of *antipod-*, *antipodes* with feet opposite, fr. *anti-* + *pod-*, *poos* foot — more at FOOT] 1 : the parts of the earth diametrically opposite — **usu.** used in pl. 2 : the exact opposite or contrary — **an-ti-pō-de-an** \-'(jən-'tī-pō-'dē-'ə-nəl-\ *adj*

an-ti-pope \-'anti-'pōp-\ *n* [MF *antipape*, fr. ML *antipapa*, fr. *anti-* + *papa* pope] : one elected or claiming to be pope in opposition to the pope canonically chosen

an-ti-pro-ton \-'anti-'prō-'fān-, -an-'tī-'n-\ *n* : a particle equal in mass but opposite in electrical charge to a proton

an-ti-py-re-tic \-'anti-'pī-'ret-'ik-\ *n* : an agent that reduces fever, pain, or rheumatism

an-ti-pyr-i-ne \-'anti-'pī-'rē-'nē-\ [fr. *Antipyrine*, a trademark] : a white crystalline compound C₁₀H₁₂N₂O used to relieve fever, pain, or rheumatism

an-ti-que \-'anti-'kwē-\ *n*, *an-tī-'kwē* — **antiquary *n*** : ANTIQUARIAN

antiquarian *adj* 1 : *of* or relating to antiquaries or antiquities 2 : dealing in old or rare books — **an-ti-que-ar-i-an-ism** \-'ē-'nā-'əm-\ *n*

an-ti-quary \-'anti-'kwē-'rē-\ *n* : one who collects or studies antiquities

an-ti-qua-ri-um \-'anti-'kwā-'rē-\ [VL *antiquarius*, pp. of *antiquare*, fr. L *antiquus*] : to make old or obsolete — **an-ti-qua-tion** \-'kwā-'shən-\ *n*

an-ti-quat-ed *adj* 1 : OBSOLETE 2 : OLD-FASHIONED, OUTMODED 3 : advanced in use **SYN** see OLD

an-ti-que \-'anti-'kwē-\ *n* [MF fr. L *antiquus*, fr. *ante* before — more at ANTE] 1 & 2 : belonging to antiquity *b* : among the oldest of its class 2 : belonging to earlier periods; ANCIENT 3 : in a former style or fashion; OLD-FASHIONED 4 : imitating or suggesting the crafts or style of an earlier period **SYN** see OLD — **an-ti-que-ly** *adv*

antique *n* 1 : a relic or object of ancient times or of an earlier period 2 : a work of art, piece of furniture, or decorative object made at an earlier period and according to U.S. customs laws before 1850

an-ti-qui-ty \-'anti-'kwē-'dē-\ *n* 1 : ancient times; *esp* : those before the Christian Age 2 : the quality of being ancient 3 *pl* *a* : relics or monuments of ancient times *b* : matters relating to the life or culture of ancient times 4 : the people of ancient times

an-ti-rhi-ni-um \-'anti-'rī-'nōm-\ *n* [NL, *genus* name, fr. L, snappings, fr. Gk *antirrhinum*, fr. *anti-* like (fr. *anti-* against, equivalent to *anti-* in *antiseptic*; *rhiz-* nose)] : any of a large genus (*Antirrhinum*) of herbs of the hewwort family with bright-colored irregular flowers

ə but; ɔ kitten; ə further; ə back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; ŋ sing; ə flow; ə flaw; ə coin; th thin; th this;

au out; əh chin; ə less; ē easy; ɡ gift; i trip; i life; i foot; ŋ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

anti-Sem-ite \ˌant-i-ˈsem-ī-t̩, ˌan-ī-ˈn : one who is hostile to or discriminates against Jews — **an-ti-ʒe-mi-lit-ic** \-sə-ˈmit-ik/ *adj*

an-ti-ʒe-mi-lit-ic \ˌan-ī-ˈt̩-ʒe-mi-lit-ik/ *adj* : relating to or characterized by the use of antiseptics **3 a** : scrupulously clean **b** : extremely neat or ordered; **c** : neat to the point of being bare or uninteresting **c** : free from what is held to be contaminating or infectious **3** : antiseptic; *esp* : coldly impersonal — **an-ti-ʒe-mi-lit-ic-ly** \-t̩-ik(-)l̩-ē/ *adv*

antiseptic *n* : a substance that checks the growth or action of microorganisms *esp.* in or on living tissue; *also* : GERMICIDE

an-ti-tise-rum \ˌant-i-ˈsīr-əm, ˌan-ˈtī-, -sēr-əl/ *n* [ISV] : a serum containing antibodies

an-ti-ti-slav-ery \ˌant-i-ˈslāv-(ə-)rē, ˌan-ī-ˈt̩-, *n.* often *attrib* : opposition to slavery

an-ti-ti-social \-ˈsō-shəl/ *adj* **1** : hostile to the well-being of society **2** : averse to the society of others; MISANTHROPIC

an-ti-tis-spas-mod-ic \-ˈspaz-ˈmōd-ik/ *adj* : capable of preventing or relieving spasms or convulsions — **antispasmodic** *n*

an-ti-tis-trophe \ˌan-ˈtī-tro-ˈfē/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk. antitropḗ, fr. anti- + strophē] : a returning movement in Greek choral dance exactly answering to a previous strophe; *specif* : the part of a choral song delivered during this movement — **an-ti-tis-trophe-ly** \-ˈt̩-tro-ˈfē-l̩-ē/ *adv*

an-ti-tis-sub-mar-ine \ˌant-i-ˈsɒb-mə-rēn, ˌɑ-ˈtī-, -sɒb-m-ē/ *adj* : designed or waged to destroy submarines

an-ti-tank \ˌant-i-ˈtæŋk/ *adj* : designed to destroy or check tanks

an-ti-tith-e-sis \ˌan-ˈtī-th-ə-sēs/ *n*, pl. **an-ti-tith-e-ses** \-ˈtī-th-ə-sēz/ [L, fr. Gk. lit., opposition, fr. antitithō] : a rhetorical process of rhetorical contrast of ideas by means of parallel arrangements of words, clauses, or sentences **(2)** : OPPOSITION, CONTRAST **b** (1) : the second of two opposing constituents of an antithesis **(3)** : the direct opposite or contrary **2** : second of two antithetical ideas

an-ti-thet-ic-al \ˌant-ə-ˈtʰet-ik-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to antithesis

an-ti-thet-ic-ally \-ik(-)l̩-ē/ *adv* : constituting or marked by antithesis *SYN* *SEE* OPPOSITE — **an-ti-thet-ic-ally** \-ik(-)l̩-ē/ *adv* : able to counteract excessive thyroid activity

an-ti-tox-ic \ˌant-i-ˈtōk-sik/ *adj* **1** : counteracting poison **2** : of, relating to, or being an antitoxin

an-ti-tox-in \ˌant-i-ˈtōk-sən/ *n* [ISV] : an antibody formed in the body as a result of the introduction of a toxin and capable of neutralizing the specific toxin that stimulated its production and produced commercially in animals by injection of a toxin or toxoid (as of human disease) with the resulting serum being used to counteract the toxin in other individuals

an-ti-trade \ˌan-ti-ˈtrād/ *n* pl **1** : the prevailing westerly winds of middle latitudes **2** : the westerly winds above the trade winds

an-ti-trust \ˌant-i-ˈtrʌst, ˌan-ˈtī-/ *adj* : of or relating to legislation or positions of trusts for restriction or prohibition; *specif* : consisting of laws to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints and monopolies or unfair business practices

an-ti-tus-sive \-ˈtəs-iv/ *adj* : tending or having the power to control or prevent cough

an-ti-type \ˌant-i-ˈtīp/ *n* [LL *antitypus*, fr. L *Gk antitypon*, fr. Gk. neut. of *antitypos* corresponding, fr. anti- + *typtin* to strike] : something that corresponds to or is foreshadowed in a type — **an-ti-type-ic-al** \ˌant-i-ˈtīp-ik-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to antitype

an-ti-ven-in \ˌant-i-ˈven-ən, ˌan-ˈtī-/ *n* [ISV] : an antitoxin to a venereal and an infectious toxin

an-ti-vi-ta-min \ˌant-i-ˈvīt-ə-mən/ *n* : a substance that renders a vitamin ineffective

an-tler \ˌant-ˈlɔr/ *n* [ME *antleer*, fr. MF *antolher*, fr. (assumed) VL *anteculcare*, fr. neut. of *anteculcare* located before the eye, fr. L *antec-* + *oculus* eye] : the solid deciduous horn of an animal of the deer family or a branch of such horn — **an-ter-ler** \-hɔrd/ *adj*

antlion *n* : any of various neuropterous insects of the genus *Amydris* having a long-jawed larva that digs a conical pit in which it lies in wait to catch insects (as ants) on which it feeds

antonym \ˌan-tə-ˈnɪm, ˌant-ˈn-ɪm/ *n* : a word of opposite meaning

an-ti-ov-er-trous \ˌan-ˈtī-ov-er-ˈtrʌs/ *adj* — **an-ti-ov-er-my** \-mē/ *n*

an-tre \ˌan-ˈtrɔr/ *n* [F, fr. L *antrum*] : CAVE **1**

an-troise \ˌan-ˈtrō(ə)r̩/ *adj* [NL *antrosus*, irreg. fr. L *anterior* + *or-sus* (as in *dextrorsus* toward the right) + *or-sus* (as in *an-troise-ly* *adv*)]

an-trui \ˌan-ˈtrū(ə)/ *n*, pl. **an-tra** \-ˈtrə/ [L, fr. L, cave, fr. Gk *antron*] : the cavity of a hollow organ or sinus

an-uran \ˌan-ˈyūr-ən, ˌa-ˈ/ *adj* or *n* [deriv. of *a-* + Gk *oura* tail — *more* at **SQUIRREL**] : SALENTIAN

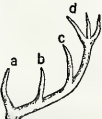
an-ure-sis \ˌan-yr-ē-ˈsēs/ *n* [NL] : failure or inability to void urine — **an-ur-ic** \-ˈrē-ə/ *adj*

an-uria \ˌan-ˈyūr-ē-ə/ *n* [NL] : absence or defective excretion of urine — **an-ur-ic** \ˌan-ˈyūr-ik/ *adj*

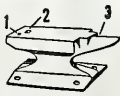
an-ur-ous \ˌan-ˈyūr-əs, ˌa-ˈ/ *adj* : having no tail

anus \ˈæ-nəs/ *n* [L; akin to *Oīr* *anus* anus] : the posterior opening of the alimentary canal

an-yl \ˌan-ˈyul/ *n* [ME *anily*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *anazyl* anvil; both fr. a prehistoric Wgmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *an*, and whose second constituent is akin to Sp. *al* or *ap* — *more* at **ANAL**] : skin to *Pellaea* to beat *more* at **AN**; FELT **1** : a heavy usu. steel-faced iron block on which metal is shaped **2** : INCUS



antlers: a brow antler, b bay antler, c royal antler, d surtroy



interest **2** : a cause of anxiety *SYN* *SEE* CARE

anx-i-ous \ˌæn-ˈki-ʃəs/ *adj* [L *anxius*; akin to L *angere* to strangle, OHG *an* = *an*] : characterized by extreme uneasiness of mind or brooding fear about some contingency; **WORRIED** **2** : characterized by, resulting from, or causing anxiety; **WORRYING** **3** : ardently or earnestly wishing *SYN* *SEE* EAGER — **anx-i-ously** *adv* — **anx-i-ously-ness** *n*

any \ˈeɪ-/ *adv*, *fr.* OE *ænig*; akin to OHG *einag* any, OE *ān* one — *more* at **ONE** **1** : one of some indiscriminately of whatever kind : one or another taken at random (ask ~ man you meet) **b** : EVERY — used to indicate one selected without restriction (it ~ would know that) **c** : one, some, or all indiscriminately of whatever quantity : **a** : one or more — used to indicate an undetermined number or amount (have you ~ money) **b** : ALL — used to indicate a maximum or whole (needs ~ help he can get) **c** : or some without reference to quantity or extent **3 a** : unmeasured or uncounted number, or amount, or extent (~ quantity you desire) **b** : appreciably larger or extended (could not endure it ~ length of time)

any *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **1** : any person or persons **2** ANYBODY **3** *any* *adv* : to any extent or degree : at all

any-body \ˈen-ē-ˈbɔd-ē, -ˈbɑd-/ *pron* : any person **1** ANYONE

any-how \ˈen-ē-ˈhɑw/ *adv* **1 a** : in any manner whatever **b** HAP- HAZARDLY **2 a** : at any rate **b** : in any event

any-more \ˈen-ē-ˈmɔr/ *adv* : **1** : no more; **2** : at the present time; NOW as a negative context

any-one \ˈen-ē-ˈ(ɔ)w-ən/ *pron* : any person indiscriminately : ANYBODY

any-place \ˈen-ē-ˈplēs/ *adv* : in any place : ANYWHERE

any-thing \ˈen-ē-ˈθɪŋ/ *pron* : any thing whatever

any-thing *adv* : at all

any-thing *adv* : at all

any-way \ˈen-ē-ˈwə/ *adv* **1** : ANYWISE **2** : in any case : ANYHOW

any-ways \ˈen-ē-ˈwəz/ *adv* **1** archaic : ANYWISE **2** chiefly *dialect* : in any case

any-where \ˈen-ē-ˈ(h)w(ə)r, -(h)wə(ɔr), -(h)wɔr/ *adv* **1** : at, in, to any place or point **2** : at all : to any extent

any-where *n* : any place

any-wise \ˈen-ē-ˈwɪz/ *adv* : in any way whatever : at all

An-zac \ˌæn-ˈzæk/ *n* [Australian and New Zealand Army Corps] : a soldier from Australia or New Zealand

ap-a \ˈæ-pə/ *adj* **1** : having the highest possible classification — *more* at **AP** **2** : the highest of the finest quality

ap-a-rist \ˈæ-pə-ˈrɪst, ˈe-pə-/ *n* [LL Gk; LL *aristos*, Gk. fr. *aristos* undefined, fr. *a-* + *horistos* definable, fr. *horizein* to define — *more* at **HORIZON**] : an inflectional form of a verb typically denoting simple occurrence of an action without reference to its completeness, duration, or repetition — **ap-rist** or **ap-ris-tic** \ˌæ-pə-ˈrɪst-ik, ˈe-pə-ˈrɪst-ik/ *adj* — **ap-ris-tic-ally** \-t̩-ik(-)l̩-ē/ *adv*

ap-ri-tae \ˈæ-ˈrɪ-tə/ *n*, pl. **ap-ri-tae** or **ap-ri-tae** \-ˈɔr-tē/ [NL, fr. Gk. *artriē*, fr. *artriē* to lit] : the great trunk artery that carries blood from the heart to be distributed by branches through the body — **ap-ri-tal** \-ˈɔr-təl/ *adj* — **ap-ri-tic** \-ˈɔr-tik/ *adj*

ap-ou-dad \ˈæ-pə-ˈdad/ *n* [F, fr. Berber *audad*] : a wild sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*) of the N. Africa

ap-trance \ˈæ-ˈp-t-rans/ *adv* [F] : to the limit

ap-ur : UNSPARINGLY

ap-ur — *see* AD-

ap-ur — *see* AP-

ap-ur \ˈæ-pəs/ *adv* [ME, prob. fr. MF *à pas* on step, fr. a *pas* pace + *sur* swiftly] *adv* : *more* at **AP**

Ap-ur or **Ap-ur-es** \ˈap-ur-əs/ *n*, pl. **Ap-ur-es** \-ˈpash-əs/ *n*, pl. **Ap-ur-es** \-ˈpash-əs/ *n* [Sp] **1 a** : an Athapaskan people of the American southwest **b** : a member of this people **2** : any of the Athapaskan languages of the Apache people **3** *not cap* [F, fr. *Apache* Apache language] **4** : a member of a gang of criminals *esp.* in Paris **5** : RUSSIAN

ap-ur-age var. of **APFANAGE**

ap-ur-re-jo \ˈæ-pə-rē-ˈ(h)ɔr/ *n* [AmerSp] : a packsaddle of stuffed leather or canvas

ap-ur-ur \ˈæ-pə-rē-ˈ(h)ɔr/ *adv* [ME, fr. MF *ap part*, lit., to the side] **1 a** : at a little distance **2** : separately in space or in time **2** : as a separate unit ; INDEPENDENTLY **3** : ASIDE **4** : into two or more parts : to pieces

ap-ur-ur *adj* **1** : SEPARATE, ISOLATED **2** : DIVIDED — **ap-ur-ur-ness** *n*

ap-ur from *prep* : to other than ; BESIDES

ap-ur-ur \ˈæ-pə-rē-ˈtāl, -ˈtī-, ˈpārt-ārt-, ˈbīrt/ *n* [Afrik, lit., separation] : racial segregation; *specif* : a policy of segregation and political and economic discrimination against non-European groups in the Union of S. Africa

ap-ur-ment \ˈæ-pārt-mənt/ *n*, often *attrib* [Fr *appartement*, fr. It *appartamento*] **1** : a room or set of rooms fitted up, with house-keeping facilities, and used as a dwelling **2** : a building made up of individual dwelling units — **ap-ur-ment-ial** \ˈæ-pārt-mənt-ī-əl/ *adj*

ap-ur-ment building *n* : a building containing separate residential units and usu. having conveniences in common — *also* **ap-ur-ment house**

ap-ur-ur \ˈæ-pə-ˈtʰet-ik/ *adj* **1** : having or showing little or no lack of emotion : SPIRITLESS **2** : having little or no interest or concern ; INDIFFERENT *SYN* *SEE* IMPASSIVE — **ap-ur-ur-ic-ally** \-t̩-ik(-)l̩-ē/ *adv*

ap-ur-ur \ˈæ-pə-ˈtʰē/ *n* [Gk *apatheta*, fr. *apathēs* without feeling, fr. *a-* + *pathos* emotion — *more* at **PATHOS**] **1** : lack of feeling or emotion **2** : IMPASSIVENESS **3** : lack of interest or concern ; INDIFFERENT

ap-ur-ur-ur \ˈæ-pə-ˈtʰit/ *n* [G *apattit*, fr. Gk *apatē* deceit] : any of a group of calcium phosphate minerals of the approximate general formula $\text{Ca}_5(\text{F}, \text{Cl}, \text{OH}, \text{CO}_3)(\text{PO}_4)_6$ occurring variously as hexagonal prisms, rhombohedra, or in fine-grained masses or as the chief constituent of phosphate rock and of bones and teeth; *specif* : calcium phosphate fluoride $\text{Ca}_5\text{F}(\text{PO}_4)_6$

ap-ur-ur \ˈæ-pə/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *apa*; akin to OHG *afjo* *ape*] **1 a** : MONKEY; *esp.* : one of the larger tailed Old World forms **b** : any of a family (Primate) of large semiprimate primates (as the chimpanzee or gorilla) — *called also* *antropoid ape* **2 a** : MIMIC **b** : a large uncouth person — **ap-ur-ur-like** \-ˈæ-plik/ *adj*



a.a.a. aorta; r right ventricle; l left ventricle

apo-mict \ə'pə-mikt/ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. ISV *apomictic*, fr. *apo-* + *Gk mignyla* to mix + more at MIX] : one produced or reproducing by apomixis **apomictic** \ə'pə-mik-tik/ *adj* ~ **apomictic-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apo-mix-is \ə'pə-mik-səs/ *n* [NL, fr. *apo-* + *Gk mixis* act of mixing, fr. *mignyaln*]; reproduction (as apogamy) involving the gametized germline tissues but not dependent upon fertilization

apo-mor-phine \ə'pə-mɔr-fēn/ *n* [ISV]; an artificial crystalline alkaloid C₁₇H₁₉N₃O₂ from morphine with a powerful emetic action

apo-neu-ro-sis \ə'pə-n(y)ū-rō-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. *Gk aponeurōsis*, fr. *aponeurosis* to pass into a tendon, fr. *apo-* + *neuron* sinus — more at NEURVE]; any of the thin and denser of deep fasciae or cover, lying apart from the termination and attachments of various muscles and differ from tendons in being flat and thin — **aponeurotic** \-rāt-ik/ *adj*

apo-phy-lite \ə'pə-fīl-ī-tī/ *n* [fr. *apo-* + *Gk phylon* leaf]; a mineral K₂Ca₂(AlO₂)₆(OH)₂ composed of a hydrous potassium calcium silicate related to the zeolites and usu. found in transparent square prisms or white or grayish masses

apoph-y-se-al \ə'pə-fē-sē-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to an apophysis

apoph-y-se-sis \ə'pə-fē-səs-ē-sis/ *n*, *pl* **apoph-y-se-ses** \-fē-sē-sēz/ [NL, fr. *Gk, apo-* + *phos* to bring forth — more at BE]; an expanded or projecting part esp. of an organism

ap-o-plec-tic \ə'pə-plek-tik/ *adj* [F or LL; *F* *apoplectique*, fr. LL *apoplecticus*, fr. *Gk apoplektikos*, fr. *apopleisis*] 1 : of, relating to, or causing apoplexy 2 : affected with, inclined to, or showing symptoms of apoplexy **ap-o-plec-tic-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

ap-o-plex-y \ə'pə-plek-sē/ *n* [ME *apoplexie*, fr. MF & LL; MF, fr. LL *apoplexia*, fr. *Gk apoplexia*, fr. *apopleisis* to cripple by a stroke, fr. *apo-* + *plēssin* to strike — more at PLAIN]; sudden diminution or loss of consciousness, sensation, and voluntary motion caused by rupture or obstruction of a blood vessel

aport \ə'pɔr-t/ *n*, *pl* **aport** (ə'pɔr-t) *adv* (or *adj*) : on or toward the left side of a ship

apo-se-mat-ic \ə'pə-sē-mat-ik/ *adj* : being conspicuous and serving to warn **apo-se-mat-ic-ly** \-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apo-si-pi-ous \ə'pə-sī-pi-əs/ *adj* [NL, fr. *apo-* + *sipio* to stand in silence]; the leaving of a thought incomplete usu. by a sudden breaking off — **apo-si-pi-ous-ly** \-pē-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apos-ta-sy \ə'pə-sī-tā-sē/ *n* [ME *apostasia*, fr. LL *apostasia*, fr. *Gk apostasia*, fr. *apostē* to revolt, fr. *apo-* + *stē* to stand in opposition to stand] 1 : renunciation of a religious faith 2 : abandonment of a previous loyalty; DEFECTION

apos-tate \ə'pə-sī-tāt-, -tāt/ *n* : one who commits apostasy — **apos-tate-ly** \-tāt-ē/ *adv*

apost-a-tize \ə'pə-sī-tā-tīz/ *vt* : to commit apostasy

apost-er-i-o-ri \ə'pə-strē-ō-ri-ē-, -ster-, -ā-(pā)-strē-ō-ri-ē-, (ō)pə-, -ō-ri-ē/ *adj* [L, fr. *apo-* + *hister* to stand] : relating to or derived by reasoning from observed facts; SYNTHETIC; *specif* : INDUCTIVE — **a posteriori** *adv*

apost-er-i-ty \ə'pə-strē-ō-ri-tē/ *n* [ME *aposterie*, *apostie* & OE *apostol*, fr. LL *apostolus*, fr. *Gk apostolos*, fr. *apostellein* to send away, fr. *apo-* + *stēlein* to send — more at STALL] 1 : one sent on a mission; as : one of an authoritative New Testament group sent out to preach the gospel and made up esp. of Christ's 12 original disciples **apostle** *n* : the first prominent Christian missionary to a region or group 2 : one who initiates a great moral reform or first advocates any important belief or system 3 : the highest ecclesiastical officer in some church organizations 4 : one of a Mormon administrative council of 12 men

Apostles' Creed *n* : a Christian creed anciently ascribed to the Twelve Apostles that begins "I believe in God the Father Almighty"

apos-to-late \ə'pə-sī-tāt-, -tāt/ *adj* [NL *apostolatus*, fr. *apostolus*] : the office or mission of an apostle

apost-ol-ic \ə'pə-stō-l-ik/ *adj* 1 *a* : of or relating to an apostle or to relating to the New Testament apostles or conforming to their teachings 2 *a* : of or relating to a succession of spiritual authority from the apostles held (as by Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Eastern Orthodox) to be perpetuated by successive ordinations of bishops and to be necessary for the validity of sacraments and orders **apost-ol-ic-ly** \-tō-l-ē-ē/ *adv*

apostolic delegate *n* : an ecclesiastical plenipotentiary representing the Holy See in a country that has no formal diplomatic relations with it

Apostolic Father *n* : a church father of the 1st or 2d century A.D.

apost-ro-ph-ic \ə'pə-strō-f-ik/ *n* [L, fr. *Gk apostrophē*, lit., act of turning away, fr. *apostrophēn* to turn away, fr. *apo-* + *strophēn* to turn — more at STROPE]; the addressing of a person usu. not present or of a thing usu. personified for rhetorical purposes — **apostroph-ic-ly** \-st-rō-f-ik/ *adv*

apostroph-ic \ə'pə-strō-f-ik/ *adj* [L, MF, fr. LL *apostrophus*, fr. *Gk apostrophos*, fr. *apostrophos* turned away, fr. *apostrophēn*]; a mark ' or ' used to indicate omission of one or more letters or figures, the possessive case, or of the plural of letters or figures (as in *three 7's*) — **apostroph-ic-ly** *adv*

apost-ro-ph-ize \ə'pə-strō-f-īz/ *vt* : to address by or in apostrophe ~ *vi* : to make use of apostrophe

apothecaries' measure *n* : a measure of capacity — see MEASURE TABLE

apothecaries' weight *n* — see MEASURE TABLE

apoth-e-cary \ə'pə-th-ē-ker-ē/ *n* [ME *apothecarie*, fr. ML *apothecarius*, fr. L *apotheca*, *apotheca* a storeroom, *apo-* + *thēkē*, fr. *apothēnā* to put away, fr. *apo-* + *thēnā* to put more at TO] 1 : one who prepares and sells drugs or compounds for medicinal purposes 2 : PHARMACY

apo-the-cial \ə'pə-thē-sh(ē)-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to an apothecium

apo-the-cium \ə'pə-thē-sh(ē)-əm/ *n*, *pl* **apo-the-cia** \-sh(ē)-ə/ [NL, fr. L *apotheca*]; a spore-bearing structure in many lichens and fungi consisting of a discoid or cupped body bearing ascii on the exposed flat or concave surface

apothegm \ə'pə-thē-gm/ *n* [GK *apothegma*, *apophthegma*, fr. *apothēgēsthai* to speak out, fr. *apo-* + *thēgēsthai* to utter] : a short, pithy, and instructive saying or formulation; APHORISM

apo-theg-mat-ic \ə'pə-thē-g-mat-ik/ *adj* : of or relating to an apothegm

apo-theg-mat-ic-ly \-tī-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

apo-thy-o-sis \ə'pə-thī-ō-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. *Gk apothēsis*, fr. *apothēnō* to deify, fr. *apo-* + *thēos* god] 1 : elevation to divine status 2 : DEIFICATION 2 : the perfect example —

apo-the-o-size \ə'pə-thē-ō-sīz-, ə'pā-thē-ō-s/ *vt*

Ap-pa-lan-chian \ə'pə-lā-ŋ-ŋ-, -lā-ŋ-ŋ-ən/ *n* [*Appalachian* (see *gloria*) and *I. vomitoria*] of the eastern U.S. used as a tea; also : either of the plants

ap-pall also **ap-pal** \ə'pɔl/ *vb* **ap-palled**; **ap-palling** [ME *ap-pallēre*, fr. MF *ap-paler*, fr. OF, fr. *a-* (fr. *lat*) + *pallere* to grow pale, *~ vt*; to overcome with fear or dread *SYN* see OSMAY]

ap-pall-ing-ly \ə'pɔl-ŋ-ē/ *adv* : inspiring horror or dismay *SYN* see FEARFUL

ap-pal-ling-ly \ə'pɔl-ŋ-ē/ *adv*

ap-pa-ri-tion \ə'pə-rī-ŋ-ən/ [F *apparear*, fr. OF, fr. *apere* to provide for equipment designed for a particular use, *~ an instrument or appliance designed for a specific operation c*; a group of organs having a common function 2 : the functional machinery by means of which a systematized activity is carried out; *esp* : the organization of a political party or an underground movement

ap-par-ate \ə'pə-rāt-ē/ *n* **ap-pareled** or **ap-parelling** or **ap-par-eling** [ME *appareillen*, fr. OF *appareiller* to prepare, fr. (assumed) VL *apparellare*, irreg. fr. L *appare*] 1 : to put clothes on 2 : DRESS 2 : ADORN, EMBELLISH

appare *n* 1 : the equipment of a ship (as sails, rigging) 2 : personal effects; *esp* : articles of personal clothing or adornment

ap-par-ent \ə'pə-rant-, -per-/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *oparent*, fr. L *apparent*, *apparens*, *ppr*. of *apparere* to appear] 1 : open to view; VISIBLE 2 : clear or manifest to the understanding; EVIDENT 3 : appearing as actual to the eye or mind 4 : having an indelible quality that is clear to a title or estate 5 : having such an appearance of reality as to appear reasonably true under the circumstances — **ap-par-ent-ly** \-pə-r(ə)-nt-ē/ *adv* — **ap-par-ent-ness** \-pə-r(ə)-nt-, -per-/ *n*

ap-pare *vb* [ME *appare*, *ostendit* suggests appearance to unaided senses that is not or may not be borne out by more rigorous examination or greater knowledge; ILLUSORY definitely implies a false impression based on deceptive resemblance or faulty observation, or influenced by preconceived ideas; *ap-pare* viewed SEEMING implies a character in the thing observed that gives it the appearance, sometimes through intent, of something else; OSTENSIBLE applies chiefly to reasons or motives and suggests a discrepancy between an openly declared or naturally implied aim or reason and the true aim or reason in addition to appearance]

ap-pa-ri-tion \ə'pə-rī-ŋ-ən/ [ME *appariçium*, fr. LL *appariçion*, *appariçio* appearance, fr. L *apparui*, *ppr*. of *appare*] 1 *a* : an unusual or unexpected sight 2 : PHENOMENON **b** : a ghostly figure 2 : APPEARANCE **ap-pa-ri-tion-al** \-rī-ŋ-ən-/ *adj*

ap-pel \ə'pēl/ *n* : a legal proceeding by which an official formerly sent to carry out the orders of a magistrate, judge, or court

ap-pel \ə'pēl/ *n* 1 : a legal proceeding by which a case is brought from a lower to a higher court for rehearing 2 : a criminal accusation 3 : an application for corroboration or decision **b** : an earnest plea 3 : ENTRY 4 : the power of arousing a sympathetic response; ATTRACTION

appel *vb* [ME *appellen* to accuse, *appel*, fr. MF *apeler*, fr. L *appellare*, fr. *appellere* to drive to, fr. *ad-* + *pellere* to drive — more at FEEL] 1 : to charge with a crime + ACCUSE 2 : to take proceedings to have (a case) reheard in a higher court ~ *vt* : to take a case to a higher court for rehearing 2 : to call upon another for corroboration, vindication, or decision 3 : to make an earnest request 4 : to arouse a sympathetic response **ap-pel-abil-ity** \ə'pēl-ə-bil-ē-tē/ *n* : the quality of being appealable **ap-pel-er** \-pēl-ē-ŋ-ē/ *adj* — **ap-pel-er** *n* — **ap-pel-ing-ly** *adv* — **ap-pel-ing-ly** *adv*

ap-pear \ə'piə(r)/ *vb* [ME *appere*, fr. OE *aporo*, fr. L *appare*, fr. *ad-* + *pare* to show oneself; akin to *Gk parein* to display] 1 : to come into sight 2 : to come formally before an authoritative body 3 : to have an outward effect 4 : to become evident 5 : to come before the public or into public view 6 : to come into existence

ap-pear-ance \ə'piə-r(ə)(t)s/ *n* 1 *a* : the act, action, or process of appearing **b : the coming into court of a party in person or his attorney in a civil case 2 : the appearance of a person or thing; SEEMANCE **c pl** : outward indications 3 *a* : a sense impression or aspect of a thing **b** : the world of sensible phenomena 4 *a* : something that appears; PHENOMENON **b** : an instance of appearing **ap-pear-ance-ly** \-pē-ŋ-ē-ē/ *adv* : capable of being appealed**

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ap-pel-lant \ə'pēl-ənt/ *adj* : APPELLING, APPELLATE

ap-pel-lant *n* : one that appeals; *specif* : one that appeals from a judicial decision or decree

ap-pel-late \ə'pēl-ət/ *adj* [L *appellatus*, *pp*. of *appellare*] : of, relating to, or involving an appeal *specif* : having the power to review the judgment of another tribunal

ap-pel-la-tion \ə'pēl-ā-ŋ-ən/ *n* 1 *archaic* : the act of calling by a name 2 : an identifying name or title; DESIGNATION

ap-pel-lat-ive \ə'pēl-ət-iv/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to a common noun 2 : relating to, or involving, the giving of names

ap-pel-la-tive \ə'pēl-ət-iv/ *adj* : APPELLATIVE

ap-pel-lōe \ə'pēl-ōe/ *n* : one against whom an appeal is taken

ap-pend \ə'pend/ *vt* [F *appendre*, fr. LL *appendere*, fr. L, to weigh, fr. *ad-* + *pendere* to weigh — more at PENANGIT] 1 : ATTACH, append, or add to supplement or extend 2 : to add to something larger or more important; AFFURTEANCE 2 : a dependent or subordinate person 3 : a subordinate or derivative body part; *esp* : a limb or analogous part (as a seta) — **ap-pend-aged** \-dijd/ *adj*

ap-pen-dage \ə'pend-ij/ *n* : an adjunct to something larger or more important; AFFURTEANCE 2 : a dependent or subordinate person 3 : a subordinate or derivative body part; *esp* : a limb or analogous part (as a seta) — **ap-pen-daged** \-dijd/ *adj*

ap-pen-dant \ə'pend-ənt/ *adj* : of or relating to a dependent circumstance 2 : belonging as a right 3 : attached as an appendage — **appendant** *n*

aris-to-crat-ic ʼa-ris-to-ˈkrat-ik, (jə-ˈris-to-, ər-ə-ˈstɑ-) *adj* [MF *aristocraticque*, fr. ML *aristocraticus*, fr. Gk *aristokratikos*, fr. *aristos* + *kratikos* -cratic] 1 : belonging to, having the qualities of, or favoring aristocracy; 2 : socially exclusive; also : snobbish — **aris-to-crat-i-cal-ly** ʼi-k(ə)-ˈk(ə) *adv*

Ar-is-to-te-li-an or **Ar-is-to-to-lean** ʼər-ə-stə-ˈleɪ-yeə, ˈi-t(ə)-ˈleɪ-ən *adj* [L *Aristoteles* Aristotle, fr. Gk *Aristotēlēs*] : of or relating to the Greek philosopher Aristotle or his philosophy — **Aristotelian** ʼər-ə-stə-ˈleɪ-ən *n* [L *Aristoteles*, fr. Gk *Aristotēlēs*]

arith-me-tic ʼə-ˈrith-mə-ˈtik (n) [ME *orsmetrik*, fr. OF *arithmetique*, fr. L *arithmetica*, fr. Gk *arithmētikos*, fr. fem. of *arithmētikos* arithmetical, fr. *arithmēn* to count, fr. *arithmos* number; akin to Gk *arithmēnē* 1 : a branch of mathematics that deals with real numbers and computation with them; 2 : treatise on arithmetic; 3 : COMPUTATION, CALCULATION — **arith-me-tic-ally** ʼi-k(ə)-ˈk(ə) *adv* — **arith-me-tic-i-cian** ʼə-ˈrith-mə-ˈtish-ən *n* — **arith-met-ic** ʼə-ˈrith-mə-ˈtik *n* : value or number computed by dividing the sum of a set of terms by the number of terms

arith-met-ic pro-gres-sion ʼə-ˈrith-mə-ˈtish-ən *n* : a progression (as 3, 5, 7, 9) in which the difference between any term and its predecessor is constant

ar-i-um ʼar-ē-ʊm ˈer-ən *n* suffix, pl -ariums or -aria ʼer-ə-ˈrɪ-ə *n* [L, fr. neut. of *ar-ius* -ary] : thing or place relating to or connected with (planetarium)

ark ʼɑrk (n) [ME, fr. OE *arc*; akin to OHG *araha* ark; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed from L *arca* chest; akin to L *arcere* to drive off, defend, or order away; cf. *arc* a branch or ship held to resemble that in which Noah and his family were preserved from the Deluge; 2 : something that affords protection and safety; 2 a : the sacred chest in which the ancient Hebrews kept the two tablets of the Law; 2 b : a repository of information or against the wall of a synagogue for the scrolls of the Torah]

Ark-kan-saw-yer ʼɑrk-kən-ˈso-ɹər *n* [earlier *Arkansas* Arkansas + -yer] 1 : a native or resident of Arkansas — used as a nickname

Ar-kie ʼɑrk-keɪ *n* [Arkansas + -ie] : an itinerant agricultural worker esp. from Arkansas; compare *OKIE*

ar-ma ʼɑrm (n) [ME, fr. OE *arm*; akin to L *armus* shoulder, Gk *harmos* joint, L *arma* weapons, *ors* skill, Gk *araiskein* to fit] 1 : a human upper limb; esp : the part between the shoulder and the wrist; 2 : something like or corresponding to an arm: as a : the forelimb of a vertebrate; 2 a : a limb of an invertebrate animal; 2 b : a branch or lateral part of a plant; 2 c : a slender part of a structure, machine, or an instrument projecting from a main part, axis, or fulcrum; 2 d : the end of a ship's yard; also : the part of an anchor from the crown to the fluke; 3 : an inlet of water (as from the sea); 4 : a row, or RIGHT; 5 : a support (as of a chair) for the elbow and forearm; 6 : SLEEVE 7 : functional division of a group or activity — **armed** ʼɑrmd *adj* — **arm-less** ʼɑrmləs *adj* — **arm-like** ʼɑr-lik *adj*

arm *vb* [ME *armen*, fr. OF *armer*, fr. L *armare*, fr. *arma* weapons, tools] 1 : to arm or equip with weapons; 2 : to furnish with something that strengthens or protects; 3 : to fortify morally; 4 : to equip or ready for action or operation (~ a bomb) — *vi* : to prepare oneself for struggle or resistance **SYN** see FURNISH

arm *n* [ME *armes* (pl) weapons, fr. OF, fr. L *arma*] 1 a : a means of offense or defense; 2 WEAPON; esp : a sword; 2 b : a branch (as of an army); 2 c : an organizational branch of national defense (as the navy); 2 pl a : the hereditary heraldic devices of a family; 2 b : heraldic devices adopted by a government; 3 a pl : active hostilities; 3 b : WARFARE; 3 c : military service

ar-ma-da ʼɑr-ˈmid-ə, ˈmɪ-də *n* [Sp, fr. ML *armata* army, fleet, fr. L fem. of *armatus*, pp. of *armare*] 1 : a fleet of warships; 2 : a large force of moving things (as vehicles)

ar-ma-dil-lo ʼɑr-mə-ˈdil-(ə) *n*, pl *armadillos* [Sp, fr. dim. of *armado* armed one, fr. L *armatus*] : any of several burrowing chiefly nocturnal eutherian mammals of the order Cingulata (Mammalia: Dasypodidae) of warm parts of the Americas having body and head encased in an armor of small bony plates in which many of them can curl up into a ball when attacked



armadillo

Ar-ma-ged-don ʼɑr-mə-ˈged-ˈn(ə) *n* [Gk *Armageddon*, *Harmagedon*, scene of the battle foretold in Rev 16:14-16] 1 a : a site of a decisive battle; 2 : the site or time of Armageddon; 2 a : a decisive conflict

ar-ma-men-t ʼɑr-mə-ˈmɛnt (n) [F *armement*, fr. L *armamenta* (pl) utensils, military or naval equipment, fr. *armare* to arm, equip] 1 : a military or naval armament; 2 : the aggregate of a nation's military strength; 2 b : arms and equipment of a combat unit; 2 c : means of protection or defense; 3 : ARMOR; 3 : the process of preparing for war

ar-ma-men-tar-i-um ʼɑr-mə-ˈmɛn-ˈter-ē-əm, ˈmɛn-ə *n*, pl *ar-ma-men-tar-ia* ʼɑr-mə-ˈmɛn-ˈter-ē-ə, ˈmɛn-ə *n* [L *armamentarium*] : a medicine and methods used esp. in medicine; 2 : matter available or utilized for an undertaking or field of activity

ar-ma-ture ʼɑr-mə-ˈtʃu(ə)-ˈtʃər, ˈ(t)ɪ(ə)(s) *n* [L *armatura* armor, equipment, fr. *armatus*] 1 : an organ or structure (as teeth, bones) for offense or defense; 2 : a device (as of iron or steel) that connects the poles of a magnet or of adjacent magnets; 2 b : the movable part of a dynamo or motor consisting essentially of coils of wire around an iron core; 2 c : the movable part of an electro-mechanical device

arm-chair ʼɑrm-ˈtʃeɪ(ə), -ˈtʃaɪ(ə), ˈɑrm-ˈn : a chair with arm rests

arm-chair adj 1 : remote from direct dealing with problems (~ strategist); 2 : sharing vicariously in another's experiences

armed forces *n* pl : the combined military, naval, and air forces of a nation

Ar-me-nian ʼɑr-ˈmɛ-nē-ən, ˈnɪ-ən *n* 1 : a member of a people dwelling chiefly in Armenia; 2 : the Indo-European language of the Armenians — **Armenian** *adj*

arm-ful ʼɑrm-ˈfʊl *n*, pl *armfuls* ʼɑrm-ˈfʊlz or *arms-ful* ʼɑrmz-ˈfʊl : as much as the arm can hold

arm-hole ʼɑrm-ˈhɔl *n* : an opening for an arm in a garment

ar-mi-ger ʼɑr-ˈmi-ʒər *n* [ML, fr. L *armiger* -bearer, fr. *armiger* bearing arms, fr. *arma* arms + -ger -gerous] 1 : SQUIRE; 2 : one en-

titled to armorial bearings — **ar-mig-er-al** ʼɑr-ˈmi-ʒ-ə-ral *adj*

ar-mil-lar-y *sp* [ME ʼɑr-ˈmil-er-əl, ʼər-ˈmil-er-ɪŋ] *n* [F *sphère armillaire*, fr. ML *armilla*, fr. L *bracellet*, iron ring, fr. *armus* arm, shoulder; akin to OE *arm* arm]; an old astronomical instrument composed of rings representing the positions of important circles of the celestial sphere

Ar-min-i-an ʼɑr-ˈmɪn-ē-ən *adj* : of or relating to Arminius or his doctrines opposing the absolute predestination of strict Calvinism among Anabaptists; also : relating to the possibility of salvation for all — **Arminian** *n* — **Ar-min-i-an-ism** ʼɑr-ˈmɪn-ē-ən-iz-əm *n*

ar-mis-tice ʼɑr-ˈmɪs-təs (n) [F or NL; fr. F. NL *armistitium*, fr. L *arma* + *-stitium* (as in *solstitium* solstice)]; temporary suspension of hostilities by agreement between the two sides; TRUCE

Ar-mis-tice Day *n*; VETERANS DAY — used before the official adoption of *Veterans Day* in 1954

arm-let ʼɑr-ˈmlɛt (n) 1 : a band of cloth, metal, or other material worn around the upper arm; 2 : a small arm (as of the sea)

ar-moire ʼɑr-ˈmɔr (n) [MF, fr. OF *armoire*, fr. L *armarium*, fr. *arma*] : a usu. large and ornate cupboard, wardrobe, or clothespress

ar-mor or **arm-our** ʼɑr-ˈmɔr ʼɑr-ˈmɔr *n* [ME *armure*, fr. OF, fr. L *armatura* — more at ARMATURE] 1 : a fensive covering for the body; esp : covering (as of metal) used in combat; 2 : a quality or circumstance that affords protection; 3 : a ; a : a metallic protective covering (as of a ship, fort, airplane, or automobile); 2 b : a protective covering (as a diver's suit, the covering of a plant or animal, or a sheathing for wire, cordage, or hose); 4 : armored fort and vehicles — **armor-y** ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-əd *adj* — **arm-ored** ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-əd *adj*

lar-mot-clad ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ˈklad *adj*; sheathed in armor

armor-clad *n* : an armor-clad warship

armored scale *n* : any of numerous scales constituting a family (Diaspididae) and having a firm covering of wax best developed in the female

ar-mor-er ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ər *n* 1 : one that makes armor or arms; 2 : one that repairs, assembles, and tests firearms

ar-mo-ri-al ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ē-əl, ˈmɔr-əl *adj* [*armory* (heraldry)] 1 : of, relating to, or bearing heraldic arms; 2 : of, relating to, or bearing arms — **Ar-mo-ri-cal-ly** ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ē-əl *adv*

Ar-mo-ri-can ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ē-ən, ˈmɔr-ē-ən *n* or **Ar-mo-ric** ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ē-ən *n* : a native or inhabitant of America; esp : BRETON — **Ar-mo-ri-can** or **Ar-mo-ric** *adj*

ar-mo-ry ʼɑr-ˈmɔr-ē-ən *n* 1 a : a supply of arms; 2 : a defense or attack; 2 b : a collection of available resources; 2 c : a place where arms and military equipment are stored; esp : one used for training of military reserve personnel; 3 : a place where arms are manufactured

arm-ist ʼɑr-ˈmɪst (n) : the hollow beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder

ar-m-rcst ʼɑr-ˈmɪst (n) : a support for the arm

arm-y ʼɑr-ˈmē-ə *n* [ME *armee*, fr. MF, fr. ML *armata* — more at ARMADA] 1 a : a large organized body of men armed and trained for war esp. on land; 2 a : a unit capable of independent action and consisting usu. of a headquarters, two or more corps, and auxiliary troops; 2 b : a military organization; 2 c : the complete military organization of a nation for land warfare; 2 d : a great multitude; 3 a : a body of persons organized to advance a cause

arm-y ant *n* : any of various nomadic social ants that travel in multitudes from field to field destroying grass, grain, and other crops; esp : the common armyworm (*Pseudaletia unipuncta*) of the northern U.S.

ar-mi-ca ʼɑr-ˈni-klə *n* [NL, genus name] 1 : any of many composite herbaceous flowers that include some with bright yellow ray flowers; 2 : the dried flower heads of an arnica (esp. *Arnica montana*) used esp. in the form of a tincture as a liniment (as for sprains or bruises); also : this tincture

ar-mi-ty ʼɑr-ˈni-ˌtɪ, ˈtɪ-ə *adj* [NL *Arum*] : of or relating to the arum family

ar-mi-ty ʼɑr-ˈni-ˌtɪ, ˈtɪ-ə *adj* [origin unknown] : BEGONE (~ thee)

ar-o-ma ʼə-ˈrɔ-mə *n* [ME *aromat* spice, fr. OF, fr. L *aromat*, *aroma*, fr. Gk *arōmat*, *arōmā*] 1 a : a distinctive pleasing odor; 2 : FRAGRANCE; (2) : the bouquet of a wine; 2 b : any smell or odor that has a distinctive fragrance

ar-o-ma-tic ʼə-ˈrɔ-mə-ˈtɪk *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or having aroma; 2 : FRAGRANT; 2 b : having a strong smell; 2 c : having a distinctive quality; 2 d : of, relating to, or characterized by the presence of at least one benzene ring; 2 e : used of cyclic hydrocarbons and their derivatives — **ar-o-ma-tic-ally** ʼə-ˈrɔ-mə-ˈtɪ-ə-ˈk(ə)-ˈli *adv* — **ar-o-ma-tic-ness** *n*

ar-o-ma-tic *n* 1 : an aromatic plant, drug, or medicine; 2 : an aromatic organic compound

ar-o-ma-tic-ize ʼə-ˈrɔ-mə-ˈtɪ-ə-ˈz(ə) *v* : the act or process of aromatizing; 2 : the condition of being aromatic

ar-o-ma-tize ʼə-ˈrɔ-mə-ˈtɪ-ə *vt* 1 : to make aromatic; 2 : to convert into one or more aromatic compounds

arose *past* of ARISE

ar-ound ʼə-ˈraʊnd *adv* [ME, fr. *ar-ō-round*] 1 a : in circumference; 2 : in all directions; or through a circle; 2 a : on all of various sides; 2 b : in close from all sides so as to surround; 2 c : NEARBY; 3 a : here and there in various places; 2 b : to a particular place; 4 a : in rotation or succession; 2 b : from beginning to end; THROUGH (mid the year) — *prep* : in or through; or in proximity; 5 : in or to an opposite direction or position; 6 : APPROXIMATELY

ar-ound *prep* 1 a : on all sides of; 2 b : so as to encircle or enclose; 2 c : on or to another side of; 2 d : NEAR; 2 e : in all directions outward from; 3 : here and there in or throughout; 4 : so as to have a center or axis in

ar-ound *adj* 1 : ABOUT 1; 2 : being in existence, evidence, or circulation

ar-ouse ʼə-ˈraʊz *vb* [as in *arise* + *rouse*] *vt* 1 : to awaken from sleep; 2 : to rouse to action; EXCITE ~ *vi* 1 : to awake from sleep

ar-peg-gio ʼɑr-ˈpeɪ-ʒ-ē, ˈpeɪ-ʒ(ə) *n* [It, fr. *arpeggiare* to play on



armor 1 : helmet, 2 : gorget, 3 : shoulder piece, 4 : peltier, 5 : breastplate, 6 : brassard, 7 : elbow piece, 8 : skirt of asses, 9 : tulle, 10 : gauntlet, 11 : cuisse, 12 : knee piece, 13 : jambeau, 14 : solleret

the harp, fr. *arpa* harp, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *harpha* harp] 1 : production of the tones of a chord in succession and not simultaneously 2 : a chord played in arpeggio

ar-pent 'ár-pá-'n, pl *arpents* \-'pá-'t(ə) n 1 : a unit of surface or land area; esp. one still used in French sections of Canada and the U.S. equal to about 0.85 acre 2 : a unit of length equal to the square root of the surface



ar-que-bus 'ár-ák-'və *var* of HARQUEBUS

ar-rack 'ár-rák, -'rāk n [Ar 'araq sweet juice, liquor] : an alcoholic beverage of the Far East or Near East; esp. one distilled from the juice of the coconut palm or a mash of rice and molasses

ar-raign 'ár-rá-'n, pl *arraignes*, fr. MF *arraigner*, fr. OF, fr. a- (fr. ar- ad-) + *raign-* to speak, fr. (assumed) VL *ration-*, *ratio* reason — more at REASON] 1 : to call (a prisoner) before a court to answer to an indictment : CHARGE 2 : to accuse of wrong, inadequacy, or imperfection — **ar-raign-ment** \-'mən't n

ar-range 'ár-ránj-ə *v* [ME *arangen*, fr. MF *aranger*, fr. OF, fr. a- + *renger* to set in a row, fr. *reng* row — more at RANK] 1 : to put in proper order : DISPOSE 2 : to make preparations for : PLAN 3 : to come to an agreement or understanding about : SETTLE

ar-range-ment 'ár-ránj-'mənt n 1 : the act, manner, or result of arranging; the state of being arranged 2 : a preliminary negotiation or arrangement : a preparatory agreement or settlement

ar-rang-e 'ár-ránj-ə *v* 1 : to come to an agreement or understanding 2 : to make preparations : PLAN **syn** see ORDER — **ar-rang-er** n

ar-rang-ement 'ár-ránj-'mənt n 1 : the act, manner, or result of arranging; the state of being arranged 2 : a preliminary negotiation or arrangement : a preparatory agreement or settlement

ar-rant 'ár-ránt *adj* [alter. of *errant*] 1 : THOROUGHGOING, CONFIRMED 2 : notoriously or outstandingly bad — **ar-rant-ly** *adv*

ar-ras 'ár-rás n, pl *arras* [ME, fr. *arras*, France] 1 : a tapestry of Flemish origin used esp. for wall hangings and curtains 2 : a wall hanging or screen of tapestry

ar-ray 'ár-rá-'v [ME *arrayen*, fr. OF *arayer*, fr. (assumed) VL *arare*, fr. L *ad-* + a base of Gmc origin; akin to Goth *arairan* 'to array' — more at READY] 1 : to set or place in order : draw up : MARSHAL 2 : to set or forth : to exhibit : to bring out on trial of a cause 2 : to clothe or dress esp. in splendid or impressive attire : ADORN **syn** see LINE — **ar-ray-er** n

ar-ray n 1 a : a regular and imposing grouping or arrangement : military order : REGIMENT b : an order of rising of jurors in a panelled d : a group of individuals or kinds that has a definite modal point forming a center of variations 2 a : CLOTHING, ATTIRE b : rich or beautiful apparel : FINERY 3 a : a body of soldiers

ar-ré 'ár-ré *v* 1 : to impose a group : large number 5 a : a number of mathematical elements arranged in rows and columns b : a series of statistical data arranged in classes in order of magnitude

ar-rear 'ár-'ri-(ə) n [ME *arere* behind, backward, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *ad retro* backward, fr. L *ad* + *retro* backward, *retro* : the state of being behind in the discharge of obligations — **usu.** used in pl. 2 a : unfinished duty : **usu.** used in pl. b : an unpaid and overdue debt — **usu.** used in pl.

ar-rear-age 'ár-'j-ə n 1 : the condition of being in arrears 2 : something that is in arrears; esp. something unpaid and overdue

ar-rest 'ár-'rest *v* [ME *arresten*, fr. MF *arrest* to rest, arrest, fr. (assumed) VL *arrestare*, fr. L *arrest* to remain, rest] 1 a : to bring to a stop, b : CHECK, SLOW c : to make inactive 2 : SEIZE, CAPTURE; *specif.* : to take or keep in custody by authority of law 3 : to catch suddenly and hold for a while

ar-rest-er 'ár-'rest-ə *n* 1 : one who arrests 2 : a person who arrests 3 : a person who arrests 4 : a person who arrests

ar-rest n 1 a : the act of stopping : CHECK b : the condition of being stopped 2 a : SEIZURE b : the taking or detaining in custody by authority of law 3 : a device for arresting motion

ar-rest-ing *adj* : STRIKING, IMPRESSIVE

ar-rhythm-ic 'ár-'rí-th-mē-ə *n* [NL, fr. Gk. lack of rhythm, fr. *arrhythmia* unrhythmic, fr. a- + *rhythmos* rhythm; an alteration in rhythm of the heartbeat either in time or force]

ar-rhythm-ic 'ár-'rí-th-mik *adj* [Gk *arrhythmia*] : lacking rhythm or regularity — **ar-rhythm-ic-ally** \-'mī-kəl-ē-*adv* — **ar-rhythm-ic-ally** \-'mī-kəl-ē-*adv*

ar-ri-ère-bán 'ár-'ē-(ə)-'bān, 'bān n [F] : a proclamation of a king (as of France) calling his vassals to arms; also : the body of vassals summoned

ar-ri-ère-pen-sée 'ár-'j-(ə)-'pā-'sā *n* [F, fr. *arrière* in back + *pense* thought] : mental reservation

ar-ri-er 'ár-'ri-(ə) *n*, pl *arriers* or *arries* [prob. modif. of MF *arreste*, lit., fishbone, fr. LL *arista* — more at ARISTE] : the sharp edge or salient angle formed by the meeting of two surfaces esp. in moldings

ar-rival 'ár-'ri-vəl *n* 1 : the act of arriving 2 : the attainment of an end or state 3 : one that is arriving or has arrived

ar-rive 'ár-'ri-(ə) *v* [ME *ariver*, fr. OF *ariver*, fr. (assumed) VL *arivare* after precedent movement; ADVENT applies to a momentous or conspicuous arrival or to an appearance upon a scene, esp. a first appearance or beginning

ar-rive 'ár-'ri-və *v* [ME *ariven*, fr. OF *ariver*, fr. (assumed) VL *arivare* come to shore, fr. L *ariva* to reach] 1 a : to reach a destination b : to make an appearance 2 a : to achieve an end b : to reach a state or stage 3 *archaic* : HAPPEN b : to be near in time : COME 4 : to be successful — **ar-riv-er** *n*

ar-riv-er 'ár-'ri-və *n* [F, fr. pp. of *arriver* to arrive, fr. OF *arriver*] : one who has risen rapidly to a position of fame

ar-riv-iste 'ár-'víst *n* [F, fr. *arriver*] : PARVENEU, UPSTART

ar-ro-ba 'ár-'ró-bə *n* [Sp & Pg, fr. Ar *ar-rub*, lit., the quarter] 1 : an old Spanish unit of weight equal to about 25 pounds used in some Spanish-American countries 2 : an old Portuguese unit of weight equal to about 32 pounds used in Brazil

ar-ro-gance 'ár-'rə-gəns *n* 1 : a feeling of superiority manifested in an overbearing manner or presumptuous claims

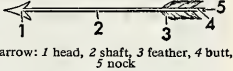
ar-ro-gant 'ár-'rə-gənt *adj* [ME, fr. L *arrogant-*, *arrogans*, pp. of *arrogare*] 1 : exaggerating or disposed to exaggerate one's own importance or importance in an unduly self-promoting manner or characterized by arrogance **syn** see PROUD — **ar-ro-gant-ly** *adv*

ar-ro-gate 'ár-'rə-gāt *v* [L *arrogatus*, pp. of *arrogare*, fr. *ad* + *rogare* to ask — more at RIGHT] 1 a : to claim or seize without

justification as one's right b : to make undue claims to having : ASSUME 2 : to claim on behalf of another : ASCRIBE **syn** see APPROPRIATE — **ar-ro-gation** \-'rə-'gā-shən *n*

ar-ron-disse-ment 'ár-'rán-də-smənt, -'rán-dit-'smá'nt n [F] 1 : the largest division of a French department 2 : an administrative district

ar-row 'ár-'(r)ə-, -'ə-(w) n [ME *arwe*, fr. OE; akin to Goth *arhwazna* arrow, L *arcus* bow, arch, arch] 1 : a missile weapon shot from a bow or slingshot 2 : having a slender shaft, a pointed head, and feathers at the butt 2 : a mark (as on a map or signboard) to indicate direction



ar-row-head 'ár-'(r)ə-'hed, -'ə-(w) n 1 : the usu. separate wedge-shaped striking end of an arrow 2 : something resembling an arrowhead; *specif.* : a wedge-shaped mark on a drawing to limit a dimension line 3 : any of a genus (*Sagittaria*) of plants of the water-plantain family with leaves shaped like arrowheads

ar-row-root 'ár-'rūt, -'rūt n 1 : any of a genus (*Maranta* of the family Marantaceae, the arrowroot family) of tropical American plants with tuberous roots; esp. one (*Maranta arundinacea*) whose roots yield a nutritious starchy product with the common arrow-root; also : a similar starch from other plants

ar-row-wood 'ár-'wúd, -'wúd n : any of several shrubs (as several viburnums) having tough plant shoots formerly used to make arrows

ar-row-wood 'ár-'wúd, -'wúd n 1 : consisting of arrows 2 : resembling an arrow

ar-ro-yo 'ár-'ró-(ə)-, -'ró-(r)ə *n* [Sp] 1 : WATERCOURSE 2 : a water-carved gully or channel

ar-se-nal 'ár-'sē-nəl, -'n-əl n [[t *arsenale*, modif. of Ar *dār sinā'ah* (house of manufacture) 1 : a : an establishment for the manufacture or storage of military equipment b : a collection of weapons 2 : STORE, STOREHOUSE, REPOSITORY

ar-se-nate 'ár-'sē-nət, -'n-ət, -'n-āt n : a salt or ester of an arsenic acid

ar-se-nic 'ár-'sē-nik, -'n-ik n [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *arsenicum*, fr. Gk *arsēnikos* arsenic, yellow ornament, fr. Skt *zarnig*, of Iranian origin; akin to AV *zaranya* gold, Skt *hari* yellowish — more at YELLOW] 1 : a trivalent and pentavalent solid poisonous element commonly metallic steel-gray, crystalline, and brittle — **see** ELEMENTAL 2 : a poisonous trioxide As₂O₃ or As₂O₅ of arsenic used esp. during an insecticide or weed killer — **called also arsenic trioxide**

ar-sen-ic 'ár-'sē-nik *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic esp. with a valence of five

ar-sen-ic 'ár-'sē-nik *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic — **arsenical** 'ár-'sē-nik *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic

ar-se-nide 'ár-'sē-'nīd *n* : a binary compound of arsenic with a more positive element

ar-se-ni-ous 'ár-'sē-'nē-əs *adj* : of, relating to, or containing arsenic esp. when valence is three

ar-se-nite 'ár-'sē-'nīt, -'n-īt n : a salt or ester of an arsenious acid

ar-se-no-py-rite 'ár-'sē-'nə-'pī-(ə)-'rīt, -'rīt n : a mineral FeAsS consisting of a hard tin-white or grayish iron sulfarsenide occurring in prismatic orthorhombic crystals or in masses or grains

ar-sine 'ár-'sēn, 'ár-, -'n [ISV, fr. *arsenic*] : a colorless flammable extremely poisonous gas AsH₃ with an odor like garlic; also : a derivative of arsine

ar-sis 'ár-'sīs *n*, pl *ar-ses* -'sēz [LL & Gk; LL, raising of the foot, accented part of foot, fr. Gk, *upheft*, less important part of foot, lit., act of lifting, fr. *arein*, *arein* to lift] 1 : the lighter or shorter foot of a poetic foot 2 : a quantitative verse b : the accented or longer part of a poetic foot esp. in accentual verse 2 : the unaccented part of a musical measure

ar-son 'ár-'sən n [obs. F, fr. OF, fr. *ar-son* of *ardre* to burn, fr. L *ardere* to burn, fr. AN *ardore*] : the more or less burning of a substance to burn properly

ar-son-ist 'ár-'sən-ist *n* : a building : **ar-son-ist** 'ár-'sən-ist, -'n-ist n *ars-phen-a-mine* 'ár-'sē-'fē-nə-'mēn n [ISV *arsenicum* + *phenamine*] : a light-yellow toxic hygroscopic powder C₁₂H₁₂As₂N₂O₂·2HCl·2H₂O formerly used in the treatment of spirochetal diseases

art 'árt, -'t n [ME, fr. OE *earst*; akin to ON *est*, *er* (thou) art, OE is is] *archaic* **pres 2d sing of the verb**

art 'árt n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *arte*, *ars* — more at ARM] 1 a : skill in performance acquired by experience, study, or observation : KNACK b : human ingenuity in adapting natural things to man's use 2 : a : a branch of learning : (1) : one of the humanities (2) pl : the liberal arts b : *archaic* : LEARNING, SCHOLARSHIP 3 a : an occupation requiring knowledge or skill : TRADE b : a system of rules or methods of performing particular actions c : systematic application of knowledge or skill in effecting a desired result 4 a : the capacity and industry in devising, inventing, or executing a craft or production of aesthetic objects; also : works so produced b : the craft of the artist c (1) : FINE ARTS (2) : one of the fine arts (3) : a graphic art 5 a *archaic* : a skillful plan b : ARTFULNESS

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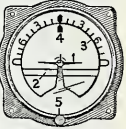
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o abut; * kitten; or further; a back; á bake; á cot, cart; j joke; ñ sing; ó flow; ó flaw; ó coin; th thin; th this;

á out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; í life; ú loot; ú foot; y yet; yí few; yú furious; yú vision

constituting through-traffic facilities ~ **ar-te-ri-al-ly** \ə-ri-ē\ *adv*
arterial *n* : a through street or arterial highway
ar-te-ri-al-iza-tion \är,-tir-ē-ä-lä-'zā-shən\ *n* : the process of
arterializing
ar-te-ri-al-ize \är,-tir-ē-ä-'līz\ *vt* : to transform (venous blood)
into arterial blood by oxygenation
ar-te-ri-og-ra-phy \ä,-tir-ē-'äg-rə-fē\ *n* [ISV] : the roentgeno-
graphic visualization of an artery after injection of a special sub-
stance
ar-te-ri-ol-ar \ä-'ē-lər, är,-tir-ē-'lər\ *adj* : of or relating to an
arteriole
ar-te-ri-ole \är-'tir-ē-'öl\ *n* [F or NL; F *artériole*, prob. fr. NL
arteriola, dim. of *arteria*]: one of the small terminal twigs of an
artery that carries blood to capillaries
ar-te-ri-ol-er \är-'tir-ē-'lər\ *n* [NL] : a
chronic disease characterized by abnormal thickening and harden-
ing of the arterial walls ~ **ar-te-ri-ol-er-i-c** \-rī-'k\ *adj* or *n*
ar-te-ri-ol-er-ic \är,-tir-ē-'rē-səs\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to,
or connecting the arteries and veins
ar-te-ri-tis \ärt-'rit-əs\ *n* [NL]: arterial inflammation
ar-te-ry \är-'tō-rē\ [ME *arterie*, fr. L *arteria*, fr. Gk *artēria*; akin
to Gk *artērē* aorta] *n* : one of the tubular branching muscular and
elastic-walled vessels that carry blood from the heart through the
body 2 a channel (as a river or highway) communication
ar-te-sian well \är,-tē-'zhən\ *n* [F *artésien*, lit. of Artois, fr. OF
fr. *Artois* Artois, France] *n* : a well made by boring into the earth
until water is reached which from internal pressure flows up like a
fountain 2 a deep-bored well
art-ful \ärt-'fəl\ *adj* : performed with or showing art or skill
ARTIFICIAL *n* : skillful or ingenious in gaining end; also
: CRAFTY, WILY *syn see* SLY ~ **art-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* ~ **art-
ful-ness** *n*
arth- or **arthro-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk. fr. *arthron*; akin to Gk
*arthra*kinē to fit — more at ARM] : joint (*arthralgia*) (*arthropathy*)
arth-ral-gia \är-'thral-jī-'ä\ *n* [NL]: neuralgic pain in one or
more joints ~ **arth-ral-gic** \-jī-'k\ *adj*
arth-ri-cil \är-'thri-'kəl\ *adj*, of relating to, or affected with arthri-
tis ~ **arth-ri-cil-ly** \-kəl-ē\ *adv*
arth-ri-tis \är-'thri-'tīs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk. fr. *arthron*]: inflammation of
joints due to infectious, metabolic, or constitutional causes
arth-ro-mere \är-'thro-'mēr\ *n* : one of the body segments of a
jointed animal ~ **arth-ro-mer-ic** \-mēr-'ik, -mī-'(ə)r\ *adj*
arth-ro-pa-thy \är-'thro-pə-'thē\ *n* [ISV]: a disease of a joint
arth-ro-pod \är-'thro-'pəd\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *arthra* joint, *-poda* -
pod; cf. *arthropoda*]: a member of the phylum (Arthropoda) of
articulate body and limbs (as insects, arachnids, and crustaceans)
~ **arthropod** *adj* ~ **arth-ro-pod-al** \-pəd-'ə-d\ or **arth-ro-pod-
an** \-pəd-'ən\ *adj* ~ **arth-ro-pod-ous** \-pəd-'əs\ *adj*
arth-ro-sis \är-'thro-'sīs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *arthra* jointing, articula-
tion, fr. *arthron* to articulate, fr. *arthron*]: an articulation or line
of juncture between bones
arth-ro-spore \är-'thro-'spō(r)\, -spō(r)'n\ *n* : a thick-walled
vegetative resting cell formed by blue-green algae (as the genus
Lyngbya); also : a similar resting cell of *Arthrospora*
\är-'thro-'spōr-ik, -spōr-'ə\ or **arth-ro-spore-us** \-s; är-'thras-
pōr-'əs\ *adj*
arth-ur \är-'thor\ *n* : a semilegendary 6th century king of the
British ~ **Ar-thu-ri-an** \är-'thū-ri-'ən\ *adj* [Dial. *arthuric*, fr. Ar al-
khurshīd] *adj*
arth-ur-ic-choke \är-'thū-ri-'chōk\ *n* [Dial. *arthuric*, fr. Ar al-
khurshīd] *n* : a tall composite herb (*Cynara scolymus*) like a
thistle with coarse pinnately incised leaves; also : its edible flower
head which is cooked as a vegetable 2 JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE
arth-ur-ic \är-'thū-ri-'k\ [ME, *OF* fr. L *arturicus* joint, division,
dim. of *arturus*; akin to Gk *arthra* joint, fr. *arthron* to articulate]
1 a : a distinct often numbered section of a writing 2 a separate
clause 3 a stipulation in a contract or a creed 4 a nonfictional
prose composition unit, forming an independent portion of a pub-
lication 5 a unit of a text 6 a unit of a contract or of a small set
of words or affixes (as *a, an, the*) used with nouns to limit or give
definiteness to their application 4 : a member of a class of things; *esp*
: a piece of goods ; COMMOOTY
article \är-'ti-cul-ing \-k(ə-'lŭŋ)\ : to bind by articles (as of ap-
prenticeship)
ar-tic-u-lar \är-'tik-yə-'lər\ *adj* [ME *articuler*, fr. L *articularis*, fr.
articulus] : of or relating to a joint
ar-tic-u-late \är-'tik-yə-'lāt\ *adj* [NL *articulatus*, fr. L *articulus*] *n*
1 a : divided into syllables or words meaningfully arranged ; IN-
TELLECTUAL : also : expressing an idea in a clear and effective
manner ; clearly, or effectively 2 *a* : consisting of segments united by joints
; JOINED (~ animals) *b* : marked into distinct parts ~ **ar-tic-u-
late-ly** *adv* ~ **ar-tic-u-late-ness** *n*
ar-tic-u-lat-ly \-ärt-'ik-yə-'lāt-ē\ *adv* [L *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, fr. *arti-
culus*] *vt* **1 a** : to pronounce distinctly *b* : to give clear and effec-
tive utterance to 2 *a* : to unite by means of a joint ; JOIN *b* : to
form or fit into a systematic whole ~ *vi* **1** : to utter articulate
sounds ; ENUNCIATE 2 : to become united or connected by or as if
by a joint ~ **ar-tic-u-lat-ive** \-lāt-iv, -lāt-ə\ *adj* ~ **ar-tic-u-lat-
iv-ly** \-lāt-iv-ē\ *adv*
ar-tic-u-la-tion \-lāt-iv, -lāt-iv\ *n* **1 a** : the action or manner
of jointing or interrelating *b* : the state of being jointed or inter-
related 2 *a* (1) : a joint or juncture between bones or cartilages in
the skeleton (2) : a movable joint (3) : a movable part between light
parts of any animal *b* (1) : a joint between two separable plant
parts (as the base of a leafstalk) (2) : a plant stem node or inter-
node 3 *a* : the act or manner of articulating sounds ; an articu-
lated utterance or sound ; *specif* : CONSONANT
ar-tic-u-la-to-ry \är-'tik-yə-'lə-'tō-rē\ *adj* : of or relating to
articulation
ar-ti-fact or **ar-ti-fac-tive** \ärt-'ə-fäkt\ *n* [L *arte* by skill (abl. of *art*,
ars skill) + *factum*, neut. of *factus*, pp. of *facere* to do — more at
ARM, DO] *n* : an imitation (2) : a tool or instrument showing
human workmanship or modification 2 : a product of artificial
character due to extraneous (as human) agency ~ **ar-ti-fac-tu-al**
\ärt-'ə-fäk-cho-'wəl, -fäks-'wəl\ *adj*
ar-ti-fice \ärt-'ə-fis\ *n* [ME, fr. L *artificium*, fr. *artifex*, *artifex*
artificer, fr. L *art* art + *facere* to do] *n* : a skillful stratagem ; TRICK
b : GUILT, TRICKERY 2 *a* : an ingenious device or expedient
b : INGENUITY, INVENTIVENESS *syn see* ART, TRICK
ar-ti-fi-cer \ärt-'tif-ə-s\, ärt-'ə-fə-s\ *n* : a skilled or artistic
worker or craftsman 2 : one that makes or contrives ; DEVISER
ar-ti-fi-cial \ärt-'ə-fish-əl\ *adj* **1 a** : contrived by art rather than

nature *b* : produced or effected by man to imitate nature ; SMU-
LATED 2 : having existence in legal, economic, or political theory
3 *obs* : ARTIFICIAL ; CUNNING 4 *a* : FENOMIC, ASSUMED 4 *b* : AFFECTED,
STILTED 4 : IMITATION, SHAM 4 : based on differential morpho-
logical characters not necessarily indicative of natural relationships
~ **ar-ti-fi-cial-ly** \ärt-'ə-fish-ē-'lā-tē\ *adv* ~ **ar-ti-fi-cial-ness** *n*
ar-ti-fi-cial-ly \ärt-'ə-fish-ē-'lā-tē\ *adv* : brought into being
not by nature but by art or effort. ARTIFICIAL is applicable to any
thing that is not the result of natural process or conditions (the
state is an artificial society) but esp. : something that has a counter-
part in nature ; ARTIFICIAL is applicable to emotions or states of
mind not naturally caused ; esp. : something that is desired or
applies esp. to a manufactured substance or to a natural substance
so treated that it acquires the appearance or qualities of another and
may substitute for it; all three terms may suggest a lack of the nat-
ural and spontaneous character of the thing
artificial horizon *n* : HORIZON 1c 2 : an aeronautical instru-
ment based upon a gypsocope and designed to
to furnish a surface constantly perpen-
dicular to the vertical and therefore
parallel to the horizon
artificial respiration *n* : the rhythmic
forcing of air into and out of the lungs of a
person whose breathing has stopped
ARTILLERY
artil-ler-y \ärt-'lī-'(ə-)rə-s\ *n* ; GUNNER,
ARTILLERYMAN
artil-ler-y \ärt-'lī-'(ə-)rē\ *n* [ME *artillerie*,
fr. MF] *n* : weapons (as bows, slings,
catapults) for discharging missiles 2
a large caliber, long-barreled
firearms (as guns, howitzers,
rockets)
; ORDNANCE *b slang* : SMALL ARMS
3 : a branch of an army armed with
artillery ~ **artil-ler-y-man** \-('ə-)rē-man\



artificial horizon: 1
miniature airplane; 2
vertical axis; 3
line of
bank scale in 10's of
degrees; 4 pointer; 5
inactivating knob

artil-ler-y \ärt-'lī-'(ə-)rē\ *n* : in an army man
artil-ness \ärt-'ē-nəs\ *n* : the quality or
state of being art
ar-tio-dac-tyl \ärt-'ē-'däk-'tə-kəl\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *artios* fitting,
even, *-dactylus* finger, toe; akin to Gk *arthra*kinē to fit
— more at ARM] : any of an order (Arctiodactyla) of hoofed mam-
mals (as the camel or ox) with an even number of functional toes
on each foot ~ **ar-tio-dac-tyl-er** \-tə-'däk-'tə-'l-ē-er\ *n*
ar-tio-dac-tyl-ous \-tə-'däk-'tə-'l-ē-əs\ *adj*
ar-ti-san \ärt-'ə-'zən, -sən, chiefly Brit ärt-'ə-'zən\ *n* [MF, fr. Old
Arctian, fr. L *arti*, *ars*] : one trained to manual dex-
terity or skill in a trade
artist \ärt-'est\ *n* **1 a** : one who professes and practices an art in
which conception and execution are governed by imagination and
taste *b* : a person skilled in one of the fine arts 2 *a* : a usual, adept or
skilled public performer or entertainer 4 **ARTISTE** *3 a obs* : one
skilled or versed in learned arts *b* *archaic* : ARTISAN 4 : one who
is adept at deception
artist \ärt-'est\ *n* [F] : a skilled adept performer; *specif* : a
musical or theatrical entertainer
ar-tis-tic \ärt-'tis-'tik\ *adj* **1** : relating to or characteristic of art or
artistic ; showing taste in arrangement or execution ~ **ar-tis-ti-
cal-ly** \-h-ik(ə)-lē\ *adv*
SYN AESTHETIC : ARTISTIC stresses the point of view of one who pro-
duces art and thinks in terms of creating beauty or form; AESTHETIC
stresses the point of view of one who analyzes and reflects upon the
effect a work of art has upon him; either term may suggest a contrast
with the practical, functional, or moral aspects of something
ar-tis-try \ärt-'ə-'strē\ *n* : artistic quality of effect or workman-
ship 2 : artistic ability
ar-tis-tic-ness \ärt-'tis-'tiks-ness\ *n* : lacking art, knowledge, or skill ; UN-
CULTURED 2 : a state without skill ; RUDE *b* : free from artificial-
ity ; NATURAL (~ grace) 3 : free from guile or craft ; sincerely
simple *syn see* NATURAL ~ **art-les-sly** *adv* ~ **art-les-s-ness** *n*
arty \ärt-'ē\ *adj* **1** : usually imitative of art 2 : aspiring to be
artistic ; COULETTANT
ar-tum \ärt-'təm\ *n* [NL; genus name, fr. L *arum*, fr. Gk *arom*]
: any of a genus (*Arum* of the family Araceae, the arum family) of
Old World plants with flowers in a fleshy spathe subtended by a
leafy bract; broadly : a plant of the arum family
ar-und-i-na-ceous \ä-'rən-dē-'nā-shəs\ *adj* [L *arundinaceus*, fr.
Arundinaceae, fr. *arundis* reed + *-aceus* '-aceous'] : of, relating to, or re-
sembling a reed
1-ary \US use *er-ē* when an unstressed syllable precedes, *ə-rē* or *rē*
when a stressed syllable precedes; Brit *u-ə-rē* or *rē* in all cases]
n suffix [ME *-arie*, fr. OF & L; OF *-aire*, *-arie*, fr. L *-arius*, *-aria*,
-arium, *-aria*, *-arium* suffix] *n* : thing belonging to or connected
with; *esp* : place of (ovary) 2 : person belonging to, connected
with, or engaged in (functionary)
2-ary *adj* suffix [ME *-arie*, fr. MF & L; MF *-aire*, fr. L *-arius*] : of,
relating to, or connected with (budgetary)
ar-y \ärt-'ə-rē\ *adj* suffix [L *ary*, *arya* noble, belonging to the
people speaking an Indo-European dialect who migrated into
northern India] *n* : of or relating to the Indo-European family of
languages or to their hypothetical prototype 2 : of or relating to
speakers of Indo-European languages 3 *a* : of or relating to a
particular type illustrated by a descendant of a group from east
speakers of Indo-European languages *b* : NORDIC 4 : of or relating
to Indo-Iranian or its speakers
Ar-yan *n* : a member of the Indo-European-speaking people
early occupying the Iranian plateau or entering India and con-
quering and assimilating with the earlier Indo-European
inhabitants 2 *a* : a member of the people speaking the language
from which the Indo-European languages are derived *b* : an in-
dividual of those of those peoples speaking these languages since
pre-19th century
ar-y-ten-oid \ärt-'tē-'nōid, -'rit-'n-ōid\ *adj* [NL *arytenoides*,
fr. Gk *arytainoidēs*, lit. ladle-shaped, fr. *arytainā* ladle] *n* : re-
lating to or being either of two small laryngeal cartilages to which
the vocal cords are attached 2 : relating to or being either of a
pair of small muscles or an unpaired muscle of the larynx ~ **ary-
tenoid** *n*
las \əz\, (ləz) *conj* [ME, fr. OE *eallswā* just as, likewise — more at
AS] *1 a* : as if (looks ~ he had seen a ghost — S.T. Coleridge)
2 : in or to the same degree as which (deaf ~ a post) 3 : in the
way or manner that (do ~ I do) 4 : in accordance with what or

the way in which (quite good ~ boys go) **6** ; **WHILE, WHEN** (spilled the milk ~ she got up) **6** ; regardless of the degree to which (though improbable ~ it seems, it's true) **7** ; for the reason that (stayed home ~ she had no car) **8** ; that the result is: THAT (so clearly guilty ~ to leave no doubt)

as adv **1** : to the same degree or amount : EQUALLY (~ dead as a post) **2** : for instance (various trees, ~ oak or pine) **3** : when considered in a specified form or relation (my opinion ~ distinguishing from his)

as prep **1** : THAT, WHO, WHICH — used after same or such (in the same building ~ my brother) (tears such ~ angels weep — John Milton) and chiefly dial. after a substantive not modified by same or such (that kind of fruit ~ maids call medlars — Shaks.) **2** : a fact that (as a criterion, ~ is evidence from his experience) **3** : a fact that (as a prep. **1** Like **2** (all rose ~ one man, b) I like **1** (his face was ~ a mask — Max Beerbohm) ~ **2** in the capacity, character, condition, or role of (works ~ an editor)

as /as-ə/, n, pl as-es /'as-ēz, 'as-əz/ [L] **1** : LIBRA **2** **2** a **2** a bronze coin of the ancient Roman Republic **3** : a unit of value equivalent to an as coin

as- — see AD-
asa-fet-i-da or **asa-fet-i-ta** /as-ə-'fit-əd-ē, 'fet-əd-ē/ n [ME *asafetida*, fr. ML *asafœtida*, fr. Per *azā* mastic + *L foetida*, fem. of *foetidus* foetid] : the fetid gum resin of various oriental plants (genus *Ferula*) of the carrot family, used in medicine

as-bes-i-ol also **as-bes-ut** /as-'bes-əs, əz-ən/ [ME *albestron* mineral supposed to be inextinguishable when set on fire, prob. fr. MF, fr. ML *albestron*, alter. of *L albesus*, fr. GK, unslaked lime, *albes* : inextinguishable, fr. *al* : from *asphyr* to sear, sear; akin to Lith *as* 'to be extinguished'] a mineral (as amphibole) that readily separates into long flexible fibers suitable for use as an inscombustible, nonconducting, or chemically resistant material

as-bes-to-sis /as-'bes-tō-'səs, əz-ən/ : a pneumoconiosis due to asbestos

asc- or **asc-** comb form [NL, fr. *ascus*] : bladder (ascocarp) **as-ca-ri-a-sis** /as-ka-'rī-ə-'səs/ n : inflammation with or disease caused by ascariids

as-ca-rid /as-ka-'rad/ n [deriv. of LL *ascariid*, *ascaris* intestinal worm, fr. GK *askaria*, *askaris*; akin to GK *skairin* to gambol] : a round worm of a family of (as) nematodes including the common roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) parasitic in the human intestine **as-ca-ri-sis** /as-ka-'ras/ n, pl **as-ca-ri-ides** /as-'skar-ə-'dēz/ [LL] : ASCARID

ascend /ə-'sɛnd/ vb [ME *ascendon*, fr. *L ascendere*, fr. *ad-* + *scendere* to descend] **1** : to move gradually upward **b** : to slope upward **2** : to rise from a lower level or degree **b** : to go back in time or in order of genealogical succession ~ *vt* **1** : to go or move up **2** : to succeed to : OCCUPY — **ascend-able** or **ascend-ible** /ə-'sɛnd-ə-'bəl/ adj

ascend, **ascend**, **ascend**, **ascend** **CLIMB** mean to move upward or toward the top. **ASCEND** implies little more than progressive upward movement; **ASCEND** implies reaching the top or attaining impressive or dangerous heights; **CLIMB** suggests effort and the use of hands and feet; **SCALE** suggests an essentially vertical ascending requiring the use of ladder or rope

ascend-ance or **ascend-ence** /ə-'sɛn-dən(t)s/ n : ASCENDANCY or ASCENDANCY

ascend-ance or **ascend-ence** /ə-'sɛn-dən(t)s/ n : ASCENDANCY or ASCENDANCY

ascend-ance or **ascend-ence** /ə-'sɛn-dən(t)s/ n [ME *ascendent*, fr. ML *ascendens*, fr. *L* rising or ascending] **1** : the point of the ecliptic or degree of the zodiac that rises above the eastern horizon at any moment **2** : a state or position of dominant power **3** : a lineal or collateral relation in the ascending line

ascend-ant also **ascend-ent** adj **1** a : moving upward ; RISING **b** : ascending **2** : RISING **3** : SUPERIOR **4** : DOMINANT

ascend-er /ə-'sɛn-dər, ə-'n/ n : the part of a lowercase letter that exceeds x height; also : a letter that has such a part

ascend-ing adj **1** : mounting or sloping upward **2** : rising upward from a more or less prostrate base or point of attachment

ascend-er /ə-'sɛn-dər, ə-'n/ n [ME, *ascendens*, *ascensio*, fr. *ascensus*, pp. of *ascendere*] : the, or the process of ascending

ascension-al /ə-'sɛn-shən-əl, ə-'n/ adj : of or relating to ascension or ascent

Ascension Day n : the Thursday 40 days after Easter on which commemorated Christ's ascension into Heaven

ascend-er /ə-'sɛn-dər, ə-'n/ n [ME, *ascendens*, *ascensio*, fr. *ascensus*, pp. of *ascendere*] : the, or the process of ascending

ascend-er /ə-'sɛn-dər, ə-'n/ n [ME *ascensio*, fr. MF *ascensio*, fr. *a-* (fr. *L ad-*) + *certān*] **1** archaic : to make certain, exact, or precise **2** : to find out or learn with certainty **3** : see DISCOVER — **ascend-er-able** /'lɛ-n-ə-'bəl/ adj : SELF-DISCOVERING

ascend-er /ə-'sɛn-dər, ə-'n/ n [ME, *ascendens*, *ascensio*, fr. *ascensus*, pp. of *ascendere*] : the, or the process of ascending

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as-co-go-ni-um /as-ka-'gō-ni-əm/ n, pl **as-co-go-ni-a** /-nē-ə/ [NL, fr. *asc-* + GK *gonos* procreation — more at *gon-*] : the fertile basal often one-celled portion of an archicarp; broadly : ARCHICARP

as-co-my-cete /as-ko-'mī-'sēt, -mī-'sēt/ n [deriv. of GK *askos* + *mykē*, *mykēs* fungus; akin to *L mucus*] : any of a class (Ascomycota) of fungi (as yeast) that multiply with separate hyphae and spores formed in asci — **as-co-my-cetous** /-mī-'sēt-ə/ adj

ascor-bic acid /ə-'skɔr-bīk-ə/ n [*a-* + NL *scorbutus* scurvy — more at SCORBUTIC] : VITAMIN C

as-co-spo-re /as-ka-'spō-rə/ n, **as-pō-r** /-rə/ n : one of the spores containing the nucleus **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a 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formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — **as-co-spo-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ik-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n, **as-pō-r-i-um** /-s-pō-r-ē-əm/ n [*as-* + *spora* to sown] : a microscopic organism, as a bacterium or fungus, that reproduces by budding or by spores formed in asci — 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Asian \ˈā-zhən, -shən/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the continent of Asia or its people — **Asian** *n*
Asian influenza *n* : influenza caused by a mutant strain of the influenza virus
Asiatic \ˈā-zhē-ˈat-ik/ *adj* : **ASIAN** — often taken to be offensive — **Asiatic** *n*
Asiatic cholera *n* : a destructive cholera of Asiatic origin caused by a bacterium (*Vibrio cholera*)
ask \ˈɔ-sk/ *v* : to inquire : to ask : to ask for : to ask for the side (stepped ~) 2 : out of the way : **AWAY** 3 : out of consideration (jesting ~)
ask *prep*, *adv* : **BEYOND**, **PAST**
ask *n* 1 : words meant to be inaudible to someone; *esp* : an actor's words heard by the audience but supposedly not by other characters or stage 2 : a question 3 : a question of DEPRESSION
ask *from* *prep* : in addition to; **BESIDES** 2 : except for
as if *conj* 1 : as it would be if (it was as if he had lost his last friend) 2 : as one would do if (he ran as if ghosts were chasing him) 3 : THAT (it seemed as if the day would never end)
as-inine \ˈæs-ɪ-ˈnīn/ *adj* [*L. asinus, fr. asinus* ass] 1 : of, relating to, or resembling, an ass 2 : STUPID, OBSTINATE **SYN** see **SIMPLE**
as-nine-ly *adv* — **as-i-nin-i-ly** \ˈæs-ɪ-ˈnīn-i-ly/ *adv*
ask \ˈɔ-sk/ *v* **asked** \ˈɔ-sk(t)/ *ask-ing* [ME *askan*, fr. OE *ascian*; akin to OHG *iscōn* to ask, *L. aescrare* to beg] **vt** 1 a : to call on for an answer 2 : to put a question about 3 : SPEAK, UTTER (ask a question) 2 : to make a request or beg 3 : to make a request for (she ~ed help from her teacher) 3 : to call for; **REQUIRE** 4 : to set a price 5 : **INVOKE** ~ *vi* 1 : to seek information 2 : to make a request (~ed for food) 3 : **LOOK** — often used in the phrase *ask for trouble* or *ask for it*
SYN QUESTION, INTERROGATE, QUERY, INQUIRE; **ASK** implies no more than the putting of a question; **QUESTION** suggests the asking of series of questions; it may imply a challenging of truth or correctness; **INTERROGATE** suggests formal or official systematic questioning; **QUERY** implies a desire for authoritative information or confirmation or for the resolution of a doubt; **INQUIRE** implies a searching for facts or for truth often specifically by asking questions
SYN ASK, REQUEST, SOLICIT meant to seek to obtain by making one's wants known; **ASK** implies merely the statement of the desire; **REQUEST** implies greater formality and courtesy and the expectation of an affirmative response; **SOLICIT** suggests a calling attention to one's wants or desires in the hope of having them satisfied
askance \ˈɔ-skən(t)ɪs/ or **askant** \ˈskant/ *adv* [origin unknown] 1 : with a side glance 2 : **OBLEQUATE** : with disapproval or distrust 3 : SCORNFULLY
askew \ˈɔ-skju/ *adv* (or *adj*) [prob. fr. *a- + skew*] 1 : AWRY, AMISS
aslant \ˈɔ-slant/ *adv* : in a slanting direction; **OBLEQUATE**
asleep *prep* : over or across in a slanting direction
asleep \ˈɔ-slep/ *adj* 1 : SLEEPING 2 : DEAD 3 : lacking sensation
ASUM 1 : ACTIVE, SLUGGISH
asleep *adv* 1 : into a state of sleep 2 : into the sleep of death 3 : into inactivity or sluggishness
as long as *conj* 1 : provided that (can do as they like as long as they have a B average) 2 : inasmuch as; **SINCE** (as long as you're young, I'll get you a suit)
aslope \ˈɔ-slop/ *adj* 1 : SLOPING, SLANTING
aslope *adv* : in a sloping or slanting direction
As-mo-de-us \ˈæz-mo-ˈde-əs/ *n* [LL *Asmodeus*, fr. Gk *Asmodeios*, fr. Heb *Asmode'aim*]; an evil spirit in Jewish demonology
asocial \ˈæ-si-ə-shəl/ *adj* 1 : inconsiderate of others 2 : SELFISH 2 : SOLITARY WITHDRAWN
as *of prep* : ON, AT, DURING, FROM (takes effect as of July 1)
asp \ˈɔ-sp/ *n* [ME] : ASPEN
asp *n* [ME *aspis*, fr. L, fr. GK] : a small venomous snake of Egypt variously identified as the cerastes or a small African cobra (*Naja haje*)
as-par-a-gine \ˈæs-ˈpɑ-rə-ˈjēn/ *n* [F, fr. L *asparagus*] : a white crystalline amino acid C₄H₈N₂O₃ found in most plants
as-par-a-gus \ˈæs-ˈpɑ-rə-ˈgʌs/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, asparagus plant, fr. Gk *asparagos*; akin to Gk *asparan* to swell — more at SPARK] : any of the genus *Asparagus* of Old World perennial plants of the lily family having much-branched stems, minute scalelike leaves, and linear cladophylls; *esp* : one (*A. officinalis*) widely cultivated for its edible young shoots
as-par-tic acid \ˈæs-ˈpɑrt-ik-əs/ *n* [ISV, irreg. fr. L *asparagus*] : a crystalline amino acid C₄H₈N₂O₃ found esp. in plants
as-pect \ˈæs-ˈpekt/ *n* [ME, fr. L *aspectus*, fr. *aspectus*, pp. of *aspicere* to look at, fr. *ad- + specere* to look — more at SPY] 1 a : the position of planets or stars with respect to one another field by astrologers to influence human affairs 2 : a position facing a particular direction 3 : the manner of presentation or orientation of a plane to a fluid through which it is moving or to a current 2 a : APPEARANCE, VIEW; **also** : STATUS 2 b MEN, AIR 3 *archaic* : an act of looking; **GAZE** 4 a : the nature of the action (as a verb as to be benign, *Aspirator*, *Aspiration*, *Aspiration*, and without reference to its position in time) b : a set of inflected verb forms that indicate aspect **SYN** see **PHASE** — **as-pec-ti-al** \ˈæs-ˈpek-ti-əl/ *adj*
aspect ratio *n* : the ratio of the width of a television image to its height
aspen \ˈæspən/ *n* [alter of ME *asp*, fr. OE *asp*; akin to OHG *aspa* aspen, Latvian *aspis*] : any of several poplars (esp. *Populus tremula* of Europe and *P. tremuloides* and *P. grandidentata* of N. America) with leaves that flutter in the lightest wind on account of their flattened or lobed leaves
as-per-ges \ˈæs-ˈpɜr-ˌdʒɛz/ *n* [L, thou wilt sprinkle, fr. *aspergere*] : a ceremony of sprinkling altar, clergy, and people with holy water
as-per-gil-lo-sis \ˈæs-ˈpɑr-(j)l-ˈlō-səs/ *n* 1 : infection with or disease caused (as in poultry) by molds (genus *Aspergillus*)
as-per-gil-lum \ˈæs-ˈpɑr-ˈjil-əm/ *n*, *pl* **as-per-gil-la** \-ˈjil-ə/ or **aspergillum** \-ˈjil-ə/ *n*, *pl* **aspergilla** \-ˈjil-ə/ *n* : a brush or perforated globe used for sprinkling holy water
as-per-gil-lus \-ˈjil-əs/ *n*, *pl* **as-per-gil-li** \-ˈjil-ɪ/ [NL, genus name, fr. *aspergillum*] : any of the genus (*Aspergillus*) of ascomycetes fungi with branched radiate sporophores including many common mold
as-per-i-ty \ˈæs-ˈpɜr-ɪ-ˈtɪ/ *n* [ME *asperte*, fr. OF *asperte* fr. *aspere* rough, fr. L *asper*] 1 : RIGOR, SEVERITY 2 a : roughness of surface 2 : UNEVENNESS b OBS; 3 : ROUGHNESS c : roughness of sound 3 : roughness of manner or of temper; **HARSHNESS** **SYN** see **ACRIMONY**
as-pers \ˈæs-ˈpɜrs, -ə/ *n* [L *asper*, pp. of *aspergere*, fr. *ad- +*

spargere to scatter] 1 : SPRINKLE; *esp* : to sprinkle with holy water 2 : to vilify with injurious charges **SYN** see **MALIGN**
as-per-sion \ˈæs-ˈspɜr-ʃən, -shən/ *n* 1 : a sprinkling with water, *esp.* in religious ceremonies 2 a : the act of calumniating; 2 : DEAMATION 2 b : a calumnious aspersion **SYN** see **IMPEACHMENT**
as-phal \ˈæs-ˈfɒl/ or **as-phal-tum** \ˈæs-ˈfɒl-təm/ *n* [ME *asphalt*, fr. L *asphaltus*, fr. Gk *asphaltos*] 1 : a brown to black bituminous substance that is found in natural beds and is also obtained as a by-product of petroleum or coal-tar processing and consists chiefly of hydrocarbons 2 : an asphaltic composition used for pavements and as a waterproof cement — **as-phal-tic** \ˈæs-ˈfɒl-ɪk/ *adj*
as-phal-tite \ˈæs-ˈfɒl-ɪt/ *n* : a native asphalt occurring in vein deposits below the surface of the ground
as-phal-tum \ˈæs-ˈfɒl-ɪ-təm/ *n*, *pl* **asphalts** \-ˈfɒl-ɪ-tə/ *n* : a departing slightly from the spherical form of optical surface) **asphal-tic-al** \-ˈfɒl-ɪ-tɪ-kəl, -ˈfɛr-ɪ/ *adj*
as-pho-del \ˈæs-ˈfɒ-del/ *n* [L *Asphodelus*, fr. Gk *asphodelos*] : any of various Old World \u. perennial herbs (esp. genera *Asphodelus* and *Asphodelineae*) of the lily family that bear their flowers in long erect racemes
as-phy-x-i-ate \ˈæs-ˈfɪk-si-ət/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, stopping of the pulse, fr. *a- + sphyein* to throbb] : suspended animation due to deficiency of oxygen and excess of carbon dioxide in the blood
as-phy-x-i-ate \ˈæs-ˈfɪk-si-ət/ *v* : to cause asphyxia *in*; *also* : to kill or make unconscious through want of adequate oxygen, presence of noxious agents, or other obstruction to normal breathing ~ *vi* : to become asphyxiated — **as-phy-x-i-a-tion** \ˈæs-ˈfɪk-si-ət-ʃən/ *n* — **as-phy-x-i-a-tor** \ˈæs-ˈfɪk-si-ət-ər/ *n*
as-pi-ri-ate \ˈæs-ˈpɪr-i-ət/ *n* [MF, *aspirer* *fr. L aspirare*] *obs* : **ASP**
aspic *n* [F, lit. asp.] : a savory jelly of fish or meat stock used cold to garnish meat or fish or to make a mold of meat, fish, or vegetables
as-pi-ri-tis \ˈæs-ˈpɪr-i-tis/ *n* [NL, irreg. fr. Gk *aspis*, *aspis* shield; *L. aspiant* (*Aspidaria loricata*) of the lily family with large basal leaves that is often grown as a foliage plant]
as-pi-rant \ˈæs-p(ə-)rɒnt, -ə-ˈspɪ-rɒnt/ *n* : one who aspires
aspirant *adj* : **ASPIRING**
as-pi-rate \ˈæs-p(ə-)rɪt/ *n* [L *aspiratus*, pp. of *aspirare*] 1 : to pronounce (a vowel or word) with an initial h-sound 2 : to draw or to remove (as blood) by aspiration
as-pi-rate \ˈæs-p(ə-)rɪt/ *n* : an independent sound \h/ or a character (as the letter h) representing it 2 : a consonant having as its final element aspiration in the same syllable 3 : material removed by aspiration
as-pi-ra-tion \ˈæs-pɪ-rə-ˈtʃən, -ˌ(ɪr-)ɪ-ˈtʃən/ *n* 1 : the pronunciation or addition of an aspirate; *also* : the aspirate or its symbol 2 : a drawing of something in, out, up, or through by or as if by suction; *as* : a : the withdrawing of fluid from the body b : the taking of foreign matter into the lungs with the respiratory current c : a strong desire to achieve something high or great 2 : an object of such desire **SYN** see **AMBITION**
as-pi-ra-tor \ˈæs-p(ə-)rɪt-ər/ *n* : an apparatus for producing suction or moving or collecting materials by suction; *esp* : a bulbous interior structure of the mouth of a parasitic nematode and used to remove fluid or tissue or foreign bodies from the body
aspire \ˈæspɪr(ə)ɪ/ *v* [ME *aspirien*, fr. MF or L; MF *aspirer*, fr. L *aspire*, lit., to breathe upon, fr. *ad- + spirare* to breathe] 1 : to desire a lofty object 2 : **ASCEND**, **SOAR** — **as-pi-er** *nt*
as-pi-ri-ous \ˈæs-pɪr-i-əs/ *adj*, *pl* **aspirious** \-i-əs/ *adj*, *pl* **aspirious** [ISV, fr. acetyl spiraeolic acid (former name of salicylic acid)] : fr. NL *Spiraea*; genus of shrubs — more at SPiREA] 1 : a white crystalline derivative C₉H₈O₄ of salicylic acid used for relief of pain and fever 2 : a tablet of aspirin
as-sail \ˈæs-saɪ/ *v* **assailed** \-sɪd/ *v* **assails** \-sɪd/ *v* **assailing** \-sɪd-ɪŋ/ *v* : to assault or to assault *prep* : in regard to 1 : with respect to **ASS** \ˈæs/ *n*, [ME, fr. OE *assa*, perh. fr. OIr *asan*, fr. *L. asinus*] 1 : any of several hardy gregarious mammals (genus *Equus*) that are smaller than the horse, have long ears, and include one domesticated form (*E. asinus*) used as a beast of burden 2 : a stupid, obstinate, or malicious person
as-sa-le-i-ti-da or **as-sa-foe-li-ti-da** *v* *fr* OF **ASSETTIDA**
as-sai \ˈæs-saɪ/ *v* [It, fr. (assumed) VL *ad satis* enough — more at ASSET] : **VERY** — used with tempo direction in music (allegro ~)
as-sail \ˈæs-saɪ/ *v* [ME *assailen*, fr. OF *assailir*, fr. (assumed) VL *assailre*, alter. *assailre* *assillire* to leap upon, fr. *ad- + sailre* to leap to, fr. *ad- + salire* to whirl about, fr. *salire* to jump] *v* **assailed** \-sɪd/ *v* **assails** \-sɪd-ɪŋ/ *v* : to assault
as-sail-able \ˈæs-saɪ-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **as-sail-ant** \-lənt/ *adj*
As-sam-ese \ˈæs-ə-ˈmɛz, -ˈmɛs/ *n*, *pl* **Assamese** 1 : a native or inhabitant of Assam, India 2 : the Indic language of Assam
as-sas-in \ˈæs-sə-sɪn/ *n* [ML *assassinus*, fr. Ar *hashshashin*, pl. of *hashsh* assassin, *fr. Pers. asās* assassin, *fr. OIr. asās* assassin, an order of Muslims that at the time of the Crusades terrorized Christians and other enemies by secret murder committed under the influence of hashish 2 : MURDERER; *esp* : one that murders either for hire or out of fanatic motives
as-sas-si-nate \ˈæs-sə-sɪ-ˈneɪt/ *v* 1 : to murder by sudden or secret attack 2 : to injure or destroy unexpectedly and treacherously **SYN** see **KILL** — **as-sas-si-na-tion** \ˈæs-sə-sɪ-ˈneɪ-shən/ *n*
assassin bug *n* : a predaceous bug (family Reduviidae) living mostly on other insects though a few suck blood; **CINCOSE**
assault \ˈæ-sə-ˈlɔ/ *n* [ME *assault*, fr. OF *assault*, fr. (assumed) VL *assaultus*, fr. *assaultus*, pp. of *assailire*] 1 : a violent physical or verbal attack 2 : an apparently violent attempt or a willful effort with force or violence to do hurt to another without the actual doing of the hurt (the assault of a thief on the first in a threatening manner) — compare **BATTERY** 1 b 2 : RAPE
assault *vt* 1 : to make an assault upon 2 : RAPE ~ *vi* : to make an assault **SYN** see **ATTACK**
assault boat *n* : a small portable boat that is used in an amphibious military attack or in land warfare for the crossing of rivers or lakes
as-say \ˈæs-ə-, ə-ˈsɛɪ/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *essai*, *assai* test, effort — more at ESSAY] 1 *archaic* : TRIAL, ATTEMPT 2 : examination and determination as to characteristics (as weight, measure, quality) 3 : analysis (as of an ore or drug) to determine the presence, absence, or quantity of one or more components 4 : a substance to be assayed; *also* : the tabulated result of assaying
as-say \ˈæs-ə-, ə-ˈsɛɪ/ *v* 1 : TRY, ATTEMPT 2 a : to analyze (as an ore for one or more valuable components) b : ESTIMATE ~ *vi* : to prove up in an assay — **as-say-er** *n*
as-sa-gal or **as-sa-gal** \ˈæs-ɪ-ɡəl/ *n* [deriv. of Ar *az-zoghāyo* the

assess, *fr. al. de + zaghaya* assessal; a slender hardwood spear or light iron usu. tipped with iron and used in southern Africa

as-se-m-blage \ə-'sem-blāj\ *n* 1: a collection of persons or things

GATHERING 2: the act of assembling; the state of being assembled

as-se-m-b-le \ə-'sem-blē\ *vb* as-se-m-ble *ing* \-b(ə-)līŋ\ [ME *assemblem*, *fr. OF assembler*, *fr. (assumed) VL assimilāre*, *fr. L ad-sim-ulāre* 'to assemble' *vt*; to collect in one place or group; **CONVOYE** 2: to fit together the parts of ~ to meet together; **CONVENE** *syn* see **GATHER** — as-se-m-ble-ri-ty \-h(ə-)lər-\ *n*

as-se-m-bly \ə-'sem-blē-ē\ *n* [ME *assemblee*, *fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. assembler*] 1: a company of persons gathered for deliberation or consultation **WORSHIP**; or entertainment 2 *cap*: a legislative body; *specif*: the lower house of a legislature 3: **ASSEMBLAGE** 4: a signal given by drum, bugle, trumpet, or all field music for troops to assemble or fall in 5 **a**: the fitting together of manufactured parts into a complete machine, structure, or unit of a product 6 **b**: a group or collection of parts so assembled

assembly line *n*: an arrangement of machines, equipment, and workers in which work passes from operation to operation in direct line until the product is assembled

as-sen-ti-ly-man \ə-'sem-ti-ble-mən\ *n*: a member of an assembly

as-sen-ti-ve \ə-'sem-ə-nt(ə-)v\ *fr. OF assentir*, *fr. L assentari*, *fr. assentire*, *fr. ad- + sentire* to feel; **AGREE**, **CONCUR**

SYN **ASSENT**, **CONSENT**, **ACCEDE**, **ACQUIESCE**, **AGREE**, **SUBSCRIBE** mean to concur with what someone else has proposed. **ASSENT** implies an act involving the understanding or judgment and applies to propositions or opinions; **CONSENT** involves the will or agreement and indicates compliance with what is requested or desired; **ACCEDE** implies a yielding, often under pressure, of assent or consent; **ACQUIESCE** implies tacit acceptance or forbearance of objection; **SUBSCRIBE** implies previous intention or agreement; **PRECEDENT** attempts at persuasion; **SUBSCRIBE** implies not only consent or assent but hearty approval and active support

as-sen-t *n*: an act of assenting; **ACQUIESCENCE**, **AGREEMENT**

as-sen-ti-a-tion \ə-'sen-'ti-ā-shən-, əs-ən-'ti-\ *n*: ready assent esp. when insincere or obsequious

as-sen-ti-vi-ty \ə-'sen-ə-nt(ə-)v(ə-)tē-, ət-ə-nt(ə-)v(ə-)tē-\ *n* [ME *assentius*, *pp. of assere*, *fr. ad- + sere* to join — more at **SERIES**] 1: to state or declare positively 2 **a**: **MAINTAIN**, **VINDICATE** 3: **POSIT**, **POSTULATE**

SYN **DECLARE**, **AFFIRM**, **PROTEST**, **AVOW**: **ASSENT** implies stating confidently without need for proof or regard for evidence; **DECLARE** implies an application of open or public statements; **AVOW** implies conviction of truth and willingness to stand by one's statement because of evidence, experience, or faith; **PROTEST** emphasizes affirming in the face of denial or doubt; **AVOW** stresses frank and explicit acknowledgment of a fact or opinion; **STATE** for the statement being made *syn* see in addition **MAINTAIN** — **assert oneself**: to compel recognition of one's rights or position

as-ser-tion \ə-'ser-ṭi-ən\ *n*: the act of asserting; *also*: **AFFIRMATION**, **DECLARATION**

as-ser-ti-ve \ə-'ser-ti-v\ *adj*: disposed to bold or confident assertion *syn* see **AGGRESSIVE** — **as-ser-ti-ve-ly adv** — **as-ser-tive-ness** *n*

ASSES pl of **ASSE**

as-ses-sive \ə-'sēs-iv\ [ME *assessus*, *prob. fr. ML assessus*, *pp. of assidere*, *fr. L*, to sit beside, assist in the office of a judge — more at **SIDE**] 1: to determine the guilt or innocence of (a defendant) 2: to impose (as a tax) according to an established rate 3: to subject to a tax, charge, or levy 3: to make an official valuation of (property) for the purposes of taxation 4: to determine the importance, size, or value of *syn* see **ESTIMATE**, **as-sess-ible** \ə-'sēs-ə-b(ə-)l\ *adj*

as-ses-sment \ə-'sēs-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of assessing; **APPRAISAL** 2: the amount assessed

as-ses-sor \ə-'sēs-ər-\ *n* 1: **ASSISTANT**, **COJUDITOR** 2: an official who assesses property for taxation

as-set \ə-'sēt-, ə-'sēt-\ *n* [back-formation *fr. assets*, *sing.*, sufficient property of nobles and legates, *fr. A sēsere*, *fr. L assere* — enough, *fr. (assumed) VL ad satis*, *fr. I*, *ad* to + *satis* enough — more at **AT**, **SAD**] 1: **PL** 1: the property of a deceased person subject by law to the payment of his debts and legacies 2: the entire property of all the assets of a person, association, corporation, or estate applicable or subject to the payment of his or its other debts 2: **ADVANTAGE**, **RESOURCE** 3: *pl*: the items on a balance sheet showing the book value of property owned

as-sev-er-ate \ə-'sev-ə-'rāt\ *vi* [L *asseveratus*, *pp. of asseverare*, *fr. ad- + asseverare* severare]: to affirm or aver positively or earnestly

as-sev-er-ate \ə-'sev-ə-'rāt\ *adj*: pertaining to an asseveration

as-si-du-ity \ə-'sɪ-'d(ə-)ti-tē-\ *n*: the quality or state of being assiduous; **DILIGENCE**

as-sid-u-ous \ə-'sɪ-'d(ə-)wəs\ *adj* [L *assiduus*, *fr. assistere*]: steadily attentive; **DILIGENT** *syn* see **BUSY** — **as-sid-u-ous-ly adv** *adverb*

as-sig-ni-fy \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'fī-\ *vi* [ME *assigner*, *fr. OF assigner*, *fr. L assignare*, *fr. ad- + signare* to mark, *fr. signum* mark, *sign*] 1: to transfer (property) to another esp. in trust or for the benefit of creditors 2 **a**: to appoint to a post or duty 3: **PRESCRIBE** (~ the lesson)

as-sig-na-tive \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'tɪv\ *adj*: limiting in scope or limit 4: to ascribe as motive or reason *syn* see **ALLOT**, **ASCRIBE**

as-sig-n *n*: **ASSIGNEE**

as-sig-ni-fi-cant \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'bɪl-ət-\ *n*: the quality or state of being assignable

as-sig-ni-fi-cant \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'bɪl-ət\ *adj*: capable of being assigned — **as-sig-ni-fi-cant-ly adv**

as-si-gnat \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'nāt-, ə-'sɪ-g-'nāt\ *n* [Fr. *L assignatus*, *pp. of assignare*]: a bill issued as currency by the French Revolutionary government (1790-95) on the security of expropriated lands

as-sig-na-tion \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'nā-shən\ *n* 1: the act of assigning or of the assignment 2: the act of **ALLOTMENT** 2: a lovers' meeting or the appointment for it

as-sig-nee \ə-'sɪ-nē-, ə-'sɪ-; ə-'sɪ-nē-\ *n* 1: a person to whom an assignment is made 2: a person appointed to act for another 3: a person to whom a right or property is legally transferred

as-sig-ner \ə-'sɪ-nər\ or as-sig-ner \ə-'sɪ-n(ə)-'nər-, ə-'sɪ-'n(ə)-'nər\ *n*: one that assigns; **ASSIGNOR**; **ASSIGNMENT**

as-sig-ment \ə-'sɪ-n-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of assigning 2: a post or duty to which one is assigned; **APPOINTMENT** 3: the transfer of property; *esp*: the transfer of property to be held in trust or to be

used for the benefit of creditors *syn* see **TASK**

as-sim-i-la-bil-i-ty \ə-'sɪ-m(ə)-'lā-ə-'bɪ-l(ə)-tē-\ *n*: the quality or state of being assimilable

as-sim-i-la-ble \ə-'sɪ-m(ə)-'lā-ə-'b(ə-)l\ *adj*: capable of being assimilated

as-sim-i-la-tion \ə-'sɪ-m(ə)-'lā-ṭ(ə-)v\ *fr. [ML assimilatus, pp. of assimilare, fr. L assimilare* to make similar, *fr. ad- + assimilare* to make similar, *simulatio* 'to take in and appropriate as nourishment' 2: to be present and absorb into the system 3: to take into the mind and thoroughly comprehend 2: **a**: to make similar 3: to alter by assimilation 4: to absorb into the cultural tradition of a population or group 3: **COMPREHEND**, **IMBIBE**, **IMBUED**, **INCORPORATE** *syn* see **ABSORB**

— as-sim-i-la-tor \-lā-ṭ-ər-\ *n*

— as-sim-i-la-tive \-lā-ṭ-iv\ *adj*: something that is assimilated

as-sim-i-la-tive \ə-'sɪ-m(ə)-'lā-ṭ(ə-)v\ *adj*: of, relating to, or causing assimilation

as-sim-i-la-to-ry \ə-'sɪ-m(ə)-'lā-ṭ(ə)-rē-, -t(ə)-rē-\ *adj*: **ASSIMILATIVE**

as-sist \ə-'sɪst-ə\ *vi* [MF *or* L *M assistere* to help, stand by, *fr. L assistere*, *fr. ad- + sistere* to cause to stand; akin to *L stare* to stand] 1: to be present and ready to give support to a spectator ~ *vt*: to give support or aid to: **HELP** *syn* see **HELP**

as-sist *n* 1: an act of assistance; **AID** 2: the act of a player who by handling the ball (as in baseball) or passing the puck (as in hockey) enables a teammate to make a put-out or score a goal

as-sis-tant \ə-'sɪs-tənt(s)\ *n*: the act of assisting or the aid supplied; **SUPPORT**

as-sis-tant \ə-'sɪs-tənt\ *n*: one who assists; **HELPER**; *also*: an auxiliary device or substance — **assistant adj**

as-size \ə-'sɪz-\ *n* [ME *assise*, *fr. OF*, session, settlement, *fr. assise* to see, *fr. OF assiser* *VL*, *fr. L assidere* to sit beside, assist in the office of a judge, *fr. ad- + sere* to sit — more at **SIT**] 1: an enactment made by a legislative assembly; **ORDINANCE** 2 **a**: a statute regulating weights and measures of articles sold in the market 3: the regulation of the price of bread or ale by the price of wheat 4: a statute or custom of a court 5: a statute or enactment of a spectator ~ *vt*: to be decided by such an inquest, the writ for instituting it, or the verdict or finding rendered by the jury 5 **a**: the periodical sessions of the superior courts in English counties for trial of civil and criminal cases 5: **b**: the time of the trial or place of holding such a court, the court itself, or a session of it — *use* in *pl.*

as-so-ci-a-ble \ə-'sɒ-'ʃi-ə-(t)(ə)-b(ə)-l-, -s(ə)-ə-'t(ə)-b(ə)-l\ *adj*: capable of being associated, joined, or connected in thought

as-so-ci-a-tion \ə-'sɒ-'ʃi-ə-(t)(ə)-'tɪ-ən-, -s(ə)-ə-'t(ə)-'tɪ-ən-\ *n* [ME *associatus*, *pp. of associare* to unite, *fr. ad- + sociare* to join, *fr. socius* companion — more at **SOCIAL**] *vt* 1: to join as a partner, friend, or companion 2: *obs*: to keep company with + **ATTEND** 3: to join or connect together + **COMBINE** 4: to bring together in any or various ways in mental images, ideas, or memories 5: to come together as partners, friends, or companions 2: to combine or join with other parts; **UNITE** *syn* see **JOIN**

as-so-ci-ate \ə-'sɒ-'ʃi-ə-(t)(ə)-'tɪ-ət-, -s(ə)-'tɪ-ə-'tɪ-ət-\ *n* 1: a fellow worker + **PARTNER**, **COLLEAGUE** 2: **COMPARISON**, **CONTRAST**, **ASSOCIATE** *adj*

as-so-ci-ate \ə-'sɒ-'ʃi-ə-(t)(ə)-'tɪ-ət-, -s(ə)-'tɪ-ə-'tɪ-ət-\ *n* 1: the act of associating; the state of being associated 2: an organization of persons having a common interest; **SOCIETY** 3: something linked in memory or imagination with a thing or person 4: the process of forming new connections or bonds between sensory, ideas, or memories 5: the formation of polymers by linkage through hydrogen bonds 6: a major unit in ecological community organization characterized by essential uniformity and usu. by two or more dominant species — **as-so-ci-a-ti-onal** \-t(ə)-'n(ə)-'ʃi-əl-, -ʃi-ən-'t(ə)-'ʃi-əl\ *adj*

as-so-ci-ative \ə-'sɒ-'ʃi-ə-(t)(ə)-'tɪ-ət-, -s(ə)-'tɪ-ə-'tɪ-ət-\ *adj*: of or relating to association esp. of ideas or images 2: dependent on or acquired by association or learning 3: combining elements in such a manner that the result is independent of the grouping (addition is an ~ operation) — **as-so-ci-a-tive-ly adv**

as-so-lute \ə-'sɒ-'li:t(ə)-l\ [ME *assolere*, *fr. OF assolere*, *fr. L absolere* to absolve] 1 *archaic*: **ABSOLVE**, **PARDON** 2 *archaic*: **ACQUIT**, **CLEAR** 3 *archaic*: **EXPATiate** — **as-so-lute-ly** \-m(ə)-nt-, *n* *archaic*

as-so-nance \ə-'sɒ-nəns\ *n* [Fr. *fr. L assonnare* to answer with the same sound, *fr. ad- + sonare* to sound] 1: the quality or resemblance of sound in words or syllables 2 **a**: relatively close juxtaposition of similar sounds esp. of vowels 3: repetition of vowels without repetition of consonants (as in *story* and *holy*) used as an alternative to rhyme in verse — **as-so-nant** \-n(ə)-'n(ə)-nt\ *adj* or *n* as **SOONER**, **EARLY**, **SOON** immediately at or just before the time of

as-sort \ə-'sɒr-(ə)t-, ə-'sɒr(ə)-t\ *vi* [ME *assortir*, *fr. a-* (*fr. L ad-*) + *sorte* sort] *vt* 1: to distribute into groups of a like kind; **CLASSIFY** 2: to supply with an assortment or variety (as of goods) ~ *vi* 1: to agree in kind; **HARMONIZE** 2: to keep company + **ASSOCIATE**

as-sorted \ə-'sɒr-(ə)t-\ *adj*: **ASSORTED**

as-sorted-ly \ə-'sɒr-(ə)-t(ə)-l(ə)-d(ə)-li-\ *adv* 1: consisting of various kinds 2: **MATCHED**, **SUITED** (an ill-assorted pair)

as-sort-ment \ə-'sɒr-(ə)-t(ə)-m(ə)-nt\ *n* 1: the act of assorting; the state of being assorted 2: a collection containing a variety of sorts

as-suage \ə-'swɑ:g-\ *vi* [ME *assuagen*, *fr. OF assouager*, *fr. (assumed) VL assuagere* *ad- + suavis* to soothe, *fr. L assuagere* to soothe] 1: to lessen the intensity of (pain); **EASE** 2: **PACIFY**, **QUIET** 3: **APPEASE**, **QUENCH** *syn* see **RELIEVE** — **as-suage-ment** \-m(ə)-nt\ *n*

as-sua-sive \ə-'swɑ:-sɪv-, -zɪv\ *adj*: **CALMING**, **SOOTHING**

as-sume \ə-'sɪm-\ *vi* [ME *assumen*, *fr. L assumere*, *fr. ad- + sumere* to take in + **CONSUME**] 1: to assume responsibility for or receive 2: to take into partnership, employment, or use 3: **a**: to take to or upon oneself; **UNDERTAKE** 3: **b**: to put on (clothing); **DON** 3: **SEIZE**, **USURP** 4: to take in appearance only 5: to take as granted or true; **SUPPOSE** 6: to take over (the debts of another) as one's own *syn* **ASSUMPTIVE**, **ASSUME**, **PRESUMPTIVE**, **PRETEXTIVE**, **SHAM** mean to put on a false or deceptive appearance. **ASSUMES often implies a justifiable motive rather than an intent to deceive; **AFFECT** implies making a false show of possessing, using, or feeling; **PRETEND****

e ahut; ɒ ɔ; ɪtten; or further; a back; ă hake; ă cot, car, t; j joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; t thin; th this; u ū out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

astronomy, fr. Gk, fr. *astr-* + *-nomia* (-nomy) 1: the science of the celestial bodies and of their magnitudes, motions, and constitution 2: a treatise on astronomy
astro-pho-tog-ra-phy \as-(ə)trō-fō-ˈtäg-rə-fē\ n [ISV]: the application of photography to astronomical investigations
astro-physics \as-trō-ˈfiz-ik-əl\ adj: of or relating to astrophysics
astro-physics-dist \-ˈfiz-ə-səst- / n 1: a specialist in astrophysics
astro-physics-ics \-fiz-iks/ n pl but sing or pl in constr [ISV]: a branch of astronomy dealing with the physical and chemical constitution of the celestial bodies
astro-sphere \as-trō-sfī(ə)r\ n [ISV] 1: CENTROSHERE 2: an aster exclusive of the centrosome
as-tute \ə-ˈst(y)ūt, ə-ˈ\ adj [L *astutus*, fr. *astus* craft] : SAGACIOUS; also: WILY syn see SHREWD — **as-tute-ly** adv — **as-tute-ness** n
As-ty-lar \ə-ˈstī-ˈrə-nəks\ n [Gk]: a son of Hector and Andromache hurled by the Greeks from the walls of Troy
asty-lar (\ˈjā-stī-lər\ adj [L + Gk *stylos* pillar — more at **STEER**] : having no columns or pilasters
as-un-der \ə-ˈsən-dər\ adj (or adv) 1: into parts (tom ~) 2: apart from each other in position (wide ~) 3: as well as prep in addition to: RESIDES
as-yet adv 1: up to the present time: YET
as-yum \ə-ˈsī-um\ n [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *asylon*, neut. of *asylon* inviolable, fr. *a-* + *sylos* right of seizure] 1: an inviolable place of refuge and protection giving shelter to criminals and debtors 2: SHELTER 3: a place of retreat and security: SHELTER 3 a: the protection or inviolability afforded by an asylum: REFUGE b: protection from arrest and extradition given esp. to political refugees by a nation or by an embassy or other agency enjoying diplomatic immunity 4: an institution for the relief or care of the destitute
asym-met-ric \ə-sə-ˈmɛ-trik\ adj [Gk *asymmetria* lack of proportion, fr. *asymmetros* ill-proportioned, fr. *a-* + *symmetros* symmetrical — more at **SYMMETRY**] : not symmetrical — **asym-met-ri-cal** \-trī-kəl\ adj — **asym-met-ri-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ adv — **asym-met-ri-cally** \-trī-k(ə)-lē\ adv
asym-p-tot-ic \ə-sīm(p)-tə-ˈmat-ik\ adj: presenting no subjective evidence of disease — **asym-p-tot-ic-al-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ adv
as-ym-p-tot-ic \ə-səm(p)-tōt-ik\ n [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *asymptotus*, Gk *asymptōtē*, fr. *asymptōtē* not meeting, fr. *a-* + *symptōtē* to meet — more at **SYMPTOM**] 1: a line that is the limiting position of a tangent to a curve as its point of contact recedes indefinitely along an infinite branch of the curve — **as-ym-p-tot-ic-ly** \ə-səm(p)-tōt-ik-lē\ adv — **as-ym-p-tot-ic-al-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ adv
asyn-chron-ous (\ˈsɪŋ-krō-n(ə)-z, -s, -sɪn-ə or *asyn-chron-ous* \-krə-n(ə)-z\ n: the quality or state of being asynchronous
asyn-chron-ous \-krə-n(ə)-z\ adj: not synchronous — **asyn-chron-ous-ly** adv
as-yn-det-ic \ə-sən-ˈdɛ-tik\ adj: marked by *asyndeton* — **as-yn-det-ic-al-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ adv
asyn-deton (\ˈsɪŋ-dɛ-tən\ n, pl *asyn-detons* or *asyn-deta* \-dɛ-tə\ [LL, fr. Gk, fr. neut. of *asyndetos* unconnected, fr. *a-* + *syndetos* bound together, fr. *syndein* to bind together, fr. *syn-* + *dein* to bind] : omission of the conjunctions that ordinarily join coordinate words or clauses (as in *I came, I saw, I conquered*)
at \ət\ prep [ME, fr. OE *at*; akin to OHG *az* at, L *ad*] 1: used as a function word to indicate presence or occurrence in, on, or near (staying ~ a hotel) (~ a party) (sick ~ heart) 2: used as a function word to indicate the goal of an indicated or implied action or motion (aim ~ the target) (laugh ~ him) (creditors are ~ his heels) 3: used as a function word to indicate that with which one is occupied or employed (work ~ the controls) (an expert ~ chess) 4: used as a function word to indicate situation in an active or passive state or condition (a criminal ~ liberty) (~ rest) 5: used as a function word to indicate the manner in which an action is performed (laughed ~ his joke) (act ~ your own discretion) 6 a: used as a function word to indicate the rate, degree, or position in a scale or series (to temperate ~ 90) (~ first) b: used as a function word to indicate age or position in time (will retire ~ 65) (awoke ~ midnight)
at \ˈæt\ n, pl at [Slavense] — see **kip** at **MONEY** table
 at — see **AD** —
At-a-brine \ət-ə-ˈbrɪn, ˈbrɪn\ trademark — used for quinine
At-a-lan-ta \ət-ˈlɑnt-ə\ n [L, fr. Gk *Atlantē*] : a beautiful and fleet-footed heroine of Greek legend who challenges her suitors to a race in which she defeats them all (used to pick up three golden apples dropped by one of the suitors)
 at all \ət-ˈɔl, ət-ˈɔli\ adv 1: in all ways: INDISCRIMINATELY (will go anywhere at all) 2: in any way or respect; to the least extent or degree; under any circumstances (not at all likely)
at-a-man \ət-ə-ˈmæn\ n [Russ] : **HETMAN**
at-a-mis-sive \ət-ə-ˈmɪ-s(ə)-v(ə)\ n [L *atamissus*, lit. it is red (in some Algonquian languages of Virginia)] : any of a genus (*Zephyranthes*) of American bulbous herbs of the amaryllis family with pink, white, or yellowish flowers
at-a-rac-tic \ət-ə-ˈræk-tik\ or **at-a-rax-ic** \-ˈræk-sɪk\ n [*ataractia* fr. Gk *ataraktos* calm, fr. *a-* + *tarassein*; *ataraxia* fr. Gk *ataraxia* calmness, fr. *a-* + *tarassein* to disturb — more at **DREG**] : a tranquilizer drug — **ataractic** adj
at-a-vism \ət-ə-ˈvɪ-zəm\ n [F *atavisme*, fr. L *atavus* ancestor] 1: recurrence in an organism or in any of its parts of a form typical of ancestors more remote than the parents usu. due to recombination of ancestral genes 2: an individual or character manifesting atavism: **THROWBACK** — **at-a-vis-t** \-vɪst\ n — **at-a-vis-ite** \ət-ə-ˈvɪ-s(ə)-t\ adv — **at-a-vis-ite-al-ly** \-vɪs-ɪ-t(ə)-lē\ adv
at-a-x-ic \ət-ˈæks-ə-s(ə)\ n [Gk, fr. *a-* + *taxein* to put in order — more at **TACTICS**] 1: lack of order: CONFUSION 2: an inability to coordinate voluntary muscular movements symptomatic of some nervous disorders — **atax-ic** \-sɪk\ adj
 late past of **EAT**
ate \ˈeɪ, ˈeɪ-, ˈi-, ˈi-, ˈi-\ n [Gk *Atē*] 1 cap: a Greek goddess held to lead gods and men to rash actions 2: blind impulse,

reckless abandon, or excessive folly that drives men to ruin
1-ate \ət, ət\ n suffix [ME *-at*, fr. OF, fr. L *-atus*, *-atum*, masc. & neut. of *-atus*, pp. ending] 1: one acted upon (in a specified way) (distillate) 2 [NL *-atum*, fr. L] : chemical compound or complex anion derived from a (specified) compound or element (acetate) (terrate); esp: salt or ester of an acid with a name ending in *-ic* and not beginning with *hydro-* (*borate*)
2-ate \-ə-t\ n suffix [ME *-at*, fr. OF, fr. L *-atus*, fr. *-atus*, pp. ending] : office; function; rank; group of persons holding a (specified) office or rank or having a (specified) function (*vicariate*)
3-ate \-eɪ-t\ n suffix [ME *-at*, fr. L *-atus*, fr. pp. ending of 1st conj. verbs, fr. *-at*, stem vowel of 1st conj. + *-tus*, pp. suffix — more at **-ED**] 1: acted on (in a specified way); brought into or being in a (specified) state (*temperate*) 2: marked by having (*craniate*)
4-ate \-aɪ-t\ vb suffix [ME *-aten*, fr. L *-atus*, pp. ending] : acted on (in a specified way) (insultate) : cause to be modified or affected by (amphoterate) : cause to become (activate) : furnish with (capacitate)
At-e-brin \ət-ə-brɪn\ trademark — used for quinine
at-er \ət-ər\ adj suffix + **3-ATE** (located)
at-er-ial \ət-ər-ē-ri-əl\ n [F] 1: an artist's or designer's studio or workshop 2: WORKSHOP
 a **tem-po** \tə-ˈtɛm-(ə)ˈpō\ adv (or adj) [It] : in time — used as a direction in music to return to the original rate of speed
At-e-ri-an \ət-ər-ē-ən\ adj [F *atérien*, fr. Bir el-Ater (Constantine, Algeria)] : of or relating to a Paleolithic culture of northern Africa characterized by Mousterian features, tanged arrow points, and leaf-shaped spearheads
Ath-a-na-sian \ə-th-ə-ˈnā-zhən, ˈnā-shən\ adj: of or relating to Athanasius (†373) the bishop of Alexandria or his advocacy of the homousian doctrine against Arianism
Ath-a-nas-i-um \ə-ˈnā-si-əm\ n: a Christian creed originating in Europe about A.D. 400 and relating especially to the doctrine of the incarnation
Ath-a-pas-kan or **Ath-a-pas-kan** \ə-th-ə-ˈpas-kən\ or **Ath-a-bas-kan** or **Ath-a-bas-kan** \-ˈbās- / n [Crete *Athapaskaw*, an Athapaskan people, lit. grass or reeds here and there] 1: a language stock of the Na-Dene group in No. America 2: a member of a people speaking an Athapaskan language
athe-ism \ə-ˈthē-iz-əm\ n [MF *athéisme*, fr. *athē* atheist, fr. Gk *atheos* godless, fr. *a-* + *theos* god] 1 a: disbelief in the existence of deity b: the doctrine that there is no deity 2: UNGODLINESS, UNBELIEF
athe-ist \ə-ˈthē-ə-st\ n: one who denies the existence of God
athe-ist-ic \ə-ˈthē-ɪs-tik\ adj — **athe-ist-ic-al-ly** \-ɪs-t(ə)-lē\ adv
SYN AGNOSTIC, DEIST, FREETHINKER, UNBELIEVER, INFIDEL: **AN ATHEIST** is one who denies the existence of God and rejects all religious faith; **AGNOSTIC** is one who doubts whether belief because he is unwilling to accept the evidence of revelation and spiritual experience; **DEIST** rejects the conception of God as an active ruler and guide known through revelation while believing in a supreme being as creator of the universe; **FREETHINKER** suggests loss of faith and freedom of faith in the rational world; **UNBELIEVER** implies loss or lack of religious faith without suggesting a substitute for it; **INFIDEL** usu. applies to one belonging to a faith (as the Muhammadan) other than Christian or Jewish and commonly connotes an enemy of the true faith
ath-eth-ic \ə-ˈthē-tik\ n [ME, fr. OE *athelric*, fr. *athelu* nobility, akin to OHG *adal* nobility] : an Anglo-Saxon prince or nobleman; esp: the heir apparent or a prince of the royal family
Ath-e-na \ə-ˈthē-nə\ or **Ath-e-ne** \-ˈnē-\ n [Gk *Athēnē*] : the goddess of wisdom and of women's crafts in Greek mythology
Ath-er-ma \ə-ˈthɛr-mə\ n [NL *atheroma*, fr. Gk *Athērōma*, a school in ancient Rome for the study of arts, fr. Gk *Athērōna*, a temple of Athena, fr. *Athēnē*] 1: a literary or scientific association 2: a building or room in which books, periodicals, and newspapers are kept for use
Ath-er-oma \ə-ˈthɛr-ə-mə\ n [NL *atheroma*, *atheroma*, fr. L, a tumor containing gruellike matter, fr. Gk *athērōma*, fr. *athērō* faty; degeneration of the inner coat of the arteries — *ath-er-o-ma-tō-sis* \-rō-mə-ˈtō-s(ə)-s\ n — *ath-er-o-ma-tous* \-rō-m-ət-əs, -rō-m-ə\ adj]
ath-er-osc-le-ro-sis \ə-ˈthɛr-ō-sk-lə-ˈrō-s(ə)-s\ n [NL, fr. *atheroma* + *sclerosis*] : an arteriosclerotic character by the deposition of fatty substances in and fibrosis of the inner layer of the arteries
ath-er-osc-le-rot-ic \-sk-lə-ˈrō-t(ə)-k\ adj
ath-er-thy-ri-a \ə-ˈthɛr-θī-ri-ə\ [ME, fr. OE *athyr*, pp. of *athyrstan* suffer from thirst; fr. *thyr* off; from + *thyrstan* to thirst; more at **OR**] 1: THIRSTY 2: EAGER, LONGING syn see **EAGER**
ath-let-ic \ə-ˈlɛt-ik\ n [ME, fr. L *athletia*, fr. Gk *athlētēs*, fr. *athlein* to contend for a prize, fr. *athlon* prize, contest]; one who is trained in athletic exercises, sports, or games requiring physical strength, agility, or stamina
athlete's foot n: ringworm of the feet
ath-let-ic \ə-ˈlɛt-ik\ adj 1: of or relating to athletes or athletics 2: characteristic of an athlete; esp: VIGOROUS ACTIVE 3: characteristic of a large class of compounds, esp. of those in the element **MESOMORPHIC** 4: used by athletes — **ath-let-ic-al-ly** \-lɛ-t(ə)-lē\ adv — **ath-let-ic-ism** \-lɛ-t-ə-ˈsɪz-əm\ n
ath-let-ics \ə-ˈlɛt-iks\ n pl but sing or pl in constr 1: exercises, sports, or games engaged in by athletes 2: the practice or principles of athletics
ath-er-mo-dy-namic \ə-ˈthɛr-ə-mō-dī-nəm\ n [aero-thermodynamic] : a jet engine (as a ramjet engine) consisting essentially of a continuous duct of varying diameter which admits air at the forward end, adds heat to it by the combustion of fuel, and discharges it from the after end at high velocity
ath-er-oc-yte \ə-ˈthɛr-ə-sīt\ n [Gk *athros* together, collected + *ISV -cyte*] : a cell capable of picking up foreign material and storing it in granular form in its cytoplasm — **ath-er-oc-yte-to-sis** \ə-ˈthɛr-ə-sīt-ō-s(ə)-s\ n
ath-er-oc-yst \ə-ˈthɛr-ə-s(ə)t, ˈnaut ɔf-tən -ˈth(ə)s(ə)t\ adv 1: across esp. obliquely 2: so as to thwart
athwart prep 1: ACROSS 2: in opposition to
at-til \ət-ˈtɪl\ adj (or adv) 1: TILTED 2: with lance in hand
-ation \-ə-ˈshən\ n suffix [ME *-actium*, fr. OF *-ation*, fr. L *-ation-*, *-atio*, fr. *-atus* -ate + *-ion-*, *-io* -ion] : action or process (*diarration*)

a abut; ˚ kitten; ˚ further; a back; ˚ bake; ˚ cot, cart; i joke; ɪ sing; ˚ flow; ˚ llaw; ˚ cotin; th thin; th thus;

fit of sickness; *esp* : an active episode of a chronic or recurrent disease

at-tain \ə-ˈtān\ *vi* [ME *ateynen*, fr. OF *ataindre*, fr. (assumed) VL *attingere*, fr. L *attingere*, fr. *ad* + *tingere* to touch — more at TANGENT] 1 : ACHIEVE, ACCOMPLISH 2 : to come into possession of 3 : OBTAIN 4 : to arrive at ~ *vi* to come or arrive by motion, growth, or effort *syn* see REACH — **at-tain-abil-i-ty** \ə-ˈtā-nə-ˈbil-ə-ti\ *n* — **at-tain-able** \-ˈtā-nə-ˈbəl\ *adj* — **at-tain-abil-ness** *n*

at-tain-der \ə-ˈtān-dər\ *n* [ME *ataynder*, fr. MF *ataindre* to achieve, to obtain, of the civil rights] 1 : a person or the possessor of a person upon condition of death or outlawry 2 : DISHONOR

at-tain-ment \ə-ˈtān-mənt\ *n* 1 : the act of attaining; and the condition of being attained 2 : something attained : ACCOMPLISHMENT *syn* see ACQUISITION

at-tain-try \ə-ˈtān-tri\ [ME *atayntren*, fr. MF *ataint*, pp. of *ataindre*] 1 : to affect by attainer 2 : *obs* : INFECT, CORRUPT *b* *archaic* : TAINT, SULLY 3 *archaic* : ACCUSE

2at-tain *n*, *obs* : a stain upon honor or purity : DISGRACE

at-tar \ə-ˈtɑr-, ə-ˈtār\ *n* [Per *at'ir* perfumed, fr. 'Ir perfume, fr. Ar] 1 : a fragrant essential oil (as from rose petals); *also* : FRAGRANCE

at-tempt \ə-ˈtɛm(p)t\ *vi* [L *attemperare*, fr. *at* + *temperare* to touch, try — more at TEMPT] 1 : to make an effort toward; TRY — often used with an infinitive 2 *archaic* : TEMPT 3 *archaic* : to try to subdue : ATTACK — **at-tempt-able** \-ˈtɛm(p)t-ə-bəl\ *adj*

at-tempt-er \ə-ˈtɛm(p)-tər\ *n* 1 : one who attempts to make an attempt to accomplish an end. **ATTEMPT** implies making an essentially single effort and usu. suggests failure; **TRY** stresses effort or experiment made in the hope of testing or proving something; **ENDEAVOR** has the implications of exerting an effort with difficulty; **ESSAY** implies difficulty but also suggests tentative trying; **EXPERIMENT**; **STRIVE** implies great exertion against great difficulty and specifically suggests persistent effort

2at-tempt *n* 1 : the act or an instance of attempting; *esp* : an unsuccessful attempt : ATTACK *syn* see ATTEMPT

at-tend \ə-ˈtɛnd\ *vb* [ME *attendre*, fr. OF *attendre*, fr. L *attendere*, lit., to stretch to, fr. *ad* + *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] *vi* 1 *archaic* : to give heed to 2 : to look after or take charge of 3 *archaic* : to wait for 4 : to be in store for 4 *a* : to go or stay with the company, nurse, or attend to 5 : to be present as a physician 5 : to be present with; **ACCOMPANY** 6 : to be present at ~ *vi* 1 : to apply oneself 2 : to apply the mind or pay attention 3 : to be ready for service 4 *obs* : WAIT, STAY 5 : to take care of 6 : SEE "TEND" to that] *syn* see ACCOMPAN + ATTENTIVE

at-tend-ance \-ˈtɛn-dən(t)s\ *n* 1 : the act or the act of attending 2 *a* : the persons or number of persons attending *b* : the number of times a person attends

at-tend-ant \ə-ˈtɛn-dənt\ *adj* : accompanying or following as a condition

2at-tend-ant *n* 1 : one who attends another to render a service; *esp* : an employee who waits on customers 2 : something that accompanies : CONCOMITANT 3 : one who is present

at-ten-tion \ə-ˈtɛn-ʃən\ *n* [ME *atencion*, fr. L *attention*, *attentio*, fr. *attentus*, pp. of *attendere*] 1 *a* : the act or state of attending *b* : the act of attending the attention of 2 : the act of attending to *b* : a condition of readiness for such attention involving *esp* a selective narrowing or focusing of consciousness and receptivity 2 : OBSERVATION, NOTICE; *esp* : consideration with a view to action 3 : the act of being attended to in courtship 4 : ATTENTIVENESS 4 *a* : a position assumed by a soldier with heels together, body erect, arms at the sides, and eyes to the front — often used as a command — **at-ten-tion-al** \-ˈtɛn-ʃən-əl\, **ˈtɛn-ʃən-əl** \ *adj*

at-ten-tive \ə-ˈtɛnt-iv\ *adj* 1 : HEEDFUL, OBSERVANT 2 : heedful of the comfort of others : COURTEOUS 3 : paying attention *syn* see THOUGHTFUL — **at-ten-tive-ly** *adv* — **at-ten-tive-ness** *n*

at-ten-u-ate \ə-ˈtɛn-yə-wāt\ *vb* [L *attenuatus*, pp. of *attenuare* to make thin, fr. *ad* + *tenis* thin — more at THIN] *vi* 1 : to make thin or slender 2 : to lessen the amount, force, or value of : WEAKEN 3 : to reduce the severity, virulence, or force of 4 : to make thin in consistency : RAREFY ~ *vi* to become thin, fine, or less — **at-ten-u-a-tion** \ə-ˈtɛn-yə-wā-shən\ *n*

2at-ten-u-ate \ə-ˈtɛn-yə-wōst\ *adj* 1 : ATTENUATED 2 : tapering gradually, usu. to a long slender point (< leaves)

at-tes-ta-ment \ə-ˈtɛst-mənt\ *n* [ME *attestare*, fr. *ad* + *testis* witness — more at TESTAMENT] *vi* 1 *a* : to affirm to be true or genuine; *specif* : to authenticate by signing as a witness *b* : to authenticate officially 2 : to establish or verify the value of 3 : to be proof of 4 : to serve as a basis for an oath *vi* 1 : to bear witness : TESTIFY — **at-tes-tation** \ə-ˈtɛst-ə-shən, ət-ˈtɛst-ə-ʃən\ *n*

at-tic \ə-ˈtɪk\ *n* [F *atrique*, fr. *attique* of Attica, fr. L *Atticus*] 1 : a low story or wall above the main order of a facade in the classical styles 2 : a room between an attic 3 : the part of a building immediately below the roof

at-tic \ə-ˈtɪk\ *adj* [L *Atticus*, fr. Gk *Attikos*, fr. *Attikē* Attica, Greece] 1 : Athenian 2 : marked by simplicity, purity, and refinement

2At-tic *n* : a dialect of ancient Greek orig. used in Attica and later the literary language of the Greek-speaking world

at-tic-ism \ə-ˈtɪk-iz-əm\ *n* *off* *cap* : a characteristic feature of Attic Greek or literature

at-tire \ə-ˈtɪr-(ə)r\ *vi* [ME *attiven*, fr. OF *atrir*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-* + *tire* order, rank, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *fir* glory; akin to L *tres* 80d) 1 : DRESS, ARRAY 2 : to clothe with rich garments 3 : to dress in clothes; *esp* : splendid or decorative clothing 4 : to undress or undress after or due to 5 : to dress

at-ti-tude \ə-ˈtɑ-ti-(t)əd\ *n* [F, fr. It *attitudine*, fr. *attitudine* aptitude, fr. LL *aptitudin-*, *aptitudo* fitness — more at APITUDE] 1 : the arrangement of the parts of a body or figure : POSTURE 2 *a* : a mental position with regard to a fact or state 3 : a feeling or emotion toward a fact or state 3 : the position of something in relation to a frame of reference

at-ti-tu-di-nize \ə-ˈtɑ-ti-(t)əd-ˈn-ɪz\ *vi* : to assume an affected mental attitude : POSE

at-torn \ə-ˈtɔrn\ [ME *atturnen*, fr. MF *atorner*, fr. OF, fr. *a-* (fr. *ad-*) + *turnen* to turn] 1 : to agree to become tenant to or subowner or landlord of the same property — **at-torn-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

at-tor-ney \ə-ˈtɔr-nē\ *n* [ME *atrouneyr*, fr. MF *atorné*, pp. of *atorner*] 1 : one who is legally appointed by another to transact business for him; *specif* : a legal agent qualified to act for suitors

and defendants in legal proceedings *syn* see LAWYER — **at-tor-ney-ship** \-ˈʃɪp\ *n*

attorney general *n*, *pl attorneys general* or **attorney generals** : the chief law officer of a nation or state who represents the government in litigation and serves as its principal legal advisor

at-traction \ə-ˈtræk-tʃən\ *n* [ME *atractio*, fr. L *atractio*, pp. of *atrahere*, fr. *ad* + *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] *vi* : to cause to approach or adhere; as *a* : to pull to or toward oneself or itself *b* : to draw by appeal to natural or excited interest, emotion, or aesthetic sense : ENTHUSE ~ *vi* : to exercise attraction — **at-trac-tive** \-ˈtræk-tɪv\ *adj* — **at-trac-tor** \-ˈtræk-tər\ *n*

syn ALLURE, CHARM, CAPTIVATE, FASCINATE, ENCHANT : ATTRACT is the broadest of these in application, stressing only the fact of having or exerting power to draw; ALLURE implies an enticing by what is fair or attractive; CHARM, CAPTIVATE, and ENCHANT implies a spell over the person or thing affected and so compelling a response, but it may, like CAPTIVATE, suggest no more than evoking delight or admiration; FASCINATE suggests a magical influence and tends to stress the ineffectiveness of attempts to resist; ENCHANT is perhaps the strongest of these in terms of stressing the appeal of the agent and the degree of delight evoked in the subject

at-trac-tion \ə-ˈtræk-shən\ *n* 1 : the act, process, or power of attracting; *specif* : personal charm 2 : an attractive quality, object, or feature 3 : a force acting mutually between particles of matter, tending to draw them together, and resisting their separation *syn* ATTRACTION, AFFINITY, SYMPATHY mean the relationship existing between things or persons that are naturally or involuntarily drawn together. ATTRACTION implies the possession by one thing of a quality that draws another to itself. AFFINITY implies a susceptibility or predisposition on the part of the thing or person that is drawn; SYMPATHY implies a reciprocal or natural relation between two things that are both susceptible to the same influences

at-trac-tiv-ity \ə-ˈtræk-tɪv-ə-ti\ *n* : the power to attract; *specif* : CHARMING — **at-trac-tiv-ly** *adv* — **at-trac-tive-ness** *n*

at-trib-ute \ə-ˈtrɪb-yüt\ *n* [ME, fr. L *attributus*, pp. of *attribuere* to attribute, fr. *ad* + *tribuere* to bestow — more at TRIBUTE] 1 : an inherent characteristic; *also* : an accidental quality 2 : an object usually associated with or belonging to a specific person, thing, or office; *esp* : such an object used for identification in painting or sculpture 3 : a word ascribing a quality; *esp* : ADJECTIVE *syn* see QUALITY

2at-trib-ute \ə-ˈtrɪb-yüt\ *vi* 1 : to explain by way of cause 2 *a* : to regard as a characteristic of a person or thing *b* : to reckon as made or originated in an indicated fashion *c* : CLASSIFY, DESIGNATE *syn* see ASCRIBE — **at-trib-ut-er** *n*

at-trib-ut-ive \ə-ˈtrɪb-yüt-iv\ *n* : the act of attributing; *also* : an ascribing a quality or characteristic; or tributor; or tributor

at-trib-ut-ive \ə-ˈtrɪb-yüt-iv\ *adj* : relating to or of the nature of an attribute : ATTRIBUTING; *specif* : joined directly to a modified noun without a linking verb (*red* in *red hair* is an *adjective*) — compare PREDICATE — **attributive** *n* — **at-trib-ut-ive-ly** *adv*

at-tribute \ə-ˈtrɪb-yüt-iv\ *adj* : worn by attrition

at-tri-tion \ə-ˈtrɪz-ən\ *n* [L *attritio*, *attritio*, fr. *attritus*, pp. of *aterere* to rub against, fr. *ad* + *terere* to rub — more at THROW] 1 [ME *atritio*, fr. (assumed) ML *atritio*, *atritio*, fr. L] : sorrow for one's sins that arises from a motive other than that of the love of God 2 : the act of rubbing together : FRICTION; *also* : the act of wearing or grinding down by friction 3 : the act of weakening or exhausting by constant harassment or abuse — **at-tri-tion-al** \-ˈtrɪz-ən-əl\, **ˈtrɪz-ən-əl** \ *adj*

at-tune \ə-ˈtʃu-n\ *vi* : to bring into harmony : TUNE — **at-tune-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

at-ty-p-i-cal \ə-ˈtɪp-ɪ-kəl\ *adj* : not typical : IRREGULAR — **at-ty-p-i-cally** \-kəl-ē\ *adv*

au-bade \ə-ˈbɑd\ *n* [F, fr. (assumed) OProv *aubada*, fr. OProv *aubada*, *aubada* dawn, fr. (assumed) VL *alba*, fr. L, fem. of *albus* white] 1 : a song or poem of lovers parting at daybreak 3 : morning music

au-burn \ə-ˈbɜrn\ *adj* [ME *auborne* blond, fr. MF, fr. ML *alburnus* whitish, fr. L *albus*] 1 : of the color auburn 2 : of a reddish brown color

2auburn *n* : a moderate brown

Au-bus-son \ə-ˈbʊz-sən\ *n* [Aubusson, France] 1 : a figured scenic tapestry used for wall hangings and upholstery 2 : a rug woven to resemble the Aubusson

au-con-tract \ə-ˈkɒn-trækt\ *adj*, *lit.*, in the current] : fully informed : UP-TO-OATE

au-ction \ə-ˈkʊʃ-ən\ *n* [L *auctio*, *auctio*, lit., increase, fr. *auctus*, pp. of *augere* to increase] 1 : a public sale of property to the highest bidder 2 : the act or process of hiding in some hard goods 2 *auction* *n* : **au-ction-ing** \-ɪŋ\ *n* : to sell at auction (~ed off his library)

au-ction bridge *n* : a bridge game differing from contract bridge in that tricks made in excess of the contract are scored toward game

au-ction-er \ə-ˈkʊʃ-ən-ər\ *n* : an agent who sells goods at auction

au-cti-ori-al \ə-ˈkʊr-ɪ-əl\, **ˈtɔr-əl** \ *adj* [L *auctor* author — more at AUTHOR] : of or relating to an author

au-da-cious \ə-ˈdɑ-shəs\ *adj* [MF *audacieus*, fr. *audace* boldness, fr. L *audacia*, fr. *audax*, *audax* bold, fr. *audere* to dare, fr. *avidus* eager — more at AVID] 1 : a : intrepidly daring : ADORESCENT *b* : recklessly bold : RASH 3 : marked by audacity — **au-da-cious-ly** \-əs-əl-ē\ *adv* — **au-da-cious-ness** *n*

au-dac-i-ty \ə-ˈdɑs-ət-ē\ *n* [ME *audacia*, fr. L *audax*, *audax*] 1 : the quality or state of being audacious 2 : BOLDNESS *b* : IMPUDENCE 2 : an audacious act *syn* see TEMERITY

au-di-bil-i-ty \ə-ˈdɪ-bəl-ə-ti\ *n* : audible quality or state

au-di-ble \ə-ˈdɪ-bəl\ *adj* [LL *audibilis*, fr. L *audire* to hear; akin to Gk *aisthanesthai* to perceive, Skt *āvis* evidently] : heard or capable of being heard — **au-di-bly** \-bəl-ē\ *adv*

au-dien-tial \ə-ˈdɪ-ən-ʃəl\ *n* [L *audientia*, fr. L *audientia*, fr. *audire*, *audire*, *audire*, *audire*] 1 : the act or state of hearing 2 : a formal hearing or interview *b* : the act or state of hearing heard 3 *a* : a group of listeners or spectators *b* : the reading public 4 : FOLLOWING

ə about; ɒ bitten; ɔ further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ʒ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

ä out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; ī life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; y few; yu furious; zh vision

au-to-graph-ic \ 'ot-ə-'gräf-ik \ *n* 1: of, relating to, or constituting an autograph **2** *a*: of an instrument: SELF-RECORDING *b* *a record*: recorded by a self-recording instrument — **au-to-graph-ical-ly** \ -k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

au-to-hyp-no-sis \ 'ot-ə-'hip-'nō-sis \ *n* [NL]: self-induced hypnosis

au-to-in-fec-tion \ 'ot-'in-'fek-shən \ *n* [SV]: reinfection with larvae produced by parasitic worms already in the body

au-to-in-oc-u-la-tion \ 'ot-'ō-'in-'jək-'yā-'lā-shən \ *n* [SV] 1: inoculation with vaccine prepared from material from one's own body **2**: spread of infection from one part to other parts of the same body

au-to-in-tox-ic-ca-tion \ 'in-'tōk-'sə-'kī-shən \ *n* [SV]: a state of being poisoned by toxic substances produced within the body either by body cells or by microorganisms

au-to-load-ing \ 'ot-ə-'lōd-'ing \ *adj*: SEMIAUTOMATIC **b**

au-to-lo-gous \ 'ot-'lō-'gə-sə \ *adj* [aut- + -ologous (as in *homologous*)] 1: deriving from the same individual **2**: of, relating to

au-to-ly-sate \ 'ot-'lī-'sāt-, -sīt-, -sīt \ *n*: a product of autolysis

au-to-ly-sis \ 'ot-'lī-'sō-s' \ *n*: a substance that produces autolysis

au-to-ly-sis \ 'ot-'lī-'sō-s' \ *n* [NL]: self-digestion occurring in plant and animal tissues esp. when these are not in normal continuity with the organism — **au-to-lytic** \ 'ot-'lī-'tīk \ *adj*

au-to-mat \ 'ot-'mät-, 'mät \ *n*: an automatic trademark 1: a meter in which food is delivered to patrons from coin-operated compartments

au-to-mate \ 'ot-'ō-'mät \ *vt* [back-formation fr. *automation*] **1**: to operate by automation **2**: to convert to largely automatic operation — **automatically** *adv*

au-to-mat-ic \ 'ot-'ō-'mat-ik \ *adj* [Gk *automatos* self-acting, fr. *aut-* + *-matos* (akin to *L ment-*, *mens* mind) — more at *MIND*] **1**: largely or wholly involuntary; *esp*: REFLEX **2**: *b*: acting of one spontaneously or unconsciously; also: resembling an automation; *c*: mechanical or electronic device that takes the place of human mechanism **3** *a*: of a firearm: using either gas pressure or force of recoil and mechanical spring action for repeatedly ejecting the empty cartridge shell, introducing a new cartridge, and firing it *syn* *see* *SEMIAUTOMATIC* — **automatically** *adv*

automaton *n*: a machine or apparatus that operates automatically; *esp*: an automatic firearm

au-to-mat-ic-ity \ 'ot-ə-'mō-'tis-ət-ē \ *n*: the quality or state of being automatic

automatic pilot *n*: a device for automatically steering ships and aircraft — **auto-pilot** *also* *aut-pilot*

au-to-ma-tion \ 'ot-'ō-'mä-shən \ *n* [Automatic] **1**: the technique of making an apparatus, a process, or a system operate automatically **2**: the state of being operated automatically **3**: automatically controlled operation of an apparatus, process, or system actuated by mechanical or electronic devices that take the place of human organs of observation, effort, and decision

au-to-ma-tism \ 'ot-'ō-'mā-'tiz-əm \ *n* [Fr *automatisme*, fr. *automate* automaton, fr. *L automaton*] **1**: the quality or state of being automatic **2**: the state of mind in which one views the world as if the body as a machine and consciousness as a noncontrolling adjunct of the body **3**: the power or fact of moving independently of external stimuli or under the influence of external stimuli but independent of conscious control **4**: suspension of the conscious mind to release subconscious impulses — **automatist** \ 'ot-'ō-'mät-ist \ *n*

au-to-ma-ti-za-tion \ 'ot-'ō-'mät-ə-'zā-shən \ *n*: AUTOMATION

au-to-ma-tize \ 'ot-'ō-'mät-ə-'tīz \ *vt* [Automatic]: to make automatic

au-to-ma-ton \ 'ot-'ō-'mät-ən-, -ō-'tō \ *n*, *pl* automatons or **au-to-ma-ta** \ 'ot-'ō-'mät-ə \ *n* [L, fr. Gk, neut. of *automatos*] **1**: a mechanism that is relatively self-operating; *esp*: a device that controls or controls mechanism designed to follow automatically a predetermined sequence of operations or respond to encoded instructions **3**: a creature who acts in a mechanical fashion

au-to-mo-bile \ 'ot-'ō-'mō-'bē-əl-, 'ot-'ō-'mō-'bē-l \ *adj* [Fr. *aut-* + *-mobile*] **1**: of, relating to, or marked by

automobile *n*: a usu. 4-wheeled automotive vehicle designed for passenger transportation and commonly propelled by an internal combustion engine using a volatile fuel — **automobile** *vt* — **au-to-mo-bil-ist** \ 'ot-'ō-'mō-'bē-l-ist-, -hē-n \ *n*

au-to-mo-tive \ 'ot-'ō-'mō-'tīv \ *adj* **1**: SELF-PROPELLED **2**: of, relating to, or concerned with automotive vehicles or machines

au-to-nom-ic \ 'ot-'ō-'nām-ik \ *adj* **1**: acting independently of volition (~ reflexes) **2**: relating to, affecting, or controlled by the autonomic nervous system **2**: due to internal causes or influences — **SPONTANEOUSLY** — **au-to-nom-ic-ly** \ -k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

autonomic nervous system *n*: that part of the vertebrate nervous system that innervates smooth and cardiac muscle and glandular tissues and governs involuntary actions

au-to-nom-ist \ 'ot-'ō-'nō-'m-ist \ *n*: one who advocates autonomy

au-tonom-ous \ 'ot-'ō-'nō-'m-əs \ *adj* [Gk *autonomos* independent, fr. *aut-* + *-nomos* law, order] **1**: of, relating to, or marked by autonomy **2**: *a*: having the right or power of self-government **b**: undertaken or carried on without outside control: SELF-CONTAINED **3**: *a*: existing or capable of existing independently (~ zooid) **b**: responding, reacting, or developing independently of the whole (an organ) **4**: controlled by the autonomic nervous system *syn* *see* FREE — **au-tonom-ously** *adv*

au-to-om-y \ 'ot-'ō-'m-ē \ *n*: the quality or state of being autonomous; *esp*: the right of self-government **2**: a self-governing state

au-to-phyte \ 'ot-'ō-'fī-t \ *n*: a plant capable of synthesizing its own food from simple inorganic substances — **au-to-phytic** \ 'ot-'ō-'fī-t-ik \ *adj* — **au-to-phy-tical-ly** \ -k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

au-to-plas-tic \ 'ot-'ō-'plās-'tik \ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving repair of lesions with tissue from the same body — **au-to-plas-tical-ly** \ -k(ə)-lē \ *adv* — **au-to-plas-ty** \ 'ot-'ō-'plās-'tī \ *n*

au-top-sy \ 'ot-'ō-'sī \ *n* [Gk *autopsia* act of seeing with one's own eyes, fr. *aut-* + *-opsis* sight, fr. *opsesthai* to be going to see] **1**: POSTMORTEM EXAMINATION — **autopsy** *vt*

au-to-ra-dio-graph \ 'ot-'ō-'rād-ē-'gräf- or -'ot-'ō-'rā-dī-ō-'grām \ *n* [SV]: an image produced on a photographic film or plate by the action of a radioactive substance in an object which is in close contact with the emulsion — **au-to-ra-dio-graph-ic** \ 'rād-ē-'gräf-ik \ *adj* — **au-to-ra-dio-gra-phy** \ 'rād-ē-'gä-r-ō-'fē \ *n*

au-to-sens-ing \ 'ot-'ō-'sek-'sīng \ *adj*: showing characters that are different from or not characteristic of

au-to-so-mal \ 'ot-'ō-'sō-'mäl \ *adj*: of or relating to an autosome

au-to-some \ 'ot-'ō-'sōm \ *n*: a chromosome other than a sex chromosome

au-to-sug-ges-tion \ 'ot-'ō-'sə-'gjes-'(h)l-'chən \ *n* [SV]: an influencing of oneself by one's attitudes, behavior, or physical condition by mental processes other than conscious thought: SELF-HYPNOSIS

au-to-tele-ic \ 'ot-'ō-'tē-'līk \ *adj* [Gk *autoteles*, fr. *aut-* + *telos* end]: having a purpose in itself — **au-to-tele-ism** \ 'tē-'lī-'z-əm \ *n*

au-to-tom-ic \ 'ot-'ō-'tām-ik \ *n*, *au-to-tom-ous \ 'ot-'ō-'tā-'mō-s \ *adj*: *a*: of, characterized by, or resulting from autotomy*

au-to-tom-ize \ 'ot-'ō-'tā-'mīz \ *vt*: to effect autotomy of ~ *vi*: to undergo autotomy

au-to-tom-y \ 'ot-'ō-'tō-m-ē \ *n* [SV]: reflex separation of a part from the body: division of the body into two or more pieces

au-to-tran-sform \ 'ot-'ō-'(r)an-'fō-'mər \ *n*: a transformer in which the primary and secondary coils have part or all of their turns in common

au-to-troph \ 'ot-'ō-'träf \ *n* [G, fr. *Autotroph*, *adj*]: an autotrophic organism — **au-to-troph-y** \ 'ot-'ō-'trō-f-ē \ *n*

au-to-tro-phic \ 'ot-'ō-'trō-'f-ik \ *adj* [prob. fr. Gk *autotrophos*, fr. *aut-* + *tropho* to nourish — more at *TROPHY*] **1**: needing only carbon dioxide or carbonates as a source of carbon and a simple inorganic nitrogen compound for metabolic synthesis **2**: not requiring a specified exogenous factor for normal metabolism — **au-to-tro-phical-ly** \ -f-ik-ə-'lē \ *adv*

au-to-truck \ 'ot-'ō-'trāk \ *n*: a motor-driven truck

au-to-type \ 'ot-'ō-'tīp \ *n*: 1: FACSIMILE **2**: a CARBON PROCESS **3**: a picture made by the carbon process — **au-to-typ-ic** \ 'ot-'ō-'tīp-ik \ *adj*

au-tum-nal \ 'ot-'ō-'tūp-'nāl-, 'tū-'nāl \ *n*

au-tum-nal \ 'ot-'ō-'tūm-'nāl \ *n* [L *autumnus*] **1**: the season between summer and winter, fr. called also *fall* **2**: a time of maturity or decline — **au-tum-nal** \ 'ot-'ō-'tūm-'nāl \ *adj* — **au-tum-nal-ly** \ -nāl-ē \ *adv*

autumn-blooming *n*: an autumn-blooming colchicum

au-tu-mit-ic \ 'ot-'ō-'tū-'mīt-ik \ *n*: a radioactive lemon-yellow mineral Ca(UO₂)₂(PO₄)₂·12H₂O occurring in tubular crystals with black, olive-green and in scales resembling those of mica

aux-e-sis \ 'og-'zē-'sīs, 'ok-'sē-'n \ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *auxesis* increase, growth, fr. *auxein* to increase — more at *EKE*]: GROWTH; *spec*: increase of cell number — **aux-e-sis** \ 'og-'zē-'sīs \ *adj* — **aux-et-ic** \ 'zē-'tīk-, -set- \ *adj* — **aux-et-ic-ally** \ -k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

aux-ili-ary \ 'og-'zī-'yār-, -zī-'(ə)-rē \ *adj* [L *auxiliaris*, fr. *auxilium* help; akin to Gk *auxein* to increase] **1**: a: offering or providing help **b**: functioning in a subsidiary capacity **2** of a verb: a: accompanying another verb in a typical auxiliary expression, number, mood, or tense **3**: a: SUPPLEMENTARY **b**: RESERVE **4**: equipped with sails and a supplementary inboard engine

auxiliary *n* **1**: an auxiliary person, group, or device; *spec*: 1: a member of a foreign force serving a nation at war **2**: a Roméo Catholic titular bishop who succeeds a bishop and not having the right of succession **2**: an auxiliary boat or ship **3**: an auxiliary verb

aux-in \ 'ok-'sən \ *n* [SV, fr. Gk *auxein*]: an organic substance active in low concentrations to promote elongation of plant shoots and used in producing auxins — **aux-in-ic** \ 'ok-'sīn-ik \ *adj* — **aux-in-ical-ly** \ -k(ə)-lē \ *adv*

av or **ava'** \ 'ə-'vō-, -vā \ *adv* [Sc *av* (alter. of *E of*) + *a all*] *Scot*: in fact; at all

avail \ 'ə-'vā-l \ *vb* [ME *availen*, prob. fr. *av-* (as in *abaten* to abate) + *valen* to avail] *vi* **1**: to be of use or advantage; *syn* *see* *USE* **2**: to be of use or advantage to: PROFIT — **avail** \ 'ə-'vā-l \ *vb* **1**: advantage toward attainment of a goal or purpose; *USE* (effort was of little ~) **2** *pl. archaic*: profits or proceeds esp. from a business or from the sale of property

avail-able \ 'ə-'vā-'l-ə-bəl \ *adj* **1**: the quality or state of being available **2**: an available person or thing

avail-able \ 'ə-'vā-'l-ə-bəl \ *vb* **1** *obs*: capable of availing *b* *archaic*: having a beneficial effect **2**: VALID — *used* of a legal plea or charge **3**: such as may be availed of; **4**: ACCESSIBLE; *archaic*: *1*: having the requisite political associations and circumstantial qualifications for winning election to office **2**: willing to accept nomination or election **6**: present in such chemical or physical form as to be usable (as by a plant) (~ nitrogen) (~ water) — **avail-able-ness** *n* — **avail-ably** \ -l-ə-bəl \ *adv*

av-ant-lan-ge \ 'ə-'vā-'lān-'dʒ \ *n* [Fr. *av-* + *ant-* before, *avants*] **1**: a large mass of snow, ice, earth, rock, or other material in swift motion down a mountainside or over a precipice **2**: a sudden great or overwhelming rush of something

av-anché \ 'ə-'vān-'chē \ *vi*: to descend in or as if in an avalanche — *vi*: OVERWHELM, FLOOD

Av-a-lon \ 'ə-'vā-'lōn \ *n* [F]: an island in the western seas held esp. in Arthurian legend to be an earthly paradise — called also *Avilion*

av-ant-gar-de \ 'ə-'vān-'(t)-'gärd-, -ä-'v \ *n*, *often attrib* [Fr. *vanguard*] **1**: those esp. in the arts who create, produce, or apply new, original, or experimental ideas, designs, and techniques; *esp*: a group that is experimental or before the times — **av-ant-gard-ism** \ 'ə-'vān-'gärd-'iz-əm \ *n* — **av-ant-gard-ist** \ -gärd-'ist \ *n*

av-a-ri-ous \ 'ə-'vā-'rē-əs \ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L avaritia*, fr. *avarus* avaricious, fr. *avēre* to covet — more at *AVID*]: excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain; **GREEDINESS**, *CUPIDITY*

av-a-ri-ous-ly \ 'ə-'vā-'rē-əs-lē \ *adv*: with excessive or insatiable desire for wealth or gain; **GREEDIOUSLY**, *CUPIDIOUSLY*

av-er-sive \ 'ə-'vā-'sīv \ *adj*: *a*: tending to repel or drive away *b*: tending to repel or drive away *2*: a: an incarnation of another person: *b*: an embodiment *usu.*, in a person (as of a concept, philosophy, or tradition) **3**: a variant phrase or version of a continuing basic entity

av-er-sive-ly \ 'ə-'vā-'sīv-lē \ *adv* [ME, fr. MF *avertir*, fr. *L abanare* to turn away, fr. *ab-* + *vert-* before] *archaic*: **1**: AWAY, HENCE

ave \ 'ə-'vē-, -vā \ *n* [ME, fr. L *hail*] **1**: an expression of greeting or of leave-taking; *HAIL*, *FAREWELL* **2** *often cap*: AVE MARIA

av-ell-ane \ 'ə-'vel-'ən or -'ə-vel-'ān \ *n* [It. *avellano*, fr. *L abella*, *avellano*, *avellano* libert. fr. Tem. of *Abellanus* of Abella, fr. *Abella*, ancient town in Italy, fr. *Abell-* + *-ella* before] *archaic*: **1**: having the four arms shaped like conventionalized fibrets; *syn* *see* *CROSS* illustration

Ave Maria \ä-v-'mä-mä-rë-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. ML, hall, Mary]: a salutation to the Virgin Mary combined as now used in the Roman Catholic Church with a prayer to her, the *Ave* of Goss
average \ä-'ven-i\ [ME *averagen*, prob. fr. *av-* (as in *abaten* to abate) + *venen* to average, fr. OF *vensier* — more at VENGEANCE] **1**: to take vengeance for or on behalf of **2**: to exact satisfaction for (a wrong) by punishing the wrongdoer **3**: to punish or to be wronged oneself or another. AVERAGE implies inflict just or merited punishment esp. on one who has injured someone other than oneself; REVENGE implies getting even or paying back in kind or degree

avens \ä-'væn-ə\ *n*, *pl* avens [ME *aven*, fr. OF]: as of a genus (*Genus*) of perennial herbs of the rose family with white, purple, or yellow flowers

aven-tail \ä-'væn-'täl\ *n* [ME, modif. of OF *ventaille*]: VENTAIL
av-en-ture \ä-'ven-'chä-'rën-, -rən\ *n* [F, fr. *aventure* chance — more at ADVENTURE] **1**: glass containing opaque sparkling particles of foreign material used in transparent chromic oxide **2**: a translucent quartz splashed throughout with scales of mica or other mineral
av-e-nue \ä-'v-a-'n(y)ü\ *n* [MF, fr. fem. of *avenue*, pp. of *avener* to come to, fr. L *avenerie* — more at ADVENTURE] **1**: an opening or passageway to a place **2**: a way or means to an esp. intangible end **3**: chiefly Brit.: the principal walk or driveway to a house situated off a main road **4**: a broad passageway bordered by trees **5**: a street esp. when broad and attractive

aver \ä-'vör\ *v* *averred*; **aver-rin** [ME *averren*, fr. MF *averer*, fr. ML *advocare* to confirm as authentic, fr. L *adv-* + *verus* true — more at VER] **1**: to affirm or to prove to be true in pleading **2**: to cause **3**: to allege or assert in pleading **4**: to declare positively
av-er-age \ä-'v-'(r)ij\ *n* [modif. of MF *avarie* damage to ship or cargo, fr. Oit *avarie*, fr. Ar *awariyih* damaged merchandise] **1**: a sundry petty charges regularly defrayed by the master of a ship **2**: an amount, including the freight, less than total loss sustained on a ship or cargo **3**: a charge arising from damage caused by sea perils customarily distributed equitably and proportionately among all chargeable with it **4**: a single value (as a mean, mode, median) that summarizes or represents the general significance of a set of unequal values **5**: a value less than the total of a set of values approximating to an arithmetic mean **6**: something typical of a group, class, or series **5**: a ratio (usu. a rate per thousand) of successful trials to total trials (batting ~ of .303)

syn MEAN, MEDIAN, NORM: AVERAGE is exactly or approximately the quotient obtained by dividing the total of a set of figures by the number of figures; MEAN may be the simple average or it may represent value midway between two extremes (a high of 70% and a low of 50% give a mean of 60%) MEDIAN applies to the value that represents the point at which there are just as many above as there are below (average of a group of persons earning \$ 4, 5, 8, and 10 dollars a day is 6 dollars, whereas the median is 5 dollars) NORM means the computed or estimated average of performance of a significantly large group, class, or grade (scores above the norm for grade arithmetic)

average *adj* **1**: equaling an arithmetic mean **2**: approximating or resembling an arithmetic mean in being about midway between extremes **3**: not out of the ordinary; COMMON *c* of a color; *medial* in value **4**: *av-er-age-ly* *adv* **av-er-age-ness** *n*
av-er-ge \ä-'v-'(r)ij\ *v* **1**: to average (the amount averaged out to 20 percent) **2**: to buy or sell additional shares or commodities to obtain a more favorable average price **3**: to add, to add, to get, to have on the average or as an average sum or quantity **4**: to find the arithmetic mean of (a series of unequal quantities) **5**: to bring toward the average **6**: to divide among a number proportionately

av-er-ment \ä-'vər-'ment\ *n* **1**: the act of averring; that which is averred; AFFIRMATION

Av-er-nus \ä-'vər-'vəs\ *n* [L]: the Infernal regions

averse \ä-'vərs\ *adj* [L *aversus*, pp. of *avertere*] **1**: having an active feeling of repugnance or distaste (~ to someone's exercise)
2: turned away from the stem or axis — compare ADVERSE *SYN* see DISINCLINED — *av-er-se-ly* *adv* — *av-er-se-ness* *n*

av-er-sion \ä-'vər-'zhən-, -shən\ *n* **1** *obs*: the act of turning away **2**: a feeling of repugnance towards something with a desire to avoid or turn from it **3**: a settled dislike; ANTI-PATHY **3** *archaic*: a person or thing that is the object of aversion

avert \ä-'vört\ *v* [ME *averten*, fr. MF *avertir*, fr. L *avertere*, fr. *ab-* + *vertere* to turn — more at WORTH] **1**: to turn away or aside (as the eyes) **2**: to see coming and ward off; AVOID *SYN* see PREVENT
Av-er-tin \ä-'vört-'tän\ *n* trademark — used for tribromothanol

Aves-ta \ä-'ves-'tə\ *n* [MPer *Avastāk*, lit. original text]: the sacred books of Zoroastrianism

Aves-tan \ä-'vəs-'tän\ *n*: one of the two ancient languages of Old Iranian and of the sacred books of Zoroastrianism — *Avestan* *adj*

av-gas \ä-'väs\ *n* [aviation gasoline]: gasoline for airplanes
av-i-ate \ä-'vë-'ät\ *v* [L *avis*]: of, relating to, or derived from birds
av-i-at-ize \ä-'vë-'ät-iz\ *v* [L *avis* + *ad-* to add (as a virus) by repeated culture in the developing chick embryo]

avi-a-ris-t \ä-'vë-'ä-räst-, -vë-'er-äst\ *n*: one who keeps an aviary
avi-ary \ä-'vë-'er-, -er-ä\ *n* [L *aviarium*, fr. *avis* bird; akin to Gk *aetos* eagle] a place for keeping birds confined

avi-ate \ä-'vë-'ät-, -äv-'ä\ *v* [back-formation fr. *aviation*]: to designate the rate in an aircraft

avi-a-tion \ä-'vë-'ä-shən-, -äv-'ä\ *n* *often attrib* [F, fr. L *avis*]: **1**: the operation of heavier-than-air aircraft **2**: military airplanes **3**: airplane manufacture, development, and design

avi-a-tor \ä-'vë-'ät-, -äv-'ä\ *n*: the operator or pilot of an airplane
avi-a-trix \ä-'vë-'ät-riks-, -äv-'ä\ *n*: a woman aviator — called also *aviatrix*

avi-cul-ture \ä-'v-ə-'köl-'chär-, -äv-'ä\ *n* [L *avis* + *E culture*]: the raising and care of birds and esp. of wild birds in captivity — *avi-cul-tur-ist* \ä-'v-ə-'kölch-'(ə)'röst-, -äv-'ä\ *n*

av-id \ä-'väd\ *adj* [F or I, fr. F *avidus*, fr. L *avidus*, fr. *avēre* to covet; akin to Gk *avēō* to thirst, Gk *en-* in gentle] **1**: craving eagerly **2**: GREEDY **3**: characterized by enthusiasm and vigorous pursuit *SYN* see EAGER — *av-id-ly* *adv* — *av-id-ness* *n*

av-id-it-ty \ä-'väd-ə-ti\ *n* [fr. its avidity for biotin]: a protein found in

ä butf; ö kitted; ö further; ä back; ä bäke; ä cot; cart; j joke; n sing; ö flow; ö flow; öi colo; th thin; th this;

white of egg that combines with biotin and makes it inactive
av-id-ity \ä-'väd-ə-ti-, -ä-ti\ *n*: the quality or state of being avid **2**: an intense desire for gain **3**: the strength of an acid or base dependent on its degree of dissociation **4**: AFFINITY **2**
avi-fau-na \ä-'və-'fö-nə-, -äv-'ä\ *n* [NL, fr. L *avis* + NL *fauna*]: the birds or the kinds of birds of a region, period, or environment — *avi-fau-nal* \ä-'fön-'täl\ *adj* — *avi-fau-nal-ly* \ä-'fön-'täl-ē\ *adv* — *avi-fau-nal-ness* \ä-'fön-'täl-'nis-k\ *n*
avi-ga-tion \ä-'vë-'ä-gi-'shən-, -äv-'ä\ *n* [L *avis* + *E-gation* (as in *naviga-tion*): NAVIGATION of airplanes

avi-on-ic \ä-'vë-'än-'ik-, -äv-'ē\ *adj*: of, for, or relating to the field of avionics

avi-on-ics \ä-'vë-'än-'ik-s\ *n* *pl* [aviation electronics]: the development and production of electrical and electronic devices for use in aviation, missile, and astronautics; also: the devices and systems so developed

avir-u-lent \ä-'vī-'(r)ü-'lənt\ *adj* [DISV]: not virulent — compare NONPATHOGENIC

av-i-mi-n-ol-ic \ä-'vī-'ä-m-'nō-säs\ *n* [NL]: disease resulting from a deficiency of one or more vitamins — *av-i-ta-min-ol-ic* \ä-'vā-'nät-'ik\ *adj*

av-o-cá-do \ä-'və-'kád-'(j)ä-, -äv-'ä\ *n* *pl* **avocados** also **avocadoes** [modif. of Sp *aguacate*, fr. Nahuatl *ahuacatl*]: **1**: the juicy green or purple edible fruit of various tropical American trees (genus *Persea*) of the laurel family **2**: a tree bearing avocados

av-o-ca-tion \ä-'və-'käs-'shən-, -äv-'ä\ *n* [L *avocatio*, *avocatio*, fr. *avocatus*, pp. of *avocare* to call away, fr. *ab-* + *vocare* to call, fr. *vo-*, *vo-* voice — more at VOICE] **1** *archaic*: DIVERSION, DISTRACTION **2**: a subpoena or other compulsion **3**: the addition to one's vocation esp. for enjoyment; HOBBY **3**: customary employment

av-o-ca-tion-ál-ly \ä-'və-'käs-'shən-, -äv-'ä\ *adv*
av-o-cet \ä-'və-'set\ *n* [F & I; F *avocette*, fr. *It* *avocetta*]: any of several large long-legged shorebirds (genus *Recurvirostra*) with webbed feet and slender upward-curving bills

av-oid \ä-'vöid\ *v* [ME *avoiden*, fr. OF *evsuidier*, fr. es- (fr. L *ex-*) + *vudier* to empty — more at VOID] **1** *obs*: VOID, EXPEL **2** *archaic*: to depart or withdraw from; LEAVE **3**: to make legally void (*AVOID* ~ a plea) **4**: to keep away from; SHUN **5**: to prevent the occurrence or effectiveness of *c*: to resist from *SYN* see ESCAPE — *av-oid-able* \ä-'vö-'ä-bəl\ *adj* — *av-oid-ably* \ä-'vö-'ä-b-ē\ *adv*

av-oid-ance \ä-'vöid-'n(t)s\ *n* **1** *obs*: an action of evading, vacating, or clearing away **2**: OUTLET **2**: ANNULMENT **3**: an act or course of avoiding something undesirable or unbecoming

av-oir-du-pois \ä-'vöir-'du-'pwä-, -äv-'ä\ *n* [ME *avoir de pois* goods sold by weight, fr. OF, lit. goods of weight] **1**: AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT **2**: WEIGHT, HEAVINESS; *esp*: personal weight

avoirdu-pois weight *n*: the series of units of weight based on the pound of 16 ounces and the ounce of 16 drams — see MEASURE table

avouch \ä-'vouch\ *v* [ME *avouchen* to cite as authority, fr. MF *avochier* to summon, fr. L *avocare* to call, more at AVOCATE] **1**: to declare as a matter of fact or as a thing that can be proved; AFFIRM **2**: to vouch for; GUARANTEE **3**: to acknowledge esp. as one's own; ADMIT — *avouch-ment* \ä-'vouch-'ment\ *n*

av-ow \ä-'vöw\ *v* [ME *avouen*, fr. OF *avouer*, fr. L *advocare*] **1**: to declare a fact; CLAIM **2**: to declare openly, bluntly, and without shame *SYN* see ACKNOWLEDGE, ASSERT — *av-ow-er* \ä-'vöw-'er\ *n*

av-ow-äl \ä-'vöw-'(ə)\ *n*: an open declaration or acknowledgment
av-owed \ä-'vöw-'(ə)\ *adj*: openly acknowledged or declared; ADMITTED *av-owed-ly* \ä-'vöw-'(ə)-l-ē\ *adv*

av-ulse \ä-'völs\ *v* [L *avulsus*, pp. of *avellere* to tear off, fr. *ab-* + *vellere* to pluck — more at VULNERABLE]: to separate by avulsion

av-ul-sion \ä-'vəl-'shən\ *n*: a forcible separation or detachment: as **1**: a tearing away of a body part accidentally or surgically **2**: a sudden cutting off of land or territory **3**: a change in course of a body of water **4**: one separating land from another person's property and joining it to another's

av-un-cu-lar \ä-'vün-'kyä-'lär\ *adj* [L *avunculus* maternal uncle — more at UNCLE]: of, relating to, or resembling an uncle

await \ä-'vöw\ *v* [ME *awaiten*, fr. ONF *awaiter*, fr. *a-* (fr. L *ad-*) + *wait* to wait — more at WAIT] **1**: to expect **2**: to wait for **3**: to be in store for **4** *obs*: ATTEND **5**: to stay or be in waiting; WAIT **3**: to be in store

awake \ä-'wäk\ *v* *awoke* \ä-'wökö\ *also* **awaked** \ä-'wäkt\ **awaked** *also* **awoke** or **awo-ken** \ä-'wö-kən\ **awak-ing** \ä-'wä-king\ *v* **1**: to cease sleeping **2**: to become conscious of or aware of something (*awoke* to their danger) **3**: to arouse from sleep or a siestlike state **2**: to make active; stir up

2 *awake* *adj*: roused from sleep; ALERT *SYN* see AWARE
awak-en \ä-'wä-'kən\ *v* **awak-en-ing** \ä-'wä-k-(ə)-'m(ə)-'n(ə)\ [ME *awacian*, fr. OE *awacian*, *aw-* + *wacian* to waken]: **AWAKE** — *awak-en-er* \ä-'wä-k-(ə)-'när\ *n*

award \ä-'wör-(ə)r-d\ *v* [ME *awarden* to decide, fr. ONF *eswarder*, fr. es- (fr. L *ex-*) + *warder* to guard, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *warden* to watch — more at WARD] **1**: to give by judicial decree **2**: to bestow; to bestow by authority *SYN* see GRANT — *award-able* \ä-'wörd-'ä-bəl\ *adj* — *award-er* \ä-'wörd-'er\ *n*

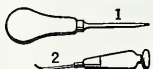
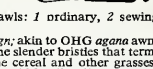
award *n* **1**: a judgment or final decision; *esp*: the decision of arbitrators in a case submitted to them **2**: the document containing the decision of arbitrators **3**: something that is conferred or bestowed; *pl* *awards*

aware \ä-'wä-är\ *adj* [ME *twor*, fr. OE *gewear*, fr. *ge-* (associative prefix) + *wer* *war* more at CO-, WARY] **1** *archaic*: WATCHFUL **2**: having or showing realization, perception, or knowledge — *aware-ness* *n*

syn COGNIZANT, SENSIBLE, ALIVE, AWARE: AWARE implies vigilance in observing or alertness in drawing inferences from what one sees or hears or learns; COGNIZANT implies having special or certain knowledge as from firsthand sources; CONSCIOUS implies having an awareness of the present existence of some conditions; it may suggest a dominating realization or even preoccupation; SENSIBLE implies direct or intuitive perceiving esp. of intangibles or of emotional states or qualities; ALIVE adds to SENSIBLE the implication of acute sensitiveness to something; AWARE implies that one is sensitive to something and is on the alert

awash \ä-'wosh-, 'wäsh\ *adj* (or *adv*) **1**: washed by waves or tide **2**: washing about **2** *AEOL* **3**: overflowed by water

ä out; ch chin; ö lass; ö easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü loo; ü foot; y yet; yü few; yü furious; zh vision

away \ə-ˈwɑː/ *adv* 1: on the way; **ALONG** (get ~ early) 2: from this to that place; **HENCE, THENCE** (go ~) 3 a: in another place; **IN** another direction 4: out of existence; 4 to an end (echoes dying ~) 5: from one's possession (gave ~ a fortune) 6 a: **UN-INTERRUPTEDLY**, **ON** (clocks ticking ~) b: without hesitation or delay 7: by a long distance or interval; **FAIR** (~ back in 10 years) 8: from a place; 8 **OFF**; 8 **DISTANT** (a lake 10 miles ~) 3 a: played on an opponent's grounds (home and ~ games) b: of a golf ball: lying farthest from the cup and to be played first c: baseball; **OUT** (two ~ in the 9th) — **away-ness** *n*
awe \ə-ˈwɛ/ *n*, *fr.* **ON** *adj*; akin to **OE** *age* *w.*, **Gk** *achos* *pain* 1: a state of reverent awe 2: the power to inspire dread 3 a: profound and reverent fear inspired by deity b: abashed fear inspired by authority or power c: fearful veneration inspired by something sacred or mysterious d: reverent wonder tinged with awe inspired by the sublime
awe *vt* 1: to inspire with awe 2: to control or check by inspiring with awe
awea-ry \ə-ˈwɛ(ə)r-ɪ/ *adj*; **WEARIED**
awearth-er \ə-ˈwɛθ(ə)r-ɪ/ *adv*; on or toward the weather or windward side
aweight \ə-ˈwɛɪ/ *adj*; of an anchor: just clear of the ground and hanging perpendicularly
awe-less or **aw-less** \ə-ˈlɔs/ *adj* 1: feeling no awe 2 *obs*: inspiring no awe
awesomely \ə-ˈwɔsm-ɪ/ *adv* 1: expressive of awe 2: inspiring awe
awe-some-ly \ə-ˈwɔsm-ɪ/ *adv* — **awe-some-ness** *n*
awe-strick-en \ə-ˈstri:k-ən/ or **awe-struck** \-ˈstrʌk/ *adj*: filled with awe
aw-ful \ə-ˈfʊl-/ *adj* 1: inspiring awe 2: filled with awe: as a *obs* a **FEARFUL, AFRAID** b: deeply respectful or reverential 3: extremely disagreeable or objectionable 4: exceedingly great — used as an intensive (~ chance) **SYN** see **FEARFUL**
awful *adv*; **AWFULLY, VERY, EXTREMELY**
aw-fully \ə-ˈfʊl-ɪ/ *in senses* 1 & 2, '6, '8-**fi** *in senses* 3 & 4 *adv* 1: in a manner to inspire awe 2 *archaic*: with a feeling of awe 3: with a disagreeable or objectionable manner 4: **EXCEEDINGLY, EXTREMELY** (an ~ hard rain)
aw-ful-ness \ə-ˈfʊl-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being awful
awhile \ə-ˈhwɪ(ə)-l-, ə-ˈwɪ(ə)l/ *adv*: for a while
awhirl \ə-ˈwaɪr(-əl)-, ə-ˈwaɪ(-ə)l/ *adv* (or *adj*): in a whirl; **WHIRLING** **AWAY** \ə-ˈwɔɪ(-əd)/ *IME* *awkward* in the wrong direction, *fr.* *awke* turned the wrong way, *fr.* **ON** *adj*; akin to **OHG** *abah* turned the wrong way, **L** *opacus* *obscure* 1 *obs* a: **PERVERSE** b: **ADVERSE** 2: lacking or showing lack of dexterity or skill 3: lacking in the use of the hands or of instruments; **CLUMSY** 3 a: lacking in the use of grace or in ordinary expression; b: appearing ill-proportioned, outsize, or poorly fitted together; **UNGRAINLY** 4 a: lacking social grace and assurance b: causing embarrassment 6: poorly adapted for use or handling 6: requiring caution
aw-wardly \ə-ˈwɔɪ(-əd)-/ *adv* — **aw-ward-ness** *n*
awk \ɔ-ˈk-/ *n*, *fr.* **ON** *adj*; **GAUCHE**: **AWKWARD** is widely applicable and may suggest unhandiness, inconvenience, lack of muscular control, embarrassment, lack of tact; **CLUMSY** implies stiffness and heaviness and so may connote inflexibility, unyieldingness, lack of ordinary grace or grace; **MALADROIT**, **INEPT**, and **GAUCHE** imply lack of mental or social dexterity; **MALADROIT** suggests a tendency to create awkward situations; **INEPT** suggests a lack of aptness leading to futile or absurd situations or prompting inane remarks and often implies complete failure or inadequacy; **GAUCHE** implies the effects of shyness, inexperience, or ill breeding
awl \ə-ˈɔl/ *n* [ME *af*, *fr.* **OE** *āw*; akin to **OHG** *āw* *awl*, *Sk* *āra*] a pointed instrument for marking surfaces or piercing small holes (as in wood or leather)

awl-shaped \ə-ˈɔl-, ʃə-ˈpɑɪ-/ *adj*: shaped like an awl; **spic**: being linear and tapering to a fine point
aw-mous \ə-ˈmaʊs-/, ə-ˈn-/ *n* [ME *awm* *dam*, *fr.* **ON** *almusa*, *fr.* **OS** *almusa* or **OHG** *awls*: 1 ordinary, 2 sewing **almousan**] *Sc*: **ALMS**
awn \ə-ˈɔn/ *n* [ME, *fr.* **OE** *agen*, *fr.* **ON** *egn*; akin to **OHG** *agana* *awn*, **OE** *ac* *edge* — more at **EDGE**]: one of the slender bristles that terminate the glumes of the spikelet in some cereal and other grasses; broadly: a small pointed process — **awned** \ˈɔnd/ *adj*
aw-ning \ə-ˈɔ-nɪŋ-, ˈən-ɪŋ/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a rooflike cover extended over or before a place (as over the deck of a ship or before a shelter) as a shelter 2: a shelter resembling an awning — **awning** \-ɪnd-, -ɪnd-/ *adj*
awn-less \-ɔn-ləs/ *adj*: lacking awns
AWOL \ə-ˈwɔl-, ˈdɔb-əl-ɪv-, ɪ-ˈel/ *n*, *often not cap* [absent without leave]: one who is absent without leave — **AWOL** *adv* (or *adj*), *fr.* **ON** *cap*
awry \ə-ˈrɪ-/ *adv* (or *adj*) 1: turned or twisted toward one side 2: **ASKED** 2: out of the right, expected, or hoped-for course; **AMISS**
ax or **axe** \ˈæks/ *n* [ME, *fr.* **OE** *æx*; akin to **OHG** *acus* *ax*, **L** *ascia*, **Gk** *aximē*] 1: a cutting tool that consists of a heavy edge shaped like a hand held with the edge parallel to the handle and that is used esp. for felling trees and chopping and splitting wood 2: a hammer 3: a sharp edge for dressing or spalling stone 3: removal from office or employment; **DISMISSAL** (*get the ax* ~) — **ax-er** *v*
ax *v* 1 a: to shape, dress, or trim with an ax b: to chop, split, or sever with an ax 2: to remove, kill, or curtail as

ax: 1 fireman's ax; 2-7 single-bit patterns; 8 Michigan, 9 buckeye; 4 Connecticut, 5 wedge, 6 jack-aw; 7 Hudson Bay; 8-13 double-bit patterns; 8 crown, 9 West-ern, 10 peeling, 11 wedge, 12 Puget Sound falling, 13 forester's

ax-al-il-ly \ˌæks-ə-ˈlɪ-ə-lɪ-/ *adv* — **ax-il-lal-ly** \ˌæks-ə-ˈlɛ-/ *adv*
axial \ˈæks-ɪəl-/ *n*: the skeleton of the trunk and head
ax-i- \ˌæks-ɪ-, -sɪ-/ *n* [NL *axilla*, *fr.* **L**]: the angle between a branch or leaf and the axis from which it arises
ax-ile \-sɪl/ *adj*: relating to or situated in an axis
ax-il-la \ˌæks-ɪ-ˈlɑ-/ *n*; **pl** **ax-il-lae** \-sɪl-(i)-, -ɪ-/ or **axillae** [L]
ARMPIT
ax-il-lar \ˌæks-ɪ-ˈlɑr-/ *n*: an axillary part (as a vein, nerve, or feather)
ax-il-lar-ly \ˌæks-ə-ˈlɛr-ɪ-/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or located near the axilla 2: situated in or growing from an axil
axillary *n*: **AXILLAR**; **esp**: one of the feathers arising from the axilla and closing the space between the flight feathers and body of a flying bird
ax-i-o-log-i-cal \ˌæks-ɪ-ˈlɔ-dʒ-ɪ-ˈkəl/ *adj*: of or relating to axiology
ax-i-o-log-i-cal-ly \-kəl-ɪ-/ *adv*
ax-i-o-ol-o-gy \ˌæks-ə-ˈlɔ-ə-lɔ-dʒ-ɪ-/ *n* [Gk *axios* + **ISV** *-log-*]: the study of the nature, types, and criteria of values and of value judgments esp. in ethics
ax-i-om \ˌæks-ə-ˈm-/ *n* [L *axioma*, *fr.* **Gk** *axiōma*, *lit.*, honor, *fr.* *axiōn* to think worthy, *fr.* *axios* worthy, worthy; akin to **Gk** *agēn* to drive] 1: a maxim widely accepted on its intrinsic merit 2 a: a proposition regarded as a self-evident truth b: **POSTULATE** 1
ax-i-om-at-ic \ˌæks-ə-ˈmæt-ɪk/ *adj* [**Gk** *axiōmatikos*, *fr.* **Gk**, honorable, *fr.* *axiōmat-*, *axiōma*] *n*: of, relating to, or having the nature of an axiom — **ax-i-om-at-i-cal-ly** \-kəl-(ə)-lɪ-/ *adv*
ax-is \ˌæks-əs-/ *n*, *pl* **ax-es** \-sɛz/ [L, *axis*, *axis*; akin to **OE** *eax* *axis*, *axle*, **Gk** *axōn*, **L** *axilla* *armlet*, *agere* to drive — more at **AGEPT**] 1 a: a straight line about which a body or a geometric figure rotates or may be supposed to rotate b: a straight line with respect to which a body or figure is symmetrical c: a straight line that bisects at right angles a system of parallel chords of a curve and divides it into two symmetrical portions d: one of the reference lines of a coordinate system 2 a: the second vertebra of the neck that serves as a pivot for the head to turn on b: any of various central, fundamental, or axial parts 3: a plant stem 4: one of several imaginary lines assumed in describing the position of the planes of a crystal which are perpendicular to the positions in the structure of the crystal, and the directions associated with vectorial and tensorial physical properties 5: a main line of direction, motion, growth, or extension 6 a: an implied line in nature or in sculpture through a composition to which elements in the composition are referred b: the line actually drawn on a drawing as the basis of measurements in an architectural or other working drawing 7: any of three fixed lines of reference in an airplane which are used, centroradial and mutually perpendicular and of which the first is longitudinal, the second is in the plane of symmetry, the second is perpendicular to the first in the plane of symmetry, and the third is perpendicular to the other two — called also respectively *longitudinal axis*, *normal axis*, *lateral axis* 8: **PARTNER-IP**, **ALLIANCE**
ax-i-om-atic \-sɪ-/ *n*, *pl* **ax-i-oms**: also: one of its terminal branches
ax-le \ˌæks-əl/ *n* [ME *axel*, (as in *axeltre*)] 1 *archaic*: **AXIS** 2 a: a pin or shaft on or with which a wheel or pair of wheels revolves b (1): the spindle of an axle tree (2): **Axletree**
ax-le-tree \-ˈtrɛ-/ *n* [ME *axeltre*, *fr.* **ON** *axiltre*, *fr.* *ōxill* *axle* + *trē*] a: a shaft or beam with bearings at its ends on which wheels (as at a cart) revolve
Ax-min-ster \ˌæks-ˈmɪn(-)stər/ *n* [**Axminster**, England]: a machine-woven carpet with pile tufts twisted mechanically in a variety of textures and patterns
ax-on \ˌæks-ən/ *n* [NL *axoni*, *lit.*, water doll]: any of several salamanders (genus *Ambystoma*) of mountain lakes of Mexico and the western U.S. that ordinarily live and breed without metamorphosing
ax-on \ˌæks-ən/ *also* **ax-ōn** \-sən/ *n* [NL *axon*, *fr.* **Gk** *axōn*]: a: a small, long, single nerve-cell process that in a rule conducts impulses away from the cell body **ax-ō-nal** \ˌæks-ən-əl/ or **ax-ō-n-ic** \ˌæks-ən-ɪk/ *adj*
ax-o-no-mel-ric \ˌæks-ə-ˈnɔ-mel-ɪk-/ *n*: a drawing projection by lines perpendicular to the drawing surface in which a rectangular solid appears as inclined and shows three faces
ax-seed \ˌæks-ɪ-ˈsɛd/ *n*: a European herb (*Coronilla varia*) that is naturalized in the eastern U.S. and has umbels of pink-and-white flowers and sharp-angled pods
ay \ˈaɪ/ *interj* [MF *aymi* *ay me*] — used esp. with following *me* to express regret
ayah \ˈɑ-ː-, ˈɑ-ː-/ *n* [Hind *āyā*, *fr.* **Pg** *āia*, *fr.* **L** *avia* grandmother] 1: a native nurse or maid in India
aye *also* **ay** \ˈaɪ/ *adv* [ME, *fr.* **ON** *ay*; akin to **OE** *ā* always, **L** *ayem* *age*, lifetime, **Gk** *aiōn* *age*]: **EVER**, **ALWAYS**, **CONTINUALLY** 2 *ay* *ay* \ˈaɪ/ *adv* [*perh.* *fr.* **ME** *aye*, *ayē* — more at **YEA**]: **YES** 3 *aye* *also* **ayē** \-ˈaɪ-ˈeɪ-/ *adv*: **AY** (as in *aye-aye*)
aye-aye \ˈaɪ-ˈeɪ-/ *n* [**F**, *fr.* Malagasy *aye*]: a nocturnal lemur (*Daubentonia madagascariensis*) of Madagascar
ayin \ˈaɪ-ən/ *n* [Heb *ayin*, *lit.*, eye] 1: the 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — **symbol** *y*
Ay-ma-ra \ˈaɪ-ˈmɑ-ˈrɑ-/ *n*, *pl* **Aymara** or **Aymarans** [**Sp** *aymará*] 1 a: an Indian people of Bolivia and Peru b: a member of this people 2 a: the language of the Aymara people b: a language family of the Kechumaran stock comprising Aymara
Ay-r-shire \ˈaɪ(-)r-ʃɪ(-)r-/ *n*, *pl* **Ayrshire**, *ˈash-ˈtɪ(-)r* [*fr.* **Ayrshire**, Scotland, *fr.* **ON** *ayr* — more at **AYR**]: a breed of cattle originated in Ayr that vary in color from white to red or brown
az- or **azo-** *comb form* [ISV, *fr.* *azote*]: containing nitrogen esp. as the bivalent group — **N = N** — (*azine*)
az-a-le \ˈæz-ə-ˈleɪ-/ *n* [NL, genus name, *fr.* **Gk**, fem. of *azoleos* dry; akin to **L** *artidus* dry — more at **AZOON**]; any of a genus or subgenus (*Azalea*) of rhododendrons with funnel-shaped corollas and showy, deciduous leaves including many species and hybrid forms cultivated as ornamentals
Az-a-zel \ˈæz-ə-ˈzɛl/ *n* [Heb *ʿAzazel*]: an evil spirit of the wilderness given a scapegoat by the ancient Hebrews in a ritual of atonement
az-ide \ˈæz-ɪd-, ˈzɪ-ˈɪd-/ *n*: a compound containing the group **N₃** combined with an element or radical — **az-ido** \-ə-dŏ/ *adj*
az-imuth \ˈæz-ɪ-mʊθ/ *n* [ME, *fr.* (assumed) *lat.* *az* — *azimuth* the azimuth, *pl.* of *az-sam* the way] 1: an arc of the horizon measured between a fixed point (as true north) and the vertical circle passing through the center of an object used, in astronomy

and navigation clockwise from the north point through 360 degrees. **2** = horizontal direction expressed as the angular distance between the direction of a fixed point (as the observer's heading) and the direction of the object — **az-i-muth-al**, **az-a'-muth-al** *adj* — **az-i-muth-al-i-y** *v* **math-a-z** *adj*
azimuthal equidistant projection **n** : a map projection of the



azimuthal equidistant projection, centered on Washington, D.C.:
 1 London, 2 Algiers, 3 Moscow, 4 Buenos Aires, 5 Tokyo, 6 Auckland

surface of the earth so centered at any given point that a straight line radiating from the center to any other point represents the shortest distance and can be measured to scale
azine **vaz**-zēn, **zā**-zēn *n* **1** : any of numerous organic compounds with a nitrogenous 6-membered ring **2** : a compound of the general formula $RCH=NN=CHR$ or $R_2C=NN=CR_2$ formed by



b **b** *n*, often *cap*, often *attrib* **1** : the second letter of the English alphabet **2** : a graphic representation of this letter **3** : a speech counterpart of orthographic **4** : the tone **5** : a graphic device for reproducing the letter **6** : a one designated **b** esp. as the second in order or class **5** : a grade rating a student's work as good but short of excellent **6** : one graded or rated with a **B** **6** : something shaped like the letter **B**
baa or **ba** **ba**, **ba**, **ba** *n* [imit.] : the bleat of a sheep — **baa** *v*

baal **ba**-al *n*, *pl* **baals** or **baal-īm** **ba**-(-)līm, **ba**-(-)līm *often cap* [*Heb ba'al lord*] : any of numerous Canaanite and Ptolemaic local deities — **baal-ism** **ba**-(-)līz-əm *n*, *often cap*
ba-bas-su **ba**-bas-'sū *n* [*Pa babaca*] : a tall pinnate-leaved palm (*Orbignya speciosa* or *O. martiana*) of northeastern Brazil with hard-shelled nuts yielding a valuable oil

bab-bit **ba**-bit *n* : a babbit-metal lining for a bearing
babbit vt : to line or furnish with babbit metal
bab-bit **ba**-bit *n* [George F. Babbit, character in the novel *Babbitt* (1922) by Sinclair Lewis] : a business or professional man who conforms unthinkingly to prevailing middle-class standards — **bab-bit-ry** **ba**-bit-ri *n*

babbit metal **n** [Isaac Babbit 1862 Am inventor] : an alloy used for lining bearings; esp : one containing tin, copper, and antimony
bab-bie **ba**-bi *v* **bab-bling** **ba**-(-)blīng *ME* **baebelen**, *prob* of *imit. origin* **1** : to utter meaningless sounds **2** : to talk foolishly **3** : to talk excessively **4** : to chatter **5** : to make sounds as though babbling — *vi* **1** : to utter in an incoherently or meaningless or repetitious manner **2** : to reveal by talk that is too free — **babble** *n* — **bab-bie-ment** **ba**-bi-ment *n* — **bab-bler** **ba**-(-)blēr *n*

Bab-cock test **ba**-bak-'kik *n* [Stephen M. Babcock 1931 Am agricultural chemist] : a test for determining the fat content of milk and milk products

babe **ba**-bē *n* [*ME*, *prob* of *imit. origin*] **1** : INFANT, BABY **2** : GIRL, WOMAN **3** : a naive inexperienced person
ba-bel **ba**-bēl, **ba**-bēl *n* [*Heb Bābel*, *fr. Assyri-Bab bāb-ilu gate of god*] **1** : a city in Shinar where the building of a tower is held in the Book of Genesis to have been interrupted by the confusion of tongues **2** *often not cap* : a confusion of sounds or voices **3** : a scene of noise or confusion

ba-boon **ba**-būn, *chiefly Brit* **ba**-vūn [*ME* **babewin**, *fr. MF Babouin*, *fr. babouine* grimatee] : any of several large African and Asiatic apes (*Papio* and related genera) having doglike muzzles and short tails — **ba-boon-ish** **ba**-bū-nish *adj*

ba-bu **ba**-bū (*pl* [*Hindi bābū*, *lit.*, father]) **1** : a Hindu gentleman — a form of address corresponding to *Mr.* **2** : an Indian clerk who writes English — *an Indian having some education in English* — *often used disparagingly*

ba-bul **ba**-būl *n* [*Per babul*] : an acacia tree (*Acacia arabica*) widespread in northern Africa and across Asia that yields gum arabic and tannins as well as fodder and timber

the action of hydrazine on aldehydes or ketones

azo **vaz**-(-)zō *adj* [*az-*] relating to or containing the group

-N= united at both ends to carbon

azo dye **n** : any of numerous versatile dyes containing azo groups

azoid **az**-(-)zō-ik, **zō** *adj* [*az-* + *Gk zōē* life — more at QUICK] : having no life; *specif* : of or relating to a part of geologic time that antedates life

azole **vaz**-(-)zōl *n* : any of numerous compounds characterized by a 5-membered ring containing at least one atom of nitrogen

azon-al **az**-(-)zōn-'al *adj* : of, relating to, or being a soil or a major soil group marked by soils lacking well-developed horizons often because of immaturity — compare INTRAZONAL, ZONAL

azote **vaz**-(-)zōt, **zōt** *n* [*F*, irreg. *fr. az* + *Gk zōē*] : NITROGEN

azo-to-te-mia **az**-(-)zōt-'mē-ā *n* [*ISV azote* + *NL -emia*] : an excess of nitrogenous bodies in the blood as a result of kidney insufficiency — **azo-to-te-mi-ic** **az**-(-)zōt-'mē-ik *adj*

azoth **vaz**-(-)zōth *n* [*Ar az-zōth* the mercury] **1** : mercury regarded by alchemists as the first principle of metals **2** : the universal remedy of Paracelsus

azo-tic **vaz**-(-)zōt-ik, **zō** *adj* : of or relating to azote

azo-to-bac-ter **az**-(-)zōt-'a,-bak-'tēr, **zōt**-(-)al *n* [*NL*, genus name, *fr. ISV azote* + *NL bacterium*] : any of a genus (*Azotobacter*) of large rod-shaped or spherical bacteria occurring in soil and sewage and fixing atmospheric nitrogen

azo-o-tu-ria **az**-(-)zō-'(y)ūr-'ē-ā *n* [*ISV azote* + *NL -uria*] : an excess of urea or other nitrogenous substances in the urine

Az-rā-el **vaz**-rā-'el *n* [*Ar Azr'el* & *Heb 'Azar'el*] : the angel of death in Jewish and Islamic belief

Aztec **vaz**-(-)tēk, **tēk** *n* [*Sp azteca*, *fr. Nahuatl*, *pl. of Aztecotli*] **1** : a member of a Nahuatl people that founded the Mexican empire conquered by Cortes in 1519 **2** : a member of any people under Aztec influence **2** : the language of the Aztec people **3** : NAHUATL — **Aztec-an** **vaz**-(-)tēk *adj*

azure **vaz**-(-)zūr *n* [*Fr azur*, *prob. fr. OF azur*, *prob. fr. OSP*, *modif. of Ar lāzaward*, *fr. Per lāzaward*] **1** *archaic* : LAPIS LAZULI **2** : the blue color of the clear sky **3** : the unclouded sky — **azure** *adj*

azure-ite **vaz**-(-)zūr-'it, *n* [*F*, *fr. azur azure*] **1** : a mineral $Co_3(OH)_2(CO_3)_2$ consisting of blue basic carbonate of copper, occurring in rock-shaped or spherical bacteria occurring in soil and sewage and fixing atmospheric nitrogen

azyg-o-gomb *comb form* [*ISV*, *fr. Gk azygos*] : azygous
azy-y-gous or **az-y-gous** **az**-i-(-)gēs *adj* [*NL azygos*, *fr. Gk*, *fr. az* + *zygon* yoke] : not being one of a pair : SINGLE — **azy-gous** *n*

ba-bush-ka **ba**-būsh-'kə *n* [*Russ*, grandmother, *dim. of babu old woman*] **1** : usu. triangularly folded kerchief for the head **2** : a head covering resembling a babushka

ba-by **ba**-bi [*ME*, *fr. babe*] **1** *(1)* : an extremely young child; *esp* : INFANT *(2)* : an extremely young animal **2** : the youngest of a group **2** : an infantile person **3** : a slang : GIRL, WOMAN **4** : slang : PERSON, THING — **ba-by-hood** **ba**-bi-'hūd *n* — **ba-by-ish** **ba**-bi-'ish *adj*

ba-by vt : to tend solicitously : GRATIFY **2** : to operate or treat with care *SYN* see INDULGE

ba-by **ba**-bi *n* [*ME*, *fr. babe*] *n pl but sing or pl in constr* : NEWBORN

baby farm **n** : a place where care of babies is provided for a fee — **baby farming** *n*

Bab-y-lon **ba**-bō-lan, **lān** *n* [*Babylon*, ancient city of Babylonia] : a large city full of luxury and wickedness

Bab-y-lon-ian **ba**-bō-'lān-ē-ān *n* **1** : a native or inhabitant of ancient Babylonia **2** : Babylon **2** : the form of the Akkadian language used in ancient Babylonia

2 *Babylonian* *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of Babylonia or Babylon, the Babylonians, or Babylonian **2** : LUXURIOUS

ba-by's **brāth** **n** : CYCLOPHILA **2** : any of several plants (as a grape hyacinth) with delicate scattered flowers

ba-by-sit **ba**-bē-'sit *v* [*back-formation fr. baby-sitter*] : to care for children usu. during a short absence of the parents — **ba-by-sit-ter** *n*

ba-ca **ba**-kə *n*, *pl* **ba-ca-gos** **ba**-kə-'sē **ba**-k'ā [*NL*, *fr. L baccā*, *ba*-k'ā [*ME*, *fr. baccus*] : *ba*-k'ā *adj* [*fr. baccus*] : *ba*-k'ā *adj*

ba-ca-lan **ba**-kə-'lən, **lār** *n* [*ME*, *fr. baccalaureatus*, *fr. baccalaureus* bachelor, *alter. of baccalarium*] **1** : the degree of bachelor conferred by universities and colleges **2** : a sermon to a graduating class **3** : the service at which such a sermon is delivered

ba-ca-rat **ba**-kə-'rāt, **rā** *n* [*F*, *fr. baccarat*] : a card game played in Europe

ba-ca-rie **ba**-kə-'ri *adj* [*L baccaria* berry] **1** : pulpy throughout like a berry **2** : bearing berries

Bac-chae **ba**-kə-'ē, **ē** *n pl* [*L*, *fr. Gk Bakchai*, *fr. Bakchos*] **1** : the female attendants or priestesses of Bacchus **2** : the women participating in the Bacchante rites

ba-chā-nal **ba**-kə-'nāl *adj* [*L bacchanalis* of Bacchus] : BACCHANALIAN

ba-chā-nal **ba**-kə-'nāl, **ba**-kə-'nāl, **nāl** *n* **1** : a devotee of Bacchus; esp : one who celebrates the Bacchanalia **2** : REVELER **2** : drunken revelry or carousal ; BACCHANALIA

ba-chān-ia **ba**-kə-'nā-ē-ā *n*, *pl* **ba-chān-ia** [*L*, *pl. fr. neut. pl. of bacchanalis*] *pl*, *cap* : a Roman festival of Bacchus celebrated with dancing, song, and revelry **2** : a drunken feast ; ORGY — **ba-chā-nal-ian** **ba**-kə-'nāl-ē-ān *adj* or *n*

ba-chānt **ba**-kə-'kənt, **'kənt**; **ba**-kənt' *n*, *pl* **ba-chānts** or **ba-chānt-ers** **ba**-kə-'kənt-ē-ā, **'kənt-ē-ā** [*L*, *fr. cantus*] : a person participating in the Bacchante rites

ba-chānt, *fr. prob. of bacchant* to take part in the orgies of Bacchus] : BACCHANAL — **ba-chānt** *adj* — **ba-chānt-ic** **ba**-kə-'kənt-ik, **'kənt-ik** *adj*

ba-chān-īe **ba**-kə-'kənt-ē, **'kənt-ē** *n* [*F*, *fr. L bacchant*, *bac-*

e abut^o : kitted; or further; a back; ā bāke; ā cot; cart; āt out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

bachans / a priestess or female follower of Bacchus; MAENAD
bachanic / 'bak-ik / *adj* 1: of or relating to Bacchus 2: BACCHAMANIAN
Bacchus / 'bak-əs / *n* [L, fr. Gk *Bakchos*]: the god of wine in classical mythology
bach / 'bæç / *v*, *slang*: to live as a bachelor — **bach** *n*, *slang*
bach / 'bæç / 'bæç-*slæ* / *n* [ME *bacchar*, fr. OF *bac*, *baccalari-*
rius tenant farmer, squire, advanced student, of Celtic origin; akin to
 IrGael *bacloch* shepherd, peasant, fr. OIr *bacoll* staff, fr. *L*
baculum] 1: a young knight who follows the banner of another
 2: KNIGHT BACHELOR 3: a person who has received the lowest degree
 conferred by a school, university, or professional society (as of
 arts) 3 a: an unmarried man b: a male animal (as a fur seal)
 without a mate during breeding time — **bach-e-lor-hood** /-hüd / *n*
bachelor's button *n*: any of numerous plants (as a daisy) with
 flowers or flower heads that suggest buttons *esp.* CORNFLOWER 2
bacillus / 'bæç-*slæ* / 'bæç-*slæ* / *n* [L *bacillus*, fr. 'bas-il-or',
 'bas-*lor* / *adj* [ML & NL *bacillus*] 1: shaped like a rod; also:
 consisting of small rods 2: of, relating to, or produced by bacilli
ba-cil-lus / 'bæç-*slæ* / *n*, pl *ba-cil-li* /-*slæ* / [NL, fr. ML, small
 staff, rod, dim. of *L baculus* staff, alter. of *bo-culum* — more at
 BACTERIA] 1: any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of aerobic rod-shaped
 bacteria producing endospores that do not thicken the rod and
 including many saprophytes and some parasites (as *B. anthracis*
 anthrax); broadly 2: a straight rod-shaped bacterium 2: BACTERIUM;
 also: a disease-producing bacterium
ba-ci-l-lu-m / 'bæç-*slæ* / *n* [NL *Bacillus subtilis* (species of
 bacillus producing the toxin) + Margaret Trocy b: 1936 AM
 child in whose tissues it was found]: a toxic antibiotic isolated from
 a bacillus (*Bacillus subtilis*) and used, used topically against cocci
back / 'bæk / [ME, fr. OE *baec*, *baec* / *n*]: the part of the body
 behind the front part of the body *esp.* the part of the body behind
 the spine b: the corresponding part of a quadruped or other lower
 animal c: SPINAL COLUMN d: BACKBONE 4 2 a: the hinder
 part; REAR; also: the farther or reverse side b: something at or
 on the back for support (~ of a position) c: a position in which someone
 behind the front line of players; also: a player in this position
 — **backed** / 'bækt / *adj* — **back-less** / 'bæk-*læs* / *adj*
2back adv 1 a: to, toward, or at the rear b: in or into the past
 AGO c: in or into a reclining position d (1): under restraint
 (as in a duel) or retained condition 2 a: toward, or in the direction
 of a place from which a person or thing came b: to or toward a former
 state c: in return or reply
3back adj 1 a: being at or in the back (~ door) b: distant from a
 central or main area; REMOTE c: articulated at or toward the back
 of a part of a body 2: being in arrears c: OVERDUE 3: moving or
 operating backward 4: not current (~ number of a magazine)
4back vt 1 a: to support by material or moral assistance: UPHOLD
 b: SUBSTANTIATE c: COUNTERSIGN, ENDORSE; also: to assume financial
 responsibility for 2: to cause to go back or in reverse 3 a: to
 take with a back b: to be at the back of ~ 1: to move
 backward 2 of the wind: to shift counterclockwise 3: to have
 the back in the direction of something SYN see REVERSE, SUPPORT —
 back and fill 1: to manage the sails of a ship to keep clear of
 obstructions in boats or on a canal 2: to be at the back of a channel
 2: to take opposite positions alternately; SHILLY-SHALLY
5back o [D bak]: a shallow vat or tub used *esp.* by brewers or dyers
back-ache / 'bæk-*æk* / *n*: a pain in the lower back
back-bench-er / 'bæn-*chæ* / *n*: a rank-and-file member of a
 British legislature
back-bit-er / 'bæk-*bit* / *vt*: to say mean or spiteful things about (one
 absent) 3: SLANDER ~ *vi*: to backbite a person — **back-bit-er** *n*
back-board / 'bæk-*bô* / *rd* / *n*: a board or other construction
 placed at or serving as the back
back-bone / 'bæk-*bôn* / *n*, 1: SPINAL COLUMN, SPINE 2 a: a chief
 principle, right, duty, or system b: the foundation or most sub-
 stantial or sturdiest part of something 3: firm and resolute character
 4: the back of a book, used, lettered with the title and the au-
 thor's and publisher's names SYN see FORTITUDE
back-cross / 'bæk-*kros* / *v* [*back*]: to cross (a first-generation
 or *F*₁ hybrid with a parent or system) — **back-cross** *n*
back-drop / 'bæk-*drâp* / *n*: a painted cloth hung across the rear
 of a stage 2: BACKGROUND
back-er / 'bæk-*er* / *n*: one that supports 2: a worker who
 works with backs or backing
back-field / 'bæk-*fi* / *n*: a position in soccer in which players are
 behind the line of scrimmage; also: the positions themselves
back-fire / 'fai-*er* / *n*: a fire started to check an advancing fire
 by clearing an area 2: an improperly timed explosion of fuel
 mixture in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine
back-fire *v*: to make or attempt to make a backfire 2: to have the
 reverse of the desired or expected effect
back-formation *n*: a word formed by subtraction of a real or
 supposed affix from an already existing longer word (as *peo* from
pease) 2: the formation of a back-formation
back-gain-mo-ment / 'bæk-*gæm-*ə*-*m*ə* / *n* [Persh. fr.
 'back + ME *gemmen*, *gemmen*]: a game in which two players
 played with pieces on a double board in
 which the throwing of dice determines the
 moves
back-ground / 'grænd / *n* 1 a: the scenery
 or ground behind something seen or
 represented b: the part of a painting representing
 what lies behind objects in the foreground
 2: an inconspicuous position 3 a: the
 natural conditions that form the setting
 within which something is experienced b (1)
 with men arranged: the circumstances or events attendant to
 a phenomenon or development (2): informa-
 tion essential to understanding a person, a
 situation c: the total of a person's experience, knowledge, and
 education 4: intrusive sound that interferes with received elec-
 tronic signals
background music *n*: music to accompany the dialogue or action
 of a motion picture or radio drama
back-hand / 'bæk-*hænd* / *n*: a stroke made with the back of the
 hand turned in the direction of movement 2: handwriting whose
 strokes slant downward from left to right
3backhand or back-hand-ed /-*hænd-*əd** / *adv* 2 with a backhand
3backhand vt: to do, hit, or catch with a backhand



back-hand-ed /-*hænd-*əd** / *adj* 1: using or made with a backhand
 2: HESITANT, DIFFIDENT 3: INDIRECT, DEVISIVE, *esp.* SARCASTIC
 4: written in backhand
back-hoe / 'bæk-*hō* / *n*: an excavating machine whose bucket is rigidly
 attached to a hinged stick on the boom and is drawn toward the
 machine in operation
back-log / 'bæk-*lɔg* / *n*: something forming a back 2 a: SUPPORT, AID
 b: endorsement; esp. of a warrant by a magistrate
back-lash / 'bæk-*læʃ* / *n*: a sudden violent backward movement or
 reaction 2: a jar in that part of a fishing line wound on the reel
back-log / 'bæk-*lɔg* / *n*: a large log at the back of a hearth fire
 2: that which hinders or impedes work and profit 3: an
 accumulation of tasks unperformed or materials not processed
2backlog vb: to accumulate as a backlog
back-matter *n*: matter following the main text of a book
back of prep: BEHIND
back-saw / 'bæk-*sɔ* / *n*: a rest at or for the back
back-saw / 'bæk-*sɔ* / *n*: a saw with a metal file along its back
back-scatter / 'bæk-*ska-tər* / or **back-scatter-ing** /-*skæt-*ər*-*ɪŋ** / *n*
 : the scattering of radiation (as X rays) in a direction opposite to
 that of the incident radiation due to reflection from particles of
 the medium traversed; also: the radiation so reversed
back-set / 'bæk-*sɛt* / *n*: SETBACK
back-side / 'bæk-*said* / *n*: BUTTOCKS — often used in pl.
back-slap / 'bæk-*slæp* / *v*: to display excessive or effusive goodwill for
 ~ *vi*: to display excessive cordiality or good-fellowship — **back-
 slap-*per*** /-*pər* / *n* — **back-slap-ping** /-*piŋ* / *adj* or *n*
back-slip / 'bæk-*slɪp* / *v*, *slid* / *v*, *slid* / *v*: to lapse morally or in the
 practice of religion — **back-slip-*er*** /-*er* / *n*
back-spin / 'bæk-*spɪn* / *n*: a backward rotary motion of a ball
3backstage / 'bæk-*stæj* / *adv* 1: in or to a backstage area 2: SE-
 CRETE, PRIVATE
2back-stage /-*stæj* / *adj* 1: relating to or occurring in the area
 behind the proscenium and *esp.* in the dressing rooms 2: of or relat-
 ing to the private lives of theater people 3: of or relating to the
 inner workings or operations (as of an organization)
back-stairs / 'bæk-*stæz* /, -*stet*(*ə*)*z* / *adj*: SECRET, FURTIVE; also
 3: SORDID, SCANDALOUS
back-stay / 'bæk-*stæ* / *n*: a stay extending from the mastbeads to
 the side of a ship and slanting aft 2: a strengthening or supporting
 device at the back
back-stitch / 'bæk-*stɪtʃ* / *n*: a hand stitch made by inserting the needle
 a stitch length to the right and bringing it up an equal distance to
 the left — **back-stitch** *vb*
3back-stop / 'bæk-*stɒp* / *n*: something at the back serving as a stop; as
 a: a screen or fence (as behind home plate in baseball) b: a
 player (as the catcher in baseball) whose position is behind the bat-
 ter c: a stop (as a pawl) that prevents a backward movement
4backstop vt: to serve as a backstop to 2: SUPPORT, BOLSTER
back-stretch / 'bæk-*stretʃ* / *n*: the side opposite the homestretch on a
 racecourse
back-stroke / 'bæk-*strɔk* / *n*: a swimming stroke executed on the back
back-swept / 'bæk-*swept* / *adj*: swept or slanting backward
back swimmer *n*: a water bug (family Notonectidae) that swims
 on its back
back-sword / 'bæk-*sɔ*(*ə*)*rd* /, -*sɔ*(*ə*)*rd* / *n*: a single-edged sword
 2: 3: SINGLESWORD
back-talk / 'bæk-*tɔk* / *v*: to talk in an impudent, insolent, or
 argumentative reply
back-track / 'bæk-*træk* / *vt* 1: to retrace one's course 2: to reverse
 a position or stand
3backward /-*wɔ*(*ə*)*d* / or **back-wards** /-*wɔ*(*ə*)*d* / *adv* 1 a: toward
 the back b: with the back foremost 2 a: in a reverse or con-
 trary direction or way b: toward the past c: toward a worse
 state
2backward adj 1 a: directed or turned backward b: done or
 executed backward 2 *archaic*: situated toward the back 3: DIF-
 FIDENT, SHY 4: retarded in development — **back-ward-ly** *adv*
3backward n: the part behind or past
back-wash / 'bæk-*wɔʃ* /, -*wɪʃ* / *n* 1: backward movement (as of
 water or air) produced by motion of oars or other propelling force
 2: a consequence or by-product of an event; AFTERMATH
back-water / 'bæk-*wɔ*(*ə*)*r* /, -*wɪ*(*ə*)*r* / *n*: a water turned back in its
 course by an obstruction, an opposing current, or the tide b: a
 body of water turned back 2: an isolated backward place
back-woods / 'bæk-*wudz* /, -*wɪdz* / *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* 1: wooded
 or partly cleared areas on the frontier 2: a remote culturally
 backward area — **back-woods-man** /-*mæn* / *n*
ba-co / 'bæ-*kə* / *n* [ME, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG
bahho side of bacon; akin to OHG *bah* back — more at BACK]: a
 side of a pig cured and smoked
ba-co-ni-an / 'bæ-*kə*-*n*i-*ən* / *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic
 of Francis Bacon or his doctrine 2: of or relating to those who
 believe that Francis Bacon wrote the works usually attributed to
 Shakespeare — **Baconian** *n*
ba-c-te-ri-a / 'bæk-*t*i-*r*i-*ə* / *n* [NL, alter. of *bacteriemia*, fr.
bacteri- + *-emia*]: the usu. transient presence of bacteria or other
 microorganisms in the blood — **ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*y*** /-*l*-*o*-*g*-*ɪ*-*ŋ* / *n*
bacteri- or **bacterio-** *comb form* [NL *bacterium*]: bacteria (*bac-*
terio-) (*bacteri*olysis)
ba-c-te-ri-al / 'bæk-*t*i-*r*i-*əl* / *adj*: of, relating to, or caused by bac-
 teria (~ ooze) — **ba-c-te-ri-al-ly** /-*li* / *adv*
ba-c-te-ri-ci-dal / 'bæk-*t*i-*r*i-*si*-*d* / *adj*: destroying bacteria
ba-c-te-ri-cidal / 'bæk-*t*i-*r*i-*ɪ*-*d* / *adj*: **ba-c-te-ri-cide** /-*ɪ*-*d* / *n*
ba-c-te-ri-in / 'bæk-*t*i-*r*i-*ən* / *n*: a suspension of killed or attenuated
 bacteria for use as an antigen
ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*y* / 'bæk-*t*i-*r*i-*ə*-*l*-*ɔ*-*g*-*ɪ*-*ŋ* / *adj*: of or relating to bac-
 teriology — **ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*ist*** /-*l*-*o*-*g*-*ɪ*-*st* / *adj* — **ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*ist***
or **ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*ist*** /-*l*-*o*-*g*-*ɪ*-*st* / *n*: a specialist in
 bacteriology
ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*y* /-*ɪ*-*ŋ* / *n* [ISV] 1: a science that deals with bac-
 teria and their role in medicine, industry, and agriculture 2:
 bacterial life and phenomena
ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*y* /-*ɪ*-*ŋ* / *n* [NL]; destruction or dissolution of
 bacterial cells — **ba-c-te-ri-ol-*o*-*g*-*y*** /-*ɪ*-*ŋ* / *n*: any of various
 specific bacteriolytic viruses normally present in sewage and in body

products ~ bac-1-le-ri-o-phag-ic /,tir-ē-ə-'faj-ik/ or bac-to-ri-oph-a-gō-us /,bā-ē-,tir-ē-'fai-ə-gōs/ *adj* ~ bac-1-le-ri-oph-a-gy /'bāk-,tir-ē-'stā-ē-jē-ŋ n

bac-1-le-ri-o-sta-sis /bāk-,tir-ē-'stā-sōs/ [NL] : inhibition of the growth of bacteria without destruction ~ **bac-1-le-ri-o-slat** /'tir-ē-ri-ō-'stāt n ~ **bac-1-le-ri-o-slat-ic** /,tir-ē-'stāt-ik/ *adj* ~ **bac-1-le-ri-o-slat-i-ca** /-i-ka/ n

bac-1-le-ri-um /bāk-'tir-ē-'səm/ n, pl **bac-1-le-ri-a** /-ri-ə/ [NL, fr. GK *baktērion* staff; akin to *L baculum* staff]: any of a class (Schizomyxetes) of microscopic plants having round, rodlike, spiral, or filamentous single-celled or noncellular bodies often aggregated into colonies or motile by means of flagella, living in soil, water, organic matter, or the bodies of plants and animals, and being autotrophic, saprophytic, or parasitic in nutrition and important to many aspects of their chemical effects and as pathogens

bac-1-le-ri-zā-tion /bāk-'tir-ē-'zā-shən/ n : the act of bacterizing ~ the state of being bacterized

bac-1-le-ri-zed /'bāk-tə-'rī-zēd/ *vt* : to subject to bacterial action

bac-1-le-roid /'bā-ri-ōid/ or **bac-1-le-ri-oid** /'bāk-tə-'rōid-/ *adj* [ISV, fr. NL *bacterium*] : resembling bacteria

~bactēriōid n : an enlarged branched bacterium

ba-cti-ferm /'bāk-'yō-ŋ-,fōrm-, 'kyū-lə-ŋ/ *adj* [L *bacterium* staff] : shaped like a rod (~ chromosomes)

~bad /'bād/ *archaic* part of **bid**

~bad /'bād/ *adj* **worse** /'wɔrs/ **worst** /'wɔrst/ [ME] **1 a** : below standard ; **POOR** ; **2** : UNFAVORABLE (~ impression) **C** ; DECAYED, SPOILED **2 a** ; morally evil **B** ; MISCHIEVOUS, DISOBEDIENT **3** ; INAPPROPRIATE (~ attitude) **4** ; DISAGREEABLE, UNPLEASANT (~ news) **5** ; INJURIOUS, HARMFUL **B** ; SEVERE (~ cold) **G** ; INCORRECT, FAULTY (~ grammar) **7** ; ILL, SICK (feel ~) **8** ; SORROWFUL, SORRY **9** ; INVALID, VOID ~ **bad** *adv* **1** : **badly** *adv* **1** : **bad-ness** n **SYN** : EVIL, ILL, WICKED, UNRIGHT, WICKED may apply anything of another type responsible for whatever reason another becomes degraded; EVIL is a stronger term than **bad** and **bad**, *un*, carries a baleful or sinister connotation; ILL is a less emphatic synonym of EVIL and may imply malevolence or vice; WICKED implies violation of moral law and connotes malice and malevolence; NAUGHTY applies to trivial misbehavior chiefly of children

~bad n **1** : something that is **bad** **2** : an evil or unhappy state

~bad blood n : ill feeling ; BITTERNESS

~bad-er-locks /'bād-ər-'lɪks/ n pl *but sing in constr* [origin unknown] : a large blackish seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*) often eaten as a vegetable in Europe

~bad *past* of **bid**

badge /'bɑdʒ/ n [ME *bage, bagge*] **1 a** : device or token esp. of membership in a society or group **2 a** : a characteristic mark **3** : an emblem awarded for a particular accomplishment ~ **badge** *vt*

~bad-ger /'bād-'dʒər/ n [prob. fr. *badger*, fr. the white mark on its forehead] **1 a** : any of several sturdy burrowing mammals (genus *Meles* and *Taxidea* of the family Mustelidae) widely distributed in the northern hemisphere **b** : the pelt or fur of a **bad-ger** **2 Austral a** : WOMBAT **B** ; BANDICOOT **3 cap** : a native or resident of Wisconsin ~ *usage* : a nickname

~badger *vt* **bad-ger** /'bād-'dʒ-ŋ/ [fr. the sport of baiting badgers] : to harass and annoy persistently **SYN** see **BAIT**

~bad-n-age /'bād-'n-'ædʒ/ n [F] : playful repartee ; BANTER

~bad-land /'bād-'lænd/ n : a region marked by intricate erosional sculpturing, scanty vegetation, and fantastically formed hills ~ *usage* : used in pl.

~bad-min-ion /'mɪnt-'n/ n [*Badminton*, residence of the Duke of Beaufort, England] : a court game played with light long-handled rackets and a shuttlecock volleyed over a net

~Baed-er-ker /'bæd-ī-'kər/ n [Karl Baedeker 1859 G publisher of guidebooks] : GUIDEBOOK

~baffle /'bæfəl/ n **bal-filing** /-'(ə-)lɪŋ/ [prob. alter. of ME (*Sc*) *bawhellen* to denounce, discredit publicly] **1** : to defeat or check by confusing ; PERPLEX **2 a** : to check or break the force or flow of by or as by a baffle **b** : to prevent (sound waves) from interfering with each other (as by a baffle) **SYN** see FRUSTRATE ~ **bal-ferent** /'bæl-fər-ənt/ n : a ball or bat

~baffle n **1** : a plate, wall, screen, or other device to deflect, check, or regulate flow **2** : a partition or cabinet to impede the exchange of sound waves between front and back of a loudspeaker

~bag /'bæg/ n [ME *bagge*, fr. ON *baggi*] **1** : a flexible *usu.* closed container for holding, storing, or carrying something; as **2 a** : PURSE; CASHBAG **3 a** : a bag of *usu.* **4** : a bag of *usu.* **5** : something resembling a bag; as **6 a** : a pouched or pendulous bodily part or organ; esp. : UDDER **b** : a puffed-out sag or bulge in cloth **c** : a square white canvas container to mark a base in baseball **3** : the amount contained in a **bag** *1* : **1** : a quantity of game taken **2** : the maximum quantity of game permitted by law **b** : **3** : a group of persons or things **5 slang** : a slovenly unattractive woman ~ **In** the **bag** : SURE, CERTAIN

~bag *vb* **bagged**; **bag-ging** *vi* **2** : to swell out ; BULGE **2** : to bang loudly ~ *vt* : to cause to swell **2** : to put into a bag **3 a** : to take (animals) **4** : to take possession of **C** : CAPTURE, SEIZE; *also* : to shoot down ; DESTROY **SYN** see CATCH

~bag-gasse /'bæg-'gæs/ n [F] : plant residue (as of sugar cane) left after a product (as juice) has been extracted

~bag-a-telle /'bæg-ə-'tel/ n [F, fr. *It bagarella*] **1** : TRIFLE **2 a** : a game played with one or more balls on an oblong table having cups or cups and arches at one end

~bag-gel /'bæg-'dʒəl/ n [Yiddish *bagel*, deriv. of OHG *baug* ring; akin to OE *bēag* ring ~ more at **BE**] : a hard glazed doughnut-shaped roll

~bag-ful /'bæg-'fʊl/ n, pl **bagfuls** /-'fʊlz/ *also* **bags** /'bæg-z-/ *ful* : the quantity held by a bag; esp. : a large quantity

~bag-gage /'bæg-'ɪdʒ/ n [ME *bagage*, fr. MF, fr. *bag* bundle] **1 a** : a group of traveling baggage and personal belongings of travelers ; LUGGAGE **2** : transportable equipment esp. of a military force **3 a** : superfluous or intrusive things and circumstances **b** : outmoded theories or practices **4** [prob. modif. of MF *bagassie*, fr. *OE* *bagas* sack] : a worthless or vile woman; esp. **F** ; PROSTITUTE **b** : a young woman or girl

~bag-gi-ly /'bæg-ə-'li/ *adv* : in a baggy way

~bag-gi-ness /'bæg-ə-'nəs/ n : the quality or state of being baggy

~bag-ging /'bæg-'ɪŋ/ n : material (as cloth) for bags

bag-gy /'bæg-'dʒi/ *adj* : loose, puffed out, or hanging like a bag

~bag-man /'bæg-'mæn/ **1** *chiefly Brit* : TRAVELING SALESMAN **2** : a person who collects or distributes illicit money on behalf of another

~bag-nio /'bæg-'ni-ō/ [It *bagno*, lit., public baths (fr. the use of Roman baths at Constantinople for imprisonment of Christian prisoners by the Turks), fr. *L balneum*, fr. GK *balaneion*; akin to OHG *balun* to give more at **BEVIL**] **1** : a bath ; WICKET **2** : BASKET

~bag-pipe /'bæg-'pɪp/ n : a musical wind instrument consisting of a leather bag, a valve-stopped tube, and three or four sounding pipes ~ *usage* : often used in *bag-pipe* /'pɪ-'pɔr/ n

~baguette /'bæg-'et/ n [Fr. *baguette*] **1** : a small molding like but smaller than the astragal ; BEAD **2 a** : a gem having the shape of a long narrow rectangle; *also* : the shape itself



bagpipe

bag-worm /'wɔrm-/ n : a larval moth (family Psychidae) living in silk cases covered with plant debris and feeding on foliage

~bah /'bā-, 'bā/ *interj* ~ used to express disdain or contempt

~Bah /'bā-'hā-, 'hā-/ n [Per *bahā*], lit., of glory ; fr. *bahā* glory] : an adherent of a religious movement originating among Shia Muslims in Iran in the 19th century and emphasizing the spiritual unity of mankind ~ Bahai *adj* ~ Bahai *n*

~bah /'bā-/ n, pl **bahs** or **bah!** [Thai *bāi*] ~ *see* MONEY table

~bail /'baɪ-/ n [ME, custody, security for appearance, fr. MF, custody, fr. *baillier* to have in charge, deliver fr. ML *bajulare* to control, fr. L, to carry a load, fr. *bajulus* porter] **1 a** : security given in appearance of a prisoner in order to obtain his release from imprisonment **2** : the temporary release of a prisoner upon security **3** : one who provides bail

~bail *vt* [In sense 1, fr. AF *baillier*, fr. F, to deliver; in other senses, fr. *baill*] **1** : to deliver (property) in trust to another for a special purpose and under a limited period **2** : to deliver (property) **3** : to procure the release of by giving bail **4** : to help from a predicament *usu.* by financial aid

~bail n [ME *baillie* bailey, fr. OF] *chiefly Brit* : a device for confining or separating animals

~bail /'baɪ-/ n, fr. MF, bucket, fr. ML *bajula* water vessel, fr. fem. of *L bajulus*] : a container used to remove water from a boat

~bail *vt* **1** : to clear (water) from a boat by dipping and throwing over the side ~ *usu.* used with *out* **2** : to clear water from by dipping and throwing ~ *usu.* used with *out* ~ *vt* : to parachute from an airplane ~ *usu.* used with *out* ; **bail-er** /'baɪ-ər/ n

~bail n [ME *bail*, *baile*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *bygel* bow, hoop; akin to OE *bāgan* to bend ~ more at **BOWL**] **1 a** : a supporting half hoop **2** : a hinged bar for holding paper against the platen of a typewriter **3** : the arched handle of a kettle or pail

~bail-ee /'baɪ-'i-/ n [prob. *OE* *bail*, *baile*] : a admitting of bail

~bail-ee /'baɪ-'i-/ n : the person to whom goods are admitted

~bail-ey /'baɪ-'i-/ n [ME *ballii*, fr. OF *ballie*, *baillie* palisade, bailey] **1** : the outer wall of a castle or any of several walls surrounding the keep **2** : the space immediately within the external wall or between the outer walls of a castle

~Bailey bridge /'baɪ-'i-/ n [Sir Donald Bailey b1901 E engineer] : a bridge designed for rapid construction from interchangeable latticed steel panels that are coupled with steel pins

~bail-ie /'baɪ-'i-/ n [ME] **1** *chiefly dial* : **BAILIFF** **2** : a Scottish municipal magistratus corresponding to an English alderman

~bail-i-er /'baɪ-'i-ər/ n [ME *baillier*, OF *baillier* fr. *baill* custody, jurisdiction] **1 a** : an official employed by a British sheriff to serve writs and make arrests and executions **b** : a minor officer of some U.S. courts *usu.* serving as a messenger or bailier **2** *chiefly Brit* : one who manages an estate

~bail-i-ship /'baɪ-'i-ʃɪp/ n : **BAILIFF**

~bail-i-wick /'baɪ-'i-wɪk/ n [ME *bailliwik*, fr. *baill* wick dwelling place, village, fr. OE *wic*; akin to OHG *wich* dwelling place, town] **1** : the office or jurisdiction of a bailiff **2** : one's special domain

~bail-ment /'baɪ-ō-'mɒnt/ n : the action of bailing a person, goods, or money

~bail-er /'baɪ-'ər-, 'bā-'lər/ or **~bail-er** /'bā-'lər-/ n : one who delivers goods or money to another in trust

~bails-man /'baɪ-'əɪz-/ n : one who gives bail for another

~bairn /'baɪ-ər-, 'beɪ-ər-/ n [ME *bern*, *bern*, fr. OE *beorn* & ON *bern*; akin to OHG *bern* child] **CHILD** ; **CHILD**

~bait /'baɪ-/ n [ME *baiten*, fr. ON *beitja*; OE *baita* fr. *baia* to bait, *bitan* to bite] **1 a** : to persecute or exasperate with wanton, malicious, or persistent attacks **b** : NAG, TEASE **2 a** : to harass with dogs *usu.* for sport **b** : to attack by biting and tearing **3 a** : to furnish with bait **b** : ENTICE, LURE **4** : to give food and foodstuffs to a dog or other animal *usu.* *archaic* : to stop for food and rest when traveling ~ **bait-er** n

~bait n [ON *beit* pasturage & *beitia* food; akin to OE *bitan* to bite] **1** : something used in luring esp. to a hook or trap; *also* : a poisonous material distributed as food to kill pests **2** : LURE, TEMPTATION

~baize /'baɪ-/ n [MF *baies*, pl. of *baine* baize, fr. fem. of *ba* bay; color of a bay; *also* *baie* baiten, fr. ON *beitja*; OE *baita* fr. *baia* to bait, *bitan* to bite] **1 a** : to persecute or exasperate with wanton, malicious, or persistent attacks **b** : NAG, TEASE **2 a** : to harass with dogs *usu.* for sport **b** : to attack by biting and tearing **3 a** : to furnish with bait **b** : ENTICE, LURE **4** : to give food and foodstuffs to a dog or other animal *usu.* *archaic* : to stop for food and rest when traveling ~ **bait-er** n

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~bake /'beɪ-/ n [ME *baken*, fr. OE *bacan*; akin to OHG *bahhan* to bake, GK *phōgen* to roast] **1** : to prepare (as food) by dry heat esp. in an oven **2** : to dry or harden by subjecting to heat **3** : to make hard or solid *vt* **1** : to prepare food by baking it **2** : to bake (bread) ; **bake** *vt* **1** : to bake

~bake n **1** : the act or process of baking **2** : a social gathering at which a baked food is served

o about; # kitten; er further; a back; ã bake; ã cot, cart; ai out; ch chin; o less; e easy; g gift; t trip; i life; j joke; n sing; ð flow; ð coin; é coin; th thin; th this; li root; ú foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision

Ba-ke-lite \b'kə-lī-tē, -klīt\ trademark — used for any of various synthetic resins and plastics

bake-meat \b'kək-mēt\ or **baked meat** *n*, *obs*: cooked, usu. baked food; *specif*: a meat pie

Ba-ker \b'kə-kər\ — a communications code word for the letter *b*

Baker's dozen *n*: THIRTEEN

bake \b'kē\ *v*: to yeast (as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) used or suitable for use as leaven

bak-er-y \b'kə-(ə)-rē\ *n*: a place for baking or selling baked goods

bake-shop \b'kək-shāp\ *n*: BAKERY

baking powder *n*: a powder used as a leavening agent in making baked goods (as flour) that consists of a carbonate, an acid substance, and starch or flour

baking soda *n*: SODIUM BICARBONATE

bak-shesh \b'kək-shēsh, bək-'\ *n*, *pl* **bakshesh**, [Per **bakshish**, fr. *ba-khshidān* to give; akin to *Gk phalaenx* to eat, *Skt bhajati* he allots]; *TRIF*, GRATUITY; also *ALMS*

Bal-ic acid \b'āl-ə-'lō-ve-ē-tē\ *n*: a compound $C_8H_8O_8$ developed as an antidote against lewisite and used against both arsenicals and against mercurials

Ba-lam \b'ā-ləm\ *n* [Gk, fr. Heb *Bil 'ām*]: an Old Testament prophet rebuked by the ass he is riding

Bal-a-lai-ka \b'āl-ə-'lā-ē-kə\ *n* [Russ]: a triangular wooden instrument for the blind used in the U.S.S.R.

balance \b'āl-ən-'(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *bilancia*, fr. LL *bilānce*, bilānce having two scalespan, fr. L *bi- + lanc-*, *lanx* plate; akin to OE *eln* ell — more at ELL] 1: an instrument for weighing; *esp*: a beam that is supported freely in the center and has two bowls or equal weight suspended from it 2: a means of judgment or deciding 3: a counterbalancing weight, force, or influence 4: a vibrating wheel operating with a hairspring to regulate the movement of a timepiece 5: a stability produced by even distribution of weight on each side of the vertical axis 6: equipose between two contrary or opposing elements 7: equality between the totals of the two sides of an account 6: a: an aesthetically pleasing integration of elements 7: HARMONY 8: the juxtaposition in writing of syntactically parallel constructions containing similar or contrasting ideas 9: physical equilibrium 10: a weight or force of one side in excess of another 11: something left over 12: REMAINDER 13: an amount in excess *esp*: on the credit side of an account 9: mental and emotional steadiness 10: the point on an instrument at which forces balance

balance *v* (1): to compute the difference between the debits and credits (of an account) (2): to pay the amount due on; SETTLE (3): to arrange so that one set of elements exactly equals another (~ equations) 2: a: COUNTERBALANCE, OFFSET *b*: to equal or equalize in weight, number, or proportion (3): to compare the weight of in or out of a balance (4): to bring to a state or position of equilibrium 5: to poise in or as if in balance 6: to bring into harmony or proportion ~ *vi* 1: to become balanced or established in balance 2: to be an equal counterpoise 3: FLUCTUATE, WAVER 4: to alternate 5: to swing or oscillate 6: to compensate 7: SYN see COMPENSATE

balance of power: an equilibrium of power between two or more nations sufficient to prevent any one from becoming strong enough to make war or otherwise attempt to impose its will upon another

balance of trade: the difference in value over a period of time between a country's imports and exports

bal-ance-r \b'āl-ə-n-s̄-ər\ *n*: a measuring balance; as 1: HALTER 2: an electronic appliance used with a direction finder to improve the sharpness of the direction indication

balance sheet *n*: a statement of financial condition at a given date

balance wheel *n*: a wheel that regulates or stabilizes motion

Bal-āsh \b'āl-ə'sh\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *balas*, fr. Ar *balakhsh*, fr. *Balakhsh*: an ancient region of Afghanistan]: a ruby spindle of a pale rose-red or orange

Ba-la-ta \b'āl-ā-'lā-tə\ *n* [Sp., of Cariban origin; akin to Galibi *bulata*]: a substance like gutta-percha that is the dried juice of tropical American trees (esp. *Manilkara bidentata*) of the sapodilla family and is used *esp*: in belting and golf balls; *also*: a tree yielding latex

Bal-boā \b'al-'bō-ə\ *n* [Sp., fr. Vasco Núñez de Balboa 1517] Sp explorer]; see MONEY table

Bal-brig-gan \b'al-'brīg-ən\ *n* [Balbriggan, Ireland]: a knitted cotton fabric used *esp*: for underwear or hosiery

Bal-con-ey \b'āl-kən-ē\ *n* [It *balcone*, fr. SYN see COMPENSATE]; *origin*: akin to OHG *balzo* beam (more at BALK] 1: a platform that projects from the wall of a building and is enclosed by a parapet or railing 2: an interior projecting gallery in a public building

bal-let \b'āl-'lēt\ *adj* [ME *ballet*; akin to OE *bāl* fire, *pyre*, *DN* *balet* 'bal' a kind of ball; *cf* *phallos* having a white spot 1: being a natural or usual covering (as of hair) 2: UNBORN 3: UNDISJOINED, PALPABLE 4: marked with white *syn* see BARE — *bal'd-ly* \b'ol-(d)lē\ *adv* — *bal'd-ness* \b'ol-(d)-nəs\ *n*

bal'd *v*: to become bald

Bal-da-chin \b'āl-də-'kən, -'bāl\ or **bal-da-chi-no** \b'āl-də-'kē-'nō\ *n* [It *baldacone* Baladed, *fr* Ital] 1: a decorative embroidered fabric of silk and gold 2: a cloth canopy fixed or carried over an important person or a sacred object 3: an ornamental structure resembling a canopy used *esp*: over an altar

Bald eagle *n*: the common eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) of No. America that is white dark when young but has white head and neck feathers when mature and also a white tail when old

Bal-der \b'ol-dər\ *n* [ON *Baldr*]: the son of Odin and Frigga and god of light and peace in Norse mythology

Bal-der-dash \b'ol-dər-'dash\ *n* [origin unknown]: NONSENSE

Bald-head \b'ol-'hed\ *n* 1: a bald-headed person 2: BALD-PA-TÉ

Bald-pate \b'ol-(d)-pāt\ *n* 1: BALDHEAD 1 2: a white-crowned No. American widgeon (*Mareca americana*)

Bal-tric \b'ol-'trik\ *n* [ME *baudry*, *bauudric*]: an often ornamented belt worn over one shoulder to support a sword or bugle

Bale \b'āl-(ə)\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *beal*; akin to OHG *balo* evil, OSlav *bal* a stick made of two great stones]; *cf* UNBORN

Bale *n* [ME, fr. OE, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *balla* ball]: a large bundle of goods; *specif*: a large closely packed package of merchandise bound and used, wrapped

Bale *v*: to make up into a bale ~ *bal-er* *n*

Ba-len \b'ā-'lən\ *n* [ME *balene* whale, *balen*, fr. E *balæna* whale,

fr. Gk *phalaina*; akin to Gk *phalain* penis]; WHALEBONE

bale-ir \b'āl-(ə)-'ī-(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *beāfīr* funeral fire, fr. *bāl* *pyre* + *fīr* fire]: an outdoor fire often used as a signal fire

bale-tyl \-'fē\ *adj* 1: deadly or pernicious in influence 2: foreboding evil; OMINOUS *syn* see SINISTER — *bale-tyl-ly* \-'fē-lē\ *adv*

Balk \b'ok\ *n* [ME *balk*, fr. OE *balca*; akin to OHG *balco* beam, L *falveira* to prop, Gk *phalanx* log, *phalanx*] 1: a ridge of land left unplowed as a dividing line or through carelessness 2: BEAM, RIFTER 3: INMORANCE, CHECK 4: a: the space behind the balkline on a billiard table *b*: any of the official divisions marked by the balklines 5: failure of a player to complete a motion begun; *esp*: an illegal motion of the pitcher in baseball while in position

2balk *vi* 1: *archaic*: to pass over or by 2: to check or stop by or as if by an obstacle 3: BLOCK ~ *vi* 1: to stop short and refuse to go 2: to refuse to take *b*: to refuse of the official divisions marked by the balklines 5: failure of a player to complete a motion begun; *esp*: an illegal motion of the pitcher in baseball while in position

Balk-an-ize \b'ok-'nā-'zē-shən\ *n*, *often cap*: the process of balkanizing or the state of being balkanized

Balk-can-ize \b'ok-'nā-'nī-zē\ *vb*, *often cap* [*Balkan* peninsula]: to break up (as a region) into smaller and often hostile units

Balk-line \b'ok-'klīn\ *n* 1: a line across a billiard table near one end behind which the cue balls are placed in making opening shots 2: a: one of four lines parallel to the cushions of a billiard table dividing it into nine compartments *b*: a carom billiards game that *syn*: RESTRICTION determined by these lines

Balky \b'ok-'ē\ *adj*: likely to balk; BALKING *syn* see CONTRARY

ball \b'ol\ *n* [ME *bal*, fr. ON *bölir*; akin to OE *beallt* testis, OHG *balta* ball, OE *beala* ball] 1: a round or roundish body of mass; as 1: a spherical or ovoid body used in a game or sport 2: a small round object used for the conical projectile; *also*: a projectile used in firearms *d*: a roundish protuberant anatomic structure; *esp*: the rounded eminence at the base of the thumb or great toe 2: a game in which a ball is thrown, kicked, or struck; *esp*: BASEBALL 3: a: the delivery of the ball (*cf* *carry*) ~ *vb* 1: a pitched baseball not struck at by the batter that fails to pass through the strike zone

ball *vb*: to form or gather into a ball — *ball-er* *n*

Ball *n* [F, bal, fr. OF, fr. *baller* to dance, fr. LL *ballare*, fr. Gk *ballain*; akin to *Gk ballō* to whirl] 1: a large formal gathering for social dancing 2: a good time 3: *TRIC*

Ball-ad \b'ol-'ad\ *n* [ME *balade* song sung while dancing, *song*, fr. MF, fr. *OProv balada* dance, song sung while dancing, fr. *balat* to dance, fr. LL *ballare*] 1: a simple song; AIR 2: a: a narrative composition in prose or verse that is a dramatic or rhetorical piece for singing *b*: an art song accompanying a traditional or other ballad 3: a popular song; *esp*: a slow romantic or sentimental dance song

Ball-ade \b'ol-'lād\ *n* [ME *balade*, fr. MF, *ballad*, *ballade*] 1: a fixed verse form consisting of usu. three stanzas with recurrent rhyme and an identical refrain for each part 2: a: an elaborate musical setting of a ballad *b*: a musical composition *vb*: for piano suggesting the epic ballad

Ball-ad-ry \b'ol-'lād-rē\ *n*: BALLADS

Ball-and-socket joint *n*: a joint in which one end of a shaft or rod is fitted into a socket so as to allow rotary motion in every direction within certain limits

Ball-ast \b'ol-'st\ *n* [prob. fr. LG, of Scandinavian origin; akin to Dan & Sw *ballast* ballast; *cf* OE *beall* ball, *beall* to load] 1: a heavy substance used in a ship or balloon to improve its stability 2: something that gives stability *esp*: in character or conduct 3: gravel or broken stone laid in a railroad bed used in making concrete

Ballast *vb* 1: to steady or equip with or as if with ballast 2: to fill in (as a railroad bed) with ballast

Ball bearing *n*: a bearing in which the journal turns upon loose balls and the balls that roll easily in a race; *also*: one of the balls in such a bearing

Ball cock *n*: an automatic valve whose opening and closing are controlled by a spherical float at the end of a lever

Ball-er-ri-na \b'āl-ə-'rē-nə\ *n* [It, fr. *ballare* to dance, fr. LL] 1: a female ballet dancer; OUVISEE

Bal-let \b'āl-'lēt\ *n* [F, fr. *It balletto*, dim. of *ballo* dance, fr. *ballare*] 1: a: dancing in which conventional poses and steps are combined with light flowing figures and movements *b*: a theatrical art form using ballet dancing to convey a story, theme, or atmosphere *c*: a small ballet 3: a group that performs ballets — *bal-let-ic* \b'āl-'lēt-ik\ *adj*

Bal-let-o-mane \b'āl-'lēt-ə-'mān\ *n* [*ballet* + -o- + *mane* (fr. *manie*)] 1: a devotee of ballet — *bal-let-ō-ma-nia* \b'āl-'lēt-ə-'mā-nē-, -'nā-nē\ *n*

Bal-let *n*: \b'ol-'lēt-(ə)r\ *n*: an architectural ornament consisting of a ball placed in the hollow of a circular flower

Bal-let-ty \b'āl-'lēt-tē\ *n*, *pl* **bal-let-ties** \-tēz\ *n*, *pl* **bal-let-ties** \-tēz\ *n*, *pl* **bal-let-ties** \-tēz\ *n*: *cf* BALLISTIC

Bal-let-to \b'āl-'lēt-tō\ *n* [ON *Baldtr*]: an ancient military engine often in the form of a crossbow for hurling large missiles

Bal-let-ty \b'āl-'lēt-tē\ *adj* [L *ballis* ball + *-ty*]: of or relating to ballistics or to a body in motion according to the laws of ballistics — *bal-let-ty-cal-ly* \-'tē-k(ə)lē\ *adv*

Bal-let-ty \b'āl-'lēt-tē\ *n*: a self-propelled missile guided in the ascent of a high-arch trajectory and freely falling in the descent

Bal-let-ty \b'āl-'lēt-tē\ *n*: *cf* BALLISTIC

Bal-let-ty \b'āl-'lēt-tē\ *n*: a science that studies the motion of projectiles in flight *b*: the flight characteristics of a projectile 2: a: the study of the processes within a firearm as it is fired *b*: the firing characteristics of a firearm or cartridge

Bal-let-net \b'āl-'lēt-nət\ *n* [F *ballonnet*, dim. of *ballon*] 1: a compartment between the interior of a balloon or airship used to control ascent and descent

Bal-loon \b'āl-'lūn\ *n* [F *ballon* large football, balloon, fr. It dial. *ballone* large football, aug. of *balla* ball, of Gmc origin] 1: a nonporous bag of tough light material filled with heated air or gas lighter than air and used as a float in the atmosphere 2: a toy consisting of an inflatable rubber bag 3: the outline enclosing wires represented as coming from the mouth of a pictured figure 2: a cartoon — *bal-loon-ist* \-'lūn-īst\ *n*



ball-and-socket joint



Ball-flowers

balloon *vt*: INFLATE, DISTEND ~ *vi* 1: to ascend or travel in a balloon 2: to swell or puff out 3: to increase rapidly
balloon sail *n*: a large light sail set in addition to or in place of an ordinary light sail
balloon tire *n*: a pneumatic tire with a flexible carcass and large air section designed to provide cushioning through low pressure balloons
ballooning *n*: the sport of flying in a (Carpodum *ballicacumbum*) of the soapberry family bearing large ornamental pods
'bal-lot \bəl-'lɔt/ *n* [It *ballotta*, fr. It dial. dim. of *bolla* ball] 1 *a*: a small ball used in secret voting 2 *a*: sheet of paper used to cast a vote 3 *a*: the act or system of voting 4: the right to vote 5: VOTE 6: a number of votes cast
bal-lot *vt*: to vote or decide by ballot — **bal-lot-er** *n*
bal-lotte-ment \bəl-'lɔt-mənt/ *n* [Fr. lit. act of tossing, shaking, fr. *balloter* to toss, fr. MF *baloter*, fr. *balotte* little ball, fr. It dial. *ballotta*] *a*: a sharp upward pushing against the uterine wall with a finger for distending the cervix during the return impulse of the displaced fetuses; also: a similar procedure for detecting a floating kidney
ball-point pen *n*: a pen having as the writing point a small rotating steel ball that inks itself by contact with an inner magazine
ball-room \bɔl-'ru:m/ *n*: a large room for dances
ball valve *n*: a valve in which a ball regulates the aperture by its rise and fall due to fluid pressure, a spring, or its own weight
bal-ly-hoo \bəl-'bi-,hju:/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a noisy attention-getting demonstration or talk 2: flamboyant, exaggerated, or sensational advertising or propaganda — **bal-ly-hoo** *adj*
bal-ly-rag \v-'ræg/ *var* of BULLYRAG
balm \bɔm-,bɔl-/ *n* [ME *baume*, *baume*, fr. OF, fr. L *balsamum* balsam, fr. Gk *balsamon*] 1: a balsamic resin; esp: one from small tropical evergreen trees (genus *Commiphora* of the family Burseraceae) 2: a resinous preparation for treating the return impulse of the displaced fetuses; also: a similar procedure for detecting a floating kidney
bal-mor-al \bəl-'mɔr-əl-,mɪr-/ *n* [Balmoral Castle, Scotland] 1: a laced boot or shoe; esp: an Oxford shoe with quarters meeting over a separate tongue 2 often *cap*: a round flat cap with a top projecting all around
balm \bɔm-,bɔl-/ *adj* 1 *a*: having the qualities of balm 2: SOOTHING 3: Balm of Gilead; 4: ROOLISH, INSANE
bal-ne-o-log-y \bəl-'ni-ɔl-ə-ji-/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *balneum* bath — more at BAGNO]; the science of the therapeutic use of baths
ba-lo-ney \bɔ-'lə-nei/ *var* of BOLOGNA
baloney *n* [Polish *slang*: pretentious nonsense = BUNKUM — often a generalized expression of disagreement
bal-sam \bɔl-'sɔm-/ *n* [L *balsamum*] 1 *a*: an aromatic and usu. oily and resinous substance flowing from various plants; esp: any of several resinous substances containing benzoic or cinnamic acid and used esp. in medicine 2: a preparation containing resinous substances and having a balsamic odor 3: a balsam-yielding tree 4: a balsamic tree; esp: a common tree of the genus (*Impatiens balsamina*) 3: BALM 5 — **bal-sam-ic** \bɔl-'sɔm-ik/ *adj*
balsam of Pe-ru \v-'pɔ-'ri:/ *n*: a leguminous balsam from a tropical American tree (*Myroxylon peraeae*) used in perfumery and medicine
balsam of To-ru \v-'tɔ-'ri:/ *n* [Santiago de Tolú, Colombia]: a balsam from a tropical American tree (*Myroxylon balsamifera*) used esp. in cough syrups and perfumes
Baltic \bɔl-'tik/ *adj* [ML (*mare*) *balticum* Baltic sea] 1: of or relating to the Baltic sea or to the states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia 2: of or relating to a branch of the Indo-European languages containing Latvian, Lithuanian, and Old Prussian
Bal-to-Slavic \bɔl-'tɔ-'slav-ik-,sli-v-/ *n*: a subfamily of Indo-European languages consisting of the Baltic and the Slavic branches
Bal-uchi \bɔ-'ju-ki-/ *n*, *pl* *Baluchi* or *Baluchis* [Per *Balūchi*] 1 *a*: an Indo-Iranian people of Baluchistan 2: a member of this people 3: the Iranian language of the Baluchi people
bal-ustrade \bəl-'u-strād-/ *n* [Fr. *balustrade*, fr. *balustris* wall with pomegranate flower, fr. L *balustrium*, fr. Gk *balustris*; fr. its shape] 2: an upright often vase-shaped support for a rail
bal-us-trade \v-'strād-/ *n* [Fr. *it balustrata*, fr. *balustris*]: a row of balusters topped by a rail
bal-wood \bɔl-'wud-/ *n*, *pl* *balwoods* or *bam-bi-ni* \bɔ-'bi-ni/ [It, dim. of *bambù* bamboo] 1: *CHILO, BABY* 2: *pl usu bambini*: a representation of the infant Christ
bam-boo \bɔm-'bu:/ *n* [Malay *bambu*]: any of various chiefly tropical woody or arborescent grasses (as of the genera *Bambusa*, *Bambusa*, and *Dendrocalamus*) including some with useful stems used for building, furniture, or utensils and young shoots used for food — **bam-boo** *adj*
bam-boo curtain *n*, often *cap* B.C.: a political, military, and ideological barrier in the Orient
bam-boo-zle \bɔm-'bu-'zəl-/ *n*, *pl* *bam-boo-zles* \v-'zəl-/ [origin unknown]: to conceal one's true motives from esp. by elaborately diverting one's attention
BAN \bən-/ *n*: HOODWINK — **bam-boo-zle-ment** \v-'zəl-mənt/ *n*
ban \bən/ *vb* banned; **ban-ning** [ME *bannen* to summon, curse, fr. OE *bannan* to summon; akin to OHG *bannan* to summon, *firi* to curse, Gk *phnaxai* to say, *phnē* sound, voice] 1: to prohibit esp. by

legal means or social pressure ~ *vi*: to utter curses or maledictions
ban [ME, partly fr. *bannen* & partly fr. OF *ban*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *bannan* to command] 1: the summoning in feudal times of the king's vassals for military service 2: ANATHEMA, EXCOMMUNICATION 3: MALEFICITION, CURSE 4: legal prohibition 5: banishment or commination esp. through public opinion
'ban \bən/, *pl* *ban-i* \v-'(t)ɪ/ [Romanian] — see *lex* at MONEY table
ban-al \bən-'bi-,bɔ-'nəl-,bɔ-'bi-,bɔ-'ni-/ *adj* [F, fr. MF, of compulsory feudal service, possessed in common, commonplace, fr. ban] 1: wanting originality, freshness, or novelty 2: TRITE 2: COMMON 3: ORDINARY 4: *usu* *ban-istry* — **ban-al-ly** \bən-'bi-,bɔ-'ni-/ *adv* — **ban-nal-ly** \bɔn-'nəl-ē-,bɔ-'nəl-ē-,bɔ-,bɔ-,bɔ-'nɪ-/ *adv*
ban-na \bən-'nɑ-ə-/ *n*, often *attrib* [Sp or Pg, Sp, fr. Pg, of African origin] 1: a fruit of the genus *Musa* (as an example of a banana) 2: a tropical fruit with soft pulp enclosed in a thin, yellow rind 3: a widely cultivated perennial herb (genus *Musa* of the family Musaceae, the banana family) bearing fruits that are bananas in compact pendent bunches
ban-na-ol \v-'nɑ-ə-/ *n*: a colorless liquid acetate C₂₁H₄₀O₂ of amy alcohol that has a pleasant fruity odor and is used as a solvent and in the manufacture of artificial fruit essences 2: a lacquer containing amy acetate
band \bænd/ *n* [In senses 1 & 2, fr. ME *bande*, *band* something that restricts, fr. ON *bandi*; akin to OE *bendan* to bind; in other senses, fr. ME *bande* strip, fr. MF, fr. assumed VL *banda*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *bīnta* fillet; akin to OE *bīndan*] 1: something that confines or constricts while allowing a degree of movement 2: a: something that binds legally, morally, or spiritually; as: a restraining obligation 3: a promise or agreement 4: others or to a tradition 5: *archaic*: a formal promise or guarantee 6: *archaic*: a pledge given 7: SECURITY 3: a strip serving to join or hold things together 4: a BELT 2: a cord or strip across the back of a book in which the sections are bound 4: a thin flat encircling strip esp. for binding; as: a close-fitting strip that confines material at the waist, neck, or cuff of clothing 6: a strip of cloth used to protect a newborn baby's navel — called also *bellyband* 7: a ring of elastic 8: an elongated square or section with parallel or roughly parallel sides; esp: more or less well defined range of wavelengths, frequencies, or energies of optical, electric, or acoustic radiation 6: a narrow strip serving chiefly as decoration 4: a narrow strip of material applied as trimming to the back of a article of clothing 6: *pl*: a: a decorative strip at the top of the neck as part of a clerical, legal, or academic dress 6: a ring without raised portions 7: a strip of grooves on a phonograph record containing a single piece or a section of a long piece — **band-ed** \bænd-'d-/ *adj*
'band *vt* 1: to affix a band to or tie up with a band 2: to finish with a band 3 *a*: to attach (oneself) to a group 4: to gather together or summon for a purpose 5: to unite in a company or confederacy ~ *vi*: to unite for a common purpose — **band-er** *n*
band *n* [MF *band* musician]: a group of persons, animals, or things 2: esp.: a group of musicians playing together at the front of a band
'ban-dage \bən-'dʒi-/ *n* [MF, fr. *bande*]: a strip of fabric used esp. to dress and bind up wounds; also: a similarly used strip or band
'band-age *vt*: to bind, dress, or cover with a bandage — **band-ager** *n*
band-anna or **band-dana** \bən-'dɑ-nə-/ *n* [Hindi *bādhānā* a dyeing process involving the tying of cloth in knots, cloth so dyed, fr. *bādhānā* to tie, fr. Skt *bandhānī* he ties; akin to OE *bīndan*]: a large figured handkerchief
band-box \bən-'dɔk-,bɔks-/ *n* 1: a usu. cylindrical box of pasteboard or wood for holding light bulbs 2: a series of attire 2: a relatively small structure resembling a bandbox
band-deal \bən-'dɔk-/ *n*, *pl* *band-deals* \v-'dɔz-/ [F, dim. of *bande*] 1: a fillet or band esp. for the hair 2: BRASSIERE
band-de-rolle or **band-rolle** \bən-'dɔr-,rɔl-/ *n* [F *banderolle*, fr. It *banderola*, dim. of *bandiera* banner, of Gmc origin; akin to Goth *banda*, *band*, *band* narrow flow, stream, or scroll
band-di-coot \bən-'di-,ki-/ *n* [Telugu *bandikokku*] 1: any of several very large rats (*Nesokia* and related genera) of India and Ceylon destructive to rice fields and gardens 2: any of various small insectivorous and voracious marsupial mammals (family Peramelidae) of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea
band-it \bən-'dɪt-/ *n* [It *bandito*, fr. pp. of *bandire* to banish, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *bunnan* to command — more at BAN] 1: *pl* also *band-dit* \bən-'dɪt-/ *n*: OUTLAW, BRIGAND 2: one who seizes goods 3: a person who seizes goods
band-mas-ter \bən-'dɪ-,mas-'tɪr-/ *n*: a conductor of a musical band
band-dog \bən-'dɔg-/ *n* [ME *bandogge*, fr. *band* & *dogge* dog]: a dog formerly kept tied as a watchdog, or became ferocious
band-no-lier or **band-no-leer** \bən-'dɔ-'li-ə-/ *n* [MF *bandouliere*, deriv. of OF *bandio* band, of Gmc origin; akin to Goth *banda*], a belt worn over one shoulder and across the chest for the suspending or supporting of some article (as cartridges) or as a part of an official or ceremonial dress
band-ore \bən-'dɔr-,dɔr-/ *n*, *pl* *band-ores* or *band-ores* \v-'dɔr-,dɔr-/ *n* [Sp *bandurra*, of Pg *bandurra*, fr. LL *pendura* 5-stringed lute, *pendura* to pass string through] 1: a stringed instrument 2: a guitar
band saw *n*: a saw in the form of an endless steel belt running over pulleys; also: a power sawing machine using this device
band shell *n*: a bandstand having at the rear a sounding board shaped like a huge concave seashell
band-stand \bən-'dɔm-'stænd-/ *n*: a member of a musical band
band-stand \bən-'dɔm-'stænd-/ *n*: a usu. roofed stand or raised platform on which a band or orchestra performs
band-wag-on \bən-'dɔm-'dʒɔn-/ *n* 1: a usu. ornate and high wagon for a band of musicians esp. in a circus parade 2: a party, faction, or cause that attracts adherents or amasses power by its timeliness, showiness, or momentum
'band-y \bən-'di-/ *vb* [Prob. fr. MF *bandire* to be tight, to bandy, fr. *bande* strip — more at BAND] *vi* 1: to bat (as a tennis ball) to and fro 2: to toss from side to side or pass about from one to another 3: EXCHANGE; esp: to exchange (words) argumentatively 4: to discuss lightly or flatteringly 5: to rest off or offhand manner 3: *archaic*: to band together ~ *vi* 1: *obs*: CON-TEND 2: *archaic*: UNITE
ā out; ȃ chin; ē less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zħ vision



A B

- bandy** *n* [perb. fr. MF *bandis*, pp. of *bander*]: a game similar to hockey and believed to be its **PROT** ancestor
- bandy adj** [prob. fr. *bandy* (hockey) stick]: **1** of legs: **ROWED** **2**: **ROWLEDGED** — **bandy-legged** \bän'de-'leg-(ə)d-, 'līg-(ə)d/ *adj*
- bane** \bän\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *banan*; akin to OHG *banō* death, Av *banō* ill, *bā* *ōm* + *nuhōshōs*, SLAVE *bān* + *POON* *ō*: DEATH, DESTRUCTION **1**: **WOE** **2**: a source of harm or ruin: **CURSE**
- bane v**, *obs*: to kill esp. with poison
- bane n** [ME (northern dial), *ban*, fr. OE *bān*] chiefly Scot: **BONE**
- bane-ber-y** \bän-'ber-ē\ *n*: the acid poisonous berry of a plant (genus *Actaea*) of the RUIFOUS family; also: the plant itself
- bang** \bäng\ *adj* **1** *archaic*: a noisy noise **2**: to strike with great violence or woe: **CROWD** SYN see FERNICIOUS — **bang!** \-lō-'lē\ *adv*
- bang** \bäng\ *vb* [Prob. of Scand origin; akin to Icel *bangsa* to hammer] **vt** **1**: to strike against: **BUMP** **2**: to knock, beat, or burst vigorously with a sharp noise **3**: to strike with a sharp noise or thump **4**: to produce a sharp often metallic explosive or percussive noise or series of such noises
- bang n** **1**: a resounding blow **2**: a sudden loud noise **3 a**: a sudden striking effect **b**: a quick burst of energy **c**: THRILL
- bang n** **ADK**, RIGHT, DIRECTLY
- bang n** [Prob. short for *bangtail* (short tail)]: a fringe of banded hair
- bang v**: to cut short and squarely across (as front hair)
- ban-ga-lo-re** \bän-'gä-lō-(ə)r-, 'lō-(ə)r-\ *n* [*Bangalore*, India]: a metal tube that joins explosives and a firing mechanism and is used to cut barbed wire and detonate buried mines
- ban-kok** \bän-'kək, 'bäk-, 'bäk-\ *n* [*Bangkok*, a fine straw, fr. *Bangkok*, Thailand]: a hat woven of fine palm fiber in the Philippines
- ban-gle** \bän-'gəl\ *n* [Hindi *baṅgī*] **1**: a stiff usu. ornamental bracelet or anklet slipped or clasped on **2**: an ornamental stick
- Bang's disease** \bäng-'z\ *n* [Bernhard L.F. Bang 1932 Dan veterinarian]: **BRELL** *specif*: contagious abortion of cattle
- bang-tail** \bän-'täl\ *n* [*Bangtail* (short tail)] **1**: RACEHORSE **2**: a wild horse
- ban** *pl of BAN*
- ban-ish** \bän-'ish\ *vt* [ME *banishen*, fr. MF *baniss-*, stem of *banir*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *bananan* to command — more at *BAN*] **1**: to require by authority or necessity one's own; EXILE may imply removal from a home or place of usual resort or continuance: EXPEL — **ban-ish-er** *n* — **ban-ish-ment** \-ish-mənt/ *n*
- SYN BANISH, EXILE, DEPORT, TRANSPORT mean to remove by authority from a state or country. BANISH implies compulsory removal from a country. EXILE implies a person's voluntary or compulsory removal or an enforced or voluntary absence from one's own country. DEPORT implies sending out of the country an alien who has illegally entered or whose presence is judged inimical to public welfare. TRANSPORT implies sending a convicted criminal to an overseas penal colony
- ban-is-ter** also **ban-nis-ter** \bän-'nī-stər\ *n* [alter. of *baluster*] **1**: one of the upright supports of a banrail alongside a staircase **2 a**: a handrail with its supporting posts **b**: HANDRAIL
- ban-jō** \bän-'jō\ *n*, *pl banjos* also **banjos** [prob. of African origin; akin to Ibo *banjo* a lute-like instrument; drive out, musical instrument of the guitar class with a long narrow fretted neck and small drum-shaped body — **ban-jō-ist** \bän-'jō-'ist/ *n*]
- bank** \bänk\ *n* [ME, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *bakkli* bank; akin to OE *beanc* bench — more at *BENCH*] **1**: a mound, pile, or ridge raised above the surrounding level: as **2**: a pile up mass of cloud or fog **b**: an undersea elevation rising esp. from the continental shelf **2**: the rising ground bordering a lake, river, or sea or forming the edge of a cut or other hollow **3 a**: a steep acclivity to the laterally upward tilt of a curved surface **b**: a curved or inclined surface when taking a curve **4**: a protective or cushioning rim or piece
- bank vt** **1 a**: to raise a bank about **b**: to cover (as a fire) with fresh fuel and adjust the draft of air so as to keep in an inactive state **c**: to build (a curve) with the roadbed or track inclined laterally upward from the outside edge **2**: to heap or pile in a bank **3**: to drive (a ball in billiards) into a cushion **4**: to form or group in a tier ~ *vi* **1**: to rise in or form a bank **2 a**: to inclose an airplane laterally **b**: of an airplane: to incline laterally
- bank n** [ME, fr. OF *banca* bench, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *beanc* **1**: a bench **2**: a counter or ledge **3**: a group or series of objects arranged near together in a row or a tier: as **a**: a row of keys on a typewriter **b**: a set of two or more elevators **3**: one of the horizontal and usu. secondary or lower divisions of a headline
- bank n** [ME, fr. MF or OIt; MF *banque*, fr. OIt *banca*, lit, bench, of Gmc origin; akin to *banjo* a lute-like instrument; drive out, place of business of a money changer **b**: an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, for the extension of credit, and for facilitating the transmission of funds **2**: a person conducting a gaming house or game; *specif*: DEALER **3**: a supply of something held in reserve **4**: a person who deals in a gambling game **b**: a fund of pieces belonging to a game (as dominoes) from which the players draw **4**: a place where something is held available
- bank vt** **1**: to keep a bank **2**: to deposit money or have an account in a bank ~ *vi* **1**: to deposit in a bank — **bank on** or **bank upon**: to depend upon
- bank-able** \bänk-'ke-bəl\ *adj*: acceptable to or at a bank
- bank acceptance n**: a draft drawn on and accepted by a bank
- bank annuities n pl**: CONSOLS
- bank-book** \bänk-'buk\ *n*: the depositor's book in which a bank enters his deposits and withdrawals called also *passbook*
- bank discount n**: the interest discounted in advance on a note and computed on the face value of the note
- bank-er** \bänk-'kər\ *n* **1**: one that engages in the business of banking **2**: the player who keeps the bank in a gambling game
- banker n**: a man or boat employed in the cod fishery on the Newfoundland coast
- banker n**: a sculptor's or mason's workbench
- banker's bill n**: a bill of exchange drawn by a bank on a foreign bank
- bank holiday n** **1** Brit: LEGAL HOLIDAY **2**: a period when banks in general are closed often by government fiat

- bank-ing n**: the business of a bank or a banker
- bank money n**: a medium of exchange consisting chiefly of checks and drafts
- bank note n**: a promissory note issued by a bank payable to bearer on demand without interest and acceptable as money
- bank paper n** **1**: circulating bank notes **2**: bankable commercial paper
- bank rate n**: the discount rate fixed by a central bank
- bank-roll** \bänk-'rōl\ *n*: supply of money: FUNDS
- bank-rupt** \bänk-'krɒpt\ *n* [modif. of MF & OIt; MF *banqueroute*, fr. OIt *bancaotta*, fr. *banca* bank + *rotta* broken; fr. *L rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rupere* to break — more at *BANK*, *REAVE*] **1 a**: a person who has done any of the acts that by law entitle his creditors to have his estate administered for their benefit **b**: a person judicially declared subject to having his estate administered under the bankrupt laws for the benefit of his creditors **c**: a person who has become insolvent **2**: one who is declared bankrupt for that thing
- bankrupt vt** **1**: to reduce to bankruptcy SYN see DEFILE
- bankrupt adj** **1 a**: reduced to a state of financial ruin; IMPOVERISHED; *specif*: legally declared a bankrupt **b**: of or relating to bankrupts or bankruptcy (~ laws) **2 a**: BROKEN, RUINED (a ~ professional career) **b**: DEPLETED, OSTERILE
- bank-rupt-ey** \bänk-'krɒp-(t)ē\ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being bankrupt **2**: utter failure or impoverishment
- bank-sia** \bänk-'sē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sir Joseph Banks 1780 E naturalist]: an Australian evergreen tree or shrub (genus *Banksia*) of the proteaceous family with alternate leathery leaves and yellowish flowers in dense cylindrical heads
- Bank-side** \bänk-'sīd\ *n*: the bank of the Thames at Southwark
- ban-ner** \bän-'nər\ *n* [ME *banere*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to Goth *bandwa sign*; akin to ON *banda* to give a sign] **1 a**: a piece of cloth attached by a edge to a staff or pole and used by a lord, feudal lord, or other commander as his standard and as a rallying point in battle **b**: FLAG **1 c**: an ensign displaying a distinctive or symbolic device or legend **2**: a headline in large type running across a newspaper page **3**: a strip of cloth on which a sign is painted
- ban-ner-ette** \bän-'nər-ēt\ *n*: a miniature banner
- ban-ner-er** \bän-'nər-ər\ *n*, *often cap* [ME *banerier*, fr. OF, fr. *banere*]: a knight leading his vassals into the field under his own banner and therefore ranking above a knight bachelor
- banneret** also **ban-ner-ette n**: a small banner
- ban-ne-rol** also **ban-ner-rol** \bän-'nər-ōl\ *n*: a BANDEOLE
- ban-nook** \bän-'nook\ *n* [ME *banoc*, *banoc*, often unenlabeled bread of oat or barley flour baked in flat loaves **2** *New Eng*: CORN BREAD; esp: a thin cake baked on a griddle
- ban-ous** \bän-'z\ *n* [pl. of *bann*, fr. ME *bane*, ban proclamation, *ban*; public announcement esp. in church of a proposed marriage
- ban-quet** \bänk-'kwet\ *n* [*banco*, *banco*, *banco*, *banco*, *banco*, fr. dim. of *banca* bench, bank]; an elaborate and often ceremonious meal for numerous people often honoring a person
- banquet vt**: to treat with a banquet: FEAST ~ *vi*: to partake of a banquet
- ban-quet-ter** \bänk-'kwet-ər\ *n*
- ban-quet-ter n** [prob. of Gmc origin; *ban* [F, fr. *Frōw banquetta*, dim. of *banca* bench, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *beanc* bench] **1 a**: a raised way along the inside of a parapet or trench for gunners or guns **b** South: SIDEWALK **2 a**: a long upholstered seat **b**: a sofa having one top or arm **c**: a built-in upholstered bench along a wall
- ban-quo** \bän-'kwō\ *n*: a Scotch thane in Shakespeare's *Macbeth* whose ghost appears to Macbeth after his murder
- ban-shee** \bän-'shē\ *n* [ScGael *bean-sìth*, fr. or akin to OIr *ban síd* woman of fairyland]: a female spirit in Gaelic folklore whose wailing warns a family of the approaching death of a member
- ban-tan** \bän-'tän\ *n*: a small bird (family *Columbidae*, resident in Java) **1**: any of numerous small domestic fowls that are often members of members of the standard breeds **2**: a person of diminutive stature and often combative disposition **3**: JEFF
- bantam adj** **1**: SMALL, DIMINUTIVE **2**: perky combative: SAUCY
- ban-tan-wit** \bän-'tän-wīt\ *n*: a boxer of the class whose maximum weight is 118 pounds
- ban-ter** \bän-'tər\ *vb* [origin unknown] **vt** **1**: to speak to or address in a witty and teasing manner: RALLY **2** *archaic*: DELUDE **3** *chiefly South & Midland*: CHALLENGE ~ *vi*: to speak or act playfully or wittily — **ban-ter-er** \bän-'tər-ər\ *n* — **ban-ter-ing-ly** \bän-'tər-īŋ-'lē\ *adv*
- ban-ter n**: good-natured and usu. witty and playful teasing
- ban-ting** \bän-'tīŋ\ *n* [perh. modif. of G *banting* bastard, fr. *bank* bench, fr. OHG — more at *BENCH*]: a very young child
- ban-tu** \bän-'tu\ *n*, *pl bantus* or **Bantus** **1 a**: a family of the Bantu peoples of Africa **2**: a member of the Bantu family **b**: a member of this people **2**: a group of African languages spoken generally south of a line from Camerouns to Kenya
- ban-yan** \bän-'yän\ *n* [earlier *ban-yon* Hindu merchant, fr. Hindi *ban-yā*; fr. a Banyan pagoda erected under a tree of the species in *Fraxinus* from which the tree derives its name]: a mulberry family with branches that send out shoots which grow down to the soil and root to form secondary trunks
- ban-zai** \bän-'zai\ *n* [Jap]: a Japanese cheer or cry of triumph
- ban-zai attack** \bän-'zai\ *n*: a reckless desperate mass attack originated by Japanese soldiers
- ba-o-bab** \bäu-'bäb, 'bä-ə\ *n* [prob. native name in Africa]: a broad-trunked Old World tropical tree (*Adansonia digitata*) of the silk-cotton family with an edible acid fruit resembling a gourd
- ba-p-ti-sia** \bäp-'tiz-(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *baptista* a dipping, fr. *baptizo*]; any of a genus (*Baptisia*) of No. American leguminous plants with showy flowers
- ba-p-tism** \bäp-'tiz-əm\ *n* **1 a**: a Christian sacrament signifying spiritual rebirth and admitting the recipient to the Christian community through the ritual use of water **b**: a rite using water for ritual purification *c* *Christian Science*: purification by or substitution of an individual by conversion of the individual's being purified, sanctified, initiated, or named (~ of fire) — **ba-p-tis-mal** \bäp-'tiz-məl\ *adj* — **ba-p-tis-mal-ly** \bäp-'tiz-məl-'lē\ *adv*
- ba-p-tist** \bäp-'tist\ *n* **1**: one that baptizes (John the Baptist) **2** *cop*: member or adherent of an evangelical protestant denomination marked by conversion, baptism, and baptism by immersion of believers only — **Baptist adj**
- ba-p-tis-ter-y** or **ba-p-tis-try** \bäp-'tis-trē\ *n*: a part of a church or formerly a separate building used for baptism
- ba-p-tize** \bäp-'tiz-, 'täp-, 'v\ *vb* [ME *baptizen*, fr. OF *baptiser*, fr. LL

baptizate, fr. Gk *baptizō* to dip, baptize, fr. *bapto* dipped, fr. *to dip*; kin to *ON kōfa* to divide; **1** : to immerse or baptize **2** : to purify or cleanse spiritually esp. by a purging experience or ordeal **3** : INITIATE **3** : to give a name to (as at baptism) **4** : CHRISTEN **5** : to administer baptism — **hap-tiz-er** *n*

bar \bär-ə, often attrib [ME *barre*, fr. OF *l* : a straight piece of wood or metal] **1** : a horizontal bar or rod **2** : one of a number of various uses (as for a lever, support, barrier, or fastening) **3** : a solid piece or block of material usu. rectangular and considerably longer than it is wide **4** : something that obstructs or prevents passage, progress, or action **5** : a barrier in the English law and permanent destruction of an action or claim in law; also: a plea or objection that effects such destruction **6** : any intangible or nonphysical impediment **7** : a submerged or partly submerged bank (as of sand) along a shore or in a river often obstructing navigation **8** : (1) the railing or partition in a courtroom or in a place about the judge where prisoners are stationed or where the business of the court is transacted in civil cases (2) : COURT, TRIBUNAL (3) : a particular system of courts (4) : any authority or tribunal that renders judgment (5) : a carrier in the English Inns of Court that formerly separated the seats of the benchers or readers from the body of the hall occupied by the students (2) : the whole body of practitioners or lawyers qualified to practice in any jurisdiction (3) : the profession of barrister or lawyer **4** : a straight stripe, band, or line made longer than it is wide; also: a two or more horizontal stripes on a heraldic shield **5** : a metal or embroidered strip worn on a military uniform esp. to indicate rank or service **6** : a counter at which food or esp. alcoholic beverages are served **7** : a small room **8** : a vertical line forming the margin at the top before the initial measure accent **9** : MEASURE **7** : a lace and embroidery joining covered with buttonhole stitch for connecting various parts of the pattern in needlepoint lace and cutwork

bar *v* **1** : to fasten with a bar; **2** : to place bars across to restrain or prohibit **3** : to mark with bars **4** : to confine or shut in by or as if by bars **5** : to set aside; **6** : to keep out; **7** : EXCLUDE **4** : to interpose legal objection to or to the claim of **8** : PREVENT, FORBID

bar *prep* **1** : fr. Gk *baros* **1** : a unit of pressure equal to one million dynes per square centimeter **2** : the absolute cgs unit of pressure equal to one dyne per square centimeter

bar-*o* *comb form* [Gk *baros*; akin to Gk *barys* heavy — more at *ovate*]; weight (*ovate*)

bar-*a* \bär-ə, \bär-ə, n [Gk fr. Aram *Bar-abbo*] : a prisoner released in preference to Christ at the demand of the multitude **1** : a sharp projection extending backward (as from the point of an arrow or fishhook) and preventing easy extraction **2** : a biting or gripping critter, usually a lizard, that clings to the neck and presses dressing over or under the chin and covering the neck **3** : BARBEL **2** : one of the side branches of the shaft of a feather **5** : a plant hair or bristle ending in a hook — **barhed** \bärhd/ *adj*

barb \bärb/, *n* [Fr. *barbe*, fr. *barbero* fr. *barbero* of Barbary, fr. *Barberia* Barbary, coastal region in Africa] **1** : a horse of a breed related to the Arabs and introduced into Spain by the Moors **2** : a pigeon of a domestic breed related to the carrier pigeons

bar-bar-ian \bär-ber-ē-ən, -bär-əd/ *adj* [*l* *barbarus*] **1** : of or relating to a culture, or especially to a primitive one, that is inferior to one's own **2** : lacking refinement, learning, or artistic or literary culture — **barbarian** *n* — **bar-bar-i-an-ism** \-ə-rij-əm, *n*

bar-bar-i-ous \bär-ber-ē-əs, -bär-əs/ *adj* [*l* *barbarus*] **1** : of or relating to uncivilized man; **2** : barbaric, often implies a state somewhere between tribal savagery and a full civilization; **3** : BARBAROUS tends to stress the harsher or more brutal side of uncivilized life; **4** : BARBARIC suggests crudeness of taste and fondness for gorging display; **5** : SAVAGE suggests more primitive culture than **BARBARIAN** and greater harshness or fierceness than **BARBAROUS**

bar-bar-ic \bär-ber-ik/ *adj* [*l* : of, relating to, or characteristic of barbarians **2** : marked by a lack of restraint; **3** : WILD **4** : having a bizarre, primitive, or unsophisticated quality **5** : see **BARBARIAN**]

bar-bar-ism \bär-ber-iz-əm, *n* **1** : a word or expression that in form or use offends against contemporary standards of correctness or purity **2** : a : barbarian or barbarous social or intellectual condition **2** : BARBARNESS **3** : the practice or display of barbarian acts, attitudes, or ideas

bar-bar-i-ty \bär-ber-ē-ṭē, *n* **1** : BARBARISM **2** : a : barbarous conduct **2** : INTENSITY, **3** : ABRASION, or force of barbarous cruelty

bar-bar-i-za-tion \bär-b(ə)-rī-zā-shən, *n* : the act or process of barbarizing; the state of being barbarized

bar-bar-ize \bär-ber-ī-zē, *v* : to become barbarous — *vi* : to make barbarian or barbaric

bar-bar-ous \bär-b(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [*l* *barbarus*, fr. Gk *barbaros* foreign **2** : honorified by or as if by the use of barbarous crudity of speech or writing **2** : UNCIVILIZED **3** : lacking culture or refinement **4** : PHILISTINE **5** : mercilessly harsh or cruel **6** : SYN see **BARBARIAN**, **FERCE** — **bar-bar-ous-ly** *adv* — **bar-bar-ous-ness** *n*

bar-bar-ry \bär-b(ə)-rē/, *n* [*l* *Barbary*, coastal region in Africa] : the Barbary pirates (*Moors*) who preyed on the ships and fishes of the bar-bate \bär-bat/ *adj* [*l* *Barbus*, fr. *barba*] : bearded esp. with long stiff hairs

barbe \bärb/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, It., *barb*] : **BARB** **2**

bar-be-oue \bär-bē-kyū/, *n*, often attrib [AmerSp *barbecoa*, prob. fr. *barbeco*] **1** : a large animal (as a hog or steer) roasted or broiled whole before an open fire or over a rack **2** : a social gathering, esp. in the open air at which barbecued food is eaten

bar-be-que *v* **1** : to roast or broil on a rack over hot coals or on a revolving spit before or over a source of cooking heat **2** : to cook in a highly seasoned vinegar sauce

barbed wire \bär-b(ə)-d wē/, *n* : twisted wires armed with bars or sharp points — called also *barbwire*

bar-bel \bär-bəl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *barbellus*, dim. of *l* *barbus* barbel, fr. *barbo* beard — more at *BEARD*] **1** : a European freshwater fish (*Barbus fluviatilis*) of the carp family with four pairs of barbels and a pair of barbels and a pair of barbels of this genus **2** : a slender tactile process on the lips of a fish

bar-bell \bär-bel/, *n* : a bar with adjustable weighted disks attached to each end used for exercise and in weight lifting

bar-bel-late \bär-bəl-jät, bär-bel-əd/ *adj* [NL *barbella* short stiff hair; dim. of *l* *barbus*, dim. of *barba*] : having short stiff hooked bristles or hairs (as a fruit)

bar-ber \bär-bər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *barber*, fr. *barbe* beard — more at *BARB*] : one whose business is cutting and dressing hair, shaving and trimming beards, and performing related services

bar-ber-ry \bär-b(ə)-rē/, *n*, often attrib [*l* : to perform the services of a barber to *vi* : to perform the services of a barber

bar-ber-ry \bär-b(ə)-rē/, *n* [ME *barbere*, fr. MF *barbarin*, fr. Ar *barbārs*] : any of a genus (*Berberis* of the family Berberidaceae, the *barberry* family) of shrubs having spines, yellow flowers, and oblong berries

bar-ber's itch *n* : ringworm of the face and neck

bar-bet \bär-bət/ *n* [prob. fr. *barb*] : any of numerous nonpasserine tropical birds (family Capitonidae) having a stout bill

bar-bette \bär-bet/ *n* [F, dim. of *barbe* headress] **1** : a mound of earth or a protected platform from which guns fire over a parapet **2** : a cylinder of armor protecting a gun turret on a warship

bar-bi-can \bär-bī-kən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *barbucane*, fr. ML *barbacana*] : an outer defensive work; esp. : a tower at a gate or bridge

bar-bi-cell \bär-bə-sel/ *n* [NL *barbicella*, dim. of *l* *barba*] : one of the small hook-bearing processes on a barbule of a feather

bar-bit-ic \bär-bī-tik/ *n* [*l* *barbiticus*, dim. of *l* *Verona*] : **1** : a white crystalline addictive hypnotic $C_{12}H_{12}N_2O_6$ often administered in the form of its soluble sodium salt

bar-bi-ty-rate \bär-bī-tē-ōr-ət, -rät; bär-bā-t(ē)yr-ət, -(tē)yr-(ə)r-əl/ *n* : a salt or ester of barbituric acid **2** : any of various derivatives of barbituric acid used as hypnotics or byotics

bar-bi-ty-ric acid \bär-bā-t(ē)yr-ik-ə/, *n* [part trans. of *G* *barbitursäure*, irreg. fr. the name *Barbara* + *ISV* *uric* + *G* *säure* acid] : a crystalline acid $C_4H_4N_2O_3$ derived from pyrimidine

bar-bule \bär-(b)yl-(ə)l/ *n* : a minute barb; esp. : one of the processes on a feather

bar-ca-rol-e or **bar-ca-rolle** \bär-kə-röl-, *n* [F *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcarola*, fr. *barcarolo* gondolier, fr. *barca* bark, fr. LL] **1** : a Venetian boat song characterized by the alternation of a strong and a weak beat suggesting a rowing rhythm **2** : a piece of music in the form of a barcarolle

bar chart *n* : a graphic means of comparing numbers by rectangles with lengths proportional to the numbers represented — called also *bar graph*

bar-d \bärd/ *n* [ME, fr. ScGael & Mir] **1** : a tribal poet-singer gifted in composing and reciting verses on heroes and their deeds **2** : a composer, imitator, or declaimer of epic or heroic verse **2** : POET — **hard-ic** \bärd-ik/ *adj*

bar-d or **barde** \bärd/ *n* [MF *barde*, fr. OSP *barda*, fr. Ar *bardā*] : a piece of armor or ornament for a horse's neck, breast, or flank

bar-d *v* : to accouter with bars

bar-dol-a-ter \bär-däl-ət-ər, *n* [*l* *Barid* of *Avon*], epithet of Shakespeare + *Idolater* : one who idolizes Shakespeare — **bar-dol-a-try** \-ət-ri/, *n*

bar-e \bä-(ə)r-, 'be-(ə)r/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *bar*; akin to OHG *bar*, *lith* *basis* barfoot] **1** : lacking its natural, usual, or appropriate covering **2** (1) : lacking clothing (2) *obs* : BARRENHEAD **3** : open to view; EXPOSED **4** : unfinished or scantily supplied **5** : DESTITUTE (of all safeguards) **4** : **5** : having nothing left over or added; **6** : MERE **6** : devoid of amplification or adornment **5** *obs* : WORTHLESS — **häre-ly** *adv* — **häre-ness** *n*

bar-e, **barred**, **NUDE**, **BALD**, **BARREN** mean deprived of naturally or conventionally appropriate covering; **BARRE** implies the nature of that is additional, superfluous, ornamental, or dispensable; **NAKED** suggests absence of protective or ornamental covering but may imply a state of nature, of destitution, of defenselessness, of simple beauty; **NUDE** applies to the unclothed human figure and especially to facial structure; **BARRE** implies actual or seeming absence of natural covering and may suggest a conspicuous bareness; **BARREN** implies an absence of natural covering esp. of trees and may suggest aridity or impoverishment or sterility

bar-ber *v* : to make or lay bare **1** : UNCOVER, REVEAL

bar-e *comb form* part of *BEAR*

bar-e-back \bär-bək/ or **bar-e-backed** \-bək-t(ə)rd/ *or (adv)* : on the bare back of a horse; without a saddle

bar-e-face-d \bä-(ə)r-*f*äst, 'be-(ə)-r/ *adj* **1** : having the face uncovered; **2** : **BARRELESS** **3** : **FEARING** no mask **2** : UNCONCEALED, OPEN **3** : lacking scruples **4** : **BARRE-FACED** **5** : **FASTIDIOUS**, **FASTIDIOUS** **6** : **BARRE-FACED** **7** : **BARRE-FACED** **8** : **BARRE-FACED** **9** : **BARRE-FACED**

bar-e-foot \-füt/ or **bar-e-foot-ed** \-füt-əd/ *adv* *or (adv)* : with the feet bare; UNSHOED

bar-er \bä-(ə)r-ē/, *n* [F *barège*, fr. *Barèges*, town in the Pyrenees, France] : a sheer fabric of open weave for women's clothing usu. characterized by a combination of contrasting colors

bar-e-hand-ed \bä-(ə)r-'han-dəd, 'be-(ə)r-'hand/ *or (adv)* **1** : without gloves **2** : without tools or weapons

bar-e-head-ed \-hed-əd/ *adv* *or (adv)* : without a hat or other covering for the head — **häre-head-ed-ness** *n*

bar-ly \bär-ly/, *n* : a drinker who frequents bars

bar-gain \bär-'gān/, *n*, often attrib **1** : an agreement between parties outlining what each gives or receives in a transaction between them or what course of action or policy each pursues in respect to the other **2** : something acquired by- or as if by bargaining; esp. : an advantageous purchase **3** : a transaction, situation, or event **4** : a bargain **5** : a bargain **6** : a bargain **7** : to counsel or in advance

bar-gain *v* [ME *bargein*, fr. MF *baraignier*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *bargian* to borrow — more at *BURY*] *vi* **1** : to negotiate over the terms of a purchase, agreement, or contract **2** : to come to terms; **3** : AGREE — *with* **1** : to sell or dispose of by bargaining **2** : AGREE **3** : AGREE **4** : AGREE **5** : AGREE **6** : AGREE **7** : AGREE

bar-gain-er \bär-'gān-ər/, *n* [ME, fr. OF *barce*] : any of various boats; as **1** : a roomy usu. flat-bottomed boat used chiefly for the transport of goods on inland waterways **2** : a large motorboat supplied to the flag officer of a flagship **3** : a roomy pleasure boat; esp. : a boat of state elegantly furnished and decorated

bar-gain-er *v* : to bargain — *vi* : to move or trust oneself heedlessly or unceremoniously

barge-board \bär-'bō(ə)r-d, -bō(ə)r-d/ *n* [origin unknown] : a board often ornamented that conceals roof timbers projecting over gables

ə abut; ˚ kitten; ˚ further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; n sing; ˚ flow; ˚ flaw; ˚ coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; ˚ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ii root; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zū vision

reproducing: as **a** : incapable of producing offspring — used esp. of females or matings **b** : not yet or not recently pregnant **c** : habitually failing to fruit **2** : not productive: as **a** : producing inferior or scanty vegetation (—soils) **b** : unproductive of results or gain: fruitless (a ~ scheme) **3** : devoid, lacking **4** : lacking interest, information, or charm **5** : dull, unresponsive **syn** see BARE, STERILE — **bar-ren-ly** *adv* — **bar-ren-ness** *n* (—nos, n)

barren *n* **1** : a tract of barren land **2 pl** : an extent of usu. level land having an inferior growth of trees or little vegetation **bar** *n* **1** : a bar (**1** dim. of *barre* bar) : a clip or bar for holding a woman's hair in place

bar-ri-cade \bar-'bar-ə-'kād, -'bar-ə-'v/ **1** : to block off or stop up with a barricade **2** : to prevent access to by means of a barricade

barricade *n* [**F**, fr. **MF**, fr. *barriquer* to barricade, fr. *barrique* barrel] **1** : an obstruction or rampart thrown up across a way or passage to check the advance of the enemy **2** : BARRIER, OBSTACLE **bar-ri-ca-do** \bar-'bar-ə-'kād-(ə)'dō *n*, **pl** **barricadões** [modif. of *F* *barricade*] *archaic* : BARRICADE — **barricade** *vt*, *archaic*

bar-ri-er \bar-'bar-ē-ər/ *n* [**ME** *barriere*, fr. **MF** *barriere*, fr. *barre*] **1** : a material object or set of objects that separates, demarcates, or serves as a barricade **b** : an extension of the antarctic continental ice sheet into the sea resting partly on the bottom **2 pl**, *often cap* : a medieval war game in which combatants fight on foot with a fence or railing between them **3** : the movable gate or device at the end of a race-track **4** : something immaterial that impedes or separates **5** : a factor that tends to restrict the free movement and mingling of individuals or populations

barrier reef *n* **1** : a coral reef roughly parallel to a shore and separated from it by a lagoon

bar-ting \bar-'bā-'tŷŋ/ *prep* : excluding by exception : EXCEPTING

bar-ri-s-ter \bar-'bar-ə-'stər/ [**bar** + *-i-ster*] *Brit* : a counsel admitted to plead at the bar in the superior courts of law; **COUNSELOR** **2** — compare **SOLICITOR** **syn** see **LAWYER**

bar-room \bar-'bār-'rūm, -'rūm/ **1** : a room or establishment whose main feature is a bar for the service of drinks

bar-rough \bar-'bār-'(ə)-, -ə-'w/ *n* [**IME** *bergh*, fr. **OE** *berg*; akin to **OHG** *berg* mountain, **Skt** *brhant* high] **1** : MOUNTAIN, MOUND — used only in the names of hills in England **2** : a large mound of earth or stones over the remains of the dead; TUMULUS

bar-row, fr. **OE** *barrow*, fr. **OHG** *borog* barrow, **OE** *horian* to bore] : a male hog castrated before sexual maturity

bar-row *n* [**ME** *barrew*, fr. **OE** *barwe*; akin to **OE** *beran* to carry — more at **BEAR**] **1** : **HANDBARROW** **b** : **WHEELBARROW** **2** : a cart with a shallow box body, two wheels, and shafts for pushing it

bar-ster *n* **1** : a person who trades or deals in goods held to be a mark of bastardy **2** : the fact or condition of being illegitimate birth

bar-tend-er \bar-'bār-,ten-dər/ **1** : one that serves liquor at a bar

bar-ter \bar-'bār-tər/ [**ME** *barteren*, fr. **MF** *bartrier*] *vt* : to trade by exchanging one commodity for another — *vi* : to trade or exchange by or as if by bartering

bar-ter *n* **1** : the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering **2** : the thing given in exchange in bartering

Bar-thian \bar-'bārt-ē-ən/ *adj* : of or relating to Barth or his theology — **Bar-thian** *n*

bar-ri-ze \bar-'bār-ē-zən, -bār-tə-'zən/ *n* [**ME** *barriace* *bar* (cf. **FR** *bar*) + **BRITIC**] : a small overhanging or projecting structure for lookout or defense

bar-ry-ty \bā-'rit-ə-'tī/ *n* [**NL**, modif. of **Gk** *barrytes* weight — more at **BARITE**] : of any of several compounds of barium; *esp* : barium monoxide — **bar-ryt-ic** \-'rit-ik/ *adj*

bar-yle \bā-'(ə)-, -tī, -bē-(ə)-r/ or **bar-ry-tes** \bā-'rit-ē-'tē-/ *var* of **BARITE**

bar-y-lone \bar-'bār-ə-'lōn/ *var* of **BARTONE**

bas-al \bā-'sāl- (zōn) *adj* **1** *a* : relating to, situated at, or forming the base of or arising from the base of **b** : of or relating to the foundation, base, or essence : **FUNDAMENTAL** **b** : of, relating to, or essential for maintaining the fundamental vital activities of an organism : **MINIMAL** — **bas-sal-ly** \-ē-'d/ *adv*

basal metabolic rate *n* : the rate at which heat is given off by an organism at complete rest

basal metabolism *n* : the turnover of energy in a fasting and resting organism using energy solely to maintain vital cellular activity, respiration, and circulation as measured by the basal metabolic rate

bas-bleu \bā-'sāl-'blē/ *n* [**F** *bas-bleu*] : **BLUESTOCKING**

bas-ic \bā-'s- (k'yū) (ōn) *n* [**F**, **sec**] : an apparatus or structure in which one end is overbalanced by the other on the principle of the seesaw or by weights

base \bās/ *n*, **pl** **bas-es** \bā-'səz/ [**ME**, fr. **MF**, fr. **L** *basis*, fr. **GK**, *step*, *base*, fr. **BA** *to go* — more at **COME**] **1** *a* : the bottom of something considered as its support : **FOUNDATION** **b** (1) : the lower part of a wall, pier, or column considered as a separate architectural feature (2) : the lower part of a complete architectural structure

base *n* **1** : the part of a medicine, something : **GROUNDWORK** **4** : the lower part of a heraldic field **5** *a* : the point or line from which a start is made in an action **b** : a line in a line in **ch** : Egypt serves as the origin for computations **c** : the locality or the installations on which a military force relies for supplies or from which it initiates operations **d** : the number with reference to which a set of numbers is measured

base *n* **1** : the starting place or goal in various games **2** : any one of the four stations at the corners of a baseball infield **7** : any of various typically water-soluble and acid or brackish tasting compounds

a abut; **b** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot; **com**; **j** joke; **n** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** law; **o** coin; **th** thin; **th** thus;

capable of reacting with an acid to form a salt that are molecules or ions able to take up a proton from an acid or substances able to give up an unshared pair of electrons to an acid

base *n* **1** : **SYN** BASIS, FOUNDATION, GROUND, GROUNDWORK; **BASE** implies a broad and solid bottom by which something is held up or stabilized; **BASIS** carries the same meaning but applies to immaterial things (*basis* of belief); **FOUNDATION** implies something laid down or constructed as a base or basis; **GROUND** applies to a material, a substance, a surface upon which something is built or against which it is displaced; **GROUNDWORK** equals **FOUNDATION** but applies chiefly to immaterial things (*lay a groundwork* for negotiations)

— **based** \bāst/ *adj* — **off base** **1** : completely or absurdly mistaken **2** : UNAWARES

base vt **1** : to make, form, or serve as a base for **2** : to find a firm and solid bottom by which something is held up or stabilized

base adj : constituting or serving as a base

base adj [**ME** *bas*, fr. **MF**, fr. **ML** *basius* short, low] **1** *archaic* : of little height **2** *obs* : low in place or position **3** *obs* : **BASS** **4** *archaic* : **BASEBORN** **5** *a* : resembling a villain; **SERVILE** (**a** ~ *knave*) **b** : *held by village* (~ *tenure*) **6** : of inferior quality; **DEBASED** : as **a** : alloyed with or made of inferior metal **b** of language : not classical (~ *Latin*) **7** : **CONTEMPTIBLE**, **IGNOBLE**

8 : lacking higher values; **DEGRADING** **9** : of comparatively little value — **base-ly** *adv* **base-ness** *n*

base-ly *adv* **base-ness** *n* **1** : **SYN** LOW, VILIP **base** stresses that ignoble and may suggest greed, grossness, cowardice, cruelty, treachery; **LOW** implies falling below ordinary human standards of dignity, taste, fairness, morality; **VILE** suggests filth or extreme depravity

base-ball \bā-'bɔ:l/ *n*, *often attrib* : a game played with a bat and ball between two teams of nine players each on a large field centering upon four bases that mark the course a runner must take to score; *also* : the ball used in this game

base-board \bā-'bɔ:rd/, -'bɔ:(ə)rd/ **1** : a board situated at or forming the base of something *specif* : a molding covering the joint of a wall and the adjoining floor

base-born \bā-'bɔ:(ə)rŋ/ *adj* **1** *a* : of humble birth; **LOWLY** **b** : of illegitimate birth; **BASTARD** **2** : **MEAN**, **IGNOBLE**

base burner *n* : a stove in which the fuel is fed from a hopper as the fuel burns

base hit *n* : a hit in baseball that enables the batter to reach base safely with no error made and no base runner forced out

base-lev-el \bā-'sāl-,sēv-'əl/ *n* : having no base or basis

base-level \bā-'sāl-,sēv-'əl/ *n* : the level below which a land surface cannot be reduced by running water

base line *n* : the main line taken as or representing a base **2** : the area within which a baseball player must keep when running between bases **3** : the back line at each end of a tennis court

base-man \bā-'sāmŋ/ *n* : a man stationed at a base

base-ment \bā-'smənt/ *n*, *often attrib* [**prob**. fr. *'base*] **1** : the ground level or interior in classical architecture **2** : the part of a building that is wholly or partly below ground level **3** : the lowest or fundamental part of anything

bas-en-jī \bā-'sen-'jī/ *n* [of Bantu origin; akin to **Lingala** *bosenji*, pl. of *mosenji* native] : any of an African breed of small compact curly-haired dogs that race

base on balls : an advance to first base given to a baseball player who receives four balls

base pay *n* : a rate or amount of pay for a standard work period, job, or position exclusive of additional payments or allowances

base runner *n* : a baseball player of the team at bat who is on base or is attempting to reach a base — **base-run-ning** \bā-'sā-'rŋ-/ *n*

bash \bāʃ/ *vb* [**orig** unknown] *vt* **1** **HIT**, **SMASH** ~ *vi* : **CRASH**

2 *bash* *n*, *chiefly* *BrE* : a forceful blow

3 *bash* \bā-'shə/ *var* of **PASHA**

bashful \bāʃ-'fəl/ *adj* [**obs**. *bash* to be abashed] **1** : inclined to shrink or to pull away from attention; **SHY**, **DIFFIDENT** **2** : characterized by, showing, or resulting from extreme sensitiveness, self-consciousness, or shyness **syn** see **SHY** — **bash-ful-ly** \-fə-'lī/ *adv* — **bash-ful-ness** \-fəl-'nəs/ *n*

bas-hi-ba-zouk \bāʃ-ē-'bā-'zūk/ *n* [**Turk** *baş bozuk* irregular soldier] **1** : a member of an irregular ill-disciplined auxiliary of the Ottoman Empire **2** : a turbulent ill-disciplined person

bas-ic \bā-'s-ik/ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or forming the base or essence : **FUNDAMENTAL** **2** : constituting or serving as the basis or starting point **3** *a* : of, relating to, containing, or having the character of **b** : resulting from chemical reaction **4** of *rock* : containing relatively little silica **5** : relating to or made by a basic process — **bas-i-cal-ly** \-s-ik-(ə)'lī/ *adv*

2 *basic* *n* : something that is basic : **FUNDAMENTAL**

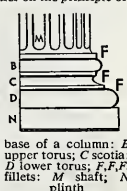
Basic English *n* : a copyrighted system of simplified English consisting of 850 words and a short list of grammatical rules

basic process *n* : the quality or the quality of being a basic process **2** : a process carried on in a furnace lined with basic material and under a slag that is dominantly basic

basic slag *n* : a slag low in silica and high in base-forming oxides that is used in the basic process of steelmaking and that is then used as a fertilizer



bazillions



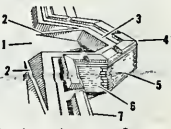
base of a column: **B** upper torus; **C** scotia; **D** lower torus; **F, F, F** fillets; **M** shaft; **N** plinth

bas-il-lar \ˈbɑ-s-ə-lər/ also **bas-il-lary** \-lēr-ə-ˈdʒ/ [Irreg. fr. *basil*] of, relating to, or situated at the base
Bas-il-li-an \ˈbɑ-zil-ē-ən/ \ˈsɪl-ə-ˈdʒ/ *adj.* of or relating to St. Basil or community under his monastic rule — *Basilian* *n*
bas-il-li-ka \ˈbɑ-sil-ik-ə, -ˈzɪl-ə-ˈn/ [L, fr. Gk *basilikē*, fr. fem. of *basilikos* royal, fr. *basileus* king] 1: an oblong building ending in a semicircular apse used in ancient Rome esp. for a court of justice and place of public assembly 2: an early Christian church building consisting of nave and aisles with clerestory and a large high transept from which an apse projects 3: a Roman Catholic church or cathedral given ceremonial privileges — **bas-il-li-can** \-kən/ *adj*
bas-i-lisk \ˈbɑ-s-, -ˈlɪsk, -ˈbæz-ə-ˈn/ [ME, fr. L *basiliscus*, fr. Gk *basiliskos*, fr. dim. of *basileus*] 1: a legendary reptile with fatal breath and glance 2: an ornate lizard of the American lizard genus (*Basiliscus*) related to the iguanas and noted for their ability to run upon their hind legs — **basilisk** *adj*
bas-in \ˈbɑ-s-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *basin*, fr. LL *baecithon*] 1: a: an open usu. circular vessel with sloping or curving sides used typically for holding water for washing b: the quantity contained in a basin 2: a: a dock built in a tidal river or harbor b: a water area enclosed or partly enclosed 3: a: a large or small depression in the surface of the land or in the ocean floor b: the entire tract of country drained by a river and its tributaries c: a great depression in the surface of the lithosphere occupied by an ocean 4: a broad area of the earth beneath which the strata dip usu. from the sides toward the center — **bas-ined** \-nd/ *adj*
bas-i-net \ˈbɑ-s-ə-ˈnet/ *n* [ME *basinet*, fr. OF, dim. of *basin*] : a light often padded steel helmet
bas-sip-e-tal \ˈbɑ-sɪp-ət-əl/ *adj* [L *basis* + *petere* to go toward — more at FEATHER] : proceeding from the apex toward the base or from above downward — **bas-sip-e-tal-ly** \-l-ē/ *adv*
bas-is \ˈbɑ-s-əs, *n*, pl *bas-es* \-sēz/ [L] 1: FOUNDATION 2: the principal component of an alloy or metal 3: something on which anything is constructed or established 4: the basic principle SYN see **BASE**
bas-k \ˈbɑ-sk/ *vb* [ME *basken*, fr. ON *bataska*, refl. of *batha* to bathe; akin to OE *batþ bath*] *vt* 1: to lie in or expose oneself to a pleasant warm or atmosphere 2: to take pleasure or derive enjoyment — *vb*, *vt* 3: to be amused by; create an exposure to heat
bas-ket \ˈbɑ-skət/ *n* [ME, prob. fr. (assumed) ONF *basket*; akin to OF *baschose* wooden vessel; both fr. L *bascauda* dishpan, of Celt origin; akin to *Mit* bas necklace — more at FASCIA] 1: a: a receptacle made of interwoven material (as osiers) b: any of various lightweight usu. portable containers c: the quantity contained in a basket 2: something that resembles a basket esp. in shape or use 3: a: a net open at the bottom and suspended from a metal ring that constitutes the goal in basketball b: a field goal in basketball — **bas-ket-work** \-wɜrk/ *n*
bas-ket-ball \ˈbɑ-skət-ˈbɔl/ *n*, often *atlat* : a: a game played in an indoor court game in which each of two teams tries to toss an inflated ball through a raised goal; also: the ball used in this game
bas-ket-ier *n* 1: MALE FERN 2: a tropical American sword fern (*Nephrolepis pectinata*)
bas-ket-hatch \ˈbɑ-skət-ˈhætʃ/ *n* ARCH illustration
bas-ket-hill *n*: a: a hill with a basket-shaped guard to protect the hand — **bas-ket-hill-ed** \-skət-ˈhɪl-əd/ *adj*
Bas-ket Maker *n*: any of three stages of an ancient culture of the plateau area of southwestern U.S. that preceded and formed the cultural development of the Puebloans b: a member of the people who produced the Basket Maker culture
bas-ket-of-gold *n*: a European perennial herb (*Alyssum saxatile*) widely cultivated for its grayish foliage and yellow flowers
bas-ket-ry \ˈbɑ-skə-trē/ *n* 1: the art or craft of making baskets or objects known like baskets 2: the objects produced by basketry
bas-ket-star *n*: an echinoderm (order Euryalida) resembling a starfish with slender complexly branched interlacing arms
bas-ket-weave *n*: a textile weave resembling the checkered pattern of a plaited basket
bas-ket-ry \ˈbɑ-sk-ɪt-ri/ *n*, often *cap* B&M [Heb *bat mitz-wah*, lit., daughter of the (divine) law] 1: Jewish girl who at about 13 years of age assumes religious responsibilities 2: the synagogue ceremony recognizing a girl as a *bat mitz-wah*
ba-so-phil \ˈbɑ-sə-ˈfɪl/ or **ba-so-phil-e** \-fɪl-ē/ *n*: a basophilic substance or structure; esp.: a white blood cell with basophilic granules
ba-so-phil-ic \ˈbɑ-sə-ˈfɪl-ik/ *adj* [ISV *base* + *-o-* + *-philic*] : staining readily with basic stains
Basque \ˈbɑ-sk/ *n* [F, fr. L *Vasco*] 1: one of a people of obscure origin inhabiting the Pyrenees 2: a language of the Basque 3: *cap* : a tight-fitting bodice for women — **Basque** *adj*
bas-re-lief \ˈbɑ-r-ē-ˈli-ɛ/ *n* [F, fr. *bas* low + *relief* raised work] 1: sculptural relief in which the projection from the surrounding surface is slight and no more than the modeled form is undercut 2: sculpture executed in *bas-relief*
bas-s \ˈbɑ-s/ *n*, pl *bas-s* or *bas-s-es* [ME *bas*, alter. of OE *beas*; akin to OE *byrst* bristle] : any of numerous edible spiny-finned fishes (esp. families Centrarchidae and Sciaenidae)
bas-s \ˈbɑ-s/ *adj* [ME *bas* base] 1: deep or grave in tone 2: of low pitch
bas-s \ˈbɑ-s/ *n* 1: a deep or grave tone : low-pitched sound 2: (1) : the lowest part in polyphonic or harmonic music (2) : the lower half of the whole vocal or instrumental tonal range (3) : the lowest male part of a person's voice (4) : the lowest member in range of a family of instruments
bas-s \ˈbɑ-s/ *n* [alter. of *bas*] 1: a coarse tough fiber from palms 2: **BASSWOOD** 1
bas-s *cler* *n*: a clerical placing the F below middle C on the fourth line of the staff 2: the bass staff
bas-s drum *n*: a large drum having two heads and giving a booming sound of low indefinite pitch
bas-set \ˈbɑ-sət/ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *basset* short, fr. *bas* low — more at **BASE**] : any of an old French breed of short-legged slow-moving hunting dogs that were very common and looked from head to tail
bas-set *n* [perh. fr. obs. F, low stool, fr. *basset* short] : the outcropping edge of a geological stratum
bas-set *vt* : to appear at the surface
bas-set horn \ˈbɑ-sət-ˈhɔrn/ *n* [prob. fr. G *bassethorn*, fr. *it* *bassetto* (dim. of *basato*) G *horn*, fr. OHG] : a tenor clarinet in F
bas-s fiddle *n*: the double bass esp. as used in jazz orchestras
bas-s horn *n*: TUBA

bas-si-net \ˈbɑ-s-ə-ˈnet/ *n* [prob. modif. of F *barcelonnette*, dim. of *berceau* cradle] 1: an infant's bed made of wickerwork, plastic, or other material and often having a hood over one end 2: a parapheronym that resembles a *basinet*
bas-sist \ˈbɑ-s-ɪst/ *n*: a double bass player
bas-so \ˈbɑ-s-(j)ə, -ˈbɑ-s-ən/ [It, fr. ML *basus*, fr. *basus* short, low] : a bass singer; esp.: an operatic bass
bas-sone \ˈbɑ-s-ən, -ˈbɑ-s-ən/ *n* [F *basson*, fr. It *basone*, fr. *basso*] : a tenor or bass double-reed woodwind instrument having a long doubled conical wooden body connected to the mouthpiece by a thin metal tube — **bas-soon** \ˈbɑ-s-ən/ *n*
bas-so-prun-do \ˈbɑ-s-(j)ə-ˈprɑ-fən-(j)ə, -ˈbɑ-s-, -ˈfʊn-ən/ *n*, pl *bas-so-prun-dos* [It *basso profondo*, lit., deep bass] 1: a deep heavy bass voice term of a composer extending to about C below the bass staff 2: a person having a *basso profundo* voice
bas-so-re-lie-vo also **bas-so-ri-lie-vo** \ˈbɑ-s-(j)ə-ri-ˈli-ɛ-(j)ə, -ˈbɑ-s-, -ˈri-ˈli-ɛ-(j)ə/ *n* [It *basorilievo*, fr. *basso* low + *rilievo* relief] : BAS-RELIEF
bas-s viol *n*: VIOLA DA GAMBÀ 2: DOUBLE BASS
bas-s-wood \ˈbɑ-s-wʊd/ *n* 1: any of a genus (*Tilia*, esp. *T. americana*) of trees of the linden family; also: its straight-grained white wood 2: a tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) b: TULIPWOOD 1
bas-t \ˈbɑ-st/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bast*; akin to OHG & ON *bast*] 1: a stem of a plant obtained chiefly from the phloem of plants and used esp. in cordage, matting, and fabrics
bas-tard \ˈbɑ-stərd/ *n* [ME, fr. OF] 1: an illegitimate child 2: something that is spurious, irregular, inferior, or of questionable origin 3: an offensive or disagreeable person — used as a general voice term of contempt — **bas-tard-ly** \-l-ē/ *adv*
bas-tard *adj* 1: ILLEGITIMATE 2: inferior breed or stock 3: MONGREL 3: of abnormal shape or irregular size 4: of a kind similar to but inferior to or less typical than some standard (~ measles) 5: lacking genuineness or authority : SPURIOUS
bas-tard-ize \ˈbɑ-stərd-ə-ˈzɪz-əʃən/ *n*: the act or process of bastardizing
bas-tard-ize \ˈbɑ-stərd-ə-ˈzɪz/ *vt* 1: to declare or prove to be a bastard 2: to reduce from a higher to a lower state or condition
bas-tard wing *n*: the process of a bird's wing corresponding to the thumb and bearing a few short quills
bas-tard-y \ˈbɑ-stərd-ē-ē/ *adj* 1: of a quality or state of being a bastard 2: ILLEGITIMATE 3: the begetting of an illegitimate child
bas-tie \ˈbæ-sti-ē/ *vt* [ME *basten*, fr. MF *basir*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *bastian* to patch; akin to OE *basten* bast] : to sew with long loose stitches in order to hold in place temporarily — **bas-tie-r** *n*
bas-tie *vt* [origin unknown] : to moisten (as meat) at intervals with a liquid (as milk or pan drippings) esp. during the cooking process — **bas-tie-r** *n*
bas-tie *vt* [prob. fr. ON *beysta*; akin to OE *bēatan* to beat] 1: to beat severely or soundly 2: THRASH 2: to scold vigorously 3: BERATE
bas-tille or **bas-tile** \ˈbɑ-s-ˈti-ɛ-(j)ə/ *n* [F *bastille*, fr. the *Bastille*, town square in Paris] : a Paris prison, jail
Bastille Day *n*: July 14 observed in France as a national holiday in commemoration of the fall of the Bastille in 1789
bas-ti-na-do \ˈbɑ-s-ˈtɪ-nə-də-(j)ə, -ˈnɑ-d-ə/ or **bas-ti-na-dō** \ˈbɑ-s-ˈtɪ-nə-dō, -ˈnɑ-d-ə/ *n*, pl *bas-ti-nados* or *bas-ti-nades* [Sp *bastonada*, fr. *bastón* stick, fr. LL *bastum*] 1: a blow with a stick or cudgel 2: a beating esp. with a stick b: a punishment consisting of beating the soles of the feet with a stick 3: STICK, CUDGEL
bas-tu-ated *vt*: to subject to repeated blows
bas-tin \ˈbɑ-stɪn/ *n* 1: the action of a sewer who bastes 2: a: the thread used by a baster b: the stitching made by a baster
bas-tin *vt*: the action of one that bastes food 2: by the liquid used by a baster
bas-tin *n*: a severe beating
bas-tion \ˈbɑ-s-ən, -ˈbɑ-s-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. *bastille* fortress, modif. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *basten* to patch] 1: a projecting part of a fortification 2: a fortified area or position 3: something that is considered a stronghold b: BUNKER, *bas-tion* 1
Bas-tu-ol \ˈbɑ-s-ˈtʊ-əl/ *n*, pl *Bas-tu-ols* or *Bas-tu-ols*: one of the Bantu-speaking people of Basuto-land
bat \ˈbɑt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bata*, prob. of Celt origin; akin to Gaulish *andabata*, a gladiator] 1: a stout solid stick; CLUB 2: a sharp blow 3: STROKE 3: a wooden implement used for hitting the ball in various games b: a racket used in various games (as squash) c: the short whip used by a jockey 4: a: BATSMAN b: a turn at batting — *usu.* used with *at* 5: **BATTING** 2 — *usu.* used in pl. 6: *Brit* : GAIT 7: BINGE
bat *vb* \ˈbɑt-ət, -ˈbɑt-ɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to strike or hit with or as if with a bat 2: to take one's turn at bat 3: to wander aimlessly 4: to have a batting average of 3: to compose esp. in a casual, careless, or hurried manner — *usu.* used with *out* 4: to discuss at length or consider in detail — *usu.* *vt* 1: a: to strike or hit a ball with a bat b: to take one's turn at bat 2: to wander aimlessly
bat \ˈbɑt/ *n*, often *cler* *Mus. batko*, prob. of Scand origin, akin to OSw *batnakká* bat] : any of an order (Chiroptera) of nocturnal placental flying mammals with forelimbs modified to form wings
bat *vt \ˈbɑt-ət, -ˈbɑt-ɪŋ/ [prob. alter. of *bate*] : to wink esp. in surprise or emotion (never *batted* an eye)
bat *cler* *n*: a clerical placing the F above middle C on the first line of the quantity baked at one time : BAKING 2: a: the quantity of material prepared or required for one operation; *specif* : a mixture of raw materials ready for fusion into glass b: the quantity produced at one operation 3: a group of persons or things : LOT
bate \ˈbeɪt/ *vt* [ME *baten*, short for *abaten* to abate] *vt* 1: to reduce the force or intensity of : MODERATE (he *bated* his breath)*



bassinet 1



bawd \bɔd\ n [ME *bawde*] 1 obs; 2 **PANDER** 2 a: one who keeps a house of prostitution; **MADAM** b: PROSTITUTE
bawd-i-ness \bɔd-ē-nəs\ n: the quality or state of being bawdy
bawdy \bɔd-ri\ n [ME *bawderie*, fr. *bawde*] 1 obs; 2 **UNCHASTITY** 2; 3: offensively suggestive, coarse, or obscene language; **BAWDINESS**
bawdy \bɔd-ri\ n [ME *bawde*] 1: relating to, or having the characteristics of a bawd; 2 **OBSCENE**, **LEWD**
2bawdy n [prob. fr. *bawdy*]; **BAWDRY** 2
bawl \bɔl\ vb [ME *bawlen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Icel *baula* to low] 1: to cry out loudly and unrestrainedly; **YELL** 2: to cry loudly and unreservedly; **HOWL** 3: to cry out at the top of one's voice; 4: to reprimand loudly or severely - **bawler** n
2bawl n: a loud prolonged cry; **OURCRY**
bawly \bɔli\ adj [ME, fr. MF *bai*, fr. L *badius*; akin to OIr *buidé* yellow; reddish brown (a ~ mare)]
2bay n 1: a bay-colored animal; *specif*: a horse with a bay-colored body and black legs, tail, and face 2: a moderate brown
2bay n **ME**, berry, fr. MF *baie*, fr. L *bacca* 1 a **LAUREL** 1 b any of several shrubs or trees (as of the genera *Magnolia*, *Myrica*, and *Gordonia*) resembling the laurel 2 a: a garland or crown esp. of laurel given as a prize for victory or excellence b: **HONOR**, **FAME** - *usu.* used in pl.
4bay n [ME, fr. MF *baie* opening, fr. OF, fr. fem. of *bōē*, pp. of *baer* to gape, yaw] - more at **AREVANCE**] 1 a principal compartment of the walls, floor, or other part of a building or of the whole building 2: a main division of any structure: as a a compartment in a barn b a bay window c a forward part of a ship on each side between decks often used as a ship's hospital d (1) a longitudinal part of an elongated aircraft structure lying between two adjacent transverse members or walls (2): any of several compartments of the fuselage of an airplane 3: a vertical support on which various pieces of apparatus are mounted
2bay vb [ME *baian*, *abaian*, fr. OF *abaier*, of limit. origin] vi: to bark with prolonged tones ~ vi 1: to bark at 2: to bring to bay 3: to pursue with barking 4: to utter in deep prolonged tones
2bay n 1: the position of one unable to retreat and forced to face danger 2: the position of one checked 3: a baying of dogs
2bay n, *often attrib* [ME *baie*, fr. MF *bale*] 1: an inlet of the sea or other body of water, smaller than a gulf 2: a small body of water set off from the main body; 3: any of various terrestrial formations resembling a bay of the sea
2bay-dere \bɔd-ri\ n [Fr. *bayadère* Hindu dancing girl] a fabric with horizontal stripes in strongly contrasted colors
bay antler \bɔl-ə\ n [earlier *bes antler*, fr. **ME** *bes*-secondary (fr. MF, fr. L *bis*-twice + *E antler*)] - see **ANTLER** illustration
2bay-ber-ry \bɔl-ber-ri\ n 1: West Indian tree (*Pimenta racemosa*) of the myrtle family yielding a yellow aromatic oil 2 a: **WAX MYRTLE**; *esp.*: a small tree (fr. *Myrica pensylvanica*) of coastal eastern N. America b: the fruit of a wax myrtle
2bay-ux tapestry \bɔl-i-, -bɔ-, (y)il-, bɔ-yə-(r)-\ n [*Bayeux*, village in France]; a long narrow strip of embroidered linen that depicts events in the Norman invasion of England and is held to date from the 11th or 12th century
2bay leaf n: the dried leaf of the European laurel used in cooking
2bay-on-net \bɔl-ə-net-, -net, bɔl-ə-net\ n, *often attrib* [Fr. *baïonnette*, fr. *Bayonne*, France]; a steel blade made to be attached at the muzzle end of a shoulder arm and used in hand-to-hand combat
2bayonet vb **bay-on-net**-ed *also* **bay-on-net**-ted **bay-on-net**-ing *also* **bay-on-net**-ing *vt* 1: to stab with a bayonet 2: to compel or drive by or as if by the bayonet ~ vi 1: to use a bayonet
2bay-ou \bɔl-(y)u-, -(y)il-, (y)ə-\ n [Laf. fr. Choctaw *bayuk*] 1: a creek, secondary watercourse, or minor river that is tributary to another river or other body of water 2: any of various *usu.* fishy or slushy bodies of water
2bay rum n: a fragrant cosmetic and medicinal liquid distilled from the leaves of the West Indian bayberry or *usu.* prepared from essential oils, alcohol, and water
2Bay State \bɔl-si-tə-ri\ n: a native or resident of Massachusetts
2bay used as a name
2bay window n: a window or series of windows forming a bay or recess in a room and projecting outward from the wall
2bay-zaar \bɔz-ɔr-\ n [Per *bāzār*] 1: an Oriental market consisting of rows of shops or stalls selling miscellaneous goods 2 a: a place for the sale of goods b: **DEPARTMENT STORE** 3: a fair for the sale of articles *esp.* for religious purposes
2bay-zoo-ka \bɔz-zū-kə-\ n [*baoko* (a crude musical instrument made of pipes and a funnel)]; a light portable shoulder weapon consisting of an open-breech smoothbore firing tube that launches armor-piercing rockets
2battery n 1: an electric battery connected in the plate circuit of an electron tube to cause flow of electron current in the tube
2BGG vaccine \bɔ-(s)ē-jē-\ n [*Bacillus Calmette-Guérin*]; a vaccine prepared from a living attenuated strain of tubercle bacilli used to vaccinate human beings against tuberculosis
2B complex n **VITAMIN B COMPLEX**
2BC soil \bɔs-ē-\ n: a soil whose profile has only B-horizons and C-horizons
2bdel-ium \dɛl-ē-əm\ n [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *bdellion*] a gum resin similar to myrrh obtained from various trees (*genus* *Commiphora*)
2be \bɛ\ vb, *past* 1st & 3rd sing was \bɛ-wəz-, *genus* 2d sing were \bɛ-wɛr-\ *pl* were; *past subjunctive* were; *past part* been \bɛ-(b)in-, *chiefly Brit* \bɛ-(b)ɪn-, *pres part* being \bɛ-(b)ɪŋ-, *pres inf* being \bɛ-(b)ɪŋ-\ *2d sing* are \bɛ-ri-, \bɛ-(r)ɪ-\ *3d sing* is \bɛ-(z), *pl* are; *pres subjunctive* be [ME *been*, fr. OE *bēon*; akin to OHG *bim* am, L *ui* I have been, *futurus* about to be, *fieri* to become, be done, Gk *phainai* to be seen, be by name, *phaino* to bring forth] 1 a: to equal in meaning; have the same connotation as (God is love) (January is the first month) (let x ~ 10) to represent symbolically b: to have identity with (the first person I met was my brother) c: to constitute the same class as; d: to have a specified qualification or characteristic (she is a member of the same class as the class of the fish is a trout) - used regularly in senses 1 through 1e as the copula of simple predication 2 a: to have an objective existence; have reality or actuality; LIVE (I think, therefore I am) (once upon a time he was a knight) b: to have maintenance or occupy a place, situation, or position (the book lies on the table) c: to remain unmolested, undisturbed, or uninterrupted - used only in infinitive form (let him ~) d: OCCUR; take place (the concert was last night) e *archaic*: BELONG, BEFALL ~ *vs* verbal

auxiliary 1 - used with the past participle of transitive verbs as a passive-voice auxiliary (the money was found) (the house is being built) 2 - used as the auxiliary of the present participle in progressive tenses expressing continuous action (he is reading) (I have been sleeping) 3 - used with the past participle of some intransitive verbs as an auxiliary forming archaic perfects (he had arisen from the dead - I Cor 15:20 (DV)) (the minstrel boy to the war is gone - Thomas Moore) 4 - used with the infinitive with *to* to express future, arrangement in advance, or obligation (I am to interview him tomorrow) (he was to become famous)
be- prefix [ME, fr. OE *bi-*, *be-*; akin to OE *bi* by, near - more at *BY*] 1: on; around; over (*bedaub*) (*besmear*) 2: to a great or greater degree; thoroughly (*beduddle*) (*berate*) 3: excessively; ostentatiously in intensive verbs formed from simple verbs (*bedeck*) and in adjectives (*bedazzled*) or adverbs (*bedecked*) 4: about; to; at; upon; against; across (*bedstride*) (*bespeak*) 5: make; to cause to be; treat as (*belittle*) (*befool*) (*benefriend*) 6: call or dub esp. excessively (*bedoctor*) 7; affect, afflict, treat, provide, or cover with exp. excessively (*bedevily*) (*bedelug*)
2beach \bɛtʃ\ n [orig. unknown] 1: shore pebbles 2 **SINGLE** 2 a a shore of an ocean, sea, or lake or the bank of a river covered by sand, gravel, or larger rock fragments b: a seashore area
2beach vt: to run or drive ashore
2beach-comb-er \bɛtʃ-kɔm-ər\ n a drifter or loafer *usu.* along the white sand beach
2beach tie n: any of numerous amphipod crustaceans (family *Orchestoidea*) living on ocean beaches and leaping like fleas
2beach grass n: any of several tough strongly rooted grasses that grow on exposed sandy shores; *esp.*: a rhizomatous perennial (*genus* *Amphipogon*) widely planted to bind sandy slopes
2beach-lead \bɛtʃ-hed\ n a small boat or an anchor occupied to secure further landing of troops and supplies 2: **FOOTHOLD**
2beach wagon n **STATION WAGON**
2beachy \bɛtʃ-i\ adj: covered with pebbles or shingle
2beacon \bɛk-ən\ n [ME *beken*, fr. OE *bæcen* sign; akin to OHG *bouhhan* sign] 1: a signal fire commonly on a hill, tower, or pole 2: a lighthouse or other signal for guidance 3: a radio transmitter emitting signals for guidance of airplanes
2beacon vt: to furnish with a beacon ~ vi: to shine as a beacon
2bead \bɛd\ n [ME *bede* prayer, prayer bead, fr. OE *bed*, *gedē* prayer; akin to OE *biddan* to entreat, pray] 1 a obs **PRAYER** - *usu.* used in pl. *beads* b a series of prayers and meditations made with a rosary 2: a small piece of material pierced for threading on a string or wire (as in a rosary) 3: a small ball-shaped body: as a a drop of sweat or blood b a bubble formed in or on a beverage c a small metal bead on a string of jewelry d a drop of a glob or a line of weld metal e: a glassy drop of flux (as borax) used as a solvent and color test for several metallic oxides and salts 4: a projecting rim, band, or molding
2bead vt 1: to furnish, adorn, or cover with beads or beading 2: to string together like beads 3: to form into a bead
2beading n 1: material or a part or a piece consisting of a bead 2: a beaded molding 3: an openwork trimming 4: **BEADWORK**
2beadle \bɛd-əl\ n [ME *bedel*, fr. OE *bydel*; akin to OHG *butil* bailiff] a minor parish official whose duties include ushering and ordering services; *usu.* a churchwarden
2bead-roll \bɛd-rol\ n (fr. the reading in church of a list of names of persons for whom prayers are to be said) 1: a list of names 2: **CATALOG** 2: **ROSARY**
2beads-man \bɛdz-mən\ n, *archaic*: one who prays for another
2bead-work \bɛd-wɔrk\ n 1: ornamental work in beads 2: jewelry
2beady \bɛd-i\ adj 1: resembling beads; *esp.*: small, round, and shiny with interest or greed (~ eyes) 2: marked by beads
2beagle \bɛ-gol\ n [ME *begle*] a small short-legged smooth-coated hound
2beak \bɛk\ n [ME *bec*, fr. OF, fr. L *buccus*, of Gaulish origin] 1 a: the bill of a bird; *esp.*: the bill of a bird of prey adapted for striking and tearing b (1): any of various rigid projecting mouth structures (as of a turtle) (2): the elongated sucking mouth of some insects c: the human nose 2: a pointed structure or formation 3: a metal-pointed beam projecting from the bow of an ancient galley for piercing an enemy ship b: the spout of a vessel c: a continuous slight architectural projection ending in an arched d: a process suggesting the beak of a bird - **beaked** \bɛkt\ adj
2beaker \bɛk-ər\ n [SE *bikar*, fr. ON *bikar*, prob. fr. Gk *bikēr*; akin to OHG *bihhar* beaker, a drinking cup, fr. WGMd *bik* borrowed fr. ML *bicarius* beaker, fr. GK *bikos* earthen jug] 1: a large drinking cup with a wide mouth and sometimes supported on a standard 2: a deep open-bottomed and often projecting drinking vessel used by chemists and metallurgists
2beams \bɛm\ n [ME *beam*, fr. OE *bēam* tree, beam; akin to OHG *baum* tree] 1 a: a long piece of heavy often squared timber suitable for use in construction b: a wood or metal cylinder in a loom on which the warp is wound c: the part of a plow which handles the standard and colter at the back of a fallow d: a brace from which scales hang e: a horizontal supporting structural member; *also*: **BOOM**, **SPAR** 1: the extreme width of a ship at the widest part 2: an oscillating lever on a central axis receiving motion at one end from an engine piston rod and transmitting it at the other 2: a standard of light b: a beam of energy or of x-rays (as X rays) or particles (as electrons) c: a constant directional radio signal transmitted for the guidance of pilots; *also*: the course indicated by a radio beam 3: the main stem of a deer's antler 4: the width of the buckram on the beam; on a support
2beam vt 1: to aim in broadcast or in beams 2: to aim or communicate with beams 3 a: to aim (in broadcast) by directional antennas b: to direct to a particular audience ~ vi 1: to send out beams of light 2: to smile with joy
2beam-ends \bɛm-ēndz\ *n pl*: the ends of a ship's beams - *on* *beam-ends* is used to signify so much on one side that the beams approach a vertical position
2beamy \bɛm-i\ adj 1: emitting beams of light **2** **BROAD** 2: broad in the beam
2bean \bɛn\ n [ME *bene*, fr. OE *bēan*; akin to OHG *bōhan* bean] 1 a: the seed of the leguminous plant (*esp.* genera *Phaseolus*, *Dolichos*, and *Vigna*) c: a plant bearing beans d: a bean pod used when immature as a vegetable 2 a: a valueless item b *pl*: a small amount 3 a: any of various seeds or fruits that resemble beans

be-hav-ior-is-tic \bi-hāv-yōz-ris-tik/ *adj*
be-head \bi-hed/ *vt* : to sever the head from; DECAPITATE
be-he-moth \bi-hē-mōth, -bē-ə-mōth/ *n* [ME, L, fr. Heb *bēhēmōt*] 1 often *cap* : an animal that is prob. the hippopotamus described in Job 40:15-24 2 : something of oppressive or monstrous size
be-hest \bi-hest/ *n* [ME, promise, command, fr. OE *bēhās* promise, fr. *bēhātan* to promise, fr. *be- + hātan* to command, promise] 1 : COMMAND, DEMAND 2 : urgent prompting
be-hind \bi-hind/ *adv* [ME *bēhindē*, fr. OE *bēhindan*, fr. *be- + hātan* from *hātan* to hinder, akin to *hātan* to hinder] — *more at hind* 1 **a** : in the place, situation, or time left (stay ~) **b** : in, to, or toward the back (look ~) 2 **a** : in a secondary or inferior position **b** : in arrears **c** : SLOW 3 *archaic* : still to come
behind *prep* 1 **a** : in the place, situation, or time left by (the staff stood ~) **b** : behind or toward the back of (look ~ you) 2 : beyond in past time 2 : inferior to 3 : later than; AFTER 4 **a** (1) : in a hidden or obscure causal relation to (the conditions ~ the strike) (2) : in the background of **b** : in a supporting position at the back of an argument with experience ~ it) 3 **behind** *n* 1 : the back side 2 : BUTTOCKS
be-hind-hand \bi-hind-hænd/ *adv* (or *adj*) 1 : in arrears 2 **a** : behind the times **b** : in an inferior position **c** : behind schedule
be-hold \bi-hōld/ *vb* [ME *bēholden* to keep, behold, fr. OE *bēholdan*, fr. *be- + holdan* to hold] *vt* 1 : to perceive through sight or apprehension; SEE 2 : to gaze upon *vi* — used in the imperative esp. to call attention — *be-hold-er* *n*
be-hold-en \bi-hōl-dən/ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *bēholden*] : under obligation for a favor or gift; INDEBTED
be-hood \bi-hūd/ *n* [ME *bēhof*, fr. OE *bēhof*; akin to OE *hebban* to raise — *more at heave*] 1 : ADVANTAGE, PROTECTION
be-hoove \bi-hiuv/ or *be-hove* \-hōv/ *vb* [ME *bēhoven*, fr. OE *bēhofian*, fr. *bēhof*] *vt* : to be necessary, proper, or advantageous for (it ~s us to flight) ~ *vi* : to be necessary, fit, or proper
beige \bāzh/ *n* [F] 1 : cloth made of natural undyed wool 2 : a variable color averaging light grayish yellowish brown — *beige* *adj*
being \bē-ing/ *n* 1 **a** : the quality or state of having existence **b** (1) : something conceivable as existing (2) : something that actually exists (3) : the totality of existing things **c** : conscious existence; *LAST* **d** : the quality of existing through an existent thing; ESSENCE; *PERSONALITY* 3 : a living thing; *esp* : PERSON
Be-ja \bē-jā/ *n*, *pl* *Beja* 1 **a** : a nomadic pastoral people living between the Nile and the Red sea **b** : a member of this people 2 : the Cushitic language of the Beja people
bel \bēl/ *n* [Alexander Graham Bell 1922 Scottish-Am inventor of the telephone] : ten decibels
be-la-bor or chiefly *Brit* *be-la-bour* \bi-lā-bor/ *vt* 1 : to work on or to at absurd lengths (~ the obvious) 2 **a : *archaic* : to beat soundly **b** : SAIL, ATTAKE
be-lat-ed \bi-lā-tēd/ *adj* [cp. of *belate* (to make late)] 1 : delayed beyond the usual time 2 : existing or appearing past the normal time — *be-lat-ed-ly* *adv* — *be-lat-ed-ness* *n*
be-lay \bi-lā-y/ [ME *bēlegen* to beset, fr. OE *bēleggan*, fr. *be- + leggan* to lay] *vt* 1 **a** : to secure (as a rope) by turns around a cleat, pulley, or bit **b** : to secure (as a rope) by turns around a person at the end of a rope **b** : to secure (a rope) to a person or object ~ *vi* 1 : to be made fast 2 : STOP, QUIT 3 : to make fast by belaying
belay 1 **a** : the obtaining of a hold (as for a rope) during mountain climbing; *also* : the method of obtaining such a hold 2 : something to which a mountain climber's rope is anchored
bel can *no* \bēl-kān(-)lō/ *n* [It, lit., beautiful singing] : operatic singing originating in 17th century and 18th century Italy and stressing ease, purity, and evenness of tone production and an agile and precise vocal technique
belch \bēlch/ [ME *bēlchen*, fr. OE *bēlcian*] *vt* 1 : to expel gas suddenly from the stomach through the mouth 2 : to erupt, explode, or detonate violently 3 : to issue forth spasmodically; GUSH ~ *vi* 1 : to eject or emit violently 2 : to expel (gas) from the stomach suddenly; ERUCTATE
bel-dam or *bel-dame* \bēl-dām/ *n* [ME *beldam* grandmother, fr. MF *bel* beautiful + *ME dam*] : an old woman; *esp* : HAG
be-lea-guer \bi-lē-gar/ *vt* *be-lea-guer-ing* \-g(-)rɪŋ/ [D *bēleggen*, fr. *be-* (akin to OE *be-*) + *leger* camp; akin to OHG *legar* bed — *more at LAIR*] 1 : to surround with an army so as to prevent escape 2 : besiege
bel-em-nite \bēl-əm-nīt/ *n* [F *bélemnite*, fr. Gk *bēlemnōn* dart; akin to Gk *ballein* to throw — *more at OEVIL*] : a conical fossil shell of an extinct cephalopod (family *Bélemnitidae*) — *bel-əm-nit-ic* \bēl-əm-nit-ik/ *adj*
bel-ess-prit \bēl-ēs-prīt/ *n*, *pl* *bel-ess-prits* \bē-zēs-prēt/ [F, lit., fine mind] : a person with a fine and gifted mind
bel-fry \bēl-frī/ *n* [ME *belfrey*, alt. of *berfey*, fr. MF *berfel*, deriv. of Gk *pyrgos* *pharōtos* movable war tower] 1 : a bell tower; *esp* : one surmounting or attached to another structure 2 : a room in which a bell hangs in a tower 3 : a cupola, turret, or framework to enclose a bell
bel-ga \bēl-gə/ *n* [F, fr. L *Belga* Belgian] : a former Belgian unit of value for use in foreign exchange equal to 5 francs
Bel-gae \bēl-gē/ *n* *pl* [L, *pl* of *Belgia*] : a people occupying northern France and Belgium; *Caesars's* time — *Bel-gic* \bēl-jik/ *adj*
Bel-gian \bēl-jən/ *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of Belgium 2 : any of a Belgian breed of heavy usu. roan or chestnut draft horses — *Belgian* *adj*
Belgian hare *n* : any of a breed of slender dark red domestic rabbits
Belgian sheepdog *n* : any of a breed of hardy black or gray dogs developed in Belgium; *esp* : for herding sheep
Bel-lial \bē-lē-əl, -bē-lō-əl/ *n* [Gk, fr. Heb *bēlyal* worthless] 1 : SATAN 2 : one of the fallen angels in Milton's *Paradise Lost*
be-lie \bi-lī-ə/ *vt* 1 *archaic* : to tell lies about 2 **a** : to give a false impression of **b** : to present a contrasting appearance to 3 **a** : to give a false *vi* 1 : to run counter to — *be-lie-d* \-lī-ə-rē/ *adj*
be-lief \bē-līf/ *n* [ME *bēlave*, prob. alt. of OE *bēlefa*, fr. *ge-* associative prefix + *leafa*; akin to OE *lyfan*] 1 : a state or habit of mind in which trust or confidence is placed in some person or thing 2 : something held true; *esp* : a tenet or body of tenets held by a group 3 : conviction 3 : the truth of some statement or reality of a fact *esp* : when well grounded
SYN BELIEF, FAITH, CREDENCE, CREDIT mean the assent to the truth of something offered for acceptance. BELIEF and FAITH are often used**

interchangeably but BELIEF may or may not imply certitude in the believer whereas FAITH always does even where there is no evidence or proof; FAITH may also suggest credulity; CREDENCE suggests the fact of intellectual assent without implying anything about grounds for assent; CREDIT implies assent on grounds other than direct proof; the known trustworthiness of the source of what is proposed for acceptance *SYN* see in addition OPINION

be-liev-able \bi-lē-və-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being believed — *be-liev-ably* \-bē-ə-ly/ *adv*

be-lieve \bi-līv/ *vb* [ME *bēleven*, fr. OE *bēlifan*, fr. *be- + lyfan*, *lyfan* to allow, trust; akin to OHG *lyfan* to believe, OE *lyfian* dear — *more at LOVE*] *vi* 1 : to have a firm religious faith 2 : to have a firm conviction as to the reality or goodness of something 3 : THINK, SUPPOSE ~ *vt* 1 : to take as true or honest (~ the reporter) 2 : to have in one's opinion; SUPPOSE — *be-liev-er* *n*
be-like \bi-līk/ *adj*, *archaic* : most likely; PROBABLE
be-lie-ful \bi-lī-ful/ *vt* *be-lie-ful-ly* \-lī-ful-, -lī-ful/ 1 : to make seem little or less 2 : to speak of slightly; OSPARAGE *SYN* see DECRY ~ *be-lie-ful-ly-ment* \-lī-ful-mēt/ *n* — *be-lie-ful-ly* *adv*

be-live \bi-līv/ *adv* [ME *bilive*, fr. *by + live*, dat. of *lif* life] *Scott* : in due time **b** : by and by

bell \bēl/ *n* [ME *belle*, fr. OE; akin to OE *bella* to roar — *more at BELLOW*] 1 : a hollow metallic device that vibrates and gives forth a ringing sound when struck 2 : the sounding of a bell as a signal 3 **a** : a bell rung to tell the hour **b** : a stroke of such a bell *esp* : on a shipboard **c** : the time indicated by a half hour 4 : something having the form of a bell as a corolla of a flower **b** : a flaring mouth of a wind instrument 5 **a** : a percussion instrument consisting of metal bars or tubes that when struck produce resonant bells — *used in pl.* **b** : GLOCKENSPIEL 2 **bell** *vt* 1 : to provide with a bell 2 : to make bell-mouthed ~ *vi* : to take the form of a bell; FLARE — *bell* the cat : to do a



bell 1: crown, 2: head, 3: shoulder, 4: waist, 5: band lines, 6: sound bow, 7: lip, 8: mouth, 9: clapper

bell *vi* [ME *bellen*, fr. OE *bellan*] : to make a resonant bellowing or baying sound

SHIPS' BELLS

NO. CP BELLS	12:30	1:00	4:30	8:30
1	1:00	1:30	5:00	9:00
2	1:30	2:00	5:30	9:30
3	2:00	2:30	6:00	10:00
5	2:30	3:00	6:30	10:30
6	3:00	3:30	7:00	11:00
7	3:30	4:00	7:30	11:30
8	4:00		8:00	12:00

bell *n* : BELLOW, ROAR

bell-la-don-na \bēl-ə-dān-ə/ *n* [It, lit., beautiful lady] 1 : a European poisonous plant (*Atropa belladonna*) of the nightshade family having reddish bell-shaped flowers, shining black berries, and root and leaves that yield atropine; *also* : a readily nighshade 2 : a medicinal extract from the belladonna plant
belladonna lily *n* : an amaryllis (*Amaryllis belladonna*) often cultivated for its fragrant usu. white or rose flowers
bell-bird \bēl-bərd/ *n* : any of several birds whose notes are likened to the sound of a bell
bell-boy \bēl-bōi/ *n* : a hotel or club employee who escorts guests to rooms, assists them with luggage, and runs errands
belie \bēl-ē/ *n* [F, fr. fem. of *beau* beautiful — *more at BEAU*] : a popular attractive girl or woman
Bel-ler-o-phōn \bē-lēr-ə-fōn/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Bellerophōn*] : a hero in Gk *epic*; legend notes for his slaying of Chimera
belles let-tres \bēl-let-rēs/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr [F, lit., fine letters] : literature that is an end in itself and not practical or purely informative

bel-le-tres \bēl-let-rēs/ *n* [*belles lettres*] : a writer of belles lettres — *bel-le-tres-ite* \bēl-let-rēs-ī-tē/ *adj*

bell-flower \bēl-flau(-)r/ *n* : any of a genus (*Campanula*) of the family Campanulaceae, the bellflower family) having an acid juicy, alternate leaves, and usu. showy bell-shaped flowers

bell-hop \bēl-hōp/ *n* [short for *bell-hopper*] : BELLBOY

bel-li-cose \bē-lī-kōs/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *bellicus*, fr. *bellicus* of war, fr. Gk *bellō* to war] favoring or inclined to start quarrels or warfare; WARLIKE *SYN* see BELLIGERENT — *bel-li-cose-ly* *adv* — *bel-li-cose-ness* *n* — *bel-li-cos-i-ty* \bē-lī-kīs-ə-tē/ *n*

bel-li-ger-ence \bē-lī-j(ə-r)ən(t)s/ *n* : an aggressive or truculent attitude, atmosphere, or disposition

bel-li-ger-ent \bē-lī-j(ə-r)ən-t/ *n* : the state of being at war or in conflict; *spec* : the status of a legally recognized belligerent
bel-li-ger-ent \bē-lī-j(ə-r)ən-t/ *adj* [modif. of L *belligerent*; belligerens, pp. of *belligerere* to wage war, fr. *belliger* waging war, fr. *bellum + gerere* to wage — *more at CAST*] 1 : waging war; *spec* : being so recognized as a military power protected by law and subject to the laws of war 2 : inclined to or exhibiting assertiveness or combativeness — *belligerent* *n* — *bel-li-ger-ent-ly* *adv*

SYN BELLI-COSE, PUGNACIOUS, QUARREL-SOME, CONTENTIOUS; BELLI-GERENT implies being actually engaged in an actively hostile mood; BELLI-COSE suggests a disposition to fight or to start a fight; PUGNACIOUS suggests a disposition that takes pleasure in personal combat; QUARREL-SOME stresses an ill-natured readiness to fight without good cause; CONTENTIOUS implies perverse and irritating disposition for argument and quarrel

bell jar *n* : a bell-shaped usu. glass vessel designed to cover objects or to contain gases or a vacuum

bell-man \bēl-mən/ *n* : a man (as a town crier) who rings a bell
bell metal *n* : bronze that consists usu. of three to four parts of copper to one of tin and is used for making bells

bel-lo-va \bi-lō-və/ *n* [L; the Roman goddess of war]

bel-low \bē-lō(-)w/ *vb* [ME *bellewen*, fr. OE *bylgan*; akin to OE & OHG *bellan* to roar, Skt *bhāsatē* he talks] *vi* 1 : to make the loud deep hollow sound characteristic of a bull 2 : to shout in a deep voice ~ *vt* : BAWL — *bel-low* *n*

bel-lows \bel-'lōz, -əz n pl belt sing or pl in constr [ME bely, be-low, belwes - more at BELLY] 1 : an instrument or machine that by expansion and contraction draws in air through a valve or orifice and expels it through a tube or nozzle; any of various other blowers 2 : LUNGS 3 : the expandable part in a camera bell-pull \bel-'pul/ n : a handle or knob attached to a cord or wire by which one rings a bell; also : the cord itself



bell-wether \bel-'weθ-ər, -wəθ-ən n [ME, leading sheep of a flock, leader, fr. bellie bell + wether, fr. the practice of bellering the leader of a flock]: one that takes the lead or initiative; LEADER

bell-wort \bel-'wɔrt, -wɔ(ə)r(t) n 1 : BELLEFLOWER 2 : any of a genus (*Urtica*) of herbs of the family Fabaceae with yellow drooping bell-shaped flowers

belly \bel-'ē n [ME bely bellows, belly, fr. OE belg bag, skin; akin to OHG balg bag, skin, OE blawan to blow] 1 a : ABDOMEN 1 b : the underside of an animal's body; also : hide from this part 2 : the stomach and its adjuncts; also : appetite for food 2 : the internal cavity; INTERIOR 3 : a surface or object curved or rounded like a human belly 4 a : the part of a sail that swells out when filled with wind b : the enlarged fleshy part of a muscle

belly vb : to swell or bulge out

belly-ache \bel-'ē, -āk n : pain in the abdomen and esp. in the bowels; COLIC

belly-ache vi, slang : to complain and find fault whinnily or peevishly

belly-band \bel-'ē, -bænd n : a band around or across the belly; also : CURTAIN

belly button n : NAVEL

belly-land \bel-'ē, -lənd v : to land an airplane without use of landing gear - belly landing n

bel-long \bi-'lɒŋ v [ME belangen, fr. be- + longen to be suitable more at LONG] 1 a : to be suitable, appropriate, or advantageous 2 : to be in a proper situation 3 a : to be the property of a person or thing - used with to b : to become attached or bound by birth, allegiance, or dependency 3 : to be an attribute, part, adjunct, or function of a person or thing 4 : to be properly classified (whales among the mammals)

bel-longing \bi-'lɒŋ-ŋŋ n : POSSESSION - usu. used in pl. 2 : close or intimate relationship

Belo-rus-sian \bel-'eɪ-'rʊʃ-ən n 1 : a native or inhabitant of Belorussia, U.S.S.R. 2 : the Slavic language of the Belorussians

be-lovian \bi-'lɒv-ē-n adj [ME, fr. pp. of beloved to love, fr. be- + loved to love]; dearly loved - beloved n

be-low \bi-'lɒ/ adv [be- + low, adj.] 1 : in or to a lower place 2 a : on earth b : in or to Hades or hell 3 : on or to a lower floor or deck 4 : in or to a lower rank or number 5 : lower on the same rank as on the following page

below prep 1 : in or to a lower place than; UNDER 2 : inferior to (as in rank) 3 : not suitable to the rank of; BENEATH

below n : something that is below

below adv 1 : written or discussed lower on the same page or on a subsequent page

bel-shaz-zar \bel-'shaz-ər n [Heb Bēlshazzar] : a son of Nebuchadnezzar and king of Babylon

bel't \bel' n [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG balz belt; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-NGmc word borrowed fr. L balteus belt] 1 a : a strip of flexible material worn around the waist b : a similar article worn as an ornament or for protection or safety 2 : a continuous band of tough flexible material for transmitting motion and power or conveying materials 3 : a natural area characterized by some distinctive feature (as of habitation, geology, or life forms); also : a similar or particular crop (the corn -) - belt-ed \bel't-ed/ adj - below the belt : UNFAIRLY

bel't v 1 a : to encircle or fasten with a belt b : to gird on 2 a : to beat with or as if with a belt b : STRIKE, HIT 3 : to mark with a band 4 : to sing in a forceful manner or style - vi : to move or act in a vigorous or violent manner

bel't n : a jarring blow; WHACK

bel-tane \bel-'tæn n [ME, fr. ScGael Bealltainn] 1 : the first day of May in the old Scottish calendar 2 : the Celtic May Day festival

bel'tway n : a highway skirting an urban area

bel'ting n 1 : BELTS 2 : material for belts

Belts-ville Small White \bel'ts-,vil-, n [Beltsville, Md.] : a small white domestic turkey of a variety developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture

bel-whale \bel-'wheɪ n [Russ, fr. bely white; akin to GK phainain to show - more at FAUCY] 1 : a white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*) of the Black sea, Caspian sea, and their tributaries 2 [Russ belkha, fr. bely] : a cetacean (*Delphinapterus leucas*) of the dolphin family becoming about 10 feet long and white when adult

bel-wind \bel-'wɪnd n [OE, fr. be- + winn beautiful view]; a structure (as a summerhouse) designed to command a view

be-ma \be-'mə n [LL & LGK; LL, fr. LGK bōma, fr. GK sep, tribunal, fr. bainein to go - more at COME]; the part of an Eastern church containing the altar; SANCTUARY

be-mire \bi-'mɪə(r) v : to cover or soil with, drag through, or sink in mire

be-moan \bi-'mɔn n 1 : to express grief over; LAMENT 2 : to look upon with regret, displeasure, or disapproval SYN see DEPLORE

be-mock \bi-'mɒk, -'mɒk v : MOCK

be-muddle \bi-'mɪdʒl v 1 : to make confused; BEWILDER 2 : to cause to muddle

be-neath \ben-'neθ adv [ME, fr. OE binnan, fr. be- + innan within, from within, fr. in] Scot : WITHIN

ben \ben/ prep, Scot : WITHIN

ben \ben n, Scot : the inner room or parlor of a 2-room cottage

ben-bench \ben-'bentʃ n [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG bank bench] 1 a : a long seat for two or more persons b : a thwart in a boat c : a seat on which the members of an athletic team await a turn or opportunity to play 2 a : the seat where a judge sits in court b : the office or dignity of a judge c : the place where justice is administered; COURT 3 : the persons who sit as judges 3 a : a

seat for an official b : the office or dignity of such an official C : the officials occupying such a bench 4 a : a long worktable b : a table forming part of a machine 5 : TERRACE, SHELF; esp : a former shore of a sea or lake or floodplain of a river 6 a : a platform on which a dog is placed at a dog show b : a dog show

bench v 1 : to furnish with benches 2 a : to seat on a bench b : to remove from or keep out of a game 3 : to exhibit (dogs) on a bench - vt : to form a bench by natural processes

bench-er \ben-'tʃər n : one that sits on or presides at a bench

bench mark n : a mark on a permanent object indicating elevation and serving as a reference in topographical surveys and tidal observations

bench show n : an exhibition of small animals in competition for prizes on the basis of points of physical conformation and condition

bench warrant n : a warrant issued by a trial court or judge by a court against a person guilty of some contempt or indicted for some crime

ben'd \bend/ n [ME, fr. MF bendē, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG binta, bend band - more at BAND] 1 : a general or a diagonal band 2 : the half of a butt or a hide trimmed of the thinner parts 3 : OE band, fr. OE bend letter - more at BAND] : a knot by which one rope is fastened to another or to some object

ben'd vb \ben' bēnd-ŋŋ [ME bendan, fr. OE bendan; akin to OE bend fecter] vt 1 : to constrain or strain to tension (- as a bow) 2 a : to turn or curve or even to deflect b : to force back to an original straight or even condition c : to force from a proper shape 3 : FASTEN (- as a sail to its yard) 4 : to make submissive ; SUBDUCE 5 : DETERMINE, RESOLVE (went on self-destruction) 6 : to cause to turn or curve or to deflect b : GUIDE, DIRECT C : INCLINE, DISPOSE 7 : to direct strenuously or with interest ; APPLY - vi 1 : to curve out of a straight line or position; SPECIFY : to incline the body in token of submission 2 archaic : to direct oneself 3 : INCLINE, TEND 4 : TO WORK VIGORIOUSLY SYN see CURVE

ben'd n 1 : the act or process of bending : the state of being bent 2 : something that is bent; as a : a curved part of a stream b : WALES - usu. used in pl. 3 pl but sing or pl in constr : CAISSON DIST. see CASE of the -s-

ben-day \ben-'dɪ, -dɪ adj, often cap [Benjamin Day 1916 Am printer] : involving a process for adding shaded or tinted areas made up of dots for reproduction by line engraving - ben-day vt

ben-der \ben-'dər n 1 : one that bends 2 : SPARE

ben-d sinister n, heraldry : a bend drawn from sinister chief to dexter base

be-neath \bi-'neθ adv [ME benethe, fr. OE beneathan, fr. be- + neathan below; akin to OE nithra nether] 1 : in or to a lower position ; BELOW 2 : directly under ; UNDERNEATH

beneath prep 1 : in or to a lower position than ; BELOW 2 : directly under ; UNDER 3 : not suitable to the rank of ; LOWERING 3 : under the control, pressure, or influence of

be-ne-di-ci-tē \ben-'dɪ-sɪ-t(ə) t(ə) n [ME, fr. LL, bless, pl. imper. of benedicere] obs - used to express a wish

Ben-e-dick \ben-'dɪk, -dɪk n : a young lord and confirmed bachelor who marries Beatrice in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*

ben-edict \ben-'dɪk, -dɪk n [late of Benedict] : a newly married man who has long been a bachelor

Ben-e-dic-tion \ben-'dɪk-ʃən, -'tʃən n 1 : a monk or a nun of one of the congregations following the rule of St. Benedict and devoted esp. to scholarship and liturgical worship - *Benedictine* adj

ben-edic-tion \ben-'dɪk-ʃən [fr. benediccion, fr. LL benedicere] : benediction, fr. benedictus, pp. of benedicere, fr. L, to speak well of, fr. bene well + dicere to say] 1 : the invocation of a blessing; esp. : the short blessing with which public worship is concluded 2 : often cap : a Roman Catholic or Anglo-Catholic cleric in the state of excommunication 3 : the Catholic Host in the monstrance and the blessing of the people with it

ben-edic-to-ry \dɪk-'t(ə)-rɪ/ adj : of or expressing benediction

ben-e-dic-tus \-dɪk-'təs n [LL, blessed, fr. pp. of benedicere; fr. its first word] 1 : a canticle from Mt 21:9 beginning "Blessed is he that comes in the name of the Lord" 2 : a canticle from Lk 1:68 beginning "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel"

ben-e-fac-tion \ben-'fak-ʃən, -'bən-, -'n n [LL benefactio, benefactio, fr. L bene factus, pp. of bene facere to do good to, fr. bene + facere to do - more at DO] 1 : the act of benefiting 2 : a benefit conferred; esp. : a charitable donation

ben-e-fic-tor \ben-'fak-tər n : one that confers a benefit; SPECIFY : one that makes a gift or bequest

ben-e-fic-tress \-trəs n : a female benefactor

be-nef-ic \ben-'ef-ik/ adj [L beneficus, fr. bene + facere] : BENEFICIENT

ben-e-fice \ben-'ef-əs n [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML beneficium, fr. L, favor (promotion) + beneficium] 1 : an ecclesiastical office (as a rectory) to which the revenue from an endowment is attached 2 : a feudal estate in lands ; FIEF - benefice vt

ben-e-fic-ent \ben-'ef-ə-sən(t) s [LL beneficentia, fr. beneficus] 1 : a quality or state of being beneficent 2 : BENEFACTION

ben-e-fic-ent-ly \ben-'ef-ə-sən(t) lɪ/ adv [fr. beneficentia] 1 : doing or producing good; SPECIFY : performing acts of kindness and charity 2 : productive of benefit - ben-e-fic-ent-ly adv

ben-e-fic-ial \ben-'ef-ɪ-əl/ adj [L beneficium favor, benefit] 1 : conferring benefits; ADVANTAGEOUS 2 : receiving or entitling one receiving for one's own benefit - ben-e-fic-ial-ly \-fɪ-ʃ-ə-lɪ/ adv - ben-e-fic-ial-ness n

SYN ADVANTAGEOUS, PROFITABLE : BENEFICIAL implies esp. promoting health or well-being; ADVANTAGEOUS stresses a choice of preference that brings superiority or of superior success in attaining an end; PROFITABLE implies the yielding of useful or lucrative returns

ben-e-fic-i-ary \-fɪ-ʃ-ə-er-ē, -fɪ-ʃ-(ə)r-ē n : one who receives something; as a : the person designated to receive the income of a trust estate b : the person named (as in an insurance policy) to receive proceeds or benefits accruing

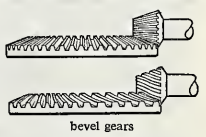
ben-e-fic-i-ary \-fɪ-ʃ-ə-er-ē, -fɪ-ʃ-(ə)r-ē n, fr. L benefactio, fr. neut. of benefactus] 1 archaic : an act of kindness ; BENEFACTION 2 a : something that promotes well-being ; ADVANTAGE b : useful aid ; HELP 3 a : financial help in time of sickness, old age, or unemployment b : payment or service provided for under an annuity, pension plan, or insurance policy 4 : an entertainment or

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; ě gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; ě gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

be-seech \bi-'sēch\ vb **be-sought** \-'sōt\ or **be-seeched**; **be-seech-ing** [ME *besechen*, fr. *be + sechen* to seek] **vt** 1: to ask earnestly for; **BEG** 2: to request earnestly; **IMPLORE** ~ **vi** 2: to make supplication **syn** see **BEG**
be-seem \bi-'sem\ **vt** **archaic** 1: to be fitting or becoming ~ **vi**, **archaic** 2: to be suitable to; **BEST**
be-set \bi-'set\ **vt** 1: to set or stud with or as if with ornaments 2: **TROUBLE**, **HARASS** 3: to set upon; **ASSAIL** **b**: to hem in 4: **SURROUND** ~ **be-set-ment** \-'mant\ **n**
be-siege \bi-'si:ʒ\ **vt** 1: to present or attacking; **OBSSIVE**
be-show \bi-'shoʊ\ **n** [Makah *bishawk*]; **SABLEFISH**
be-silence \bi-'silens\ **vt** **archaic** 1: to silence; **silence** 2: to be silent
be-silence \bi-'silens\ **vt** 1: to surround with armed forces 2: a: to press with requests; **IMPORTEUNE** **b**; **BESET** ~ **be-siege-er** **n**
be-smear \bi-'smi(ə)r\ **vt**; **SMEAR**
be-smirch \bi-'smərch\ **vt**; **SULLY**, **SOIL**
be-son \bi-'zəm\ **n** [L *besone*, fr. OE *besma*; akin to OHG *beson* *briom*; **PERSON** 2: **sp**; one made of twigs 2: **BROOM** 1
be-sot \bi-'sɔt\ **vt** **be-sot-ten**; **be-sol-ting** \-'sɔt\ (to stultify) 1: to make dull or stupid; **STUPEFY**; **esp**; to meddle with drunkenness or infatuation ~ **be-sol-ten** \-'sɔt-(ə)n\ **adj**
be-spat-ter \bi-'spat-ər\ **vt**; **SPATTER**
be-speak \bi-'spi:k\ **vt** 1: to engage, or claim beforehand 2: to speak to **esp**, with formality; **ADDRESS** 3: **REQUEST** 4: **INDICATE**, **SIGNIFY** **b**: to show beforehand; **FORETELL**
be-spoke \bi-'spɔk\ or **be-spo-ken** \-'spɔk-(ə)n\ **adj** [pp. of *be-speak*]; **1** *BRIE* **a**; **CUSTOM-MADE** **b**; dealing in or producing custom-made articles; **ENGAGED**
be-sprent \bi-'sɒrənt\ **adj** [ME *bespreynt*, fr. pp. of *besprengen* to besprinkle, fr. OE *besprengan*] **archaic**; sprinkled over
be-sprin-kle \bi-'sprɪŋ-kəl\ **vt** [ME *besprengien*, freq. of *besprengen*]; **SPRINKLE**
Be-sser \bi-'ses-ər\ **n** [Sir Henry Bessemer 1819-1898; **ENGINEER**]; the furnace used in the Bessemer process
Bessemer process **n**: a process of making steel from pig iron by burning out carbon and other impurities by means of a blast of air forced through the molten metal
best \best\ **adj**, **superlative** of **GOOD** [ME, fr. OE *betta*; akin to OE *bōt* remedy] 1: exceeding all others 2: most productive of good or of advantage, utility, or satisfaction 3: **LARGEST**, **MOST** **best adv**, **superlative** of **WELL** 1: in the best way 2: **MOST**
best n 1: the best state or part 2: one that is best (the ~ falls first) 3: one's maximum effort (do your ~) 4: best clothes
best vt 1: to get the better of
be-stead **also** **be-ste'd** \bi-'sted\ **adj** [ME *bested*, fr. *be + sted*, pp. of *steden* to place] 1: **archaic**; **PLACED**, **SITUATED** 2: **archaic**; **BESET**
be-stead vt **be-stead-ed**; **be-stead**; **be-stead-ing** \-'stead\ **1**: **archaic**; **HELP** 2: **archaic**; to be useful to; **AVAIL**
be-stein \bi-'stein\ **adj**, **superlative** of **STEADY** [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *bestiola*, fr. *bestia* beast] 1: a: of or relating to beasts 1: resembling a beast 2: a: lacking intelligence or reason **b**: marked by base or inhuman instincts or desires; **BRUTAL** ~ **bestial-ize** \-'tʃə-'lɪz\ **vt** ~ **bestial-ly** \-'tʃə-'li\ **adv**
be-stial-ly \-'tʃə-'li\ **adv**
be-stial-ty \-'tʃə-'li-ti\ **n** [L *bestia*, fr. *bestia* beast] 1: the condition or state of a lower animal 2: display or gratification of bestial traits or impulses 3: sexual relations between a human being and a lower animal
be-sti-ary \-'besti-əri\ **n** [L *bestiarius*, fr. *bestia* beast] 1: a zoo 2: a place where the habits of animals are studied
best-stir \bi-'stɪr\ **vt** 1: to stir up; **rouse** to action
best man **n**: the principal groomsman at a wedding
be-stow \bi-'stəʊ\ **vt** [ME *bestowen*, fr. *be + stowe* place ~ more at *stow*] 1: to use, **APPLY** 2: **a**; **PUT**, **PLACE** **b**: **DEPOSIT**, **STOW** 3: **QUARTER**, **LOCATE** 4: to present as a gift; **CONFER** ~ **use**, **used** with an or upon **syn** see **GIVE** ~ **be-stow-al** \-'stəʊ-(ə)n\ **n**
be-strew \bi-'stri:ʊ\ **vt** 1: **STREW** 2: to lie scattered over
be-stride \bi-'strɪd\ **vt** 1: to ride, sit, or stand astride; **STRADDLE** 2: to cross; **stride** **COMBATE** **archaic**; to stride across
best seller **n**: an article (as a book) whose sales are among the highest in its class
bet \bet\ **n** [origin unknown] 1: a: something that is laid, staked, or pledged typically between two parties on the outcome of a contest or any contingent issue; **WAGER** **b**: the act of giving such a pledge 2: something to wager
bet vt **bet** or **bet-ten**; **bet-ting** **vt** 1: to stake on the outcome of an issue 2: a: to maintain with or as if with a bet **b**: to make a bet with ~ **vi**; to lay a bet
be-ta \-'bet-ə\, **'bet-ə** \[ɒk *beta*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *betā*, the second letter of the Greek alphabet] **n** 1: the second brightest star of a constellation 3: **a**; **BETA PARTICLE** **b**: **BETA RAY**
beta **or** **β**-**adj**: second in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom (~ substitution)
be-ta \-'bet-ə\ **n** [ISV]; 1: a *BETA* [see *beta*] a sweet crystalline quaternary ammonium salt; **CH₃N₄NO**; occurring esp. in beet juice; **also**; its hydrate **CH₃N₄NO₂** or the chloride of this
be-take \bi-'tɪk\ **vt** 1: **archaic**; **COMMIT** 2: to cause (oneself) to go **beta particle** **n**: an electron or positron ejected from the nucleus of an atom during radioactive decay
beta particle **n**: **BETA PARTICLES** **pl**: a stream of beta particles
be-ta-tron \-'bet-ə-'trɒn\, **'bet-ə** \[ISV]; an accelerator in which electrons are propelled by the inductive action of a rapidly varying magnetic field
be-tel \-'bet-ən\ **n** [Pg, fr. Tamil *betthal*]; a climbing pepper (see *betel*) whose dried leaves are chewed together with betel nut and lime as a stimulant masticatory esp. by southeastern Asians

Be-tel-gew \-'bet-'li:ʒ\, **'bet-**, **'-jə(r)z** \[F *Bételgewe*, fr. Ar *bayt al-jawza*] **n**, **gen**, **lit.**, the house of the twins (confused with Orion & Betelgeuse); a variable red giant star of the first magnitude near one shoulder of Orion
be-tel-nut **n**: the astringent seed of the betel palm
betel palm **n**: an Asiatic pinnate-leaved palm (*Areca catechu*) with an orange-colored drupe with an outer fibrous husk
bête noire \-'bɛt-, **'bät-**, **'bät-'nwär**\ **n**, **pl** **bêtes noires** \-'wär(z)\, **'nwär(z)** \[F, lit., black beast]; a person or thing strongly detested; **BEHATRED**
both \'bɔt(h)\, **'bɔs** \[Heb *both* *βt*, *bayith* house]; the 2d letter of the Hebrew alphabet ~ **symbol** **2**
both-el \-'bɔt(h)-əl\ **n** [Heb *both-ēl* house of God] 1: a hallowed spot 2: a chapel for Nonconformists or seamen
both-er \-'bɔt(h)-ər\ **vt** 1: **BOther**, **RECALL** **b**: to cause (oneself) to be reminded 2: to cause (oneself) to consider
be-tide \bi-'tɪd\ **vt** 1: to happen to; **BEFALL** ~ **vi**; **BEFALL**, **HAPPEN**
be-times \bi-'tɪm\ **adv** 1: in good time; **EARLY** 2: **archaic**; in a short time; **SPEEDILY**
be-tise \-'bet-'tɪz\ **n**, **pl** **be-tises** \-'tɪz\ [F] 1: **FOLLY**, **STUPIDITY** 2: an act of foolishness or stupidity
be-to-ken \bi-'tɔk-(ə)n\ **vt** **be-to-ken-ing** \-'tɔk-(ə)-ɪŋ\ **1**: to give evidence of; **SHOW** 2: **FORESHOW**, **PRESAGE**
be-to-ny \-'bet-'nɪ\ **n** [ME *betone*, fr. OF *betone*, fr. L *vettonica*, *betonica*, fr. *Vettonae*, an ancient people inhabiting the Iberian Peninsula] 1: any color of several *vettonia* (genus *Stachys*) 2: any of several perennials (genus *Teucrium*)
be-tray \bi-'trɛj\ **vt** [ME *betrayen*, fr. *be + trayen* to betray, fr. OF *trair*, fr. L *tradere*] **vt** 1: to lead astray; **esp**; **SEDUCE** 2: to deliver to an enemy by treachery 3: to fail or desert **esp**, in time of need 4: to fail or desert in a promise or agreement 5: to disclose in violation of confidence ~ **vi**; to prove false **syn** see **REVEAL** ~ **be-tray-al** \-'trɛj-(ə)-əl\ **n** ~ **be-tray-er** \-'trɛj-ər\ **n**
be-troth \bi-'trɔθ\, **'trɔθ**, **'trɔθ**\ **vt** [ME *betrouthen*, fr. *be + trouthe* truth, *trouh*]; to promise to marry or give in marriage
be-troth-al \-'trɔθ-(ə)-əl\ **n**: the act of betrothing or fact of being betrothed 2: a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage
be-troth-ed **n**: the person to whom one is betrothed
bet-ta \-'bet-ə\ **n** [NL]; any of a genus (*Betta*) of small brilliantly colored long-finned freshwater fishes of southeastern Asia
bet-ter \-'bet-ər\ **adj**, **comparative** of **GOOD** [ME *bettere*, fr. OE *betera*; akin to OE *bōt* remedy, Skt *bhadra* fortunate] 1: more than half 2: improved in health 3: of high quality (ladies' ~ dresses)
bet-ter adv, **comparative** of **WELL** 1: in a more excellent manner 2: a: to a higher or greater degree **b**: **MORE**
bet-ter n 1: a person or thing that is superior **esp**. In merit or rank 2: **ADVANTAGE**, **VICTORY** (get the ~ of him)
bet-ter vt 1: to make better; as a: **AMELIORATE** **b**: to improve the condition of 2: to surpass in excellence; **EXCEL** ~ **vi**; to become better **syn** see **IMPROVE**
bet-ter-ment \-'bet-ər-mənt\ **n** 1: a making or becoming better 2: an improvement that adds to the value of a property or facility
bet-tor or **bet-ter** \-'bet-ər\ **n**: one that bets
be-tween \bi-'twi:n\ **prep** [ME *betwene*, prep. & adv., fr. OE *betwēnan*, fr. *be + twēnan* (dat. pl.) (akin to *Goð twēinn* two cocks); akin to OE *twēon*] 1: by or in connection with; **common** 2: **between** them 2: the time, space, or interval that separates 3: in point of comparison (not much to choose ~ the two coats) 4: from one to the other or another of (the bond ~ the two men)
between adv: in an intermediate space or interval
between-brain \-'bi:n\ **n**; **DIENCEPHALON**
between-times \-'tɪmz\ **adv**; **at** or **during** intervals
between-whiles \bi-'twi:n-, **'hwɪlz**, **'wɪlz**\ **adv**; **BETWEENTHES**
be-twixt \bi-'twɪks\ **adv** or **prep** [ME, fr. OE *betwux*, fr. *be + twixt* (akin to *Goð twēinn*)] **archaic**; **BETWEEN**
be-veal \bi-'vi:l\ **vt** [L *beveo* to land or rest and quiet near the end of life's journey in *Buddha's Pilgrim's Progress*]
be-vel \-'bev-(ə)l\ **adj**; **OBLIQUE**, **BEVELED**
bevel n (assumed) MF, fr. OF *baif* with open mouth, fr. *baer* to yawn ~ more at *ABVEANCE*] 1: a: the angle that one surface or line makes with another when they are not at right angles **b**: the slant or inclination of such a surface or line **c**: the part of printing type extending from face to shoulder 2: an instrument consisting of two rules or arms joined together and opening to any angle for drawing angles or adjusting surfaces to be given a bevel
bevel vt **be-vel-ed**; **be-vel-er** \-'bev-(ə)-lɪŋ\ **1**: to cut or shape to a bevel ~ **vi**; **INCLINE**, **SLANT**
bevel gear **n**: one of a pair of toothed wheels whose working surfaces are inclined to non-parallel axes
be-ve-rage \-'bev-(ə)-rɪʒ\ **n** [ME, fr. MF *beverage*, fr. *beivre* to drink, fr. L *libere* ~ more at *POTABLE*]; liquid for drinking; **esp**; such liquid other than wine
bevy \-'bev-ə\ **n** [ME *beve*]
1: a large group or collection 2: a group of animals and **esp**. quail
be-wail \bi-'wɛj-(ə)l\ **vt** 1: to wail over 2: to express deep regret for **syn** see *DEPLORE*
be-ware \bi-'wɛr-(ə)\, **'-wɛr-(ə)r**\ **vt** [ME *been war*, fr. *been* to be + *war* careful ~ more at *BE, WAR*] **vi** 1: to be one's guard (~ of the dog) 2: to take care of 2: to be wary of
be-wild-er \bi-'wɪld-ər\ **vt** **be-wild-er-ing** \-'wɪld-(ə)-ɪŋ\ **1**: to cause to lose one's bearings 2: to perplex or confuse **esp**. by a complexity, variety, or multitude of objects or considerations **syn** see *PUZZLE* ~ **be-wild-er-ment** \-'dər-mənt\ **n**
be-witch \bi-'wɪtʃ\ **vt** 1: to influence or affect **esp**. injuriously by witchcraft 2: to cast a spell over ~ **vi**; **CHARM**, **FASCINATE** ~ **vi**; to act in a way that bewitches ~ **be-witch-ery** \-'wɪtʃ-(ə)-rɪ\ **n**
be-witch-ment \-'wɪtʃ-mənt\ **n** 1: a act or power of bewitching 2: a spell that bewitches 2: the state of being bewitched
be-wre-ath \-'wɪr-(ə)l\ **vt** [ME *bewreyen*, fr. *be + wrepen* to accuse, fr. OE *wrepan*] **archaic**; **DIVULGE**, **BEASY**



ø abut; ø kitten; er further; a back; ä bake; ä cot; eart; j joke; ð sing; ð flow; ð flaw; ð law; ð coin; th thin; th this; u out; ch chin; u less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u foot; u foot; y yet; yu few; y furious; zb vision

bil-lab-i-al (ˈbɪl-ɪb-ə-si-əl) *adj* [ISV] 1 of a consonant : produced with both lips 2 of or relating to both lips

bilabial 1 : a bilabial consonant
bilabial-ate ˈbɪl-ə-ɪ-ət *adj* : having two lips (as ~ corolla of a mint)
bil-lan-der ˈbɪl-lən-ər *n* [obs.] **D** *billander*, *fr. bin* inside **D** [*land*] : a small 2-masted merchant ship
bil-lat-er-al ˈbɪl-lət-ə-rl̩ *adj* 1 : having two sides 2 : affecting reciprocally two sides or parties (~ treaty) 3 : bilaterally symmetrical — **bil-lat-er-al-ism** ˌbɪ-lɪ-z-əm *n* — **bil-lat-er-ally** ˌæd *adv* — **bil-lat-er-al-less** *n*
bil-ber-ry ˈbɪl-ber-ɪ *n* [*bil*- (prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *bille* whortleberry + *-berry*)] : any of several plants (genus *Vaccinium*) that differ from the typical blueberries in having their flowers arise solitary or in very small clusters from axillary buds; also : its sweet edible bluish fruit

bil-bo or **bil-bo-a** ˈbɪl-ɔ(ə) *n* [*Bilboa*, *Bilbao*, Spain] : a finely tempered sword

bilbo *n* [perh. fr. *Bilboa*, Spain] : a long bar of iron with sliding shackles used to confine the feet

bile ˈbɪl(ə) *n* [F. fr. *L. bilis*; akin to *W. hurt* bile] 1 a : a yellow or greenish viscous alkaline fluid secreted by the liver and passed into the duodenum 2 : any of several plants (genus *Vaccinium*) that differ from the typical blueberries in having their flowers arise solitary or in very small clusters from axillary buds; also : its sweet edible bluish fruit

bile acid *n* : a steroid acid or derived from bile

bilge ˈbɪlʒ *n* [prob. modif. of MF *boilge*, *boisse* leather bag, covered part — more at *bag*] 1 : the bulging part of a cask or barrel 2 a : the part of the underwater body of a ship between the flat of the bottom and the vertical topsides b : the lowest point of a ship's inner hull 3 : stale or worthless remarks or ideas

bilge *v* 1 : to undergo a fracture or other damage in the bilge 2 : to rest on the bilge

bilge keel *n* : a longitudinal projection like a fin secured for a distance along a ship near the turn of the bilge on either side to check rolling

bilge water *n* : water that collects by seepage or leakage in the bilge of a ship or other vessel

bilgy ˈbɪl-ɪ *adj* : resembling bilge water esp. in smell

bil-har-za ˈbɪl-här-zə-ə *n* [NL, fr. Theodor Bilharz †1862 G zoologist] 1 : SCHISTOSOME 2 : SCHISTOSOMIASIS

bil-la-ry ˈbɪl-ɪ-er-ɪ *adj* [F. *billare*, fr. *L. billis*] : of, relating to, or conveying bile; also : affecting the bile-conveying structures (~ disorder)

bil-lin-ear (ˈbɪl-ɪn-ɪ-ər) *adj* : linear with respect to each of two variables

bil-lin-gual (ˈbɪl-ɪn-ɡwəl) *adj* [L. *bil* tongue, fr. *bi-* + *lingua* tongue more at *lingua*] 1 : of, containing, or expressed in two languages 2 : using the able to use two languages esp. with the fluency characteristic of a native speaker — **bil-lingual-ism** ˌbɪ-lɪŋ-ɡwəl-ɪ-z-əm *n* — **bil-lin-gual-ly** (ˈbɪl-ɪn-ɡwəl-ɪ-əl) *adv* — **bil-lin-gual-ly** (ˈbɪl-ɪn-ɡwəl-ɪ-əl) *adv*

bil-lous ˈbɪl-ɪ-əs *adj* [MF. *bilieux*, fr. *L. biliosus*, fr. *bi-* 1 : a : of or relating to bile, marked by or suffering from disordered liver function and esp. excessive secretion of bile c : appearing as though affected by a bilious disorder 2 : of a peevish ill-natured disposition : **CHOLEERIC** — **bil-lous-ly** *adv* — **bil-lous-ness** *n*

bil-lu-ru-bin ˈbɪl-lu-ri-bɪn, ˈbɪ-l-ɪ-ən *n* [L. *bilis* + *ruber* red — more at *rub*] : a reddish yellow pigment C₃₃H₃₈N₄O₆ occurring in bile, blood, urine, and gallstones

bil-ver-din ˈbɪl-vərd-ɪn *n* [Sw, fr. *L. bilis* + obs. F. *verd* green] : a green pigment C₃₃H₃₄N₄O₆ occurring in bile

bilk ˈbɪlk *vt* [perh. aff. of *boalk*] 1 : BALK, FRUSTRATE 2 : to cheat out of what is due; also : to evade payment of 3 : to slip away from : ELUDE — **bilk-er** *n*

bilk *n* : an untrustworthy tricky individual ; CHEAT

bill ˈbɪl *n* [ME *bile*, fr. OE; akin to OE *bill* 1] : the jaws of a



bills of birds: 1 flamingo, 2 hawk, 3 pigeon, 4 thrush, 5 finch, 6 duck (merganser), 7 toucan, 8 spoonbill, 9 pelican

bird together with their horny covering 2 : a beak (as of a turtle) or other mouthpart felt to resemble a bird's bill 3 : a projection of land like a beak 4 : the bill of an anchor fluke or of a ward

bill *v* 1 : to touch and rub bill to bill 2 : to caress affectionately

bill *n* [ME *bil*, fr. OE *bill*; akin to OHG *bill* pickax, Gk *phitos* log] 1 : a weapon used up to the 18th century that consists of a long staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade 2 : BILLHOOK

bill *n* [ME, fr. ML *billā*, alter. of *billā*, fr. L. *bulbula* 'boss'] 1 a : a written document — **bill** *n* [ANONUM] c : LETTER 2 obs : a formal petition 3 : a draft of a law presented to a legislature for enactment 4 : a declaration in writing stating a wrong a complainant has suffered from a defendant or stating a breach of law by some person (as ~ of complaint) — **bill** *n* : a paper carrying a statement of particulars (as a list of men and their duties as part of a ship's crew) 6 a : an itemized account of the separate costs of goods sold, services rendered, or work done b : a statement in gross of a creditor's claim c : statement of charges for food or drink 7 : CHECK 7 a : a written or printed advertisement posted or otherwise distributed to announce an event of interest to the public; esp : an announcement of a theatrical entertainment b : a programmed presentation ; the entertainment presented on a given program 8 a : a piece of paper money b : an individual or commercial note

bill *v* 1 a : to enter in or prepare a bill of (charges) b : to submit a bill of charges to c : to enter (as passengers or freight) in a way-bill d : to issue a bill of lading to or for 2 : to advertise esp. by

posters or placards b : to arrange for the presentation of **bil-la-bong** ˈbɪl-ə-bɒŋ, -bɑŋ *n* [native name in Australia] *Austral* 1 a : a blind channel leading out from a river b : a stream bed pool, dry but filled seasonally 2 a : a backwater forming a stagnant pool

bill-board ˈbɪl-ˌbɔ(ə)r(d), -ˌbɔ(ə)r(d) *n* : a projection or ledge fixed on a wall or vessel for the attachment of signs or notices

bill-board *n* (ˈbɪl ˌbɔ(ə)r(d)) : a large rectangular panel of a panel, wall, or fence) on which bills are posted; *specif* : a large panel designed to carry outdoor advertising

bill-bug ˈbɪl-ˌbʌg *n* [*bill* + *bug*] : a weevil (esp. genus *Cleandra*) having larvae that eat the roots of cereal and other grasses

bill-et ˈbɪl-ɪt *n* : having the bill of a wren

bill-er ˈbɪl-ər *n* : one that bills; as a : a clerk who makes out bills b : a machine for making out bills

bill-et ˈbɪl-ɪt *n* [ME *bylet*, fr. MF *billerte*, dim. of *bulle* document, fr. ML *bulia*] 1 *archaic* : a brief letter; NOTE 2 a : an official order or decree of a meeting of a legislative or executive body provided with board and lodging (as in a private home) b : quarters assigned by or as if by a billet 3 : BERTH, POSITION (a soft ~)

billet *v* 1 : to assign lodging to (as soldiers) by a billet 2 : to serve with a billet (~ as a householder) 3 : to have quarters

bill-et ˈbɪl-ɪt *n* [ME *bylet*, fr. MF *billerte*, dim. of *bulle* log; of Celt origin; akin to OIr *bile* sacred tree] 1 a : a chunky piece of wood (as for firewood) 2 bolt 5 b obs : CUDGEL 2 a : a bar of metal b : a piece of semiminished iron or steel nearly square in section made by rolling an ingot or bloom c : a section of nonferrous metal ingot hot-worked by rolling, sheet rolling, or extrusion 3 : a nonferrous casting suitable for rolling or extrusion 3 : an ornament in Norman moldings that resembles a billet of wood

bill-et-doux ˈbɪl-ˌdʊ(ə)-ˈdu(ə) *n*, pl **billets-doux** ˌɪ-ˌdʊ(ə)-ˈdʊ(ə) (as *FR*) : bill of exchange

bill-et-lit ˈbɪl-ɪt *n* : a bill with one or more slender jaws (as a jaw)

bill-fold ˈbɪl-fɔld *n* [short for earlier *billfolder*] : a folding pocket-book for paper money

bill-head ˈbɪl-ˌhed *n* : a printed form used, headed with a business address and used for billing charges

bill-let ˈbɪl-ɪt *n* : a cutting of wood consisting of a blade with a hooked point fitted with a handle and used esp. in pruning

bill-liard ˈbɪl-ɪ-ər *n* [back-formation fr. *billiards*] : CAROM 1 — used as an attributive form of *billiards* (~ ball)

bill-iards ˈbɪl-ɪ-ər-ɪ *n* pl *billiard* or *bill* in *constr* [MF *billard* billiard cue, billiards, fr. *bill*, (swear) tongue; a love letter]

bill-i-ard ˈbɪl-ɪ-ər *n* : a billiard with one or more other or into pockets with a cue; *specif* : a game in which one scores by causing a cue ball to hit in succession two object balls

bill-ings-gate ˈbɪl-ɪŋz-ɡeɪ, *Brit* usu -ɡeɪ *n* **B** *Billingsgate*, old gate and fish market, London, England] : coarsely abusive language

bil-lion ˈbɪl-ɪ-ən *n* [F, fr. *bi-* + *-illion* (as in *million*)] 1 — see NUMBER TABLE 2 : a very large number — **bil-lion** *adj* — **bil-lionth** ˌɪ-ən(t)h *adj* — **bil-lionth** *n*, pl **bil-lionths** ˌɪ-ənt(s), -ən(t)s

bil-lion-aire ˈbɪl-ɪ-ˈnɑ(ə)r, -ˈneɪ(ər), -ˈbɪ-ɪ-ən *n* *Billion* + *-aire* (as in *millionaire*) : one whose wealth is a billion or more

bill of exchange : an unconditional written order from one person to another to pay to a person designated a sum of money named

bill of fare 1 : MENU 2 : PROGRAM

bill of goods : a consignment of merchandise

bill of health : a certificate of the state of health of a ship's company and of a port with regard to infectious diseases given to the ship's master at the time of leaving

bill of lading : a receipt listing goods shipped signed by the agent of the owner of the ship or issuer of a bill of lading

bill of rights *often* *constr* : a summary of fundamental rights and privileges guaranteed to a people against violation by the state — used esp. of the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution

bill of sale : a formal instrument for the conveyance or transfer of title in goods and chattel

bill-on ˈbɪl-ɒn *n* [fr. MF, fr. *bill* log] 1 : an alloy of silver with more than its weight of copper, tin, or other base metal 2 : gold or silver heavily alloyed with a less valuable metal

bill-ow ˈbɪl-ɔ(ə), -ɔ(ə)-w *n* [prob. fr. ON *bylgja*; akin to OHG *bolg* bag — more at *BELLY*] 1 : WAVE; esp : a great wave or surge of water 2 : a rolling mass (as of flame or smoke) like a high wave

bill-ow *v* 1 : to rise or roll in waves or surges 2 : to bulge or swell out (as through action of the wind) ~ *vt* : to cause to billow

bill-ow-er ˈbɪl-ɔ(ə)-w-ər *adj* : characterized by billows

bill-post-er ˈbɪl-ˌpɒs-ər *n* : one that posts advertising bills — called also *bill-poster* — **bill-post-er-ly** *adv*

bill-ly ˈbɪl-ɪ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Billy*] : a heavy wooden club; esp : a policeman's club

bill-y *n* [prob. short for *billycan* (*bill*) chiefly *Austral*] : a can of metal or enamelware made with a lid and a wire ball and used for cooking or boiling

bill-y-cock ˈbɪl-ɪ-ˌkɔk *n* [origin unknown] *Brit* : a stiff felt hat

bill-goat ˈbɪl-ɡoʊ *n* [fr. the name *Billy*] : a male goat

bil-lo-bate (ˈbɪl-ɪ-ˌbɔt, -ˌbɔt) *adj* [also *bil-lo-bat-ed*] : divided into two lobes

bil-lo-bed ˈbɪl-ɪ-ˌbɔd *adj* : **BILLOBATE**

bil-lo-bu-late ˈbɪl-ɪ-ˌbʊ-l-ət *adj* [L. *bilobus* + *-ulate*] : **BILLOBULATE**

bil-locu-lus ˈbɪl-ˌlɔk-ʊ-l-əs *n* : divided into two cells or compartments

bil-ton-gue ˈbɪl-ˌtɒŋ, -ˌtɔŋ *n* [Afrk, fr. *bill* buttock + *long* tongue] *Africa* : jerked meat

bi-mas-a-dal (ˈbɪ-məs-ə-dəl) *adj* : done with or requiring the use of two masses

bi-mes-ter ˈbɪ-mes-ˌter, -ˌwɪ-əl *n* [*bi-* + *-mes-* (as in *semester*)] : a period of two months

bi-mes-tri-al ˈbɪ-mes-ˌtri-əl *adj* [L. *bimestris*, fr. *bi-* + *mensis* month — more at *MOON*] : continuing two months ; BIMONTHLY

bi-met-al ˈbɪ-met-ɪ-əl *adj* : **BIMETALLIC**

bi-met-al-lic ˈbɪ-met-ɪ-əl-ɪk *adj* : relating to, based on, or using bimetallic

bi-met-al-lis-tic ˈbɪ-met-ɪ-əl-ɪs-ˌtɪk *adj* : composed of two different metals — often used of devices having a part in which two metals that expand differently are bonded together — **bimetallic**

bi-met-al-lis-m (ˈbɪ-met-ɪ-əl-ɪz-əm) *n* [F. *bimetallesme*, fr. *bi-* + *met-* metal + *-al-lis-m* (as the use of two metals for silver jewelry)] : a monetary standard with both constituting legal tender at a predetermined ratio — **bi-met-al-lis-t** ˌɪ-əl *n* — **bi-met-al-lis-tic** ˌɪ-əl, -ˌmet-ɪ-əl-ɪs-ˌtɪk *adj*

the vitamin B complex found esp. in yeast, liver, and egg yolk
bio-tite \bī-ō-tīt, n [G *biotit*, fr. Jean B. Biot 1768? F mathematician] a generally black or dark green form of mica K₂(Mg, Fe, Al)₂(Si, Al)₂O₂(OH)₂ forming a constituent of crystalline rocks and consisting of a silicate of iron, magnesium, potassium, and aluminum (hardness 5-3)
bi-o-tit-ic \bī-ō-tī-ik, \bī-ō-tī-ik *adj*
bi-otype \bī-ō-tīp, n [ISV] the organisms sharing a specified genotype; also: the genotype shared or its distinguishing peculiarity
bi-lyp-ic \bī-ō-tīp-ik *adj*
bi-ovu-lar \bī-ō-vyū-lər *adj*, of fraternal twins : derived from two ova

bi-pak \bī-pāk, n : a pair of films each sensitive to a different color but simultaneous exposure one through the other usu. with the emulsion surfaces in contact

bi-pa-rous \bī-pə-rōs *adj* 1 : bringing forth two young at a birth 2 : branching dichotomously

bi-par-ti-zan \bī-pār-tī-zən \bī-ō-tīp-ō-zən, -sən *adj* 1 : representing or composed of members of two parties 2 : **bi-parti-tisan-ism** *n*, *oiz-əm*, -sō-ŋ — **bi-par-ti-tisan-ship** \-zən-ship, -sō-ŋ *n*

bi-par-tite \bī-pār-tīt, *adj* [L *bipartitus*, pp. of *bipartire* to divide in two, fr. *bi-* + *partire* to divide, fr. *part-*, *pars* part] 1 a : being in two parts : having two correspondent parts one for each party (contract) c : shared by two (~ treaty) 2 : divided into two parts almost to the base (~ leaf) — **bi-par-tite-ly** *adv* — **bi-par-ti-tion** \bī-pār-tī-shən *n*

bi-ped \bī-pēd, \bī-pēd *n* [L *bipes*, *bipes*, fr. *bi-* + *ped-*, *ped-* foot] 1 : a two-footed animal — **biped** or **bi-pedal** \bī-pēd-əl *adj*
bi-phe-nyl \bī-fen-ī-, -fēn-ŋ *n* [ISV] : a white crystalline hydrocarbon C₆H₆C₆H₄ used esp. as a heat-transfer medium

bi-pin-nae \bī-pīn-ā *adj* twice pinnate — **bi-pin-nae-ly** *adv*
bi-plane \bī-pīn-ā *n* : an airplane with two main supporting surfaces usu. placed one above the other

bi-pod \bī-pōd \bī-tī-pōd (as in *tripod*) 1 : a two-legged stand 2 : relating to or associated with the polar regions 3 : having or marked by two mutually repellent forces or diametrically opposed natures or views — **bi-pō-lar-ly** \bī-pō-lār-ē *n*

bi-pō-lar-lar \bī-pō-lār-lər *n* : a rocket propellant consisting of separate fuel and oxidizer that come together only in a combustion chamber

bi-quad-rat-ic \bī-kwā-drat-ik *n* : a fourth power or equation involving a fourth power in mathematics — **bi-quad-rat-ic** *adj*

bi-ra-dial \bī-rā-shā-əl *adj*, of relating to, or involving members of two races — **bi-rā-dial-ly** \-shā-ē-ē *adv*

bi-ra-di-āl \bī-rā-dī-əl *adj* : having both bilateral and radial symmetry

bi-ra-mous \bī-rā-mōs *adj* : having two branches

birch \bərč, n [ME, fr. OE *berc*; akin to OHG *birka* birch, L *fraxinus* ash tree, OE *beorht* bright — more at BRIGHT] 1 : any of a family (*Betula*) of the family Betulaceae, the birch family) of monoecious deciduous usu. short-lived trees or shrubs having simple petioled leaves and typically a layered membranous outer bark that peels readily 2 : the hard pale close-grained wood of a birch tree 3 : a bundle of twigs for flogging — **birch** or **birch-en** \bərč-ən *adj*

2birch vt : to beat with or as if with a birch : WHIP
birch-bark \bərč-bər-k *n* : a canoe made of birch bark
bird \bərd, n [ME, fr. OE *bridd*] 1 *archaic* : the young of a feathered vertebrate 2 : any class (Aves) of warm-blooded vertebrates distinguished by having the body more or less completely covered with feathers and the forelimbs modified as wings 3 : a young bird 4 : CLAY PIGEON 5 *slang* : FELLOW; esp : a peculiar person 6 : a hissing or strutting cock 7 : a hissing or strutting expressive of disapproval; also : dismissal from employment 8 : GUIDED MISSILE

bird vi : to observe or identify wild birds in their natural environment

bird-bath \bər-bāth, -bāth *n* : a usu. ornamental basin set up for birds to bathe in

bird-brain \bər-brān *n* : a stupid or a flighty thoughtless person

bird-call \bər-kōl *n* : the note or cry of a bird or a sound imitative of it 2 : a device for imitating a birdcall

bird colonel *n, slang* : COLONEL 1a

bird dog *n* 1 : a dog trained to hunt or retrieve birds 2 : a one (as a scavenger or falcon scout) who seeks out something for another b : one who steals another's date

bird-er \bər-dər, n 1 : a catcher or hunter of birds esp. for market 2 : one that birds

bird-house \bər-d-haūs, n 1 : an artificial nesting site for birds; also : a house

bird-ie \bər-dē *n* 1 : a little bird 2 : a golf score of one stroke less than par on a hole

2birdie vt : to stoop in one stroke under par

bird-lime \bər-līm, n 1 : a sticky substance usu. made from the bark of a holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) that is smeared on twigs to snare small birds 2 : any of numerous wingless insects (order Mallophaga) that are mostly parasitic on birds

bird-man \bər-mən, n 1 : one who deals with birds 2 : AVIATOR
bird of paradise : any of numerous brilliantly colored plumed oscine birds (family Paradisidae) of the New Guinea area

bird of passage : a migratory bird or person

bird of prey : a carnivorous bird that feeds wholly or chiefly on meat taken by hunting

bird pepper *n* : a capsicum (*Capsicum frutescens*) having very small oblong extremely pungent red fruits

bird-seed \bər-d-sēd, n : a mixture of small seeds (as of hemp or millet) used chiefly for feeding cage birds

bird's-eye \bər-d-ē, n 1 : any of numerous plants with small bright-colored flowers 2 a : an all-over pattern for textiles consisting of a small diamond with a center dot b : a fabric woven with this pattern 3 : a small spot in wood surrounded with an ellipse of concentric fibers

2bird's-eye \bər-d-ē, n : a seen from above as if by a flying bird (~ view) b : CURSORY 2 : marked with spots resembling birds' eyes 3 : of or relating to wood (as maple) containing bird's-eyes

bird's-foot \bər-dz-fūt, n, pl *birds'-foots* : any of numerous plants with leaves or flowers resembling the foot of a bird; esp. of the genus *Trigonotis* with bent and jointed pedicels, and *Trigonella* with bent and jointed pedicels

bird's-foot trefoil *n* : a European legume (*Lotus corniculatus*) having claw-shaped pods and widely used esp. in the U.S. as a forage and fodder plant

bi-ref-rin-gence \bī-rē-frīn-jēn (bī) *n* [ISV] : the refraction of light in two slightly different directions to form two rays — **bi-ref-rin-gent-ly** \-jēnt *adj*

bi-reme \bī-rēm, n [L *biremis*, fr. *bi-* + *remus* oar] : a galley with two banks of oars common in the early classical period

bi-ri-ous \bī-rē-ōs, n [It *birra*, fr. *ōpro berret* cap, irreg, fr. LL *birrus* cloak with a hood, of Celt. origin; akin to *Mr. Herr* short] : a square cap with three ridges on top worn by clergymen esp. of the Roman Catholic Church

birch \bī-g(ə)r-k, n [ME *birch*, *birk*] chiefly Scot : BIRCH — **birch-er** \bī-g(ə)r-k-ər *n*

birke-ly \bī-g(ə)r-k-ē, -bər-ŋ [origin unknown] 1 Scot : a lively smart assertive person 2 Scot : FELLOW, BOY

birle \bī-r(ə)-əl, Scot also \bī-r(ə)l v [ME *birlen*, fr. OE *byrlan*; akin to OE *beran* to carry — more at BEAR] vt 1 also *birle* chiefly Scot : to ply with drink 2 a : to take (as floating log) to rotate by treading b : SPIN — *vi* 1 chiefly Scot : CAROUSE 2 : to progress by whirling — **birler** \bī-r-ər, \bī-(ə)r-ər *n*

2birle vt, chiefly Scot [ME, strong wind, attack, fr. OE *byrre* strong wind & ON *byrr* favoring wind; both akin to OE *beran*] 1 : force or onward rush (as of the wind); also : a whirling sound

2birr vi, chiefly Scot 2 : to make a whirling sound

birse \bī-(ə)r-, -bōrs, n (assumed) ME *birst*, fr. OE *byrst*] 1 chiefly Scot : a bristle or tuft of bristles 2 chiefly Scot : ANGER

2birth \bī-r(ə)th, n, often *abstrit* [ME, fr. ON *byrth*; akin to OE *beran*] 1 a : the emergence of a new individual from the body of its parent b : the act or process of bringing forth young from the womb 2 a : LINEAGE, EXTRACTION b : high or noble birth 3 *archaic* : one that is born b : BEGINNING, START (~ of an idea)

2birth vt 1 chiefly *dialect* : to bring forth 2 : to give rise to; ORIGINATE — *vi* : to bring forth a child or young

birth certificate : a copy of official record of a person's date and place of birth and parentage

birth control *n* : control or limitation of the number of children born esp. by preventing or lessening the frequency of impregnation

birth-day \bər-th-dā, n 1 a : the day of a person's birth b : a day of origin 2 a : an anniversary of one's birth b : a year of life

birth-mark \-mārk, n : an unusual mark or blemish on the skin at birth : NEVUS — **birthmark** vt

birth-place \-plās, n : place of birth or origin

birth-rate \bər-th-rāt, n : the ratio between births and individuals in a specified population and time (usually expressed as number of live births per hundred or per thousand population)

birth-right \-thrit, n : a right, privilege, or possession to which a person is entitled by birth *syn* see HERITAGE

birth-root \-thrit, -thrit, n : any of several trilliums with astrigent roots used in folk medicine

birth-stone \bər-th-stōn, n : a precious stone associated symbolically with the month of one's birth

birth-wort \-wōrt, -wō(ə)r-t, n 1 : any of several plants (genus *Aristolochia* of the family Aristolochiaceae, the birthwort family) of herbs or woody vines with aromatic roots used in folk medicine to treat childbirth

BIS \bīs, \ad [L, fr. OL *avis*; akin to OHG *zwiro* twice, L *duo* two] : TWICE — used as a direction to repeat or as a mark of repetition

Bi-sa-yan \bā-sī-ŋən, n [Bisayan *Bisayad*] 1 : a member of any of several peoples in the Visayan islands, Philippines 2 : the Austronesian language of the Bisayan islands

Bi-s-cuit \bīs-kōt, n, pl *biscuits* also *biscuit* [ME *bisquite*, fr. MF *bescuit*, fr. (*pain*) *bescuit* twice-cooked bread] 1 : any of various hard or crisp dry baked products; esp, *Brit* : CRACKER 4 2 : earthenware or porcelain after the first firing and before glazing : BISQUE 3 : a hard brittle material made from dough that has been rolled out and cut or dropped from a spoon

bise \bēz, n [ME, fr. OF, of Gmc origin] : a cold dry north wind of southern France, Switzerland, and Italy

bi-sect \bī-'sekt, bī-'v *vt* : to divide into two usu. equal parts 1 *vi* : SEPARATE; also : CROSS, INTERSECT — **bi-sec-tion** \bī-'sek-shən, -shən *n*, *oiz-əm*, -shən, -shən *adj* — **bi-sec-tion-al-ly** \-ē-ē *adv*

bi-sec-tor \bī-'sek-tər, bī-'v *n* : one that bisects; esp : a straight line that bisects an angle or a line segment

bi-ser-rate \bī-'sēr-rāt, -rāt *adj* 3 : doubly serrate : having the serrations serrate 2 : serrate on both sides

bi-sex-u-al \bī-'seks-(ə)-wəl, -sek-shəl *adj* 1 : HERMAPHRODITIC; broadly : possessing characters of or sexually oriented toward both sexes 2 : of, relating to, or involving two sexes — **bisexual** \bī-'seks-u-əl *adv*

Bish-op \bīsh-əp, n [ME *bisshop*, fr. OE *bisceop*, fr. LL *episcopus* fr. Gk *episkopos*, lit., overseer, fr. *epi-* + *skepesthai* to look — more at SPY] 1 : one having spiritual or ecclesiastical supervision; as a rank : an Eastern, Roman Catholic, Anglican, or Episcopal clergyman ranked above a priest, having authority to ordain and confirm, and typically governing a diocese b : any of various Protestant clerical officials who superintend other clergy c : a Mormon high priest presiding over a ward or over all other bishops



bird (waxwing): 1 bill, 2 forehead, 3 crown, 4 crest, 5 auricular region, 6 throat, 7 breast, 8 abdomen, 9 undertail coverts, 10 tail, 11 primaries, 12 secondaries, 13 upper wing coverts, 14 scapulars

and over the Aeonian priesthood 2: a chess piece that can move diagonally across any number of unoccupied squares 3: a mullered beverage of port wine flavored with roasted orange and cloves

bish-*op*-*er* \b'ish-ə-'(p)rɪk/ **[ME]** *bisshopriche*, fr. OE *biscope*, fr. *bisshop* + *rice* kingdom *mut* claim to a mine! 1: DIOCESE 2: the office of bishop 3: a bishop's seat or residence 4: the administrative body of a Mormon ward consisting of a bishop and two high priests as counselors

bis-*nit* \b'iz-nɪt/ **[Obs.]** *bismut* (now *Wismut*), modif. of *bismut*, fr. *Wismut* *mut* claim to a mine! 1: a heavy brittle grayish white chiefly trivalent metallic element chemically like arsenic and antimony — see ELEMENT table — **bis-nit-*al*** \-mə-'tɪl/ **[adj]** — **bis-nit-*ous*** \b'iz-'nɪt-i-əs/ **[adj]**

bis-*on* \b'ɪz-ən/ **[n]**, **[Obs.]** *bison*, fr. *bison*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wisand* aurochs; akin to OPRuss *wisambars* aurochs; any of several large shaggy-maned usu. gregarious recent or extinct bovine mammals (genus *Bison*) having a large head with short horns and heavy forequarters surmounted by a large fleshy hump; also a wistent **h**; **MUTUAL** **b** — **bis-on-*al*** \-tɪ-'n-əl/ **[adj]**

bisque \b'ɪsk/ **[n]** **[F]**: odds allowed an inferior player: as a point taken when desired in a set of tennis **b**; an extra tura in croquet **c**; one or more strokes off a golf score

bisque **[F]** 1: a thick cream soup made of shellfish or of the flesh of birds or snails; also a cream soup of puréed vegetables 2: ice cream containing powdered nuts or macaroons

bisque **[n]** [by shortening & alter]: BISCUIT **u**; **ENGLAZED** ceramic ware that is not to be glazed but is hard-fired and vitreous

bis-*ter* or **bis-*ter*** \b'ɪz-tər/ **[n]** **[F]** *bistère* 1: a yellowish brown to black downy hair used in art 2: a grayish to yellowish brown — **bis-*tered*** \-tər-d/ **[adj]**

bis-*tor* \b'ɪz-,tɔr-/ **[n]** **[MF]** *bistorte*, fr. (assumed) ML *bistora*, fr. *L. bis* + *torta*, fem. of *tortus*, pp. of *torture* to twist — more at TORTURE; any of several papilionaceous; esp. a European herb (*Ononis spinosa*) or a related bi-sulfuric plant (*P. bisordoides*) with twisted roots used as astragalus

bis-*tro* \b'ɪz-,trɔ-/ **[n]** **[F]** 1: a small or unpretentious European wineshop or restaurant 2: a small bar or tavern

bis-*tro* \b'ɪz-,trɔ-/ **[adj]** *bis-tro* (fr. *bis* + *tro*, *bis* + *tro*)

bis-*ulate* \b'ɪz-'sɪl-,jət/ **[adj]** *cloves* (~ *hook*)

bis-*ul-ate* \b'ɪz-'sɪl-,jət/ **[n]** **[ISV]**: an acid sulfate

bis-*ul-ide* \-tɪd/ **[n]** **[ISV]**: BISULFIDE

bis-*ul-ite* \-tɪt/ **[n]** **[F]**, fr. *bis* + *sulfite*: an acid sulfate

bit \b'ɪt/ **[ME]** *bitr*, fr. OE *bite* act of biting; akin to OE *bitan* **1**: something that bites or holds with the teeth **2**: a: the usual steel part of a bridge inserted in the mouth of a horse **b**: the rimmed mouth end on the stem of a pipe or cigar holder **2**: a: the head or cutting end of a tool **b**: the jaws or cutters of a pair of pliers **3**: something that curbs or restrains **4**: the part of a key that enters the lock and acts on the bolt and tumblers

bit **[v]** **[ing]** **1**: **to** put a bit in the mouth of (a horse) **2**: to control as if with a bit: **CURB** **2**: to put a bit on (a key)

bit **[n]** **[F]**, fr. OE *bita*; akin to OE *bite* **1**: a small quantity of food: **MORSEL**; esp.: a small delicacy **2**: a small piece or quantity of some material thing **b** (1): a small coin (2): a unit of value equal to 1/4 of a dollar (four ~s) **3**: something small or unimportant of its kind: as a: a brief period: **WHILE** **b**: a *SMOKEHAT*: some degree or extent **c**: the end of an insignificant amount or quantity: a small part, with spoken lines in a theatrical performance

bit **[n]** **[binary digit]** 1: a unit of information equivalent to the result of a choice between two equally probable alternatives 2: a unit of computer memory corresponding to the ability to store the result of a choice between two alternatives

bit-*ar* \b'ɪt-'tɪr-/ **[n]** **[ISV]**: an acid tartrate

bit-*trache* \b'ɪtʃ-'trɪk-/ **[n]** **[ME]** *bicche*, fr. OE *bicce*; akin to OE *bacc* back 1: a female of the dog or some other carnivorous mammals 2: a fabled or immoral woman **3**: a malicious, spiteful, and domineering woman **3 slang**

bitch **v** 1 *slang*: **SPoil**, **BTCH** **2 slang**: to complain of or about **3 slang**: **CHEAT**, **DOUBLECROSS** **vi slang**: **COMPLAIN**

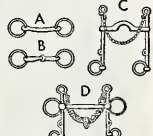
bite \b'ɪt/ **vi** **bit** **hit-ten** \b'ɪt-'n-ən/ **vt**: **bit**: **hit-ting** \b'ɪt-ɪŋ/ **[ME]** *bites*, fr. OE *bitan* akin to OHG *bizan* to bite, *L. findere* to split **1**: to pierce with teeth; **to** pierce or wound **2**: to enter, grip, or wound; also **to** wound, pierce, or sting with a fang, a proboscis, or similar organ **2**: to cut or pierce as if with an edged weapon **3**: to cause sharp pain or stinging discomfort to **4**: to take hold of **5**: to affect profoundly **6 IMPASS** **5**: to catch in **6**: to take hold of **7**: to catch or seize as if with teeth by a sudden turn of events ~ *vi* 1: to bite something or have the habit of biting **2** of a weapon or tool: to cut, pierce, or take hold of **3**: to cause irritation or smarting **4**: **CORRUDE** **5**: a fish: to take a bait **6**: to respond to a bait or be caught by someone, as bait **6**: to take or maintain a firm hold — **bit-*er*** \b'ɪt-ər/ **n**

bite **n** 1: the act or manner of biting **2**: **FOOD**: a: the amount of food taken at a bite: **MORSEL** **b**: a small amount of food: **SNACK** **c**: a meal esp. if impromptu **3** *archaic*: **CHEAT**, **TRICK**; also **4** *archaic*: a wound made by a bite or caught by someone, as if by which friction is created or purchase obtained **6**: a surface that creates friction or is brought into contact with another for the purpose of obtaining a hold **7**: a keen incisive quality or sharp penetrating edge **8**: a characteristic of an etcher's plate by acid **9**: an amount taken up, in one operation for one purpose: **CUR bite-wing** \b'ɪt-'wɪŋ/ **n**: a dental X-ray film designed to show the crowns of the upper and lower teeth simultaneously

bit-*line* \b'ɪt-'lɪn/ **[adj]**: that causes sharp pain **syn** see **INCISIVE**

biting **midge** **n**: any of a family (Ceratopogonidae) of midges

bit-*stock* \b'ɪt-'stɔk/ **n**: a device for turning a bit by hand; **BRACE** **bit** \b'ɪt/ **[n]** **[perh. fr. ON]** *bit* beam; akin to OE *brōt* boat 1: a



bits **la**: A bar bit, B snaffle C curb, D Pelham

single or double post of metal or wood fixed on the deck of a ship for securing mooring or other lines 2: **BOLLARD** 1

bit **vt** **vi**: to make (a cable, fast about a bit)

bit-*er* \b'ɪt-ər/ **[adj]** **[ME]**, fr. OE *biter*; akin to OHG *bitar* bitter, OE *bitan* 1: a having or being a peculiarly acid, astringent, or disagreeable taste suggestive of an infusion of hops that is one of the four basic taste sensations **h**: distasteful or distressing to the mind **2** **GALLING** **2**: marked by intensity or severity: a: accompanied by severe pain of suffering **h**: **VEHEMENT**, **RELENTLESS** (*compassion*); also: exhibiting intense animosity **c** (1): harshly reproachful: sharp and resentful (2): marked by cynicism and rancor **d**: intensely unpleasant esp. in coldness or rancor **3**: expressive of severe pain, grief, or regret — **bit-*ter*-*ish*** \b'ɪt-ər-ɪʃ/ **[adj]**

bit-*ter* **adv**: **BITTERLY**

bit-*ter* **n** 1: bitter quality 2 **a** **p**: a usu. alcoholic solution of bitter and often aromatic plant products used esp. in preparing mixed drinks or as a mild tonic **h** *Brit*: a very dry heavily hopped ale

bit-*ter* **vt**: to make bitter (< *de* ale)

bit-*ter* **vt**: to endear **2**: the inward end of a ship's anchoring cable

bit-*ter* **end** **[n]** **[prob. fr. *bitter* end]**: the last extreme however painful or calamitous — **bit-*ter*-*end*-*er*** \b'ɪt-ər-'tɛn-dər/ **n**

bit-*ter* **[n]** **[ME]** *bitor*, fr. MF *buor*: any of various small or medium-sized nocturnal herons (*Botaurus* and related genera) with a characteristic booming cry

bit-*ter* **[v]** **[ing]**: **BITTER**: the clear amber liquor that remains in saltworks after the salt has crystallized out

bit-*ter* **principle** **n**: any of various neutral substances of strong bitter taste (as aloe) extracted from plants

bit-*ter*-*root* \b'ɪt-ər-'rʊt-,rʊt/ **n**: a succulent Rocky mountain herb (*Thalictrum flavum*) of the purslane family with fleshy farinaceous roots and pink flowers

bit-*ter*-*sweet* \b'ɪt-ər-'swɛt/ **n** 1: something that is bitter; esp.: pleasure alloyed with pain **2**: a: a sprawling poisonous weedy nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*) with purple flowers and orange berries **b**: American vining staff tree (*Celastrus scandens*) having clusters of small greenish flowers succeeded by yellow capsules that open when ripe disclosing the scarlet aril

bit-*ter*-*sweet* **[adj]** 1: being at once bitter and sweet 2: of or relating to prepared chocolate containing sugar

bit-*ter*-*weed* \b'ɪt-ər-'wɛd/ **n**: any of several American plants containing a bitter principle; as **1**: **RAGWEED** **2** **b**: **HORSEWEED** **c**: a sneezeweed (genus *Helianthus*)

bit-*tock* \b'ɪt-'tɔk/ **n**, chiefly *Scot*: a little bit

bit-*ty* \b'ɪt-'ɪ/ **[adj]** *bite* \b'ɪt-/ **[v]**: **marble** esp. of containing bits

bit-*ty* or **bit-*tie*** **[adj]** *small*: **SMALL** **1**: **TIME** **2**: **DOG**

bit-*u*-*men* \bɔ-'tɪju-mən, bɪ-'n/ **[ME]** *bithumen* mineral pitch, fr. *L. bitumen*, *bithumen* 1: an asphalt of Asia Minor used in ancient times as a cement and mortar 2: any of various mixtures of hydrocarbons (as tar) often together with their nonmetallic derivatives

bit-*u*-*mi-ous* \bɔ-'tɪju-mi-əs, bɪ-'d/ **[adj]**: resembling, containing, or impregnated with bitumen 2: of or relating to bituminous coal

bit-*u*-*mi-ous* **coal** **n**: a coal that yields when heated considerable volatile bituminous matter — called also *soft coal*

bi-*val-ence* \bɪ-'væl-'lɛn(t)s/ or **bi-*val-ence*** \bɪ-'væl-'lɛn(t)s/ **n**: the quality or state of being bivalent

bi-*val-ent* \bɪ-'væl-ənt/ **[adj]** 1: having a valence of two 2: associated in pairs in synapsis

bi-*val-ent* **n**: a pair of synaptic chromosomes

bi-*val-ve* \bɪ-'væl-,vəl/ also **bi-*val-ved*** \-vælvd/ **[adj]** 1: having a shell composed of two valves 2: having or consisting of two corresponding movable pieces

bi-*val-ve* **[n]**: an animal (as a clam) with a 2-valved shell

bi-*val-ve*-*ate* \bɪ-'væl-'vɛr-'eɪt-,v-ər-/ **[adj]**: of, relating to, or involving two variables

bi-*vo-*uac** \bɪ-'vɔw-,wək-,wə-/ **[n]** **[F]**, fr. LG *biwack*, fr. *bi* at + *wack* guard 1: an encampment under little or no shelter; usu. for a short time 2: a camping out for a night; also: a temporary shelter or settlement **bi-vo-*uac*** **vi** **bi-vo-*uac*-*ing*** **bi-week-ly** \bɪ-'vɔw-'wɛk-əl/ **[adj]** 1: occurring every two weeks 2: **FORTNIGHTLY** **2**: occurring twice a week — **bi-weekly** **adv**

bi-weekly **n**: a biweekly publication

bi-*year-ly* \bɪ-'vɔw-'jɪr-/ **[F]**, fr. **BIENNIAL** **2**: **BIENNIAL**

bi-*zar-*re** \bɔ-'zɪr-/ **[F]**, fr. **BIZZARRO**: strikingly out of the ordinary or extravagant; **CHARACTERISTIC** in style or mode **b**: involving sensational contrasts or incongruities **c**: **ATYPICAL** **syn** see **FANTASTIC** — **bi-*zar-*re**** **adv** — **bi-*zar-*re*-*ness**** **n**

bi-*zar-*re** **n**: a flower with atypical striped marking

bi-*zōn-*al** \bɪ-'zɔn-'əl/ **[adj]**: of or relating to the combined affairs of two administrative areas — **bi-*zōn-*al**** **n**

blab \b'blæb/ **[n]** **[ME]** *blabbe*; akin to ME *blaberen* 1: **TATTLETALE** **2**: idle or excessive talk; **CHATTER** — **blab-*h*** \b'blæb-ə/ **n**

blab **vi** **blabbed**: **blab-bing** **vt**: to reveal esp. by talking without reserve or discretion — *vi* 1: to reveal a secret esp. by indiscreet chatter 2: **FRATTLE**

blab-*ber* \b'blæb-ər/ **vi** **blab-ber-*ing*** \b'blæb-(ə)-ɪŋ/ **[ME]** *blaberen*; **BABBLE**, **CHATTER**

blabber **n**: idle talk; **BABBLE**

blab-ber \b'blæb-ər/ **n** **[blab]**: one that blabs

blab-ber **mouth** \b'blæb-ər-'maʊθ/ **n**: one who talks too much; esp.: **TATTLETALE**

blab-*by* \b'blæb-/ **[adj]** *blab* **fr.** OE *blab*; akin to OHG *blab* **fr.** *blab* **fr.** *blab*, *Gk. phlabēn*, OE *blif* fire — more at **BALD**

1: of the color black **h**: very dark **2**: a: having dark skin, hair, and eyes: **SWARTHY** **h**: of or relating to a group or race characterized by dark pigmentation; esp.: **NEGROID** **3**: dressed in black **4**: **SMILED**, **4**: a character or quality characterized by the absence of light (a ~ night) **5**: reflecting or transmitting little or no light (< water) **6**: a: thoroughly evil: **WICKED** (a ~ deed) **b**: expressive of condemnation or discredit **7**: invoking the supernatural and esp. the devil **8**: a: **GLOOMY**, **CALAMITOUS**; *specif*: marked by the occurrence of disaster **b**: **SULLEN**, **HOSTILE** **9**: **COMPLETE**, **UTTER**

ə but; ʰ kitten; or further; a back; ʰ bake; ʰ cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th thin;

ad out; ch chin; ɔ less; ʰ easy; g gift; i trip; l life; lo foot; ʰ foot; y yet; yil few; yu furious; zh vision

— black-ish \-'ish/ *adj* — black-ly *adv*
black n 1 : a black pigment or dye; **esp** : one consisting largely of carbon **2** : the achromatic object color of least lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that neither reflect nor transmit light **3** : something that is black; **esp** : black clothing **4** : a person belonging to a dark-skinned race; **also** : one stemming in part from such a race **5** : total or nearly total absence of light **6** : the condition of making a profit (in the ~)
black v : BLACKEN
black-a-moor \-'blak-ə-'mō(ə)r/ *n* [irreg. fr. *black* + *Moor*] : a dark-skinned person; **esp** : NEGRO
black-and-blue \-'blak-ən-'blū/ *adj* : darkly discolored from blood effused by bruising
Black and Tan n : a recruit enlisted in England in 1920-21 for service in the Royal Irish Constabulary against Irish independence
black and white n : a drawing or printing in black and white or in monochrome; **also** : a work so executed
black art n : magic practiced by conjurers and witches
black-as-vised also black-a-vised \-'blak-ə-'vīst/ *adj* [*black* + *F* *vis* as to face] : dark-complexioned
black-ball \-'blak-'bɔ:l/ *n* **1** : a small black ball for use as a negative vote in a ballot box **2** : an adverse vote esp. against admitting someone to membership in an organization
blackball vt 1 : to vote against; **esp** : to exclude from membership by casting a negative vote **2** : BOYCOTT, OSTRACIZE
black bass *n* : a general name for several freshwater sunfishes (genus *Micropterus*) native to eastern and central No. America
black-berry \-'blak-'ber-ē/ *n* **1** : the usu. black or dark purple juice which is seeny edible fruit of various brambles (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family **2** : a plant that bears blackberries
black bile n : a humor of medieval medicine believed to be secreted by the kidneys or spleen and to cause melancholy
black-bird \-'blak-'bɜ:d/ *n* : any of various birds of which the males are largely or entirely black; **also** : a common and familiar British thrush (*Turdus merula*) that is black with orange bill and eye rim
any of several American birds (family Corvidae)
black-board \-'blak-'bɔ:(ə)r'd/ *n*, *often attrib* : a hard smooth usu. dark surface used esp. in a classroom for writing or drawing on with chalk or crayons
black-body \-'blak-'bɔ:d-ē/ *n* : an ideal body or surface that completely absorbs all incident radiation without reflecting it with no reflection
black book n : a book containing a blacklist
black calla n : an ornamental arid (*Arum palaestinum*) with a dark purple or blackish spathe suggesting that of the calla
black-cap \-'blak-'kæp/ *n* **1** : a black-fruited raspberry (*Rubus occidentalis*) native to the U.S., America and cultivated in other countries — **called also black raspberry** **2** : any of several birds with black heads or crowns; **as a** : a small European warbler (*Sylvia atricapilla*) with a black crown **b** : CHICKADEE
black-capped \-'blak-'kæpt/ *adj*, *of a bird* : having the top of the head black
black-cock \-'blæk-'kɔ:k/ *n* : BLACK GROUSE; **spec** : the male black grouse
black crappie n : a silvery black-mottled sunfish (*Pomoxis nigromaculatus*) of the Mississippi drainage and eastern U.S.
black-damp \-'blæk-'dæmp/ *n* : a carbon dioxide mixture occurring as a mine gas and incapable of supporting life or flame
black death n : a form of plague epidemic in Europe and Asia in the 14th century
black diamond n pl : COAL **3a** **2** : CARBONADO **3** : dense black hematite
black-en \-'blæk-ən/ *vb* **black-en-ing** \-'blæk-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *vi* : to become dark or black; **vt** : to make black **2** : DEFAME, SULLY — **black-en-er** \-'blæk-(ə-)nər/ *n*
black-eyed pea \-'blæk-'i:-(ə-)pi:/ *n* : COWPEA
black-eyed Su-san \-'sli:z-'n/ *n* : either of two No. American cone-flowers (*Rudbeckia hirta* and *R. serotina*) having flower heads with yellow to orange rays and black central discs
black-face \-'blæk-'fæs/ *n*, *often attrib* **1** : makeup for a Negro role and esp. a comic one in a minstrel show **2** : BOLDFACE
black-fish \-'blæk-'fɪʃ/ *n* : a whitefish (*Leucichthys nigripinnis*) of the Great Lakes valued as a food fish
black-fish \-'blæk-'fɪʃ/ n 1 : any of numerous dark-colored fishes; **esp** : a small food fish (*Dallia pectoralis*) of Alaska and Siberia that is remarkable for its ability to revive after being frozen for a long time **2** : any of several small toothed whales (genus *Globicephala*) related to the dolphins and found in warmer seas
black flag n : a pirate's flag, bearing a skull and crossbones
black-fly \-'blæk-'flaɪ/ *n* : any of several small dark-colored insects; **esp** : a two-winged biting fly (*Simulium* or related genera) whose larvae live in flowing usu. clear streams
black-foot \-'blæk-'fʊ:t/ *n*, *pl* Blackfeet or Blackfoot **1** : an Indian confederacy of Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan; **2** : a member of a people belonging to this confederacy **2** : the Algonquian language of the Blackfeet
black grouse n : a large grouse (*Lyrurus tetrix*) of western Asia and Europe of which the male is black with white wing patches and the female is barred and mottled
black-guard \-'blæg-'ɔ:d-, 'ærd/; 'blæk-'gɑ:rd/ *n* **1 obs** : the kitchen servants of a large household **2 a** : a rude or unscrupulous person **2 b** : SCOUNDREL **3** : one who uses foul or abusive language — **black-guard-ism** \-'blæg-'gɑ:rd-ɪzəm/ *n* **1** : black-guarding **2** : *see* *black-guard*
blackguard vt, archaic : to behave in a ruffianly manner — **vt** : to talk about or address in abusive terms; **DENOUCE**
black gum n : either of two tupelos (*Nyssa sylvatica* and *N. biflora*) with light and soft but tough wood
black hand n : *see* *black hand*
black hand n : a Sicilian or Italian-American secret society engaged in crime (as terrorism or extortion) — **black-hand-er** \-'blæk-'hæn-dər/ *n*
black-head \-'blæk-'hed/ *n* **1** : any of various birds with black about the head **2** : a small plug of sebum blocking the duct of a sebaceous gland on the skin **3** : a dark-colored disease of turkeys and related birds caused by a protozoan (*Histomonas meleagridis*) that invades the intestinal caeca and liver **4** : a larval clam or mussel attached to the skin or gills of a freshwater fish
black-heart \-'blæk-'hɑ:t/ *n* : a dark-fruited cherry **2** : a plant disease in which the central tissues blacken
black-ling n : a substance that is applied to an object to make it black
black-lip \-'blæk-'lɪp/ *n* **1** [*black* + *lip* (vessel)] : a tankard for beer or ale usu. of tar-coated leather **2** : SPHALERITE **3** : a hand weapon typically consisting of a piece of leather-enclosed

metal with a strap or springy strap for a handle **4** : a common often scrubby oak (*Quercus marilandica*) of the southeastern and southern U.S. with black bark **5** : TWENTY-ONE
blackjack vt 1 : to strike with or as if with a blackjack
black knot n : a destructive disease of plum and cherry trees characterized by black excrescences on the branches and caused by a fungus (*Dibotrya morbosus*)
black lead n : GRAPHITE
black-leg \-'blæk-'leg-, 'lɛg/ *n* **1** : an enzootic usu. fatal toxemia esp. of young cattle **2** : a professional gambler **3** chiefly Brit **esp** : a gambler
black letter n : a style of type or lettering with a heavy face and angular outlines used by the earliest European printers and sometimes for printing German
black-light \-'blæk-'lɪt/ *n* : invisible ultraviolet or infrared light
black-list \-'blæk-'lɪst/ *n* : a list of persons who are disapproved of or to be boycotted
blacklist vt
black magic n : WITCHCRAFT
black-mail \-'blæk-'mæɪl/ *n* [*black* + *mail*] **1** : a tribute anciently exacted on the Scottish border by freebooting chiefs for immunity from pillage **2 a** : extortion by threats esp. of public exposure **b** : the payment extorted — **blackmail vt** — **black-mail-er** *n*
Black Ma-ria \-'blæk-'mɑ:ri-ə/ *n* : PATROL WAGON
black market n : illicit trade in goods in violation of official regulations
black-mar-ket \-'blæk-'mɑ:k-ət/ *vb* : to buy or sell in a black market — **black market vt** or **black market n**
black-ness n : the quality or state of being black
black out vt 1 : to become enveloped in darkness **2** : to undergo a temporary loss of vision, consciousness, or memory **3** : to extinguish or screen all lights for protection esp. against air attack
black-out n : a blackout
black-out vt 1 : to suppress by censorship
black-out n : a period of the state of being blacked out
black-out \-'blæk-'aʊt/ *n* **1** : a period of darkness enforced as a precaution against air raids **2 a** : a transient dulling or loss of vision or consciousness **b** : SUPPRESSION
black *n* : any of various dark-colored fishes (as a bass)
black-poll \-'blæk-'pɔ:l/ *n* : a No. American warbler (*Dendroica striata*) having the top of the head of the male bird black when in full plumage
Black Rod n : the principal usher of the House of Lords and of various other legislative bodies in the British Commonwealth
black rot n : a bacterial or fungous rot of plants marked by dark brown discoloration
black sheep n : a discreditable member of an otherwise respectable group (the *black sheep* of the family)
black-shirt \-'blæk-'ʃɜ:rt/ *n* : a member of a fascist organization having black shirts as a distinctive part of its uniform
black-smith \-'blæk-'smɪθ/ *n* [fr. *his* working with iron, known as black metal] : a smith who forges iron — **black-smithing** \-'smɪθ-ɪŋ/ *n*
black-snake \-'blæk-'sneɪk/ *n* **1** : any of several snakes largely black in color; **esp** : either of two harmless snakes (*Caluber constrictor* and *Elaphe obsoleta*) of the U.S. **2** : a long tapering braided whip of rawhide or leather
black-thorn \-'blæk-'θɔ:(ə)r/n/ *n* **1** : a European spiny plum (*Prunus spinosa*) with hard wood and small white flowers **2** : any of several American hawthorns
black tie n : semiformal evening dress for men
black-top \-'blæk-'tɒp/ *n*, *often attrib* : a bituminous material used esp. for surfacing roads — **blacktop vt**
black vomit n : vomitus consisting of dark-colored matter **2** : a condition characterized by black vomit; **esp** : YELLOW FEVER
black-wall hitch \-'blæk-'wɔ:l-'hɪtʃ/ *n* [*black* + *wall* + *hitch*] : a hitch made by passing the end of a line round the shank of a hook and crossing it under the standing part in the mouth of the hook
black walnut n : a walnut (*Juglans nigra*) of eastern No. America with a heavy dark brown wood and oily edible nuts; **also** : its wood or nut
black-water \-'blæk-'wɔ:t-ər-, 'wɔ:t-/ *n* : any of several diseases of lower animals or man characterized by dark-colored urine
black widow n : a venomous New World spider (*Larredectus mactans*) having the female black with an hourglass-shaped red mark on the underside of the abdomen
bladder \-'blæd-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *blædre*; akin to OHG *blātaro* bladder, OE *blāwan* to blow] **1 a** : a membranous sac in animals that serves as the receptacle of a liquid or contains gas; **esp** : the urinary bladder **b** : VESICLE **2** : something resembling a bladder esp. in being inflatable
bladder kelp n : any of various brown algae with prominent floats; **esp** : BLADDER WRACK
bladder-like \-'blæd-ər-'lɪk/ *adj* : similar to or inflated like a bladder
bladder-plant n : any of several ornamental species of small trees (genus *Staphylea* of the family Staphyleaceae, the bladderfruit family) with panicles of small white flowers followed by inflated capsules; **also** : one of the capsules
bladder worm n : a bladderlike larval tapeworm (as a cysticercus)
bladderwort \-'blæd-ər-'wɔ:t/ *n* : any of a genus (*Utricularia* of the family Lentibulariaceae, the bladderwort family) of chiefly aquatic plants with vesicular floats or insect traps
bladder wrack n : a common black rockweed (*Fucus vesiculosus*) used in preparing kelp and as a manure
blad-er \-'blæd-ər-ē/ *adj* : having blades; **also** : BLADDERLIKE
blad-er-ful \-'blæd-ər-'fʊl/ *adj* : full of blades; **also** : full of leaves (genus *Gk phyllon*, OE *blāwan* to blossom — **more** at *blow*) **1 a** : LEAF **1a**(1); **esp** : the leaf of an herb or more narrowly of a grass **b** : the flat expanded part of a leaf as distinguished from the petiole **2** : something resembling the blade of a leaf; **as a** : the broad flat part of a propeller or propeller **b** : an arm of a screw propeller, centrifugal fan, or steam turbine **c** : a broad flat body part; **spec** : SCAPULA — **used** chiefly in name cuts of meat **d** : the flat portion of the tongue immediately behind the tip; **also** : this portion together with the tip **3** : a sword **4** : a sword **5** : a sword **6** : a sword (1); **2** : SWORD (2); **3** : SWORDSMAN (3); **4** : JUNNY *blād-əd/* *adj* (gay ~) **b** : c. the runner of an ice skate — **blad-er-ful** *adj*
blae \-'blæ/ *adj* [ME *blæ*, Scot. fr. ON *blār*; akin to OHG *blāzo* blue — **more** at *BLUE*] chiefly Scot. : dark blue or bluish gray
blain \-'blān/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *blesen*; akin to MLG *blēne* blain, OE

blāwan to blow; an inflammatory swelling or sore
blam·able also **blame·able** \ˈblām-ə-bəl/ *adj* ; deserving of blame
 • **REPRESENTABLE** — **blam-ably** \-bē-əd/ *adv*
blame \ˈblām/ *v* ME *blamen*, fr. OF *blamer*, fr. LL *blasphemare*
 to blaspheme, fr. Gk *blasphēma* 1: to find fault with; **CENSURE**
2 a: to hold responsible (~ him for everything) **b**: to place
 responsibility for (~ sit on me) **SYN** see **CRITICIZE** — **blam-er** *n*
2 **blame** *n* 1: **REPROOF**, **CENSURE** **2 a**: a state of being blame-
 worthy • **CULPABILITY** *n* **2** **blameful** \-fəl/ *adj* ; responsible for
 something deserving censure
blame-ful \ˈblām-fəl/ *adj* ; deserving of blame — **blame-ful-ly**
 \-fəl-ē/ *adv*

blame-less \ˈblām-ləs/ *adj* ; free from blame or fault; **IRREPROACH-**
ABLE — **blame-less-ly** *adv* — **blame-less-ness** *n*
blame-wor·thy \ˈblām-wər-thē-əs/ *n* ; the quality or state of
 being blame-worthy
blame-wor·thy \-thē-əd/ *adj* ; deserving blame; **CENSURABLE**
SYN **GUILTY**, **CULPABLE**: **FLAMEWORTHY** is likely to be chosen in
 deliberate avoidance of the stronger connotation of the other
 words and is very wide in application; **GUILTY** implies respon-
 sibility for or consciousness of crime, sin, or at least unquestioned
 error or misdoing; **CULPABLE** usu. suggests less stringent blame than
GUILTY and connotes malfeasance or errors of omission, negligence,
 or ignorance

blanc \ˈblāŋk/ *n* [F. lit. fixed white]; barium sulfate
 BaSO₄ prepared as a heavy white powder and used esp. as a filler in
 paper, rubber, and linoleum or as a pigment
blanch \ˈblānch/ *vb* [ME *blanchier*, fr. MF *blanchir*, fr. OF *blanche*,
 fr. *blanc*, fr. LL *bianchus*, fr. L *bianchus*, fr. Gk *leucos* white] to
 bleach by excluding light (~ celery) **b**: to scald or parboil in
 water or steam in order to remove the skin from or whiten (~
 almonds) (~ kidney) **c**: to clean (a coin blank) in an acid solu-
 tion **d**: to cover (sheet iron or steel) with a coating of tin **2**: to
 lighten or to pale (~ vi) **e**: to become white or pale **SYN** see **WHITEN**
 — **blanch-er** *n*

blanc-mange \ˈblāŋ-mānj/ *n* [ME *blancmenger*, fr. MF *blanc*
manger, lit., white food]; a dessert made from gelatinous or starchy
 substances and milk usu. sweetened, flavored, and shaped in a mold
blanc *adj* [LL *bianchus*, fr. L *bianchus*, fr. Gk *leucos* white] **1**:
 or tranquility; **UNPERTURBED** **2 a**: having a soothing effect (a ~
 climate) **b**: **DULL**, **INSIPID** **SYN** see **SOFT**, **SUAVE** — **bland-ly**
 \ˈblāŋ-dē-ē/ *adv* — **bland-ness** \ˈblāŋ(d)-nəs/ *n*
blanc-dish \ˈblāŋ-dish/ *vb* [ME *blanchisen*, fr. MF *blanchir*, stem of
blanc, fr. LL *bianchus*, fr. L *bianchus*, fr. Gk *leucos* white] to cook with
 slattery; **CAJOLE** ~ *vi* **2**: to use slattery — **blanch-dish-er** *n* — **blanch-**
ment \-mənt/ *n*

blanc \ˈblāŋk/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *blanc*, of Gmc origin; akin to
 OHG *blanch* white; akin to L *flavore* to burn — more at **BLACK**]
1: **WHITE**; **COLORLESS** **2 a**: appearing or causing to appear dazed,
 confounded, or nonplussed (~ dismay) **b**: **EXPRESSIVELESS** (a ~
 stare) **3 a**: lacking interest, variety, or change (~ hours)
b: **EMPTY**; **ESP**: free from writing or marks (~ paper) **c**: having
 space to be filled in **d**: not being used or intended to be used; **AB-**
OLUTE, **UNQUALIFIED** (a ~ refusal) **e**: **UNFINISHED**; *esp*: having a
 plain or unbroken surface where an opening is usual (~ key) (~
 arch) **SYN** see **EMPTY** — **blank-ly** *adv* — **blank-ness** *n*

blank *n* **1 a**: an empty space (as on a paper) **b**: a paper with
 no writing on it; **2 a**: a piece of material (as a piece of cloth) with
 space **b**: a vacant or uneventful period **3**: **BULL'S-EYE** **4**: a
 dash substituting for an omitted word **5 a**: a piece of material pre-
 pared to be made into something (as a key) by a further operation
b: a cartridge loaded with powder but no bullet **6**: **VOID** **4**
blank *v* **1 a**: **OBSCURE**, **OBVIATE** **2**: to remove or to stop
 access to; **SEAL** (~ off a tunnel) **2**: to keep from scoring (~ed
 for eight innings) **3**: to cut with a die from a piece of stock
blank check *n* **1**: a signed check with the amount unspecified
2: complete freedom of action

blanket \ˈblāŋk-et/ *n* ; an instrument of commercial paper without
 a qualifying phrase making the paper payable to the bearer
blan·ket \ˈblāŋ-ket/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *blankete*, fr. *blanc*] **1 a**:
 a large usu. oblong piece of woven fabric used as a bed covering
b: a similar piece of fabric used as a body covering **2**: something
 that resembles a blanket; *esp*: a covering layer
blanket vt **1**: to cover with a blanket; **2**: to cover so as to
 obscure, interrupt, suppress, or extinguish **b**: to apply or cause
 to apply to uniformly despite wide separation or diversity among
 the elements included **2** *archaic*: **1**: to toss in a blanket
blanket adj **1**: covering a group or class **2**: applicable in all
 instances

blan·ket-flow-er \ˈblāŋk-et-flaʊ-(ə)r/ *n* : GAILLARDIA
blanket stitch *n* ; a buttonhole stitch with spaces of variable width
 used on materials too thick to hem — **blanket-stitch vt**
blank verse *n* ; unrhymed verse; *specif*: unrhymed iambic pentameter
 verse
blare \ˈblɑ(r)/, ˈblē(ə)r/ *vb* [ME *blaren*; akin to OE *blatan*
 to beat] *vi* : to sound loud and strident ~ *vt* **1**: to utter raucously
2: to proclaim flamboyantly

blarney \ˈblɑr-nē/ *n* [**BLARNEY STONE**]; skillful flattery; **BLANDISH-**
ING *vb*
Blarney stone *n* ; a stone in Blarney Castle near Cork, Ireland,
 held to make those who kiss it skilled in flattery
blas·e \ˈblɑz-ə/ *adj* [F]: apathetic to pleasure or excitement as a
 result of excessive indulgence or enjoyment; **SOPHISTICATED**

blas-phem-ic \ˈblɑz-fem/, ˈblɑz- / *vb* [ME *blasphemem*, fr. LL *blas-*
 phemia] *vt* ; to speak or write with irreverence toward **2**: **REVILE**,
ABUSE ~ *vi* ; to utter blasphemy — **blas-phem-er** *n*
blas-phem-ous \ˈblɑz-fə-məs/ *adj* ; impiously irreverent; **PROFANE**
 — **blas-phem-ous-ly** *adv* — **blas-phem-ous-ness** *n*
blas-tribe-my \ˈblɑz-trib-ē-/ *n* **1 a**: the act of insulting or showing
 contempt or disrespect toward God or the saints; **blasphemy** **2**:
 attributes of deity **2**: irreverence toward something considered
 sacred or inviolable

blast \ˈblɑst/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *blāstan*; akin to OHG *blāst* blast, OE
blāwan to blow] **1 a**: a violent gust of wind **b**: the effect or
 consequence of a violent explosion; **2**: the sound produced by an
 impulsion of air through a wind instrument or whistle **3 a**: a
 a abut; ♀ kitten; ♀ further; ♀ bark; ♂ bake; ♂ cat, cart; ♀
 joke; ♀ sing; ♂ flow; ♀ flaw; ♂ coin, thin; ♀ thin; ♂ this; ♂
 loot; ♀ foot; ♀ yet; ♀ few; ♀ furious; ♀ vision

stream forced through a hole **b**: a violent outburst **c**: the con-
 tinuous blowing to which a charge of ore or metal is subjected in a
 furnace **4 a**: a sudden pernicious influence or effect **b**: a disease
 that suggests the effect of a disease *esp*: one of plants that
 causes the foliage or flowers to wither **5 a**: an explosion or violent
 detonation **b**: the charge used esp. for shattering rock **c**: the
 violent effect produced in the vicinity of an explosion that consists
 of a wave of increased atmospheric pressure followed by a wave of
 decreased atmospheric pressure **6**: **SPRAY**, **CAPACITY**

blast *vt* **1**: to produce a strident sound **2 a**: to use an explosive
b: **SHOOT** **3**: to make a vigorous attack **4**: **SHRIVEL**, **WITHER**
 ~ *vt* **1 a**: to injure by or as if by the action of wind **b**: to affect
 with blighting influence **2**: to shatter by or as if by an explosive
3: to demolish **4 a**: to apply a forceful draft to **b**: to strike with ex-
 plusive force — **blast-er** *n* — **blasting** *n* or *adj*
blast- or **blasto-** *comb form* [G, fr. Gk. fr. *blastos*]: bud ; budding
(germ (blastocyst) (blastula)

blast \ˈblɑst/ *n* **comb form** [NL *blastus*, fr. Gk *blastos* bud; shoot;
 akin to OE *blātan* to blow] **1**: **BLAST**, fr. *blastus* *adj*; formative
 unit esp. of living matter; *germ*: cell; cell layer (*epiblast*)
blast-ed *adj* **1 a**: **BLIGHTED**, **WITHERED** **b**: damaged by violence
2: **BATTERED** **2**: **CONFOUNDED**, **DETESTABLE**

blast-er \ˈblɑst-er/ *n*, *pl* **blastomas** or **blast-er** *ma-fa*
 \-mə-tə/ [NL, fr. Gk *blastoma* offshoot, fr. *blastos*]; a mass of
 living substance capable of growth and differentiation — **blast-**
mat-ic \-ˈblɑst-mət-ik/ or **blast-te-mic** \ˈblɑst-ē-mik/ *adj*
blast furnace *n* ; a furnace in which combustion is forced by a cur-
 rent of air under pressure; *esp*: one for the reduction of iron ore
blast-ly *adj* **comb form** [NL *blastus*, fr. Gk *blastos*]; having (such
 or so many) buds, germs, cells, or cell layers (*diploblastic*)

blast-i- \ˈblɑst-ē-/ *n* [**Sc** blast to wither, fr. *blast*] *Scot*: an ugly
 little creature
blast-ment \ˈblɑst-(t)mənt/ *n*, *archaic*: a blighting influence
blast-to-cope or **blast-to-cope** \ˈblɑst-tə-sē-/ [ISV]; the cavity of
 a blast **blast-er** *adj* **comb form** [NL *blastus*, fr. Gk *blastos*]; bud
blast-to-cyst \ˈblɑst-tə-sist/ *n*; the modified blastula of a placental
 mammal

blast-to-derm \-ˈdɑrm/ *n* [G, fr. *blast-* + *-derm*]; a blastodisc after
 completion of cleavage and formation of the blastocoel — **blas-**
to-der-mat-ic \-ˈblɑst-tə-der-mət-ik/ or **blast-to-der-mic** \-ˈdər-mik/
adj
blast-to-disc \ˈblɑst-tə-disk/ *n*; the embryo-forming portion of an
 egg with discoidal cleavage usu. appearing as a small disc on the
 upper surface of the yolk mass

blast off *vi*; to take off
blast-off \ˈblɑst-ɔf/ *n*; a blasting off (as of a rocket)
blast-to-ge-net-ic \-ˈdʒen-ē-tik/ *n*, [NL]; **reproduction by**
 budding **2**: the transmission of inherited characters through the
 germ plasma — **blas-to-ge-net-ic** \-tə-ʒə-net-ik/ *adj*
blast-to-mer-ic \ˈblɑst-tə-mēr-ik/ [ISV]; a cell produced during
 cleavage of an egg — **blas-to-mer-ic** \-ˈblɑst-tə-mi(ə)-r-ik/, ˈmēr-
 -ik/ *adj*

blast-to-my-cete \ˈblɑst-tə-mi-tē-, (-)mī-tē-/ *n* [*der.* of *blast-* +
 Gk *mykēter*, *mykēs* fungus — more at **MVC**]; **a** type of group (*Blasto-*
mycetes) of pathogenic fungi growing typically like yeasts
blast-to-my-co-sis \-ˈmi(ə)-kō-sis/ *n*; a disease caused by a
 blastomycete — **blas-to-my-co-sis** \-ˈkō-sis/ *adj*
blast-to-per-ic \ˈblɑst-tə-pər-ik/, -pō- / *n*; **blas-to-per-ic** \-r-ik/ *adj*
 of: relating to, or involving a blastopore

blast-to-pore \ˈblɑst-tə-pō(ə)r/, -pō(ə)r/ *n*; the opening of the
 archenteron
blast-to-sphere \ˈblɑst-tə-sf(ə)r-/ *n*; **BLASTULA** — **blas-to-spher-ic**
 \-ˈsf(ə)r-ik/, -ˈsfēr- / *adj*
blast-tar \ˈblɑst-tɑr/ *n*, *pl* **blastulas** or
blas-to-lar \-ˈlɑr-/ [NL, fr. Gk *blastos*]; an
 early metazoan embryo typically having the
 form of a hollow fluid-filled rounded cavity
 bounded by a single layer of cells — compare
GASTRO-LARVA, **MOLUSC-LARVA** — **blas-to-lar** \-ˈlɑr- / *adj*
 — **blas-to-lar-i-ation** \ˈblɑs-tə-lā-shən/ *n*



blast *vt* **1**: to cry esp. like a calf or sheep **2 a**: to
 make a raucous noise **b**: **BLAR** *vi*; to
 utter loudly or foolishly; **BLURT** — **blast** *n*
blast-an-cy \ˈblɑt-n-sē/ *n* **1**: the quality or
 state of being blatant **2**: something that
 is blatant

blast-ant \ˈblɑst-ənt/ *adj* [*perh.* fr. L *blatere*
 to crouch, a vulgar or offensive pole, v. vegetal pole
 manner; **CLAMOROUS** **2**: **OBTRUSIVE**,
BRAZEN **SYN** see **VOCEFEROUS** — **blast-ant-ly** *adv*
blast-er \ˈblɑst-ər/ [ME] chiefly **SCOT**: **TIMID**, **SHEEPLISH**; also: **SLOW**
blath-er \ˈblɑθ-ər/ *vb* **blath-er-ing** \-θ-(ə)r-ɪŋ/ [OE *blathra*; akin
 to MHG *blithern* to chatter]; to talk foolishly — **blath-er-er**
 \-ər-ər/ *n*

blather *n* **1**: **VOLEBUL** or nonsensical talk **2**: **STIR**, **COMMOTION**
blath-er-skite \ˈblɑθ-ər-skīt/ *n* [*blather* + *Sc* dial. *skate*
 a contemptible person]; a blustering talkative fellow
blaze \ˈblɑz/ *vb* **blazed**; **blawn** \ˈblɔwn/ [ME (northern dial.) *blawen*,
 fr. Gk *blaze*; *Swan* *blaze* *verb*; **Scot** & *flow*]
blaze \ˈblɑz/ *n* [OE *blas*; fr. OE *blas* torch; akin to OE *blā* fire]
1 a: an intensely burning fire **b**: intense direct light often ac-
 companied by heat **c**: an active burning; *esp*: a sudden outburst
 of flame **2**: something that resembles the blaze of a fire: as a
 dazzling display **3**: a sudden outburst **4**: **BRIGHTNESS**
5: **SPARKLE**, **FLARE**, **GLARE**, **GLOW**; **BLAZE** implies great rapidity in
 kindling of material and the radiation of intense heat and light;
FLAME suggests a tongue or sheet of glowing vapor in wavering or
 flickering motion; **FLARE** implies a sudden and rapid burst of fire or
 flaring brightly a dark background; **GLARE** implies the reflection or
 diffusion of very bright steady light; **GLOW** stresses luminosity with-
 out flame and may suggest warmth and suffused radiance in con-
 trast to blazing heat or blinding glare

blaz-er \ˈblɑz-ər/ *n* **1 a**: to burn brightly; **FLAME** **b**: to flare up **2**: to be
 conspicuously dark background; **GLARE** implies the reflection of
 (~ away) — **blazing** *adj* — **blazing-ly** \ˈblɑz-ɪŋ-ē/ *adv*

blue vb blued; **blue-ing** or **blu-ing** *vt* : to make blue ~ *vi* : to turn blue
blue baby *n* : an infant with a bluish tint usu. from a congenital defect of the heart in which mingling of venous and arterial blood occurs
blue-beard \ˈblu-ˌbi-(ə)r-d/ *n* [*Bluebeard*, a fairy-tale character] : a man who marries and kills one wife after another
blue-bell \-ˌbɛl/ *n* : any of various bellflowers; *esp* : HAREBELL 1
blue : any of various plants bearing blue bell-shaped flowers, as a European wood hyacinth or grape hyacinth **2** : a low tufted New Zealand plant (*Wahlenbergia gracilis*) of the bellflower family **3** : a blue-flowered columbine
blue-beret \ˈblu-ˌber-ē-, ˌbi-ˌrɛ-/ *n* : the edible blue or blackish berry of any of several plants (*Vaccinium*) of the heath family; *also* : a low or tall shrub producing these berries
blue-bird \-ˌbɜrd/ *n* : any of several small No. American songbirds (genus *Sialia*) related to the robin but more or less blue above
blue blood *n* : **1** \ˈblu-ˌblʌd/ : membership in a noble or socially prominent family **2** \-ˌblʌd/ : a member of a noble or socially prominent family **3** : **blue-blooded** **4** : **blue-blooded**
blue-bonnet \-ˌhʌn-ət/ *n* : **1** : a wide flat round cap of blue wool formerly worn in Scotland **2** : one that wears such a cap; *specif* : SCOT **2** : CORNFLOWER **2** : **2** : a low-growing annual lupine of Texas with silky foliage and blue flowers usu. held to constitute a single variable species (*Lupinus subcarnosus*)
blue book *n* : **1** : often cap both *BS* : a government publication providing information on some topic **2** : a directory or register *esp.* of persons of social prominence **3** : a blank blue-covered booklet used by colleges for writing examinations
blue-bottle \-ˌblu-ˌbɒt-əl/ *n* : **1** : CORNFLOWER **2** : broadly : CENTAUREA **3** : GRAPE HYACINTH **4** : any of several blowflies that have the abdomen of the whole body iridescent blue in color and make a loud buzzing noise in flight
blue cat *n* : a large bluish catfish (*Ictalurus furcatus*) of the Mississippi valley that may exceed 100 pounds in weight
blue cheese *n* : cheese marked with veins of greenish blue mold
blue chip *n* : a blue-colored poker chip usu. of high value **2** : a stock issue that commands a high price as a result of public confidence in its stability
blue-coat \ˈblu-ˌkoʊt/ *n* : one that wears a blue coat; as a : a Union soldier during the Civil War **2** : POLICEMAN
blue-col-lar \ˈblu-ˌkɔl-ər/ *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting the wage-earning class
blue crab *n* : any of several largely blue swimming crabs; *esp* : an edible crab (*C. sapidus*) of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts
blue curls *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : a mint (genus *Trichostema*) with irregular blue flowers **2** : SELF-HEAL
blue devils *n* *pl* : low spirits ; DESPONDENCY
blue-eyed grass \-ˌbi-ˌjɛd-/ *n* : a plant (genus *Sisyrinchium*) of the iris family with bristly with blue foliage and delicate blue flowers
blue-fin \-ˌblu-ˌfɪn/ *n* : a very large tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)
blue-fish \-ˌblu-ˌfɪʃ/ *n* : **1** : an active voracious fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) related to the pompano that is bluish above and silvery below **2** : any of various dark or bluish fishes (as the pollack)
blue-flower *n* : a blue-flowered iris *esp.* a common iris (*Iris versicolor*) of the eastern U.S. with a root formerly used medicinally
blue-gill \-ˌblu-ˌgɪl/ *n* : a common sunfish (*Lepomis macrochirus*) of the eastern and central U.S. sought for food and sport
blue-grass \-ˌgras/ *n* : any of several grasses (genus *Poa*) having bluish green culms; *esp* : a valuable pasture and lawn grass (*P. pratensis*) — *called also Kentucky bluegrass*
blue-green alga \-ˌblu-ˌgrɛn-/ *n* : any of a class (Myxophyceae) of algae having the chlorophyll masked by bluish green pigments
blue gum *n* : any of several Australian timber trees (genus *Eucalyptus*)
blue-jack \-ˌblu-ˌdʒæk/ *n* [*blue* + *jack* (as in *blackjack*)] : an oak (*Quercus cinerea*) of the southern U.S. with entire leaves and small acorns
blue-jack-et \-ˌdʒæk-ət/ *n* : an enlisted man in the navy; SAILOR
blue jay \-ˌdʒɑ-, ˌjɑ-/ *n* : JAY **1b**
blue jeans *n* : work pants or overalls usu. made of blue denim
blue law *n* : **1** : one of numerous extremely rigorous laws designed to regulate morals and conduct in North New England **2** : a statute regulating work, commerce, and amusements on Sundays
blue mold *n* : a fungus (genus *Penicillium*) that produces blue or blue-green surface growths
blue moon *n* : the longer period of time (once in a blue moon)
blue-noise \-ˌblu-ˌnoɪz/ *n* : one who advocates a rigorous moral code
blue note *n* : a minor interval occurring in a melody or harmony where a major would be expected
blue-pen-cil \-ˌpen-ˌ(t)ɪ-səl/ *vt* : to edit, delete, or revise
blue pe-tal \-ˌpɛt-əl/ *n* : a blue signal flag with a white square below it that indicates that a merchant vessel is ready to sail
blue pike *n* : PIKE PERCH; *esp.* : WALLEYE **2** : MUSKELLUNGE
blue-point \-ˌblu-ˌpɔɪnt/ *n* [*Blue Point*, Long Island] : a small oyster typically from the south shore of Long Island
blue point *n* : a Siamese cat having a bluish cream body and dark gray points
blue-print \-ˌprɪnt/ *n* : **1** : a photographic print in white on a bright blue ground used *esp.* for copying maps, mechanical drawings, and architects' plans **2** : a program of action — *blueprint* *vt*
blue racer *n* : a blacksnake of a bluish green subspecies (*Coluber constrictor flaviventris*) occurring from Ohio to Texas
blue ribbon *n* : **1** : a blue ribbon awarded the first-place winner in a competition **2** : an honor or award gained for preeminence
blue-ribbon jury : SPECIAL JURY
blue-sky \-ˌblu-ˌski/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : **1** : low spirits ; MELANCHOLY **2** : a song sung or composed in a style originating among the American Negroes, expressing melancholy, and exhibiting contentment or blue notes in melody and harmony **3** : the blue uniform of the U.S. Navy
blue-sky law *n* : a law providing for the regulation of the sale of stocks or other securities
blue-stem \-ˌblu-ˌstɛm/ *n* : either of two important hay and forage grasses (*Andropogon furcatus* and *A. scoparius*) of the western U.S.

with smooth bluish leaf sheaths
blue-stocking \-ˌstɔk-ɪŋ/ *n* [*Bluestocking* society, 18th cent. literary clubs] : a woman having intellectual or literary interests
blue-stone \-ˌstɒn/ *n* : a building or paving stone of bluish gray color; *specif* : a sandstone quarried near the Hudson river
blue streak *n* : something that moves very fast **2** : a constant stream of words (talked a blue streak)
blue-tail \-ˌblu-ˌtɛl/ *n* [*prob. fr. blue*] : an American plant (*Houstonia caerulea*) of the madder family with bluish flowers and tufted stems
blue vitrol *n* : a hydrated copper sulfate CuSO4.5H2O
blue-walnut \-ˌwɒl-ət/ *n* : a coarse prickly blue-flowered European weed (*Echium vulgare*) of the boraginaceae family naturalized in the U.S.
bluff \ˈblʌf/ *adj* [*obs.* *D bluff* fact; akin to MLG *blaf* smooth] : **1** : having a broad flattened front **2** : rising steeply with a broad front either flat or rounded **2** : good-naturedly frank and outspoken
bluff adv — *bluffly*
bluff *vb* : **1** : to speak or act in a bold, unceremonious, and unceremonious in speech and manner, BLUFF connotes good-natured outspokenness and unconventionality; BLUFF suggests directness of expression in disregard of others' feelings; BRUSQUE applies to a sharpness or ungraciousness that may be intentional or merely incidental to loss of emotional control; CURT stresses shortness and may or may not imply discourtesy; CAUSTY suggests a harsh or surly manner sometimes concealing an inner kindness; GRUFF suggests a harshness or brusqueness which may imply bad temper but more often implies embarrassment or shyness
bluff *n* : a high steep bank; CLIFF
bluff *vb* [*prob. fr. D bliffen* to boast, play a kind of card game] *vt* : **1** : to deceive (an opponent) in cards by a bold bet on an infelicitous hand with the result that the opponent withdraws a winning hand **2** : to deceive (an opponent) by pretense or a mere show of strength **2** : DECEIVE **3** : FEIGN ~ *vi* : to bluff or try to bluff someone — *blufft* -er
bluff *n* : **1** : an act or instance of bluffing **2** : the practice of bluffing **3** : one who bluffs
bluing or bluing \-ˌblu-ˌɪŋ/ *n* : a preparation used in laundering to counteract yellowing of white fabrics
blunder \ˈblʌn-dər/ *vb* **blunder-er** \-d(ə)-rɪŋ/ [*ME blunderen*] *vt* : **1** : to move unsteadily or confusedly **2** : to make a mistake through stupidity, ignorance, confusion, or carelessness ~ *vi* : **1** : to utter stupidly or thoughtlessly, or thoughtlessly, or carelessly, or carelessly, or thoughtlessly in — *blunder-er* \-dər-ər/ **2** : a gross error or mistake resulting from stupidity, ignorance, confusion, or carelessness *syn see ERROR*
blunderbuss \-ˌblʌn-dər-ˌbʌs/ *n* [*by folk etymology fr. obs. D danderbus*, *D dander* thunder + *obs. D blunder* gun] : **1** : an obsolete short firearm having a large bore and usu. a flaring muzzle used as to be effective in close quarters when loaded with a number of balls **2** : a blundering person
blunt \ˈblʌnt/ *adj* [*ME*] **1** : a slow or deficient in feeling ; INSENSITIVE **2** : BLUFF in understanding or discernment ; DULL **2** : having an edge that is not sharp **3** : lacking refinement or tact *syn see* BLUFF, DULL — *bluntly* *adv* — *bluntness* *n*
blunt *vt* : to make blunt ~ *vi* : to become blunt
blunt \ˈbʌr/ *n* [*perh. akin to ME bleren* to bleach] **1** : a smear or stain that obscures but does not efface **2** : something seen or perceived as vague or lacking definite outline *bluntly* *adv*
blurb *vb* blurred; **blurb-er** *vt* : **1** : to obscure or bluish by smearing **2** : SULLY **3** : to make dim, indistinct, or vague in outline or character **4** : to make cloudy or confused ~ *vi* : **1** : to make blurs **2** : to become vague, indistinct, or indefinite
blurt \ˈblɜr/ *vb* [*prob. by* Gelett Burgess] : a short highly commendatory publicity notice
blurt \ˈblɜrt/ *vt* [*prob. imit.*] : to utter abruptly and impulsively — *usu.* used with *out* — *blurt* *n*
blush \ˈblʌʃ/ [*ME blussen*, *fr. OE byscan* to reddens, *fr. OHG blahan* to blush] *vt* : to become red in the face *esp.* from shame, modesty, or confusion **2** : to feel shame or embarrassment **3** : to have a rosy or fresh color ; BLOOM — *blush-er* *n*
blush *n* : [*ME*, *prob. fr. blussen*] **1** : APPEARANCE, VIEW (at first ~) **2** : a meaning of the face *esp.* from shame, modesty, or confusion **3** : red or rosy tint *blush-ful* \-fʌl/ *adj*
bluster \ˈblʌs-tər/ *vb* **bluster-er** \-tɜr-/ [*ME blustren*, *prob. fr. MLG blustern*] *vt* **1** : **1** : to blow in stormy noisy gusts **2** : to be windy and boisterous **2** : to talk and act with noisy swaggering bluntness ~ *vi* : **1** : to utter with noisy self-assertiveness **2** : to drive or force by blustering — *bluster-er* \-tɜr-/ **2** : a violent boisterous blowing **2** : violent commotion **3** : boastful empty speech — *bluster-ous* \-t(ə)-rəs/ *adj* — *blusterly* \-t(ə)-rɪ/ *adj*
boa \ˈboʊ-ə/ [*L*, a water snake] **1** : a large snake (as the boa constrictor or python) that crushes its prey **2** : a long fluffy scarf of fur, feathers, or delicate fabric
boa constrictor *n* : a tropical American boa (*Constrictor constrictor*) that is light brown barred or mottled with darker brown and reaches a length of 10 feet or more; *brood* : BOA **1**
boa \ˈboʊ-ˌboʊ-ər/ [*ME bog*, *fr. OHG bōr*; akin to OHG & OS *bog* boat] **1** : an uncastorated male swine **2** : the male of any of several mammals (as a guinea pig or boar) **2** : the side of a wild hog (*Sus scrofa*) from which most domestic swine derive
board \ˈbɔrd/ \-ˌbɔrd/ *n* [*ME bord* piece of sawed lumber, *border*, ship's side, *fr. OE*; akin to OHG *hart* ship's side, *Skt bhartha* carpenter] *obs* : BORDER, EDGE **2** : the side of a ship **3** : the stretch that a ship makes on one tack in beating to windward **3** : a piece of sawed lumber of little thickness and a length greatly exceeding its width *pl* STAGE 2a(2) **4** : *archaic*; *LEATH* 3a **4** : a table board with *meat* *3* : daily meals *esp.* when furnished for pay **4** : a table at which a council or magistrates sit *e* : a group of persons having managerial, supervisory, or investigatory powers (~ of directors) (school ~) (~ of examiners) *f* : LEAGUE, ASSOCIATION *g* (1) : the exposed hands of all the players in a stud poker game (2) : an exposed dummy hand in bridge **5** : a flat



blunderbuss

ə abut; ʰ kitten; ʰ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ raw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

ā u out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

bo-gie also **bo-gey** or **bo-gy** \bō-'gē-ŋ\ *n* [origin unknown] **1**: a low strongly built cart **2** a *chiefly* Brit; a swiveling railway truck **3**: the driving-wheel assembly consisting of the rear four wheels of a 6-wheeled truck **3**: one of the weight-carrying wheels on the inside perimeter of the tread of a tank serving to keep the treads in line
bo-gle \bō-'gə\ also **bo-gle** \bō-'gə-ŋ\ *n* [E dial. (Sc & northern), terrifying apparition; akin to *ME* *bugge* scarecrow] *Diab. Brit*
bo-glo \bō-'glō\ *n*, often *cap* [Chin (PeK) wu²-p, hills in China where it was first used] BLACK & WHITE

bo-gus \bō-'gəs\ *adj* [bogus (a machine for making counterfeit money)] **1**: SPURIOUS, SHAM
bog-wod \bā-'gud, -wəd, -bōg-\ *n*: the wood of trees preserved in peat bogs and used esp. for ornamental purposes

bo-hem \bō-'hē-ŋ\ *n*, often *cap* [Chin (PeK) wu²-p, hills in China where it was first used] BLACK & WHITE

bo-he-mia \bō-'hē-me-'ā\ *n*, often *cap* [trans. of *F* bohème]: a community of bohemians; the world of bohemians

Bo-he-mi-an \bō-'hē-me-'ā-ŋ\ *n* **1**: a native or inhabitant of Bohemia **2**: the group of Czech dialects used in Bohemia **2** often *n* **3**: a *cap*: a YAGORNIK, WANDORER *cap*: GYPSY **3**: a writer or artist living an unconventional life — **bohemian** *adj*, often *cap* — **bo-he-mi-an-ism** \-me-'ō-niz-əm\ *n*, often *cap*

Bohemian Brethren *n pl*: a Christian body originating among Hussites in Bohemia in 1467 and forming a parent body of the Moravian Brethren

Bolt theory \b'ɔlt(ə)r-, 'b'ɔlt(ə)r-\ *n* [Neils H. D. Bohr 19162 Dan physicist]: a theory in physical chemistry: an atom consists of a positively charged nucleus about which revolves one or more electrons

boil \b'ɔil\ *n* [alter. of *ME* *hile*, fr. OE *hfil*]: a localized swelling and inflammation of the skin resulting from infection in a skin gland, having a hard central core, and forming pus
boil vb [*ME* *boilen*, fr. OF *boillir*, fr. *L* *bullire* to bubble, fr. *bullo* to bubble] *vi* **1**: a: to come to a boil; to bubble when heated **2**: to use of a liquid **3**: to come to the boiling point **2**: to become agitated like boiling water; **SEETH** **3**: to be moved, excited, or stirred up **4**: to rush headlong **4**: to burst forth **5**: ERUPT **5**: to undergo the action of a boiling liquid **5**: to be subject to the action of a boiling liquid **6**: to heat to the boiling point **3**: to form or separate (as sugar or salt) by boiling

boil n: the act or state of boiling

boiled oil *n*: any fatty oil (as linseed oil) whose drying properties have been improved by heating with driers

boiler \b'ɔil(ə)r\ *n*: one of the vessels of a steam engine used for boiling **2**: the part of a steam generator in which water is converted into steam and which consists usu. of metal shells and tubes **3**: a tank in which water is heated or hot water is stored

boiler-maker \b'ɔil(ə)-māk-'kər\ *n*: a workman who makes, repairs, or cleans boilers and other vessels used in a beer chaser

boiling point *n*: the temperature at which a liquid boils
boils-ter-ous \b'ɔi-st(ə)-rəs\ *adj* [*ME* *boistous* rough] **1** *obs* **2**: DURABLE, STRONG **3**: COARSE **3**: MASSIVE **2** **4**: noisily turbulent **5**: ROWDY **6**: marked by exuberance and high spirits **3**: STORMY, TURBULENT *syn* see VIOLENT — **boils-ter-ous-ly** *adv*

bo-la \bō-'lə\ or **bo-las** \-lās\ *n*, *pl* *holas* \-jəz\ also **bo-las-es** \-lās-es\ [*AmerSp* *holas*, fr. *Sp* *bola* ball]: a weapon consisting of two or more stones or iron balls attached to a cord by a ring or a cord for hurling at and entangling an animal

bold \b'ɔld\ *adj* [*ME*, fr. OE *beald*; akin to OHG *bold* *adj* **1**: a: fearless before danger **2**: showing or reflecting a courageous daring spirit and contempt of danger (a ~ plan) **2**: IMPUDENT, PRESUMPTUOUS **3** *obs*: ASSURED, CONFIDENT **4**: SHEER, STEEP (a ~ cliff) **5**: ADVENTUROUS, DARING (a ~ thinking) **6**: *obs*: CONFIDENTLY; CONSPICUOUS **7**: BOLD-FACED **2** — **bold-ly** \b'ɔld-(di)ē\ *adv* — **bold-ness** \b'ɔld(-d)nas\ *n*

bold-face \b'ɔld(-)fās\ *n*: a heavy-faced type; also *n* printing in boldface
bold-faced \b'ɔld(-)fās\ *adj* **1**: bold in manner or conduct **2**: IMPUDENT **2**: set in boldface

bole \b'ɔl\ *n* [*ME*, fr. ON *bol*]: the trunk of a tree
bo-le-ro \b'ɔl(ə)-rō\ *n* [Sp] **1**: a Spanish dance in 3/4 time; also *n* music for it that features the organ and guitar
bo-le-tus \bō-'lē-təs\ *n*, *pl* *bo-le-tus-es* or *bo-le-ti* \-lē-ti\ [*NL*, genus name, fr. *L*, fungus, fr. *Gk* *bolites*]: any of a genus (*Bolotus*) of soft pore fungi some of which are poisonous and others edible

bo-li-var \bō-'lī-vər, -bāl-a-vər\ *n*, *pl* *bolivars* or *bo-li-var-es* [*Sp*, *bolívar*], [*AmerSp* *bolivar*, fr. Simón Bolívar 1830 So. American liberator] — *see* MONEY table

bo-li-vi-a \bō-'lī-vi-ə\ *n*, *pl* *bolivias* [*Sp*] = *BOLEVAR* table
boll \b'ɔl\ *n* [*ME*]: the pod or capsule of a plant (as cotton)

boll-ard \b'ɔl-ərd\ *n* [perh. irreg. fr. *bole*]: **1**: a post of metal or wood on a wharf around which to fasten mooring lines **2**: BITT **1**
bol-lie \b'ɔl-i\ *vr* [alter. of *bollocks*, *pl* of *bollock* testis; fr. *ME*, *OE* *beallian* to throw into disorder] — **bollix** *n*

boll weevil *n*: a grayish weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) about 1/4 inch long that infests the cotton plant puncturing and laying its eggs in the squares and bolls

boll-worm \b'ɔl-'wɜrm\ *n*: CORN EARWORM; also *n*: any of several other moths that feed on cotton bolls and other crops

bo-lo \bō-'lō\ *n* [*Sp*]: a long heavy Philippine single-edged knife
bo-lo-gna \bō-'lō-ŋə\ also *n*(y) *n* [short for *Bologna sausage*, fr. *Bologna*, Italy]: a large smoked sausage of beef, veal, and pork

bo-lo-graph \bō-'lō-graf\ *n* [*Gk* *bolē* stroke, beam of light (fr. *ballen* to throw) + *E* -ō- + -graph more at *DEVIL*]: the record of a bolometer — **bolograph** *n*, *pl* *bolographs*

bo-lom-eter \bō-'lōm-ət(ə)r\ [*Gk* *bolē* + *E* -ō- + -meter]: a very sensitive resistance thermometer used in the detection and measurement of feeble thermal radiation and esp. adapted to the study of infrared spectra — **bo-lom-eter-ic** \bō-'lō-me-'trik\ *adj* — **bo-lom-eter-y** \-mē-'trē-ē\ *n*

bo-lo-ney *vr* of *BALONEY*

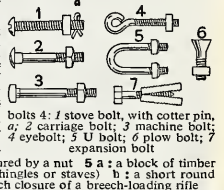
Bol-she-vik \b'ɔl-'shē-vik, -b'ɔl-, -v'ek, *n*, *pl* *Bolsheviks* also **Bol-she-vi-ki** \b'ɔl-'shē-'vik-ē-, -b'ɔl-, -b'ɔl-, -v'ek-ē\ [*Russ* *bol'shevik*, fr. *bol'she* larger] **1**: a member of the extremist wing of the Russian Social Democratic party in Russia that seized supreme power in the Revolution (1917-20) **2**: a communist **3** — **Bolshevik** *adj*

Bol-she-vised \b'ɔl-'shē-'viz-əd, -b'ɔl-, -b'ɔl-\ *n*, often *cop* **1**: the doctrine or program of the Bolsheviks advocating violent overthrow of the existing government by the Russian communist party

Bol-she-vised \b'ɔl-'shē-'vist-\ *n* or *adj*: **BOLSHEVIST**
bol-she-vised \b'ɔl-'shē-'viz-əd\ *vr*: to make Bolshevik

bol-ster \b'ɔl-'st(ə)r-\ *n* [*ME*, fr. OE; akin to OE *belg* bag — more at *BELLY*]: **1**: a long pillow or cushion extending the full width of a bed or sofa; a structural part designed to eliminate friction or provide support or bearing; *esp*: the horizontal connection between the volutes of an Ionic capital
bolster *vr* **bol-st(ə)ring** \-st(ə)-rɪŋ-\: to support with or as if with a bolster; also *RESPONSE* — **bol-ster-er** \-st(ə)-rə-\ *n*

bol-t \b'ɔlt\ *n* [*ME*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *bolz* crossbow, Lith *beldeiti* to beat] **1**: a shaft or missile designed to be shot from a crossbow or catapult; *esp*: a short stout usu. blunt-headed arrow **2**: a lightning stroke; **THUNDERBOLT** **2**: a wood or metal bar or rod used to fasten a door **3**: the part of a lock that is shot or withdrawn by the key **3**: a roll of cloth of specified length **4**: a roll of wall paper of specified length **5**: bolts **4**: a carriage bolt; **3** machine bolt; **4** eye bolt; **5** U bolt; **6** plow bolt; **7** head at one end and a screw expansion bolt **8**: a block of timber to be sawed or cut (as into shingles or staves) **9**: a short round section of a log **6**: the breach closure of a breech-loading rifle



bol-t *vr* **1**: to move suddenly or nervously; **START** **2**: to move rapidly **2** **DASH** **3**: to dart off or away **2** **FLEE** **1**: to break away from control or off a set course **4**: to break away from or oppose one's policies *syn* see *FLY* **2**: to say impulsively; **BLURT** **3**: to secure with a bolt **4**: to attach or fasten with bolts **5**: to swallow hastily or without chewing **6**: to break away from **bol-t** *adv* **1**: in an exact position **2** *archaic*: DIRECTLY, STRAIGHT

bol-t *vr*: an act of bolting
bol-ter *vr* [*ME* *butan*, fr. OF *buteler*, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *biuteln* to sift, fr. *biutel* bag, fr. OHG *būtil* *1*: to sift (as flour) *usu.* through fine-meshed cloth **2** *archaic*: SIFT **2**

bol-ter \b'ɔlt-ər\ *n*: a machine for bolting flour; also: the operator of such a machine
bol-ter *n*: a horse given to running away **2**: a voter who bolts his party

bol-ter-ry \b'ɔlt-ər-ri\ *n*: a strong rope stitched to the edges of a sail to strengthen it

bol-us \b'ɔl-'us\ *n* [*L*, fr. *Gk* *bōlos* lump]: a rounded mass; as **1**: a large pill **2**: a soft mass of chewed food

bomb \b'ɔmb\ *n* [*F* *bombe*, fr. *It* *bomba*, prob. fr. *L* *bombus* deep hollow sound, fr. *Gk* *bombos*, of imit. origin] **1**: an explosive device fused to detonate under specified conditions **2**: a vessel for compressed gases **3**: a rounded mass of lava exploded from a volcano **4**: a lead-lined container for radioactive material

bomb vb: to attack with bombs
bomb-ard \b'ɔmb-'bārd-\ *n* [*ME* *bombarde*, fr. *MF*, prob. fr. *L* *bombas*] **1**: a late medieval cannon

bomb-ard \b'ɔmb-'bārd-, b'ɔmb-\ *vr* **1**: to attack with artillery or bombers **2**: to attack vigorously (as in a discussion) (with questions) **3**: to subject to the impact of rapidly moving particles (as electrons or alpha rays) *syn* see *ATTACK* — **bomb-ard-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

bomb-bar-dier \b'ɔmb-'bār-'di-ər\ *n* **1** *archaic*: ARTILLERYMAN **2**: a noncommissioned officer in the British artillery **2**: a bomber-crew member who uses the bombight and releases the bombs

bomb-bar-don \b'ɔmb-'bārd-'n, -b'ɔmb-'bār-dən-\ *n* [*F*, fr. *It* *bombardone*]: **1**: the bass member of the shawm family **2**: a bass tuba

bomb-bast \b'ɔmb-'bast\ *n* [*MF* *bombace*, fr. *ML* *bombac-*, *bombax* cotton, alter. of *L* *bambyc-*, *bambyx* silkworm, silk, fr. *Gk* *bombak-*, *bombux*]: **1** *obs*: cotton or any soft fibrous material used as padding **2**: a soft material used in inflated speech or writing — **bombast** *adj* — *syn* *RHAPSODY*, *RANT*, *FUSTIAN*: *BOMBAST* implies verbose grandiosity or inflation of style disproportionate to the thought; *RHAPSODY* applies to an orator or a student of literature governed by the feelings rather than by logical thought; *RANT* suggests a sustained violence and extravagance of expression; *FUSTIAN* suggests a padding out with sonorous or grandiloquent inanities or banalities

bomb-baz-ine \b'ɔmb-'bāz-'zēn\ *n* [*MF* *bombasin*, fr. *ML* *bombacinum*, *bombacinum* flannel texture, fr. *L*, *cut.*, of *bombax* of silk, fr. *Gk* *bombax*, *bombux*]: a silk fabric in twill weave dyed black **2**: a twilled fabric with silk warp and worsted filling

bomb bay *n*: a bomb-carrying compartment on the underside of a combat airplane

bomb \b'ɔmb\ *n* [*F*, lit., *bomb*]: a frozen dessert made by lining a round or melon-shaped mold with one mixture and filling it with another

bomb-er \b'ɔmb-'ər\ *n*: one that bombs; *specif*: an airplane designed for bombing

bomb-i-nate \b'ɔmb-'bāt-, -nāt\ *vr* [*NL* *bambinatus*, pp. of *bombinare*, alter. of *L* *bombare*, fr. *It* *bombas*]: **1**: to bombard — **bomb-i-nation** \-b'ɔmb-'bāz-'nā-shən\ *n*

bomb-proof \b'ɔmb-'pru:f\ *adj*: safe from the force of bombs
bomb-shell \b'ɔmb-'shell-\ *n*: **BOMB** **1** **2**: a devastating surprise
bomb-sight \b'ɔmb-'sīt-\ *n*: a sighting device for aiming bombs

bo-na-ci-f \bō-'nā-'sē-n\ [*Sp* *bonafid*]: a black grouper (*Mycteroperca bonasus*) also *any* of several related marine food fishes

bona-fide \bō-'nā-'fīd-, -b'ɔn-'fīd-ē-, -fīd-ə-\ *adj* [*L*, in good faith] **1**: made in good faith without fraud or deceit

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɜr further; a back; ā bake; ă cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔi coin; th thin; ʒ this; ʌl out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; 1 life; ʌl loot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

2 : made with earnest intent : SINCERE **3** : GENUINE **syn** see AUTHENTIC

bo-na-na-zá \bó-'no-zá-\n [Sp, lit., calm, fr. ML *bonacia*, alter. of L *malacia* calm + sea, fr. Gk *malakia*, lit., softness, fr. *malakos* soft] **1** : an exceptionally large and rich ore shoot, or pocket in veins of mining gold and silver **2** : a richly productive large farm

bo-na-pá-ri-si-á \bó-'ná-pá-ri-'zj-á-\n **1** : support of the French emperors Napoleon I, Napoleon III, or their dynasty **2** : a political movement associated chiefly with authoritarian rule by a usurpary leader, especially supported by a popular mandate

Bo-na-part-ist \bó-'ná-pá-ri-'st-\n *n* or *adj*

bon-bón \bón-'bón-\n **n** (Fr. (baby talk), redupl. of *bon* good, fr. L *bonus* — more at BOUNTY) : a candy with chocolate or fondant coating and fondant center with fruits and nuts sometimes added

bon-dá \bón-'dó-\n **n** (OE *bōnd*, fr. ON *bōndr*, alter. of *būndr*, fr. pp. of *būa* to dwell; akin to OE *būr* dwelling — more at *abandon*) **1** : a band or cord used to something, fr. a material or object for binding **2** : a mechanism by means of which atoms, ions, or groups of atoms are held together in a molecule or crystal — usu. represented in formulas by a line or dot **3** : an adhesive, cementing material, or fusing ingredient that combines, unites, or strengthens **4** : a tie of loyalty, sentiment, or friendship **5** : an obligation made binding by a money forfeit; also : the amount of the money guarantee **6** : one who acts as bail or surety **7** : an interest-bearing certificate of public or private indebtedness **8** : an insurance agreement placing surety financial loss caused by the act or default of a person or by some contingency **9** : the systematic lapping of brick in a wall **7** : the state of goods manufactured, stored, or transported under the care of bonded agencies until the duties or taxes are paid

bond *vt* **1** : to lap (as brick) for solidity of construction **2** : to secure payment of duties and taxes on (goods) by giving a bond **3** : to convert into a debt secured by bonds **4** : to provide a bond (sense 5d) for or cause to provide such a bond **3** : to cause to adhere firmly **4** : to embay in a matrix — *vt* to hold together or solidify by or as if by means of a bond or binder; COHERE — **bon-dá-ble** \bón-'dǎ-'bl-\n *adj* — **bon-dér** *n*

bond-age \bón-'dǎ-\n **n** : 1 : villain tenure or service **2** : SERFDOM, *serf* **3** : subjection or compulsion **syn** see SERVITUDE

bon-dér-ize \bón-'dǎ-'ríz-\n [*back-formation* fr. *Bondwreder*, a trademark] : to coat (steel) with a patented phosphate solution for protection against corrosion

bon-d-hold-ér \bón-'d-ól-'dǎ-ǎ-\n *n* : a lender holding a bond

bon-d-máid \bón-'d-'máid-\n *n* : a female slave or bond servant

bon-d-man \bón-'d-'mǎn-\n **n** : SLAVE, SERF — **bon-d-wóm-an** \bón-'d-'wóm-'ǎn-\n *n*

bon-d pá-pér *n* : a strong durable paper used esp. for documents

bon-d ser-vánt *n* : one bound to service without wages; also : SLAVE

bon-ds-man \bón-'d-'mǎn-\n **n** : BONDAMAN

bon-ds-man *n* : SURETY

bon-d-stone \bón-'stón-\n *n : a stone long enough to extend through the full thickness of a wall to bind it together*

bone \bón-\n *n*, often *atrib* [ME *bon*, fr. OE *bān*; akin to OHG & ON *bein* bone] **1** : a : one of the hard parts of the skeleton of a vertebrate **2** : any of various hard animal substances or structures alike in or resembling bone **3** : the skeleton of a vertebrate, which the adult skeleton of most vertebrates is chiefly composed **2** *pl* : SKELETON; also : BODY **3** *pl* : CLAPPERS **4** : a strip of whalebone or steel used to stiffen a corset or dress **5** *pl* : DICE **6** : *pl* *sb* : a collection, often an exhibition, in a street show which may perform on the bones — **bone-less** \-'lǎs-\n *adj*

bone *vt* **1** : to remove the bones from (~ a fish) **2** : to provide (a garment) with stays — *vi* : to study hard; GRIND; also : CRAM

bone ash *n* : the white porous residue chiefly of tribasic calcium phosphate for bones calcined in air used esp. in ceramics; also : tribasic calcium phosphate

bone black *n* : the black residue chiefly of tribasic calcium phosphate and carbon from bones calcined in closed vessels used esp. as a pigment or adsorbent — called also *bone char*

bone china *n* : translucent white china made with bone ash or calcium phosphate

bone-fish \bón-'físh-\n **n** : any of several slender silvery small-scaled fishes (family Albulidae) : also : a notable sport and food fish (*Albula vulpes*) : of warm seas **2** : TENPOUNDER

bone-head \bón-'héd-\n *n* : STUPID; also : BASKULL

bone meal *n* : fertilizer or feed made of crushed or ground bone

bone-er \bón-'ǎ-\n **n** : one that bones **2** : BLUNDER, HOWLER

bone-set \bón-'set-\n *n* : any of several composite herbs (genus *Eupatorium*); esp : a perennial (*E. perfoliatum*) with opposite leaves and white-rayed flower heads used in folk medicine

bone fire \bón-'fí-\n *n* : a large fire built of a fire of bones, fr. *bon* bone + *fire* : a large fire built in the open air

bone \bón-\n **n** [imit. : the deep resonant sound esp. of a bell]

bone *vb* : RING

bon-ro \bón-'ró-\n *pl* **bonegos** also **hongoes** [AmSp *bongo*] : one of a pair of small tuned drums played with the hands

bon-ro-mie also **bon-hom-mie** \bón-'á-'mí-, bón-'á-\n [F *bonhomie*, fr. *bonhomme* good-natured man, fr. *bon* good + *homme* man]; good-natured easy friendliness : GENIALITY

bon-ri-á-ee \bón-'á-'fés-, -fás-\n *n* (*Bonifacio*, innkeeper in *The Beaches* Stravinsky by George Farquhar) : the proprietor of a hotel, nightclub, or restaurant

bon-ri-to \bá-'nét-(,)-ó-\n *pl* **bonitos** or **bonito** [Sp, fr. *bonito* pretty, fr. L *bonus* good]; any of various medium-sized tunas interrelated with the smaller mackerels and the larger tunas; also : any of various fishes with a similar description

bon-mot \bón-'mó-\n *pl* **bons mots** \bón-'mó-(z)-\n or **bon mots** \-'mó-(z)-\n [Fr, lit., good word] : a clever remark : WITTRICK

bonne \bón-\n [F, fr. fem. of *bon*]; a French nursemaid or maid-servant

bon-net \bón-'nét-\n [ME *bonnet*, fr. MF, fr. ML *bonnitas*] : a (1) *chief* Scot : man's or boy's (2) : a thinness Scotch cap of seamless woven fabric **3** : a woman's cloth or straw hat tied under the chin **2** : an additional piece of canvas laced to the foot of a jib or foresail **3** *Brit* : an automobile hood **4** : a cover for an open fireplace or a cowl or hood to increase the draft of a chimney

d : a metal covering for valve chambers, hydrants, or ventilators

bonnet *vt* : to provide with or dress in a bonnet

bon-ni-ly \bón-'ní-'lǎ-\n *adv* : in a bonny manner

bon-ny also **bon-ny** \bón-'é-\n *adj* [ME *bonie*, fr. OF *bon* good, fr. L *bonus*] **chiefly Brit** : HANDSOME, ATTRACTIVE, FINE

bon-ny-bee \bón-'bí-'bí-\n *n* [Irgal *bonne cabalar*, fr. *bonne* milk + *cabalar*, gen. of *cablar* sour thick milk] **Norfolk & Midland** : CLABBER

bon-sai \bón-'sǎ-\n *n*, *pl* **bonsai** [Jap.] : a potted plant (as a tree) dwarfed by special methods of culture

bon-sai-er \bón-'sǎ-'ǎ-\n *n* [perfr. *fr. a bond league & spel* game] : a match or tournament played between curling clubs

bon-ton \bón-'tón-\n *n*, *pl* **bons tons** \bón-'tón-'tǎ-\n [F, lit., good tone] **1** : fashionable manner or style **2** : polite society

bon-us \bón-'ú-\n *n [L, *bonus* — more at BOUNTY] **1** : something given in addition that is usual or merely due **2** : gratuity : DIVIDEND **3** : money for an equivalent given in addition to an employee's usual compensation **4** : a premium given by a corporation to a purchaser of its securities, to a promoter, or to an employee **5** (1) : a government subsidy to an industry (2) : a government payment to war veterans **3** : a sum of money in addition to interest or royalties charged for the granting of a loan or privilege to a company, or for the lease or transfer of property*

bon-vi-vánt \bón-'vé-'vǎnt-, bón-'vé-'vǎ-\n *n*, *pl* **bons vivants** \bón-'vé-'vǎnt-, bón-'vé-'vǎ-(z)-\n or **bon vivants** \bón-'vé-'vǎnt-\n [F, lit., good liver] : a wine which is unflavored or refined tastes esp. in food and drink **syn** see EPICURE

bon-vo-yage \bón-'vó-'yǎ-'áz-, -wǎ-'yǎ-'áz-, bón-'vó-'yǎ-'áz-, bǎ-'vó-\n [F] : a good trip; FAREWELL — often used interjectionally

bon-vo-yé \bón-'vó-'yé-\n *adj* **bon-vó-yé** *adj* **BOON** **1** : a : consisting of bone **2** : resembling bone **3** : any of the bones **4** : having prominent bones; also : SKINNY, SCRAWNY **3** : BARREN, LEAN

bon-y labyrinth *n* : the cavity in the temporal bone that contains the membranous labyrinth of the ear

bon-zó \bón-'zǎ-\n *n [F, fr. Pg *bonzo*, fr. Jap *bansō*] : a Buddhist monk*

boó \bú-'\n *vt* : to embay : to attempt to express contempt or disapproval or to startle or frighten

boó *n* : a shout of disapproval or contempt — **boó** *vb*

boob \bú-'\n *n [short for *booby*] : SIMPLETON; also : BOOR*

boob-ó-ist \bú-'\n *n*, *pl* **boob-ó-ists** [short for *booby-ologist*] : a person who is publicly ignorant

boob-ó-ly \bú-'\n *adv* : in a booby-like talk; *fr. boohoo*, imitation of the sound of weeping] **1** *dialect* : BRUISE, SORE **2** *slang* : BLUNDER

boob-ý \bú-'bé-\n [modif. of Sp *boob*, fr. L *balbus* stammering, prob. of imit. origin] **1** : an awkward foolish person : DÓPE **2** : any of several American ducks **3** : the poorest performer or lowest scorer in a group

booby hatch *n* : an insane asylum

booby trap *n : a trap for the unwary or unsuspecting; esp : a concealed explosive device contrived to go off when some harmless-looking object is touched — **booby-tráp** \bú-'bé-'tráp-\n *vt**

bood-le \bú-'l-\n [I] *collected* estate, lot, fr. MD; akin to ON *būth* booth] **1** : an edition or lot of persons **2** : bribe money

boog-íe-wóo-gíe \bú-'é-'wú-'é-, bú-'é-'wú-'é-\n [origin unknown] : a : any of several lively dances **2** : a rhythmic character by a persistent rhythmic bass and florid figurations of a simple melody

book \búk-\n [ME, fr. OE *bōc*; akin to OHG *būoh* book, OE *bōc* beech; prob. fr. the early Germanic practice of carving runic characters on beech wood tablets — more at BEECH] **1** : a set of written sheets of skin or paper or tablet or parchment characterized by a : long written or printed literary composition **2** : a major division of a treatise or literary work **3** : a volume of business records of any kind **4** : any of the small books characterized by a : a source of enlightenment or instruction **4** : the total available knowledge and experience that can be brought to bear on a task or problem **5** : the standards or authority relevant in a situation **6** : JUDGMENT, OPINION **5** : all the charges that can be made against an accused person (threw the ~ at him) **6** : RESPONSIBILITY **ACCOUNT** **6** : LIBRETTO **7** : the script of a play **7** : a packet of commodities bound together (a ~ of matches) **8** : BOOKMAKER **8** : the bets registered by a bookmaker **9** : the tricks a card player must win before scoring — **book-binder** \bú-'bín-'dǎ-\n *n* — **one for the book** : an act or occurrence worth noting

book *vt* **1** : to enter, write, or register so as to engage transportation or reserve lodgings **2** : to schedule engagements for **3** : to set aside time for **2** : to enter charges against in a police register — *vi* **1** : to reserve a place in advance **2** : chiefly *Brit* : to register in a hotel — **book-ér** *n*

book *adj* **1** : bookish or derived from books **2** : shown by books of account

book-binding \bú-'bín-'díp-\n *n* : the binding of a book **2** : the art or trade of binding books

book-end \búk-'énd-\n *n* : a support for the end of a row of books

book-é-er \búk-'é-\n [by shortening & alter.] : BOOKMAKER **2**

book-ish \búk-'ísh-\n *adj* **1** : a : of or relating to books **2** : fond of books and reading **2** : inclined to rely on book knowledge rather than practical experience — **book-ish-ly** *adv* — **book-ish-ness** *n*

book-keep-ér \búk-'ké-'pǎ-\n *n* : one who records the accounts or transactions of a business — **book-keep-ing** \búk-'ké-'pí-\n *n*

book-let \búk-'lét-\n *n* : a little book; esp : PAMPHLET

book-louse *n* : a minute wingless insect (order Corrodentia); esp : an insect (as *Psocodes divinatorius*) injurious to books

book-maker \búk-'má-'kǎ-\n *n* : a printer, binder, or designer of books **2** : one who compiles books from the writings of others **2** : one who determines odds and receives and pays off bets — **book-maker-ly** \búk-'má-'kǎ-'lǎ-\n *adv*

book-mark \búk-'mǎ-'k-\n *n* : LITERATEUR **2** : one who sells books

book-már-ker \búk-'mǎ-'kǎ-'kǎ-\n *n* : a marker for finding a place in a book


book-match \búk-'má-'tʃ-\n *vt* : to match the grains of (as two sheets of veneer) so that one sheet seems to be the mirror-image of the other

book-mo-bíle \búk-'mó-'bí-\n *n* [*book* + automobile] : a truck that serves as a traveling library

book-of-accóunt \búk-'ú-'kǎ-'t-\n *n* : LEDGER **2** : a book or record essential to a system of accounts

Book of Common Prayer : the service book of the Anglican Communion

book-plate \búk-'plát-\n *n* : a book owner's identification label that is insd, pasted to the inside front cover of a book

book review *n*: a critical estimate of a book
book-seller *v* \ˈbʊk-ˌsel-ər/ *n*: the proprietor of a bookstore
book-shelf \ˈbʊk-ˌʃel/ *n*: an open shelf for holding books **2**: a small collection of books
book value *n*: the value of something as shown by the books of account of the business owning it; *specif*: the value of capital stock as indicated by the excess of assets over liabilities
book-worm \ˈwɔːr-m/ *n*: any of various insect larvae that feed on the binding and paste of books **2**: a person unusually devoted to the study of books
Boole-ean algebra \ˈbjuː-ˌiən-ə/ *n* [George Boole 1860 E mathematician]: a logical calculus esp. of classes arranged as a system of theorems deduced from a set of undefined symbols and axioms concerning them
boom *v* \bʊm/ *n* (D. tree, beam; akin to OHG *boom* tree — and to BEAM) **1**: a long spar used variously to extend the foot of a sail or facilitate handling of cargo or mooring **2 a**: a long beam projecting from the mast of a derrick to support or guide an object to be lifted or swung **b**: a long movable arm used to manipulate a microphone **3**: a line connecting the mast across a river or enclosing an area of water to keep sawlogs together; *also*: the enclosed logs **4**: a chain cable or line of spars extended across a river or the mouth of a harbor to defend it by obstructing navigation **5**: a spar or outrigger connecting the tail surfaces and the main supporting structure of an airplane
boom vb [imit.] *v* **1**: to make a deep hollow sound **2 a**: to increase in esteem or importance **b**: to experience a sudden rapid growth and expansion usu. with an increase in prices **6**: to develop rapidly in population *usu* *with* importance *usu* *vi* **1**: to cause to resound **2**: to cause a rapid growth or increase of: **BOOST**
boom n: a booming sound or cry **2 a**: a rapid expansion or increase as **a**: a general movement in support of a candidate for office **b**: rapid settlement and development of a town or district **3**: a rapid and extensive expansion of an industry
boom-er-ang \ˈbuːm-ər-ŋ/ *n* (native name in Australia) **1**: a bent or angular throwing club which can be thrown so as to return near the starting point **2**: an act or interference that reacts to the damage of its originator — **boomer-ang**

boomer-ang *n*: a small boom
boon \ˈbjuːn/ [ME, fr. ON *būn* petition; akin to OE *būn* prayer, *bannan* to summon — more at BAN] **1**: BENEFIT, FAVOR; *esp*: one that is given in answer to a request **2: a duty benefit
boon adv [ME *bon*, fr. MF, good — more at BONNY] **1**: BOUNTIFUL, BENIGN **2**: MERRY, CONVIVIAL
boon-dog-gle \ˈbjuːn-dɒg-əl/ *n*, \-dɒg-ŋ/ *n* [coined by Robert H. Link] **1**: a handicraft article of leather or wood, usually useless, that is thrown away
boon-dog-gle v \ˈbjuːn-dɒg-ŋ/ *v* (to-*gl*) *v* — **boon-dog-gler** \-ɔːl-ər/ *n*
boot \ˈbuːt/ *n* (D *boer*; akin to OE *būtan* to dwell) **1**: PEASANT **2**: BEER **3 a**: YOKEL **b**: a rude or insensitive person
boor \ˈbuːr/ *n*: a boorish person resembling a boor; **RUDE** — **boor-ish-ly adv** — **boor-ish-ness n**
SYN BOORISH, CHURLISH, LOUSH, CLOWNSH mean uncouth in manners or appearance. BOORISH implies rudeness of manner due to insensitivity to others' feelings and unwillingness to be agreeable; CHURLISH implies surly, uncooperative, and ungracious behavior; LOUSH implies bodily awkwardness together with stupidity or abjectness; CLOWNSH suggests ill-bred awkwardness, ignorance or stupidity, ungainliness, and often a propensity for absurd antics
BOOST \ˈbuːst/ *v* [origin unknown] **1**: to push or shove up from below **2 a**: to INCREASE, RAISE **b**: to ASSIST, PROMOTE (~ more) **3**: to promote the cause or interests of; **PLUG** **4**: to increase in force, pressure, or amount; *esp*: to raise the voltage of or across (an electric circuit) **SYN** see LIFT
BOOSTER \ˈbuːst-ər/ *n*: **1**: a push or shove **2**: an increase in amount **3**: an act that brings help or encouragement
boost-er \ˈbuːst-ər/ *n* **1**: one that boosts **2**: an enthusiastic supporter **3**: an auxiliary device for increasing force, power, or pressure **4**: a radio-frequency amplifier for a radio or television receiving set **5**: the first stage of a multistage rocket providing thrust for the launching and the initial part of the flight **6**: a substance that increases the effectiveness of a medication; *esp*: a supplementary dose of an immunizing agent to increase immunity
boot \ˈbuːt/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bōt* remedy; akin to OE *betera* better] **1**: a shoe with a high heel **2**: something to equalize a trade **3**: *obs*: AVAL — **to boot**: RESIDUES
boot vb, *obs*: AVAL, PROFIT
boot n [ME, fr. MF *bote*] **1**: a covering of leather or rubber for the foot and leg **2**: an instrument of torture used to crush the leg and feet **3 a**: a rubber or canvas camp for basic training **b**: a protective covering for the foot or leg or for an object or part resembling a leg **4 a**: a sheath enclosing the inflorescence **5** *Brit*: a car automobile trunk **6 a**: a blow delivered by or as if by a booted foot **7**: KICK; *also*: a rude discharge or dismissal **7 a**: a navy or marine corps basic training **8**: a booter
boot v **1**: to put boots on **2 a**: KICK **b**: to eject or discharge summarily **3**: to make an error on (a grounder in baseball)
boot n [ˈbuːt] *archaic*: BOOTY, PLUNDER
boot-blak \ˈbuːt-ˌblæk/ *n*: one who shines shoes
boot-camp \ˈbuːt-ˌkæmp/ *n*: a navy or marine camp for basic training
boot-ed \ˈbuːt-əd/ *adj* **1**: wearing boots **2 a**: having a continuous horny covering — used of the tarsus of a bird **b**: having the shanks and toes feathered — used esp. of domesticated birds
boot-tee or **boo-tee** \ˈbuːt-ˌtiː/ *n* [from *infants' footwear* \ˈbuːt-ɪ-ˌn/ *n*: a boot with a short heel; *esp*: an infant's knitted or crocheted sock]
Bo-ō-tes \ˈbɔː-ˌtɛz-ə/ *n* (L gen. *Boōtis*, fr. Gk *Boōtēs*, lit., plowman, fr. *bous* head of cattle — more at COW) **1**: a northern constellation containing the bright star Arcturus
booth \ˈbuːθ/ *n*, *pl* booths \ˈbjuːθz/, \ˈbjuːθs/ [ME *bothe*, of Scand origin; akin to *both* booth; *both* akin to OE *bōtan* to dwell] **1**: a temporary shelter for livestock or field workers **2 a**: a stall or stand for the sale or exhibition of goods **b**: a small enclosure affording privacy or isolation for one person at a time **6**: a restaurant accommodation consisting of a table between two backed benches**

boot-jack \ˈbuːt-ˌdʒæk/ *n*: a metal or wood device shaped like the letter V and used in pulling off boots
boot-lace \ˈbuːt-ˌlæs/ *n*, *Brit*: SHOELACE
boot-leg \ˈbjuːt-ˌleɪ-, ˌlæɪ-ŋ/ *n* **1**: the upper part of a boot **2**: something bootlegged; *specif*: MARIJUANA — **boot-legging**
bootleg v **1**: to carry (alcoholic liquor) in one's person illegally **b**: to manufacture, sell, or transport for sale (alcoholic liquor) contrary to law **2 a**: to produce or sell illicitly **b**: SMUGGLE ~ *vi* **1**: to engage in bootlegging — **boot-leg-ger** \-ər/ *n*
boot-less \ˈbuːt-ˌləs/ *adj*: USELESS, UNPROFITABLE — **boot-less-ly adv**
boot-lick \ˈbuːt-ˌlɪk/ *v*: to fawn on obsequiously ~ *vi*: FAWN — **boot-lick n** — **boot-lick-er** \-ər/ *n*
boots \ˈbuːts/ *n* *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [fr. pl. of *ˈboor*] *Brit*: a servant esp. in a hotel who shines shoes
booty \ˈbuːti/ *n*, *pl* booty [from *boot*; *boot* fr. MLG *būte* exchange] **1**: SPOILS; *esp*: loot taken in war **2**: a rich gain or prize **SYN** see SPOIL
booze \ˈbuːz/ *v* [ME *bouzen*, fr. MD or MFlem *būsen*; akin to OHG *būz* swelling] **1**: to drink intoxicating liquor to excess — **booz-er** \-ər/ *n*, *pl* boozers \-əz/ *n*
booze n **1**: intoxicating drink; *esp*: hard liquor **2**: SPREE
ˈbop \ˈbɒp/ *v* **bopped**; **bop-ping** [imit.] **1**: HIT, SOCK
ˈbop n: BLOW
ˈbop n, *often attrib* [short for *bebop*]: jazz characterized by rhythmic harmonic complexity and innovation, lengthened melodic line, and use by loud brass execution — **bop-er** *n*
bo-ra \ˈbɔːr-ə-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ/ *n* [It. dial., fr. L *borax*]: a violent cold northerly wind of the Adriatic
bo-rac-ic \ˈbɔːr-ˌræs-ɪk/ *adj* [ML *borac-*, *borax*]: BORIC
bo-rag \ˈbɔːr-əɪ-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *borage*]: a rough-hairy plant with flowers yellow or purple; *also*: the officinal herb of the family Boraginaceae, the borage family) used medicinally and in salads
bo-rane \ˈbɔːr-ə-n-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ/ *n* [ISV, fr. *boron*]: a compound of boron and hydrogen or a derivative of such a compound
bo-rate \ˈbɔːr-ət/ *n*: a salt or ester of a boric acid
bo-rat-ed \ˈbɔːr-ət-əd/ *adj*: mixed or impregnated with borax or boric acid
bo-rax \ˈbɔːr-əks-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ-, ˈsɔːks/ *n* [ME *boras*, fr. MF, fr. ML *borac-*, *borax*, fr. Ar *burāq*, fr. Per *burāq*]: a hydrated sodium borate $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$ used esp. as a flux, cleansing agent, and water softener and as a preservative
bo-ra-zo-ni \ˈbɔːr-ə-zə-ni-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ/ *n* [hard + *az-* + *-oni*]: a boron nitride BN of cubic crystallization as boron as diamond but more resistant to high temperature
bor-deaux \ˈbɔːr-dɔː/ *n*, *pl* *Bor-deaux* \-dɔːz/ *n*: any of various white or red wines from the Bordeaux region of France
bor-deaux mixture *n*, *often cap B*: a fungicide made by reaction of copper sulfate, lime, and water
bor-del \ˈbɔːr-dəl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *borde* hut, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *bord* board] *archaic*: BROTHEL
bor-del-er \ˈbɔːr-del-ər/ *n* [It, fr. OF *borde*]: BROTHEL
bor-der \ˈbɔːr-dər/ *n* [ME *border*, fr. MF, fr. OF *border*]: a border, fr. *bor*, *border*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *bord* **1**: an outer part or edge **2**: BOUNDARY, FRONTIER **3**: a narrow bed of planted ground along the edge of a garden or walk **4**: an ornamental design at the edge of a fabric or rug **5**: a plain or decorative border printed matter
bor-der-er \ˈbɔːr-dər-ər/ *n*: **1**: one who borders
SYN MARGIN, VERGE, EDGE, RIM, BRIM, BRINK: BORDER denotes the part of a surface that marks its boundary line; MARGIN denotes a border of definite width or distinguishing character; VERGE applies to the line marking an extreme limit or termination of something; EDGE denotes the terminating line made by two converging surfaces as of a blade or a box; RIM applies to an edge of something circular or curving; BRIM applies to the upper inner rim of something hollow; BRINK denotes the abrupt edge of something that falls away steeply
bor-der-er \ˈbɔːr-dər-ər/ *n*: **1**: one who borders
ˈborder \ˈbɔːr-dər/ *n*: **2**: to touch at the edge or boundary; **BOUND** ~ *vi* **1**: to lie on the border **2**: to approach the nature of a specified thing; **VERGE** (~ on the ridiculous) — **bor-dér-er** \-ər/ *n*
bor-de-re-ate \ˈbɔːr-də-rə-tə/ *n*, *pl* *bor-de-re-ate* \-rə-təz/ [F]: a detailed note or memorandum of account; *esp*: one containing an enumeration of documents
bor-der-land \ˈbɔːr-dər-ˌlænd/ *n* **1 a**: territory at or near a border **b**: FRONTIER **b**: an outlying region; **FRINGE** **2**: a vague intermediate state or region; *a twilight zone*
bor-der-line \ˈbɔːr-dər-ˌlaɪn/ *n*: a boundary line
bor-der-line \ˈbɔːr-dər-ˌlaɪn/ *adj* **1**: situated at or near a border line **2 a**: INTERMEDIATE **b**: not quite average, standard, or normal **c**: not quite meeting accepted patterns; *esp*: regarding the indecent **d**: having only marginal certainty or validity
ˈborder \ˈbɔːr-dər/ *n*: a small terrier of British origin with a harsh dense coat and erect ears
bor-dure \ˈbɔːr-ʃər/ *n* [ME]: a border surrounding a heraldic shield
ˈbore \ˈbɔːr-ə/ *n*, *pl* bores \ˈbɔːr-ə/ *n* [ME *boren*, fr. OE *borian*; akin to OHG *borōn* to bore, *lʰorare* to bore, *ferre* to strike] **vi** **1**: to pierce with or as if with a rotary tool **2**: to form or construct by boring ~ *vi* **1**: to make a hole by boring **b**: to sink a mine shaft or well **2 a**: to make one's way laboriously **b**: to move ahead steadily
ˈbore n **1**: a hole made by or as if by boring **2 a**: an interior lengthwise cylindrical cavity **b**: the interior tube of a gun **3 a**: the size of a hole **b**: the interior diameter of a tube; **CALIBER, GAUGE** **c**: the diameter of an engine cylinder
ˈbore past of BEAR
ˈbore n (assumed) ME *bore* wave, fr. ON *bāral*): a tidal flood with a high abrupt front
ˈbore n (foreign unknown): one that causes boredom
ˈbore v: to weary with ennui or tedium
ˈbore-ral \ˈbɔːr-əl-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ/ *adj* [ME *boriall*, fr. LL *borealis*, fr. L *boreas* north wind; fr. Gk *boreas* north wind]: relating to, or located in northern regions **2** *cap*: *z* of rel. of relating to, or growing in northern and mountainous parts of the northern hemisphere
ˈbo-re-as \ˈbɔːr-əs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: **1**: the god of the north wind in Greek mythology **2**: the north wind personified
ˈbore-er \ˈbɔːr-ər/ *n*: a worker who boroers
ˈbore-er \ˈbɔːr-ər-, ˈbɔːr-ŋ/ *n*: one that bores; *as*: a worker who bores

ə abut; ɪ kiten; ɔː further; ɔː back; ɔː bake; ɔː cot, cart; ɔː out; ɔː chin; ɔː less; ɔː easy; ɔː gift; ɔː trip; ɔː life
 j coking; ɔː sing; ɔː flow; ɔː flaw; ɔː coin; ɔː thin; ɔː this; ɔː foot; ɔː y; ɔː yet; ɔː few; ɔː furious; ɔː vision

holes b 2 a tool used for boring c (1) : SHIPWORM (2) : an insect that as larva or adult bores in the woody parts of plants

bor-ic \b'or-ik, 'b'or-ə\ adj : of or containing boron

boric acid n : an acid derived from boron trioxide B₂O₃; esp : a white crystalline compound H₃BO₃ used esp. as a weak antiseptic

bor-ne-ol \b'or-nē-ol, -ō\ n [OE *born* pp. of *beran* to cast — more at BEAR] 1 a : brought into existence by or as if by birth b : NATIVE (American-born) 2 a : having from birth specified qualities (a ~ leader) b : being in specified circumstances from birth

born *past part* of BEAR

bor-ne-ol \b'or-nē-ol, -ō\ n [SV, fr. *Borneo*, island in the Malay archipelago] : a crystalline cyclic alcohol C₁₀H₁₆O₂ known in three optically different forms found in essential oils

bor-nite \b'bor-(ə)-nīt\ n [G *bornit*, fr. Ignaz von Born 1791 Austrian mineralogist] : a brittle metallic-looking mineral Cu₅FeS₄ consisting of a sulfide of copper and iron and constituting a valuable ore of copper

bor-on \b'bor-(ə)-n, 'b'or-(ə)-n\ n [borax + -on (as in carbon)] : a trivalent metalloloid element found in nature only in combination and used in metallurgy and nucleonics — see ELEMENT table — **bor-on-ic** \b'bor-(ə)-n-ik, 'b'or-(ə)-n-ik\ adj

bor-0-sil-i-cate \b'bor-ō-'sil-i-kət, -ō-, -ō-'kāt\ n [SV *boron* + silicate] : a silicate containing boron in the anion and occurring naturally

bor-ough \b'bor-(ə)-'v, 'b'or-(ə)-rō-, -ō-(w), -rō-(w)\ n [ME *burgh*, fr. OE *burg* fortified town; akin to OHG *burg* fortified place, OE *borg* mountain — more at BARROW] 1 a : a medieval fortified group of houses forming a town with special duties and privileges b : a town or urban constituency in Great Britain that sends a member or members to Parliament c : a town or village in Great Britain incorporated for purposes of self-government 2 a : a municipal corporation proper in some states (as New Jersey and Minnesota) corresponding to the incorporated town or village of the other states 3 : one of the five constituent political divisions of New York City **bor-ough-ship** n : a custom formerly existing in parts of England by which the lands of a tenant vested descend to the youngest son

bor-row \b'bir-(ə)-'ō, 'b'or-, -ō-(w)\ vb [ME *borwen*, fr. OE *borgian*; akin to OE *beorgan* to preserve — more at BURY] vt 1 : to receive with the intent or expressed intention of returning the same or an equivalent (~ a book) 2 a : to appropriate to one's own use (~ a metaphor) b : DERIVE, ADOPT 3 : to take (one) from a figure of the minuend in arithmetical subtraction in order to add as 10 to the next lower denomination 4 : to introduce into one language from another 5 : to dig from 6 : to borrow pit 6 dial : LEND ~ vt 1 : to borrow something 2 : to put to one side of the cup in golf so as to allow for the slant of the green — **bor-row-er** \-'r-wər\ n

bor-row pit n : an excavated area where material has been borrowed for use as fill at another location

Bors \b'bor-(ə)rz\ n : a knight of the Round Table and nephew of Lancelot

borsch or **borscht** \b'bor-(ə)rsh(t)\ n [Russ *borschch*] : a Russian vegetable soup often including red beet

borsch circuit n : the theaters and nightclubs associated with the Greenwich Village area in New York City

bor-t \b'bor-(ə)t\ n [Prob. fr. D *boort*] : imperfectly crystallized diamond or diamond fragments used as an abrasive

bor-zoi \b'bor-'zoi, -zoi\ n [Russ *borzoi*, fr. *borzoi* swift; akin to L *ferinare* to hasten; any of a breed of large-haired dogs of greyhound type developed in the 19th century for pursuing wolves

bos-cage also **bosken** \b'bas-'ki-jə\ n [ME *boskage*, fr. MF *boscage*, fr. OF, fr. *bois*, bosq. forest, perh. of Gmc origin; akin to ME *bush*] : a growth of trees or shrubs : THicket

bosh \b'ash\ n [Turk *boş* empty] 1 : foolish talk or activity 2 : EMERGENCY 3 : something that causes petty annoyance or worry

bosk or **bosque** \b'ask\ n [Prob. back-formation fr. *bosky*] : a small wooded area

bosk-er or **bosquet** \b'as-'kət\ n [F *bosquet*, fr. It *boschetto*, dim. of *bosco* forest, perh. of Gmc origin; akin to ME *bush*] : THicket

Bos-kop man, **bos-,kip-** n [Boskop, locality in the Transvaal] : a late Pleistocene southern prob. ancestral to modern Bushmen and Hottentots — **bos-kop-oid** \-'k-, -poid\ adj

bosky \b'as-'ki\ adj [E dial, bosk, bush, fr. ME *bush*, *bosk*] 1 : having abundant trees or shrubs 2 : of or relating to a woods

bo-s'n or **bo-'s'n** or **bo-sun** or **bo-'sun** \b'ōs-'n\ n var of BOATSWAIN

bo-som \b'oz-əm, 'b'iz-ə\ n [ME, fr. OE *bōsm*; akin to OHG *buosom* bosom, Slt *biur* abundant — more at BIG] 1 : the front of the human chest; esp : the female breasts 2 a : the anatomical center of secret thoughts and emotions b : close relationship c : EMBRACE (lived in the ~ of her family) 3 a : a broad surface b : an inmost recess 4 a : a part of a garment covering the breast b : the space between the breast and the garment covering it

bosom vy 1 : to en-close or carry in the bosom 2 : EMBRACE

bosom adj 1 : CLOSE, INTIMATE (~ friends)

bo-somed \-ə-məd\ adj : having (such) a bosom (flat-bosomed)

bo-somy \-ə-'mē\ adj 1 : swelling upward or outward (~ hills) 2 : having prominent breasts

boss \b'os\ n [ME *boes*, fr. OE, fr. (assumed) VL *botia*] 1 a : a protuberant part or body b : a raised ornamentation : STUD c : an ornamental projecting block used in architecture 2 a : a person in charge of a department used in ceramics and glassmaking 3 : the enlarged part of a shaft

boss vt 1 : to ornament with bosses 2 : EMBROSS 2 : to treat (as the surface of porcelain) with

boss \b'os\ n [D *baas* master; akin to Fris *boes* master] 1 : one who exercises control or authority; *specif* : one who directs or supervises workers 2 a : a politician who controls votes in a party organization or dictates appointments of legislative measures 3 : an official having dictatorial authority over an organization — **boss-dom** \-dəm\ n — **boss-ism** \-'iz-əm\ n

boss \b'os\ adj 1 : PRINCIPAL, MASTER 2 slang : EXCELLENT

boss vt \b'os\ v 1 : DIRECT, SUPERVISE 2 : ORDER

boss \b'os\ n [E dial., young cow] : COW, CALF

boss-iness \b'ōs-'nəs\ n : the quality or state of being bossy

bossy \b'as-'ē, 'b'ōs-'ē\ adj 1 : marked by a swelling or roundness 2 : marked by bosses : STUDD

bossy \b'ōs-'ē\ n : COW, CALF

bossy \b'ōs-'ē\ adj : inclined to dominate : DICTATORIAL

Bot-om \b'ot-əm\ n [Fr. *botom*, Massachusetts] 1 : a card game for four players with two decks of cards 2 : a dance some-what like a waltz

Botom bag n : a handbag that is held together at the top opening by two handles

Botom cream pie n : a round cake that is split and filled with a custard or cream filling

Botom fern n : a luxuriant fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata bostoniensis*) often with drooping much-divided fronds

Botom ivy n : a woody Asiatic vine (*Parthenocissus tricuspidata*) of the grape family with 3-lobed leaves

Botom tierrier n : any of a breed of small smooth-coated terriers originating as a cross of the bulldog and bullterrier and being brindled or black with white markings — called also *Botom bull*

Bos-well \b'az-'wel, -wəl\ n [James Boswell 1733 Sc lawyer and biographer; a one who records in detail the conversation and activities of a usu. famous contemporary]

bot also **bot** \b'at\ n [perh. modif. of ScGael *botraig* maggot] : the larva of a botfly; esp : one infesting the horse

bot-an-i-cal \b'ot-'an-i-kəl\ adj [F *botanique*, fr. Gk *botanikos* of herb; *botan* pasture, herb, fr. *boan* to feed; akin to Lith *gauja* herd] 1 : of relating to plants or botany 2 : derived from plants 3 : SPECIES ~ **bot-an-i-cal-ly** \-'k(-ə)-lī\ adv

botanical n : a vegetable drug esp. in the crude state

bot-a-nist \b'at-'n-əst, 'b'at-'n-əst\ n : a specialist in botany or in a branch of botany : a professional student of plants

bot-a-nize \b'at-'n-əz\ vt : to collect plants for botanical investigation; also : to study plants; esp. on a field trip ~ vt : to explore for botanical purposes

bot-a-ny \b'ot-'n-ē, 'b'at-'n-ē\ n [back-formation fr. *botanico*] 1 : a branch of biology dealing with plant life 2 a : plant life : the properties and phenomena exhibited by a plant, plant type, or plant group 3 : a botanical treatise or study; esp : a particular system of botany

botch \b'atʃ\ n [ME *boche*, fr. ONF, fr. (assumed) VL *botia* broken; an infirmatory] 1 : something that is defective

botch vt [ME *bochen*] 1 : to repair or patch ineptly 2 : BUNOLE 3 : to assemble or construct in a makeshift way — **botch-er** \b'atʃ-ər\ n 1 : something that is botched : MESS 2 : PATCHWORK, HODGEPODGE — **botch-y** \-ē\ adj

bot-ly \b'ot-'lī, -lī\ n : any of various stout two-winged flies (group *Cecidomyiidae*) whose larvae are sentinelled in cavities or tissues of various mammals including man

bot \b'oth\ adj [ME *bothe*, fr. ON *bástric*; akin to OHG *belde* both] : the two : the one and the other (~ feet)

both pron : the one as well as the other (~ of us) (we are ~ well)

both vt [with conj. used as a function word to indicate and stress the inclusion of each of two or more things specified by coordinated words, phrases, or clauses (~ New York and London)]

both-er \b'oth-ər\ vb **both-er-ing** \-'(ə)-rɪŋ\ [perh. fr. IrGael *bothair* bothered] vt 1 a : to cause to be nervous : FLUSTER : B'PUZZLE : DISTURB 2 : to annoy esp. by petty provocation : IRK b : to intrude upon : PESTER c : to cause to be anxious or concerned : TROUBLE ~ vt 1 : to feel mild concern or anxiety 2 : to take pains 3 : to stir up petty trouble SYM see ANNOY

both-er n 1 a : a state of petty discomfort, annoyance, or worry b : something that causes petty annoyance or worry 2 : FUSS

both-er-ation \b'oth-'ər-ə-shən\ 1 : the act of bothering or the state of being bothered 2 : something that bothers

both-er-er \b'oth-'ər-ər\ n : causing bother : VEXINO

both-er-ness or **bot-om-ness** \b'at-'n-əs\ adj [MF *bothémé*] of a heraldic cross : having a cross of four balls or knobs at the end of each arm — see CROSS illustration

bot tree \b'ot-'rē\ n [Sinhalese *bō*, fr. Skt *bodhi*] : PIPAL

bot-ry-oid \b'ot-'rē-'oid-'id\ also **bot-ry-oid** \b'at-'rē-'oid-'id\ adj [Gk *botryoidēs*, fr. *botrys* bunch of grapes] : having the form of a bunch of grapes

bot-tle \b'ot-'l\ n, *often attrib* [ME *botel*, fr. MF *bouteille*, fr. LL *butricula*, dim. of LL *butrica* cask] 1 a : a rigid or semirigid container typically of glass or plastic having a comparatively narrow neck or throat used to indicate and stress the nature of its contents b : a bag made of skin c : the quantity held by a bottle 2 a : intoxicating drink (hit the ~) b : bottled milk used in place of mother's milk ~ **bot-tle** \-l\ v, **bot-tle** \-l\ v, **bot-tled** \-l-d\ v, **bot-tling** \-l-ɪŋ\ vt 1 : to put into a bottle 2 : to confine as if in a bottle — *usu.* used with *up* — **bot-tle** \-'l-ər, -'l-ər\ n 1 : a club n : a privy, private establishment at which patrons imbibe intoxicating drinks 1 bottles 1 a : chemical bottles 1 reagent, 2 dropping cylinders 4 and 5 **bot-tle-neck** \b'ot-'l-'nek\ n 1 a : a narrow waist, 4 for passage 2 a : OBSTRUCTION b : IMPASSE

bottleneck vt : to slow or halt by causing a bottleneck

bottleneck adj : NARROW (~ harbor)

bot-tle-nosed dolphin \b'at-'l-'nōz\ n : any of various moderately large stock-bodied toothed whales (genus *Tursiops*) and OHG *T. truncatus*) with a prominent beak and falcate dorsal fin

bot-tom \b'at-əm\ n [ME *botme*, fr. OE *botm*; akin to OHG *botam* bottom, L *fundus*, Gk *pythmēn*] 1 a : the under surface of something : UNDERSIDE b : a surface designed to support something resting on it : SURFACE c : the surface of a body of water lies 3 a : the part of a ship's hull lying below the water b : BOAT, SHIP 4 a : the lowest part or place b : the remotest or inmost point c : LAST (~ dollar) d : the trousers of pajamas — *usu.* used in pl. e : the last half of an inning of baseball 5 : low-lying grasslands along a watercourse, *usu.* used in pl. 6 : BASIS

bottom vt : capacity (as of a horse) to endure strain 8 : the main plowing mechanism of a plow 9 : a color applied to textile fibers before dyeing — at bottom : BASICALLY, REALLY



bottom vt 1 : to furnish with a bottom 2 : to provide a foundation for 3 : to bring to the bottom 4 : to get to the bottom of ~ *to become basic* 2 : to reach the bottom ~ **bot-tom-er** n ~ **bot-tom-ness** n [*bot-tom* + *-er* + *-ness*] *adj* 1 : extremely deep 2 : extremely deep b UNFATHOMABLE (a ~ mystery) c ROUND-LESS, UNLIMITED ~ **bot-tom-less-ly** adv ~ **bot-tom-lessness** n **bot-tom-most** -*om*, -*mōst* *adj* 1 a LOWEST b LAST c DEEPEST 1 *most* basic

bottom round n : the part of a round steak situated on the outside of the round
bot-tom-ry \b'bi-təm-ri/ n [Modif. of D *botemerli*, fr. *botem* bottom, ship; akin to OHG *botam*] a contract by which a ship is hypothecated as security for repayment of a loan at the end of a most successful voyage

bot-u-lin \b'bič-ə-lən/ n [prob. fr. NL *botulinus*] a toxin that is formed by the botulinus and is the direct cause of botulism
bot-u-lin-al \b'bič-ə-lin-əl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or produced by botulinus

bot-u-li-nus \b'bi-sən/ n [NL, fr. L *botulus* sausage] a spore-forming bacterium (*Clostridium botulinum*) that secretes botulin

bot-u-lism \b'bič-ə-liz-əm/ n : acute food poisoning caused by botulin in food

bot-ulé or **bot-ulé** \b'bi-ū-lē/ n [F *botulé* curly, fr. pp. of *boucler* to curl, fr. *boûc* buckle, curl] 1 : an uneven yarn of three plies one of which forms loops at intervals 2 : a textile fabric of bouclé yarn
bot-u-doir \b'bi-d, wār-, 'bi-d-, -wō(ə)r/ n [F, fr. *bouder* to pout] a woman's dressing room, bedroom, or private sitting room

bot-u-lant \b'bi-ū-tānt-, 'i-ānt/ *adj* [F, fr. MF, fr. prp. of *bouffer* to puff, fr. *boûf* (-) -hauffe] 1 : inflated 2 : inflated with pride

boûffe \b'bi:f/ n : OPÉRA BOUFFE

bou-gan-vil-ia-é or **bou-gan-vil-lae** \b'bi-gən-'vil-yā-, 'bō-, -vē-(yā)/ n [NL, fr. Louis Antoine de Bougainville 1731 F navigator] : any of a genus (*Bougainvillea*) of the four-o'clock family of ornamental tropical American woody vines with brilliant purple red floral bracts

bough \b'baʊ/ n [ME, shoulder, bough, fr. OE *bōg*; akin to OHG *buog* shoulder, Gk *pechys* forearm] : a branch of a tree; esp. : a main branch SYN see SHOOT ~ **boûgné** \b'vaʊd/ *adj*

bough \b'boʊ/ *adj* [pp. of *boûg*] : READY-MADE (~ clothes)
boûght-en \b'boʊ-tən/ *adj* [boûght + -en (as in *forgotten*)] chiefly dial : BOUGHT

boû-gie \b'bi-zi-zhē-, -jē/ n [F, fr. *Bougie*, seaport in Algeria] 1 : a wax candle 2 : a tapering cylindrical instrument for introduction of a bullet into a passageway of the body b SUPPOSITORY

boûll-la-baîsse \b'bi-l-yā-'bāis/ n [F] : a highly seasoned fish stew made of at least two kinds of fish

boûll-on \b'bi-ū-yā-, 'bi-ū-yō-, -yō/ n [F, fr. OF *boillon*, fr. *boillir* to boil] : a clear seasoned soup made usu. from lean beef

boûll-on cube n : a cube of evaporated seasoned meat extract
boûll-er \b'bi-ū-lər/ *n* [short for *boûll-er*] : ME *boûll-er* *ston*, part trans. of a word of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *bulleten* large stone in a stream, fr. *buller* stone + *sten* stone] : a detached and rounded or much-worn mass of rock ~ **boûll-er-d** \b'vārd/ *adj*

boûll-er-ry \b'vā-ri-ē/ *adj* [*boûll-er*, lit. will, fr. *boûle* ball to wish] : a legislative council of ancient Greece consisting first of an aristocratic advisory body but later of a representative senate

boûle \b'bi:əl/ n [F, ball — more at *bowl*] : a pear-shaped mass (as of sapphire) formed synthetically in a special furnace with the atomic structure of a single crystal but with axes generally in a random position with respect to its length

boû-é-va-ri-d \b'bi-ū-é-vā-ri-d-, 'bi-ū- / n [F, modif. of MD *bolweric* bulwark] : a broad open landscaped thoroughfare

boû-é-va-ri-d-er \b'bi-ū-é-vā-ri-d-er-, 'bi-ū-é-vā-ri-d-er-/ *n* : a landscaper
boû-é-va-ri-d-er-ry \b'bi-ū-é-vā-ri-d-er-ri-, 'bi-ū-é-vā-ri-d-er-ri-/ *n* : a landscaper
boû-é-ver-se-ment \b'bi-ū-é-vər-sə-'mēt/ n [F] : 1 REVERSAL 2 CON-VULSION, DISORDER

boû-é-ville \b'bi-ū-é-vil/ n [André Charles Boullé 1732 F cabinet-maker] : inlaid decoration of tortoiseshell, yellow metal, and white enamel in cabinetwork

boûnce \b'boʊns/ *vb* [ME *bouncen*] vt 1 OBS : BEAT, BUMP 2 : to cause to rebound (~ a ball) 3 a : DISMISS, FIRE b : to expel precipitately from a place ~ vt 1 : to strike and rebound 2 : to recover from a blow or a defeat quickly — *usu.* used with *back* 3 : to be returned by a bank as no good (his checks ~) 4 : to leap suddenly ~ **BOUNCE** b : to waltz with springing steps

boûnce n 1 : a sudden leap or bound b : REBOUND 2 : ELSTER 3 : LIVELINESS, VERVE 4 *slang* : a peremptory dismissal

boûnce-er \b'baʊn-er-/ *n* : one that bounces; *specif* : one employed to restrain or eject disorderly persons

boûnce-ly \b'boʊn-sli/ *adv* : with verve 1 JAUNTILY, SPRINGILY

boûnce-ing \b'boʊn-siŋ/ *vb* : to *boûnce* 1 REBOUNDING-ly ~ *adv*
boûnce-ing-ly \b'boʊn-siŋ-li/ *adv* : *boûnce-ing-ly* ~ *adv*
boûnc-ing \b'baʊn(-)siŋ-/ *n* [*boûnce* + *-ing* + *er*] : *fr.* *Beet*, nickname for *Elizabeth*] : SOAPWORT — called also *boûnc-ing* bbs

boûncy \b'baʊn(-)si/ *adj* 1 : BUOYANT, EXUBERANT 2 : RESILIENT 3 : marked by or producing bounces

boûnd \b'baʊnd/ *adj* [ME *bound*, fr. ON *būn*, pp. of *būa* to dwell, *pp.* akin to OHG *būan* to dwell, more at *bowyer*] 1 *archaic* : READY 2 : intending to go ~ *vb* GOING (~ home)

bound n [ME, fr. OF *bounde*, fr. ML *bodina*] 1 a : a limiting line b : BOUNDARY — *usu.* used in pl. b : something that limits or restrains 2 *usu* pl a : BORDERLAND b : the land within certain bounds

bound vt 1 : to set limits to ; CONFINE 2 : to form the boundary of 3 : to restrict the limits of ; RESTRICT

bound *adj* [ME *bounden*, fr. pp. of *binden* to bind] 1 a : fastened by or as if by a band ; CONFINED (*desk-bound*) b 1 CERTAIN, SURE (~ to rain soon) 2 : placed under legal or moral restraint or obligation : OBLIGED (*duty-bound*) 3 : CONSTRAINED, COSTIVE 4 : bound to do by or as if by compulsion or tapes b : cased in 5 : RESOLVED, DETERMINED 6 : held in chemical or physical combination 7 : always occurring in combination with another Ito-gistic form (as *un-* in *unknown*, *-er* in *speaker*) — COMPARE FREE

bound n [MF *bound*, fr. *boundir* to leap, fr. (assumed) VL *bombitire* to leap, *pp.* of VL *bōm* to sound — more at *BOOM*] 1 : LEAP, JUMP 2 : BOUNCE, REBOUND

bound vt 1 : to move by leaping 2 : REBOUND, BOUNCE

bound-a-ry \b'baʊn-d(ə)-ri/ n : something that indicates or fixes a limit or extent; *specif* : a bounding or separating line

boundary layer n : a region of retarded fluid near the surface of a body which moves through a fluid or past which a fluid moves

bound-ed \b'baʊn-dəd/ *adj* [M] 1 *archaic* : being under obligation 2 : RESHOLEN 2 : made obligatory ; BINDING (*our ~ duty*)

bound-er \-dər/ n 1 : one that bounds 2 chiefly Brit : a man of objectionable social behavior ; CAD — **bound-er-ish** \-dər-ish/ *adj*

bound-less \b'baʊn(-)dləs/ *adj* : having no boundaries ; VAST — **bound-less-ly** \-dləs-li/ *adv* : bound-less-ness n

bound-up \b'baʊn-əd/ *adj* : entirely devoted ; inescapable from

bound-te-ous \b'baʊn-tē-əs/ *adj* [ME *bountevouse*, fr. MF *bontif* kind, fr. OF, fr. *bonté*] 1 : giving or disposed to give freely 2 : liberally bestowed — **bound-te-ous-ly** \-tē-əs-li/ *adv* — **bound-te-ous-ness** n

bound-ti-ful \b'baʊn-ti-fəl/ *adj* 1 : having the benefit of a bounty 2 : rewarded ; REWARDABLE b : bestowed by bounty

bound-ti-ful \b'baʊn-ti-fəl/ *adj* 1 : full of bounty ; GRACIOUS 2 : ABUNDANT, PLENTIFUL SYN see LIBERAL — **bound-ti-ful-ly** \-fəl-li/ *adv* — **bound-ti-ful-ness** \-fəl-ness/ *n*

bound-ty \b'baʊn-ti/ n [ME *bounte* goodness, fr. OF *bonté*, fr. L *bōnitas*, fr. *bōnus* good, fr. OF *bonus* good, fr. *bōnus* good] 1 : *bound-ty* *ziden* to grant, L *bene* well, *ty* 1 liberality in giving ; b : GENEROSITY 2 : something that is given generously 3 : yield esp. of a crop 4 : a reward, premium, or subsidy esp. when offered or given by a government ; as a : a grant to encourage an industry b a payment to the donor of a bounty 5 : a reward for distinguished service

bound-ty hunter n : one that hunts for the reward offered

bound-ty \b'baʊn-ti/ *n* [F, fr. MF, thicket, fr. ONF *bosquet*, fr. OF *bosc* forest — more at *BOSSAGE*] 1 a : flowers picked and fastened together in a bunch ; NOSEgay b : a large flight of fireworks 2 : a reward ; REWARDABLE

bour-bon \b'bu(ə)-bən-, 'bō(ə)r-, 'bō(ə)r-/ *usu* \b'bu(ə)-sen/ *n*, often attrib [*Bourbon*, seignory in France] 1 cap : a member of a French family founded in 1772 to which belong the rulers of France from 1814 to 1830, of Spain from 1808 to 1814, of the Two Sicilies from 1799 to 1808, of Naples from 1735 to 1805, and of the Two Sicilies from 1815 to 1860 2 *often* cap : a person who clings obstinately to the social and political ideas of the old order of things; *specif* : an extremely conservative member of the U.S. Democratic party, from the South 3 [*Bourbon* (now Réunion), French island in the Indian ocean] : a rose (*Rosa borboniana*) of compact upright growth with shining leaves, prickly branches, and clustered flowers 4 [*Bourbon* county, Kentucky] : a whiskey distilled from corn mash; *specif* : a whiskey distilled from a mash of corn, malt, and rye and aged in new charred oak containers — **bour-bon-ism** \-bən-, 'niz-əm/ *n*, often cap

bour-don \b'bu(ə)-d(ə)-n/ n [ME *bourdon*, fr. MF *bourdon* bass pipe, of liml. origin] 1 : a drone bass (as in a bagpipe) 2 : an organ stop of a diatonic quality sounding an octave below written pitch

bour-g \b'bu(ə)r/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *borc*, fr. L *burgus* fortified place, of Grac origin; akin to OHG *burg* fortified place] : TOWN, VILLAGE as a : one neighboring a castle b : a market town

bour-geois \b'bu(ə)-rj-, wā-, 'bū(ə)-rj-, 'bū(ə)-rj-/ *n*, pl *bourgeois* \-wā(ə)-rj-/ *n* [Fr. *bourgeois* : *bour* = *bour*] 1 : a middle-class person; esp. : BUSINESSMAN 2 : one with social behavior and political views held to be influenced by private-property interest

3 : CAPITALIST 3 pl : BOURGEOISIE

bour-geois-ism \b'bu(ə)-rj-, wā-, 'bū(ə)-rj-, 'bū(ə)-rj-/ *n*, pl *bourgeoisisms* [F, fr. *bourgeois*] 1 : BOURGEOIS 2 : social order dominated by bourgeois

bour-geon \b'bu(ə)-rj-, wā-, 'bū(ə)-rj-, 'bū(ə)-rj-/ *n* [Fr. *bourgeois*] 1 : a woman of the middle class 2 : BOURGEOISE

bour-geon-ry \b'bu(ə)-rj-, wā-, 'bū(ə)-rj-, 'bū(ə)-rj-/ *n*, pl *bourgeoiseries* [F, fr. *bourgeois*] 1 : BOURGEOIS 2 : social order dominated by bourgeois

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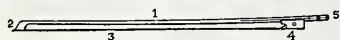
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ə abut; ʰ kitten; ʳ er further; ʰ a back; ʰ a bake; ʰ ot cart, cart; ʰ ut out; ʰ on chin; ʰ e less; ʰ ē easy; ʰ g gift; ʰ l trip; ʰ l life; ʰ j joke; ʰ ŋ sing; ʰ o flow; ʰ o flav; ʰ ol coin; ʰ th thin; ʰ th this; ʰ u foot; ʰ u foot; ʰ y yet; ʰ y few; ʰ y furious; ʰ z vision

esp. in respect or submission 3 vi: to crush with or as if with a heavy burden 4 a: to express by bowing b: to usher in or out with a bow

bow *n*: a bending of the head or body in respect, submission, assent, or salutation

bow *v* **'bɔʊ *n* [ME *bowe*, fr. OE *boga*; akin to OE *būgan*] 1 a: some-



violin bow 1 stick, 2 head, 3 hair, 4 frog, 5 screw

thing bent into a simple curve; BEND, ARCH b: RAINBOW 2 a: a weapon made of a strip of flexible material (as wood) with cord connecting the ends and holding the strip bent and used to propel an arrow 3: BOWMAN, ARCHER 4 a: a metal ring or loop forming a handle (as of a key) b: a knot formed by doubling a ribbon or string into two or more loops c: BOW TIE d: a frame for bow lenses of eyeglasses; also: the curved sidepiece of the frame passing over the ear 5 a: a resilient wooden rod with horsehairs stretched from end to end used in playing an instrument of the viol or violin family b: a stroke of such a bow

bow *v* **'bɔʊ *vi* 1: to bend into a curve 2: to play a stringed musical instrument with a bow ~ vi: to bend into a curve 3: to play (as a stringed instrument) with a bow

bow *v* **'bɔʊ *n* [orob, fr. Dan *bow* shoulder, bow, fr. ON *bǫgr*; akin to OE *bōg* *bog*] 1: the forward part of a ship 2: **BOWMAN**

Bow bells **'bɔʊ-*n* *pl*: the bells of the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow in London

bow-ler-iza-tion **'bɔʊ-lə-rī-zā-shən, -'bɔʊ-d-*n*: the act or result of bowlerizing

bow-ler-ize **'bɔʊ-lə-rīz, -'bɔʊ-d-*v* [Thomas Bowler 1825 E editor]; to expurgate (as a book) by omitting or modifying parts considered indelicate

bow-el **'bɔʊ-*əl* *n* [ME, fr. OF *boel*, fr. ML *botellus*, fr. L, dim. of *botulus* sausage]; 1: INTESTINE 2 one of the divisions of the intestines; GUT — usu. used in pl. 3 *pl*: the interior parts; esp: the deep or remote parts (~s of the earth) — **bow-el-less** **'bɔʊ-*əl*-*l*-*əs* *adj*

bow-er **'bɔʊ-*ər* *n* [ME *bowur* dwelling, fr. OE *būr*; akin to OE OHG *būan* to dwell; OE *būan* to be 1: an attractive dwelling or retreat 2: a lady's private apartment in a medieval hall or castle 3: a shelter (as in a garden) made with tree boughs or vines twined together; ARBOR — **bow-er-ly** *-*ə** *adj*

bow-er *vt*: EMBOWER, ENCLOSE

bow-er *n*: an anchor carried at the bow of a ship **bow-er-bird** **'bɔʊ-*ər*-*b*rd *n*: any of various passerine birds (family Paradisaeidae) of the Australian region that build chambers or passages arched over with twigs and grasses, often adorned with bright-colored objects, and used esp. to attract the females

bow-er-y **'bɔʊ-*ər*-*ē* *n* [D *bowery*]; fr. *bow-er* farmer, fr. *bowen* to till; akin to OE *būan* to be 1: a colonial Dutch plantation or farm 2 [Bowery, street in New York City]: a city street or district notorious for cheap saloons and homeless delinquents

bow-fin **'bɔʊ-*f*in *n*: a voracious dull-green iridescent American freshwater ganoid fish (*Ambloplites*) of little value for food or sport **bow-front** **'bɔʊ-*f*rɒnt *n*: a chair with an outward curving front (~furniture) 2: having a bow window in front

bow-head **-*hed* *n*: the whalebone whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) of the Arctic — called also *Greenland whale*

bow-iv *k*nit **'bɔʊ-*ē*, -'bɔʊ-*n* [James Bowie 1836 Am soldier]: a stout straight single-edged hunting knife

bow-ing **'bɔʊ-*ŋ* *n*: the technique of managing the bow in playing a stringed musical instrument

bow-knot **'bɔʊ-*n*ot, -'nɒt *n*: a knot with decorative loops

bow **'bɔʊ *n* [ME *bolle*, fr. OE *bolla*; akin to OHG *bolla* blister, OE *blawan* to blow] 1: a concave usu. hemispherical vessel used esp. for holding liquids; *spelt*: a drinking vessel (as for wine) 2: the contents of a bowl-shaped or bowl-shaped object part: as a: the hollow of a spoon or tobacco pipe b: the receptacle of a toilet 4 a: a natural formation or geographical region shaped like a bowl b: a bowl-shaped structure; esp: an athletic stadium

bow *n* [ME *bowle*, fr. MF, fr. L *bulba* bowling] 1 a: a ball (as of lawn) weighted or shaped to give it a bias when rolled in lawn bowling b *pl* but sing in constr.; LAWN BOWLING 2: a cast of the ball in bowling 3: a cylindrical roller or drum

bow *vi* 1: to participate in a game of bowling 2: to roll a ball in bowling 3: to travel in a vehicle smoothly and rapidly ~ *vr* 1 a: to roll (a ball) in bowling b (1): to complete by bowling (as a string) (2): to score by bowling (~s 150) 2 a: to strike with a swiftly moving object b: to overwhelm with surprise

bowler *var* of *BOULDER*

bow-leg **'bɔʊ-*l*eg, -*l*eg, -*l*eg *n*: a leg bowed outward at or below the knee — **bow-legged** **'bɔʊ-*l*eg-*əd*, -*l*eg-*əd* *adj*

bow-ler **'bɔʊ-*l*ər *n*: one that bowls — **bow-ler-ly** *-*l** *adj*

bow-ler **'bɔʊ-*l*ər *n* [Bowler, 19th cent. family of E hatmakers]; DERIV 3

bow-line **'bɔʊ-*l*an, -*l*in *n* [ME *bowline*, perh. fr. *bowe* bow + *line* 1: a rope used to keep the weather edge of a square sail taut forward 2: a knot used to form a loop that neither slips nor jams

bow-ling **'bɔʊ-*l*ŋ *n*: any of several games in which balls are rolled on a green or down an alley at an object or group of objects

bow-man **'bɔʊ-*m*ən *n*: ARCHER

bow-man **'bɔʊ-*m*ən *n*: a boatman, oarsman, or paddler stationed in the front of a boat

bow-out **'bɔʊ-*ə* *vt*: RETIRE, WITHDRAW

bow-saw **'bɔʊ-*s*ə *n*: a saw having a narrow blade held under tension by a light bow-shaped frame

bowse **'bɔʊ-z *var* of *BOUSE*

bow-sprit **'bɔʊ-*s*prɪt, -'bɔʊ-*s* *n* [ME *bouspreit*, prob. fr. MLG *bōchspreit*, fr. *bōch* bow + *sprei* pole]; a large spar projecting forward from the stem of a ship

bow-string **'bɔʊ-*s*trɪŋ *n*: a waxed or sized cord joining the ends of a shooting bow

bowstring hemp *n*: any of various Asiatic and African sansevieras; also: its soft tough leaf fiber used esp. in cordage

bow-tie **'bɔʊ-*t* *n*: a short necktie tied in a bowknot

bow window **'bɔʊ-*w*ndə *n*: a bay window usu. with a curved ground plan

bow-wow **'bɔʊ-*w*əʊ, -*w*əʊ-*n* [imit.]: 1: the bark of a dog; also: DOG 2: noisy clamor or protest 3: arrogant dogmatic manner

bow-yer **'bɔʊ-*y*ər *n*: one that makes shooting bows

box **'bɔks *n*, *pl* *box* or *box-es* [ME, fr. OE, fr. L *buxus*, fr. Gk *βύξος* an evergreen shrub or small tree (genus *Buxus* of the family Buxaceae, the box family); esp: a widely cultivated shrub (*B. sempervirens*) used for hedges, borders, and topiary figures

box *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL *buxis*, fr. Gk *βύξος*, fr. *βύξος*] 1 a: a rigid typically rectangular receptacle often with a cover b: something springing from the bottom end of a post or shaft c: the contents of a box as a measure of quantity d: the driver's seat on a carriage or coach 2 *Bri*: a gift in a box 3: a small compartment (as for a group of spectators in a theater) 4 a: a boxlike receptacle (as for a bearing) b: a signaling apparatus with its enclosing case 5: a square or oblong division or compartment 6: a square or oblong hollow space or recess 7: a small simple sheltering or enclosing structure 8: printed matter enclosed by rules or white space 9: any of six spaces on a baseball diamond where the batter, coach, pitcher, and catcher stand 10: FREDICATION, FIX

box *vt* 1: to furnish (as a wheel hub) with box 2: to enclose in or as if in a box 3: BOXHAUL 4: to enclose with boarding or lathing so as to bring to a required form 5: to mix (paint) by pouring back and forth between two containers — **box the compass** 1: to name the 32 points of the compass in their order 2: to make a complete reversal

box *n* [ME]: a punch or slap esp. on the ear

box *vi* *vt* 1: to hit (as the ears) with the hand 2: to engage in boxing with ~ *vt*: to fight with the fists; engage in boxing

box *n*: 1: calfskin that is tanned with chromium salts and has square markings 2: a camera of simple box shape with a simple lens and rotary shutter

box-car **'bɔks-*k*ər *n*: a roofed freight car usu. with sliding doors in the sides

box *n* 1: a heavy overcoat formerly worn for driving 2: a loose coat usu. fitted at the shoulders

box elder *n*: a No. American maple (*Acer negundo*) with compound leaves

box-er **'bɔks-*ər* *n*: one that engages in the sport of boxing **box-er** *n*: one that makes boxes or packs things in boxes

box-er **'bɔks-*ər* *n* [E *boxer*]; fr. a coat of medium-sized short-haired usu. fawn or brindle dog of a breed originating in Germany

box-er **'bɔks-*ər* *n* [approx. trans. of Chin (Pek.) *ih hēn ch'ian*, lit. righteous harmonious fist]; a member of a secret society that in 1900 attempted by violence to drive foreigners out of China and to convert native converts to renounce Christianity

box-haul **'bɔks-*h*əʊl *vt*: to put (a square-rigged ship) on the other tack by luffing and then veering short round on the heel

box-i-ness **'bɔks-*i*-*n*əs *n*: the quality or state of being boxy **box-ing** **'bɔks-*ŋ* *n*: 1: an act of enclosing in a box 2: a box-like enclosure; CASING 3: material used for boxes and casings

box-ing *n*: the art of attack and defense with the fists practiced as a sport

Boxing Day *n*: the first weekday after Christmas observed as a legal holiday in many of the British Commonwealth and marked by the giving of Christmas boxes to postmen and other employees

box-kite *n*: a type of a pair of leather mittens heavily padded on the back and worn in boxing

box kite *n*: a tailless kite consisting of two or more open-ended connected boxes

box-like **'bɔks-*l*ik *adj*: resembling a box esp. in shape

box office *n*: 1: an office (as in a theater) where tickets of admission are sold 2: success (as of a show) in attracting ticket buyers; also: something that enhances such success

box score *n* [fr. its arrangement in a newspaper page]: a summary and score of a game (as baseball) in tabular form; *broodly*: total count; SUMMARY

box seat *n*: 1: the driver's seat on a coach 2: a seat in a theater or grandstand box b: a position favorable for viewing something

box-spring **'bɔks-*s*prɪŋ *n*: a coil of spiral springs attached to a foundation and enclosed in a cloth-covered frame

box stall *n*: an individual enclosure for an animal

box-thorn **'bɔks-*θ*əʊr *n*: MATRIMONY VINE

box-wood **'bɔks-*w*ud *n* 1: the very close-grained heavy tough heartwood of *Buxus* (*Bux*); also: a wood of similar properties

box 2: a plant producing boxwood

boxy **'bɔks-*ē* *adj*: resembling a box **boy** **'bɔi *n*, *often attrib* [ME; akin to Fris *boier*] 1 a: a male child from birth to puberty b: SON c: a male person not felt to be mature (YOUTH d: SWEATHEART, BEAT 2 a: one native to a given place b: LOCAL PERSON 3 a: a male servant b: a man of a race felt to be inferior — **boy-hood** **-*h*ud *n* — **boy-ish** **-*ɪ*sh *adj* — **boy-ish-ly** *-*l** *adv* — **boy-ish-ness** *-*n**

boy-also **'bɔi-*ə*lso **'bɔi-*ə*lso *n* [Russ *boyar*, fr. Oslav *bojarin*]; 1: a Russian official or noble; also: a member of the ruling prince's court until its abolition by Peter the Great, 2: a member of a privileged landholding class in Romania

boy-coat **'bɔi-*k*əʊt *n* [Charles C. Boycott 1897 E land agent in Ireland who was ostracized for refusing to reduce rents]; to engage in a concerted effort to bring to an end to do with use as an expression of disapproval or to force acceptance of certain conditions

boy-coyt *n*: the process or an instance of boycotting

boy-friend **'bɔi-*f*rɛnd *n* 1: a male friend 2: a frequent or regular male companion of a girl or woman 3: a male parasite

boy *v* **'bɔi *n* [Norw *boig* beargear]; a formless or pervasive obstacled enemy

BOYO **'bɔi-*ə* *n* [boy + -*ə*] Irish; BOY, LAD

BOY SCOUT *n*: a member of the Boy Scouts of America

BOY-SUN-BER-YER **'bɔi-z-*n*-*b*er-*ē*, -'bɔi-z-*n* [Rudolph Boysen 1923 Am horticulturist + E *berry*]; a very large bramble fruit with a crisp, tart flavor; also: the fruit of a hybrid in which this fruit developed by crossing several blackberries and raspberries

BO-ZO **'bɔ-*z*əʊ *n* [origin unknown] slang; FELLOW, GUY

bra **'brə *n*: BRASSIERE



brabble v \brab-əl-əl vi brab-ling-əl (-ə)-lŋ\ [MD brabbelen, of imit. origin]: SQUABBLE — brabble n

brace v \brās n, pl brāces [ME, pair, class, fr. MF, two arms, fr. L braccia, pl. of brachium arm, fr. Gk brachion, fr. compar. of brachy short — more at BRIEF] 1 or pl brace a two of anything supporting a body part 2 something (as a clasp) that connects or fastens 3 : a crank-shaped instrument for turning a bit 4 : something that transmits, directs, resists, or supports weight or pressure: as a : a piece of structural material that serves as a tie or strut to bear transverse strains and prevent distortion b : a rope rove through a block at the end of a ship's yard to swing it horizontally c pl 5 SUSPENDERS d : an appliance for supporting a body part 6 : a wire fastened to teeth to correct irregularities in their position 5 a : a mark [or] or — used to connect words or items to be considered together b : this mark connecting two or more musical staves the parts on which are to be performed simultaneously; also : the group of staves so connected c : BRACKET 3a 6 : an exaggerated position of rigidly erect bearing 7 : something that arouses energy or strengthens morale



brace 3

brace vt 1 archaic : to fasten tightly; BIND 2 a : to prepare for combat b : to prepare for a contest c : to incite; incite; incite; incite 3 : to turn (a sail yard) by means of a brace 4 a : to furnish or support with a brace b : STRENGTHEN, REINFORCE 5 : to put or plant firmly — vi 1 : to take heart — used with up 2 : to get ready brace-lift \brā-səl-ət n [ME, fr. MF, dim. of brās arm, fr. L brachium, dim. of brachium] : a mechanical band or current of water in made to twist 2 : something (as handcuffs) resembling a bracelet

bracelet \brā-sər-əl n : an arm or wrist protector

brace v \brā-sər-əl n : one that braces or makes firm; esp : a drink of liquor

brachi-āl \brāk-ē-əl, brā-kē-əl adj : of or relating to the arm or a comparable process

brachi-ate \brāk-ē-āt, brā-kē-, ē-āt adj [L brachiatius, fr. brachium] : having widely spreading branches arranged in alternate pairs

brachi-ation \brāk-ē-ā-shən, brā-kē-ā-ŋ n

brachi-ō-pod \brāk-ē-ō-pād n [der. of L brachium + Gk pod-, pous foot — more at FOOT] : any of a phylum (Brachiopoda) of marine invertebrates with bivalve shells within which is a pair of arms attached by a central band and current of water is made to bring microscopic food to the mouth — brachiopod adj

brachi-um \brāk-ē-əm, brā-kē-əl, n, pl brā-chia \brā-ō-, kē-ō\ [L brachium, brachium] 1 : the upper part of the arm or forelimb from shoulder to elbow 2 : a process of an invertebrate comparable to an arm

brachy- comb form [Gk, fr. brachys] : short (brachyactylous)

brachy-ce-phal-ic \brāk-ī-sō-fal-ik adj [NL brachycephalus, fr. Gk brachy + kephalē head] : short-headed or broad-headed with a cephalic index of over 80 — brachy-ceph-a-ly \brāk-ī-sē-fal-ē-ŋ n

brachy-cra-ni-um \brāk-ī-kra-nē-əm, brā-kē-nē-ŋ n [Gk brachy + kranion head] : short-skulled or broad-skulled with a cranial index of 80 and above — brachy-cra-ny \brāk-ī-kra-nē-ŋ n

brachy-dac-ty-lo-us \brāk-ī-dak-tō-lō-s adj : having abnormally short digits — brachy-dac-ty-ly \brāk-ī-ŋ n

brachy-ter-mite \brāk-ī-ŋ-kip-tō-rē-ŋ adj [Gk brachyteris, fr. brachy + pteron wing — more at FEATHER] : having rudimentary or abnormally small wings (~ insects)

brachy-uran \brāk-ē-yūr-ən n [Deriv. of Gk brachy- + oura tail — more at SQUIRREL] : any of a tribe or suborder (Brachyura) of crustaceans having the abdomen greatly reduced and including the typical crabs — brachyuran adj [ME brachy-uran, -yūr-ən] adj

brack-en \brāk-ən n [ME braken, prob. of Scand origin; akin to OSw brakne fern] : a large coarse fern (as the common brake, Pteridium aquilinum); also : a growth of brakes

brack-et \brāk-ət n [MF bragette coddice, fr. dim. of brague brag, fr. Prov bragat, fr. L braca, fr. Gaulish braca, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG brach breeches — more at BREECH] 1 : an overhanging member that projects from a structure (as a wall) and is used to support a vertical load or to strengthen an angle 2 : a part of a wall sheath, a fixture projecting from a wall or column (as for holding a lamp) 3 a : one of a pair of marks [] used in writing and printing to enclose matter or in mathematics and logic as signs of aggregation — called also square brace b : one of the pair of marks () used to enclose matter — called also angle brackets 3 a : a pair of marks [] used to enclose matter fired to determine the exact distance from gun to target 5 : a section of a continuously numbered or graded series; esp : one of a graded series of income groups

bracket vt 1 a : to place within or as if within brackets b 2 : SEPARATE 2 : to fasten with brackets c : to associate b 2 : CLASSIFY, GROUP 4 : to fire a bracket on (as a target)

bracket fungus n : a basidiomycete that forms shelllike sporophores

brack-ish \brāk-īsh adj [D brack salty; akin to MLG brack salty] 1 : somewhat salty 2 : DISTASTEFUL — brack-ish-ness n

brack-let \brāk-let n [NL bractea, fr. L bractea, dim. of bractea] 1 : a leaf from the axil of which a flower or floral axis arises 2 : a leaf borne on a floral axis; esp : one subtending a flower or flower cluster — brack-let-ŋ \brāk-let-ŋ adj — brack-let-ŋ-ŋ \brāk-let-ŋ-ŋ adj — brack-let-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ \brāk-let-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ adj — brack-let-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ \brāk-let-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ adj — furnished with bracteoles

brac-tē-ole \brāk-tē-ō-lē n [NL bracteoia, fr. L, dim. of bractea] : a small bract esp. on a floral axis — called also bractlet

brae v \brā-ŋ n [ME bra, fr. ON brā eyelash; akin to OE bregdan to move quickly] chiefly Scot : a hillside esp. along a river

brag v \brāg adj brag-ger; brag-gest [ME] : FIRST-RATE

2 brag n 1 : a pompous or boastful statement 2 : arrogant talk or manner : COCKINESS 3 : BRAGGART

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brag-ger \brāg-ŋ n : one who brags; esp : one who brags to assert boastfully SYN see BOAST — brag-ger \brāg-ŋ-ŋ n — brag-ŋ-ŋ \brāg-ŋ-ŋ adj

brag-ga-do-ic \brāg-ō-dō-s(h)ē-s, (-)s(h)ō\ n [Braggadocchio, personification of boasting in Faerie Queen by Edmund Spenser] 1 : BRAGGART, BOASTER 2 a : empty boasting b : COCKINESS

brag-gart \brāg-ŋ n : a loud arrogant boaster — brag-gart adj

Brā-zī \brā-gē-, \brā-g-ŋ n [ON] : one of the Aesir

brāh-mā \brā-mā, \brām-ō-, \brām-ŋ n [Brahmaputra river, India] : any of an Asian breed of very large domestic fowls with feathered legs

1 Brah-mā \brā-mā n [Skt Brahman, masc., God] 1 : the ultimate ground of all being in Hinduism 2 : the creator god of the Hindu sacred triad

2 Brah-mā \brā-mā, \brām-ō-, \brām-ŋ n BRAHMAN 2

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braile v \brā-ŋ n [Louis Braille 18152 F teacher of the blind] : a system of writing for the blind that uses characters made up of raised dots — braille vt

Table with 10 columns (a-j) and 10 rows (1-10) showing Braille characters and their corresponding letters.

braile alphabet: the first ten letters serve also as numerals and each letter serves also, when standing alone, as a common word

braile-writer \brā-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ n, often cap [Louis Braille 18152 F teacher of the blind] : a machine for writing braile that resembles a typewriter in size and action

1 brain \brā-ŋ n [ME, fr. OE bregan; akin to MLG bregen brain, Gk breches from part of the head] 1 a : the portion of the vertebrate central nervous system that constitutes the organ of thought and neural coordination, includes all the higher nervous centers receiving stimuli from the sense organs and interpreting and correlating them to formulate the motor impulses, is made up of neurons and supporting and nutritive structures, is enclosed within the skull, and is continuous with the spinal cord through the foramen magnum b : a nervous center in invertebrates comparable in position and function to the vertebrate brain 2 a : INTELLIGENCE, INTELLIGENCE — often used in pl. b (1) : a very intelligent intellectual person (2) : the chief planner of an organization or enterprise — usu. used in pl.

2 brain vt 1 : to kill by smashing the skull 2 : to hit on the head brain-case \brā-ŋ-kās n : the cranium enclosing the brain

brain-child \brā-ŋ-čhīld n : a product of one's creative imagination

brain-iness \brā-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ n : the quality or state of being brainy

brain-less \brā-ŋ-lēs adj : NOTHE

brain-less-ly \brā-ŋ-lēs-ŋ-ŋ adj : UNINTELLIGENT, STUPID, SILLY — brain-less-ly adv — brain-less-ness n

brain-pow-er \brā-ŋ-pā-ŋ-ŋ n : BRAINPOWER

brain-pow-er-ful \brā-ŋ-pā-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ adj : intellectually able 2 : people with developed intellectual ability

brain-sick \brā-ŋ-sīk adj : mentally disordered 2 : arising from mental disorder — brain-sick-ly adv

brain-storm \brā-ŋ-stōrm n 1 : a violent transient fit of insanity 2 : a sudden bright idea b : a harebrained idea

brain trust n : expert advisers concerned esp. with planning and strategy and often lacking official or acknowledged status — brain trust-er \brā-ŋ-trēs-ŋ-ŋ n

ā out; ē chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

j joke; ŋ sign; ō flow; ō how; ō coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

brain-wash \brān-'wōsh, -'wīsh\ *vt* back-formation fr. *brainwashing* 1 : to subject to brainwashing 2 : to persuade

brain-washing \brān-'wāsh-ŋ\ *n* [frans. of Chin (Pek) *hsp nao*] 1 : a forcible indoctrination to induce someone to give up basic political, social, or religious beliefs and attitudes and to accept contrasting regimented ideas 2 : persuasion by propaganda or salesmanship

brain wave \brān-'vāv\ *n* fluctuations of voltage between parts of the brain resulting in the flow of an electric current; also : the current produced 2 : BRAINSTORM 2a

brainy \brān-'nē\ *adj* INTELLIGENT, INTELLECTUAL

braise \brāz-'ē\ [*F. braiser*] : to cook slowly in fat and little moisture in a closed pot

brake \brāk-'ā\ *archaic* part of BREAK

2brake \brāk-'n\ [ME, fern] : any of a genus (*Peridium*) of tall ferns with teratophyll compound fronds

3brake \brāk-'n\ [ME, fr. MLG; akin to OE *brecan* to break] 1 : a toothed instrument or machine for separating out the fiber of flax or hemp by breaking up the webbing 2 : a machine for bending, flanging, folding, and forming sheet metal

4brake \brāk-'n\ [ME] 1 : a device for arresting the motion of a mechanism usu. employing friction 2 : something used to slow down or stop movement or action — *brake-less* \brāk-'lēss\ *adj*

brake vt : retreat or stop by or as if by a brake ~ *vi* 1 : to operate or manage a brake; *esp* : to apply the brake on a vehicle 2 : to become checked by a brake

5brake \brāk-'n\ [ME -*brake*] : rough or marshy land overgrown usu. with one kind of plant — *brake* \brāk-'lē\ *adj*

brake-man \brāk-'mən\ *n* one who operates or repairs brakes

bramble \brām-bəl-'n\ [ME *brēmbel*, fr. OE *brēmel*; akin to OE *brōm* broom] : any of a genus (*Rubus*) of usu. prickly shrubs of the rose family including the raspberries and blackberries; broadly : a rough prickly shrub or vine — *bram-bly* \brām-'blē\ *adj*

bram \brām-'n\ [ME, fr. OF *bram*] : the broken coat of seedling of cereal grain separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting

branch \brānch-'n\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF *branche*, fr. LL *branca* paw] 1 : a natural subdivision of a plant stem; *esp* : a secondary shoot or stem (as a bough) arising from a main axis of a tree that extends to a division of a family descending from a main body or source: as (1) : a stream that flows into another usu. larger stream : TRIBUTARY (2) *South & Midland* : CREEK 2 b : a side road or way c : a slender projection (as the tine of an angle) d : a part of a curve separated from others 3 : a part of a complex system or a division of a family descending from a particular ancestor b : an area of knowledge apart from related areas c (1) : a division of an organization (2) : a separate but dependent part of a central organization d : a language group inclusive of a family of languages

branch-less \brānch-'lēss\ *adj* — **branchy** \brānch-'ē\ *adj*

2branch vi 1 : to put forth branches ; RAMIFY 2 : to spring out (as from a main stem) : DIVERGE 3 : to be an outgrowth — *used with from* 4 : to extend activities — *usu. used with out* — *used with to* or *on* 5 : to designate branches 2 : to divide up ; SECTION

bran-chia \brān-ki-ə-'n\ *n* **1** *bran-chi-ae* \kē-'kē-, -'tē\ [L, sing, fr. GK, pl. of *branchion* gill; akin to GK *branchōn* trachea] 2 : GILL — *bran-chi-ol* \kē-'ōl\ *adj* — *bran-chi-ate* \kē-'āt\ *adj*

bran-chio-pod \brān-ki-ə-'pōd-\ *n* [deriv. of GK *branchia* gills + *pod*, *pous* foot — *more at FOOT*] : any of a group (Branchiopoda) of aquatic crustaceans typically having a family descending from a main body and many pairs of leaflike appendages — *branchiopod* *adj*

bran-chi-opo-dan \brān-ki-ə-'pōd-'dən\ *adj* — **bran-chi-opo-dous** \-əd-'dus\ *adj*

branchlet \brānch-'lēt-\ *n* : a small usu. terminal branch

brand \brānd-'n\ [ME, *terch*, sword, fr. OE; akin to OE *bernan* to burn] 1 : a : a charred or burning piece of wood b : something resembling a burning brand 2 : **WORD** 3 (1) : a mark made by drawing with a hot iron to attest manufacture of quality or to designate ownership (2) : a mark made with a stamp or stencil for similar purposes : TRADEMARK (3) (1) : a mark put on criminals with a hot iron (2) : a mark of disgrace : STIGMA 4 (1) : a class of goods identified with the producer or manufacturer : manufacturer : MAKE (2) : MANUFACTURER b : characteristic or distinctive kind : VARIETY 5 : a tool used to produce a brand

2brand vt 1 : to mark with a brand 2 : to mark or expose as infamous : STIGMATIZE 3 : to impress indelibly — **brand-er** *n*

3brandish \brān-'dīsh-\ [*ME* *brāndisshen*, fr. OF *brandis*, stem of *brandir*, fr. OF, fr. *brand* sword, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *brand* 1 : to shake or wave (as a weapon) 2 : to brandish 3 : to exhibit in an ostentatious or aggressive manner *syn see* SWING

4brandish n : an act or instance of brandishing

brand-ling \brān-'(d)lŋ-\ *n* : a small yellowish earthworm (*Eisenia foetida*) with brownish purple rings found in dungfills

brand-new \brān-'nū\ *adj* : conspicuously new and unused

brand-y \brān-'dē-\ [*ME* *brāndwine*, fr. OF *brandwein*, fr. MD *brantwijn*, fr. *brant* distilled + *wijn* wine] : an alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or fermented fruit juice (as of peaches)

brandy \brān-'dē-\ *n* : to flavor, blend, or preserve with brandy

brank \brānk-'n\ [*n* (origin unknown)] : an instrument made of an iron frame surrounding the head and a sharp metal bit entering the mouth and entering the nostrils — *usu. used in pl.*

bran-ni-gan \brān-'i-ŋən-\ *n* 1 : SPREE 2 : SQUABBLE

branl \brān-'n\ *n*, *pl* **branl** or **brants** [origin unknown] : a wild goose; *esp* : any of several small dark geese (genus *Bramta*) that breed in the Arctic and migrate southward

brash \brāsh-'n\ [*obs.* *E. brash* to breach a wall] : a mass of fragments (as of ice)

2brash adj [origin unknown] 1 : BRITTLE (~ wood) 2 : a : tending to act in headlong fashion : IMPETUOUS b : done in haste without

regard for consequences : RASH 3 : uninhbitedly energetic or demonstrative : Bumptious 4 : a : lacking restraint and discernment : Tactless b : aggressively self-assertive : Impudent 5 : piercingly sharp : HARSH — *brash-ly adv* — *brash-ness n*

brass \brās-'n\ [ME *bras*, fr. OE *brās*; akin to MLG *bras* metal] 1 : an alloy consisting essentially of copper and zinc in variable proportions 2 : any of a class of brass musical instruments — *often used in pl.* b : a usu. brass memorial tablet c : bright metal fittings or utensils d : a brass, bronze, or gummetal lining for a bearing e : empty fired cartridge shells 3 : brass self-assertiveness : GALL 4 : BRASS 5

brass band *brās-'bænd\ n*

brasar-ard \brās-'ārd\, **bras-ārd** \brās-'sār-\, **bras-sār** \-'sār(\)-, **ār(\)-n** [F *brassard*, fr. MF *brassal*, fr. OIt *bracciole*, fr. *braccio* arm, fr. L *bracchium*] 1 : armor to protect the arm 2 : a cloth band worn around the upper arm usu. bearing an identifying mark

brass-bound \brās-'baund\, **'baund** *adj* 1 : having trim bound of brass or metal 2 : having trim bound of brass or metal — *often bound and opinionated* (2) : UNCOMPROMISING, INFELEXIBLE b : BRAZEN

brass hat n 1 : a high-ranking military officer 2 : a person in a high position in civilian life

brass-lica \brās-'lī-kə-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, cabbage] : any of a large genus (*Brassica*) of Old World temperate zone herbs (as cabbages) with beaked cylindrical pods

brass-je \brās-'ē-\ *n* : a wooden golf club with more loft than a driver — *called also number two wood*

brass-iere \brās-'zi-ə\ *also* **brās-'ē** (ə)'ār\ [*n* (obs), F *brassière* 1 : a woman's close-fitting undergarment having cups for bust support 2 : a woman's close-fitting undergarment having cups for bust support

brass-ily \brās-'ē-ē\ *adv* ; in a brassy manner

brass-i-ness \brās-'ē-nəs-\ *n* : the quality or state of being brassy

brass knuckles n pl *but sing or pl in constr* 2 : a set of four metal finger guards on a transverse piece worn over the front of the doubled fist as a weapon

brass tacks n pl : details of immediate practical importance

brassy \brās-'ē\ *adj* 1 : BRAZEN, OBSTREPEROUS 2 : resembling brass *esp. in color* 3 : resembling the sound of a brass instrument

brat \brāt-'n\ [*perh. fr. E. dial. brat* (ragamuffin)]; CHILD; *specif* : an ill-mannered annoying child — *brat-tish* \brāt-'tīsh\ *adj* — *brat-ty* \-'ē-\ *adj*

brat-tice \brāt-'sī-, -'īsh-\ *n* [ME *bratels* parapet, fr. OF *brètesche*, fr. ML *brètesche*]; an often temporary partition of planks or cloth used *esp. in a mine* to control ventilation — *brat-tice vt* *trans* : to partition with a brat-tice

brattle \brāt-'l\ [*perh. fr. OE* *bratelan* to clatter, scamper 2 : to make a clattering or rattling sound

brav-a \brāv-'vā-, brāv-'vā-\ [*It, fem. of bravo*] : BRAVO — *used interjectionally in applauding a woman*

brav-a-do \brāv-'vād-(ō)\ *n* [MF *bravo* & OS *bravata*, fr. OIt *bravata*, fr. *bravare* to challenge, show off, fr. *bravo*] 1 : a blustering or swaggering conduct b : pretense of bravery 2 : FOOL-HARDINESS

1brave \brāv-'v\ *adj* [MF, fr. OIt & OS *bravo* courageous, wild, fr. L *barbarus* barbarous] 1 : COURAGEOUS 2 : making a fine show : COLORFUL 3 : EXCITING, SPLENDID — *brave-ly adv*

2brave vt 1 : to take or show with courage 2 : to show off 2 : to make showy ~ *vi*, *archaic* : to make a brave show — *braver vt*

3brave n 1 : *archaic* : BRAVADO 2 : one who is brave; *specif* : a No. American Indian warrior 3 : *archaic* : BULLY, ASSASSIN

brav-ery \brāv-'v(ə)-rē-\ *n* 1 : a fine clothes b : showy display 2 : the quality or state of being brave

brav-o \brāv-'vō-\ *n*, *pl* **bravos** or **bravoes** [*It, fr. bravo*, *adj.*] : VILLAIN, DESPERADO; *esp* : a hired assassin

2brav-o \brāv-'vō-, brāv-'vō-\ *n* : a shout of approval — *often used interjectionally in applauding a performance*

3brav-o *vb* : BRAVO *vt* 1 : to applaud by shouts of *bravo*

Brav-ty \brāv-'vī-\ *n* : a communications code word for the letter b

brav-u-la \brāv-'v(y)ū-lə-\ *n*, *often attrib* [*It, lit., bravery*, fr. *bravare*] 1 : a florid brilliant musical style 2 : virtuosic self-assured performance

brav \brāv-'v\ [*modif. of MF brave*] 1 *chiefly Scot* : GOOD, FINE 3 *chiefly Scot* : well pressed — *brav-ly adv*, *chiefly Scot*

brawl \brōwl-'v\ [*ME* *brawlen*] 1 : to quarrel noisily ; WRANGLE 2 : to make a loud confused noise — *brawler n*

2brawl n 1 : a noisy quarrel or fight 2 : a loud tumultuous noise

brawn \brōn-'n\ [ME, fr. MF *braon* muscle, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *brād* flesh] 1 : a full strong muscles *esp. of the arm or leg* 2 : muscular strength 2 : *Brit* : the flesh of a boar b : HEADCHEASE

braw-n-ness \brōn-'nəs-\ *n* : the quality or state of being brawny

brawny \brōn-'nē\ *adj* 1 : MUSCULAR, STRONG 2 : being swollen and hard (as an infection)

1bray \brāy-'v\ [ME *brayen*, fr. OF *bratre* to cry, fr. (assumed) VL *bragere*, of Celt origin; akin to MF *bratre* he breaks wind; akin to L *bragere* to brag, to break at break 1 : to utter the characteristic loud harsh cry of a donkey ~ *vi* : to utter or play loudly, harshly, or discordantly — *bray n*

2bray vi [ME *brayen*, fr. MF *broier*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *brēihan* to break] 1 : to crush or grind fine 2 : to spread thin

3bray vt \brāy-'v\ : a printer's hand inked with roller

1braze \brāz-'v\ [*fr. E. brase*, *obs.*] : HARDEN

2braze vb [*prob. fr. F. braser*, fr. OF, to burn, fr. *brēse* live coals] : to solder with a relatively infusible alloy — *brazer n*

3braze \brāz-'v\ *adj* [ME *brösen*, fr. OE *brāsen*, fr. *bras* brass] 1 : made of brass 2 : sounding harsh and loud like struck brass b : of a metal polished to a mirrorlike sheen 3 : *resplendent*, SHAMELESS

brāz-en \brāz-'n\, **brāz-'n** \brāz-'n\ *adj* — **brāz-en-ness** \brāz-'nəs-\ *n*

brāzen vt *brāz-en-ŋ* \brāz-'nŋ-\ *n* : to face with defiance or impudence

1brā-zier \brāz-'zi-ə-\ [*n* [ME *braster*, fr. *bras* brass]] : one that works with brass

2brazier n [F *brasier*, fr. OF, fire of hot coals, fr. *brēse*] 1 : a pan for holding burning coals 2 : a utensil in which food is exposed to heat through a wire grill

brā-zil-ĭn \brāz-'zil-'ē-n\ *n* [L *INSV brazilin*] : a red crystalline dye (C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₄) from a tree of Brazil

brā-zil-ĭn \brāz-'zil-\ *n* [F *brésiline*, fr. *brēsili* brazil-wood, *prob. fr. Sp* *brasil*] : a phenolic compound C₁₅H₁₀O₄ from brazilwood that oxidizes readily to brazilin



bride *v* *br*-id-ing \br'īd-īŋ, -'īl-ŋ *v* 1: to put a bride upon 2: to restrain with a bride ~ *v*: to show hostility or resentment esp. by drawing back the head and chin *syn* see RESTRAIN

bride path *n*: a trail passable to or designed for horses

Brie \br'ē \ *n*: a cheese, district in France; a soft perishable cheese ripened by mold

brief \br'īf \ *adj* [ME *breve*, *brève*, *fr.* MF *brief*, *fr. L brevis*: akin to OHG *murs* short, Gk *brachy*] 1: short in duration or extent 2 a: CONCISE b: CURT, ABRUPT c: *briefly adv* ~ *brief-ness n* *syn* mean SHORT mean SHORT length, *brief* applies primarily to duration and may imply condensation, conciseness, or occas. intensity; *SHORT* may imply sudden stoppage or incompleteness

brief *n* [ME *brēf*, *fr.* MF, *fr.* ML *brevis*, *fr.* LL, summary, *fr. L brevis*, *adj*, 1: an official letter or mandate; esp.: a papal letter less formal than a *bull* 2: a brief written legal document; as a: a concise article b: SYNOPSIS, SUMMARY c: a concise statement of a client's case made out for the instruction of counsel in a trial at law 3: an outline of an argument; esp.: a formal outline esp. in law that sets forth the main contentions with supporting statements or evidence 4: short snug underpants ~ *usu.* used in pl.

brief *v* 1: to make an abstract or abridgment of 2 *Brit*: to retain as legal counsel 3 a: to give final precise instructions to b: to coach thoroughly in advance c: to give essential information to *brief-case* *n*, *brēs* *n*: a flat leather case to carry papers

brief-less \br'ē-fləs \ *adj*: having no legal client

bric-a-brac \br'ī-(ə)'r \ [ME *brice*, *fr.* OE *brēr*]: a plant (as of the genera *Rosa*, *Rubus*, and *Smilax*) with a woody thorny or prickly stem; also: a mass or twig of these — *bric-a-brac* \br'ī-(ə)'rē \ *adj*

bric *n* [Fr. *bruyère* heath, *fr.* (assumed) VL *brucaria*, *fr.* LL *brucus* heath, *bruc* *adj*: composed of a head-quarters, of southern Europe the root of which is used for making pipes

bric-a-root \br'ī-(ə)-rūt, -rūt \ *n*: a root (as of the brier *Erica arborea*) used for tobacco pipes

brig \br'īg \ *n* [short for *brigantine*]: a 2-masted square-rigged ship Compare HERMAPHRODITE

BRIG

brig *n* [prob. *fr.* 'brig]: a temporary place (as on a ship) of confinement for offenders in the U.S. Navy

BRIGADIER

brig chiefly Scot *var* of BRIDGE

brigade \br'īg-ād \ *n* [F, *fr.* It *brigata*, *fr.* *brigata*] 1 a: a large body of troops b: a tactical and administrative unit composed of a head-quarters, one or more units of infantry or armor, and supporting units 2: a group of people organized for special activity

brigade *v*: to form or unite into a brigade

brigadier \br'īg-ə-'dī-(ə)r \ *n* [F, *fr.* *brigadier*] 1: BRIGADIER GENERAL 2: an officer in the British army commanding a brigade

brigadier general *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a colonel and below a major general

brigade \br'īg-ə-'nd \ [ME *brigantia*, *fr.* MF *brigant*, *fr.* OIt *brigante*, *fr.* *brigante* to fight, *fr.* *brigo* strife, of Celt origin]: one who lives by plunder *usu.* as a member of a band: BANDIT ~ *brig-and-age* \-ə-'n-d-ŋ \ *n* ~ *brig-and-ism* \-ə-'n-d-əm \ *n*

brig-and-ine \br'īg-ə-'nē \ *n* [ME, *fr.* MF, *fr.* *brigand*]: medieval body armor of scales or plates

brig-and-ine \br'īg-ə-'tē \ *n* [MF *brigantia*, *fr.* OIt *brigantino*, *fr.* *brigante*] 1: a 2-masted square-rigged ship differing from a brig in not carrying a square mainsail 2: HERMAPHRODITE BRIG

brill \br'īl \ *adj* [ME, *fr.* OE *beorht*; akin to OHG *berah* bright, *Sh. Brē* 'brines'] 1: a: reflecting or reflecting light + SHINING b: radiant with happiness and good fortune 2 *archaic*: ILLUSTRIous, GLORIous 3: resplendent with charms 4: of high saturation or brilliance (~ colors) 5: INTELLIGENT, CLEVER, also: LIVELY, CHIC *brilliant adv* ~ *brilliance* *n* [MF *brilliance* *n*]

brilliant *adj*: SHINING, RADIANT, LUMINOUS, LUSTROUS: BRIGHT implies intense or reflecting a high degree of light; BRILLIANT implies intense often sparkling brightness; RADIANT stresses sending forth light but often means no more than BRIGHT; LUMINOUS implies emission of steady, suffused, glowing light by reflection or in surrounding darkness; LUSTROUS stresses an even, rich light from a surface that reflects brightly without sparkling or glittering

brilliant-en \br'īl-ən \ *v* *brilliant-en-ing* \br'īl-ən-, 'n-ŋ \ *n*: to make bright or brighter ~ *v*: to become bright or brighter

Brill's disease \br'īl-'s dī-zēz \ *n*: the quality or state of being brilliant

brilliant-ly \br'īl-ē-ŋ \ *adv*: BRILLIANT 2: an instance of brilliance

brilliant \br'īl-ŋ \ *adj* [F *brillant*, *pp.* of *briller* to shine, *fr.* It *brillare*, *fr.* *brillo* beryl, *fr.* L *beryllus*] 1: very bright; GLITTERING (~ a light) 2 a: STRIKING, DISTINGUISHED b: distinguished by unusual mental keenness or alertness *syn* see BRIGHT — *brilliant-ly adv* ~ *brilliant-ness n*

brilliant *n*: a diamond or other gem cut in a particular form with numerous facets so as to have special brilliancy

brilliant-ly \br'īl-ŋ \ *adv*: BRILLIANT 2: a preparation for making hair glossy 2: a light lustrous fabric

brilliant *adj*: ALPSA *usu.* of cotton and woolen fabric or worsted

Brill's disease \br'īl-'s dī-zēz \ *n* [Nathan E. Brill 1925 Am physician]: an acute infectious disease held to be due to a virus or virus-like agent

brim \br'īm \ [ME *brimme*; akin to MHG *brēm* edge] 1 a: the

edge or rim esp. of a cup, bowl, or depression (th. ~ of the crater) *br*: BRINK, VERGE 2: the projecting rim of a hat *syn* see BORDER — *brim-ful* \-fūl \ *adj*

brim *v* *brim-ming* \br'īm-ŋ \ *v*: to fill to the brim ~ *vi* 1: to become full 2: to reach or overflow a brim

brim-mer \br'īm-ər \ *n*: a cup or glass brimming

brim-stone \br'īm-'stōn, chiefly Brit 'brīm(p)-stōn \ [ME *brin-stōn*, *prob. fr.* *brīnen* to burn + *stōn* stone]: SULFUR

brind-ed \br'īn-'dēd \ *adj* [ME *brénded*] *archaic*: BRINDED

brind-ed \br'īn-'dīn \ [Brinda, *adj*]: a brindled color or animal

brind-ed \br'īn-'dīn \ *adj*: a brindled color or animal

brine \br'īn \ [ME, *fr.* OE *brīne*; akin to MD *brine*, *brine*, *L flicare* to rub ~ more at FRICTION] 1 a: water saturated or strongly impregnated with common salt b: a strong saline solution (as of calcium chloride) 2: the water of a sea salt lake

brine *v*: to treat (as with steeping) with brine — *brin-er* *n*

Brinell hardness \brā-'nel-'n \ [Johann A. Brinell 1925 Sw engineer]: the hardness of a metal or alloy measured by hydraulically pressing a hard ball under a standard load into the specimen

Brinell number *n*: a number expressing Brinell hardness and denoting the load applied in testing in kilograms divided by the spherical area of indentation produced in the specimen in square millimeters

brine shrimp *n*: a branched crustacean (genus *Artemia*)

bring \br'īŋ \ *v* [brōcht, 'brōt, 'bring-ing \br'īŋ-ŋ \ [ME *bringan*, *fr.* *bringan*; akin to OHG *bringan* to bring, *W* *bringan* to accompany] *vt* 1 a: to convey, lead, carry, or cause to come along with one toward the place from which the action is being regarded b: to cause to be, act, or move in a special way: as (1) *to bring* a verdict *to the jury*; *to produce* evidence (2) *to bring* a case to cause to come into a particular state or condition (3) *to bring* an ACCOMPANY 2: to cause to exist or occur ~ *as*: a: PRODUCE (winter will ~ snow and ice) b: to result in; EFFECT c: INSTITUTE (~ legal action) d: ADDUCE (~ an argument) 3: PREFER (~ a charge) 4: to procure in exchange; sell for ~ *vi*, chiefly Midland + YALE, PRODUCE

bring about *vt*: to cause to take place + EFFECT

bring down *vt* 1: to cause to fall esp. by shooting 2: to carry (a total) forward

bring forth *vt*: to bear (as fruit) or give birth to; PRODUCE

bring forward *vt* 1: to produce to view; INTRODUCE 2: to carry (a total) forward

bring in *vt* 1: to produce as profit or return 2: to enable (a man on base) to reach home plate by a hit 3: to report to a court *fr.* *bring in* (in a verdict) 4 a: to cause (as an oil well) to be productive b: to use tricks with the long cards of a suit in bridge

bring off *vt* 1: to cause to escape; RESCUE 2: to achieve or carry to a successful issue

bring on *vt*: to cause to come into action or existence

bring out *vt* 1: to make more noticeable 2 a: to present to the public for formal discussion b: to publish 3: to bring out

bring to *vt* 1: to cause (a boat) to lie to or come to a standstill 2: to restore to consciousness

bring up *vt* 1: REAR, EDUCATE 2: to cause to stop suddenly 3: to bring to attention + INTRODUCE 4: VOMIT ~ *vi*: to stop suddenly

brink-ness \br'īŋ-'nəs \ *n*: the quality or state of being briny

brink \br'īŋ \ *n* [ME, *prob.* of Scand origin; akin to OH *brinka* slope; akin to L *frons*, *frons* forehead] 1: EDGE, BORDER; esp.: the very edge at the top of a steep place 2: a bank esp. of a river 3: the point of onset; VERGE (~ of war) *syn* see BORDER

brink-man-ship \br'īŋ-'mən-'shīp \ *n* (*brink* + *-manship* (as in *horsemanship*)): a practice of pushing a dangerous situation to the limit of safety before stopping

briny \br'ī-ŋ \ *adj*: of or resembling brine or the sea + SALTY

brink \br'ī-(j)ŋ \ [F]: VIVACITY, SPIRIT

brin-och \br'ī-'ōsh, -'ōsh \ *n* [F, *fr.* MF dial., *fr.* *brier* to knead, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *brēhan* to break ~ more at BREAK]: a rock baked from light yeast dough rich with eggs and butter

brin-ollette \br'ī-'lət \ *n* [F]: an oval or pear-shaped diamond cut in triangular facets

brin-quette or **brin-quet** \br'īk-'et \ *n* [F *briquette*, *dim.* of *brique* brick] a: a compacted often brick-shaped mass of fine material b: BRISQUE

brin-saw \br'ī-'zānt, -'zāŋ \ [F, *fr.* *brisant*, *pp.* of *briser* to break, *fr.* OF *brister*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *brisim* I break; akin to L *flicare* to rub ~ more at FRICTION]: the shattering or crushing effect of an explosive ~ *brin-saw* \-'zānt, -'zāŋ \ *adj*

brin-tis \br'ī-'sē-sā \ [L, *fr.* Gk *brintis*]: a woman captive of Achilles, slain by him by the hero Menemnon

brisk \br'īsk \ *adj* [prob. modif. of MF *brusque*] 1: keenly alert + LIVELY 2 a: pleasantly tangy (~ tea) b: INVIGORATING, FRESH (~ weather) 3: sharp in tone or manner 4: ENERGETIC, QUICK

brisk *adv*: *syn* see AGILE

brisk-ly \br'īsk-ē-ŋ \ *adv*: BRISK + LIVELY

brisk-ly *adv*: to make brisk ~ *vi*: to become brisk (the market ~ed up)

brisk-et \br'īsk-'et \ [ME *brusket*; akin to OE *brōst* breast]: the breast or lower chest of a quadruped animal

brist-ling or **brist-ling** \br'īz-ŋ, -'lŋ \ [N *Norw* *bristing*, *fr.* LG *bristing*, *fr.* *brēt* broad; akin to OE *brōd* broad]: a small herring (as *sprat*) that resembles and is processed like a sardine

brist-ly \br'īs-əl \ [ME *bristil*, *fr.* *brust* bristle, *fr.* OE *brust*; akin to OHG *burst* bristle, L *fascium* top]: a short stiff coarse hair or filament ~ *brist-ly-like* \br'īs-(ə)-l-ē-, -l-ēk \ *adj* ~ *brist-ly* \br'īs-(ə)-lē \ *adv*

bristle \br'īs-ŋ \ *v* [*brīs*-(ə)-lŋ] 1 a: to rise and stand stiffly erect; quills *bristling* in all directions) b: to raise the bristles (as in anger) 2: to take on an aggressive attitude or appearance 3: to appear as if covered with bristles (~ with difficulties) ~ *vi* 1: to furnish with bristles 2: to make bristly 2 RUFFLE

bristle-tail \br'īs-ŋ-'tāl \ *n*: any of various wingless insects (orders Thysanura and Entomophora) with two slender caudal bristles

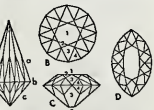
bristol \br'īst-'l \ [N *Bristol*, England]: cardboard with a smooth surface suitable for writing or printing

brist or **britt** \br'īt \ [N *Cor* *brith* mackerel] 1: young or small herring or other small schooling fishes 2: minute marine animals largely crustacean and polychaete

brist-nia metal \br'īt-'nī-ə-, -'tān-'ē-ə \ *n* [Britannia, poetical



brig



brilliant; briolette, A; American cut, top side, B and C; marquise, D; a bezel, E; birdie, C; pavilion, F; table, 2 star facet, G; main facet, H; corner facet, I; 5 cut, J

a about; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; oī coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

2buckle vb **buck-ling** \bək-(ə)n-lɪŋ/ 1 : to fasten with a buckle 2 : to prepare with vigor for action 3 : to cause to bend, give way, or crumple ~ *vi* 1 : to apply oneself with vigor: STRIVE (~s down to the job) 2 : to bend, heave, warp, or kink usu. under the influence of some external agency 3 : to become distorted by buckling; broadly: COLLAPSE 4 : to give way: YIELD (~ under)

buckle *n* 2 a product of buckling

buck-ler \bək-lər/ [ME *buclder*, fr. OF, shield with a boss, fr. *boele*] 1 a : a small round shield held by a handle at arm's length and used to ward off blows b : a shield worn on the left arm to protect the front of the body 2 : something or someone that shields and protects

buckler *vt* : to shield or defend with or as if with a buckler

buck \bək-(ə)ŋ/ *n* 1 : one who is domineering and bullying 2 SWAGGERER 2 chiefly Irish : young fellow : LAD

buck-passer *n* 1 a person who habitually evades responsibility — **buck-pass-ing** \bək-pas-ɪŋ/

buck-ræ \bək-rə/ [Ibibio & Efik *m̀b̀ka'ra's̀*, lit., master] 1 chiefly South : a white man — used chiefly by Negroes and often disparagingly 2 chiefly South : BOSS, MASTER

buck-ram \bək-rəm/ [ME *buckeram*, fr. OF *boquerant*, fr. OF *rococar*, fr. *Bokhara*, city of central Asia] 1 a stiff-finished heavily sized fabric of cotton or linen used for stiffening in garments, millinery, and bookbinding 2 archaic : STIFFNESS, RIGIDITY

buckram *adj* : suggesting buckram esp. in stiffness or formality

buckram *vt* : to strengthen with or as if with buckram 2 archaic : to make pretentious

buck-saw \bək-sə/ *n* : a saw set in a usu. H-shaped frame that is used for sawing wood on a sawbuck

buck-shee \bək-(ə)ʃe/ [Hindi *bakshis*] Brit : GRATUITY, WINDFALL

buck-shot \bək-ʃɪt/ *n* a coarse lead shot

buck-skin \bək-skɪn/ *n*, often attrib 1 a : the skin of a buck b : a soft pliable usu. suede-finished leather 2 a pl : buckskin breeches b archaic : a person dressed in buckskin; esp : an early African buckwoodman 3 : horse of a light yellowish dun color usu. with dark mane and tail

buck-tail \bək-tā/ *n* : an angler's lure made of hairs from the tail of a deer or a similar material

buck-thorn \bək-thɔ(r)n/ *n* 1 : any of the genus (*Rhamnus*) of the family Rhamnaceae the buckthorn (usually) often thorny trees or shrubs some of which yield purgatives or pigments 2 : a tree (*Bumelia lycioides* of the sapotilla family) of the southern U.S.

buck-tooth \bək-tūth/ *n* : a large projecting front tooth — **buck-toothed** \-tūthəd/ *adj*

buck up vb [back] *vi* : to become encouraged ~ *vt* 1 : IMPROVE, SMARTEN 2 : to revive the morale of

buck-wheat \bək-(h)wīt/ [D *boekwīt*, fr. *boec-* (akin to OHG *buohha* beech tree + *wēt* wheat — more at *BEACH*) 1 : any of a genus (*Fagopyrum* of the family Polygonaceae, the buckwheat family) of which alternate leaves and clusters of petaloid flowers; esp : either of two plants (*F. esculentum* and *F. tartaricum*) long cultivated for their edible seeds 2 : the triangular seed of a buckwheat used as a cereal grain

buc-col-ic \bʊ-'kəl-ɪk/ *adj* [L *buccolicus*, fr. Gk *boukolikos*, fr. *boukolos* cowherd, fr. *bou* bull + *kolos* (akin to *COL*) 1 : relating to cultivate] 1 : of or relating to shepherds or herdsmen 2 PASTORAL 2 : RUSTIC *syn see* RURAL — **buc-col-i-cal-ly** \-k-(ə)l-ɪ/ *adv*

buccolic *n* 2 a pastoral poem : ECLOGUE

bud \bʊd/ [ME *budde*; akin to OE *budda* beetle, Skt *bhūti* abundant — *bud* at big] 1 : a small asexual or terminal protuberance on the stem of a plant that is undeveloped shoot 2 : something not yet mature or at full development; as a : an incompletely opened flower b : YOUTH c : an outgrowth of an organism that differentiates into a new individual; GEMMA; also : PRIMORDIUM

bud-bud \bʊd-bʊd/ *vi* 1 of a plant a : to set buds b : to commence growth from buds 2 : to be or develop like a bud 3 : to reproduce asexually esp. by the pinching off of a small part of the parent ~ *vt* 1 : to produce or develop from or as if from buds 2 : to cause (as a plant) to bud 3 : to insert a bud from a plant of one kind into an opening of another of another kind

bud-der *n* : one in order to propagate a desired variety — **bud-der** *n*

Bud-dha \bʊd-ə, -bʊd-/ [Skt, enlightened] 1 : a person who has attained Buddhahood 2 : a representation of Gautama Buddha

Bud-dha-hood \-bʊd-ə/ *n* : a state of perfect spiritual fulfillment attained in Buddhism

Bud-dhism \bʊd-ɪz-əm, -bʊd-ɪz-/ *n* a religion of eastern and central Asia growing out of the teaching of Gautama Buddha that suffering is inherent in life and that one can be liberated from it by mental and moral self-purification

Bud-dhist \bʊd-ɪst, -n/ *n* or *adj*; **Bud-dist** \bʊd-ɪst-ɪk/ *adj* : an apparatus on which crushed ore is washed

bud-de-la \bʊd-ɪ-ə, -bʊd-ɪ-/ [NL, genus name, fr. Adam Bude] 1715 E Botanist; 1 : a genus (*Buddleia* of the family Loganiaceae) of shrubs or trees of warm regions with showy terminal clusters of yellow or violet flowers

bud-dy \bʊd-ɪ/ *n* [prob. baby talk alter. of *brother*] : COMPANION, PARTNER; esp : fellow soldier

budge \bʊdʒ/ [ME *bugee*, fr. AF *boogee*] 1 : a formlety prepared from lambskin dressed with the wool outward

budge *vb* [MF *bouger*, fr. (assumed) VL *bullcare*, fr. L *bullire* to boil] *vi* : to move; shift; esp : *vi* : to start or cause to move

budge *adj* [origin unknown] archaic : POMPOUS, SOLEMN

bud-ger-gar \bʊj-(ə)r-ˈgɑ(r)-/ [native name in Australia] : a small Australian parrot (*Melopsittacus undularus*) usu. light green with black and yellow markings in the wild but bred under domestication in many colors

bud-get \bʊj-ət/ [ME *bugette*, fr. MF *bugette*, dim. of *bouge* leather bag, fr. L *bulga*, of Gaulish origin; akin to Mir *bolg* bag; akin to OE *bulg* bag — more at *BELLY*] 1 chiefly dial. : a usu. leather pouch, wallet, or pack; also : its contents 2 : STOCK, SUPPLY 3 : a statement of the financial position of a government body for a definite period of time based on estimates of expenditures during the period and proposals for financing them b : a plan for the coordination of resources and expenditures c : the amount of money that is available for, required for, or assigned to a partic-

ular purpose — **bud-get-ary** \bʊj-ət-er-ɪ/ *adj*

budget *vt* 1 a : to put or allow in a budget b : to put on a budget 2 a : to plan expenditures for in a budget b : to plan or provide for the use of in detail ~ *vi* : to draw up a budget

bud-ge-ter \bʊj-ə-tər-(ə)/ or **bud-get-er** \bʊj-ət-er-/ *n* a person who prepares or draws up a budget

bud-ge-ter-y \bʊj-ət-ər-ɪ/ *adj* [by shortening and alter.] : BUDGERIGAR

bud-ge *n* : one of the leaves resembling scales that form the sheath of a plant bud

bud sport *n* : a mutation arising in a plant bud

buff \bʊf/ [MF *bufalo* wild ox, fr. OIt *bufalo*] 1 : a garment (as a uniform) made of leather 2 : the bark skin 3 a : a moderate to warm breeze b : light to moderate velvet 4 : a surface (as a stick or block) having a soft absorbent surface (as of cloth) by which polishing material is applied 5 : leather buff (an enthusiast about going to fires); fr. the buff overcoats worn by volunteer firemen in New York City 1812-20; PAN, ENTHUSIAST

buff *adj* : of the color buff

buff *vt* 1 : to polish with or as if with a buff 2 : to give a buff or velvety surface to (leather)

buff-a-lo \bʊf-ə-lə/ *n*, pl **buffalo** or **buffaloes** [It *bufalo* & Sp *bufalo*, fr. LL *bufalus*, alter. of L *buffalus* fr. *boubalos* African gazelle, irreg. fr. *bous* head of cattle]; any of several wild oxen; as a : WATER BUFFALO b : any of a genus (*Bison*); esp : a large shaggy-maned N. American wild ox (*B. bison*) with short horns and heavy forequarters with a large muscular hump

buff-berry \bʊf-ber-ɪ/ *n* NEWLEAF, BUFFLE

buffalo berry *n* : either of two silvery-foliated western U.S. shrubs (*Shepherdia argentea* and *S. canadensis*) of the oleaster family; also : their edible scarlet berry

buffalo bug *n* : CARPET BEETLE

buffalo head *n* : either of several large suckers (family Catostomidae) mostly of the Mississippi valley

buffalo grass *n* : a low-growing grass (*Buchloe dactyloides*) of former feeding grounds of the American buffalo; also : GRAMA

buffalo robe *n* : the hide of an American buffalo lined on the skin side with burlap and used as a coverlet or rug

buff-sate \bʊf-sət-/ *n* : one that buffs

buffer *n*, often attrib [*buff* (to react like a soft body when struck)] 1 : any of various devices or pieces of material for reducing shock due to contact 2 : a means or device used as a cushion against the shock of fluctuations in business or financial activity 3 : something that serves to separate two items; as a : BUFFER STATE b : a person who shields another esp. from annoying routine matters 4 : a substance or mixture capable in solution of neutralizing both acids and bases and thereby maintaining the original pH concentration of the solution; esp : a substance that acts as a solution

buffer *vt* : to treat or prepare (a solution) with a buffer

buffer state *n* : a small neutral state lying between two larger potentially rival powers

buff-let \bʊf-let/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, dim. of *buffe*] 1 : a bow, esp. with flat hand 2 : something that affects like a blow

buff-out \bʊf-əʊt/ *vt* 1 : to strike with or as if with the hand 2 : a : to strike repeatedly b : to contend against ~ *vi* 1 : STRIVE, CONTEND 2 : to make one's way up, under difficult conditions

buff-let \bʊf-let/ *n* [F] 1 : a sideboard often without a mirror 2 : a cupboard or set of shelves for the display of tableware 3 : a buffet for refreshments b *chiefly* Brit : a restaurant operated as a public convenience (as in a railway station) c : a meal set out on a buffet or a table to be eaten without formal service

buffing wheel *n* : a wheel covered with material for polishing

buff leather *n* : a strong supple oil-tanned leather produced chiefly from buffalo hide

buff-le-head \bʊf-əl-hed/ [archaic E *buffle* buffalo + E *head*] : a small N. American diving duck (*Bucephala albeola*)

buff-lo \bʊi-(ə)l-/ [It, fr. *buffalone*] : CLOWN, BUFFOON; *specif* : a male singer of comic roles in opera

buff-oon \bʊf-(ə)n/ [It, fr. *buffione*, fr. OIt *buffone*, fr. ML *bufon*, *bufo*, fr. L, toad]; CLOWN — **buff-foony-er** \-fju-(ə)r-/ — **buff-foony-ish** \-fju-'nɪʃ-/ *adj*

bug \bʊg/ [ME *bugge* scarecrow; akin to Norw dial. *bugge* Important man — more at *big*] 1 obs : BOGEY, BUGBEAR 2 a : an insect or other creeping or crawling invertebrate b : any of several insects commonly considered esp. obnoxious; as (1) : BED-BUG (2) : COCKROACH (3) : HEAD LOUSE c : any of an order (Hemiptera and esp. its suborder Heteroptera) of insects with sucking mouthparts, fore wings thickened at the base, and incomplete metamorphosis including many economic pests — called also *true bug* 3 : an unexpected defect, fault, flaw, or imperfection 4 : a disease-producing germ or a disease caused by it 5 a : PAD, ENTHUSIASM b : ENTHUSIAST, HOBBYIST c : a crazy person 6 a *chiefly* Brit : a self-important person b : a prominent person

bug *vb* **bugged**; **bug-ging** : to plant a concealed microphone in

bug-a-boo \bʊg-ə-bū/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : an imaginary object of fear : BUGBEAR, BOGEY 2 : a source of concern

bug-bean \bʊg-'bi:n/ *n* : a perennial herb (*Cimicifuga racemosa*) of the cranberry family with flowers believed to repel insects

bug-bear \bʊg-'beɪ-(ə)r-, -be(ə)r-/ *n* 1 : an imaginary goblin or specter used to excite fear 2 : an object or source of dread

bug-ger \bʊg-'gər-, -bʊg-/ [ME *buggere* heretic, sodomite, fr. MF, fr. ML *Bulgarius*, lit., Bulgarian] 1 : SODOMITE 2 a : a worthless person often used as a term of abuse; especially b : FELLOW, CHAP

bug-gery \bʊg-'gər-ɪ/ *n* : SODOMY

bug-gy \bʊg-'gɪ-/ *n*: infested with bugs

2buggy [origin unknown] 1 : a light one-horse carriage made with two wheels in England and with four wheels in the U.S. 2 : a small cart or truck for short transportations of heavy materials

bug-house \bʊg-'hauz/, *n*, slang : an insane asylum

bug-ju \bʊg-'dʒu/, slang : meantly deranged : CRAZY

bug-ly \bʊg-'li-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *bugula*]; any of a genus (*Ajuga*) of plants of the mint family; esp : a



American buggy

ə abut; ɹ kitten; ər further; a back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ law; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; ɛ less; ɛ easy; g gift; I trip; I life; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zt vision

European annual (*A. reptans*) with spikes of blue flowers naturalized in the U.S.

bugle *n* [ME, *bugula*, instrument made fr. a buffalo horn, *bugle* OF, fr. L *bugula*, dim. of *bos* head of cattle — more at *cow*] : a brass instrument with a cupped mouthpiece like the trumpet but having a shorter and more conical tube

bugle *v* *tr* *bug-ling* \-'g(-)lɪŋ v\ 1 : to sound or summon by or as if by bugle 2 : to yell or shout — *bug-gle* \-'g(-)l(-)r/

bugle *n* [perh. fr. *bugle*]; a small cylindrical head of glass or plastic used for trimming esp. on women's clothing — *bugle* *adj*

bugle-weed \-'by(-)g(-)wēd n\ : any of a genus (*Lyceopus*) of mints; esp. one (*L. virginica*) that is mildly narcotic and astrinquent

bug \-'by(-)g/ *n* [ME *bug*, *bugge*, fr. L *buglossa*, Irreg. fr. Gk *buglossos*, fr. *bous* head of cattle + *glossō* tongue]; any of a genus (*Anchusa*, esp. *A. officinalis*) of rough-haired plants of the boraginaceae; also : any of several rough-haired herbs

bug-seed \-'bʊg,-sēd n\ : a fleshy annual herb (*Coryspermum hystrix*) of the goosefoot family with flat oval seeds

bul \-'by(-)l/ *n* var of **BOULE**

bul \-'bʊr/ *n*; **BURSTONE** 2

bul \-'stɔ:n \-'bʊr,-stɔ:n n\ [prob. fr. *bur* + *stone*] 1 : a siliceous rock used for millstones 2 : a millstone cut from burstone

bulld \-'bʊld v\ **bulld** \-'bʊl n\ **bulld-ing [ME *bulden*, fr. OE *byldan*; akin to OE *bilan* to dwell — more at *rower*] 1 : to form by ordering and uniting materials by gradual means into a composite whole : **CONSTRUCT** 2 : to cause to be constructed 3 : to develop according to a systematic plan, by a definite process, or according to a particular method**

bulldog \-'bʊld-dɔ:g n\ 1 : a bulldog 2 : a bulldog 3 : to improve the status of ENHANCE (~ up a candidate) ~ *vi* 1 : to engage in building 2 : to progress toward a peak (tension ~ing up)

bulldoz *n*; form or mode of structure; **MAKE**; **ESP**; **PHYSIQUE**

bulld-er *archaic* part of **BUILD**

bulld-er \-'bʊld-er n\ 1 : one that builds; *esp* : one that contracts to build and supervises building operations 2 : a substance added to or used with detergents to increase their cleansing action

bulldoz \-'bʊld-dɔ:z n\ 1 : a bulldozer 2 : to move, clear, gouge out, or level off by pushing with a bulldozer 3 : to force as if by using a bulldozer

bulldozer \-'bʊld-dɔ:z n\ 1 : one that bulldozes 2 : a tractor-driven machine with a broad-bladed horizontal blade or ram for clearing land, road building, or comparable activities

bul-let \-'bʊl(-)t/ *n* [MF *boulette* small ball + *bolet* missile, dim. of *boule* ball] 1 *archaic* : a small round mass 2 : a round or elongated object designed to be fired from a firearm; *broadly* : a CARTRIDGE 1a : something suggesting a bullet *esp*. in form or vigor of action — **bullet-proof** \-'bʊl(-)t-'pru:f/ *adj*

bul-let-in \-'bʊl(-)t(-)n/ *n* [F, fr. It *bulletino*, dim. of *bullo* public edict, fr. ML] 1 : a brief public notice issuing usual, from an authoritative source 2 : PERIODICAL; *esp* : the organ of an institution or association

bulletin *vi* : to make public by bulletin

bull \-'bʊl/ *n*; **DOUBLE BASS** — **bull fiddler** *n*

bull-fight \-'bʊl,-fʌɪ n\ : a spectacle in which men ceremonially excite, fight with, and usu. kill bulls in an arena for public amusement — **bull-fighter** *n*

bull-finch \-'bʊl,-fɪnʃ n\ : a European finch (*Pyrrhula pyrrhula*) having in the male rosy red underparts, blue-gray back, and black cap, chin, tail, and wings; also : any of several other finches

bull-frog \-'bʊl,-frɔ:g, -frɔ:g n\ : FROG; *esp* : a heavy-bodied deep-voiced frog of the genus (*Rana*)

bull-head \-'bʊl,-hed n\ : any of various large-headed fishes (as a miller's-thumb or sculpin) *esp* : any of several common freshwater catfishes (genus *Ameiurus*) of the U.S.

bull-head-ed \-'bʊl,-hed-ed/ *adj* : stupidly stubborn : **HEADSTRONG** — **bull-head-ed-ness** *n*

bull-ion \-'bʊl(-)yən n\ [ME, fr. AF, *mint*] 1 : gold or silver considered as so much metal; *specif* : uncoined gold or silver in bars or ingots 2 : lace, braid, or fringe of gold or silver threads

bull-ish \-'bʊl(-)ʃ n\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or suggestive of a bull 2 : a stock market *b*; **OPTIMISTIC** — **bull-ish-ly** *adv*

bull mastiff *n* : a large powerful dog of a breed developed by crossing bulldogs with mastiffs

Bull Moose *n* [bull moose, emblem of the Progressive party of 1912] a follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the U.S. presidential campaign of 1912

bull neck *n* : a thick short powerful neck — **bull-necked** \-'bʊl-'nek-t/ *adj*

bull-neck \-'bʊl,-nek n\ 1 : a young bull 2 : a castrated bull : **STEER** — **bull-necked** \-'bʊl,-nek-t/ *adj*

bull-pen \-'bʊl,-pen n\ 1 : a large detention cell where prisoners are held until brought into court 2 : a place on a baseball field where relief pitchers warm up during a game

bull-pout \-'bʊl,-paʊt n\ (*Bullhead* + *pout*) : **BULLHEAD**; *esp* : the common dark bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*)

bull-ring \-'bʊl,-rɪŋ n\ : an arena for bullfights

bull-roar-er \-'bʊl,-rɔ:er,-rɔ:er n\ : a slit of wood tied to the end of a thong that makes an intermittent roaring sound when whirled

bull session *n* (*bull*) : an informal discursive group discussion

bull's-eye \-'bʊl,-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **bull's-eyes** 1 : a small circular or oval wooden disk with a raised groove around its rim and a hole in the center 2 : a small thick disk of glass inserted (as in a deck) to let in light 3 : a very hard globular candy 4 : a : the center of a target; also : something central or crucial *b* : a shot that hits the bull's-eye; *broadly* : something that precisely attains a desired end 5 : a simple lens of short focal distance or a lantern with such a lens 6 : a circular opening for air or light

bull snake *n* : any of several large harmless No. American snakes (genus *Pituophis*) feeding chiefly on rodents

bull-ter-rier \-'bʊl,-ter-er n\ (*Bulldog* + *terrier*) : a short-haired terrier breed originated in England by crossing the bulldog with terriers

bull tongue *n* : a wide blade attached to a cultivator or plow to stir the soil, kill weeds, or mark furrows

bull-whip \-'bʊl,-hwɪp,-wɪp n\ : a rawhide whip with plaited lash

bul \-'by(-)l/ *n* [prob. modif. of D *boel* lover, fr. MHG *buole*] 1 *archaic* *a*; **SWEETHEART** 2 : a fine chap 2 *a*; a blustering browbeating fellow; *esp* : one habitually cruel to others weaker

as filling a space in three dimensions

bull \-'bʊl n\ [ME *bul*, fr. OE *bulu*; akin to OE *blawan* to blow]

1 : a male adult male bovine animal; also : a usu. adult male of various large animals; **ELEPHANT**; **elephant**; **2** : one who buys securities or commodities in expectation of a price rise or who acts to effect such a rise — compare **BEAR** 3 3 : one that resembles a bull 4 : **BULLDOG**; **5 slang**; **POLICEMAN**; **DETECTIVE** 6 *cop*; **Taurus**

bull \-'bʊl n\ 1 : **MALICE**; *b* : of, relating to, or resembling a bull 2 : large of its kind 3 : **RISING** (*a* ~ market)

bull \-'bʊl v\ : to behave like a bull; *esp* : to advance forcefully ~ *vi* 1 : to try to raise the price of (as stocks) or in (a market) 2 : to act on with the violence of a bull; **FORCE**

bull \-'bʊl n\ [prob. modif. of D *boel*, amulet] 1 : a solemn papal letter sealed with a bulla or with a red-ink imprint of the device on the bulla 2 : **EDICT**, **DECREE**

bull *n* [perh. fr. obs. bull to mock] 1 : a grotesque blunder in language 2 *slang* *a*; empty boastful talk; **NONSENSE**

bull \-'bʊl v\ *slang* : to engage in idle often boastful talk ~ *vi*, *slang* : to fool *esp*. by fast foolish talk

bul-la \-'bʊl(-)ə n\ *pl* **bul-lae** \-'bʊl,-ē,-j/ 1 [ML] : the round usu. lead seal attached to a papal bull 2 [NL, fr. L] : a hollow thin-walled rounded horn prominence 3 : a large vesicle or blister

bul-lace \-'bʊl(-)əs n\ [**ME** *bolace*, fr. MF *beloce*, fr. ML *bollicae*] : a European plum (*Prunus domestica insititia*) with small ovoid fruit in clusters

bul-bat \-'bʊl,-bat n\ : **NIGHTHAWK** 1a

bulldog \-'bʊl,-dɔ:g n\ 1 : a compact muscular short-haired dog of the English bulldog breed marked with black and capable with forelegs set widely apart and an undershot lower jaw 2 : a revolver of large caliber and short barrel 3 : a proctor's attendant at an English university

bulldog *adj* : resembling a bulldog

bulldoze \-'bʊl,-dɔ:z v\ [perh. fr. *bulld* + alter. of *dose*] 1 : **BULLY** 2 : to move, clear, gouge out, or level off by pushing with a bulldozer 3 : to force as if by using a bulldozer

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bull-frog \-'bʊl,-frɔ:g, -frɔ:g n\ : FROG; *esp* : a heavy-bodied deep-voiced frog of the genus (*Rana*)

bull-head \-'bʊl,-hed n\ : any of various large-headed fishes (as a miller's-thumb or sculpin) *esp* : any of several common freshwater catfishes (genus *Ameiurus*) of the U.S.

bull-head-ed \-'bʊl,-hed-ed/ *adj* : stupidly stubborn : **HEADSTRONG** — **bull-head-ed-ness** *n*

bull-ion \-'bʊl(-)yən n\ [ME, fr. AF, *mint*] 1 : gold or silver considered as so much metal; *specif* : uncoined gold or silver in bars or ingots 2 : lace, braid, or fringe of gold or silver threads

bull-ish \-'bʊl(-)ʃ n\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or suggestive of a bull 2 : a stock market *b*; **OPTIMISTIC** — **bull-ish-ly** *adv*

bull mastiff *n* : a large powerful dog of a breed developed by crossing bulldogs with mastiffs

Bull Moose *n* [bull moose, emblem of the Progressive party of 1912] a follower of Theodore Roosevelt in the U.S. presidential campaign of 1912

bull neck *n* : a thick short powerful neck — **bull-necked** \-'bʊl-'nek-t/ *adj*

bull-neck \-'bʊl,-nek n\ 1 : a young bull 2 : a castrated bull : **STEER** — **bull-necked** \-'bʊl,-nek-t/ *adj*

bull-pen \-'bʊl,-pen n\ 1 : a large detention cell where prisoners are held until brought into court 2 : a place on a baseball field where relief pitchers warm up during a game

bull-pout \-'bʊl,-paʊt n\ (*Bullhead* + *pout*) : **BULLHEAD**; *esp* : the common dark bullhead (*Ameiurus nebulosus*)

bull-ring \-'bʊl,-rɪŋ n\ : an arena for bullfights

bull-roar-er \-'bʊl,-rɔ:er,-rɔ:er n\ : a slit of wood tied to the end of a thong that makes an intermittent roaring sound when whirled

bull session *n* (*bull*) : an informal discursive group discussion

bull's-eye \-'bʊl,-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **bull's-eyes** 1 : a small circular or oval wooden disk with a raised groove around its rim and a hole in the center 2 : a small thick disk of glass inserted (as in a deck) to let in light 3 : a very hard globular candy 4 : a : the center of a target; also : something central or crucial *b* : a shot that hits the bull's-eye; *broadly* : something that precisely attains a desired end 5 : a simple lens of short focal distance or a lantern with such a lens 6 : a circular opening for air or light

bull snake *n* : any of several large harmless No. American snakes (genus *Pituophis*) feeding chiefly on rodents

bull-ter-rier \-'bʊl,-ter-er n\ (*Bulldog* + *terrier*) : a short-haired terrier breed originated in England by crossing the bulldog with terriers

bull tongue *n* : a wide blade attached to a cultivator or plow to stir the soil, kill weeds, or mark furrows

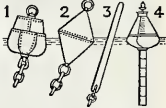
bull-whip \-'bʊl,-hwɪp,-wɪp n\ : a rawhide whip with plaited lash

bul \-'by(-)l/ *n* [prob. modif. of D *boel* lover, fr. MHG *buole*] 1 *archaic* *a*; **SWEETHEART** 2 : a fine chap 2 *a*; a blustering browbeating fellow; *esp* : one habitually cruel to others weaker

than himself **b** : the protector of a prostitute; **PIMP 3 a** ; a hired ruffian **b dial Brit** ; a fellow workman
2bully adj 1 : EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE — often used interjectionally
2 : resembling of characteristic of a bully
3bully vt : to act the part of a bully toward **DOMINEER** — **vi** : to act as a bully
4bully adv : VERY, OUTSTANDINGLY
5bully n [prob. modif. of *F* (*bœuf*) *bouill* boiled beef] : pickled or canned usu. corned beef
bully-rag *'bʊl-ē-ræg* *v* [origin unknown] **1** : to intimidate by bullying **2** : to vex by teasing; **BAGGER**
bully tree *n* [*bʊl* folk etymology fr. AmerSp *balata*] : any of several tropical American trees of the sapodilla family; *esp* : one (*Manilkara bidentata*) that yields balata gum and a heavy red timber
bul-rush *'bʊl-rʌʃ* *n* [*ME bulrysche*] : any of several large sedges growing in wet places **2** : a sedge (*Scirpus setripus*, *esp. S. lacustris*) **b Brit** : either of two cattails (*Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*) **c** : a common American rush (*Juncus effusus*) **d** : PAPERUS
bul-work *'bʊl-(ə)wɜ:k*, *-wɜ:k* *'bʊl-(ə)wɜ:k* *n* [*ME bulwerke*, fr. MD *bulwerk*, fr. MHG, fr. *bul* plank + *werk*] **1** : a solid wall-like structure raised for defense; **RAMPART** **2** : BREAK-WATER, SEAWALL **3** : a strong support or protection in danger **4** : the side of a ship above the upper deck — *usu.* used in pl.
5bul-work vt : to fortify or safeguard with a bulwork; **PROTECT**
bum *'bʊm* *n* [*ME bʊm*] **1** : CHIEFLY **2** : BUTTOCKS
3bum vt **bummed**; **bumming** [*ME bumben*, of imit. origin] *dial chiefly Brit* : to make a droning or murmuring sound; **HUM**
4bum vb **bummed**; **bumming** [prob. back-formation fr. *bummer*] **vi** : to roam around in the manner of a bum; **a** : LOAF **b** : to wander about like a bum; **c** : to try to get a woman by begging; **CADEE** — **bum-vet** **n**
4bum n [prob. short for *bummer*] **1** : one inclined to sponge off others and avoid work **2** : HOBO, TRAMP
5bum adj 1 : INFERIOR, WORTHLESS **2** : DISABLED (*as a knee*)
6bum n [prob. fr. *bʊm*] : a drinking spree; **BENDER**
bum-bie *'bʊm-baɪ* *vi **bum-bie**, *'bʊm-baɪ* [*ME bumbolen* to boom, of imit. origin] **1** : BUZZ **2** : DRONE, MURMUR
bumble vb [prob. alter. of *bungle*] **vi 1** : BLUNDER; *specif* : to speak ineptly in a stuttering and faltering manner **2** : to proceed unsteadily; **STUMBLE** — *vi* **2** : BUNGLE — **bum-bler** *'bʊm-ɔ:l-ər* *n*
bumble-bee *'bʊm-bel-beɪ* *n* : any of numerous large robust bumblebees
bum-bol *'bʊm-bɔ:l* *n [prob. fr. LG *bumbol*, fr. *bum* tree + *bol* boat] : a boat that brings provisions and commodities for sale to larger ships in port or offshore
bump *'bʌmp* *v* [*imit.*] **vi 1** : to strike or knock with force or violence **2** : to call or to knock with the back of the hand **3** : to outstep, by virtue of seniority right **4** : to apply pressure to (as sheet metal) so as to make or remove a convexity or concavity — *vi* **1** : to knock against something with a forceful jolt **2** : to proceed in a series of bumps — **bump into** : to encounter *esp.* : by chance
3bump n 1 a : a sudden forceful blow, impact, or jolt **b** : DEMOTION **2** : a relatively abrupt convexity or protuberance on a surface; as **a** swelling of tissue **b** : a cranial protuberance
4bump-or *'bʌmp-ɔ:r* *n* [prob. fr. *bump* (to bulge)] **1** : a cup or bump called to the brim **2** : something unusually large or big — **bumper adj**
5bump n 1 : one that bumps **2** : a device for absorbing shock or preventing damage (as in collision); *specif* : a metal bar at either end of an automobile
6bump-ily *'bʌmp-ɪ-lɪ* *adv* : in a bumpy manner
bump-in-ness *'bʌmp-ɪ-nəs* *n* : the quality or state of being bumpy
bump-kin *'bʌmp-kɪn* *n* [perh. fr. Flem *bommekin* small cask, fr. MD, fr. *bonnie* cask] : an awkward and unsophisticated rustic — **bump-kin-ily adj**
bump-kin or bump-kin *'bʌmp-kɪn* *n* [prob. fr. Flem *bommekin*, *dim. of bom* tree] **1** : a prancing boom of a sturgeon
bump-tious *'bʌmp-tʃi-əs* *adj* [*bump* + *-tious* (as in *fractious*)] : presumptuously, obtusely, and often noisily self-assertive; **OBTRUSIVE** — **bump-tiously adv** — **bump-tious-ness n**
bumpy *'bʌm-pɪ* *adj 1* : having or covered with bumps **2** : causing bumps or jolts
bu *'bʊ* *n* [*ME bunne*] **1** : any of various sweet or plain small breads; *esp.* : a round roll **2** : a knot of hair shaped like a bun
3bu n [perh. alter. of E *dial. bung* (intoxicated)]; **LOAD 4**
Bu-na *'bʊ(n)-nə* *trademark* — used for any of several rubbers made by polymerization or copolymerization of butadiene and styrene
bu-nan *'bʊ-nən* *n* [*ME bʊnan*] : a very GENERAL, SWELLING **2 a** : a number of things of the same kind; **CLUSTER** **a** : of grapes **b** : a homogeneous group — **bunch-ily** *'bʊn-ʃə-lɪ* *adv* — **bunchy** *'bʊn-ʃi* *adj*
3bunch vt 1 : SWELL, PROTRUDE **2** : to form a group or cluster
4bunch vt : to form a group or scheme
bunch-flow-er *'bʊn-ʃə-flaʊ* *(-ɔ:r)* *n* : a tall summer-blooming herb (*Melanthium virginicum* of the family Melanthaceae, the bunch-flower family) of the eastern and southern U.S. bearing a panicle of small greenish flowers; *bradly* : a plant of this genus
bun-co or **bun-ko** *'bʊn-(k)ɔ* *n* [perh. alter. of Sp *bunca* bench, bank, fr. It] **1** : a windmill game or scheme — **bunco vt**
2bun *'bʊnd* *n* [*Hindi bandh*, fr. Per] **1** : an embankment used *esp.* in India to control the flow of water **2** : an embanked thoroughfare along a river or the sea *esp.* in the Far East
3bun *'bʊnd*, *'bʊnd* *n*, *often cap* [G, fr. MHG *bunt*] : a political association; *specif* : a pro-Nazi German American organization of the 1930s — **bund-ist** *'bʊnd-ɪst* *adj*, *often cap*
4bun-dle *'bʊn-dl* *n* [*ME bundel*, fr. MD; akin to OE *byndel* bundle, *bindan* to bind] **1 a** : a group of things fastened together for convenient handling **b** : PACKAGE, PARCEL **c** : a considerable accumulation of coarse, slender fibers **2 a** : a small, round bundle of mostly parallel fibers (as of nerve) **b** : VASCULAR BUNDOLE
3bun-dle vb **bun-dling** *'bʊn-dlɪŋ*, *-dʌlɪŋ* *vt 1* : to make into a bundle; **WRAP 2** : to hustle unduly; **OVERVIEW** — *vi* **1** : HUSTLE, HURRY **2** : to practice bundling — **bun-dler** *'dʌl-ər*, *-dʌl-ɔ:r* *n*
4bun-dle up vb : to dress warmly
5bunching n : a former custom of an unmarried couple's occupying**

abut; **o** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot; **art**; **j** joke; **ŋ** sing; **o** flow; **o** law; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

the same bed without undressing *esp.* during courtship
1bung *'bʊŋ* *n* [*ME, fr. MD bonne, bonghe*, fr. LL *puncta* puncture, fr. L, fem. of *punctus*, *pp* of *pungere* to prick — *more* at *PUNGENT*] **1** : the stopper in the bunghole of a cask; also : BUNGHOLE **2** : the cream or anus *esp.* of a slaughter animal
2bung vt [*prob. alter. of bung*] **vi** : to fill with **1** **2** : HEAVE, TOSS
3 a : BATTER, BRUISE (badly *red up*) **b** : to cause to bulge or swell
4bung-a-low *'bʊŋ-gə-ləʊ* *n* [*Hindi bargila*, lit., (house) in the Bengal style] : a bun, one-storied house of a type first developed in India and characterized by low sweeping lines and a wide veranda
5bung-hole *'bʊŋ-həʊl* *n* : a hole for emptying or filling a cask
6bung-gle *'bʊŋ-glə* *vb* **bun-gling** *'g-lɪŋ* *adj* [*perh.* of Scand origin; akin to Icel *bunga* to hammer] **vi** : to act or work clumsily and awkwardly — *vi* : MISHANDLE, BOTCH — **bun-gler** *'g-lɪ-ər* *n* — **bun-gling** *'g-lɪŋ* *adj* or *n* — **bun-gling-ly** *'g-lɪŋ-lɪ* *adv*
7bung *'bʊŋ* *n* [*prob. fr. bunt*, fr. *bunty* (swelling)] : an enlargement from chronic inflammation of the small sac on the first joint of the great toe
1bunk *'bʊŋk* *n* [prob. short for *bunker*] **1 a** : a built-in bed (as on a ship) that is one of a tier of berths **b** : a sleeping place **2** : a feeding trough for cattle
2bunk vt : to occupy a bunk **vi 1** : to provide with a bunk
3bunk n : BUNKUM, NONSENSE
4bun-ker *'bʊŋ-kər* *n* [*Sc* *bunker* chest or box] **1** : a bin or compartment for storage **2 a** : a protective embankment or dugout; *esp.* : a fortified chamber mostly below ground often built of reinforced concrete and provided with embrasures **b** : a sand trap or embankment constituting a barrier on a golf course
5bunker vb **bun-ker-ing** *'k-(ə)rɪŋ* *vi* : to fill a ship's bunker with coal or oil — *vi 1* : to store in a bunker **2** : to hit (a golf ball) with a bunker
bunk-house *'bʊŋk-haʊs* *n* : a rough simple building providing sleeping quarters
bun-kum or **bun-combe** *'bʊŋ-kəm* *n* (Buncombe County, N.C.; fr. the defense of a seemingly irrelevant speech made by its congressional representative that he was speaking to Buncombe) : INSURANCE FOOTING (as in NONSENSE)
bun-ny *'bʊn-ɪ* *n* [E *dial. rabb* (rabbit)] : RABBIT
Bun-sen burner *'bʊn-tʃ(ɪ)-n-ər* *n* [Robert W. Bunsen †1899 G chemist] : a gas burner consisting typically of a straight tube with small holes at the bottom where air enters and mixes with the gas and is then ignited
1bunt *'bʊnt* *n* [*perh.* fr. LG, bundle, fr. MfG; akin to OE *byndel* bundle] **1 a** : the middle part of a square sail **b** : the part of a furled sail gathered up in a bunch at the center of the yard **2** : the bagging portion of a fishing net
2bunt vt [origin unknown] : to destroy or damage destructively or wrought by a fungus (*Filletia foetida* or *T. carlesii*)
3bunt vb [alter. of *bunt*] **vt 1** : to strike or cover with or as if with the head; **BUTT 2** : to push or tap (a baseball) lightly without swinging the bat **vi** : to bunt a baseball — **bunt-er** *'bʊnt-ər* *n*
4bunt n : an act or instance of bunting **2** : a bunted ball
5bunting *'bʊn-tɪŋ* *n* [*perh.* from *bunt*] : any of various stout-billed birds (*Emberiza* and related genera) *usu.* included in the finch family
6bunting n [*perh.* fr. E *dial. bunt* (to sift)] **1** : a lightweight loosely woven fabric used chiefly for flags and festive decorations
2 : FLAGS; **b** : decorations *esp.* in the colors of the national flag
7bunt-line *'bʊnt-lɪn*, *-lɪn* *n* [*perh.* from *bunt*] : one of the ropes attached to the foot of a square sail to haul the sail up to the yard for furling
8buoy *'bʊ-ɪ*, *'boɪ* *n* [*ME boye*, fr. (assumed) MF *boie*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *bēacan* sign — *more* at *BEACON*] **1** : FLOAT **2** : something that is moored; *usu.* in pairs, one at the top and one at the bottom to mark a channel or something (as a shoal) lying under the water **2** : LIFE BUOY
3buoy vt 1 : to mark by or as if by a buoy; **float**; **2** : to support, sustain (one's him) — *vi* : FLOAT
4buoy-ancy *'bʊ-ɪ-ən-sɪ*, *'bʊ-ɪ-ən-sɪ* *n*
1 a : the tendency of a body to float or to rise when submerged in a fluid **b** : the power of a fluid to exert an upward force on a body placed in it **2** : RESILIENCE, VIVACITY
buoy-ant *'bʊ-ɪ-ənt*, *'bʊ-ɪ-ənt* *adj* : having buoyancy; as **a** : capable of floating **b** : CHEERFUL, GAY — **buoy-ant-ly adv**
bu *'bʊ* *vs* of *BUR*
Bur-ber-ry *'bʊr-bə-ri*, *'bʊr-bər-ɪ* *trademark* — used for various *usu.* wool fabrics used *esp.* for coats for outdoor wear
1bur-ble *'bʊr-bəl* *vi* **bur-bling** *'b-(ə)-lɪŋ* [*ME burblen*] **1** : BURBLE **2** : BABLE, PRATTLE — **bur-bler** *'b-(ə)-lɪ-ər* *n*
2burble n 1 : PRATTLE **2** : the breaking up of the streamline flow of a fluid by irregular windings — **bur-bly** *'b-(ə)-lɪ* *adv*
3bur-bot *'bʊr-bɔt*, *n*, *pl* *burbot* also *burbois* [*ME borbot*, fr. MF *bourbotte*, fr. *bourboter* to burrow in the mud] : a freshwater fish (*Lota lota*) of the cod family having barbels on the nose and chin and existing in the northern parts of the Old World and the New
4bur-den *'bʊr-dən* *n* [*ME, OE byrthen*; akin to OE *beran* to carry] **1 a** : something that is carried; **LOAD** **b** : DUTY, RESPONSIBILITY **2** : something oppressive or worrisome; **ENCUMBRANCE**
3 a : CARGO, **LOADING** (beast of *~*) **b** : capacity for carrying cargo
4burden vt **bur-den-ing** *'bʊr-dɪŋ*, *-m-ɪŋ* *vt* : **LOAD**, **OPPRESS**
5burden n [alter. of *burdoun*] **1** : archaic : a base or accompanying part **2 a** : **CRISIS** **b** : a recurring or emphasized idea or theme
6burden of proof : the duty of proving a disputed assertion or charge
bur-den-ome *'bʊr-dən-əm* *adj* : difficult or distressing to carry or to bear; **OPPRESSIVE** *syn* *see* **ONEROUS** — **bur-den-some-ly adv**
— bur-den-some-ness n
bur-den-ous *'bʊr-dɪŋ* *adj* : any of a genus (*Arctium*) of coarse composites with globular flower heads bearing prickly bracts
bu-reau *'bʊr-əʊ* *(-ɔ:r)* *n*, *pl* *bureaus* also *bu-reaux* *'bʊ-ɔ:r* *n* [*assumed*] *OF* *bure*, fr. LL *bura* shaggy cloth] **1 a** *Brit* : WRITING DESK; *esp.* : one having drawers and a slant top **b** : a low chest of drawers with a mirror for use in a bedroom **2 a** : a specialized



buoys: **1** can, **2** nun, **3** spar, **4** whistling

from fruit, nuts, or other food (peanut) **3**: BLANDISHMENT
but-ter-er \b'but-ər-er/ *n*: one who butters
but-ter-fl-ier \b'but-ər-fl-ē-ər/ *n*: one who butters
but-ter-fat \b'but-ər-fat/ *n*: a chubby person **2**: BUFFLEHEAD
but-ter-bean \b'but-ər-bē-ən/ *n*: 1: a lima bean **2**: a chickpea
Midland **3**: a large dried lima bean **4**: SIEVA BEAN **5**: a green shell
 bean esp. as opposed to a snap bean
butter clam *n*: either of two large delicately flavored clams (*Stic-
 todomus nutalli* and *S. giganteus*) of the Pacific coast of N. America
but-ter-cup \b'but-ər-kʌp/ *n*: a yellow-flowered crowfoot (genus
Ranunculus)
but-ter-fat \b'but-ər-fat/ *n*: the natural fat of milk and chief
 constituent of butter consisting essentially of a mixture of glycerides
 and chiefly of butyric, oleic, and palmitic
but-ter-lin-gered \b'but-ər-lin-gerəd/ *adj*: apt to let things fall or
 slip through the fingers **3**: CARELESS — **but-ter-lin-ger** \b'but-ər-
 lin-ger-əz/ *n*: *pl* butting or pinning *constr*
but-ter-fish \b'but-ər-fɪʃ/ *n*: any of numerous mostly percoid fishes with
 a slippery coating of mucus
but-ter-fly \b'but-ər-flī/ *n*, often *at-trib* **1**: any of numerous slender-
 bodied insects (order Lepidoptera) with large broad usu.
 brightly colored wings **2**: something that resembles a butterfly;
 esp.: a person chiefly occupied with the pursuit of pleasure
butterfly bush *n*: BUELLIA
butterfly fish *n*: any of various fishes having variegated colors,
 and expanding fins **2**: a European blenny (*Bleminia
 ocellaris*)
b: FLYING GURNARD **3**: any of family (Chiro-
 centridae) of small brilliantly colored spiny-finned fishes of tropical
 seas with a narrow deep body and fins partly covered with scales
butterfly valve *n*: a double check valve **2**: a damper or throttle
 valve in a pipe consisting of a disk turning on a diametral axis
butterfly weed *n*: an orange-flowered showy milkweed (*Asclepias
 tuberosa*) of eastern N. America
but-ter-milk \b'but-ər-milk/ *n*: 1: the liquid left after butter has
 been churned from milk or cream **2**: cultured milk made by the
 addition of certain organisms to sweet milk
but-ter-nut \b'but-ər-nʌt/ *n*: 1: a decidible nut of an American tree
 (*Juglans cinerea*) of the walnut family **2**: the tree itself **3**: a *pl*:
 hoespun overalls dyed brown with a butternut extract **4**: a
 soldier or partisan of the Confederacy during the Civil War
but-ter-scotch \b'but-ər-skɔtʃ/ *n*, often *at-trib*: a candy made from
 brown sugar, corn syrup, and water; also: the flavor of such candy
butter tree *n*: any of various trees (as the Shea tree) whose seeds
 yield a substance similar to butter
but-ter-weed \b'but-ər-wēd/ *n*: any of several plants having yellow
 flowers or smooth soft foliage: as **2**: HORSEWEED **1**: an Ameri-
 can wild lettuce (*Lactuca condensata*) **2**: an American ragwort
 (*Senecio glabellus*)
but-ter-wort \b'but-ər-wɔrt-, wɔ(ɔ)rt/ *n*: any of a genus (*Pinguicula*)
 of herbs of the bladderwort family with fleshy greasy leaves
but-tery \b'but-ər-, br'et-ər/ *adj* [ME *boterie*, fr. MF *botte* cask,
 but-ter — more by *analogy*]: 1: pertaining to butter **2**: *chiefly*
dialect: PANTRY **3**: a room (as in an English college) stocking
 provisions for sale to students
but-tery \b'but-ər-əd/ *adj* **1**: a: having the qualities, consistency, or
 appearance of butter **2**: containing or spread with butter **3**:
 FLATTERING
butter hinge *n*: a hinge usu. mortised flush into the edge of a door
 butt joint *n*: a joint made by fastening the parts together end-to-end
 without overlap and often with reinforcement
but-tock \b'but-əʔk/ *n* [ME *butok* — more at BUTT] **1**: either
 rounded half or lower part of the back together forming the
 part on which a person sits **2**: *pl*: a: the seat of the body **b**: RUMP
but-ton \b'but-ən-, n/ *n*, often *at-trib* [ME *boton*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr.
boter to thrust] **1**: a small knob or disk secured to an article and
 used as a fastener by passing it through a buttonhole or loop
2: something resembling a button **3**: a slit or loop for fastening a
 part of a plant or of an animal **4**: a small globe of metal remaining
 after fusion **5**: a guard on the tip of a fencing foil **3** *slang* **6**:
 the point of the chin *pl*: *wtrs*
but-ton- \b'but-ən- / *vb* **but-ton-ing** \b'but-ən-ɪŋ/ *vt* **1**:
 to furnish or decorate with buttons **2**: to close or fasten with buttons
 — *vi*: to have buttons for fastening — **but-ton-er** \-n-ər-, -n-ər/ *n*
but-ton-hole \b'but-ən-hoʊl/ *n*: 1: PLANE **2**: BUTTONHOLE
but-ton-hole \-hʊl/ *n*: a No. American shrub (*Cephalanthus
 occidentalis*) of the madder family with globular flower heads
but-ton-hole \-hʊl/ *n*: a slit or loop for fastening a button
but-ton-hole \-hʊl/ *n*: to furnish with buttonholes **2**: to work with
 buttonhole stitch — **but-ton-hole-r** *n*
buttonhole *vt* [alter. of *buttonhold*]: to detain in conversation by
 or as if by holding on to the outer garments of
buttonhole stitch *n*: a closely worked loop stitch used to make a
 tight edge for a button
but-ton-hook \b'but-ən-hʊk/ *n*: a hook for drawing small buttons
 through buttonholes
button quail *n*: any of various small terrestrial Old World birds
 (family Turnicidae) that resemble quails but lack a hind toe and
 are related to the sandpipers and snipes
button snakeroot *n*: any of a genus (*Liatris*) of composite
 plants with spikes of rosy-purple rayless flower heads **2**: any of
 several usu. prickly herbs (genus *Eryngium*) of the carrot family
but-ton-wood \b'but-ən-wʊd/ *n*: 1: PLANE
but-tony \b'but-ən-ē- / *adj* **1**: ornamented with buttons
2: resembling a button
but-ress \b'but-rəs/ *n* [ME *butres*, fr. MF *buterex*, fr. OF *botez*,
 fr. *boter*] **1**: a projecting structure of masonry or wood for sup-
 porting or giving stability to a wall or building **2**: something
 that resembles a buttress: as **3**: a projecting part of a mountain
 or hill **4**: a horny protuberance on a horse's hoof at the heel
5: the broadened base of a tree trunk or a thickened vertical part
 of it — **but-ressed** \-trəd/ *adj*
but-ress *vt*: to furnish or shore up with a buttress
but-ter *n*: 1: fast arrow
but-ter-stock \b'but-stək/ *n*: the stock of a firearm in the rear of the
 breech mechanism
butt weld *n*: a butt joint made by welding — **butt-weld** \b'but-
 wəld/ *vt* — **butt welding** *n*

bu-tyl \b'but-əl/ *n*: any of four isomeric univalent radicals C₄H₉,
 derived from butanes
Butyl trademark — used for any of various synthetic rubbers made
 by polymerizing isobutylene
butyl alcohol *n*: any of four flammable alcohols C₄H₉OH derived
 from butanes and used in organic synthesis and as solvents
but-yl-ate \b'but-əl-ət/ *vt*: to introduce the butyl group into (a
 compound) — **but-yl-ation** \b'but-əl-'ā-shən/ *n*
but-yl-ene \b'but-əl-ē- / *n*: any of three isomeric hydrocarbons
 C₄H₆ of the ethylene series obtained usu. by cracking petroleum
but-er-ol or **but-er-ol** — *comb form* [ISV, fr. *butyric*]: butyric (*butyral*)
but-yl-ra-cem-ic \b'but-əl-'rā-shē-ik/ *adj* [L *butyrum* butter — more at
 BUTTER] **1**: resembling or having the qualities of butter **2**: yield-
 ing a butyric substance
but-yl-ral \b'but-əl-'rāl/ *n*: an acetal of butyraldehyde
but-yl-ral-de-hy-dre \b'but-əl-'rāl-dē-'hī-d-ē- / *n* [ISV]: either of two
 aldehydes C₄H₇CHO used esp. in making polyvinyl butyral resins
but-yl-rac-em-ic \b'but-əl-'rā-shē-ik/ *n*: a salt or ester of butyric acid
but-yr-ic \b'but-ər-ik/ *adj* [F *butyrique*, fr. L *butyrum*]: being or
 producing butyric acid (~ fermentation)
butyric acid *n*: either of two isomeric fatty acids C₄H₇COOH; esp.:
 a normal acid C₄H₉O₂ found in butter in the form of glycerides
but-yr-yl \b'but-ər-əl/ *n*: any of the three liquid glycerides of
 butyric acid
but-zom \b'bak-səm/ *adj [ME *buzsum*, fr. (assumed) OE *būsum*, fr.
 OE *būgan* to bend — more at BOW] **1** *obs*: OBFOUNT, TRACTABLE
2 *archaic*: full of galeaty BELTIE **3**: vigorously or healthily plump;
 esp.: full-bodied — **but-zom-ly** *adv* — **but-zom-ness** *n*
buy \b'bi-/ *vb* **bu-ought** \b'boʊt/ *vb* **bu-ying** [ME *buogan*, fr. OE *būgan*;
 akin to Goth *buþjan* to buy] *vt* **1**: to acquire by payment: PUR-
 CHASE **2**: a: to obtain in exchange for something **b**: REDEEM **6**:
3: BRIBE, HIRE **4**: to be the purchasing equivalent of **5** *slang*
buy *vt*: to purchase — **buy-er** \b'bi-ər-/ *n*: one who purchases
buy *n*: 1: PURCHASE **2**: something of value at a favorable price
buy-er \b'bi-ər-/ *n*: one that buys; esp.: a department head of a
 retail store
buy off *vt*: to induce to refrain (as from prosecution) by a pay-
 ment or other consideration **2**: to free by payment
buy out *vt*: to purchase the entire interest of
bu-zz \b'boz/ *vb* [ME *bussen*, of imit. origin] *vt* **1**: to make a low
 continuous humming sound like that of a bee **2**: a: MURMUR,
 WHISPER **b**: to be filled with a confused murmur (the room ~ed
 with excitement) **3**: to make a signal with a buzzer — *vi* **1**: to
 fly low over; **2**: to fly by whistling — **bu-zz-er** \b'boz-ər-/ *n*:
 to fly low and fast over (planes ~ the crowd) **4**: to summon or
 signal with a buzzer **5** *diol Eng*: to drink to the last drop
buzz *n*: 1: a persistent vibratory sound **2**: a: a confused murmur
 or flurry of activity **b**: RUMOR, Gossip **3**: a signal conveyed by
 a buzzer **4**: a signal on a telephone
buzz-ard \b'but-ərd/ *n* [ME *buzard*, fr. OF, alter. of *buison*, fr. L
buteo-, *buteo*] **1** *chiefly Brit*: BUTEO **2**: any of various usu. large
 birds of prey **3**: a contemptible or rapacious person
buzz bomb *n*: ROBOT BOMB
buzz-specif *adj*: pertaining to that which buzzes; *specif*: an electric signaling
 device that makes a buzzing sound
buzz saw *n*: a circular saw having teeth on its periphery and
 revolving upon a spindle
by \b'bi-/ *adv* *esp before consonants* *prep* [ME, *byp*, *adv.*, fr. OE
 prep. *bē*, akin to OHG *bī*, near, L *ambō*: on both sides, or
 around; *cf* *amphi*] **1**: in proximity to: NEAR **2**: a: through or
 about the medium of: VIA (enter ~ the door) **b**: in the direction
 of: TOWARD (north ~ east) **c**: into the vicinity of and beyond
3: PAST (went right ~ him) **4**: a: during the course of (studied ~
 night ~) **b**: later than (the ~ p.m.) **5**: through the agency or
 instrumentality of (~ force) **6**: sired by **7**: with the witness or
 sanction of (swear ~ that is his holy) **8**: in conformity with (~
 the rules); according to **7**: with respect to **8**: a: in or to the
 amount or extent of (win ~ a nose) **b** *chiefly Scot*: in comparison
 with **9**: in successive units of two ~ two **10**:
 used as a function word in multiplication and in measurements
 (~ 4)
by \b'bi-/ *adv* **1**: a: close at hand: NEAR **b**: at or to another's home
 (stop ~ for a chat) **2**: PAST (saw him go ~) **3**: ASIDE, AWAY
by or *bye* \b'bi-/ *adv* **1**: off the main route: SIDE **2**: INCIDENTAL
by or *bye* \b'bi-/ *n*, *pl* *byes* \b'bi-z/ *n*: something of secondary im-
 portance: a side issue — *by the by*: by the way: INCIDENTAL
by and by \b'bi-ən-'bi-/ *adv*: before long; SOON
by-and-by \b'bi-ən-'bi-/ *adv*: a future time or occasion
by-blow \b'bi-'blɔ-/ *n*: a side blow; *cf* *by-blow*: a side blow
by-blow \b'bi-'blɔ-/ *n*: an indirect blow **2**: an illegitimate child
bye \b'bi-/ *n* [alter. of *by*]: the position of a participant in a tourna-
 ment who has no opponent after pairs are drawn and advances to
 the next round without playing
by-election also *bye-election* \b'bi-'lek-shən/ *n*: a special
 election held between regular elections in order to fill a vacancy
by-gone \b'bi-'gɔn-ə- / *adj*: gone by: PAST; esp: OUTMODED
 — *bygone* *n*
by-law or *bye-law* \b'bi-'lɔ-/ *n* [ME *bi-lawe*, prob. fr. (assumed) ON
blyg, fr. ON *blyt* town **4** *log law*]; a rule adopted by an organiza-
 tion *specif*: for the government of its members and the regulation of
 its affairs
by-line \b'bi-'līn/ *n*: 1: a secondary line: SIDELINE **2**: a line at the
 head of a newspaper or magazine article giving the writer's name
by-name \b'bi-'nām/ *n*: 1: a secondary name **2**: NICKNAME
by-pass \b'bi-'pɑs-/ *n*: 1: a passage to one side; esp.: a deflected
 route, usu. around a town **2**: a: a channel carrying a fluid
 around a part and back to the main stream **b**: SHUNT **b**
by-pass *vt* **1**: to avoid by means of a bypass **2**: to cause to
 follow a bypass **2**: to neglect or ignore usu. intentionally
by-past \b'bi-'past/ *adj*: BYGONE
by-path \b'bi-'pɑθ-, 'pɑth/ *n*: BYWAY
by-play \b'bi-'plā/ *n*: a: action engaged in on the side while the main
 action proceeds; *specif*: incidental stage business
by-product \b'bi-'prɔd- / *n*: 1: something produced as an
 incidental result in addition to the principal product **2**: a second-
 ary and sometimes unexpected or unintended result
by-rite \b'bi-'ri:t/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *bryr*; akin to OE *bīr* dwelling — more
 at BOWER] *chiefly Brit*: a cow barn*

by-road \bī-'rōd/ *n*: **BYWAY**
By-ron-ic \bī-'rān-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the poet Byron or his writings — **By-ron-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **By-ron-ism** \bī-'rō-niz-əm/ *n*
Byssus \bī-'sūs/ *n*: [*L*, fr. Gk *byssos* flax, of Sardinia origin; akin to Heb *šš* linen cloth] 1: fine, long, tough linen cloth of ancient times 2 [*NL*, fr. *L*]: a tuft of long, tough filaments by which some bivalve mollusks (as mussels) make themselves fast
By-stand-er \bī-'stān-dər/ *n*: a nonparticipating observer
By-street \bī-'strēt/ *n*: a street off a main thoroughfare; side street
By-the-way *in passing*: incidentally
by-way \bī-'wā/ *n*: 1: a side road esp. little traveled 2: a secondary or little known aspect or field



c \sē/ *n*, *often cap.*, *often attrib* 1 **a**: the third letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **c** 2 **a**: one hundred **b** slang: a sum of \$100 3: the tone **C** 4: a graphic device for reproducing a letter **c**: one designated as the third in order of class 5: a grade rating a student's work as fair or mediocre in quality **b**: one graded or rated with a **C** 7: something shaped like the letter

ca' \kə/ *n*, *Scot var* of **CALL**
ca-bal \kə-'bəl/ [*Heb qabāl*]: an ancient Hebrew unit of capacity equal to about two quarts
cab \kə'b/ [*short for cabriolet*]: 1 **a**: CABRIOLET 2: a similar light closed carriage (as aansom) **b**: a carriage for hire 2: TAXI-CAB 3 [*short for cabin*]: **a**: the part of a locomotive that houses the engineer and operating controls **b**: a comparable shelter on a truck, tractor, or crane
ca-bal \kə-'bəl/ [*F cabale, cabala, intrigue, cabal, fr. ML cabula cabala, fr. LHeb qabālah, lit., received (lore)*] 1: a number of persons secretly united to bring about an overturn or usurpation esp. in public affairs 2: the artifices and intrigues of such a group **syn** see **PILOT**
cabal *vi* **ca-bailed**; **ca-bal-ling**: to unite in or form a cabal
ca-ba-la or **cab-ba-la** or **ca-ba-ba-lah** \kə-'bā-lə, kə-'bā-lə/ *n*, *often cap* [*ML cabala*]: 1: a medieval and modern system of Jewish theology, mysticism, and thaumaturgy marked by belief in creation through emanation and a cipher method of interpreting Scripture 2 **a**: a traditional, esoteric, occult, or secret matter **b**: esoteric doctrine or mysterious art **ca-ba-lism** \kə-'bā-l-iz-əm/ *n* — **ca-ba-lis-t** \kə-'bā-l-ist/ *n* — **ca-ba-lis-tic** \kə-'bā-l-istik/ *adj*
ca-bal-ler-er \kə-'bəl-'le(r)-/ *n*, *adj* \ye(o)-/ *n*, *pl* **caballeros** [*Sp, fr. LL caballarius hostler — more at CAVALIER*] 1: KNIGHT, CAVALIER 2 chiefly **Southwest**: HORSEMAN

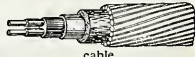
ca-bana \kə-'ban-(y)ə/ *n* [*Sp cabana, lit., hut, fr. ML capanna*] 1: a beach shelter resembling a cabin used with open sides 2: a large sea 2: a lightweight structure with living facilities
ca-ba-ret \kə-'bā-r-ē/ *n* [*F, fr. ONF*]: 1: archaic: a shop selling wines and liquors 2: a restaurant serving liquor and providing entertainment (as by singers or dancers); *also*: the show provided by cabaret performers
cab-bage \kə-'bāj-/ *n*, *often attrib* [*IME caboch, fr. ONF, head*] 1: leafy green plant (*Brassica oleracea capitata*) of European origin having a short stem and a dense globular head of young green leaves that is used as a vegetable 2: a terminal bud of a palm tree that resembles a head of cabbage and is eaten as a vegetable 3: cabbage; paper money or bank note
cab-bage [*fr. folk etymology fr. MF cabochs cheating, theft*]: *Brit*: pieces of cloth left in cutting out garments and traditionally said to be kept by tailors as perquisites

cabbage *vb*: to take surreptitiously: **STEAL**, **FILCH**
cabbage butterfly *n*: any of several largely white butterflies including the sea 2: a lightweight structure with living facilities
cabbage palm *n*: a palm with terminal buds eaten as a vegetable
cabbage palmetto *n*: a fan-leaved cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) native to coastal southern U.S.
cab-bage-worm \kə-'bāj-'wɔrm/ *n*: an insect larva that feeds on cabbages; *esp*: the toxic green larva of the cabbage butterfly
cab or **cab-bie** \kə-'b/ *n*: CABORIVER
cab-driv-er \kə-'b-dri-'vər/ *n*: a driver of a cab
ca-ber \kə-'bər, 'kə-'bər/ [*ScGael cabar*]: **POL**; *esp*: a young tree trunk used for tossing as a trial of strength in a Scottish sport
cab-in \kə-'bən/ [*IME cabana, fr. MF, fr. OProv cabana hut, fr. ML capanna*] 1 **a**: a private room on a ship for one or a few persons — compare **CABIN CLASS** **b**: a compartment below deck on a small boat for passengers or crew **c**: an airplane or airship compartment for cargo, crew, or passengers 2: a small one-story dwelling unit, of simple construction 3 **a** chiefly *Brit*: **CAB** 3 (family Pieridae) the green larva of which are cabbageworms
ca-bin *vi*: to live in or as if in a cabin *~ vi*: **CONFINE**
cabin boy *n*: a boy acting as servant on a ship
cabin class *n*: a class of accommodations on a passenger ship superior to tourist class and inferior to first class

cab-i-net \kə-'b(ə)-nət/ *n* [*MF, small room, dim. of ONF cabine gambling house*]: 1 **a**: a case of cubical use, having doors and shelves **b**: collection of mineralogical specimens **c**: an upright case housing a radio or television receiver; **CONSOLE** **d**: a chamber having temperature and humidity controls and used esp. for incubating biological samples 2 **a** chiefly *archaic*: a small room providing seclusion **b**: a small exhibit room in a museum 3 **a** *archaic* (1): the private room serving as council chamber of the chief councillors or ministers of a sovereign (2): the consultations and actions of these councillors **b** (1) *often cap*: a body of advisers of a sovereign or member of state (2): a similar advisory council of a government of state or a mayor **c** *Brit*: a meeting

by-word \bī-'wɔrd/ *n*: 1: a proverbial saying; **PROVERB** 2: one that personifies a type **b**: one that is noteworthy or notorious 3: **EPITHET** 4: a frequently used word or phrase
By-zan-tine \bīz-'n, -ēn, bə-'zən-, 'bīz-'n, -ēn, bə-'zant-'n/ *n*: a native or inhabitant of Byzantium
Byzantine *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the ancient city of Byzantium 2: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine Empire esp. in the 5th and 6th centuries featuring the dome carried on pendentives over a square and incrustation with marble veneering and with colored mosaics on grounds of gold 3: of or relating to the Eastern Orthodox Church or the rite characteristic of it

of a cabinet
cab-inet *adj* 1: suitable by reason of size for a small room or by reason of attractiveness or perfection for preservation and display in a cabinet 2: belonging to a government cabinet 3 **a**: used or adapted for cabinetmaking **b**: done or used by a cabinet-maker
cab-i-net-maker or **cab-i-net-maker-ing** *n*: a skilled woodworker who makes line furniture
cab-i-net-work \kəb-(ə)-'nət-, 'wɔrk/ *n*: finished woodwork made by a cabinetmaker



ca-ble \kə-'bəl/ *n*, *often attrib* [*IME, fr. ONF, fr. ML capulum*], *fr. L capere* to take more at HEAVE 1: a strong rope esp. of 10 or more inches in circumference **b**: a cable-laid rope **c**: a wire rope or metal chain of great tensile strength **d**: a wire or wire rope by means of which force is exerted to control or operate a mechanism 2: **CABLE LENGTH** 3 **a**: an assembly of electrical conductors insulated from each other but laid together used by being twisted around a central core **b**: **CABLEGRAM** 4: something resembling or fashioned like a cable
ca-ble *vb* **ca-bled** \kə-'bəl-'lɪd/ *vt*: 1: to fasten with or as if with a cable 2: to provide with cables 3: to telegraph by submarine cable 4: to make into a cable or into a form resembling a cable *~ vi*: to communicate by a submarine cable

cable car *n*: a car made to be moved on a railway by an endless cable from a stationary motor or along an overhead cable
ca-ble-gram \kə-'bəl-'gram/ *n*: a message sent by a submarine telegraph cable
ca-ble-laid \kə-'bəl-'lād/ *adj*: composed of three ropes laid together left-handed with each containing three strands twisted together *(c rope)*
ca-ble-length *n*: maritime unit of length variously reckoned as 100 fathoms, 120 fathoms, or 608 feet
ca-blet \kə-'blət/ *n*: a small cable; *specif*: a cable-laid rope less than 10 inches in circumference

ca-ble-way \kə-'bəl-'wā/ *n*: a suspended cable used as a track along which carriers can be pulled
cab-man \kə-'bəl-'mən/ *n*: CABORIVER
cab-o-chon \kə-'bəl-'ʃən/ [*MF, aug. of ONF caboché head*]: a gem or bead cut in convex form and highly polished but not faceted; *also*: this style of cutting — **cabochon** *adv*
cab-oo-ide \kə-'bū-'dē-/ *n* [*prob. fr. ca-* (intensive prefix, prob. of imit. origin) *bood-*] slang: **COLLECTOR**, **LOU**
cab-oo-ise \kə-'bū-'zē-/ *vt* [*fr. D kabuis, fr. MLG kabūse*]: a deckhouse for cooking **b**: an open-air cooking oven 2: a freight-train car attached usu. to the rear mainly for the use of the train crew and railroad workmen

cab-o-lage \kə-'bəl-'rāj/ [*F, fr. caboter* to sail along the coast] 2: trade or transport in coastal waters or between two points within a country 2: the right to engage in cabotage
ca-bret-la \kə-'brət-'ə/ [*n* [*modif. of Pg and Sp cabra goat*]: a light soft-leather from hair sheepskins
ca-bril-la \kə-'brē-'lɪ-, 'bril-'ə/ [*Sp, fr. dim. of cabra goat, fr. L, capra*]: a breed of capra he-goats — more at **CABRIOLE** 1: a variety of various sea basses of the Mediterranean, the California coast, and the warmer parts of the western Atlantic
cab-ri-ole \kə-'brē-'dē-/ [*F, caper*]: 1: a curved furniture leg ending in an ornamental foot 2: a ballet leap in which one leg is extended in mid-air and the other struck against it
cab-ri-ole-ier \kə-'brē-'dē-'lɪ-/ [*F, fr. dim. of cabriole caper, alter. of MF capriole*]: 1: a light 2-wheeled one-horse carriage with a folding leather hood, a large apron, and upward-curved shafts
cab-stand \kə-'bəl-'stænd/ *n*: a place where cabs await hire
ca-c or **ca-co** *comb form* [*NL, fr. Gk kok-, kaka-, fr. kakos bad*]: **bad** (**cacogenic**)

ca-c' can-ny \kə-'kən-'ēn/ *n*, *Brit* 1: **SLOWDOWN** — **ca' canny** *vt*, *Brit*
ca-ca \kə-'kə-'kə-, kə-'kə-'(ə)l-/ [*Sp, fr. Nahuatl cacahuatl cacao beans*] 1: any of several trees (genus *Theobroma*) of the cacao family 2: **CHOCOLATE TREE** 2: the dried partly fermented fatty seeds of the chocolate tree used in making cocoa and chocolate
cacao butter *var* of **COCOA BUTTER**
ca-c'a-ol \kə-'kə-'(ə)l-, 'jōs/ *n* [*F*]: **SPERM WHALE**
ca-che \kə-'sh/ [*F, fr. cacher* to press, hide, fr. (assumed) VL *caecare* to press together, fr. L *caecare* to compel, fr. *caecus*, pp. of *caeco* to conceal — more at **COCCENT**] 1 **a**: a hiding place esp. a secure place of storage 2: something hidden or stored in a cache
ca-che *vi*: to place, hide, or store in a cache
ca-chec-tic \kə-'kək-'tik/ *adj* [*F caecheticus, fr. L caecheticus, fr. Gk kachechikos, fr. kak- + echēnē*]: affected with cachexia
ca-cha \kə-'kə-/ [*MF, fr. cocent* to press, hide] 1 **a**: a seal used esp. as a mark of official approval **b**: an indication of

ə abut; ɔ kiten; ɔ further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; j joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ color; th thin; th this;

əh out; ch chin; e less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

caird \kaird\ *n* [ScGael *caird*; akin to *Gk Kerda* profit] *Scott* : a traveling trunk; *also* : TRAMP, GYPSY
cairn \kə(ə)n, (kə)ə(r)n\ [ME *carne*, fr. ScGael *carn*; akin to OIr & *W carn* cairn] : a heap of stones piled up as a memorial or as a landmark — *calmed* \kə(ə)rnd, (kə)ə(r)nd\ *adj*
cairn \kə(ə)r(n), (kə)ə(r)n\ *n* [ScGael *cairn*, fr. *cairn*, mountain (in Scotland)] : a yellow or smoky-brown crystalline quartz
cairn terrier \tr(r) fr. its use in hunting among cairns] : a small compactly built hard-coated terrier of Scottish origin
caisson \kai-sən, kās-ən\ *n* [F, *ag. caisse* box, fr. OProv *cais* 'fr. *ca* chest, *caisse* more cases] *1* : a chest to hold ammunition **2** : a 2-wheeled vehicle for artillery ammunition attachable to a horse-drawn limber **2 a** : a watertight chamber used in construction work under water or as a foundation **3** : a float for raising a sunken vessel **4** : a hollow floating box or boat used as a float for a net or a net of mussels
caisson disease *n* : a sometimes fatal disorder marked by neuralgic pains and paralysis and caused by too rapid decrease in air pressure after a stay in compressed atmosphere — *called also bends*
caj-til \kaj-til\ *adj* [ME *caitil*, fr. ONF *capive*, vlt. fr. *L capivus* captive] : being base, cowardly, or despicable — *caitil n*
caj-put \kaj-pət-, -put\ *n* [Malay *kaya puteh*, fr. *kaya* wood, tree + *puteh* white] **1** or **caj-a-pud** or **caj-put** \kaj-ə-/, -ə\ : an East Indian tree (*Melaleuca leucodendron*) of the myrtle family that yields a pungent medicinal oil **2** : CALIFORNIA LAUREL
caj-til \kaj-til\ *vt* [F *cajoier*, *cajoier* to walk steps and alter, of MF *cajoier*, fr. ONF *galie* birdsgay, fr. *L cavella*, dim. of *L cavea* cage] **1** : to persuade with deliberate flattery esp. in the face of reluctance **2** : to deceive with soothing words or false promises — *caj-til-ment* \mənt\ *n* — *caj-til-er* *n* — *caj-til-ery* \-rē\ *n*
Ca-jun *also* **Ca-jan** \kə-jən\ *n* [by alter. of *Acadian*] **1** : a Louisiana descended from French-speaking immigrants from Acadia **2** : one of a people of mixed white, Indian, and Negro ancestry in southwest Alabama and southeast Mississippi
cake \keik\ *n* [ME *cake*, fr. OHG *kuocho* cake] **1 a** : any of numerous breads usu. small in size and round and flat in shape **2** : any of numerous fancy sweetened breads often coated with an icing **3** : a flattened usu. round mass of food baked or fried **2 a** : a block of compacted or congealed matter (of ice) **3** : a hard or brittle layer or of matter
cake vt **1** : ENCRUST **2** : to fill (a space) with a packed mass ~ *vt* : to form or harden into a mass
cake-walk \kək-ˈwɔk\ *n* **1** : an American Negro entertainment having a cake as prize for the most accomplished steps and figures in a dancing **2** : a stage dance developed from walking steps and figures typically involving a high prance with backward tilt — *cake-walk vt* — *cake-walk-er* *n*
Cal-a-bar bean \kal-ə-ˈbär-ən\ *n* [Calabar, Nigeria] : the dark brown highly poisonous seed of a tropical African woody vine (*Physigna venenosum*) used as a source of physostigmine and as an ordeal bean in native witchcraft trials
Cal-a-bash \kal-ə-ˈbæʃ\ *n*, often *atrif* [P & S; P *calabasse* gourd, fr. Sp *calabaza*, prob. fr. Ar *qarāb* *yāshāsh* dry gourd] **1** : GOURD; esp. the common bottle gourd **2** : a tropical American (tree) of the same family — *calabash* *adj*; *also* : its hard globe fruit **3** : a utensil made from the shell of a calabash
Cal-a-booze \kal-ə-ˈbuz\ *n* [Sp *calabozo* dungeon] *adj* : IAIL
Cal-a-di-um \kal-əd-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Malay *kelladi*, an aroid plant] : any of a genus (*Caladium*, esp. *C. bicolor*) of tropical American ornamental plants of the arum family with showy variously colored leaves
Cal-a-man-dar \kal-ə-ˈman-dər\ *n* [prob. fr. D *kalamanderhout* calamander wood] : the hazel-brown black-striped wood of an East Indian tree (genus *Diospyros*, esp. *D. quesieta*) related to ebony
Cal-am-ity \kal-ə-ˈmē-tē\ *n* [F *calamité*, fr. *L calamitas* of a pen, fr. *calamus* reed, fr. the shape of its inner shell] : SQUID
Cal-a-mine \kal-ə-ˈmīn-, -mən\ *n* [F, ore of zinc, fr. ML *calamina*, alter. of *L cadmia*, fr. Gk *kadmia*, lit., Theban (earth), fr. Icm. of *kadmios* Theban, fr. *Kadmios* Cadmus, founder of Thebes] : a white oxide of zinc used with a variety of ferric oxide used in lotions, liniments, and ointments in skin treatment
Cal-a-mint \kal-ə-ˈmīnt\ *n* [ME *calament*, fr. OF, fr. ML *calamentum*, fr. Gk *Kalaminthē*] : any of a genus (*Satureia*, esp. *S. calamintha*) of mints called also *basil thyme*
Cal-a-mite \kal-ə-ˈmīt\ *n* [F, genus of fossil plants, fr. *L calamus*] : a Paleozoic fossil plant, genus (*Calamites*) resembling a giant horsetail
Cal-am-i-tous \kal-ə-ˈlām-ət-əs\ *adj* : producing or attended with calamity — *cal-am-i-tously* *adv* — *cal-am-i-tous-ness* *n*
Cal-am-ly \kal-ə-ˈlām-əlē\ *adv* [F *calamité*, fr. *L calamitas*, *calamitas*; akin to *L clades* destruction — *more at* HALT] **1** : a state of deep distress or misery caused by major misfortune or loss **2** : an extraordinarily grave event marked by great loss and lasting distress and affliction *syn see* OASISER
Cal-a-mun-din \kal-ə-ˈmūn-dēn\ *n* [Tag *kalamundin*] : a small spiny citrus tree (*Citrus mitis*) of the Philippines; *also* : its fruit
Cal-a-mus \kal-ə-ˈmʌs\ *n*, pl *cal-a-mi* \-mī-, -mē\ [L, reed, reed pen, fr. Gk *kalamos* — *more at* HAULM] **1** : the sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*) or its aromatic root **2** : the barrel of a feather; *QUILL*
Cal-a-mus \kai-ˈmʌs\ *n* [F *calamus*, fr. *L calandrum*, gerund of *calare* to slacken, fr. Gk *chalan*] : diminishing in rapidity and loudness; *dying away* — *used as a direction in music*
Cal-a-lash \kai-ˈlæʃ\ *n* [F *calèche*, fr. Gk *kaleche*, fr. Czech *kolosa* wheels, carriage; akin to Gk *kyklos* wheel — *more at* WHEEL] **1** : a light small-wheeled 4-passenger carriage with a folding top **2** : CALÉCHE **2 a** : a large hood worn by women in the 18th century **3** : a folding carriage top
Cal-a-thus \kal-ə-ˈthʌs\ or *cal-a-thus* \-thʌs\ *n*, pl *cal-a-thi* \-thē-, -thē\ [Gk *kalathos* basket] : a flared fruit basket borne on a symbol in the Greek and Egyptian art of fruitfulness
Cal-c- or **cal-** or **calco-** *comb form* [L *calc-*, *calc-* lime — *more at* CHALK] : calcium ; calcium salt (*cal-cic*) (*cal-cicity*)
Cal-ci-ne-ol \kal-ki-ˈnē-əl\ *adj* : relating to the heel or calcaneus
Cal-ci-ne-um \-nē-əm\ *n*, pl *cal-ci-ne-a* \-nē-ə\ *n*, [L, heel — *more at* CALK] **1** : CALCANEUS **2** : a process of the tarsometatarsals of a bird analogous to the calcaneus

Cal-ca-ne-um \-nē-əm\ *n*, pl *cal-ca-ne-i* \-nē-ī\ [L, heel, alter. of *L calcaneus*] : a tarsal bone that in man is the great bone of the heel
Cal-car- \kal-ˈkār-ē\ *n*, pl *cal-car-ia* \kal-ˈkār-ē-ə-, -ˈker-\ [L, fr. *calc-*, *calc-* heel — *more at* CALK] : a spurred prominence
Cal-car-ious \kal-ˈkār-ē-əs-, -ˈkər-\ *adj* [L *calcarius* of lime, fr. *calc-*, *calc* lime] **1 a** : resembling calcite or calcium carbonate esp. in hardness **2** : consisting of or containing calcium carbonate; *also* : containing calcium **2** : growing on limestone or in soil impregnated with lime
Cal-car-i-ous-ly \kal-ˈkār-ē-əs-ē-lee\ *adv* — *cal-car-i-ous-ness* *n*
Cal-ci-form \kal-ki-ˈfɔrm\ *adj* [L *calceus* shoe] : shaped like a slipper (the ~ lip of certain orchids)
Cal-ce-o-lar-ia \kal-sē-ə-ˈlar-ē-ə-, -ˈler-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *L calceolus* small shoe, dim. of *calceus* shoe, fr. *calc-*, *calc* heel] : any of a genus (*Calceolaria*) of tropical American plants of the figwort family with a fleshy base and a tubular, two-lipped flower
Cal-ce-o-late \kal-sē-ə-ˈlāt\ *adj* [L *calceolus*] : CALCEIFORM — *cal-ce-o-late-ly* *adv*
calces *pl* of CALX
Cal-chas \kal-ˈkæs-\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Kalchas*] : a priest of Apollo in the Greek myth
Cal-cic \kal-ˈsɪk-\ *adj* : derived from or containing calcium or lime
Cal-ci-cic-ol \kal-si-ˈkōl-\ [F, *calciolus*, fr. *calc-* + *-col-olus*] : a plant normally growing on calcareous soils — *cal-ci-cic-olous* \kal-si-ˈkō-ləs\ *adj*
Cal-cif-er-ous \kal-ˈsɪf-ə-rəs\ *adj* : producing or containing calcium carbonate esp. calcite
Cal-cif-ic \kal-ˈsɪf-ik-\ *adj* [*cal-cif-ic*] : involving or caused by calcification
Cal-ci-fi-ca-tion \kal-si-ˈfə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* **1** : the process of calcifying; *specif* : deposition of insoluble lime salts (as in tissue) **2** : a calcified structure
Cal-ci-fuge \kal-si-ˈfju-ē\ *n* [F, *calcifugus*, fr. *calc-* + *L fugere* to flee — *more at* FUGITIVE] : a plant not normally growing on calcareous soils
Cal-ci-fu-gous \kal-si-ˈfju-əs\ *adj* [*cal-cifuge*] : tending to be calcifuge
Cal-ci-ly \kal-ˈsɪ-lee\ *vt* : to make calcareous by deposit of calcium salts ~ *vt* : to become calcareous
Cal-ci-mine \kal-si-ˈmīn\ *n* [alter. of *kalsmine*, of unknown origin] : a white or tinted wash of glue, whitening or zinc white, and wetting agent used on plastered surfaces — *cal-cimine vt*
Cal-ci-na-tion \kal-si-ˈnā-shən\ *n* : the act or process of calcining ; the state of being calcined
Cal-cine \kal-ˈsɪn-\ *n* [ME *calcenen*, fr. MF *calciner*, fr. *L calc-*, *calc* lime — *more at* CHALK] *vt* : to heat (as inorganic materials) to a high temperature but without fusing in order to effect useful changes (as oxidation or polymerizing) ~ *vt* : to undergo calcination
Cal-cite \kal-ˈsɪt-\ *n* : a mineral CaCO₃ consisting of calcium carbonate crystallized in hexagonal form and including common limestone chalk and marble — *cal-cit-ic* \kal-ˈsɪt-ik\ *adj*
Cal-ci-um \kal-sē-əm\ *n*, often *atrif* [NL, fr. *L calc-*, *calc* lime] : a chemical metallic element of the alkaline-earth group occurring only in combination — *see* ELEMENT table
calcium carbide *n* : a usu. dark gray crystalline compound CaC₂ used for the generation of acetylene
calcium carbonate *n* : a salt CaCO₃ found in nature as calcite and aragonite and in plant ashes, bones, and shells and used in making lime and Portland cement
calcium chloride *n : a deliquescent salt CaCl₂ used in its anhydrous state as a white porous solid as a drying and dehumidifying agent and in a hydrated state to lay dust
calcium cyanamide *n* : a compound CaCN₂ obtained in impure form by passing dry nitrogen over calcium carbide at a high temperature and pressure and a fertilizer and a weed killer and as a source of other nitrogen compounds
calcium light *n* : LIMELIGHT 1a, 1b
calcium phosphate *n* : any of various phosphates of calcium : as **a** : the phosphate CaH₄(PO₄)₂ used as a fertilizer and in baking powder **b** : the phosphate Ca₃(PO₄)₂ used in the manufacture of fertilizers and animal feeds **c** : the phosphate Ca₁₀(PO₄)₆ used as a fertilizer **d** : a naturally occurring phosphate of calcium Ca₅(F,Cl,OH,SO₄)₃(PO₄)₂ containing other elements or radicals (as fluorine) and occurring as the chief constituent of phosphate rock, bones, and teeth
calco-sin-ter \ˈkalk-sɪnt-ər\ *n* [G *kalkstein*, fr. *kalk* lime + *sinter*] : calcareous sinter ; TRAVERTINE
calo-spar \ˈkalk-spär-\ *n* [part trans. of *Sw kalkspar*, fr. *kalk* lime + *spar* spar] : CALCITE
calo-ly-ia \kə-ˈlō-lee-ə\ or *calo-ly-ia* \-lē-ə\ *n* [G *kalk* + *E lufa* or *luf*] : CALYPTERIS
cal-u-la-bil-ity \kal-kyə-lə-ˈbil-ətē-\ *n* : the quality of being calculable
cal-u-la-ble \kal-kyə-lə-ˈbəl\ *adj* **1** : subject to or ascertainable by calculation **2** : what may be counted on ; *DEPENDABLE* — *cal-u-la-bly* \-blee-ē\ *adv*
Cal-u-late \kal-kyə-ˈlāt-\ *v* [L *calculus*, *pp.* of *calulare*, fr. *calculus* pebble (used in reckoning), dim. of *calc-*, *calc* stone, used in gaming, lime — *more at* CHALK] *vt* **1 a** : to determine by mathematical processes **2** : to reckon by exercise of practical judgment ; *ESTIMATE* *c* : to solve or probe the meaning of ; *figure out* **2** : to estimate or adapt for a purpose **3** : *calcu-late-ly* *adv* ; *calcu-late-ly* *adv* : *calcu-late-ly* *adv* : to judge to be true or probable **3** : INTEND ~ *vt* **1 a** : to make a calculation **2** : to forecast consequences **2** : COUNT, RELY
SYN CALCULATE, COMPUTE, ESTIMATE, RECKON mean to determine something mathematically. CALCULATE is usu. preferred in reference to highly intricate process and problematical rather than exact or definite result; COMPUTE is the simpler term for reaching an exact result by simpler arithmetical process; ESTIMATE applies chiefly to the forecasting of costs or trends and suggests a seeking of usable but tentative results; RECKON suggests a seeking of usable results; suggests the simpler arithmetical processes or rough-and-ready methods
Cal-u-lat-ed \-lāt-əd\ *adj* **1 a** : worked out by mathematical calculation **b** : engaged in, undertaken, or displayed after reckoning or estimating the statistical probability of success or failure **2** : planned or contrived to accomplish a purpose **3** : brought*

ə about; ʰ kiteer; ʰ further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ law; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

ä out; ç chin; ɛ less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü loot; ŋ foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision

call n 1 a: an act of calling with the voice; **SHOUT** b: an imitation of the cry of a bird or other animal made to attract it c: an instrument used for calling (a duck call) d: the cry of a bird or other animal e: a request or command to come or assemble f: a summons or signal on a drum, bugle, or pipe c: admission to the bar as a barrister d: an invitation to become the minister of a church or to accept a professional appointment e: a divine voice or spiritual inspiration f: a particular course of action g: a summoning of actors to rehearsal h: the attraction or appeal of a particular activity, condition, or place i: an order specifying the number of men to be inducted into the armed services during a specified period j: a DEMAND, CLAIM k: a NEED, JUSTIFICATION l: a demand for payment of money m: an option to buy a certain amount of stock, grain, or other commodity at a fixed price or within a certain time n: an instance of asking for something o: REQUEST (many ~s for Christmas stories) 4: ROLL CALL 5 a: a calling out, formal visit b: a visit to a dignitary c: the ~ was made 7: the act of calling in a card game 8: the act of calling on the telephone 9: the score at any given time in a tennis game 10: a direction or a succession of directions for a square dance rhythmically called to the dancers 11: a decision or ruling made by an official of a sports contest
callia \kə-'kɔ:l-ə\ [NL, genus name, modif. of Gk *kallioia* rooster's wattle] a: a familiar house or greenhouse plant (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*) of the arum family with a white showy spathe and yellow spadix; also, a plant resembling this
call-able \kə-'lɔ:bl-ə\ **adj**: capable of being called; **specific**: subject to a demand for presentation for payment (~ bond)
call-an \kə-'lɔ:n-ə\ or **call-ian** \-ɔ:n-ə\ [D or ONF; D *kallant* customer, *vel*, fr. ONF *collant* customer, fr. L *calent-*, *calens*, prep. of *calere* to be warm ~ more at LEЕ] **adj**: **SCOT**; **BOY**, LAD (a boy and a girl) (a boy and a girl); **boy and girl**
call-boy \-'bɔ:ɪ\ **n 1**: BELLBOY PAGE 2: a boy who summons actors to go on stage
call down vt 1: to cause or entreat to descend 2: REPRIMAND
call-er \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ər\ **adj** [ME *callour*] 1 **SCOT**; FRESH 2 **SCOT**; COOL
call-er \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ər\ **n**: one that calls
call-let \kə-'lɔ:l-ət\ **n**: fr. ME *callēt* frivolous person, fr. *Cailliete* fl 1500 F court fool] **chiefly SCOT**; TRULL, PROSTITUTE
call girl n: a prostitute who may be procured by telephone
call house n: a house or apartment where call girls may be procured
call-ig-ra-pher \kə-'li:g-rə-'fər\ **n 1**: one that writes a beautiful hand 2: PENMAN (a fair ~) 3: a professional copyist or engraver
call-i-graph-ic \kə-'li:grə-'fɪk-ə\ **adj**: of or relating to calligraphy ~ **call-i-graph-i-cal** \-i-'kɔ:l-ə\ **adv**
call-i-gra-pher \kə-'li:g-rə-'fɛst-ə\ **n**: CALLIGRAPHER
call-i-gra-phy \-'fɛ:\ [F or Gk; F *calligraphia*, fr. Gk *Kalligraphia*, fr. *kallit-* beautiful (fr. *kallios* beauty) + *-graphia* -graphy; akin to Gk *kallō* beautiful; *Kalya* beauty] **n 1**: fair or elegant handwriting or the art of producing such writing 2: PENMANSHIP
call-ing \kə-'lɪŋ\ **n 1**: a strong inner impulse toward a particular course of action esp. when accompanied by conviction of divine influence 2: the occupation or profession in which one customarily engages 3: usual heat or sex of the female cat **syn see WORK**
calling card n: VISITING CARD
call-li-ope \kə-'li:ə-'pɛ,\ **in sense 2** also \kə-'li:ə-'ɒp-\ **n** [L, fr. Gk *Kalliope*] 1 **cap**: the Greek Muse of eloquence and heroic poetry 2: a musical instrument consisting of a series of whistles played by keys arranged as in an organ
call-li-ou-opsis \kə-'li:ə-'ɒp-sɪs\ **n** [NL, fr. Gk *kallit-* + *opsis* appearance ~ more at OPTIC]; CEROPEPUS ~ used esp. of annual forms
call-lis-to \kə-'li:s-'tɔ:\ **n** [*Callisto*, Gk nymph] : the so-called 4th but really 5th satellite of Jupiter
call-lump \kə-'lʌmp\ **n**: fr. *Calliump* formation fr. *callithumpian*, *adj*, alter. of E dial. *callithumpian* disturber of order at elections in 18th cent. 2: a noisy boisterous parade ~ **call-i-thump-i-an** \kə-'lɪ-'θʌmp-'pɛ-ən\ **adj**
call loan n: a loan payable on demand of either party
call market n: the market for call loans
call money n: money loaned or ready to be loaned on call
call number n: a combination of characters assigned to a library book to indicate its place on a shelf
call off vt 1: to draw away 2: DIVERT 2: to give up; CANCEL
call-ose \kə-'lɔ:s-, -ɔ:z\ **n** [L *callousus* callous] : a carbohydrate component of plant cell walls
call-ous-ly \-'lɔ:s-ət-ə\ **adv**: **1**: the quality or state of being callous; **2**: as: marked or abnormal hardness and thickness b: lack of feeling or capacity for emotion 2: CALLUS 1
call-ous-ly \kə-'lɔ:s-əd\ **adj** [ME *callous*, fr. L *callousus*, fr. *callum*, *callus* a scab on the skin; akin to Skt *kal-* alloy] : a hardened and thickened b: being callous 2: feeling no emotion 3: feeling no sympathy for others ~ **call-ous-ly** **adv** ~ **call-ous-ness** **n**
callous vt: to make callous
call out vt 1: to summon into action (*call out troops*) 2: to challenge to a duel 3: to order on strike
call-out \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ət\ **n**: or **call-out** **n**: fr. OE; akin to OHG *kalo bald*] **1**: a bird; not yet having enough feathers to fly 2: lacking adult sophistication; IMMATURE (~ youth) **syn see RUDE** ~ **call-low-ness** \kə-'lɔ:z-nəs-, -ɔ:nəs\ **n**
call-raw \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ə\ **adj**: of interest rate charged on call loans
call to quarters \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ə\ **phr**: to charge on call loans
call to quarters \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ə\ **phr**: to charge on call loans
call to quarters \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ə\ **phr**: to charge on call loans
call up vt 1: to bring to mind; EVOKE 2: to summon before an authority 3: to summon together 4: to summon for active military duty 5: to bring forward for consideration or action
call-up \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ə\ **n**: an order to report for military service
call-us \kə-'lɔ:s\ **n** [L] 1: a thickening of or a hard thickened area on skin or bark 2: a substance exuded around the fragments of a broken bone that is converted into bone and repairs the break 3: soft tissue that forms over a wounded or cut plant surface
call-us \kə-'lɔ:s\ **n**: to call to cause callous; **form on**
call-um \kə-'lɔ:m-ə\ [ME *calm*, fr. MF, fr. OH *calma*, fr. LL *cauma* heat, fr. Gk *kauma*, fr. *kainein* to burn ~ more at CAUSTIC] 1 a: a period or condition of freedom from storms, high winds, or rough activity of water b: complete absence of wind or presence of light having a speed of one mile per hour 2: a state of repose and freedom from turmoil or agitation

2 calm **adj 1**: marked by calm; STILL 2: free from agitation, excitement, or disturbance ~ **calm-ly** **adv** ~ **calm-ness** **n**
syn TRANQUIL, SERENE, PLACID, PEACEFUL: CALM implies freedom from any and all sort of disturbance in the face of danger or provocation; TRANQUIL suggests a more settled or deeper quietude or composure and lacks the implication of previous agitation or activity; SERENE implies a lofty and unclouded tranquility; PLACID implies an untroubled and placid manner often suggesting a degree of complacency; PEACEFUL implies repose or absence of anxiety often in contrast with or following strife or turmoil or bustle
2 calm vt: to become calm ~ **vt**: to make calm
calm-ative \kə-'kɔ:m-ət-ɪv\, \kə-'kɔ:m-ət-\ **n** or **adj** [*Cal-* + *-ative* (as in *serenative*)] : SEDATIVE
cal-o-m- \kə-'lɔ:m-ə\, \-'mɛl-ə\ [prob. fr. (assumed) *NL calomelas*, fr. Gk *kalos* beautiful + *melas* black]: mercurous chloride Hg₂Cl₂ used in medicine esp. as a purgative and fungicide
cal-o-ri-ic \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ik-, -'lɔ:ɹ-, \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ik-\ **n** [F *calorieque*, fr. L *calor*] 1: a supposed form of matter formerly held responsible for the phenomena of heat and combustion 2: HEAT; HEAT
caloric **adj 1**: of or relating to heat 2: of or relating to calories ~ **cal-o-ri-cal-ly** \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ik-əl-ē\, -'lɔ:ɹ-, \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-əd\ **adv**
cal-o-rie also **cal-o-ry** \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ē\, -'lɔ:ɹ-ē\ [F *calorie*, fr. L *calor* heat, fr. *calere* to be warm ~ more at LEЕ] 1 a: the amount of heat required at 1 atm. pressure of one atmosphere to raise the temperature of one gram of water one degree centigrade ~ called also *gram calorie*, *small calorie* b: the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade; 1000 gram calories = 1000 kcal ~ called also *large calorie*, *large calorie* 2 a: a unit equivalent to the large calorie expressing heat-producing or energy-producing value in food when oxidized in the body b: an amount of food having an energy-producing value of one large calorie
cal-o-ry-ic \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ik-ə\, -'lɔ:ɹ-ik-\ [F *calorifique*, fr. L *calorificus*, fr. L] : CALORIC 2: productive of heat
cal-o-ri-m-e-ter \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ɪ-'m-ət-ər\ **n** [ISV, fr. L *calor*]: any of several apparatuses for measuring quantities of absorbed or evolved heat or for determining specific heats ~ **cal-o-ri-m-e-ter-ic** \-'lɔ:ɹ-ɪ-'m-ət-ər-ik-, -'lɔ:ɹ-ɪ-'m-ət-ər-ik-\ **adj**
cal-o-ri-m-e-try \-'lɔ:ɹ-ɪ-'m-ət-ri-\ **adv** ~ **cal-o-ri-m-e-try** \kə-'lɔ:ɹ-ɪ-'m-ət-ri-\ **n**
cal-ot- \kə-'lɔ:t-ə\ **n** [F]; SKULLCAP; **see** ZUCCHETTO
cal-o-ly-er \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-ər-, -'lɔ:l-ē-ər-\ [It & F; *Calolyer*, fr. obs. It *calolero*, fr. MGK *caloleros* venerable, fr. *kalos* beautiful + *geras* old; *calos* = the Eastern Greek word for old
cal-pac or **cal-pack** \kə-'pæk-, -pæk-, -kə-'pæk-\ [Turk *kalpak*]: a high-crowned cap worn in Turkey, Iran, and neighboring countries
cal-tp \kə-'lɔ:tp-, -'kɔ:l-ə\ also **cal-tp** \-'θrɒp-\ **n** [ME *calcterp* star thistle, fr. OE *calcterp*, fr. *ML calcatripa*] 1: any of several plants with thin, often spined fruits or flower heads; as: STAR THISTLE 2: any of various herbs (genera *Thripium* and *Kalstroemia*) of the bean-ceiver family c: WATER CRESTMUT 2: a device with four metal points so arranged that with any three of them in contact the fourth projects upward as a hazard to the hoofs of horses or to pneumatic tires
cal-um-inate \kə-'lɔ:m-ɪ-'neɪ-tɪv-, -'neɪ-tɪv-\ **adj**: to utter maliciously false statements, charges, or imputations about 2: to injure the reputation of by calumny **syn see MALICIOUS** ~ **cal-um-ni-a-tion** \kə-'lɔ:m-ɪ-'nɛ-ʃən-\ **n** ~ **cal-um-ni-a-tor** \kə-'lɔ:m-ɪ-'nɛ-ə-tɔ:ɹ-\ **n**
cal-um-ni-ous \kə-'lɔ:m-ɪ-'nɔ:ɹ-əs\ **adj**: malicious or marked by calumny; SLANDEROUS ~ **cal-um-ni-ous-ly** **adv**
cal-um-ni-ty \kə-'lɔ:m-ɪ-'nɪ-ə-ti-\ **n** [MF & L; MF *calummie*, fr. L *calumnio*, fr. *calvi* to deceive; akin to OE *hōl* cunning, Gk *kēleō* to beguile] 1: the malicious uttering of false charges or misrepresentations to discredit the reputation of 2: a misrepresentation intended to blacken another's reputation
cal-va-dos \kə-'vɔ:l-ə-'dɔ:s-, -'dɔ:s-, 'dɔ:ɪs-\ **n**, often cap [F, fr. *Calvados*, Normandy, France]: a dry brown apple brandy
cal-var-y-um \kə-'vɔ:l-ər-ē-əm-, -'vər-ə\ **n**, pl *cal-var-ia* \-ē-ə-\ [NL, fr. L *calvaria* skull, fr. *calvus* bald; akin to Skt *akūva* completely bald] : a skull lacking the forehead hair
cal-var-y \kə-'vɔ:l-ər-ē\ **n** [Calvary, the hill near Jerusalem where Jesus was crucified] 1: an open-air representation of the crucifixion of Christ 2: an experience of intense usu. mental suffering
Calvary cross n ~ **see CROSS** illustration
calve vt [F] **1**: to give birth to a calf; also: to produce offspring 2 **of an ice mass**: to separate or break so that a part becomes detached ~ **vt 1**: to produce by birth 2 **of an ice mass**: to let become detached
calves pl of CALF
Cal-vin-ism \kə-'vɪn-ɪ-'z-əm-\ **n** [John Calvin fl 1564 F theologian] : the theological system of Calvin and his followers emphasizing the sovereignty of God and including the doctrines of predestination, limited atonement, total depravity, irresistibility of grace, and the perseverance of saints ~ **Cal-vin-ist** \kə-'vɪn-ɪ-'s-t-ə\ **n** or **adj**
cal-y- \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-ɪ-\, \kə-'vɪn-ɪ-'s-t-ɪ-\ **adv**
calx \kə-'kɔ:lks-\, **pl calx-ces** or **cal-ces** \kə-'kɔ:l-sɛz\ [ME *cats*, fr. L *calx* lime ~ more at CHALK]: the friable residue when a metal or other mineral has been subjected to calcination or combustion
cal-y-ate \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-'s-ət-, -'s-ət-\ **adj**: of or relating to a calyx
cal-y-cine \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-'s-ɪn-, -'s-ɪn-\ **adj**: relating to or resembling a calyx
cal-y-cle \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-'kl-ə\, -'kl-ə-\ **n** [L *calyculus*, dim. of *calyx*, *calyx calyx*]; EPICALYX
cal-y-cule \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-'kl-ə\, -'kl-ə-\ **adj** 1: having a calyculus 2: having pitted surfaces
cal-y-cu-lus \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-'kyl-əs-, -'kyl-əs-\ [NL, modif. of E *calyx*]; a small cup-shaped structure (as a taste bud)
cal-y-yp-so \kə-'lɔ:l-ē-'jɪp-sɔ:\ **n** [L, fr. Gk *Kalypsō*] 1 **cap**: a sea nymph held in the *Odyssey* to have kept Odysseus seven years on the island of Ogygia 2 [NL, genus name, prob. fr. L]: a bulbous bog or sedge having a green or brown root system bearing a single white flower variegated with purple, pink, and yellow

a abut; 9 kitten; ar further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; ät out; eh chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life j joke; j sing; ð flow; ð lawn; ðy coin; th thin; th this; üt out; üt foot; y yet; yil few; yil furious; zh vision

- ca-lyp-so** *n* [prob. fr. *Calypso*] : an improvised ballad usu. satirizing current events in a style originating in competition in the British West Indies — **ca-lyp-so-ni-an** \kə-ˈlɪp-sō-nē-ən, ˈkəl-(j)ɪp-ə n adj
- ca-lyp-tra** \kə-ˈlɪp-trə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kalyptra* veil, fr. *kalyptein* to cover — *trō* = *trēla*] : 1: the archonion of a liverwort or moss; esp.: forming a membranous hood over the capsule in a moss 2: a covering of a flower or fruit suggestive of a cap or hood 3: **ROOT CAP** — **ca-lyp-trate** \kə-ˈlɪp-trət-, ˈkəl-p-ə/ *adj*
- ca-lyx** \kə-ˈlɪks-, ˈkəl-ɪks/ *n*, *pl* **ca-lyx-es** or **ca-lyx-es** \kə-ˈlɪks-ɪz-, ˈkəl-ə-ɪz/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kalix* = more at **CHALICE**] : 1: the external usu. green or leafy part of a flower consisting of sepals 2: a cuplike animal structure
- cam** \ˈkɑm/ *n* [perh. fr. F. *came*, fr. G. *kamm*, lit., comb, fr. OHG *kamb*] : a rotating or sliding piece that imparts motion to a roller through against it to rotate the roller or to rotate in a groove on its face or that receives motion from such a roller or pin
- ca-ma-ra-de-rie** \kə-m(ə)-ˈrɑd-ə-ri-, ˈkɪm-(ə)-ˈrɑd-/ *n* [F, fr. *camarade* comrade] : friendly familiarity and goodwill between comrades ; **GOOD-FELLOWSHIP**
- ca-ma-rif-la** \kə-ˈmɑ-rɪ-fə-, -rē-(y)ə/ *n* [Sp. lit., small room] : a group of unofficial official secret and scheming advisers ; **CABAL**
- cam-as-as** or **cam-ass** \ˈkɑm-əs/ *n* [Chinook Jargon *kamass*] : any of a genus (*Camassia*) of plants of the lily family of the western U.S. with edible bulbs — compare **DEATH CAMAS**
- cam-ber** \ˈkɑm-bər/ *vb* **cam-ber-ing** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ/ [F. *cambrer*, fr. M.F. *cambrer* curved, fr. L. *camur* = more at **CHAMBER**] *vt* : to curve upward in the middle — *vi* : to arch slightly
- cam-ber** *n* : 1: a slight convexity, arching, or curvature (as of a beam, deck, road) 2: the convexity of the curve of an airfoil from its chord 3: a setting of the wheels of an automotive vehicle clunk together at the bottom than at the top
- cam-bi-al** \ˈkɑm-bi-əl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being cambium
- cam-bi-um** \-bē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **cam-biums** or **cam-bia** \-bē-ə/ [NL, fr. ML, exchange, fr. L. *cambiare* to exchange] : a thin formative layer between the xylem and phloem of most vascular plants that gives rise to secondary growth and is responsible for secondary growth
- Cam-bo-di-an** \kə-mˈbɔd-ē-ən/ *n*, *pl* : 1: a native or inhabitant of Cambodia 2: **KHMER** 2
- Cam-bri-an** \ˈkɑm-brɪ-ən/ *adj* [ML *Cambria* Wales, fr. W. *Cymry* Welshmen] : 1: **WLSH** 2: *adj*, of, relating to, or being the earliest geologic period of the Paleozoic in the world's coral systems and of rocks marked by fossils of every great animal type except the vertebrate and scarcely recognizable plant fossils — **Cambrian** *n*
- cam-brid** \ˈkɑm-brɪk/ *n* [obs. Flem. *Kameryk* Cambrai, city of France] : 1: a fine thin white linen fabric 2: a cotton fabric that resembles cambric
- cambric tea** *n* : a hot drink of water, milk, sugar, and often tea
- came** *past* of **COME**
- came** \ˈkɪm/ *n* [origin unknown] : a slender grooved lead rod used to hold together panes of glass esp. in a stained-glass window
- cam-el** \ˈkɑm-ə-əl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *can*, ONF, fr. L. *camelus*, fr. Gk *kamēlos*, of which the basic form is *kamēlos* = *phoenician* *gāmēl*] : 1: either of two large ruminant mammals used as draft and saddle animals in desert regions esp. of Africa and Asia: a: the Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) with a single large hump on the back b: the Bactrian camel (*C. bactrianus*) with two humps 2: a: a watertight structure used esp. to lift submerged ships
- cam-el-back** \-ˈbæk/ *n* : 1: a steam locomotive with the cab astride the boiler 2: an uncurd compound chiefly of reclaimed or synthetic rubber used for retreading or recapping pneumatic tires
- cam-el-ear** \ˈkɑm-ə-ˈli(ə)r/ *n* : a camel driver
- cam-el-ia** \ˈkɑm-ə-ˈli-ə/ *n* [L. *Camellia*, fr. NL *Camellia*, genus name, fr. *Camellus* (Georg Josef Kamel 1706 Moravian Jesuit missionary)] : any of several shrubs or trees (genus *Camellia*) of the tea family; esp. : an ornamental greenhouse shrub (*C. japonica*) with glossy evergreen leaves and showy roselike flowers
- cam-el-o-pard** \kə-ˈmɛ-lə-ˈpɑrd/ *n* [L. *Camelopardus*, alter of L. *Camelopardalis*, fr. Gk *kamēlopardalis*, fr. *kamēlos* = *pardalis* leopard] : 1: **GIRAFFE** 2 *cap* : a northern constellation between Cassiopeia and Ursa Major
- Cam-el-ot** \ˈkɑm-ə-ˈlɔt/ *n* : the site of King Arthur's palace and court in Arthurian legend
- camel's hair** *n* : 1: the hair of the camel or a substitute for it (as hair from squirrels' tails) 2: cloth made of camel's hair or a mixture of camel's hair and wool usu. light tan and of soft silky texture
- cam-emb-ert** \ˈkɑm-əm-b(ə)r-ə/ *n* [F, fr. *Camembert*, Normandy, France] : a soft unpressed cheese with an odor and flavor produced by a blue mold (*Penicillium*)
- cam-er-a** \ˈkɑm-ə-ˈrɛ-ə/ *n* [1] : 1: a gem carved in relief; esp. : a small piece of sculpture on a stone or shell cut in relief in one layer with another contrasting layer serving as background b: a small medallion with a profiled head in relief 2: a carving or sculpture made in this manner
- cam-er-a** \ˈkɑm-(ə)-rɛ-ə/ *n*, [LL, room — more at **CHAMBER**] *pl* also **cam-er-ae** \ˈkɑm-ə-ˈrɛ-, -rɪ-/ : **CHAMBER**; esp. : a judge's chamber 2: the treasury department of the papal curia 3 a: **CAMERA OBSCURA** b: a lightproof box fitted with a lens through the aperture of which the image of an object is recorded on a light-sensitive material c: the part of a television transmitting apparatus in which the image to be televised is formed for conversion into electrical impulses — *in camera* : PRIVATELY, SECRETLY
- cam-er-er-ial** \ˈkɑm-(ə)-rɛ-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to a legislative or judicial chamber
- cam-er-er-i-ism** \-(ə)-rɛ-ɪz-əm/ *n* [G. *kamerarismus*, fr. ML *cameralis* of the royal treasury, fr. *camera* royal treasury, fr. LL *chamber*] : the mercantilism of a group of 18th century German public administrators emphasizing economic policies designed to strengthen the power of the state
- cam-er-er-i-ous** \-(ə)-rɛ-ɪ-əs/ *adj* : **CHAMBER**
- cam-er-a in-ci-da** \ˈkɑm-(ə)-rɪ-ˈɪd-ə-ns/ *n* [NL, lit., light chamber] : an instrument that by means of a prism or mirrors and often a microscope causes a virtual image of an object to appear as if projected upon a plane surface so that an outline may be traced
- cam-er-a-man** \ˈkɑm-(ə)-rɪ-ˈmæn, -mən/ *n* : one that operates a camera
- cam-er-a ob-scū-ŕa** \ˈkɑm-(ə)-rɔb-ˈskū-ŕə/ *n* [NL, lit., dark chamber] : a darkened enclosure having an aperture usu. provided with a lens through which light from external objects enters to form an image of the objects on the opposite surface

- cam-er-len-go** \kə-mər-ˈlɛŋ-(j)gə/ *n* [It. *camarlingo*] : a cardinal who heads the Apostolic Camera
- cam-ion** \kə-ˈmɪ-ŋ-/ *n* [F] : **MOTORTRUCK**; also : **BUS**
- cam-i-sa-do** \kə-ˈmɑ-sə-də-, -sɪd-/ *n* [prob. fr. obs. Sp. *camisado*] *archaic* : an attack by night
- cam-i-sist** \kə-ˈmɪ-zɪst-, -mɛs-/ *n* [Ar. *gamīs*, fr. LL *camisia*] : a light shirt, gown, or tunic
- cam-i-sole** \ˈkɑm-ə-ˈsɔli-ə/ *n* [F, prob. fr. OProv. *camisalla*, dim. of *camisa* shirt, fr. LL *camisia*] : 1: a short negligee jacket for women 2: a short sleeveless undergarment for women
- cam-let** \kə-ˈmɛ-lət/ *n* [ME *camelot*, fr. MF *camelot*, fr. Ar. *hamīr* wool, fr. *hamīr* = a medieval Asiatic fabric of camel's hair or Angora wool b: a European fabric of silk and wool c: a fine lustrous woolen 2: a garment made of camlet
- camomile** *var* of **CHAMOMILE**
- cam-mor-ta** \kə-ˈmɔr-ə-, -mɑr-/ *n* [It] : a group of persons united for disinterested or selfless ends; esp. : a secret organization formed about 1820 at Naples, Italy — **cam-mor-ris-la** \ˈkɑ-, -mɔr-ˈrɪs-ſə/ *n*, *pl* **cam-mor-ris-ti** \-tɪ-/
- cam-ou-flage** \ˈkɑ-mə-ˈflɪʒ-, -flɪj/ *n*, *often attrib* [F, fr. *camoufler* to disguise, fr. It. *camuffare*] *n* : 1: a: the disguising of equipment or an installation with paint, nets, or foliage b: the disguising of a body 2 a: concealment by means of disguise b: behavior of an expedient designed to deceive or hide — **camouflage** *vt*
- camp** \ˈkɑmp/ *n*, *often attrib* [MF, prob. fr. ONF or OProv, fr. L. *caemp* plain, field; akin to OHG *hamf* crippled, Gk *kampē* bend] *n* : 1: a place where a group of persons or a group of tents or a temporary shelter (as for troops) b: the group of tents or buildings erected on such ground c: a tent, cabin, or other shelter d: an open-air location where one or more persons camp e: a town newly sprung up in a lumbering or mining region 2 a: a body of persons b: a group of persons c: a group of persons d: a group engaged in promoting or defending a theory or doctrine (2) : an ideological position 3: military service or life
- camp** *vi* : 1: to pitch or occupy a camp 2: to live in a camp or outdoors 3: *vi* : to pitch into a camp, also : **ACCOMMODATE** — **camp-er** *n*
- cam-paign** \ˈkɑm-paɪn/ *n*, *pl* **cam-paigns** \-paɪnz/ *n* [Fr. *campagne*, the level country, campaign, fr. LL *campania* level country, fr. L. the level country around Naples] : 1: a connected series of military operations forming a distinct phase of a war 2: a connected series of operations designed to bring about a particular result (election campaign) 3: **CAMPAIGN** — **cam-paign-er** *n*
- campaign ribbon** *n* : a narrow ribbon-covered bar or strip of ribbon whose distinctive coloring indicates a military campaign in which the wearer has taken part
- cam-pa-ni-les** \kə-mə-ˈpɑ-ni-ˈlɛz/ *n*, *pl* **campaniles** \-lɛz/ or **cam-pa-ni-les** \-lɛz/ [It, fr. *campana* bell, fr. LL] : a usu. freestanding bell tower
- cam-pa-no-lō-gist** \kə-mə-ˈpɑ-ni-ˈlɔj-ɪst/ *n* : one that practices or is skilled in campanology
- cam-pa-no-lō-gy** \-ˈlɔj-/ *n* [NL *Campanologia*, fr. LL *campana* + NL *logos* = *study*] : the study of bells and bell ringing
- cam-pan-u-la** \kə-mə-ˈpɑ-n-yə-lə/ *n* [NL, dim. of LL *campana*] : **BELFLOWER**
- cam-pan-u-late** \-lɪ-ˈtət-, -lɪ-ˈtət/ *adj* [NL *campanula* bell-shaped part, dim. of LL *campana*] : shaped like a bell
- Cam-pen-er** \ˈkɑm-pən-ər/ *n*, *often attrib* [Alexander Campbell 1786 Am theologian] : **DISCIP** 2 — *often taken to be offensive*
- cam-pes-tral** \ˈkɑm-pes-trəl/ *adj* [L. *campestris*, *campestris*, fr. *campus*] : of or relating to fields or open country : **RURAL**
- camp fire girl** *n* [fr. *Camp Fire Girls*, Inc.] : a member of a national organization for girls from 7 to 15
- camp follower** *n* : one who follows a military unit to attend or exploit military personnel; *specif* : **PROSTITUTE** 2 : a disciple or follower who is not of the main body of members or adherents
- cam-phene** \ˈkɑm-fēn/ *n* : any of several terpenes related to camphor; esp. : a colorless crystalline terpene C₁₀H₁₆ used in insecticides
- cam-phor** \ˈkɑm-fɔr-/ *n* [NL *camphora*, fr. L. *camphora*] : an explosive mixture of turpentine and alcohol
- cam-phire** \ˈkɑm-fɪ(ə)r/ *n* [ME *camphre*] : **HENNA**
- cam-phor** \ˈkɑm-fɔr-/ *n* [ME *camphre*, fr. AF, fr. ML *comphora*, fr. Ar. *kalbūr*, fr. Malay *kāpūr*] : 1: a tough gummy volatile fragrant crystalline compound C₁₅H₁₆O obtained esp. from the wood and bark of the camphor tree and used as a carminative and stimulant in medicine, as a plasticizer, and as an insect repellent 2: any of several similar compounds — **cam-pho-rā-ceous** \kə-m(ə)-ˈfɔ-rə-ˈtʃe-əs/ *adj* — **cam-phor-ic** \-ˈfɔr-ɪk/ *adj*
- cam-phor-ate** \ˈkɑm-fɔr-ˈtʃeɪ-t/ *n* : to impregnate or treat with camphor
- camphor ice** *n* : a cerate made chiefly of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil
- camphor tree** *n* : a large evergreen tree (*Cinnamomum camphora*) of the laurel family grown in most warm countries
- cam-pi-on** \kə-ˈmɪ-pi-ən/ *n* [prob. fr. obs. *campion* (champion)] : any of various plants (genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*) of the pink family; as a: a European crimson-flowered plant (*L. coronaria*) b: an herb (*S. cucubalus*) with white flowers
- camp meeting** *n* : a series of evangelistic meetings held outdoors or in a tent and attended by families who often camp nearby
- cam-po** \ˈkɑm-(p)ɔ-, ˈkɑm-/ *n* [AmErf. fr. Sp. field, fr. L. *campus*] : a grassland plain in So. America with scattered perennial herbs
- cam-pone** *var* of **KAMPONG**
- cam-pone** \ˈkɑm-pə-ˈrɛn/ *n* [comp + *jamboree*] : a gathering of boy campers or girl scouts from a given geographic area
- cam-po san-to** \ˈkɑm-pə-ˈsant-ə/ *n* [It & Sp, lit., holy field] *chiefly Southwest* : **CEMETERY**
- camp-stool** \ˈkɑmp-ˈstul/ *n* : a folding stool
- cam-pus** \ˈkɑm-pʊs/ *n*, *often attrib* [LL, plain — more at **CAMP**] : the grounds of a university or school; also : the grounds of a school; also : the grassy area in the central part of the grounds
- cam-py-lo-to-pous** \ˈkɑm-pɪ-ˈlɔ-tə-pʊs/ *adj* [Gk *kampylōs* bent + *isv* = *troupeau*; akin to Gk *kampē* bend] : having the ovule curved
- cam-shaft** \ˈkɑm-ʃaft/ *n* : a shaft to which a cam is fastened or of which a cam forms an integral part
- cam wheel** *n* : a wheel set or shaped to act as a cam
- can** \kən, (ˈ)kən *sometimes* kʰən, *vb*, *past* could *kəd*, (ˈ)kɪd/ *pres sing* & *pl can* [ME (1st & 3d sing. pres. indic.), fr. OE; akin to OHG *kan* (1st & 3d sing. pres. indic.) know, am able, OE *cānan* to know — more at **KNOW**] *vi* 1 *obs* : **KNOW**, **UNDERSTAND** 2 : to be able to

canescere, incho. of *canere* to be gray, be white, fr. *canus* white, hoary — more at HAREJ; growing white, whitish, or hoary; esp; having a fine grayish white pubescence (~ leaves)

cane sugar *n*: sucrose from sugarcane

ca-nic-o-la fever /kə-'nik-ə-'loʊ/ *n* [NL *canicola* (specific epithet of *Leptospira canicola*) fr. *canis* dog + *-cola* inhabitant]: an acute disease in man and dogs characterized by gastroenteritis and mild jaundice and caused by a spirochete (*Leptospira canicola*)

Ca-nio-u-la /kə-'nik-yə-'loʊ/ *n* [L, dim. of *canis*]: **SIRIUS**

ca-nio-u-lar /kə-'nik-yə-'lər/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the Dog Star or its rising 2: of or relating to the dog days

ca-nine /'kai-'nɪn/ *adj* [L *caninus*, fr. *canis* dog] 1: of or relating to dogs or the dogs or of a canine animal 2: of dogs, wolves, jackals, and foxes 2: of, relating to, or resembling a dog

canine *n* 1: a conical pointed tooth; esp: one situated between the lateral incisor and the first premolar 2: DOG

Ca-nis Ma-jor /'kai-'nə-'smɑ-'jɔr, 'kan-'ə/ *n* [L (gen. *Canis Majoris*), lit. greater dog]: a constellation to the southeast of Orion containing the Dog Star.

Canis Mi-nor /'smi-'nɔr/ *n* [L (gen. *Canis Minoris*), lit. lesser dog]: a constellation to the east of Orion containing Procyon

can-is-ter /'kan-'sɪ-tər/ *n* [L *canistrum* basket, fr. Gk *kanestron*, fr. *kanne* reed — more at CANE] 1: a small box or can for holding dry product 2: encased shot for close-range artillery fire 3: a light perforated metal box that contains material to absorb, filter, or detoxify poisons and irritants in the air and is used with gas masks

can-ker /'kɑ-'kər/ *n* [ME, fr. ONF *canere*, fr. L *caner* cancer, cancer] 1 a (1): an erosive or spreading sore (2) *obs*: GANGRENE 1 (3): an area of necrosis in a plant 2: any of various disorders of plants or animals marked by chronic inflammatory changes 2 *arctic*: a caterpillar destructive to plants 3 *chiefly dial*: a rust 4 *VERDURE* 2: a source of corruption or debasement 5 *chiefly dial*: a common European wild rose (*Rosa canina*) — **can-ker-ous** /'kɑ-'kə-'rɔs/ *adj*

can-ker vb *can-ker-ing* /'kɑ-'kə-'rɪŋ/ *vt* 1: to infect with a spreading sore 2: to corrupt with a malignancy of mind or spirit 3: to become infested with canker 4: to undergo corruption

can-ker sore *n*: a small painful ulcer esp. of the mouth

can-ker-worm /'kɑ-'kər-'wɔrm/ *n*: any of various insect larvae that injure plants esp. by feeding on buds and foliage

can-na /'kɑ-'nə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, reed]: any of a genus of the family *Cannaceae* consisting of herbs with simple stems, large leaves, and a terminal raceme of irregular flowers

can-na-bin /'kɑ-'nə-'bɪn/ *n* [L *cannabis*]: a dark resin from pistillate hemp plants

can-na-bis /'bɔs/ *n* [L, hemp, fr. Gk *kannabis*, fr. the source of OE *hæpen* hemp]: the dried flowering spikes of the pistillate plants of the hemp

canned /'kænd/ *adj* 1: sealed in a can or jar 2: broadcast for radio or television reproduction 3 a: SYNDICATED b: HACKNEYED, STEREOTYPED 4 *slang*: DRUNK

can-nel coal /'kænd-'kɔl/ *n* [Prob. fr. E dial. *canne* candle, fr. ME *canne* candle]: a bituminous coal containing much volatile matter that burns brightly

can-ner-y /'kɑ-'nə-'rɪ/ *n*: a factory for the canning of foods

can-ni-bal /'kɑ-'nɪ-'bəl/ *n* [NL *Cannibalis* Carib, fr. Sp *Canibal*, fr. Arawakan *Carib*, *Carib*, of Cariban origin; akin to *Carib* *Gallibi* Caribs, lit. strong men] 1: a human being who eats human flesh 2: an animal that devours its own kind — **can-ni-bal** *adj* — **can-ni-bal-ic** /'kɑ-'nɪ-'bəl-ɪk/ *adj* — **can-ni-bal-ism** /'kɑ-'nɪ-'bəl-ɪz-əm/ *n* — **can-ni-bal-istic** /'kɑ-'nɪ-'bəl-ɪs-tɪk/ *adj*

can-ni-bal-ize /'kɑ-'nɪ-'bəl-ɪz/ *vt* 1: to dismantle (a machine) in parts to be used as raw material 2: to dismantle (a person) to deprive of parts or men in order to repair or strengthen another unit ~ *vi* 1: to practice cannibalism 2: to cannibalize one unit for the sake of another of the same kind

can-ni-kin /'kɑ-'nɪ-'kɪn/ *n* [Prob. fr. *Canneken*, D *Canneken*, fr. MD *canneken*, dim. of *canne* cane] 1: a human being who eats human flesh or drinking vessel 2 *NewEng*: a wooden bucket

can-ni-ly /'kɑ-'nɪ-'li/ *adv*: in a canny manner

can-ni-ness /'kɑ-'nɪ-'nəs/ *n*: the state of being canny

can-non /'kɑ-'nɔn/ *n*, *pl* **can-nons** or **can-non** [MF *canon*, fr. It *canone*, lit. large tube, aug. of *canone* reed, tube, fr. L, cane, reed — more at CANE] 1 *pl* usa **canon** 2: an artillery piece: big gun 3: a heavy-caliber automatic aircraft gun firing explosive shells 2: a smooth round horse bit 3: **can-on** or **can-on**: the projecting part of a body by which it is hung; esp: a [alter. of *carom*] *Brit*: a carom in billiards and bagatelle 3: **SHACKLE**

can-non vi 1: to discharge **canon** 2 *Brit*: to carom in billiards ~ *vi* 1: CANNONADE 2 *Brit*: to carom into

can-non-ade /'kɑ-'nɔn-'æd/ *n*: a heavy fire of artillery

can-nonade *vi*: to attack with artillery ~ *vi* 1: to deliver artillery fire 2: CANNONADE

can-non-ball /'kɑ-'nɔn-'bɔl/ *n* 1: a round solid missile made for firing from a cannon 2: a missile of a solid or hollow shape made for cannon 2: a hard fast tennis service 3: a fast train

can-nonball *vi*: to travel with great speed

can-non-bone /'kɑ-'nɔn-'bɔn/ *n*, *pl* **can-nons**: a bone in hooked mammals that supports the neck and the head

can-non-er /'kɑ-'nɔn-'ɪn/ *n*: an artillery gunner

can-non-ry /'kɑ-'nɔn-'rɪ/ *n* 1: CANNONADING 2: ARTILLERY

can-not /'kɑ-'nɔt/ *adj*; *ka-'nɑt, kɑ-'*: can not — **cannot** *bnl*: to be bound to MUST

can-nu-la /'kɑ-'nɪ-'lə/ *n*, *pl* **can-nulas** or **can-nu-lae** /-'le/ [NL, fr. L, dim. of *canis* reed — more at CANE]: a small tube for insertion into a body cavity or into a duct or vessel

can-nu-lar /-'lər/ *adj*: TUBULAR

can-ny /'kɑ-'ni/ *adj* [*can*] 1 a: FORESIGHTED, KNOWING 2: PRUDENT, WARY c: CLEVER, SLY d: FRUGAL, THRIFTY e: shrewd in worldly affairs; sharp-witted 2 *Scott*: a: FORTUNATE, LUCKY b: free from ill-omened aspects c: a skilled 3: a person who is in the supernatural or occult 3 *Scott*: a: CAREFUL, STEADY b *Scott*: QUIET, SNUC c *dial Brit*: agreeable to the eyes b: PLEASANT

can-ny adv, *Scott*: in a canny manner

ca-noe /'kɑ-'noʊ/ *n* [Fr. *N. canoe*, fr. Sp, fr. Arawakan, of Cariban origin; akin to *Can* canoe long thin narrow boat with both ends sharp and sides curved that is usu. paddled by hand — **ca-noe** *vb* — **ca-noe-ist** /-'ni-'st/ *n*

can-on /'kɑ-'nɔn/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Ruler, rule, model, standard, fr. Gk *kanōn*; akin to Gk *kanon* reed — more at CANE] 1 a: a regulation or dogma decreed by a church council b: a provision of canon law 2 [ME, prob. fr. OF, fr. LL, fr. L, model]: the most solemn and unvarying part of the Mass including the act of consecration of the Eucharist, fr. L, standard 3 a: an authoritative list of books accepted as Holy Scripture b: the authentic works of a writer 4 a: a accepted principle or rule b: a criterion or standard of judgment c: a body of principles, rules, standards, or norms 5 [L, Gk] *Canon*: a: a musical composition, a contrapuntal musical composition in two or more voice parts in which the melody is imitated exactly and completely by the successive voices *syn see* LAW

can-on *n* [ME *canon*, fr. AF *canon*, fr. LL *canonicus* one living under a canon law, fr. L according to rule, fr. Gk *kanonikos* *kanōn* 1: one of the clergy of a medieval cathedral or large church living in community under a rule 2: a clergyman belonging to the chapter or the staff of a cathedral or collegiate church 3: CANON REGULAR

can-ON /'kɑ-'nɔn/ *var* of CANON

can-on-ic /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪk/ *adj* 1: a woman living in community under a religious rule but not under a perpetual vow 2: a member of a Roman Catholic congregation of women corresponding to canons regular

can-on-ic-ly /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪ-kəl/ *adv* 1: CANONICAL 2: of or relating to monastic canons

can-on-i-cal /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a canon 2: conforming to a general rule; ORTHODOX 3: accepted as forming the canon of scripture 4: of or relating to a clergyman who is a canon 5: reduced to the simplest or clearest schema possible — **can-on-ic-ly** *adv*

can-oni-cal hour *n* 1: a time of day canonically appointed for an office of devotion 2: one of the daily offices of devotion that compose the Divine Office and include matins with lauds, prime, terce, sext, none, vespers, and compline

can-on-ic-ly /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪ-kəl/ *adv*: in the vestments prescribed by canon for a clergyman when officiating

can-on-ic-ly /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪ-s-ət-əl/ *n*: the quality or state of being canonical

can-on-ist /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪ-st/ *n* 2: a specialist in canon law

can-on-ize /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪ-z/ *vt* [ME *canonizare*, fr. ML *canonizare*, fr. LL *canon* catalog of saints, fr. L, standard] 1: to declare (a deceased person) an officially recognized saint 2: to make canonical (a law or ecclesiastical authority) 4: to accord sacrosanct or authoritative standing to

can-on law *n*: the ecclesiastical law governing a Christian church

can-on reg-u-lar, *pl* **can-ons reg-u-lar**: a member of one of several Roman Catholic religious institutes of regular priests living in community under a usa. Augustinian rule

can-on-ry /'kɑ-'nɔn-ri/ *n* 1: the prebend or office of a canon 2: a body of canons

can-on-ic /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪk/ *adj*: *nāp-ik-ə-n*, *often cap C* [*Canopus*, city in ancient Egypt]: a jar used by the ancient Egyptians for preserving the viscera of a deceased person used for burial with the mummy

Can-on-ic /'kɑ-'nɔn-ɪk/ *n* [L, Gk *Kanōps*]: a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Argos not visible north of 37° latitude

can-on-opy /'kɑ-'nɔn-'o-pi/ *n* [ME *canope*, fr. ML *canopeum* mosquito net, fr. L *Canopeum*, fr. Gk *kanōpion*, fr. *kanōps* mosquito] 1 a: a cloth covering suspended over a building 3 a: a type of cloth suspended above an altar or processional or sacred object 1: BALDACHIN; 2: the uppermost spreading branchy layer of a forest d: AWNING, MARQUEE 2: an ornamental rooflike structure 3 a: the transparent enclosure over an airplane cockpit b: the lifting or spreading of a part of a ship's superstructure

can-on-opy vi: to cover with or as if with a canopy

can-on-rous /'kɑ-'nɔn-'rɔs-, 'nɔr-; 'kɑ-'nɔn-'rɔs/ *adj* [L *canorus*, fr. *canor* melody, fr. *canere* to sing — more at CHANT]: sounding pleasantly; MELODIOUS — **can-on-rous-ly** *adv* — **can-on-rous-ness** *n*

can-t /kɑnt/ *n*, (*kɑnt*) (*t*) *archaic pres* 2 *dg* *sing* of CAN

cant /'kɑnt/ *adj* [ME, prob. fr. (assumed) MLG *kant*] *dial Eng*: LIVELY, LUSTY

cant *n* [ME, prob. fr. MD or ONF; MD, edge, corner, fr. ONF, fr. L *canthus*, *canthus* iron tire, perh. of Celt origin; akin to W *cant* rim; akin to Gk *kanthos* corner of the eye] 1: *obs*: CORNER, NICH 2: *obs*: a corner or angle of a building 3 a: a surface or cloth producing a bias b: the bias so caused 4: an oblique or slanting surface 5: an inclination from a given line SLOPE

cant *vt* 1: to give a cant or oblique edge to: BEVEL 2: to set at an angle: tip or tilt up or over 3: to turn or throw off or out by tilting or rotating 4: to give a particular *Brit* *Br*: to give a sudden turn or new direction to ~ *vi* 1: to pitch to one side: LEAN 2: SLOPE

cant *adj* 1: having canted corners or sides 2: slanting with respect to a particular straight line

cant *vt* [Prob. fr. ONF *cantier* to tell, lit., to sing, fr. L *cantare* to sing] 1: *obs*: 2: to speak in cant or technical terms 3: to talk hypocritically

cant *n*, *often attrib* 1: affected singsong speech 2: a ARGOT 1 b *obs*: the phraseology peculiar to a religious class or sect c: JARGON 2 3: a set or stock phrase 4: the expression or repetition of conventional terms or phrases — **NATURE** 1: *obs*: a sudden turn or new direction to ~ *vi* 1: to pitch to one side: LEAN 2: SLOPE

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can-ta-bi-le /'kɑ-'tə-'bɪ-lə/ *adj* (or *adv*) [It, fr. LL *cantabile* worthy to be sung, fr. L *cantare*] 1: in a singing manner — *often used* as a direction in music

Can-ta-bri-gian /'kɑ-'tə-'brɪ-'gɪ-ən/ *n* [ML *Contabrigia* Cambridge] 1: a student or graduate of Cambridge University 2: a native or resident of Cambridge, Mass. — **Contabrigian** *adj*

can-ta-la /'kɑ-'tə-'lə/ *n* (origin unknown): a hard fiber produced from the leaves of an agave (*Agave cantala*)

can-ta-lou-pe /'kɑ-'tə-'ləʊ-'pɛ/ *n* [NATURAL former plant villa near Rome, Italy] 1: a muskmelon (*Cucumis melo cantalupensis*) with a hard rind and warty rind and reddish orange flesh 2: any of several muskmelons resembling the cantaloupe; *broadly*: MUSKMELOON

can-tan-ker-ous /'kɑ-'tæn-'kə-'rɔs-, 'kən-'ə/ [Perb. irreg. fr. Gk *canthos* (cantation)] 1: *obs*: QUARRELsome — **can-tan-ker-ous-ly** *adv* — **can-tan-ker-ous-ness** *n*

can-ta-ta /'kɑ-'tə-'tə/ *n* [It, fr. L, sung mass, ecclesiastical chant, fr.

than for an open market (a ~ mine) 2 : of or relating to captivity 3 : CAPTIVATED, CHARMED ~ captive n
 cap·tiv·i·ty \kəp-'tɪv-ə-ti/ n 1 : the state of being captive 2 : archaic a group of captives
 cap·turer \kəp-'tʃər-(ə)ŋ n [L, fr. L *captus*]; one that has captured a person or thing
 cap·ture \kəp-'tʃər-(ə)ŋ n [MF, fr. L *captura*, fr. *captus*, pp. of *capere*] 1 : the act of catching or gaining control by force, stratagem, or force; 2 : one that has been taken; esp. a prize ship; 3 : the act of moving so as to take an opponent's chessman or checker 4 : the coalescence of an atomic nucleus with an elementary particle that may result in an emission from or fission of the nucleus
 cap·ture vt \kəp-'tʃər-(ə)ŋ, 'kəp-'tʃər-(ə)ŋ vt 1 : to take captive 2 : to take according to rules of a game 3 : to bring about the capture of (an elementary particle) SYN see CATCH
 cap·uche \kəp-'pʊtʃ-, 'pʊtʃ-n [It *capuccio*, fr. *cappa* cloak, fr. LL *capula*, esp. the cloak of a Carthusian monk] n 1 : a hood
 cap·uc·cino \kəp-'yʊ-ʃə-no, -ʃən-, kəp-'(y)ʊ-ʃə-n/ n [MF, fr. OIt *capuccino*, fr. *pappuccio*; fr. his cow]; 1 cap : a member of the Order of Friars Minor Capuchin forming since 1529 an austere branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi engaged in missionary work and preaching 2 : a hooded cloak for women 3 : any of a genus (*Cebus*) of S. American monkeys; esp. one (*C. capucinus*) with the hair on its crown resembling a monk's cow
 Cap·u·let \kəp-'yʊ-lət/ n : the family of Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*
 cap·u·l·b·ara \kəp-'ɪ-bar-ə-, 'bār-ə-n [Pg *capibera*, fr. Tupi] : a large, fat-tailed aquatic S. American rodent (*Hydrochoerus capibara*) often exceeding four feet in length
 car \kər-'kær n [ME *carre*, fr. AF, fr. L *carra*, cf. *carum*, alter. of *carrus*, of Celt origin; also from OIt & MW *corr* vehicle; also from L *currere* to run] 1 : a vehicle moving on wheels 2 : archaic a CARTRIDGE 3 : WAGON 4 : a piece of equipment 5 : a motor vehicle adapted to the rails of a railroad or street railway 4 : AUTOMOBILE 2 : the cage of an elevator 3 : the portion of an airship or balloon that carries the power plant, personnel, and cargo
 car·ba·nol \kər-'bæn-, 'kār-'bæn n [Pul Sp, fr. Eastern Basque *karobén*] WATER-BEARING n
 car·a·bi·neer \kər-'ə-bi-ni-ər, 'kār-'ə-bə-'ni-(ə)r/ n [F *carabinier*, fr. *carabine* carbine]; a soldier armed with a carbine
 car·a·bi·ner \kər-'ə-bi-ni-ər, 'kār-'ə-bi-'ni-(ə)r/ n [G *Karabiner*]; a oblong ring that snaps to the eye or link of a piston to hold a freely running rope
 car·a·ca·ra \kər-'ə-kə-'rɑ-, 'kār-'ə-kə-'rɑ-/ n [Sp *caracaca* & Pg *caracará*, fr. Tupi *caracará*, of imit. origin]; any of various large long-legged mostly S. American hawks like vultures in habits
 car·a·cole \kər-'ə-kə-'lə, 'kār-'ə-'lə n [F, fr. Sp *caracol* snail, spir. stral. caracol] 1 : a half turn to right or left executed by a mounted horse 2 : a turning or capering movement ~ caracole vb
 car·a·cul \kər-'ə-kəl-, 'kār-'ə-'kəl/ n [alter. of *karakul*]; the pelt of a karakul lamb after the curl begins to loosen
 car·a·le \kər-'rɑ-, 'kār-'rɑ-/ n [F, fr. It *carajola*, fr. Ar *gharrājāh*]; a bottle with a flaring lip used to hold water or beverages
 car·a·m·a \kər-'ə-'gɑ-, 'kār-'ə-'gɑ-/ n [gen. name, of Turkic origin; akin to Kirghiz *karaghan* Siberian deity]; any of a genus (*Caregana*) of Asiatic leguminous shrubs or small trees extensively used in dry areas for hedges and in shelterbelts
 car·a·men vt \kər-'mə-'ræŋ-ən/ n [F, fr. Sp *caramejo*, fr. Pg *caramejo*, fr. LL *colamelus* small red seed more at SHAWM] 1 : an amorphous brittle brown and somewhat bitter substance obtained by heating sugar and used as a coloring and flavoring agent 2 : a firm chewy candy usu. cut in small blocks
 car·a·me·to \kər-'ə-'mə-'tʃə-, 'kār-'ə-'mə-'tʃə-/ n [F, fr. Pg *caramejo*]; a large black bird, the *Caracara* of F. *Carangus* shad, horse mackerel, fr. Sp *carangal*]; of or relating to a large family (Carangidae) of marine spiny-finned fishes including important food fishes ~ carangid n
 car·a·pace \kər-'ə-'pɑ-, 'kār-'ə-'pɑ-/ n [F, fr. Sp *carapaca*] 1 : a bony or chitinous shield covering the back of a turtle 2 : the back of an animal (as a turtle) 2 : a hard protective outer covering
 carat vt \kər-'ət-, 'kār-'ət/ n [prob. fr. ML *caratus*, fr. Ar *qīrāt* bean pod, a small weight, fr. Gk *keratia* carab bean, a small weight, fr. dim. of *keras*, kerat horn] 1 : unit of weight for precious stones equal to 200 milligrams
 car·a·van \kər-'ə-'væn-, 'væn-/ n [It *caravana*, fr. Per *kārawān*] 1 : a company of travelers on a journey through desert or hostile regions; also : a train of pack animals 2 : a group of vehicles traveling together in a file 3 : a caravan 4 : a group of vehicles equipped as traveling living quarters B Brit ; TRAILER 3
 car·a·van·sa·ry \kər-'ə-'væn-(ə)-sə-'rɪ- or 'kār-'ə-'væn-se-'rɪ-/ n [sa-'rɪ] n [Per *kārawānārī*, fr. *kārawān* caravan + *sarāī* palace, inn] 1 : an inn in eastern countries where caravans rest at night 2 : a large barbed building used as a camp or a hotel, inn
 car·a·vel \kər-'ə-'vel-, 'vəl-/ n [MF *caravelle*, fr. OPG *caravela*] 1 : any of several sailing ships; specif : a small 15th and 16th century ship with broad bows, high narrow poop, and lateen sails
 car·a·way \kər-'ə-'wɑ-, 'kār-'ə-'wɑ-/ n [ME, prob. fr. ML *corvi*, fr. Ar *karawayā*, fr. Gk *karavai*], a perennial usu. white-flowered aromatic herb (*Carum carvi*) of the carrot family with pungent fruits
 carb· or carb·o·comb form [F, fr. *carbone*]; carbon : carbonic : carbonyl : carboxyl (carbide) (carbohydrate)
 carb·a·mate \kər-'bɑ-, 'mæt-, 'kār-'bɑ-'mæt-/ n : a salt or ester of carbonic acid
 carb·am·ic·acid \kər-'bɑ-m-ik-/ n [ISV *carb· + amide*]; an acid (CH₃N₂) known in the form of salts and esters that is a half amide of carbonic acid
 carb·an·ion \kər-'bæn-, 'fæn-, 'f-ɪ-'bən/ n : an organic ion carrying a negative electric charge
 carb·a·z·ole \kər-'bɑ-zə-'lə, 'kār-'bɑ-'zə-'lə/ n [ISV]; a crystalline feebly basic cyclic compound C₄H₄N found in anthracene that is the parent of various dyes
 carb·bide \kər-'bɪd-, 'bɪd-/ n [ISV] a binary compound of carbon with a less electropositive element; esp. CALCIUM CARBIDE
 carb·b·ine \kər-'bɪn-, 'bɪn-/ n [F *carbone*, fr. MF *carobin* carbineer] 1 : a short-barreled lightweight shoulder firearm 2 : a light auto-

matic or semiautomatic military rifle
 car·bi·nol \kər-'bɪ-bə-'nɔl-, 'nɔl-/ n [ISV, fr. obs. G *Karbin* methyl, fr. G *Karbin* carb-]; METHANOL; also : an alcohol derived from it
 car·b·o·b·i·c·acid \kər-'bɔ-b-ik-/ n [ISV] 1 : being or having an organic ring composed of carbon atoms
 car·b·o·hy·drate \kər-'bɔ-b-'hɪ-'dræt-, 'dræt-/ n : any of various neutral compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (as sugars, starches, celluloses) most of which are formed by green plants and which constitute a major portion of animal food 2 : a sheet of carbon
 car·b·o·lat·ed \kər-'bɔ-læt-, 'læt-/ adj : impregnated with carbolic acid
 car·b·o·lic·acid \kər-'bɔ-lik-/ n [ISV *carb· + L oleum* oil ~ more at OIL]; PHENOL 1
 car·b·on \kər-'bɔn/ n, often attr. fr. *Carbone*, fr. L *Carbon-*, *carbo* ending in ~ n : a nonmetallic chiefly tetravalent element found native (as in the diamond and graphite) or as a constituent of coal, petroleum, and asphalt, of limestone and other carbonates, and of organic compounds or obtained artificially in varying degrees of purity esp. as carbon black, lampblack, activated carbon, charcoal, and coke 2 : a unit of atomic weight 2 : a sheet of carbon paper B CARBON COPY 3 : a carbon rod used in an arc lamp B : a piece of carbon used as an adjunct in a voltaic cell
 car·b·o·na·ceous \kər-'bɑ-nə-'shəs/ adj 1 : rich in carbon 2 : relating to, containing, or composed of carbon 3 : CARBONOUS 2
 car·b·o·na·do \kər-'bɔ-nād-, 'nād-, 'nɑ-, 'nɑ-/ n : CARBONADOS or carbonados [Sp *carbónada*] archaic : a broiled or grilled piece of meat served before cooking
 2carbonado vt 1 archaic : to make a carbonado of 2 archaic : CUT
 car·b·o·na·to n, pl carbonatos [Pg, lit., carbonated]; an impure opaque fine-grained aggregate of diamond particles valuable for its superior toughness
 car·b·o·nate \kər-'bɔ-nāt-, 'næt-/ n : a salt or ester of carbonic acid
 2car·b·o·nate \kər-'bɔ-nāt/ vt 1 : to convert into a carbonate 2 : to impregnate with carbon dioxide (carbonated beverage) ~ carbonated vt
 car·b·on·black n : any of various colloidal black substances consisting wholly or principally of carbon used esp. as pigments
 car·b·on·copy n 1 : a copy made by carbon paper 2 : DUPLICATE
 car·b·on·cycle n 1 : a cycle of thermodynamic reactions in which four hydrogen atoms fuse to produce helium with the release of nuclear energy and which is held to be the source of most of the energy radiated by the sun and stars 2 : the cycle of carbon in living beings in which carbon dioxide is fixed by photosynthesis to form organic nutrients and ultimately restored to the inorganic state by the action of a free prokaryote
 car·b·on·dioxide n 1 : a heavy colorless gas CO₂ that does not support combustion, dissolves in water to form carbonic acid, is formed esp. by the combustion and decomposition of organic substances, is absorbed from the air by plants in photosynthesis, and is used in the manufacture of beverages
 car·b·on·disul·fide n : a colorless flammable poisonous liquid CS₂ used as a solvent for rubber and as an insect fumigant ~ called also *carbon bisulfide*
 car·b·on·14 n : a heavy radioactive isotope of carbon of mass number 14 used esp. as a tracer studies and in dating archaeological and geological materials
 car·b·on·ic \kər-'bɔn-ik/ adj : of, relating to, or derived from carbon, carbonic acid, or carbon dioxide
 carbonic acid n : a weak dibasic acid H₂CO₃ known only in solution that reacts in water to form DOUBLY CARBONIC ACID
 carbonic acid gas n : CARBON DIOXIDE
 car·b·on·if·er·ous \kər-'bɔ-nif-(ə)-rəs/ adj 1 : producing or containing carbon or coal 2 cap of : of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic era between the Devonian and the Permian or the corresponding rocks
 car·b·o·ni·um \kər-'bɔ-ni-əm/ n [carb· + -onium] an organic ion carrying a positive charge at a carbon location
 car·b·on·i·za·tion \kər-'bɔ-nə-'zɪ-'ʃən/ n : the process of carbonizing; esp : destructive distillation (as of coal)
 car·b·o·nize vt \kər-'bɔ-nə-'zɪ-/ vt 1 : to convert carbon or a carbon residue 2 : CARBURIZE 1 ~ vi : to become carbonized
 car·b·on·mon·oxide n : a colorless odorless very toxic gas CO that burns to carbon dioxide with a blue flame and is formed as a product of the incomplete combustion of carbon
 car·b·on·ous \kər-'bɔ-nəs/ adj 1 : derived from, containing, or resembling carbon 2 : brittle and dark in color
 carbon paper n 1 : a thin paper faced with a waxy pigmented coating so that when placed between two sheets of paper the pressure of writing or typing on the top sheet causes transfer of pigment to the bottom sheet of paper
 car·b·on·process n : a photographic printing process utilizing a sheet of paper coated with bichromated gelatin mixed with a pigment
 car·b·on·tetra·chlor·ide n : a colorless nonflammable toxic liquid CCl₄ that has an odor resembling that of chloroform and is used as a solvent and fire extinguisher
 car·b·on·yl \kər-'bɔn-, 'nɛl/ n 1 : a bivalent radical CO occurring in aldehydes, ketones, carboxylic acids, esters, acid halides, and amides 2 : a compound of the carbonyl radical with a metal ~ car·b·on·yl·ic \kər-'bɔn-'i-ik/ adj
 Car·bur·iz·um \kər-'bɔr-'rɔn-dəm/ trademark ~ used for various abrasives
 car·box·yl \kər-'bɔk-'sɪ-/ n [ISV] : a univalent radical —COOH typical of organic acids ~ car·box·yl·ic \kər-'bɔk-'sɪ-ik/ adj
 car·box·yl·ase \kər-'bɔk-'sɪ-, 'lās-, 'lās-/ n [ISV] : an enzyme that catalyzes the oxidation or carboxylation of a substrate
 car·box·yl·ate \kər-'bɔt-, 'læt-, 'lɔt-/ n : a salt or ester of a carboxylic acid
 2car·box·yl·ate \kər-'bɔt-/ vt : to introduce carboxyl or carbon dioxide into (a compound) with formation of a carboxylic acid ~ car·box·yl·ation \kər-'bɔk-'sɪ-'lɪ-'ʃən/ n
 car·b·o·nyl n [Per *qarabā*, fr. Ar *qarābā* demijohn] : a large cylindrical or flask-shaped vessel made of glass, plastic, or metal and cushioned in a special container
 car·b·on·c·le \kər-'bɔn-'kəl-/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *carbunculus* small coal, carbuncle, dim. of *carbō*, *carbo* charcoal, ember ~ more at CARBON] 1 : a obs : any of several red precious stones 2 : the garnet cut in a shape resembling a carbuncle 3 : a painful inflammation of the skin and deeper tissues with multiple openings for the discharge of pus and usu. necrosis and sloughing of dead tissue ~ car·b·on·c·led

a about; ° kiten; ° further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ðsing; ð flow; ð raw; ð color; th this; th this; t foot; u foot; y yes; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

for blasting 2 : an often cylindrical container of material for insertion into a larger mechanism or apparatus 3 : a small case in a phonograph pickup containing the needle and the mechanism for translating stylus motion into electrical voltage
car-tu-lar-y \kär-cho-lär-ə\ n [ML *chartularium*, fr. *chartula* charter — more at **CHARTER**] 1 a collection of charters esp. a book containing duplicates of the charters and title deeds of an estate



cartridge for shotgun, cut away; 1 powder, 2 shot, 3 wads

car-t-wheel \kär-t-hwél-, -wél\ n 1 : a large coin (as a silver dollar) 2 : a lateral handspring with arms and legs extended
car-ya-rite \kär-yä-rit-, -rit\ n [fr. *Caryaculca*, fr. *L. caruncula* little piece of flesh, dim. of *caro* flesh] 1 : a naked fleshy outgrowth (as a bird's wattle) 2 : an outgrowth on a sead adjacent to the microphyte — **car-ru-nu-lar** \kär-ron-kyu-lär\ adj — **car-ru-nu-late** \-lät-, -lät\ or **car-ru-nu-lat-** \-lät-, -lät\ adj
car-ya-rol \kär-yä-rol-, -rol\ n [fr. *Carv*, fr. NL *carv* (specific epithet of *Carum carvi* caraway) + *L. car-*, *acer* sharp] : a liquid prep. C₁₀H₁₆O of various mints used as an antiseptic

carve \kär-v\ vb [ME *kerven*, fr. OE *kerfan*; akin to MHG *kerben* to notch, Gk *graphein* to scratch, write] vt 1 : to cut with care or precision 2 : to cut into pieces or slices — *vi* 1 : to cut up and serve meat 2 : to work as a sculptor or engraver — **carv-er** n

car-vel \kär-vel-, -vel\ n [ME *carvelite*, fr. MF *carvelite*, *carvelite*] : CARVEL

car-ve-ly \kär-vel-ē-, -ē\ [prob. fr. D *karvele*, fr. *karveel* carvel, fr. MF *carvelite*] : built with the planks meeting flush at the seams

car-ven \kär-ven\ adj : CARVE

car-ving \kär-ving\ n 1 : the act or art of one who carves 2 : a carved object, design, or figure

car-y- or **car-y-** — see **KARY-**

car-y-a-tid \kär-yä-tid-, -tid\ n, pl *caryatides* or *cary-at-id-es* \-də-, -id\ *l* *car-yatidēs*, pl., fr. Gk *karyatides* priestesses of Artemis at Caryae, caryatids, fr. *Karyai* Caryae in Laconia] : a draped female figure supporting an entablature

car-y-op-sis \kär-ē-ōp-sis\ n, fr. *cary-op-sis* — *ōp-sēs* \-ōp-sēs\ or *ōp-sidēs* \-ōp-sidēs\ *l* [L. *cary-* + *op-sis* — see **OP-SIS**] : an indehiscent fruit in which the fruit and seed fuse in a single grain

ca-sa \käs-ə\ n [Sp & It, fr. L. *cabinus* Southwest] : DWELLING

ca-sa-ba \käs-ä-ä\ n [Kasaba (now Turgtulu), Turkey] : a city of several winter melons with yellow rind and sweet flesh

ca-sa-bla \käs-ä-blä\ n [fr. It. *casabla* (now Casabla)] : a No. African castle or fortress 2 : the native section of a No. African city

cas-ca-bel \käs-ko-bel\ n [Sp, lit., small bell like a sleigh bell] 1 : a projection between the breech of a muzzle-loading cannon 2 : a small hollow perforated spherical bell enclosing a loose pellet (fr. *casca* *skäid* \-käf-, -käf\ *l* [F, fr. *casca*, fr. *cascare* to fall, fr. *caedere* VL *caedere*, fr. *L. caedere* to fall] : a steep slope)

cas-cade \käs-käd-ē\ n [F, fr. *casca*, fr. *caedere* to fall] : a steep usu. small fall of water; esp. : one of a series 2 a : something arranged in a series *h* : a fall of material (as lace) that hangs in a zigzag line 3 : something falling or rushing forth in quantity

cas-cade \käs-käd-ē\ vt 1 : to fall in a cascade — *vi* 1 : to cause to fall like a cascade 2 : to connect to a cascade arrangement

cas-carä \käs-kär-ä\ n [Sp *casca* bark, fr. *cascar* to crack, break, fr. (assumed) VL *quassicare* to shake, break, fr. *L. quassare* — more at **QUASH**] 1 : CASCARA BUCKTHORN 2 : CASCARA SAGRADA

cas-cara bu-ck-thorn n : a buckthorn (*Rhamnus purshiana*) of the Pacific coast of the U.S., yielding cascara sagrada

cas-cara sa-grä-dä \sä-s-grad-ä\ n [AmerSp *casca* *sagrada*, lit., sacred bark] : the dried bark of cascara buckthorn used as a mild laxative

cas-ca-ri-lä \käs-ko-ri-lä\ n [Sp, dim. of *casca*] : the aromatic bark of a West Indian shrub (*Strombosia*) of the spurge family used for making incense and as a tonic; also, this shrub

case \käs\ n [ME *cas*, fr. OF, fr. *L. casus* fall, chance, fr. *casus*, pp. of *cadere* to fall — more at **CHANCE**] 1 a : a set of circumstances or conditions *h* (1) : a situation requiring investigation or action by the police or other agency (2) : the object of investigation or consideration 2 : **CONDITION**; *specif* : condition of body or mind 3 [ME *cas*, fr. MF, fr. *L. casus*, trans. of Gk *prösis*, lit., fall] a : an inflectional form of a noun, pronoun, or adjective indicating its relation to other words ; such a relation as to whether indicated by inflection or not *h* : a relation of agreement or happens ; **FACT** 5 a : a suit or action in law or equity *h* (1) : the evidence supporting a conclusion or judgment (2) : **ARGUMENT**; *esp* : a convincing argument 6 a : an instance of disease or injury; also : **PARTICULAR INSTANCES** of a particular person or **CHARACTER**

SYN *SEE* **INSTANCE** — *IN CASE* 1 : IF 2 : AS a precaution 3 : as a precaution against the event that

case n [ME *cas*, fr. ON *casse*, fr. *L. capsä* chest, case, fr. *capere* to take — more at **HEAVE**] 1 a : a box or receptacle to contain something 2 : an outer covering or housing 3 : a shallow divided tray for holding printing type 4 : the frame of a door or window : **CASING**

case *vi* 1 : to enclose in or cover with a case : **ENCASE** 2 : to line (as a well) with supporting material 3 *slang* : to inspect or spy on with care

ca-se-ä-äfe \käs-ē-ä-äf\ *vi* [L. *casus* cheese] : to undergo caseation

ca-se-ä-tion \käs-ē-ä-shən\ n : necrosis with conversion of damaged tissue into a soft cheesy substance

case-hard-ēn \käs-ē-hard-ēn\ *vi* 1 : to harden (a ferrous alloy) so that its outer layer is harder than the interior 2 : to make callous — **case-hard-ēn-ed** adj

case history n : a record of history, environment, and other relevant details (as of an individual) *esp.* for use in analysis or illustration

ca-seo-sin \käs-sēn-, kä-sē-sin\ n [prob. fr. *F. caséine*, fr. *L. caseus*] : a phosphoprotein of milk : a : one that is precipitated from milk by the addition of water acid or by the action of rennet and that is used in making paints and adhesives ; *h* : one that is produced when milk is curdled by rennet, that is one of the chief constituents of cheese, and that is used in making plastics

case knife n 1 : **SHEATH KNIFE** 2 : a table knife

case law n 1 : law established by judicial decision in cases

a abut; ° kitten; ° further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; j sing; ö flow; ö flaw; ö coin; th thin; th this;

case-mate \käs-äm-ät\ n [MF, fr. OIt *casamata*] : a fortified position or chamber or an armored enclosure on a warship from which guns are fired through embrasures

case-mold \käs-smöld\ n [ME, hollow molding, prob. fr. ONF *encasement* frame, fr. *encasa* to encase, frame, fr. *en-* + *casare*] : a mold that opens on hinges on the sides; also : a window with such a sash

ca-se-ous \käs-ē-əs\ adj [L. *caseus* cheese] : marked by caseation; also : **CHEESY**

ca-ser-ē \kä-s-er-ē\ n [F *caserne*] : a military barracks in a garrison town

case shot n : an artillery projectile consisting of a number of balls or metal fragments enclosed in a case

case system n : a system of teaching law in which instruction is confined to cases of leading or selected cases as primary authorities instead of from textbooks

case-work \käs-sörk\ n : intensive sociological study of the history and environment of a maladjusted individual or family for diagnosis and treatment — **case-work-er** n

casé-worm \käs-swärm\ n : an insect larva that makes a case for its body

cash \kash\ n [MF or OIt; MF *casca* money box, fr. OIt *casca*, fr. *L. capsä* chest — more at **CASE**] 1 : ready money 2 : money or its equivalent paid promptly after purchasing

cash *vt* 1 : to pay or obtain cash (fr. *cash* a check)

cash n, pl *cash* [Fr *casca*, fr. Tamil *kāra*, a small copper coin, fr. Skt *kāra*, a weight of gold or silver; akin to OPer *karsha*, a weight] 1 : any of various coins of small value in China and southern India; esp. 2 : a Chinese coin usu. of copper alloy that has a square hole in its center 2 : a unit of value equivalent to one cash

cash-book \käs-buk\ n : a book in which record is kept of all cash receipts and disbursements

ca-shew \kash-(jü), kä-shü\ n [Pg *caçajü*, *cajü*, fr. Tupi *caçajü*] : a tropical American tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) of the sumac family grown for its edible kidney-shaped nut and receptacle and the gum it yields; also : its nut

cash-ier \kä-shi-ör\, kä-ä\ *vt* [D *casieren*, fr. MF *casier* to discharge, annul — more at **QUASH**] 1 : to dismiss from service; *esp* : to dismiss ignominiously 2 : **REJECT**, **DISCARD**

cash-ier \kä-shi-ör\ n [D or OIt] : **CASHER**, fr. MF *casier*, fr. *casare* money book, one that has charge of money as a : a high officer in a bank or trust company responsible for moneys received and expended *h* : one who collects and records payments

cash-ier's check n : a check drawn by a bank upon its own funds and signed by the cashier

cash-meré \käs-mär-(ä)ör\, käsh-ä\ n [*Cashmere* (Kashmir)] 1 : fine wool from the undercoat of the Kashmir goat or a yarn of this wool 2 : a soft twilled fabric made orig. from cashmere

cash register n : a business machine that records the amount of money received; that is, usu. has a money drawer, and that exhibits the amount of each sale

cas-ing \kä-sing\ n : something that encases; material for encasing; as : a metal pipe used to case a well *ö* : **TIRE** 2b *ä* : a membranous covering

cas-i-no \kä-sē-(nō)\ n [It, fr. *casä* house, fr. *L. cabin*] 1 : a building or room used for social amusements; *specif* : one used for gambling 2 : **SUMMERHOUSE** 3 or **CASINO** : a card game

cas-k \kask\ n [MF *casque* helmet, fr. Sp *casco* potsherd, skull, *h* : fr. *cascar* to break more at **CASCA**] 1 : a barrel-shaped vessel of staves, headings, and hoops usu. for liquids 2 : a cask and its contents; also : the quantity contained in a cask

cas-ket \käs-kät\ n [ME, modif. of MF *casquette*] 1 : a small chest or box (as for jewels) 2 : a usu. ornamented and lined rectangular hat with a brim fitted to be pushed up — **cas-ket-ty** adj

cas-que \kask\ n [MF — more at **CASK**] 1 : a piece of armor for the head : **HELMET** 2 : an anatomic structure suggestive of a helmet

cas-sa-bä *var* of **CASABA**

cas-sa-ni-drä \kä-sän-drə\ n [L, fr. Gk *Kassandra*] 1 : a daughter of Priam of the city of Troy who prophesied but later never to be believed 2 : one who prophesies misfortune or disaster

cas-sä-vä \kä-sä-vä\ n [Sp *casabe* cassava bread, fr. Talco *caçabí*] : any of several plants (genus *Manihot*) of the spurge family grown in the tropics for their fleshy edible rootstocks which yield a nutritious starch; also : the rootstock or its starch

cas-se-töle \käs-ä-töl-, -röl\, käz-ä\ n [F, *casquette*, fr. MF, Irreg. fr. *casse* ladle, dripping pan, deriv. of Gk *kyathos* ladle] 1 : a deep round usu. porcelain dish with a handle used for heating substances in the laboratory 2 : a dish in which food may be baked and served

cas-sette \kä-sät\ n [F, fr. MF, dim. of ONF *casca* case] : a lightweight magazine for holding film or plates for use in a camera

cas-siä \käs-ä\ n [ME, fr. OE, fr. L. fr. Gk *Kassia*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *qesit* *äh* cassia] 1 : a coarse cinnamon bark (as from *Cinnamomum cassia*) 2 : any of a genus (*Cassia*) of leguminous trees, shrubs, and trees of warm regions

cas-si-mere \käs-ä-mi-ör\, kä-s-ä\ n [obs. *Cassimere* (Kashmir)] : a smooth twilled usu. wool fabric

Cas-si-ö-pe-ä \kä-sē-ä-pē-yō-ä\ n [L, fr. Gk *Kassiopeia*] 1 : the mother of Andromeda 2 [L. (gen. *Cassiopeia*), fr. Gk *Kassiopeia*] : a constellation between the equator and the Capricorn

Cassiopeia's Chair n : a group of stars in the constellation Cassiopeia resembling a chair

cas-sit-er-ite \kä-sit-ä-rīt\ n [F *cassiterite*, fr. Gk *kassiteros tin*] : a brown or black mineral that consists of tin dioxide SnO₂ and is the chief source of metallic tin

cas-si-öck \kä-si-ök\ n [MF *casaque*, fr. Per *kāzhāghand* padded jacket, fr. *kāzh* raw silk + *āghand* stuffed] : an ankle-length garment with close-fitting sleeves worn esp. in Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by the clergy and by laymen assisting in divine services

cas-si-ö-ö-ry \kä-sä-wēr-ä\ n [Malay *käsuarí*] : any of several large ratite birds (genus *Casuarus*) esp. of New Guinea and Australia closely related to the emu

cast \kast\ vb *cast*; **cast-ing** [ME *casten*, fr. ON *kastä*; akin to ON *kös* heap and perh. to L *gerere* to carry, wage] *vt* 1 a : to cause to move by throwing (~ a fishing lure) *h* : **DIRECT** (~ a glance)

ä out; ç chin; è less; é easy; g gift; girect; i trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; yü few; yü furious; zh vision

catalogue raisonné \kə-'rāz-'n-ē\ n [F, lit. reasoned catalog] ; a systematic annotated catalog; *esp* : a critical bibliography

ca-lal-pa \kə-'lāl-pə-'dē-\ n [Creek *katalpa*, lit. head with wings] : any of a small genus (*Catalpa*) of American and Asiatic trees of the trumpet-creeper family with cordate leaves and pale showy flowers in terminal racemes

ca-tal-y-sis \kə-'tāl-'y-sis\ n [Gk *katalysis* dissolution, fr. *katalyein* to dissolve, kata- fr. *katá* to dissolve, release] ; modification and *esp* increase in the rate of a chemical reaction induced by material unchanged chemically at the end of the reaction; *also* : any reaction brought about by a separate agent — **cat-al-lyt-ic** \kə-'tāl-'y-tik\ *adj* — **cat-al-lyt-i-cal-ly** \-kə-'tāl-'y-tik\ *adv*

ca-tal-ya \kə-'tāl-'yā-\ n 1 : a substance or agent inducing catalysis 2 : a substance that initiates a chemical reaction and enables it to proceed under milder conditions than otherwise possible

catalytic cracker n : the unit in a petroleum refinery in which cracking is carried out in the presence of a catalyst

ca-ta-lyt-ic \kə-'tāl-'y-tik\ *adj* 1 : subject to or produce or alter by catalysis — **cat-al-lyz-er** n

cat-a-ma-ru \kə-'tā-mə-'rān\ n [Tamil *kattumaram*, fr. *kattu* to tie + *maram* tree] 1 : a raft consisting of logs or pieces of wood lashed together and propelled by paddles or sails 2 : a boat with twin hulls or planing surfaces side by side

cat-a-me-nia \kə-'tā-mē-'ni-ə\ n *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [NL, fr. Gk *kata-menía*, fr. neut. pl. of *kata-menios* monthly, fr. *kata* by + *mēn* month] ; MENSES — **cat-a-me-ni-al** \-ni-ə-'li-\ *adj*

cat-a-mite \kə-'tā-'mit\ n [L *catamitis*, fr. *Catamitis* Ganymede, dim. of *Catametes*, fr. Gk *Ganymēdes*] ; a boy kept for purposes of sexual perversion

cat-a-mount \kə-'tā-'maunt\ n [short for *cat-a-mountain*] : any of various wild cats; as : a COUGAR **B** LYNX

cat-a-moun-tain \kə-'tā-'maint-'n\ n [ME *cat of the mountaine*] : any of the cats; as : a European wildcat **B** LEOPARD

cat-a-pho-ret-ic \kə-'tā-'fō-'rē-'sik\ n [NL] : ELECTROPHORISIS — **cat-a-pho-ret-ic-ity** \-rē-'sik-'i-tē\ *adj* — **cat-a-pho-ret-i-cal-ly** \-i-'kə-'lē\ *adv*

cat-a-pla-sia \kə-'tā-'plā-'zh(ē)-'sē-\ n [NL] : reversion of cells or tissues to more primitive character — **cat-a-plas-tic** \-'plās-'tik\ *adj*

cat-a-plasm \kə-'tā-'plaz-'əm\ n [MF *cataplasme*, fr. L *cataplasma*, fr. Gk *kataplasma*, fr. *kataplassein* to plaster over] ; POULTICE

cat-a-plexy \kə-'tā-'plēk-'sē-\ n [G *kataplexie*, fr. Gk *kataplēxis*, fr. *kataplēssin* to strike down, terrify, fr. *kata* + *plēssin* to strike, more or *plēssin*] ; sudden loss of muscle power following a strong emotional stimulus

cat-a-pult \kə-'tā-'pult-, '-pult\ n [MF or L; MF *catapulte*, fr. L *catapulta*, fr. Gk *kata-pultēs*, fr. *kata* + *pallein* to hurl — more at **POLEMIC**] 1 : an ancient military device for hurling missiles 2 : a device for launching an airplane at flying speed

catapult *vt* : to throw or launch by or as if by a catapult ~ *vt* : to become catapulted

cat-a-ract \kə-'tā-'rakt\ n [LL *catarrax* waterfall, portuells, fr. Gk *kataraktēs*, fr. *katarassein* to dash down, fr. *kata*-*cata*- + *arassein* to strike, dash] 1 [MF or ML; MF *catarracta*, fr. ML *catarractio*, catarractio] ; PORTULACEAE 2 : a disease of the eye or of its appendages obstructing the passage of light 2 *obs* : WATERPOUT **B** WATERFALL; *esp* : a large one over a precipice **C** ; steep rapids in a river **D** ; DOWNPOUR, FLOOD — **cat-a-rac-tal** \-rakt-'tāl\ *adj*

ca-tarrh \kə-'tā-'rā-\ n [MF or LL; MF *catarrhe*, fr. LL *catarrhus*, fr. Gk *katarrahus*, fr. *katarrahein* to flow down + *kata* + *rhein* to flow — more at **STRUCK**] ; inflammation of a mucous membrane; *esp* : one chronically affecting the human nose and air passages — **cat-tarrh-al** \-'rā-\ *adj* — **cat-tarrh-al-ly** \-'rā-'lē\ *adv*

ca-tas-ta-sis \kə-'tās-'tā-'sē-s\ n *pl* **ca-tas-ta-ses** \-'tā-'sēz\ [Gk *katastasis* settlement, fr. *katastasinai* to set in order, fr. *kata* + *stasinai* to come to stand — more at **STAND**] ; the complication immediately prior to the climax of a play; *also* : the climax of a play

ca-tas-tro-phi \kə-'tās-'trō-'fē-\ n [Gk *katastrophē*, fr. *katastrephēin* to overturn, fr. *kata* + *strephēin* to turn] 1 : the final event of the dramatic action of a tragedy 2 : a momentous tragic event resulting from extreme misfortune to utter overthrow or ruin 3 : a violent and sudden change in a feature of the earth 4 : utter failure ; FIASCO **SYN** DISASTER — **cat-a-stroph-ic** \-strō-'fē-'tik\ *adj* — **cat-a-stroph-i-cal-ly** \-kə-'tā-'stroph-'i-kə-'lē\ *adv*

ca-ta-tō-nia \kə-'tā-'tō-'nē-\ n [NL, fr. G *katonien*, fr. *katonien* = LL *catonia*] ; a disorder marked by cataplexy — **cat-tō-ni-cal** \-'tō-'ni-'kəl\ *adj* or *n*

cat-bird \kə-'tā-'bērd\ n : an American soogbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) dark gray in color with black cap and reddish under tail coverts

cat-bow \kə-'bōt\ n : a sailboat having a cat rig and usu. a centerboard and beam of light draft and broad beam

cat-bri-er \kə-'brī-(ə)'r\ n : any of several prickly climbers (genus *Smilax*) of theily family

cat-call \kə-'kɔl\ n : a sound like the cry of a cat or a noise made to express disapproval (as at a sports event) — **cat-call** *vb*

catch \kəch-, 'kech\ *vb* caught

catch \kət- 'kætʃ- 'kech\ *ME* *catchen*, fr. ONF *cahier* to hunt, fr. (assumed) VL *capiare*, alter. of L *capere* to chase, fr. *capus*, pp. of *capere* to take (more at **BEAVY**) **vt** 1 : to capture or seize *esp* after pursuit **B** ; TRAP, ENSNARE **C** ; DECEIVE *d* to discover unexpectedly **FIND** (*caught him in the act*) **E** ; to check suddenly and momentarily **G** ; to become suddenly aware of **2** : to take hold of ; SEIZE **3** : to affect suddenly **C** ; SNATCH, INTERRUPT **D** ; to avail oneself of ; TAKE **E** ; to obtain through effort **F** ; GET **F** ; to get entangled (*in a sleeve on a nail*) **G** ; to become affected by (*in an epidemic*) **H** ; to be struck by **4** : to seize and hold firmly **B** ; PASTEN **5** : to take or get *usu*. momentarily or quickly (~ a glimpse of a friend)



catboat

6 : OVERTAKE **B** ; to get aboard in time (~ the bus) **7** : **ARREST**, **ARREST** **8** ; to make contact with **9** ; to grasp by the senses or the mind **10** : APPREHEND ~ *vi* **1** ; to grasp hastily or try to grasp **2** ; to become caught **3** : to get up or become established **4** ; to play the position of catcher on a baseball team **SYN** CAPTURE, TRAP, SNARE, ENTRAP, ENSNARE, BAG; CATCH implies the seizing of something in motion or in flight or in hiding; CAPTURE suggests the capturing of something by overcoming its difficulty; TRAP, SNARE, ENTRAP, ENSNARE imply seizing by some device that holds the ood caught at the mercy of his captor; TRAP and SNARE apply more commonly to physical seizing, ENTRAP and ENSNARE more often to a figurative sense; implies getting possession of by shooting down a figure or a distant quarry **SYN** INCL

catch *n* 1 : something caught; *esp* : the total quantity caught at one time **2** : a : the act, action, or fact of catching **b** : a game in which a ball is thrown and caught **3** ; something that checks and is immovable **4** ; one through cat-ting *esp*. as a spouse **5** : a round for three months unaccompanied by a written contract **6** ; continuous melody with each succeeding singer taking up a part in turn **6** ; FRAGMENT, SNATCH **7** : a concealed difficulty **8** ; the catching of a field crop

catch \kəch-, 'ketch\ *n* : something to hold a variety of odds and ends

catcher \kəch-'ər-, 'kech-'n\ *n* : one that catches; *specif* : a baseball player stationed behind home plate

catch-fly \-'flī-\ *n* : any of various plants (as of the genera *Lychitis* and *Silene*) with viscous stems to which small insects adhere

catching *adj* 1 : INFECTIOUS, CONTAGIOUS **2** : ALLURING, CATCHY **3** : ALLURING, CATCHY **4** : something that catches water; *also* : the amount of water caught

catch on *vi* 1 : UNDERSTAND, TUMBLE **2** : to become popular

catch-penny \kəch-'pen-ē-, 'kech-' *adj* ; designed *esp*. to get small sums of money from the ignorant

catch-pole or **catch-poll** \-'pōl\ n [ME *catchepol*, fr. OE *catchepol*, fr. *catch* + *poll*, fr. *pollus*, L, thickened chain] ; ONF *catcher* + *poll* chicken, fr. L *pullus* — more at **CATCH**, **FULLE**] ; a sheriff's deputy; *esp* : one who makes arrests for debt

catch up *vi* : to travel or work fast enough to overtake or complete

catch-up \kəch-'up-, 'kəch-, 'kəts-'up\ *var* of **CATUP**

catch-word \kəch-'wɔrd-, 'ketch-'wɔrd\ *n* : a word under the right-hand side of the line on a book page that repeats the first word on the following page **B** ; either of the terms to right and left of the head of a page of an alphabetical reference work (as a dictionary) indicating the first and last entries on the page **2** ; a word that repeats itself until it becomes representative of a party, school, or a point of view

catchy \kəch-, 'ketch-' *adj* 1 : apt or tending to catch the interest or attention **2** : TRICKY **3** : FITFUL, IRREGULAR

cat distemper *n* : PANLEUCOPENIA

cate \kāt\ n [ME, article of purchased food, short for *acate*, fr. ONF *acet* purchase, fr. *acater* buy (assumed) VL *captiare*, fr. L *captiare* to accept] ; a dainty or choice food

cat-e-che-sis \kə-'tā-'kēs-'sē-s\ n, *pl* **cat-e-che-ses** \-'kēs-'sēz\ [LL, fr. Gk *katechēsis*, fr. *katechein* to teach] ; oral instruction of catechumens — **cat-e-che-ti-cal** \-kət-'ē-ti-'kəl\ *adj*

cat-e-chiz-er \kə-'tā-'kiz-'zər\ *n* : one who catechizes ; a manual for catechizing; *specif* : a summary of religious doctrine often in the form of questions and answers **3** : a set of formal questions put as a test — **cat-e-chiz-mal** \-kət-'kiz-'mə-\ *adj* — **cat-e-chis-tic** \-'kiz-'tik\ *adj*

cat-e-chiz-er \kə-'tā-'kiz-'zər\ *n* : one that catechizes

cat-e-chi-zā-zōn \kə-'tā-'ki-'zā-'zōn\ *n* : the act of catechizing or being catechized

cat-e-chiz-er \kə-'tā-'kiz-'zər\ [LL *catéchizare*, fr. Gk *katechein* to teach, lit. to din into, fr. *kata*-*cata*- + *chein* to resound, fr. *chein* sound — more at **ECHO**] **1** : to instruct systematically *esp*. by questions and answers, and explanations **2** : to instruct ; *specif* : to give religious instruction in such a manner **2** : to question systematically or searchingly — **cat-e-chiz-er** *n*

cat-e-chu \kə-'tā-'chū-\ n [prob. fr. Malay *kachu*, of Dravidian origin; akin to Tamil & Kannada *kācu* catechu] ; any of several dry, earthy, or resinous astringent substances obtained from tropical Asiatic plants; as : an extract of the heartwood of an East Indian acacia (*Acacia catechu*) **B** ; GAMBIE

cat-e-chu-men \kə-'tā-'kyū-'mən\ n [ME *cathecymen*, fr. MF *cathecumine*, fr. LL *cathecumenus*, fr. Gk *katechoumenos*, pres. part. of *katechein* to convert, convert, receive] ; one receiving instruction in doctrine and discipline before baptism **2** ; one receiving instruction in the basic doctrines of Christianity before admission to communicant membership in a church

cat-e-gor-i-cal \kə-'gōr-'i-'kəl-, '-gār-' *also* **cat-e-gōr-i-kə-** \-kə-'gōr-'i-'kə-'lē\ *adj* [L *categoria*, fr. Gk *kategoría*, fr. *kategorizein* to categorize] **1** : a general class to which a logician or philosopher **2** ; having no qualification or reservation **2** ; of, relating to, or constituting a category — **cat-e-gor-i-cal-ly** \-kə-'gōr-'i-'kə-'lē\ *adv*

categorical imperative *n* : a moral obligation or command that is unconditional and universally binding

cat-e-gor-i-zā-tion \kə-'gōr-'i-'zā-'shən\ *n* : the act of categorizing ; the state of being categorized ; CLASSIFICATION

cat-e-gor-ize \kə-'tā-'gōr-'īz-\ *vt* : to put into categories ; CLASSIFY

cat-e-gōr-y \kə-'tā-'gōr-'ē-, '-gōr-' *n* [LL *categoria*, fr. Gk *kategoría* predication, category, fr. *kategorēin* to accuse, affirm, predicate, fr. *kate* + *agora* public assembly — more at **ORATORY**] **1** : a general class to which a logician or philosopher **2** ; which it predicated belongs **3** : one of the underlying forms to which its fact known by experience must conform **2** : CLASS, GROUP, CLASSIFICATION

ca-te-nā \kə-'tē-'nā-\ n, *pl* **ca-te-nae** \-'nē-\ or **catenas** [ML, fr. L, *catena* — more at **CHAIN**] ; a connected series of related things

cat-enary \kə-'tē-'nē-\ *adj* [*catena*, fr. L *catena*, fr. L *catena*, fr. L, fem. of *catenarius* of a chain, fr. *catena*] **1** : the curve assumed by a perfectly flexible inextensible cord of uniform density and cross section hanging freely from two fixed points **2** : something in the form of a catenary — **cat-enar-y** *adj*

cat-enat-ic \kə-'tē-'nā-'tik\ *adj* [L *catenatus*, fr. *catena*] : to connect in a series ; LINK — **cat-e-nā-tion** \kə-'tā-'nā-'shən\ *n*

ca-tē-nu-late \kə-'tē-'nū-'lāt\ *adj* [L *catenu*, fr. LL *catenu*, dim. of L *catena*] ; shaped like a chain

əbunt; *kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ai out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; n sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thin; th this; li foot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

prescribed limit — **ceilinged** \ˈliːŋd/ *adj*
ceiling unlimited *n* : a cloudless or nearly cloudless sky; a sky less than half obscured by clouds at levels lower than a fixed altitude
cell-ohm-eter \ˈsɛl-ohm-ə-tər/ **celling** + -o- + -meter; a photoelectric instrument for determining by triangulation the height of the cloud ceiling above the earth
cel-an-dine \ˈsɛl-ən-ˈdɪn, -ˈdɛn/ *n* [ME *celladine*, fr. MF, fr. L *celladina*, fr. *tem.* of *cheliolitus* of the swallow, fr. Gk *cheliolitos*, fr. *chēlion*, *chēliōn* = scorpion; also a yellow-flowered biennial herb (*Chelidonium majus*) of the poppy family 2; a yellow-flowered perennial crowfoot (*Ranunculus ficaria*) — **cellé** also lesser *celladine*
-cele \ˈsɛl/ *n comb form* [MF, fr. L, fr. Gk *κέλε*; akin to OE *hēald* *bernia*, OSlav *kyja*]; tumor; *bernia* (varicose)
cel-oh-brant \ˈsɛl-oh-brant/ *n* : one who celebrates; *specif* : the priest officiating at the Eucharist
cele-brate \ˈsɛl-ə-ˈbræt/ *vb* [L *celebratus*, pp. of *celebrare* to frequent, celebrate, fr. *celebr-*, *celebr* much frequented, famous; akin to L *celer*] *vt* 1 : to perform (a sacrament or solemn ceremony) publicly and with propriety 2 : to observe a holiday, perform a religious ceremony, or take part in a festival 2 : to observe a notable occasion with festivities *syn see* KEEP — **cel-oh-bration** \ˈsɛl-ə-ˈbrā-shən/ *n* — **cel-oh-brator** \ˈsɛl-ə-ˈbrā-tər/ *n*
cel-oh-brat-ed *adj* : widely known and often referred to; **RENOUVED** *syn see* FAMOUS — **cel-oh-brat-ed-ness** *n*
cel-leb-ri-ty \ˈsɛl-ˈlebr-ri-ti/ *n* : the state of being celebrated 2 : a celebrated person
cel-oh-ri-ace \ˈsɛl-ˈler-ɛ-ək, -ˈlɪr-/ *n* [Irreg. fr. *celery*] : a celery grown for its thickened edible root
cel-oh-ri-ity \ˈsɛl-ˈler-ɛ-ti/ *n* [ME *celerite*, fr. MF *celérîte*, fr. L *celerite*, *celerite* = a mineral; *cel* = *celer* = celerity of speed; *ite* = *cel* + *ITY* Celerity, ALACRITY, LEGERTY mean quickness in movement or action. CELERTY implies speed in accomplishing work; ALACRITY stresses promptness in response to suggestion or command; LEGERTY implies lightness and ease as well as swiftness of movement
celery \ˈsɛl-ə-ri/ *n* [dial. *celery*, pl. of *celero*, modif. of LL *selinon*, fr. Gk] : a European herb (*Apium graveolens*) of the carrot family; *specif* : one of a cultivated variety (*A. graveolens dulce*) with leafstalks eaten raw or cooked
cel-les-ta \ˈsɛl-ˈles-tə/ *n* [F *céleste*, alter. of *céleste*, lit., heavenly, fr. L *caelestis*] : a celestial instrument with hammers that strike steel plates producing a tone similar to that of a glockenspiel
cel-les-tial \ˈsɛl-ˈles(t)-chəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *caelestis celestis*, fr. *caelum* sky; akin to Skt *cirya* bright] 1 : of, relating to, or suggesting heaven 2 : of or relating to the sky or visible heavens (a ~ *air*) 3 : ETERNAL, OTHERWORLDLY 2 : OF-UNYAN, SUPREME 4 : [Celestial Empire, old name for China] *cap* : of or relating to China or the Chinese — **cel-les-tial-ly** \-chə-ˈli/ *adv*
celestial *n* 1 : a heavenly or mythical being 2 *cap* : CHINESE 1
celestial equator *n* : the great circle on the celestial sphere midway between the celestial poles
celestial globe *n* : a globe depicting the celestial bodies
celestial marriage *n* : marriage solemnized in a Mormon temple for eternity
celestial navigation *n* : navigation by observation of the positions of celestial bodies
celestial pole *n* : one of the two points on the celestial sphere around which the diurnal rotation of the stars appears to take place
celestial sphere *n* : an imaginary sphere of infinite radius against which the celestial bodies appear to be projected and of which the apparent dome of the visible sky forms half
cel-les-tial-ly \ˈsɛl-ˈles-ti-əl/ *adv* [G *zölestin*, fr. L *caelestis*] : a white mucusy discharge of strontium sulfate
cel-li-ac disease \ˈsɛl-ɪ-ək-ˈleɪ-/ *n* : a chronic nutritional disturbance in young children characterized by defective digestion and utilization of fats and by abdominal distention, diarrhea, and fatty stools
cel-li-ba-ry \ˈsɛl-ə-bə-ri/ *n* 1 : the state of not being married 2 *a* : abstinence from sexual intercourse *b* : abstinence from vow from marriage
cel-i-bate \ˈsɛl-ə-ˈbat/ *n* [L *caelibatus*, fr. *coelib-*, *caelebs* unmarried; akin to Skt *kevala* alone and to OE *libban* to live]; one who lives in celibacy — **celibate** *adj*
cell \sɛl/ *n* [ME *cell*, fr. OE *cell*, *cella* = religious house, *cella* = *cell* + *OH* *cell* hermit's cell, fr. L *cella* small room; akin to L *cellare* to conceal — more at HELL] 1 : a small religious house dependent on a monastery or convent 2 *a* : a one-room dwelling occupied by a solitary person (as a hermit) *b* : a single room usu. for one person (as in a convent or prison) 3 : a small compartment (as in a honeycomb), receptacle (as the calyx of a polyp), cavity (as in a plant ovary), or bounded space (as in an insect wing) *usu.* microscopic mass of protoplasm bounded externally by a semipermeable membrane, usu. including one or more nuclei and various nonliving products 4 *cell* nucleus, 9 nuclear membrane, 7 centrosome, 12 plasma membrane, 13 cell membrane, 14 nucleus (in an insect wing) *usu.* a typical cell. 1 endoplasmic reticulum, 2 cytoplasm, 3 chloroplast, 4 vacuole, 5 plastid, 6 nuclear sap, 7 chromatin reticulum, 8 nucleus, 9 nuclear membrane, 10 centrosome, 11 centrosome, 12 plasma membrane, 13 cell membrane, 14 nucleus



cel-lar \ˈsɛl-ər/ *n* [ME *celar*, fr. AF, fr. L *cellarium* storeroom, fr. *cella* 1 *b*; BASEMENT *b*; the lowest rack 2 *a*; a stock of wines
cel-lar-age \ˈsɛl-ər-ɪʒ/ *n* 1 *a* cellar *esp.* for storage 2 : charge for storage
cel-lar-er \ˈsɛl-ər-ər/ *n* [ME *celarer*, fr. OF, fr. LL *cellararius*, fr. L *cellarius*] : an official (as in a monastery) in charge of provisions
cel-lar-ette or **cel-lar-ist** \ˈsɛl-ər-ˈret/ *n* : a case or sideboard for a few bottles of wine or liquor
cell \sɛl/ *n* : one that plays the cello
cell membrane *n* 1 : PLASMA MEMBRANE 2 : a cell wall
cel-lo \ˈtʃel-(ˌ)ɔ/ *n* [short for *violoncello*] : the bass member of the violin family under an octave below the viola
cel-loi-din \ˈsɛl-ɔɪ-ˈdɪn/ *n* [cellulose + -oid + -in] : a purified pyroxylin used chiefly in microscopy
cel-lu-lar \ˈsɛl-ju-lər/ *n* [L *cellulose* + -ular] : a transparent tissue of regenerated cellulose used chiefly for packaging
cel-lu-lar \ˈsɛl-ju-lər/ *adj* [NL *cellularis*, fr. *cellula* living cell, fr. L, dim. of *cella* small room] 1 : of, relating to, or consisting of cells 2 : containing cells; having a porous texture — **cel-lu-lar-i-ty** \ˈsɛl-ju-lər-ɪ-ti/ *n* — **cel-lu-lar-ly** \ˈsɛl-ju-lər-li/ *adv*
cel-lu-lase \ˈsɛl-ju-lās, -ˈlāz/ *n* [ISV *cellulase* + -ase] : an enzyme that hydrolyzes cellulose
cel-lule \ˈsɛl-(ˌ)ju(ə)l/ *n* [L *cellula*] : a small cell
cel-lu-li-tis \ˈsɛl-ju-ˈlɪ-tɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *cellula*] : diffuse and esp. suppurative inflammation of connective tissue
cel-lu-loid \ˈsɛl-ju-ˈlɔɪ-ˈd/ *n* [fr. *Celluloid*, a trademark]; motion-picture film — **cel-lu-loid** *adj*
Celluloid trademark — used for a tough flammable thermoplastic composed essentially of cellulose nitrate and camphor
cel-lu-lous \ˈsɛl-ju-ləs, -ˈlɔs/ *adj* [F fr. *cellule* living cell, fr. NL *cellula*] : a complex polymeric carbohydrate (C₆H₁₀O₅) yielding only glucose on complete hydrolysis, constituting the chief part of the cell walls of plants, and yielding many fibrous products
cellulose acetate *n* : any of several compounds insoluble in water formed esp. by the action of acetic acid, anhydride of acetic acid, and sulfuric acid on cellulose and used for making textile fibers, packaging sheets, photographic films, and varnishes
cellulose nitrate *n* : any of several esters of nitric acid formed by the action of nitric acid on cellulose (as paper, linen, or cotton) and used for making explosives, plastics, rayon, and varnishes
cel-lu-lous-ic \ˈsɛl-ju-ˈlɔs-ɪk, -ˈzɪk/ *adj* : of, relating to, or made from cellulose (~ *fibers*)
cellulosis *n* : a substance made or derived from cellulose
Cel-si-us \ˈsɛl-si-əs, -ˈsɪs/ *adj* [Anders Celsius 1744 Sw astronomer] : CENTIGRADE (10° ~) — **Cel-si-us** *n* [L *celsius* chisel] : a prehistoric stone or metal implement shaped like a chisel or ax head
Celt \sɛlt, ˈkelt/ *n* [F *Celte*, sing. of *Celtas*, fr. L *Celtae*] 1 : a member of a division of the early Indo-European peoples distributed from the British Isles and Spain to Asia Minor 2 : a modern Gael, Highland Scot, Irishman, Welshman, Cornishman, or Breton
Celtic \ˈsɛlt-ɪk, ˈkelt-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Celts or their languages
Celtic *n* : a group of languages closely related to the Italic, usu. subdivided into Goidelic and Brythonic, and confined to Brittany, Wales, western Ireland, and the Scottish Highlands
Celtic cross *n* — *see* CROSS illustration
Celti-cist \ˈsɛlt-ɪ-sɪst, ˈkelt-/ *n* : a specialist in Celtic languages or cultures
cem-ent \ˈtʃem-ənt/ *n* [It] : HARPSICORD
cem-ent \ˈtʃem-ənt/ *n* [ME *sement*, fr. OE *sement*, fr. L *caementum* stone chips used in making mortar, fr. *caementum* to cut — more at CONCISE] 1 : a powder of alumina, silica, lime, iron oxide, and magnesia burned together in a kiln and finely pulverized and used as an ingredient of mortar and concrete 2 : a binding element or agent used as a plastic substance in making objects of each other *b* : a notion or feeling serving to unite firmly 3 : CEMENTUM 4 : the fine-grained groundmass or glass of a porphyry
cement *vt* 1 : to unite by or as if by cement 2 : to overlay with concrete ~ *vi* 1 : to become cemented — **cement-er** *n*
cem-ent-ation \ˈtʃem-ən-ti-ˈeɪ-shən/ *n* 1 *a* : the act or process of cementing *b* : the state of being cemented 2 : a process of surrounding a solid with a powder and heating the whole so that the solid is changed by chemical combination with the powder
cem-ent-ite \ˈtʃem-ɪnt-ɪt/ *n* [ˈcement] : a hard brittle iron carbide Fe₃C in steel, cast iron, and iron-carbon alloys
cem-ent-i-tious \ˈtʃem-ɪnt-ɪ-ti-əs/ *adj* : having the properties of cement
cem-ent-um \ˈsɪm-ənt-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L *caementum*] : a specialized external bony layer of the part of a tooth normally within the gum
cem-eter-y \ˈsem-ə-ter-ɪ/ *n* [ME *clintery*, fr. MF *clintiere*, fr. LL *caementarium*, fr. Gk *καίμητρον* sleeping chamber, burial place, fr. *καίμη* to sleep; akin to L *causae* cradle] : a burial ground
cen- or **cen-ō-** or **caen-** or **caeno-** *comb form* [Gk *kain*, *kainos*, fr. *kainos* — more at RECENT]; new; recent (Cenozoic)
-cene \sɛn/ *adj comb form* [Gk *kainas*] : recent — in names of geologic periods (Eocene)
cen-ō-bite \ˈsɛn-ə-ˈbɪt/ *n* [LL *Cenobita*, fr. *coenobium* monastery, fr. L *coenobium*, fr. Gk *κοινόβιον* *κοίνος* = *skos* live — more at QUICK] : a member of a religious group living in common — **cen-ō-bit-ic** \ˈsɛn-ə-ˈbɪt-ɪk/ or **cen-ō-bit-ic-ly** \-ɪk-ə-ˈli/ *adv*
cen-ō-gen-ō-sis \ˈsɛn-ə-ˈdʒen-ə-sɪs, ˈsɛn-ə-ˈdʒɪn-ə-sɪs/ *n* [G *zölogensis*, fr. *zōo-* (gen- + L *genesis*)] : introduction during development of adaptive traits absent from the earlier phylogeny of a strain — **cen-ō-gen-ē-tic** \-dʒen-ˈet-ɪk/ *adj* — **cen-ō-gen-ē-tic-ally** \-ɪk-ə-ˈli/ *adv*
cen-ō-spe-cies \ˈsɛn-ə-ˈspɛ-si-əs, -ˈsɪz-ɪs/ *n* 1 : the sum of the possible expressions of a complex genotype 2 : a group of biologically units separated by a barrier of closely related genotypes of essentially free gene interchange
cen-ō-taph \ˈsɛn-ə-ˈtɑf/ *n* [F *cenotaphe*, fr. L *cenotaphum*, fr. Gk *Κενόταφος*, fr. *cenos* empty + *taphos* tomb; akin to Arm *stn* empty — more at EPITAPH] : a tomb or a monument erected in honor of a person whose body is elsewhere
cen-ō-tic \ˈsɛn-ˈɒt-ɪk/ *n* [Sp, fr. Maya *tzonoti*] : a deep sinkhole in limestone having a pool at the bottom found esp. in Yucatán

Ce-no-zo-ic \sē-no-'zō-ik, sē-'nə-ə'dj/ of, relating to, or being an era of geological history that extends from the beginning of the Tertiary period to the present time and is marked by a rapid evolution of mammals and birds and of grasses, shrubs, and higher flowering plants and by little change in the invertebrates; also : relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — **Cenozoic** *n* **1** : *incense* \sɛn-'(t)ɪs/ [ME *cenens*, prob. short for *encensens* to incense, fr. MF *encenser*, fr. *LI incensare*, fr. *incensum* incense] : to perfume to censurship

cen-ser \sɛn-'(t)ɪ-sər/ *n* : a vessel for burning incense; *esp* : a covered incense burner swung on chains in a religious ritual

cen-sor \sɛn-'(t)ɪ-sər/ *n* [L, fr. *cenſere* to assess, tax; akin to Skt *śamsati* he recites] **1** : one of two magistrates in early Rome acting as census takers, assessors, and inspectors of morals and conduct **2** : an official who examines publications for objectionable matter **3** : an official who reads communications and decisions forbidding material deemed as unfulfilling criticism **4** : the psychic agency that represses unacceptable notions before they reach consciousness — **cen-sor-i-als** \sɛn-'sɔr-ē-əl, -s'ɔr-əl/ *adj*



cen-sor-ship \sɛn-'(t)ɪ-sər-'ʃɪp/ *n* **1** : the institution, system, or practice of censoring or censoring **2** : the office, power, or term of a Roman censor **3** : exclusion from consciousness by the psychic censor

cen-sor-able \sɛn-'(t)ɪ-sər-'ə-bəl/ *adj* : deserving or open to censure

cen-sure \sɛn-'tʃər/ *n* [L *cenſura*, fr. *cenſere*] **1** : a judgment involving condemnation **2** *archaic* : OPINION, JUDGMENT **3** : the blaming or condemning sternly **4** : an official reprimand

cen-sure \sɛn-'tʃər/ *v* [ME *cenſuren*, fr. *cenſere*] **1** : to find fault with and criticize as blameworthy *SYN* see *CRITICIZE* — **cen-sur-er** \sɛn-'tʃər-ər/ *n*

cen-sus \sɛn-'(t)ɪ-səs/ *n* [L, fr. *cenſere*] **1** : a count of the population and a property evaluation in early Rome **2** : a periodic governmental enumeration of a population; *COUNT, TALL* — **cen-sus-y** *adj*

cent \sɛnt/ *n* [MF, hundred, fr. *L centum* — more at **HUNDRED**] **1** : a unit of value equal to 1/100 part of a basic monetary unit (as in the U.S. and Canada 1/100 dollar) — see **MONEY** table **2** : a coin, token, or note representing one cent

cent-are \sɛnt-'eɪ-ər, -'tɛ-(ə)r/, -'tɛɪ-ər/ or **cent-i-are** \sɛnt-'eɪ-(ə)r, -'e-(ə)r, -'ɪɪ-ər/ [F *centiare*, fr. *centi*-hundred + *are*] — see **METRIC** SYSTEM table

cent-auro \sɛnt-'ɔr-ə/ *n* [ME, fr. *L Centaurus*, fr. *Gk Kentaurus*] **1** : a constellation of a half man and a half horse and to dwell in the mountains of Thessaly **2** *cap* : **CENTAURS**

cent-aur-ia \sɛn-'tɔr-ē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML] : any of a large genus (*Centaurea*) of composite herbs including several cultivated for their showy heads of tubular flowers

cent-aury \sɛn-'tɔr-ē-ə/ *n* [L (*centaurea*)] : a southern constellation between the Southern Cross and *ANTARES*

cent-au-ry \sɛn-'tɔr-ē-ə/ [ME *centaure*, fr. MF *centaurē*, fr. ML *centaurea*, fr. *L centaureum*, fr. *Gk kentaurus*, fr. *Kentauros*] **1** : any of a genus (*Centaureum*) of low herbs of the gentian family; *esp* : an Old World herb (*C. umbellata*) formerly used as a rubefacient in American medicine **2** : a middle part (as of an army or stage) **3** *often cap* (1) : political figures holding moderate views *esp.* between those of conservatives and liberals (2) : the views of such politicians (3) : adherents of such views **4** : a player occupying a middle position on a team **5** : one of two tapered rods which support work in a lathe or grinding machine and about which the work revolves **6** : a conical recess in the end of work (as a shaft) for receiving such a center

center or **chiefly Brit centre** \sɛn-'tɛr/ *n* [ME *centre*, fr. MF, fr. *L centrum*, fr. *Gk kentron* sharp point, center of a circle, fr. *kentron* to prick; akin to OHG *hanas* pointed, Latvian *sis* bunting pin] **1** : the point equidistant from all points on a distance from the exterior points of a circle, sphere, or other geometric figure **2** : a place in or around which an activity concentrates or from which something originates (*propaganda* ~) **3** : a group of nerve cells having a common function (*respiratory* ~) **4** : a region of concentrated population **5** : a part of a machine (as of an engine or stage) **6** *often cap* (1) : political figures holding moderate views *esp.* between those of conservatives and liberals (2) : the views of such politicians (3) : adherents of such views **4** : a player occupying a middle position on a team **5** : one of two tapered rods which support work in a lathe or grinding machine and about which the work revolves **6** : a conical recess in the end of work (as a shaft) for receiving such a center

center or **chiefly Brit centre** \sɛn-'tɛr/ *v* [ME *centren*, fr. *centrum*, fr. *L centrum*, fr. *Gk kentron* sharp point, center of a circle, fr. *kentron* to prick; akin to OHG *hanas* pointed, Latvian *sis* bunting pin] **1** : to place or fix at a central point, center, or axis **2** : to gather to a center **3** : to adjust (as lenses) so that the axes coincide ~ *vi* : to have a center

center bit *n* : a bit with a sharp center point for guidance, a scorer for marking the outline of the hole, and a lip for cutting away the wood inside the hole

center board \sɛn-'tɛr-'bɔrd/ *n* : a retractable keel used *esp.* in sailboats

center field *n* **1** : the part of the baseball outfield between right and left field **2** : the position of the player for defending center field

center fielder *n* : a player of the baseball team who plays in the center field

center of gravity *n* ; **CENTER OF MASS** **2** : the single point in a body toward which every particle of matter external to the body

is gravitationally attracted **3** ; **CENTER 2a** : the center of mass ; the point that represents the mean position of the matter in a body — also *center of inertia*

center-piece \sɛn-'tɛr-'pi:s/ *n* : an object occupying a central position; *spec* : the ornament in the center of a table

center punch *n* : a hand punch consisting of a short steel bar with a hardened conical point at one end used for marking the centers of holes to be drilled

cen-tres-i-mal \sɛn-'tɛr-'s-i-məl/ *adj* [*L centesimus* hundredth, fr. *centum* : see **HUNDRED**] or relating to division into hundredths

cen-tres-i-mal \sɛn-'tɛr-'s-i-məl/ *n*, pl *cen-tres-i-məl* \-(i)mē/ [It] — see *lira*, *solomola* at **MONEY** table

cen-tres-i-mo \sɛn-'tɛr-'s-i-mə/ *n* [Sp *centésimo*] — see *balboa*, *escudo*, *peso* at **MONEY** table

cen-tre-comb form [F&L; F, hundredth, fr. *L*, hundred, fr. *centum* — more at **HUNDRED**] **1** : hundred (*centipede*) **2** : hundredth part (*centimeter*)

cen-tre-grade \sɛn-'tɛr-'grād, 'sɪnt-'ə/ *adj* [F, fr. *L centi*-hundred + *F grade*] : relating, conforming to, or having a thermometric scale of which the interval between the freezing point and the boiling point of water is divided into 100 degrees with 0° representing the freezing point and 100° the boiling point (10° ~)

cen-tre-gram \-(grəm) *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

cen-tre-lit-er \-(lɪt-ər) *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

cen-tre-lit-on \-(lɪt-ən) *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

cen-tre-time \sɛn-'tɛm, 'sɛn-'l/ *n*, [F, fr. *cent* hundred, fr. *L centum*] — see *franc*, *gourde* at **MONEY** table

cen-tre-me-ter \sɛn-'tɛr-'mɛt-ər, 'sɪnt-'ə/ *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

centimeter-gram-second *adj* : of, relating to, or being a system of units in which the interval between the freezing point and the boiling point of water is divided into 100 degrees with 0° representing the freezing point and 100° the boiling point (10° ~)

cen-tre-mo \sɛn-'tɛr-'mə/ *n* [Sp] — see *bolívar*, *colon*, *guaraní*, *peseta* at **MONEY** table

cen-tre-pede \sɛn-'tɛr-'pɛd/ *n* [*L centipede*, fr. *centi*- + *ped-*, *pes* foot, *ped-* : see **FEET**] : any of a class (*Chilopoda*) of long legged many-segmented predaceous arthropods with each segment bearing one pair of legs of which the foremost pair is modified into poison fangs

cen-tre \sɛn-'tɛr/ *n* [prob. fr. LG] : any of various units of weight used in Germany and Scandinavia corresponding to the hundredweight (a ~ of 110.23 pounds)

cen-tre \sɛn-'tɛr/ *n*, pl *cen-tre-nes* \sɛn-'tɛr-'nɛz/ [L, fr. *L patchwork garment*; akin to OHG *hadara* rag, Skt *kantā* patched garment] : a literary work made up of parts from other works

cen-tre \sɛn-'tɛr/ *n* : a telephone exchange operator

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ə abut; ʰ kitten; ʳ further; ʳ a back; ʳ bake; ʳ cot, cart; ʳ joke; ʳ sing; ʳ flow; ʳ flaw; ʳ coin; ʳ thin; ʳ this;

au out; ʳ chin; ʳ less; ʳ easy; ʳ gift; ʳ trip; ʳ life; ʳ loot; ʳ foot; ʳ yet; ʳ yll few; ʳ yll furious; ʳ z vision

char-wom-an \chär-'wöm-ən/ n [chare + woman] 1 Brit; a woman hired to char 2 a cleaning woman usu. in a large building

chary \chä(ə)-rē, 'che(ə)-rē/ adj [ME, sorrowful, dear, fr. OE cearig sorrowful, fr. caru sorrow] 1 archaic; TREASURED, DEER 2 CAUTIOUS, SPARING b WATCHFUL SYN see CAUTIOUS

Char-ryb-diss \kär-'rib-däs/ n [L, fr. Gk.]; a whirlpool off the Sicilian coast personified by the ancient as a female monster

chase \chäs/ vb [ME chasen, fr. MF chasser, fr. (assumed) VL cäsare - more or less CATCH v] 1 a; to follow rapidly; PURSUE 2 HUNT c; to follow regularly or persistently with the intention of attracting or alluring 2 DRIVE b slang; to take (oneself) off ~ v] 1; to chase an animal, person, or thing 2; RUSH, HASTEN

chase vt [ME chasen, modif. of MF chasser to set] 1 a; to ornament (metal) by indenting with a hammer and tools without a cutting edge b; to make by such indentation c; to set with gems 2 a; GROOVE, INDENT b; to cut (a thread) with a chaser

chase n [F chasie eye of a needle, fr. LL capus enclosed space, fr. CHASINUS a box or chest] 1 a; a tool for cutting threads 2: the bore of a cannon 3 a; TRENCH b; a channel (as in a wall) for something to lie in or pass through

chase n [prob. fr. F chässe frame, fr. L capsula]; a rectangular steel or iron frame into which letterpress matter is locked for printing or planing - compare FORM

chäs-er \chäs-'er/ n 1: one that chases 2: a mild drink (as water or beer) taken after hard liquor

chaser n 1 a skilled worker who produces ornamental chasing

chaser n 1 a tool for cutting screw threads

Chä-sid \chäs-'id, 'käs-/ n, pl Chä-sid-dim \chäs-'id-əm, kə-'sēd-/ n [Heb]

chasm \kəz-'əm/ n [L chasma, fr. Gk; akin to lihi to yaw] 1: a deep cleft in the earth: GORGE 2: GULF

chäs-sé \shä-'sē/ vi chäs-séd; chäs-sé-ing [F, o., fr. pp. of chasser to chase] 1: to make a chäsé 2: SASHAY

chäs-sé n 1 a sliding device resembling the galop

chäs-sé-ri \chäs-'sē-ri/ n [F, o.] 1: a rifle

chäs-sé-ri-er \chäs-'sē-ri-er/ n [F, o.] 1: a rifleman

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\shä-'töy-ən-sē/ n: the quality or state of being chatoyant

chä-toy-ant \shä-'töy-ənt, 'shä-'twi-'yā/ adj [F, fr. pp. of chatoyer to shine like a cat's eyes]; having a changeable luster or color with an undulating narrow band of white light

chät-tel \chät-'täl/ n [ME chatei property, fr. OF, fr. ML capitale - more at CATTLE] 1: an item of tangible movable or immovable property except real estate, freehold, and the things which are parcel of it 2: SLAVE, BONDSMAN

chät-tel-er \chät-'täl-er/ n [ME chateron, of limit, origin] v] 1: to utter chattering sounds somewhat like language but inarticulate and indistinct (squirrels ~ed angrily) (a ~ing stream) 2: to talk idly, incessantly, or fast 3: JABBER 3 a; to click repeatedly or uncontrollably (~ing teeth) b: of a tool; to vibrate rapidly in cutting ~ v] 1: to chatter idly, idly, or incessantly 2: to chatter; to chatter -ter-er \chät-'täl-er/ n 1: one who talks much and idly

chät-ter-er \chät-'täl-er/ n 1: one that chatters 2: any of various passerine birds (as a waxwing)

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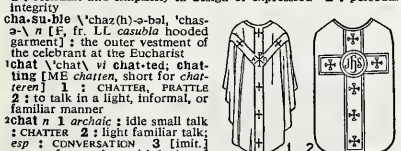
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ä abut; ä kitten; er further; ä back; ä bäke; ä cot, cart; ä joke; ä sing; ö flow; ö flaw; ö cola; th thin; th this;

ä out; ch chin; e less; ä easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü foot; ü foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision



chä-teau \shä-'tö/ n, pl chä-teaux \chä-'tö/ n [F, fr. LL castellum castle] 1: a feudal castle in France 2: a house containing a French chateau estate

chät-ö-läin \shät-'l-än/ n [MF chätelain, fr. L castellanus occupant of a castle]; CASTELLAN

chät-ö-läin \shät-'l-än/ n [F chätelaine, fem. of chätelain] 1 a: the wife of a castellan b: the mistress of a chäteau 2: a class or hook for a watch, purse, or bunch of keys

chät-ö-läin \shät-'l-än/ n, 'shä-'twä-'yäs/ n ä chä-toy-an-cy

marked by low-grade fever and formation of vesicles
chicken snake *n* : any of various large harmless No. American colubrid snakes (genus *Elaphe*) — called also *rat snake*
chick-pea \ˈtʃɪk-piːə\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. *ME chiche*, fr. MF, fr. *L cicera*] : an Asiatic leguminous herb (*Cicer orietatum*) cultivated for its short and fat seeds; also : any seeds; also : a chick
chick-weed \ˈtʃɪk-wɛd\ *n* : any of various low-growing small-leaved weedy plants of the pink family (esp. genera *Arenaria*, *Cerastium*, and *Stellaria*) several of which are relished by birds or used as pothosers

chick-wood \ˈtʃɪk-wɔd\ *n* [Sp, fr. Nahuatl *chiclic*] : a gum from the latex of the sapodilla used as the chief ingredient of chewing gum
chico \ˈtʃɪk-ə, -kɔ\ *n* [modif. of Sp *chicolote*] : a greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*)

chico-rroy \ˈtʃɪk-(ə)rɔɪ\ *n* [ME *chicore*, fr. MF *chicorée*, *chicorée*, fr. *L chicorium*, *chic*, *chicoria* or *chicoria*, thick-rooted usu. blue-flowered European perennial composite herb (*Chicorium intybus*) widely grown for its roots and as a salad plant 2 : the dried ground roasted root of chicory used to flavor or adulterate coffee

chide \ˈtʃɪd\ *v* **chid** \ˈtʃɪd\ or **chid-ed** \ˈtʃɪd-əd\ **chid** or **chid-den** \ˈtʃɪd-ən\ or **chid-d** \ˈtʃɪd-\ **chid-ing** \ˈtʃɪd-ɪŋ\ [ME *chiden*, fr. OE *chidan* to quarrel, *chide*, fr. *Chid* strike] *v* 1 : to speak out in angry or displeased rebuke ~ *vt* ; to voice disapproval to : SCOLD *syn* see REPROVE

chief \tʃiːf\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, head, *chief*, fr. *L caput* head — more at *capit*] 1 : the part of a heraldic figure 2 : the head of a body or organization : LEADER 3 : the principal or most valuable part
chief adj 1 : accorded highest rank or office 2 : of greatest importance, significance, or influence — *chief-ly adv* or *adj*

chief adj, *archaic* : CHIEFLY

chief justice *n* : the president or principal judge of a court of justice
chief master sergeant *n* : a noncommissioned officer of the highest enlisted rank in the air force

chief of staff 1 : the ranking officer of a staff in the armed forces serving as principal adviser to a commander 2 : the ranking officer in the army or air force

chief of state : the formal head of a national state as distinguished from the head of the government

chief petty officer : an enlisted man in the navy ranking above a petty officer and below a senior chief petty officer

chief-tain \tʃiːf-tɛn\ *n* [ME *chefeitain*, fr. MF *chevetain*, fr. LL *capitaneus* chief, more at *capit*] : a chief esp. of a band, tribe, or clan — *chief-tain-ry* \-sɛn\ *n* — *chief-tain-ship* \-ʃɪp\ *n*

chief warrant officer : a warrant officer of senior rank in the armed forces

chiff \tʃɪf\ or **chield** \tʃiːld\ [ME (Sc) *chield*, alter. of *ME child* child] *chiefly* Scot : FELLOW, LAD

chiff-chaff \ˈtʃɪf-ˌtʃaf\ *n* [imit.] : a small grayish European warbler (*Phylloscopus collybita*)

chiffon \ˈʃɪf-ən\, \ˈʃɪf-,\ *n* [F, lit., rag, fr. *chiffe* old rag, alter. of *MF chipe*, fr. *ME chipe* chip] 1 : an ornamental addition (as a piece of ribbon) to a woman's dress 2 : a sheer fabric esp. of silk

chiffon adj 1 : resembling chiffon in sheerness or softness 2 : having a light delicate texture achieved usu. by adding whipped egg whites or whipped gelatin (demon ~ pie)

chili-fo-ner \ˈtʃɪli-fə-nɪ(ə)\ *n* [F *chiffonnier*, fr. *chiffon*] : a high narrow chair with a high back

chigger \ˈtʃɪg-ər,\ ˈtʃɪ-ə\ *n* 1 : CHIGGER 2 : [of African origin; akin to *Wolof jiga* insect] : a 6-legged larval mite (family Trombiculidae) that sucks the blood of vertebrates and causes intense irritation

chignon \ˈtʃɪŋ-ɪ-ɔn\ *n* [MF *chaignon* chain, collar, nape] : a knot of hair worn at the back of the head

chih-go \ˈtʃɪ-ɡo,\ ˈtʃɪ-ˌɡo\ *n* [of Cariban origin; akin to *Gallibi tchico* chigger] 1 : a tropical flea (*genus penicillatus*) that causes intense irritation by burrows under the skin causing great discomfort — called also *chigger* 2 : CHIGGER 2

Chi-hua-hua \tʃa-ˈwɑ-ˌ(j)wɑ-,\ ʃa-,\ wɑ-\ *n* **chiffonier** [MexSp, fr. *Chihuahua*, Mexico] : a very small round-headed large-eared short-coated dog held to antedate Aztec civilization

chill \ˈtʃɪl\ *n* [chill] : an inflammatory swelling or sore caused by exposure (as of the feet or hands) to cold

child \tʃɪld\ *n*, *pl* **chil-dren** \ˈtʃɪl-drən,\ *old* also \ˈtʃɪl-\ [ME, fr. OE *child*, *otter* *kihtes* woman's Skt *jātura* belly] 1 : an unborn or recently born person *o* *dia* : a female infant 2 : a young person of either sex between infancy and youth 3 : a childlike or childish person *c* : a person not yet of age 3 *usu* *childe* \ˈtʃɪl(d)\ *archaic* : a youth of noble birth 4 *a* : a son or daughter of a parent *o* *chil-dren* \-drən\ *n* : one jointly influenced by another or by a place or state of affairs 6 : *PRODUCT, RESULT* — *child-less* \ˈtʃɪl-(ə)dlɪs\ *adj* — *child-less-ness* *n* — *with child* : PREGNANT

child-bearing \ˈtʃɪl(d)-ˌbɛr-ɪŋ,\ ˌbɛr-\ *n* : the act of bringing forth children
child-bearing adj : child-bearing

child-bed \ˈtʃɪl-bɛd\ *n* : the condition of a woman in child/birth child/birth fever *n* : puerperal fever

child-birth \ˈtʃɪl(d)-ˌbɜrθ\ *n* : PARTURITION

child-hood \ˈtʃɪld-ˌhʊd\ *n* : the state or time of being a child

child-ish \ˈtʃɪd-ɪʃ\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a child 2 : SIMPLIFIED, PUERILE *syn* see CHILDLIKE — *child-ish-ly adv* — *child-ish-ness* *n*

child-like \ˈtʃɪl(d)-ˌlɪk\ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling a child or childhood; *esp* : marked by innocence, trust, and ingenuousness — *child-like-ness* *n*

syn CHILDISH; CHILDLIKE suggests attractive and admirable qualities of childhood such as trust, openness, and forwardness; CHILDISH implies having qualities (as fretful impatience or undeveloped taste and mentality) that are appropriate to children but deplorable in adults; both terms may apply to any age

child-ly \ˈtʃɪl(d)-ˌlɪ\ *adj* : CHILDLIKE

child-saltpe \ˈtʃɪl-ˌsɔlt-\ *n* [Chile, country in So. America] : sodium nitrate esp. occurring naturally called also *Chile nitre*

chili or **chile** or **chil-i** \ˈtʃɪli-ə,\ *n*, *pl* **chil-ies** or **chil-ēs** or **chil-ies** [Sp *chile*, fr. Nahuatl *chilli*] 1 *a* : HOT PEPPER 1 *b* *usu* *chili*, *chilefy* *Brit* : a pepper whether hot or sweet 2 : HOT PEPPER 2 3 *a* : a thick sauce of meat and chilies *b* : CHILI CON CARNÉ

chili-lad \ˈtʃɪli-ləd,\ -əd\ *n* [LL *chiliad*-, *chiliās*, fr. Gk, fr. *chiliot* thousand] 1 : a group of 1000 2 : a period of 1000 years

chili-lasm \ˈtʃɪli-ləz-əm\ *n* [NL *chiliasmus*, fr. LL *chiliastes* one that believes in chiliasm, fr. *chilias*] : MILLENARIANISM — *chili-last* \-lɛst-\ *adj* — *chili-las-tic* \-lɛs-tɪk\ *adj*

chili-sauce \ˈtʃɪli-ˌsɔs\ *n* : a sauce; *esp* : a sauce *n* [Sp *chile con carne* chili with meat] : a spiced stew of ground beef and minced chilies or chili powder usu. with beans

chilli sauce *n* : a spiced tomato sauce orig. made with chillies

chill \tʃɪl\ *v* [ME *chillen*, fr. *chilie* cold, frost, fr. OE *cele*; akin to OE *cel* cold] *vi* 1 *a* : to become cold *b* : to shiver or quake with or as if with cold 2 : to become taken with cold 3 : to *met* : to become surface-hardened by sudden cooling ~ *vt* 1 *a* : to make cold or chilly *b* : to make cool esp. without freezing 2 : CHECK, CAMPEN 3 : to surface-harden (metal) by sudden cooling — *chill-er* \-ɪər\ *n*

chill adj 1 *a* : moderately cold 3 : COLD, RAW 2 : affected by cold 3 : DISTANT, FORMAL 4 : DEPRESSING, DISPIRITING — *chill-ness* *n*

chill *n* 1 *a* : a sensation of cold attended with shivering *b* : a disagreeable sensation of coldness 2 : a moderate but disagreeable degree of cold 3 : a check to enthusiasm or warmth of feeling

chill-ly \ˈtʃɪl-ə-lɪ\ *adv* : in a chilly manner

chill-i-ness \ˈtʃɪl-ɪ-nɛs\ *n* : the quality or state of being chilly

chilly \ˈtʃɪli-\ *adj* 1 : noticeably cold 2 : CHILLING 2 : unpleasantly affected by cold 3 : lacking warmth of feeling 4 : tending to arouse fear or apprehension

chil-men-ner \ˈtʃɪl-mɛn-ər\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *chimera*] : any of a family (Chimæridæ) of marine elasmobranch fishes with a tapering or thracklelike tail and usu. no anal fin

chymal \ˈtʃɪm-əl\ [ME, *cymbal*, fr. OF *chimbe*, fr. L *cymbalum* cymbal] 1 : an apparatus for chiming a bell or set of bells 2 : a musical instrument consisting of a set of bells 3 : a musical sound suggesting that of bells 4 : ACCORD, HARMONY

chyme \tʃɪm\ *n* 1 : to make a musical esp. harmonious sound *b* : to make the sounds of a chime 2 : to be or act in accord 3 : to sound to sound together 4 : to be or act in concert 5 : to produce by chiming 3 : to call or indicate by chiming (clock chiming midnight) 4 : to utter repeatedly 1 *DIN* 2 — *chim-er* *n*

chime \ˈtʃɪm-ə\ or **chime** \ˈtʃɪm-ən\ [ME *chimbe*, fr. OE *cimbe*; akin to *chime* *imbr*] : the edge or rim of a cask

chime in : to be introduced into a conversation or discussion ~ *vt* ; to remark while chiming in

chi-me-ra or **chi-mæ-ra** \tʃɪ-ˈmɪr-ə,\ kə-\ *n* [L *chimæra*, fr. Gk *chimæra* she-goat, chimera; akin to Gk *cheimôn* winter] 1 *a* *cop* : a she-monster in Greek mythology who, with a lion's head vomiting flames, a goat's body, and a serpent's tail, was slain by the hero Perseus 2 : an illusion or fabrication of the mind; *esp* : an unrealizable dream 3 : an individual, organ, or part consisting of tissues of diverse genetic constitution and occurring esp. in plants and most frequently at a graft union

chim-ere \tʃɪ-ˈmɪ(ə)r,\ ˌtʃə-\ *n* [ME *chimmer*, *chemer*] : a loose sleeveless robe often with balloon sleeves of lawn attached worn by some bishops of the Anglican Communion

chi-me-ri-cal \tʃɪ-ˈmɛr-i-kəl,\ kə-\, \ˈmɪr-ə\ or **chi-me-ric** \-rɪk\ *adj* [chimerical] 1 : existing only in the imagination of unrestrained imagination 2 : inclined to fantastic schemes or projects *syn* see IMAGINARY — *chi-me-ri-cal-ly* \-lɪ(-k)(-lɪ)\ *adv*

chim-ney \ˈtʃɪm-nɪ-\ [ME, fr. MF *cheminée*, fr. LL *caminata*, fr. L *caminus* furnace, fireplace, fr. Gk *kaminos*; akin to Gk *kamara* vault *a* *dia* : fireplace, hearth] : a structure of masonry or brick incorporated into a building and enclosing a flue or flues that carry off smoke; *esp* : the part of such a structure extending above a roof 3 : SMOKESTACK 4 : a tube usu. of glass placed around a flame (as of a lamp)

chimney piece *n* : something resembling a chimney

chimney pot *n* : a decorative chimney pot or a fireplace

chimney sweep *n* : a person who cleans soot from chimneys

chimp \ˈtʃɪmp,\ ˈʃɪmp\ *n* ; *CHIMPANZEE*

chimpan-ze \ˈtʃɪmp-ən-ˌpæn-ˌzɛ,\ ˈʃɪmp-, -pæn-; *chɪm-ˈpæn-zɛ*, *ʃɪm-ˈpæn-zɛ*\ *n* [Kongo dial. *chimpnz̄*] : an anthropoid ape (*Pan troglodytes*) of equatorial Africa that is smaller, more arboreal, and less fierce than the gorilla

chinch \ˈtʃɪn-ʃə\ [ME, fr. OE *cinn*; akin to OHG *kinni* chin, L *geno* cheek, Gk *genys* jaw, cheek] 3 : the lower portion of the face lying below the lower jaw and above the chin

chinch adj 1 : on the surface beneath or between the branches of the lower jaw 2 : *chinch* *vb* *chinned*; *chinch-ning* *vt* 1 : to bring to or hold with the chin 2 : to raise (oneself) well hanging by the hands until the chin is in line with the suppelop ~ *vi*, *slang* : to talk idly ; CHATTER

chín-ya \ˈtʃɪn-ˌjɑ-\ *n* [Fr *china*, *china*] : a vitrified ceramic ware of clay, feldspar, and flint differing from porcelain in being made in two firings 2 : PORCELAIN; *also* : EARTHENWARE

China aster *n* (*China*, country of Asia) : a Chinese annual aster (*Callistephus chinensis*) occurring in many showy forms

china-bone \ˈtʃɪn-ə-ˌboʊn\ *n* 1 : a soft white substance (*Sapindus saponaria*) of the southern U.S. and Mexico 2 : a small Asiatic tree (*Meila ovedrach* of the mahogany family) naturalized in the southern U.S. where it is widely planted for shade or ornament

China-mau \ˈtʃɪn-ə-ˌmɑʊ-\ *n* : a native of China ; CHINESE — often taken to be offensive

China rose *n* 1 : any of numerous garden roses derived from a shrubby Chinese rose (*Rosa chinensis*) 2 : a large showy-flowered Asiatic hibiscus (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*)

chin-na-tow \ˈtʃɪn-nə-ˌtɑʊ-\ *n* : the Chinese quarter of a city

China tree *n* ; CHINABERRY

chin-ber-ry \ˈtʃɪn-ˌbɛr-ɪ-\ *n* : a soft white substance (*Sapindus saponaria*) of the southern U.S. and Mexico 2 : a small Asiatic tree (*Meila ovedrach* of the mahogany family) naturalized in the southern U.S. where it is widely planted for shade or ornament

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chinch \ˈtʃɪn-ʃə\ [Sp *chínche*, fr. L *cimic*-, *cimex*] ; *BEBUG*

chinch bug *n* : a small black-and-white bug (*Blissus leucopterus*) very destructive to cereal grasses

chin-chin \ˈtʃɪn-ˌtʃɪn-\, \ˈtʃɪp-kə-rɪ(-n)-ˌtʃɪn-\ *n*, *pl* *chincherinches* or *chincherinches* [Chincherinches] : a southern African perennial bulbous herb (*Ornithoglossum thyrsoides*) with long-lasting spikes of starchy white blossoms

chin-chi-la \ˈtʃɪn-ˌtʃɪ-lə-\ *n* [Sp] 1 : a small rodent (*Chinchilla laniger*) the size of a large squirrel with very soft fur of a pearly



gray color that is native to the mountains of Peru and Chile but extensively bred in captivity; also 1 its fur 2 : a heavy twisted woven coating

chine \chín-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *eschine*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *scina* 'chinbone, needle' — more as SHIN] 1 : BACKBONE, SPINE; also : a cut of meat or fish including the backbone or part of it and the surrounding flesh 2 : RIDGE, CREST

Chinese \chī-'nēz-, 'nēs\ *n*, *pl* Chinese 1 : a native or inhabitant of China or one of his descendants 2 : a group of related languages used by the people of China that are often mutually unintelligible in their spoken form but share a single system of writing and that contain a branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family; *specif*; MANDARIN — Chinese *adj*

Chinese cabbage *n* : either of two Asiatic brassicas (*Brassica pekinensis* and *B. chinensis*) widely used as greens

Chinese chestnut *n* : an Asiatic chestnut (*Castanea mollissima*) of China, raised for its roasted kernels (as in butchering)

Chinese date *n* : an Asiatic tree (*Ziziphus jujuba*) of the buckthorn family; also : its edible fruit — called also *jujube*

Chinese lantern *n* : a collapsible lantern of thin colored paper

Chinese puzzle *n* : 1 : an intricate or ingenious puzzle 2 : something intricate and obscure

Chinese wall [*Chinese Wall*, a defensive wall built in the 3d cent. A.C. between China and Mongolia] : a strong barrier; *esp* : a serious obstacle to intercourse or understanding

Chinese white *n* : zinc white *esp*, in a dense form

Chin or Ch'ing \chīŋ\ *n* [Chin (Pek) *ch'ing*] : a Manchu dynasty in China dated 1644-1911

Chink \chīŋk\ *n* [prob. alter. of ME *chin* crack, fissure, fr. OE *cin*; akin to OE *cinan* to gape, OHG *chīnan* to split open] 1 : a small cleft, rent, or fissure 2 : a means of evasion or escape

chink *v* : to fill the chinks (as by caulking); to stop up

chink *n* : 1 : a short sharp sound 2 : slang; COIN, MONEY

chink *v* : to make a slight sharp metallic sound — *v*; to cause to make a chink

chi-no \chī-'no\, 'shē- *n* [AmerSp] 1 : a usu. khaki cotton twill of the type used for military uniforms 2 : an article of clothing made of chino — *usu*, used in pl.

Chino \chī-'no\ *comb form*, Chinese and (*Chino*-Japanese)

chi-noi-se-ribe \shēn-'wāz-(ō)-rīb-, shēn-'wāz-(ō)-rīb-\ [F, fr. *chinois* Chinese, fr. *China* China] : a style in art (as in decoration) reflecting Chinese qualities or motifs; also : an object or decoration in this style

Chinook \chī-'nook, 'chā- *n*, *pl* Chinook or CHINOOKS [Chehalis Indian people of the north shore of the Columbia river at its mouth b; a member of this people 2 : a Chinookan language of the Chinook and other nearby peoples 3 *not cap* : a warm moist southwest wind of the coast from Oregon northward 4 : a warm dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains]

Chinook-an \-ən\ *n* : a language family of Washington and Oregon — *Chinookan* *adj*

Chinook Jargon *n* : a pidgin language based on Chinook and other Indian languages, French, and English and formerly used as a lingua franca in the northwestern U.S. and on the Pacific coast of Canada and Alaska

Chin-qua-pin \chī-'kip-'pin\ *n* [alter. of earlier *chincamen*, of Algonquian origin] 1 : any of several trees (genera *Castanea* or *Castanopsis*); *esp* : a dwarf chestnut (*Castanea pumila*) of the U.S. 2 : the edible nut of a chinquapin

chintz \chīn(t)s\ *n* [earlier *chintz*, pl. of *chint*, fr. Hindi *chīntī*] 1 : a printed calico from India 2 : a usu. glazed printed cotton fabric

chintzy \chīn(t)-sē\ *adj* 1 : decorated with or as if with chintz 2 : GAUDY, CHEAP

chip \chīp\ *n* [ME] 1 : a small usu. thin and flat piece (as of wood) cut from a stick, or filed off, by (1) : a small thin slice of food (as a potato chip) (2) : FRENCH FRY 2 : something small, worthless, or trivial 3 : a one of the counters used as a token for money in poker and other games *b pl*, *siang*; MONEY *c pl*; something hazardous 4 : a piece of drift wood — *usu*, used in combination

chip *v* : 1 : a flew after a chip is removed — *chip off the old block*; a child that resembles his parent — *chip on one's shoulder*; a challenging or belittling attitude

chip *vb* chipped, *chipping* *vt* 1 : a to cut or hew with an ax, chisel, or other edged tool *b* (1) : to cut or break (a small piece) from something (2) : to cut or break a fragment from 2 *siang Brit*; CHAFF, BANTER — *vt* 1 : to break off in small pieces 2 : to play a chip shot

chip *in* *vb* : CONTRIBUTE

chip-munk \chīp-'mʊŋk\ *n* [alter. of earlier *chilmunk*, of Algonquian origin; cf. *Ojibwa arctimamō* squirrel] : any of numerous small striped terrestrial American squirrels (genera *Tamias* and *Eutamias*) — called also *ground squirrel*

chipped beef \chīp(t)-\ *n* : smoked dried beef sliced thin

chip-pen-dale \chīp-'pēn-, 'dāl\ *adj* [Thomas Chippendale 1717-9] : of or relating to a late 18th century English furniture style characterized by graceful outline and often ornate rococo ornamentation

chip-per \chīp-'pər\ *n* : one that chips

chippier *adj* [perh. alter. of E dial. *wīpp* (lively)] : GAY, SPRIGHTLY

chip-pew \chī-'pə-, 'wə-, 'wā-, (-ō-)wə\ *n*, *pl* Chippewa or CHIPPEWAS Ojibwa

chip shot *n* : a short usu. low approach shot in golf that lofts the ball to the green and allows it to roll

chir- or **chiro-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk *cheir*-, *cheiro*-, fr. *cheir*; akin to *chir* *kesar* band] : hand (*chiropractor*)

chir- or **chirk-** *comb form* [ME *chirken*, *chirken* to crack, chirp, fr. OE *ceorcan* to crack; akin to OE *ceorcan* to crack] : CHEER (—*up*)

chir-og-ra-pher \kī-'rāg-rə-'fər\ *n* : one who studies or practices chirography

chir-og-graph-ic \kī-'rāg-'grāf-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or in handwriting

chir-og-raph-y \kī-'rāg-'rāf-ē\ *n* 1 : HANDWRITING, PENMANSHIP 2 : CALLIGRAPHY

chir-o-man-cer \kī-'rə-'mān(t)-sər\ *n* : one who practices chiro-mancy

chir-o-man-cy \-sē\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *chirromancie*, fr. ML *chiro-mantia*, fr. Gk *cheir*- + *-manteia* -mancy — more at -MANCY] : divination by examination of the hand; PALMISTRY

chir-rop-ō-dist \kī-'rāp-ō-'dīst-, 'shā- *n* [*chir*- + *pod*-; fr. his originally treating both hands and feet] : a practitioner of chiropody

chir-rop-ō-dy \kī-'rāp-ō-'dē\ *n* : the care and treatment of the human foot in health and disease — called also *podiatry*

chiro-prac-tic \kī-'rā-'prāk-'tik\ *n* [*chir*- + Gk *praktikos* practical, operative — more at PRACTICE] : a system of healing holding that disease results from a lack of normal nerve function and employing manipulation and specific adjustment of body structures (as the spinal column) — **chiro-prac-tic-ian** \-i-ən\ *n*

chiro-prac-tic-ian \kī-'rā-'prāk-'tik-i-ən\ *n* [deriv. of *chiro* and + *practico* — more at PRACTICE] : **BAR** — **chiro-prac-tic-ian** *adj* or *n*

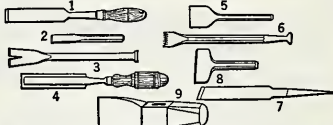
chirp \chɜrp\ *n* [imit.] : the characteristic short sharp sound of a small bird or cricket — **chirp** *vb*

chirr \chɜr\ *n* [imit.] : the short vibrant or trilled sound characteristic of an insect (as a grasshopper or cicada) — **chirr** *vb*

chir-pur-chir \chī-'pɜr-'chīr\ *n* [imit.] : CHIRP — **chir-pur-chir** *vb*

chir-ur-reon \kī-'rūr-'rjən\ *n* [ME *chirurgian*, fr. OF *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgie* surgery] [ARCHAIC]; SURGEON

chis-el \chīz-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. ONF, prob. alter. of *chisoir* gold-



smith's chisel, fr. (assumed) VL *caesorium* cutting instrument, fr. L *caesus*, pp. of *caedere* to cut — more at CONCISE] : a metal tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade used in dressing, shaping, or working a solid material (as wood, stone, or metal)

chisel *vb* *chis-elled* or *chis-elled*; *chis-eling* or *chis-eling* 1 : to cut or work with a chisel 2 : CHEAT — *vi* 1 : to work with a chisel 2 : to employ shrewd sometimes unfair practices *b* : INTRUDE (— *in* on the racket) — *chis-eler* \chīz-(ə)-'lər\ *n*

chis-elled or **chis-elled** \chīz-'eld\ *adj* 1 : cut or wrought with a chisel 2 : appearing as if chiseled; GLASS-CUT (sharply ~ profile)

chis-square \kī-'skwā-(ə)-, '-skwē-(ə)r\ *n* : the sum of the quotients obtained by dividing the square of the difference between the observed and theoretical values of a quantity by the theoretical value

chit \chī\ *n* [ME *chit* kitten, cub] 1 : CHILD 2 : a pert young woman

chit *n* [Hindi *chīṭhī*] : a short letter or note; *esp* : a signed voucher of a small debt (as for food)

chit-chat \chī-'chāt\ *n* [redupl. of *chat*] : SMALL TALK, GOSSSIP

chit-chat *vt*

chit-on \chī-'tən\ [F *chitine*, fr. NL *Chiton*, genus of mollusks] : an amorphous horny polysaccharide that forms part of the hard outer integument of insects, crustaceans, and some other invertebrates — **chit-in-ous** \kī't-'in-əs-, 'kī't-nəs\ *adj*

Chiton \kī-'tən-, 'kī-'tən\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *chiton* tunica; cf. Sem or *chiton* *to cut*, *to cut*], a mollusk 1 : any of an order (Polyplacophora) of elongated bilaterally symmetrical marine mollusks with a dorsal shell of calcareous plates 2 [Gk *chiton*] : the basic garment of ancient Greece worn usu. knee-length by men and full-length by women

chit-ter \chī-'tər\ [ME *chiteren*, prob. of limit. origin] : TWITTER, CHIRP; also : CHATTER

chit-ter-ling or **chit-ling** or **chit-ling** \chī-'tɪŋ-\ *n* [ME *chiterling*] : the intestines of hogs *esp*, prepared as food

chival-ry \shā-'val-'rī\ *adj* : relating to chivalry; CHIVALROUS

chivalrous \shī-'val-'rəs\ *adj* : VALIANT, COURAGEOUS; of, relating to, or characteristic of chivalry and knight-errantry 3 : marked by honor, generosity, and courtesy *b* : marked by special courtesy and consideration to women *syn* *see* CIVIL — **chiv-al-rous-ly** *adv*

chiv-al-rous-ness *n*

chiv-al-ry \shī-'val-'rē\ *n* [ME *chivalrie*, fr. OF *chevalerie*, fr. *cheval* 1 : mounted men-at-arms 2 *archaic* : a : martial valor *b* : knightly skill 3 : gallant or distinguished gentlemen 4 : the dignity or system of knighthood 5 : the qualifications or character of the ideal knight]

chive \chīv\ *n* [ME, fr. ONF, fr. L *cepa* onion] : a perennial plant (*Allium schoenoprasum*) related to the onion

chivy or **chiv-ivy** \chīv-'ē\ *vt* 1 : CHASE, PURSUE 2 : A : HARASS, ANNOY, TEASE *B* : MANEUVER, MANIPULATE *SYN* *see* BAIT

chla-my-do-spore \klā-'mīd-ə-'spōr\, '-spōr-(ə)r\ *n* [L *chlamydia*, *chlamys* + ISV *spora*] : a thick-walled spore : of, relating to, or characteristic of *Chlamydia*

chla-my-dia \klā-'mī-, 'klī-'mī-əs\ *n* [L *chlamydia*, *chlamys*, fr. Gk] : a short oblong mant e worn by young men of ancient Greece

Chlo-e \klō-'ē\ [L, fr. Gk *Chloē*] : a shepherdess of pastoral poetry

chlor- or **chloro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *chloros* greenish yellow — more at YELLOW] 1 : a green (chlorophyll) 2 : chlorine 3 : containing chlorine (*chloric* (chloroprene))

chlor-al \klōr-'əl-, 'klōr-\ *n* [F, fr. *chlor* + *alcohol* alcohol] 1 : a pungent colorless oily aldehyde CCl₂CHO obtained by the action of chlorine on ethyl alcohol and used in making DDT and chloral hydrate 2 : a white crystalline hydrate CCl₂CH(OH)₂; of chloral used as a hypnotic — called also *chloral hydrate*

chlor-al-ose \-ə-'lōs-, '-lōz-\ *n* : a bitter crystalline compound C₆H₁₁Cl₃O₆ formed by heating chloral with dextrose and used as a hypnotic — **chlor-al-osed** \-'lōst-, '-lōzd\ *adj*

abunt; o kitted; or farther; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; all out; oh chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

l joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o colin; th thin; th this; l loot; u foot; y yes; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

take an alternative 3: to see fit: INCLINE - chooser-er
choosy or choos-ey \ˈtʃuː-zē\ adj [choos-er; choos-i-est]: fastidiously selective; PARTICULAR

chop ˈtʃɒp/ ˈtʃɒp/ chop-chopping \ME chappin, choppin - more at CHAP/ vi 1 a: to sever by using repeated blows of a sharp instrument b: to cut into pieces: MINCE 2 to strike (a ball) with a short quick downward stroke ~ vi 1: to make a quick stroke or repeated stroke with a sharp instrument (as an ax) 2 archaic: to maim or act suddenly or violently

chop n 1 a: a forceful usu. slanting blow with or as if with an ax or cleaver b: a sharp downward blow or stroke 2: a small cut of meat often including a part of a rib 3: a mark made by or as if by chopping 4: material that has been chopped up 5 a: a short abrupt motion b: a stretch of choppy sea

chop vi chopped; chop-ping \ME chappin, choppin to barter, fr. OE cēpian - more at CHEAP/ 1: to change direction 2: to veer with or as if with wind 3 chop logic: to argue with sophisticated reasoning and minute distinctions

chop n [Hindi chup stamp] 1 a: a seal or official stamp or its impression b: a license validated by a seal 2 a: a mark on goods or coins to indicate nature or quality b: a kind, brand, or lot of goods bearing the same chop c: QUALITY, GRADE

chop-fall-er \ˈtʃɒp-fɔːl-ər/ var of CHAPFALLEN

chop-house \ˈtʃɒp-ˈhaʊs/ n RESTAURANT

chop-pine \ˈtʃɒp-ˈpiːn/, ˈtʃɒp-ən/ n [MF chapin, fr. OSP]: a woman's shoe of the 16th and 17th centuries with a very high sole

chop mark n: an indentation made on a coin to attest weight, silver content - chop-ping \ˈtʃɒp-ˈpiŋ/ verb

chop-per \ˈtʃɒp-ər/ n 1: one that chops 2 slang: HELICOPTER chop-pi-ness \ˈtʃɒp-ē-nəs/ n 1: the quality or state of being choppy 2 choppy \ˈtʃɒp-ē/ adj [CHOP (crack)]: CHAPPED

chop-py adj, of the wind: CHANGEABLE, VARIABLE

chop-py adj 1: rough with small waves 2: JERKY, DISCONNECTED chop \ˈtʃɒp/ n [alter. of *chop 1]: JAW 2 a: MOUTH b: the fleshy covering of the jaws

chop-stick \ˈtʃɒp-ˈstɪk/ n [pidgin E, fr. chop stick (of Chinese origin; akin to Cant kop) + E stick]: one of a pair of slender sticks held between thumb and fingers and used chiefly in oriental countries to lift food to the mouth

chop sui-ey \ˈtʃɒp-ˈsui-ē/ n [Chin (Cant) shop sui odds and ends, fr. shop misce-lan-ey sui bits]: a dish ~ chop sui: a chopstick

chop-suey \ˈtʃɒp-ˈsui-ē/ n [Chin (Cant) chop sui odds and ends, fr. shop misce-lan-ey sui bits]: a dish ~ chop sui: a chopstick

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chorlambus, fr. Gk chorlambos, fr. choros of a chorus, (fr. choros) + lambos iambus) : a prosodic foot consisting of a trochee followed by an iamb ~ chor-lam-bic \ˌkɒr-ē-ˈlɑːm-bɪk/, \kɒr-ə-ˈlɑːm-bɪk/

chor-ic \ˈkɒr-ɪk/, \kɒr-, ˈkɪər-ɪk/ n 1: of, relating to, or in the style of a chorus and esp. a Greek chorus

chor-io-al-lan-lo-ic \ˌkɒr-ē-(,)-ɔːl-ən-ˈlɔː-ɪk/, \kɒr-ə-ˈlɑːn-lɔː-ɪk/ n 1: of, relating to, or produced by chorioallantois

chor-io-al-lan-to-is \-ə-ˈlɑːn-ɪ-wəs/ n [NL, fr. Gk chorion + NL allantois]: a vascular fetal membrane composed of the fused chorion and adjacent wall of the allantois that in the hen's egg is used as a living culture medium for viruses and for tissues

chor-i-on \ˈkɒr-ē-ɪ-ən/, \kɒr-ə-ˈn/ n [NL, fr. Gk]: the highly vascular outer embryonic membrane of higher vertebrates that in placental mammals is associated with the allantois in the formation of the placenta - cho-ri-on-ic \ˌkɒr-ē-ɪ-ən-ɪk/, \kɒr-ə-ˈlɑːn-ɪk/ adj

chor-i-pet-al-ous \ˌkɒr-ɪ-ˈpet-əl-əs/, \kɒr-ə-ˈlɑːn-ɪk/ [deriv. of Gk chōris apart + petalon leaf; akin to Gk choros bereaved]: POLYPLACENTAL

chor-is-ter \ˈkɒr-ɪ-s-tər/, \kɒr-, ˈkɪər-ɪ/ n [ME querister, fr. AF chortier, ML chorista, fr. L chorus]: a singer in a choir; specif: CHOIRBOY

chori-zon n: the layer of a soil profile lying beneath the B-horizon and consisting essentially of more or less weathered parent rock

chor-to-graph-ic \ˌkɒr-ə-ˈɡrɑːf-ɪk/, \kɒr-ə-ˈdʒ/ n 1: of or relating to chorography

chor-ro-graph-y \kə-ˈrɪɡ-rə-fē/ n [L Chorographia, fr. Gk chōro-graphia, fr. chōros place + -graphia -graphy; akin to Gk chōros] 1: the art of describing or mapping a region or district 2: a description or map of a region; also: the physical configuration of a region

chor-ri-oid coat \ˌkɒr-ɔɪ-ˈɔɪ-, \kɒr-ə- or cho-ri-oid coat \-ē-ɔɪ-ˈɔɪ- n [NL choroides, fr. Gk chorioideîs, fr. chōrion]: a vascular membrane containing large branched pigment cells that lies between the retina and the sclerotic coat of the vertebrate eye

chor-ill \ˈkɒr-ɪl/ n [alter. of chor-ill-ing \ˈkɒr-ɪl-ɪŋ/ blend of chuckle and snort] 1: to sing or chant exultantly 2: to laugh or chuckle esp. in satisfaction or exultation - chor-ill-er \ˈkɒr-ɪl-ər/ n

chor-us \ˈkɒr-əs/, \kɒr-ə/ n [L, ring dance, chorus, fr. Gk choros] 1 a: company of singers and dancers in Athenian drama participating in or commenting on the action; also: a similar company in later plays b: a character in Elizabethan drama who speaks the prologue and epilogue and comments on the action c: an organized company of singers who sing in concert; also: a choir; specif: a body of singers who sing the choral parts of a work (as in opera) d: a group of dancers and singers supporting the featured players in a musical comedy or revue 2 a: a part of a song or hymn recurring at intervals b: the part of a drama sung or spoken by the chorus c: a composition to be sung by a number of voices in concert d: the main part of a popular song 3: something performed, sung, or uttered simultaneously by a number of persons or animals; also: sounds so uttered 4: a unanimous utterance by the members of a chorus; in music

chor-us vi; to sing or utter in chorus

chorus girl n: a young woman who sings or dances in a chorus (as of a musical comedy) - called also chorine \kɒ(ə)-rɪn-, kɒ(ə)-rɪn/

chor-us past of CHOOSE

cho-USE \ˈtʃɒz/, n [OF, fr. L causa cause, reason]: a piece of personal property

cho-SEN \ˈtʃɒz-ən/ adj [ME, fr. pp. of chosen to choose] 1: selected or marked for favor or special privilege 2: ELECT

chott \ˈʃɒt/ n [F chott, fr. Ar shatt]: a shallow saline lake of northern Africa; also: the dried bed of such a lake

Chou \tʃuː/ [Chin (Pek) Chou]: a Chinese dynasty traditionally dated 221 to about 56 B.C. and marked by the development of the philosophical schools of Confucius, Mencius, Lao-tzu, and Mo Ti

chough \tʃɒf/ n [ME]: a bird of an Old World genus (Pyrrhoro-corax) related to the crows with long legs and glossy black plumage

chouse \ˈtʃaʊs/ vi [Turk çavuş doorkeeper, messenger]: CHEAT, TRICK

chouse vi [origin unknown] West: to drive or herd roughly

chow \ˈtʃəʊ/ n [perh. fr. Chin (Pek) chiao meat dumpling] slang: FOOD, VICTUALS

chow-chow \ˈtʃəʊ-ˈtʃəʊ/ n [pidgin E] 1: a Chinese preserve of ginger, fruits, and peels in heavy syrup 2: chopped mixed pickles in mustard sauce

chow chow \ˈtʃəʊ-ˈtʃəʊ/ n, often cap both Cs [fr. a Chin dial. word akin to Cant kau dog]: a heavy-coated blocky dog with a broad head and muzzle, a very full ruff of long hair, and a distinctive blue and black face

chow-der \ˈtʃəʊ-dər/ n [F chaudière kettle, contents of a kettle, fr. LL caldarie - more at CALDRON] 1: a thick soup or stew of seafood (as clams) usu. made with milk, salt pork or bacon, onions, and potatoes or other vegetables 2: a thick soup resembling chowder

chow mein \ˈtʃəʊ-ˈmɛɪn/ n [Chin (Pek) chow mein fr. chow to fry + miens dough] 1: fried noodles 2: a thick stew of shredded or diced meat, mushrooms, vegetables, and seasonings that is served with fried noodles

chres-tom-a-thy \ˈkriː-stəm-ə-θi/ n [NL chrestomathia, fr. Gk chrestomathia - chrestos useful + mathēto to learn; akin to Skt hr̥asva small] 1: a selection of passages compiled to aid in learning a language 2: a volume of selections from an author

chris-m \ˈkriː-zəm/ n [ME crisme, fr. OE crisma, fr. LL crisma, fr. Gk khrism, fr. chreïn to anoint; akin to OE gresor gift, sand] 1: used in Roman Catholic and other Christian churches esp. at liturgical churches esp. in baptism, confirmation, and ordination

chris-om \ˈkriː-zəm/ n [ME crism, short for crismom cloth, fr. crismom chrisim + cloth]: a white cloth or robe put upon a person at baptism as a symbol of innocence

chris-ti-an \ˈkriː-sti-ən/ n a child of the day in its first month

Christ \ˈkriːst/ n [ME Crist, fr. OE, fr. L Christus, fr. Gk Christos, lit., anointed, fr. chreïn to anoint] 1: MESSIAH 2: JESUS 3: an ideal type of humanity 4: Christian Science: the ideal truth that comes as a divine manifestation of God to destroy incarnate error

chris-ti-an-ism \ˈkriː-sti-ən-ɪzəm/ n 1: Christianity [ME cristen, fr. cristen, fr. cristen, fr. L Christianus, fr. Christus] 1 a: a: BAPTIZÉ b: to name at baptism 2: to name or dedicate (as



chopsticks

a about; ɒ kitten; ər further; a back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; i joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flav; ɔi cola; θ thin; θ this;

ai out; ai chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i loot; i foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

a ship) by a ceremony suggestive of baptism **3** : DENOMINATE **4** : to use for the first time

Chris-ten-dom \kris-'tin-dəm/ *n* [ME *cris-tendom*, fr. OE *cristen-um*, fr. *cristen* : *CHRISTIANITY* **2** ; the portion of the world in which Christianity prevails

Chris-ten-ing *n* : the ceremony of baptizing and naming a child (*Chris-tian*, fr. *Chris(t)-tian*) *n* [L *christianus*, adj. & *n*, fr. Gk *christianos*, fr. *Christos*] **1** : a adherent of Christianity **2** : (1) a disciple of Christ (2) : a member of the Churches of Christ separating from the Disciples of Christ in 1906 and seeking a United New Testament Christianity (3) : a member of one of the churches in the union of Congregational Christian Churches **3** : the hero in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*

Chris-tian \kris-'ti-an/ *n* : of, relating to, or professing Christianity **2** : a : of or relating to Jesus Christ **b** : of, based on, or conforming with Christianity **c** : of or relating to a Christian **d** : representing Christianity (his most ~ member, the king) — *Chris-tian-ly adv*

Chris-tian Brother *n* : a member of the Christian Schools founded in France in 1680 and devoted to primary and secondary education

Chris-tian era *n* : the era used in Christian countries for numbering the years since the birth of Christ

Chris-tian-ize \kris-'ti-an-ī-zē/ *v* [sk. *kris-ti-*, -īzē *v*, often cap (*Christiana* (now Oslo), Norway) **1** : a skidding turn used for altering direction of descent or for checking or stopping and executed usu. at high speed by shifting body weight forward and skidding into a turn with parallel skis — called also *christie*, *christy* \kris-'ti-ē/ *Chris-tian-ly adv* \kris-'ti-an-lee/ **2** : the religion derived from Jesus Christ, based on the Bible as sacred scripture, and professed by Eastern, Roman Catholic, and Protestant bodies **3** : conformity to the Christian religion

Chris-tian-ize \kris-'ti-an-ī-zē/ *v* [sk. *kris-ti-*, -īzē *v*, often cap] **1** : the act or process of Christianizing or stating being Christianized

Chris-tian-ize \kris-'ti-an-ī-zē/ *v* : to make Christian — *Chris-tian-ize-er* *n*

christian name *n*, often cap *C* : the name given at birth or christening as distinct from the family name

Chris-tian Reformed *adj* : of or relating to a church formed in the Netherlands in 1834 by dissenters from the Netherlands Reformed Church or one formed in the U.S. in 1857 by dissenters from the Reformed Church in America

Christian Science *n* : a religion discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1826 that was organized under the official name of the Church of Christ, Scientist, that derives its teachings from the Scriptures as understood by its adherents, and that includes a practice of spiritual healing based upon the teaching that cause and effect are mental and that sin, disease, and death will be destroyed by a full understanding of the divine principle of Jesus's teaching and healing — *Christian Scientist* *n*

Christ-like \kris-'tī-lee/ *adj* : resembling Christ in character, spirit, or action — *Christ-lik-ness* *n*

Christ-ly \kris-'tī-lee/ *adv* : relating to, or resembling Christ

Chris-t-mas \kris-'mas/ *n* [ME *Christemasse*, fr. OE *Cristes mæsse*, lit., Christ's mass] **1** : a Christian feast on December 25 or among the Armenians on January 6 that commemorates the birth of Christ and is usu. observed as a legal holiday **2** : *CHRISTMAS-TIDE*

Chris-t-mas-tide \kris-'mas-tīd/ *n* : the festival season from Christmas eve till after New Year's Day or esp. in England till Epiphany

Christmas tree *n* : a usu. evergreen tree decorated at Christmas

Chris-ti-to-log-i-cal \kris-'ti-'lō-jī-kəl/ *adj*, often cap *C* : of or relating to Christology

Chris-ti-to-logy \kris-'tī-lō-jē/ *n* [Gk *christos* Christ + *E-logy*] : theological interpretation of the person and work of Christ

Christ's-thorn \kris-'tis-(ə)-'thō(r)n/ *n* : any of several prickly or thorny shrubs of Palestine, etc. the shrub *Paliurus spina-christi* or the jubjub *Ziziphus jujuba*

chrom- or **chrom-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *chrōma* color] **1** : chromium (*chrom*) **2** : a color : colored (*chromosphere*) **b** : pigment (*chromogen*)

chro-ma \kro-'mā/ *n* [Gk *chrōma*] **1** : SATURATION **4a** **2** : a quality of color combining hue and saturation *SYN* see *COLOR*

chromat- or **chromat-** *comb form* [Gk *chrōmat-*, *chrōmā*] **1** : color (*chromatid*) **2** : chromatium (*chromatolytic*)

chromate \kro-'māt/ *n* [F, fr. Gk *chrōma*] : a salt or ester of chromic acid

chrō-mat-ic \kro-'mat-ik/ *adj* [Gk *chrōmatikos*, fr. *chrōm-*, *chrōma*, skin, color, hue, tint; akin to OE *grēt* sand — *more at* *chrom*] **1** : a : of or relating to color or color phenomena or sensations **b** : highly colored **2** : of or relating to chroma **3** : a : of, relating to, or giving all the tones of the chromatic scale *b* : characterized by frequent use of nonharmonic tones or of harmonies *adv* : based on nonharmonic tones — *chrō-mat-i-cal-ly* \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *chrō-mat-i-cism* \-'mat-ə-'sīz-əm/ *n*

chromatic *n* : ACCIDENTAL **2**

chromatic aberration *n* : aberration caused by the differences in refraction of the colored rays of the spectrum

chro-ma-tic-ity \kro-'mā-tī-sē-tē/ *n* : the quality or state of being chromatic **2** : the quality of color characterized by its dominant or complementary wavelength and purity taken together

chro-mat-ics \kro-'mat-iks/ *n* *pl but sing in constr* : the branch of colorimetry that deals with hue and saturation

chromatic scale *n : a musical scale consisting entirely of half steps*

chro-ma-tid \kro-'mā-tīd/ *n* : one of the paired complex constituent strands of a chromosome

chro-ma-tin \kro-'mā-təm/ *n* : the part of a cell nucleus that stains intensely with basic dyes; *specif* : a complex of a polymerized nucleic acid with basic proteins of protamine or histone type present in chromosomes and held to the physical carrier of genes — *chro-ma-tin-ic* \kro-'mā-'tīn-ik/ *adj*

chro-ma-to-graph-ic \kro-'mat-ə-'graf-ik/, *krō-mat-ə-'dī/* *adj* : of or relating to chromatography — *chro-ma-to-graph-i-cal-ly* \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

chro-ma-to-logy \kro-'mā-tō-lō-jē/ *n* : a separating esp. of closely related compounds by allowing a solution or mixture of them to seep through an adsorbent (as clay or paper) so that each compound becomes adsorbed in a separate often colored layer

chro-ma-to-ly-sis \-'tī-l-ə-'sīs/ *n* [NL] : the dissolution and breaking up of chromophyll material (as chromatium) of a cell — *chro-ma-*

to-lyt-ic \kro-'mat-'lī-tīk/, *krō-mat-'\ adj*

chro-ma-to-phore \kro-'mat-ə-'fō(r)-, -fō(r)-ə/ *n* [ISV] **1** : a pigment-bearing esp. bacterial or integumentary cells of an animal capable of causing skin color changes by expanding or contracting **2** : CHROMOPLAST, CHLOROPLAST — *chro-ma-to-phor-ic* \kro-'mat-ə-'fōr-ik/, *krō-mat-ə-', -fār-' adj* — *chro-ma-toph-ore-tic* \kro-'mō-'tī-(ə)-'trās/ *adj*

chrom- or **chrom-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *chrōma*] **1** : a chromium pigment **2** : something plated with an alloy of chromium

chrom *v* : to treat with a compound of chromium (as in dyeing)

chrom- or **chrom-** *comb form* or *adj comb form* [ML *-chromat-*, *-chroma* colored thing, fr. Gk *chrōmat-*, *chrōmā*] **1** : colored thing (*chromosome*) : colored (heterochrome) **2** : coloring matter (*urochrome*)

chromium alum *n* : an alum in which chromium is the trivalent metal; *esp* : a dark violet salt KCr(SO₄)₂·12H₂O used in tanning and as a mordant in dyeing

chromium green *n* : any of various brilliant green pigments containing or consisting of chromium compounds

chromium red *n* : a pigment consisting of basic lead chromate Pb₃O₄CrO₄

chromium yellow *n* : a pigment consisting essentially of neutral lead chromate PbCrO₄

chrom-ic \kro-'mik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from chromium esp. when trivalent

chromic acid *n* : an acid H₂CrO₄ analogous to sulfuric acid but known only in solution and esp. in the form of its salts

chrom-ide \kro-'mīd/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *chromis*, a sea fish] : any of several small brightly colored African fishes (family Cichlidae)

chrom-ism \kro-'mīz-əm/ *n* [Gk *chromis*, a sea fish] : luminescence : the difference between a color and a chosen reference color of the same luminous intensity in color television

chrom-ite \kro-'mīt/ *n* [G *chromit*, fr. *chrom-*, fr. *chrom-*] : a mineral FeCr₂O₄ that consists of an oxide of iron and chromium

chrom-ium \kro-'mē-əm/ *n*, often attrib [NL, fr. *chrom-*] : a blue-white multivalent metallic element found naturally only in combination and used esp. in alloys and in electroplating — *see* ELEMENT table

chrom-ium \kro-'mē-əm/ *n* : CHROMULOTOGRAPHY

chrom-ium green \kro-'mē-əm/ *n* [ISV] **1** : a precursor of a pigment but a compound not itself a dye but containing a chromophore and so capable of becoming one **2** : a pigment-producing microorganism — *chro-mo-gen-ic* \kro-'mō-'jen-ī-kəl/ *adj*

chro-mo-litho-graph \kro-'mō-'lī-th-ə-'graf/ *n* : a picture printed in color from a series of stones prepared by the lithographic process — *chro-mo-litho-graph-ic* \-'lī-th-ə-'graf-ik/ *adj* — *chro-mo-litho-graph-er* \-'lī-th-ə-'grā-fēr/ *n*

chro-mo-mere \kro-'mō-'mē(r)-, -mē(r)-ə/ *n* : one of the enlargements of the chromonemata at which the spindles appear to be concentrated — *chro-mo-mer-ic* \kro-'mō-'mē-rik/ *adj* — *mir-'ad-adj*

chro-mo-ne-ma \kro-'mō-'nē-mā/ *n*, *pl* *chro-mo-ne-ma-ta* \-'nē-mət-ə/ [NL, fr. *chrom-* + Gk *nēma* thread — *more at* *NEEDLE*] : the coiled filamentous core of a chromatid held to be the actual site of genetic recombination

chro-mo-ne-mic \-'nē-mat-ik/ or **chro-mo-ne-mic** \-'nē-mīk/ *adj*

chro-mo-phil \kro-'mō-'fīl/ or **chro-mat-o-phil** \kro-'mat-ə-'fīl/ *adj* [ISV] : staining readily with dyes

chro-mo-phore \kro-'mō-'fō(r)-, -fō(r)-ə/ *n* [ISV] : a group that gives rise to color in a molecule — *chro-mo-phor-ic* \kro-'mō-'fō(r)-'fī-ə/ *adj*

chro-mo-plast \kro-'mō-'plast/ *n* [ISV] : a colored plastid usu. containing red or yellow pigment

chro-mo-pro-te-in \kro-'mō-'prō-'tēn-, -prōt-ē-əm/ *n* : a compound of a protein with a metal-containing pigment or a carotenoid

chro-mo-some \kro-'mō-'sō-m/ *n* [ISV] : of or relating to chromosomes — *chro-mo-som-al-ly* \-'sō-m-əl-ē/ *adv*

chro-mo-some \kro-'mō-'sō-m/ *n* [ISV] : one of the usu. elongated chromatium-containing basophilic bodies of the cell nucleus made up of chromatids and usu. constant in number in the cells of any one kind — *chro-mo-som-ic* \-'sō-m-īk/ or *chro-mo-sō-m-īk* *adj*

chro-mo-sphere \kro-'mō-'sfēr-/ *n* : the lower part of the atmosphere of the sun thousands of miles thick and composed chiefly of hydrogen gas; *also* : a similar portion of the atmosphere of any star

chro-mo-spher-ic \kro-'mō-'sfēr-ē-rik/ *adj*

chro-mous \kro-'mō-s/ *adj* : of, relating to, or derived from chromium esp. when bivalent

chron- or **chron-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *chronos*] : time (*chronogram*)

chron-nax-ic \kro-'nak-sē-/ *n* [F, fr. *chron-* + Gk *axia* value, fr. *axios* worthy] : the minimum time required for excitation of a structure to a specific critical condition

chron-ic \kran-'ik/ *adj* [F *chronique*, fr. Gk *chronikos* of time, fr. *chronos*] **1** : a : marked by long duration or frequent recurrence **b** : not acute **b** : suffering from a chronic disease **2** : a : always present or encountered; *esp* : constantly vexing or weakening, or troubling (a war) (a chronic warfare) **b** : HABITUALLY ACUSTOMED *SYN* see *INVETERATE* — *chron-ic* *n* — *chro-ni-cal* \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adj* — *chro-ni-cal-ly* \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *chro-ni-cally* \-'kris-'nīs-ət-ē/ *n*

chron-ic-ic \kran-'i-kəl/ *n* [IME *cronice*, fr. AF, alter. of OF *chronique*, fr. L *chronica*, fr. Gk *chronos*, time, fr. *chron-*] **1** : a : a series of events or events of a particular historical account of events arranged in order of time without analysis or interpretation **2** : HISTORY, NARRATIVE — *chron-ic-ly* \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — *chro-ni-cle* \-'k(ə)-lō(r)/ *n*

chro-no-gram \kro-'nō-'grām/, *krō-'nā-* *n* **1** : an inscription, enumeration, or phrase in which certain letters express a date or epoch **2** : the record made by a chronograph — *chro-no-gram-mat-ic* \kran-'grā-'mat-ik/, *krō-'nā-* or *chro-no-gram-mat-i-cal* \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adj*

chro-no-graph \kran-'ə-'graf/, *krō-'nā-* *n* : an instrument for measuring and recording time intervals : as **1** : an instrument having a revolving drum on which a stylus makes marks **b** : a watch with a sweep-second hand **c** : an instrument for measuring the time of flight of projectiles — *chro-no-graph-ic* \-'k(ə)-'graf-ik/ *adj* — *chro-no-graph-er* \-'k(ə)-'grā-fēr/ *n*

chro-no-log-er \kro-'nāl-ə-'jər/ *n* : CHRONOLOGIST

chro-no-log-ic \kran-'l-aj-ik/, *krō-'nā-* *adj* : of, relating to, or arranged in chronology — *chro-no-log-i-cal* \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adj* — *chro-no-log-i-cal-ly* \-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

chro-no-log-ist \kro-'nāl-ə-'jō(r)-t/ *n* : an expert in chronology

chro-nol-o-gy \-'jē/ *n* [NL *chronologia*, fr. *chron-*, fr. *logy*] **1** : the science that deals with measuring time by regular divisions

circum-bu-lare, fr. *L circum + ambulare* to walk — more at *CIRCUMBULATE*; to circle on foot esp. ritualistically

circum-cise \sɜr-'kəm-'sīz/ *adj* [ME *circumciser*, fr. *L circumcisor*, pp. of *circumcidere*, fr. *circum- + caedere* to cut]; to cut off the prepuce of (a male) or the clitoris of (a female)

circum-ci-sion \sɜr-'kəm-'sīz-ən/ *n* 1: the act of circumcising or being circumcised; *specif*: a Jewish rite performed on male infants shortly after their inclusion in the covenant between God and Abraham 2: a feast on January 1 commemorating the circumcision of Jesus

circum-fer-ence \sə(r)-'kəm(p)-'fɜrn(t)s-, -(ə)-'rɒn(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L circumferentia*, fr. *circumferre* to carry around, fr. *circum- + ferre* to carry — more at *BEAR*] 1: the perimeter of a circle 2: the external boundary or surface of a figure or object; *PERIPHERY* — **circum-fer-ent-ial** \sɜr-'kəm(p)-'fɜr-ən-shəl/ *adj*

SYN CIRCUMFERENCE, PERIMETER, PERIPHERY, CIRCUIT, COMPASS

ANT CONTINUOUS LINE

ETYMOLOGY *PERIMETER* apply to the line enclosing a circle or ellipse and therefore also to the closed curve marking the section of a sphere or cylinder; *PERIMETER* applies additionally to the bounding line of any area or the bounding surface of a solid; *PERIPHERY* applies to the circular area lying near the actual bounding line of an area regarded as approximately round; *CIRCUIT* applies to a journey or route around a periphery or, broadly, to any path that returns to its starting point; *COMPASS* applies to the range or extent of the area enclosed by a circle or figure relevant to the field or aggregate embraced by any principle

circum-flex \sɜr-'kəm-'fleks/ *adj* [*L circumflexus*, pp. of *circumflectere* to bend around, mark with a circumflex, fr. *circum- + flectere* to bend] 1: a: characterized by the pitch, quantity, or quality of a circumflex 2: a: marked with a circumflex 2: b: bending around (as an artery)

circum-flex *n*: a mark (as ~) or orig. used in Greek over long vowels to indicate a rising-falling tone and in other languages to mark length, contraction, or a particular vowel quality

circum-flu-ent \sɜr-'kəm-'flw-ənt/ *adj* [fr. *L circumfluent-*, *circum- + fluere* to flow] 1: flowing round or surrounding in the manner of a fluid — **circum-flu-ous** \sɜr-'kəm-'flw-əs/ *adj*

circum-fuse \sɜr-'kəm-'fjuz/ *adj* [*L circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundere* to pour around, fr. *circum- + fundere* to pour — more at *INFUSE*] 1: surrounding 2: overflowing 3: spreading

circum-lo-cu-tion \sɜr-'kəm-'lə-'kju-shən/ *n* [*L circumlocutio-*, *circumlocutio*, fr. *circum- + locutio* speech, fr. *locutus*, pp. of *loqui* to speak] 1: the use of an unnecessarily large number of words to express an idea 2: evasion in speech — **circum-loc-u-to-ry** \sɜr-'kəm-'lə-'kju-ərē/ *adj*

circum-lu-in-ate \sɜr-'kəm-'lə-'lu-ət/ *adj*: revolving about or surrounding the moon

circum-nav-igate \sɜr-'kəm-'nə-'gāt/ *vt* [*L circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* to sail around, fr. *circum- + navigare* to navigate] 1: to go completely around (as the earth) esp. by water 2: **CIRCUMNAVIGATE** \sɜr-'kəm-'nə-'və-'gāt-ən/ *n* — **circum-nav-i-ga-tor** \sɜr-'kəm-'nə-'və-'gā-tər/ *n*

circum-po-lar \sɜr-'kəm-'pə-'lə-ər/ *n* 1: continually visible above the horizon (as a star) 2: surrounding or found in the vicinity of a terrestrial pole

circum-scribe \sɜr-'kəm-'skrib/ *vt* [*L circumscribere*, fr. *circum- + scribere* to write, draw] 1: a: to draw a line around b: to surround by a boundary c: to restrict the range or activity of b: to define or mark off carefully 3: to encircle (a geometrical figure) so as to touch at as many points as possible **SYN** see *LIMIT*

circum-scrip-tion \sɜr-'kəm-'skrip-shən/ *n* [*L circumscriptio-*, *circumscriptio*, fr. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*] 1: something that circumscribes; as a: a summary of essential and environmental factors; esp: situation with regard to wealth 3: **CEREMONY** 4: a: accompanying incident: **DETAIL** b: **HAPPENING**, **FACT** 5: **CHANCE**, **FATE** **SYN** see *OC-CURRENCE*

circum-stanced \sɜr-'kəm-'stɑns(t)-əd/ *adj*: placed in particular circumstances in regard to property or income

circum-stan-tial \sɜr-'kəm-'stɑn-shəl/ *adj* 1: belonging to, consisting in, or dependent on circumstances 2: pertinent but not essential; **INCIDENTAL** 3: abounding in factual detail (as account) 4: **CEREMONIAL** — **circum-stan-tial-ly** \sɜr-'kəm-'stɑn-'tʃi-əl-ē/ *adv*

CIRCUMSTANTIAL, **PARTICULAR**, **DETAILED** **ETYMOLOGY** suggests treatment that fixes in time and place with precise mention of concrete items and happenings; **MINUTE** implies searching, close attention to the smallest details; **PARTICULAR** implies zealous attention to every feature or item; **DETAILED** stresses abundance or completeness of detail

circumstantial evidence *n*: evidence that tends to prove a fact by proving other events or circumstances which afford a basis for a reasonable inference of the occurrence of the fact in issue

circum-stan-tial-ity \sɜr-'kəm-'stɑn-'tʃi-əl-ē-tē/ *n*: the mode or state of being circumstantial 2: the quality of being circumstantial 3: **DETAIL**

circum-stan-tiate \sɜr-'kəm-'stɑn-'tʃi-ət/ *vt*: to supply with circumstantial evidence or support

circum-val-late \sɜr-'kəm-'vəl-'lāt-, '-vəl-ət/ *adj*: surrounded by or as if by a rampart; *esp*: enclosed by a ridge of tuff (as papilla)

circum-val-late \sɜr-'kəm-'vəl-'lāt/ *vt* [*L circumvallatus*, pp. of *circumvallare*, fr. *circum- + vallum* rampart]; to surround by or as if by a circuitous wall

circum-vent \sɜr-'kəm-'vent/ *vt* [*L circumvenire*, pp. of *circumvenire*, fr. *circum- + venire* to come] 1: a: to hem in b: to make a circuit around 2: to check or defeat *esp*: by ingenuity or STRATEGY **SYN** see *FRUSTRATE* — **circum-ven-tion** \sɜr-'kəm-'vent-shən/ *n*

circumvol-u-cion \sɜr-'kəm-'vɒl-'ju-shən/ *n* [*L circumvolucio-*, *circumvolucio*, fr. *ML circumvolucio-*, *circumvolucio*, fr. *L circumvolvare*, pp. of *circumvolvere* to revolve, fr. *circum- + volvere* to roll]; an act or instance of turning around an axis

CIRCUS \sɜr-'kʊs/ *n*, often attrib [*L circus*, circus — more at *CIRCLE*] 1: a: a large arena enclosed by tiers of seats on three or all four sides and used for athletic contests, exhibitions of horsemanship or in ancient times chariot racing and other spectacles b: a public spectacle 2: a: an arena often covered by a tent and used for variety shows usw. including feats of physical skill and daring, wild animal performances, acrobatics, jugglers, and clowns b: a circus performance c: the physical plant, livestock, and personnel of such a circus 3: a *obs*: **CIRCLE**, **RING** b *Brit*: a usu. circular area at an intersection of streets 4: **FLYING CIRCUS** 2: **CIRCLE**

CIRCLET \sɜr-'kəl/ *n* [F, fr. *L circulus*] 1: archaic: **CIRCUS** 2: **CIRCLE** 3: a deep steep-walled basin on a mountain shaped like half a bowl

circ-ri- or **circi-** or **circro-** comb form [NL *circus*]: **CIRCUS** (*Cirripedia*) (*Cirrose*) (*Cirrosifera*)

circ-ri- \sɜr-'ri-/ *adj* [*L cirratus* having ringlets, fr. *circus*] 1: a: bearing a ringlet 2: curled like a ring (as a leaf), fr. *circus* 1

circ-rho-sis \sɜr-'rɒ-'sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kirrhos* orange-colored] 1: fibrosis esp. of the liver with hardening caused by excessive formation of connective tissue followed by contraction — **circ-rho-tic** \sɜr-'rɒ-'tɪk/ *adj* or *n*

circ-ri-pede \sɜr-'ri-'ped-/ or **circ-ri-pede** \sɜr-'pɛd-/ *n* [deriv. of *NL cirripes*, *ripes* foot]; any of a subclass (*Cirripedia*) of specialized marine crustaceans (as barnacles) free-swimming as larvae but permanently attached or parasitic as adults — **circ-ri-ped** *adj*

circ-ri-pid-ian \sɜr-'ri-'pɪd-ē-/ *n* [NL] 1: a cloud form of small white rounded masses at a high altitude usw. in regular groups forming a mackerel sky

circ-rose or **circ-roses** \sɜr-'rɒ-'sɪs/ *adj* [NL *cirrosus*, fr. *circ-* + *-rosus* -ous]; **CIRRATE**

CIR-RO-STRA-TUS \sɜr-'rɒ-'strā-'tʊs-, '-strāt-/ *n* [NL]: a fairly uniform cirrus cloud

CIR-ROUS \sɜr-'rɒ-'sɪs/ *adj* 1: **CIRRATE** 2: resembling cirrus clouds

circ-us \sɜr-'sɪs/ *n*, pl **CIR-ri-** \sɜr-'ri-/ [NL, fr. *L circi*] 1: **TENORIL** 2: a slender usw. flexible animal appendage: as a: an arm of a barnacle b: a filament of a crinoid c: a tactile barb (as of a fish) d: a part of hair on the legs or antennae of many insects e: a fused group of cilia functioning like a limb on some protozoans 1: the male copulatory organ of various invertebrate animals 3: a wispy white cloud usw. of minute ice crystals formed at altitudes of 20,000 to 40,000 feet

CIR-VO \sɜr-'vɒ-/ *adj*: more at *ALLEGHANY*

CIS-co \sɪs-'kəʊ/ *n* [short for *CanF ciscoete*]: any of various whitefishes (genus *Leucichthys*) including important food fishes of the Great Lakes region (*esp. L. artedii*)

cis-tu-ri-an \sɪs-'lʊ-'rē-/ *adj* [*L cisteri*] 1: lying between the earth and the moon in the orbit

CIS-ter-ri-an \sɪs-'tɛr-'rē-/ *n* [ML *Cistercium Citeaux*]: a member of a monastic order founded at Citeaux, France, in 1098 under an austere Benedictine rule — **Cistercian** *adj*

cis-tern \sɪs-'tɛrn/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *cisterne*, fr. *L cisterna*, fr. *cista* box, chest — more at *CHEST*] 1: an artificial reservoir for storing liquids, *esp. water*; *specif*: an often underground tank for storing rainwater 2: a fluid-containing sac or cavity in an organism

cis-ter-nal \sɪs-'tɛrn-əl/ *n*, pl **cis-ter-nae** \sɪs-'nɛ/ [NL, fr. *L cisterna*, reservoir]; **CISTERN** 2; *esp*: one of the large spaces under the epidermal authority of proctoderm in a midgut

cit-a-bel \sɪt-'ə-'bəl/ *adj*: capable of being cited

cit-a-del \sɪt-'ə-'dɛl-, -ə-'dɛl-/ *n* [MF *citadelle*, fr. OIt *ciudadella*, dim. of *citade city*, fr. ML *civitat-*, *civitas* — more at *CITY*] 1: a fortress that commands a city b: **STRONGHOLD** 2: **ARCHAIC** — the projected central structure in a heavily armored warship

ci-ta-tion \sɪt-'i-shən/ *n* 1: an act of official summons to appear (as before a court) 2: a: an act of quoting; *esp*: the citing of a previously cited case at law b: **EXCERPT**, **QUOTE** 3: **MENTION**: as a: a formal statement of the achievements of a person receiving an example authority or proof of his or her merit; *esp*: to mention formally in commendation or praise b: to name in a citation **SYN** see *ADDUCE*, *SUMMON*

ci-th-a-ra \sɪth-'ə-'rə-, 'kɪth-'n/ *n* [L]: an ancient Greek stringed instrument of the lyre class with a wooden sounding board

ci-th-er \sɪth-'ər/ *n* [F *chithère*, fr. *L cithara*]; **CITTERN**

ci-tied \sɪt-'ēd/ *adj*: occupied by cities

ci-ti-ly \sɪt-'i-li-/ *vt*: to stamp with or accustom to urban ways

ci-ti-zen \sɪt-'i-zən/ *n* [ME *citizen*, fr. AF *citizen*, alter. of OF *ciiteien*, fr. *cié city*] 1: an inhabitant of a city or town; *esp*: one entitled to the rights and privileges of a freeman 2: a member of a state 3: a state citizen naturalized by a foreign government and entitled to reciprocal protection from it 3: a citizen as distinguished from a specialized server of the state — **ci-ti-zen-ess** \sɪt-'i-zən-əs/ *n* — **ci-ti-zen-ly** \sɪt-'i-zən-ēl/ *adv*

SYN **CITIZEN**, **SUBJECT**, **NATIONAL**, **mean** a person owing allegiance to and entitled to the protection of a sovereign state. **CITIZEN** is preferred for one owing allegiance to a state in which sovereign power is retained by the people and sharing in the political rights of those people; **SUBJECT** implies allegiance to a personal sovereign such as a monarch; **NATIONAL** is preferred to refer to a citizen of a state whether or not he is an actual citizen or subject and applies *esp*: to one living or traveling outside that state

ci-ti-zen-ry \sɪt-'i-zən-ri-/ *n*: the whole body of citizens

ci-ti-zen-ship \sɪt-'i-zən-'ʃɪp/ *n* 1: the status of being a citizen 2: the

a; but; ~ kitten; or further; a back; ~b; ~k; ~c; ~d; ~e; ~f; ~g; ~h; ~i; ~j; ~k; ~l; ~m; ~n; ~o; ~p; ~q; ~r; ~s; ~t; ~u; ~v; ~w; ~x; ~y; ~z; ~aa; ~ab; ~ac; ~ad; ~ae; ~af; ~ag; ~ah; ~ai; ~aj; ~ak; ~al; ~am; ~an; ~ao; ~ap; ~aq; ~ar; ~as; ~at; ~au; ~av; ~aw; ~ax; ~ay; ~az; ~ba; ~bb; ~bc; ~bd; ~be; ~bf; ~bg; ~bh; ~bi; ~bj; ~bk; ~bl; ~bm; ~bn; ~bo; ~bp; ~bq; ~br; ~bs; ~bt; ~bu; ~bv; ~bw; ~bx; ~by; ~bz; ~ca; ~cb; ~cc; ~cd; ~ce; ~cf; ~cg; ~ch; ~ci; ~cj; ~ck; ~cl; ~cm; ~cn; ~co; ~cp; ~cq; ~cr; ~cs; ~ct; ~cu; ~cv; ~cw; ~cx; ~cy; ~cz; ~da; ~db; ~dc; ~dd; ~de; ~df; ~dg; ~dh; ~di; ~dj; ~dk; ~dl; ~dm; ~dn; ~do; ~dp; ~dq; ~dr; ~ds; ~dt; ~du; ~dv; ~dw; ~dx; ~dy; ~dz; ~ea; ~eb; ~ec; ~ed; ~ee; ~ef; ~eg; ~eh; ~ei; ~ej; ~ek; ~el; ~em; ~en; ~eo; ~ep; ~eq; ~er; ~es; ~et; ~eu; ~ev; ~ew; ~ex; ~ey; ~ez; ~fa; ~fb; ~fc; ~fd; ~fe; ~ff; ~fg; ~fh; ~fi; ~fj; ~fk; ~fl; ~fm; ~fn; ~fo; ~fp; ~fq; ~fr; ~fs; ~ft; ~fu; ~fv; ~fw; ~fx; ~fy; ~fz; ~ga; ~gb; ~gc; ~gd; ~ge; ~gf; ~gg; ~gh; ~gi; ~gj; ~gk; ~gl; ~gm; ~gn; ~go; ~gp; ~gq; ~gr; ~gs; ~gt; ~gu; ~gv; ~gw; ~gx; ~gy; ~gz; ~ha; ~hb; ~hc; ~hd; ~he; ~hf; ~hg; ~hi; ~hj; ~hk; ~hl; ~hm; ~hn; ~ho; ~hp; ~hq; ~hr; ~hs; ~ht; ~hu; ~hv; ~hw; ~hx; ~hy; ~hz; ~ia; ~ib; ~ic; ~id; ~ie; ~if; ~ig; ~ih; ~ii; ~ij; ~ik; ~il; ~im; ~in; ~io; ~ip; ~iq; ~ir; ~is; ~it; ~iu; ~iv; ~iw; ~ix; ~iy; ~iz; ~ja; ~jb; ~jc; ~jd; ~je; ~jf; ~jg; ~jh; ~ji; ~jj; ~jk; ~jl; ~jm; ~jn; ~jo; ~jp; ~jq; ~jr; ~js; ~jt; ~ju; ~jv; ~jw; ~jx; ~jy; ~jz; ~ka; ~kb; ~kc; ~kd; ~ke; ~kf; ~kg; ~kh; ~ki; ~kj; ~kl; ~km; ~kn; ~ko; ~kp; ~kq; ~kr; ~ks; ~kt; ~ku; ~kv; ~kw; ~kx; ~ky; ~kz; ~la; ~lb; ~lc; ~ld; ~le; ~lf; ~lg; ~lh; ~li; ~lj; ~lk; ~ll; ~lm; ~ln; ~lo; ~lp; ~lq; ~lr; ~ls; ~lt; ~lu; ~lv; ~lw; ~lx; ~ly; ~lz; ~ma; ~mb; ~mc; ~md; ~me; ~mf; ~mg; ~mh; ~mi; ~mj; ~mk; ~ml; ~mm; ~mn; ~mo; ~mp; ~mq; ~mr; ~ms; ~mt; ~mu; ~mv; ~mw; ~mx; ~my; ~mz; ~na; ~nb; ~nc; ~nd; ~ne; ~nf; ~ng; ~nh; ~ni; ~nj; ~nk; ~nl; ~nm; ~nn; ~no; ~np; ~nq; ~nr; ~ns; ~nt; ~nu; ~nv; ~nw; ~nx; ~ny; ~nz; ~oa; ~ob; ~oc; ~od; ~oe; ~of; ~og; ~oh; ~oi; ~oj; ~ok; ~ol; ~om; ~on; ~oo; ~op; ~oq; ~or; ~os; ~ot; ~ou; ~ov; ~ow; ~ox; ~oy; ~oz; ~pa; ~pb; ~pc; ~pd; ~pe; ~pf; ~pg; ~ph; ~pi; ~pj; ~pk; ~pl; ~pm; ~pn; ~po; ~pp; ~pq; ~pr; ~ps; ~pt; ~pu; ~pv; ~pw; ~px; ~py; ~pz; ~ra; ~rb; ~rc; ~rd; ~re; ~rf; ~rg; ~rh; ~ri; ~rj; ~rk; ~rl; ~rm; ~rn; ~ro; ~rp; ~rq; ~rr; ~rs; ~rt; ~ru; ~rv; ~rw; ~rx; ~ry; ~rz; ~sa; ~sb; ~sc; ~sd; ~se; ~sf; ~sg; ~sh; ~si; ~sj; ~sk; ~sl; ~sm; ~sn; ~so; ~sp; ~sq; ~sr; ~ss; ~st; ~su; ~sv; ~sw; ~sx; ~sy; ~sz; ~ta; ~tb; ~tc; ~td; ~te; ~tf; ~tg; ~th; ~ti; ~tj; ~tk; ~tl; ~tm; ~tn; ~to; ~tp; ~tq; ~tr; ~ts; ~tt; ~tu; ~tv; ~tw; ~tx; ~ty; ~tz; ~ua; ~ub; ~uc; ~ud; ~ue; ~uf; ~ug; ~uh; ~ui; ~uj; ~uk; ~ul; ~um; ~un; ~uo; ~up; ~uq; ~ur; ~us; ~ut; ~uu; ~uv; ~uw; ~ux; ~uy; ~uz; ~va; ~vb; ~vc; ~vd; ~ve; ~vf; ~vg; ~vh; ~vi; ~vj; ~vk; ~vl; ~vm; ~vn; ~vo; ~vp; ~vq; ~vr; ~vs; ~vt; ~vu; ~vv; ~vw; ~vx; ~vy; ~vz; ~wa; ~wb; ~wc; ~wd; ~we; ~wf; ~wg; ~wh; ~wi; ~wj; ~wk; ~wl; ~wm; ~wn; ~wo; ~wp; ~wq; ~wr; ~ws; ~wt; ~wu; ~wv; ~ww; ~wx; ~wy; ~wz; ~xa; ~xb; ~xc; ~xd; ~xe; ~xf; ~xg; ~xh; ~xi; ~xj; ~xk; ~xl; ~xm; ~xn; ~xo; ~xp; ~xq; ~xr; ~xs; ~xt; ~xu; ~xv; ~xw; ~xx; ~xy; ~xz; ~ya; ~yb; ~yc; ~yd; ~ye; ~yf; ~yg; ~yh; ~yi; ~yj; ~yk; ~yl; ~ym; ~yn; ~yo; ~yp; ~yq; ~yr; ~ys; ~yt; ~yu; ~yv; ~yw; ~yx; ~yy; ~yz; ~za; ~zb; ~zc; ~zd; ~ze; ~zf; ~zg; ~zh; ~zi; ~zj; ~zk; ~zl; ~zm; ~zn; ~zo; ~zp; ~zq; ~zr; ~zs; ~zt; ~zu; ~zv; ~zw; ~zx; ~zy; ~zz

at out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; I life
j joke; n-jing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y less; y furious; zh zision

Including the herrings and related forms — **clumped** *adj*
clut-ter \ˈkluː-tər\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *clyster*; akin to OE *cloti* clot] **1** : a number of similar things growing together or of things or persons collected or grouped closely together; **BUNCH** **2** : two or more consecutive consonants or vowels in a segment of speech
clut-ter-ry \-t(ə)-rē\ *adj*
clut-ter *v* **1** : to collect into a cluster **2** : to furnish with clusters ~ *v* **1** : to grow or assemble in a cluster
clutch \ˈklʊtʃ\ *v* [ME *clucchen*, fr. OE *clucan*; akin to *Mir gluce* hand — more at *CLING*] **1** : to grasp or hold with or as if with the hand or claws using strongly, tightly, or suddenly **2 obs** **3** : **CLENCH** **4** : to seek to grasp and hold **5** *syn see TAKE*
clutch *n* **1 a** : the claws or a hand in the act of grasping or seizing firmly **b** : **CONTROL**, **POWER** **c** : the act of grasping, holding, or restraining **2** : a device for gripping an object (as at the end of a wire) or for tackling or grasping something **3** : a piece of glowing carbon or charred wood; **EMBER** **2**; **CHARCOAL** **1** **3 a** : a block or brownish black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air and under the influence of moisture and often increased pressure and temperature that is widely used as a natural fuel
clut-ter \ˈkluː-tər\ *v* [ME *clotteren* to clot, fr. *clot*] **1** : to fill or cover with scattered or disordered things that impede movement or reduce effectiveness ~ *v*, chiefly *diat*; to run in disorder
clut-ter *n* **1 a** : a crowded or confused mass or collection **b** : **LITTER**, **DISORDER** **2 chiefly diat** : **OSTURBANCE**, **HUBBUB**
cluyd-es-dale \ˈkluɪd-ˈdāl\ *n* : a heavy feathered-legged draft horse of a breed from the Clyde region of Scotland
Clydesdale terrier *n* : a small terrier of a breed distinguished by erect ears, long silky coat, and short legs
clyp-e-ate \ˈklɪp-ē-ət\ or **clyp-e-ate-ed** \-ē-ət-əd\ *adj* **1** : **SCUTATE** **2** : having a clypeus or petiole part
clyp-er \ˈklɪp-ər\ *n*, pl *clyp-ers* \-ɛ-z\ *n* [NL] : a plate on the anterior median aspect of an insect's head
clys-ter \ˈklɪs-tər\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF *clistere*, fr. L *clyster*, fr. Gk *klyster*, fr. *klyzein* to wash out]; **ENEMA**
Cly-tim-nēs-ira \ˈklɪt-əm-ˈnēs-ir-ə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Klytiaimnestra*] : the life of Agamemnon
clytosis \ˈklɪ-tə-sɪs\ *n* [from *clyt-* + *mitosis*] : an artificially induced abortive nuclear division in which the chromosome number is doubled — *c-mitotic* *adj*
co- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *com-*; akin to OE *ge-*, perfective and collective prefix, cf. *kōnēs* common] **1** : together; **together**; **joint**; **together** (coauthor, coeditor) **2** : to the same degree (coextensive) **3 a** : fellow; **partner** (coauthor) (co-worker) **b** : having a usu. lesser share in duty or responsibility; **alternate**; **deputy** (copilot) **4** : of, relating to, or constituting the complement of an organ (coenzyme) **5** : **co-**
co-ag-er-ate \kō-ˈas-ər-ət\ *n* [L *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare* to heap up, fr. *co-* + *acervus* heap] : an aggregate of colloidal droplets held together by electrostatic attractive forces — **co-ag-er-va-tion** \ˌkō-ˈas-ər-ˈvā-shən\ *n*
coach \ˈkoʊtʃ\ *n*, often *atrieb* [ME *coche*, fr. MF, fr. G *kutsche*] : a large closed or partly closed wheeled carriage having doors in the sides and an elevated seat in front for the driver **b** : a railroad passenger car intended primarily for day travel **c** : **BUS** **1 a** : a house trailer **e** : an automobile body esp. of a closed model **f** : a class of passenger air transportation that costs less than first class **2** [fr. the concept that the tutor conveys the student through his examinations] **a** : a private tutor **b** : one who instructs or trains a learner **c** : a team of performers; **split** **1** : one who instructs players or the fundamentals of a competitive sport and directs team strategy
coach *v* **1** : to train intensively by instruction, demonstration, and practice **2** : to act as coach to **3** : to direct the movements of **4** : to go in a coach **5** : to instruct, direct, or prompt as a coach — **coach-er** *n*
coach dog *n* : **DALMATIAN**
coach-man \ˈkōch-mən\ *n* **1** : a man whose business is to drive a coach or carriage **2** : an artificial fly with white wings, peacock feather body, brown hackle, and gold tag
co-ad \kō-ˈakt\ *v* : to act or work together — **co-ac-tive** \-ˈakt-iv\ *adj*
co-ac-tion \-ˈak-shən\ *n* **1** : joint action **2** : the interaction between individuals or kinds (as species) in an ecological community
co-ad-ju-tor \kō-ˈadj-ə-ˈju-tər\ *n*, pl *co-ad-jutors* [ME *coadjutor*, fr. MF *coadjutor*, fr. *co-* + *adjutor* aid, fr. *adiutare*, pp. of *adiutare* to help — more at *AID*] **1** : one who works together with another; **ASSISTANT** **2** : a bishop assisting a diocesan bishop and having the right of succession — **co-adjutor** *adj*
co-ag-u-nate \kō-ˈaj-ə-nət-, -nāt\ *adj* [LL *coacervatus*, pp. of *coacervare* to combine, fr. *co-* + *adunare* to unite, fr. *ad-* + *unus* one — more at *ONE*]; **UNITED**; **esp** : grown together; **CONFLUENT** — **co-ad-u-na-tion** \ˌkō-ˈaj-ə-ˈnā-shən\ *n*
co-ag-u-lab-ility \kō-ˈag-yə-lə-ˈbil-ə-tē\ *n* : the quality or state of being coagulable
co-ag-u-late \kō-ˈag-yə-lət\ *adj* : capable of being coagulated
co-ag-u-lant \kō-ˈag-yə-lənt\ *n* : something that produces coagulation
co-ag-u-lase \-lās-, -lāz\ *n* : an enzyme that causes coagulation
co-ag-u-late \kō-ˈag-yə-lət-, -lāt\ *adj* : **COAGULATED**
co-ag-u-late \-lāt\ *v* [LL *coagulat*, pp. of *coagulare* to curdle, fr. *coagulum* curdling agent, fr. *coagere* to drive together — more at *COAGULATE*] **1** : to cause to become viscous or thickened into a coherent mass **2** : **CURDLE** **3** : to *v* : to become coagulated — **co-ag-u-la-tion** \ˌkō-ˈag-yə-lā-shən\ *n*
co-ag-u-lum \kō-ˈag-yə-ləm\ *n*, pl *co-ag-u-la* \-lā\ [L, *coagulant*] : a coagulated mass or substance; **CLOT**, **CURD**
coal \ˈkōl\ *n*, often *atrieb* [ME *col*, fr. OE; akin to OHG & ON *kohlan* to burn, fr. IE *kel-* to burn, to glow] : a piece of glowing carbon or charred wood; **EMBER** **2**; **CHARCOAL** **1** **3 a** : a block or brownish black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air and under the influence of moisture and often increased pressure and temperature that is widely used as a natural fuel
b pl, *Brit* : pieces or a quantity of the fuel broken up for burning
coal *v* **1** : to burn on charcoal; **CHAR** **2** : to supply with coal ~ *v* : to take in coal
coal-er \ˈkōl-ər\ *n* : something employed in transporting or supplying coal
coal-es-cence \ˌkō-ˈles-ə-ˈsəns\ *n* [L *coalescere*, fr. *co-* + *alescere* to grow] **1** : to grow together **2** : to unite into a whole; **FUSE** **5** *syn see MIX* — **co-ales-cence** \-ˈles-ən(t)s\ *n* — **co-ales-cent** \-ˈnt\ *adj*
coal-fish \ˈkōl-ˈfɪʃ\ *n* : any of several blackish or dark-backed fishes (as a pollack or sablefish)
coal-gas *n* : gas made from coal; as **a** : the mixture of gases thrown off by burning coal; **gas**; made, for example, by carbonizing bituminous coal in retorts and used for heating and lighting
coal-ing sta-tion *n* : a port at which vessels may coal
co-al-li-tion \ˌkō-ˈal-ē-ʃən\ *n*, often *atrieb* [MF, fr. L *coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*] **1 a** : the act of coalescing; **UNION** **b** : a body formed by the union of distinct elements; **COMBINATION** **2** : a temporary alliance of distinct parties, persons, or states for joint action — **co-al-li-tion-ist** \-lɪʃ-(ə)-nəst\ *n*
coal mea-sure *n* *pl* : beds of coal with the associated rocks
coal oil *n* **1** : petroleum or a refined oil prepared from it **2**; **KERO-SENE**
Coal-sack \ˈkōl-sək\ *n* : either of two dark nebulae in the Milky Way located one near the Northern Cross and the other near the Southern Cross
coal tar *n* : tar obtained by distillation of bituminous coal
coal-tar dye *n* : a dye made from a coal-tar derivative; **broadly** : a synthetic organic dye
coam-ing \ˈkō-mɪŋ\ *n* [prob. irreg. fr. *comb*] : a raised frame (as around a hatchway in the deck of a ship) to keep out water
co-ap-ly \ˈkō-ˈapt\ *v* [LL *coaptare*, fr. L *co-* + *aptus* fastened, fit] : to fit together and make fast — **co-ap-ly-tion** \ˌkō-ˈapt-ˈlā-shən\ *n*
co-ar-cted \ˈkō-ˈarktəd\ *n* [L *coarctatus*, pp. of *coarctare* to press together, fr. *co-* + *artus* narrow, confined; akin to L *artus* joint]; **CONTRACTED**; **specif** : enclosed in a rigid case — **co-ar-ctation** \ˌkō-ˈark-tā-ˈshən\ *n*
coarse \ˈkɔːrs\ *n*, *pl* *coars-es* [ME *coars*, fr. *course*, *n.*] **1** : of coarse or inferior quality or inferiority; **COVULG**, **BASE** **2** **1** : composed of relatively large parts or particles (— sand) **2** : loose or rough in texture (— skin) **b** : adjusted or designed for heavy, fast, or less delicate work **c** : not precise or detailed with respect to adjustment or discrimination **3** : crude or unrefined in taste, manner, or style; **harsh**, **raucous**, or **rough** in tone — **coars-ly** *adv* — **coars-ness** *n*
COARSE VULGAR, **GROSS**, **OBSCENE**, **RIBALD** : **COARSE** implies roughness, rudeness, or crudeness of spirit, behavior, or language; **VULGAR** implies crudeness or vulgarity and implies actual offensiveness to good taste; **GROSS** implies extreme coarseness and insensitiveness; **OBSCENE** applies to anything strongly repulsive to the physical senses or the sense of decency and propriety but esp. to flagrant violation of taboo in sexual matters; **RIBALD** applies to what is amusingly but especially vulgar or irreverent or mildly indecent
coarse-grained \-ˈgrænd\ *adj* **1** : having a coarse grain **2** : **CRUDE**
coars-en \ˈkɔːrs-ən-, ˈkɔːrs-ən-ɪŋ\ *v* [L *coarsen*, pp. of *coarsere*] : to make coarse ~ *v* : to become coarse
coast \ˈkɔːst\ *n* [ME *coast*, fr. MF *coste*, fr. L *costa* rib, side; akin to *latus* *cost* bone] **1** : **EDGE**, **BORDER** **2** : a land near the seashore **3** : **HILL**, **ridge**, or **slope** used to coasting *also* : a slide down a slope (as on a sled) — **coast-al** \ˈkōst-əl\ *adj*
coast *v* **1 obs** : to move along or past the side of : **SKIRT** **2** : to sail along the shore of ~ *v* **1 a** *archaic* : to travel on land along a coast or along or past the side of something **b** : to sail along the shore **2 a** : to slide up, or glide downhill by the force of gravity **b** : to move along without or as if without further application of propulsive power (as by momentum or gravity)
coast ar-tillery *n* : artillery for defending a coast
coast-er \ˈkɔːst-ər\ *n* **1** : one that coasts; as **a** : a person engaged in coastal traffic **b** : a commerce **c** : a sailing along a coast or engaged in trade between ports of the same country **2 a** : a round tray *usu.* of silver and often on wheels that is used for circulating a decanter after a meal **b** : a shallow container or a plate or mat to protect a surface **c** : a small vehicle used in coasting **coaster brake** **a** : a brake in the hub of the rear wheel of a bicycle operated by reverse pressure on the pedals
coast guard **1** : a military or naval force employed in guarding a coast or responsible for the safety, order, and operation of maritime traffic in neighboring waters **2** : a member of a coast guard
coast-guard-man \ˈkɔːs(t)-ˈgɑːrd-mən\ or **coast-guard-man** \-ˈgɑːrd-mən\ *n* : a member of a coast guard
coast-line \ˈkōst-ˈlɪn\ *n* : the outline or shape of a coast
coast-ward \ˈkōst-ˈwɔːrd\ *n* : the outline or shape of a coast
coast-ward \ˈkōst-ˈwɔːrd\ *adv* : toward the coast
coast-ward *adj*
coast-wise \ˈkōst-ˈwɪz\ *adv* : by way of or along the coast — **coast-wise** *adj*
coat \ˈkōt\ *n, often *atrieb* [ME *cote*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *kozza* coarse mantle, fr. *g* a outer garment varying in length and style according to fashion and use **b** : something resembling a coat **2** : the external growth on an animal **3** : a layer of one substance covering another — **coat-ed** \-əd\ *adj*
coat-ing \ˈkōt-ɪŋ\ *n* **1** : to cover with a coat **2** : to cover or spread with a finishing or protective enclosing layer
co-at-ly \ˈkōt-ē-ly\ *adv* [Fr. *coati*, fr. Tupi] : a tropical
Coati \ˈkōt-ē-ly\ *n* : a member of the raccoon but with a longer body and tail and a long flexible snout
coat-ing \ˈkōt-ɪŋ\ *n* **1** : **COAT**, **COVERING** **2** : cloth for coats
coat of arms (trans. of *F. cote d'armes*) **1** : a tabard or surcoat embroidered with armor bearings **2 a** : the particular heraldic bearings (as of a person) *usu.* depicted on an escutcheon **b** : a similar symbolic emblem
coat-tail \ˈkōt-ˈtāɪl\ *n* : the rear flap of a man's coat **2** *pl* : the skirts of a dress coat, cutaway, or frock coat
COAT-TO-COAT \ˈkōt-ˈtə-ˈkōt\ *adv* : to associate author
COAK \ˈkōks\ *v* [earlier *cokes*, fr. *coke*, *n.* (simpleton)] **1 obs** : **FONTLE**, **PET** **2** : to influence or urge by gentle urging, caressing, or flattering; **WHEELIE** **3** : to draw, gain, or persuade by means of gentle urging or flattery — **coak-er** *n*
co-ax-i-ally \ˈkō-ˈak-ē-əl\ *adv* **1** : having coincident axes **2** : mounted on concentric shafts — **co-ax-i-ally** \-əl\ *adv**



coach la

coaxial cable *n* : a cable that consists of a tube of electrically conducting material surrounding a central conductor by which in place by insulators and that is used to transmit telegraph, telephone, and television signals of high frequency

cob \kəb/ *n* [ME *cobbe* leaser; akin to OE *cot* cottage — more at *COT*] 1 : a male swan 2 *diaf* Eng : a rounded mass, lump, or heap 3 : a piece of eight : a Spanish-American dollar 4 : *Cobalt* 5 : a large rough shaggy horse usu. with an artificially high stylized accent — *cob-by* \kəb-ē/ *adj*

cob-ball \kə-bōlt/ *n* [G *kobalt*. alter. of *kobold*, lit., goblin, fr. MHG *Robolt*] : a tough lustrous silver-white magnetic metallic element that is related to and occurs with iron or nickel — *cob-ber* table — *cob-bol-ite* \kə-bōl-ī-tē/ *adj* — *co-bal-tous* \-təs/ *adj*

cobalt blue *n* : a greenish blue pigment consisting essentially of cobalt oxide and alumina

co-balt-ite \kə-bōl-ī-tē/ or **co-balt-ine** \kə-bōl-ī-tē/ *n* [*cobaltine*, alter. of *cobaltine*, fr. F. *cobalt*] : a mineral consisting of a grayish to silver-white cobalt sulfarsenide CoAsS used in making small

cobalt 60 *n* : a heavy radioactive isotope of cobalt of the mass number 60 produced in nuclear reactors and used as a source of gamma rays

cob-bie \kəb-ər/ *n* [origin unknown] Austral : *BUDDY*

cob-bie \kəb-əl/ *v* [*cob-bling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ/] [ME *coblen*, perh. back-formation fr. *cobelere* cobbler] 1 chiefly Brit : to mend or patch coarsely 2 : to make or put together roughly or hastily

cobble *n* [back-formation fr. *cobblestone*] 1 : a naturally rounded stone larger than a pebble but smaller than a boulder; *esp* : such a stone used in paving a street or in other construction 2 *pl*, chiefly Brit : lump coal about the size of small cobbles

cobble *v* [*cob-bling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ/] : to pave with cobbles

cob-bler \kəb-lər/ *n* [ME *cobelere*] 1 : a mender or maker of shoes and of other leather goods 2 *archaic* : a clumsy workman 3 : a tall iced drink consisting usu. of wine, rum, or whiskey and sugar garnished with mint or a slice of lemon or orange 4 : a deep-dish fruit pie with a thick top crust

cob-bite-stone \kəb-əl-ī-stōn/ *n* [ME, fr. *cobbie* - (prob. fr. *cob*) + *stone*] : *COBBLE* 1

co-bol *n* : *COB* - large rounded lumps

co-bol-ig-erant \kə-bō-lī-ə-rənt/ *n* : a country fighting with another power against a common enemy — *cobelligerent* *adj*

co-bia \kə-bō-ē-ə/ *n* [origin unknown] : a large percid fish (*Rochycentron canadus*) of warm seas outstanding as a food and sport fish

co-ble \kə-bō-ble/ *n* [ME *Scot*] : a short flat-bottomed boat

co-bolt \kəb-ōlt/ *n* : the fruit of a European hazel (*Corylus avellana* group); also : the plant bearing this fruit

co-bra \kə-brə/ *n* [Pg *cobra* (de capello), lit., hooded snake, fr. L *colubra* snake] : any of several venomous Asiatic and African elapid snakes (*genus* *Naja*) that when excited expand the skin of the neck into a hood by movement of the anterior ribs; also : any of several related African snakes

co-bweb \kəb-wēb/ *n* [ME *coppeweb*, fr. *coppe* spider (fr. OE *ātorcōppe*) + *web*; akin to MD *copp* spider] 1 : the network spun by a spider 2 : a single thread spun by a spider or insect larva 3 : something resembling a spider web — *co-bwebbed* *adj* — *co-bweb* *adj*

co-ca \kə-kə/ *n* [Sp, fr. Quechua *kūka*] 1 : any of several So. American shrubs (*genus* *Erythroxylon*, family *Erythroxylaceae*); *esp* : one (*E. coca*) with leaves resembling tea 2 : dried leaves of a coca (*as E. coca*) containing alkaloids including cocaine

co-caine \kə-kā-ēn/ *n* : the fruit of a bitter crystalline alkaloid *Cy-H₂₁N₁₁O₄* obtained from coca leaves and used as a narcotic and local anesthetic

co-cain-ism \kə-kā-ē-n-iz-əm/ *n* : addiction to cocaine

co-cain-ize \kə-kā-ē-n-īz/ *v* : to treat or anesthetize with cocaine

co-cal \kə-kəl/ *adj* : of or relating to a coccus

co-cad \kə-kād/ *n* [NL *Coccinus*, *genus* of scales, fr. Gk *kokkos* grain, *kermes* berry] : *SCALE INSECT*, *MEALYBUG*

co-cid-i-ol \kə-kō-ī-d-ē-ol/ *n* [*Coccid-ol*, *co-cid-ol* (-ē-ol) (-mī-kə-sēs)/ *n*] [NL, fr. *Coccidiosis*, *genus* of fungi, *coccidium* + *ol* (*suffix*)] : a disease of man and lower animals caused by a fungus (*Coccidiosis immitis*) and marked *esp*. by fever and localized pulmonary symptoms

co-cid-i-ol-ō-sis \kə-kō-ī-d-ē-ō-sīs/ *n* : infection with or disease caused by *cocci*

co-cid-i-um \kə-kō-ī-d-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *co-cid-i-ā* \-ē-ā/ [NL, *dim.* of *coccus*] : any of an order (Coccidia) of protozoans usu. parasitic in the digestive epithelium of vertebrates

co-coid \kə-kō-ī-d-ē-oid/ *adj* : related to or resembling a coccus

co-coccus \kə-kō-k-s/ *n*, *pl* *co-coc-i* \kə-kō-(-s)z/ [NL, fr. Gk *kokkos*] 1 : one of the separable carpels of a schizocarp 2 : a spherical bacterium

-coccus *n comb form*, *pl* *-cocci* [NL, fr. Gk *kokkos*] : berry-shaped organism (Micrococcus)

co-cy-gal \kə-kō-ī-gəl/ *adj* [ML *coecygeus* of the coxyx, fr. Gk *kokkys*, *kokkys*] : of or relating to the coxyx

co-cyx \kə-kō-s-iks/ *n*, *pl* *co-cy-ges* \kə-kō-s-ā-jēs, *kā-kō-s-ā-jēs*/ *also* *co-cyx-es* \kə-kō-s-ēs/ [NL, fr. Gk *kokkys* cuckoo, *coxyx*; fr. its resemblance to a cuckoo's beak] : the end of the vertebral column beyond the thoracic ribs; fr. *kocchos* land snail; *also* *co-chin* *Chin* - *kō-chan* \kəb-ən/ *n* : a variety of an Asian breed of large domestic fowl with thick plumage, small wings and tail, and densely feathered legs and feet

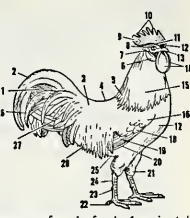
co-chi-neal \kəb-ā-nēl, *kō-chā-nēl* [MF & Sp; MF *cochenille*, fr. Sp *cochinilla* wood louse, *cochineal*] : a red dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of female cochineal insects used *esp.* as a biological stain and as an indicator

cochineal insect *n* : a small bright red insect (*Dactylopius coccus*) that is related to and resembles the mealybug and feeds on cactus

cock \kək/ *n*, *pl* *cock-les* \kək-ēz, *-ēz*/, *-ēz*/ or *cock-le-as* \kək-ē-lēz/ *n*, *pl* *cock-les* \kək-ē-lēz/ *n* : a male of any of a group of higher vertebrates that is usu. coiled like a small shell and is the seat of the hearing organ — *cock-le-er* \-lē-ər/ *adj*

cock-le-er \kək-ē-lē-ər/ *adj* : having the form of a small shell

cock \kək/ *n* [ME *cock*, fr. OE *coec*, of imit. origin] 1 : the adult male of the domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*) 2 : the male of birds other than the domestic fowl



cock *n* : **WOODCOCK** 4 *archaic* : the crowing of a cock; *also* : **COCKCROW** 4 : **WEATHERCOCK** 2 : a device (as a faucet or valve) for regulating the flow of a liquid 3 : a chief person; **LEADER** 4 : a person of spirit and often of a certain swagger or arrogance 5 : the hammer in the lock of a firearm 6 : the cocked position of the hammer — **cock of the walk** : a male who dominates a group or situation *esp.* overbearingly

cock *v* 1 : **STRUT**, **SWAGGER** 2 to turn, up, or stick up 3 : to position the hammer of a firearm for firing ~ *vt* 1 a : to draw the hammer of (a firearm) back and set for firing 2 : to set (the trigger) for firing 3 : to draw or bend back in preparation to throw or hit 4 : to set a mechanism for tripping 2 a : to set erect ~ *vt* : to turn, tip, or tilt usu. to one side 6 : to lift and place high 3 : to turn up (as a hat brim)

cock *n* : **COCK** 4 *archaic* (~ of head)

cock *n* [ME *cock*, of Scand origin] : a small pile (as of hay)

cock : to put (as hay) into cocks

cock-ade \kək-kād/ *n* [modif. of F *cocarde*, fr. fem. of *coquard* valn, fr. *coq* cock, fr. OF *coq*, of imit. origin] : a rosette or a similar ornament worn on the hat as a badge of honor

cock-a-hop \kək-ə-hup, -hup/ *adj* [fr. the phrase to set cock a hop to be festive] 1 : triumphantly boastful : **EXULTING** 2 : **AWRY**

Cock-aig-ne \kək-kā-ēn/ *n* [ME *cokayne*, fr. MF (*pas de*) *cocaigne* land of plenty] : an imaginary land of extreme luxury and ease

cock-a-lick \kək-ī-ke/ *n* [alter. of *cock* (dim. of *cock*) + *lick*] : a dim of *cock* : a soup made of chicken boiled with leeks

cock-a-lo-rum \kək-ə-lōr-əm, -lōr-/ *n* [prob. modif. of obs. Flem *koekeloren* to crow, of imit. origin] 1 : a self-important little man 2 : the game of leapfrog 3 : boastful talk

cock-and-bull story \kək-ən-bul-ē-ri/ *n* : an extravagant incredible story told as true

cock-a-tiel \kək-ə-tē-ōl/ *n* [D *kokettele*, deriv. of Malay *kakutau*] : a small crested gray Australian parrot (*Nymphicus hollandicus*) with a yellow head

cock-a-too \kək-ə-tū/ *n* [D *kokete*, fr. Malay *kakutau*, fr. *kok* older bird + *to* any of various related bird calls] : a noisy showy and chiefly chieftain Australian parrot (*genus* *Cakatoe*)

cock-a-trice \kək-ə-trās, -trīs/ *n* [ME *coecatrice*, fr. MF *coctaris* ichneumon, cockatrice, fr. ML *coecatric*, *coctatrix* ichneumon] : a legendary serpent with deadly glance hatched by a reptile from a cock's egg on a dunghill

cock-boat \kək-bōt/ *n* : a small boat; *esp.* : one used as a tender to a larger boat

cock-cha-fer \kək-chā-fər/ *n* [*cock* + *chaffer*] : a large European beetle (*Melolontha melolontha*) destructive to vegetation both as larva and adult

cock-crow \kək-krō/ *n* : the time at which cocks first crow : early morning

cocked hat \kək-ət/ *n* : a hat with brim turned up to give a three-cornered appearance 2 : a hat with brim turned up on two sides and worn either from the back or sideways

cock-er \kək-ər/ *n* [ME *cocker*] : **INDOLE**, **PAMPER**

cocker *n* : a keeper or handler of fighting cocks

cocker-el \kək-ə-rəl/ *n* [ME *cockerelle*, fr. OF dial. *koherel*, *dim.* of OF *cock*] : a young male domestic fowl

cocker spaniel \kək-ər-spā-nēl/ *n* [*cocker* (woodcock hunting) + *spaniel*] : a small spaniel with long square muzzle, and silky coat

cock-eye \kək-ē-ī/ *n* : a squinting eye

cock-eyed \kək-īd/ *adj* 1 : having a cockeye 2 *slang* 2 : **ASKEW**, **AWRY** 3 : slightly crazy : **TOPSY-TURVY** 6 : **ORUNK**

cock-fight \kək-fīt/ *n* : a contest of gamecocks usu. heeled with metal spur

cock-fighting \-fīt-ɪŋ/ *adj* or *n*

cock-horse \kək-hō(ə)r-s/ *n* [perh. fr. *cock*, *adj.*, (male) + *horse*] : **ROCKING HORSE**

cock-i-ness \kək-ē-nēs/ *n* : the quality or state of being cocky

cock-ite \kək-ī-tē/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *coccle*] : any of several grainfield weeds; *esp.* : **CORN COCKLE**

cockle *n* [ME *coquille*, fr. MF *coquille* shell, modif. of L *conchyliā*, *pl.* of *conchylium* (*genus* *Urosalpinx*) fr. *konchē* conch] 1 : a bivalve mollusk (family *Cardiidae*) having a shell with convex radially ribbed valves; *esp.* : a common edible European bivalve (*Cardium edule*) 2 : **COCKLESHELL**

cockle *n* [MF *coquille*] : **PUCKER**, **WRINKLE** — *cockle* *vb*

cockle-bar \kək-bər/ *n* : a variety of a genus (*Xanthium*) of prickly-fruited composite plants; *also* : one of its self-sprouting fruits

cock-le-shell \kək-əl-she/ *n* 1 a : the shell or one of the shell valves of a cockle 2 : a shell (as a scallop shell) suggesting this

cock : a light flimsy boat

cock : a part of the heart \kək-sīz-/ [perh. fr. *cockerle*] : the core of an egg

cock-loft \kək-loft/ *n* [prob. fr. *cocker*] : a small garret

cock-ney \kək-nē/ *n* [ME *cokeney*, lit., cock's egg, fr. *cocken* (gen. *pl.* of *cock* cock) + *ey* egg, fr. OE *eg*] 1 *obs* 2 : a spoiled child 3 : a squeamish woman 2 a : a native of London and *esp.* of the East End of London or of a dialect of London or of the East End of London — *cockney* *adj* — *cock-ney-ish* \-ish/ *adj* — *cock-ney-ism* \-iz-əm/ *n*

diagram of male fowl: 1 main tail, 2 sickles, 3 saddle, 4 back, 5 cape, 6 ear lobe, 7 eye, 8 blade, 10 points, 11 base, 12 comb, 13 beak, 14 wattles, 15 hackle, 16 wing bow, 17 breast, 18 wing bar, 19 secondary, 20 primaries, 21 hook, 22 claw, 23 spur, 24 shank, 25 fluff, 26 saddle feathers, 27 tail coverts, 28 lesser sickles

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cock-eye *n* : a squinting eye

cock-eyed *adj* 1 : having a cockeye 2 *slang* 2 : **ASKEW**, **AWRY** 3 : slightly crazy : **TOPSY-TURVY** 6 : **ORUNK**

o kitten; n sitting; e further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

i joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; o cola; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; u yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

cock-ney-ly \ˈkɔk-nl-ŋ v\ : to make cockney or like a cockney
cock-pit \ˈkɔk-pɪt\ n 1 : a pit for cockfights 2 *obs* : the pit of a theater 3 : a compartment of an old sailing warship used as quarters for junior officers and for treatment of the wounded in an engagement 4 : an open space aft of a decked area from which a small ship is steered 5 : a space in the fuselage of an airplane for the pilot or the pilot and passengers or in large passenger planes the pilot and crew 6 : a space resembling an airplane cockpit
cock-roach \ˈkɔk-rɔʃ\ n [by folk etymology fr. *Sp. Cucaracha* cockroach, irreg. fr. *cua* caterpillar]: any of an order (Blattaria) of chiefly nocturnal insects including some that are domestic pests
cocks-comb \ˈkɔk-skɒm\ n 1 : COXCOMB 2 : a garden plant (*Celastrum*) of the amarantaceae family grown for its flowers
cock-shut \ˈkɔk-ʃʌt\ n [fr. the time poultry are shut to rest] dial Eng : evening twilight
cock-shy \ˈkɔk-ʃi-, -ʃɪ\ n [COCK + shy, n.] : a throw at an object set up as a mark; *also* : a mark or target so set up
cock-sure \ˈkɔk-ʃʊr\ n [prob. fr. COCK + sure] 1 : perfectly sure 2 : CERTAIN 2 : marked by overconfidence or presumptuousness
cocky \ˈkɔki\ n : a young cock
cock-sure-ly adv : with overconfidence or presumptuousness
cock-sure-ness n : overconfidence or presumptuousness
cock-tail \ˈkɔk-tɛl\ n [COCK + tail] 1 : a horse with its tail docked 2 : a horse not of pure breed
cocktail n [prob. fr. COCK + tail] 1 : aniced drink of distilled liquor mixed with flavoring ingredients 2 : an appetizer (as tomato juice) served as a first course at a meal
cocktail adj : designed for semiformal wear (— dress)
cocky \ˈkɔki-ɛ\ adj 1 : PERT, ARROGANT 2 : JAUNTY
co-co \ˈkɔk-ˈkɔk\ n [Sp & Pg; Sp, fr. *Pg. coco*, lit., boyegman]: the cocoon of many insects
co-co adj : made from the fibrous husk of the cocoon
co-coa \ˈkɔk-ˈkɔk\ n [modif. of *Sp. cacao*] 1 : CACAO 1 2 : a chocolate deprived of a portion of its fat and pulverized 3 : a beverage prepared by cooking the resulting powder with water or milk
co-coa-butter n : a pale low-melting fat from cacao beans
co-coa-scious \ˈ(kɔk-ˈkɔk-ʃəs)\ adj : conscious of the same things
co-conscious or **co-con-scious-ness** n : mental processes outside the main stream of consciousness but sometimes available to it
co-co-mut *also* **co-co-mut** \ˈkɔk-ˈkɔk-mʌt\ n : the drupaceous fruit of the cocoon in which the caterpillar is found
co-co-mut n : a cocoon in which the caterpillar is found and whose out contains thick edible meat and cocoon silk
coconut palm n : a tall pinnate-leaved tropical palm (*Cocos nucifera*) prob. of American origin
co-coon \ˈkɔk-ˈkɔn\ n [F cocoon, fr. Prov. *cocoun*, fr. *coco* shell, fr. L *cocon* excrement on a tree, fr. Gk *kokkos* grain seed, kermes berry] 1 : an envelope often largely of silk which an insect larva forms about itself and in which it passes the pupa stage 2 : any of various other protective coverings produced by animals 2 : a covering suggesting a cocoon; *specif* : a protective covering placed or sprayed over military or naval equipment in storage
co-cotte \ˈkɔk-ˈkɔt\ n, pl *co-cottes* \-kɔt-s\ [F] : PROSTITUTE
co-co-zel-le \ˈkɔk-ˈzɛl-ɛ\ n [prob. deriv. of *It. cocuzzo* squash]: a summer squash resembling the zucchini
Co-zybia \ˈkɔk-sɪt-sə\ n [L, fr. Gk *Kozytos*]: a river tributary to the Amazon in Brazil
cod \kɔd\ n, pl *cods* *also* **cods** [ME] 1 : a soft-finned fish (*Gadus morhua*) of the colder parts of the No. Atlantic that is a major food fish 2 : a fish of the cod family (Gadidae); *esp* : a Pacific fish (*Gadus macrocephalus*) closely related to the Atlantic cod 2 : any of various spiny-finned fishes resembling the true cods
co-da \ˈkɔd-ə\ n [It, lit., tail, fr. L *cauda*]: a concluding musical section that is formally distinct from the main structure
cod-die \ˈkɔd-ɪ\ n *cod-dling* \ˈkɔd-ɪŋ-, -ɪŋ\ [perh. fr. *coddle*] 1 : to cook (as eggs) in liquid slowly and gently just below the boiling point 2 : to treat with cod-dling
cod-dle \ˈkɔd\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *codex*, *codex* trunk of a tree, tablet of wood covered with wax for writing on, book; akin to L *codere* to beat] 1 : a systematic statement of a body of law; *esp* : one given statutory force 2 : a system of principles or rules 3 : a system or signals for communication; *also* : a system of words or other symbols arbitrarily used to represent words
cod-dle v : to put in or into the form or symbols of a code — **cod-dle** or **cod-dle-h-na-tion** \ˈkɔd-ˈdɛk-ˈnə-ʃən\ n : the complement of the definition
co-de-fen-dant \ˈkɔd-ɪ-fen-dənt\ n : a joint defendant
co-de-ine \ˈkɔd-ɪn-, ˈkɔd-ɪ-ən\ n [F *codéine*, fr. Gk *kōdeia* poppy-head, fr. *kōos* cavity; akin to Gk *kōilos* hollow] : a crystalline alkaloid C₁₇H₂₁N₃O₅·H₂O associated in opium with and similar to morphine but feebler in its action and used esp. in cough remedies
co-de-ine \ˈkɔd-ɪn-, ˈkɔd-ɪ-ən\ n, pl *co-de-ines* [F] 1 : CODE 1, 2 2 : a manuscript book esp. of Scripture, classics, or other ancient annals
cod-fish \ˈkɔd-fɪʃ\ n : COO; *also* : its flesh used as food
cod-gear \ˈkɔd-ɡɛr\ n [prob. alter. of *cadger*]: a mildly eccentric or disputable fellow
cod-i-cil \ˈkɔd-ɪ-səl-, -sɪl\ n [MF *codicille*, fr. L *codicillus*, dim. of *codic-*, *codex* book] : a legal instrument made codicilately to a will and modifying it — **cod-i-cil-la-ry** \ˈkɔd-ɪ-si-ə-ri-ə\ adj
cod-i-cil-la-ry \ˈkɔd-ɪ-si-ə-ri-ə\ n, pl *cod-i-cil-las*, *cod-ɪ-ə* : the act of codifying or the state of being codified
cod-i-ly \ˈkɔd-ɪ-ŋ\ adv : to reduce to a code 2 : SYSTEMATIZE v ; CLASSIFY
cod-ling \ˈkɔd-ɪŋ\ n 1 : a young cod 2 : a bake (*esp. genus Urochelys*)
cod-ling \ˈkɔd-ɪŋ\ or **cod-ling** \-lɪŋ\ n [alter. of ME *querdling*] : a small immature apple; *also* : any of several elongated greenish English cooking apples
cod-ling moth n : a small moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*) whose larva lives in apples, pears, quinces, and English walnuts
cod-piece \ˈkɔd-pi:s\ n [*codpiece* fr. *cod* bag, *serotum* (fr. OE *codd* + *peste* piece)] : a flap or bag concealing an opening in the front of men's breeches esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries
co-ed \ˈkɔd-ɛd\ n [short for *coeducational student*] : a female student in a coeducational institution
co-ed \ˈkɔd-ɛd\ n, pl *co-ed-s* : of, or relating to a co-ed
co-ed-u-ca-tion \ˈ(kɔk-ˈɔk-ˈkɔk-ʃən\ n : the education of students of both sexes at the same institution — **co-ed-u-ca-tion-al** \ˈkɔk-ʃən-, -ʃən-ɪ\ adj — **co-ed-u-ca-tion-al-ly** \-ɪ\ adv
co-el-lic-ent \ˈkɔk-ɛl-ɪ-ənt\ n [NL *coellicentus*, *coellicentus*, fr. L

co- + efficient-, efficiens efficient] 1 : any of the factors of a product considered in relation to a specific factor 2 : a number that serves as a measure of some property or characteristic (as of a device or process) 3 : MEASURE, DEGREE
coe-la-canth \ˈsɛ-lə-, ˈkæn(t)l\ n [Deriv. of Gk *kolos* hollow + NL *-acanthus* — more at CAVE] : a fish or fossil of a family (Coelacanthidae) of mostly extinct fishes — **coelacanth** adj — **coelacanth** \-ˈkæn(t)-ˈθən\ n, -ˈkæn(t)-ˈθən\ adj — **coelacanth** \-ˈkæn(t)-ˈθən\ adj
coele or **coel** \ˈsɛ-lə\ n *comb form* [prob. fr. NL *coela*, fr. neut. pl. of *coelus* hollow, concave, fr. Gk *kolos*, fr. *kollos*] : cavity ; chamber ; vent ; blastostyle (metacoel)
coe-len-ter-ate \ˈsɛ-lən-tə-ri-ət\ n [Deriv. of Gk *kolos* + *enteron* intestine — more at INTER-] : any of a phylum (Coelenterata) of basically radially symmetrical invertebrate animals including the corals, sea anemones, jellyfishes, and hydroids — **coelenterate** adj
coe-len-ter-ous \ˈsɛ-lən-tə-ri-əs\ n, pl *coe-len-ter-ous* [NL, fr. Gk *kolos* + *enteron* intestine] : any of the members of the phylum Coelenterata
coe-li-ac \ˈsɛ-lɪ-ək\ adj [L *coeliacus*, fr. Gk *kōiliakos*, fr. *kōilia* cavity, fr. *kollos*] : of or relating to the abdominal cavity
coe-lom \ˈsɛ-ləm\ n, pl *coeloms* or **coe-lo-ma-ta** \ˈsɛ-lō-mat-ə\ [G, fr. Gk *kōilōma* cavity, fr. *kollos*] : the usu. epithelium-lined body cavity of metazoans above the lower worms — **coe-lo-mate** \ˈsɛ-lə-, ˈmāt\ adj or n — **coe-lo-mite** \ˈsɪ-ləm-ɪt\ n
coen- or **coeno-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *kōin-*, *kōino-*, fr. *kōinos* — more at CO-] : common ; general (coenocyte)
coe-no-bite \ˈkɔk-ˈnə-bɪt\ n *var.* of *cenobite*
coe-no-cy-tic \ˈsɛ-nə-sɪt-ɪk\ n [ISV] 1 : a multinucleate mass of protoplasm resulting from fusion of nuclei of different animals accompanied by cell fission; 2 : an organism consisting of such a structure 2 : SYNCTYUM 1 — **coe-no-cy-tic-ly** \ˈsɛ-nə-sɪt-ɪk-li\ adv
coe-no-cy-tic \ˈsɛ-nə-sɪt-ɪk\ n, pl *coe-no-cy-tic* \-sɪt-ɪk-ɪt\ [NL, fr. Gk *koenocytus* wall] : a complex tapeworm larva consisting of a firm outer wall of the outer protoplasmous scolexes develop
co-en-zyme \ˈ(kɔk-ˈtɛn-zɪm\ n : a thermostable nonprotein compound that forms the active portion of an enzyme system after combination with an apoenzyme
co-equal \ˈ(kɔk-ˈɛ-kwəl\ adj : equal with one another — **co-equal-ly** \ˈ(kɔk-ˈɛ-kwəl-ɪ\ adv
co-equal \ˈ(kɔk-ˈɛ-kwəl\ n : equality or jointly eternal — **co-equal-ly** \ˈ(kɔk-ˈɛ-kwəl-ɪ\ adv
co-erce \ˈkɔk-ɔr-s\ v, *co-erced*, fr. *co-* + *erco* to shut up, enclose — more at ARK] 1 : to restrain or dominate by nullifying individual will 2 : to compel to an act or choice 3 : to enforce by force or threat *syn* see **FORCE** — **co-er-cible** \ˈɔr-sə-bəl\ adj
co-er-cion \ˈkɔk-ɔr-ʃən-, -ʃən\ n : the act, process, or power of coercing
co-er-cive \ˈɔr-sɪv\ adj : serving or intended to coerce — **co-er-cive-ly** adv — **co-er-cive-ness** n
co-e-ta-ne-ous \ˈkɔk-ˈtə-nə-s\ adj [L *coetaneus*, fr. *co-* + *aetas* age — more at AGE] ; COEVAL
co-e-tal \ˈkɔk-ˈtəl\ n, pl *co-etals* : equally or jointly eternal — **co-e-tal-ly** \ˈkɔk-ˈtəl-ɪ\ adv
co-eval \ˈkɔk-ˈɛ-vəl\ adj [L *coevalis*, fr. *co-* + *aeuum* age, lifetime] : of the same or equal age, antiquity, or duration *syn* see **CONTEMPORARY** — **coeval** n — **co-eval-ly** \ˈkɔk-ˈɛ-vəl-ɪ\ adv
co-ex-ist \ˈkɔk-ɛ-zɪst\ v, *co-exists* : to exist together or at the same time 2 : to exist with in the same place or as a matter of policy
co-ex-istence \ˈkɔk-ɛ-zɪst-əns\ n : CO-EXISTENCE
co-ex-ten-sive \ˈkɔk-ɛ-sten-tɪv\ adj : having the same spatial or temporal scope or boundaries — **co-ex-ten-sive-ly** adv
cof-fee \ˈkɔf-ɛ-, ˈkɔf-ɪ-, n, *often* *after* [It *caffè* ; Turk; *It. caffè*, fr. Turk *kahve*, fr. Ar *qahwah*] 1 : a drink made by percolation or infusion of a decoction from the roasted and ground or pounded seeds of several trees or shrubs (genus *Coffea*) of the madder family; *also* : these seeds either green or roasted or as a beverage including them 2 : a cup of coffee (two ~s)
cof-fee-house \ˈkɔf-ˈhəʊz\ n : a place where coffee and other refreshments are sold
COFFEE
cof-fee-pot \ˈkɔf-ˈpɒt\ n : a utensil for preparing or serving coffee
coffee shop n : a small restaurant esp. for light refreshments
coffee table n : a low table customarily placed in front of a sofa — called *also* **coffee table**
coffee tree n 1 : a tree (genus *Coffea*) yielding coffee beans 2 : KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE
cof-fer \ˈkɔf-ər-, ˈkɔf-ɪ-ər\ n [ME *coffre*, fr. OF, fr. L *luphinus* basket, fr. Gk *kōphinos*] 1 : CHEST, BOX; *esp* : a strongbox for valuables 2 : a receptacle, EXCHANGING-USE, used in pt. of the chamber of a canal lock 3 : CAISSON 4 : COFFERDAM 4 : a recessed panel in a vault, ceiling, or soffit
cof-fer-dam \ˈkɔf-ɪ-ˈdæm\ n 1 : a watertight enclosure from which water is pumped to expose the bottom of a body of water and prevent construction (as of a pier) 2 : a watertight structure for making repairs below the waterline of a ship
cof-fin \ˈkɔf-fən\ n [ME, basket, receptacle, fr. MF *cofin*, fr. L *ophinius*] 1 : a box or chest for a corpse to be buried in 2 : the horny body forming the hoof of a horse's foot
cof-fin \ˈkɔf-fən\ n : to close in or shut off
coffin bone n : the bone enclosed within the hoof of the horse
coffin corner n : one of the corners formed by a goal line and a sideline on a football field into which a punt is often aimed so that it may go out of bounds close to the defenders' goal line
cof-fine \ˈkɔf-ɪn-, ˈkɔf-ɪ-ən\ n [Ar *qāhīlī* caravan] : a train of slaves or animals hauled together
co-ged \ˈkɔk-ɪ\ n [ME *coege*, of Scandinavian origin; akin to *Norw. kog* cog; akin to OE *cycgel* cudgel] 1 : a tooth on the rim of a wheel or gear 2 : a subordinate person or part — **co-ged** \ˈkɔk-ɪd\ adj
co-ged or **co-ged**, **co-ging** \ˈkɔk-ɪŋ\ v 1 *obs* : to cheat in throwing dice 2 *obs* : DECEIVE
co-ged or **co-ged**, **co-ging** \ˈkɔk-ɪŋ\ v 1 *obs* : to cheat in throwing dice 2 *obs* : DECEIVE
co-ged or **co-ged**, **co-ging** \ˈkɔk-ɪŋ\ v 1 *obs* : to cheat in throwing dice 2 *obs* : DECEIVE
co-ged or **co-ged**, **co-ging** \ˈkɔk-ɪŋ\ v 1 *obs* : to connect by means of tenons
co-g n : a tenon on a beam or timber received into a mortise in another beam to secure the two together



coffee: 1 flowering and fruiting branch with leaves, 2 fruit, 3 fruit with pericarp partly removed to show seeds

collegium \kə-'lɛdʒ-i-əm/ a group in which each member has approximately equal power and authority; *specif*: one in a soviet organization
col-lem-bo-lan \kə-'lem-bə-'lan/ [deriv. of *col-* + *Gk embolos* wedge, stopper — more at *EMBOLUS*]; *SPRINGTAIL* — **collembolan** or **col-lem-bə-'lous** \kə-'ləs-ə/ *adj*
col-len-chy-m \kə-'lɛn-tʃə-'m/ — *len-* \kə-'lɛn-ə/ [NL]: a plant tissue of living usu. elongated cells with walls variously thickened esp. at the angles but capable of further growth — compare *SCLERENCHYMA* — **col-len-chy-m-a-tous** \kə-'lɛn-tʃə-'mə-təs/ *adj*
col-ly \kə-'li-/ [MF, dim. of *col-*, fr. *L. collicum* neck — more at *COLLAR*] **1**: a small cord, collar, ferrule, or flange; esp: a small collar pierced to receive the inner end of a balance spring on a timepiece **2**: a circle or flange in which a precious stone is set
col-lide \kə-'lɪd-/ *vi* [*L. collidere*, fr. *com-* + *laedere* to injure by striking] **1**: come together with solid impact **2**: CLASH
col-lie \kə-'li-/ [prob. of *col-* + dial. *colly* (black) + a large dash of a breed developed in Scotland with a rough thick coat or less often with a smooth coat and used to herding sheep
col-lier \kə-'li-ər-/ *n* [ME *collier*, fr. *col. coal*] **1**: one that produces charcoal **2**: a coal miner **3**: a ship employed in transporting coal
col-lier-y \kə-'li-ər-ē-/ *n*: a coal mine and its connected buildings
col-lie-shang-iē \kə-'li-ē-'ʃang-'ē-/ *n* [perh. fr. *collie* + *shang* (kind of meal)] *Scot*: SQUABBLE, BRAWL
col-li-gate \kə-'li-'gāt-/ *vi* [*L. colligatus*, pp. of *colligare*, fr. *com-* + *ligare* to tie] **1**: to bind, unite, or group together **2**: to bring together, dislocate, fuse, or connect concept **3**: to elicit a general principle — **col-li-ga-tion** \kə-'li-'gā-'ʃən-/ *n*
col-li-mate \kə-'li-'māt-/ *n* [*L. collimatus*, pp. of *collimare*, MS var. of *collinare* to make straight, fr. *com-* + *lineo* line] **1**: to make (as rays of light) parallel **2**: to adjust the line of sight of (an instrument or lens) — **col-li-ma-tion** \kə-'li-'mā-'ʃən-/ *n*
col-li-ma-tor \kə-'li-'mā-'tər-/ *n*: a device for producing a beam of parallel rays of light or other radiation or for forming an infinitely distant virtual image that can be viewed without parallax **2**: a device for obtaining a beam of molecules, atoms, or linear particles of light or other radiation
col-lin-ear \kə-'lɪn-'ē-ər-, kə-'lɪ-/ *adj* [ISV]: lying on or passing through the same straight line
col-lins \kə-'lɪnz-/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Collins*]: a tall iced drink with a base of distilled liquor (as gin)
col-lin-sia \kə-'lɪn-'zɪ-ə-/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *Zacchaeus Collins* II of Amherst, Canada]: any of a genus (*Collinsia*) of U.S. biennial or annual herbs of the figwort family
col-lision \kə-'lɪz-ən-/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. collisio*-, *collisio*, fr. *collisus*, pp. of *collidere*] **1**: an act or instance of colliding
col-lo- — see *COLL-*
col-lo-cate \kə-'lə-'kāt-/ *vi* [*L. collocatus*, pp. of *collocare*, fr. *com-* + *locare* to place, fr. *locus* place — more at *STALL*]: to set or arrange in a place or position; *esp*: to set side by side
col-lo-ca-tion \kə-'lə-'kā-'ʃən-/ *n*: the act or result of placing or arranging together; *specif*: a noticeable arrangement or conjoining of linguistic elements or words
col-lo-di-on \kə-'lə-'dɪ-ən-/ [Immod. of NL *collodium*, fr. *Gk kollōdēs* glutinous, fr. *kolla* glue]: a viscous solution of pyroxilin used esp. as a coating for wounds or for photographic films
col-lo-gue \kə-'lə-'gə-/ *n* [origin unknown] **1**: *dial*: INTRIGUE, CONSPIRACY **2**: to talk privately; CONFERR
col-lo-id \kə-'lə-'ɪd-/ *n*, *often pl*: a substance that is in a state of division preventing passage through a semipermeable membrane, consists of particles too small for resolution with an ordinary light microscope, and in suspension or solution diffracts a beam of light and fails to settle out; also: a system consisting of such a substance together with the gaseous, liquid, or solid medium in which it is dispersed **2**: a gelatinous or mucinous substance found in tissues in disease or normally (as in the thyroid) — **col-lo-id-al** \kə-'lə-'ɪd-'əl-, kə-'lɪ-/ *adj* — **col-lo-id-al-ly** \kə-'lɪ-'ə-/ *adv*
col-lo-id-ize \kə-'lə-'ɪz-/ *n* [ME] **1**: to make particle or slice esp. of meat **2**: to fold off fat flesh
col-lo-qui-al \kə-'lə-'kwē-'əl-/ *adj* **1**: of or relating to conversation; CONVERSATIONAL **2**: *u*: used in or characteristic of familiar and informal conversation **3: using conversational style — **col-lo-qui-al-ly** \kə-'lə-'kwē-'ə-/ *adv*
col-lo-qui-al-ism \kə-'lə-'kwē-'ə-/ *n*: **1**: a colloquial expression **2**: a local or regional dialect expression **3**: colloquial style
col-lo-quist \kə-'lə-'kwɪst-/ *n*: TALKER
col-lo-qui-um \kə-'lə-'kwē-'əm-/ *n*, *pl colloquia* or **col-lo-qui-a** \kə-'kwē-'ə-/ [NL, conversation]; CONFERENCE; *specif*: a seminar that is a lecture course taken by students
col-lo-que \kə-'lə-'kwē-/ *n* [*L. colloquium*, fr. *colloqui* to converse, fr. *com-* + *loqui* to speak] **1**: CONVERSATION **2**: CONFERENCE
col-lo-type \kə-'lə-'tɪp-/ *n* [ISV] **1**: a photomechanical process for making prints directly from a hardened film of gelatin or other material that has been ink-receptive and ink-repellent parts **2**: a print made by collotype
col-lude \kə-'lɪd-/ *vi* [*L. colludere*, fr. *com-* + *ludere* to play, fr. *ludus* game — more at *LUDICIOUS*]; CONSPIRE, PLOT
col-lu-sion \kə-'lɪ-zhən-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. collusion*-, *collusio*, fr. *collisus*, pp. of *colludere*]: secret agreement or cooperation for a fraudulent or dishonest purpose — **col-lu-sive** \kə-'lɪ-sɪv-, 'zɪv-/ *adj* — **col-lu-sive-ly** \kə-'lɪ-sɪv-'ə-/ *adv*
col-lu-vi-al \kə-'lɪ-vē-'əl-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by collium
col-lu-vi-um \kə-'lɪ-vē-'əm-/ *pl* **col-lu-vi-a** \kə-'lɪ-vē-/ or **colliuviums** [NL, fr. ML, offshooting from *lites* of *L. luvius*]; *colluvium* to wash; *com-* + *lavare* to wash — more at *LYE*]; rock detritus and soil accumulated at the foot of a slope
col-ly \kə-'li-/ [alter. of ME *colwen*, fr. (assumed) OE *colgan*, fr. OE *col* dial. *chilly*; Brit: to blacken with or as if with soot] **col-ly-r-um** \kə-'lɪ-'r-əm-/ *n* [*L. col-ly-r-um* \kə-'lɪ-'r-əm/ or *collyrium* [L, fr. *Gk kollyria* pessary, eye salve, fr. dim. of *kollyra* roll of bread]: an eye lotion; EYEWASH
col-ly-web-bles \kə-'lɪ-'wɛb-'ə-/ *n* *pl* *bit* *sing* or *pl* *in constr* [prob. by folk etymology, fr. *NL cholera morbus*, lit., the disease of cholera] **1**: BELLS-PACHA *col* — see *COL*
col-o-cynth \kə-'lə-'sɪn(t)-th-/ *n* [*L. colocynthos*]: a Mediterranean and African herbaceous vine (*Citrullus colocynthis*) related to the**

watermelon; also: its spongy fruit from which a powerful cathartic is prepared

col-ogne \kə-'lə-'ŋ-/ [*Cologne, Germany*] **1**: a perfumed toilet water
col-on \kə-'lə-'n-/ *n*, *pl colons* or *col-o-la* \kə-'lə-'lə-/ [L, fr. *Gk kolon*]; the part of the large intestine that extends from the cecum to the rectum of mammals
col-on \kə-'lə-'n-/ [L, part of a poem, fr. *Gk kolon* limb, part of a strophe — more at *CALK*] **1** *pl* *col-o-la* \kə-'lə-'lə-/: a rhetorical unit of an utterance; *specif*: in *Greek* or *Latin* verse; a system or series of from two to not more than three feet having a principal accent and forming part of a line **2**: *pl* *colons*: a punctuation mark; used chiefly to effect a change of direction to matter that follows (as a list, explanation, or quotation)
col-on \kə-'lə-'lɪn-, kə-'lə-'lɪn-/ *n* [*L. colonus*] **1**: a colonial farmer
col-on-i-al \kə-'lə-'ni-əl-, *n*, *pl* *col-o-ni-es* \kə-'lə-'ni-əs/ [*Sp. colon*] — see *MONEY* table
col-ose \kə-'lə-'kɔrn-'ɪ-/ [alter. of *coronel*, fr. MF, modif. of OIt *colonnello* column of soldiers, colonel, dim. of *colonna* column, fr. *L. columna*] **1**: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a lieutenant colonel and below a brigadier general **2**: LEUTENANT COLONEL **3**: a minor titular official of a state esp. in southern or midland U.S. — used as an honorific title — **col-o-nel-ry** \kə-'lɪ-'sɪ-/ *n*
Colonel Blimp \kərn-'lɪ-'blɪmp/ *n* [*Colonel Blimp*, cartoon character created by David Low]: a reactionary pompous army officer or government official; broadly: an elderly pompous reactionary
col-oni-al-ize \kə-'lə-'ni-ə-'zə-/ *vt* [*col-* + *oni-* + *ize*, fr. *col-* + *oni-* characteristic of a colony **2**: *often cap* **3**: of or relating to the original 13 colonies forming the United States **3**: possessing or composed of colonies — **col-o-ni-al-ly** \kə-'lə-'ni-əl-/ *adv* — **col-o-ni-al-ness** \kə-'lə-'ni-əl-'nəs-/ *n*
col-oni-al **1**: a member or inhabitant of a colony
col-oni-al-ism \kə-'lə-'ni-əl-'ɪz-əm-, 'ni-ə-/ *n*: a colonial status
col-oni-al-ist \kə-'lə-'ni-əl-'ɪst-/ *n*: something characteristic of a colony **3**: *u*: control by one power over a dependent area or people **3**: a policy advocating or based on such control — **col-o-ni-al-ist** \kə-'lə-'ni-əl-'ɪst-/ *n* or *adj*
col-o-nist \kə-'lə-'nɪst-/ *n*: **1**: a member or inhabitant of a colony **2**: one of the original 13 colonies **3**: a settler in a new country
col-o-ni-z-a-tion \kə-'lə-'ni-ə-'zā-'ʃən-/ *n*: an act or instance of colonizing or of being colonized — **col-o-ni-z-a-tion-ist** \kə-'lə-'ni-ə-'zā-'tɪn-'ɪst-/ *n*
col-o-nize \kə-'lə-'nɪz-/ *vt* **1**: *u*: to establish a colony in or on **2**: to establish in a colony **2**: to send illegal or irregularly qualified persons to settle in a colony **3**: to influence or control by propaganda and strategy reasons (~ industries) — *vi*: to make or establish a colony; SETTLE — **col-o-niz-er** \kə-'lə-'nɪz-ər-/ *n*
col-on-nade \kə-'lə-'nād-/ *n* [F, fr. *Il colonnato*, fr. *colonna*]: a series of columns set at regular intervals and usu. supporting the roof of a structure — **col-on-nad-er** \kə-'lə-'nād-ər-/ *adj*
col-on-y \kə-'lə-'nɪ-/ *n*, *often attr* [ME *colonie*, fr. MF & L, MF, fr. *L. colonia*, fr. *colonus* farmer, colonist, fr. *colere* to cultivate — more at *WHEEL*] **1**: a body of people living in a new territory but retaining ties with the parent state **2**: the territory inhabited by such a body of people **3**: a circumscribed mass of microorganisms usu. growing in or on a solid medium **4**: the aggregation of zooids of a compound animal **4**: a group of individuals with common characteristics that are genetically related in close association **5**: the section occupied by such a group
col-op-phon \kə-'lə-'fɔn-, 'fɔn-/ *n* [L, fr. *Gk kolophōn* summit, finishing touch] **1**: an inscription placed at the end of a book or manuscript usu. with facts relative to its production **2**: an identifying device used by a printer or a publisher
col-op-phon-ic \kə-'lə-'fɔn-'ɪk-, 'fɔn-'ɪk-/ *n* [ME *colophonie*, deriv. of *Gk kolophōn* Colophon, an Ionian city]; *ROST*
col-or or **chiefly Brit** **col-our** \kə-'lə-'r-/ *n*, *often attr* [ME *colour*, fr. OF, fr. *L. color*: akin to *L. celare* to conceal — more at *HELL*] **1**: a phenomenon of light (as red, brown, pink, gray) or visual perception that is due to the color of the objects or other identifiable objects **2**: the aspect of objects and light sources that may be described in terms of hue, lightness, and saturation for objects and hue, brightness, and saturation for light sources — used in this sense as the psychological basis for definitions of color in this dictionary **3**: a hue as contrasted with black, white, or gray **2**: an outward often deceptive show; APPEARANCE **3**: a legal claim to or appearance of a right, authority, or office **4**: a pretense offered as justification **4**: PRETEXT **5**: an appearance of authenticity; PLAUSIBILITY **5**: complexion tint **6**: a tint characteristic of good health **6**: *BLUSH* **4**: a vividness or variety of colors of language **6**: LOCAL COLOR **5**: a distinctively colored badge or device or distinctively colored clothing — *usu.* used in *pl.* **1** (*pl*): STAND, POINT OF VIEW (**2**): CHARACTER, NATURE *usu.* used in *pl.* **1** (*pl*): the color of a combined flag **2**: a navy or nautical flag, ensign, or pennant — *usu.* used in *pl.* **1** (*pl*): a navy or nautical salute to a flag being hoisted or lowered *c* *pl*: ARMED FORCES **3**: VITALITY, INTEREST **9**: something used to give color; PIGMENT **10**: a tint quality in music **11**: a skin pigmentation or skin whitening characteristic of races **12**: the members of a race or group with such pigmentation; *esp*: NEGROES **12**: a small particle of gold in a gold miner's pan after washing
syn CHROMA, HUE, SHADE, TINT, TINGE: COLOR is the general term for any quality of light distinguishable by the usual sense of *but* it specifically applies to the property of things seen as red, yellow, blue, and so on as distinguished from black, gray, or white; CHROMA is a technical term for this specific sense; HUE, *usu.* implies some modification of a finer discrimination of a primary color; TINGE *usu.* implies a modified color of a primary color; TINT is often modified toward white, but COLOR, HUE, SHADE, and TINGE are often interchangeable; TINGE suggests an interfusion or overlying stain of one color over another background color
col-or or **chiefly Brit** **col-our** *col-our-ing* \kə-'lə-'rɪŋ-/ *vt* **1**: *u*: to give a change of color to **2**: to change the color of **2**: to change as if by dyeing or painting; as: MISREPRESENT, DISTORT **3**: GLOSS, EXCUSE (~ a lie) *c* INFLUENCE, AFFECT ~ *vi*: to take on color; *specif*: *BLUSH* — **col-or-er** \kə-'lə-'rɪŋ-ər-/ *n*
col-or-able or **chiefly Brit** **col-our-able** \kə-'lə-'rɪ-ə-'bəl-/ *adj* **1**: capable of being colored **2**: figuratively, capable of being made PLAUSIBLE — **col-or-ably** \kə-'lə-'rɪ-ə-'bəl-/ *adv*
col-or-ation or **chiefly Brit** **col-our-ation** \kə-'lə-'rɪ-ə-'ʃən-/ *n*: **1**: a state of being colored **2**: use or choice of colors; *specif*

ə but; ɔ kitted; or further: a back; ɔ bakes; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ joke; ɔ ɪn; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ flow; ɔ coln; th thin; th this;

ə ū out; ɔ b; ɔn; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; ɔ trip; ɔ life; ɔ foot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ɔ flew; ɔ yu furious; ɔ z vision

become one **w** 1: to unite to form a chemical compound **2**: to act together syn see COMBINE
comb-nine \kəm-ˈbɪn/ **n** **1**: a pair or result of combining **2**: a combination to effect some object **3**: a harvesting machine that beats, threshes, and cleans grain while moving over a field
comb-nine \kəm-ˈbɪn/ **v** **1**: to harvest with a combine
comb-nings \kəm-ˈbɪnz/ **n pl**: loose hair removed by a comb
comb-out \kəm-ˈbɔʊt/ **v** **1**: to remove fibers wool from suitable for combing and used esp. in the manufacture of worsteds
combining form \kəm-ˈbɪ-nɪŋ/ **n**: a linguistic form that occurs only in compounds or derivatives and can be distinguished descriptively from an affix by its ability to occur as one immediate constituent of a form, and by its immediate constituent being a morpheme (as *cephal-* in *cephalic*) or by its being an allomorph of a morpheme having another allomorph that may occur alone or can be distinguished historically from an affix by the fact that it is borrowed from another language in which it is descriptively a word or a combining form
comb-o \kəm-ˈ(ɔ)ʊ/ **n** [combination + -o] **1**: COMBINATION **2**: a usu. small jazz or dance band
comb-ust \kəm-ˈbɔst/ **v** [L *combustus*, pp. of *comburere* to burn up, irreg. fr. *com-* + *urere* to burn — more at *EMBER*]; **BURN**
comb-ust-ible \kəm-ˈbɔst-ə-bəl/ **adj** **n**: the quality or state of being combustible
comb-ust-ible \kəm-ˈbɔst-ə-bəl/ **adj** **1**: capable of combustion **2**: easily excited — **combustible n** — **comb-ust-ibly** \-bəl/ **adv**
comb-ust-ion \kəm-ˈbɔst-ɪ-ən/ **n** **1**: an act or instance of burning **2**: a chemical process (as an oxidation) accompanied by the evolution of heat and light **3**: violent agitation **4**: **TUMULT** — **comb-ust-ive** \-bɪv/ **adj**
comb-ustor \-ˈbɔst-ər/ **n**: the chamber in a gas turbine or a jet engine in which combustion occurs
come \kəm, sometimes without stress when a stress follows/ **v** **1**: to get to a certain place or state [ME *comen*, fr. OE *cumān*; akin to OHG *queman* to come, L *venire*, Gk *bainainō* to walk, go] **1**: to move toward something: **APPROACH** (~ here) **2**: to move toward or enter a scene of action or into a field of interest — with an implication of purpose (the *comer* to see us) **3**: to reach a particular station in a series (now we ~ to the action on health) **4**: (1) to approach in kind or quality (this ~s near perfection) **2**: to result in (his plans ~ to naught) **3**: to reach a condition through change (their fury *came* to a boil) **4**: to advance toward maturity or a culminating state (the job is *coming* nicely) **5**: to advance in a particular manner (~ running when I call) **6**: to advance, rise, or improve in rank or condition (general had ~ up through the ranks) **7**: to get along **8**: **PARSE** **9**: **EXTEND** (her dress *comes* to her ankles) **2**: (1) to be or arrive at a particular place, end, result, or conclusion (the *comer* to his senses) (~ untied) **2**: **AMOUNT** (taxes ~ to more than it's worth) **3**: to appear to the mind (the answer *came* to him) **4**: **HAPPEN**, **OCCUR** (no harm will ~ to you) **5**: (1) **ORIGINATE**, **EMERGE** (a wine ~s from grapes) **2**: to be or have been a native or resident (he ~s from Toronto) **3**: to approach or assume a condition, relation, use, or position (artillery *came* into action) **4**: to fall within a field of view or a range of application (this is within the terms of the treaty) **5**: to issue forth (so *came* from her throat) **6**: to be available (the model ~s in several sizes) **7**: **EXIST** (as good as they ~) **8**: to experience orgasm **9**: to fall to a person in a division or inheritance of property **3**: to become moved favorably **4**: **RELENT** **5**: to require a specified exertion or expenditure (good clothes ~ high) **6**: to be available (portrait *comes* to ~ alive) (things will ~ clear if we are patient) **7**: **1**: to approach or be near (an *age*) (child *coming* eight years old) **2**: to act or play the part of (~ the stern parent) — **come across**: to come to find by chance — **come across** **1**: to come to mind — **come by** **1**: chiefly **MILITARY**: **VISIT** **2**: **ACQUIRE** — **come into** **1**: to acquire as an inheritance — **come off**: to cease to utter pretentious or foolish talk (*come off* it) **2**: **COME THROUGH** **3**: **SURVIVE** **4**: **GIVE**, **PROVIDE** — **come to pass**: **HAPPEN** **5**: **1**: to come to a point **2**: to come to a point **3**: to change direction (the wind has *come about* into the north) **3**: to shift to a new task **4**: to supply or furnish something demanded; **esp**: to pay over money; **CONTRIBUTE**
come along w **1**: to make progress; **SUCCEED** **2**: **APPEAR**
come around w **1**: to come round
come back w **1**: to return to life or vitality **2**: to return to memory **3**: **REPLY**, **RETORT** **4**: to regain a former condition or position
come-back \kəm-ˈbæk/ **n** **1**: a sharp or witty reply; **RETORT** **2**: a cause for complaint **2**: **RECOVERY**
come-dian \kəm-ˈmed-ɪ-ən/ **n** **1**: an actor who plays comedy or comical characters
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come-die \-ˈmed-ik, -ˈmed-ə/ **n** [f. of or relating to comedy]
come-die-ienne \kəm-ˈmed-ɪ-ən/ **n** [f. *comédienne*, fem. of *comédien* comedian, fr. *comedie*]; **a female comedian**
come-dō \kəm-ˈdɔ-də/ **n** **pl** **com-** + **do-** **nes** \kəm-ˈdɔ-də/ (ˌ) **n** [L *gladius*, fr. L *gladius* sword] **1**: **CLAW** **2**: **CLAW**
come down w **1**: to lose or fall in rate or condition **2**: to fall sick
come-down \kəm-ˈdaʊn/ **n**: a descent in rank or dignity
come-dy \kəm-ˈdɪ/ **n** [ME, fr. MF *comédie*, fr. L *comœdia*, fr. Gk *kōmōidia*, fr. *kōmos* revel + *aidēin* to sing — more at *ODE*] **1**: a theatrical, film, radio, or television drama of light and amusing character **2**: a type of comedy **3**: a genre of dramatic literature dealing with the comic or with the serious in a light or satirical manner **2**: a medieval narrative that ends happily (Dante's *Divine Comedy*) **3**: a literary work written in a comic style or treating a comic theme **4**: a ludicrous or farcical event or series of events **5**: the comic element
come-hither \kəm-ˈhɪθ-ər, (ˌ)kəm-ˈmɪθ-əd/ **adj**: **SEDUCTIVE**
come in w **1**: to place among those finishing (*come in* second) **2**: to become of use **3**: to make reply to a signal or call **3**: to be the recipient **4**: to attain maturity, fruitfulness, or production
come-ness \kəm-ˈnɪs/ **n**: the quality or state of being comical
come-by \kəm-ˈbɪ/ **adv** [ME *comby*, alter. of OE *cymlic* glorious, fr. *cyme* lively, fine; akin to OHG *kūmig* weak, *Gk goan* to lament] **1**: attractive because of good looks; **HANDSOME** **2**: generally

pleasant and attractive-looking; **SEEMLY** **syn** see **BEAUTIFUL**
come off w **1**: to accomplish; **2**: **SUCCEED** **3**: **HAPPEN**, **OCCUR**
come on w **1**: to begin by degrees **2**: to make progress in growth or development **3**: **PLEASE** — used in cajoling or pleading
come-on \kəm-ˈon, -ˌɔn/ **n**: **INDUCEMENT**, **LURE**
come out w **1**: to come into view **2**: **EMERGE** **3**: to turn out **4**: to declare oneself **5**: to utter **6**: to appear
come-out-er \kəm-ˈaʊt-ər/ **n**: **RADICAL**, **REFORMER**
come over w **1**: to change from one side (as of a controversy) to the other **2**: to visit casually; drop in **2**: **BRIT**: **BECOME**
com-er \kəm-ər/ **n** **1**: one that comes or arrives (all ~s) **2**: one making rapid progress or showing promise
come-er \kəm-ər/ **n**: one that returns to a former condition; **esp**: to come to **2**: to change in direction or opinion; also: to be comestible
com-est-ible \kəm-ˈɛst-ə-bəl/ **adj** [MF, fr. ML *comestibilis*, fr. L *comestus*, pp. of *comedere* to eat, fr. *com-* + *edere* to eat]; **EDIBLE**
comestible n: **FOOD** — usu. used in pl.
com-est-ry \kəm-ˈɛst-ri/ **n** [ME *comete*, fr. OE *cometa*, fr. L *comēta*]; **a celestial body that consists of a fuzzy head, a long, thin tail; a star that consists of a bright nucleus, that often when in the part of its orbit near the sun develops a long tail which points away from the sun, and that has an orbit varying in eccentricity between a nearly parabolic and a highly elliptical one**
com-et-ary \-ˌɛt-ər-ɪ/ **adj** — **com-et-ic** \kəm-ˈɛt-ik, kə-ˈɛd/ **adj**
come to w **1**: to recover consciousness **2**: to anchor or stop at a certain point
come up w **1**: to become mentioned **2**: **BRIT**: to enter a university **3**: to come to a certain decision, esp. as near as possible to a final one **4**: to come before an authoritative person or group for decision **5**: to be equal
come-up-pance \kəm-ˈmʌp-ən(t)s/ **n** [*come up* + -ance]; **a** deserved rebuke or penalty; **DESERTS**
com-er \kəm-ər/ **n** [ME *comifre*, fr. OF *comifre*, fr. MF, fr. pp. of *comifre* to pull, fr. L *comifer*, fr. *com-* + *ferre* to make — more at *DO*]; **a** confection consisting of a piece of fruit, a root, or a seed coated and preserved with sugar
com-fort \kəm-ˈfɔrt/ **n** **1**: strengthening aid; **a**: **ASSISTANCE**, **RELIEF**, **COMFORT** **2**: consolation or worry **3**: **SOLACE** **4**: a state or feeling of relief or encouragement **5**: **CONTENT**, **WELL-BEING** **6**: **SATISFACTION**, **ENJOYMENT** **4**: one that gives or brings comfort — **com-fort-less** \-ləs/ **adj**
com-fort-er \kəm-ˈfɔrt-ər/ **n** [*OF comforter*, fr. LL *confortare* to strengthen (~ incipere) + *fortis* firmly at ease]; **a**: one who comforts and helps to cheer **2**: to ease the grief or trouble of: **CONSOLATOR**
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2 obs : to order or request to be given ~ vt 1 : to have or to exercise direct authority ; GOVERN 2 : to give orders 3 : to be commander 4 : to dominate from an elevated position
COM-MAN-DER \kəm-'mɑnd-ər/ *n* [F, *com-mandant*, CHARGE *m* to issue orders. COMMAND and ORDER imply authority and use some degree of formality and impersonality; COMMAND stresses official exercise of authority, ORDER may suggest peremptory or arbitrary exercise; BID suggests giving orders perpetually as to children or servants; ENJOIN implies giving an order or direction authoritatively and urgently and often with admonition or solicitude; DIRECT and INSTRUCT both connote expectation of obedience and usu. concern specific points of procedure or method, INSTRUCT sometimes implying greater explicitness or formality; CHARGE adds to ENJOIN an implication of imposing as a duty or responsibility
command *n* 1 : the act of commanding 2 : an order given 3 a : the ability to control ; MASTERY *b* : the authority or right to command *c* (1) : the power to dominate (2) : scope of vision *d* : ability in an individual or an organization under a commander 5 : a position of highest authority SYN see POWER
command *adj* : done on command or request
com-man-dant \kəm-'mɑn-dɑnt/ *n* : COMMANDING OFFICER
com-man-deer \kəm-'mɑn-dī-ər/ *n* [Afrik *commandeer*, fr. F *commander* to command, fr. OF *comander*] 1 a : to compel to perform military service ; *b* : to seize for military purposes 2 : to take arbitrary or forcible possession of
com-mand-er \kə-'mɑn-dər/ *n* 1 : one to an official position of command or control; as a : COMMANDING OFFICER *b* : the presiding officer of a society or organization *c* : a commissioned officer in a military rank above a lieutenant commander and below a captain — **com-mand-er-ship** \-shīp/ *n*
commander in chief *n* : one who holds the supreme command of an armed force
com-mand-ery \kəm-'mɑn-d(ə)-rē/ *n* 1 : a district under the control of a commander of an order of knights 2 : an assembly or lodge in a secret order
commanding officer *n* : an officer in command; *esp* : an officer in the armed forces in command of an organization or installation
com-mand-ment \kəm-'mɑn(d)-mənt/ *n* 1 : the act or power of commanding ; something : as a : that is commanded; *specif* : one of the biblical Ten Commandments
com-man-do \kə-'mɑn-(d)ō/ *n, pl* **comandos** or **commandos** [Afrik *comando*, fr. D *commando* command, fr. Sp *comando*, fr. *comandar* to command, fr. F *commander*] 1 *Africa* a : a military unit composed of the ranks of sergeant, lieutenant, and captain ; a military unit trained and organized as shock troops *see* for hit-and-run raids into enemy territory *b* : a member of a commando or other specialized raiding unit
com-mem-ia del-'lār-ī-ə \kə-'mɛd-ə-(ə)-'dɛl-'lār-ē-, -mɛd-ə/ *n* [It, lit. comedy of a : Italian comedy of the 16th to 18th centuries improvised from standardized situations and stock characters
comme il faut \kəm-'il-'fō/ *adj* [F, lit., as it should be] : conforming to accepted standards ; PROPER
com-mem-ō-ri-ate \kə-'mɛm-ə-'ri-ət/ *vt* [L *commemoriatus*, pp. of *commemorare*, *commemoro* to remember, *memoria* memory, *memor* mindful — more at MEMORY] 1 : to call to remembrance 2 : to mark by some ceremony or observation ; OBSERVE 3 : to be a memorial of SYN see KEEP — **com-mem-ō-ri-af** \-ri-ət-ər/ *n*
com-mem-ō-ri-ation \kə-'mɛm-ə-'ri-ə-shən/ *n* 1 : the act of commemorating 2 : something that commemorates
com-mem-ō-ra-tive \kə-'mɛm-ə-'rā-tīv-, -mɛm-ə-'rā-tīv/ *adj* : intended as a commemoration ; COMMEMORATING — **commemorative** *n* — **com-mem-ō-ra-tive-ly** *adv*
com-mence \kə-'mɛn-(s)ə/ *v* [ME *comencen*, fr. MF *comencere*, fr. *cominciare*, *cominciare* to begin, fr. L *cominciare* to initiate] *v* 1 : to enter upon ; BEGIN 2 : to initiate formally by performing the first act of ~ *vi* 1 : to have a beginning ; START 2 *chiefly Brit* : to begin to be or to act as 3 *chiefly Brit* : to take a course at a university SYN see BEGIN — **com-mence-er** *n* ; a state of **com-mence-ment** \-'mɛn-(s)-mənt/ *n* 1 : an act, instance, or time of commencing 2 a : the ceremonies or the day for conferring degrees or diplomas *b* : the period of activities at this time
com-mend \kə-'mɛnd/ *v* [ME *comendēre*, fr. L *commendare*, fr. *com-* + *mandare* to entrust — more at MANDATE] *v* 1 : to entrust for care or protection 2 : to recommend as worthy of confidence or notice 3 : to mention with approbation ; PRAISE ~ *vi* : to commend or serve as a commendation of something — **com-mend-able** \-'mɛn-də-bəl/ *adj* — **com-mend-ably** *adv* — **com-mend-er** \-'mɛn-dər-/ *n* 1 : one who commends *2* : *archaic* ; COMPLIMENT — **com-mend-da-to-ry** \kə-'mɛn-də-'tɔr-ē-, -tɔr-/ *adj*
com-men-sal \kə-'mɛn-(s)-ə/ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *comensalis*, fr. L *com-* + LL *mensalis* of the table, fr. L *mensa* table] 1 : of or relating to those who habitually eat together 2 : living in a state of commensalism — **commensal** *n* — **com-men-sal-ly** \-'sə-'li-/ *adv*
com-men-sal-ism \-'sə-'li-z-əm/ *n* : a relation between two kinds of organisms in which one obtains food or other benefits from the other without damaging or benefiting it
com-men-su-rah-ly \kə-'mɛn-(s)-ə-'rə-'bil-ət-ē-, -mɛn-(s)-'rə-/ *n* : the quality or state of being commensurable
com-men-su-rah-ble \kə-'mɛn-(s)-ə-'rə-'bil-, -mɛn-(s)-ə-'rə-/ *adj* : having a common measure; *specif* : divisible by a common unit an integral number of times 2 : COMMENSURATE 2 SYN see PROPORTIONATE — **com-men-sal-ly** \-'sə-'li-/ *adv*
com-men-su-rate \kə-'mɛn-(s)-ə-'rət-, -mɛn-(s)-'rət/ *adj* [LL *commensuratus*, fr. L *com-* + LL *mensuratus*, pp. of *mensurare* to measure, fr. L *mensura* measure] 1 : equal in measure or extent ; COEXTENSIVE 2 : PROPORTIONATE CORRESPONDING 3 : COMMENSURABLE 1 SYN see PROPORTIONATE — **com-men-sal-ly** \-'sə-'li-/ *adv*
com-men-su-ra-tion \kə-'mɛn-(s)-ə-'rā-shən-, -mɛn-'chə-'rā-/ *n* [com-mensurā \kəm-'ɛnt/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *commensuratio*, fr. L *inventio*, fr. neut. of *commensus*, pp. of *commiscere* to invent, fr. *com-* + *miscere* (akin to *ment-*, *mens* mind)] 1 : COMMENTARY 2 : a number explaining the meaning of a word or the meaning of a writing 3 a : REMARK, OBSERVATION *b* : expression of opinion
comment *vi* : to make or write comment ~ *vt* : to make a comment on
com-men-tary \kəm-'mɛn-ter-ē/ *n* 1 a : an explanatory treatise concerning a text, used to help the reader understand it better ; a participant — *usu.* used in pl. 2 a : a systematic series of explanations or interpretations of a writing *b* : COMMENT 2 *c* : a descriptive

or critical oral narration 3 : something that serves for explanation
com-men-tate \kəm-'mɛn-ət-, -āt/ *v* [back-formation fr. *commentary*] *vt* : to give a commentary on ~ *vi* : to act as a commentator
com-men-ta-tor \kəm-'mɛn-tə-'tɔr-/ *n* : one who gives a commentary; *esp* : one who reads and discusses a text
com-mer- \kəm-'mɛr-/ *n* [MF, fr. L *commercium*, fr. *com-* + *merc-*, *merc* merchandise] 1 : social intercourse ; interchange of ideas, opinions, or sentiments 2 : the exchange or buying and selling of commodities on a large scale involving transportation from place to place 3 : SEXUAL INTERCOURSE SYN see BUSINESS
com-mer- \kəm-'mɛr-, -mɛr-/ *n* [archaic] : COMMUNE
com-mer-cial \kə-'mɛr-shəl/ *adj* 1 a : of, relating to, characteristic of, or suitable for commerce *b* : of an average or inferior quality (~ oxalic acid) 2 a : viewed with regard to profit ; *b* : designed for profit ; *esp* : designed for mass appeal ; *emphasizing* skills and subjects useful in business 4 a : paid for by advertisers (~ TV) — **com-mer-cial-ly** \-'mɔr-sh-(ə)-li-/ *adv*
commercial *n* : an advertisement broadcast on radio or television
commercial bank *n* : a bank including in its functions the acceptance of demand deposits subject to withdrawal by check
com-mer-cial-ism \-'mɛr-shə-'lɪ-z-əm/ *n* 1 : commercial spirit, institutions, or methods 2 : excessive emphasis on profit — **com-mer-cial-ist** \-'mɔr-shə-'lɪst-, -mɛr-shə-'lɪst-/ *n* — **com-mer-cial-ist-ic** \-'mɛr-shə-'lɪ-tɪk/ *adj*
com-mer-cial-ize \kə-'mɛr-shə-'lɪ-z-/ *v* 1 a : to manage on a business basis for profit *b* : to develop commerce in 2 : to exploit for profit (~ Christmas) 3 : to debase in quality for more profit
com-mer-cial-in-strument \-'mɛr-shə-'lɪ-z-əm-ə-'n-strument/ *n* : a term negotiable instruments arising out of commercial transactions
commercial traveler *n* ; TRAVELING SALESMAN
com-mie \kəm-'mi-/ *n*, *often cap* [by shortening and alter.] : COMMUNIST
com-mi-nation \kəm-'mɪ-nə-'tʃən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *comminatio*, *comminatio*, *comminare* to crush or to threaten, fr. *com-* + *minari* to threaten] : DENUNCIATION — **com-mi-na-to-ry** \kəm-'mɪ-nə-'tɔr-ē-, -tɔr-/ *adj* ; *com-mi-na-* *n* — **com-mi-nate** \kə-'mɪn-ɡ-, -ɡ-əl-/ *v* ; MINGLE, BLEND SYN see MIX
com-mi-nute \kəm-'mɪ-n-ju-ət/ *vt* [L *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* to comminure to tear, *minuere* to minuate particles ; PULVERIZE — **com-mi-nu-ation** \kəm-'mɪ-n-ju-'eɪ-shən/ *n*
com-mis-er-ate \kə-'mɪ-z-ə-'rēt/ *vb* [L *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari*, fr. *com-* + *miserari* to pity, fr. *miser* wretched] *vt* : to feel or express sorrow or compassion for ~ *vi* ; CONDOLE, SYMPATHIZE — **com-mis-er-ation** \-'mɪ-z-ə-'rē-ʃən/ *n*
com-mis-er-ation \-'mɪ-z-ə-'rē-ʃən/ *n* : the act of commiserating SYN see PITY
com-mis-sar \kəm-'sɪ-ər/ *n* [Russ *kommisar*, fr. G *Kommissar*, fr. ML *commissarius*] 1 a : a Communist party official assigned to a military unit to control the party presence and to ensure party loyalty *b* : one resembling a political commissar in attempting to control public opinion or its expression 2 : the head of a government department in the U.S.S.R. until 1946
com-mis-sar-i-at \kəm-'sɪ-ər-ē-'ət/ *n* [NL *commissariat*, fr. MF *commissariat*, fr. *commissarius*] 1 : a system of food supply 2 : food supplies 3 [Russ *kommisariat*, fr. G *Kommissariat*, fr. NL *commissarius*] : a government department in the U.S.S.R. until 1946
com-mis-sary \kəm-'sɪ-ər-ē/ *n* [ME *commissarie*, fr. MF *commissarius*, fr. L *commissarius*, pp. 1 : one designated by a superior to execute a duty or an office 2 a : a store for equipment and provisions; *specif* : a supermarket operated for military personnel *b* : food supplies *c* : a lunchroom *see* in a motion-picture studio
com-mis-sion \kə-'mɪ-shən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *commissio*, *commissio* act of bringing together, fr. *commissus*, pp. of *committere*] 1 a : a formal written warrant granting the power to perform various acts or duties *b* : a certificate conferring military rank and authority; *also* : the rank and authority so conferred 2 a : an authorization or commission to act in a prescribed manner or to perform prescribed acts ; CHARGE 3 a : authority to act for, in behalf of, or in place of another *b* : a task or matter entrusted to one as an agent for another 4 a : a group of persons directed to perform some duty *b* : a government agency having administrative, legislative, or judicial powers *c* : a city council having legislative and executive functions 5 : an act of committing (as a crime) 6 : a fee paid to an agent or employee for transacting a piece of business or performing a service; *esp* : a percentage of the amount received in a transaction paid to the agent or employee for the business ; *also* : an act of trusting or giving authority — **in commission** or **into commission** 1 : under the authority of commissioners 2 of a ship : ready for active service 3 : in use or in condition for use — **on commission** : with commission secured ; *usu.* all pay received in advance
com-mis-sion-er \kə-'mɪ-shən-ər-/ *n* 1 : out of working order 2 **commission** *v* **com-mis-sion-ing** \-'mɪ-sh-(ə)-nɪŋ/ 1 : to furnish with a commission; as a : to confer a formal commission on *b* : to order to be made 2 : to put (a ship) in commission
com-mis-sion-er \kə-'mɪ-shən-ər-/ *n* [F, *commissaire*, fr. *commissaire*, fr. *commissio*] *chiefly Brit* : a uniformed attendant
commissioned officer *n* : an officer of the armed forces holding by a commission a rank of second lieutenant or ensign or above
com-mis-sion-er \kə-'mɪ-sh-(ə)-nər-/ *n* : a person with a commission as a member of a governing body or as an officer of the governmental authority in a district, province, or other unit often having both judicial and administrative powers *c* : the officer in charge of a department or bureau of the public service *d* : the administrative head of a professional sports organization
commission merchant *n* : one who buys or sells another's goods for a commission
commission plan *n* : a method of municipal government under which a small elective commission exercises both executive and legislative and each commissioner directly administers one or more municipal departments
com-mis-sur-al \kəm-'sɪ-ər-əl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being commissure
com-mis-sure \kəm-'sɪ-ər-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *commissura*, *commissura* *n* [L, *com-* + *miss-*, *miss-* to separate two bodies or parts into] : CLOSURE 2 : connecting band of nerve tissue in the brain or spinal cord

com-mit \kə-'mit\ *vb* **com-mit-ted**; **com-mit-ting** [ME *com-mittē*, fr. *L. committere* to connect, entrust, fr. *com-* + *mittere* to send] *vt* **1 a** : to put into charge or trust; **ENTRUST** **b** : to place in a prison or mental institution **c** : to consign or record for preservation (~ to memory) **d** : to put into a place for disposal or reception
com-mit-ment \kə-'mit-mənt\ *n* **1** : an act of committing to consideration and report **2** : to bring about **1** **PERFORM** (as a particular course or use) **c** : to reveal the views of ~ *vi*, *obs* : to perform an offense — *com-mit-tor* \kə-'mit-tər\ *n*

SYN—**TRUST**, **CONFIDE**, **CONSIGN**, **RELEGATE**: **COMMIT** may express the general idea of delivering into another's charge or the special sense of transferring to a superior power or to a special place of custody; **ENTRUST** implies committing with trust and confidence; **CONSIGN** implies entrusting to a superior power; **RELEGATE** suggests transferring to remove from one's control with formality or finality; **RELEGATE** implies a consigning to a particular class or sphere often with a suggestion of getting rid of

com-mit-ment \kə-'mit-mənt\ *n* **1** : an act of committing to a charge or trust; as (1) a consigning to a penal or mental institution (2) : an act of referring a matter to a legislative committee **b** : **MITTING** **2 a** : an agreement or pledge to do something in the future; **esp** : an engagement to assume a financial obligation at a future date **c** : the state of being obligated

com-mit-tal \kə-'mit-təl\ *n* : **COMMITMENT**, **CONSIGNMENT**

com-mit-tee \kə-'mit-ē, *sense* 1 *also* kəm-'tē\ *n* **1 archaic** : a person to whom a charge or trust is committed **2 a** : a body of persons delegated to consider, investigate, take action on, or report on a matter **b** : a body of members of a legislative body to whom a body to give consideration to legislative matters **b** : a self-constituted organization for the promotion of some common object

com-mit-tee-man \kə-'mit-ē-mən, -man\ *n* **1** : a member of a committee **2** : a party leader of a ward or precinct — **com-mit-tee-men** \kə-'mit-ē-mən\ *n*

committee of the whole : the whole membership of a legislative house sitting as a committee and operating under informal rules

com-mix \kə-'miks, kə-'\ *vb* [**back-formation** fr. *ME comixit* blended, fr. *L. commixtus*, pl. of *commiscere* to mix together, fr. *com-* + *miscere* to mix] *vt* **1** : to mix

com-mix-ture \-chər\ *n* [**cf.** *com-mix-ture*, fr. *com-mix-tus*] *n* **1** : the act or process of mixing; **2** : the state of being mixed **2** **COM-POUND**, **MIXTURE**

com-mode \kə-'mōd-yə\ *n* [**fr.** *commodate*, *adj.*, suitable, convenient, fr. *L. commodus*, *fr.* *com-* + *modus* *modus* — *more* at *ME*] **1** : a woman's ornate cap popular in the late 17th and early 18th centuries **2 a** : a low chest of drawers **b** : a movable washing stand with a cupboard underneath **c** : a boxlike structure holding a chamber pot under an open seat; **also** CHAMBER POT **d** : **TOILET** **3b** **COM-MO-DI-OUS** \kə-'mō-dē-ōs\ *adj* [**fr.** *commodius*, *fr. L. commodus*, *fr. neut. of commodus*] **1** : **HANDY**, **SERVICEABLE** **2** : comfortably or conveniently spacious; **ROOMY** — **com-mo-di-ous-ly** *adv* **3** **COM-MO-DI-OSITY** *n*

com-mo-di-ty \kə-'mō-dē-tē\ *n* [**fr.** *commoditas*, *fr. MF com-modi-ty*, fr. *L. commoditas*, *fr. com-modus*] **1 a** : CONVENIENCE, **ADVANTAGE** **b** : something useful or valuable **2 a** : an economic good; as **a** : a product of agriculture or mining **b** : an economic good **3** **COM-MO-DI-TY** *n* [**fr.** *commoditas*, *fr. L. commoditas*, *fr. com-modus*] **1** : a state of the U.S. — **used officially** Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia **5 cap** : a federal union of constituent states — **used officially** of Australia **6 often cap** : an association of self-governing autonomous states having a somewhat common political and cultural background but no common political allegiance; (**the British Commonwealth**) **7 often cap** : a political unit having local autonomy but voluntarily united with the U.S. — **used officially** of Puerto Rico

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com-move \kə-'mōv, kə-'\ *vi* [**ME** *commoever*, *fr. MF commueve*, pres. stem of *commovior*, *fr. L. commovere*, *fr. com-* + *movēre* to move] **1** : to move violently; **AGITATE** **2** : **EXCITE**, **IMPASSION** **3** **COM-MO-VI-TY** \kə-'mōv-ē-tē\ *n* [**fr.** *MF*, *fr. L. commotivitas*, *fr. L. commotivus*] **1** : of or relating to one or more communities **2** : of or relating to a community **3 a** : characterized by collective ownership and use of property **b** : participated in, shared, or used in common by members of a group or community **4 a** : of, relating to, or based on common political or cultural background **5** **COM-MO-VI-TY** \kə-'mōv-ē-tē\ *n* **1** : social organization on a communal basis **2** : loyalty to a sociopolitical grouping based on religious affiliation — **com-mu-nal-ist** \-l-ist\ *n* or *adj*

com-mu-nal-ity \kə-'myū-nəl-ē-tē\ *n* **1** : communal state or church unity **2** : **COMMUNALISM**

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Com-mu-nard \kə-'myū-nərd\ *n* : one who supported or participated in the Commune of Paris in 1871

com-mu-ni-cate \kə-'myū-ni-keɪ\ *vi* [**ME** *communice* to converse, administer, fr. *MF*, *fr. MF*, *fr. L. communicare*, *fr. L. com-* + *munice*, administer or receive **COMMUNION, *fr. LL* *communicare*, *fr. L. L*] **1** : to receive Communion **2** : to communicate intimately (~ with nature)**

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com-mu-ni-ci-ty \kə-'myū-ni-keɪ-tē\ *n* : the quality of being communicable

com-mu-ni-ca-ble \kə-'myū-ni-keɪ-bəl\ *adj* **1** : capable of being communicated; **TRANSMISSIBLE** **2** : **COMMUNICATIVE** — **com-mu-ni-ca-ble-ness** *n* — **com-mu-ni-ca-bly** \-bē\ *adv*

com-mu-ni-cant \kə-'myū-ni-keɪnt\ *n* **1** : a church member

common carrier *n* : an individual or corporation undertaking to transport for compensation persons, goods, or messages
common cold *n* : an acute virus disease of the upper respiratory tract marked by inflammation of mucous membranes

common denominator *n* **1** : a common multiple of the denominator of a number of fractions **2 a** : a common trait or theme

common divisor *n* : a number or expression that divides two or more numbers or expressions without remainder — called also **common factor**

com-mon-er \kə-'mɔn-ər\ *n* **1 a** : one of the common people **b** : one of the not of noble rank **2** : a student (as at Oxford) who pays for his own board

common fraction *n* : a fraction in which both numerator and denominator are expressed

common law *n* : the body of law developed in England primarily from judicial decisions and custom and preserved and numerated in statute or code, and constituting the basis of the English legal system and of the system in all of the U.S. except Louisiana

common-law marriage *n* : a marriage relationship created by agreement and usu. cohabitation between a man and a woman without ecclesiastical or civil ceremony

common logarithm *n* : a logarithm whose base is 10

common measure *n : a meter consisting chiefly of iambic lines of 7 accents each arranged in rhymed pairs usu. printed in 4-line stanza — called also **common meter***

common multiple *n* : a multiple of each of two or more numbers or expressions

com-mon-place \kə-'mɔn-'plās\ *n* [**fr.** *L. locus communis* widely applicable argument, *trans.* of *Gk. κοινος τοπος*] **1 archaic** : a striking passage entered in a commonplace book **2 a** : an object of little observation **b** : something taken for granted

commonplace *adj* : **ORDINARY**, **UNREMARKABLE** — **com-mon-place-ness** *n*

commonplace book *n* : a book of memorabilia

common pleas *pl* **1** : a former superior court of English common law having jurisdiction over ordinary civil suits **2** : a court of inferior jurisdiction in some American states usu. having civil and criminal jurisdiction

common room *n* **1** : a lounge available to all members of a residential community **2** : a room in a college for the use of the faculty

common school *n* : a free public school

common-sense judgment **2** : the unreflective opinions of ordinary men **SYN** *SEE* **SENSE** — **com-mon-sense-ble** \kə-'sɛn-s(ə)-bəl\ *adj* — **com-mon-sense-ism** \-s(ə)-'sɛn-s(ə)-'sɪz-m\ *adj*

common stock *n* : capital stock other than preferred stock

common touch *n* : four beats to a measure in music

commonwealth \kə-'mɔn-wel\ *n* **1** : the general welfare **2 archaic** : **COMMONWEALTH**

com-mon-wealth \-welθ, *n* **1 archaic**; **COMMONWEALTH** **2** : a nation or other political unit; as **2** : one founded or law and united by compact or tacit agreement of the people for the common good **b** : one in which supreme authority is vested in the people **c** : **REPUBLIC** **3 cap a** : the English state from the death of Charles I in 1649 to the Restoration in 1660 **b** : **PROTECTORATE** **1b** : a state of the U.S. — **used officially** Kentucky, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Virginia **5 cap** : a federal union of constituent states — **used officially** of Australia **6 often cap** : an association of self-governing autonomous states having a somewhat common political and cultural background but no common political allegiance; (**the British Commonwealth**) **7 often cap** : a political unit having local autonomy but voluntarily united with the U.S. — **used officially** of Puerto Rico

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entitled to receive Communion; broadly: a member of a group 2: one who communicates; *specif*: INFORMANT — **communicant** *adj*

com-mu-ni-cate \kɑ-'mju-nə-'kæt/ *vb* [L *communico*, pp. of *communicare* to impart, participate] 1: to make known (~ the news) at MEAN] *v* 1 archaic 2: to talk (communicate ~ (the news)) b: TRANSFER, TRANSMIT (~ a disease) ~ *vi* 1: to receive Communion 2: to have communication (~ by mail) 3: JOIN, CONNECT (the room ~) — **com-mu-ni-ca-tor** \kɑ-'mju-nə-'keɪ-tər/ *n* 1: one who communicates 2: one who conveys or transfers something intangible. COMMUNICATE implies making contact at all what one presently possesses; IMPART suggests causing another or others to have what is primarily one's own

com-mu-ni-ca-tion \kɑ-'mju-nə-'keɪ-shən/ *n* 1: an act or instance of transmitting 2: a: information communicated b: a verbal or written message 3: an exchange of information 4 *pl* a: a system (as of telephones) for communicating b: a system of routes for moving troops, supplies, and vehicles c: personnel engaged in communicating d: a procedure by which information is exchanged between individuals through a common system of symbols 6 *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* a: a technique for expressing ideas effectively in speech or writing or through the arts b: the technology of the transmission of information

com-mu-ni-ca-tive \kɑ-'mju-nə-'keɪ-tɪv, -nə-'keɪ-tɪv/ *adj* 1: tending to communicate 2: TALKATIVE 2: of or relating to communication — **com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ly** *adv* — **com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness** *n*

com-mu-ni-on \kɑ-'mju-ni-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *communio*, *communio* mutual participation, fr. *communis*] 1: an act or instance of sharing 2: a system in which goods are owned in common and are available to all as needed 2 *cap* a: a doctrine based upon revolutionary Marxian socialism and Marxism-Leninism that is the official ideology of the U.S.S.R. b: a totalitarian system of government in which a single authority exercises control over all aspects of production with the professed aim of establishing a stateless society c: a final stage of society in Marxist theory in which the state has withered away and economic goods are distributed equally

com-mu-nist \kɑ-'mju-nə-'nist/ *n* 1: an adherent or advocate of communism 2 *cap* 1: a Communist party 2: a member of a Communist party or movement *b* *often cap*: an adherent or advocate of a Communist government, party, or movement 4 *often cap*: one held to engage in left-wing, subversive, or revolutionary activities

com-mu-nist-adj *adj* *often commu-nist-adj* 1: Communist 2: Communist *adj* *often commu-nist-adj* 1: Communist 2: Communist *adj* *often commu-nist-adj* 1: Communist 2: Communist

com-mu-ni-far-i-an \kɑ-'mju-ni-'fər-ən/ *adj*: advocating, practicing, or based on social organization in small cooperative partially collectivistic communities — **communitarian** *n* — **com-mu-ni-tar-i-an-ism** *n*

com-mu-ni-ty \kɑ-'mju-nə-'tɪ/ *n* [ME *comunete*, fr. MF *comunetè*, fr. L *communiatr*, *communiatr*, fr. *communis*] 1: a unified body of individuals: as a: STATE, COMMONWEALTH b: the people with common interests living in a particular area; broadly: the area itself c: an interacting population of various kinds of individuals (as species) in a common location d: a group of people with a common characteristic or interest living together within a larger society e: a group linked by a common policy f: a body of persons or nations having a history or social, economic, and political interests in common 2: society at large 3: a group of individuals characterized by LIKENESS c: FELLOWSHIP d: a social state or condition

community center *n*: a building or group of buildings for a community's educational and recreational activities

community chest *n*: a general fund accumulated from individual subscriptions to defray demands on a community for charity and social welfare

community property *n*: property held jointly by husband and wife

com-mu-ni-za-tion \kɑ-'mju-nə-'zə-'shən/ *n*, *often cap*: an act of communicating 2: the state of being communicated

com-mu-ni-zed \kɑ-'mju-nə-'zɪd/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *communization*] 1: a: to make common b: to make into state-owned property 2: to subject to Communist principles of organization

com-mu-ta-ble \kɑ-'mju-tə-'bəl/ *adj*: capable of being commuted

com-mu-tate \kɑ-'mju-tə-'tāt/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *commutation*] 1: to reverse every other cycle of (an alternating current) to form a conventional current

com-mu-ta-tion \kɑ-'mju-tə-'tā-'shən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *commutatio*, *commutato*, fr. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*] 1: EXCHANGE, TRADE 2: REPLACEMENT; *specif*: a substitution of one form of payment or charge for another 3: a change of a legal subject or punishment 4: to transfer one 4: an act of commuting 5: the action of commuting

commutation ticket *n*: a transportation ticket sold at a reduced rate for a fixed number of trips over the same route during a limited period

com-mu-ta-tive \kɑ-'mju-tə-'tɪv, kɑ-'mju-tə-'tə-'d/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or showing commutation 2: combining elements in such a manner that the result is independent of the order in which the elements are taken (addition is ~)

com-mu-ta-tor \kɑ-'mju-tə-'tər/ *n* 1: a switch for reversing the direction of an electric current 2: a series of bars or segments so connected to a square coils of a dynamo that rotation of the armature will in conjunction with fixed brushes result in unidirectional current output in the case of a generator and in the reversal of the current into the coils in the case of a motor

com-mute \kɑ-'mju-t/ *vb* [L *commutare* to change, exchange, fr. *com-* + *mutare* to change] 1: to give in exchange for another 2: EXCHANGE b: CHANGE, ALTER 2: to convert (as a payment) into another form 3: to exchange (a penalty) for another less severe 4: COMMUTATE ~ *vi* 1: to make up for something 2: to pay one's gross salary in advance and to make up regularly — **com-mut-er** \kɑ-'mju-t-ər/ *var* of *commute*

com-mose \kɑ-'mɔs/ *adj* [L *comosus* halcy, fr. *coma* hair — more at *coma*]; bearing a tuft of soft hairs

com-pact \kɑm-'pakt, kɑm-, 'kɑm-/ *adj* [ME, firmly put together, fr. L *compactus*, fr. pp. of *compingere* to put together, fr. *com-* + *pangere* to fasten — more at *PACT*] 1: COMPOSED, MADE 2: closely united or packed together or packed or spare in appearance (a ~ body) 4: concentrated in a limited area or small space (~ form) *syn* see CLOSE — **com-pact-ly** *adv* — **com-pact-ness** *n*

compact *v* 1: a: COMBINE, CONSOLIDATE b: COMPRESS 2: to make up by connecting or combining; COMPOSE ~ *vi*: to become united or packed together or packed or spare in appearance (a ~ body) 4: concentrated in a limited area or small space (~ form) *syn* see CLOSE — **com-pact-ly** *adv* — **com-pact-ness** *n*

com-pact \kɑm-'pakt/ *n* 1: a small cosmetic case 2: a relatively small automobile

com-pact \kɑm-'pakt/ *n* [L *compactum*, fr. neut. of *compactus*, pp. of *compactus* to make an agreement, fr. *com-* + *pacisci* to agree] 1: an agreement or covenant 2: a body of soldiers

com-pac-tion \kɑm-'pæk-'shən/ *n*: the act or process of compacting; the state of being compacted

com-pan-ion \kɑm-'pan-ən/ *n* [ME *compainoun*, fr. OF *compagnon*, fr. LL *companio*, *companio*, fr. L *com-* + *panis* bread, food] 1: a: a companion 2: a partner or comrade in a pair of matching things b: one employed to live with and serve another

companion *vt*: ACCOMPANY

companion *n* (by folk etymology, fr. D *Kampjaner* poop deck] 1: a hood covering at the top of a companionway 2: COMPANIONWAY

com-pan-ion-able \kɑm-'pən-ə-'bəl/ *adj*: marked by, conducive to, or suggestive of companionship; SOCIAL — **com-pan-ion-able-ness** *n* — **com-pan-ion-ably** *adv* — **com-pan-ion-ate** *adj*

com-pan-ion-ate \kɑm-'pən-ə-'tət/ *adj*: relating to or in the manner of companions

com-pan-ion-ship \kɑm-'pən-ən-'ʃɪp/ *n*: 1: FELLOWSHIP 2: companionship

com-pa-ri-son \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-'wʌn/ *n* [C^opanion] a: a ship's stairway from one deck to another

com-pa-ri-ny \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-'nɪ/ *n* [ME *comparie*, fr. OF *compagnie*, fr. *compain* companion, fr. LL *companio*] 1: association with another; FELLOWSHIP b: COMPANIONS, ASSOCIATES c: VISITORS, GUESTS d: an agreement of persons 2: a: a body of soldiers; *specif*: a unit (as of infantry) consisting usu. of a headquarter and two or more platoons c: an organization of musical or dramatic performers (opera ~) d: the officers and men of a ship e: a force fighting unit 3: a local congregation of Jehovah's witnesses 3: a: a chartered commercial organization or Jewish trade guild b: an association of persons for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise c: those members of a partnership firm whose names do not appear in the firm name (John Doe and Company)

company *vt*: ACCOMPANY ~ *vi*: ASSOCIATE

company union *n*: an unaffiliated labor union of the employees of a single firm

com-pa-ra-bil-i-ty \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-'bɪl-ə-'tɪ/ *n*: the quality or state of being comparable

com-pa-ra-ble \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-'bəl/ *adj* 1: capable of or suitable for comparison 2: comparable with 3: EQUIVALENT, SIMILAR — **com-pa-ra-ble-ness** *n* — **com-pa-ra-ly** *adv* — **com-pa-r-a-tive** \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-'tɪv/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting the degree of comparison in a language that denotes increase in the quality, quantity, or relation (expressed as an adjective or adverb) 2: considered as in comparison with something else as a standard not quite attained; RELATIVE (~ stranger) 3: studied systematically by comparison of phenomena (~ literature) — **com-pa-rative-ly** *adv* — **com-pa-r-a-tive-ness** *n*

com-pare *vt*: compare with another esp. on equal footing 2: RIVAL; *specif*: one that makes witty or mocking comparisons 2: the comparative degree or form in a language

com-pa-ra-tor \kɑm-'pɑr-ət-ər, 'kɑm-'pɑr-ət-/ *n*: an instrument for comparing something with a like thing or with a standard measure

com-pare \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-/ *vt*, 'pɑr-ə-/ *vb* [ME *compāre*, fr. MF *compāre* to compare, fr. L *com-* + *parare* to compare like, fr. *com-* + *par* equal] *vt* 1: to represent as similar; LIKEN 2: to examine the character or qualities of esp. to discover resemblances or differences 3: to inflect or modify (an adjective or adverb) according to the degrees of comparison ~ *vi* 1: to bear being compared 2: to make comparisons 3: to be equal or alike

SYN COMPARE, CONTRAST, COLLATE mean to set side by side in order to show differences and likenesses. COMPARE implies an aim of showing relative values or excellences by bringing out characteristics which are similar or divergent. CONTRAST implies an emphasis on differences; COLLATE implies minute and critical inspection in order to note points of agreement or divergence

com-pare *n*: COMPARISON (beauty beyond ~)

com-par-i-son \kɑm-'pɑr-ə-'sən/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *compāre*, fr. L *com-* + *parare*, fr. *parare* to compare] 1: the act or process of comparing; a: LIKENING b: the juxtaposing of items to establish similarities and dissimilarities 2: identity of features; SIMILARITY 3: the modification of an adjective or adverb to denote different degrees of quality, quantity, or relation

com-part \kɑm-'pɑrt/ *vb* [It *compartire*, fr. LL *compartiri* to share out, fr. L *com-* + *partiri* to share, fr. *part-*, *part*, part, share] 1: to mark out into parts; *specif*: to lay out in parts according to a plan

com-part-ment \kɑm-'pɑrt-'ment/ *n* [MF *compartment*, fr. It *compartimento*, fr. *compartire*] 1: one of the parts into which an enclosed space is divided 2: a section of a vessel or section of a pipe

com-part-ment-al \kɑm-'pɑrt-'ment-'l/ *adj* — **com-part-ment-ed** *adj*

com-part-ment-ation \kɑm-'pɑrt-'ment-'tā-'tɪv/ *n*: to separate into isolated compartments or categories

com-pas \kɑm-'pɑs, 'kɑm-/ *n* [ME *compassen*, fr. OF *compasser* to measure, fr. (assumed) VL *compassare* to pace off, fr. L *com-* + *passus* pace] 1: CONTRIVE, PLOT 2 a: ENCOMPASS, fr. to travel entirely around 3 a: ACHIEVE, ACCOMPLISH; also: OBTAIN b: COMPREHEND *SYN* see *compass* — *compass* *adj*: a device that serves to measure; 1: BOUNDARY, CIRCUMFERENCE b: a circumscribed space c: RANGE, SCOPE 2: a curved or roundabout path 3 a: a device for determining directions by means of a magnetic needle or a group of needles turning freely on a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north b: a set of various navigational devices that serve the same purpose as the magnetic compass c: *usu pl*: an instrument for describing circles or transferring measurements consisting of two pointed branches joined at the top by a pivot — called also

pair of compasses **syn** see CIRCUMFERENCER

3 **compass card** *n*: CURVED, CIRCULAR (a ~ timber); *specif*; **SEM-**

compass card *n*: the circular card attached to the needles of a mariner's compass, on which are marked 32 points of the compass and the 360° of the circle

com-pas-sion \kəm-ˈpɑː-shən/ *n*: **MF** or **LL**: **MF**, *fr.* **L** *compassion-*, *compas-*, *fr.* *com-* + *pati* to sympathize, *fr.* *L* *com-* + *pati* to bear, suffer/ *fr.* *com-* + *pati* to sympathize; consciousness of others' distress together with a desire to alleviate it **syn** see **PITY**



compass card

com-pas-sion-ate \kəm-ˈpɑː-shən-ət/ *adj*: marked by compassion — **com-pas-sion-ate-ness** *n*

2 **com-pas-sion-ate** \ˈpɑː-shən-ət/ *n*: **PITY**

com-pan-plant *n*: any of several plants whose leaves or branches grow on the axis so as to indicate the cardinal points of the compass

com-pat-i-bil-i-ty \kəm-ˈpɑː-tə-ˈbil-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being compatible

com-pat-i-bil-i-ty \kəm-ˈpɑː-tə-ˈbil-ət-ē/ *adj* **MF**, *fr.* **ML** *compatibilis*, *lit.*, sympathetic, *fr.* **LL** *compati* 1: capable of existing together in harmony 2: capable of cross-fertilizing freely or uniting vegetatively 3: being or relating to a system in which color television broadcasts may be received in black and white on receivers without special modification 4: capable of forming a homogeneous mixture that neither separates nor is altered by chemical interaction **syn** see **CONSONANT** — **com-pat-i-bil-ness** *n* — **com-pat-i-bil-ly** *adv*

com-pa-tri-ot \kəm-ˈpɑː-tri-ət/ *n*: *fr.* *chiefly Brit* -ˈpɑː-ŋ [F fellow countryman, *fr.* **LL** *patriotria*, *fr.* *lit.* *comp* + *trio* fellow countryman] 1: a fellow countryman 2: **PEEPR**, COLLEAGUE

com-peer \kəm-ˈpɪr-/ *n*: **L** [ME, *fr.* OF *compere*, *lit.*, godfather, *fr.* **ML** *compater*, *fr.* *L* *com* + *pater* father]; **COMPANION** 1: **L** [moder. *L* *compur*, *fr.* *compur*, *adj.*, *like*]; **EQUAL**, **PEER**

2 **com-peer** *vi*, *obs*: **EQUAL**, **MATCH**

com-pel \kəm-ˈpɛl/ *vi* **com-pelled**; **com-pel-ling** [**ME** *compellen*, *fr.* **MF** *compell*, *fr.* **L** *compellere*, *fr.* *com-* + *pellere* to drive — more at **FELL**] 1: to drive or urge with force; **CONSTRAIN** 2: **EXACT**, **EXTORT** 3: *archaic*: to drive together **syn** see **FORCE** — **com-pel-ment** *n* — **com-pel-ly** *adv*

com-pel-la-tion \kəm-ˈpɛl-ə-ˈlā-shən/ *n*: **L** [ME *compellatio*, *com-pellatio*, *fr.* *compellere*, *pp.* of *compellere* to address, *fr.* *com-* + *pellere* (as in *appellare* to accost, appeal to)] 1: an act or action of addressing someone 2: **APPELLATION**

com-pend \kəm-ˈpɛnd/ *n [**ML** *compendium*] **COMPENDIUM** **com-pen-di-ous** \kəm-ˈpɛn-dē-əs/ *adj*: marked by brief expression of a comprehensive matter **syn** see **CONCISE** — **com-pen-di-ous-ly** *adv* — **com-pen-di-ous-ness** *n**

com-pen-di-um \kəm-ˈpɛn-dē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **compendiums** or **com-pen-di-um** \-dē-əm/ [**ML**, *fr.* *L*, *saving*, shortcut, *fr.* *compendere* to do together, *com-* + *pendere* to weigh]; a brief summary of a larger work or of a field of knowledge; **ABSTRACT**

syn **SYLLABUS**, **DIGEST**, **SURVEY**, **SKETCH**, **PRÉCIS**, **APÉRCU**: a **COMPENDIUM** gathers together and presents in concise or in outline form all the essential facts and details of a subject; a **SYLLABUS** gives the material necessary for a comprehensive view of a whole subject often in the form of a series of heads or propositions; a **DIGEST** presents material gathered from many sources and arranged for ready reference; a **SURVEY** is a brief but comprehensive treatment presented from a preliminary but further study or discussion; a **SKETCH** is a similar but slighter and more tentative treatment; a **PRÉCIS** is a concise statement of essential facts or points; an **APÉRCU** ignores details and gives a quick impression of the whole

com-pen-sa-ble \kəm-ˈpɛn(t)-sə-ˈbəl/ *adj*: *that is to be or can be compensated*

com-pen-sate \kəm-ˈpɛn-sāt-, ˈpɛn-ə/ *vb* [**L** *compensatus*, *pp.* of *compensare*, *fr.* *compensus*, *pp.* of *compendere*] *vi* 1: to be equivalent to 2: **COUNTERBALANCE** 2: to make proper payment to 3: a: to provide with means of counteracting variation b: to neutralize the effect of (various) 4: to supply an equivalent — *used with for* 2: to offset an error, defect, or undesired effect — **com-pen-sa-tive** \kəm-ˈpɛn-sāt-iv-, ˈpɛn-; kəm-ˈpɛn(t)-sət- / *adj* — **com-pen-sa-tor** \kəm-ˈpɛn-sāt-ər-, ˈpɛn- / *n* — **com-pen-sa-tor-y** \kəm-ˈpɛn(t)-sə-tōr-ē-, -tōr- / *adj*

com-pen-sa-tion \kəm-ˈpɛn-sā-ti-ən/ *n*: 1: a (1); correction for an organic inferiority or loss by hypertrophy or by increased functioning of another organ or unpaired parts of the same organ (2) 2: a comparable psychic mechanism b: adjustment of the phase retardation of one light ray with respect to that of another 2: that which constitutes an equivalent or recompense; *specif*: payment to an unemployed or injured worker or his dependents b: **PAYMENT**, **WAGES** — **com-pen-sa-tion-al** \-sā-shən-, -shən- / *adj*

ə abut; ɪ kitten; ɔ further; ɔr further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ai out; i joke; ij sing; ō flow; ɔ flow; ō coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; y flew; y furious; zh vision

com-pete \kəm-ˈpɛt/ *vi* [**LL** *competere* to seek together, *fr.* *L* to come together, agree, be suitable, *fr.* *com-* + *petere* to go to, seek — more at **FEATHER**]; to vie with another for or as if for a prize

com-pe-tence \kəm-ˈpɛt-əns(t)/ *n* 1: means sufficient for the necessities of life 2: the quality or state of being competent

com-pe-tent-ly \ən-sə- / *adv* — **COMPE-TENCE**

com-pe-tent-ly \kəm-ˈpɛt-ənt- / *adj* [**ME** suitable, *fr.* **MF** & **L** *MF*, *fr.* *competens*, *pp.* of *competere*, *fr.* *com-* + *petere* to be suitable] 1: having requisite ability or qualities; **FIT**; 2: rightfully belonging; **PROPER** 3: legally qualified or capable **syn** see **ABLE**, **SUFFICIENT** — **com-pe-tent-ly** *adv*

com-pe-ti-tion \kəm-ˈpɛ-ti-ti-ən/ *n* [**L** *competitio*, *competitio*, *fr.* *competens*, *pp.* of *competere*] 1: the act or process of competing; **RIVALRY** 2: a contest between wills; also: the person competing (first-rate ~) 3: the effort of two or more parties to secure the business of a third party by the offer of the most favorable terms — **com-pet-i-tor-y** \kəm-ˈpɛ-ti-ət- / *adj* — **com-pet-i-tive** \kəm-ˈpɛ-ti-tiv-/ *adj* & *n*: characterized by, or based on competition (~ sports) (~ bidding) — **com-pet-i-tive-ly** *adv* — **com-pet-i-tive-ness** *n*

com-pet-i-tor \kəm-ˈpɛ-ti-ət-ər/ *n*: one that competes; *esp*: one selling or buying goods or services in the same market as another

com-pi-la-tion \kəm-ˈpɑː-lē-shən/ *n* 1: the act or process of compiling 2: something compiled; *esp*: a book composed of materials gathered from other books or documents

com-pile \kəm-ˈpɪ(ə)/ *vi* [**ME** *compilen*, *fr.* **MF** *compiler*, *fr.* **L** *compilare* to plunder] 1: to collect into a volume 2: to compose or draw from other sources — **com-pil-er** \-pɪ-ər/ *n*

com-pla-cence \kəm-ˈplɑː-s(ə)n(t)/ *n* 1: calm or secure satisfaction with one's self or lot; **SELF-SATISFACTION** 2: *obs*: **COMPLAISANCE**

com-pla-cen-cy \-n-s(ə)- / *n*: **COMPLAISANCE**; *self-satisfaction* accompanied by unawareness of actual dangers or deficiencies

com-pla-cid \kəm-ˈplɑː-s(ə)- / *adj* [**L** *complacens*, *com-placens*, *pp.* of *complacere* to please greatly, *fr.* *com-* + *placere* to please] 1: SATISFIED; *esp*: **SELF-SATISFIED** 2: feeling or showing complaisance — **com-pla-cid-ly** *adv*

com-plain \kəm-ˈplān/ *vi* [**ME** *complaynen*, *fr.* **MF** *complaindre*, *fr.* (*complaindre*, *fr.* *complainere* + *plaignere* to grieve — more at **PLAIN**)] 1: to express grief, pain, or discontent 2: to make a formal accusation or charge — **com-plain-er** *n* — **com-plain-ing-ly** \-plā-niŋ- / *adv*

com-plain-ant \kəm-ˈplān-ənt/ *n*: the party who makes the complaint or the person complaining

com-plain-tant \kəm-ˈplānt/ *n* [**ME** *complaynte*, *fr.* **MF** *complainte*, *fr.* *OF*, *fr.* *complaindre*] 1: expression of grief, pain, or resentment 2: a: that concerning which one complains b: a bodily ailment or disease 3: a formal allegation against a party

com-plai-sance \kəm-ˈplāz-əns-/ *n*, *pl* \-s(ə)- / *n*: *fr.* *com-* + *placere* to please — disposition to please or oblige; **AFFABILITY**

com-plai-sant \-nt-, ˈzənt/ *adj* [**F**, *fr.* **MF**, *fr.* *pp.* of *complaire* to gratify, acquiesce, *fr.* *L* *complacere* to please greatly] 1: marked by an inclination to please or oblige 2: tending to consent to the wishes of others **ADJ** — **com-plai-sant-ly** *adv*

com-plex-ed \kəm-ˈplɛk-təd/ *adj* **fires**, *fr.* *complexion*; **COMPLEXIONED** (*dark-complexed*)

com-plex-ment \-ment/ *n* [**ME**, *fr.* **L** *compleximentum*, *fr.* *com-plex* 1: a: something that is added to complete a thing; *b*: the quantity or number required to make a thing complete; *specif*: the whole force or personnel of a ship c: one of two mutually completing parts of a counterpane 2: the amount of angle or arc by which a given angle or arc falls short of 90 degrees 3: the interval in music required with a given interval to complete the octave 4: an addition to a complement by which the complement 2: **ACD** election is made complete (as *president* in "they right angle; *ACD* elected him president") 5: the thermolabile **complement** of *DCB* substance in normal blood serum and plasma (and vice versa); *AD* the combination with antibodies causes complement of *DB* the destruction of bacteria, foreign blood corpuscles, and other antigens

2 **com-plex-ment** \-ment/ *vi* 1: to be complementary to 2: *obs* 3: **COMPLEMENT** 2: *vb*, *obs*: to exchange formal courtesies

com-plex-ment \-ment/ *n*: **COMPLEMENT** 2: *obs*; *fr.* *com-* + *mentum* 2: to be or to bring to a complement 2: *obs*: **CEREMONIOUS**, **COMPLIMENTARY**

com-plex-men-tar-i-ty \kəm-ˈplɛk-ment-ər-ē-, -ment- / *n*: the quality or state of being complementary

com-plex-men-tar-y \kəm-ˈplɛk-ment-ər-ē-, -ment- / *adj* 1: serving to complete 2: making up something that is lacking 3: relating to or constituting one of a pair of contrasting conditions that produce a neutral color when combined in suitable proportions — **complementary**

complementary angles *n* *pl*: two angles whose sum is 90 degrees

com-plex-ment \-ment/ *n*: **COMPLEMENT** 2: *obs*; *fr.* *com-* + *mentum* 2: to be or to bring to a complement 2: *obs*: **CEREMONIOUS**, **COMPLIMENTARY**

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com-plex-ment \-ment/ *n*: **COMPLEMENT** 2: *obs*; *fr.* *com-* + *mentum* 2: to be or to bring to a complement 2: *obs*: **CEREMONIOUS**, **COMPLIMENTARY**

com-plex-men-tar-i-ty \kəm-ˈplɛk-ment-ər-ē-, -ment- / *n*: the quality or state of being complementary

com-plex-men-tar-y \kəm-ˈplɛk-ment-ər-ē-, -ment- / *adj* 1: serving to complete 2: making up something that is lacking 3: relating to or constituting one of a pair of contrasting conditions that produce a neutral color when combined in suitable proportions — **complementary**

complementary angles *n* *pl*: two angles whose sum is 90 degrees

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com-plex-ment \-ment/ *n*: **COMPLEMENT** 2: *obs*; *fr.* *com-* + *mentum* 2: to be or to bring to a

subordinate clauses **2** : hard to separate, analyze, or solve —
com-plex-ly adv → **com-plex-ness n**
SYN COMPLEX, COMPLICATED, INTRICATE, INVOLVED, KNOTTY mean
 being confusingly interrelated parts. **COMPLEX** suggests the un-
 avoidable result of a necessary combining or folding and does not
 imply a fault or faultiness; **COMPLICATED** applies to what offers great
 difficulty in understanding, solving, or explaining; **INTRICATE**
 suggests such interlacing of parts as to make it nearly impossible
 to follow or grasp them separately; **INVOLVED** implies extreme
 complication and often disorder; **KNOTTY** suggests complication and
 entanglement that make solution or understanding improbable

2com-plex \ˈkɪm-ˈplɛks\ **n** **1** : a whole made up of complicated or
 interrelated parts **2 a** : a group of culture traits relating to a
 single activity (as hunting), process (as use of flint), or culture unit
 (**3**) : a system of respect and memories that exerts a
 dominating influence upon the personality (**2**) : an exaggerated
 reaction to a subject or situation **c** : a group of obviously related
 units of which the degree and nature of the relationship is imper-
 fectly known **3** : a complex in which the constituents
 are more intimately associated than in a simple mixture

complex fraction n : a fraction with a fraction or mixed number
 in the numerator or denominator or both

com-plex-ion \kɒm-ˈplɛk-shən\ **n** [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *complexion-*
complexio, fr. combination, fr. *complexus*, pp.] **1** : the combina-
 tion of the hot, cold, moist, and dry qualities held in medieval phys-
 iology to determine the quality of a body **2 a** : an individual
 complex of ways of thinking or feeling **b** : a complex of attitudes
 and inclinations **3** : the hue or appearance of the skin and esp.
 the face **4** : a general aspect or condition **5** **com-plex-ion-**
al-adj \-ʃnəl, -shən-ɪəl\ **adj** → **com-plex-ion-ed** \-shənd\ **adj**
com-plex-i-ty \kɒm-ˈplɛk-sə-ti, kɪm-ˈ\ **n** **1** : the quality or state of
 being complex **2** : something complex

complex number n : a number of the form $a+bi\sqrt{-1}$ where a and
 b are real numbers

com-plex-an- \kɒm-ˈplɛ-ən(t)əs\ **n** **1** : the act or process of com-
 plying to a desire, demand, or proposal or to coercion **2** : a
 disposition to yield to others

com-pli-an-ey \-ə-ŋə-si\ **n** : COMPLIANCE

com-pli-ant \-ən-t\ **adj** : ready or disposed to comply ; SUBMISSIVE
com-pli-ant-ly adv

com-pli-ca-ey \kɒm-ˈpli-ka-ŋi\ **n** [*complicate*] **1** : the quality
 or state of being complicated **2** : something that is complicated

com-pli-cate \kɒm-ˈpli-ka-ti\ **v** **1** : to combine esp. in an involved
 or inextricable manner **2** : to make complex or difficult ~ **vi** : to
 become complicated

com-pli-ca-ted \-kətəd\ **adj** [*complicate*, pp. of *complicate* to
 fold together, fr. *com- + plicare* to fold — more at *PLY*] **1** : COM-
 PLEX, INTRICATE **2 a** : CONDUPPLICATE **b** : folded longitudinally
 one or more times — used of insect wings

com-pli-ca-ted-ly adv **1** : consisting of parts intricately combined
2 : difficult to analyze, understand, or explain — **SYN** see COMPLEX
com-pli-cat-ed-ly adv → **com-pli-cat-ed-ness n**

com-pli-ca-tion \kɒm-ˈpli-ka-ˈtʃən\ **n** **1 a** : COMPLEXITY, IN-
 TRICATE; *specific* : a situation or a detail of character complicating
 the main thread of a plot **b** : a minor difficulty, involved, or
 intricate **2** : a complex or intricate feature or element **d** : a
 difficult factor or issue often appearing unexpectedly and changing
 existing plans, methods, or attitudes **3** : the act or process of com-
 plicating; the state of being complicated **3** : a secondary disease
 or condition developing in the course of a primary disease

com-plex-ive \kɒm-ˈplɛs-, kɒm-\ **n** [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *com-plex-*
ivus, fr. *com- + plicare* to fold] **archaic** : ASSOCIATE

com-plex-i-ty \kɒm-ˈplɛks-ət-i\ **n** : association or participation in
 or as if in a wrongful act

com-pli-er \-ˈplɪ-ər\ **n** : one that complies

com-pli-men- \kɒm-ˈplɪ-mən(t)\ **n** [Fr. It. *complimento*, fr. Sp.
complimiento, fr. *complir* to be courteous — more at *COMPLY*]
1 a : a formal expression of esteem, respect, affection, or ad-
 miration; *specific* : a flattering remark **b** : formal and respectful
 recognition ; DEFERENCE **2 pl** : best wishes ; REGARDS

com-pli-men-tar-y \-ˈmɛn-tər-i\ **adj** : to pay a compliment to **2** : to
 present with a token of esteem

com-pli-men-tar-i-ly \kɒm-ˈplɪ-(-)ˈmɛn-tər-i-lee, -mən-\ **adv** : in
 a complimentary manner

com-pli-men-tar-y \kɒm-ˈplɪ-ˈmɛn-tər-i-lee, -mən-trɪ\ **adj** **1** : ex-
 tending or containing a compliment **2** : given free as a courtesy
 or favor (~ **take**)

com-pline \kɒm-ˈplɪn-, -ˈplɪn\ **n**, often cap [ME *comple*, *compline*,
 fr. OF *comple*, modif. of LL *completus*, fr. L, fem. of *completus*
 complete] : the 7th and last of the canonical hours

com-plot \kɒm-ˈplɒt\ **n** [MF *complot* crowd, plot] **archaic** : PLOT,
 CONSPIRACY — **com-plot** **vb** [com- + plot, *com-* see *COM-*, *plot-*
 see *COM-PLY*] **com-plot** **vb** [It. *complotto*, fr. Sp. *complot* to complete,
 perform what is due, be courteous, fr. L *complere* to complete]
1 obs : to be ceremoniously courteous **2** : to conform or adapt
 one's actions to another's wishes, to a rule, or to necessity

com-posit \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ\ **n** [short for *composition*] : any of various
 composition materials

com-posit-ion \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən\, \kɒm-, kɪm-\ **n** [L *composit-*
componens, pp. of *componere* to put together — more at *COM-*
POUND] **1** : a constituent part **2** : INGREDIENT **3** : any one of the
 vector terms used in a vector sum or resultant **SYN** see ELEMENT
com-posit-ion-ist \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ɪst\ **adj**

com-posit-ion-er \-ɪ-ən-ər\ **adj** : serving or helping to constitute ; CONSTITUTE

com-posit-ion-er \-ɪ-ən-ər\, -ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ər\ **vb** [MF *compositior* to bear,
 conduct, fr. L *comportare* to bring together, fr. *com- + portare*
 to carry — more at *PORT* **vt** : ACCORD, SUIT (acts that *agree* with ideals)
 ~ **vi** : CONDUCE (~ *oneself* blamelessly) **SYN** see *AGREE*, *BEHAVE*

com-posit-ion-er \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ər\, -ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ər\ **n** : COMPOSITE **2**

com-posit-ion-er-ment \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ər-ˈmɛnt-\ **n** : BEARING

com-posit-ion-er-ment \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ər-ˈmɛnt-\ **vb** [MF *composere*, fr. L *componere* (perf.
 indic. *composui*) — more at *COMPOUND*] **vt** **1 a** : to form by put-
 ting together ; FASHION **b** : to form the substance of **3** : CONSTITUTE
com-posit-ion-er-ment \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ər-ˈmɛnt-\ **n** : COMPOSITE **2** ;
 (2) : to set type for (a work) **2 a** : to create by mental or artistic
 labor **b** : to compose music for **3** : to reduce to a minimum
 (~ their differences) **4** : to arrange in proper form **5** : to free
 from agitation ; CALM ~ **vi** : to practice composition ; CREATE

com-posed \-ˈpɒzəd\ **adj** : free from agitation ; CALM; *esp* : SELF-

POSSESSED **SYN** see COOL — **com-pos-ed-ly** \-ˈpɒz-əd-lee\ **adv**
com-pos-ed-ness \-ˈpɒz-əd-ness\ **n**

com-pos-er \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ər\ **n** : one that composes; *esp* : a person
 who writes music

com-posing \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪŋ\ **adj** : shallow tray usu. of metal with an adjust-
 able bed held in one hand by a compositor as he sets type
 into it with the other hand

1com-pos-ite \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ət, kɒm-\ **adj** [*L compositus*, pp. of
componere] : made up of distinct parts as a cap ; relating to or
 being a modification of the Corinthian order combining angular
 columns with the acanthus-ribbed bell of the Corinthian
2 : of relating to a very large family (Compositae) of dicotyle-
 nous herbs, shrubs, and trees often held to be the most highly
 evolved plants and characterized by florets arranged in dense heads
 that resemble single flowers **c** : made up of two or more integral
 or relational parts **com-pos-ite-ly adv**

2com-posite n **1** : something composite
COMPOUND **2 a** : composite plant

com-po-si-tion \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ʃən\ **n** [ME *compositio*, fr. MF *compositio*, fr. L *com-*
positio, fr. *com-* + *ponere*, pp. of *ponere*] **1** : the act or
 process of composing; *specific* : arrangement into proper proportion
 or relation and *esp.* into artistic form **b** : the work of a
 compositor **3** : the manner in which **4** : composite **2** : section
 of something is composed **b** : the qualitative and quantitative
 situation ; MAKEUP **c** : the qualitative and head ; disk flower,
 quantitative makeup of a chemical **COMPOUND** **2** : ray flower, 3 bracts
 pound **3** : mutual settlement or agreement

4 : to produce or produce in a particular way **5** : to mix
 ingredients **5** : an intellectual creation; as a : a piece of writing;
esp : a written exercise in school **b** : a written piece of music esp.
 of considerable size and complexity **c** : a work of art whose
 elements are combined artistically **6** : the quality or state of being
 composite

com-po-si-tion-er \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ʃən-ər\, -sə-ɪ-ən-ər\ **adj**

com-pos-i-tor \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-tər\ **n** : one who sets type

com-posit-ion-ist \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ɪst\ **n** : *adj* [L, lit., having mastery
 of one's mind] : of sound mind, memory, and understanding

1com-posit-ion-ist \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ɪ-ən-ɪst\ **n** [MF, fr. ML *compositior*, fr. L, neut.
 of *compositus*, pp. of *componere*] : one who composes; *esp.* : one
 who composes music

2 : a mixture consisting usu. largely of detrital organic matter and used
 for fertilizing and conditioning land **2** : MIXTURE, COMPOUND

2composit **vi** : to convert (as plant debris) to compost

com-po-sure \kɒm-ˈpɒz-ʃər\ **n** : calmness or repose esp. of mind,
 bearing, or appearance ; SELF-POSSESSION **SYN** see EQUANIMITY

com-po-ta-ble \kɒm-ˈpɒ-tə-bəl\ **adj** [*L com- + potator*
 drinker, fr. *potatus*, pp. of *potare* to drink] : a fellow drinker

com-pote \kɒm-ˈpɒt-ē\ **n** [F, fr. OF *composte*, fr. L *composita*,
 fem. of *compositus*, pp.] **1** : fruits cooked in syrup **2** : a bowl of
 glass, porcelain, or metal usu. with a base and stem and sometimes
 covered from within with gold, silver, or sweets or served

1com-pound \kɒm-ˈpaʊnd, kɒm-, kɪm-\ **vb** [ME *componere*, fr.
 MF *componere*, fr. L *componere*, fr. *com- + ponere* to put — more
 at *POSITION*] **vt** : to put together (parts) to form a whole ; COM-
 BINE **2** : to form by combining parts **3** : to settle amicably ;
 COMPOSITE **4** : to increase or increase by an increment that
 increases with an increment that itself increases **b** : to add to **5** : to agree for
 a consideration not to prosecute (an offense) ~ **vi** **1** : to become
 joined in a compound **2** : to come to terms of agreement —
com-pound-er \-ˈpaʊn-dər\ **adj**

2com-pound \kɒm-ˈpaʊnd, kɒm-, kɪm-\ **adj** [ME *componed*,
 pp. of *componere*] **1** : composed of or resulting from union of
 separate elements, ingredients, or parts; *specific* : composed of
 similar elements esp. of a kind usu. independent **2** : involving
 or used in a combination of two or more elements ; constituting a
 compound **b** : of a sentence ; having two or more main clauses

3com-pound \kɒm-ˈpaʊnd\ **n** **1 a** : a word consisting of com-
 ponents that are words (as *rowboat*, *high school*, *devil-may-care*)
b : a word consisting of any of various combinations of words,
 combining forms, or affixes (as *anthropology*, *bicycle*, *builder*)
2 : something formed by a union of elements or parts; *specific* :
 distinct substance formed by chemical union of two or more ingre-
 dients in definite proportion by weight

4com-pound \kɒm-ˈpaʊnd\ **n** [by folk etymology fr. Malay
kampung group of buildings, village] **1** : an enclosure of European
 residences and commercial buildings esp. in the Orient **2** : a
 large fenced or walled-in area

compound-complex adj, of a sentence : having two or more main
 clauses and one or more subordinate clauses

compound fracture n : a bone fracture associated with lacerated
 soft tissue and with fragments usu. protruding

compound interest n : interest computed on the sum of an original
 principal and accrued interest

compound leaf n : a leaf in which the blade is divided to the midrib
 forming two or more leaflets on a common axis

compound microscope n : a microscope consisting of an objective
 and an eyepiece mounted in a drawtube

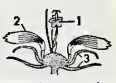
compound number n : a number (as 2 ft. 5 in.) involving different
 denominations or more than one unit

com-pra-dor \kɒm-ˈprə-ˈdɔ(ɹ)\ or **com-pra-dore** \-ˈdɔ(ɹ)-
 ˈdɔ(ɹ)\ **n** [Pg *comprador*, lit. buyer] : a Chinese agent engaged
 by a foreign establishment in China to have charge of its Chinese
 employees and to act as an intermediary in business

com-pre-hend \kɒm-ˈpri-ˈhɛnd\ **vb** [ME *comprehenden*, fr. L
comprehendere, fr. *com- + prehendere* to grasp] **1** : to grasp
 the meaning of mentally **2** : EMBRACE **SYN** see INCLUDE,
 UNDERSTAND **com-pre-hend-ible** \-hɛnd-ə-bəl\ **adj**
com-pre-hend-ible \-hɛnd-ə-bəl\ **adj** : capable of being com-
 prehended ; INTELLIGIBLE **com-pre-hen-si-ble-ness n** — **com-**
pre-hen-si-ly \-bəl-ee\ **adv**

com-pre-hen-sion \kɒm-ˈpri-ˈhɛn-ʃən\ **n** [MF & L; MF, fr. L
comprehensio, fr. *com-* + *prehendere*] : *comprehensio*, pp. of
comprehendere to understand, comprise] **1 a** : the act or process of
 comprising **b** : COMPREHENSIVENESS **2 a** : the act or action of
 grasping with the intellect **b** : knowledge gained by comprehending
c : the capacity for understanding ; containing

com-pre-hen-sive \-hɛn(t)-sɪv\ **adj** **1** : covering completely



: INCLUSIVE 2: having wide mental comprehension — **com-pre-hen-sive-ly** *adv* — **com-pre-hen-sive-ness** *n*
com-press \kəm-'pres- v\ [ME *compressen*, fr. LL *compresso* to press hard, fr. L *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere* to compress, fr. *com-* + *premere* to press] *vi*: to press or squeeze together: CONDENSE ~ *vi*: to undergo compression **SYN** see **CONTRACT**
com-press \kəm-'pres- n\ [MF *compre*, fr. *compresso* to compress, fr. L *compressus* 1: a flattened bolt or part applied so to press upon a body part 2: a machine for compressing
com-pressed \kəm-'prest- also 'käm-, -əd\ [flattened as though subjected to compression: a: flattened laterally (petioles ~) b: narrow from side to side and deep in a dorsoventral direction
com-pressed \kəm-'prest- v\ [com- + *press* -ed] *adj*: of relating to compressed air *n*: air under pressure greater than that of the atmosphere
com-pres-sibil-i-ty \kəm-'pres-ə-'bil-ə-tē- n\ *n*: the quality or state of being compressible
com-pres-sible \kəm-'pres-ə-'bəl- *adj*: capable of being compressed
com-pres-sion \kəm-'pres-ən- n\ *n*: the act or process of compressing; the state of being compressed 2: the process of compressing the working substance in a heat engine — **com-pres-sion-al** \-'pres-nəl-, -ən-'l- *adj*
com-press-ure \kəm-'pres-ū- *adj* 1: of or relating to compression 2: tending to compress — **com-pres-sive-ly** *adv*
com-pres-sor \-'pres-ər- n\ *n*: one that compresses: as a 2: a muscle that compresses a part b: a machine that compresses gases
com-prise \kəm-'prīz- v\ [ME *comprisen*, fr. MF *compris*, pp. of *comprendre*, fr. L *comprehendere*] 1: INCLUDE, CONTAIN 2: to be brought up to 3: to make up
com-pro-mise \kəm-'prə-'mīz- n\ [ME, mutual promise to abide by an arbiter's decision, fr. MF *compromis*, fr. L *compromissum*, fr. neut. of *compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere* to promise mutually, fr. *com-* + *promittere* to promise, fr. L *promissus*] 1 a: the result of settling a controversy by contract instead of by mutual concessions b: something blending the characteristics of two others 2: a: a commitment to something prejudicial b: SURRENDER
compromise *vb* 1: to come to bind by mutual agreement 2: to adjust or settle by mutual concessions 3: to expose to discredit or mischiefs ~ *vi*: to come to agreement by concession 2: to make a shameful or disreputable concession — **com-pro-mis-er** *n*
comp \kə'mp-, kəm(p)-\ *archaic* *var* of **COUNT**
comp-trol-ler \kən-'trō-lər-, kōm(p)-, kəm(p)-\ *n* [ME, alter. of *comptroller officium*] 1: a royal official who examines and supervises expenditures 2: a public official who audits government accounts and sometimes certifies expenditures 3: **CON-TROLLER** *lc* — **comp-trol-ler-ship** \-'shīp- *n*
com-pul-sion \kəm-'pəl-'shən- n\ [ME, fr. MF or LL, MF, fr. LL *compulsio*, comp. fr. L *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere* to compel] 1 a: an act of compelling; the state of being compelled b: a force or agency that compels 2: a irresistible impulse to perform an irrational act
com-pul-sive \-'pəl-siv- *adj* 1: having power to compel 2: of, or resulting from, or suggestive of psychological compulsion or obsession — **com-pul-sive-ly** *adv* — **com-pul-sive-ness** *n*
com-pul-so-ry \kəm-'puls-(ə-)rē- *adj* 1: ENFORCED, MANDATORY 2: COERCIVE, COMPELLING
com-pun-ition \kəm-'pyū-'t(ə)-shən- n\ [ME *compunctio*, fr. L *compunctio*, *pp*. of *compungere* to prick hard, sting, fr. *com-* + *pungere* to prick] 1: anxiety arising from guilt 2: REMORSE 2: an uneasy turning **SYN** see **PENITENCE, QUALM** — **com-pun-itive-ly** \-'shəz- *adj*
com-pur-ga-tion \kəm-'(j)pər-'gā-'shən- n\ [LL *compurgatio*, *compurgatio*, fr. L *compurgare*, *pp*. of *compurgare* to clear completely, fr. *com-* + *pur-gare* to purge] 1: the clearing of an accused person by oaths of persons who swear to his veracity or innocence
com-pur-ga-tor \kəm-'(j)pər-'gāt-ər- n\ *n*: one that under oath touches for the character or conduct of an accused person
com-put-abil-i-ty \kəm-'pyūt-ə-'bil-ə-tē- n\ *n*: the quality or state of being computable
com-put-able \kəm-'pyūt-ə-'bəl- *adj*: capable of being computed
com-put-a-tion \kəm-'pyūt-ə-'tā-'shən- n\ 1: the act or action of computing 2: CALCULATION 2: a system of reckoning 3: an amount computed — **com-put-a-tion-al** \-'shən-, -shə-'l- *adj*
com-pute \kəm-'pyūt- *n*: COMPUTATION (numbers beyond ~)
2compute *vb* [L *computare*] *vi*: to determine esp. by mathematical means ~ *vi*: to make calculation **RECKON** **SYN** see **CALCULATE**
com-put-er \kəm-'pyūt-ər- n\ *n*: one that computes; *specif*: an analog or digital electronic machine for calculations
com-rade \kəm-'rad-, -red- n\ [MF *camarade* group sleeping in one room, roommate, companion, fr. OSP *camarado*, fr. *cámara* room, fr. LL *camera*, *camara*] 1 a: an intimate friend or associate b: COMPANION b: a fellow soldier 2 fr. its use as a form of address by communists 3: **COMRADE** — **com-rade-ship** \-'shīp- *n*
Com-tian or **Com-tian** \kəm-'t(ə)-'tī-ən-, kōm-'tī-ən- *adj* 1: of relating to Augustine Comte or his doctrines — compare **POSITIVISM** 1a — **Com-tian-ly** \kəm(p)-'tī-ən-, kōm-'tī-, -iz- *n* — **Com-tist** \kəm(p)-'tī-ən-, kōm-'tī-ən- *adj* or *n*
com-ty \kəm-'tī- *n*: **COMEDY**; **com-ting** [ME *comen* to know, learn, study, alter. of *comen* to know, infin. of *can* — more at **CAN**] 1: to study or examine closely 2: FERUSE 2: to commit to memory
con *var* of **CONN**
con *adv* [ME, short for *contra*]: on the negative side; in opposition 2: in opposition 3: an argument or evidence in opposition 2: the negative particle or of indicating it
con *adj*: CONFIDENCE
con *vb* **conned**; **con-ning** [**con**] 1: SWINDLE 2: COAX, CAJOLE
con *n* [short for *consumption*] *slang*: a destructive disease of the lungs; *esp*: TUBERCULOSIS
con *see* **CON**
con amo-ri \kən-ə-'mō-ē-, kō-ne-əd- *adv* [It] 1: with love, devotion, or zest 2: TENDERLY — used as a direction in music
con-na-tion \kō-'nā-'shən- n\ [L *conlatio*, *conlatio* act of attempting, fr. *conatus*, pp. of *conari* to attempt — more at **DEACON**] 1: the power or act of striving that may appear as conscious volition or desire or behavioral tendencies — **con-na-tion-al** \-'shən-, -shən-'l- *adj* — **co-na-tive** \kō-'nō-tiv-, -nāt-, 'kən-ə-'l- *n*
co-na-tus \kō-'nāt-əs-, -nāt-, *n*, *pl* **co-na-tus** \-'s-, -nāt-, -tūs-, -nāt-ə-

[NL, fr. L, attempt, effort, fr. *conatus*, pp.]: a natural tendency, impulse, or striving
con hrio \kən-'brī-ō-, 'jō-, kōn- *adv* [It, lit., with vigor]: VIGOROUSLY — used as a direction in music
con-cat-e-nate \kən-'kāt-ə-'nāt-, kən- *adj* [ME, fr. LL *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* to link together, fr. L *com-* + *catena* chain — more at **CHAIN**]: linked together
con-cal-er-nate \-ə-'nāt-, -nāt- *vi*: to link together in a series or chain — **con-cal-er-nate-ly** \-'nāt-, -nāt- *adv*
con-cave \kən-'kāv-, 'kän-, -əd- *adj* [ME, fr. L *concavus*, fr. *com-* + *cavus* hollow — more at **CAVE**]: hollowed or rounded forward like the inside of a bowl — **con-cave-ly** *adv* — **con-cave-ness** *n*
con-cave \kən-'kāv- *n*: a concave line or surface
con-cave-ly \kən-'kāv-əd- *adv* 1: a concave line, surface, or space 2: HOLLOW — **con-cave-ly** *adv*
con-cavo-convex \kən-'kāv-ə-'kōn-, kē-, -vō- *adj*: concave on both sides
con-cavo-convex *adj* 1: concave on one side and convex on the other 2: having the concave side curved more than the convex
con-ceal \kən-'se(ə)-\ v\ [ME *concelere*, fr. MF *conceler*, fr. L *concelere*, *celere* to hide] 1: to prevent disclosure or recognition of 2: to place out of sight **SYN** see **HIDE** — **con-ceal-able** \-'se(ə)-bəl- *adj* — **con-ceal-ment** \-'se(ə)-mənt- *n*
con-cede \kən-'sed- *vb* [F or L; *F* *concedere*, fr. L *concedere*, fr. *com-* + *cedere* to yield — more at **CEDE**] *vt*: to grant as a right or privilege 2: **ADMIT**, **ACKNOWLEDGE** 3: to acknowledge begrudgingly ~ *vi*: to make concession; **YIELD** **SYN** see **GRANT** — **con-ced-er-ly** \-'sed-əd- *adv* — **con-ced-er** *n*
con-ceive \kən-'seiv- n\ [ME, fr. *conceper*] 1 a (1): a result of mental activity; **THOUGHT** (2): individual opinion; b favorable opinion; c: the quality or state of being conceived 2 a: a fanciful idea b: a fanciful idea b: an elaborate or strained metaphor c: use or presence of such conceits in poetry 3: a fancy image
conceive *vt* 1: **OBSCURE**, **UNDERSTAND** 2 *dial*: **IMAGINE** 3 *dial*: **TRICK** 4: to take a fancy to
con-ceive-able \kən-'seiv-ə-'bəl- *adj* [**conceive**] 1: ingeniously contrived 2: FANCIFUL 2: having an excessively high opinion of oneself — **con-ceive-able-ly** *adv* — **con-ceive-able-ness** *n*
con-ceiv-abil-i-ty \kən-'seiv-ə-'bil-ə-tē- n\ *n*: the quality or state of being conceivable
con-ceiv-able \kən-'seiv-ə-'bəl- *adj*: capable of being conceived
con-ceiv-able-ness *n* — **con-ceiv-able-ly** \-'bəl- *adv*
con-ceiv-er \kən-'seiv-ər- v\ [ME *conceper*, fr. OF *conceper*, fr. L *conceper* to take in, conceive, fr. *com-* + *capere* to take] *vt*: to become pregnant with (young) 2: to take into one's mind (~ a principle or a plan) 3: to imagine b: to invent c: to imagine
IMAGE 3 *archaic*: to apprehend by reason or imagination; **UNDERSTAND** 4: to be of the opinion ~ *vi*: to become pregnant 2: to have a conception **SYN** see **THINK** — **con-ceiv-er** *n*
con-cent \kən-'sent- n\ [L *concentus*, fr. *concentus*, pp. of *concinere* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *cinere* to sing — more at **CHANT**] *archaic*: HARMONY, ACCORD
con-cent-er \kən-'sent-ər-, kən-, -əd- v\ [MF *concentrer*, fr. *com-* + *center* center] *vt*: to draw or direct to a common center 2: **CONCENTRATE** ~ *vi*: to come to a common center
con-cent-er \kən-'sent-ər- *n* [L *concentrum*, *pp*. of *concentrare*] *n*: a common center] *vt*: to bring or direct toward a common center or objective b: to gather into one body, mass, or force 2: a: to make less dilute (~ syrup) b: to express or exhibit in condensed form ~ *vi* 1: to draw toward or meet in a common center 2: **GATHER**, **COLLECT** 3: to concentrate one's powers, efforts, or attentions (~ on a problem) — **con-cent-er-ator** \-'trāt-ər- *n*
2concentrate *n*: something concentrated
con-cent-ration \kən-'trā-'t(ə)-shən-, -sen- *n* 1: the act or process of concentrating; the state of being concentrated; *specif*: the direction of attention on a single object 2: a concentrated mass or thing 3: the relative content of a component: **STRENGTH**
concentration camp *n*: a camp where persons (as prisoners of war, political prisoners, or refugees) are detained or confined
con-cent-er-ative \kən-'trā-'trā-tiv-, -sen- *adj*: serving or tending to concentrate
con-cent-ric \kən-'sen-trik-, ('k)kən-'ad- *adj* [ML *concentricus*, fr. L *com-* + *centrum* center] 1: HAVING A COMMON CENTER (~ circles) 2: having a common axis: **COAXIAL** — **con-cent-ric-ally** \-'trī-*k*-*l*- *adv* — **con-cent-ric-i-ty** \kən-'sen-tris-ə-tē- *n*
con-ceive \kən-'seiv- *n* [ME *conceper*, neut. of *conceper*, pp. of *concipere* to conceive] 1: something conceived in the mind 2: **THOUGHT**, **NOTION** 2: an abstract idea generalized from particular instances **SYN** see **IDEA**
con-cep-tual \kən-'sep-t(ə)-\ *n* [NL *conceptuolum*, fr. L, receipt of] *n*: **CONCEPT**, pp. of *concipere* to take in]: an external cavity containing reproductive cells in algae (as of the genus *Fucus*)
con-cep-tion \kən-'sep-'shən- n\ [ME *conceptionem*, fr. OF *conception*, fr. L *conceptione*, *concepitio*, fr. *concepit*, pp. of *concipere* to take in, conceive] 1 a (1): the act of becoming pregnant; the state of being conceived (2): **EMBODIMENT**, **FORM** 2: the originating of something in the mind **SYN** see **IDEA** — **con-cep-tion-al** \-'shən-, -shən-'l- *adj* — **con-cep-tive** \-'sep-tiv- *adj*
con-cep-tu-al \kən-'sep-'chə-(wə)-, kən-, 'sepsh-wəl- *adj* [ML *conceptualis* of thought, fr. LL *conceptus* act of conceiving, thought, fr. L *concepit*, pp. of *concipere* to take in] 1: of relating to, or consisting of concepts — **con-cep-tu-al-ly** \-'s- *adv*
con-cep-tu-al-ism \-'iz-əm- n\ *n*: a theory intermediate between realism and nominalism that universals exist in the mind as subjects of discourse or as predicates that may be properly affirmed of reality — **con-cep-tu-al-ist** \-'s- *n* — **con-cep-tu-al-ist-ly** \-'s- *adv*
con-cep-tu-al-iza-tion \-'iz-ə-'tā-'shən-, -sēpsh-wəl- *n*: the act or process of conceptualizing
con-cep-tu-al-ize \-'sep-'chə-(wə)-, 'iz-, 'sepsh-wəl- *vt*: to form a concept of; *esp*: to interpret conceptually
con-cern \kən-'sɜ:n- v\ [ME *concernere*, fr. MF & ML; *MF* *concernere*, fr. ML *concernere*; fr. LL to sift together, mingle, fr. L *com-* + *cernere* to sift] *vt* 1: to relate to; to be about b: to bear

ə-nat; ʊ kitted; ər further; a back; ɔ bakes; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ out; ch chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; ɔ trip; ɔ I live; ɔ joke; ʊ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɔ loot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ʊ few; ʊ furious; zh vision

con-cur-rent \kən-ˈkʊr-ənt, -ˈkɔ-rənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *concurrenti*, *concurrere*, *pp. of concurrere*] 1 a : CONVERGING b : running parallel 2 : operating at the same time 3 : acting in conjunction 4 : exercised over the same matter or area by two different authorities — **concurrent n** — **con-cur-rent-ly adv**

concurrent resolution *n* a resolution passed by both houses of a legislative body that lacks the force of law

con-con-sion \kən-ˈkɔn-ʃən/ *n* [L *concessio*, *pp. of concedere*] 1 : a concession

con-cus-sion \kən-ˈkʌʃ-ən/ *n* [MF & L; MF, fr. L *concussio*, *concutere*, *fr. concutere*, *pp. of concutere* to shake violently, *fr. com- + quatere* to shake] 1 : SHAKING, AGITATION 2 a : a smart or hard blow or collision b : a stunning, damaging, or shattering blow such as a blow, esp., a jarring injury of the brain resulting in disturbance of cerebral function — **con-cus-sive** \-ˈkʌs-iv/ *adj*

con-dem-n \kən-ˈdem/ *vi* [ME *condemnen*, *fr. OF condemner*, *fr. L condemnare*, *fr. com- + damnare* to condemn — more at DAMN] 1 : to declare to be wrong 2 : CENSURE 2 a : to pronounce guilty b : to condemn 3 : to condemn 4 : to declare convertible to public use under the right of eminent domain **syn see CRITICIZE** — **con-dem-nable** \-dem-(-nə)-bəl/ *adj* — **con-dem-n-er** or **con-dem-n-er** \-dem-(-nə)-er/ *n* — **con-dem-nation** \kən-ˈdem-(-n)ə-ʃən/ *n* 1 : CENSURE, BLAME 2 : the act of justly condemning 3 : the state of being condemned 4 : a reason for condemning — **con-dem-na-to-ry** \kən-ˈdem-na-ˈtɔr-ē, -ˈtɔr-ē/ *adj*

con-duc-ible \kən-ˈdʌd-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **con-duc-ible** \kən-ˈdʌd-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being conducted

con-den-sa-tion \kən-ˈden-(-s)ə-ʃən/ *n* 1 a product of condensation

con-den-sa-tion \kən-ˈden-(-s)ə-ʃən/ *n* 1 : the act or process of condensing; as a : a chemical reaction involving union between atoms in the same or different molecules b : the combination of simple molecules to form a more complex compound of often greater molecular weight b : a reduction to a denser form (as from steam to water) c : compression of a written or spoken word into more concise form 2 : the quality or state of being condensed 3 : a product of condensation; *specif* : an abstract of a literary work — **con-den-sa-tion-al** \-ʃən-əl, -ʃən-əl/ *adj*

con-dense \kən-ˈden(t)s/ *vb* [ME *condensere*, *fr. MF condenser*, *L condensare*, *fr. com- + densare* to make dense, *fr. densus* dense] *vi* : to make denser or more compact; *esp* : to subject to condensation *vt* : to compress condense *condense* *condense*

con-densed *adj* : reduced to a more compact form; *specif* : having a face that is narrower than that of a typeface not so characterized

condensed milk n : evaporated milk with sugar added

con-dens-er \kən-ˈden(t)-er/ *n* 1 : one that condenses; as a : a lens that focuses light rays into a smaller area b : an apparatus in which gas or vapor is condensed 2 : CAPACITOR

con-de-scend \kən-ˈdi-ˈsend/ *vi* [ME *condescenden*, *fr. MF descendere*, *fr. LL descendere*, *fr. L com- + descendere* to descend] 1 a : to descend to a less formal or dignified level 2 : to give the privileges of rank 2 : to assume an air of superiority **syn see STOOP**

con-de-scend-ence \-ˈden-(-)sən(t)-əns/ *n* : CONDESCENSION

con-de-scend-ing *adj* : showing or characterized by condescension

PATRONIZING — con-de-scend-ing-ly \-ˈden-(-)dɪŋ-(-)li/ *adv*

con-de-scen-sion \kən-ˈdi-ˈsen-ʃən/ *n* [L *condescensio*, *con- + descensus*, *fr. com- + descendere*, *fr. L descendere*] 1 : voluntary descent from one's rank or dignity in relations with an inferior 2 : a patronizing attitude

con-dign \kən-ˈdɪn, -ˈkɪn/ *adj* [ME *condigne*, *fr. MF, fr. L condignus* very worthy, *fr. com- + dignus* worthy — more at DECENT] — **con-dign-ly** *adv*

con-di-ment \kən-ˈdi-ˈmənt/ *n* [ME, *fr. MF, fr. L condimentum*, *fr. condire* to pickle, *fr. condere* to build, store up, *fr. com- + -dere* to put — more at DO] : something used to enhance the flavor of food; *esp* : a pungent seasoning

con-di-tion \kən-ˈdɪʃ-ən/ *n* [ME *condicio*, *fr. MF, fr. L condicio*, *condicio*, *condicio* terms of agreement, condition, *fr. condicere* to agree, *fr. com- + dicere* to say, determine — more at DICTION] 1 a : a premise upon which the fulfillment of an agreement depends 2 : a condition; *obs* : COVENANT 2 : a provision making the effect of a legal instrument contingent upon an uncertain event; *also* : the event itself 2 : something essential to the appearance or occurrence of something else; *PREREQUISITE* : as a : an environmental requirement b : the subordinate clause of a conditional sentence 3 : a restriction or modifying factor 4 : QUALIFICATION b : an unsatisfactory academic grade that may be raised by doing additional work 4 a : a state of being b : social status; RANK c : a state of health d : a state of physical fitness or readiness for use *epi* : attendant circumstances *obs* : temper of mind *b obs* : 2 : *pl* : *archaic* : MANNERS, WAYS **syn see STATE**

condition *vb* **con-di-tion-ing** \-ˈdɪʃ-(-)ɪŋ/ *vi*, *archaic* : to make stipulations — *vi* 1 : to agree by stipulating 2 : to make conditional 3 a : to put into a proper state for work or use b : AIR-CONDITION 4 : to give a state of mind 5 a : to adapt 6 : to modify or mold to conform to an enviroing culture b : to modify so that an act or response previously associated with one stimulus becomes associated with another — **con-di-tion-er** \-ˈdɪʃ-(-)ə-nər/ *n*

con-di-tion-al \kən-ˈdɪʃ-ən-(-)l, -ən-(-)l/ *adj* 1 : subject to, implying, or dependent upon a condition 2 : expressing, containing, or implying a supposition 3 : stating conditions (— equations) 4 *of a reflex* : **CONDITIONED — conditional n** — **con-di-tion-al-ly** \-ˈdɪʃ-(-)ən-(-)l-(-)li/ *adv* — **con-di-tion-al-ly** \-ˈdɪʃ-(-)ən-(-)l-(-)li/ *adv* — **con-di-tion-ed** \-ˈdɪʃ-(-)ən-(-)d/ *adj* 1 : **CONDITIONED** 2 : brought or put into a specified state 3 : determined or established by conditioning

con-dole \kən-ˈdɔlə/ *vb* [L *condolere*, *fr. L com- + dolere* to feel pain; *akin to Gk daidalos* ingeniously formed *vi* 1 *obs* : GRIEVE 2 : to express sympathetic sorrow *fr. archaic* : 1 : GRIEVE 2 : to sympathize with another in sorrow 2 : an expression of sympathy *syn see PITY*

con-do-min-i-um \kən-ˈdɔ-mɪn-(-)əm/ *n* [NL, *fr. L com- + dominium* domain] 1 a : joint ownership; *esp* : joint sovereignty by two or more nations b : a government operating under joint rule 2 : a politically dependent territory under condominium

con-do-na-tion \kən-ˈdɔ-nə-ʃən, -ˈdɔ-nə/ *n* : implied pardon of an offense by treating the offender as if it had not been committed

con-done \kən-ˈdɔn/ *vi* [L *condonare* to forgive, *fr. com- + donare* to give, more at DONATE] : to pardon or overlook voluntarily **syn see EXCUSE — con-don-er n**

con-dor \kən-ˈdɔr-, ˈdɔ(ə)r/ *n*, *pl condors* [Sp *condor*, *fr. Quechua kintur*] 1 : a very large American vulture (*Vultur gryphus*) of the high Andes having the head and neck bare and the plumage dull black with a downy white neck ruff and white patches on the wings 2 or *pl* **con-dor-ros** \kən-ˈdɔr-(-)rɔs, -ˈdɔr-/ : any of several So. American coins bearing the picture of a condor

con-dot-ble \kən-ˈdɔt-(-)bəl/ *adj* [L *condottiere*] *n*, *pl con-dot-ble-ri* \-ˈri/ [L *condottiere*] 1 : a leader of a band of mercenaries common in Europe between the 14th and 16th centuries; *also* : a member of such a band 2 : a mercenary soldier

con-duc \kən-ˈdʌd/ *vi* [ME *conducere* to conduct, *fr. L conducere* to conduct, conduce, *fr. com- + ducere* to lead — more at TOW] : to lead or to bring to a desirable result; **CONTRIBUTE** **syn** **CONDUCT**, **CONTRIBUTE**, **REDUND** *mean* to lead to an end. **CONDUCE** implies having a predictable tendency to further an end; **CONTRIBUTE** suggests having an effective part in furthering an end; **REDUND** implies leading to an unforeseen end or state by a flowing by of consequences

con-duc-tive \-dʌd(-)v(ə)-sɪv/ *adj* : tending to promote or assist ; **CONTRIBUTIVE — con-duc-tive-ness n**

con-duct \kən-ˈdʌk(-)t/ *n* [later, of ME *conduti*, *fr. OF*, act of leading, escort, *fr. ML conductus*, *fr. L conductus*, *pp. of conducere*] 1 *obs* : ESCORT 2 : the act of leading 3 : a mode or standard of personal behavior *esp* : based on moral principles

2con-duct \kən-ˈdʌk(-)t/ *vr* 1 : GUIDE, ESCORT 2 : LEAD, DIRECT 3 a : to convey in a channel b : to act as a medium for conveying 4 : to lead or to bring to a desirable result; **CONTRIBUTE** 2 a : to act as leader or director b : to have the quality of transmitting light, heat, sound, or electricity — **con-duc-tibil-ity** \kən-ˈdʌk(-)t-(-)bɪl-ə-ti/ *n* — **con-duc-tible** \-ˈdʌk(-)t-(-)bəl/ *adj* **SYN** **MANAGE**, **CONTROL**, **DIRECT** : **CONDUCT** implies taking responsibility for the acts and achievements of a group; **MANAGE** implies direct handling and manipulating or maneuvering toward a desired result; **CONTROL** implies a regulating or restraining in order to keep within bounds or on a course; **DIRECT** implies constant guiding and restraining so as to achieve smooth operation **syn see** in addition **BEHAVE**

con-duc-tance \kən-ˈdʌk(-)təns/ *n* 1 : conducting power 2 a : the readiness with which a conductor transmits an electric current b : the reciprocal of electrical resistance

con-duc-tion \kən-ˈdʌk(-)ʃən/ *n* 1 : the act of conducting or conveying 2 : transmission through or by means of a conductor; *also* : **CONDUCTIVITY** 3 : the transmission of excitation through living and *esp* : nervous tissue

con-duc-tive-ness \kən-ˈdʌk(-)tɪv-(-)nəs/ *n* : the quality or power of conducting or transmitting; as a : the reciprocal of electrical resistivity b : the quality of living matter responsible for the transmission of and progressive reaction to stimuli

con-duc-tor \kən-ˈdʌk(-)tər/ *n* : one that conducts; as a : GUIDE b : the conductor of a public conveyance c : the leader of a musical ensemble d : a substance or body capable of transmitting electricity, heat, or sound — **con-duc-tor-i-al** \kən-ˈdʌk(-)tɔr-(-)əl, -ˈtɔr-/ *adj* — **con-duc-tress** \kən-ˈdʌk(-)tɪr-(-)əs/ *n*

con-dy-lar \kən-ˈdɪ-(-)l-ər, -ˈdɪ-(-)l-ər, -ˈdɪ-(-)l-ər/ *n* [ME, *fr. MF*, *It.*, *condylus*, *fr. L condylus*, *fr. Gk kondyllos*, *condylus*, *condylus*] : a natural or artificial channel through which water or other fluid is conveyed 2 *archaic* : FOUNTAIN 3 : a pipe, tube, or tile for protecting electric wires or cables

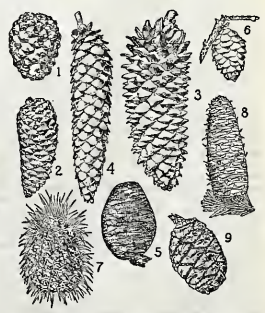
con-du-ple-gate \kən-ˈdʌp(-)l-(-)g-ət/ *adj* [L *conduplicatus*, *pp. of conduplicare* to double, *fr. com- + duplic-*, *duplic* double — more at DUPLICATE] : joined together; *esp* : joined together in the bud — **con-du-ple-gate-ly** \kən-ˈdʌp(-)l-(-)g-ət-(-)li/ *adv*

con-dy-lar \kən-ˈdɪ-(-)l-ər/ *adj* : of or relating to a condyle

con-dy-ly \kən-ˈdɪ-(-)li/ *n* [F & L; *fr. L condylus* knuckle, *fr. Gk kondyllos*] : an articular prominence on a bone; *esp* : one of a pair like knuckles — **con-dy-ly-oid** \kən-ˈdɪ-(-)l-(-)ɔɪd/ *adj*

con-dy-lu-ma \kən-ˈdɪ-(-)l-(-)mə/ *n* [NL, *fr. Gk kondylōma*, *condylōma*] : a warty growth on the skin or adjoining mucous membrane unit, near the anus and genital organs — **con-dy-lo-ma-tous** \-ˈlɪm-ət-əs, -ˈlɪm-(-)d/ *adj*

cone \kən-ˈkɔn/ *n* [MF or L; *fr. Gk kōnos* cone, *fr. Gk kōnos* cone, *fr. Gk kōnos* cone — more at HONE] 1 a : a mass of ovule-bearing or fruit-bearing scales or bracts in trees of the pine family or in cypresses arranged usu. around a somewhat elongated axis b : any of several flowers or fruit clusters arranged spirally along a cone 2 a : a solid generated by rotating a right triangle about one of its legs — called *also* **right circular cone** b : a solid figure whose base is a circle and other closed plane figure and whose sides taper evenly up to a point *see* **VECTORS** **syn** **CONE** c : any surface traced by a moving straight line passing through a fixed point and a fixed line **syn** **CONE** **tex** 3 : something that resembles a cone in shape; as a : one of the short sensory end



cones 1 a : 1 stone pine, 2 cluster pine, 3 big cone pine, 4 sugar pine, 5 decodar, 6 red spruce, 7 Santa Lucia fir, 8 Nordmann's fir, 9 giant sequoia

a abut; 9 kitten; e farther; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; ä out; ch chin; e less; 8 easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; 9 king; o flow; o flat; oi coin; th thin; th this; i loot; u foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision

con-ta-gious \kən-'tā-jəs/ *adj* 1 : communicable by contact
CATCHING 2 : bearing contagion 3 : used for contagious diseases — **con-ta-gious-ly** *adv* — **con-ta-gious-ness** *n*
contagious *adition* *n* : a contagious or infectious disease (as a brucellosis) of domestic animals characterized by abortion
con-ta-gium \kən-'tā-j(ē)-əm/ *n*, *pl* **con-ta-gia** \j(ē)-ə/ [L, *contagion*, *fr. contingere*] : a virus or living organism capable of causing a communicable disease
con-tain \kən-'tān/ [ME *contenere*, *fr. OF contēnir*, *fr. L continēre* to hold together, hold in, contain, *fr. com + tenēre* to hold — more at **THIN**] *v* 1 : to keep within limits ; **RESTRAIN**; *specif* : to follow successfully a policy of containment toward 2 a : to have within : **HOLD** ; **b** : **COMPREHEND**, **INCLUDE** 3 a : to be divisible by *syn* about a remainder ; **BOUND** 3 a : to restrain oneself — **con-tain-able** \-'tā-nə-bəl/ *adj*
SYN **HOLD**, **ACCOMMODATE**: **CONTAIN** implies the actual presence of a specified substance or quantity within something; **HOLD** implies a capacity of containing or the usual or permanent function of containing or keeping; **ACCOMMODATE** stresses holding without crowding or inconvenience
con-tain-er \kən-'tā-nər/ *n* : one that contains; *esp* : a receptacle or a flexible covering for shipment of goods
con-tain-ment \kən-'tān-mənt/ *n* 1 : the act or process of containing 2 : the policy, process, or result of preventing the expansion of a hostile power or ideology
con-tam-i-nant \kən-'tam-nənt/ *n* : something that contaminates
con-tam-i-nate \kən-'tam-nə-ti-/ *v* [L *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare*; akin to *L contagio* contagion] 1 : to soil, stain, or infect 2 : to contact or associate with ; **make unwholesome** ; **contaminate** of unwholesome or undesirable elements — **con-tam-i-na-tive** \-'nā-tiv/ *adj* — **con-tam-i-na-tor** \-'nā-tər/ *n*
SYN **CONTAMINATE**, **TAIN**, **POLLUTE**, **DEFILE** mean to make impure or unclean. **CONTAMINATE** implies intrusion of something that acts outside source as the cause; **TAIN** implies that corruption and decay have begun to take effect; **POLLUTE** stresses the loss of purity and cleanliness through contamination; **DEFILE** implies befouling of what ought to be clean and pure and suggests violation or desecration
con-tam-i-na-tion \kən-'tam-nə-'shən/ *n* : a contaminating or state of being contaminated; *also* : something that contaminates **cont** \kɔnt/ *n* [F] : a short tale *esp*. of adventure
con-temn \kən-'tem/ *v* [ME *contempnere*, *fr. MF contempner*, *fr. L contempnere*, *fr. com + temnere* to despise — more at **STAMP**] : to view or treat with contempt ; **scorn** ; **despise** ; **despise** — **con-tem-ner** *also* **con-tem-ner** \-'tem-ər-, '-tem-nər/ *n*
con-tem-plate \kənt-'em-plāt-, 'kɔnt-'em-/ *v* [L *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, *fr. com + templum* space marked out for observation of auguries — more at **TEMPLE**] 1 : to view or consider 2 : to think about ; **contemplate** 2 : to have in view as a contingent or probable or as an end or intention — *vi* ; **PONDER**, **MEDITATE** *syn* **SEE CONSIDER** — **con-tem-pla-tor** \-'plā-tər/ *n*
con-tem-pla-tion \kənt-'em-plā-'shən-, 'kɔnt-'em-/ *n* 1 a : concentration on spiritual things as a form of private devotion ; **b** : a state of mystical or religious contemplation 2 : the act of concentrating with attention ; **STUDY** 3 : the act of regarding steadily 4 : **INTENTION**, **EXPECTATION**
con-tem-pla-tive \kən-'tem-plā-tiv-, 'kənt-'em-plā-tiv-, 'kɔnt-'em-/ *adj* : marked by or given to contemplation; *specif* : of or relating to a religious or devout contemplation — **con-tem-pla-tive-ly** *adv* — **con-tem-pla-tive-ness** *n*
contemplative *n* : one who practices contemplation
con-tem-po-ra-ne-ity \kən-'tem-p(ə)-rā-'nē-ət-ē-, 'kɔn-'n-/ *n* : the quality or state of being contemporaneous
con-tem-po-rā-ne-ous \kən-'tē-nē-əs/ *adj* [L *contemporaneus*, *fr. com + tempor-*, *tempus* time] : existing, occurring, or originating during the same time *syn* **SEE TEMPORARY** — **con-tem-po-rā-ne-ous-ly** *adv* — **con-tem-po-rā-ne-ous-ness** *n*
con-tem-po-rary \kən-'tem-p(ə)-rē-ē-/ *adj* [com- + L *tempor-*, *tempus* 1 : happening, existing, living, or occurring during the same period of time 2 a : **SIMULTANEOUS** ; **b** : marked by characteristics of the present period ; **MODERN**
SYN **CONTEMPORARY**, **CONTEMPORANEOUS**, **COEVAL**, **SYNCHRONOUS**, **SIMULTANEOUS**, **CONCURRENT**, **CONTEMPORARY** all imply the same time. **CONTEMPORARY** is likely to apply to people and what relates to them, **CONTEMPORANEOUS** to events; both suggest time spans measured in years; **COEVAL** refers only to periods, ages, eras, eons; **SYNCHRONOUS** implies exact correspondence in time and *esp*. in periodic intervals; **SIMULTANEOUS** implies corresponding instances of time; **CONCURRENT** stresses simultaneousness of events and may be used in order to avoid implication of causal relationship
contemporary *n* 1 : one that is contemporary with another 2 : one of the same or nearly the same age as another
con-tempt \kən-'tēmp/ [ME *contempere*, *fr. L contempere*, pp. of *contempere*] 1 a : the act of despising or the state of mind of one who despises ; **DISDAIN** ; **b** : lack of respect or reverence for something 2 : the state of being despised 3 : willful disobedience or open disrespect ; **contempt**, **judice**, or **legislation** *contempt*
con-temptible \kən-'tēmp-tə-bəl/ *adj* 1 : worthy of contempt ; **DESPICIBLE** 2 *obs* : **SCORNFUL**, **CONTUMPTUOUS** — **con-tempti-ble-ness** *n* — **con-tempti-ble-ly** \-'blē-/ *adv*
SYN **DESPICIBLE**, **PITIABLE**, **SORRY**, **SCURVY**, **CHEAP**, **BEGGARLY** mean arousing or deserving scorn. **CONTEMPTIBLE** may imply any quality provoking scorn or a low standing in any scale of values; **DESPICIBLE** may imply utter worthlessness and *usu.* suggests arousing an attitude of moral indignation; **PITIABLE** applies to what inspires mixed contempt and pity; **SORRY** may stress pitiable inadequacy or may suggest worthlessness; **SCURVY** adds to **DESPICIBLE** an implication of arousing disgust; **CHEAP** and **BEGGARLY** imply the mean and paltry; **CHEAP** may also stress meretricious availability
con-tempti-tious \-'tēmp-(t)h-ə-'wəs-, '-tēmp-(t)sh-wəs/ *adj* [L *contemptitiosus*, pp. of *contempere*, *fr. com + temptere* to tempt] 1 : marked by contempt 2 : **CONTEMPTUOUS**
con-tem-pit-ous-ly *adv* — **con-tem-pit-ous-ness** *n*
con-tend \kən-'tend/ *vb* [MF or L; MF *contendere*, *fr. L contendere*, *fr. com + tendere* to stretch] *v* 1 : to strive or vie in contest or rivalry or against difficulties 2 : to strive in debate ; **ARGUE** *vi* 1 : **MAINTAIN**, **ASSERT** 2 : **DISPUTE** ; **contend** *vi* 1 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 1 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 2 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 3 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 4 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 5 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 6 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 7 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 8 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 9 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 10 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 11 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 12 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 13 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 14 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 15 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 16 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 17 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 18 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 19 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 20 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 21 : **contend** ; **contend** *vt* 22 : **contend** ; 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— on the contrary : just the opposite : no — to the contrary
 NOT WITHSTANDING
20 **con-trar-i-** \kən-'trair-ē, in sense 4 often kən-'trair-(ə)-'ē\ adj [ME *contrarie*, fr. MF *contraire*, fr. L *contrarius*, fr. *contra* + *oppositus*] 1 a : diametrically different b : opposite in character ; tending to an opposing course c : mutually opposed ; ANTAGONISTIC 2 : opposite in position, direction, or nature ; CONTRADICTORY — used of wind or weather 3 : disposed to contradict or oppose
 SYN PERVERSE, RESTIVE, BALKY, FROWARD, WAYWARD: CONTRARY implies a temperamental unwillingness to accept dictation or advice; PERVERSE may imply wrongheaded, determined, or cranky opposition to what is requested; FROWARD implies consciousness and unwillingness or inability to submit to discipline or follow orders; BALKY suggests a refusing to proceed or acquiesce for no evident or explainable reason; FROWARD implies habitual and often defiant disobedience; WAYWARD suggests a normal but occasional consciousness and irregularity in behavior SYN see in addition OPPOSITE
21 **con-tras-t** \kən-'trast\ adj [CONTRARY] adv : CONTRARILY, CONTRARIWISE
22 **con-tras-tive** \kən-'trast-iv\ n 1 : the act or process of contrasting 2 : the state of being contrasted 3 : a person or thing that exhibits differences when contrasted 3 : diversity of adjacent parts in color, emotion, and tone
23 **con-tras-tor** \kən-'trast-, kən-'v\ [F *contraster*, fr. MF, to oppose, resist, alter, of *contraster*, fr. (assumed) VL *contrastare*, fr. L *contra* + *strare* to stand *vi*] : to exhibit contrast ~ *vi* : to put in contrast SYN COMPARE
24 **con-tras-ty** \kən-'trast-ē, kən-'v\ adj : having or producing in photography great contrast between highlights and shadows
25 **con-tra-ven-e** \kən-'tra-'vən\ *vi* [MF or LL, MF *contravenire*, fr. LL *contravenire*, fr. L *contra* + *venire* to come] 1 : to go or act contrary to (~ *vi* : to go *vi*) 2 : to violate a law, treaty, agreement, or a proposition SYN see DENY — **con-traven-er** *n*
26 **con-tra-ven-tion** \kən-'tra-'vən-shən\ n [MF, fr. LL *contra-ventio*, pp. of *contravenire*] : the act of contravening 2 VIOLATION
27 **con-tra-dan-se** \kən-'tra-'dān-(t)s, kō-'trā-'dā-'s\ or **con-tra-dance** \kən-'trā-'dāns\ n [F, *contradance*, fr. normal F, *contradance*, country-dance] 1 : a folk dance in which couples face each other to two lines or in a square 2 : a piece of music for a contradance
28 **con-trib-ute** \kən-'trib-yū-tē, kō-'trā-'tīb-ē\ n, *pl* **con-trib-ut-ems** \-'tīb-ē-tē\ [F, fr. *contribuere* + *tempus* time, fr. L *tempus*] : contribution
29 **con-trib-ut-ive** \kən-'trib-yū-t-iv\ *adj* [L *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere*, fr. *com-* + *tribuere* to grant — more at TRIBUTE] *vi* 1 : to give or supply in common with others 2 : to supply (as an article) for a publication ~ *vi* 1 a : to give a part to a common fund or store b : to share in a joint effort 2 : to submit articles to a publication SYN see CONDUCE — **con-trib-ut-ive-ly** \-'yū-t-iv-ē-ly\ *adv*
30 **con-trib-u-tion** \kən-'trib-yū-'shən\ n 1 : an esp. extraordinary levy or tax 2 : the act of contributing; also : the sum or thing contributed 3 : a writing for publication esp. in a periodical
31 **con-trib-u-tive-ly** \kən-'trib-yū-t-iv-ē-ly\ *adv*
32 **con-trib-u-tor-y** \kən-'trib-yū-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ē\ *adj* 1 a : contributing to a common fund or enterprise b : subject to a levy of supplies, money, or men 2 : of, relating to, or forming a contribution
33 **con-tri-t-** \kən-'trī-t\ *adj* [ME *contrit*, fr. OF, fr. ML, fr. L, pp. of *contrahere* to bind, break, or contract] : tending to be contrite and penitent for sin or shortcoming 2 : proceeding from contrition (~ *sighs*) — **con-tri-tive-ly** *adv* — **con-tri-tive-ness** *n*
34 **con-tri-tion** \kən-'trī-shən\ n : the state of being contrite ; RE-TRITION
35 **con-triv-ance** \kən-'trī-vāns\ n 1 : the act or faculty of contriving ; the state of being contrived 2 : a thing contrived; esp : a mechanical device
36 **con-triv-e** \kən-'trī-v\ *vb* [ME *controuven*, *controuven*, fr. MF *contriver*, fr. OF, to compare] 1 : to devise, PLAN b : to fabricate or with diff. of art or industry 2 : to bring about by stratagem or with difficulty ~ *vi* : to make schemes — **con-triv-er** *n*
37 **con-trived** *adj* : ARTIFICIAL, LABORED
38 **con-trol** \kən-'trōl\ *vi **con-trolled**, **con-trol-ling** [ME *controllen*, fr. MF *controller*, *li*, *controllere* to account, audit, fr. *com-* + *trouare* to roll, account] 1 : to check, test, or verify by evidence or experiments 2 a : to exercise restraining or directing influence over ; REGULATE b : to have power over ; RULE SYN see CONDUCT — **con-trol-la-ble** \-'trō-lā-'bəl\ *adj* — **con-trol-ment** \-'trōl-mənt\
39 **control** n 1 a : an act or instance of controlling b : skill in the use of a tool, instrument, technique, or artistic medium c : direction, regulation, and coordination of production, administration, and other business activities 2 : RESTRAINT, RESERVE 3 : a means or mode of controlling 4 : one that controls 5 : the means or method of control experiment b : a mechanism used to regulate or guide the operation of a machine, apparatus, or system c : a personality or spirit believed to actuate the utterances or performances of a speaker SYN see CONTROL
40 **control experiment** n : an experiment to check the results of other experiments
41 **con-trol-ler** \kən-'trōl-er, kən-'v\ n [ME *controllere*, fr. MF *controlleur*, fr. *controllere*] 1 a : COMPTROLLER 1 b : COMPTROLLER 2 : the chief accounting officer of a business enterprise or an institution (as a college) 2 : one that controls or has power or authority to control — **con-trol-ler-ship** \-'shīp\ *n*
42 **con-tro-ver-sial** \kən-'trā-'vər-shəl, -'vər-sē-əl\ *adj* 1 : subject to, relating to, or arousing controversy (as a public figure) 2 : given to controversy 3 : one that controls ~ *adv* : CONTROVERSIALLY *n*
43 **con-tro-ver-sial-ist** \-'sist-ēn\ *n* — **con-tro-ver-sial-ly** \-'v\ *adv*
44 **con-tro-ver-sy** \kən-'trā-'vər-sē\ n [ME *controversia*, fr. L *controversia*, fr. *controversus* disputable, lit., turned opposite, fr. *contra-* (akin to *contra-*) + *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn] : a more or less heated discussion marked esp. by expression of opposing views ; DISPUTE 2 : QUARREL, STRIFE
45 **con-tro-vert** \kən-'trā-'vərt, kən-'trā-'v\ *vb* [controversy] *vi* : to dispute or oppose by reasoning ; DENY, CONTRADICT (~ *point* in a debate) ~ *vt* : to engage in controversy SYN see DISPUTE
46 **con-tro-vert-er** \-'vər-er\ *n* — **con-tro-vert-ible** \-'və-'bəl\ *adj*
47 **con-in-ma-cious** \kən-'tī-yō-'mə-shəs, kən-'chā-'yō\ *adj* : stubbornly disobedient ; REBELLIOUS — **con-in-ma-cious-ly** *adv*
48 **con-in-ma-cy** \kən-'tī-yō-'mə-sē\ kən-'tī-yō-'mə-shē\ n [ME *coninmancia*, fr. L *coninmancia*, fr. *coninmāre* to subornate, fr. *com-* + *turnere* to swell, be proud] : stubborn resistance to authority; *specif* : willful contempt of court
49 **con-tu-me-li-ous** \kən-'tū-'mə-lē-ē-s, kən-'chā-'yō\ *adj* : lo-*

solently abusive and humiliating — **con-tu-me-li-ous-ly** *adv*
50 **con-tu-me-ly** \kən-'tū-'mə-lē-ē, kən-'tū-'mə-lē-ē, kən-'chā-'yō\ *adv* [ME *contumelic*, fr. MF, fr. L *contumelic*; perh. akin to L *contumacia*] : rude language or treatment arising from haughtiness and contempt; also : an instance of such language or treatment
51 **con-tu-se** \kən-'tū-'zē\ *vb* [MF *contuser*, fr. L *contusus*, pp. of *contundere* to crush, bruise, fr. *com-* + *tundere* to beat — more at STUNT] : to injure (tissue) usu. without laceration ; BRUISE — **con-tu-sion** \-'tū-'zjən\ *n*
52 **CO-NUN-DRUM** \kə-'nʌn-'drəm\ n [origin unknown] 1 : a riddle whose answer is or involves a pun 2 a : a question or problem involving only a conjunctive answer b : an intricate and difficult problem SYN see MYSTERY
53 **con-ur-ba-tion** \kən-'(r)-'bī-'shən\ n [com- + URB-, urbs, city] : an aggregation or continuous network of urban communities
54 **con-va-lesce** \kən-'vā-'les-ē\ *vb* [L *convalescere*, fr. *com-* + *valere* to grow strong, fr. *valere* to be strong, well, or well-to-do] 1 : to recover health or strength gradually after sickness or weakness
55 **con-va-les-cence** \kən-'vā-'les-'ēn-(t)s\ *n* : the process or period of convalescing — **con-va-les-cent** \-'nt\ *adj* or *n*
56 **con-vec-t** \kən-'vekt\ *vb* [back-formation fr. *convection*] *vt* : to transfer heat by convection ~ *vi* : to circulate (warm air) by convection
57 **con-vec-tion** \kən-'vek-shən\ n [LL *convection-*, *convec-tio*, fr. L *convectus*, pp. of *convehere* to bring together, fr. *com-* + *vehere* to carry] 1 : the action or process of conveying 2 a : the circulatory motion of a fluid at a constant rate but with a change in velocity due to the variation of its density and the action of gravity b : the transfer of heat by this automatic circulation of a fluid — **con-vec-tion-al** \-'shnəl, -shən-'l\ *adj* — **con-vec-tive** \-'vek-tiv\ *adj*
58 **con-vec-tor** \-'vek-tōr\ *n* : a heating unit in which air heated by a furnace or boiler circulates in a closed circuit
59 **con-ven-e** \kən-'vən\ *vb* [ME *convenen*, fr. MF *convenir* to come together] *vi* : to come together in a body ~ *vt* 1 : to summon before a tribunal 2 : to cause to assemble SYN see SUMMON — **con-ven-er** *n*
60 **con-ven-i-ent** \kən-'vē-ni-ənt-(t)s\ *n* 1 : fitness or suitability for performing an action or fulfilling a requirement 2 : an appliance, device, or service conducive to comfort 3 : a suitable time ; OPPORTUNITY 4 : freedom from discomfort ; EASE
61 **con-ven-i-ent-ly** \-'ni-ənt-ē-ly\ *adv* : CONVENIENTLY
62 **con-ven-ient-ly** \-'ni-ənt-ē-ly\ *adv* : CONVENIENTLY, CONVENIENS, fr. pp. of *convenire* to come together, be suitable] 1 obs ; SUITABLE, PROPER 2 a : suited to personal comfort or to easy performance b : suited to a particular situation 3 : near at hand
63 **con-ven-t** \kən-'vənt\ *vb* [ME *covent*, fr. OF, fr. ML *conventus*, fr. L, assembly, fr. *conventus*, pp. of *convenire*] : a local community or house of a religious order or congregation; *specif* : an establishment of nuns SYN see CLOISTER
64 **con-vent** \kən-'vənt\ *vb* L *convenire*] *obs* : CONVENE
65 **con-ven-tion** \kən-'vən-shən\ *n* [F, fr. L *conventiculum*, dim. of *convener* assembly] 1 : ASSEMBLY, MEETING 2 : an assembly of an irregular or unlawful character 3 : an assembly for religious worship; esp : a secret meeting for worship not sanctioned by law 4 : a religious assembly ; CONVENTION
66 **con-ven-tion-ally** \-'vən-shən-ē-ly\ *adv*
67 **con-ven-tion-ist** \kən-'vən-shən-'ist\ n [MF, fr. MF or L, MF, fr. L *convention-*, *conventio*, fr. *convener*, pp. of *convenire* to come together, be suitable, fr. *com-* + *venire* to come] 1 a : AGREEMENT, CONTRACT b : an agreement between states for regulation of matters affecting all of them c : a compact between opposing commanders concerning prisoner exchange or armistice d : a general agreement about basic principles; also : a principle that is true by convention 2 a : the summoning or convening of an assembly b : an assembly of persons met for a common purpose c : the usual, stable or national or conventional religious denomination, practice, or thing esp. in social matters b : a rule of conduct or behavior c : a practice in bidding or playing that conveys information between partners in a card game (as bridge)
68 **con-ven-tion-al-ly** \-'vən-shən-ē-ly\ *adv* 1 : formed by agreement or compact 2 a : according to or based on convention b : TRITE, COMMONPLACE 3 a : according with a mode of artistic representation that simplifies or provides symbols or substitutes for natural forms b : of traditional design 4 : of, resembling, or relating to a convention, assembly, or public meeting SYN see TRADITIONAL — **con-ven-tion-al-ism** \-'vən-shən-ē-ly\ *adv*
69 **con-ven-tion-al-ist** \-'vən-shən-'ist\ *n* — **con-ven-tion-al-ly** \-'v\ *adv*
70 **con-ven-tion-al-ity** \kən-'vən-shən-'al-ē-ty\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being conventional; *specif* : adherence to conventions 2 : a conventional religious practice or thing
71 **con-ven-tion-al-iza-tion** \kən-'vən-shən-'al-'ī-zā-'shən, -'vən-shən-'l-'ī-zā-'shən\ *n* : the act, practice, or product of conventionalizing
72 **con-ven-tion-al-ize** \kən-'vən-shən-'ī-zē, -'vən-shən-'l-'ī-zē\ *vi* : to make conventional
73 **con-ven-tion-er** \kən-'vən-shən-'n(ə)r\ *n* : a person attending a convention
74 **con-ven-tu-al** \kən-'vən-'chə-'l(ə), kən-'vā-'l\ [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *conventualis*, fr. *convener* + *convent*] 1 : of, relating to, or befitting a convent or monastic life ; MONASTIC 2 *cop* : of or relating to the Conventuals — **con-ven-tu-al-ly** \-'v\ *adv*
75 **con-ven-tual** \kən-'vən-'chə-'l\ *n* : a member of a conventional community 2 *cop* : a member of the Order of Friars Minor Conventual forming a branch of the first order of St. Francis of Assisi under a mitigated rule
76 **con-ver-gence** \kən-'vərs-əns\ *vb* [ML *convergere*, fr. L *com-* + *vergere* to bend, incline] : to tend or move toward each other, point, or one another ; come together ; MEET 2 : to come together and unite in a common interest or focus 3 : to approach a limit as the number of terms increases without limit ~ *vi* : to cause to converge
77 **con-ver-gence** \kən-'vərs-ənt-(t)s\ *n* 1 : the act of converging and uniting in a common union or focus 2 : the coordinated movement of the two eyes resulting in impingement of the image of a point on corresponding retinal areas 2 : the condition of converging; esp : independent development of similar characters (as of bodily structure or cultural traits) of associated groups with similarity of degree of environment — **con-ver-gent** \-'jənt\ *adj*
78 **con-ver-gen-cy** \-'jən-sē\ *n* : CONVERGENCE
79 **con-vers-able** \kən-'vər-sə-'bəl\ *adj* 1 : pleasant and easy to converse with 2 *archaic* : relating to or suitable for social intercourse
80 **con-ver-sance** \kən-'vərs-'ə(t)s\ *n* : *con-* 'vər-sən-(t)s\ or *con-*

copy-boy \k'p'oi\ n : one who carries copy and runs errands
copy-cat \k'p'i\ n : a scolding imitator
copy-desk \k'p'i-d'sk\ n : the desk at which newspaper copy is edited
copy-hold \k'p'i-h'old\ n 1 : a former tenure of land in England and Ireland by right of being recorded in the court of the manor 2 : an estate held by copyhold
copy-holder \k'p'i-h'ol-dar\ n 1 : a device for holding copy for a typewriter 2 : one who reads copy to a proofreader
copy-ist \k'p'i-p'ost\ n 1 : one who makes copies 2 : IMITATOR
copy-read-er \k'p'i-r'ed-ar\ n : a publishing-house editor who reads and corrects manuscript copy; also 1 one who edits and headlines newspaper copy

copy-right \k'p'i-r'it\ n : the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish, and sell the matter and form of a literary, musical, or artistic work — **COPYRIGHT** *adj*

copyright *vi* : to secure a copyright on
co-quel \k'f' di. dim. of *coq* *col* 1 \k'o-'k'et, -k'k\ *obs* : a man who indulges in coquetry 2 \k'et\ : COQUETTE

co-quet \k'o-'k'et\ *adj* : COQUETISH
co-quet \k'o-ko-let\ *vi* : to coquette
co-quet-ting : to play the coquette **FLIRT** *syn* **see TRIFLE**

co-quet-ry \k'o-ka-tr'e, k'o-'k'et-a-r'e, -k'e-tr'e\ n 1 : a flirtatious act or attitude 2 : trifling attention or consideration

co-quette \k'o-'k'et\ n [F. fem. of *coquet*] : a woman who endeavors without affection to attract men's amorous attention — **COQUETTES** \k'o-'k'et-izh\ *n* : a woman who is coquettishness *n*

co-qui-lla nut \k'o-'k'i-'la-'nu\ n [Pg. *coquilha*, dim of *coco* coconut] : the nut of a piassava palm (*Atalea funifera*) of Brazil having a hard brown shell much used by turners

co-qui-na \k'o-'k'i-'na\ n [Sp. prob. irreg. dim. of *concha* shell — more at *CONCHA*] 1 : a small marine clam (genus *Donax*) used for food or for making shell buttons 2 : a lime formed of broken shells and corals cemented together and used for building

co-ra-cii-form \k'o-'ras-ē-'o-'f'orm\; k'o-r-'s'i-'a-, k'ar-'a-'d\ *deriv* : of Gk. *korak*, *korax* = raven & *L forma* form — more at *RAVEN*] 2 : of or relating to an order (Coraciiformes) of arboreal nonpasserine species including kingfishers, kinglets, and hornbills

co-ra-cle \k'o-r-'ak-el, -k'ar-\ n [W. *corwig*] 1 : a small boat made by covering a wicker frame with hide or leather and used by the ancient Britons 2 : a boat made of broad hoops covered with horsehide or tarpaulin and used in parts of the British Isles

co-ra-coid \k'o-'r-'oid, -k'ar-\ *adj* [NL *coracoides*, fr. Gk. *korak*, *korax*, lit., like a raven, fr. *korak*, *korax*] : of, relating to, or being a process or cartilage bone of many vertebrates that extends from the scapula to or toward the sternum — **CORACOID** *n*

co-ral \k'o-r-'al, -k'ar-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *corallium*, fr. Gk. *korallion*, *korallion*] 1 : the calcareous or horny skeletal deposit produced by anthozoan or rarely hydrozoan polyps; *esp* : a richly red precious coral secreted by a gorgonian (*Corallium nobile*) b : a polyp or polyp colony together with its skeleton and skeleton 2 : a piece of coral and *esp*, of red coral 3 a : a bright reddish ovary (as of a lobster or scallop) b : a variable color averaging a deep pink *adj* — **CORAL** *col* — **CORAL** *col* — **CORAL** *col*

co-ral-al-oid \k'o-r-'al-'oid, -k'ar-'ad\ *adj* : coral; portion of a colony of red coral with pink flowers expanded

co-ral-bells \k'o-r-'al-'belz, -k'ar-\ n *pl* but *sing* coral; portion of a colony of red coral with pink flowers expanded

co-ral-ine \k'o-r-'al-'in, -k'ar-\ *adj* [F. *corallin*, fr. LL *corallinus*, fr. L *corallium*] : of, relating to, or resembling coral or a coralline

coralline n 1 : any of a family (Corallineaceae) of calcareous red algae 2 : an animal that resembles a coral

coral pink n : a moderate yellowish pink

coral snake n 1 : any of several venomous chiefly tropical New World elapids (genus *Coralopsis*) with a black and white banded red, black, and yellow or white that include two (*M. julius* and *M. euryxanthus*) ranging northward into the southern U.S. 2 : any of several harmless snakes resembling the coral snakes

co-ran-to \k'o-'ran-'to\ n, *pl* *corantos* or *coralinos* [modif. of F. *corante*] : COURANTE

co-ran \k'o-'(ə)-'ran\ n [Heb. *qorban* offering] : a sacrifice or offering to God among the ancient Hebrews

co-rail or **co-raille** \k'o-r-'al, k'o-r-'ba\ n [F. *coraille*, lit., basket, fr. L. *coraculla*, dim. of *corax*, *korax*] a sculptured basket of twigs or fruit as an architectural decoration

co-ral-er \k'o-r-'al-er\ n [ME, *cor*, fr. dim. of *corp* raven, fr. L. *corvus* — more at *RAVEN*] : an architectural member that projects from within a wall and supports a weight; *esp* : one that is stepped upward and outward from a vertical surface

corbel *vi* **cor-belled** or **cor-belled**; **cor-bel-ling** or **cor-bel-ling** : to furnish with or make into corbels

corbeling or **corbelling** n 1 : corbel work 2 : the construction of a corbel

cor-bie \k'o-r-'be\ n [ME, modif. of OF *corbin*, fr. L. *corvinus* of a raven] chiefly *Scott* : a carrion crow; also : *RAVEN*

corbie gable n : a gable having corbels

cor-bie-step \k'o-r-'be-'step\ n : one of a series of steps terminating the upper part of a gable

co-rin-th \k'o-'rin-\ n [MexSp, fr. Sp, an acanthopterygian fish, fr. fem. of *corvino* of a raven, fr. L. *corvinus*] : any of several American marine fishes; *esp* : a spotted whiting (*Menticirrhus undulatus*) favored by surf casters along the California coast

cord \k'o-(ə)r'd\ n [ME, fr. OF *corde*, fr. L. *chorda* string, fr. Gk. *chorde* — more at *VEIN*] 1 : a string consisting of several strands woven or twisted together 2 : a man's rope 3 : a moral, spiritual, or emotional bond 3 a : an anatomical structure (as a nerve) resembling a cord b : a small flexible insulated electrical cable having a plug at one or both ends used to connect a lamp or other appliance with a receptacle 3 b : a unit of wood cut for fuel equal to a stack 4x4x8 feet or 128 cubic feet. 5 a : a riblike cord on a textile b (1) : a fabric made with such ribs or a garment made of such a fabric (2) *pl* : trousers made of such fabric

cord *vi* : to furnish, bind, or connect with a cord 2 : to pile up (cordage) in cords — **CORD** *tr*

cord-age \k'o-(ə)r-'ij\ n 1 : ropes or cords; *esp* : the ropes in the rigging of a ship 2 : the number of cords (as of wood) on a given area

cord-ate \k'o-(ə)r-'dāt\ *adj* [NL *cordatus*, fr. L. *cord*, *cor*] : shaped like a heart — **CORDATE** *adv*

cord-ate-ly *adv* : **CORD-ATE** *adv*

cord-er \k'o-(ə)r-'dər\ *adj* **cordage** 1 : A cable-laid rope 2 : typical cords or ridges; *specif* : muscles in ridges b of a muscle 3 : TENSE, TAUT 4 : bound, fastened, or wound about with cords 3 : striped or ribbed with or as if with cord 4 : TWILLED

cord-ial \k'o-(ə)r-'i-əl\ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *cordialis*, fr. L. *cord*, *cor* heart — more at *HEART*] 1 *obs* : of or relating to the heart 2 : VITAL 3 : tending to revive, cheer, or invigorate 3 : HEARTFELT, HEARTY *syn* **see GRACIOUS** — **COR-DIAL-ly** \k'o-(ə)-'li-əl\ *adv* — **COR-DIAL-NESS** *n*

cordial n 1 : a stimulating medicine or drink 2 : LIQUEUR

cord-i-al-ity \k'o-(ə)-'i-ə-'l-ə-tē, -k'o-'j'al-'ə-tē\ n : HEARTINESS

cord-i-er-ite \k'o-(ə)-'er-'i-tē\ n [F, fr. Pierre L. A. Cordier + 1861 F. *cordierite*, a silicate mineral (Mg, Fe, Zn, Al, Si, O₂) with vitreous luster and strong dichroism consisting of a silicate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium

cord-i-form \k'o-(ə)-'o-r-'f'orm\ *adj* [F. *cordiforme*, fr. L. *cord*, *cor* + F. *-forme* -form] : shaped like a heart

cord-i-lie \k'o-(ə)-'li-ē\ *adj* [Sp, fr. *cordillera*] : of a system of mountain ranges often consisting of a number of more or less parallel chains — **COR-DIL-IE-ran** \-(y)er-'on, -ə-rən\ *adj*

cord-ite \k'o-(ə)r-'dīt\ n : a smokeless powder composed of nitrogen, gun cotton, and mineral jelly used, gelatinized by addition of acetone and pressed into cords resembling brown twine

cord-o-bá \k'o-(ə)-bá-, -ə-vá\ n [Sp. *cordoba*, fr. Fr. *Cordoba* Fernández de Córdoba 11526 Sp explorer] — **see MONEY table**

cord-on \k'o-(ə)-'n, -k'o-(ə)-'dān\ n [F, dim. of *corde* cord] 1 a : an ornamental cord used *esp*, on costumes b : a cord or ribbon worn as a decoration 2 : a line of troops or of military posts enclosing an area 3 : a line of persons or objects around a person or place

cord-o-van \k'o-(ə)-vən\ *adj* [OSP *cordovano*, fr. *Córdova* (now *Córdoba*), Spain] 1 *cap* : of or relating to Córdoba and *esp*, Córdoba 2 : of or relating to cordovan

cordovan n : a soft fine-grained colored leather

cord-o-roy \k'o-(ə)-'r'oi\ n, *often attrib* [prob. alter. of the name *Corderoy*] 1 : a durable use, cotton pile fabric with vertical ribs or wales 2 : a road built of logs laid side by side transversely

cord-roy : to build (a road) of logs laid side by side transversely

cord-wain \k'o-(ə)-'wān\ n [ME *cordwain*, fr. MF *cordoan*, fr. OSP *cordovano*, *cordovān*] *archaic* : cordovan leather

cord-wain-er \k'o-(ə)-'wān-er\ n 1 *archaic* : a worker in cordovan leather 2 : SHOEMAKER — **CORD-WAIN-ER-ly** \-wān-er-ē\ *adv*

cord-wood \k'o-(ə)-'d'wud\ n : wood piled or sold in cords; also : standing timber suitable for use as fuel

core \k'o-(ə)\ n [ME] 1 : a central or foundational part; also : the usu. inedible central part of some fruits (as a pineapple); *esp* : the papery or leathery carpsels composing the ripened ovary in a pome fruit b : the portion of a foundry mold that shapes the interior of a hot-work casting; 2 : a part removed from the interior of a mass d : the central strand around which other strands twist in some ropes e : a mass of iron serving to concentrate and intensify the magnetic field resulting from a current in the coil f : the conducting wire with its insulation in an electric cable g : a layer of wood on which veneer is glued h : a part removed from the interior of an arrangement of a course of studies that combines under certain basic topics material from subjects conventionally separated and aims to provide a common background for all students 2 a : a basic, essential, or enduring part b : the essential meaning; *GIST*

core *vi* : to remove the core from — **COR-er** *n*

core n [ME *chor* chorus, company, fr. L. *chorus*] chiefly *Scott* : COMPANY; *esp* : a company of players in a curling match

co-re-late \k'o-'ri-'lāt\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *correlation*] chiefly *Brit* : CORRELATE — **CO-RE-LA-tion** \k'o-'ri-'lā-'shən\ *n* — **CO-RE-LATION** \k'o-'ri-'lā-'shən\ *n* : the relation of two things

co-re-li-gion-ist \k'o-'ri-'li-'jən-'ist\ n : one having the same religion

co-re-op-sis \k'o-'rē-'əp-'sēs, -k'o-'r-\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk. *koris* bedbug + NL *-opsis*, akin to Gk. *kelreim* to cut — more at *WEEK*] 1 : any of a genus (*Coreopsis*) of composite herbs 2 : a person named as guilty of adultery with the defendant in a divorce suit

corf \k'o-(ə)r'f\ n, *pl* *corfies* \k'o-(ə)r'f-ēz\ [ME, basket, fr. MD *corf* or MLG *korf*] *Brit* : a basket, tub, or truck used in a mine

co-ris \k'o-'ri-s\ *n* : the shell, *k'o-r'* *adj* [LL *corliceus* — more at *CURESS*] : resembling leather

co-ri-an-dar \k'o-'rē-'an-'dar, -k'o-r-, k'o-r-'ē-, -k'o-r-\ n [ME *corlandre*, fr. OF, fr. L. *coriandrum*, fr. Gk. *koriondaron*] : an Old World herb (*Coriandrum sativum*) of the carrot family with aromatic fruits

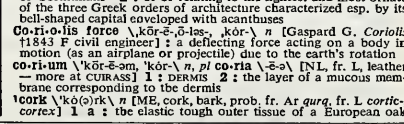
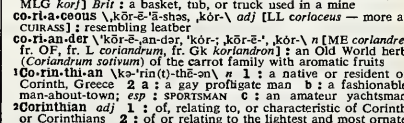
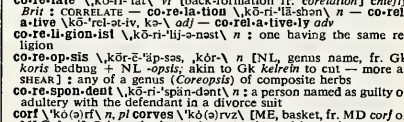
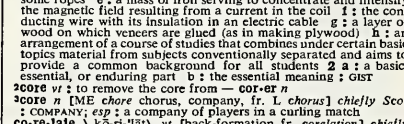
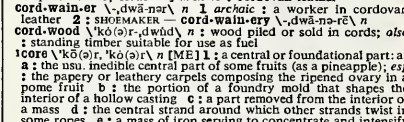
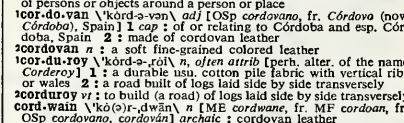
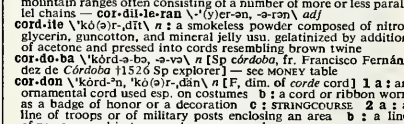
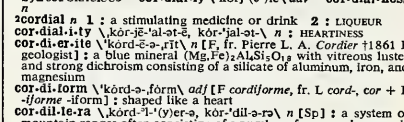
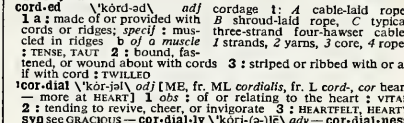
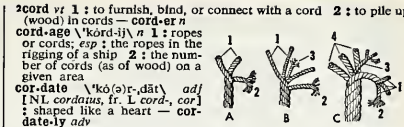
co-ri-an-th \k'o-'ri-'θr-\ n [L. *corinth*] 1 : a native or resident of Corinth, Greece 2 : a professional man or a fashionable man-about-town; *esp* : SPORTSMAN C : an amateur yachtsman

Corinthian *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of Corinth or Corinthians 2 : of or relating to the lightest and most ornate of the three Greek orders of architecture characterized *esp*, by its bell-shaped capital enveloped with acanthus

co-ri-o-lis force \k'o-'rē-'ō-lis-, -k'o-r-\ n [Gaspard G. Coriolis 11843 F civil engineer] : a deflecting force acting on a body in motion (as an airplane or projectile) due to the earth's rotation

co-ri-um \k'o-'rē-'əm, -k'o-r-\ n, *pl* *co-ri-a* \-ē-s-\ [NL, fr. L. leather — more at *CURESS*] : DERMIS 2 : the layer of a mucous membrane corresponding to the dermis

cork \k'o-(ə)r'k\ n [ME, cork, prob. fr. Ar. *qarq*, fr. L. *cartic*, *cortex*] 1 a : the elastic tough outer tissue of a European oak



about; kitten; er further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ð sing; ö flow; ö flaw; öi coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; u foot; y yet; yu furious; zh vision

wide international sophistication **3** : composed of persons, constituents, or elements from all or many parts of the world **4** : found in most parts of the world and under varied ecological conditions (a ~ herb) — **cosmopolitan** *n* — **cos-mo-pol-i-tan-izm** *n* — **co-zim-izm** *n*

cos-mop-o-lit-i-izm *m-p-o-lit-i-izm* *n* [NL *cosmopolites*, fr. Gk *kosmopolitēs*, fr. *kosmos* + *polis* citizen] : a cosmopolitan person or organism — **cos-mop-o-lit-i-izm** *n*, **lit-i-izm** *n*

cos-mos *k'az-mas, 1 & 2 also -mōs, -mās* *n* [G *kosmos*, fr. Gk] **1** : a : an orderly harmonious systematic universe — compare *chaos* **b** : order *chaerōnē* : a complex orderly self-inclusively system **3** *pl* **cosmos** also **cos-mos-es** [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *kosmos*] : any of a genus (*Cosmos*) of tropical American composite herbs; *esp* : a widely cultivated tall fall-blooming annual (*C. sulphureus*) with yellow or red disks and showy ray flowers

cos-mo-trōn *k'ōs-mō-trān* *n* [*cosmic ray* + *-trōn*] : **PROTON-SYNCHROTRON**

cos-zak *k'az-ak, -ak* *n* [Russ *kazak* & Ukrainian *kozak*, fr. Turk *kazak* free person] : a member of a favored military caste of Russian frontiersmen and border guards in czarist Russia

cos-set *k'ōs-sēt* *n* [origin unknown] : a pet lamb; **broadly** : **PET COSETT** *vt* : to treat as a pet : **FONDLE**

cost *k'ost* *n* **1** **a** : the amount or equivalent paid or charged for something; **PRICE** **b** : the outlay or expenditure (as of effort or sacrifice) made to achieve an object **2** : loss or penalty incurred by gaining something **3** [ME] : a : a sum of money paid, or those given by the law or the court to the prevailing against the losing party

cost *vb* **cost** : **cost-ing** [*ME costen*, fr. MF *coster*, fr. L *constare* to stand firm, to cost — more at **CONSTANT**] *vi* **1** : to require a fixed expenditure **2** : to require **b** : to require **c** : suffering or loss — *vi* **1** : to have a price of **2** : to cause to pay, suffer, or lose **3** : to estimate or set the cost of

cost-a *k'ōs-tā* *n, pl* **cos-tae** *-(tē, -tī)* [L — more at **CONST**] **1** : *rib* **1a** : a part (as the midrib of a leaf or the anterior vein of an insect wing) branching to a rib — **cos-tal** *k'ōs-tāl* *adj* — **cos-tale** *k'ōs-tāl* *adj* **1** : a specialist in cost accounting

cost accounting *n* : the systematic recording and analysis of the costs of material, labor, and overhead incident to production

cost-ard *k'ōs-tārd* *n* [ME] : any of several large English cooking apples **2** *archaic* : **WOODEN PLATE**

cost-er *k'ōs-tēr* *n, Brit* : **COSTERMONGER**

cost-er-mon-ger *k'ōs-tēr-mōn-ger, -māj* *n* [*Costard*, *coster* + *monger*] *Brit* : a hawker of fruit or vegetables

cos-tive *k'ōs-tiv* *adj* [ME, fr. MF *costive*, *vb* of *costiver* to constrict, fr. L *constipare*] : **constipating** **b** : causing constipation **2** : slow in action or expression **3** : **NIGGAROLY** — **cos-tive-ly** *adv* — **cos-tive-ness** *n*

cost-li-ness *k'ōs-ti-lē-nēs* *n* : **DEARNESS**, **EXPENSIVENESS**

COST-ly *k'ōs(t)-lē* *adj* **1** : of great cost or value **2** : **GORGEOUS**, **LUXURIOUS** **3** : made at heavy expense or sacrifice

SYA **EXPENSIVE**, **DEAR**, **VALUABLE**, **PRECIOUS**, **INVALUABLE**, **PRICELESS** : **COSTLY** implies high price and may suggest sumptuousness, luxury, or rarity; **EXPENSIVE** may further imply a price beyond the thing's value or the buyer's means; **DEAR** implies a relatively high cost/benefit price use; **VALUABLE** implies that the thing's intrinsic value; **VALUABLE** may suggest worth measured in usefulness as well as in market value; **PRECIOUS** applies to what is of great or even incalculable value because scarce or irreplaceable; **INVALUABLE** and **PRICELESS** imply such great worth as to make valuation nearly impossible, but **INVALUABLE** now often means little more than very useful; **PRICELESS** little more than amusingly odd or original

cost-mary *k'ōst-mer-ē* *n* [ME *costmarie*, fr. *coste* costmary (fr. OE *cost*, fr. L *costum*, fr. Gk *kostos*, a fragrant root) + *Marie* the Virgin Mary] : a plant with a composite herb (*Chrysanthemum majus*) used as a potherb and in flowering

cost-plus *k'ōs(t)-plūs* *adj* : paid on the basis of a fixed fee or a percentage added to actual cost (a ~ contract)

cost-re *k'ōst-rē* *n* [ME, fr. MF *costerel*, fr. *costier* at the side, fr. *coste* rib, *sic* *lat* Eng. : a leather, earthenware, or wooden container for liquids having ears by which it may be hung up]

cost-ume *k'ōs-(t)yūm, kās-* *n* [F, fr. It, custom, dress, fr. L *consuetudo*, *consuetudo* custom] **1** : the prevailing fashion in clothing, jewelry, and apparel of a period, country, or class **2** : a suit or dress characteristic of a period, country, or class **3** : a person's ensemble of outerwear **4** : the ensemble of dress with coat or jacket — **cost-ume** *vi* — **cost-ume** *adj*

cos-tum-er *k'ōs-(t)yū-mār, kās-mēr* *n* or **cos-tu-mi-er** *kās-(t)yū-mēr* *n* : a maker or dealer in costumes

cot *k'ōt* *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *kot* small hut, I *guttur* throat] **1** : a small house **2** : **COVER**, **SHEATH**; *esp* : **STALL** **4** : [Hindi *khatī* bested, fr. Skt *khatvā*, of Dravidian origin] : a small often collapsible bed use, of fabric stretched on a frame

co-tan-gent *k'ō-k'ō-tan-jent* *n* [NL *cotangens*, *cotangens*, fr. *co-tangens*, *co-tangens*] : a line tangent to a curve

co-tan-gent *k'ō-k'ō-tan-jent* *n* : the ratio between the side adjacent to the angle and the side opposite

coté *k'ōt, kāt* *n* [ME, fr. OE] **1** *diol* Eng. : **COT** **1** : a shed or coop for small domestic animals and *esp.* pigeons

note *k'ōt* *n* [prob. fr. MF *cotol*] *vb* : to pass by

co-tie *k'ō-ti-ē* *n* [*It* *cotiva*] [F, MF *cotier*, fr. L *cotarius*, fr. (assumed) MF *cotier* cottager, fr. ML *cotarius*] : an intimate often exclusive group of persons with a common interest or purpose

co-ter-mi-nal *k'ō-k'ō-tēr-mī-nāl, -nāl* *adj* : **COTERMINOUS** **1**

co-ter-mi-nous *k'ō-k'ō-tēr-mī-nōs* *adj* [after *continuosus*] **1** : having the same or coincident boundaries **2** : coextensive in scope or duration — **co-ter-mi-nous-ly** *adv*

co-thur-us *k'ō-thor-nās* *n, pl* **co-thur-i** *n*, *-i* *nē* [L, fr. Gk *kothornos*] **1** : a high thick-soled lace boot worn by actors in Greek and Roman tragic drama — called also *cothurn **2** : the ancient Roman stlyian boot worn in tragedy*

co-tid-al *k'ō-k'ō-trīd-ī* *adj* : marking an equality in the tides or a coincidence in the time of high low tide

co-ti-lion *k'ō-tīl-yān* also **co-ti-lon** *k'ō-tīl-yān, kō-tē-(y)ō* *n* [F *collion*, lit., petticoat, fr. OF, fr. *cote* coat] **1** : a ballroom dance

for couples that resembles the quadrille **2** : an elaborate dance with frequent changing of partners, executed under the leadership of one couple at formal balls **3** : a formal ball

co-to-neas-ter *k'ō-tō-nē-ast-er, kāt'-nē-sē* *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *cydonia*, *cotoneum* quince + NL *-aster*] : any of a genus (*Cotoneaster*) of the world flowering shrubs of the rose family

co-tonean *k'ō-tō-nē-an* *n* [*archaic*] : a coarse masculine woman

2 *archaic* : a man who busies himself with affairs properly feminine

Cots-wold *k'ōt-s-wōld* *n* [*Cotswold* hills, Gloucestershire, England] : a sheep of an English breed of large long-wooled sheep

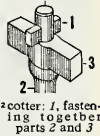
co-tz *k'ōt-s* *n* [ML, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *kotza* coarse mantle] : a heavy winter coat

cot-tage *k'ōt-ij* *n* [ME *cottage*, fr. (assumed) AF, fr. ME *cot*] **1** : the dwelling of a rural laborer or small farmer **2** : a small usu. frame one-family house **3** : a small detached dwelling unit at an institution **4** : a small house for vacation use

cottage cheese *k'ōt-ij* *n* : a curd made from soured skim milk — called also *Dutch cheese*, *pot cheese*, *smearcase*

cottage pudding *n* : plain cake covered with a hot sweet sauce

cot-lag-er *k'ōt-lāj-ēr* *n* : one who lives in a cottage



cottage tulip *n* : any of various tall-growing May-flowering tulips

cot-ter or **cot-tar** *k'ōt-ər* *n* [ME *cotter*, fr. ML *cotarius*, fr. ME *cot*] : a peasant or rural laborer occupying a cottage and usually cultivating a small holding of land usu. in return for services

2 *cotter* *n* [origin unknown] : a wedge-shaped or tapered piece used to fasten together parts of a structure

cot-ter-pin *n* : a split metal pin whose ends are bent after insertion through a slot or hole

cot-ton *k'ōt-tōn* *n* [ME *coton*, fr. MF, fr. Ar *qutn*] **1** **a** : a soft usu. white fibrous substance composed of the hairs clothing the seeds of the cotton erect freely branching tropical plants (genus *Gossypium*) of the mallow family **b** : a plant producing cotton; *esp* : one grown for its cotton or a crop of cotton **2** **a** : fabric made of cotton **b** : cotton spun from cotton **3** : downy cottony substance produced by various plants (as the cottonwood)

2 *otton* *vb* **cot-ton-ing** *k'ōt-tōn-ŋ* *n* : **people** **1** : to take a liking (~) to enjoy easily

cotton candy *n* : a candy made by spinning sugar that has been boiled to a high temperature

cotton gin *n* : a machine that separates the seeds, hulls, and foreign material from cotton

cotton grass *n* : any of a genus (*Eriophorum*) of sedges with tufted spike

cot-ton-mouth *k'ōt-tōn-maūth* *n* : **WATER MOCCASIN**

cot-ton-seed *-(sēd)* *n* : the seed of the cotton plant yielding a fixed semirigid oil used *esp.* in cooking and a protein-rich meal

cotton stainer *n* : any of several red and black or dark brown bugs (genus *Dysdercus*) that damage and stain the lint of developing cotton

cot-ton-tail *k'ōt-tān-tāil* *n* : any of several rather small No. American rabbits (genus *Sylvilagus*) sandy brown in color with a white tufted underside of the tail

cot-ton-weed *-(wēd)* *n* : any of various weedy plants (as cudweed) with white or creamy heads

cot-ton-wood *-(wūd)* *n* : a poplar with a tuft of cottony hairs on the seed; *esp* : one (*Populus deltoides*) of the eastern and central U.S. often cultivated for its rapid growth and luxuriant foliage

2 *wool* *n* : raw cotton; *esp* : cotton in bales

cot-ton-y *k'ōt-tōn-ē, -n-ē* *adj* : resembling cotton in appearance or character as **a** : covered with hairs or pubescence **b** : soft

coty-l- or **coty-ly-** or **coty-lo-** *comb* form [Gk *kotylē*, *kotylo-*, fr. *kotylē*] : cup ; organ or part like a cup (*cotyloid*) (*cotyloform*)

coty-ly *k'ōt-īl-y* *n* *comb* form [*cotyledon*] : *cotyledon* (*dicoty*)

coty-ly-le-don *k'ōt-īl-ēd-n* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kotylēdon* cup-shaped hollow *ly-* *1* *kotylē* : a shallow lobule **2** : the first leaf of one of the first pair or whorl of leaves developed by the embryo of a seed plant — *coty-ly-le-don* *ad-* *lēd-nāl, -nāl* *adj* — *coty-ly-le-don-ary* *-(ēd-n-ē, -n-ē)* or *coty-ly-le-don-ous* *-(ēd-nās, -n-ās)* *adj*

co-type *k'ō-tīp* *n* : any of several secondary taxonomic types

2 *type* *n* [ME *coucheun*, fr. MF *coucheun*, fr. L *colligere* to set in place] *vt* **1** : to lay (one's) hand down for rest or sleep **2** : to embroider (a design) by laid threads fastened by small stitches at regular intervals **3** : to place or hold level and pointed forward ready for use **4** : to phrase in a specified manner **5** : to treat (a cat) **6** : to irritate the lens of the eye into the vitreous humor

~ vi **1** : to lie down or recline for rest or sleep **2** : to lie in ambush

2 *ouch* *n* : an article of furniture (as a bed) for sitting or reclining; *specif* : **SOFA** **2** : the dc of an animal (as an otter)

couch-ant *k'au-čont* *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *pp.* of *coucher*] : **lying** **2** : **lying down** **3** : **lying down** **4** : **lying down**

couch-grass *k'auč-ŋ* *n* [*It* *quicquid*] [*alter* of *quitch* grass] : a grass spreading vigorously by creeping rhizomes; *esp* : a European grass (*Agropyron repens*) naturalized in No. America as a weed

cou-gar *k'ū-gār, -gār* *n, pl* **cou-gars** also **cougar** [F *couguar*, modif. of Pg *cuaguardo*, modif. of Tupi *suaçuarauna*, lit., false deer, fr. *suaçuarauna*] : a large powerful tawny brown cat (*Felis concolor*) formerly widespread in the Americas but now extinct in many areas — called also *catamount*, *mountain lion*, *panther*, *puma*

cou-gar *k'ōf* *vb* [ME *coughen*, fr. (assumed) OE *cohhian*; akin to OHG *kāchen* to breathe heavily] *vi* **1** : to expel air from the lungs suddenly with an explosive noise **2** : to make a noise like that of coughing — *vi* : to expel by coughing (~ up *much*)

2 *ough* *n* : a condition marked by repeated or frequent coughing **2** : an act or sound of coughing

cotton : 1 flowering branch; 2 fruit, unopened; 3 fruit, partly open

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ə abut; ɪ kitten; ʊ further; ɔ farther; ɔ back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ th; this; ʊ loot; ʊ foot; ʊ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; ʒk vision

opposition to a current or earlier one — **COUN-TER-REV-O-LU-TION-ARY** \shə-ner-ē-ə/ *adj* or *n* **COUN-TER-REV-O-LU-TION-IST** \sh(ə)-nəst-*n*
coun-ter-shaft \kəunt-ər-shaft/ *n* : a shaft that receives motion from a main shaft and transmits it to a working part
coun-ter-sign \kəunt-ər-sīgn/ *n* 1 : a signature attesting the authenticity of a document 2 : a sign used in reply to another; *specif* : a military secret signal that must be given by one wishing to pass a guard
countersign *vi* 1 : to add one's signature to after another's to attest authenticity 2 : CONFIRM, CORROBORATE — **COUN-TER-SIG-NATURE** \kəunt-ər-sī-gə-tʃər/ *n* : a sign used in reply to another
coun-ter-sink \kəunt-ər-sɪŋk/ *v* 1 : to make a countersink on 2 : to set the head of (as a screw) at or below the surface
countersink *n* 1 : a funnel-shaped enlargement at the outer end of a drilled hole 2 : a bit or drill for making such an enlargement
coun-ter-spy \kəunt-ər-spaɪ/ *n* : a spy employed against enemy espionage
coun-ter-ten-er \kəunt-ər-ten-ər/ *n [ME *countrenneur*, fr. MF *contreneur*, fr. *contre- + tener*] 1 : a tenor with an unusually high range and tessitura
coun-ter-vail \kəunt-ər-vā(ə)/ *vb* [ME *countrevailen*, fr. MF *countrevailor*, fr. *contre- + valoir*] 1 : to be worth, fr. *L valere* — more at **WIELD** 1 : to compensate for 2 *archaic* : EQUAL MATCH 3 : to exert force against; **COUNTERACT** — *vi* 1 : to exert force against an opposing side **SYN** see COMPENSATE
coun-ter-view \kəunt-ər-vyu/ *n*, *archaic* : CONFRONTATION
coun-ter-weight \kəunt-ər-waɪt/ *n* : an equivalent weight; **COUNTER-BALANCE** — **COUNTERWEIGHT** *v*
count-ess \kəunt-əs/ *n* : the wife or widow of an earl or count or a woman who holds in her own right the rank of earl or count
count-ing-house \kəunt-ɪŋ-ˈhauz/ *n* : a building, room, or office used for keeping books and transacting business
counting room \kəunt-ɪŋ-ru:m/ *n*
counting tube *n* : an ionization chamber designed to respond to passage through it of fast-moving ionizing particles and usu. connected to some device for counting the particles — called also *counter tube*
count-ress \kəunt-ris/ *adj* : too numerous to be counted; **MYRIAD**
count noun *n* : a noun (as *bean* or *sheet*) that forms a plural and is used with a numeral, with words such as *many* or *few*, or with the indefinite article *a* or *an*
count palatine *n* 1 : a high judicial official in the Holy Roman Empire 2 : a count of the Holy Roman Empire having imperial powers in his own domain 2 : the proprietor of a county palatine in England or Ireland
coun-try-ied *also* **coun-try-fied** \kəun-tri-ˈfi-d/ *adj* [country + -fied (as in *glorified*)] : RURAL, RUSTIC
coun-try \kən-tri/ *n* [ME *contree*, fr. OF *contree*, fr. ML *contro*, fr. *L contra*] 1 : a region (as opposed to the opposite side) 1 : an indefinite usu. extended expanse of land 2 **REGION** 2 : a : the land of a person's birth, residence, or citizenship **B** : a political state or nation or its territory 3 **A** : the people of a state or district; **POPULACE** **B** : **JURY** **C** : **SECTION** 4 : rural as distinguished from urban areas
country adj of, for, or characterized by 1 : of the country 2 : prepared or processed with farm supplies and procedures
country club *n* : a suburban club for social life and recreation
country-dance \kən-tri-ˈdɑn(t)s/ *n* : an English dance in which partners face each other, sit in rows
country-man \kən-tri-ˈmæn/ *n* 1 : an inhabitant of a country or native of a specified country 2 : **COMPATRIOT** 3 : one living in the country or marked by country ways; **RUSTIC** — **COUN-TRY-MAN** \-wɪm-ən/ *n*
coun-try-seat \kən-tri-ˈsi:t/ *n* : a mansion or estate in the country
coun-try-side \kən-tri-ˈsaɪd/ *n* : a rural area or its people
country \kəun-tri/ *n* [ME *contree*, fr. OF *conté*, fr. ML *comitatus*, fr. LL, office of a count, fr. *comit-*, comes count — more at **COUNT**] 1 : the domain of a count 2 **A** : one of the territorial divisions of Great Britain and Ireland constituting the chief units for administrative, judicial, and political purposes 3 **B** (1) : the people of a country (2) : the territory of a country 4 : a territorial division for local government within a state of the U.S. 4 : the largest local administrative unit in various countries
country n [modif. of MF *comite*] *obs* : **COUNT**
country agent *n* : a consultant employed jointly by federal and state governments to advise about the country's and its economic activities by means of lectures, demonstrations, and discussions in rural areas
country palatine *n* : the territory of a count palatine
country seat *n* : a town that is the seat of county administration
coup \ki:p/ *vb* [ME *coupen* to strike, fr. MF *couper* — more at **COPE**] *chiefly* *SCOT* : OVERTHROW, UPSURGE
coupe \ku:p/ *n* [Fr. *coupe* = *cut*, *flow*, stroke] 1 : a brilliant, sudden, and usu. highly successful stroke 2 : **COUP D'ÉTAT**
coupe de grace \ki:d-ə-ˈgrās/ *n*, *pl* **coups de grace** \ki:d-ə-/ [F *coup de grâce*, lit., stroke of mercy] 1 : a death blow or shot administered to end the suffering of one mortally wounded 2 : a decisive finishing blow or event
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coupe d'oeil \ki-ˈdɑ(ə)r/, -ˈdɑ(ə)r-/ *n*, *pl* **coups d'oeil** \ki-ˈdɑ(ə)r/, -ˈdɑ(ə)r-/ [F *coup d'oeil*, lit., stroke of eye] : a brief survey
coupe \ku:p/ *n* [Fr. *coupe* = *cut*, *flow*, stroke] 1 : a brilliant, sudden, and usu. highly successful stroke 2 : **COUP D'ÉTAT**
coupe de grace \ki:d-ə-ˈgrās/ *n*, *pl* **coups de grace** \ki:d-ə-/ [F *coup de grâce*, lit., stroke of mercy] 1 : a death blow or shot administered to end the suffering of one mortally wounded 2 : a decisive finishing blow or event
coupe de main \-ˈmaɪ/ *n*, *pl* **coups de main** \ki:d-ə-/ [F, lit., hand stroke] : a sudden attack in force
coupe d'état \ki:d-ə-ˈtɑt, ki:d-ə-ˈtɑt/ *n*, *pl* **coups d'état** \ki:d-ə-ˈtɑt(z), ki:d-ə-ˈtɑt/ [F *coup d'état*, lit., stroke of state] : a sudden decisive exercise of force in politics; *esp* : the violent overthrow or alteration of an existing government by a small group
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coupe de théâtre \ki:d-ə-ˈtɑt-ˈtɑt-ər/ *n*, *pl* **coups de théâtre</***

cial business **b** : a session of such a court (~ is now adjourned) **c** : a chamber or other place for the administration of justice **d** : a judge or judges in session **e** : a faculty or agency of judgment or evaluation **4 a** : an assembly or board with legislative or administrative powers **b** : PARLIAMENT, LEGISLATURE **5** : conduct or attention **6** : a trial by jury or by a judge

court-iv *v* **1 a** : to seek to gain or achieve **b** (1) : ALLURE, TEMPT (2) : to act so as to invite or provoke **2 a** : to seek the affections of **3** : of an animal : to perform actions to attract for mating **3** : to seek to attract by attentions and flatteries **4** : to engage in social contact leading to engagement and marriage **2 of an animal** : to engage in activity leading to mating **SYN** SEE INVITE

court-te-si-ous *\k'ort-ē-əs* *adj* [ME *cortēs*, fr. OF, fr. *court*] **1** : marked by polished manners, gallantry, or ceremonial usage of a court **2** : marked by respect for and consideration of others

court-te-si-ous-ly *\k'ort-ē-əs-lē* *adv* [ME *cortēs*, fr. OF, fr. *court*] **1 a** : in a courteous manner **b** : in a ceremonious manner

court-te-san *\k'ort-ə-zən*, *\k'ort-ə-zən*, *\k'ort-ə-zən*, *\k'ort-ə-zən* *n* [MF *cortisane*, fr. Oit *cortigiana* woman courtier, fem. of *cortigiano* courtier, fr. *corte* court, fr. L *cohort-*, *cohors*] **1** : a prostitute with a courtly, wealthy, or upper-class clientele

court-to-sy *\k'ort-tō-sē* *n* [MI *cortēs*, fr. OF, fr. *cortēs*] **1 a** : courteous behavior **b** : a courteous act or expression **2 a** : general allowance despite facts : INDULGENCE (hills called mountains by ~ only) **b** : consideration, cooperation, and generosity in providing : also : AGENCY, MEANS

court-game *n* : an athletic game played on a court

court-house *\k'ō(ə)rt-ˌhauz*, *\k'ō(ə)rt-ˌn* **1 a** : a building in which courts of law are regularly held **b** : the principal building in which county offices are housed **2** : COUNTY SEAT

court-ier *\k'ōrt-ē-ər*, *\k'ōrt-ˌn* **1** : one in attendance at a royal court **2** : one in attendance at a court

court-li-ness *\k'ōrt-lē-nəs*, *\k'ōrt-ˌn* **1** : the quality of being courtly

court-ly *\k'ō(ə)rt-lē*, *\k'ō(ə)rt-ˌadj* **1 a** : of a quality befitting the court : ELEGANT **b** : insincerely flattering **2** : favoring the policy or party of the court

courtly *adv* : in a courtly manner : POLITELY

courtly *love* *n* : a late medieval conventionalized code prescribing conduct and emotions of ladies and their lovers

court-mar-tial *\k'ōrt-mär-shəl*, *\k'ōrt-ˌn*, *pl* **courts-mar-tial** **also** **court-mar-tials** **1** : a court consisting of commissioned officers and in some instances enlisted personnel for the trial of members of the armed forces or others within its jurisdiction **2** : a trial by court-martial

court-mar-tial *v* **court-mar-tial** **also** **court-mar-tial** **1** : to subject to trial by court-martial

Court-of-St.-James *\k'ōrt-əv-ˌst-ˌdʒeɪmz* *n* [fr. St. James's Palace, London, former seat of the adhesive plaster] : the British court court plaster **n** : an adhesive plaster esp. of silk coated with isinglass and glycerin

court-room *\k'ō(ə)rt-rūm*, *\k'ō(ə)rt-ˌrūm* **n** : a room in which a court of law is held

court-ship *\k'ōrt-ˌʃɪp* **n** : the act or process of courting

court-tennis *n* : a game played with a ball and racket in an enclosed court

court-yard *\k'ō(ə)rt-ˌjɑrd*, *\k'ō(ə)rt-ˌjɑrd* **n** : a court or enclosure attached to a building (as a house or palace)

cous-in *\k'ōz-ˌɪn* *n* [ME *cosin*, fr. OF, fr. L *consobrinus*, fr. com- + *cosin* 'cousin in the mother's side' or *soror* 'sister'] **1 a** : a child of one's uncle or aunt **b** : a relative descended from one's grandparent or more remote ancestor in a different line **c** : KINSMAN, RELATIVE **2** : one associated with another : EQUIVALENT **3** — used esp. by a foreigner in addressing a nonrelative **4** : a person of a race or people ethnically or culturally related or similar

cous-in-in-ger-man *\k'ōz-ˌɪn-ˌgər-mən* *n*, *pl* **cous-ins-ger-man** *\k'ōz-ˌɪn-ˌgər-mən* *n* [ME *cosin germain*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *cosin + german* (German)] : COUSIN **1 a**

cous-in-ly *\k'ōz-ˌɪn-lē* *adj* [back-formation fr. *uncouth*] : POLISHED, SOPHISTICATED

couth-ly *\k'ū-th-lē* *adj* [ME *couth*] **chiefly Scot** : PLEASANT, KINDLY

cou-ture *\k'ū-t(ə)r* *n* [F, fr. OF *couture* sewing, fr. (assumed) VL *concutare*, fr. L *concutere*, pp. of *concutere* to sew together, fr. *com-* + *cutere* to pierce — more at *sew*] : the business of designing, making, and selling fashionable custom-made women's clothing; **also** : the designers and establishments engaged in this business

cou-tu-ri-er *\k'ū-tūr-ē-ər*, *-ē-ər* *n* [F, dressmaker, fr. OF *couturier* tailor's assistant, fr. *cousture*] : an establishment engaged in *couture*; **also** : the proprietor or designer for such an establishment

cou-tu-ri-er-ess *\k'ū-tūr-ē-ər-ē-ə(r)* *n* [F *couturiere*, fr. OF *couturiere*, fem. of *couturier*] : a female *couturier*

cou-vade *\k'ū-vād* *n* [F, fr. MF, cowardly inactivity, fr. *cover* to cover — more at *cover*] : a traditional custom in which when a child is born the father takes to bed as if bearing the child, cares for it, and submits himself to fasting, purification, or taboos

co-val-ence *\k'ō(ə)-vā-lən(t)s* or *co-val-ency* *\k'ō-lən-sē* *n* : the number of pairs of electrons an atom can share with its neighbors

co-val-ent *\k'ō(ə)-vələnt* *adj* : of or pertaining to valence

covalent bond *n* : a nonionic chemical bond formed by shared electrons

co-var-iant *\k'ō(ə)-vər-ē-ənt*, *-vər-ˌadj* [ISV] : varying with something else so as to preserve certain mathematical interrelations

cove *\k'ōv* *n* [ME, den. fr. OE *cofa*; akin to OE *cof*] **1 a** : a concave or recessed part of a surface **b** : a sheltering place with a concave cross section **c** : a trough for concealed lighting at the upper part of a wall **2** : a small sheltered inlet or bay **3 a** : a deep recess or small valley in the side of a mountain **b** : a level area sheltered by hills or mountains

cove *v* : to make in a hollow concave form

cove *n* [Romany *kova* thing, person] *slang Brit* **1** : MAN, FELLOW

co-ven *\k'ōv-ən*, *\k'ō-vən* *n* [ME *covin* band, fr. MF, fr. ML *convēnium* agreement, fr. L *convēnire* to agree — more at *CONVEN-*] : an assembly or band of esp. 13 knights

co-ven-ant *\k'ōv-ən-ənt* *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. pp. of *convēnire* to agree, fr. L *convēnire*] **1** : a usual, formal, solemn, and binding agreement : COMPACT **2 a** : a written agreement or promise usu. under seal between two or more parties esp. for the performance of some action **b** : the common-law action to recover damages for breach of such a contract

cov-er-e-nant *\k'ov-(ə)-nənt*, *-ə-nənt* *v* : to promise by a covenant : PLEDGE ~ *v* : to enter into a covenant : CONTRACT

cov-er-nan-tee *\k'ov-(ə)-nən-ˌtē* *n* : the person to whom a promise in the form of a covenant is made

cov-er-nant-er *\k'ov-(ə)-nən-ˌər*, *-ər* *n* : one that makes a covenant : COVENANT SIGNER or adherent of the Scottish National Covenant of 1638

cov-er-nan-ty *\k'ov-(ə)-nən-ˌtri*, *\k'āv-ˌn* *n* [Coventry, England] : a state of ostracism or exclusion (sent to ~)

cov-er-ri-ng *\k'ov-(ə)-rɪŋ*, *\k'ov-(ə)-rɪŋ* *n* [ME *coveren*, fr. OF *covrir*, fr. L *coopere*, fr. *co-* + *operire* to close, cover — more at *WEIR*] **1 a** : to guard from attack **b** (1) : to have within an armed one's guns : COMMAND (2) : to hold within range of an aimed firearm (3) : to afford protection or security to : INSURE (2) : to afford protection or compensation for (1) : to guard (an opponent) in order to obstruct a play (2) : to be in position to receive a throw to (a base in baseball) **e** (1) : to make provision for (a demand or charge) by means of a reserve or deposit (2) : to maintain a check on esp. by patrolling (3) : to protect by contrivance or expedient **2 a** : to hide from sight or knowledge : CONCEAL (~ up a scandal) **b** : to lie over : ENVELOP **3** : to lay or spread something over : OVERLAY **4 a** : to spread over : to spread over and cover the surface of (1) : to place over a set or cover over covering **6 a** : to copulate with (a female) (a horse ~ *s* a mare) **b** : to sit on and incubate (eggs) **7** : to invest with a large or excessive amount of something (~ *s* himself with glory) **8** : to play a higher-ranking card on (a previously played card) **9** : to have sufficient (as a hand) to win or take into account **10** : to deal with : TREAT **11 a** : to have as one's territory or field of activity **b** : to report news about **12** : to pass over : TRAVERSE **13** : to place one's stake in equal jeopardy with in a bet **14** : to buy securities or commodities for delivery (an earlier short sale) ~ *v* **1** : to conceal something illicit, blame-worthy, or embarrassing from notice (~ up for a friend) **2** : to act as a substitute or replacement during an absence — **cov-er-er** *\k'ov-(ə)-rɪ* *n*

cov-er-er *n* [attrib] **1** : something that protects, shelters, or guards : a : a natural shelter for an animal or the factors that provide such shelter **b** (1) : a position or situation affording protection from enemy fire (2) : the protection offered by airplanes in tactical support of a military operation **2** : something that is placed over or under other things : a : a binding or case for a book; **also** : the front or back of such a binding **c** : an overlay or outer layer esp. for protection **d** : a tablecloth and the other table settings **e** : ROOF **f** : a cloth used on a bed **g** : something that covers or conceals the ground (1) : the extent to which clouds obscure the sky **3** : something that conceals or obscures : SCREEN **4** : an envelope or wrapper for mail

cov-er-age *\k'ov-(ə)-rɪj* **n** **1** : the act or fact of covering or something that covers : a : inclusion within the scope of an insurance policy : PROTECTION : a : inclusion within the scope of an insurance policy to meet liabilities **c** : inclusion within the scope of discussion or reporting **2** : the total group covered : SCOPE : a : all the risks covered by the terms of an insurance contract **b** : the number or percentage of persons reached by a communications medium

cov-er-er *\k'ov-(ə)-rɪ* *n* : a : a garment that covers the body to protect other garments — usu. used in pl.

cover charge *n : a charge made by a restaurant or nightclub in addition to the charge for food and drink*

cover crop *n : a crop planted to prevent soil erosion and to fix humus*

covered smut *n : a smut disease of grains in which the spore masses are held together by the persistent grain membrane and glumes*

covered wagon *n : a wagon with canvas top supported by bows*

cov-er-ing *\k'ov-(ə)-rɪŋ* *n* : something that covers or conceals

covering *adj* : containing explanation of or additional information about an accompanying communication (~ letter)

cov-er-let *\k'ov-(ə)-lɛt*, *-lɛt*, *-lɛt* *n* : a small sheet of coverlet, fr. AF *coverlyth*, fr. OF *covrill* *lit* bed, fr. L *lectus*] : AEDRESSER

cov-ert *\k'ov-ər*, *\k'ō(ə)-v(ər)t* *adj* [ME, fr. OF, pp. of *covrir* to cover, fr. L *coopere*] **1** : HIDDEN **2** : covered over : SHELTERED **3** : being married and under the authority or protection of her husband **SYN** SEE SECRET — **cov-ert-ly** *adv* — **cov-ert-ness** *n*

cov-ert *\k'ov-ər*, *\k'ō(ə)-v(ər)t* **n** **1 a** : hiding place : SHELTER **b** : a thicket affording cover for game **c** : a masking or concealing device **2 a** : feather covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird **3** : a firm durable twilled sometimes water-proof cloth of mixed-cotton and wool

cov-er-ture *\k'ov-ər-ˌtʃ(ə)r*, *-ˌtʃ(ə)r* *n* **1 a** : COVERING **b** : SHELTER **2** : the legal status of a woman during marriage

cov-et *\k'ov-ət* *vb* [ME *coveiten*, fr. OF *coveiter*, fr. *coveitiē* desire, modif. of L *cupiditās*, *cupiditas*, fr. *cupidus* desirous, fr. *cupere* to desire; akin to MHG *werven* to become motley, GK *κατακατα* : to wish to wish to wish to wish to wish to wish (another's possession) inordinately or culpably ~ *v* **1** : to feel inordinately covetous for another's possession **SYN** SEE DESIRE — **cov-et-able** *\k'ov-ət-ə-bəl* *adj* — **cov-et-er** *\k'ov-ət-ər* *n* — **cov-et-ing-ly** *\k'ov-ət-ɪŋ-lē* *adv*

cov-et-ous-ly *\k'ov-ət-əs-lē* *adj* : marked by inordinate desire for wealth or possessions : covetous **2** : having a craving for something (~ of another) — **cov-et-ous-ly** *adv* — **cov-et-ous-ness** *n*

SYN GREEDY, ACQUISITIVE, GRASPING, AVARICIOUS : COVETOUS implies inordinateness of desire often for another's possessions; GREEDY implies restriction of desire to one's own possessions; covetous to desire; ACQUISITIVE implies both eagerness to possess and ability to acquire and keep; GRASPING adds to COVETOUS and GREEDY an implication of selfishness and often suggests unfair or ruthless means; AVARICIOUS implies excessive acquisitiveness esp. of money and strongly suggests stinginess

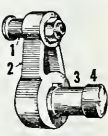
cov-ey *\k'ov-ē* *n* [ME, fr. MF *cover*, fr. OF, fr. *cover* to sit on, brood over, fr. L *lubare* to lie] **1** : a mature bird or pair of birds with a brood of young; **also** : a small flock **2** : COMPANY, BAND

cow *\k'au* *n* [ME *cow*, fr. OE *cau*; akin to OHG *kuo* cow, L *bos* for head of cattle, GK *βου* *boû* *go*] **1** : the mature female of cattle (genus *Bos*) or of any animal the male of which is called bull (as the moose) **2** : a domestic bovine animal regardless of sex or age — **cow** *v* *\k'au* *adj*

cow *v* [alter. of *coll* (to poll)] **chiefly Scot** : to cut short

BURGLARY 7 : a sharp resounding blow **8** : ATTEMPT, TRY
3 **crack adj** : of superior excellence or ability
crack-brain \ˈkræk-brān\ *n* : an erratic person : CRACKPOT —
crack-brained \-brānd\ *adj*
crack-down *vi* : to take positive disciplinary action
crack-down \ˈkræk-ˈdaʊn\ *n* : an act or instance of cracking down
crack-er \ˈkræk-ər\ *n* : a thin crisp baked product made of flour and water **1** : a *Sauzet* or *Wright* — *usu.* used disparagingly
2 : something that makes a cracking or snapping noise: as a FIRE-
CRACKER **b** : the snapping end of a whiplash **3** **SNAPPER** **c** : a paper
 holder for a party favor that pops when the ends are pulled sharply
3 pl : NUTCRACKER **4** : a dry thin crisp bakery product made of
 flour and water **5** : a *Sauzet* or *Wright* — *usu.* used disparagingly
6 cap : a native or resident of Georgia or Florida — used as a nick-
 name **6** : the equipment in which cracking is carried out
crack-er-jack \ˈkræk-ər-ˈjæk\ or **crack-a-jack** \-ə-ˈjæk\ *n* [*crack*
+ -er + -jack] : HUMONGOUS — **crack-a-jack** \-ə-ˈjæk\ *n* [*crack*
+ -er + -jack] : HUMONGOUS — **crack-a-jack** \-ə-ˈjæk\ *n* [*crack*
+ -er + -jack] : HUMONGOUS
Cracker \ˈkræk-ər\ *n* : used for a cracked or cracked popcorn confection
cracker-ers \ˈkræk-ər-z\ *adj* [prob. alter. of *cracked*] *slang Brit*
 : CRAZY
1 **crack-ling** \ˈkræk-ŋŋ\ *adj* (*or adv*) : GREAT, SMASHING
2 **crackling** *n* : a process in which relatively heavy hydrocarbons are
 broken up into lighter products
3 **crack-le** \ˈkræk-lē\ *vb* **crack-ling** \-(ə-)lŋŋ\ [freq. of *crack*] *vi*
1 a : to make small sharp sudden repeated noises **b** : to show
 animation : SPARKLE **2** : to develop a surface network of fine
 cracks ~ *vi* : to crush or crack with snapping noises
crackle *n* : **1** : a noise of repeated small cracks or reports **2**
 : SPARKLE, EFFERVESCENCE **2 a** : a network of fine cracks on an
 otherwise smooth surface
crack-le-ware \ˈkræk-lē-ˈwə(ə)r\ *n* : glazed ceramic ware
 with a crazed finish
crack-ling *n* : **1** : CRACK-OLING **2** : a series of small sharp cracks or
 reports **2** \ˈkræk-ŋŋ-ŋŋ\ : the crisp residue left after lard has
 been removed — *usu.* used in pl.
crack-ly \ˈkræk-ŋŋ\ *adj* : inclined to crackle : CRISP
crack-nel \ˈkræk-nəl\ *n* [ME *cracknellet*] **1** : a hard brittle biscuit
2 : CRACKLING **2** — *usu.* used in pl.
crack-pot \ˈkræk-ˈpɒt\ *n* : an eccentric person — **crack-pot** *adj*
 [ME *crack-pot*] : eccentric
cracks-man \ˈkræk-smən\ *n* : BURGLAR; *also* : SAFECRACKER
crack-up \ˈkræk-ˈʊp\ *n* : **1** : BREAKDOWN **2** : CRASH, WRECK
c-rack-up \k-rak-ʊp\ *n* comb form [MF & LL; MF *crasit*, fr. LL *cratit*,
 fr. Gk *kratia*, fr. *kratios* strength, power — more at HAAD] **1** : form
 of government; *also* : state having such a form (monocracy)
2 : social or political class of persons (mobocracy)
3 : theory of social organization (technocracy)
1 **cradle** \ˈkræd-əl\ *n* [ME *cradel*, fr. OE *cradol*; akin to OHG
kratzo basket, Skt *grantha* knot] **1 a** : a bed or cot for a baby *usu.*
 on rockers or pivots **b** : a place of origin **2** : a framework or
 support suggestive of a baby's cradle **3** : a framework of
 bars and rods (2) : the support for a telephone receiver or handset
b (1) : an implement with rods like fingers attached to a scythe and
 used formerly for harvesting grain (2) : a low frame on casters on
 which mechanical parts are held together **4** : a frame or
 a frame to keep the bedclothes from contact with an injured part
 of the body **5** : a rocking device used in panning for gold
2 **cradle** *vb* **crad-ling** \ˈkræd-ŋŋ-, -lŋŋ\ *vi* **1 a** : to place or keep in
 or as if in a cradle **b** SHELTER, REAR **c** : to support protectively or
 intimately **2** : to cut (grain) with a cradle scythe **3** : to place,
 raise, support, or transport on a cradle **4** : to wash in a miner's
 cradle ~ *vi*, *obs* : to rest in or as if in a cradle
cradle-song \ˈkræd-əl-ˈsɒŋ\ *n* : LULLABY, BEACUSE
craft \ˈkræft\ *n* [ME, strength, skill, fr. OE *craft*; akin to OHG
kræft strength, power, fr. Gk *kratia* strength, power] **1** : an occupation or trade
 requiring manual dexterity or artistic skill **2** : skill in deceiving to
 gain an end **3** : the members of a trade or trade association **5 pl**
usu **craft** *a* : a boat esp. of small size **b** : AIRCRAFT *syn* see *art*
craft-i-ly \ˈkræft-ŋŋ\ *adv* : in a crafty manner
craft-i-ness \ˈkræft-ŋŋ-s\ *n* : the quality or state of being crafty
crafts-man \ˈkræft-smən\ *n* : a workman who practices a
 trade or handicraft; ARTISAN **2** : a workman in any skilled occupa-
 tion — **crafts-man-ship** \-ˈʃɪp\ *n*
craft union *n* : a labor union with membership limited to workmen
 of the same craft — compare INDUSTRIAL UNION
crafty \ˈkræft-i\ *adj* **1** *chiefly* *Brit* : SKILLFUL, INGENIOUS
2 : GUILTFUL, WILY *syn* see *slly*
1 **crag** \ˈkræg\ *n* [ME, of Celt origin] **1** : a steep rugged rock or
 cliff **2** *archaic* : a sharp detached fragment of rock — **crag-ged**
adj **3** : CRAG-IGNESS \-ˈkræg-ŋ-s\ *n* — **crag-ig** \-ŋ\ *adj*
2 **crag** *n* [ME, fr. MD *crag* : *see* CRAG] : a rock
crags-man \ˈkræg-smən\ *n* : one expert in climbing crags or cliffs
crake \ˈkræk\ *n* [ME, prob. fr. ON *kræka* crow or *krök* raven;
 akin to OE *cræwan* to crow] **1** : any of various rails; *esp.* : a short-
 billed rail (as the corncrake) **2** : the corncrake's cry
cram \ˈkræm\ *vb* **crammed**, **cram-ming** [ME *crammen*, fr. OE
crammen; akin to Gk *krainō* to cram] **1** : to cram food into one's
 mouth **2** : to fill with food to satiety; STUFF **b** : to eat voraciously; **BOLT**
3 : CROWD, FORCE **4** : to prepare hastily for an examination ~ *vi*
1 : to eat greedily or to satiety; STUFF **2** : to study hastily at the
 last minute for an examination or test
1 **cram** *n* : **1** : CAUSH **2** : last-minute study for an examination
cram-bo \ˈkræm-ˈbɒ\ *n* [alter. of earlier *crambe*, fr. L, cabbage] **1**
 : a game in which one player gives a word or line of verse to be
 matched in rhyme by other players **2** : sloppy rhyme
cram-ol-sis \ˈkræm-ol-ˈsɪs\ *n* [*cramo*, fr. Gk *kramo*, fr. ME
cramosis, fr. MF *cramosis*, fr. *cramois* crimson] : crimson cloth
1 **cramp** \ˈkræmp\ *n* [ME *crampe*, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to
 LG *krompe* hook] **1** : a spasmodic painful involuntary contraction
 of a muscle **2** : a temporary paralysis of muscles from overuse
3 : sharp abdominal pain in pl.
2 **cramp** *n* [LG or obs. D *kramp* hook; akin to OE *cradole*] **1**
 : a device *usu.* of iron bent at the ends used to hold timbers or
 blocks of stone together **b** : CLAMP **2** : something that confines
 ; SHACKLE **b** : the state of being confined — **cramp** *adj*
1 : to be affected with or as if with cramp **2** : CONFINE,
 RESTRAIN **3** : to hold (the fore) wheels of a vehicle) : to right or left
4 : to fasten or hold with a cramp ~ *vi* : to suffer from cramps
cramp-fish \ˈkræmp-ˈfɪʃ\ *n* : ELECTRIC RAY
cramp-pin \ˈkræmp-ˈpɪn\ *also* **cramp-pon** \ˈkræm-ˈpi:n\ *n* [MF
crampion, of Gmc origin; akin to LG *krampe*] **1** : a hooked clutch

or dog for raising heavy objects — used *usu.* in pl. **2** : CLIMBING
 IRON — used *usu.* in pl.
cran-ber-ry \ˈkræn-bər-ē-, -b(ə-)rē\ *n* [part trans. of LG *kranberry*,
 fr. *kran* craze + *berry* berry] **1** : the bright red acid berry
 produced by some plants (as *Vaccinium oxycoccos* and *V. macro-*
carpon) of the family Ericaceae producing these **2** : any
 of various plants with fruit like cranberries
cranberry bush *n* : a shrub or tree (*Viburnum trilobum*) of No.
 America and Europe with prominently 3-lobed leaves and red fruit
cranch \ˈkræŋtʃ\ *vb* *or* **CRANCH**
1 **crane** *vb* **cranes**, **cran-ing**, **cran-ed**, **cran-s** [ME *crane*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *krano* crane, Gk
κρανός *kranos* = *crane*; *cf.* *crane* it crackles] **1 a** : any of a family (Cranidae
 of the order Gruiformes) of tall wading birds superficially re-
 sembling the herons but structurally more nearly related to the
 rails **2** : any of several herons **3** : a projection often horizontal
 shafting about a vertical axis: as a **2** : a machine for raising,
 shifting and lowering heavy weights by means of a projecting
 swinging arm or with the hoisting apparatus supported on an over-
 head track **b** : an iron arm in a fireplace for supporting kettles
c : a boom for holding a motion-picture or television camera
2 **crane** *vi* **1** : to raise or lift by or as if by crane **2** : to stretch
 forward ~ *vi* **1** : to stretch one's neck to see better **2** : HESITATE
crane fly *n* : any of numerous long-legged slender two-winged flies
 (family Tipulidae) that resemble large mosquitoes but do not bite
cranes-bill \ˈkrænz-ˈbɪl\ *n* : GERANIUM **1**
cranium or **cranium** *comb form* [ML *cranium*] : cranium (*craniate*)
cranial *adj* [*cranio* = *craniosacral*]
cran-i-al \ˈkræ-nē-əl\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to the skull or cranium
2 : CEPHALIC — **cran-i-al-ly** \-əl-ē\ *adv*
cranial index *n* : the ratio of the maximum breadth of the skull to
 its maximum height multiplied by 100
cranio-graphy *n* : a method of measurements that arise from the lower
 cranial region of the brain and pass through openings in the skull
cran-i-o-ate \ˈkræ-nē-ət-, -ät\ *adj* : having a cranium — **cran-i-o-**
cran-i-o-ly \-əl-ē-, -əl-ē-ŋ\ *adv* [*cranio*, fr. Gk *kraniologia*, fr.
krano, *krani-* + *-logia* -logy] : a science dealing with variations in
 size, shape, and proportions of skulls among the races of men
cran-i-o-m-e-try \ˈkræn-ō-m-ē-trē\ *n* [ISV] : a science dealing with
 cranial measurement
cran-i-o-sa-cral \ˈkræ-nē-s-ak-rəl-, -səl-krəl\ *adj* **1** : of or relating
 to the cranium and the sacrum **2** : PARASYMPATHETIC
cran-i-um \ˈkræ-nē-əm\ *n*, **pl** *crania* \-əmz/ or **cran-i-a** \-ə\
 [ME *cran*, fr. Gk *krano* head] : SKULL; *specif* : the
 part that encloses the brain
1 **crank** \ˈkræŋk\ *n* [ME *cranke*, fr. OE
cranc (as in *cranstaele*, a weaving instrument,
 akin to OE *cradol* cradle) **1** : a bent
 part of an axle or shaft or an arm keyed at
 right angles to the end of a shaft by which
 circular motion is imparted to or received
 from it **2** : *archaic* ; BEND **b** : a twist or
 turn or speck or conceit **c** : GALE, GALE,
 CROTCHER (2) : an eccentric person; *also*
 : ENTHUSIAST **d** : a bad-tempered person
 : GROUCH
2 **crank** *vi* **1** : to move with a winding course
 : to move with a course that curves that
 bend into the shape of a crank **2** : to furnish
 or fasten with a crank **3** : to move or operate
 by a crank; *specif* : to start by use of a crank
3 **crank** *adj* [Se, bent, distorted, prob. fr.
crank] : out of kilter; LOOSE
4 **crank** *adj* [ME *cranke*, of unknown origin] **1** *chiefly* *dial* : MERRY,
 HIGH-SPIRITED **2** *chiefly* *dial* : COCKY, CONFIDENT
5 **crank** *adj* [short for *crank-sided* (easily tipped)] *of a boat* : easily
 tipped by an external force
crank-i-ly \ˈkræŋk-ŋŋ\ *adv* : in the housing of a crankshaft
crank-i-ly \ˈkræŋk-ŋŋ\ *adv* : in a cranky manner
crank-i-ness \ˈkræŋk-ŋŋ-s\ *n* : the quality or state of being cranky
1 **crank-kle** \ˈkræŋk-klē\ *vb* [freq. of *crank*] *vi*, *obs* : to zigzag into
 turns, bends, or angles : CRINKLE ~ *vi*, *archaic* : WIND, BZZZAG
2 **crankle** *n* : BEND, CRINKLE
3 **crank-pin** \ˈkræŋk-ˈpɪn\ *n* : the cylindrical piece which forms the
 handle of a crank or to which the connecting rod is attached
crank-shaft \ˈkræŋk-ʃ(ə)-ˈʃaft\ *n* : a shaft driven by or driving a
 crank
1 **cranky** \ˈkræŋk-ŋŋ\ *adj* [*crank* + *crank*] **1** *dial* : IMBECILE, CRAZY
2 : being out of order **3** : CATCHY, IRRITABLE **4** : full of twists
2 **cranky** *adj* [*crank*] *of a boat* : liable to heel or tip
3 **crank-nog** \ˈkræŋk-ŋŋ-ŋŋ\ *n* [ScGael *crannog* and IrGael *crannóg*]
 : an artificial fortified island constructed in a lake or marsh orig. in
 prehistoric Ireland and Scotland
4 **crank-notch** \ˈkræŋk-ˈnɒtʃ\ *n* [ME *cranky*, fr. MF *cranky*, fr. *cranky* notch] **1** : a small
 break or slit **2** : an obscure note or corner
crank-reutch \ˈkræŋk-(r)ʊk\ *n* [prob. modif. of ScGael *crannreuth*]
Scott : HOARFROST, RIME
1 **crap** \ˈkræp\ *n* [back-formation fr. *craps*] **2** : a throw of 2, 3, or 12
 dice the game of craps losing the shooter his bet unless he has a point
2 **crap** *crapped*; **crap-ping** *1* : to throw a crap **2** : to throw a
 seven while trying to make a point — *usu.* used with *out*
3 **crap** \ˈkræp\ *n* [alter. of *Fr* *crêpe*, fr. MF *crêpe*, fr. *crêpe* curly,
 fr. L *crispus* — more at CRISP] **1** : CREPE **2** : a band of crepe worn
 around the hat or dice as a sign of mourning
2 **crap** *crapped*; **crap-ping** *1* : to cover (shroud) with or as if with crap
3 **crap** *vi* [*Fr* *crêper*, fr. L *crispare*, fr. *crispus*] : to make (the hair)
 curly
4 **crap myrtle** *n* : an East Indian shrub (*Lagerstroemia indicus*) of the
 Iloestefia family widely grown in warm regions for its flowers
5 **crap** *crapped*; **crap-ping** *1* : to imbibe in a drinking or eating **2** : sick from
 excessive indulgence in liquor
1 **crash** \ˈkræʃ\ *vb* [ME *craschen*] *vi* **1 a** : to break violently and
 noisily; SMASH **b** : to damage (an airplane) in landing **2 a** : to
 cause to make a loud noise **b** : to force through with loud crashing



single overhung crank: 1 crankpin, 2 web, 3 journal, 4 crankshaft

cred-i-tor \k'red-ə-tər/ *n*: one who gives credit in business matters
credit union *n*: a cooperative association that makes small loans to its members at low interest rates
cre-do \k'red-ə-(-)s/ \k'red-ə-*n* [ME, fr. L, I believe]: **CREED**
cre-du-li-ly \k're-d(ə)-l(i)-l(ə)-*n*: undue readiness of belief
cre-dul-tious \k're-d(ə)-l(i)-əs/ *adj* [L *credulus*, fr. *credere*] 1: ready to believe esp. without certain evidence 2: proceeding from credulity — **cre-dul-tious-ly** *adv* — **cre-dul-tious-ness** *n*
Cre-e \k're-ə/ *n, **pl Cre-es** or **Cre-es** [short for earlier *Christena*, fr. CanF *Christino*, prob. modif. of Ojibwa *Kenistenoag*] 1: an Indian people ranging from Ontario to Saskatchewan and south into Montana 2: member of the Cree people
creed \k're-d/ *n [ME *crede*, fr. OE *crēda*, fr. L *credo* (first word of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds), fr. *credere* to believe, trust, entrust; akin to OE *cretan* I believe, SKt *śrad-īdadhāni* he believes] 1: a brief authoritative statement of religious belief 2: a set of fundamental beliefs — **creed-a-l** or **cre-dā-** \k're-d-*l*/ *adj*
Cre-ek \k're-k/ \k're-k/ *n* [ME *crike*, *creke*, fr. ON *kríki* bend; akin to ON *krókr* hook — more at *crook*] 1: chiefly Brit: a small inlet or bay narrower and extending farther inland than a cove 2: a natural stream of water normally smaller than and often tributary to a river 3: *dial* chiefly Brit: a narrow or winding passage
Cre-ek \k're-k/ *n*: a member of a confederacy of peoples chiefly of Muskogean stock formerly occupying most of Alabama and Georgia and parts of Florida
cre-e \k're-ə/ *n* [ME *crede*, prob. fr. (assumed) MF *creille* grill, fr. L *craticula*] 1: a wickerwork receptacle (as for fish) 2: a bar with skewers for holding bobbins in a spinning machine
creep \k're-p/ *vi* \k'rept/ \k'rept/ **creeping** [ME *crepen*, fr. OE *crepan*; akin to Gk *grypos* curved, bent] 1: to move along with the body propped up by one or more hands or feet 2: to creep on hands and knees 2: to move or advance slowly, timidly, or stealthily 3: of a plant: to spread or grow over a surface rooting at intervals or clinging with tendrils, stems, or aerial roots 4: to slip or gradually slip to a position 5: to change shape permanently through long-term pressure 6: to move along a surface in a prone or crouching posture. **Creep** is likely to suggest stealthy, noiseless progress; **CRAWL** is likely to suggest the movement of leafless creepers or the slow laborious progress of a turtle and of a maimed animal; **CRAWL** may also connote abjectness or submission
creep *n*: 1: a movement of or like creeping 2: a distressing sensation like that caused by the creeping of insects over one's flesh; *esp*: a feeling of apprehension or horror — *usu.* used in pl. 3: an enclosure that keeps animals and certain wild adults are excluded 4: the slow change of dimensions of an object from prolonged exposure to high temperature or stress 5: *slang* a: a flophouse sneak thief b: an obnoxious or insignificant person
creep-age \k're-p-i/ *n*: gradual movement: **Creep**
creep-er \k're-p-ər/ *n*: 1: one that creeps: as a: a creeping plant (trumpet —) b: a bird (as of the family Cerkithidae) that creeps about on trees or bushes searching for insects c: a creeping insect or reptile 2: any of various tools or implements: as a: a fixture with iron points worn on the ends to prevent slipping b: CLIMBING BOOT c: a strip of material (as a skin) attached to the bottom of a ski to prevent sliding backward in uphill climbing d: GRAPNEL 3: a device for supplying or moving material in a steady flow 4: a garment like a romper for wear by infants when creeping
creep-i-ness \k're-p-ē-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being: **Creeping eruption** *n*: a skin disorder marked by a scalding red line of eruption and caused esp. by larvae (as of hookworms not normally parasitic in man) burrowing beneath the human skin
creep-y \k're-p-ē/ *adj* 1: marked by creeping 2: having or producing a sensation as of insects creeping on the skin; *esp*: **Eerie**
creep-er var of **creep**
creesh \k're-sh/ *n* [ME *creeshe*, fr. MF *crasse*] chiefly Scot: **GREASE**
cre-male \k're-māt-, k'rī-*l*/ *vl* [L *crematus*, pp. of *cremare* to burn up, cremate]: to reduce (a dead body) to ashes by the action of fire — **cre-ma-tion** \k're-mā-shən/ *n*
cre-ma-tor \k're-māt-ər-, k'rī-*l*/ *n*: 1: one that cremates corpses 2: **CREMATORY**
cre-ma-to-ri-um \k're-mā-tōr-ē-əm, \k're-m-ə-, -tōr-*l*/ *n*, *pl* **cre-ma-toriums** or **cre-ma-to-ria** \k're-m-ə-, -tōr-*l*/ *n*: **CREMATORY**
cre-ma-to-ry \k're-mā-tōr-ē-, \k're-m-ə-, -tōr-*l*/ *n*: a furnace for cremation — **cre-ma-tory** *adj*
crème \k're-m, \k're-m/ *n*, *pl* **crèmes** \k're-m(z), \k're-mz/ [F, fr. OF *creme* — more at *cream*] 1: cream or cream sauce as used in cookery 2: a sweet liquor 3: **CREAM** 2c
crème de ca-ca-o \k're-m-də-'kō-(l)kō; \k're-m-də-'kai-, -də-'kō-(l)kō/ *n* [Fr. *crème de cacao*]: a sweet liquor flavored with cacao beans and vanilla
crème de la crème \k're-m-də-'lā-'krēm/ *n* [F, lit., cream of the cream]: the very best
crème de men-tine \k're-m-də-'mīnt-, 'men(t)h; \k're-m-də-'mānt/ *n* [L, lit., cream of mint]: a sweet green or white mint-flavored liqueur
cre-mate \k're-nāt-, \k're-n-ā/ or **cre-mat-ed** \-əd/ *adj* [NL *crenatus*, fr. ML *crena* notch]: having the margin cut into rounded scallops (as a bicerone notch) — **cre-ma-tely** *adv*
cre-ma-tion \k're-mā-shən/ *n*: 1: a: crenate formation; *esp* one of the rounded projections on an edge (as of a leaf or coin) b: the quality or state of being crenate 2: shrinkage of red blood cells in hypertonic solution resulting in crenate margins
cre-nel \k're-n-*l*/ or **cre-nelle** \k're-nel/ *n* [MF *crenel*, fr. OF *crenel*, fr. L *crenula* notch; akin to ML *crena* notch] 1: one of the embrasures alternating with merlons in a battlement 2: **cre-nel** *vt* **cre-nel-ed** or **cre-nel-elled** \k're-n-*l*-*d*/ **cre-nel-ing** or **cre-nel-ling** \k're-n-*l*-*ŋ*/ *n*: **CRENELATE**
cre-nel-ate or **cre-nel-ate** \k're-n-*l*-ā/ *vt*: to furnish with battlements — **cre-nel-ate** \-ā-, -at/ *adj* — **cre-nel-a-tion** \k're-n-*l*-ā-shən/ *n*
cre-nel-el-ated or **cre-nel-at-ed** \k're-n-*l*-ā-, -ād/ *adj*: having battlements
cre-nel-ate \k're-n-*l*-ā/ *adj* *also* **cre-nel-in-el-ated** \-lā-, -ād/ *adj* [L *crenatus*, fr. ML *crena* notch]: 1: minutely crenate 2: the state of being crenulate
cre-ole \k're-ō-*l*/ *adj* 1: *cap*: of or relating to Creoles 2: often *cap*: of or relating to Creoles or their language 3: of food: prepared with rice, okra, tomatoes, peppers, and high seasonings**

Cre-ole \k're-ō-*l*/ *n* [Fr. *créole*, fr. Sp *crallio*, fr. Pr *crallio* white person born in the colonies] 1: a person of native birth but of European descent — *used esp.* in the West Indies and Spanish America 2: a white person descended from early French or Spanish settlers of the Guianas and preserving their speech and culture 3: a person of mixed French or Spanish and Negro descent speaking a dialect of French or Spanish 4: a: the French spoken by many Negroes in southern Louisiana b: **HAITIAN**
cre-o-sol \k're-ō-sō-*l*, -sō-*l*/ *n* [ISV *creosote* + -ol]: a colorless aromatic hydrocarbon crystalline or liquid isomeric with $C_{10}H_8O$ and the tar made from beech
cre-o-sote \k're-ō-sō-*t*/ *n* [G *Kreosot*, fr. Gk *kreas* flesh + *σῆθῆρ* preserver, fr. *σῆθῆρ* to preserve, fr. *sās* safe] 1: a clear or yellowish oily liquid mixture of phenolic compounds obtained by the distillation of wood tar esp. from beechwood 2: a brownish or black liquid consisting chiefly of aromatic hydrocarbons obtained by distillation of coal tar and used esp. as a wood preservative
2creosote *vt*: to impregnate with creosote
creosote bush *n*: a resinous desert shrub (*Cavillea mexicana*) of the arid-land phreatophyte family found in the southwestern U. S. and Mexico
crepe or **crêpe** \k're-p/ *n* [F *crêpe*] 1: a light crinkled fabric woven of any of various fibers 2: **CRAPE** 2 3: a small very thin pancake — **crepe** *adj* — **crep-ey** or **crepy** \k're-p-ē/ *adj*
crepe de chine \k'rep-də-'shēn/ *n*, *often cap* 2d *C* [F *crêpe de Chine*]: 1: a light-colored fabric with a fine ribbed texture
crepe myrtle or **crêpe myrtle** *var* of **CRAP MYRTLE**
crepe paper *n*: paper with a crinkled or puckered texture
crepe rubber *n*: crude rubber in the form of nearly white to brown crinkled sheets used esp. for shoe soles
crepe su-zette \k'rep-sū-'zē-*l*/ *n*, *pl* **crepes** *zuzette* \k'rep(s)-sū-*l*/ *n* [Fr. *crêpe Suzette*, fr. Crepe pancake + *Suzette* Susy]: a thin pancake (folded in quarters or rolled and heated in a sauce of butter, sugar, orange or lemon juice and grated rind, and a liqueur with added cognac, caraoua, or orange liqueur for serving)
crep-i-tant \k'rep-at-*ənt*/ *adj*: having or making a crackling sound
crep-i-tate \k'rep-ə-'tāt/ *vl* [L *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* to crackle, fr. *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare* to rattle, crack]: to make a crackling sound: **CRACKLE** — **crep-i-ta-tion** \k'rep-ə-'tā-shən/ *n*
crept *past* of **Creep**
cre-pu-cu-lar \k'rep-'pə-sy-*l*-*ər*/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling twilight: **DIM** 2: active in the twilight (— insects)
cre-pus-cule \k're-p-*s*-*ky*(ū)-*l*/ or **cre-pus-cle** \-*p*-*s*-*l*/ *n* [L *crepusculum*, fr. *creper* dusky]: **TWILIGHT**
cre-scen-dant \k're-'shen-(*d*)dō-, 'sen-*l*/ *n* [It, fr. *cre-scendo*, *adj*, increase of crescent moon] 1: a crescent moon 2: a swelling in volume of sound esp. in music b: a passage so performed 2: a gradual increase — **cre-scen-dant** (or *adv*)
cre-scen-t \k'res-'*n*-*t*/ *n* [ME *cressant*, fr. MF *creissant*, fr. pp. of *creistre* to grow, increase, fr. L *cre-scere*; akin to OHG *hrast* millet, increase, fr. Gk *κρέσσειν* to increase] 1: the crescent moon at any stage between new moon and first quarter and between last quarter and the succeeding new moon when less than half of the illuminated hemisphere is visible b: the figure of the moon at such a stage **2**: a crescent moon 3: a crescent moon or a crescent moon-shaped thing
2cre-scent *adj* [L *cre-scent-*, *cre-scens*, pp. of *cre-scere*]: **INCREASING**
cre-s-cive \k'res-'*v*-*l*/ *adj* [L *cre-scere* to grow]: **INCREASING**, **GROWING** — **cre-s-cive-ly** *adv*
cre-sol \k're-sō-*l*, -sō-*l*/ *n* [ISV, *ires*, fr. *creosote*]: any of three poisonous colorless crystalline or liquid isomeric phenols C_7H_8O
cre-sol \k're-sō-*l*, -sō-*l*/ *n* [ME *crese*, fr. OF *cressa*; akin to OHG *kreasa* cress] 2: any of numerous plants (esp. genera *Rorippa*, *Arabis*, and *Barbarea*) of the mustard family with moderately pungent leaves in salads and garnishes
cre-set \k're-sēt/ *n* [ME *crisset*, fr. OF *crisset*, fr. *crasse* grease]: an iron vessel or basket used for holding an illuminant (as burning oil) and mounted as a torch or suspended as a lantern
Cre-si-da \k're-si-də-*l*/ *n*: a Trojan woman who in medieval legend is said to have lured her lover Troilus
Cre-st \k'rest/ *n* [ME *crest*, fr. L *crista*; akin to OE *hristan* to shake, L *curvus* curved] 1: a: a showy tuft or process on the head of a bird or other animal b: the plume or identifying emblem worn on a knight's helmet c: (1) a: a heraldic representation of the crest (2) a: a heraldic device depicting the crest on a shield but not upon a helmet 2: something suggesting a crest: *esp.* in being an upper prominence, edge, or limit: as 1: **PEAK**; *esp.* in the top of a mountain or hill b: the ridge or top of a wave or roof 3: a: a high point of an action or process b: **CLIMAX**, **CULMINATION**
crest *vt*: to reach the crest of a crest: **CROWN** 2: to reach the crest of ~ *vi*: to rise to a crest
crest-ed \k'rest-*əd*/ *adj*: having a crest (*fan-crest-ed*)
crest-fall-en \k'rest-(*l*)-fō-*l*-*ən*/ *adj*: having a drooping crest or hanging head; **DEBETTED**; *also*: **SHAMEFACE**, **HUMILIATED** — **crest-fall-en-ly** *adv*
crest-less \k'rest-'*l*-*l*s/ *adj*: lacking a crest; *specif*: **LOWBORN**
cre-syl-ic \k're-sī-*l*-*ik*/ *adj* [ISV, fr. *crestyl* (the radical $C_7H_7C_4H_4-$)]: of or relating to cresol or creosote
cre-ta-ce-ous \k're-tā-'sē-*l*-*l*-*l*-*l*/ *adj* [L *cretaceus*, fr. *creta* chalk] 1: having the characteristics of or denoting chalk 2: *cap* of, relating to, or being the last period of the Mesozoic era of the corresponding system of rocks — **cre-ta-ce-ous** *n* — **cre-ta-ce-ous-ly** *adv*
cre-tin \k'ret-*ŋ*/, *esp* Brit **kre-tin** *n* [F *cretin*, fr. F *dial* *cretin* Christian, human being, kind of idiot found in the Alps, fr. L *cretus* stupid, fr. OE *creta* stone] 1: a person with cretinism 2: a person with marked mental deficiency — **cre-tin-i-ous** \-*l*-*l*-*l*-*l*-*l*/ *adj*
cre-tin-ism \k're-tin-'*l*-*z*-*m*/ *n*: a *usu.* congenital abnormal condition marked by physical and mental stunting and caused by severe thyroid deficiency
cre-tin-ize \k're-tin-'*l*-*l*-*l*-*l*/ *vt*, *fr. Creton*, Normandy]: a strong unglazed cotton or linen cloth used esp. for curtains and upholstery
cre-vasse \k're-'vās-*l*/ *n* [F, fr. OF *crevasse*] 1: a deep crevice or fissure (as in a glacier or the earth) 2: a breach in a levee
cre-vice \k're-'vəs-*l*/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *crevice*, fr. OF, fr. *crever* to break, fr. L *crevare* to crack, break, RAVEN] 1: a narrow opening resulting from a split or crack: **FISSURE**
crew \k're-*l*/ chiefly Brit *past* of **CROW**
2crew *n* [ME *crew*, lit., reinforcement, fr. MF *creux* increase, fr. *creistre* to grow] 1: *archaic*: a band or force of armed men 2: **ASSEMBLAGE** 3: a **SET**, **GANG** b: a company of men working on one

cum laude \k'um-'laud-ə-, -ē; k'om-'lod-ə/ *adv* (or *adj*) [NL, with praise] : with academic distinction (graduated *cum laude*)
cum-mer-bund \k'om-ər-'bɒnd/ *n* [Hindi *kamraband*, fr. Per, fr. *kamar wai + band*] : a broad wash worn as a waistband
curculio var. of **KUMQUAT**
cu-mu-lu-shān \k'ju-'shən/ [Chin (Amoy) *kum sio* grateful thanks (a phrase used with begrars)] : PRESENT, GRATUITY, TIP
cu-mul- or **cu-muli-** or **cu-mulo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. L *cu-mulus*] : cumulus and (*cu-mulocirrus*)
cu-mu-late \k'yū-'mya-'lāt/ *v* [L *cu-mulatus*, pp. of *cu-mulare*, fr. *cu-mulus*, 'a cloud'] : to add to, to add to, to add to
cu-mu-late \k'yū-'mya-'lā-'shən/ *n*
cu-mu-late-ive \k'yū-'mya-'lāt-iv-, -lāt-iv/ *adj* 1 : increasing by successive additions 2 : tending to prove the same point (≈ evidence) 3 : additional rather than repeated (≈ legacy) 3 : a taking of food especially in the form of another sentence (≈ sentence) 4 : increasing in severity with repetition of the offense (≈ penalty) 4 : to be added if not paid when due to the next or a future payment (≈ dividends) 5 : formed by the addition of new material of the same kind (≈ book index) — **cu-mu-late-ive-ly** *adv* — **cu-mu-late-ive-ness** *n*
cu-mu-lo-cir-rus \k'yū-'mya-'lō-'sir-əs/ *n* [NL] : a small cumulus cloud at a high altitude having the white delicacy of the cirrus
cu-mu-lo-nim-bus \-'nim-bəs/ *n* [NL] : a cumulus cloud often spread out in the shape of an anvil extending to great heights
cu-mu-lo-stratus \-'strāt-əs-, -strāt-/ *n* [NL] : a cumulus whose base extends horizontally as a stratus cloud
cu-mu-lus \k'yū-'mya-'lās/ *adj* : resembling cumulus
cu-mu-lus \-'jəs/ *n*, *pl* **cu-mu-li-** \-'lī-, -lī/ [L] 1 : HEAP, ACCUMULATION 2 [NL, fr. L] : a massy cloud form having a flat base and rounded ridges often piled up in the form of another sentence (≈ sentence)
cu-nct-a-tio \-'tā-ō-, -tā-ō-/ *n* [L *cu-nctatio*, *cu-nctatio*, fr. *cu-nctus*, pp. of *cu-nctari* to hesitate; akin to *Skt śānāte* he wavers] : DELAY — **cu-nct-a-tive** \k'ɒŋ-'k'ā-, -k'ā-/ *adj*
cu-ne-ate \k'yū-'nē-'āt-, -āt/ *adj* [L *cu-neus*, fr. *cu-neus* wedge; akin to *Skt śānāte* he wavers] : narrow, triangular, with the acute angle toward the base (≈ leaf) — **cu-ne-ate-ly** *adv*
cu-ne-ate-ic \k'yū-'nē-'āt-ik/ *adj* 1 CUNEIFORM
cu-ne-iform \k'yū-'nē-'ō-ri-əm-, 'k'yū-'nē-'ō-/ *adj* [prob. fr. F *cu-neiforme*, fr. MF, fr. L *cu-neus* + MF *-iforme* -form] 1 : having the shape of a cuneus 2 : composed of or written in wedge-shaped characters (≈ alphabet)
2cuneiform *n* 1 : cuneiform writing 2 : a cuneiform part; *specif* : a cuneiform bone or cartilage
cu-nier \-'ni-ər-/ *n* [Fr. *cu-nier* unknown] : either of two wrasses; a : an English wrasse (*Crenilabrus melampus*) b : a wrasse (*Tautoglabrus adoperus*) abundant on the New England shore
cu-ni-li-nus \k'ɒn-'lī-'ŋəs/ or **cu-ni-ni-linc-tus** \-'līŋ-'k'ō-'təs/ *n* [*cu-ni-linus*, NL, fr. L, one who who licks, *cu-ni-lin-gere*, to lick; *cu-ni-lin-gere*, NL, fr. L *cu-nius* + *linc-tus*, act of licking, fr. *linc-tus*, pp. of *linc-ere*] : oral stimulation of the vulva or clitoris
cu-nning \k'ɒn-'ŋŋ-/ *adj* [ME, fr. prp. of *know* know] 1 : exhibiting skill 2 : RAFTY ARTFUL 3 : prettily appealing; *CURE* *SYN* see **CLEVER**, **SLY** **cu-nning-ly** \-'ŋŋ-'lī-/ *adv* — **cu-nning-ness** *n*
2cunning *n* 1 *obs* : KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING; *esp* : magic art 2 : SKILL, DEXTERITY 3 : SLYNES, CRAFT *SYN* see **ART**
cup \k'ɒp/ *n* [ME *cuppe*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *kupf* cup; both fr. a PIE word borrowed from *Indo-Eur.* L *cuppa* cup, alter. of L *cupa* tub; akin to OE *hif* hive] 1 : an open bowl-shaped drinking vessel 2 a : the beverage or food contained in a cup 2 : the consecrated wine of the Communion 3 : something that falls to one's lot 4 : an ornamental cup offered as a prize 5 a : something resembling a cup 2 : a cup-shaped plant organ 6 : a used, kicked beverage resembling punch but served from a pitcher rather than a bowl 7 : CUFFLE 8 : a food served in a cup-shaped usu. footed vessel (fruit ~) — **cup-like** \k'ɒp-'līk/ *adj* — *in one's cups* : DRUNK
cup *v* **cupped**; **cup-ping** 1 : to treat by cupping 2 a : to curve into the shape of a cup 2 : to place in a cup — **cup-er** *n*
cup-bear-er \-'bār-ər-, -bēr-/ *n* : one who has the duty of filling and handing cups of wine
cup-board \k'ɒp-'bɔ:d/ *n* : a closet with shelves for cups, dishes, or food; *also* : a very small closet
cup-cake \k'ɒp-'kāk/ *n* : a small cake baked in a cuplike mold
cup-cup \k'yū-'pəl-, 'k'yū-'pəl/ *n* [F *cu-pelle*, dim. of *cu-pa* cup, fr. LL *cuppa*] : a small shallow porous cup, esp. of bone ash used in assaying to separate precious metals from lead
cup-ful \k'ɒp-'fʊl/ *n* : a cup-ful of cup-ful or *cu-pel-ful* \k'yū-'pəl-ər/ *n* : to refine metals of a cupel — **cu-pel-er** or **cu-pel-er** \k'yū-'pəl-ər-, 'k'yū-'pəl-ər/ *n*
cu-pel-la-tion \k'yū-'pəl-'lā-'shən-, -pəl-/ *n* : refinement (as of gold or silver) in a cupel by exposure to high temperature in a blast of air rich in the acid, copper, tin, and other unwanted metals are oxidized and partly sink into the porous cupel
cup-ful \k'ɒp-'fʊl/ *n*, *pl* **cup-fuls** \-'fʊlz/ or **cup-fuls** \k'ɒps-'fʊl/ 1 : as much as a cup will hold 2 : a half pint; eight ounces
cup-hold-er \k'ɒp-'hōl-dər-/ *n* : a sports contestant successful in the latest trial for a cup
Cupid \k'yū-'pɪd-/ *n* [L *Cupidus*] 1 : the god of love in Roman mythology 2 *not cap* : a winged naked infantile figure representing Cupid often with a bow and arrow
cu-pid-ity \k'yū-'pɪd-ət-/ *n* [ME *cupidite*, fr. MF *cupidite*, fr. L *cupīditas*, *cupīditas* — more at **COVER**] 1 *archaic* : strong desire of intimate desire for wealth 2 *AVARICE, GREED*
Cupid's bow *n* : the classical form of bow
cu-po-la \k'yū-'pō-lə-, -lō-/ *n* [It, fr. L *cupula*, dim. of *cupa* tub] 1 a : a rounded vault resting on a circular or other base and forming a roof or a ceiling 2 : a small structure built on top of a roof 2 : a vertical cylindrical furnace for melting iron in the foundry



cuneiform 1

having tuyeres and tapping spouts near the bottom
cup-ping *n* : an operation of drawing blood to or from the surface of the body by use of a glass vessel evacuated by heat
cup-py \k'ɒp-'ē-/ *adj* 1 : resembling a cup 2 : full of small holes
cu-pré-ous \k'yū-'prē-əs/ *adj* [LL *cupreus*, fr. *cuprum*] : containing copper
cu-pric \-'prɪk/ *adj* [LL *cuprum*] : of, relating to, or containing bivalent copper
cu-prite \-'prɪt-/ *n* [G *kuprit*, fr. LL *cuprum*] : a mineral Cu₂O consisting of copper oxide and constituting an ore of copper
cu-prum \-'prɪm/ *n* : COPPER
cu-pu-late \k'yū-'pya-'lāt-, -lāt/ *also* **cu-pu-lar** \-'lār/ *adj* : shaped like or having or bearing a cupule
cu-pule \k'yū-'pyū-(ə)/ *n* [NL *cupula*, fr. LL, dim. of L *cupa* tub — *cupule* : a cup-shaped structure, characteristic of the oak in which the bracts are indurated and coherent
cur \k'ɒr/ *n* [ME, short for *curdogge*, fr. (assumed) ME *curren* to growl + ME *dogge* dog; akin to OE *cran crane*] 1 : a mongrel or inferior dog 2 : an objectionable often surly or cowardly fellow
cur-abil-ity \k'yūr-ə-'bil-ət-/ *n* : the quality or state of being curable
cur-able \k'yūr-ə-'bəl/ *adj* : capable of being cured — **cur-able-ness** *n* — **cur-ably** \-'bəl-ē-/ *adv*
cu-ra-cão \-'rā-ō-/ *n* [Port, fr. *cu-ra* also **cu-ra-cōa** \-'sō-(ə)-/ *n* [D *Curacao*, fr. *Curacao*, island in Netherlands Antilles] : a liqueur flavored with the dried peel of the sour orange
cu-ra-cy \k'yūr-ə-'sē-/ *n* : the office or term of office of a curate
cu-ra-ry or **cu-ra-ri** \k'yū-'rā-'rē-/ *n* [Pg & Sp *curare*, fr. Carib *karara* : a bitter aqueous extract esp. of a vine (as *Strychnos toxifera* of the family Loganiaceae) used in arrow poisons by So. American Indians and in medicine to produce muscular relaxation
cu-ra-ryne \-'rā-rən-, -ən/ *n* : any of several alkaloids from curare
cu-ra-ri-zation \k'yū-'rā-'rī-'zā-'shən/ *n* : treatment with curare; *also* : the resulting state — **cu-ra-ri-ze** \k'yūr-'rī-'z-/ *v*
cu-ra-ri-ze \k'yūr-ə-'rī-'z-/ *v* [alter. of *Curacao*] : with several large arboreal game birds (esp. genus *Crocy*) of So. and Central America related to the domestic fowl
cu-rate \k'yūr-ət-/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *curatus*, fr. *cu-ro* cure of souls, fr. L, care] 1 : a clergyman in charge of a parish 2 : a clergyman who ministers to the sick
cu-ra-tive \k'yūr-ət-iv/ *adj* : relating to or used in the cure of diseases — **cu-ra-tive-ly** *adv*
cu-ra-tor \k'yūr-'rāt-ər-, 'k'yūr-'āt-, 'k'yūr-ət-/ *n* : one that has the care and superintendence of something; *esp* : one in charge of a museum, zoo, or other place of exhibit — **cu-ra-tor-i-al** \k'yūr-ət-ō-'rē-, 'tōr-'ād-/ *adj* — **cu-ra-tor-ship** *n*
1curb \k'ɒrb/ *n*, *often attrib* [MF *curbe* curve, curved piece of wood or iron, fr. *coube* curved, fr. L *curvus*] 1 : a chain or strap on the upper part of the branches of a bit used to restrain a horse 2 : a raised edge, curb, border, or edging 3 : a curb, a restraint 4 : a raised edge or margin to strengthen or confine 5 : an edging built along a street to form part of a gutter 6 [fr. the fact that it organ. transacted its business on the street] : a market for trading in securities, not listed, and in foreign stock exchange
2curb *v* : to control or furnish with a curb *SYN* see **RESTRAIN**
curbing \k'ɒr-'bɪŋ/ *n* 1 : the material for a curb 2 : CURB
curb roof *n* : a roof with a ridge at the center and a double slope on each of its two sides
curb-stone \k'ɒrb-'stɒn/ *n* : a stone set along a margin as a limit and protection
curch \k'ɒrç/ *n* [ME] *Scot* : KERCHIEF
cu-r-cu-li-o \-'k'ɒr-'k'yū-'lī-ō-/ *n* [LL, grain weevil] : any of various weevils; *esp* : one that injures fruit
cu-r-cu-ma \k'ɒr-'kya-mə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *kurkum* saffron; *also* : a genus (Curcuma) of Old World tropical herbs of the ginger family, with tuberous roots that includes the turmeric
1curd \k'ɒrd/ *n* [ME] 1 : the thick casein-rich part of coagulated milk 2 : something resembling the curd of milk
2curd *v* : COAGULATE, CURDLE
cur-dle \k'ɒrd-/ *v* **cur-dling** \k'ɒrd-'lɪŋ/ [freq. of *2curd*] *v* 1 : to cause curds to form in 2 : **SPOIL**, **SOUR** ~ *vt* 1 : to form curds; **COAGULATE** 2 : to go bad or wrong; **SPOIL**
curdy \k'ɒrd-ē/ *adj* : resembling or coagulating into curds
1cure \k'yūr-ē-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML & L, ML *cura*, cure of souls, fr. L, care] 3 : a spiritual cure; **CARE** 6 : pastoral care
2cure *v* 1 : to recover or relief from a disease 2 : an agency that cures a disease 3 : a course or period of treatment 4 : *in* d : SPA 3 : a process or method of curing — **cure-less** \-'ləs-/ *adj*
2cure *v* 1 a : to restore to health, soundness, or normality 2 : to bring about recovery from 2 a : **RECOVER**, **REMEDY** 2 : to free from something objectionable or harmful 3 : to cure by chemical or physical processing for keeping or use ~ *vt* 1 : to undergo a curing process 2 : to effect a cure — **cur-er** \k'yūr-ər/ *n*
SYN **HEAL**, **REMEDY**; **CURE** implies restoration to health after disease; **HEAL** also applies to this but commonly suggests restoring to soundness after a wound or sore; **REMEDY** suggests correction or relief of a morbid or evil condition often without implying permanence or completeness of effect
3cure *v* \k'yūr-'rē-, 'k'yūr-(ə)-/ *n* [F, fr. *cu-re* cure of souls — more at **CURE**, **CURETTE**]
cu-re-all \k'yūr-'āl-/ *n* : a remedy for all ills : PANACEA
cu-ret-tage \k'yūr-'ret-ij-, 'k'yūr-ət-izh/ *n* : surgical scraping or cleaning by means of a curette
1cu-rette or **cu-ret** \k'yūr-'rēt-/ *n* [F *curette*, fr. *cu-er* to cure, fr. L *curare*, fr. *cura*] : a scoop, loop, or ring used in performing curettage
2cu-rette or **cu-ret** *v* **cu-rett-ed**; **cu-rett-ing** : to perform curettage — **cu-rette-ment** \-'mənt/ *n*
cu-rew \k'ɒr-'fju:/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *coverse*, signal given to bank the hearth fire, *cu-rew*, fr. *cover* to cover + *feu* fire, fr. L *focus* hearth] 1 : a regulation enjoining withdrawal of usu. specified persons from the streets or from a public building at assemblies or places of assembly at a stated hour 2 a : the sounding of a bell or other signal to announce the beginning of a time of curfew 2 b : the signal used 3 : the hour at which a curfew becomes effective or the period during which it is in effect

ə abut; ɪ kitted; ər further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; of coin; th thin; th this; ai out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i loot; ɔ foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

tion in such a way that the coordinates of its points are functions of a single independent variable or parameter b (1); the intersection of two geometrical surfaces (2); the path of a moving point

cu·vet \kə-'vet\ n [It corvetto, fr. MF courbette, fr. courber to curve, fr. L curvare] a prancing leap of a horse in which first the forelegs and then the hind are raised so that for an instant all the legs are in the air

2 curvet vt cur·vet·ed or cur·vet·ed; cur·vet·ing or cur·vet·ing -ing to make a curvet; also FRANCE, CAN curvet

cur·vi·lin·ear \kə-'vī-'līn-'ē-ər\ or cur·vi·lin·ear -ē -ē-əl [L curvus + lineo line] 1: consisting of or bounded or represented by a curved line 2: consisting of flowing tracery (— Gothic)

cur·vi·lin·ear·ly \kə-'vī-'līn-'ē-ər-'lē\ n — cur·vi·lin·ear·ly adv curvilinear \kə-'vī-'līn-'ē-ər-'lē\ n [L] a volumetric unit of flow equal to a cubic foot per second; fr. OE cūlcweo] chiefly Scot; RINGDOVE

cush·at \kə'sh-'ət, 'kūsh-'ə\ n [ME cōwstote, fr. OE cūlcweo] chiefly Scot; RINGDOVE

cush·shaw \kū-'shə-'shō, 'kī-'ə\ n [prob. of Algonquian origin]; WINTER CROCKBERRY

cush·i·ly \kū'sh-'ē-ē\ adv 1: in a cushy manner

Cush·ing's disease \kū'sh-'iŋz-'ə\ n [Harvey Cushing †1939 Am surgeon]; a disease characterized by obesity and muscular weakness associated with adrenal or pituitary dysfunction

cush·ion \kū'sh-'ən\ n, often attrib [ME cūsshin, fr. MF cotassin, fr. cotassin, fr. cot, fr. cotis, fr. cot, fr. cot] 1: a soft pillow or pad to rest on or against 2: a bodily part resembling a pad 3: something resembling a cushion; as a: FILLow 3 b: RATT 3 c: a pad of springy rubber along the inside of the rim of a billiard table d: the head of a drill e: a padded insert in a shoe f: the seat of a pneumatic tire g: an artificial pool provided to absorb the kinetic energy of falling water and so prevent erosion h: an elastic body for reducing shock i: a mat laid under a large rug to ease the effect of the rug 4: something serving to mitigate the effects of disturbances or disorders; as a: a factor that lessens adverse developments in the economy b: a medical procedure or drug that eases a patient's discomfort

2 cushion vt cushion·ing -ing (-ə-'ŋŋ) 1: to seat or place on a cushion 2: to support or lighten 3: to cushion with a cushion 4: to mitigate the effects of; b: to protect against force or shock 5: to check gradually so as to minimize shock of moving parts

Cush·it·ic \kə'sh-'it-'ik, kūsh-'ə\ n [Cush (Kush), ancient country in the Nile valley] 1: a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language family comprising various languages spoken in East Africa and esp. in Ethiopia and Somaliland 2: Cushitic adj

cushy \kū'sh-'ē\ adj [Hindī khrush pleasant, fr. Per khūsh]; EASY cusk \kə'sk\ n, pl cusk or cusk [prob. alt. of tusk (a kind of codfish)] 1: a large edible marine fish (Brosme brosme) related to the cod 2: the New World cod

cusp \kə'sp\ n [L cuspis point]; POINT, APEX; as a: either horn of a crescent moon b: a fixed point on a mathematical curve at which a point tracing the curve would exactly reverse its direction of motion c: a pointed projection formed by or arising from the intersection of two arcs (fr. cusp) 4: a part of the grinding surface of a tooth (2) of a old of cardiac valve — CUSP·ate \kə'sp-'āt-, -pāt\ adj

cus·pid \kə'sp-'əd\ n [back-formation fr. bicuspid]; a canine tooth cus·pid·ate \kə'sp-'ād-'ē\ or cus·pid·ate -ē\ -dāt-'əd\ adj [L cuspidatus, pp. of cuspidare to make pointed, fr. cuspid-, cuspis point] 1: having a cusp 2: terminating in a point (a ~ leaf)

cus·pid·a·tion \kə'sp-'ād-'ē-shən\ n: decoration with cusps cus·pid·or \kə'sp-'ād-'ō(-ə)\ n, -dō(-ə)\ n [Pg cuspidator place for spitting, fr. cuspid to spit, fr. L cuspere, fr. com + spere to spit more at SPEW]; SPITFOON

cus·tard \kə'stərd\ [alter. of CURSE] 1: CURSE 2: FELLOW 2 CURSE + CURSE — CURSE

CUSS·ED \kə'ss-'əd\ adj; CURSED — CUSS·ED·ly adv CUSS·ED·NESS \kə'ss-'ə-nəs\ n: disposition to perversity; OBSTINACY

cus·tard \kə'stərd\ n [ME, a kind of pie]; a sweetened mixture of milk and eggs baked, boiled, or frozen

custard apple 1: a: any of several chiefly tropical American soft-fleshed edible fruits b: any of a genus (Annona of the family Annonaceae, the custard-apple family) of trees or shrubs bearing this fruit; esp: a small West Indian tree (A. reticulata) 2: PAFWAF 2

cus·to·di·al \kə'stōd-'ē-əl\ adj: relating to guardianship cus·to·di·an \kə'stōd-'ē-ən\ n: one that guards and protects or maintains; esp: one entrusted with the guardianship of property or records or with custody or guardianship of prisoners or inmates — cus·to·di·an·ship \-'shīp\ n

cus·to·di·an \kə'stōd-'ē-ən\ n [ME custodie, fr. L custodia guarding, fr. custod-, custos guardian]; immediate check and control exercised by a person or an authority; a ward

cus·tom \kə'stəm\ n [ME custume, fr. OF, fr. L consuetudo, consuetudo, fr. consuetus, pp. of consuescere to accustom, fr. com + suescere to accustom; akin to sus one's own — more at SUICIDE] 1: a usage, practice, custom, or habit 2: a habit in constr: a class or habitual with an individual b: long-established practice considered as unwritten law c: repeated practice d: the whole body of usages, practices, or conventions that regulate the life of a country e: duties, tolls, or imposts imposed by the sovereign 3: a agency, establishment, or procedure for collecting such customs 3 a: business patronage b: CUSTOMERS SYN see HAAR

2 custom adj 1: made or performed according to personal order 2: specializing in custom work or operation

cus·tom·able \kə'stəm-'ə-bəl\ adj: subject to customs cus·tom·ar·i·ly \kə'stə-'mər-'ē-ē\ adv: by custom

cus·tom·ar·i·ness \kə'stə-'mər-'ē-nəs\ n: the quality or state of being customary

cus·tom·ary \kə'stə-'mər-'ē-ē\ adj 1: a: holding or held by custom (— tenants) b: based on or established by custom 2: commonly practiced, used, or observed; as: a: a custom b: a custom 3: a custom

cus·tom·built \kə'stəm-'bilt\ adj: built to individual order cus·tom·er \kə'stə-'mər\ n [ME custumer, fr. custume] 1: a: one that purchases a commodity or service usu. systematically or frequently b: one that patronizes or uses services (as of a restaurant)

2: an often strange or unusual individual (a queer ~) cus·tom·house \kə'stəm-'həus\ also cus·toms·house \-'təmz-'ə\ n: a building where customs and duties are paid or collected and where vessels are entered and cleared

cus·tom·ize \kə'stəm-'īz\ vt 1: to build, fit, or alter according to individual specifications

cus·tom·made \kə'stəm-'māid\ adj: made to individual order

cut \kət\ vb cut; cut·ing [ME cūten] vt 1 a: to penetrate with or as if with an edged instrument b: to hurt the feelings of c: to strike sharply with a cutting edge d: to strike (a ball) with a glancing blow imparting a reverse spin 2: to reduce or shorten by omissions c: DISSOLVE, DILUTE d: to reduce in amount 3: a: FLOW, REAP b (1): to divide into parts with an edged tool (2): MOW, HEW c: to separate from an organization; DETACH d: to change the direction of a path e: to divide into parts b: INTERSECT, CROSS c: BREAK, INTERRUPT d (1): to divide (a deck of cards) into two portions (2): to draw (a card) from the deck e: to divide into shares; SPLIT 5 a: STOP, CEASE b: to recognize or acknowledge; OBLIVIOUS c: to absent oneself from (as a class) d: to stop (a motor) by opening a switch e: to terminate the photographing of (a motion-picture scene) 6 a: to make by or as if by cutting; as (1): CARVE (2): to shape by grinding (3): ENGRAVE (4): to shear or hollow out b: to record sounds (as speech or music) on (a photographic record) c: to type on a stencil 7 a: EXECUTE, PERFORM b: to give the appearance or impression of (~ a fine figure) ~ vt 1 a: to function as or as if as an edged tool b: to admit of being cut c: to be the result of cutting; as: a: a crease, incision, or intersecting d: to pierce through incisively e: to make a stroke with a whip, sword, or other weapon f: to wound feelings or sensibilities g: to cause constriction or chafing h: to be of effect, influence, or significance 2: a (1): to divide a pack of cards esp. in order to deal a hand b: to divide a card c: to go across rather than around b: to move swiftly c: to describe an oblique or diagonal line d: to change sharply in direction; SWERVE e: to make an abrupt transition from one sound or image to another in motion pictures, radio, or television 4: to cease photographing pictures

cut n 1: something that is cut or cut off; as a: a length of cloth varying from 40 to 100 yards in length b: the yield of products cut esp. during one harvest c: a customary segment of a meat carcass d: a segment of a pipe e: a section cut from the base 2: the effect produced by cutting; as a: a creek, channel, or inlet made by excavation or worn by natural action b: an opening made with an edged instrument c: a surface or outline left by cutting d: a passage cut as a roadway e: a grade or step esp. in a social scale f: a subset of a set g: a part of a set h: a part of the remainder disconnected g: a pictorial illustration 3: the act or an instance of cutting; as a: a gesture or expression that wounds the feelings b: a straight passage or course c: a stroke or blow with the edge of a knife or other edged tool d: the lash of a whip e: the act of reducing or removing a part 1: a quick replacement of one foot by the other in dancing g: act or turn of cutting cards; also: the result of cutting 4: a voluntary absence from a class 5: a stroke that cuts a ball; also: the spin imparted to a ball by striking it with the back of the racket 6: an exchange of captures in checkers 6: an abrupt transition from one sound or image to another in motion pictures, radio, or television 7 a: the shape and style in which a thing is cut, formed, or made; fr. CUT, PATTER, TRIM

cut·and·dried \kət-'ən-'drīd\ also cut·and·dry \-'drī\ adj; according to a plan, set procedure, or formula; ROUTINE

cut·a·ne·ous \kju-'fē-nē-əs\ adj [NL cutaneus, fr. L cutis skin] col, relating to, or affecting the skin — cut·a·ne·ous·ly adv

cut·away \kət-'ə-wā\ adj: having or showing parts cut away 2 cutaway n 1: a part of a ship tapering from the front to the stern to form tails at the back 2: a cutaway picture or representation

cut·back vt 1: PRUNE 2: to return (a distillate) to a still 3: REDUCE, DECREASE ~ vt: to interrupt the sequence of a plot by introducing events prior to those last presented

cut·catch \kət-'kætʃ\ n 1: a kind of net or trap 2: REDUCTION

cut·catch \kət-'kætʃ\ n [modif. of Malay katchu]; CATECHU a cut down vt 1: a: to remodel by removing extras or unwanted furnishings and fittings b: to remake by sewing over in a smaller size 2: to strike down and kill or incapacitate 3: REDUCE, CURTAIL ~ vt: to reduce or curtail volume or activity

cut·e \kyu:t\ adj [short for acute] 1: CLEVER, SHREWD 2: attractive or pretty esp. by reason of daintiness or delicacy 3: obviously straining for effect — cut·e·ly adv — cut·e·ness n

cut·glass n: glass ornamented with patterns cut into its surface by an abrasive wheel and polished

cut·grass \kət-'græs\ n: a grass (esp. genus Leersia) with minute hooked bristles along the edges of the leaf blade

cut·icle \kju:'tī-'kūl\ n [L cuticula, dim. of cutis skin — more at HIDE] 1: SKIN, PELLICLE; as a: an external investment secreted into the surface of the cuticle b: the epidermal wall of a plant 2: layer c: a thin continuous fatty film on the external surface of many higher plants 2: dead or horny epidermis — cut·ic·le·lar \kju:'tī-'yū-'lər\ adj

cut·in \kju:'tī-'ŋ\ n: to thrust oneself into a position between others or between one and another; as: a: to insert oneself between two to interrupt a dancing couple and take one as one's partner 4: to become automatically connected or started in operation ~ vt 1: to mix with cutting motions 2: to introduce into a number, group, or sequence 3: to convert into an active or circumlocutory or metaphorical sense 4: to permit or encourage 5: to include esp. among those benefiting or favored

cut·in \kət-'in\ n: something cut in — cut·in adj cut·in·ing \kju:'tī-'ŋŋ\ n [ISV, fr. L cutis] an insoluble mixture containing waxes, fatty acids, soaps, and resinous material that forms a continuous film on the external epidermal wall of a plant

cut·is \kju:'tīs\ n, pl cut·is \kju:'tīz\ or cut·is·es [L]; DERMIS cut·less also cut·less \kət-'ləs\ n [MF couleas, aug. of coule knife, fr. L cutellus, dim. of cutter knife, plowshare] 1: a short curving iron rod formerly used by sailors on war vessels 2: MACHETE

cut·ler \kət-'lə\ n [ME cutler, fr. L cutellus, fr. L cutellus, fr. L cutellus] one who makes, deals in, or repairs cutlery

cut·lery \kət-'lə-ri\ n 1: edged or cutting tools; specif: implements for cutting and eating food 2: the business of a cutter

o abut; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; cut chio; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

j joke; j sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coln; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; y few; yu furious; zh vision

cyg-net \s'ig-not\ n [ME *cygnet*, fr. MF *cygne* swan, fr. L *cygnus*, *cygnus* fr. Gk *kyknos*] : a young swan

Cygnus \s'ig-nəs\ n [L (gen. *Cygni*), lit., swan] : a northern constellation between Lyra and Pegasus in the Milky Way

cylin-dër \s'il-ə-dər\ n [MF or L; MF *cyllindre*, fr. L *cyllindrus*, fr. Gk *kyllindros*, fr. *kyllindros* to roll] 1 a : the surface traced by a straight line moving parallel to a fixed straight line and intersecting a fixed curve **b** : the space bounded by any such surface and two parallel planes cutting all the elements — see VOLUME table 2 : a cylindrical body : as a : the turning chamber breech of a revolver (1) : the piston chamber of an engine (2) : a chamber in a pump from which the pistons expel the fluid **c** : any of various rotating members in printing presses; *esp* : one that impresses paper on an inked form **d** : a cylindrical glass object inscribed with cuneiform inscriptions — *cylin-dëred* \-dər-d\ *adj*

cylin-dër seal n : a cylinder (as of stone) engraved in intaglio and used, *esp* in ancient Mesopotamia, as a roll an impression on wet clay

cy-lin-dri-cäl \sa-'lin-dri-käl\ or **cy-lin-dri-cäl** \-dri-käl\ *adj* : relating to or having the form or properties of a cylinder — *cy-lin-dri-cäl-y* \-lin-dri-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv*

cy-ma \s'i-mə\ n [Gk *kyma*, lit., wave] 1 a projecting molding whose profile is a double curve **2** : a double curve formed by the union of a concave line and a convex line

cy-mar var of **SIMAR**

cy-ma-ti-um \s'i-'mä-sh(-ə)-läm\ n, pl *cy-ma-tia* \-sh(-ə)-lä\ [L, fr. Gk *kymation*, dim. of *kymat-*, *kyma*] : a crowning mold in classic architecture; *esp* : **CYMA**

cym-bal \s'im-bäl\ n [ME, fr. OE *cymbal* & MF *cymbale*, fr. L *cymbalum*, fr. Gk *kymbalon*, fr. *kymbalos*] : a convex shallow plate of tropical Old World orchids with showy boat-shaped flowers

cyme \s'im\ n [NL *cyma*, fr. L, cabbage sprout, fr. Gk *kyma* swell, wave, cabbage sprout, fr. *kyein* to be pregnant] : an inflorescence in which all floral axes terminate in a single flower; *esp* : a determinate inflorescence of this type containing several flowers with the first-opening central flower terminating the main axis and subsequent flowers developing from lateral buds

cy-mène \s'i-'mèn\ n [F *cy-mène*, fr. Gk *kymion* cumlin + *F* -*ène* -ene — more at **CUMIN**] : any of three liquid isomeric hydrocarbons C₁₀H₁₄ that are methyl isopropyl derivatives of benzene; *esp* : a colorless liquid of pleasant odor from essential oils

cy-mo-gene \s'i-mə-'jèn\ n [ISV *cy-mo-gene* + -*ə*- + -*gen*] : a flammable gaseous hydrocarbon product consisting chiefly of butane

cy-mo-phane \s'i-'fan\ n [F, fr. Gk *kyma* wave + *F* -*phane*] : CHRYSOBERYL; *esp* : an opalescent chrysoberyl

cy-mose \s'i-'mos\ also **cy-mous** \-məs\ *adj* : of, relating to, being, or bearing a cyme — *cy-mose-ly* *adv*

Cym-ric \k'am-rik, 'k'im-ä-d\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the non-Gaelic Celtic people of Britain or their language; *specif* : **WELSH**

Cymric n : **BRYTHONIC**; *specif* : the Welsh language

Cym-ryc \-rè\ n pl [W] : the Brythonic Celts; *specif* : **WELSH**

cy-nic \s'in-ik\ n [MF or L, MF *cy-nique*, fr. L *cy-nicus*, fr. Gk *ky-nikos*, lit. like a dog, fr. *kyn-*, *kyon* dog] 1 *cap* : an adherent or advocate of the view that virtue is the only good and that its essence lies in self-control and independence **2** : one who believes that human conduct is motivated wholly by self-interest — *cy-nic* *adj*

cy-ni-cäl \s'in-i-käl\ *adj* 1 : **CAPTIOUS**, **PEEVISH** **2** : having the attitude or temper of a cynic; *esp* : contemptuously distrustful of human nature and motives — *cy-ni-cäl-ly* \-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv*

CYNICAL \s'i-'näl\ *adj*, *adverb* : **PESSIMISTIC**, **MISOGYNIC** mean deeply distrustful, cynical implies having a sneering disbelief in sincerity or nobility; **MISANTHROPIC** suggests a rooted distrust and dislike of human beings in general and discomfort in their society; **PESSIMISTIC** implies having a gloomy, distrustful view of life in general and of the future; **MISOGYNIC** applies to a man having a deep-seated distrust of and aversion to women

cy-ni-cis-m \s'in-s-'siz-səm\ n 1 *cap* : the doctrine of the Cynics **2** : a cynical character or quality **b** : an expression of such quality

cy-no-sure \s'i-no-'shür(-ə), 's'in-sə\ n [MF & L; MF, *Ursa Minor*, guide, fr. L *cy-nosura* *Ursa Minor*, fr. Gk *ky-nosoura*, fr. *ky-nos* oura dog + *ura*] 1 *cap* : the northern constellation of *Ursa Minor*; also **2** : **NORTH STAR** : a center of attraction or attention

Cyn-thia \s'in(-i)-thè-ə\ n [L, fr. fem. of *Cynthus* of Cynthus, fr. *Cynthus*, mountain on Delos where she was born] 1 : **ARTEMIS** **2** : **MOON**

cy-pher chiefly *Brit* var of **CIPHER**

cy-press \s'i-'präs\ *adj*, *adverb* : in accordance with the rule of cy press

cy-press n [AF *präs*, *präs*, *präs* (as near as may be)] : a rule providing for the construction of instruments in equity as nearly as possible in conformity to the intention of the testator when literal construction is illegal, impracticable, or impossible

cy-press \s'i-'präs\ n [ME, fr. OF *cyprès*, fr. L *cyprissus*, fr. Gk *kyprissos*] : a : any of a number of evergreen (*Cupressus*) of mostly tree and shrub trees of the pine family with symmetrical habit (2) : any of several related trees; *esp* : either of two large swamp trees (*Taxodium distichum* and *T. ascendens*) of the southern U.S. with hard red wood used for shingles **b** : the wood of a cypress tree **2** : branches of cypress used as a symbol of mourning

cy-press \s'i-'präs\ n [ME *cyprus*, *cyprus*, fr. *Cyprus*, Mediterranean island] : a silk or cotton yarn, black gaze formerly used for mourning

cy-press vine n : a tropical American vine (*Quamoclit pennata*) of the morning-glory family with red or white tubular flowers and finely dissected leaves

cy-pris \s'i-'präs\ n, *often cap* [L *cyprus* of Cyprus, fr. Gk *kyprus*, fr. *Kypros* Cyprus, birthplace of Aphrodite] : **PROSTITUTE**

cy-prin-id \s'i-'prin-əd\ n [deriv. of L *cyprinus* carp, fr. Gk *kyprinos*] : any of a family (Cyprinidae) of soft-finned freshwater fishes including the carps and minnows — *cyprinid* *adj* — *cy-prin-oid* \-n-oid\ *adj*

cy-prin-odont \s'a-'prin-ə-'dänt\ n [deriv. of L *cyprinus* + Gk *odont-*, *odont* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] : any of an order (Micro-

cyprin) of soft-finned fishes including the topminnows and killifishes — *cyprinodont* *adj*

cy-prin-pè-di-um \s'i-'prin-pèd-ē-əm\ n [NL, genus name, fr. LL *Cypris*, a name for Venus + Gk *pedion* sandal] : any of a genus (*Cypridium*) of leafy-stemmed terrestrial orchids having large white flowers

cy-pris-sä-l \s'i-'präs-säl\ n, pl *cy-pris-sä-lè* \-lè\ [NL, fr. Gk *kyprissal* vessel, box] : a achene with two carpels and adherent calyx tube

Cy-re-nä-ic \s'i-rə-'nä-ik, 's'i-rə-\ n [L *cyrenensis*, fr. Gk *kyrēnaïkos*, fr. *Kyrēnē* Cyrene, Africa, home of Aristippus, author of the chief of the school of thought — *Cyrenaic* *adj* — *Cy-re-nä-ic-ism* \-nä-'siz-əm\ *n*]

Cy-ril-líc \s'a-'ril-ik\ *adj* [St. Cyril 869, apostle of the Slavs, reformer inventor of the Cyrillic alphabet] : of, relating to, or constituting an alphabet used for writing Old Church Slavonic and for writing Old Church Slavonic liturgical manuscripts

cyst \s'ist\ n [NL *cystis*, fr. Gk *kystis* bladder, pouch] 1 : a closed sac having a distinct membrane and developing abnormally in a cavity or structure of the body **2** : a body resembling a cyst; as **a** : a resting spore of many algae **b** : an air vesicle (as of a rock-weed) **c** : a capsule formed about a minute organism going into a resting or spore stage; also : this capsule with its contents **d** : a resistant cover about a parasite produced by the parasite or the host **cysti-** or **cysti-** or **cysto-** *comb form* [Fr., fr. Gk *kyst-, kysto-, fr., kystis*] : bladder (*cystitis*) : sac (*cystiocarp*)

-cyst \s'ist\ *comb form* [NL -*cystis*, fr. Gk *kystis*] : bladder : sac (*cystic*)

Cyst-le-ine \s'is-'tè-əm\ n [ISV, fr. *cytine* + -*in*] : a crystalline amino acid C₆H₁₂N₂O₃ readily oxidizable to cystine

cy-tic \s'is-'tik\ *adj* 1 : relating to, composed of, or containing cysts **2** : of or relating to the urinary bladder or the gall bladder **3** : **EN-CYSTED**

cy-tis-ter-coid \s'is-'tə-'s'kōid\ n : a larval tapeworm having an invaginated scolex and solid tailpiece

cy-tis-ter-cous \s-'sər-kəs\ n, pl *cy-tis-ter-cel* \-s'pər-siv\ [NL, fr. *cystr-* + Gk *kerkos* tail] : a tapeworm larva consisting of a scolex invaginated in a fluid-filled sac in tissues of an intermediate host **cystic fibrosis** n : an hereditary disease that appears usu. in early childhood, involves generalized disorder of exocrine glands, and is marked *esp* by deficiency of pancreatic enzymes, respiratory symptoms, and excessive loss of salt in the sweat

CYS-TINE \s'is-'tèn\ n [fr. its discovery in bladder stones] : a crystalline amino acid C₆H₁₂N₂O₃ widespread in proteins (as keratins) and a major metabolic sulfur source

cy-tis-tis \s'is-'tit-sis\ n [NL] : inflammation of the urinary bladder

cy-tis-tis \s'is-'tit-sis\ *adj* [NL] : of, relating to, or containing cystitis

cy-tis-tis \s'is-'tit-sis\ *adj* [ISV] : the fruiting structure produced in algae after fertilization

cy-stoid \s'is-'tōid\ *adj* [ISV] : resembling a bladder

cy-stoid n : a cystoid structure; *specif* : a mass resembling a cyst but lacking a membrane

cy-tis-olith \s'is-'tə-'lith\ n [G *zystalith*, fr. *zyst-* *cyst-* + -*olith*] 1 : a calcium carbonate concretion arising from the cellulose wall of cells of a plant **2** : a plant **3** : a plant

cy-tis-scope \s'is-'tə-'sköp\ n [ISV] : an instrument for the visual examination of the bladder and the passage of instruments under visual control — *cy-tis-scope-ic* \s'is-'tə-'sköp-ik\ *adj*

cyt- or **cyto-** *comb form [G *zyt-, zyto-, fr. Gk kytos* hollow vessel — more at **HIDE**] 1 : cell (*cytology*) **2** : cytoplasm (*cytogenesis*)*

cyt-as-ter \s'it-'as-tər\ n [NL] : **ASTERA** **2** : **ASTER**

cyt-ic \s'is-'tik\ *comb form* [NL -*cyta*, fr. Gk *kytos* hollow vessel] : cell (*cytology*)

Cyther-ea \s'ith-ə-'rè-ə\ n [L, fr. Gk *Kythereta*] : **APHRODITE** — *Cyther-ea-en* \-rè-ən\ *adj*

cy-to-ar-chi-tec-ture \s'it-ə-'rär-kä-tek-tchər\ n : the cellular makeup of a bodily tissue or structure

cy-to-chem-is-try \s'it-'kēm-ə-'strè\ n 1 : microscopic biochemistry **2** : a branch of biology that works with the study of heredity and variation by the methods of both cytology and genetics

cy-to-chrom-e \s'it-ə-'krōm\ n : any of several iron-containing respiratory pigments prominent in intracellular oxidations

cy-to-gene-net-ic \s'it-ə-'jè-net-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to cytotogenes — *cy-to-gene-net-ic-ly* \-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv* — *cy-to-gene-net-ic-ly* \-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv* — *cy-to-gene-net-ic-ist* \-nèt-ə-səst\ *n*

cy-to-gene-net-ics \s'it-'jè-net-iks\ n pl *but sing or pl in constr* [ISV] : a branch of biology that works with the study of heredity and variation by the methods of both cytology and genetics

cy-to-ki-ne-sis \s'it-ə-'kī-nè-'sīs-, -(k)ŋ-\ n [NL, fr. *cyt-* + Gk *kinesis* motion] 1 : cytoplasmic changes accompanying karyokinesis **2** : cleavage of the cytoplasm into daughter cells following nuclear division — *cy-to-ki-net-ic* \-net-ik\ *adj*

cy-to-log-ic \s'it-'lōj-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of cytology — *cy-to-log-ic-ly* \-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv*

cy-to-log-ic-ist \s'it-'lōj-ik-ist\ *n* : a specialist in cytology

cy-to-log-y \s'it-'lōj-ē\ n [ISV] 1 : a branch of biology dealing with the structure, function, multiplication, pathology, and life history of cells **2** : the cytological aspects of a process or structure

cy-to-ly-sin \s'it-'äl-sən, 's'it-'lī-'zīn\ n [ISV] : a substance produced by a fungus

cy-to-ly-sis \s'it-'äl-səs\ n [NL] : the usu. pathologic dissolution or disintegration of cells — *cy-to-lyt-ic* \s'it-'lī-'tik\ *adj*

cy-to-phag-ic \s'it-'faj-ik\ also **cy-to-phag-ous** \s'it-'faj-ə-gəs\ *adj* [*cyt-* + *phag-* (fr. *phago*) or *phag-*ous] : of, relating to, or involving phagocytosis — *cy-to-phag-ic-ly* \s'it-'faj-ik\ *adv*

cy-to-plasm \s'it-'plaz-əm\ n [ISV] : the protoplasm of a protozoan, extending and classification of organisms used both classical and modern methods

cy-to-plas-mik \s'it-'plaz-mik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of cytoplasm — *cy-to-plas-mik-ly* \-mi-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv*

cy-to-plast \s'it-'pläst\ n : the cytoplasmic content of a cell — *cy-to-plas-tic* \s'it-'pläst-ik\ *adj*

cy-to-tax-ic \s'it-ə-'tak-sik\ *adj* : of or relating to cytotoxicity — *cy-to-tax-ic-ly* \-s'it-ə-'tak-sik\ *adv*

cy-to-tax-on-omy \s'it-'lōj-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of cytotoxicology

cy-to-tox-ic \s'it-'tōj-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of cytotoxicity — *cy-to-tox-ic-ly* \-k(-ə)-lè\ *adv*

cy-tro-pic \s'it-'trōp-ik\ *adj* : attracted to cells (as ~ virus)

äi out; ch chin; e less; ä easy; g gift; i trip; i life a joke; j sing; ö flow; ö flaw; ö coin; th thin; th this; ü foot; u foot; y yet; yü few; yü furious; zh vislous

czar \ˈtʃɑr/ *n* [Obs. Pol. czar, fr. Russ *tsar*], fr. Goth *kaisar*, fr. Gk or L; Gk, fr. L *Caesar* — more at CAESAR 1; **EMPEROR**; *specif*: the ruler of Russia until the 1917 revolution 2; **one having great power or authority** — **czar-dom** \ˈtʃɑr-dəm/ *n* [HUNG. *császárság*] **czar-das** \ˈtʃɑr-dəsh-, -dəsh/ *n* **pl** *czárdás* \sə-mə/ [HUNG. *csárdás*] **a Hungarian dance that starts slowly and ends in a whirl** **czar-iana** \ˈtʃɑr-ˈri-ə-nə/ *n* [prob. modif. of *Zarin*, fr. *zar*, *czar*, fr. Russ]



d \dɛn/ *n*, *often cap*, *often attrib* 1 **a**: the fourth letter of the English alphabet **b**: a type or engraving of the letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **d** 2: 500 3: the tone D 4: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **d** 5: one designated *d* esp. as the fourth in order or class 6 **a**: a grade rating a student's work as poor in quality **b**: one graded or rated with a D 7: something shaped like the letter **D**; *specif*: a semicircle on a pool table about 22 inches in diameter and for use esp. in snooker

d- \dɛ- / **prefix** [DVS, fr. *des-*]: 1: dextrorotatory (*d*-tartaric acid) 2: having a similar configuration at a selected carbon atom to the configuration of dextrorotatory glycerinaldehyde (D-fructose) **tdab** \ˈdab/ *n* [ME *dabbe*] 1: a sudden blow or thrust 2: a gentle touch or stroke; **PAT**

tdab vt *dabbed*, *dab-bing* *vt* 1: to strike or touch lightly; **PAT** 2: to apply lightly or irregularly; **DAUB** — *vi* 1: to make a dab

tdab n 1: **DAUB** 2: a small amount

tdab n [AF *dabbe*]: FLATFISH; *esp*: any of several flounders (genus *Limanda*)

tdab n [perh. alter. of *adept*] *chiefly Brit*: a skillful person; **EXPERT**

tdab-ber \ˈdab-ər/ *n* 1: one that dabs 2: a pad or ball used in a type or engraving

tdab-ble \ˈdab-ə-bl/ *vt* **dab-bling** \ˈdab-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [perh. freq. of *dab* (to dab) ~ *vi* 1: to wet by splashing or by little dips or strokes; **SPATTER** ~ *vt* 1 **a**: to paddle, splash, or play in or as if in water **b**: to reach with the bill to the bottom of shallow water to obtain food 2: to work or concern oneself superficially (<*s* in art)]

tdab-ber \ˈdab-ber/ *n* 1: one that dabbles; **a**: **DILETTEANTE** **b**: a duck that feeds by dabbling. *SYN* see AMATEUR

tdab-click \ˈdab-ˌkɪk/ *n* [prob. irr. fr. obs. E *dap* (to dive) + E *click*] **a**: any of several small grebes

da ca-po \dɑ-ˈkɑ-(n)jō, -də/ *adv* (or *adj*) [It]: from the beginning — used as a direction in music to repeat

dace \ˈdeɪs/ *n*, *pl* *dace* [ME, fr. MF *dars*, fr. L *dorsus*] 1: a small freshwater European cyprinid fish (*Leuciscus leuciscus*) 2: any of various small No. American freshwater cyprinid fishes

da-cha \ˈdɑtʃə-ə/ *n* [Russ, lit., act of giving]: a Russian country house

dachs-hund \ˈdɑks-ˌhʌnt/ *n*, *pl* *dachs-hunds* or *dachs-hund-ɪ* \ˈdɑks-ˌhʌnd-ɪ/ [G, fr. *dach* = *badge* + *hund* dog]: a small dog of a breed of German origin with a long body, short legs, and long drooping ears

Da-cron \ˈdi-ˌkrɒn-, ˈdɑk-, ˈrɑn-/ *trademark* 1 — used for a synthetic fiber consisting of a complex ester and having great resilience 2 **a** yarn or fabric made of Da-cron fiber

da-ctyl \ˈdɑk-tɪl/ *n* [ME, *dactyl*, fr. *dactylus*, fr. Gk *daktylos*, lit., finger, fr. the fact that the three syllables have the first one longest like the joints of the finger]: a metrical foot consisting of one long and two short syllables or of one stressed and two unstressed syllables (as in *tenderly*) — **da-ctyl-ic** \ˈdɑk-ˌtɪl-ɪk/ *adj* or *n*

da-ctyl-ic or **da-ctyl-ic comb form** 1: one that dactyls; *adj.*, or *daktylos* 2: finger; *toe*: digit (*dactyl*)

-da-ctyl-i-ous \ˈdɑk-tɪ-lə-s/ *adj* *comb form* [Gk *daktylos*, fr. *daktylos*]: having (such or so many) fingers or toes (*dactylous*)

dac-tyl-ous \ˈdɑk-tɪ-lə-s/ *n*, *pl* *da-ctyl-i* \-lɪ-, -jɪ-/ [NL, fr. Gk *daktylos* finger, *toe*]: one or more joints of the tarsus of some insects following the enlarged and modified first joint

dad \ˈdɑd/ *n*, *pl* *dads* [ME, fr. MF *dars*, fr. L *pater*]

da-da \ˈdɑd-ə/ *n*, *often cap* [F]: an artistic movement based on deliberate irrationality and negation of the laws of beauty and organization — called also *dadaism* — **da-da-ist** \ˈdɑd-ˌdɑ-ˌst/ *n*, *often cap* — **da-da-istic** \-ˌdɑd-ˌdɑ-ˌst-ɪk/ *adj*, *often cap*

dad-dy \ˈdɑd-ɪ/ *n*: **FATHER**

dad-dy long-legs \ˈdɑd-ɪ-ˌlɒŋ-ˌleɪz-, -læɪz/ *n* *pl* *but sing* or *pl* *in context*: any of various animals with long slender legs; **a**: **CRANE** **FLY** **b**: **HARVESTMAN**

da-do \ˈdɑd-ə/ *n*, *pl* *da-does* [It, def. plinth] 1 **a**: the part of a pedestal of a column between the base and the surbase **b**: the lower part of an interior wall which is specially decorated or faced; *also*: the decoration

adorning this part of a wall 2 **a**: a groove made by dadoing 3 **a**: a tool for dadoing

tdado vt 1: to provide with a dado 2 **a**: to set into a groove **b**: to cut a rectangular groove in

Daed-dalian \ˈdi-ˌdāl-ɪ-ən/ or **Daed-da-lean** \ˈdi-ˌdāl-ɪ-ən, -ˌdɛd-ˈl-ɪ-ən/ *adj*, of, relating to, or suggesting Daedalus

Daed-a-lus \ˈdɛd-ˈl-əs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Daidalos*]: the builder of the Cretan labyrinth according to Greek legend and inventor of wings whereby he and his son Icarus escape imprisonment

daemon *var* of **DEMON**

da-da [alter. of *da-da*] 1 *archaic*: to thrust aside 2 **obs**: **DOFF** **da-to-dill** \ˈdɑf-ə-ˌdɪl/ *n* [prob. fr. D *de affodille* the asphodel, fr. *de* (fr. MD) + *affodil* asphodel, fr. MF *afodille*, fr. L *asphodelus*; akin to OHG *thaz* the — more at that, ASFHODEL]: any of various bulbous herbs (genus *Narcissus*); *esp*: a plant whose flowers have a large corona elongated into a trumpet

daft \ˈdɑf-ə/ *adj* [Obs. E *daft*, *n*. (fool)] **slang**: **CRAZY**, **FOOLISH** **daft** \ˈdɑf-ə/ *adj* [ME *daft* gentle, stupid] 1 **a**: **SILLY**, **FOOLISH**

tsar \ˈtʃɑr-/ the wife of a czar

czar-ism \ˈtʃɑr-ɪz-əm/ *n* 1: the government of Russia under the czars 2: autocratic rule — **czar-ist** \ˈtʃɑr-ɪst/ *n* or *adj*

Czech \ˈtʃɛk/ *n* [Czech *čech*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Czechoslovakia; *esp*: a native or inhabitant of Bohemia, Moravia, or Silesia provinces 2: the Slavic language of the Czechs — **Czech** *adj* — **Czech-ish** \-ɪʃ-ə/ *adj*

b: **MAD**, **INSANE** 2 *Scot*: frivolously gay — **daft-ly** \ˈdɑft-ɪ-ə/ *adv*

daft \ˈdɑft-ɪ-ə/ *n* [DNL, *n*] 1: a banging end or sbred 2: matted or manure-coated wool

dag-ger \ˈdɑg-ər/ *n* [ME] 1: a short weapon for stabbing 2 **a**: something that resembles a dagger **b**: a mark † used typically to designate a reference or a death date

da-guerre-o-type \ˈdɑ-ˌɡer-(ˈɔ-)tɪp/ *n* [F *daguerrotyp*, fr. L *daguerre* VDG, F painter + T *o-* + *type*]: an early photograph produced on a silver or a silver-covered copper plate; *also*: the process of producing such pictures — **daguerre-type** *vt* — **da-guerre-o-type** \ˈdɑ-ˌɡer-(ˈɔ-)tɪ-ˌpe/ *n*

dah \ˈdɑh/ *n* [imit.]: a dash in radio or telegraphic code

dah \ˈdɑh/ *n* [DNL, genus name, fr. Anders *Dahl* 1789 Sw botanist]: any of genus (*Opibth* of American tuberous-rooted composite herbs having opposite pinnate leaves and rayed flower heads and including many that are cultivated as ornamentals)

dah-iness \ˈdɑh-ɪ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being dainty

da-day \ˈdɑ-ɪ-ə/ *adj* 1 **a**: occurring, made, or acted upon every day **b**: issued every day or every weekday **c**: of or providing for every day 2 **a**: reckoned by the day (average ~ wage)

b: covering the period of or based on a day (~ statistics) **SYN** **DIURNAL**, **QUOTIDIAN**: **DAILY** is often used in contrast to *nightly* in referring to the ordinary concerns of the day or daytime;

DIURNAL is used in contrast to *nocturnal* and is now chiefly in astronomical or poetic use; **QUOTIDIAN** emphasizes the quality of daily occurrence

tdaily adv: every day; every weekday

tdaily n: a newspaper published every weekday

tdaily double n: a system of betting on races in which the bettor must pick the winners of two stipulated races in order to win

da-i-mon \ˈdi-mən/ *n*, *pl* *da-i-mo-nēs* \ˈdi-mə-nēz/ or *da-i-mōns* [Gk *daimōn*]: **DEMON** 1, 3 — **da-i-mōn-ic** \ˈdi-mā-n-ɪk/ *adj*

da-i-myō or **da-i-mō** \ˈdi-mē-ō/ *n* [*Jap daimyō*] 2 a Japanese feudal baron

dain-ti-ty \ˈdānt-ɪ-ti/ *adv*: in a dainty manner

dain-ti-ness \ˈdānt-ɪ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being dainty

da-in-ty \ˈdānt-ɪ/ *n* [ME *deinte*, fr. OF *deintie*, fr. L *dignitatem*, dignity, worth] 1 **a**: something delicate or the taste **b**: something choice or pleasing 2 **obs**: **FASTIDIOUSNESS**

tdaintly adv 1 **a**: tasing good; **TASTY** **b**: attractively prepared and served 2: marked by delicate beauty 3 **a**: **CRAB**, **RELUCTANT** 4 **a**: marked by fastidious discrimination or finical taste **b**: showing avoidance of anything rough **SYN** see **CHOICE**, **NICE**

da-i-qui-ri \ˈdi-kɑ-rē-, ˈdɑk-ə-/ *n* [*Daquiri*, Cuba]: a cocktail made of rum, lime juice, and sugar

da-ys \ˈdeɪ-/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *deyerie*, fr. *deye* dairymaid, fr. OE *dēa* = *breast* + akin to OE *dæg* dough] **b**: more at DOUGH 1: a room, building, or establishment where milk is kept and butter or cheese is made 2 **a**: the department of farming or of a farm that is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese **b**: a farm devoted to such production 3: an establishment for the sale or distribution chiefly of milk and milk products

dairy breed n: a cattle breed developed chiefly for milk production

dairy cattle n: cattle of one of the dairy breeds

dairy-ing \ˈdeɪ-ɪŋ/ *n*: the business of operating a dairy

dairy-maid \-ˌeɪ-, -mɑd/ *n*: a woman employed in a dairy

dairy-man \-ˌeɪ-, -mən/ *n*: one who operates a dairy farm or works in a dairy

da-ys \ˈdeɪ-/ *n* [ME *deis*, fr. OF, fr. L *discus* dish, quoit — more at DISH]: a raised platform, usu. above the floor of a hall or large room to give prominence to those occupying it

da-isy \ˈdeɪ-zē/ *n* [ME *daiseseve*, fr. OE *daisesege*, fr. *dæg* day + *ēge* eye] 1 **a**: a composite plant (as of the genera *Bellis* or *Chrysanthemum*) having a flower head with well-developed ray flowers usu. arranged in one or few whorls; *esp*: a low European herb (*B. perennis*) with white or pink ray flowers **b**: the flower head of a daisy 2 *slang*: a first-rate person or thing

daisy hand n: a boned and smoked piece of pork from the shoulder

Da-ko-ta \ˈdɑ-ˌkɑ-tə/ *n*, *pl* *Da-ko-tas* also *Dakota* 1: a member of a Siouan people of the northern Mississippi valley 2: the language of the Dakota people

Da-lai La-ma \ˈdɑl-ɪ-ˌlɑ-mə/ *n* [Mongolian *dalai* ocean]: the spiritual head of Lamaism

dale \ˈdɑlə/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *dæl*; akin to OHG *tal* valley, Gk *thalos* rontunda]: **VALE**, **VALLEY**

dales-man \ˈdɑləs-mən/ *n*, *Brit*: one living or born in a dale

da-leth \ˈdɑl-ɪ-ə-, -et/ *n* [Heb *dāleth*, fr. *dāleth* door]: the fourth letter of the Hebrew alphabet

dall-i-ance \ˈdɑl-ɪ-ˌɛn-(ə)s/ *n*: an act of dallying; **a**: **PLAY**; *esp*: amorous play **b**: frivolous action; **TRIFLING**

dall-i-er \ˈdɑl-ɪ-ər/ *n*: one that dallies

Dall-i-ness \ˈdɑl-ɪ-nəs/ *n* [perh. alter. of *Dallas*, Texas]: a tall tufted tropical perennial grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) introduced as a pasture and forage grass in the southern U. S.

Dall sheep \ˈdɑl-ə/ or **Dall's sheep** \ˈdɑl-z-/ *n* [William H. Dall 1927 Am naturalist]: a large white wild sheep (*Ovis montana dalli* or *O. dalli*) of northwestern No. America

dally \ˈdɑl-ɪ-ə/ *vt* [ME *dalyen*, fr. AF *dallier*] 1 **a**: to act playfully; *esp*: to play amorously **b**: to deal lightly; **TOY** 2 **a**: to waste time **b**: to dawdle, DALLY

dall-ma-tion \ˈdɑl-mā-shən/ *n*, *often cap*: a large dog of a breed

prob. originating in Dalmatia and having a white short-haired coat with black or brown spots

dal-mat-ic \ˈmăt-ik\ n [LL *dalmatica*, fr. L, fem. of *dalmaticus* Dalmatian, fr. *Dalmatia*] 1: an outer vestment worn by a deacon or prelate 2: a robe worn by a British sovereign at his coronation

dal-se-gno \däl-ˈsän-(y)ŏ\ adv [It]: — used as a direction in music to return to the sign that marks the beginning of a repeat

dam \ˈdäm\ n [ME *dam*, *dame* lady, *dam* — more at **DAME**]: a female parent — used esp. of a domestic animal

dam n [MC] 1 a: a barrier preventing the flow of water; esp.: a barrier built across a water course b: a barrier to check the flow of liquid, gas, or air 2: a body of water confined by a dam

dam vt **dammed**; **dam-ming** 1: to provide or restrain with a dam 2: to stop up; **BLOCK**

dam-age \ˈdäm-ij\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. *dam* damage, fr. L *damnus* more at **DAMN**]: 1: loss or harm resulting from injury to person, property, or reputation 2: a financial compensation in money imposed by law for loss or injury 3: EXPENSE, COST

dam-age-ing vt: to cause damage to **syn** see **INJURE**

dam-ag-ing adj: causing or able to cause damage; **INJURIOUS** — **dam-ag-ing-ly** \ˈdäm-ij-ŋ-lee\ adv

dam-a-scene \ˈdäm-ə-ˈsēn, ˈdäm-ə-ˈsæn\ n 1 *cap*: a native or inhabitant of Damascus 2: **DAMASK** 2

damascene adj 1 *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Damascus or the Damascenes 2: of or relating to damask or the art of damascening

damascene vt [MF *damasquiner*, fr. *damasquin* of Damascus]: to ornament (as iron or steel) with wavy patterns like those of wadded silk or with a raised work of precious metal

dam-as-cus steel \də-mas-ko(s)-\ n: hard elastic steel ornamented with wavy patterns and used esp. for sword blades

dam-ask \ˈdäm-əsk\ n [ME *damaske*, fr. ML *damaucus*, fr. *Damascus*] 1: a firm lustrous reversible figured fabric made of various fibers and used esp. for household linen 2 a: **DAMASCUS** STEEL b: the characteristic markings of such steel 3: a grayish red

damask adj 1: made of or resembling damask or Damascus steel 2: of the color damask

damask rose n [Obs. *Damask* of Damascus, fr. obs. *Damask* *Damascus*]: a large hard fragrant pink rose (*Rosa damascena*) that is cultivated in Asia Minor; a source of attar of roses and is a parent of many hybrid perpetual roses

dame \ˈdäm\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *domina*, fem. of *dominus* master; akin to L *domus* house — more at **TIMBER**] 1: a woman of rank, station, or authority; as *archaic*: the mistress of a household 2: a noble wife or consort *also* **duchess** 3: a female member of an order of knighthood — used as a title prefixed to the given name 2: an elderly woman *slang*: **WOMAN**

dame's violet n: a Eurasian perennial plant (*Hesperis matronalis*) widely cultivated for its spikes of showy, single or double, and fragrant white or purple flowers — called also *dame's rocket*

dame-mar or **damp-mar** \ˈdäm-mər\ n [*dama-mar*] 1: Malay *damar*] 1: any of various hard resins derived esp. from evergreen trees (genus *Agathis*) of the pine family 2: a clear to yellow resin obtained in Malaya from trees of two genera (*Shorea* and *Symplocos* of the family Dipterocarpaceae) and used in varnishes and inks

damm \ˈdäm\ n [ME *dampnen*, fr. OF *dampner*, fr. L *dampnare*, fr. *dammus* damage, loss; *fin* *fin* vt: to condemn to punishment or fate; *specif*: to condemn to hell 2 a: to condemn as invalid, illegal, or immoral b: to condemn as a failure by public criticism 3: to bring ruin on 4: to swear at; **CURSE** — *vi*: **CURSE**, **SWEAR** — **syn** see **EXECRATE** — **damm-ing-ly** \ˈdäm-ŋ-lee\ adv

damm n 1: utterance of the word **damm** as a curse 2: something of little value

damm adj (or adv) **DAMNED**

damm-na-ble \ˈdäm-nə-bəl\ adj 1: liable to or deserving condemnation 2: very bad; **EXECRABLE** (we weather) — **damm-na-ble-ness** n

damm-na-ble-ly \-lē\ adv

damm-na-tion \ˈdäm-nə-ˈshən\ n 1: the act of damning 2: the state of being damned

damm-na-to-ry \ˈdäm-nə-tōr-ē, -tōr-\ adj: expressing, imposing, or causing condemnation; **CONDEMNATORY**

dammned \ˈdäm-d\ adj **dammned** or **dammned-est** or **dammned-est** \-dɔst\ 1: **DAMNABLE** 2: COMPLETE, UTTER 3: **EXCONDEMNATORY** — used in the superlative

dammned \ˈdäm-d\ adv: EXTREMELY, VEY

damm-ni-ty \ˈdäm-nə-ti\ vt: to cause loss or damage to

damm-o-cles \ˈdäm-ə-kleez\ n [L, fr. Gk *Damokles*]: a courtier of ancient Syracuse held to have been seated at a banquet beneath a sword hung by a single hair

damm-ŏ \ˈdäm-ŏ\ n [L, fr. Gk *Damōn*]: a Sicilian who pledges his life for his friend's party

damp \ˈdämp\ n [MD or MLG, vapor; akin to OHG *damp* vapor, OE *dim* dim] 1: a noxious gas esp. in a coal mine 2: MOISTURE: a: **DAMPNESS**, **HUMIDITY** b: *archaic*: **FOG**, **MIST** 3 a: **DISCOURAGEMENT**, **CHECK** b: *archaic*: **DEPRESSION**, **DEJECTION**

damp vt 1 a: to affect with a noxious gas b: **CHOKE** b (1): **DEPRESS**, **DEJECT** (2): **RESTRAIN**, **CHECK** c: to check the vibration or oscillation of 2: **DAMPEN** — *vi*: to diminish progressively in vibration or oscillation

damp adj 1: *archaic*: **DAZED**, **STUPEFIED** b: **DEJECTED**, **DEPRESSED** 2: slightly or moderately wet **syn** see **WET** — **damp-ish** \ˈdämp-ish\ adj: **DAMP**, **DAMPISH**

damp-en \ˈdämp-ən, ˈdämp-əm\ vt **damp-en-ing** \ˈdämp-ən-ŋ\ vt 1: to check or diminish the activity or vigor of; **DEADEN** 2: to make damp 3: **CAMP** *ic* ~ *vi* 1: to become damp 2: to become deadened or depressed — **damp-en-er** \ˈdämp-ən-er\ n

damp-er \ˈdämp-ər\ n 1: a device that acts as a valve or plate (as in the flue of a furnace) for regulating the draft b: a small fitted block to stop the vibration of a piano string c: a device designed to bring a mechanism to rest with minimum oscillation

damp-ing-off \ˈdämp-ŋ-ŏf\ vt 1: a diseased condition of seedlings or cuttings caused by fungi and marked by wilting and rotting

2: a young unmarried woman of high birth b: GIRL, MAIDEN

dam-sel-ly \-lī\ n: any of numerous insects (suborder Zygoptera) distinguished from dragonflies by laterally projecting eyes and petiolate wings folded above the body when at rest

dam-son \ˈdäm-zən\ n [ME, fr. L *prunum damascenum*, lit. plum of Damascus]: an Asiatic plum (*Prunus institia* or *P. domestica institia*) cultivated for its small acid purple fruit; *also*: its fruit

Dan \ˈdän\ n [Heb *Dān*]: a son of Jacob and ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

Dan \ˈdän\ n [ME, title of members of religious orders, fr. MF, fr. ML *dominus*, fr. L *dominus* master] *archaic*: **MASTER**, **SIR**

Dan \ˈdän-ə\ n [L, fr. Gk *Danaë*]: the mother of Perseus visited by Zeus, who showered gold during her imprisonment

Dance \ˈdäns\ n [ME *dancen*, fr. OF *dancier*] **w** 1: to perform a rhythmic and patterned succession of bodily movements usu. to music 2: to move quickly up and down or about ~ **w** 1: to perform or take part in as a dancer 2: to cause to dance 3: to bring into a specified condition by dancing

dance n, *often attrib* 1: an act or instance of dancing 2: a social gathering for dancing 3: a piece of music by which dancing may be guided 4: the art of dancing

dan-de-llion \ˈdän-dē-lē-ŏn\ n [MF *dent de lion*, lit., lion's tooth]: a yellow-flowered composite plant (genus *Taraxacum*); *esp*: an herb that is officinal. Sometimes grown as a potherb and nearly cosmopolitan as a weed

dand-er \ˈdän-dər\ n [alter. of *dandruff*] 1: minute scales from hair, feathers, or skin that may be allergenic 2: **ANGER**, **TEMPER**

dan-di-a-cal \ˈdän-dē-ə-kəl\ adj [*dandy* + *-cal* (as in *demoniacal*)]: relating to, or suggestive of a dandy — **dan-di-a-cal-ly** \-ə-kəl-lee\ adv

Dan-die **Dim-mot** \ˈdän-dē-ˈdīm-mət\ n [*Dandie Dimmot*, character owning 2 such dogs in the novel *Wog Manner* by Sir Walter Scott]: a terrier of a breed characterized by short legs, a long body, pendulous ears, rough coat, and a full skirted tail

Dandy \ˈdän-di-ŋ\ vt: to make characteristic of a dandy

dan-die \ˈdän-dē\ vt **dand-ling** \-dlŋ-, -d-lŋ-\ n [*origin unknown*] 1: to move up and down in one's arms or on one's knee in affectionate play 2: **PAMPER**, **PRET**

dand-ruff \ˈdän-draʹf\ n [prob. fr. *danda* (*origin unknown*) + *ruff* of an origin; akin to ON *þrjúla* scab; akin to OHG *hruf* scurf with *krand* rough] 1: a scurf, in the forms of the scalp and comes off in small white or grayish scales — **dand-ruff-y** \-ŋ-lee\ adj

dand-y \ˈdän-dē\ n [prob. short for *jack-a-dandy*, fr. *jack* + a (*of*) + *dandy* (*origin unknown*)] 1: a man unduly attentive to dress 2: something excellent in its class 3: a small 2-masted sailing vessel with a modified keel rig — **dand-y-ish** \-ē-ŋ-lee\ adj

dandy adj 1: of, relating to, or suggestive of a dandy; **FOPISH** 2: very good; **FIRST-RATE**

dand-y-ism \ˈdän-dē-iz-əm\ n 1: the style or conduct of a dandy 2: a literary and artistic style of the latter part of the 19th century marked by artificiality and preciosity

Dan-ge \ˈdän-ŋe\ n [Dan, *Dan*] 1: a native or inhabitant of Denmark 2: a person of Danish descent

Dan-geld \ˈdän-ˈgeld\ n, *often cap*: an annual tax believed to have been imposed orig. to buy off Danish invaders in England or to maintain forces to oppose them but continued as a land tax

Dan-e-law \ˈdän-ˈlə\ n 1: the law in force in the part of England held by the Danes in Old English times 2: the part of England under the Danlaw

dang-er \ˈdän-jər\ n [ME *daunger*, fr. OF *dangier*, alter. of *dangier*, fr. (assumed) VL *dominiarius*, fr. L *dominium* ownership] 1: *archaic*: JURISDICTION b: *obs*: **REACH**, **RANGE** 2 *obs*: **HARM**, **DAMAGE** 3: a exposure or ability to injury, pain, or loss 4: a case of danger — **dang-er-ous** \-jər-əs\ adj

dang-er-ous \ˈdän-ŋ-(ə-)rəs\ adj 1: exposing to or involving danger 2: able or likely to inflict injury — **dang-er-ous-ly** \-jər-əs-lee\ adv — **dang-er-ous-ness** n

syn **HAZARDOUS**, **PRECARIOUS**, **PERILOUS**, **RISKY**; **DANGEROUS** applies to something that may cause harm or loss unless dealt with carefully; **HAZARDOUS** implies great and continuous risk of harm or failure and small chance of successfully avoiding disaster; **PRECARIOUS** suggests both insecurity and uncertainty; **PERILOUS** strongly implies the immediacy of danger; **RISKY** often applies to a known and accepted danger

dang-ly \ˈdäng-lee\ vt **dang-ling** \-ŋ-ŋ-\ n [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *dangle* to dangle] **w** 1: to hang loosely esp. with a swinging motion 2: to be a hanger-on or dependent 3: to occur in a sentence without having a normally expected syntactic relation to the rest of the sentence ~ **w** 1: to cause to dangle 2: to swing — **dang-ly-ly** \-lee-lee\ adv

dangle n 1: the action of dangling 2: something that dangles

Dan-iel \ˈdän-ē-əl\ n [Heb *Dāni-ēl*]: a Hebrew prophet captive in Babylon

dan-i-o \ˈdän-ē-ŏ\ n [NL, genus name]: any of several small brightly colored Asiatic cyprinids

Dan-ish \ˈdän-ŋ-ŋ-\ n: relating to, or characteristic of Denmark, the Danes, or the Danish language

Dan-ish n: the Germanic language of the Danes

Dan-ish **pastry** n: a pastry made of yeast-raised dough

dank \ˈdänk\ adj [**ME** *danke*]: unpleasantly moist or wet **syn** see **WET** — **dank-ly** \-dänk-lee\ adv — **dank-ness** n

dan-ŋe-ŋ \-ˈsɔr-(r)-ˈŋiz\ n [F]: a female ballet dancer

Dan-te-an \ˈdänt-ə-nə\ adj [*Dante Alighieri* fl.1311] *It* poet] — **Dante-ŋ** \-ˈdänt-ŋ-\ n: a student or admirer of Dante

Dan-tesque \ˈdänt-ˈtesk\ adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of Dante or his writings

Daph-ne \ˈdäf-nē\ n [L, fr. Gk *daphnē*] 1: a nymph transformed into a laurel tree to escape the pursuing Apollo 2 [NL, genus name, fr. L, laurel, fr. Gk *daphnē*]: any of a genus (*Daphne*) of Eurasian shrubs that have the character of willow with apetalous flowers whose colored calyx resembles a corolla

Daph-nis \ˈdäf-nəs\ n [L, fr. Gk]: a Sicilian shepherd held in Greek legend to be the inventor of pastoral poetry

o abut; o kitten; ōr further; a back; ä bake; ä col, cart; j joke; j sing; o flow; o blow; o coln; h thin; th this;

au out; oi chin; o less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü loot; ü foot; y yet; yü few; yü furious; zh vision

dap·per \d'əp-ər/ *adj* [ME *dappr*, fr. MD *dapper* quick, strong; akin to OHG *tapfar* heavy, OSlav *debel* thick] 1 a: NEAT, TRIM b: CONFIDENTIAL 2: ALERT and lively in movement and manners — *dap·per·ly adv* — *dap·per·ness n*

dapple *n* 1: any of numerous usu. cloudy and rounded spots or patches of a color or shade different from their background 2: the quality or state of being dappled 3: a dappled animal
dap·ple *vb* \d'əp-əl/ *vt* 1: to mark with dapples ~ *vt* 2: to become marked with dapples

darb \d'ərb/ *n* [perh. alter. of *dab*] *slang*: something superlative

Dar-by and **Joan** \d'ɑr-bē-ən-'jō-(ə)n, -jō-'i-ən/ *n* [prob. fr. *Darby* & *Joan*, couple in an 18th cent. song] 1: a happily married usu. elderly couple

Dar-dārd *n*: a complex of Indic languages spoken in the upper valley of the Indus — called also *Dardic*

Dar-dan \d'ɑr-dən/ *adj* [L *Dardanus*, fr. Gk *Dardanos*] *archaic*: TROJAN — **Dardan** *n* — **Dar-da-ni-an** \d'ɑr-dē-nē-ən/ *adj*

dare \d'ɑr-(ə), 'de(ə)ɔr/ *vb* [ME *dār* (1st & 3rd sing. pres. indic.), fr. OE *dear*; akin to OHG *diar* (1st & 3rd sing. pres. indic.) *dare*, L *infestus* hostile] *vb* *trans* 1: to be sufficiently courageous to do (no one *dared* say a word) ~ *vi* 2: to have sufficient courage ~ *vt* 1 a: to challenge to perform an action esp. as a proof of courage (I ~ you) b: to confront boldly 2: to have the courage to contend against, venture, or try — **dare·er** \d'ɑr-ər, -dər/ *n*

daredevil \d'ɑr-,dev-əl, 'de(ə)r-ē/ *n*: a recklessly bold person — **dare·dev·il·ry** \-əl-rē/ *n* — **dare-dev-il-ry** \-əl-rē/ *n*

daredevil *adj*: recklessly daring *syn* see *ADVENTUROUS*

dareful *adj*, *obs*: *DARING*

dare·say \d'ɑ(ə)-sā, de(ə)-sā/ *vt*: venture to say; BELIEVE — used in the pres. 1st sing. ~ *vi*; SUPPOSE, AGREE — used in the pres. 1st sing.

daring *adj*: venturesomely bold — *syn* see *ADVENTUROUS* — **daring·ly** \-in-lē/ *adv* — **daring·ness n**

daring *n*: venturesome boldness

Dar-jiling \d'ɑr-'jil-ŋ/ *n* [*Darjeeling*, India] 1: a tea of high quality grown in the mountainous districts of northern India

Dar-k \d'ɑrk/ *adj* [ME *derk*, fr. OE *deorc*; akin to OHG *torchannon* to hide, Gk *thraein* to trouble] 1 a: devoid or partially devoid of light: not receiving, reflecting, transmitting, or radiating light b: transmitting only a portion of light 2 a: wholly or partially blind 3: of a color of low or very low lightness 3 a: arising from or showing evil traits or desires; EVIL b: GLOOMY, ANGRY c: lacking knowledge or culture 4: not clear to the understanding 5: not fair: SWARTHY 6: SECRET 7: possessing depth and richness — **dark·ish** \d'ɑrk-'iʃh/ *adj* — **dark·ly** \-lē/ *adv* — **dark·ness n**

dark *n*, *obs*: 1: a dark color 2: the general term, implicitly utter or virtual lack of illumination; DIM suggests too weak a light for things to be seen clearly or distinctly; *DUCKY* suggests deep twilight and close approach to darkness; *MURKY* implies a heavy darkness such as that caused by smoke, fog, or dust in air or mud in water

dark *adj*: 1: to become obscured in the normal radiation of daylight caused by dense clouds and connotes cheerlessness and pessimism *syn* see in addition *OBSCURE*

dark *n* 1 a: absence of light: DARKNESS b: a place or time of little or no light; NIGHT, NIGHTFALL 2: a dark or deep color

dark·en \d'ɑrk-ən/ *vt*: to make dark

dark adaptation *n*: the phenomenon including dilatation of the pupil, increase in retinal sensitivity, shift of the region of maximum luminosity toward the blue, and regeneration of visual purple by which the eye adapts to conditions of reduced illumination

dark-adapted \d'ɑrk-ə-'dāp-təd/ *adj*: adjusted for vision in dim light

Dark Ages *n pl*: the period from about A.D. 476 to about 1000; broadly: MIDDLE AGES

dark-en \d'ɑrk-ən/ *vb* *trans* 1: to make dark 2: to make less clear; OBSCURE 3: TAINT, TARNISH 4: to cast a gloom over

dark·en \d'ɑrk-ən/ *vt*: to make dark

dark-field microscope *n*: ULTRAMICROSCOPE

dark horse *n*: a racehorse or other contestant whose ability is not known or whose chances of success are not good

dark lantern *n*: a lantern that can be closed to conceal the light

dark·le \d'ɑrk-əl/ *vb* *trans* 1: to make dark 2: to grow dark b: to become clouded or gloomy

dark·ling \d'ɑrk-'liŋ/ *adv* [ME *derkeling*, fr. *derk* dark + *-lyng* -ling] 1: in the dark

dark·ling *adj* 1: DARK 2: done or taking place in the dark

darkling beetle *n*: a usu. hard-bodied black sluggish terrestrial beetle (family *Carabidae*)

dark·room \d'ɑrk-'krūm, -'krūm/ *n*: a room with no light or with a safe light for handling and processing light-sensitive materials

dark·some \d'ɑrk-'səm/ *adj*: gloomily somber; DARK

dar·ling \d'ɑr-'liŋ/ *n* [ME *derling*, fr. OE *dēaring*, fr. *dēare* dear] 1: a dearly loved person 2: FAVORITE

dar·ling *adj*: 1: dearly loved 2: FAVORITE 2: very pleasing; CHARM

darn \d'ɑr-'liŋ/ *vb* [prob. fr. F dial. *darnier*] *vt* 1: to mend with interlacing stitches 2: to embroider by filling in with long running or interlacing stitches ~ *vi*: to do darning — **darn·er** *n*

darn *n*: a place that has been darned

darn *vb* [euphemism]: DAMN — **darned** *adj* (*ar adv*)

darn *adj* (*or adv*): DAMNED

darn *n*: DAMN

darn·el \d'ɑrn-'ē/ *n* [ME]: any of several usu. weedy grasses (genus *Lolium*)

darning needle *n*: a long needle with a large eye for use in darning 2: DRAGONFLY, DAMSELFLY

dart \d'ɑrt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *tār* 1: a *archaic*: a light spear b (1): a small missile usu. with a shaft pointed at one end and feathered on the other (2) *pl* *but* *in* *const*: a game in which darts are thrown at a target 2 a: something projected with such speed; *esp*: a sharp glancing blow b: something causing a sudden pain 3: something with a slender pointed shaft or outline; *specif*: a stitched

fastening fold in a garment 4: a quick movement

dart *vb* 1: to throw with a sudden movement 2: to thrust or move with sudden speed ~ *vi* 1: to move suddenly 2: to rapidly

dart·er \d'ɑrt-ər/ *n*: 1: SNAKEBIRD 2: any of numerous small American freshwater fishes closely related to the perch

Dar-win-ian \d'ɑr-'wīn-ē-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to Charles Darwin, his theories, or his followers — **Darwinian** *n*

Dar-win-ism \d'ɑr-'wā-nīz-əm/ *n*: a theory of the origin and perpetuation of various species of life 2: a theory of the origin of natural selection that tends to perpetuate adaptive variations; broadly: biological evolutionism — **Dar-win-ist** \-wā-nīst/ *n* — **darwinist** *adj* — **dar-win-ist-ic** \-wā-'nīst-ik/ *adj*, *often cop* — **dar-win-ist-ic-ly** \-wā-'nīst-ik-lē/ *adv*, *often cop*

dash \d'ɑʃ/ *vb* [ME *daschen*] *vt* 1: to pluck; hurl, or thrust violently 2: to break by striking or knocking 3: SPLASH, SPATTER 4 a: DESTROY, RUIN b: DEPRESS, SADDEN c: to make ashamed 5: to affect by mixing in something different 6: to perform or finish hastily ~ *vi*: to move violently or rapidly; SMASH

dash *n* 1: a *archaic*: BLOW b (1): a sudden burst or splash (2): the sound produced by such a burst 2 a: a surge of a pen 3: a punctuation mark — used esp. to indicate a break in the thought or structure of a sentence 3: a small usu. distinctive addition 4: conspicuous display 5: animation in style and action 6 a: a sudden onset, rush, or attempt b: a short fast race 7: a long click or buzz formed by a letter or part of a letter 8: DASHBOARD

dash-board \d'ɑʃ-'bɔ(ə)r'd/ *n*: a screen on the front of a vehicle to intercept water, mud, or snow 2: a panel extending across an automobile or airplane below the windshield and usually, containing dials and controls

dash \d'ɑʃ/ *vb* [ME *dachen*] *vt*: to dash person 2: one that dashes

dash-ing *adj* 1: marked by vigorous action 2: marked by smartness esp. in dress and manners — **dash-ing-ly** \-liŋ-lē/ *adv*

das-ise \d'ɑs-'ē/ *n* [Africa]: a byrax (genus *Procavia*) of southern Africa

das-lard \d'ɑs-'lərd/ *n* [ME]: COWARD; *esp*: one who sneakingly commits treacherous acts

das-lard-ly \-lē-'nəs/ *adj*: COWARDICE, TREACHERY

das-tard-ly \-lē-'dē/ *adj*: treacherously cowardly *syn* see *COWARDLY*

dasy-ure \d'ɑs-ē-'yū(r)/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *dasy* thick with hair + *oura* tail] 2: any of a genus (*Dasyurus*) of arboreal carnivorous marsupial mammals of Australia and Tasmania resembling martens

date \d'ɑt-/ *n*: 1: a date palm 2: a capable of being dated

date-ary \d'ɑt-ē-ri/ *n* [ML *datarius*, official who added dates to papal letters, fr. LL *data* date of a letter]: the cardinal who is head of the datary

datary *n*: an office of the Roman curia charged esp. with investigating the fitness of candidates for papal benedictions

date-bird \d'ɑt-'bɜrd/ *n*: a genus of *dactylinae*, fr. Gk *dactylus*, lit., finger] 1: the oblong edible fruit of a palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*) 2: the tall palm with pinnate leaves that yields the date

date *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *data*, fr. *dato* (as in *data Romae* given at Rome), fem. of *L. datus*, pp. of *dare* to give; akin to Gk *didonai* to give] 1 a: the time at which an event occurs b: a statement of the time of execution or making of a document 2: the period of time to which something belongs 4 a: an appointment for a specified time; *esp*: a social engagement between two persons of opposite sex b: a person of the opposite sex with whom one has a social engagement — *to date*: up to the present moment

date *vb* 1: to determine the date of 2: to record the date of 3 a: to mark with characteristics typical of a particular period b: to show up plainly the age of 4: to make or have a date with ~ *vi* 1: to reckon chronologically 2: to become dated and written 3 a: ORIGINATE b: EXTEND 4: to show qualities typical of a particular period

date-less \d'ɑt-'ləs/ *adj* 1: ENDLESS 2: having no date 3: too ancient to be dated 4: TIMELESS

date-line \d'ɑt-'līn/ *n*: a line in an article or other publication giving the date and place of composition or issue 2 *usu* *date line* 3: a hypothetical line approximately along the 180th meridian designated for the making of a date line 4: a line on a calendar

date-ly \d'ɑt-'lē/ *adj* [ME *datif*, fr. *L. datus*, fr. *datum*] 1: of, relating to, or being the grammatical case that marks typically the indirect object of a verb, the object of some prepositions, or a possessor 2: formed by contribution of a pair of electrons by one atom

dative *n*: a dative case or form — **dative-ly** *adv*

datum \d'ɑt-əm, 'dāt-, 'dāt-/ *n* [L, fr. neut. of *datus*] 1: *pl* *data* (-ə) something given or admitted esp. as a basis for reasoning or inference 2 *data pl but sing or pl in const*: factual material used as a basis *esp*: for discussion or decision; INFORMATION 3 *pl* *datums* = *datum* 4: a datum used as a basis for calculation

da-tu-ri-um \d'ɑt-ū-ri-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Hind *dathurā* jimsonweed]: any of a genus (*Datura*) of widely distributed strong-scented herbs, shrubs, or trees of the nightshade family

daub \d'ɑb, 'dɔb/ *vb* [ME *dauben*, fr. OF *dauber*] *vt* 1: to cover or coat with soft or adhesive matter 2: to smear or coat with a dirty substance 3 a: to apply coloring material crudely to b: to apply crudely ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to put on a false exterior 2: to apply colors crudely — **dauber** *n*

daub *n* 1: material used to daub walls 2: an act or instance of daubing 3: something daubed on; SMUDGE 4: a crude picture

daugh-ter \d'ɔt-ər/ *n* [ME *daughter*, fr. OE *dotter*; akin to OHG *tohter* daughter, Gk *thugaitēr*] 1 a (1): a human female having the relation of child to parent (2): a female offspring of a lower animal b: a human female having a specified ancestor or belonging to a group of common ancestry 2: something derived from its origin as if feminine 3: an atomic species that is the immediate product of the radioactive decay of a given element

daughter *adj* 1: having the characteristics or relationship of a daughter 2: being offspring of the first generation (~ cell)

daugh-ter-in-law \-ə-'rən-lɔ-, -rən-'lɔ-/ *n*, *pl* *daugh-ter-in-law* (-ə-'rən-lɔ-) 1: the wife of one's son

daunt \d'ɔnt, 'dɔnt/ *vb* [ME *daunter*, fr. OF *dauter*, alter. of *doter*, fr. L *domitare* to tame, fr. *domus*, pp. of *domare* — more at TAME]: to lessen the courage of; INTIMIDATE *syn* see *DISMAY*

daunt-less \d'ɔnt-ləs, 'dɔnt-'ləs/ *adj*: FEARLESS, UNDAUNTED — **daunt-less-ly** *adv* — **daunt-less-ness n**

Dauphin \d'ɑp-ēn/ *n*: the title of a French prince, fr. OF, title of lords of the Dauphiné, fr. *Dalpin*, a surname]: the eldest son of a king of France



dart 1b(1)

decli-ter \des-ə-jēt-ər\ n [F *decli-ter*, fr. *decl-* + *lire* liter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

de-ci-li-on \di-'sil-yən\ n, often attrib [L *decimus* + E *-illion* (as in *million*)]

de-ci-mal \des-'mə-l\ adj (assumed) NL *decimals*, fr. ML, of a title, fr. L *decima* tithe; : numbered or preceding by tens: a; based on the number 10 b; subdivided into 10th or 100th units c; expressed in a decimal fraction — *de-ci-mal-ly* \mə-'l-ē-adv

de-ci-mal n; a proper fraction in which the denominator is a power of 10, esp. one whose denominator is a power of 10 placed at the left of the numerator (as $.2 = \frac{2}{10}$, $.25 = \frac{25}{100}$, $.025 = \frac{25}{1000}$)

de-ci-mal-ize \mə-'l-ī-z\ v; to reduce to a decimal system

decimal point n; the dot at the left of a decimal fraction

de-ci-mate \des-ə-'māt\ v [L *decimus*, pp. of *decimare*, fr. *decimus* tenth, fr. *decem* ten] 1; to select by lot and kill every tenth; 2; to take; 3; to destroy a large part of — *de-ci-ma-tion* \des-ə-'mā-shən\ n

de-ci-mé-ter \des-ə-'mē-tər\ n [F *décimètre*, fr. *déci-* decl- + *mètre* meter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

de-ci-pher \di-'sī-fer\ v 1 *archaic*; REVEAL 2 **a**; to convert into intelligible form b; DECODE 3 *obs* 4 **DEFECT** 4; to make up the meaning of something indirectness or obscurity — *de-ci-pher-able* \fī-'rə-bəl\ adj — *de-ci-pher-ment* \fī-'rə-mənt\ n

de-ci-sion \di-'sī-zhən\ n [MF, fr. L *decisio*-, *decisio*, fr. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere* to decide] 1 **a**; the act or process of deciding esp. by giving judgment b; DETERMINATION, CONCLUSION 2 2 a report or a conclusion; 3; the quality of being decided; FRUITS

de-ci-sive \di-'sī-v\ adj 1; having the power or quality of deciding 2 **CONCLUSIVE** 2; marked by decision; RESOLUTE *SYN* see **CONCLUSIVE** — *de-ci-sive-ly* adv — *de-ci-sive-ness* n

de-ci-stere \des-ə-'stī-ə(r), -'stē-ə(r)\ n [F *décistère*, fr. *décl-* + *stère* stere] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

deck \dek\ v [assumed] MLG *vordeck*, fr. MLG *vordecken* to cover, fr. *vor-* (akin to OHG *fur-*) + *decken* to cover; akin to OHG *decken* to cover — *see* also *THATCH*] 1; a platform in a ship serving as a structural element and forming the floor for its compartments 2; something resembling the deck of a ship: as a; the roadway of a bridge b; a flat floorless area adjoining a house 3; a pack of playing cards — *on deck* 1; ready for duty 2; next in line

deck vt [D *deken* to cover; akin to OHG *decken*] 1 *obs* 2 **COVER** 2 **a**; to clothe elegantly; ARRAY b; DECORATE 3 **DECIDE**; to furnish with or as with a deck *SYN* see **ADORN**

deck chair n; a folding chair often having an adjustable leg rest

deck-er \dek-ər\ n; something having a deck or a specified number of levels, floors, or layers

deck-hand \dek-'hænd\ n; a seaman who performs many deck duties

deck-house \dek-'hāus\ n; a superstructure on a ship's upper deck

deck-le \dek-'lē\ n [G *Deckel*, lit., cover, fr. *decken* to cover, fr. OHG] 1; a detachable wooden frame around the outside edges of a hard mold used in making 2; either of the bands that run longitudinally upon the edges of the wire of a paper machine and determine the width of the web

deckle edge n; the rough untrimmed edge of paper left by a deckle or reduced to a decorative edge

de-clam \di-'klām\ vb [ME *declamen*, fr. L *declamare*, fr. *de-* + *clamare* to cry out; akin to L *colare* to call] vi 1; to speak rhetorically; *specif*: to recite something as an exercise in elocution 2; HARANGUE ~ vi; to deliver rhetorically; *specif*: to recite in elocution — *de-clam-er* \di-'klām-ər\ n

de-clam-a-tion \di-'klām-ə-'tī-ən\ n; a recitation of a declamation; 2; the final bid in auction bridge (2); the contract in contract bridge

de-clar-a-ble \di-'klār-ə-'bəl, -'klār-\ adj; capable of being declared; that must be declared

de-clar-ant \-ə-'n\ n; one that makes a declaration; *specif*: an alien who has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the U.S. by signing his first paper

de-cla-ra-tion \dek-'lār-ə-'rā-shən\ n 1; the act of declaring; ANNOUNCEMENT 2 **a**; the first pleading in a common-law action b; a statement made by a party to a legal transaction usu. not under oath 3 **a**; something that is declared b; the document containing such a declaration 4; a bid in auction (2); the final bid in auction bridge (2); the contract in contract bridge

de-clar-a-tive \di-'klār-ə-'tī-v, -'klār-\ adj; making a declaration; DECLARATORY (~ sentence) — *de-clar-a-tive-ly* adv

de-clar-a-to-ry \-ə-'tōr-ē-, -'tōr-\ adj 1; serving to declare 2 **a** declaring what is the existing law (~ statute) b; declaring a right or interest in pretitulation (~ judgment)

de-clare \di-'klār-\ v [L *declaren*, fr. MF *declarer*, fr. L *declare*, fr. *de-* + *clarare* to make clear, fr. *clarus* clear] vt 1 *obs*; to make clear 2; to make known formally or explicitly 3; to make evident; SHOW 4; to state emphatically; AFFIRM (~ his innocence) 5; to make a full statement of (one's taxable and deductible property) 6; to announce (as a trump suit) in a card game b; MELD 7; to make payable ~ vi 1; to make a declaration 2; to avow one's support — *de-clar-er* n

SYN DECLARE, ANNOUNCE, PUBLISH, PROCLAIM, PROMULGATE mean to make known publicly. DECLARE implies explicitness and usually formality in making known; ANNOUNCE implies the declaration for the first time of something that is of interest or has created speculation; PUBLISH implies making public through print; PROCLAIM implies a publishing clearly, forcefully, and authoritatively; PROMULGATE implies the proclaiming of a dogma, doctrine, or law *SYN* see in addition **ASSERT**

de-class \di-'de-'klās\ v; to remove from a class

de-clas-sé \di-'de-'klās-'ā-, -'klās-\ adj [F, fr. of *déclasser* to declass] 1; fallen or lowered in class, rank, or social position

de-clas-si-fy \di-'de-'klās-ə-'fī\ v; to remove or reduce the security classification of (~ a secret document)

de-clen-sion \di-'klen-'chən\ n [prob. alter. of earlier *declension*,

modif. of MF *declinatio*, fr. LL *declinatio*-, *declinatio*, fr. L, grammatical inflection, turning aside, fr. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare* to incline, turn aside] 1 **a**; noun, adjective, or pronoun inflection esp. of a verb; 2; a class of nouns or adjectives having the same type of inflectional forms 2; a falling off or away; DETERIORATION 3; DESCENT, SLOPE — *de-clen-sion-al* \di-'klen-'chən-'l\ adj

de-clin-a-ble \di-'kli-'nə-'bəl\ adj; capable of declension

de-clin-a-tion \di-'kli-'nā-'tī-ən\ adj; bent or curved down or aside

de-clin-a-tion \di-'kli-'nā-'tī-ən\ n [MF *declinatio*, fr. MF *declinatio*, fr. L *declinatio*-, *declinatio* turning aside, altitude of the pole] 1; angular distance north or south from the celestial equator measured along a great circle passing through the celestial poles 2 **a** turning aside or swerving 3; a decline esp. from vigor 4; a bending downward; INCLINATION 5; a formal refusal 6; the angle formed between a magnetic needle and the geographical meridian — *de-clin-a-tion-al* \di-'nā-'shən-, -'tī-ən\ adj

de-cline \di-'klaɪn\ vb [MF *declinare*, fr. MF *decliner*, fr. L *declinare* to turn aside, incline, fr. *de-* + *clinare* to incline] vi 1; to turn from a straight course; STRAY 2 **a**; to slope downward; DESCEND b; to bend down; DROOP c; to stoop to what is unworthy 3 **a** of a celestial body; to sink inward setting b; to draw toward a close; WANE 4; to withhold consent ~ vt 1; to give in prescribed order the grammatical forms of (a noun, pronoun, or adjective) 2; AVOID; DROOP; DOWNSIDE; INCLINATION 5; a formal refusal 6; **a**; to refuse to undertake, engage in, or comply with b; to refuse to accept

SYN DECLINE, REFUSE, REJECT, REPUDIATE, SPURN mean to turn away but not accepting, receiving, or considering. DECLINE implies complete refusal of others' offers. REFUSE suggests more positiveness or ungraciousness and often implies the denial of something asked for. REJECT implies a peremptory refusal by sending away or discarding; REPUDIATE implies a casting off or disowning as untrue, unauthorized, or unworthy of acceptance; SPURN implies contempt or derision

de-cline n 1; the process of declining: **a**; a gradual physical or mental sinking and wasting away b; a change to a lower state or level 2; the period during which something is approaching its end 3; a downward slope; DECLIVITY 4; a wasting disease; *esp*: pulmonary tuberculosis *SYN* see DETERIORATION

de-cliv-i-ty \di-'kliv-ə-'tī\ adj; moderately steep

de-cliv-iv-ly \-ə-'tī\ n [L *decliviter*-, *decliviter*, fr. *declivis* sloping down, fr. *de-* + *clivus* slope, hill; akin to L *clinare*] 1; downward inclination 2; a descending slope

de-coct \di-'kōkt\ v [L *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, fr. *de-* + *coquere* to cook — *see* also *COOK*] 1; to extract the flavor of by boiling 2; to extract (from a liquid) 3; the act or process of decocting

de-code \di-'dōd\ v; to convert (a message in code) from code into ordinary language — *de-cod-er* n

de-col-late \di-'kāl-'lāt\ v [L *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, fr. *de-* + *collare* to neck] 1; to cut off the neck of 2; to cut off the neck of (a bottle) 3; to cut off the neck of a dress 2; a decollet dress

de-col-lé-té \-lā-'tē\ adj [F, fr. pp. of *decoller* to give a low neckline to, fr. *de-* + *coller* collar, fr. OF *coler*, fr. *col* collar, neck, fr. L *collis* neck] 1; wearing a strapless or low-necked dress 2; having a low-cut neckline

de-col-or-iza-tion \di-'dō-'kōl-ə-'rā-'zā-shən\ n; the process of decolorizing

de-col-or-ize \di-'dō-'kōl-ə-'rī-z\ v; to remove color from (as liquids) by adsorption on activated carbon — *de-col-or-ize-er* n

de-com-pen-sa-tion \di-'dō-'kəm-pən-'sā-tī-ən\ n; a prob. back-formation fr. *decompensation* 1; to undergo decompensation

de-com-pen-sa-tion \di-'dō-'kəm-pən-'sā-tī-ən, -'pē-'tī-ən\ [ISV]; loss of compensation; *esp*: inability of the heart to maintain adequate circulation

de-com-pose \di-'dō-'kəm-'pōz\ vb [F *décomposer*, fr. *dé-* + *composer* to compose] 1; to separate into constituent parts or elements or into simpler compounds 2; ROT ~ vi; to break up into constituent elements through chemical change; ROT *SYN* see DECOMPOSE — *de-com-po-si-tion* \di-'dō-'kəm-pō-'zī-shən\ n

de-com-pound \di-'dō-'kəm-'paund\ n; a compound that has a compound as one of its parts

de-com-pound \di-'dō-'kəm-'paund; -'dē-'kām-, -'kam-\ adj 1; compounded again 2 **a** of a leaf; having divisions that are themselves compound

de-com-press \di-'dō-'kəm-'pres\ v; to release from pressure or compression — *de-com-press-ive* \-i-'v\ adj

de-com-press \di-'dō-'kəm-'pres\ v; to release from pressure or compression — *de-com-press-ive* \-i-'v\ adj

de-com-tam-i-nate \di-'dō-'kəm-'tām-'nāt-, -'sen-\ v; to DECONTAMINATE

de-com-tam-i-nation \di-'dō-'kəm-'tām-'nā-tī-ən\ n; the act of decontaminating

de-con-trol \di-'dō-'kəm-'trōl\ v; to end control of — *de-control* n

de-cor \di-'kōr\ n [L *decor*, fr. *dē-* + *cor* to adorn] 1; the act of decorating, fr. L *decorare* 1; DECORATION; *esp*: ornamental disposition of accessories in interior decoration 2; a stab, badge, or decoration — *de-cor-er* \di-'kōr-ər\ v [F *décorer*, fr. *décor-* + *decor*]; DECORATE 1; to add honor to 2; to furnish with something ornamental 3; to award a mark of honor to *SYN* see ADORN

de-co-ration \di-'dō-'kōr-ə-'rā-shən\ n 1; the act or process of decorating 2; ORNAMENT 3 a badge of honor (as a U.S. military award)

de-co-ra-tive \di-'dō-'kōr-ə-'tī-v, -'dē-'kām-'tī-v\ adj; serving to decorate; purely ornamental — *de-co-ra-tive-ly* adv — *de-co-ra-tive-ness* n

de-co-ra-tor \di-'dō-'kōr-ə-'rā-tər\ n; one that decorates; *esp*: one that designs or executes interiors and their furnishings

de-co-ral \di-'dō-'kōr-əl\ adj; suitable for interior decoration

de-co-ras \di-'dō-'kōr-əs; -'kōr-əs\ n [L *decorus*, fr. *dē-* + *cor* to adorn] 1; the quality of being fitting — more at DECENT; marked by propriety and good taste; CORRECT (~ conduct) — *de-co-rous-ly* adv — *de-co-rous-ness* n

de-co-ri-tate \di-'dō-'kōr-ə-'tāt\ v [L *decoratus*, pp. of *decorare* to remove the bark from, fr. *de-* + *cor* to adorn] 1; to strip bark from

de-co-rum \di-'kōr-əm, -'kōr-\ n [L, fr. neut. of *decorus*] 1; literary and dramatic propriety; FITNESS 2; propriety and good taste in conduct or appearance 3; ORDERLINESS 4 *pl*; OBSERVANCE, CONVENTION

zero reading on the scale of an instrument
de-flexed \di-'fleks, -dē-*adj* [L *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*]
 abruptly swayed or curved
de-fla-tion \de-'flā-'tā-shən*n* [ME *defloracion*, fr. LL *defloratio*, *defloratio*, fr. *defloratus*, fr. *deflorare*] : rupture of the hymen
de-flow-er (\('dē-'flaʊ-'(ə)r) *vt* [ME *deflouren*, fr. MF or LL; MF *deflorare*, fr. LL *deflorare*, fr. L *de-* + *flor*, *flōs* flower] 1 : to deprive of virginity 2 : to strip of its petals 3 : to strip of its beauty of
de-flō-ant (\('dē-'fłō-'(ə)nt) *n* a chemical spray or dust applied to crop plants to cause the leaves to drop off prematurely
de-flō-ri-ate (\('dē-'fłō-'rē-'ā't) *vt* [LL *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, fr. L *de-* + *flōrum* leaf—more at **BLADE**] : to deprive of leaves esp. prematurely
de-flō-ri-ā-tion \('dē-'fłō-'rē-'ā-'t-i-ŋ*n* **de-flō-ri-ā-tor** (\('dē-'fłō-'rē-'ā-'t-ər) *n*
de-flor-er (\('dē-'fłō-(ə)r, -'fłō-(ə)r*s*) *n* [ME *deflorcen*, fr. OF *deflorier*, fr. *de-* + *florier* to force] 1 : to keep (as lands) by force from the rightful owner 2 : to eject (a person) from possession by force
de-flor-ment \('dē-'fłō-'rə-mənt, -'fłō-'r-*n* *n*
de-for-ciant (\('dē-'fɔ:'-sɪ-ənt, -'fɔ:'-r-*n*) *n* [AF, fr. OF, prp. of *deforcier*] : one who deforces the rightful owner
de-for-est (\('dē-'fɔ:'-r-əst, -'fɔ:'-r-*vt* : to clear of forests — **de-for-est-a-tion** \('dē-'fɔ:'-r-ə-'stā-shən, -'fɔ:'-r-*n* — **de-for-est-er** (\('dē-'fɔ:'-r-ə-'st-ər, -'fɔ:'-r-*n*) *n*
de-form \di-'fɔ:'-rəm, -dē-*v* [ME *deformen*, fr. MF or L; MF *deformare*, fr. L *de-* + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] *vt* 1 : to spoil the form of 2 : to spoil the looks of; **DIS-FIGURE** **b** : to make hideous or monstrous 3 : to alter the shape of by stress ~ *vi* : to become misshapen or changed in shape
syn DISTORT, CONTORT, WARP, GNARL; **DEFORM** is the least specific of **DEFORM** and may imply a change of shape through stress, injury, or some accident of growth; **DISTORT** and **CONTORT** both imply a wrenching from the natural, normal, or justly proportioned, but **CONTORT** suggests a more involved twisting and a more grotesque and painful result; **WARP** connotes physical and uneven shrinking through stress or a flat out of the wood and suggests a bias, a wrong slant, or an abnormal direction; **GNARL** suggests contortions produced by harsh weather, heavy work, old age
de-for-ma-tion \,dē-'fɔ:'-r-ə-'mā-'t-i-ŋ, -dē-'fɔ:'-r-*n* 1 : the action of deforming; 2 the state of being deformed 2 : change for the worse 3 : deformation from shape
de-formed *adj* : distorted or unshapely in form; **MISSHAPE**
de-for-mi-ty \di-'fɔ:'-r-ə-'mē-tē*n* [ME *deformite*, fr. MF *deformité*, fr. L *deformitas*, *deformitas*, fr. *deformis* deformed, fr. *de-* + *forma*] 1 : the state of being deformed 2 : a physical blemish or distortion; **DISFIGUREMENT** 3 : a moral or esthetic flaw or defect
de-fraud \di-'frɔ:'-d, -dē-*vt* [ME *defrauder*, fr. L *defraudare*, fr. L *de-* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraud*, *fraus* fraud] : to deprive of something by deception or fraud **syn** see **CHEAT** — **de-fraud-a-tion** \,dē-'frɔ:'-dā-'t-i-ŋ, -dē-'frɔ:'-d-ər (di-'frɔ:'-d-ər) *n*
de-fray \di-'frā-*vt* [ME *defrayen*, fr. *des-* + *frayer* to expend, fr. OF (assimil.) OE *frā* to expend, fr. damage by breaking, fr. L *fractum*, neut. of *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* to break] 1 : to pay or to provide for the payment of 2 *archaic* : to bear the expenses of — **de-fray-able** \-'frā-ə-'bəl*adj* — **de-fray-āl-ly** \-'frā-(ə)-*lē* *n*
de-frock (\('dē-'frɔ:'k) *vt* : **UNFROCK**
de-frost \di-'frɔ:'st, -dē-*v* 1 : to release from a frozen state (~ from ice) 2 : to melt
de-fu-er \di-'fju:'-ər, -dē-*vt* [ME *defuere*, fr. MF *defuier*, fr. L *defuere*, fr. L *de-* + *fuere* to be, fr. assumed] VL *fidare*, alter. of *L fidere* to trust] 1 *archaic* : to challenge to combat 2 : to goad into trying to perform something proposed as impossible 3 : to confront with assured power of resistance (~ public opinion)
de-fy \di-'fi-*vt* [ME *defien*, fr. MF *defier*, fr. OF *defier*, fr. OF *defier*, fr. *de-* + *fier* to entrust, fr. (assumed) VL *fidare*, alter. of *L fidere* to trust] 1 *archaic* : to challenge to combat 2 : to goad into trying to perform something proposed as impossible 3 : to confront with assured power of resistance (~ public opinion)
de-ga-ge \di-'gæ-'gē-'zhā*adj*, -*gē-* *adj*, -*gē-* *adj* [Fr. *gag* of *dégager* to redeem a pledge, fr. *de-* + *OE desgagier*, fr. *des-* + *gag* + *pledge*] 1 : free of constraint; **NONCHALANT** 2 : free and easy (clothes with a ~ look) 3 : extended with toe pointed in preparation for a ballet step
de-gas (\('dē-'gæs) *vt* : to free from gas
de-gau-ssism \di-'gɔ:'-z-əm*n* : **GAUSSIAN**
de-gauss \('dē-'gɔ:'-s) *vt* : to make (a steel ship) effectively non-magnetic by means of electrical coils carrying currents that neutralize the magnetism of the ship
de-gen-er-a-cy \di-'jē-n-(ə)-r-ə-'sē*n* 1 : the state of being degenerate 2 : the process of becoming degenerate 3 : sexual perversion
de-gen-er-ate \di-'jē-n-(ə)-r-ə-'tē-*vt*, -tē-*adj* [L *degenerare*, pp. of *degenerare* to degenerate, fr. *de-* + *genus* genus race, kind—more at **KN1**] 1 : having degenerated; (a l) : having declined markedly from one's ancestors, predecessors, or former self (2) : **RETROGRADE** **b** : having deteriorated from a former level (3) : **DEGRADED** 2 : having declined from a former level; **DEGENERATE** **syn** see **VICIOUS** — **de-gen-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **de-gen-er-ate-ness** *n*
degenerate *n* : one that is degenerate; as : a one degraded from the normal moral standard **b** : one debased by a psychopathic tendency **c** : a social pervert **d** : one showing signs of reversion to an earlier culture stage
de-gen-er-ate-ly \di-'jē-n-(ə)-r-ə-'tē-*adv* 1 : to pass from a higher to a lower type or condition; **DETERIORATE** (~ from the ancestral stock) 2 : to undergo progressive deterioration 3 : become of a lower biological type 3 : to sink into a low intellectual or moral state 4 : to decline in quality ~ *vi* : to cause to degenerate
de-gen-er-a-tion \di-'jē-n-(ə)-r-ə-'t-i-ŋ, -tē-*n* 1 : a lowering of effective power, vitality, or essential quality to an enfeebled and worsened kind or state 2 *a* : intellectual or moral decline **b** : degenerate condition 3 *a* : progressive deterioration of physical characters from a level representing the norm of earlier generations or 4 : a deterioration of an issue or an organ in which its vitality is diminished or its structure impaired 4 : marked decline in excellence (as of workmanship or originality) **syn** see **DETERIORATION**
de-gen-er-a-tive \di-'jē-n-(ə)-r-ə-'t-iv, -'jē-n-(ə)-r-ə-'t-iv, -*adj* : of, relating to, or tending to cause degeneration (a ~ disease)
de-glut-er \,dē-'glju:'-t-ər, -dē-'glju:'-*vt* [L *deglutire*, fr. L *deglutire*, pp. of *deglutire* to swallow down, fr. *de-* + *glutire*,

glutire to swallow] : the act or process of swallowing
de-g-rad-a-tion \,dē-'grā-'dā-'t-i-ŋ, -dē-'grā-'d-*n* 1 : the act or process of degradation to a lower rank or level **b** : deposition from office **c** : reduction in standing, worth, or serviceability 2 *a* : decline to a low, destitute, or demoralized state; **DETERIORATION** **b** : moral or intellectual decadence; **DEGENERATION**
de-grade \dē-'grād, -'dē-*v* [ME *degradien*, fr. MF *degradier*, fr. LL *degradare*, fr. L *de-* + *gradus* step, grade] *vt* 1 *a* : to lower in grade, rank, or status; **DEMOTE** 1 *b* : to strip of honors **c** : to deprive of standing or true function; **PEAVENT** **d** : to scale down in desirability or salability 2 : to bring to low esteem or disrepute 3 : to drag down in moral or intellectual character 4 : to demoralize; 5 : to impart in respect to some physical property (a chemical compound); **DECOMPOSE** ~ *vi* : to pass from a higher grade or class to a lower **syn** see **ABASE** — **de-grade-er** *n*
de-grade-er \dē-'grād-ər*adj* 1 : reduced far below ordinary standards of civilized life and conduct 2 : characterized by degeneration of structure or function
de-grading \dē-'grād-*ing* *adj* : that degrades; **DEBASING**
de-gree \di-'grē-*n* [ME, fr. OF *dégré*, fr. (assumed) VL *degradare*, fr. L *de-* + *gradus*] 1 *a* obs : STEP, STAIR **b** *archaic* : a member of a series arranged in steps 2 *a* : a step or stage in a process, course, or classification of things 3 : a measure of damage to tissue caused by disease, or other force 4 *a* : the extent, range, or scope of an action, condition, or relation **b** : relative intensity **c** : one of the forms or sets of forms used in the comparison of an adjective or adverb **d** : a legal measure of guilt or negligence 5 *a* : a rank or grade of official, ecclesiastical, or social position **b** : *archaic* : a particular standing esp. as to dignity or worth 2 : the civil condition or status of a person 6 *a* : a step in a direct line of descent or in the line of ascent to a common ancestor 7 *a* : a grade of membership attained in a ritualistic order or society **b** : the formal character in the contract of such a distinction *c* : a title conferred upon students by a college, university, or professional school upon completion of a unified program of study **d** : an academic title conferred honorarily 8 *archaic* : a position or space on the earth or in the heavens as measured by degrees of latitude 9 : a classification of things 10 : a measure of damage to tissue caused by a measuring instrument 10 *a* : a 360th part of the circumference of a circle 11 *a* : the sum of the exponents of the variable factors of a monomial **b** : the sum of the exponents of the variable factors of the term of highest degree in a polynomial 12 *a* : a line or space of the interval between a step or one of a musical scale **b** : a step or one of a musical scale **c** : a step or one of a musical scale **d** : to a degree 1 : to a remarkable extent 2 : in a small way
de-gree-day \di-'grē-'dā*n* : a unit that represents one degree of declination from a given point (as 65°) in the mean daily outdoor temperature and is used to measure heat requirements
degree of freedom : the number of unrestricted variables in a freely vibrating system
de-gum \('dē-'gʊm) *vt* : to free from gum or gummy substance
de-gust \di-'gʌst \di-'L *de-gustare*, fr. *de-* + *gustare* to taste — more at **CHOOSE**] : TASTE, SAVOR — **de-gus-ta-tion** \,dē-'gʌ-'stā-'t-i-ŋ, -tē-*n* *n*
de-his-ce \di-'his-*v* [L *dehiscere* to split open, fr. *de-* + *hiscere* to gape; akin to *L hiare* to yawn] : to split along a natural line (as a suture) or discharge contents by so splitting (seed pods *dehiscing* at maturity)
de-his-cen-sion \,di-'his-(ə)n-(t)ē*n* [NL *dehiscen-tio*, fr. L *dehiscen-tis*, *dehiscens*, prp. of *dehiscere*] : an act or instance of dehiscing (pollen freed by ~ of the anther) — **de-his-cen-ti-ly** \-'hɪ-'t-ē-*lē* *adv*
de-horn \di-'hɔ:'-n*vt* 1 : to deprive of horns 2 : to prevent the growth of the horns of a horned animal
de-hu-man-iza-tion \,dē-'hyu-'mā-'nā-'zā-'t-i-ŋ, -tē-'yū-'n-*n* : the act or process or an instance of dehumanizing
de-hu-man-ize \('dē-'hyu-'mā-'nīz, ('dē-'yū-'*vt* : to divest of human qualities or personality
de-hu-mid-i-ty \,dē-'hi-'mī-'d-ē-'t-ē, -dē-'yū-'*n* : to remove moisture (as the air)
de-hy-drate \di-'hi-'drāt, -dē-*vt* 1 *a* : to remove hydrogen and oxygen from in the proportion in which they form water **b** : to remove water from (foods) 2 : to deprive of vitality or savor ~ *vi* : to lose water or body fluids
de-hy-dra-tion \,dē-'hi-'drā-'t-i-ŋ, -dē-'yū-'-*n* : the process of dehydrating; *esp* : an abnormal depletion of body fluids
de-hy-dro-ge-nase \,dē-'hi-'drō-'jē-'nās, ('dē-'hi-'drō-'jē-'nāz) *n* [SV] : an enzyme that accelerates the removal of hydrogen from metabolites and its transfer to other substances (succinic ~)
de-hy-dro-ge-nate \,dē-'hi-'drō-'jē-'nāt, ('dē-'hi-'drō-'jē-'nāt) *vt* : to remove hydrogen from — **de-hy-dro-ge-na-tion** \,dē-'hi-'drō-'jē-'nā-'t-i-ŋ, -tē-'yū-'-*n* *n*
de-hy-dro-lize \('dē-'hi-'p-mā-'tīz) *vt* : to remove from a state of hypnosis
de-ice \('dē-'tīs) *vt* : to keep free or rid of ice — **de-ic-er** \-'t-s-ər-*n*
de-ic-tic \di-'k-ik-'t-ik*adj* [Gk *deiktikos*, fr. *deiktos*, verbal of *deiknāi* to show] : showing or pointing out directly
de-ic-ti-fi-ca-tion \,dē-'i-fo-'kā-'t-i-ŋ, -tē-'yū-'-*n* 1 : the act or an instance of deifying 2 : absorption of the soul by deity
de-ic-ly \-'dē-'t-ē-*adv* [ME *deific*, fr. MF *deifier*, fr. LL *deificare*, fr. L *deus* god] 1 *a* : to make a god of **b** : to take as an object of worship 2 : to glorify as of supreme worth
deign \dā-*vn* [ME *deignen*, fr. OF *deignier*, fr. L *dignare*, *dignari*, fr. *dignus* worthy] *vi* : to think it appropriate to one's dignity ~ *vt* 1 *obs* : **CONDESCEND** 2 : to condescend to give or offer **syn** see **CONDESCEND**
deil \dē-'l(i) *n* [ME *devel*, *del*] *Scot* : **DEVIL**
de-ism \dē-'z-əm*n* : a movement or system of thought advocating natural religion based on human reason rather than revelation, emphasizing morality, and in the 18th century denying the interference of the Creator with the laws of the universe
de-is-ter-ity \dē-'z-ə-'t-ē-*n* : the quality of being deistic
de-is-tic \dē-'z-ə-'t-ik*adj* — **de-is-tic-ly** \-'dē-'z-ə-'t-ē-*lē* *adv*
de-ity \dē-'t-ē-*n* [ME *deitas*, fr. MF *deité*, fr. LL *deitas*, *deitas*, fr. L *deus* god; akin to OE *Titw*, god of war, L *divus* god, *dives* day] 1 *a* : the rank or essential nature of a god or a supreme being 2 : a deity 3 : a person or thing regarded as a god or goddess 3 : one exalted or revered as supremely good or powerful

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ loot; ɔ foot; y yet; yil few; yu furious; zh vision

de-ject \dɪ-ˈdʒɛkt/ *vt* [ME *dejecten* to throw down, fr. L *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere*, fr. *de-* + *jacere* to throw] : to make gloomy

deject *adj*, *archaic* : DEJECTED

de-ject-a \dɪ-ˈdʒɛk-tə/ *n* pl [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *dejectus*] : EXPERIENCES

de-ject-ed *adj* 1 : cast down in spirits : DEPRESSED 2 2 abs, of the eyes : DOWNCAST *b* *archaic* : thrown down 3 *abs* : lowered in rank or condition — **de-ject-ed-ly** *adv* — **de-ject-ed-ness** *n*

de-ject-ion \dɪ-ˈdʒɛk-shən/ *n* : lowness of spirits *syn* *see* SADNESS

de-ject-ly \dɪ-ˈdʒɛk-lee/ *adv* [NL] : by right of right; by a lawful title (*de jure* recognition)

deka- or **dek-** — *see* DECA-

de-lam-i-nate \dɪ-ˈlɑm-ə-nāt/ *vt* : to undergo delamination

de-lam-i-na-tion \dɪ-ˈlɑm-ə-nā-shən/ *n* 1 : separation into constituent layers 2 : gastrulation in which the endoderm is split off as a layer from the inner surface of the blastoderm and the blastoderm is represented by the space between this endoderm and the yolk mass

de-late \dɪ-ˈlɑt/ *vt* [L *delatus* (pp. of *deferre* to bring down, report, accuse), fr. *de-* + *laus*, pp. of *ferre* to bear] 1 a chiefly *Scol* : ACCUSE *b* *archaic* : REPORT, RELATE 2 *archaic* : REFER — **de-la-tion** \dɪ-ˈlɑ-ti-ən/ *n* — **de-la-tor** \dɪ-ˈlɑ-tər/ *n*

De-la-ware \dɪ-ˈlɑ-wə-(r)/, -wə-(r)/, -wər/ *n*, pl *Delaware* or *Delawares* [Delaware river] 1 : a member of an Indian people of the Delaware valley 2 : the Algonquian language of the Delaware

de-lay \dɪ-ˈlɑ/ *n* 1 : the act of delaying; the state of being delayed 2 : the time during which something is delayed

de-lay *vt* [ME *delaten*, fr. OF *delater*, fr. *de-* + *laier* to leave, alter, of *laisier*, fr. L *laicare* to slacken — more at RELAX] *vt* 1 : to put off : POSTPONE 2 : to stop, detain, or hinder for a time ~ *vi* : to move or act slowly — **de-lay-er** *n* — **de-lay-ing** *adj*

syn DELAY, RETARD, SLOW, SLACKEN, DETAIN, mean to cause to be behind in being completed or to delay; DELAY, RETARD, SLOW, PUT OFF, back, up, by interference, from completion or arrival; RETARD applies chiefly to motion and suggests reduction of speed without actual stopping; SLOW and SLACKEN both imply also a reduction of speed, SLOW often suggesting deliberate intention, SLACKEN an easing up or relaxing of power or effort; DETAIN implies a holding back beyond a reasonable or appointed time

syn DELAY, PROCRASTINATE, LAG, LOITER, DAWDLE, DALLY mean to move or act slowly so as to fall behind. DELAY *us* implies a putting off (as a beginning or departure); PROCRASTINATE implies blame-worthy delay esp. through laziness or apathy; LAG implies failure to keep up with others; LOITER and DAWDLE imply delay while in progress, esp. in walking, but DAWDLE more clearly suggests an aimless wasting of time; DALLY suggests delay through trifling or vacillation when promptness is necessary

de-lete \dɪ-ˈdʒɛt/ *vt* *del*; *del* [L *imper. sing. of delēre*] 1 : to remove (as a word) from typeset matter : ERASE 2 : to mark with a dele

de-le *n* : a mark indicating that something is to be deleted

de-lect-a-bil-i-ty \dɪ-ˈlɛk-tə-ˈbɪl-ət-i/ *n* 1 : DELECTABLENESS 2 : something delectable — *us* : used in pl.

de-lect-a-ble \dɪ-ˈlɛk-tə-ˈbəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *delectabilis*, fr. *delectare* to delight, to enjoy] 1 : highly enjoyable 2 : DELIGHTFUL

de-lect-a-ble-ness \dɪ-ˈlɛk-tə-ˈbɪl-ə-nəs/ *n* : DELIGHTFULNESS

de-lect-a-tion \dɪ-ˈlɛk-tə-ˈtʃən/ *n* 1 : DELIGHT 2 : ENJOYMENT

syn *see* PLEASURE

de-legate \dɪ-ˈlɛg-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being delegated

de-legate \dɪ-ˈlɛg-ə-sən/ *n* 1 a : the act of delegating *b* : appointment as delegate 2 : a body of delegates : BOARD

de-legate \dɪ-ˈlɛg-ət/, -gət/ *n* [ME *delegat*, fr. ML *delegatus*, fr. L *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare*, to send, to entrust, *more* at LEGATE] : a person acting for another : as *a* : a representative to a convention or conference *b* : a representative of a U.S. territory in the House of Representatives *c* : a member of the lower house of the legislature of Maryland, Virginia, or West Virginia

de-legate \dɪ-ˈlɛg-ət/ *vt* : entrust to another (~one's authority)

2 : to appoint one's delegate

de-leg-a-tion \dɪ-ˈlɛg-ə-tʃən/ *n* 1 : the act of empowering to act for another 2 : one or more persons chosen to represent others

de-lete \dɪ-ˈlɛt/ *vt* [L *deletus*, pp. of *delēre* to wipe out, destroy, fr. *de-* + *lērē* (akin to L *linere* to smear)] : to eliminate esp. by blotting out, cutting out, or erasing *syn* *see* ERASE

de-lete-ri-ous \dɪ-ˈlɛt-ər-i-əs/ *adj* [Gk *deletrios*, fr. *delestrhai* to hurt] : HURTFUL, NOXIOUS *syn* *see* PERNICIOUS — **de-lete-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-lete-ri-ous-ness** *n*

de-le-tion \dɪ-ˈlɛt-shən/ *n* [L *deletio*, *deletio* destruction, fr. *deletus*] 1 : an act of deleting 2 a : something deleted *b* : DEFICIENCY 2*b* : esp. : a large deficiency not including either end of a chromosome

delt \dɛlt/ or **delti-ware** \dɛlt-,twə-(r)/, -twə-(r)/ *n* [Delt, Netherlands] 1 : a Dutch brown pottery covered with an opaque white glaze upon which the predominantly blue decoration is painted 2 : glazed pottery, esp. when blue and white

de-lib-er-ate \dɪ-ˈlɪb-ə-ˈreɪt/ *adj* [L *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* to weigh in mind, ponder, fr. *de-* + *liber*, scale, pound] 1 : characterized by or resulting from careful and thorough consideration 2 : characterized by awareness of the consequences : WILFULF 3 : slow, unhurried, and steady *syn* *see* VOLUNTARY — **de-lib-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **de-lib-er-ate-ness** *n*

de-lib-er-ate-ly *adv* : in a way that is to be done about deliberately ~ *vi* : to ponder issues and decisions carefully *syn* *see* THINK

de-lib-er-a-tion \dɪ-ˈlɪb-ə-ˈrā-shən/ *n* 1 : the act of deliberating 2 : a discussion and consideration by a number of persons of the reasons for and against a measure 3 : DELIBERATENESS — **de-lib-er-a-tive** \dɪ-ˈlɪb-ə-ˈrā-iv/, -lɪb-ə-ˈrā-əd/ *adj* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **de-lib-er-a-tive-ness** *n*

de-li-cacy \dɛl-ɪ-ˈkæs-ē/ *n* 1 *obs* a : LUXURIOUSNESS *b* : INDULGENCE 2 : something pleasing to eat that is considered rare or luxurious 3 a : FINENESS, DAININESS *b* : FRAILTY 4 : necty or subtle expressiveness of touch 5 a : precise and refined perception and discrimination *b* : extreme sensitivity PRECISION 6 : nice sensibility in feeling or conduct *b* : SQUEAMISHNESS 7 : the quality or state of requiring delicate treatment

de-li-cate \dɛ-ˈkət/ *adj* [ME *delicat*, fr. L *delicatus* delicate, addicted to pleasure; akin to L *delicere* to allure] 1 : pleasing to the senses : a : generally pleasant *b* : pleasing to the sense of taste or smell esp. in a mild or subtle way *c* : marked by daintiness or charm of

color, lines, or proportions 2 : marked by keen sensitivity or fine discrimination : as *a* : FASTIDIOUS *b* : SQUEAMISH *c* : SCRUPULOUS 3 a : marked by a precision *b* : exhibiting extreme sensitivity 4 : marked by a delicately balanced or refined quality *c* : marked by operation or by execution with adroit finesse *d* : marked by fineness of structure, workmanship, or texture *e* (1) : easily torn or hurt (2) : WEAK, SICKLY *d* : marked by fine subtlety (~ irony) 6 : marked by tact; also : requiring tact *syn* *see* CHOICE — **de-li-cate-ly** *adv* — **de-li-cate-ness** *n*

delicate *n* 1 *obs* : DELIGHT, LUXURY 2 *archaic* : a table delicacy

de-li-ca-tes-sen \dɛl-ɪ-ˈkə-ˈtes-n/ *n* pl [Obs. G. (now *delikatessen*), pl. of *delicatesse*, delicacy, fr. F. *délicatesse*, prob. fr. OI *délicetezza*, fr. *delicata* delicate, fr. L *delicatus*] 1 : ready-to-eat food products (as cooked meats and prepared salads) 2 *sing* pl *delicatessens* (*delicatessen* *store*) : a store where delicatesses are sold

de-li-cious \dɪ-ˈlɪʃ-əs/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *deliciosus*, fr. L *delicious* delight, fr. *delicere* to allure] 1 : affording great pleasure : DELIGHTFUL 2 : appealing to one of the bodily senses esp. of taste; esp. small *de-li-cious-ly* *adv* — **de-li-cious-ness** *n*

del-ict \dɛl-ɪ-ˈlɪkt/ *n* [L *delictum*, fr. neut. of *delictus*, pp. of *delinquere*] : an offense against the law

de-light \dɪ-ˈlɪt/ *n* 1 : a high degree of gratification : JOY; *Scol* : extreme satisfaction 2 : something that gives great pleasure 3 *archaic* : the power of affording pleasurable emotion *syn* *see* PLEASURE

de-light *vb* [ME *deliten*, fr. OF *delitier*, fr. L *delectare*, fr. *delectus*, pp. of *delicere* to allure, fr. *de-* + *lacere* to allure; akin to OE *lēā* switch] *vi* 1 : to take great pleasure 2 : to give keen enjoyment ~ *vt* : to give joy or satisfaction to — **de-light-er** *n*

delighted *adj* 1 *obs* : DELIGHTFUL 2 : highly pleased — **de-light-ed-ly** *adv* — **de-light-ed-ness** *n*

de-light-ful \dɪ-ˈlɪt-ful/ *adj* : highly pleasing — **de-light-ful-ly** *adv* — **de-light-ful-ness** *n*

de-light-some \dɪ-ˈlɪt-səm/ *adj* : very pleasing : DELIGHTFUL — **de-light-some-ly** *adv*

De-ll-ah \dɪ-ˈlɪ-ə/ *n* [Heb *Dēlīlāh*] : the mistress and betrayer of Samson

de-lim-it \dɪ-ˈlɪm-ət/ *vb* [F *délimiter*, fr. L *delimitare*, fr. *de-* + *limitare* to limit, fr. *limit*, limits boundary, limit — more at LIMA] 1 : to fix the limits of (~ a frontier) 2 : ABOUND, DEFINE

de-lim-i-tate \dɪ-ˈlɪm-ə-ˈtāt/ *vt* : DELIMIT — **de-lim-i-ta-tion** \dɪ-ˈlɪm-ə-ˈtā-shən/ *n* — **de-lim-i-ta-tive** \dɪ-ˈlɪm-ə-ˈtāt-iv/ *adj*

de-lim-i-ted \dɪ-ˈlɪm-ɪ-təd/ *adj* [NL, *delimitatus*, pp. of *delimitare*, fr. *de-* + *linea* line] 1 : to indicate by lines or lines drawn; the front edge of : PORTRAY *b* : to represent accurately 2 : to describe in *us*, sharp or vivid detail — **de-lim-ea-tor** \dɪ-ˈlɪn-ē-ˈtər/ *n*

de-lin-e-a-tion \dɪ-ˈlɪn-ē-ˈā-ti-ən/ *n* 1 : the act of representing, portraying, or describing graphically or verbally 2 : something made by drawing or painting — **de-lin-e-a-tive** \dɪ-ˈlɪn-ē-ˈā-tɪv/ *adj*

de-lin-que-ry \dɪ-ˈlɪn-kwən-ri/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being delinquent 2 : a psychological tendency to commit offenses against the law 3 : a debt on which payment is in arrears

de-lin-quent \dɪ-ˈkwɒnt/ *n* : a delinquent person

delinquent *adj* [L *delinquent*, *delinquent*, pp. of *delinquere* to fail, *delinquo*, to fail, to neglect; *more* at LEAVE] 1 : offending by neglect or violation of duty or of law 2 : being in arrears in payment — **de-lin-quent-ly** *adv*

de-li-quesce \dɛl-ɪ-ˈkwɛs/ *vb* [L *deliquescere*, fr. *de-* + *liquescere*, incho. of *liquere* to be fluid — more at LIQUID] 1 : to melt away : a : to dissolve gradually and become liquid by attracting and absorbing moisture from the air *b* : to become soft or liquid with age — used of plant structures (as mushrooms) 2 : to divide repeatedly ending in fine divisions — used esp. of the veins of a leaf — **de-li-ques-cence** \dɛ-ˈkwɛs-ən(t)s/ *n* — **de-li-ques-cent** \dɪ-ˈnt/ *adj*

de-lir-i-ous \dɪ-ˈlɪr-i-əs/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of delirium 2 : marked with delirium — **de-lir-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-lir-i-ous-ness** *n*

de-lir-i-um \dɪ-ˈlɪr-i-əm/ *n* [L, fr. *delirare* to be crazy, fr. *de-* + *lira* furrow] 1 : a mental disturbance characterized by confusion, disordered speech, and hallucinations 2 : frenzied excitement

delirium \dɪ-ˈlɪr-i-əm/ *n* [L, *delirium*, lit., trembling delirium] : a violent delirium with tremors; it is induced by excessive and prolonged use of alcoholic liquors

de-liv-er \dɪ-ˈlɪv-ər/ *vt* *de-liv-er-ing* \dɪ-ˈlɪv-(ə)-rɪŋ/ [ME *deliveren*, fr. OF *delivrier*, fr. LL *deliberare*, fr. L *de-* + *liberare* to liberate] 1 : to set free 2 : to hand over : CONVEY 3 : to assist in giving *del* : also : to deliver (as a speech) 4 : to utter, *more* at UTTER, to erect an intended destination 6 : to bring (as votes) to the support of a candidate or cause *syn* *see* RESCUE — **de-liv-er-able** \dɪ-ˈlɪv-(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj* — **de-liv-er-er** \dɪ-ˈlɪv-ər-ər/ *n*

de-liv-er-ance \dɪ-ˈlɪv-(ə)-rə-ns/ *n* 1 : the act of delivering or state of being delivered *as* : LIBERATION, RESCUE *b* *archaic* : UTTERANCE 2 : something delivered or conferred *more* at DELIVER an opinion or decision expressed publicly (as the verdict of a jury)

de-liv-ery \dɪ-ˈlɪv-(ə)-rɪ/ *n* 1 : a delivering from restraint 2 a : the act of handing over *b* : the physical and legal transfer of a shipment from consignor to consignee *c* : the act of putting into the legal possession of another *d* : something delivered or conferred at one time in one unit 3 : the act of giving birth 4 : a delivering esp. : the act, also : manner or style of uttering in speech or song 5 : the act or manner of sending forth or throwing

dell \dɛl/ *n* [ME *delle*; akin to MHG *telle* ravine, OE *dæl* valley] : a small wooded valley or a wooded or cultivated hill with trees or turf

de-louse \dɛ-ˈlɑz/, -ˈlɑz-ə/ *vt* : to remove lice

Del-phi-an \dɛl-ˈfɛ-ən/ or **Del-phic** \dɛ-ˈfɪk/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to ancient Delphi or its oracle 2 : AMBIGUOUS, OBSOURE

del-phian-i-um \dɛl-ˈfɪn-ē-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *delphinion* larkspur, dim. of *delphin*, *delphis* dolphin] : any of a large genus (*Delphinium*) of the family of flowers or chiefly of the genus *delphinium* bearing herbs that have palmately divided leaves and irregular flowers in showy spikes and include several that are poisonous

del-ph-i-nus \dɛl-ˈfɪ-nəs/ *n* [L (gen. *delphinus*), lit., dolphin — more at POLPHIN] : a northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus

de-lta \dɛ-ˈlɑ/ *n* [ME *delta*, fr. Gk *delta*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *ḏāl*, a letter of the Semitic alphabet; *more* at DELTA] 1 : a symbol *a* or *b* 2 : something shaped like a capital *a*; *esp* : the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river 3 : an increment of a variable — symbol *a* — **de-l-ta-ic** \dɛ-ˈlɑ-ɪk/ *adj*

delta or **δ** : fourth in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom

Delta — a communications code word for the letter *d*
delta ray *n*: an electron ejected by an ionizing particle in its passage through matter

del-toid \del-'toid/ or **del-toi-dé-us** \del-'toid-é-s/ *n*, *pl* **del-toids** or **del-toi-dé-us** \-'toi-dé-'\ [deltoia fr. NL *deltoides*, fr. Gk *deltoideis* shaped like a delta, fr. *delta*; *deltoideus*, NL, alter. of *deltoideis*] **1**: a large triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint and serves to raise the arm laterally

deltoïd adj shaped like a delta **2**: TRIANGULAR (a ~ leaf)
de-lu-de \di-'li:d/ *v* [ME *deluden*, fr. L *deludere*, fr. *de-* + *luere* to play] **1**: to mislead the mind or judgment of; impose on; DECEIVE, TRICK **2** *obs* **3**: FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT **4**: EVADE, ELUDE **SYN** SEE DECEIVE

de-lu-sion \di-'li:zhən/ *n* [ME, fr. L *delusio*-, *delusio*, fr. *delusus* pp. of *deludere*] **1**: the act of deluding; the state of being deluded **2**: an abnormal mental state characterized by occurrence of delusions **3**: a something that is falsely or delusively believed or propagated **4**: a false belief regarding the self or persons or objects outside the self that persists despite the facts and is common in some psychotic states — **de-lu-sion-al** \-'li:zhən-'l/ *adj*

SYN DELUSION, ILLUSION, HALLUCINATION, MIRAGE mean something accepted as true or real that is actually false or unreal. DELUSION implies self-deception concerning facts or situations and usu. a disordered state of mind; ILLUSION implies an ascription of truth or reality to something that seems to be true or real but is not; HALLUCINATION implies an image that has no physical basis but is the result of disordered nerves or mental derangement; MIRAGE, literally an optical illusion presented to normal vision, suggests by extension a goal that is unattainable because it exists only in one's imagination

de-lu-sive \-'li:z-iv, -'li:z-iv/ *adj* **1**: apt to delude **2**: constituting a delusion — **de-lu-sive-ly** *adv* **3**: **de-lu-sive-ness** *n*

de-lu-so-ry \-'sɔ-rē, -'zə-rē/ *adj*; DECEPTIVE, DELUSIVE

de-luxe (di-'lüks, -'leks, -'lüks) *adj* [F *de luxe*, lit., of luxury] **1**: notably luxurious or elegant (a ~ edition)
de-lux-er \di-'lüks-er/ *n*, *pl* **de-lux-ers** *n*: a worker on OHG *telban* to dig *vt*, *archaic*: EXCAVATE ~ *vi* **1**: to dig or labor with a spade **2**: to seek laboriously for information — **del-verb** *n*

del-ve *n*, *archaic*: CAVE, HOLLOW

de-mag-ne-tize \('dē-'mag-nē-'tīz/ *vt*: to deprive of magnetic properties — **de-mag-ne-tiz-er** *n*

de-mag-o-gi-cal \di-'mæg-'gō-'jī-kəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a demagogue — **dem-a-gog-i-cal** \-'i-kəl/ *adj* — **dem-a-gog-i-cal-ly** \-'i-kəl-'lē/ *adv*

dem-a-gog-ism \di-'mæg-'gō-'jī-z-əm/ *n*: the practices or principles of a demagogue

dem-a-gog-ist \di-'mæg-'gō-'jī-s-ŋ/ *n* [Gk *dēmāgōgos*, fr. *dēmos* people, akin to Gk *deisthātē* that is necessary, *agōgē* to lead] **1**: a leader championing the cause of the common people in ancient times **2**: a leader who makes use of popular prejudices and false claims and promises to gain power — **dem-a-gog-ist-ry** \-'gō-'jī-'rē/ *n* — **dem-a-gog-ist-ry** \-'gō-'jī-'rē/ *n*, *pl* **dem-a-gog-ist-ries** *n*: a demagogic esp. with authority **3**: something claimed as due **2**: *archaic*: QUESTION **3**: a: an expressed desire for ownership or use **b**: willingness and ability to purchase a commodity or service **c**: the quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a specified price and demand **4**: a seeking to be sought after **b**: urgent need **5**: the requirement of work or of the expenditure of a resource — **on demand**: upon presentation and request for payment

demand *v* [ME *demandun*, fr. MF *demandr*, fr. ML *demandare*, fr. L *de-* + *mandare* to enjoin] *vt*: to make a demand & ask ~ *vi* **1**: to ask for something **2**: to claim **3**: to ask for legally as a rightful owner **4**: to claim as due, just, or fit **5**: to ask for authoritatively **3**: a: to ask authoritatively or earnestly to be informed of **b**: to require to come; SUMMON **4**: to call for as useful or necessary — **de-mand-able** \-'man-də-bəl/ *adj* — **de-mand-er** *n*

SYN CLAIM, REQUIRE, EXACT: DEMAND implies peremptoriness and insistence and often the right to make requests that are to be regarded as commands; CLAIM implies a demand for the delivery or concession of something due as one's own or one's right; REQUIRE suggests the imperative character that arises from the necessary compulsion of law or regulation, or the exigencies of the situation; EXACT implies not only demanding but getting what one demands

de-mand-ant \di-'man-dənt/ *n*: the plaintiff in a real action **2**: one who makes a demand or claim

demand deposit *n*: a bank deposit that can be withdrawn without notice

demanding adj: EXACTING — **de-mand-ing-ly** \-'man-dīŋ-'lē/ *adv*

demand loan *n*: CALL LOAN

demand note *n*: a note payable on demand

de-man-toid (di-'man-'toid) *n* [G, fr. obs. G *demant* diamond, fr. MHG *demant*, fr. OF *diamant*]: a green andradite used as a gem

de-mar-cate \di-'mɑ:rk-'tē/ *v*, *trans* **1**: to mark off by a line or demarcation, fr. Sp *demarcación*, *fr* *demarcado*, *fr* *demarcar* to delimit, *fr* *de-* + *marcar* to mark, *fr* *It* *marcare*, of Gmc origin] **1**: to mark the limits of **2**: to set apart; SEPARATE — **de-mar-ca-tion** \di-'mɑ:rk-'tē-'shən/ *n*

de-mar-ché \di-'mɑ:rk-'tē/ *n*, *pl* **de-mar-ches** *n*, *pl* **de-mar-ches** *n*: a diplomatic maneuver **2**: a diplomatic representation **b**: a representation of views to a public official

de-mark \di-'mɑ:rk/ *v*; DEMARCATÉ

de-mo \dē-'mō/ *n*, *pl* **de-mos** *n*: a unit of local government in ancient Attica; the local population of closely related organisms — *usu.* used in combination (*gamodeme*)

de-men-er \di-'mēn-'er/ [ME *demenen*, fr. OF *demenen* to conduct, fr. *de-* + *menen* to drive, fr. L *minare*, fr. *minari* to threaten — more at MOUNT]; to conduct or behave (oneself) *usu.* in a proper manner

de-men-er \di-'mēn-'er/ *n*, *pl* **de-men-ers** *n*: a person who demeans

demean \dē-' + mean/ *v*; DEGRADE, DEBASE **SYN** SEE ABASE

de-me-nor (di-'mēn-'nər) *n*: outward behavior **SYN** SEE BEARING

de-ment-od \di-'mēnt-'əd/ *adj*; MAD, INSANE — **de-ment-od-ly** *adv* — **de-ment-od-ness** *n*

de-men-tal \di-'mēn-'tshəl/ *n* [L, fr. *dementi*, *demens* mad, fr. *de-* + *mentis* mind] **1**: a condition of deterioration of mental faculties **2**: MADNESS, INSANITY **SYN** SEE INSANITY — **de-men-tal-ly** \-'tshəl-'lē/ *adv*

dementia \di-'mēn-ə-'tī-ə/ *n* [NL, lit., premature dementia] — **schizophrenia**

de-mer-it \di-'mē-er-'ət/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *demerite*, fr. *de-* + *merite* merit] **1**: *obs*: OFFENSE **2**: a: a quality that deserves blame **b**: *obs*: lack of merit **3**: a mark usu. entailing a loss of privilege given to an offender

de-mes-ne \di-'mān, -'mān/ *n* [ME, alter. of *demeigne*, fr. OF *demeine* — more at DOMAIN] **1**: legal possession of land as one's own **2**: manorial land actually possessed by the lord and not held by the tenant **3**: a tract of land attached to a manor **b**: landed property; ESTATE **c**: REGION, TERRITORY **4**: a *US*: MGMT, DOMAIN

De-me-ter \di-'mē-'tēr/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Deméter*]: the goddess of agriculture in Greek mythology

demi- *prefix* [ME, fr. *demi*, fr. MF, fr. L *dimidius*, prob. back-formation fr. *dimidiare* to halve] **1**: half (*demiabstain*) **2**: one that partly belongs to (a specified type or class) (*demiold*)

demi-god \dē-'mē-'gōd/ *n*: a: a mythological being with more power than a mortal but less than a god **2**: a person so outstanding that he seems to approach the divine

demi-john \dē-'mē-ē-'jān/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. F *dame-jeanne*, *jeanne* Jeanne] a narrow-necked bottle of glass or stoneware enclosed in a wicker-work and held fast from one to 10 gallons

de-mil-i-tar-i-za-tion \('dē-'mīl-'ə-'tə-'rī-zā-'shən/ *n*: the act, process, or result of demilitarizing

de-mil-i-tar-ize \('dē-'mīl-'ə-'tə-'rīz/ *vt*: to do away with the military organization and potential of

demi-mo-n-daine \dē-'mē-'mān-'dān/ *n* [F *demi-mondaine*, fr. fem. of *demi-mondain*, fr. *demi-monde*]: a woman of the demi-monde

demi-monde \dē-'mē-'mānd/ *n* [F *demi-monde*, fr. *demi-* + *monde* world, fr. L *mundus* — more at MUNDANE] **1**: a class of women on the fringes of respectable society supported by wealthy lovers

demi-mo-ni-ty \dē-'mē-'mōn-ē-'tē/ *n*: DEMIMONSTRATION

demi-prop-er \dē-'mē-'rəp-'er/ *n* [*demi-* + *prop* (reprobate)]: DEMIMONDAINE

dē-mise (di-'mīz) *v* **1**: to convey (as an estate) by will or lease **2** *obs*: CONVEY, GIVE **3**: to transmit by succession or inheritance

dē-mis-sion \di-'mīsh-ən/ *n* [ME, *pr* of *dēmiss*, *pr* of *dēmittere*, to dismiss, fr. L *dēmittere* to send down, fr. *de-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] **1**: the conveyance of an estate **2**: transfer of the sovereignty to a successor **3**: DEATH **4**: a cessation of existence or activity

demi-semi-qua-ter \dē-'sē-'mē-'kwā-'vər/ *n*: THIRTY-SECOND NOTE

dē-mis-sion \di-'mīsh-ən/ *n* [MF, fr. L *dimissio*, *dimissio* lowering, fr. *dimissus*, *pp* of *dēmittere*]: RESIGNATION, ABDICATION

dē-mit (di-'mīt) *v* **de-mit-ting**; **de-mit-ting** [MF *dēmettre*] *vt* *1* *archaic*: DISMISS **2**: RESIGN ~ *vi* **1**: to withdraw from office or membership

demi-tasse \dē-'mē-'tās, -'tās/ *n* [F *demi-tasse*, fr. *demi-* + *tasse* cup; a small cup of black coffee; also, the cup used to serve it]

demi-urge \dē-'mē-'rj-ŋ/ *n* [NL *dēmiurgos*, lit., one who works for the people, fr. *dēmos* of the people (fr. *dēmos* people) + *-urgos* worker (fr. *ergon* work) — more at DEMAGOGUES, WORK] **1 *cap* **1**: a Platonic subordinate deity who fashions the sensible world from the eternal light of the intelligible world**

demi-urge-ous \dē-'mē-'rj-ŋ-'j-ŋ/ *adj* — **demi-ur-gic** \-'j-ŋ-'kəl/ or **demi-ur-gical** \-'j-ŋ-'kəl/ *adj* — **demi-ur-gi-cal-ly** \-'j-ŋ-'kəl-'lē/ *adv*

dē-mo-bi-li-za-tion \di-'mō-'bī-'lī-zā-'shən/ *n*: DEMOBILIZATION

dē-mo-bi-li-ty \di-'mō-'bī-'lī-'tē/ *n*: DEMOBILITY

de-mo-bi-li-za-tion \di-'mō-'bī-'lī-zā-'shən/ *n*: the act or process of demobilizing

de-mo-bi-lize (di-'mō-'bī-'līz) *vt* **1**: DISBAND **2**: to discharge from military service

de-mo-cra-cy \di-'māk-'rə-'sē/ *n* [MF *democratie*, fr. LL *democratia*, fr. Gk *demokratia*, fr. *dēmos* + *-kratia* -cracy] **1**: a: government by the people; *esp*: rule of the majority **b**: a government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usu. involving periodically held free elections **2**: a political unit that has democratic characteristics **3**: a: the principles and policies of the Democratic party in the U.S. **4**: the common people esp. when constituting the source of political authority **5**: the absence of hereditary or arbitrary class distinctions or privileges

dem-o-cra-t \dē-'mō-'krāt/ *n*: **1**: a: an adherent of democracy **b**: one who favors social equality **2** *cap*: a member of the Democratic party of the U.S.

dem-o-cra-tic \dē-'mō-'krāt-'ik/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or favoring democracy **2** *often cap*: of or relating to one of the two major political parties in the U.S. evolving in the early 19th century from the anti-Federalists and the Democratic-Republican party and associated in modern times with policies of broad social reform and internationalism **3**: of, relating to, or appealing to the broad masses of the people (~ art) **4**: favoring social equality; not snobbish — **dem-o-cra-tic-al-ly** \-'lī-'kəl-'lē/ *adv*

de-mo-cra-tic-ize \dē-'mō-'krāt-'īz/ *v*: to make democratic

dē-mo-dé \dē-'mō-'dē/ *adj* [F, fr. *dé-de-* + *modèle*]: no longer fashionable; OUT-OF-DATE

de-mo-dé \('dē-'mō-dē/ *adj*; DEMODÉ

de-mo-du-late \('dē-'māj-'ə-'lāt/ *v*: to extract the intelligence from (a modulated radio signal)

de-mo-du-lation \di-'mō-'dū-'lā-'shən/ *n*: extraction of the transmitted sound or visual images from a modulated radio signal

ə abut; ʊ kitten; ʊ further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ʝ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ̄ flow; ɔ̄ coin; th thin; th this;

āh out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zt vision

De-mo-gor-gon \d'ē-mō-gōr-gŏn\ n (LL); a mysterious, terrible, and evil divinity who in ancient mythology commanded the spirits of the underworld

de-mog-er-a-phy \d'ē-mā-g-rā-fŏr\ n; a specialist in demography

de-mo-graph-ic \d'ē-mō-grā-fik, dem-ə-'adj; of or relating to demography

de-mo-graph-i-cal-ly \-ik(-ə)l-ē\ adv

de-mog-ra-phy \d'ē-mā-g-rā-fŏn\ n [F *demographie*, fr. Gk *dēmos* people + *-graphie* -graphy]; the statistical study of human populations with ref. to size and density, distribution, and vital statistics

dem-oi-selle \dem-(w)ə-'zēl\ n [Fr. *Of demoiselle*] 1: a young lady 2: a small Old World crane (*Anthropoides virgo*) with long secondaries and breast feathers 3: DAMSEL

de-mol-ish \d'ē-mā-līsh\ v [ME *demolish*, stem of *demolir*, fr. L *demolere*, fr. *de-* + *molire* to construct, *lignis molere* mass] 1: a: to tear down; RAZE b: to break to pieces; SMASH 2: a: to do away with; DESTROY b: to put into a very weak position - **de-mol-ish-er** n - **de-mol-ish-ment** \-ish-mənt\ n

de-mol-i-tion \d'ē-mō-lī-sh-ŏn, d'ē-mō-'n\ n 1: the act of demolishing; specif.: destruction in war by means of explosives 2: pl: explosives for destruction in war - **de-mol-i-tion-ist** \-līsh(-ə)n-ist\ n

de-mon or **dae-mon** \d'ē-mŏn\ n, often attrib (*DEMON*, fr. LL & L; *dæmon* evil spirit, fr. L, divinity, spirit, fr. Gk *daimōn*) 1: a: *DEMON*; an attendant power or spirit; GENIUS 2: a: an evil spirit; b: evil or unwholesome element or force 3: an angel; a supernatural being of Greek mythology intermediate between gods and men 4: one that has unusual force or effectiveness - **de-mo-ni-an** \d'ē-mō-nē-ə-n\ adj - **de-mo-ni-ic** \-mā-n-ik\ also **de-mo-n-i-c** \-mā-n-ī-kəl\ adj - **de-mo-ni-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)l-ē\ adv

de-mo-ni-za-tion \d'ē-mō-nē-'zā-shŏn\ n - **de-mo-ni-ize** \d'ē-mō-nī-zē\ v

de-mo-ni-za-tion \d'ē-mān-ot-ə-'zā-shŏn, -mŏn-'n\ n; the action of demonizing

de-mo-ni-ize \d'ē-mān-ə-'īz, -mŏn-'v\ [F *démonétiser*, fr. *de-* + L *monere* to warn, to caution, *lignis monere* mass] 1: a: to certify standard 2: to deprive of value for official payment

de-mo-ni-ac \d'ē-mō-nē-'ak\ also **de-mo-ni-a-cal** \d'ē-mō-nē-'ā-kəl\ adj [ME *demoniac*, fr. LL *dæmoniacus*, fr. Gk *daimoniakos*, fr. *daimōn*, *daimōn*] 1: possessed by a demon 2: of, relating to, or suggestive of demon - **de-mo-ni-a-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)l-ē\ adv

demoniac n 1: regarded as possessed by demon

de-mon-ol-o-gy \d'ē-mō-nā-lŏ-jŏ-'jŏ-n\ n 1: the study of demons 2: belief in demons 3: a catalog of enemies

de-mon-stra-bil-i-ty \dī-mān(-t)-'strā-'bil-ə-tŏz, -d'ē-mŏn-'strā-'n\ n; the quality of being demonstrable

de-mon-strate \d'ē-'mān(-t)-'strā-'bŏl-'ā-tŏz\ v 1: capable of being demonstrated 2: PARENT - **EVIDENT** - **de-mon-strate-ness** n - **de-mon-strate-ly** \-bŏl-'ā-tŏz\ adv

de-mon-strate \d'ē-mŏn-'strāt\ v [L *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*, fr. *de-* + *monstrare* to show] vt 1: to show clearly 2: a: to prove or make clear by reasoning or evidence b: to illustrate and explain esp. with many examples 3: to show or prove to a customer ~ vt; to make a demonstration syn see **SHOW**

de-mon-stration \d'ē-mŏn-'strā-shŏn\ n 1: an outward expression or display 2: an act, process, or means of demonstrating to the intelligence, as a (1) : conclusive evidence; PROOF (2) : a part of which the conclusion is the immediate inference of reason arising from premises; b: showing; a prospective buyer of the merits of a product 3: a show of armed force 4: a public display of group feelings toward a person or cause - **de-mon-stration-al** \-shŏn, -shŏn-'l\ adj - **de-mon-stration-ist** \-sh(-ə)n-ist\ n

de-mon-strative \d'ē-'mān(-t)-'strā-tŏv\ adj 1: a: demonstrating a fact or truth; b: characterized by demonstrative substantives 2: pointing out the one referred to and distinguishing it from others of the same class (~ pronouns) 3: marked by display of feeling - **de-mon-strative-ly** adv - **de-mon-strative-ness** n

demonstrative n 1: a demonstrative word or morpheme

de-mon-strator \d'ē-mŏn-'strā-tŏr\ n 1: one that demonstrates 2: a manufactured product; a demonstrator 3: a customer

de-mor-al-i-za-tion \dī-mŏr-ol-'zā-shŏn, -dē-, -mār-'n\ n 1: the act or process of demoralizing 2: a demoralized state

de-mor-al-ize \dī-'mŏr-ə-'īz, -dē-, -mār-'v\ v 1: to corrupt the morals of 2: a: to weaken the morale of b: to destroy the normal functioning of c: to throw into disorder - **de-mor-al-ize-er** n

de-mos \d'ē-'mās\ n [Gk *dēmos* - more at DEMAGOGUE] 1: the common people of an ancient Greek state 2: : POPULACE

de-mote \dī-'mŏt, -dŏn\ v [*de-* + *motē* (as in *promote*)] : to reduce to a lower grade or rank - **de-mo-tion** \-mŏn-'shŏn\ n

de-mo-tic \dī-'mā-tŏk\ adj [Gk *dēmōtikos*, fr. *dēmōrēs* commoner + *mo-tos*] 1: popular 2: relating to the people 3: pertaining to a simplified form of the ancient Egyptian hieratic writing 3: of or relating to the form of Modern Greek that is based on colloquial use

de-mount \d'ē-'maunt\ vt 1: to remove from a mounted position 2: DISASSEMBLE - **de-mount-able** \-ə-'bəl\ adj

de-mul-cent \dī-'māl-sənt\ [L *demulcent*, *demulcens*, pp. of *demulcere* to mothe, fr. *de-* + *mulcere* to soothe] : SOOTHING

demulcent n 1: a usu. mucilaginous or oily substance (as frageacean) capable of soothing or protecting an abraded mucous membrane

de-mur \dī-'mŏr\ v; **de-murred**; **de-mur-ring** [ME *deemoren* to linger, fr. OF *demorer*, fr. L *demorari*, fr. *de-* + *morari* to linger, fr. *morō* delay - more at MEMOR] 1: to interpose a demurrer 2: to object exceptively 3: *arctic* 1 DEL. vt, HESITATE

de-mur n 1: HESITATION 2: OBJECTION, PRETEXT syn see **QUALM**

de-mure \dī-'myŏr(-ə)\ adj [ME] 1: SOBER, MODEST 2: affectedly modest, reserved, or serious - **de-mure-ly** adv - **de-mure-ness** n

de-mur-rage \dī-'mŏr-ij, -'mŏ-rŏj\ n 1: the detention of a ship by the freighter beyond the time allowed for loading, unloading, or unloading 2: a: a charge for or a penalty for such a detour b: a charge

de-mur-ral \dī-'mŏr-əl, -'mŏ-rŏl\ n; an act or instance of demurring

de-mur-rer \dī-'mŏr-ər, -'mŏ-rər\ n [MF *demorer*, v.] 1: a pleading by a party to a legal action that assumes the truth of the matter alleged by the opposite party and sets up that it is insufficient in law to sustain his claim or that there is some other defect on the face of the pleading constituting a legal reason why the opposing party should not be allowed to proceed further 2: OBJECTION

de-mur-rer \dī-'mŏr-ər\ n [*demur*] : one that demurs

de-my \dī-'mŏi\ n [ME *deim* half - more at DEM.] : a size of paper typically 16 X 21 inches

de-my-er \d'ē-mŏ-'ē-ŏr\ n [L *de-my-* + *er-*]; to remove or destroy the myelin of - **de-my-e-lin-a-tion** \d'ē-'mŏ-'ē-lŏ-'nā-shŏn\ n

de-my-thol-o-gize \d'ē-mā-'thŏl-ŏ-'jīz\ v; to: to do a variety of mythological forms in order to uncover the meaning underlying them

den \d'ēn\ n [ME, fr. OE *denn*; akin to OE *denn* valley, OHG *renn* threshing floor, Gk *thēnar* palm of the hand] 1: the lair of a wild animal; a hole or den of an animal 2: a place of cover or escape as a hideout (2) : a center of secret activity b: a small usu. squalid dwelling 3: a comfortable usu. secluded room

den vb **den**; **den-n**ing v; to live in or retire to a den ~ vt; to draw into a den

de-nar-i-tes \d'ē-'nār-ē-ŏs, -'her-'n\ n, pl **de-nar-ii** \-ē-ī, -ē-ŏ\ [ME, fr. more at DENAR] 1: a small silver coin of ancient Rome 2: a gold coin of the Roman Empire equivalent to 25 denari

de-na-tion-al-iza-tion \d'ē-'nā-sh-ŏn-ə-'l-ē-'zā-shŏn, -'nā-sh-ŏn-'l-ŏ-'zā-'n\ n 1: the act of denationalizing 2: the state of being denationalized

de-na-tion-al-ize \d'ē-'nā-sh-ŏn-'īz, -'nā-sh-ŏn-'l-ē-'zē\ v 1: to divest of national character or rights 2: to remove from ownership or control by the national government

de-nat-u-ral-iza-tion \d'ē-'nāch(-ŏ)'rā-l-ē-'zā-shŏn\ n 1: the act of denaturalizing 2: the state of being denaturalized

de-nat-u-ral-ize \d'ē-'nāch(-ŏ)'rā-'l-ē-'zē\ v 1: to make unnatural 2: to deprive of the rights and status of a citizen

de-na-tur-an \d'ē-'nāch-'nā-'tŏr-ən\ n; a denaturing agent

de-na-tur-a-tion \d'ē-'nā-'chā-'tŏr-'shŏn\ n; the process of denaturing

de-na-ture \d'ē-'nā-'chŏr\ v; **de-na-tur-ing** \-nāch(-ŏ)'rŏj\ v; to deprive of natural qualities as a: to make (alcohol) unfit for drinking without impairing usefulness for other purposes b: to make a natural product or material (as a mineral, oil, or ultraviolet radiation) so that all of the original properties are removed or diminished c: to add nonfissionable material to (fissionable) material so as to make unsuitable for use in an atomic bomb

den-dri- or **den-dro-** comb form [Gk, fr. *dendron*; akin to Gk *drōs* tree - more at TREE] trees (*dendro-*) resembling a tree (*dendrit-*)

den-dri-form \d'ēn-'drŏ-'fŏrm\ adj; resembling a tree in structure

den-drite \d'ēn-'drīt\ n 1: a branching figure resembling a tree produced on or in a mineral by a foreign mineral; also: the mineral so marked 2: a crystallized arborescent form 3: any of the usu. branching protoplasmic processes that conduct impulses toward the body of a nerve cell - **den-drit-ic** \-drīt-ik\ adj

den-drit-i-cal \-i-kəl\ adj - **den-drit-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)l-ē\ adv

den-dro-chron-ol-og-i-cal \d'ēn(-)drŏ-'krŏn-'lŏj-ik-'kəl\ adj; of or relating to dendrochronology - **den-dro-chron-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)l-ē\ adv

den-dro-chron-ol-o-gy \d'ēn(-)drŏ-'krŏn-'nŏl-ŏ-'jŏ-n\ n; the science of dating events and variations in environment in former periods by comparative study of growth rings in trees and aged wood

den-droid \d'ēn-'drŏid\ adj [Gk *dendroēdēs*, fr. *dendron*]; resembling a tree in form; ARBORESCENT

den-dro-log-ic \d'ēn-'drŏ-'lŏj-ik\ adj; relating to dendrology

den-dro-log-i-cal \-i-kəl\ adj

den-dro-log-ist \d'ēn-'drŏ-'lŏj-ik-ist\ n; a specialist in dendrology

den-dro-lŏ-gy \d'ēn-'drŏ-'lŏj-ŏj\ n; the study of trees

dene \d'ē-nŏ\ n [ME, fr. OE *denn*] Brit | VALLEY

Dé-né \d'ē-'nā\ n, pl **Déné** or **Dénés** [F, fr. *Déné*] 1: a: an Athapaskan people of the interior of Alaska and northwestern Canada b: a member of this people 2: a language of the Déné people

Déné \d'ē-'nē, -sh\ n; a dialect of the *dŏjŏj*, lit., the tail of the hen] 1: a star 2: a magnitude 7 star in Cygnus

den-e-ga-tion \d'ē-nŏ-'gā-shŏn\ n [ME *denegacŏn*, fr. MF or L; MF *denegation*, fr. L *denegatione*, *denegatio*, fr. *denegatus*, pp. of *denegare* to deny - more at DENY] : DENIAL

den-e-gue \d'ēn-'gē, -dēn-'gē, -dēn-'ŏj\ n [Sp]; an acute infectious disease characterized by a high fever, delirium, and rash

den-e-ig-able \d'ē-nŏ-'ē-gə-'bəl\ adj; capable of being denied

den-i-al \dī-'nŏ-'l\ n 1: refusal to satisfy a request or desire 2: a (1) : refusal to admit the truth or reality (2) : assertion that something alleged is false b: DISAVOWAL 3: the opposing by the defendant of an allegation of the opposite party in a law suit 4: reiteration on one's own activity or desires

den-i-c-ŏ-tin-ize \d'ē-'nik-ŏ-'tē-nī-zē\ v; to remove part of the nicotine from (tobacco)

den-i-er \dī-'nŏ-'ē-r\ n; one that denies

den-ier n [ME *denere*, fr. MF *denier*, fr. L *denarius*, coin worth ten asses, fr. *denarius* containing ten, fr. *deni* ten each, fr. *decem* ten] 1: a star 2: a magnitude 7 star in Cygnus

den-ig-er \d'ē-nŏ-'jŏr\ n; a unit of fineness for silk, rayon, or nylon yarn equal to the fineness of a yarn weighing one gram for each 9000 meters

den-i-grate \d'ē-nŏ-'grāt\ v [L *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare*, fr. *de-* + *nigrare* to blacken, fr. *nigr*, *niger* black] : to cast aspersions on

den-i-gra-tion \d'ē-nŏ-'grā-tŏn\ n - **den-i-gra-tor** \d'ē-nŏ-'grā-tŏr\ n - **den-i-gra-tŏ-ry** \-grā-'tŏr-ē-, -'tŏr-'ŏd\ adj

den-im \d'ē-nəm\ n [F *serge de Nîmes* serge of Nîmes, France] 1: a firm durable (willed) use. cotton fabric woven with colored warp and white filling threads b: a similar fabric woven in colored stripes c: pl: oxalis or trout-spout of blue denim

den-i-tri-cal-iza-tion \d'ē-nŏ-'trŏ-'kāl-'zā-shŏn\ n; an act or process of denitrifying; specif.: reduction of nitrates or nitrites commonly by bacteria and usu. resulting in the escape of nitrogen into the air

den-i-tri-ty \d'ē-nŏ-'trŏ-'tŏv\ n 1: to remove nitrogen or its compound from 2: to convert (a nitrate or a nitrite) into a compound of a lower state of oxidation

den-i-zen \d'ē-nŏ-'zēn\ n [ME *denysen*, fr. MF *denzein*, fr. OF, *hener*, fr. *denz* within, fr. LL *deintus*, fr. L *de-* + *intus* within - more at ENT-] 1: INHABITANT 2: one admitted to residence in a foreign country; esp.: an alien admitted to rights of citizenship 3: a naturalized animal or plant; a: one that has become a citizen

de-nom-i-nate \d'ē-nām-ə-'nāt\ v [L *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare*, fr. *de-* + *nominare* to name - more at NOMINATE] : to give a name to; DESIGNATE

de-nom-i-nate number \d'ē-nām-ə-'nāt-ŏn\ n [L *denominatus*]; a number (as 7 in 7 feet) that specifies a quantity in terms of a unit of measurement

de-nom-i-na-tion \d'ē-nām-ə-'nā-shŏn\ n 1: an act of denominat-

de-pen-den-cy \-dān-sēnŋ n 1: **DEPENDENCY** 2: something that is independent on something else; **specif**: a territorial unit under its jurisdiction; of a nation but not formally annexed by it
de-pen-dent \dī-'pen-dənt\ *adj* [ME *dependent*, fr. MF, prp. of *dependere*] 1: hanging down 2: a: determined or conditioned by another b: relying on another for support c: subject to another's jurisdiction d: **SUBORDINATE** 3a — **de-pen-dent-ly adv**
dependent also **de-pen-dant** fr. 1 **archaic** 2: **DEPENDENCY** 2: one who is dependent; esp a person who relies on another for support
de-perm \('dē-'pərn v [ME — permanent magnetism]: to reduce the magnetism of (a ship's steel hull) as a precaution against magnetically operated mines
de-per-son-al-iza-tion \('dē-'pərs-nəl-'zā-shən, -'pərs-'n-ə-lə-'n 1: an act or process of depersonalizing b: the quality or state of being depersonalized *adj* [ME *dependent*, fr. MF, prp. of *depersonalisare*] 2: to make impersonal
de-person-al-ize \('dē-'pərs-nə-'līz, -'pərs-'n-ə-'līz v 1: to deprive of personality 2: to make impersonal
de-pict \di-'pikt\ *v* [L *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, fr. *de-* + *pingere* to paint] 1: to represent by a picture 2: to portray in words **de-pic-tion** \di-'pik-shən n — **de-pic-tor** \-'pik-tər n
de-pic-ture \di-'pik-čər\ *v* [alter. of *picture*] 1: **DEPICT** 2: **IMAGINE**
de-pig-men-ta-tion \('dē-'pig-mon-'tā-shən, -'men-\ n: loss of normal pigmentation
de-pli-late \dēp-'lāt v [L *depliliatus*, pp. of *depliare*, fr. *de-* + *plia* hair — more at *FILE*]: to remove hair from — **de-pli-la-tion** \dēp-'lī-shən n
de-pil-a-to-ry \di-'pil-ə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-ŋ n: an agent for removing hair, wool, or bristles — **de-pilatory** *adj*
de-plane \('dē-'plān v 1: to get off an airplane
de-ple-table \('dē-'plī-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being depleted
de-plete \di-'plēt\ *v* [L *depletus*, pp. of *depire*, fr. *de-* + *plere* to fill] 1: to empty 2: to diminish in the sense of personal identity in quantity, content, power, or value — **de-ple-tive** \-'plī-ə-tiv\ *adj*
SYN DEplete, DRAIN, EXHAUST, IMPOVERISH, BANKRUPT mean to deprive of something essential to existence or potency. DEplete implies a reduction in number or quantity so as to endanger the ability to function; DRAIN implies a gradual withdrawal and ultimate deprivation of what is necessary to a thing's existence; EXHAUST stresses a complete but not necessarily final emptying rather than implying, as DEplete does, a disastrous loss; IMPOVERISH suggests a deprivation of something essential to vigorous well-being; BANKRUPT suggests insolvency up to the point of imminent collapse
de-ple-tion \di-'plē-shən n 1: an act or process of depleting 2: the state of being depleted
de-plor-able \di-'plōr-ə-bəl, -'plōr-\ *adj* 1: LAMENTABLE 2: BAD, WRETCHED — **de-plor-able-ness** n — **de-plor-ably** \-blē\ *adv*
de-plore \di-'plōr\ *v* [L *deplorare*] 1: MF or FL; MF *deplorare*, fr. L *de-* + *plorare* to weep] 1: to express grief for b: to regret strongly 2: to consider unfortunate or deserving of deprecation — **de-plor-er** n — **de-plor-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē\ *adv*
SYN DEplore, LAMENT, BEWAIL, BEMOAN mean to express sorrow or keen regret for or over something but they are not now used seriously or despondently. DEplor-ing-ly implies DEplore, which implies regret for the loss or impairment of something of value and often connotes a moral judgment; LAMENT implies mourning for something past and gone; BEWAIL and BEMOAN imply sorrow, disappointment, or protest finding outlet in words or cries, BEWAIL connotes suggesting loudness and is somewhat lugubriousness, in uttering complaints or expressing regret
de-ploy \di-'plōi\ *vb* [F *deployer*, fr. L *displicare* to scatter — more at DISPLAY] *v* 1: a: to extend (a military unit) esp. in width b: to place in battle formation or appropriate positions 2: to spread out a strategy or strategic plan
de-plot-ment \di-'plōi-mənt\ n: an act of deploying
de-plume \('dē-'plum\ *v* [ME *deplumen*, fr. MF *deplumer*, fr. ML *deplumare*, fr. L *de-* + *pluma* feather] 1: to pluck off the feathers of 2: to strip of possessions, honors, or attributes
de-po-lar-iza-tion \('dē-'pō-lā-rī-zā-shən n 1: the process of depolarizing 2: the state of being depolarized
de-po-lar-ize \('dē-'pō-lā-rīz v 1: to cause to become partially or wholly unpolarized 2: to prevent or remove polarization of 3: **DEMAGNETIZE** — **de-po-lar-iz-er** n
de-pone \di-'pōn\ *vb* [ML *deponere*, fr. L, to put down, fr. *de-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] 1: **TESTIFY**
de-po-nent \di-'pō-nənt\ *adj* [LL *deponens*, *deponens*, fr. L, prp. of *deponere*]: occurring with passive or middle voice forms but with active voice meaning (the ~ verbs in Latin and Greek)
deponent n 1: a deponent verb 2: one who gives evidence
de-pop-u-late \('dē-'pāp-yū-'lāt v [L *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, fr. *de-* + *populari* to ravage] 1: **RAVAGE** 2: to depopulate; to move the inhabitants of (a place) — **de-pop-u-late-ment** \-'pāp-yū-'lā-shən n — **de-pop-u-la-tor** \-'pāp-yū-'lā-tər n
de-port \di-'pōrt\ *v* [L *deportare*, fr. MF *deporter*, fr. L *deportare* to carry away, fr. *de-* + *portare* to carry — more at FARE] 1: **CONDUCT, BEHAVE** 2: [L *deportare*] a: to carry away b: to send out of one's country c: legal deportment **SYN** see BANISH, BEHAVE
de-port-able \di-'pōr-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: **PORTABLE** 2: subject to deportation 3: punishable by deportation (~ offenses)
de-port-a-tion \dē-'pōr-tā-shən, -'pōr-, -'pōr-\ n 1: an act or instance of deporting 2: the removal from a country of an alien whose presence is unlawful or prejudicial
de-port-ee \di-'pōr-tē, -'tē\ n: one who has been deported or is under sentence of deportation
de-port-ment \di-'pōrt-mənt, -'pōrt-\ n: BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT **SYN** see BEARINO
de-pos-al \di-'pō-zəl\ n: an act of depositing from office
de-posit \di-'pōz v [ME *deposen*, fr. OF *deposer*, fr. LL *deponere* (prob. indie. *deponere*), fr. L *de-* + *ponere* to put] 1: to remove from a throne or office; high position 2: to put in 3: to take something from depth \-'dēpθ\ *n*, *pl* depths \dēpθs, 'dēpθs\ [ME, prob. fr. *dep deep*] 1: (1) a: a deep place in a body of water (2) a part that is far from the outside or surface (the ~ of the woods) (3) **ABYSS** b: (1) a: a remote region (as of thought) (2) the middle of time (as winter); an extreme state (as of misery) (4) the worst part 2: the perpendicular measurement downward from a surface b: the direct linear measurement from the point of viewing usu. from front to back 3: the quality of being deep 4: the degree of departure from colorlessness of a bulky color or of the white of a surface c: the depth of a depth charge
depth charge n: an explosive projectile for use underwater esp. against submarines — called also **depth bomb**
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de-pu-ty \di-'pyū-ti\ *n* 1: the act of appointing a deputy 2: a group of people appointed to represent others
de-pute \di-'pyūt\ *v* [ME *deputen* to appoint, fr. MF *deputer*, fr.

given as a pledge 3: a place of deposit: **DEPOSITORY** 4: an act of depositing 5 a: something laid down; esp: matter deposited by a natural process b: a natural accumulation
de-putary \di-'pū-z-ə-'tē-ŋ n 1: a person to whom something is entrusted
de-posit \dē-'pōz-ət\ *v* [ME *depositare*, fr. MF, prp. of *deponere*] 1: an act of removing from a position of authority 2 a: a testifying esp. before a court b: **DECLARATION**; **specif**: testimony taken down in writing under oath 3: an act or process of depositing 4: something deposited: **DEPOSIT** 5: a place of depositing
de-pos-ito-ry \di-'pōz-ə-'tōr-ē, -'tōr-\ n 1: **DEPOSITORY** 2: a place where something is deposited esp. for safekeeping
de-pot \dɔfens in senses 1 & 2\ 'dēp-(j)ɔf, ɔfens in sense 3\ ('dē-'pɔt\ *n* [F *dépôt*, fr. ML *depositum*, fr. L, neut. of *depositus*] 1: a place for the storage of military supplies b: a place for the receipt of mail c: a place of depositing
de-posit \dē-'pōz-ət\ *v* [ME *deponere*, fr. MF, prp. of *deponere*] 1: to place a place of deposit for goods: **STOREHOUSE** 3: a building for railroad, bus, or airplane passengers or freight: **STATION**
de-pra-vation \dē-'prā-vā-shən, -'prā-v-\ n 1: an act or process of depraving 2: the state of being depraved
de-prave \di-'prāv v [ME *depraven*, fr. MF *depraver*, fr. L *depravare* to pervert, fr. *de-* + *pravus* crooked, bad] 1: **ARCHAIC** 2: to speak ill of: **MALIGN** 2: to make bad: **CORRUPT** **SYN** see DEBASE — **de-prave-ment** \-mənt\ *n* — **de-praver** *n*
de-praved \di-'prāvəd\ *adj*: marked by corruption or evil; esp: **PERVERTED** — **de-praved-ly** \-'prāv-əd-lē\ *adv*
de-praved-ness \di-'prāv-əd-nəs\ *n*: the quality of being depraved
de-prav-ity \di-'prāv-ət-i\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being depraved 2: a corrupt act or practice
de-pre-cate \dē-'pre-kāt v [L *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* to avert by prayer, fr. *de-* + *precari* to pray] 1: to express disapproval of 2: **DEPRECATE** **SYN** see DISAPPROVE — **de-pre-cal-ate** \dē-'pre-kāl-ət v [L *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari*] 1: to deprecate 2: expressing deprecation: **APOLGNETIC**
de-pre-cia-ble \di-'pre-sh(ē)-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of deprecation
de-pre-ciate \di-'pre-sh(ē)-āt v [LL *depretiatus*, pp. of *depretiare*, fr. L *de-* + *pretium* price — more at PRICE] *v* 1: to reduce the estimated value of 2: to reduce the value of 3: to lose value: **DISAPPEAR** ~ *vi*: to fall in value **SYN** see DECRY — **de-pre-ci-at-ing-ly** \-ŋ-lē\ *adv* — **de-pre-ci-a-tor** \-tōr-\ *n*
de-pre-ci-ation \di-'pre-sh(ē)-ā-shən n 1: an act or process of depreciating 2: the state of being depreciated
de-pre-ci-a-tion \di-'pre-sh(ē)-tā-shən n 1: **DEPRECIATION**
de-pre-ci-a-tory \di-'pre-sh(ē)-tōr-ē, -'tōr-\ *adj*: tending to depreciate
de-pre-date \dē-'pre-dāt v [LL *depraedatus*, pp. of *depraedari*, fr. L *de-* + *praedari* to plunder — more at PREY]; **PLUNDER, RAVAGE** — **de-pre-da-tion** \dē-'prā-dā-shən n — **de-pre-da-tor** \dē-'prā-dāt-ər, -'dāt-ər\ *n* — **de-pre-da-to-ry** \dē-'prā-dət-ōr-ē, -'dət-ōr-\ *adj*
de-press \di-'pres\ *v* [ME *depressen*, fr. MF *depresser*, fr. L *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* to press down, fr. *de-* + *primere* to press] 1: **OB**; **REFRESS, SUBDUATE** 2 a: to press down b: to cause to sink to a lower position 3: to lessen the activity or strength of (a system, etc.) — **de-press-er** n — **de-press-ive** \-s-iv\ *adj* — **de-press-ive-ly** \-ŋ-lē\ *adv*
SYN DEpress, OFFRESS mean to press or weigh down heavily. DEpress implies a failure to withstand or bear up under a weight and stresses the resulting state of lowered activity or of dullness or dejection (DEpressed by failure). OFFRESS emphasizes the weight that is pressing down but that more or may not be successfully borne or withstood (OPpressed by sorrow)
de-pres-sant \di-'pres-nt\ *n*: one that depresses; **specif**: an agent that reduces bodily functional activity — **depressant** *adj*
de-pressed \dē-'presd\ *adj* 1: low in spirits: **SAD** 2 a: vertically flattened b: having the central portion lower than the margin c: lying flat but protruding at the ends d: dorsally flattened 3: suffering from economic depression; **specif**: **UNDERPRIVILEGED**
de-pres-sion \di-'pres-ən n 1 a: the angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon b: the angular distance of an object beneath the horizontal plane 2: an act of depressing or a state of being depressed: a: a pressing down; **LOWERING** b: (1) a: a state of feeling sad; **DEJECTION** (2) a: a psychoneurotic or psychotic disorder marked by sadness, inactivity, and self-depreciation c: (1) a reduction in activity, amount, quality, or force (2) a lowering of vitality or functional activity 3: a depressed place or part of a surface 4: **LOW** 5: a state of depression in the economic activity marked esp. by unemployment **SYN** see SADNESS
de-pres-sive \di-'pres-iv\ *adj* 1: tending to depress 2: of or relating to psychological depression — **de-pres-sive-ly adv**
de-pres-sor \-'pres-ər\ *n* [L, fr. L *depressus*]: one that depresses: a: a muscle that draws down a part b: a device for pressing or pulling down or aside c: a nerve or nerve fiber that decreases the force for the tone of the organ to which it innervates
de-priv-a-tion \dē-'prī-vā-shən, -'dē-priv-\ *n* 1: an act or instance of depriving; **LOSS** 2: the state of being deprived: **PRIVATION**; **specif**: removal from an office, dignity, or benefice
de-priv-e \di-'prīv v [ME *depriven*, fr. ML *deprivare*, fr. L *de-* + *privare* to deprive] 1: **OB**; **REMOVE** 2: to take something away from 3: to remove from office 4: to withhold something from
depth \-'dēpθ\ *n*, *pl* depths \dēpθs, 'dēpθs\ [ME, prob. fr. *dep deep*] 1: (1) a: a deep place in a body of water (2) a part that is far from the outside or surface (the ~ of the woods) (3) **ABYSS** b: (1) a: a remote region (as of thought) (2) the middle of time (as winter); an extreme state (as of misery) (4) the worst part 2: the perpendicular measurement downward from a surface b: the direct linear measurement from the point of viewing usu. from front to back 3: the quality of being deep 4: the degree of departure from colorlessness of a bulky color or of the white of a surface c: the depth of a depth charge
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de-pute \di-'pyūt\ *v* [ME *deputen* to appoint, fr. MF *deputer*, fr.

LL *deputare* to assign, fr. *to consider* (as), fr. *de- + putare* to *deputare* — more at PAVE; | DELEGATE
 deputize \dɛp-ˈyɔz-, ˈtɪz/ vt: to appoint as deputy ~ vt: to act as deputy
 deput-y \dɛp-ˈyɔz-, ˈtɪz/ n often attrib [ME, fr. MF *deputé*, pp. of *deputare*] 1 a: a person appointed as a substitute with power to act b: a second-in-command or assistant who usu. takes charge when his superior is absent 2 a member of the lower house of some legislative assemblies
 de-rac-i-nale \di-ˈras-ˈnəl/ vt [F *déraciner*, fr. MF *déraciner*, fr. *des- + racine* root, fr. LL *radicina*, fr. L *radix*, *radix* — more at ROOT; | UPROOT — *de-rac-i-na-tion* \-ˈræs-ˈnə-ˈshən/ n
 de-rail \dɛ-ˈraɪ-/ vt [F *dérailer*, fr. *de- + rail*, fr. L *raile*] vt 1: to cause to run off the rails 2: to throw off course ~ vi 2: to leave the rails — *de-rail-ment* \-ˈmɛnt/ n
 de-range \di-ˈræŋ-/ vt [F *déranger*, fr. OF *desrengier*, fr. *de- + rang* place] 1: DISARRANGE 2: to disturb the operation or functions of 3: to make insane — *de-range-ment* \-ˈmɛnt/ n
 der-by \dɛr-ˈbi-, esp Brit \dɛr-ˈn/ n [Edward Stanley 1834, 12th earl of Derby] 1 a: a race for three-year-old horses instituted in 1780 and run annually at Epsom Downs, England b: any of several horse races held annually and usu. restricted to three-year-olds 2: a race or contest open to all comers 3: a man's stiff felt hat with dome-shaped crown and narrow brim
 der-ful \dɛr-ˈfʊl/ adj LL *derelicus*, pp. of *derelinquere* to abandon, fr. L *derelinquere* to leave — more at INLINGUISSH 1: abandoned esp. by the owner or occupant; AUN-DOWN 2: lacking a sense of duty; NEGLIGENT
 derelict n 1 a: something voluntarily abandoned; *specif*: a ship abandoned on the water b: a tract of land left dry by receding water 2 a: a person no longer able to support himself; AUN der-el-ic-tion \dɛr-ˈɪk-ˈshən/ n 1 a: an intentional abandonment b: the state of being abandoned 2: a recession of water leaving permanently dry land 3 a: intentional or conscious neglect; DELINQUENCY b: PAULT, SHORTCOMING
 de-ride \di-ˈriːd-/ vt [L *dérider*, fr. *de- + ridere* to laugh] 1: to laugh at contemptuously 2: to ridicule 3: to mock 4: to mockingly abandon, fr. *de- + ridere* to laugh — more at RID-CLUE
 de-ri-gueur \dɛ-ˈ(r)ɛ-ˈgɔr/ adj [F] prescribed or required by fashion, etiquette, or custom; PROPER
 der-i-sion \dɛ-ˈrɪz-ən/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *derisio*, *derisio*, fr. *derisus*, pp. of *deridère*] 1 a: an act of deriding b: a state of being derided 2: a: an object of derision b: scorn
 de-ri-sive \di-ˈrɪ-sɪv/ adj: expressing or causing derision — *de-ri-sive-ly* adv — *de-ri-sive-ness* n
 de-ri-so-ry \di-ˈrɪ-sə-ri-, ˈrɪ-zə-/ adj 1: expressing derision 2: DERISIVE 2: worthy of derision 3: AUCULOUS
 de-ri-va-ble \di-ˈrɪ-və-bəl/ adj: capable of being derived
 de-ri-va-tion \dɛ-ˈrɪ-və-ʃən/ n 1 DERIVATION 2: the formation of a word from an earlier word or base (as by the addition of an affix) (2): an act of ascertaining or stating the derivation of a word (3): ETYMOLOGY 1 b: the relation of a word to its base 2: SOURCE, ORIGIN b: ORIGINATION, DESCENT 3: something derived 4: DERIVATION 4: a: a series of statements showing a sequence of statements showing that a result is a necessary consequence of previously accepted statements — *de-ri-va-tion-al* \-ʃənəl, -ʃən-ˈl/ adj
 de-ri-va-tive \di-ˈrɪ-və-tɪv/ adj 1: formed by derivation 2: made up of derived elements 3: DERIVATIVE 3: *derivative-ly* adv
 derivative n 1: a word formed by derivation 2: something derived 3: the limit of the ratio of the change in a function to the corresponding change in its independent variable as the latter change approaches zero 4 a: a chemical substance so derived structurally to another substance as to be theoretically derivable from it b: a substance that can be made from another substance in one or more steps
 de-rive \di-ˈrɪv/ vt [ME *derivien*, fr. MF *deriver*, fr. L *derivare*, fr. *de- + rivus* stream] vt 1 a: to take or receive esp. from a specified source b: to obtain from a specified source; *specif*: to obtain as a chemical substance actually or theoretically from a parent substance 2: INFER, DEDUCE 3: *archaic*: BAING 4: to trace the derivation of ~ vt 1: ORIGINATE, STEM 5: *syn* see SPRING — *de-ri-ve-er* n
 derm \dɔrm/ n [NL *derma* & *dermis*] 1: DERMIS 2: SKIN 2a 3: CUTICLE 1a
 derm- or derma- or dermo- comb form [NL, fr. Gk *derm-*, *dermo-*, fr. *derma*, fr. *derain* to skin]: skin (*dermal*) (*dermatropic*)
 -derm \dɔrm/ n comb form [prob. fr. F *derme*, fr. Gk *derma*]: skin; covering (*ectoderm*)
 der-ma \dɔr-mə/ n [NL, fr. Gk] 1: DERMIS
 -der-ma \dɔr-mə/ n comb form, pl -der-ma-ta or -der-ma-ta [NL, fr. Gk *derma* & *dermis*]: skin or skin ailment of a (specified) type (*scleroderma*)
 der-mal \dɔr-məl/ adj 1: of or relating to skin and esp. to the dermis 2: CUTANEOUS 2: EPIDERMAL
 der-map-ter-an \dɔr-ˈmæp-tə-rən/ n [NL *Dermoptera*, order name, fr. *derm-* + Gk *pteron* wing]: any of an order (Dermaptera) of insects consisting of the earwigs and usu. a few related forms — *dermapteran* adj — *der-map-ter-ous* \-rəs/ adj
 dermat- or dermato- comb form [Gk, fr. *dermat-*, *dermo*]: skin (*dermatitis*) (*dermatology*)
 der-ma-ti-tis \dɛr-mə-ˈtɪ-təs/ n: inflammation of the skin
 der-ma-to-gen \dɔr-mə-ˈtɔ-jən/ n [ISV]: the outer primary meristem of a plant or plant part
 der-ma-to-logic \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-lɔj-ik/ adj: resembling skin
 der-ma-to-log-ic \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-lɔj-ik/ adj: relating to dermatology
 der-ma-to-lol-o-gist \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-lə-jə-st/ n: a specialist in dermatology
 der-ma-to-lol-o-gy \dɛ-ˈjɛ/ n: a branch of science dealing with the skin, its structure, functions, and diseases
 der-ma-to-ma \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-mə/ n [ISV *dermat-*]: the lateral wall of a conical for which the axis is vertical — *der-ma-to-ma-tic* \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-mə-tɪk/ adj
 der-ma-to-phy-tic \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-fɪ-tɪk/ n [ISV]: a fungus parasitic

on the skin or skin derivatives (as hair or nails) — *der-ma-to-phy-tic* \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-fɪ-tɪk/ adj
 der-ma-to-sis \dɛr-mə-ˈtɔ-səs/ n, pl *der-ma-to-ses* \-ˈtɔ-, -sɛz/ : a disease of the skin
 -der-ma-ti-ous \dɔr-mə-ˈtɪ-əs/ adj comb form [Gk *dermat-*, *derma* skin]: having a (specified) type of skin (*sclerodermatous*)
 der-mis \dɛr-məs/ n [NL, fr. LL *dermis*]: the sensitive vascular inner mesodermic layer of the skin — called also *corium*, *cutis*
 der-mis \dɛr-məs/ n comb form [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *dermis*]: layer of skin or tissue (*epidermis*)
 der-moid \dɛr-ˈmɔɪ-d/ also *der-moi-dal* \dɛr-ˈmɔɪ-d-əl/ adj 1: made up of cutaneous elements and esp. ectodermal derivatives (a ~ tumor) 2: resembling skin
 der-mop-ter-an \dɔr-ˈmɔp-tə-rən/ n [NL *Dermoptera*, order of mammals, fr. *derm-* + Gk *pteron*]: FLYING LEMUR — *dermopteran* adj — *der-mop-ter-ous* \-rəs/ adj
 der-mo-trop-ic \dɛr-mə-ˈtrɔp-ɪk/ adj: attracted to, localizing in, or entering by way of (the ~ viruses)
 der-nier cri \dɛr-nɪ-ˈyɑ-ˈkrɛ/ n [F, lit, last cry]: the newest fashion der-ni-er-gate \dɛr-ˈni-ˈeɪ-t/ vb [LL *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare*, fr. L *to annual* (as a law) to detract, fr. *de- + rogare* to ask, propose (a law) — more at AIGHT] vt: to cause to seem inferior; DISPARAGE ~ vt 1: to take away a part so as to impair; DETRACT 2: to act beneath one's position or character — *der-o-ga-tion* \dɛr-ˈɔ-gə-ʃən/ n — *de-ro-ga-tive* \di-ˈrɔ-gə-tɪv/ adj
 de-ro-ga-to-ri-ly \di-ˈrɔ-gə-ˈtɔr-ə-ˈli/ adv: in a derogatory manner
 de-ro-ga-to-ri-ty \di-ˈrɔ-gə-ˈtɔr-ə-ˈli/ adj 1: DETRACTING, DEGRADING 2: expressive of a low opinion; DISPARAGING
 der-ri-ck \dɛr-ˈɪk/ n [Obs. *derrick* hangman, gallows, fr. *Derrick*, name of 17th cent. E. hangman] 1: a hoisting apparatus employing a tackle rigged at the end of a beam 2: a framework supporting a derrick or crane over a deep drill hole (as of an oil well) for supporting boring tackle or for hoisting and lowering
 der-ri-ere or der-ri-ere \dɛr-ˈɪ-ˈeɪ-ˈrɪ-ə/ n [F *dérrière*, adj. fr. *derrière*, adj. fr. *derrière*, adj. fr. *derrière*, fr. *de- + retro* back — more at DE, RETRO-] : AUTOCKES
 der-ri-ing-do \dɛr-ɪŋ-ˈdu/ n [ME *darring don* *der-ri-ing-do*, fr. *der-ri-ing* (because of *dorren* to dare) + *do*, fr. *do* to do] 1: dating from 1810
 der-ri-er \dɛr-ˈɪ-er/ n [Henry Derriering, 19th cent. Am inventor]: a short-barreled pocket pistol
 der-ris \dɛr-ˈɪs/ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk, *δέρω* to deride, *δέρω* to deride] 1: any of a large genus (*Derris*) of leguminous tropical Old World shrubs and woody vines including sources of native fish and arrow poisons and commercial sources of rotenone 2: a: a preparation of derris roots and stems used as an insecticide
 der-rish \dɛr-ˈɪʃ/ n [Turk *deriş*, lit., beggar, fr. Per *daryşh*]: a member of a Muslim religious order noted for devotional exercises (as bodily movements leading to a trance)
 de-sail \dɛ-ˈsɪl/ vt: to remove sail from — *de-sail-er* n
 de-scant \dɛ-ˈsɔnt/ n [ME *descant*, fr. ONF & ML: ONF *descant*, fr. ML *discantus*, fr. L *discantus cantus* song — more at CHANT] 1 a: a melody or counterpoint sung above the plainsong of the tenor b: the art of composing or improvising contrapuntal part music; also: the music so composed or improvised c: the upper voice (as soprano) in a part 2: a superimposed counterpoint to hymn tune or other simple melody sung typically by some or all of the sopranos 3: a song or strain of melody 4: a musical prelude in which a theme is varied b: discourse or comment on a theme felt to resemble variations on a musical air
 de-scent \dɛ-ˈsɛnt/ vt: to talk or write at considerable length: DESCEND 2: to talk or write at considerable length: DESCEND
 de-scend \dɪ-ˈsɛnd/ vb [ME *descenden*, fr. OF *descendre*, fr. L *descendere*, fr. *de- + scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] vt 1: to pass from a higher place or level to a lower one (~ed from the platform) 2: to pass in discussion from what is logically prior or more comprehensive 3 a: to come down from a stock or source 4: to descend from an ancestor 5: to pass by inheritance (an heirloom that has ~ed in the family) 6: to pass by transmission (songs ~ed from early ballads) 7: to incline, lead, or extend downward (the road ~s to the river) 8: to swoop or pounce down or make a sudden attack (the plane ~ed on the target) 9: to proceed in a sequence or gradation from higher to lower or from more remote to nearer or more recent 7 a: to sink in status or dignity 7 b: to worsen and sink in condition or estimation 8: to pass down or climb down or down along 2: to extend down along — *de-scend-ible* \-ˈsɛnd-ə-bəl/ adj
 de-scend-ant or de-scend-ent \dɪ-ˈsɛnd-ənt/ adj [MF & L; MF *descendant*, fr. L *descendent*, *descendens*, prp. of *descendere*] 1: DESCENDING 2: proceeding from an ancestor or source
 descendant or descendent n [F & L; F *descendant*, fr. LL *descendent*, *descendens*; fr. L, prp. of *descendere*] 1: one descended from another or from a common stock 2: one deriving directly from a precursor or prototype
 de-scend-er \dɪ-ˈsɛn-dər/, -ˈdɛ-, n: the part of a lowercase letter that descends below x height; also: a letter that has such a part
 de-scend-ing \dɪ-ˈsɛnd-ɪŋ/ n, *archaic*: DESCENT 1: the act or process of descending from a higher to a lower level or state 2: a downward step (as in station or value) 3: DECLINE 3 a: derivation from an ancestor; BIRTH, LINEAGE b: transmission or devolution of an estate by inheritance usu. in the descending line c: the fact or process of originating from or deriving from a stock d: the shaping or development in nature and character by transmission from a source 4: DERIVATION 4 a: an inclination downward 5: SLOPE 6: a descending way (as a downgrade or stairway) 6: *obs*: the lowest part 7: a sudden disconcerting appearance b: a hostile raid or predatory assault 8: a step or downward grade in a scale of gradation; *specif*: one generation in an ancestral line or genealogical scale



derrick of oil well

a abut; * kitten; ø further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ð sing; ø flow; ð flow; ö coin; th thin; th this; ü loot; ü foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision

deu-ter-i-um \d(ə)'bi-'tɪr-ē-əm\ n [NL, fr. Gk deuterios second] the hydrogen isotope that is of twice the mass of ordinary hydrogen and that occurs in water - called also heavy hydrogen

deuterium oxide n ; heavy water D₂O composed only of deuterium and oxygen

deu-tero-ca-non-ic-al \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-rō-kə-'nān-ɪ-kəl\ adj [NL deuterocanonica, fr. deuter- + L L. canonica canonical] of, relating to, or constituting the part of the Roman Catholic canon of scripture that contains writings whose authenticity has been questioned

deu-ter-og-a-m-y \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'rāg-ə-m-ē\ n [LGk deuterogamia, fr. Gk deutero- + gēnē-ē gēnē-ē] a second marriage

deu-ter-o-gen-e-sis \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'rɔ-jən-'sɪs\ n : the appearance of a new adaptive character late in life

deu-ter-on \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'rān\ n [deuterium] : the nucleus of the deuterium atom that consists of one proton and one neutron - called also deuteron

deu-ter-on-om-ic \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'rān-ɪ-k\ adj [Deuteronomy, fifth book of the Old Testament, fr. ME Deuteronomie, fr. LL Deuteronomium, fr. Gk Deuteronomion, fr. deuter- + nomos law - more at DEUTER-] of or relating to the biblical book of Deuteronomy or marked by its prophetic and hortatory emphasis

deu-ter-on-om-ist \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'rān-ɪ-m-ɪst\ n : one of the writers or editors of a Deuteronomic third strand often distinguished in the earlier books of the Old Testament - DEU-TER-ON-OM-IST-IC \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'rān-ɪ-k\ adj

deu-to-plasm \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'plaz-əm\ n [ISV] : the nutritive inclusions of some eggs; esp. the yolk reserves of an egg - deu-to-plasm-ic \d(ə)'tɪr-ə-'plaz-ɪ-k\ adj

deu-tsch-er-mark \dɔɪ-'tʃo-'mɑrk\ n [G] - see MONEY table

deu-tzia \d(ə)'tɪr-ɪ-si-ə\ n [NL, fr. Jean Deutz 11784] D patron of botanical research; any of a genus (Deutzia) of the saxifrage family of ornamental shrubs with white or pink flowers

de-val-u-ate \d(ə)'væl-ju-eyt\ vt : to make available or usable to de-val-u-a-tion \d(ə)'væl-ju-'wā-shən\ n 1 : an official reduction in the exchange value of a currency by a lowering of its gold equivalency 2 : a lessening esp. of status or stature 3 : DECLINE

de-val-ue \d(ə)'væl-'ju-ey\ vt 1 : to institute the devaluation of (money) 2 : to cause or be responsible for a devaluation of esp. in literary or artistic value

De-va-na-garī \dā-'vā-'nāg-ə-rē\ n [Skt devanāgarī, fr. deva divine + nāgarī script of the city; akin to L divinus divine - more at DEVY] : an alphabet usu. employed for Sanskrit and also used as a literary hand for various modern languages of India

de-vas-tate \d(ə)'vɛs-'stāt\ vt [L devastatus, pp. of devastare, fr. vastus vast] : to lay waste 2 : to make available or usable 3 : OVERPOWER, OVERWHELM syn see SAVAGE - de-vas-tat-ing-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-'stāt-ɪŋ-lē\ adv - de-vas-tat-ior \d(ə)'vɛs-'stāt-ōr\ n

de-vas-ta-tion \d(ə)'vɛs-'stā-shən\ n : the action of devastating 2 : the state of being devastated 3 : DESTRUCTION

de-vel-op \d(ə)'vel-əp\ vt [F développer, fr. OF developper, fr. des- + velopere to wrap] vt 1 a : to set forth or make clear by degrees or in detail : EXPOUND b : to make visible or manifest c : to treat with an agent to cause the appearance of color d : to subject (develop) photograph material to light e : to acquire gradually to produce a visible change also : to make visible by such a method e : to elaborate by the unfolding of a musical idea and by the working out of rhythmic and harmonic changes in the theme 2 : to evolve the possibilities of 3 a (1) : to make active (2) : to promote the growth of 4 : to use his muscles 5 : to make available or usable (~ his resources) e : to move (a chess piece) from the original position to one providing more opportunity for effective use 4 a : to cause to unfold gradually (~ed his argument) b : to expand by a process of growth c : to cause to grow and differentiate along lines natural to the kind (developed) 5 : to become apparent 6 : to develop one's pieces in chess - de-vel-op-able \d(ə)'vel-əp-ə-bəl\ adj

de-vel-op-er \d(ə)'vel-ə-pər\ n : one that develops; speci- a chemical used to develop exposed photographic materials

de-vel-op-ment \d(ə)'vel-əp-'mənt\ n 1 : the act, process, or result of developing 2 : the state of being developed - de-vel-op-ment-al \d(ə)'vel-əp-'mənt-əl\ adj - de-vel-op-ment-ally \d(ə)'vel-əp-'mənt-əl-ē\ adv

de-vel-er-a-tive \d(ə)'vel-ə-r-ə-tɪv\ adj 1 : derived from a verb (the ~ noun developer is derived from develop) 2 : used in derivation from a verb (the ~ suffix -er in developer) - de-verb-al-ize \d(ə)'vel-ə-r-ə-tɪv-ə-ɪz-ē\ vt [MF déverberer, NL desverberare, fr. L dis- + vestire to clothe - more at VEST] : DIVEST

de-vice-ance \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-ns\ or de-vice-ant \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt\ n : deviant quality, state, or behavior

de-vice-ant \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt\ adj 1 : deviating esp. from some accepted norm 2 : characterized by deviation - de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv

de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv [L devicius pp. of deviare, fr. L de- + via way - more at VIA] vt 1 : to turn aside, esp. from an established way 2 : to stray esp. from a standard, principle, or topic ~ vt : to cause to turn out of a previous course syn see SWERVE - de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv

de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv characterized by dev- given to significant departure from the basic or normal norms of a particular society

de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv : one that deviates from a norm; esp : a person who differs markedly from his group norm

de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv : an act or instance of deviating; as a : deflection of the needle of a compass caused by local magnetic influences (as in a ship) b : the difference between a value in a frequency distribution and the fixed number c : evolutionary differentiation involving interpolation of new stages in the ancestral pattern of morphogenesis d : departure from an established ideology or party line e : noticeable or marked departure from accepted norms of behavior - de-vice-ant-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-nt-lē\ adv

de-vice \d(ə)'vɪs\ n [ME devise, fr. OF, division, intention, fr. divider to divide, regulate, tell - more at DEVISE] 1 : something devised or contrived : as : a scheme to deceive ; STRATAGEM 2 : something fanciful, elaborate, or intricate in design : some-

thing in a literary work designed to achieve a particular artistic effect 4 archaic : MASQUE, SPECTACLE e : a piece of equipment or a mechanism designed to serve a special purpose or perform a special function 2 : DESIRE, WILL (left to his own ~s) 3 : an emblematic design used esp. as a heraldic bearing 4 archaic : a devils' 1 dev-il \d(ə)'vɛ-l\ n [ME devel, fr. OE deofol, fr. LL diabolus, fr. Gk diabolos, lit. slanderer, fr. diabolai to throw across, slander, fr. dia- + ballein to throw; akin to OHG queilan to well, gush] 1 often cap : the personal supreme spirit of evil often represented as a devil and Christian belief as the tempter or mankind; the leader of all apostate angels, and ruler of hell - often used w/ the as a mild imprecation or expression of surprise, vexation, or emphasis 2 : DEMON 3 a : an extremely and malignantly wicked person ; FIEND b archaic : a great evil 4 : a person of notable energy, recklessness, and dash and spirit 5 a : a person in a pitiable position or condition - usu. used with poor 1 : PRINCE'S DEVL 6 : something very provoking, difficult, or trying 7 : any of various machines or devices 8 Christian Science : the opposite of Truth : a belief in sin, sickness, and death ; EVIL, ERROR

2 evil vt dev-il-ed or dev-il-ing vt [dev-il-ing \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ɪŋ-ŋ\ v] : to tease, annoy 2 : to chop (food) fine and highly season (~ed eggs) 3 : to tear to pieces in a devil (~s rags) - vs vt : to serve or function as a devil

dev-il-ish \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ɪsh\ n 1 : any of several extremely large mysids genera (Monta and Abulo) widely distributed in warm seas 2 : OCTOPUS; broadly : any large cephalopod

dev-il-ish \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ɪsh\ adj 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the devil 2 : TREMENDOUSLY EXCESSIVE (in a ~ hurry) - dev-il-ish-ly \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ɪsh-lē\ adv - dev-il-ish-ness \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ɪsh-ness\ n

dev-il-kin \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ə-ka-n\ n : a little devilish

dev-il-may-care \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ə-'mā-'ke-(ə)r, 'kɑ-(ə)r\ n 1 : carelessness of authority ; RECKLESS 2 : RAKISH, INFORMAL

dev-il-ment \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ə-'mənt, 'mənt\ n 1 : devilish conduct 2 : reckless mischief

dev-il-ry \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ə-rē or dev-il-try \d(ə)'vɛ-l-trē\ n pl dev-il-ries or dev-il-tries 1 : an action performed with the help of the devil 2 : WITCHCRAFT b : gross or malignant cruelty ; WICKEDNESS c : reckless unrestrained conduct ; MISCHIEF 2 : an act of devilry

devil's advocate n [trans. of NL advocatus diaboli] 1 : a Roman Catholic official whose duty is to point out defects in the evidence on a case for a decision or for beatification or canonization rests 2 : a person who champions the worse cause for the sake of argument

devil's darning needle n 1 : DRAGONFLY 2 : DAMSELFLY

devil's food cake \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ə-'fu:d-'kāk\ n : a rich chocolate cake

devil's paintbrush n : any of various hawkweeds that are naturalized weeds in the eastern U.S.

dev-il-wood \d(ə)'vɛ-l-ə-'wud\ n a small tree (Osmunthus americanus) of the southern U.S. that is related to the olive

de-vice-ous \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'shəs\ adj [L devius, fr. de from + via way - more at DE-, VIA] 1 : located off the highroad 2 REMOTE 2 a : deviating from a straight line ; ROUNDABOUT b : moving without a fixed course ; ERRANT ; BREEZES 3 : a rotating flange in a right, accepted, or common course ; ERING 4 : not straight forward 6 : TRICKY syn see CROOKED - de-vice-ous-ly \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'shəs-lē\ adv - de-vice-ous-ness \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'shəs-ness\ n

de-vice-able \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'bəl\ adj : capable of being devised

de-vice-al \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'l\ n : the act of devising

de-vice \d(ə)'vɪz\ vt [ME devisen, fr. OF deviser to divide, regulate, tell, modif. of (assumed) VL dividere, pp. of dividere, pp. of dividere to divide] 1 : to put in the mind by new combinations or applications of ideas or principles ; INVENT b archaic : SUPPOSE 6 : to plan to obtain or bring about : PLOT 2 : to give (real estate) by will - compare BEQUEATH - de-vice-er \d(ə)'vɪz-ər\ n

de-vice n 1 : the act of giving or disposing of real property by will 2 : the cause of a will disposing of real property 3 : property given by will

de-vice-ee \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'zi, di-'vɪ-'zē\ n : one to whom a devise of property is made

de-vice-or \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'z(ə)r, di-'vɪ-'zər, 'vɪ-'z(ə)r\ n : one who devises property in a will

de-vice-tal-ize \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'tɪ-'l-ɪz-ē\ vt : to deprive of life or vitality

de-vice-tri-ty \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'trɪ-'tɪ\ vt [F dévitrifier, fr. de- + vitrifier to vitrify] : to deprive of glassy luster and transparency; esp : to change (as a glass) from a vitreous to a crystalline condition

de-vice-cal-ize \d(ə)'vɛs-ə-'kəl-ɪz-ē\ vt : DEVOLVE

de-voice \d(ə)'vɛs-ə\ vt [MF dévoicer, pp. of dévoicer without vibration of the vocal cords (as a sound - sometimes voiced)]

de-void \d(ə)'dɔɪ-əd\ adj [ME, prob. short for devoided, pp. of devoiden to vacate, fr. MF desvoidier to empty, fr. OF, fr. des- + voider to vacate - more at VOID] : not having or using ; DESTITUTE

de-voir \d(ə)'vɔɪ-ər, 'dɛv-, 'vɔɪ-ər\ n [ME, alter. of devier, fr. OF devier, fr. L devovere, pp. of devovere] 1 : DUTY, RESPONSIBILITY 2 : a formal act of civility or respect

de-vo-lu-tion \d(ə)'vɔɪ-ə-'li-ʃən\ also de-vo-'l\ n [ML devolutio-, devolutio, fr. L devolutus, pp. of devolvere] 1 : TRANSFER from one individual to another : as a : a passing or devolving (as of rights) upon a successor by designation or conferral to a subordinate 2 : a passing of power to local authorities by a central government 2 : retrograde evolution ; DEGENERATION - de-vo-lu-tion-ist \d(ə)'vɔɪ-ə-'li-ʃən-ɪst\ n

de-vo-lvere \d(ə)'vɔɪ-ə-'vɔɪ-ə\ vt [ME devolvere, fr. L devolvere, fr. de- + volvere to roll - more at VOLUBLE] vt 1 archaic : to cause to roll on or downward 2 : to transfer from one person to another ; hand down ~ vt 1 : to pass by transmission or succession 2 : to flow or roll onward or downward

de-vo-n \d(ə)'vɔɪ-ən\ n, often cap [Devon, England] : any of a breed of vigorous red dual-purpose cattle of English origin

de-vo-n-ian \d(ə)'vɔɪ-n-ē-ən\ adj [Devon, England] 1 : of or relating to Devon 2 : pertaining to or being the period of the Paleozoic era between the Silurian and the Mississippian or the corresponding system of rocks - Devonian n

de-vo-lve \d(ə)'vɔɪ-ə\ vt [L devovus, pp. of devovere, fr. de- + volvere to volve] 1 : to dedicate by a solemn act 2 a : to give up



e abut; e kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; o sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; ā loot; ū foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

take] 1 : the division of one syllable into two esp. by separating the vowel elements of a diphthong or by resolving a w or y sound into a vowel 2 : a mark + placed over a vowel to indicate that the vowel is pronounced in a separate syllable (as in *naïve*, *Brontë*) 3 : the break in a verse caused by the coincidence of the end of a foot with the end of a word (as *di-ge-ol-ro-pism* \di-je-'ol-'ro-'piz-əm\, *di-ge-ol-ro-ry* \-pē\ n : the tendency of growing organs (as branches or roots) to extend the axis at right angles to the line of gravity

di-a-gno-sis \di-'i-ge-'nōs, -'nōz\ vb [back-formation fr. *diagnosis*] to make a diagnosis of vt 1 : to make a diagnosis

di-a-gno-sis-tic \di-'i-ge-'nōs-əs\ n pl *di-ag-no-sis-tic* \-nōs-'sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *diagnōsis*, fr. *diagnōskein* to distinguish, fr. *dia-* + *gignōskein* to know — more at *KNOW*] 1 : the art or act of identifying a disease from its signs and symptoms 2 : a concise technical description of a taxon 3 : investigation or analysis of the cause or origin of a disease 4 : a method of arriving at a diagnosis or conclusion concerning the nature or cause of some phenomenon

di-a-gno-sis-tic \di-'i-ge-'nōs-'tik\ adj 1 : of relating to diagnosis — *di-ag-nos-tic-cal-ly* \-ti-'k(ə)-lē\ adv **di-a-gno-sis-tic** 1 : the art or practice of diagnosis — often used in pl. 2 : a distinguishing mark — *di-ag-nos-tic-cal-ly* \-nōs-'shən-əl\ n *di-ag-no-sis-tic* \di-'i-ge-'nōs-'tik\ adj [*diagnōstik*, fr. Gk *diagnōstikōn* from angle to angle, fr. *dia-* + *gōnia* angle; akin to *Gk gōnyōn*] 1 a : joining two nonadjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure b : passing through two nonadjacent edges of a polyhedron 2 a : obliquely from the vertical b : having diagonal markings or ornamentation **di-a-gno-sis-tic** \di-'i-ge-'nōs-'tik\ adj [*diagnōstik*, fr. Gk *diagnōstikōn* from angle to angle, fr. *dia-* + *gōnia* angle; akin to *Gk gōnyōn*] 1 a : joining two nonadjacent vertices of a rectilinear or polyhedral figure b : passing through two nonadjacent edges of a polyhedron 2 a : obliquely from the vertical b : having diagonal markings or ornamentation

di-a-gonal n 1 : a diagonal straight line or plane 2 a (1) : a diagonal direction (2) : a diagonal row, arrangement, or pattern b : a twilled fabric esp. of wool c : something placed diagonally (3) : a mark / used typically to note (a) an error, and (b) used also in *strategies* /deserted/ or *per* (as in *feet*/deserted — called also *solidus*, *virgule*)

di-a-gram \di-'ə-'grām\ n [Gk *diagramma*, fr. a diagonal *diagramēn* to mark out by lines, fr. *dia-* + *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*] 1 : a line drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes 2 : a diagram that explains rather than represents — *di-a-gram-mat-ic* \di-'ə-'grām-'mat-ik\ also *di-a-gram-mat-ical* \-mat-'ik(ə)-lē\ adj — *di-a-gram-mat-ical-ly* \-ik(ə)-lē\ adv

di-a-gram vt *di-a-gram* \-grām\ or *di-a-grammed*; *di-a-gram* \-grām\ vt [*diagramma*, fr. Gk *diagramma*, fr. *di-* + *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*] 1 : a line drawing made for mathematical or scientific purposes 2 : a diagram that explains rather than represents — *di-a-gram-mat-ic* \di-'ə-'grām-'mat-ik\ also *di-a-gram-mat-ical* \-mat-'ik(ə)-lē\ adj — *di-a-gram-mat-ical-ly* \-ik(ə)-lē\ adv

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b : practicing, devoted to, or employing dialectic (as ~ philosopher) 2 : DIALECTAL — *di-a-lect-ic-ally* \-ti-'k(ə)-lē\ adv **dialectical materialism** n : the Marxist theory that maintains the material basis of a reality constantly changing in a dialectical process and the priority of matter over mind

di-a-lect-ic-i-an \di-'i-ge-'tik-'ish-ən\ n 1 : one who is skilled in or practices dialectic 2 : a student of dialectics **di-a-lect-ic-log-ic-al** \di-'i-ge-'tik-'lō-jik-'ik(ə)-lē\ adj 1 : of or relating to dialectology — *di-a-lect-ic-log-ic-al-ly* \-k(ə)-lē\ adv **di-a-lect-ic-ol-o-gist** \-lō-'jist\ n 1 : a specialist in dialectology **di-a-lect-ic-ol-o-gy** \-lō-'jē\ n (ISV) 1 : the systematic study of dialect 2 : the body of data available for study of a dialect

di-a-lect-ic-ol-o-gy \di-'i-ge-'tik-'lō-'jē\ of, relating to, or characterized by distinctive — *di-a-lect-ic-log-ic-al* \-lō-'jik-'ik(ə)-lē\ adj — *di-a-lect-ic-ol-o-gy* \-lō-'jē\ n (ISV) 1 : one who participates in a dialogue 2 : a variety of dialogues — *di-a-lect-ic-ol-o-gy* \-lō-'jē-'tik\; *-lō-'jis-*, *-lō-'jis-'ik* \-lō-'jē-'tik\ n [*diagnōstik*, fr. Gk *diagnōstikōn* from angle to angle, fr. *dia-* + *gignōskein* to know — more at *KNOW*] 1 : the art or act of identifying a disease from its signs and symptoms 2 : a concise technical description of a taxon 3 : investigation or analysis of the cause or origin of a disease 4 : a method of arriving at a diagnosis or conclusion concerning the nature or cause of some phenomenon

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diaper 3

a jute; k kitten; or further, a back; b bake; c cot, cart; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; i coin; th thin; th this; all out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; l loot; f foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh zision

diaper *v* **di-a-per-ĭng** \p(ə-r)ŋ\ 1: to ornament with diaper designs 2: to put on or change the diaper of (an infant)
di-a-ph-a-ne-ity \dī-ə-fə-ne-ə-ŷē, dī-ə-fə-nē\ *n*: the quality or state of being diaphanous
di-aph-a-nous (dī-ə-fə-nəs) *adj* [ML *diaphanus*, fr. Gk *diaphanēs*, fr. *diaphainein* to show through, fr. *dia-* + *phainein* to show] 1: characterized by such fineness of texture as to permit seeing through 2: characterized by extreme delicacy of form: ETHEREAL (~ landscape) **di-aph-a-nously** *adv* ~ **di-aph-a-nous-ness** *n*
di-a-phon-e \dī-ə-fŏn\ *n*: a fog signal similar to a siren but producing a blast of two tones
di-a-pho-re-sis \dī-ə-fə-rē-səs\ *n*, pl **di-a-pho-re-ses** \-rē,-sēz\ [L, fr. Gk *diaphorēsis*, fr. *diaphorein* to dissipate by perspiration, fr. *di-* + *phorein* to carry — more at BEAK] 1: PERSPIRATION; esp: force perspiration artificially induced
di-a-pho-ret-ic \dī-ə-ret-ik\ *adj*: having the power to increase perspiration — **diaphoretic** *n*
di-a-phragm \dī-ə-fram\ *n* [ME *diaphragma*, fr. LL *diaphragma*, fr. Gk, fr. *diaphragma* to barricade, fr. *dia-* + *phrassein* to enclose] 1: a body partition of muscle, connective tissue, *septū*; 2: the partition separating the chest and abdominal cavities in mammals 3: a dividing membrane or thin partition esp. in a tube 3: a more or less rigid partition in the body or shell of an invertebrate b: a transverse septum in a plant stem 4: a device that limits the flow of air in a ductile system 5: a thin flexible disk that vibrates (as in a microphone) — **di-a-phrag-mat-ic** \dī-ə-frag-mat-ik\ *adj* — **di-a-phrag-mat-ic-ly** *adv* — **di-a-phrag-mat-ic-ly** \dī-ə-frag-mat-ik-ŷē\ *adv*
di-a-phy-se-al (dī-ə-tə-sē-əl, -zē; dī-ə-tiz-ē) or **di-a-phys-i-al** \dī-ə-tiz-ē\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving a diaphysis
di-a-phy-sis \dī-ə-fiz-ə-səs\ *n*, pl **di-a-phy-ses** \-fiz-ə-sēz\ [NL, abt. Gk, spinous process of a vertebra] 1: a thin bony disk between, fr. *dia-* + *phyein* to bring forth; the shaft of a long bone
di-apoph-y-sis \dī-ə-pāf-ə-səs\ *n*, pl **di-apoph-y-ses** \-pāf-ə-sēz\ [NL]: a transverse process of a vertebra that is an outgrowth of the neural arch on the dorsal side; *esp*: one of the dorsal part of such processes in the vertebral column
di-a-pos-it-ive \dī-ə-pāz-ət-iv, -pāz-iv\ *n*: a transparent photographic positive (as a lantern slide)
di-ap-sid \dī-əp-sid\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *di-* + *hapsis*, *hapsis* arch — more at APSIS]: of, relating to, or including reptiles (as the crocodiles) with two pairs of temporal openings in the skull
di-a-ry *var* of **di-ary**
di-a-r-ist \dī-ə-rast\ *n*: one who keeps a diary
di-ar-rhea or **di-ar-rhoea** \dī-ə-rē-ə\ *n* [ME *diarria*, fr. LL *diarrhea*, fr. Gk *diarrhōta*, fr. *diarrhein* to flow through, fr. *dia-* + *rheo* to flow — more at STREAM]: an abnormal frequency of intestinal discharge — **di-ar-rhe-al** \-rē-əl\ or **di-ar-rhe-ic** \-rē-ik\ *adj*
di-ar-thro-sis \dī-ə-rthro-səs\ *n*, pl **di-ar-thro-ses** \-thro-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk *diarthrosis*, fr. *diarthron* to joint, fr. *dia-* + *arthron* to fasten by a joint, fr. *arthron* joint] 1: articulation that permits free movement 2: a freely movable joint
di-a-ry \dī-ə-rē\ *n* [L *diarium*, fr. *diēs* day more at **DIARY**] 1: a record of events, transactions, or observations kept at regular frequent intervals: JOURNAL; *esp*: a daily record of personal activities, reflections, or feelings 2: a book intended or used for a diary
di-as-po-ra \dī-ə-spə(r)-ə\ *n* [Gk, dispersion, fr. *diasperein* to scatter, fr. *dia-* + *sperein* to sow] 1: cap: a the settling of scattered Jews of Jewish descent in the Babylonian exile 2: the Jewish area outside Palestine settled by Jews abroad 3: the Jews living outside Palestine or modern Israel 2: a dispersion abroad
di-a-spore \dī-ə-spō(r), spō(r)-ə\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *diaspōra*]: a mineral consisting of aluminum hydrogen oxide Al_2O_3
di-a-stase \dī-ə-stās, -stāz\ *n* [F, fr. Gk *diastasis* separation, fr. *diastemai* to divide, fr. *di-* + *stemein* to stand] 1: AMYLASE; *esp*: a mixture of amylases from malt 2: ENZYME
di-as-ta-sis \dī-ə-tās-səs\ *n*, pl **di-as-ta-ses** \-tās-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, interval]: the rest phase of cardiac diastole occurring between filling of the ventricle and the start of auricular contraction
di-a-stol-ic \dī-ə-stəl-ik\ *adj*: relating to or having the properties of diastole; *esp*: converting cardiac muscle into a relaxed state
di-a-ste-ma \dī-ə-sit-mə\ *n*, pl **di-a-ste-ma-ta** \-mə-tə\ [NL, fr. LL, interval, fr. Gk *diastema*, fr. *diastemai*]: a space between teeth in a jaw — **di-a-ste-mat-ic** \-stī-mat-ik\ *adj*
di-as-ter \dī-ə-stər\ *n* [ISV]: a stage in mitosis in which the split and separate chromosomes group themselves near the poles of the spindle — **di-astere** *adj*
di-as-to-le \dī-ə-stō-lē\ *n* [Gk *diastole* dilatation, fr. *diastellein* to expand, fr. *dia-* + *stellein* to send]: a rhythmically recurrent expansion; *esp*: the dilatation of the cavities of the heart during which they fill with blood — **di-a-stol-ic** \dī-ə-stəl-ik\ *adj*
di-a-troph-ic \dī-ə-strāf-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or caused by diastrophism
di-as-tro-phism \dī-ə-str-iz-əm\ *n* [Gk *diastrophē* twisting, fr. *diastrephein* to distort, fr. *dia-* + *strephein* to twist]: the process of deformation that produces in the earth's crust its continents and ocean basins, plateaus and mountains, folds of strata, and faults
di-a-tess-a-ron \dī-ə-tēs-ə-rŏn\ *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk (tr) *diatessarōn* (*chorōn symphōnia*) the concord through four notes, fr. *dia* through + *tessarōn*, gen. of *tessaros* four]: a harmony of the four Gospels edited and arranged into a single connected narrative
di-a-ther-ma-nous \-mə-nəs\ *adj*: transmitting infrared radiation
di-a-ther-mic \dī-ə-thər-mik\ *adj* 1: DIATHERMANOUS 2: of or relating to diathermy
di-a-ther-my \dī-ə-thər-mē\ *n* [ISV]: the generation of heat in tissue for medical or surgical purposes by electric currents
di-ath-e-sis \dī-ə-th-ə-səs\ *n*, pl **di-ath-e-ses** \-th-ə-sēz\ [NL, fr. Gk, lit., arrangement, fr. *diathēnai* to arrange, fr. *dia-* + *thēnai* to set] 1: a constitutional predisposition toward an abnormality or disposition toward or aptitude for a particular mental development — **di-athet-ic** \-thet-ik\ *adj*
di-a-tom \dī-ə-tām\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *diatomos* cut in half, fr. *diastemnein* to cut through, fr. *dia-* + *temnein* to cut]: any of a class (Bacillariophyceae) of minute planktonic unicellular or colonial algae with silicified skeletons that form diatoms
di-a-to-ma-cous \dī-ə-tə-mə-s\ (dī-ə-tə) *adj*: consisting of or abounding in diatoms or their siliceous remains (~ silica)
diatomaceous earth = OIATMITE
di-atom-ic \dī-ə-təm-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1: consisting of two atoms

2: having two atoms in the molecule 2: having two replaceable atoms or radicals
di-a-tri-b-ite \dī-ə-tā-t-rit\ *n*: a light friable siliceous material derived chiefly from diatom remains and used esp. as a filter
di-a-tri-ole \dī-ə-tā-ri-ŏl\ *adj* [LL *diatriacicus*, fr. Gk *diatriacikos*, fr. *diatrias* stretching, fr. *diatriein* to stretch out, fr. *dia-* + *trainein* to stretch — more at THIN]: relating to a standard major or minor scale of eight tones of the octave without chromatic deviation — **di-a-tri-ol-ly** \-dā-ŷē\ *adv*
di-a-tribe \dī-ə-trīb\ *n* [L *diatriba*, fr. Gk *diatribē* pastime, discourse, fr. *diatribēn* to spend (time), wear away, fr. *dia-* + *tribein* to rub] 1: archaic: a prolonged discourse 2: a bitter and abusive speech or writing 3: ironical or satirical criticism
di-a-tri-p-ic \dī-ə-trīp-ik\ *adj*: characterized by diastrophism
di-a-tri-pism \dī-ə-trā-trīp-iz-əm\ *n* [ISV]: the tropistic tendency of plant organs to place themselves transversely to the line of action of a stimulus
di-a-zine \dī-ə-zēn, dī-ə-z-ŷē\ *n* [ISV **di-** + *az-* + *-ine*]: any of four parent compounds $C_2H_4N_2$ containing a ring composed of four carbon atoms and two nitrogen atoms
di-azo (dī-ə-zə) *adj* [ISV *di-*, *di-*, *di-* + *az-*]: 1: relating to or containing the group N_2 composed of two nitrogen atoms united to a single carbon atom of an organic radical 2: relating to or containing diazonium — often used in combination
di-azo- *var* of **di-azo**
di-az-yl \dī-ə-zē-ŷē\ *n* [ISV]: the univalent cation $-N_2^+$ composed of two nitrogen atoms united to carbon in one organic radical
di-b \dīb\ *vb* **di-bbed**; **di-b-ĭng** [perh. fr. obs. *di-b* (to dab)]: to fish by the bait hook and dip lightly
di-ba-ble \dī-ə-bā-sĭk\ *adj* 1: having two hydrogen atoms replaceable in the organic radical 2: composed of acids 2: containing two atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent 3: having two basic hydroxyl groups — used of bases and basic salts — **di-ba-si-ly** (dī-ə-bā-sis-ət-ē) *n*
di-ber \dī-ə-bər\ *n*: **DISSLE**
di-bi-ble \dī-ə-bī-ŷē\ *n* [ME *diuible*]: a small hand implement used to make holes in the ground for plants, seeds, or bulbs
di-bble *vb* **di-b-ble** \dī-ə-bī-ŷē\ 1: to plant with a dibble 2: to make holes in (soil) with or as if with a dibble
di-bble *vi* [freq. of *di-b*]: *vb*
di-bran-chi-ate (dī-ˈbrāŋ-kē-ət) *adj* [deriv. of Gk *di-* + *branchia*]: of or relating to a group (Dibranchia) of cephalopod mollusks including the squid and cuttlefish 2: containing two gills 2: articles, 2 nephridia, an apparatus for emitting an inky fluid, and either 8 or 10 cephalic arms bearing suckers or hooks
di-bs \dībz\ *n* pl [short for *di-bissons* (jacks), fr. obs. *di-b* (to dab)] 1: slang: money; *esp*: in small amounts 2: slang: CLAIM, RIGHTS
di-car-box-yl-ic \dī-kār-bā-sĭk-ik\ *adj*: containing two carbonyl groups in the groups in an organic radical
di-cast \dī-ˈkast\ *n* [Gk *dikastēs*, fr. *dikazein* to judge, fr. *dikē* judgment — more at **DICTION**]: an ancient Athenian performing the functions of both judge and jurymen at a trial
di-ce \dīs\ *n*, pl **di-ces** [ME *dyce*, fr. *dees*, *dyce*, pl of *die* die] 1: a small cube marked distinctly on each face with one to six spots and used in various games and in gambling by being shaken and thrown to come to rest at random on a flat surface 2: a gambling game played with dice — no dice: nothing doing; no use
di-ce *vb* [ME *dycen*, fr. *dyce*] *vt* 1: a: to cut into small cubes b: to ornament with square markings (*diced* leather) 2: a: to bring by playing dice (~ himself into debt) b: to lose by dicing ~ *vi*: to play games with dice — **di-cer** *n*
di-centra \dī-ˈsen-trə\ *n* [NL *Dicentra*, genus name, fr. *di-* + *centron* sharp point]: any of a genus (*Dicentra*) of the fumitory family in the order Dipsacales, leaves and irregular flowers
di-cen \dī-ˈsən\ *n* [Gk *dicēn*, *dicēn* and irregular flowers] 2: two: apart (*dichogamous*)
di-cha-sial (dī-ˈkā-zh(-ē)-əl, -zē-əl) *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a dichiasm
di-cha-si-um \-zh(-ē)-əm\ *n*, pl **di-cha-sia** \-zh(-ē)-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *dichasis* halving, fr. *dichazein* to halve, fr. *dicha*]: a cymose inflorescence that produces two main axes
di-chla-my-d-eous \dī-klā-mīd-ē-əs\ *adj* [di- + Gk *chlamyd-*, *chlamys* mantle]: having both calyx and corolla
di-chlo-ride \dī-ˈklō(-r)-id, -klō(-r)-ŷē\ *n*: a binary compound containing two atoms of chlorine combined with an element or radical
di-chog-a-mous \dī-ˈkig-ə-məs\ or **di-cho-gam-ic** \dī-ko-ˈgam-ik\ *adj*, *of* a hermaphroditic organism: characterized by production at different times of male and female reproductive elements that ensure cross-fertilization — **di-chog-a-my** \dī-ˈkig-ə-mē\ *n*
di-chot-o-mist \dī-ˈkāt-ə-mst\ *n* [Gk *dichotomia*]: one that divides
di-chot-o-mi-za-tion \dī-ˈkāt-ə-mə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*: an act of dichotomizing: the condition of being dichotomized
di-chot-o-mize \dī-ˈkāt-ə-mīz\ *vb* [LL *dichotomatus*] *vt*: to divide into two parts, classes, or groups ~ *vi*: to exhibit dichotomy
di-chot-o-mous \-mə-s\ *adj* [LL *dichotomos*, fr. Gk, fr. *dich-* + *temnein* to cut] 1: dividing into two parts 2: relating to, involving, or proceeding from dichotomy — **di-chot-o-mous-ly** *adv*
di-chot-o-my \dī-ˈkāt-ə-mē\ *n* [Gk *dichotomia*, fr. *dichotomos*] 1: a division or the process of dividing into two esp. mutually exclusive or contradictory groups 2: the phase of the moon or an inferior planet in which just half its disk appears illuminated 3: a forked or bifurcated structure b: a system of branching in which the main axis forks repeatedly into two branches c: a branching of an ancestral line into two equal diverging branches
di-chro-ic \dī-ˈkrō-ik\ *adj* [Gk *dichros* two-colored, fr. *di-* + *chrōs* color] 1: having the property of dichroism 2: OICHROMATIC
di-chro-ism \dī-ˈkrō-wīz-əm\ *n*: 1: the property according to which the colors of a substance in a crystal are viewed in the direction of two different axes 2: the property of a solid of differing in color with the thickness of the transmitting layer or of a liquid with the degree of concentration of the solution 3: the property of a surface of reflecting light of one color and transmitting light of another
di-chro-mat \dī-ˈkrō-mət\ (dī-ˈkrō-g) *n* [back-formation fr. *dichromatic*]: one affected with dichromatism

ment), fr. *dioptra* 1 : that effects or serves in refraction of a beam of light : REFRACTIVE; *specij* : that assists vision by refracting and focalizing light 2 : produced by means of refraction

di-o-ra-ma \di-ō-'rām-ə, -'rām-ən\ [F, fr. *di-o-* + *-orama* (as in *panorama*, fr. E)] 1 : a scenic representation in which a partly translucent painting is seen from a distance through an opening of a scenic representation or in a sculpture of figures and lifelike details are displayed usu. in miniature so as to blend indistinguishably with a realistic painted background **2** : a life-size exhibit of a wildlife specimen or scene with realistic natural surroundings and a background of a backdrop

di-o-ri-tic \di-ō-'rī-tik\ [F, irreg. fr. Gk *diōriēzin* to distinguish, fr. *di-o-* + *horizein* to define — more at HORIZON] : a granular crystalline igneous rock commonly of acid plagioclase and hornblende, pyroxene, or biotite — **di-o-ritic** \di-ō-'rit-ik\ *adj*

DI-OS-CU-RI \di-ōs-'skyo-rē, -rē, -'skyo(ə)-rē\ *n* [Gk *Diōskouros*, lit. Dios, fr. *diō-* + *skouros*, lit. Zeus, fr. *Zeus divinos* (Zeus) + *kouros*, pl. of *koros*, *kouros* boy, son]; the twins Castor and Pollux reunited after Castor's death by Zeus's decree that they live in the upper and lower worlds on alternate days

di-ox-ide \di-ō-'kik-sīd\ *n* [ISV] : an oxide containing two atoms of oxygen (as carbon dioxide)

dip \dīp\ *v* *v* *v* dipped; **dip-*ping*** [ME *dippen*, fr. OE *dyppan*; akin to OHG *tupfen* to wash, Lith *dubus* deep] *v* 1 *a* : to plunge or immerse momentarily or partially under the surface (as of a liquid) so as to moisten, cool, or coat *b* : to thrust in a way to suggest immersion *c* : to immerse (as a hog) in an antiseptic or parasiticide solution *2* : to affect a portion of by reaching *b* : to touch down with something shaped to hold liquid : LADLE *3* *a* *archaic* : INVOLVE *b* : MORTGAGE *4* : to lower and then raise again (~ a flag in salute) ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to plunge into a liquid and quickly emerge *b* : to immerse something into a preserving liquid or finishing material *c* : to drop or slip from the edge of a cliff *d* : to drop suddenly before climbing *e* : to decline or decrease moderately and usu. temporarily (prices *dipped*) *3* : to reach down inside or below a surface esp. to withdraw a part of the contents *4* : to delve casually or tentatively into something; *specij* : to reach superficially *5* : to dig or to dig toward from the plane of the horizon

dip *n* 1 : an act of dipping; as *a* : a brief plunge into the water for sport or exercise *b* : an exercise on the parallel bars in which the performer rests on his hands, lets his arms bend until his chin is level with the bars, and then raises himself by straightening his arms *c* : an act of dipping the neck of a horse *d* : a sharp downward course *2* *DRIP* *c* : the angle that a stratum or similar geological feature makes with a horizontal plane *3* : the angle formed with the horizon by a magnetic needle free to rotate in the vertical plane *4* : HOLLOW, DEPRESSION *5* : something obtained by or used in dipping *6* : a large preparation into which something may be dipped *7* *stang* : PICKPOCKET

dip-hase \di-'fāz\ or **di-phā-sic** \('dī-'fā-zik\ *adj* : having two phases

di-phē-nyl \di-'fēn-'l, -'fēn-ən\ *n* : BIPHENYL

di-phē-nyl-amine \di-'fēn-'l-'ā-mēn-, -'fēn-, -'l-'ā-m-ən\ *n* [ISV] : a di-phenyl-substituted compound (C₁₂H₁₀N) used chiefly in the manufacture of dyes and in stabilizing explosives

di-phos-gene \di-'fāz-jen\ *n* [ISV] : a liquid compound CClOCCl₂ used in World War I as a poison gas

diph- \dīf-'thīr-ə-s, -p\ *n* [NL, fr. F *diphtherie*, fr. Gk *diphtheria* leather; fr. the toughness of the false membrane]; an acute febrile contagious disease marked by the formation of a false membrane esp. in the throat and caused by a bacterium which produces a toxin causing inflammation of the heart and nervous system — **diph-theri-al** \-ē-əl\ or **diph-theri-an** \-ē-ən\ *adj* — **diph-theri-tic** \di-'thīr-'it-ik, -'it-ik\ *adj*

diph- \dīf-'thōŋ\ *adj* : of, or pertaining to, *diphthong*, fr. MF *diphthongue*, fr. LL *diphthongus*, fr. Gk *diphthongos*, fr. *di-* + *phthongos* voice, sound] 1 : a gliding monosyllabic speech item that starts at or near the articulatory position for one vowel and moves to or toward the position for another (as the vowel combination that forms the *ai* in *rain*) *2* *PHONEM* *3* : a form of the ligature *æ* or *æ* — **diph-thon-gal** \di-'thōŋ-'g(ə)l, -'g(ə)l\ *adj*

diph-thong-iza-tion \di-'thōŋ-ə-'zā-shən, ('dīp-ən\ *n* : the act of diphthongizing : the state of being diphthongized

diph-thong-ize \di-'thōŋ-'iz, -'iz\ *v* *i*, *vi* : of a simple vowel : to change into a diphthong ~ *vi* : to pronounce as a diphthong

diphy- or **diphyo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *diphys*, fr. *diphysos*, fr. *di-* + *phyein* to bring forth] 1 : double; bipartite (*diphodont*)

diphy-cer-cal \di-'fī-'sər-kəl\ *adj* 1 : of a tail fin; having the upper and lower portions alike or nearly so and the vertebral column extending to the tip *2* : having a diphyccercal tail fin — **diphy-cer-cy** \di-'fī-'sər-sē, -sər-kē\ *n*

diphy-cer-cy \di-'fī-'sər-sē, -sər-kē\ *adj* : derived from two lines of descent (~ dinosaurs)

diphy-lous \('dī-'fil-əs\ *adj* [NL *diphylus*, fr. *di-* + *-phylus* -phylous]; having two leaves

diphy-odont \('dī-'fī-ə-'dɒnt\ *adj* [ISV] : marked by the development of deciduous and permanent sets of teeth successively

diplo- \dī-'plo\ *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *diploos*, fr. *diploos* double] 1 : double; twofold (*diplopodia*) *2* : diploid (*diplophase*)

dip-lo-gle \di-'plɔ-j(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL] : paralysis of corresponding parts on both sides of the body

dip-lex \di-'pleks\ *adj* [alter. of *duplex*] : relating to or being simultaneous transmission or reception of two radio signals

dip-lo-ha-cil-lus \di-'plɔ-'hē-'stī-əs\ *n* [NL] : any of various small diplo-ha-cilli or bacilli of the phylum Proteobacteria

dip-lo-blas-tic \di-'plɔ-'blas-tik\ *adj* : having two germ layers — used of an embryo or lower invertebrate that lacks a true mesoderm

dip-lo-coc-cal \di-'kɔk-'əl\ or **dip-lo-coc-cic** \-'kɔk-(s)ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or caused by diplococci

dip-lo-coc-cus \-'kɔk-'əs\ *n* [NL, genus name] 1 : any of a genus (*Diplococcus*) of gram-positive encapsulated bacteria that occur in pairs *2* : any of various genera of various poisonous protozoans

dip-lo-d-o-cus \di-'plɔd-'ə-kəs, -tē-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *diplo-* + Gk *dokos* beam, fr. *dekshestai*, *dechesthai* to receive; akin to L *decere* to be fitting — more at DECENT] : any of a genus (*Diplocodus*) of very large herbivorous dinosaurs from Colorado and Wyoming

dip-lo-*le* \di-'plɔ-, wē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *diploē*, fr. *diploos* double] : a cancellous bony tissue between the external and internal layers of

the skull — **di-plo-lē** \di-'plɔ-lē, dī-'plɔ-\ *adj*

dip-lo-lō-*id* \di-'plɔ-lō-'id\ *adj* : double or twofold in appearance or arrangement; esp. : having the basic chromosome number doubled — **dip-lo-lō-*id*** \-lō-ē-\ *n*

diploid *n* 1 : a diploid cell *2* : an individual or generation characterized by the diploid chromosome number

dip-lo-ma \di-'plɔ-mə\ *n*, *pl* *diplomas* [L, passport, diploma, fr. Gk *diplo-ma* folded paper, fr. *diploin* to double, fr. *diploos*] 1 or *pl* **dip-lo-ma-tā** \-māt-ə-\ : an official or state document : CHARTER *2* : a writing usu. under seal conferring some honor or privilege *3* : a document bearing record of graduation from or of a degree conferred by an educational institution

dip-lo-ma-tic \di-'plɔ-mə-'tik\ *n* : the art and practice of conducting negotiations between nations *2* : skill in handling affairs without arousing hostility : TACT

dip-lo-mat \di-'plɔ-'mat\ *n* [F *diplomate*, back-formation fr. *diplomatique*] : one employed or skilled in diplomacy

dip-lo-mat-ic \di-'plɔ-'māt-ik\ *adj* [In sense 1, fr. NL *diplo-maticus*, fr. L *diplo-ma*, diploma, in other senses, fr. fr. *diplomatique* connected with documents regulating international relations, fr. NL *diplo-maticus*] 1 *a* : PALEOGRAPHIC *b* : exactly reproducing the original (as ~ edition) *2* *a* : concerned with or skilled in international relations *b* : of or relating to those conducting international relations *3* : of or relating to a treaty or an armistice *SYN* see *SUAVE* — **dip-lo-mat-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-l(ə)-\ *adv*

dip-lo-ma-tist \di-'plɔ-'māt-ōst-\ *n* : DIPLOMAT

dip-lōnt \di-'plɔ-'lɒnt\ *n* [ISV] : an organism with somatic cells having the diploid chromosome number — compare *HAPLONT* — **dip-lōnt** \-lɒnt-'it-ik\ *adj*

dip-lo-phase \di-'plɔ-'fāz\ *n* : a diploid phase in a life cycle

dip-lo-pia \di-'plɔ-'pi-ə-\ *n* [NL] : double vision of an object owing to unequal action of the eye muscles — **dip-lo-pic**, \-lɔ-'pik-, -'lɔ-'pik\ *adj*

dip-lo-pod \di-'plɔ-'pɔd\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *diplo-* + *pod-*, *poos* foot — more at FOOT]; **MILLIPED** — **dip-lo-pō-dōus** \di-'plɔ-'pɔd-ōs\ *adj* [NL, fr. *diplo-* + *pod-* + *-ōus* *n* (NL, fr. Gk *diploos* double, *pod-* foot, fr. *diploin*) restoration of the somatic chromosome number by fusion of two gametes in fertilization

dip-no-an \di-'pno-'ən\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *dipnoos*, fr. *di-* + *pnōē* breath, fr. *pnēin* to breathe]; of or relating to a group (Dipnoi) of fishes with pulmonary circulation, gills, and lungs — **dip-no-an** \-ən\ *n* : a member of the group

dip-no-*id* \di-'pno-'id\ *n* [NL, *dipnoia*, fr. Gk, fr. *dipnoē*, *dipnoē* having two feet, fr. *di-* + *pod-*, *poos*] : a prosodic unit or measure of two feet

di-pole \di-'pɔl-ər\ *adj* : of, relating to, or having a dipole

dip-pole \di-'pɔl-'n\ [ISV] 1 *a* : a pair of equal and opposite electric charges or magnetic poles of opposite sign separated by a small distance *b* : a pair of opposite charges in a magnetic field *2* : a radio antenna consisting of two horizontal rods in line with each other with their ends slightly separated

dip-*per* \di-'pɔr-\ *n* [ME *dipperre*, a diving bird, fr. *dippen* to dip] 1 : one that dips; as *a* : a worker who dips articles *b* : something (as a long-handled spoon) used for dipping *2* : one of the seven principal stars in the constellation of Ursa Major arranged in a form resembling a dipper — called also *Big Dipper* *b* : the seven principal stars in Ursa Minor similarly arranged with the North Star forming the outer end of the handle — called also *Little Dipper* *3* : any of several birds (as a buffhead) skilled in diving

dip-pro-pel-lant \di-'prɔ-'pel-ənt\ *n* : DIAPROPELLANT

dip-so-ma-nia \di-'psə-'mā-nē-ə-, -nē-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *dipsa* + LL *mania*] : an uncontrollable craving for alcoholic liquors — **dip-so-ma-ni-ac** \-nē-, ək-\ or **dip-so-ma-ni-a-cal** \di-'psə-'mō-'ni-'ə-kəl-\ *adj*

dip-stick \di-'pɪt-'stik\ *n* : a graduated rod for indicating depth

dip-ter-an \di-'pɪt-ər-ən\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *dipteros*]; of, relating to, or being a two-winged fly — **dip-ter-an** \-ən\ *n*

dip-ter-on \di-'pɪt-ər-ən, -pɪd-ter-ən\ *n* [Gk, neut. of *dipteros*] : TWO-WINGED FLY

dip-ter-ous \-rəs\ *adj* [NL *dipterus*, fr. Gk *dipteros*, fr. *di-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : having two wings or winglike appendages *2* : of or relating to the two-winged flies

dip-tych \di-'tik\ *n* [LL *diptycha*, pl., fr. Gk, fr. neut. pl. of *diptychos* folded in two, fr. *di-* + *pychē* fold] 1 : a 2-leaved hinge tablet folding together to protect writing on its waxed surfaces *2* : a picture or series of pictures (as an altarpiece), painted on two hinged tablets *3* : a work made up of two winged flies

dir-dum \di-'dɪr-dəm-, 'dard-ən\ [ME (northern dial.) *durdan*, fr. ScGael, grumbling, hum, dim. of *durd hum*] Scot : BLAME

dire \di-'rē-\ *adj* [L *dirus*; akin to Gk *deinos* terrible, *skt dvesti* he hates] 1 : a exciting horror (~ suffering) *b* : DISMAL *2* : warning of disaster (*a* ~ forecast) *3* : a warning or threat (~ urgent ~ need) *b* : *FORMAL* (*a* ~ power) — **di-re-ly** \di-'rē-lē-\ *adv* — **di-re-ness** *n*

di-rect \di-'rekt, dī-'rē-\ *vb* [ME *directen*, fr. L *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* to set straight, direct] *v* 1 *a* *obs* : to write to a person *b* : to mark with the name and address of the intended recipient *c* : to impart orally *d* : to adapt in expression so as to have particular applicability *2* : to direct or to direct in a particular way or to follow a straight course *3* : to point, extend, or project in a specified line or course *4* : to show or point out the way for *5* *a* : to regulate the activities or course of *b* : to carry out the organizing, energizing, and supervising of *c* : to dominate and determine the course of *d* : to direct and lead *6* : to request or request of *7* : to enjoin with authority ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to point out, prescribe, or determine a course or procedure *2* : to act as director *SYN* see *COMMAND*, *CONDUCT*

direct *adj* [ME, fr. L *directus*, fr. pp. of *dirigere*] 1 : proceeding from one point to another in a straight way without deviation or interruption *2* : STRAIGHT *2* : stemming immediately from a source (~ result) *b* : being or passing in a straight line of descent from parent to offspring; LINEAL (~ ancestor) *c* : having no compromising or impairing element (~ insult) *3* : characterized by close logical, causal, or consequential connection *4* : STRAIGHTFORWARD (~ manner) *5* *a* : marked by absence of an intervening agency, instrumentality, or influence *b* : effected by the action of the people or the electorate and not by representatives *c* : consisting of or reproducing the exact words of a speaker *6* : capable of being without the aid to record it : *SUBSTANTIVE* *7* : of a celestial body : moving in the general planetary

ə out; ʔ kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā oot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

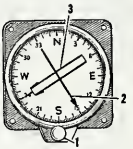
ū out; ch chin; ɔ less; ʔ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i loot; i foot; y yet; ū few; y furious; zh vision

direction from west to east — **direct adv** — **di-rect-ess** \-ˈrɛk(t)-
 ɪ-ʃən/ **DIR** **DIRECT**, **IMMEDIATE** mean uninterrupted. **DIRECT** suggests un-
 broken connection or a straight bearing of one upon or toward
 another (**direct sunlight**) **IMMEDIATE** suggests the absence of any
 intervening object, medium, or influence (**immediate successor**)
direct action *n* : action that seeks to achieve an end directly and by
 the most immediately effective means (as boycott or strike)

direct current *n* : an electric current flowing in one direction only
 and substantially constant in value
di-rect-ed *adj* : having a positive or negative sense (~ line segment)

di-rect-ion \də-ˈrɛk-shən, -dɪ-ˈ-*n* / **1 a** : a guidance or supervision of
 action or conduct **b** : the art and technique of directing an orchestra
 or theatrical production **c** : a word, phrase, or sign indicating
 the appropriate tempo, mood, or intensity of a passage of movement
 in music **2 a** : **ARCHE**; **SUPERSCRIPTION** **3 a** : something imposed as
 authoritative instruction or bidding; **ORDER** **b** : an explicit in-
 struction **4** : the line or course on which something is moving or is
 about to move **5 a** : **AC**; **DC**; something is pointing or facing
6 : a channel or direct course of thought or action **7** : **TENDENCY**;
TREND **c** : guiding or governing purpose **6** **ARCHE**; **DIRECTORATE** **1**

di-rect-ion-af- \-ʃənəl, -ʃən-*l* / **adj** **1** : relating to or indicating
 direction in space **a** : suitable for detecting the direction from
 which radio signals come or for sending out radio signals in one
 direction and only **b** : operating with reference to a particular di-
 rection **2** : relating to direction or guidance esp. of thought or effort
direction finder *n* : a radio receiving device for determining the
 direction of incoming radio waves typically consisting of a coil
 antenna rotating freely on a vertical axis
direction indicator *n* : **2** : compass that
 assists an airplane pilot in flying a pre-
 determined course by direct reading and
 comparison of two indicators one of which
 is set for the desired heading while the
 other shows the actual heading being
 followed; the two indicators point like the
 airplane is flying the desired course



direction indicator: *I*
 index setting knob,
 2 pointer, 3 index

di-rect-ive \də-ˈrɛk-tɪv, dɪ-*v* / **adj** **1** : serving
 or qualified to guide or govern **2** : serving to point direction; **specific**; **DI-**
RECTIONAL **1**

directive *n* : something that serves to
 direct, guide, and use. **impel** toward an
 action, attainment, or goal; **specific** : an
 authoritative instrument issued by a high-
 level official bearing the force of a law **2**
di-rect-iv-ly \də-ˈrɛk-tɪv-ē-*l*, (-*l*) / **adv** : the property of being
 directional

direct lighting *n* : lighting in which the greater part of the light goes
 directly from the source to the area lit

di-rect-ly \də-ˈrɛk(t)-*l*ē, dɪ-,*l* / **in sense** **2** **da-ˈrɛk-ē** or **ˈdɛk-ē** / **adv**
1 : a direct route **2** : **IMMEDIATELY** **3** : **IMMEDIATELY**

di-rect-ly \də-ˈrɛk(t)-*l*ē, dɪ-,*l* / **adv** : immediately; **as soon** as

direct object *n* : a grammatical object representing the primary goal
 or the result of the action of its verb (me in "he hit me" and house in
 "we built a house" are **direct objects**)

di-rect-or \də-ˈrɛk-tər, dɪ-*r* / **one** that directs: as **a** : the head of
 an organized group or administrative unit (as a bureau or office)
b : one of a group of persons entrusted with the overall direction of
 a corporate enterprise **c** : one that supervises the production of a
 show (as for stage or screen) with responsibility for action, lighting,
 music, and rehearsal **d** : **CONDUCTOR** **c**

di-rect-or-ate \də-ˈrɛk-tər-ē-*t*, (-*t*) / **n** : the office of director
2 : a board of directors (as of a corporation)

di-rect-ori-al \də-ˈrɛk-tər-ē-*l*, (-*l*) / **adj** **1** : serving to
 direct **2** : of or relating to a director or to theatrical direction
3 : of, relating to, or administered by a directory

di-rect-ori-ous \də-ˈrɛk-tər-ē-*z*, dɪ-,*z* / **adj** : serving to direct; **specific**;
 providing advisory but not executive guidance

directory *n* [ML **directorium**, fr. neut. of LL **directorius** **directorial**,
 fr. L **directus**, pp. 1] **a** : a book or collection of directions, rules, or
 ordinances **b** : an alphabetical or classified list containing names
 and addresses **2** : a body of directors

direct primary *n* : a primary at which direct nominations of candi-
 dates for office are made

di-rect-ress \də-ˈrɛk-trɛs, dɪ-*r* / **n** : a female director
di-rect-rix \-ˈtrɪks/ *n* [ML, fem. of LL **director**, fr. L **directus**, pp. 1]
1 **ARCHE**; **DIRECTRESS** **2 a** : a fixed line by relation to which a
 conic section is described **b** : a line or curve with which a generat-
 ing surface remains in contact

direct tax *n* : a tax exacted directly from the person on whom
 the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall

dire-ful \dɪ-(ə)-ˈfʊl / **adj** : producing dire effects: **a** : **DREADFUL**
b : **WOEFUL** **c** : **OMINOUS** — **dire-ful-ly** \-ˈfʊl-*l* / **adv**

dirge \ˈdɜr-*g* / *n* [ME **dirige**, the Office of the Dead, fr. the first word of
 a LL antiphon, fr. L, imper. of **dirigere**] **1** : a song or hymn of
 grief or lamentation; **esp** : one intended to accompany funeral or
 memorial rites **2** : any slow, solemn, and mournful piece of music

dir-ham \də-ˈrɑm / *n* [Ar, fr. L **drachma** **drachma**] — see **MONEY**
 table

di-ri-gi-ble \ˈdɪr-ə-ˈgɪ-ə-*b*l, də-ˈrɪ-*g* / **adj** [L **dirigere**] : **STEERABLE**
2 **dirigible** *n* [**dirigible** (**balloon**)] : **AIRSHIP**

dirk \ˈdɜrk / *n* [Sc **dark**] : a long straight-bladed dagger — **dirk** *vt*
dirk \ˈdɜr-*k*, -*l* / **vt** [prob. alter. of **thirl**] **SC**; **TREMBLE**, **QUIVER**

dir-nal \ˈdɜr-n-*l* / *n* [short for G **dirindlicid**, fr. G dial. **dirind** **dirind**
 G **kleid** (**dirind**)] : a pair of trousers with tight bodice, short sleeves,
 low neck, and gathered skirt **2** : a full skirt with a tight waistband
dir-nal \ˈdɜr-n, often attrib [ME **dirit**, fr. ON; akin to OE **drītan**
 to defecate, L **foria diarrhæa**] **1 a** : **EXCREMENT** **b** : a filthy or soiling
 substance (as mud, dust, or grime) **c** **ARCHE**; **1** : something worthless
 or of poor value; loose or pink soil **2** : alluvial earth in
 placer mine; **2** : state and waste in coal mines **3 a** : an abject
 or filthy state; **QUALOR** **b** : **CORRUPTION**, **CHICANERY** **c** : licentious-
 ness of language or theme **d** : scandalous or malicious gossip
dir-ti-ly \ˈdɜr-ti-*l*ē / **adv** : in a dirty manner
dir-ti-ness \ˈdɜr-ti-*n*əs / *n* : the quality or state of being dirty
di-rect-ly \dɪ-ˈrɛk-t-*l* / **adj** **1** : a not clean or pure (~ linen) **b** : likely
 to be of direct with: **dir-t** (~ job) **c** : tedious, disagreeable, and

unrecognized or thankless (assistants did ~ work) **d** : con-
 taminated with infecting organisms (~ wounds) **2 a** : **BASE**,
SOWARDLY **b** : **BUSINESS** **c** : **DISREPUTABLE** **d** : highly
 regrettable; **GRIEVOUS** (~ shame) **3** : **INOCENT**, **SMUTTY** **4**
5 : **FOGGY**, **STORMY** **5 a** of color *r* : not clear and bright; **DULLISH**
b : characterized by a husky, rasping, or raw natural quality **6** : con-
 veying ill-natured resentment **7** : having considerable fallout

DIRTY, **FILTHY**, **FOUL**, **WASTY**, **SQUALID** mean conspicuously un-
 clean or impure. **DIRTY** emphasizes the fact of the presence of dirt
 rather than an emotional reaction; **FILTHY** adds the suggestion of
 offensiveness and use of dirt that disfigures or clutters up; **FOUL**
 implies extreme offensiveness and an accumulation of what is
 foul; **WASTY** implies a wastefulness to which the actor is re-
 pugnant to one accustomed to or expecting cleanliness, freshness,
 or sweetness; **SQUALID** implies extreme dirtiness and extreme slo-
 venliness or neglect. All these terms apply to obscenity or to morally
 reprehensible acts; the first four often to rainy or foggy weather

dis- **prefix** [ME **dis-**, *des-*, fr. OF & L; **OF** **des-**, *dis-*, fr. L **dis-**, lit.,
 apart; akin to OE **de-** apart, L **duo** two — more at **two**] **1 a** : do
 the opposite of (**disestablish**) **b** : deprive of (a specified quality,
 rank, or object) (**disable**) (**disgrace**) (**displace**) **c** : exclude or
 expel from (**disbar**) **2** : opposite or absence of (**disunion**) (**dis-**
affection) **3** : not (**disagreeable**) **4** : completely (**disannul**)
5 [by folk etymology] : **bys-** (**disfunction**)

DIS \ˈdɪs / *n* [L] : the god of the underworld in Roman mythology
dis-able \dɪs-ˈeɪ-*b*l, -*l* / **vt** **1 a** : to deprive of legal
 rights **b** : to deprive of legal rights **c** : to deprive of physical
 or mental impairment **2 a** : lack of legal qualification to do some-
 thing **b** : a nonlegal disqualification, restriction, or disadvantage

dis-able \dɪs-ˈeɪ-*b*l, -*l* / **vt** **1** : to deprive of
 legal right, qualification, or capacity **2** : to make incapable or
 ineffective; **esp** : to deprive of physical, moral, or intellectual
 strength **syn** see **WEAKEN** — **dis-able-ment** \-*b*l-mənt / **n**
dis-abuse \dɪs-ˈeɪ-*b*yz / **vt** [F **abusier**, fr. **des-** + **abus** to
 abuse] : to free from error or fallacy

dis-a-cas-tro-ly \dɪ-ˈsɑk-ə-*r*l-*ē* / **n** : any of a class of sugars (as
 sucrose) that yield on hydrolysis two molecules of monosaccharides

dis-a-cord \dɪs-ə-ˈkɔrd / **n** [ME **disaccord**, fr. MF **desaccor**,
 fr. **desaccor** disagreement, fr. **des-** + **accor** accord] : **DISAGREE**

dis-a-cos-tom \dɪs-ə-ˈkɔs-təm / **vt** [MF **desaccostumer**, fr. OF
desaccostumer, fr. **des-** + **accostumer** to accustom] : to make no
 longer habitually true

dis-a-dv-an-tage \dɪs-əd-*v*ant-*g* / **n** [ME **disadvantage**, fr. MF
desavantage, fr. OF, fr. **des-** + **avantage** advantage] **1** : loss or
 damage esp. to reputation, credit, or finances **2** **DETIMENT** **2 a** : an
 unfavorable, inferior, or prejudicial condition **b** : **HANDICAP**

disadvantage *vt* : to place at a disadvantage **2** **HARM**
dis-a-dv-an-ta-ge-ous \dɪs-əd-*v*ant-*g*-i-*z*-*h* / **adj** **1** : to
 constitute a disadvantage **2** **DISPARING** — **dis-ad-**
van-ta-geous-ly \dɪs-əd-*v*ant-*g*-i-*z*-*l* / **adv**

dis-a-fer-ent \dɪs-ə-*f*er-*ə*nt / **vt** : to alienate the affection or loyalty of
syn see **ESTRANGE** — **dis-a-fer-ent-ly** \dɪs-ə-*f*er-*ə*-*l* / **adv**

dis-a-fil-i-ate \dɪs-ə-*f*ɪl-ē-*ā*-*t* / **vt** **DISASSOCIATE** — **vt** : to termi-
 nate or discontinue the affiliation of

dis-a-firm \dɪs-ə-*f*ɜrm / **vt** **1** : **CONTRACT** **2** : to refuse to
 confirm; **ANNULL**, **REPUDE** — **dis-a-fir-mance** \-*f*ɜr-mən(t)s / **n**
 — **dis-a-fir-ma-tion** \dɪs-ə-*f*ɜr-mā-*sh*ən / **n**

dis-agree \dɪs-ə-*g*rē / **vi** [ME **disagree**, fr. MF **desagreer**, fr. **des-**
agree to agree] **1** : to fail to agree (two accounts ~) **2** :
 to differ in opinion; **to disagree** (**fried** food ~ with me)

dis-agree-able \-*g*rē-*ə*-*b*l / **adj** **1** **obs** : **DISAGREEING** **2** : causing
 discomfort; **UNPLEASANT**, **OFFENSIVE** **3** : marked by ill temper;
PEEVISH — **dis-agree-able-ness** *n* — **dis-agree-ably** \-*b*lē / **adv**

dis-agree-ment \dɪs-ə-*g*rē-mənt / **n** **1** : the act of disagreeing
2 : a disagreement; **3** : a quarrel

dis-al-low-ance \dɪs-ə-*l*au-*ə* / **vt** **1** : to deny the force, truth, or validity of
2 : to refuse to allow **3** **REJECT**, **VETO** — **dis-al-low-ance** \-*ə*(*l*)s / **n**
dis-an-nul \dɪs-ə-*n*əl / **vt** : **ANNUL**

dis-an-pear \dɪs-ə-*p*i(ə)r / **vt** **1** : to pass from view suddenly or
 gradually **2** : to cease to be — **dis-an-pear-ance** \-*p*i(ə)-*r*(*ə*) / **n**
dis-ap-point \dɪs-ə-*p*ɔɪnt / **vt** [MF **desappointer**, fr. **des-** + **dis-**
appointer to arrange] : to fail to come up to the expectation or hope
 of; **FRUSTRATE**

dis-ap-point-ed *adj* **1** : **BALKED**, **THWARTED** **2** **obs** : **UNEQUIPPED**
dis-ap-point-ment \dɪs-ə-*p*ɔɪnt-mənt / **n** : the act or an instance
 of disappointing; the state or emotion of being disappointed

dis-ap-prob \dɪs-ə-*p*rə-*b* / **vt** : to disapprove; **2** : one that disapproves
dis-ap-prob-er \dɪs-ə-*p*rə-*b*-*er* / **n** : the act or state of
 disapproving; the state of being disapproved; **CONDEMNATION**

dis-ap-prov-al \dɪs-ə-*p*rə-*v*əl / **n** : **DISAPPROBATION**, **CENSURE**
dis-ap-prove \-*p*rə-*v* / **vt** : to pass unfavorable judgment upon;
CONDEMN **2** : to refuse approval to; **REJECT** ~ *vi* : to feel or
 express disapproval — **dis-ap-prov-ing-ly** \-*p*rə-*v*-*l* / **adv**

dis-ap-pur-sue \dɪs-ə-*p*ɜr-*s* / **vt** [L **disappursus**, fr. **dis-** to
 deprive of a means of attack or defense **c** : to make harmless
2 a : to deprive of means, reason, or disposition to be hostile
b : to win over ~ *vi* **1** : to lay aside arms **2** : to give up or reduce
 a military establishment — **dis-ap-pur-sue-ment** \-*p*ɜr-mən(t) / **n**

dis-arm-ing *adj* : allaying criticism or hostility; **INGRATIATING**
dis-arm-ment \dɪs-ə-*r*m-*ə*nt / **n** : to disturb the arrangement or order
 of — **dis-arm-range-ment** \-*m*ənt / **n**

dis-ar-ray \dɪs-ə-*r*ɪ-*ā* / **n** : **1** : a lack of order or sequence; **CON-**
FUSION, **DISORDER** **2** : disorderly dress; **DISHABILE**

disarray *vt* [ME **disarrayen**, fr. MF **desarrayer**, fr. OF **desarier**, fr.
des- + **arrec** to array] **1** : to throw into disorder **2** : **UNDRESS**
dis-arrange \dɪs-ə-*r*ɪ-*ā* / **vt** : to disturb the arrangement or order
 of ~ *vi* : **DISOBT** — **dis-arran-ge-ment** \-*r*ɪ-*ā*-*m*ənt / **n**

dis-as-semb-le \dɪs-ə-*s*em-*b*əl / **vt** : to take apart (~ a watch)
 — **dis-as-sem-ble-ly** \-*b*lē / **adv**
dis-as-so-ci-ate \dɪs-ə-*s*ə-*ci*-*ā*-*t* / **vt** : to detach from association;
DISSOCIATE — **dis-as-so-ci-a-tion** \-*ci*-*ā*-*sh*ən, -*sh*-*ə* / **n**
dis-sas-ter \dɪz-*as*-*t*ər or *dis*- / **n** [MF & OIt; MF **desastre**, fr. OIt

of the vital functions: **SICKNESS** *b*; a particular infection or kind of such impairment: **MALADY** — *dis-eased* \-'Ezd\ *adj*
dis-econ-o-my \,dis-i-'kän-ə-mē\ *n* 1: a lack of economy; an increase in costs 2: a factor responsible for an increase in cost
dis-em-bar-k \,dis-əm-'bärk\ *vb* [MF *desembarquer*, fr. *des-* + *embarquer* to embark *v*; to put ashore from a ship *vt* ~ *vi* 1: to go ashore out of a ship; also; 2: to get out of a vehicle — *dis-əm-bär-ka-tion* \,dis-əm-'bär-'kä-shən-, -bör-\ *n*
dis-em-bar-rass \,dis-əm-'bär-ə-s\ *vb* : to free from something troublesome or superfluous *syn see* **EXTRICATE**
dis-em-body \,dis-əm-'bäid-ē\ *vb* : to divest of the body, corporeal existence, or reality
dis-em-bogue \,dis-əm-'böüg\ *vb* [modif. of Sp *desembocar*, fr. *des-* + *dis-* (fr. *L dis-*) + *embocar* to put into the mouth, fr. *en* (fr. *L in*) + *boca* mouth, fr. *L bucca* — more at **POCK**] *vt* : to flow or come forth as if from a channel ~ *vi* 1: to pour out; **EMPTY** *dis-em-bo-gue* \,dis-əm-'böüg\ *vb* : to take out the bowels of; **EVISCERATE** 2; to remove the substance of *dis-əm-ə-ə-ment* \-mənt\ *n*
dis-en-chant \,dis-'n-'chant\ *vb* [MF *desenchanter*, fr. *des-* + *enchanter* to enchant] : to free from enchantment; **DISILLUSION** *dis-en-chant-er* \-chän-'tər\ *n* **dis-en-chant-ing-ly** \-chän-'tɪŋ-ly\ *adv* **dis-en-chant-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
dis-en-cum-ber \,dis-'n-'kəm-bər\ *vb* [MF *desencombrer*, fr. *des-* + *encombrer* to encumber] : to free from encumbrance; **DISBURDEN** *syn see* **EXTRICATE**
dis-en-dow \,dis-'n-'daü\ *vb* : to strip of endowment — *dis-en-dow-ment* \-mənt\ *n* **dis-en-dow-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
dis-en-fran-chise \,dis-'n-'fran-'chīz-\ *vb* **DISFRANCHISE** *dis-en-fran-chise-ment* \,chīz-'mənt-, -chaz-\ *n*
dis-en-gage \,dis-'n-'gä\ *vb* [F *désengager*, fr. MF, fr. *des-* + *engager* to engage] *vt* : to release from something that engages ~ *vi* 1: to release or detach oneself *dis-en-gage-ment* \-mənt\ *n* **dis-en-gage-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
dis-en-tan-gle \,dis-'n-'tän-glē\ *vb* : to free from entanglement; **UNRAVEL** ~ *vi* : to become disentangled *syn see* **EXTRICATE** — *dis-en-tan-gle-ment* \-mənt\ *n*
dis-en-thrall \,dis-'n-'thräl\ *vb* : to free from bondage; **LIBERATE** **dis-equi-li-brate** \,dis-'n-'kwī-l-'brät\ *vb* : to put out of balance — *dis-equi-li-bration* \-brā-'shən\ *n*
dis-equi-lib-ri-um \,dis-'n-'kwī-'līb-ri-'üm\ *n* **ek-wo-'n** : loss or lack of equilibrium; *esp* : a condition of economic imbalance **dis-es-tab-lish** \,dis-'n-'stab-lish\ *vb* : to end the establishment of; *esp* : to deprive of the status and privileges of an established church **dis-es-tab-lish-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
dis-es-tim-ate \,dis-'n-'tē-māt\ *vb* : regard with disfavor
dis-esteem *n* : **DISFAVOR**, **DISREPUTE**
dis-seuse \,di-'zē-'zūz-, -'zūz-\ *n*, pl. **dis-seuses** \-'zē-'rīz-(əz)-, -'zūz-(əz)\ [F, fem. of *diseur*] a skilled and usu. professional woman reciter **dis-ia-fa-ry** \,dis-'fä-'vər-\ *n* [prob. fr. MF *désaveur*, fr. *des-* + *aveur* favor, fr. OF *favor*] 1: **DISAPPROVAL**, **DISLIKE** 2: the subject of being disapproved of; **DISADVANTAGE**
dis-istat-er \,dis-'is-'tät-ər\ *vb* : to withhold or withdraw favor
dis-istat-er \,dis-'is-'tät-ər\ *vb* : to mar the features of *syn see* **DEFACE** — *dis-istat-er-ment* \-mənt\ *n*
dis-ig-ure \,dis-'fig-'yər-, *esp* **Brit** \-'fig-ər-\ [ME *disiguren*, fr. MF *desigurer*, fr. *des-* + *figure*] 1: to spoil the appearance of 2: **DISREPUTE** *syn see* **DEFACE** **dis-ig-ur-er** \-ər-\ *n*
dis-in-fran-chise \,dis-'n-'chīz-\ *vb* : to deprive of a franchise, of a legal right, or of some privilege or immunity; *esp* : to deprive of the right to vote — *dis-in-fran-chise-ment* \-chīz-'mənt-, -chaz-\ *n*
dis-ir-ock \,dis-'ir-'rök\ *n* : **UNROCK**
dis-ir-rish \,dis-'ir-'rīsh\ *vb* [MF *désirrhiser*, stem of *désirrhiser* *v* *turnir* to furnish more at **CONCEAL**] : to make destitute of possessions; **NEVEST** **dis-ir-rish-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
dis-ir-gorge \,dis-'ir-'gōrj-\ *vb* [MF *desgorger*, fr. *des-* + *gorge*] *vt* 1: a: to discharge by the throat and mouth; **VOMIT** *b*; to discharge violently, confusedly, or as a result of force 2: to discharge the contents of (as the stomach) ~ *vi* : to discharge contents **dis-ir-gra-ty** \,dis-'ir-'grä-\ *n* 1: to bring reproach or shame to 2: to put to shame or out of favor — *dis-ir-gra-er* \-ər-\ *n*
dis-ir-grace \,dis-'ir-'grās-\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *disgrazia*, fr. *dis-* (fr. *L*) + *grazia* grace, fr. *L gratia* — more at **GRACE**] 1: a: loss of grace, favor, or honor *b*; the condition of one fallen from grace or honor 2: something causing a fall from grace or bringing dishonor — *dis-ir-gra-ty* \-grä-'tē-\ *n*
SYN **DISHONOR**, **DISREPUTE**, **INFAMY**, **IGNOMINY**, **OPPROBRIUM**: **DISGRACE** implies a loss of favor or esteem once enjoyed or a severe humiliation not necessarily deserved; **DISHONOR** often equals **DISGRACE** but may imply loss of self-esteem; **DISREPUTE** stresses loss of one's good name or the bad name or bad name and reputation; **SHAME** connotes a painful or humiliating disgrace often suffered because of another's act or behavior and often implies feelings of guilt and remorse; **INFAMY** stresses notoriety and well-deserved extreme contempt; **IGNOMINY** applies chiefly to the humiliating defeat or insult, usu. without implication of moral blame; **OPPROBRIUM** adds to **DISGRACE** the implication of severe reproach or condemnation
dis-grace-ful \,dis-'grās-'fəl\ *adj*: bringing or involving shame or disgrace — *dis-grace-ful-ly* \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — *dis-grace-ful-ness* *n*
dis-grun-tle \,dis-'grunt-\ *vb* **dis-grunt-ling** \-'grunt-ling-, -'ɪŋ-\ *n* **grunt** (to grumble), *grunt* (to grunt) *dis-grunt-ling* (to grunt) : to put in bad humor — *dis-grunt-ling-ment* \-mənt\ *n*
dis-guis-e \,dis-'gīz-\ [ME *disguisen*, fr. MF *desguiser*, fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *guise*] 1: a: to change the customary dress or appearance of *b*; to furnish with a false appearance or an assumed identity 2: to **DISFIGURE** 2; to make false, to exist in a false state or character of **dis-guis-ed-ly** \-'gīz-'ə-d-ē\ *adv* — *dis-guis-ement* \-'gīz-'mənt\ *n* — *dis-guis-er* \-ər-\ *n*
SYN **CLOAK**, **MASK**, **DISSEMBLE**: **DISGUISE** typically implies a deceptive change of dress and physical appearance but may extend to a change of manner of speech or behavior; **DISSEMBLE** implies a motive or attitude; **CLOAK** suggests a means of hiding a movement or intention completely; **MASK** suggests the prevention of recognition of a thing's true character, nature, or presence usu. by some obvious means and does not always imply pretense or deception; **DISSEMBLE** stresses the purpose of misleading as well as hiding *esp* : with regard to feelings or opinions
dis-guise *n* 1: apparel assumed to conceal one's identity or count-

terfeit another's 2: a: an outward form misrepresenting the true nature or identity of a person or thing *b*; **PRETENSE** 3: the act of disguising
dis-gust \,dis-'gəst\ *n* : marked aversion excited by exposure to something highly distasteful or loathsome; **REPUGNANCE**
dis-gust-ful \,dis-'gəst-ful\ *adj* : **DISGUSTING** *dis-gust-ful-ly* \-fəl-ē\ *adv* from or accompanied by disgust
dis-gust-ing-ly \-gəst-ɪŋ-ly\ *adv* **dis-gust-ing-ly** \-gəst-ɪŋ-ly\ *adv*
dis-h \,dis-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *dise* plate, akin to OHG *tes* plate, table; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. *L discus* quoin, disk, dish, fr. Gk *diskos*, fr. *dikein* to throw] 1: a more or less shallow concave dish or vessel 2: a shallow dish of food served in a dish (as ~ of strawberries) (2): food prepared in a particular way *b*; something resembling a dish of food 3: amount held by a dish 4: a: any of various shallow concave vessels; *broadly* : something that in shallow concavity resembles a dish *b*; the state of being concave or the degree of concavity **dis-h** *v* 1: to put (as food for serving) into a dish 2: to make concave 3 *slang* a: to do for *b*; **CHEAT**, **FRUSTRATE**
dis-ha-bille \,dis-'hə-bē-\ *n*, pl. **dis-habillies** \-bē-'bil-ē-\ [F *déshabillé*, fr. pp. of *déshabiller* to undress, fr. *des-* + *habiller* to dress — more at **HABILITMENT**] 1: a **ARCADE**; **NEGLECTED** *b* : the state of being dressed in a loose or style 2: a **DISHEVELLED** *dis-har-mo-nic* \,dis-'här-'mō-nik\ or *dis-har-mo-ni-ous* \-'mō-nē-əs\ *adj* 1: lacking or defective in harmony 2: a: having a combination of bodily characters that results in an unusual form or appearance; *b*: **ALLOMETRIC**
dis-har-mo-nic \,dis-'här-'mō-nik\ *adj* : to make disharmonic **dis-har-mo-ny** \-nē-\ *n* : a lack of harmony; **DISCORD**
dis-h-cloth \,dis-'klōth-\ *n* : a cloth for washing dishes
dis-h-cloth *n* : the fruit of any of several gourds (genus *Luffa*) having a fibrous interior that is dried and used like a sponge
dis-h-clout \,dis-'klaut-\ *n*, *Brit* : **DISH-CLOTH**
dis-heart-en \,dis-'här-'tən-\ *vb* : to deprive of courage and hope — *dis-heart-en-ment* \-mənt\ *n* **dis-heart-en-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-ly\ *adv* **dis-heart-en-ment** \-här-'tən-'mənt\ *n*
dished \,dīsh-\ *adj* 1: **CONCAVE** 2 of a pair of vehicle wheels : nearer together at the bottom than at the top
dis-ship-er \,dis-'shiv-'el-ər-\ *vb* **dis-ship-er-ed** or **dis-ship-er-ing**; **dis-ship-er-er** \-ər-\ *n* **dis-ship-er-ing** \-ɪŋ-\ *n* **dis-ship-er-ing** \-ɪŋ-\ *n* **dis-ship-er-ing** \-ɪŋ-\ *n* **dis-ship-er-ing** \-ɪŋ-\ *n*
dis-ship-er-ed or **dis-ship-er-er** *adj* [ME *disecheveler*, part trans. of MF *déschevelé*, fr. pp. of *déscheveler* to disarrange the hair, fr. *des-* + *chevel* hair, fr. *L capillus*] : marked by loose disorder or disarray
dis-honest \,dis-'hɒn-ə-st\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *deshoneste*, fr. *des-* + *honeste* honest] *adj* : **SHAMEFUL**, **UNCHASTE** 2: characterized by lack of truth, honesty, or trustworthiness **dis-honest-ly** \-hɒn-ə-st-ly\ *adv*
SYN **DISHONEST**, **DECEITFUL**, **MENDACIOUS**, **LYING**, **UNTRUTHFUL** mean unworthy of trust or belief. **DISHONEST** implies a willful perversion of truth in order to deceive, cheat, or defraud; **DECEITFUL** usu. implies an intent to mislead or commonness suggests a false appearance or double-dealing in behavior; **MENDACIOUS** is less forthright than **LYING** and may suggest bland or even harmlessly mischievous deceit; **LYING** implies a specific act or instance rather than a habit or tendency of telling untruths; **UNTRUTHFUL** is a less brutal term than **LYING** and in application to accounts or description may lack an insinuating motive
dis-hon-est-ly \-hɒn-ə-st-ly\ *adv* 1: lack of honesty or integrity; disposition to defraud or deceive 2: a dishonest act; **FRAUD**
dis-hon-or \,dis-'hɒn-ər-\ *n* [ME *dishonour*, fr. OF *deshonor*, fr. *des-* + *honor*] 1: lack or loss of honor or reputation 2: the state of being dishonored or disgraced 3: the act of dishonoring or the action *b*; a cause of disgrace 4: the nonpayment or nonacceptance of commercial paper by the party on whom it is drawn *syn see* **DISGRACE** — *dis-hon-or-er* \-'hɒn-ər-ər-\ *n*
dis-hon-er *v* 1: a: to deprive of honor *b*; to bring shame to 2: to refuse to accept or pay (as a draft, bill, or note) **dis-hon-er-able** \,dis-'hɒn-ə-rə-bəl\ *adj* : dishonorable
dis-hon-er-able-ness \-nəs-\ *n* : **DISHONOR-ABLY** *dis-hon-er-able-ness* \-nəs-\ *n* : to serve (food) from a dish 2: to give usu. freely **dis-h-rag** \,dis-'ræg-\ *n*; **DISH-CLOTH**
dis-h-towel *n* : a cloth for drying dishes
dis-h-wash-er \,dis-'wɒsh-ər-, -wɒsh-ər-\ *n* 1: a worker employed to wash machines for washing dishes
dis-h-wa-ter \,dis-'wɒt-ər-, -wät-\ *n* : water in which dishes have been or are to be washed
dis-il-lu-sion \,dis-'il-'lū-zhən\ *n* : **DISCHANCEMENT**
dis-illu-sion *v* **dis-il-lu-sion-ing** \-'lū-zh-(ə-'nɪŋ-\ : to free from or deprive of illusion — *dis-il-lu-sion-ment* \-'lū-zhən-'mənt\ *n*
dis-in-cen-tive \,dis-'n-'sent-iv-\ *n* : **DETERRENT**
dis-in-clin-a-tion \,dis-'n-'kīn-'ā-shən-, -'ɪŋ-\ *n* : a state of unwillingness or slight aversion
dis-in-cline \,dis-'n-'kīn-\ *vb* : to make unwilling
dis-in-clined *adj* : unwilling because of mild dislike or disapproval *SYN* **DISINCLINED**, **HESITANT**, **RELUCTANT**, **LOATH**, **VERSOME** mean lacking the will or the desire to do something indicated; **DISINCLINED** implies lack of taste for or inclination toward and is often active **DISINCLINED** implies the thing suggested; **HESITANT** implies a holding back through fear, uncertainty, or disinclination; **RELUCTANT** implies a holding back through unwillingness; **LOATH** implies hesitancy because not in accord with one's opinions, predilections, or likings; **AVERT** implies a holding back from or avoiding because of repugnance
dis-in-fect \,dis-'n-'fekt\ *vb* [MF *desinfecter*, fr. *des-* + *infecter* to infect] : to free from infection *esp*, by destroying harmful microorganisms; *broadly* : **CLEANSE** — *dis-in-fec-tion* \-'fek-shən-\ *n*
dis-in-fec-tant \-'fekt-'tənt\ *n* : an agent that frees from infection; *esp* : a chemical that destroys vegetative forms of harmful microorganisms
dis-in-fest \,dis-'n-'fest\ *vb* : to rid of insects, rodents, or other small animals — *dis-in-fes-ta-tion* \,dis-'in-'fes-'tā-shən-\ *n*
at out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **es** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **l** life
u foot; **y** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

dis-in-fes-tant \dis-'n-fes-'tənt n : a disinfecting agent

dis-in-fla-tion \dis-'n-flā-'shən n : a reversal of inflationary pressures ~ **dis-in-fla-tion-ary** \-shə-'ner-ē-ŋ *adj*

dis-in-gen-u-ous \dis-'n-jen-'y-wəs *adj* : lacking in candor; also : giving a false appearance of simple frankness; **CALCULATING**

dis-in-gen-u-ous-ly *adv* ~ **dis-in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*

dis-in-her-it \dis-'in-'her-'it n : a right to inherit **1** : to prevent deliberately (as by making a will) from inheriting **2** : to deprive of natural or human rights or of special privileges previously held ~ **dis-in-her-i-tance** \-her-'ot-ən(t)s *n*

dis-in-te-grate \dis-'in-'tə-'grāt *vt* **1** : to break or decompose into constituent elements, parts, or small particles **2** : to destroy the unity or integrity of **3** : to break or separate into constituent elements or parts **2** : to lose unity or integrity by or as if by breaking into parts **3** : to undergo a change in composition (an atomic nucleus that ~ because of radioactivity) ~ **dis-in-te-gra-tion** \dis-'in-'tə-'grā-'tshən *n* **1** : the process of breaking apart **2** : **dis-in-grā-ti-va** \dis-'in-'tə-'grā-'tə-'vā *n* **1** : the process of breaking apart

dis-in-ter \dis-'in-'tər *vt* **1** : to take out of the grave or tomb **2** : to bring to light; **UNEARTH** ~ **dis-in-ter-ment** \-mənt *n*

dis-in-ter-est \dis-'in-'trə-'st; -'int-ə-'rə-'st, -'ə-'st, -'ə-'st; -'in-'trə-'st *vt* : to divest of interest

dis-in-ter-est \dis-'in-'trə-'st *n* **2** : lack of self-interest; **DIS-INTERESTEDNESS** **3** : lack of interest; **APATHY**

dis-in-ter-est-ed *adj* **1** : UNINTERESTED **2** : free from selfish motive or interest; UNBIASED (as a decision) **SYN** see **INDIFFERENT**

dis-in-ter-est-ed-ly *adv* ~ **dis-in-ter-est-ed-ness** *n*

dis-in-vest-ment \dis-'in-'və-'mənt *n* : consumption of capital disinvest \dis-'in-'və-'st *vt* **1** : to divest of or to get rid of **2** : to disinvest (to ~ to join) *vi* : to end the joining of *vt* : to become detached

dis-joint \dis-'jɔɪnt *adj* [ME *disjoynit*, fr. MF *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*] *obs* : out of joint; **DISJOINTED**

dis-joint *vt* **1** : to separate the parts of **2** : to take apart at the joints ~ *vi* : to part at the joints

dis-joint-ed *adj* : separated at or as if at the joint **2** : **DISCONNECTED**, **DISORDERED** (a society); **esp** : **INCOHERENT** (~ conversation) ~ **dis-joint-ed-ly** *adv* ~ **dis-joint-ed-ness** *n*

dis-junct \dis-'jʌŋ(k) *adj* [L *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere* to disjoint] : marked by separation of or from us. contiguous parts or individuals; as **2** : **DISCONTINUOUS** **3** : relating to melodic production by the lips larger at the mouth and **4** : of an insect : having head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep constrictions

dis-junct \dis-'jʌŋ(k) *n* : any of the alternatives comprising a logical disjunction

dis-junc-tion \dis-'jʌŋ(k)-shən *n* **1** : **DISUNION**, **SEPARATION** (of a complex of logic) : proposition **2** : the union of two terms **3** : a proposition that asserts one and only one of its terms

dis-junc-tive \-jʌŋ(k)-tɪv *n* : a disjunctive conjunction

dis-junctive *adj* **1** : tending to disjoint **2** : expressing an alternative or opposition between the meanings of the words connected (the ~ conjunction *or*) **3** : expressed by mutually exclusive alternatives joined (the ~ pleads) **4** : **pleading** : stressed and not attached to the verb as an enditic or proclitic ~ **dis-junctive-ly** *adv*

disk or **disc** \dɪsk *n*, often attrib [L *discus* ~ more at DISH] **1** *archaic* : **DISCUS** **2** **1** : the central part of the flower head of a composite flower **2** : a ring of tissue that surrounds the base of a disc; an enlarging of the torus surrounding, beneath, or above the pistil of a flower **3** : any of various rounded and flattened animal anatomical structures **4** : a thin circular object **5** *usu disc* : a phonograph record **5** *usu disc* : one of the concave circular flat tools with sharpened edges used for cutting out of a disc barrow or plow; also : an implement employing such tools

disk or disc *vt* : to cultivate with a disc barrow or similar implement **2** *usu disc* : to record on a phonograph disc

disk flower *n* : one of the tubular flowers in the disk of a composite plant ~ called also *disk flower*

disk-like or **disc-like** \dis-'dɪsk-lik *adj* : circular and nearly flat

disk wheel *n* : a wheel presenting a solid surface from hub to rim

dis-like-able or **dis-like-able** \dis-'li-k-ə-bəl *adj* : UNLIKEABLE

dis-like \dis-'li-k *vt* **1** *archaic* : **DISPLEASE** **2** : to regard with dislike **3** : **DISAPPROVE** **3** *obs* : to show aversion to ~ **dis-lik-er** *n*

dislike *n* : a feeling of distaste or disapproval **2** *obs* : **DISCORD**

dis-limn \dis-'lɪm-ən *vt* : **DW**

dis-lo-cate \dis-'lɔ-kət *vt [ML *dislocatus*, fr. *dislocare*, fr. *L* *dis-* + *locare* to locate] **1** : to put out of place; *specif* : to displace (a bone) from normal connections with another bone **2** : **DISRUPT***

dis-lo-ca-tion \dis-'lɔ-kā-'shən, -'tʃən *n* : the act of dislocating (the state of being dislocated) as **2** : the displacement of one or more bones at a joint; **3** : the disruption of an established order

dis-lodge \dis-'lɔdʒ *vb* [ME *disloggen*, fr. MF *desloger*, fr. *des-* + *loger* to lodge, fr. *loge* lodge] *vt* **1** : to force out of a resting place **2** : to drive from a position of hiding, defense, or advantage ~ *vi* : to leave a lodging place

dis-loy-al \dis-'lɔɪ-əl *adj* [ME *desloyal*, fr. OF *fr* *des-* + *lial* loyal] : lacking in loyalty **SYN** see **FATHLESS** ~ **dis-loy-al-ty** \-lɔɪ-əl-ti *n*

dis-loy-al-ty \-lɔɪ-(ə)-lɪ-ti *n* : lack of loyalty

dis-mal \dis-'māl *adj* [ME *fr*, *dismal*, *n*, days marked as unlucky in medieval calendars, fr. AF, fr. ML *dis* mali, lit., evil days] **1** *obs* : **DESPERATE**, **DESPERATE** **2** : showing or causing gloom or depression **3** : lacking interest or merit ~ **dis-mal-ly** *adv* ~ **dis-mal-ty** \-māl-ti *n*

dis-man-tle \dis-'mānt-əl *vt* **1** : **dis-man-tling** \-mānt-əl-ŋ, -'lɪŋ [MF *desmanteler*, fr. *des-* + *mantel* mantle] **1** : to strip of dress or covering; **DIVEST** **2** : to strip of furniture and equipment (to ~ to take to pieces) ~ **dis-man-ment** \-mānt-'mēnt *n*

dis-mas \dis-'māst *vt* **1** : to strip of the mask of the most of

dis-may \dis-'mā, diz- *vt* [ME *dismayen*, fr. (assumed) OF *desmaier*, fr. OF *des-* + *mair* (as in *esmair* to dismay), fr. (assumed) VL *-magare*, of Gmc origin] : to take away the courage or resolution of with alarm ~ **dis-may-ing-ly** \-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ *adv*

dis-rupt \dis-'rʌpt *vt* [ME *disrupt*, imp. *dis-* + *rumpere* to carry on because of sudden fear or anxiety or great perplexity; APFALL implies an overwhelming or paralyzing dread or terror or sense of helplessness before something monstrous or shocking; HORRIFY may imply a shuddering revulsion from the ghastly or gruesome or a shock, as *dis-* + *rumpere* to shock, *dis-* suggests a cowering, subduing, disheartening, or frightening in a venture requiring courage

dis-may *n* : sudden loss of courage or resolution from alarm or fear **2** : sudden disappointment **3** : **PERTURBATION**

dis-mem-ber \dis-'mem-bər *vt* **1** **dis-mem-ber-ing** \-b(ə)-rɪŋ [ME *dismembren*, fr. OF *dismembrer*, fr. *des-* + *membrer* member] **1** : to cut off or disjoint the limbs, members, or parts of **2** : to break up or tear into pieces ~ **dis-mem-ber-ment** \-bər-'mənt *n*

dis-miss \dis-'mɪs *vt* [MOE *dis-* + *missus*, pp. of *mittere*, fr. *dis-* + *mittere* to send ~ more at DIS-, **SMITE**] **1** : to permit or cause to leave **2** : to send or remove from office, service, or employment; **DISCHARGE** **3** **1** : to bar from attention or serious consideration **2** : to put out of judicial consideration **SYN** see **EJECT**

dis-miss-al \dis-'mɪs-əl *n* : the act of dismissing; the fact or state of being dismissed

dis-mis-sion \dis-'mɪsh-ən *n* : **DISMISSAL**

dis-moun-t \dis-'maʊnt *vb* [PROF. MODIF. OF *fr* *desmonter*, fr. *des-* + *monter* to mount] *vt* **1** *obs* : **DESCEND** **2** : to alight from or as if from a horse ~ *vi* : to throw down or remove from a mounted position ~ **dis-moun-ter** *n* **2** : **DISASSEMBLE**

dis-moun-ter *n* : the act of dismounting

dis-ob-e-dience \dis-'ə-bēd-ē-əns(t)s *n* : refusal or neglect to obey

dis-ob-e-dient \-ənt *adj* [ME, fr. MF *desobedient*, fr. *des-* + *obediens*] : refusing or neglecting to obey ~ **dis-ob-e-dient-ly** *adv*

dis-obey \dis-'ə-bə *vb* [ME *disobeyen*, fr. MF *desobeyr*, fr. *des-* + *obeyr* to obey] *vt* : to fail to obey

dis-oblige \dis-'ɒblɪʒ *vb* [Fr *disobliger*, fr. MF *fr*, *des-* + *obliger* to oblige] **1** : to go counter to the wishes of **2** : to put out

dis-omi-c \dis-'ɒmɪ-k *adj* [*dis-* + *omic*] : having one or more chromosomes duplicated but not an entire genome duplicated

dis-or-der \dis-'ɔrd-ər *vt* **1** : to disturb the order of **2** : to disturb the regular or normal conditions of

dis-order *n* : **1** : lack of order **2** : disturbing, neglecting, or breaking away from a due order **2** : breach of the peace or public order **3** : an abnormal physical or mental condition; **AILMENT**

dis-or-dered *adj* **1** *obs* : morally reprehensible; **UNRULY** **2** : marked by disorder **3** : not functioning in a normal orderly behavior

dis-or-der-li-ness \dis-'ɔrd-ər-ē-nes *n* : the quality or state of being disorderly

dis-or-der-ly \-ē *adj* **1** : **UNRULY**, **TURBULENT** **2** (1) : constituting a public nuisance by being offensive to public order or decency **2** : guilty of disorderly conduct **2** : marked by disorder

dis-or-der-ly-ness \-ē-nes *n* : a petition for writ against public order and decency that falls short of an indictable misdemeanor

dis-or-ga-ni-zation \dis-'ɔrg-(ə)-nə-'zā-shən *n* : the act of disorganizing; the state of being disorganized

dis-or-ga-nize \dis-'ɔrg-'nə-'zɪz *vt* [F *désorganiser*, fr. *des-* + *organiser* to organize] : to destroy the organic structure or regular system or arrangement of **2** : **CONFUSE**

dis-or-ien-ter \dis-'ɔr-ē-'ent, -'ɔr-ɪ *vt* [F *disorienter*, fr. *des-* + *orienter* to orient, fr. MF, fr. *orient*, *n*.] **1** : to cause to lose bearings; to displace from normal position or relationship **2** : to cause to lose the sense of time, place, or identity **2** : **CONFUSE**

dis-or-ien-ting \-ɪŋ *adj* : **DISORIENTING** **2** : **DISORIENTING**

dis-or-ien-ta-tion \dis-'ɔr-ē-'tā-'tshən, -'ɔr-ē-'tā-'tshən *n* : the act of disorienting; the state of being disoriented

dis-own \dis-'əʊn *vt* **1** : to refuse to acknowledge as one's own **2** : **DISCLAIM** **2** : to deny the validity or authority of ~ **dis-own-ment** \-mənt *n*

dis-par-age \dis-'pɑr-ɪ *vt* [ME *disparagen* to degrade by marriage below one's class; *dis-* + *parage*, *n*, *parage* to marry into one's class, fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *parage* extraction, lineage, *fr. per* peer] **1** : to lower in rank or reputation; **DEGRADE** **2** *obs* : **DIS-COURAGE** **3** : to speak slightly of **4** **DEPRECIATE** **SYN** see **DECAY**

dis-par-aging \dis-'pɑr-ɪŋ *adj* **1** : lowering of esteem or standing **2** : the act of disparaging

dis-par-ate \dis-'pɑr-ət, -'dɪp-(ə)-rət *adj* [L *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare* to separate, fr. *dis-* + *parare* to prepare ~ more at **PARARE**] : distinct in quality or character; **DISSIMILAR** **SYN** see **DIFFERENT**

dis-par-ate-ly \-rət-ē *adv* ~ **dis-par-ate-ness** *n*

dis-par-i-tas \dis-'pɑr-ət-ə *n* [ME *dispartitas*, fr. LL *dispartitas*, *disparitas*, fr. *L* *dis-* + *LL* *paritā-*, *paritas* parity] : the state of being disparate; **DIFFERENCE**

dis-part \dis-'pɑrt *vb* [It & L; *It* *dispartire*, fr. *L*, fr. *dis-* + *partire* to divide ~ more at **PART**] *archaic* : **SEPARATE**, **DIVIDE**

dis-pas-sion-ate \dis-'pʌsh-(ə)-nət *adj* : not influenced by strong feeling; **CALM** **SYN** see **FAIR** ~ **dis-pas-sion-ate-ly** *adv*

dis-patch \dis-'pʌtʃ *vb* [Sp *despachar* or *It* *dispartire*, fr. Prov *despach* to get rid of, fr. MF *despacher* to let free, fr. OF, fr. *des-* + *pecher* *vt* **1** : to send off or away with promptness or speed *esp.* on official business **2** : to put to death **3** *obs* : **DEPRIVE** **3** : to dispose of a task or matter; **DISPATCH** *fr. archaic* : to make haste; **HURRY** **SYN** see **KILL** ~ **dis-patch-er** *n*

dis-patch *n* : the act of dispatching; as **1** : *obs* : **DISMISSAL** **2** : the act of putting to death **3** (1) : prompt settlement (as of an item of business) (2) : quick riddance **4** : a sending off; **SHIPMENT** **2** : a **DISPATCH** *fr. archaic* : to send off; **DISPATCH** *fr. archaic* : to send by a diplomatic, military, or naval officer **3** : a news item sent in by a correspondent to a newspaper **3** : promptness and efficiency in performance or transmission **SYN** see **HASTE**

dis-pel \dis-'pel *vt* **1** **dis-pelled**, **dis-pel-ling** [L *dispellere*, fr. *dis-* + *pellere* to drive, *pell-* = *pell-* (as in *felt*)] : to drive away by scattering; **DISPATE** **SYN** see **SCATTER**

dis-pens-a-ble-ly \dis-'pen-sə-'bəl-ət-ē *adv* : the quality or state of being dispensable

dis-pens-able \dis-'pen(t)-sə-bəl *adj* : capable of being dispensed with; **UNESSENTIAL**

dis-pen-sal \dis-'pen(t)-səl *n* : a place where medical or dental aid is dispensed

dis-pen-sa-tion \dis-'pen-sā-'tshən, -'pen-*n* *n* **1** : a general state or ordering of things; *specif* : a system of revealed commands and promises regulating human affairs **2** : a particular arrangement or provision *esp.* of divine or nature **2** : a **1** : an exemption from a law or from a impediment, vow, or oath **2** : a formal authorization **3** : the act of dispensing **3** : something dispensed or distributed ~ **dis-pen-sa-tion-al** \-shənəl, -shən-*n* *adj*

dis-pen-sa-to-ry \dis-'pen(t)-sə-'tɔr-ē, -'tɔr-*n* *n* : a medicinal formulation **2** *archaic* : **DISPENSARY**

dis-pen-sa-ry \dis-'pen-sə-'rɪ *n* : a dispensary; **fr. ML & L** : **ML** *dispensare* to grant dispensation, fr. *L*, to distribute, fr. *dispensus*, pp. of *dispensare* to weigh out, fr. *dis-* + *pendere* to weigh] **1** : to deal

out in portions **b**; **ADMINISTER** (~ justice) **2**: to give dispensation to; **EXEMPT** **3**: to prepare and distribute (medicines) ~ *vi*, or *vt* **4**: to grant dispensation **5**: *syn* see **dispense**
dispense **1**: to suspend the operation of **2**: to do without
dispens-er \-'pen(t)-sər-ŋ n: one that dispenses: as a **1**; a container that extrudes, sprays, or feeds out in convenient units **b**; **2** a usu. mechanical device for vending merchandise

dispers-ible (\-'dis-'pɛr-sə-bl) **vi**; **DEPOLARIZE**
dis-pers-al (\-'dis-'pɛr-səl) **n**: the result of dispersing
dis-pers- (\-'dis-'pɛr-s) **vb** [ME *disperser*, fr. MF *disperser*, fr. L *dispersus*, pp. of *dispersere* to scatter, fr. *dis-* + *spargere* to scatter *vi* **1**: to cause to break up and go in different ways **b**: to cause to become spread widely **c**: **DISPEL** **2**: to spread or distribute from a fixed or constant source **3**: **DISSEMINATE**; **b**: to subject (as light) to dispersion **c**: to distribute more or less evenly throughout a medium ~ *vi* **1**: to break up and move or scatter in different directions **2**: **DISSIPATE**, **VANISH** *syn* see **SCATTER** — **dis-pers-er** \-'dis-'pɛr-sər-ŋ **n** — **dis-pers-ible** \-'dis-'pɛr-sə-bl *adj*
dispersion **1**: a two-phase system consisting of a dispersion medium and a dispersed phase

dis-per-sion (\-'dis-'pɛr-zhən, -shən) **n** **1 cap**: **DIASPORA** **2**: the act or process of dispersing; the state of being dispersed **3**: the scattering of the values of a frequency distribution from an average **4**: the separation of light into colors by refraction or diffraction with formation of a spectrum **5**: the separation of the components of a continuous radiation into components in accordance with some characteristic (as energy) **5 a**: a dispersed substance **b**: a system consisting of a dispersed substance and the medium in which it is dispersed

dis-pers-ive \-'dis-'pɛr-siv, -ziv *adj*: of or relating to dispersion; tending to disperse — **dis-pers-ive-ly** *adv* — **dis-pers-ive-ness** **n**
dis-pers-oid \-'dis-'pɛr-sɔɪd **n**: **DISEASE SYSTEM** **2**: finely divided particles, droplets, or bubbles of one substance dispersed in another
dis-pir-it (\-'dis-'pɪr-ət) *vi* [*dis-* + *spirare*] **1**: to deprive of cheerful or sanguine spirits — **dis-pir-it-ed** *adj* — **dis-pir-it-ed-ly** *adv* — **dis-pir-it-ed-ness** **n**

dis-pit-er-ous (\-'dis-'pɪt-ə-rəs) *adj* [later. of *despitiosus*] **archaic**; **CRUEL**
dis-place (\-'dis-'plās) *vi [prob. fr. MF *desplacer*, fr. *des-* + *placere* **1**: to remove from the usual or proper place; *specif*: to expel or force to flee from home or homeland **b**: to remove from a position **c**: to move **2**: to displace the piston of an engine *syn* see **REPLACE** — **dis-place-able** \-'plā-'zə-bəl *adj*
displaced person **n**: a person expelled or impelled to flee from his country of nationality or habitual residence*

dis-place-ment (\-'dis-'plā-smənt) **n**: the act or process of displacing; the state of being displaced **2**: the volume or weight of a fluid displaced by a solid body of equal volume **3**: the difference between the initial position of a body and any later position **c**: the volume displaced by a piston in a single stroke
dis-plant (\-'dis-'plānt) *vb* [MF *desplanter*, fr. *des-* + *planter* to plant; fr. LL *plantare*] **obs**; **DISPLACE**, **SUPLANT**

dis-play \-'dis-'plā *vb* [ME *displayen*, fr. AF *despleier*, fr. L *displicare* to stretch; fr. L *dis-* + *plicare* to fold] **1**: to spread or stretch out **2**: to spread before the view **b**: to set in display **3 obs**: **DESCRY** ~ *vi*, **1**: to show off *syn* see **SHOW**

display **n**, *often attrib*, **1**: a displaying of something; *specif*: a device that gives information in visual form in communications **2**: a display of the face or features of a person **3**: a display of the eye; *also*: printed matter so composed **d**: an eye-catching arrangement by which something is exhibited **2**: a pattern of behavior exhibited esp. by male birds in the breeding season
dis-please (\-'dis-'plēz) *vb* [ME *displezen*, fr. MF *desplaisir*, fr. AF *desplaisier*, fr. L *dis-* + *placere* to please] **1**: to incur the disapproval or disfavor of **2**: to accompany by annoyance or dislike **2**: to be offensive to ~ *vi* **1**: to give displeasure

dis-plea-sure (\-'dis-'plēz-ər, -'plā-zhər) **n**: the feeling of one that is displeased; **DISFAVOR** **2 a**: **DISCOMFORT**; **2 b**: **UNHAPPINESS**
dis-plode (\-'dis-'plōd) *vb* [L *displodere*, fr. *dis-* + *plaudere* to clap, *plaudere* *archaic*; *explodere* to explode] **1**: to burst
dis-port \-'dis-'pɔrt, -'pɔ(ə)r(t) **n**, **archaic**; **SPORT**, **PASTIME**
dis-port **vb** [ME *disportien*, fr. MF *desporter*, fr. *des-* + *portare* to carry] **1**: **DIVERT**, **AMUSE** **2**: **DISPLAY** ~ *vi*; **FROLIC**
dis-pos-abil-ity (\-'dis-'pɔz-ə-bəl-ət-ē) **n**: the quality or state of being disposable

dis-pos-able (\-'dis-'pɔz-ə-bəl) *adj* **1**: subject to or available for disposal (~ income) **2**: easily disposed of (~ towels)
dis-pos-al (\-'dis-'pɔz-əl) **n**: the act or process of disposing; as **1**: orderly placement or distribution **b**: **REGULATION**, **ADMINISTRATION** **c**: **BESTOWAL** **d**: a discarding or throwing away **d**: **DESTRUCTION** **2**: the power or authority to dispose of

dis-poser \-'dis-'pɔz-ər *vb* [ME *disposen*, fr. MF *disposer*, fr. L *disponere* to arrange (per *disponere*); fr. *dis-* + *ponere* to put] **1 a**: to give a tendency to **INCLINE** **b**: **PREPARE** **2 a**: to put in place; **ARRANGE** **b obs**; **REGULATE** **c archaic**; **BESTOW** ~ *vi* **1**: to settle a matter finally **2 obs**: to come to terms *syn* see **INCLINE** — **dis-pos-er** **n** — **dis-poser** **c**: to place, distribute, or arrange in an orderly way **d**: to transfer the control of another **b** (1): to get rid of (2): to deal with conclusively
dispose **n**, **1 obs**; **DISPOSAL** **2 obs a**: **DISPOSITION** **b**: **DEMEANOR**
dis-pos-i-tion \-'dis-'pɔz-'zɪ-shən **n** [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *dispositio*, *dispositio*, fr. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*] **1**: the act or the power of moral arrangement or disposition of being disposed of **2**: **ADMINISTRATION**, **CONTROL** **b** (1): a giving over to the care or possession of another (2): the power of so placing or ridding oneself of (3): the transfer of property from one to another **c**: an ordering or arranging in an orderly way **2 a**: prevailing tendency, mood, or inclination **b**: temperamental makeup **c**: the tendency of something to act in a certain manner under given circumstances

syn **DISPOSITION**, **TEMPERAMENT**, **TEMPER**, **CHARACTER**, **PERSONALITY** mean the dominant quality or qualities distinguishing a person or group. **DISPOSITION** implies customary moods and attitude toward the world around one. **TEMPERAMENT** implies the innate characteristics associated with one's specific physical and nervous organization; **TEMPER** implies the qualities acquired through experience that determine how a person or a group meets difficulties or handles situations; **CHARACTER** applies to the aggregate of moral qualities by which a person is distinguished apart from his intelligence, competence, or special talents; **PERSONALITY** applies to

an aggregate of qualities that distinguish one as a person
dis-poss-ess \-'dis-'pɔz-'zɛs, -'zɛs *vi* [MF *despossesser*, fr. *des-* + *possidere* to possess] **1**: to put out of possession or occupancy — **dis-poss-ess-er** \-'dis-'pɔz-'zɛs-ər **n**

dis-poss-ess-ion \-'dis-'pɔz-'zɪ-shən, -'zɛs-ən **n**: the act of dispossessing or the state of being dispossessed; *specif*: legal ouster
dis-po-sure \-'dis-'pɔ-zhər **n**, **archaic**; **DISPOSAL**, **DISPOSITION**
dis-praise (\-'dis-'prāz) *vb* [ME *dispraisen*, fr. OF *despreiser*, fr. *des-* + *preiser* to praise] **1**: to comment on with disapproval or censure **2**: to denigrate **3**: to speak against **4**: to praise **4**
dispraise **n**: the act of dispraising; **DISPARAGEMENT**
dispread \-'dis-'pred *vb*: to spread abroad or out; **EXPAND**
dis-price (\-'dis-'prɪz) *vb* [MF *despriser*, fr. OF *despreiser* to dispraise] **obs**; **UNDERVALUE**, **SCORN**

dis-proof (\-'dis-'pruf **n** **1**: the action of disproving **2**: evidence that disproves
dis-pro-portion \-'dis-'prɔ-pər-shən, -'pɔr-ŋ **n**: lack of proportion, symmetry, or proper relation; **DISPARITY**; *also*: an instance of such disparity — **dis-pro-portion-al** \-'shnəl, -shən-ŋ *adj*
disproportion **vt**: to make out of proportion; **MISMATCH**
dis-pro-portion-ate \-'sh(ə)-nət *adj*: being out of proportion

DISYMMETRICAL — **dis-pro-portion-ate-ly** *adv*
dis-prov-able (\-'dis-'pruv-ə-bəl) *adj*: capable of being disproved
dis-prove (\-'dis-'pruv) *vb* [ME *disproven*, fr. MF *desprover*, fr. *des-* + *prover* to prove] **1**: to prove to be false; **REFUTE**

syn **REFUTE**, **CONFUTE**, **REBUT**, **CONTRIBUTE**: **DISPROVE** implies the demonstration by any method of the falseness or invalidness of a claim or argument; **REFUTE** stresses a logical method of disproving; **CONFUTE** implies the refuting of a statement by silencing by an overwhelming argument; **REBUT** suggests formality in the act of answering an argument and does not necessarily imply success in disproving; **CONTRIBUTE** stresses the act of opposing with denial or an opposing argument and, like **REBUT**, the attempt to refute an opposing argument without implying contradiction
dis-put-abil-ity (\-'dis-'pyut-ə-bəl-ət-ē, -dis-'pyut-ə-bəl-ət-ē) **n**: the quality or state of being disputable

dis-put-able \-'dis-'pyut-ə-bəl, -dis-'pyut-ə-bəl *adj*: **DEBATABLE**
dis-put-ant (\-'dis-'pyut-ənt, -dis-'pyut-ənt) **n**: **DISPUTER**
dis-put-a-tion \-'dis-'pyu-'tā-shən, -(,)'pyu-'tā-ʃən **n** **1**: the act of disputing **2**: **DISPUTE**; **2 a**: an academic exercise in oral defense of a thesis by formal logic

dis-put-a-tions \-'shəs *adj* **1**: inclined to dispute **2**: **CONVERSATIONAL** — **dis-put-a-tion-ous-ly** *adv* — **dis-put-a-tion-ous-ness** **n**
'dis-pute \-'dis-'pyut *vb* [ME *disputen*, fr. OF *desputer*, fr. L *disputare* to discuss, fr. *dis-* + *putare* to think] *vi* **1**: to engage in argument **2**: to wrangle ~ *vt* **1 a**: to make the subject of disputation **b**: to call into question **2 a**: to struggle against **b**: to struggle over; **CONTEST** *syn* see **DISCUSS** — **dis-put-er** **n**
'dis-pute \-'dis-'pyut, -dis-'pyut **n** **1 a**: verbal controversy; **DEBATE** **b**: **QUARREL** **2 obs**: **PHYSICAL COMBAT**

dis-qual-ify (\-'dis-'kwāl-ə-'fi) *vb* [L *disqualificare*, fr. L *dis-* + *qualis* to be qualified] **1**: the act of disqualifying the state of being disqualified (~ from office) **2**: something that disqualifies or incapacitates
dis-qual-ity (\-'dis-'kwāl-ə-'tɪ) **n**: to deprive of the required qualities, properties, or conditions; make unfit **2**: to deprive of a power, right, or privilege; *specif*: to make ineligible **3**: to deprive from further competition or victory of a contest
dis-quan-ti-ty (\-'dis-'kwānt-ət-ē) *vb*, **obs**: **DIMINISH**, **LESSEN**

'dis-qui-et (\-'dis-'kwɪ-ət) *vi*: to take away the peace or tranquility of; **DISTURB**, **ALARM** *syn* see **DISCOMPOSE** — **dis-qui-et-ing** *adj* — **dis-qui-et-ing-ly** *adv*
'disquiet **n**: the lack of peace or tranquility; **ANXIETY**
dis-quiet-ful \-'dis-'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl, -'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl-ɪ-ʃən **n** **1**: the act of disqualifying the state of being disqualified (~ from office) **2**: something that disqualifies or incapacitates

dis-qual-ity (\-'dis-'kwāl-ə-'tɪ) **n**: to deprive of the required qualities, properties, or conditions; make unfit **2**: to deprive of a power, right, or privilege; *specif*: to make ineligible **3**: to deprive from further competition or victory of a contest
dis-quan-ti-ty (\-'dis-'kwānt-ət-ē) *vb*, **obs**: **DIMINISH**, **LESSEN**
'dis-qui-et (\-'dis-'kwɪ-ət) *vi*: to take away the peace or tranquility of; **DISTURB**, **ALARM** *syn* see **DISCOMPOSE** — **dis-qui-et-ing** *adj* — **dis-qui-et-ing-ly** *adv*

'disquiet **n**: the lack of peace or tranquility; **ANXIETY**
dis-quiet-ful \-'dis-'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl, -'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl-ɪ-ʃən **n** **1**: the act of disqualifying the state of being disqualified (~ from office) **2**: something that disqualifies or incapacitates
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dis-quan-ti-ty (\-'dis-'kwānt-ət-ē) *vb*, **obs**: **DIMINISH**, **LESSEN**

'dis-qui-et (\-'dis-'kwɪ-ət) *vi*: to take away the peace or tranquility of; **DISTURB**, **ALARM** *syn* see **DISCOMPOSE** — **dis-qui-et-ing** *adj* — **dis-qui-et-ing-ly** *adv*
'disquiet **n**: the lack of peace or tranquility; **ANXIETY**
dis-quiet-ful \-'dis-'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl, -'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl-ɪ-ʃən **n** **1**: the act of disqualifying the state of being disqualified (~ from office) **2**: something that disqualifies or incapacitates

dis-qual-ity (\-'dis-'kwāl-ə-'tɪ) **n**: to deprive of the required qualities, properties, or conditions; make unfit **2**: to deprive of a power, right, or privilege; *specif*: to make ineligible **3**: to deprive from further competition or victory of a contest
dis-quan-ti-ty (\-'dis-'kwānt-ət-ē) *vb*, **obs**: **DIMINISH**, **LESSEN**
'dis-qui-et (\-'dis-'kwɪ-ət) *vi*: to take away the peace or tranquility of; **DISTURB**, **ALARM** *syn* see **DISCOMPOSE** — **dis-qui-et-ing** *adj* — **dis-qui-et-ing-ly** *adv*

'disquiet **n**: the lack of peace or tranquility; **ANXIETY**
dis-quiet-ful \-'dis-'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl, -'kwɪt-ə-'fʊl-ɪ-ʃən **n** **1**: the act of disqualifying the state of being disqualified (~ from office) **2**: something that disqualifies or incapacitates
dis-qual-ity (\-'dis-'kwāl-ə-'tɪ) **n**: to deprive of the required qualities, properties, or conditions; make unfit **2**: to deprive of a power, right, or privilege; *specif*: to make ineligible **3**: to deprive from further competition or victory of a contest
dis-quan-ti-ty (\-'dis-'kwānt-ət-ē) *vb*, **obs**: **DIMINISH**, **LESSEN**

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dis-re-gard \-'dis-'rɛ-gərd *vt* **1**: to reduce in rank; **DEMOTE**
dis-re-gard \-'dis-'rɛ-gərd *vt* **1**: to pay no attention to; treat as unworthy of regard or notice *syn* see **NEGLECT**
'disregard **n**: the act of disregarding; the state of being disregarded; **NEGLECT** — **dis-re-gard-ful** \-'fʊl *adj*
dis-re-la-tion \-'dis-'rɪ-lā-shən **n**: lack of fitting or proportionate connection or relationship

'disreputable \-'dis-'rɛ-p-ə-bəl *adj*: to find unpalatable or distasteful
'disrelish **n**: lack of relish; **DISTASTE**, **DISLIKE**
dis-re-mem-ber \-'dis-'rɛ-'mɛm-bər *vt*: **FORGET**
dis-re-pair \-'dis-'rɪ-'paɪ-ər, -'pɛ(ə)r-ŋ **n**: the state of being in need of repair
dis-rep-ut-a-bil-ity (\-'dis-'rɛp-ət-ə-bəl-ət-ē) **n**: the quality or state of being disreputable
dis-rep-ut-a-ble \-'dis-'rɛp-ət-ə-bəl *adj*: not reputable or decent — **dis-rep-ut-a-ble-ness** **n** — **dis-rep-ut-a-bly** *adv*
dis-re-pute \-'dis-'rɪ-'pyut **n**: loss or lack of reputation; low esteem; **DISCREDIT** *syn* see **DISGRACE**
'disrepute \-'dis-'rɪ-'spekt *vt*: to have disrespect for
'disrespect **n**: lack of respect or reverence; **DISCOURTESY**
'dis-respect-ful \-'dis-'rɛsp-ək-ʊl *adj*: not respectable
dis-re-spect-ful-ly \-'dis-'rɛsp-ək-ʊl-ɪ *adv*: lacking proper respect — **dis-re-spect-ful-ly** \-'fʊl-ɪ *adv* — **dis-re-spect-ful-ness** **n**
dis-robe (\-'dis-'rɔb) *vb* [MF *desrober*, fr. *des-* + *robe* garment — more at **ROBE**] **vi**; **UNDRESS** ~ *vi*: to undress oneself
dis-rupt \-'dis-'rʌpt *vt* [L *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, fr. *dis-* + *rumpere* to break — more at **RUPTURE**] **1**: to break apart; **RUPTURE** **2**: to throw into disorder **3**: to cause to break down — **dis-rupt-er** **n** — **dis-ruption** \-'rʌp-ʃən **n**
dis-rupt-ive \-'dis-'rʌp-tɪv *adj*: causing or tending to cause disruption — **dis-rupt-ive-ly** *adv* — **dis-rupt-ive-ness** **n**
dis-sat-is-fac-tion (\-'dis-(s)at-əs-'fak-shən) **n**: the quality or state of being dissatisfied; **DISCONTENT**
dis-sat-is-fac-tory \-'dis-'fak-t(ə)-rɪ *adj*: causing dissatisfaction
dis-sat-is-fy (\-'dis-(s)at-əs-'fi) *vt*: to fail to satisfy; **DISPLEASE**
dis-save (\-'dis-'səv) *vi*: to use savings for current expenses
dis-seal (\-'dis-'si:əl) *vb*, **archaic**; **UNSEAL**

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ər further; ɔ back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ foot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; ʒh vision

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ər further; ɔ back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ foot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; ʒh vision

— more at TURBID **1** **a** : to interfere with ; INTERRUPT **b** : to alter the position or arrangement of **c** ; to break up or damage (by shaking or jarring) **d** ; to destroy the tranquility or composure of **e** ; to throw into disorder **e** ; ALARM **d** ; to put to inconvenience **vi** ; to cause disturbance SYN see DISCOMPOSE — **dis-turb-er** *n*

dis-turb-ance \dis-'tɜr-bən(t)s/ **n** : the act of disturbing ; the state of being disturbed **2** ; a local variation from the average or normal with conditions

dis-turbed *adj* : showing symptoms of emotional illness

dis-sul-fide \('dɪ-'sʌl-'faɪd/ **n** : a compound containing two atoms of sulfur combined with an element or radical

dis-union \dɪ'sh-'ju-njən, ('dɪs(h)-'ju-'n/ **n** : the termination or destruction of a union ; SEPARATION **2** ; DISUNITY

dis-union-ist \dɪ'sh-'ju-njən-ɪst/ **n** : one who favors disunion ; *specif* : an American secessionist

dis-unite \dɪ'sh-'ju-'nɪt, ('dɪs(h)-'ju-'n/ **v** : DIVIDE, SEPARATE

dis-uni-ty \dɪ'sh-'ju-'nə-ti, ('dɪs(h)-'ju-'n/ **n** : lack of unity ; *esp* : DISSENSION

dis-use \dɪ'sh-'u:z, ('dɪs(h)-'ju:z/ **v** : to discontinue the use or practice of

dis-use \-'u:s, -'yʊ-s/ **n** : cessation of use or practice

dis-util-ity \dɪ'sh-'u-tɪl-'ə-ti, ('dɪs(h)-'ju-'n/ **n** : ability to cause fatigue, inconvenience, discomfort, or pain (~ of labor)

dis-val-ue \('dɪs-'væl-'(j)u:, -'və-'v/ **v** *archaic* : UNDERVALUE, DEPRECIATE **2** : to consider of little value **3** DISTEST

dis-val-ue *n* : **1** : DEESTIMATE, DEBERGARE **2** : a negative value

dis-syl-labic \dɪ'sɪl-'ə-bɪk, 'dɪs-'ə-'bɪk/ **adj** : having two syllables

dis-syl-la-bie \dɪ-'sɪl-'ə-bəl, ('dɪ-'sɪl-'; 'dɪs-'(sɪl)-'n/ **n** (part trans. fr. MF *dissyllabe*, fr. *dissyllabus* having two syllables, fr. Gk *dissyllabos*, fr. *dē + syllabē* syllable) **a** linguistic form consisting of two syllables

ditch \dɪtʃ/ **n** [imit. ;] a dot in radio or telegraphic code

ditch \dɪtʃ/ **n** [ME *ditch*, fr. OE *dīc* ditch] **a** long narrow excavation dug in the earth for defense, drainage, or irrigation

ditch *v* **1** **a** : to enclose with a ditch **b** : to dig a ditch in **2** : to cause (a train) to derail ; force (a car) into a ditch **3** : to get rid of ; DISCARD **4** : to make a forced landing (of an airplane) on water ditch *reed* **n** : a tall No. American reed (*Phragmites communis*) with flat leaflets called *reed*

dite \dɪt/ **n** [alter. of *dit*] *dialect* : MITE, BIT

dither \dɪðər/ **v** **1** **dither-er** \dɪð-(ə)r-ɪŋ/ [ME *dithēren*] **1** : SHIVER, TREMBLE **2** : to act nervously or indecisively **3** VACILLATE

dither *n* : a highly nervous, excited, or agitated state ; EXCITEMENT, CONFUSION

dith-er-er \dɪð-(ə)r-ər/ **adj**

dith-er-ramb \dɪð-'ræm-b/ **n** [Fr. *dithyrambe* \-ræm/ [Gk *dithyrambos*] **1** : a usu irregular short poem or chant in a wild, inspired strain **2** : a statement or writing in an exalted or enthusiastic vein — **dith-y-ram-bic** \dɪð-'i-ram-'bɪk/ **adj**

dit-ta-ny \dɪt-'æ-ni/ **n** [ME *ditayne*, fr. MF *ditayne*, fr. L *dictamnium*, fr. Gk *dictamnion*] **a** herb (*Origanum dictamnus*) native to Sicily with pink flowers

dit-to \dɪt-'(ə)n/ **n** **pl** *dittoes* [It *ditto*, pp. of *dicere* to say, fr. L *dicere* — more at DICTION] **1** : a thing mentioned previously or above — used to avoid repeating a word ; often symbolized by inverted commas or apostrophes **2** : a ditto mark

dit-to **v** : to repeat the action or statement of

dit-to **v** : to be before or after ; to use in the same manner

dit-ty \dɪt-'(ə)n/ [ME *ditee*, fr. OF *ditee* poem, fr. pp. of *dittier* to compose, fr. L *dicitare* to dictate, compose] : a song or short poem intended to be sung ; *esp* : one that is simple and unaffected

dit-ty bag \dɪt-'(ə)-/ **n** : a small bag used *esp*. by sailors to hold small articles of gear (as thread, needles, tape)

dit-ty box **n** : a box designed for use as a bed

di-ure-sis \dɪ-'ju-rɪ-'sɪs/ **n** **pl** *di-ure-ses* \-'rɪ-'sɛz/ [NL] : an increased excretion of urine

di-ure-tic \dɪ-'ju-rɪ-'ret-ɪk/ **adj** [ME, fr. MF or LL, MF *diuretique*, fr. L *diureticus*, fr. Gk *diourētikos*, fr. *diourēin* to urinate, fr. *diō + ourēin* to urinate — more at URINE] : tending to increase the flow of urine — **di-ur-et-ic** \dɪ-'ju-rɪ-'et-ɪk/ **adj**

di-ur-nal \dɪ-'ɜr-nəl/ **adj** [ME, fr. L *diurnalis* — more at JOURNAL] **1** **a** : recurring every day (~ task) **b** : having a daily cycle (~ rotation of the heavens) **2** **a** : of, relating to, or occurring in the daytime (the city's ~ noises) **b** : opening during the day and closing at night ; *syn* see DAILY

di-ur-nal-ly \dɪ-'ɜr-nəl-ly/ **adv**

diurnal **n** *archaic* : DAY ; DIURNARY **2** *archaic* : JOURNAL

di-va \dɪ-'və/ **n** **pl** *di-vas* or *di-ve* \-'və/ [It, lit., goddess, fr. L, fem. of *divus* divine, god — more at DEITY] ; PRIMA DONNA

di-va-gate \dɪ-'və-'gæt, 'dɪ-'və-'v/ [LL *divagatus*, pp. of *divagari*, fr. L *dis + vagari* to wander — more at VAGARY] **1** : to wander about **2** : DIVERGE

di-va-ga-tion \dɪ-'və-'gæ-'tɪ-ən/ **n** **pl** *di-va-'gæ-'tɪ-ə-n*, *di-'və-'n*

di-vent \('dɪ-'vɛnt/ **v** [Fr. *diventer*]

di-ven \dɪ-'vɛn, *esp* in senses other than **3** also *di-van*, *di-vān*, *di-'vān* \n/ [Turk, fr. *Per divān* account book] **1** **a** : the privy council of the Ottoman Empire **b** : COUNCIL **2** **a** : a council chamber **b** : a smoking room **3** : a large couch or sofa usu. without back or arm ; a box designed for use as a bed **4** : a collection of poems in Persian or Arabic usu. by one author

di-vari-ate \dɪ-'vər-ɪ-'eɪt, də-'vər-'v/ [L *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare*, fr. *dis + varicare* to straddle — more at PREVARICATE] **1** : to spread apart ; branch off ; DIVERGE

di-vari-ca-tion \dɪ-'vər-ɪ-'eɪ-'kən, də-'vər-'n/ **n** : the action, the process, or the act of diverging or of diverging of opinion

di-ve \dɪ-'v/ **v** **dived** \dɪ-'vəd/ or **dove** \dɒvəd/ **dived** ; **div-ing** \dɪ-'vɪŋ/ [ME *diven*, *diven*, fr. OE *dypan* to dip & *dīpan* to dive ; akin to OE *dyppan* to dip — more at DIP] **1** **a** : to plunge into water headfirst ; *specif* : to execute a dive **b** SUBMERGE **2** **a** : to descend or fall precipitously **b** : to plunge one's hand into something **c** : of an airplane : to descend in a dive **3** **a** : to plunge into some matter or activity **b** : DART, LUNGE (dived for his legs) ~ **vi** **1** : to thrust into something **2** : to cause to descend

di-ve **n** : **1** : the act or an instance of diving ; as (1) : a plunge into water executed in a prescribed manner (2) : a submerging of a submarine (3) : a steep descent of an airplane at greater than the maximum horizontal speed **b** : a sharp decline **2** : a disreputable bar **3** slang : a faked knockout

dive-bomb \dɪ-'vɪ-'bɒm/ **v** : to bomb by making a steep dive toward the target before releasing the bomb — **dive-bomb-er** **n**

di-ver \dɪ-'vɔr/ **n** : one that dives **2** **a** : a person who stays

under water for long periods by having air supplied from the surface or by carrying a supply of compressed air **b** : any of various diving instruments *esp* : LIFELINE

di-ver-gence \dɪ-'vɜr-'dʒəns/ **n** [ML *divergere*, fr. L *dis + vergere* to incline — more at VERNEX] **1** **a** : to move or extend in different directions from a common point ; draw apart **b** : to become or be different in character or form ; differ in opinion **2** : to turn aside from a path or course ; DEVIATE ~ **vi** ; DEFLECT ; *syn* see SWERVE

di-ver-gent \dɪ-'vɜr-'dʒənt/ **adj** : diverging from a common center or extending from a common center **b** : DIFFERENCE, DISAGREEMENT **c** : the acquisition of dissimilar characters by related organisms in unlike environments **2** : a deviation from a course or standard

di-ver-gent-ly \dɪ-'vɜr-'dʒənt-ly/ **adv** [L *divergens*, *divergens*, pp. of *divergere*] **1** : diverging from each other **2** : diverging from a point or other from a standard **3** DEVIANT **2** or relating to an infinite sequence that does not have a limit or to an infinite series the sum of whose initial terms does not have a limit **3** : causing divergence of rays (as ~ lens) ; *syn* see DIFFERENT — **di-ver-gent-ly** **adv**

di-ver-sity \dɪ-'vɜr-'sɪ-ti/ [ME *divers*, *divers*] ; **VARIOSUS**

di-ver-si-ty \dɪ-'vɜr-'sɪ-ti/ **n** [L *divers*, *diverse*, fr. OF & L ; OF *divers*, fr. L *diversus*, fr. pp. of *divertere*] **1** : differing from one another ; UNLIKE **2** : having various forms or qualities ; *syn* see DIFFERENT — **di-ver-si-ty** **adv** — **di-ver-si-ty-ness** **n**

di-ver-si-fi-ca-tion \dɪ-'vɜr-'sə-'fa-'kə-'tʃən, ('dɪ-'vɜr-'sɪ-'fə-'kən/ **n** : the act or process of diversifying ; the state of being diversified **2** : to make diverse ; VARIATE (~ a course of study) **2** : to distribute among different kinds of securities **3** : to increase the variety of the products of ~ **vi** **1** : to produce variety **2** : to engage in varied operations

di-ver-sion \dɪ-'vɜr-'zən, -'zən/ **n** : **1** : the act or an instance of diverting ; diversion of attention **2** : a diversion or diversion that diverts or amuses ; PASTIME **3** : an attack or feint that draws the attention and force of an enemy from the point of the principal operation — **di-ver-sion-ary** \-'zən-'er-ɪ-, -'zən-'ə-'dʒ/ **adj**

di-ver-sion-ist \-'zən-'nə-st, -'zən-'nə-'st/ **n** : one characterized by political diversion ; one engaged in diversionary activities

di-ver-si-ty \dɪ-'vɜr-'sɪ-ti/ **n** : the condition of being different or having differences **2** : an instance or a point of difference

di-vert \dɪ-'vɜr-, dɪ-'v/ [ME *diverten*, fr. MF & L ; MF *divertir*, fr. L *divertere* to turn in opposite directions, fr. *dis + vertere* to turn more at WORTH] **vi** : to turn aside ; DEVIATE ~ **vr** **1** **a** : to turn from one purpose or to another ; DEFLECT **b** : DISTRACT **2** : to give pleasure to ; *syn* see AMUSE

di-vert-ic-u-lar-itis \dɪ-'vɜr-'tɪk-yu-'lɪ-tɪ-s/ **n** : inflammation of a diverticulum

di-vert-ic-u-lar-i-sis \-'lɪ-sɪ-s/ **n** : an intestinal disorder characterized by the presence of many diverticula

di-vert-ic-u-lar-ize \dɪ-'vɜr-'tɪ-'k-yu-'lɪ-'z-ə-'z/ **v** [Fr. *divertir*, fr. *divertire* to turn aside, fr. *dē + vertere*] **1** : to pocket or closed branch opening off a main passage **2** : an abnormal pouch or sac opening from a hollow organ (as the intestine or bladder)

di-vert-ic-u-lar-ize \dɪ-'vɜr-'tɪ-'k-yu-'lɪ-'z-ə-'z/ **v** [Fr. *divertir*, fr. *divertire* to divert, amuse, fr. *F divertir*] **1** : an instrumental chamber work in several movements **2** : DIVERTISSEMENT **1**

di-vert-isse-ment \dɪ-'vɜr-'sɪ-s-mɑnt, -ɔz-mɑnt, 'dɪ-'vɜr-'tɛs-mɑnt/ **n** **pl** *divertissements* \-'mɑnt-'sɪ-, -mɪ-'(z)/ [Fr. lit., diversion] **1** : a diversion (as of property, authority, or title **c** ; as an interlude **2**) ; DIVERTIMENTO **3** ; DIVERSION, ENTERTAINMENT

di-ves \dɪ-'vɛz/ **n** [ME, fr. L, rich, rich man] **1** : the rich man in the parable recorded in Lk 16:19-31 **2** : a rich man

di-vest \dɪ-'vest, dɔ-'v/ [alter. of *devest*] **1** : to undress or strip *esp* : of clothing, ornament, or equipment **b** : to deprive or strip away from a person of property, authority, or title **c** : KID, FREE **2** : to take away from a person

di-vide \dɪ-'vaɪ-d/ **vb** [ME *dividen*, fr. L *dividere*, fr. *dis + videre* to separate — more at WINDOW] **1** **a** : to separate into two or more parts, areas, or groups **b** : to separate into classes, categories, or groups **c** : to divide **d** : to divide **e** : to separate and give out in shares ; DISTRIBUTE **b** : to possess, enjoy, or make use of in common **c** ; APPORTION **3** **a** : to cause to be separate, distinct, or apart from one another **b** : to separate into opposing classes or parties **c** : to cause (a parliamentary body) to vote by division **4** : to mark divisions on ; GRADUATE (~ a sextant) **b** (1) : to subject to mathematical division (2) : to locate one or more points on (a line or its extension) ~ **vi** **1** : to perform mathematical division **2** (1) : to become separated into parts (2) : to branch out **b** : to become separated or disunited *esp*. in opinion or interest **c** : to be separated by one or another ; *syn* see DISTRACT, SEPARATE

di-vid-e **n** : an act of dividing **2** **a** : a dividing ridge between drainage areas ; WATERSHED **b** : a point or line of division

di-vid-ed **adj** **1** **a** : separated into parts or pieces **b** of a leaf : cut into distinct parts by incisions extending to the base or to the midrib **c** of a road : having the opposing streams of traffic separated **2** : divided by disagreement with respect to interests **b** : directed or moved toward conflicting interests, states, or objects

di-vid-end \dɪ-'vɪ-d-ɛnd, -ɔd-ɛnd/ **n** [ME *divident*, fr. L *dividendus*, gerundive of *dividere*] **1** : an individual share of something distributed ; as a : a share of profits distributed to stockholders **b** : a shareholder's share of a stock **c** : a policyholder in a participating insurance policy **d** : a proportional payment to a creditor of a bankrupt estate **2** : BONUS **3** **a** : a number to be divided **b** : a sum or fund to be divided and distributed

di-vid-er \dɪ-'vɪ-d-ər/ **n** : one that divides **2** **pl** : an instrument for measuring or marking (as in dividing lines and transferring dimensions) **3** : something serving as a partition between separate spaces within a larger area

di-vid-i-ty \dɪ-'vɪ-d-ɪ-veɪ/ **n** [Sp *dividivi* of Caribban origin, akin to Cumanagoto *diwidivi* diviner ; also a small legume tree (*Metastelma caribae*) of tropical America with twisted astragalopods that yield a large proportion of tannin

di-vidi-na-tion \dɪ-'vɪ-d-ɪ-'næ-'tʃən/ **n** [ME *divinacoun*, fr. L *divination*, *divinatio*, fr. *divinatus*, pp. of *divinare*] **1** : the art or practice that seeks to foresee or foretell future events or discover hidden knowledge usu. by means of augury or by the aid of supernatural powers **2** : unusual insight or intuitive perception — **di-vidi-na-to-ry** \dɪ-'vɪ-d-ɪ-'tɔr-ɪ-, dɔ-'vɪ-d-ɪ-'tɔr-ɪ-, -'tɔr-'ə-'dʒ/ **adj**



di-vine (də-'vīn) *adj* [ME *divin*, fr. MF, fr. L *divinus*, fr. *divus* god — more at *DEITY*] **1 a**: of, relating to, or proceeding directly from deity (the ~ right of kings) **b**: being deity **c**: directed to deity **d**: **1 a**: supremely good; **SUPERB** **b**: GODLIKE, HEAVENLY — *di-vi-ly* *adv*

di-vi-nē [ME, fr. ML *divinus*, fr. L, soothsayer, fr. *divinus*, *adj.*] **1**: **CLERGYMAN** **2**: **THEOLOGIAN**

di-vi-nis *vb* [ME *divinen*, fr. MF & L; MF *diviner*, fr. L *divinare*, fr. *divinus*, *n*] *vt* **1**: to discover intuitively; **INFER** — *di-vi-nis-ly* *adv* **1**: to practice intuitively; **GROPE**; **INTUITION** **2**: to perceive intuitively; **CONJECTURE** **SYN**: **FORESEE**, **di-vi-nor** *n*

Divine Liturgy *n*: the Eastern Orthodox eucharistic rite

Divine Office *n*: the office of the breviary for the canonical hours that clerics in major orders and many religious say daily

diving bell *n*: a diving apparatus consisting of a container open at the bottom and supplied with compressed air by a hose

diving duck *n*: any of various ducks that frequent deep waters and obtain their food by diving

divining rod *n*: a forked rod believed to divine the presence of water or minerals by dipping downward when held over a vein

di-vin-i-ly (də-'vīn-ət-ē) *n*: **1**: the quality or state of being divine **2**: a often *cp*: **KOOL** **1**: (1): **GOD** (2): **GODDESS** **c**: **DEMIGOD** **3**: **THEOLOG**

di-vi-s-i-bil-i-ty (də-'viz-ə-'bil-ət-ē) *n*: the state of being divisible

di-vi-s-i-ble (də-'viz-ə-'bəl) *adj*: capable of being divided

di-vi-s-ion (də-'viz-ən) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *divisio*, *divisio*, fr. *dividus*, *pp* of *dividere* to divide] **1 a**: the act or process of dividing; **2**: the state of being divided; **3**: the act, process, or an instance of distributing among a number of persons **4**: a method of arranging or disposing; **2**: one of the parts, sections, or groupings into which a whole is divided **3 a**: the elementary organic unit of combined arms that is tactically and administratively a self-contained unit capable of independent action; **b**: a military unit composed normally of five battle groups; **c**: (1): the basic units of men for administration aboard ship and ashore (2): a tactical subdivision of a squadron of ships **4 a**: a portion of a territorial unit marked off for administrative, judicial, or other purposes **b**: an administrative or operating unit of a governmental, business, or educational organization **c**: a division of an organization or part of a larger group; *specif*: a primary category of the plant kingdom **6**: a competitive class or category **7 a**: something that divides, separates, or marks off **b**: the act, process, or an instance of separating or keeping apart; **SEPARATION** **8**: the condition of being divided; **9**: a disagreement or a state of disagreement **9**: the physical separation into different lobbies of the members of a parliamentary body voting for and against a question **10**: the operation of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another **11**: plant propagation by dividing and planting separate divisions

di-vi-sion-ist (də-'viz-ən-ist) *n*: one who divides; **2**: one who advocates or shoots *SYN* see **PART** — *di-vi-sion-al* (də-'vizh-nəl, -ən-'ē) *adj*

di-vi-sion-ism (də-'vizh-ən-iz-əm, *n*, often *cp*: the neo-impressionist theory or practice of juxtaposing on the canvas small strokes of pure colors to be mixed by the eye of the observer — *di-vi-sion-ist* (də-'vizh-ən-ist) *n* *adj*

di-vi-sive (də-'viz-ə-'siv) *adj*: **1**: *cp*: **DIS-** **2**: creating dissunity or disension — *di-vi-sive-ly* *adv* — *di-vi-sive-ness* *n*

di-vi-sor (də-'viz-ə-'sɔr) *n*: the number by which a dividend is divided

di-vo-rce (də-'vɔ(ɔ)r, -'vɔ(ɔ)r) *n* [ME *divors*, fr. MF, fr. L *divortium*, fr. *divertere*, *divortere* to divert, to leave one's husband] **1**: a legal dissolution of a marriage **2**: **SEPARATION**, **SEVERANCE**

di-vo-rce *v*: **1**: to get rid of (one's spouse) by divorce; **2**: to dissolve the marriage contract between **2**: **SEPARATE**, **DISUNITE** *SYN* see **SEPARATE**

di-vo-r-see (də-'vɔ(ɔ)r-'sē, -'sē; -'vɔ(ɔ)r-'sā, -'vɔ(ɔ)r-'sē) *n* [F, fr. fem. of *divorcé*, *pp* of *divorcer* to divorce, fr. MF, *divors*]; a divorced woman

di-vo-r-see-ment (də-'vɔ(ɔ)r-'smənt, -'vɔ(ɔ)r-'n) *n*: **DIVORCE** **2**

div-ot (dī-'vɔt) *n* [origin unknown] **1**: **SCOT** **2**: a square of turf or sod **3**: a piece of turf dug from a golf fairway in making a stroke

di-vo-l-ge (də-'vɔl-) *v*: **1**: [ME *divulgen*, fr. L *divulgare*, fr. *dis-* + *vulgare* to make known] **1**: **ARCHAIC** to make public; **PROCLAIM** **2**: to make known (as a secret) *SYN* see **REVEAL** — *di-vo-l-ge-nt* (də-'vɔl-ŋ) *adj*

di-vo-lu-sion (dī-'vɔl-shən) *n* [L *divulsio*, *divulsio*, fr. *divulsus*, *pp* of *divellere* to tear apart, fr. *div* + *vellere* to pluck — more at **VULNERABLE**]; a tearing apart

Dixie (dī-'ksek-sē) *n* [name for the Southern states in the song *Dixie* written in 1859 by Minnie Minerva Haskins]; the Southern states of the U.S.

Dix-ie-crat (dī-'krai-t) *n*: a dissident southern Democrat; *specif*: a supporter of a 1948 presidential ticket opposing the civil rights stand of the Democrats — **Dix-ie-crat-ic** (dī-'ksek-'krai-tik) *adj*

di-zen (dī-'zēn, -'diz-'n) *v* [earlier *dis-zen* to dress a distaff with flax, fr. **MD** *archaic*]; **BEDIZEN**

di-zy- (dī-'zi-) *adj*: [*cp*: **di-** + *zy-*]; **twins**: **FRATERNAL** **1**: **DIZZY** **2**: **DIZZY** **3**: **DIZZY** **4**: **DIZZY** **5**: **DIZZY** **6**: **DIZZY** **7**: **DIZZY** **8**: **DIZZY** **9**: **DIZZY** **10**: **DIZZY** **11**: **DIZZY** **12**: **DIZZY** **13**: **DIZZY** **14**: **DIZZY** **15**: **DIZZY** **16**: **DIZZY** **17**: **DIZZY** **18**: **DIZZY** **19**: **DIZZY** **20**: **DIZZY** **21**: **DIZZY** **22**: **DIZZY** **23**: **DIZZY** **24**: **DIZZY** **25**: **DIZZY** **26**: **DIZZY** **27**: **DIZZY** **28**: **DIZZY** **29**: **DIZZY** **30**: **DIZZY** **31**: **DIZZY** **32**: **DIZZY** **33**: **DIZZY** **34**: **DIZZY** **35**: **DIZZY** **36**: **DIZZY** **37**: **DIZZY** **38**: **DIZZY** **39**: **DIZZY** **40**: **DIZZY** **41**: **DIZZY** **42**: **DIZZY** **43**: **DIZZY** **44**: **DIZZY** **45**: **DIZZY** **46**: **DIZZY** **47**: **DIZZY** **48**: **DIZZY** **49**: **DIZZY** **50**: **DIZZY** **51**: **DIZZY** **52**: **DIZZY** 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ing in healing arts; *esp* : a physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian licensed to practice his profession **B** : MEDICINE **MAN** **3** : material added to produce a desired effect **4** : a usu. makeshift and emergency mechanical contrivance or attachment for remedying a difficulty **5** : any of several highly colored artificial files — **dog-tor-al** \-(tə-)rəl/ *adj* — **dog-tor-ship** \-tər-'ship/ **n**

dog-tor *vb* **dog-tor-ing** \-(tə-)rɪŋ/ *vt* **1** : to give medical treatment to **2** : to restore to good condition : REPAIR **2 a** : to adapt or modify for a desired end **3** : to alter deceptively — *vi* **1** : to practice medicine **2** *diad* : to take to task

dog-tor-ate \-'dɔk-t(ə)-rət/ *n* : the degree, title, or rank of a doctor **dog-tri-naire** \-'dɔk-t(ə)-n(ə)'r(ə)/, -n(ə)'(ə)'n(ə)'r(ə)/ *n* [Fr. *dogtrine*] : one who attempts to put into effect an abstract doctrine or theory with little or no regard for practical difficulties

dog-trinaire *adj* : relating to or characteristic of a doctrinaire **DOCTRINE** : a dogmatic doctrine **dog-tri-nal** \-'dɔk-t(ə)-n(ə)'r(ə)-nəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or proceeding with doctrine — **dog-tri-nal-ly** \-'dɔk-t(ə)-n(ə)'r(ə)-nəl-ē/ *adv*

dog-trine \-'dɔk-t(ə)-n(ə)'r(ə)/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L. *doctrina*, fr. *doctor*] **1** *archaic* : TEACHING, INSTRUCTION **2 a** : something that is taught **3** : a principle or position or the body of principles in a branch of knowledge or system of belief : DOGMA **4** : a principle of law established through past decisions **5** : a statement of fundamental government policy *esp.* in international relations **SYN** DOCTRINE, DOGMA, TENET mean a principle accepted as authoritative. DOCTRINE implies a principle accepted by a body of believers or adherents or by a church or other authority. DOGMA implies a doctrine that is laid down as true and beyond dispute; TENET stresses acceptance and belief rather than teaching and applies to a principle held or adhered to

doctrine of descent : a theory in biology: all animals and plants are direct descendants of a common ancestor or plant **DOCU-MENT** \-'dɔk-yə-ment/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL & L; LL. *documentum* official paper, fr. L. *docere*, *docere*, fr. *docēre* to teach — more at DOCILE] **1** *archaic* : PROOF, EVIDENCE **2** : an original or official paper relied upon as the basis, proof, or support of something **3** : writing conveying information : a material substance having on it representation of the thoughts of men by means of some conventional mark or symbol **4** : DOCUMENTARY — **doc-u-ment-al** \-'dɔk-yə-ment-'l/ *adj*

doc-u-ment \-'dɔk-yə-ment/ *vt* **1** : to furnish documentary evidence of **2** : to furnish with documents **3** : to provide with facilities or substantiation and support or to certify or to synthesize proposed; *esp.* : to equip with exact references to authoritative supporting information — **doc-u-ment-able** \-'dɔk-yə-'n(ə)-bəl/ *adj* **doc-u-men-tar-i-an** \-'dɔk-yə-men-'t(ə)-r(ə)-ən-, -n(ə)-n(ə)-/ *n* : one who employs or advocates documentary presentation (as in photography or art)

doc-u-men-tar-i-ly \-'t(ə)-r(ə)-i-ē/ *adv* : in a documentary manner **doc-u-men-tar-i-ty** \-'dɔk-yə-ment-'r(ə)-i-, -men-t(ə)-r(ə)-i/ *adj* **1** : contained or certified in writing **2** : of, relating to, or employing documentation in literature or art; *broadly* : FACTUAL, OBJECTIVE **documentary** *n* : a documentary presentation (as a film or novel) **DOCU-MEN-TATION** \-'dɔk-yə-ment-'t(ə)-n(ə)-/ *n* : the act or an instance of furnishing or authenticating with documents **2 a** : the provision of documents in substantiation; *also* : documentary evidence **3** (1) : the use of historical documents (2) : conformity to historical or objective facts (3) : the provision of footnotes, appendices, or addenda referring to or containing documentary evidence **4** : the assembling, coding, and disseminating of recorded knowledge treated as an integral procedure

do-dar \-'dɔd-(ə)r/ *n* [ME *do-dar*, akin to OE *dýrding* yolk, Norw *dúdra* to tremble, L *lumus* smoke — more at FUME] : a toy of the genus (*Carex*) of dicotyledonous leafless elongated waxy herbs that are abundant in chlorophyll and green on other plants **do-dar-er** *vi* **do-dar-ing** \-'dɔd-(ə)-rɪŋ/ [ME *dadrin*] **1** : to tremble or shake from weakness or age **2** : to progress feebly **do-dar-er-ed** \-'dɔd-(ə)-rɪd/ *adj* [prob. alter. of *doddered*, fr. pp. of E dial. *do-d* to lop, fr. ME *dodden*] **1** : deprived of branches through age **2** : weary (as a person) **3** : old

do-dar-ing \-'dɔd-(ə)-rɪŋ/ *adj* : FOOLISH, SENTLE (as ~ old man) **do-dar-er-y** \-(ə)-r(ə)-ē/ *adj* : DODDERED, DODDERING **dodaca-** \-(dɔ)-dek-ə- comb form [L, fr. Gk *dōdeka-*, *dōdeka-*, fr. *dōdeka*, *dýdeka*, fr. *dýō*, *dýō* two + *dēka* ten] : twelve (*dodecaphonic*) **do-deca-gon** \-'dɔk-(ə)-gən/ *n* [Gk *dōdekagōnon*, fr. *dōdeka-* + *-gōnon* polygon] : a polygon of 12 angles and 12 sides **do-deca-hedron** \-'dɔk-(ə)-hek-'trɒn/ *n*, *pl* *dō-dek-a-hedrons* or *-hedra* **do-deca-hedron** \-'dɔk-(ə)-hek-'trɒn/ *n*, *pl* *dō-dek-a-hedrons* or *-hedra* : a solid having 12 plane faces

do-deca-pho-nic \-'dɔk-(ə)-fɒ-'fɒ-nɪk/ *adj* [*dōdeka-* + *-phōn-* + *-ic*] **1** : composed through the mechanical application of a particular numerical arrangement of the notes of the chromatic scale **2** : of or relating to the chromatic scale **DOCEPHALUS** : a similar **do-deca-pho-nism** \-'dɔk-(ə)-fɒ-'nɪz-əm/, *do-dɪ-'kɒ-'fɒ-'nɪz-* *n* — **do-deca-pho-nist** \-'nɒst-ŋ/ *n* — **do-deca-pho-ny** \-'fɒ-n(ə)-/ *n*

do-dodge \-'dɔd-ə/ *vb* [orig. unknown] *vt* **1** : to evade a duty or issue *esp.* by trickery or deceit **2 a** : to move to and fro from place to place usu. in an irregular course, as to make a sudden movement in a new direction **2 b** : to evade a blow **3** : to evade (as a duty) usu. indirectly and by trickery **2 a** : to evade by a sudden or repeated shift of position **3** : to avoid an encounter with **do-dodge** *n* **1** : an act of evading by sudden bodily movement **2 a** : an artificial device to evade, deceive, or trick **3** : EXPEDIENT, SCHEME **do-dog-er** \-'dɔd-ə-r/ *n* : a dodger; *esp.* : one who uses tricky devices **2** : small handbill **3** : a cake or piece of cornmeal **do-dog-ery** \-'dɔd-(ə)-r(ə)-/ *n* : EVASION, TRICKERY **do-dog-er-y** \-'dɔd-(ə)-r(ə)-/ *adj* : EVASIVE, TRICKY

do-do \-'dɔd-(ə)-/ *n*, *pl* *dōdōs* or *dōdōs* [Pg *doudo*, fr. *doudo* silly, stupid] **1 a** : a heavy flightless extinct bird (*Raphus cucullatus*, syn. *Didus ineptus*) related to the pigeons but larger than a pigeon in present form **2** : a bird of Mauritius **3** : a similar and apparently closely related extinct bird of the neighboring island of Réunion **2** : one hopelessly behind the times

doe \-'dɔ-/ *n*, *pl* *does* or *does* [ME *do*, fr. OE *dā*; akin to G dial. *fē* doe] : the adult female fallow deer; *broadly* : the female *esp.* when a doe of any of various mammals of which the male is called buck **do-er** \-'dɔ-/ *n* : one that does **DOE** : a female of any animal **doe-skin** \-'dɔ-skɪn/ *n* : the skin of does or leather made of it; *also* : soft leather from sheep or lambskins **2** : a compact coating and sportswear fabric napped and felted for a smooth surface

does-nt \-'dɔz-'nt/ : does not **do-est** \-'dɔ-'st/ *archaic* pres *2d* sing of *do* **do-eth** \-'dɔ-'eθ/ *archaic* pres *3rd* sing of *do* **do-ff** \-'dɔf/, *do-ff* [ME *doffen*, fr. *don* to do + *off*] **1** : to take off (one's clothes); *esp.* : to take off or lift up (the hat) **2** : to rid oneself of

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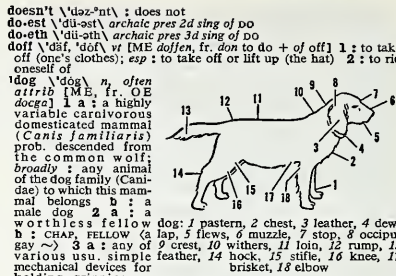
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b : fall (as of snow) esp. when sudden or heavy **2** : something that causes a downfall — **down-fall-en** \-fó-lén/ *adj*
down-grade \-daím-grád-**n** **1** : a downward grade (as of a road) **2** : a descent toward an inferior state — **downgrade** *vt*
down-haul \-daím-póh-**n** **1** : a rope or line for hauling down or holding down a sail or spar
down-heart-ed \-daím-háit-ád/ *adj* : DEJECTED — **down-heart-edly adv** — **down-heart-ed-ness n**
down-hill \-daím-híl-**n** **1** : a descending gradient **2** : a skiing race down a trail
down-hill \-híl/ *adv* **1** : toward the bottom of a hill **2** : toward a lower rank or level
down-hill \-híl/ *adj* **1** : sloping downhill **2** : of or relating to skiing downhill
down-pour \-pó(-),-pó(-)é/ **n** : a pouring or streaming downward; *esp* : a heavy rain
down-range \-frán/ *adv (or adj)* : away from a launching site and along the course of the test range (as missile landing 5000 miles ~)
down-right \-ráít/ *adv* **1** *archaic* : straight down **2** : THOROUGHLY (~ mean) **3** : in plain terms
downright adj **1** *archaic* : directed vertically downward **2** : ABSOLUTE, THOROUGH (a ~ lie) **3** : PLAIN, BLUNT (a ~ man) — **down-rightly adv** — **down-right-ness n**
down-stage \-daím-stáid/ *adv (or adj)* : toward or at the front of a stage — **downstage**
down-stairs \-daím-stá(-)áiz/, -sté(-)áiz/ **n** : down the stairs ; on or to a lower floor
downstairs \-stá(-)áiz/, -sté(-)áiz/ *adj* : situated on the main, lower, or ground floor of a building
downstairs \-daím-, -daím-/ **n** *pl* **but sing or pl in constr** : the lower part of a building
downstream \-daím-strém/ *adv (or adj)* : in the direction of flow of a stream
down-stroke \-strók/ **n** : a stroke made in a downward direction
down-swing \-swíg-**n** **1** : a swing downward **2** : a downward trend esp. in business activity
down-time \-daím-tím-**n** : time during which a machine, department, or factory is inactive ; time during normal operating hours
down-to-earth \-daím-tó(-)wérth/ *adj* : PRACTICAL, REALISTIC
down-town \-daím-táun/ *adv* : to, toward, or in the lower part or business center of a town or city
down-town \-táun/ *adj* **1** : situated downtown **2** : of or relating to the business center of a town or city
down-town \-táun/ **n** : an urban business center
down-trend \-daím-trend-**n** : downward movement
down-trodden \-daím-trád-**n**/ *adj* : ABUSED, OPPRESSED
down-turn \-tárn-**n** **1** : a turning downward **2** : a downward economic movement; *specif* : a decline in business activity
down-ward \-daím-wárd/ *also* **down-wards** \-wórdz/ *adv* **1** : from a higher place to a lower **b** : toward a direction that is the opposite of up **2** : from a higher to a lower condition **3** : from after the time of, from an ancestor or predecessor
downward adj **1** : moving or extending downward **2** : descending from a head, origin, or source — **down-wardly adv** — **down-ward-ness n**
down-wind \-daím-wínd/ *adv (or adj)* : in the direction that the wind is blowing ; LEeward
downy \-daú-**n**/ *adj* **1** : resembling a bird's down **2** : covered with down **3** : a made of down **b** : SOFT, SOOTHING
downy mildew n : any of various parasitic lower fungi (family Peronosporaceae) that produces whitish masses of sporangiothecia or conidiophores on the undersurface of the leaves of the host **2** : a disease caused by a downy mildew
downy \-daú(-)áir-/ **n** [ME *dowarie*, fr. AF, irreg. fr. ML *dotarium*, fr. L *dot.*, *dos* gift, marriage portion; akin to L *dare* to give] **1** *archaic* : DOWER **1** **2** : a : the money, goods, or estate that a woman brings to her husband in marriage **b** : a sum of money required of postulants by cloistered nuns **3** : a gift of money or property by a man to his wife or bride **4** : a natural gift
down-sab-el \-dab-só(-)bel-, -zá-**n** **n** [*Dowsabel*, fem. name] *obs* : SWEETHEART
downse *var of* DOUSE
downse \-dabz/ **v** [orig. unknown] *vt* : to use a diving rod or *vi* : to find by dowsing — **downse(-)er**
dox \-dák-sít-si(-)s-**n** [ME *doxologia*, fr. LGK, fr. Gk *doxa* opinion, glory (fr. *dokein* to seem, seem good) + *-logia* -logy — more at DECENT] : an expression of praise to God
doxy \-dák-sé-**n** [perh. modif. of obs. D *docke* doll, fr. MDJ **1** : a woman of loose morals ; PROSTITUTE **2** : MISTRESS **5**
doyen \-dó(-)yéen/, -dó(-)yo(-)s/, -dwa(-)ya-**n** **n** [F, fr. LL *decanus* dean] **1** : a : the chief of a body of group **2** : the oldest one of a category **b** : the highest-ranking one of its kind
doz-enne \-dó(-)yéen/, -dwa(-)yén-**n** **n** [F, fem. of *doyen*] : the senior woman of a group
doyley *or* **doily** *var of* DOLLY
doze \-dóiz/ *vb* [prob. of Scand origin] *vt* : to pass drowsily ~ *vi* **1** : to sleep lightly **b** : to fall asleep unintentionally or effortlessly **2** : to be in a dull or stupefied condition — **doze** **n**
doze *vt* [prob. back-formation fr. *dozer* (bulldozer)] : BULLDOZE **2** **doz-en** \-dó(-)z-**n**, **pl** *dozens* *or* *dozen* *often* *attrib* [ME *dozaine*, fr. OF *dozaine*, fr. *doze* twelve, fr. L *duodecim*, fr. *duo* two + *decem* ten — more at TWO, TEN] : a group of 12 — **doz-enth** \-**n**(t)h/ *adv* : one of 12 — **doz-er** \-**n**/ **n** : one that dozes
dozef **n** : BULLDOZER
DP \-dó(-)pé-**n** **n**, **pl** **DP**'s *or* **DP**s : DISPLACED PERSON
drab \-dráb-**n** [perh. of Celt origin] **1** : SLATTERN **2** : HARLOT
drab *vi* **drabbed**; **drab-bing** : to associate with prostitutes
drab **n** [MF *drap* cloth, fr. LL *drappus*] **1** : any of various cloths of a dull brown or gray color; *esp* : a thick woolen coating or a light olive brown **b** : a dull, lifeless, or faded appearance or quality
drab adj **drab-ber**; **drab-best** **1** : a : of the dull brown color of drab **b** : of the color drab **2** : characterized by dullness and monotony : CHEERLESS — **drab-ly adv** — **drab-ness n**
drab-ber \-dráb(-)ér-**n**, *diaf* *Eng* : a coarse unbleached linen fabric

drab-ble \-dráb(-)l/ *vb* **drab-bling** \-(ə-)líg/ [ME *drabelen*] *vi* : DRAGGLE ~ *vi* : to become wet and muddy
drac-ae-ná \-drá(-)sé-ná-**n** **n** [NL, fr. LL, *serpentes*, fr. Gk *drakaina*, fem. of *drakon* serpent] : any of two genera (*Dracaena* and *Cordyline*) of Old World tropical shrubs or trees of the lily family with thick branches, ending to tufts of sword-shaped leaves
drachm \-drám-**n** [alter. of ME *dragme* — more at DRAM] **1** : DRACHMA **2** : DRAM
drach-má \-drák-má-**n**, **pl** **drach-mas** *or* **drach-má** \-(j)mé-, -mí/ *or* **drach-mál** \-(j)mé/ **n** [L, fr. Gk *drachmē* — more at DRAM] : a : any of various ancient Greek units of weight **b** : any of various modern units of weight [L, fr. Gk *drachmē* — more at DRAM]
Draco \-drá(-)kó-**n** **n** [L (gen. *Draco*), lit., dragon — more at DRAGON] : a northern circumpolar constellation within which is the north pole of the ecliptic
drac-o-ni-an \-drák-né-on-, drá-**n**/ *adj*, *often cap* [L *Draco*, *Draco* j621 b.C. Athenian lawgiver, fr. Gk *Drakón*] **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of Draco or the severe code of laws held to have been framed by him **2** : extremely harsh or cruel ; RIGOROUS
dra-con-ic \-drá(-)kán-ik/ *adj* [L *draco*, *draco*] : of, relating to, or resembling a dragon
dra-con-ic \-drá(-)kán-ik-, drá-**n**/ *adj* : DRACONIAN
draft *or* **chieffy** **Brit** **draught** \-dráft/, -dráft/ **n** [ME *draht*; akin to OE *dragan* to draw — more at DRAW] **1** : the act of drawing a net; *also* : the quantity of fish taken at one drawing **2** : a : the act of moving loads by drawing or pulling ; PULL **b** : a team of animals used to draw or pull **3** : a device for drawing or pulling **4** : a : the act or an instance of drinking or inhaling; *also* : the portion drunk or inhaled in one such act **b** : a portion poured out or mixed for drinking ; DOSE **5** : a : DELINEATION, REPRESENTATION; *specif* : a construction used in technical design **b** : a device for drawing or pulling **6** : a version **6** : the act, result, or plan of drawing out or stretching **7** : a : the act of drawing (as from a cask) **b** : a portion of liquid so drawn **8** : an allowance granted a buyer for loss in weight **9** : the depth of water a ship draws esp. when loaded **10** : a : the act of drawing or selecting of an individual from a group esp. for compulsory military service **b** : a group of individuals so selected **11** : an order for the payment of money drawn by one person or bank on another **b** : the act or an instance of drawing from or making demands upon something ; DEMAND **12** : a : a current of air in a closed-in space **b** : a device for drawing or pulling of air (as in a fireplace) **13** : ANGLE, TAPER; *specif* : the taper given to a pattern or die so that the work can be easily withdrawn **14** : a narrow border along the edge of a stone or across its face serving as a stonemason's guide **15** : a system whereby exclusive rights to selected new inventions are appropriated for military service — **on draft** : ready to be drawn from a receiptable (beer *on draft*)
draft *or* **chieffy** **Brit** **draught** *adj* **1** : used for drawing loads (~ animals) **2** : constituting a preliminary or tentative version, sketch, or outline (a ~ treaty) **3** : being on draft; *also* : DRAWN
draft *vt* **1** : to detach or select for some purpose **2** : to construct a basis or design for a drawing or plan **3** : to draw the preliminary sketch, version, or plan of **b** : COMPOSE, PREPARE **3** *or* **chieffy** **Brit** **draught** : to draw up, off, or away — **draft-ee** \-dráf(-)é/, -dráf-**n** — **draft-er** \-dráf(-)ér/, -dráf-**n** **1** : a horse adapted for drawing heavy loads
draft \-dráf(-)é/, -dráf-**n** *adj* : **draft** *adj* : in a draft manner
draft-ness \-dráf(-)néss-**n** : the condition of being drafty
drafts-man \-dráf(-)t(-)smán/, -dráf(-)t(-)**n** **1** : one who draws legal documents or other writings **2** : one who draws plans and sketches **3** : an artist who excels in drawing — **drafts-man-ship** \-ship/ **n**
drafty \-dráf(-)é/, -dráf-**n**/ *adj* : relating to or exposed to a draft
drag \-drág-**n** **1** : something that is dragged, pulled, or drawn along ; *also* : a device for drawing or pulling **2** : a slide for conveying heavy bodies *c* : CONVEYANCE **2** : something used to drag with; *esp* : a device for dragging under water or along the bottom to detect or obtain objects **3** : a : something (as a sea anchor) that retards motion **b** (1) : the retarding force acting on a body (as an air-drag net) caused by air or as if by dragging **2** : a *slang* : a influence securing special favor or partiality **6** : something characterized by slow retarded motion **7** *slang* : STREET, ROAD **8** *slang* : a girl that one is escorting **9** *slang* : a speed contest between automobiles
drag *vb* **dragged**; **drag-ging** [ME *dragen*, fr. ON *draga* *or* OE *dragan*, *drag* to draw] *vt* **1** : to draw slowly or heavily **2** : to cause to move with painful slowness or difficulty **b** : to force into or out of some situation, condition, or course of action *c* (1) : to pass (time) in lingering pain, tedium, or unhappiness (2) : PROTRACT (~ a story out) **2** : a : to explore with a drag **b** : to scratch with a dragnet *or* to drag **3** : to pull (a buoy) or to pull the net back at the moment of impact ~ *vi* **1** : to hang or lag behind **2** : to fish or search with a drag **3** : to trail along on the ground **4** : to move on or proceed laboriously or tediously (the book ~) **5** : DRAW (~ on a cigarette) *syn* see PULL — **drag-ging-ly** \-líg(-)é/ *adv*
drag-ée \-drá(-)zhá-, -jé-**n** [F, fr. MF *dragie* — more at DREDGE] **1** : a sugar-coated nut **b** : a silver-covered candy for decorating cakes **2** : a sugar-coated medicated confection
drag-gér \-drág(-)ér-**n** : one that drags; *specif* : a fishing boat operating a trawl or dragnet
drag-ging \-drág(-)íg-**n** \-(ə-)líg/ [freq. of *drag*] *vt* : to make wet and dirty by dragging ~ *vi* (1) : to become wet or dirty by being dragged or trailed **2** : STRAGGLE
drag-gle-tail \-drág(-)ol-, -tál/ **n** : SLATTERN
drag-gy \-drág(-)í/ *adj* : SLUGGISH, DULL
drag-line \-drág(-)lín-**n** **1** : a line used in or for dragging **2** : an excavating machine

a about; **®** kitten; **®** further; **®** further; **a** back; **á** ák; **á** cot, cart; **j** joke; **ñ** sing; **ó** flow; **ó** flaw; **ó** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ü** out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **é** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life **ü** foot; **ü** foot; **y** yet; **yü** few; **yü** furious; **z** vision

draw out *v* 1: REMOVE, EXTRACT 2: to cause to speak out freely
draw-plate \ˈdrɔː-plæt\ *n*: a die with holes through which wires are drawn
draw poker *n*: poker in which each player is dealt five cards face down and after betting may discard cards and get replacements
draw-string \ˈdrɔː-strɪŋ\ *n*: a string, cord, or tape inserted into hems or casings or laced through eyelets for use in closing a bag or fully lined garment
draw-tube \-ˈtjuːb\ *n*: a telescoping tube (as for the eyepiece of a microscope)
draw up *v* 1: to arrange (as a body of troops) in order 2: to draft in due form 3: to straighten (oneself) to an erect posture 4: to bring to a halt ~ *vt* 5: STOP
draw-vehicle *n [ME *drage*, a wheeled vehicle, fr. OE *dragan* dragret; akin to OE *dragan* to pull]: a vehicle used to haul goods; *specif*: a strong low cart or wagon without sides ~ **draw** *vb*
draw-gram \ˈdrɔː-ɡrəm\ *n*: the work or cost of drawing
draw-man \ˈdrɔː-mən\ *n*: one whose work is drawing
draw \ˈdrɔːd\ *vb* [ME *drēden*, fr. OE *drēdan*] *vt* 1 *a*: to fear greatly *b* archaic: REVERENCE 2: to feel extreme reluctance to meet or face *vi*: to be apprehensive or fearful
draw *n* 1 *a*: great fear esp. in the face of impending evil *b* archaic: AWE 2: one causing fear or awe *SYN* see FEAR
draw *adj* 1: causing great fear or anxiety 2: inspiring awe
draw-ful \ˈdrɔːd-fʊl\ *adj* 1 *a*: inspiring dread 2: FRIGHTENING *b*: inspiring awe or reverence 3: extremely distasteful, unpleasant, or disgusting 4: *draw* (*-fʊl*) *adv* 2: to conceive as possible, to draw-fully \-fʊl-ɪ\ *adv* ~ **draw-ful-ness** \-fʊl-nəs\ *n*
drawful *n*: a cheap and sensational story or periodical
draw-nought \ˈdrɔːd-nɔʊt-, -nɔʊt\ *n* 1: a warm garment of thick cloth; *also*: the cloth 2 [Dreadnought, Brit. battleship] 3: a battleship whose main armament consisted entirely of big guns all of the same caliber
dream \ˈdri:m\ *n* [ME *dreem*, fr. OE *dræam* noise, joy] 1: a series of thoughts, images, or emotions occurring during sleep 2 *a*: a visionary creation of the imagination; DAYDREAM *b*: a state of mind marked by abstraction or release from reality; REVERIE *c*: an idea or plan in a dreamlike state; VISION 3: something notable for its beauty, excellence, or enjoyable quality 4: a goal or purpose ardently desired; IDEAL ~ **dream-ful** \-fʊl\ *adj* ~ **dream-fully** \-fʊl-ɪ\ *adv* ~ **dream-ful-ness** *n*
dream \ˈdri:m\ *vb* dreamed \ˈdrem(p)t-, ˈdremd\ or dreamt \ˈdrem(p)t\ **dream-ling** \ˈdri:m-lɪŋ\ *vi* 1: to have a dream 2: to fantasize; to dream or fancy; to wish 3: to conceive as possible, fitting, or proper ~ **used with** *of*: 4: to appear tranquil or dreamy ~ *vt* 1: to have a dream of 2: to consider as a possibility 3: IMAGINE 3: to pass (time) in reverie or inaction
dream-er \ˈdri:m-ər\ *n* 1: one who dreams 2: one who lives or lives in the working of fancy and imagination 3: one who has ideas or conceptions regarded as impractical; VISIONARY
dream-ily \-rɪ-m-ɪ-lɪ\ *adv*: in a dreamy manner; VAGUELY
dream-i-ness \-rɪ-m-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being dreamy
dream-land \ˈdri:m-land\ *n*: an unreal delightful country existing only in imagination or in dreams; NEVER-NEVER LAND
dream-less \-ləs\ *adj*: having no dreams (a ~ sleep) ~ **dream-less-ly** *adv* ~ **dream-less-ness** *n*
dream-like \-lɪk\ *adj*: resembling a dream; UNREAL
dream up *vt*: DEVISE, CONCOCT
dream-world \ˈdri:m-ˈwɜːld\ *n*: DREAMLAND; *also*: a world of illusion or fancy
dreamy \ˈdri:m-ɪ\ *adj* 1 *a*: full of dreams *b*: VAGUE 2: given to dreaming or fantasy 3 *a*: having the quality of characteristics of a dream 4: quiet and soothing *c*: DELIGHTFUL, PLEASING
drear \ˈdri:(ə)r\ *adj*: DREARY
drear-ily \ˈdri:(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*: in a dreary manner
drear-i-ness \ˈdri:(ə)-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being dreary
drear-ry \ˈdri:(ə)-rɪ\ *adj* [ME *drery*, fr. OE *dræor* sad, bloody, fr. *dræor* grey; akin to OHG *træren* to be sad] 1: DOLEFUL, SAD 2: causing feelings of cheerlessness; GLOOMY
 dredge \ˈdredʒ\ *n* [prob. fr. Sc *drag*, in *dregbot* dredge boat] 1: an apparatus used, in the form of an oblong frame with an attached bag net used esp. for gathering fish and shellfish 2: a machine for removing earth esp. by buckets on an endless chain or a suction tube 3: a barge used in dredging
 dredge *vt*: to dig, gather, or pump out with or as if with a dredge ~ *often used with up* ~ *vt*: to search with or as if with a dredge ~ **dredg-er** *n*
 dredge *vb* [obs. *dræge*, *n*, sweetmeat, fr. ME *drage*, *drege*, fr. MF *dragie*, modif. of L *tragemata* sweetmeats, fr. Gk *tragēmata*, pl. of *tragēmata* sweetmeat, fr. *trōgēin* to gnaw ~ more at TERSE]; to coat (something) with (as with dough) 3: to coat (a surface) with
 dree \ˈdri:(ə) vt **dreed**; **dree-ling** [ME *drean*, fr. OE *drōgan* — more at DRUDGE] chiefly *Scot*: ENDURE, SUFFER
 dreg \ˈdreg\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *dręg*; akin to L *fraces* drops of oil, Gk *thrassein* to trouble] 1: sediment contained in a liquid or precipitated from it; LEES — *usu.* used in pl. 2: the most undesirable or undesirable in pl. 3: the last remaining part 4: VESTIGE
 D region *n*: the lowest part of the ionosphere occurring between 25 and 40 miles above the surface of the earth
 drench \ˈdrenʃ\ *n* 1 *a*: DRINK, DRAFT *b*: a poisonous or medicinal drink; *specif*: a large dose of medicine mixed with liquid and put down the throat of an animal 2 *a*: something that drenches *b*: a causing or incident to drench or saturate
 drench *vb* [ME *drenchen*, fr. OE *drēncan*; akin to OE *drincan* to drink] 1 *a* archaic: to force to drink *b*: to administer a drench to (an animal) 2: to steep or saturate by immersion in liquid 3: to soak or cover thoroughly with liquid that falls or is precipitated 4: to fill completely as if by soaking or precipitation: SATURATE *SYN* see SOAK
 dresser \ˈdres-ər\ *n* [ME *dressen*, fr. MF *dresser*, fr. (assumed) VL *directiare*, fr. L *directus* direct, pp. of *dirigere* to direct, fr. *dis-* + *regere* to lead straight — more at RIGHT] *vt* 1 *a*: to make or set straight *b*: to arrange (as troops) in a straight line and at proper intervals 2: to dress down 3 *a*: to put clothes on *b*: to provide with clothing 4: to add decorative details or accessories to: EMBELLISH 5: to put in order for use or service 6 *a*: to*

apply dressings or medications to *b* (1): to arrange (the hair) by combing, brushing, or curling (2): to groom and curry (an animal) *c* (1): to kill and prepare for market (2): CULTIVATE, TEND; *esp*: to apply manure or fertilizer to ~ *vt* 1 *a*: to put on clothing *b*: to put on or wear formal, elaborate, or fancy clothes 2 *a*: of a food animal: to weigh after being dressed 3: to align oneself with the next soldier in a line to make the line straight ~ **dress** *ship* 1: to ornament a ship while in port by hoisting national ensigns at the mastsheads and running a line of signal flags and pennants from bow to stern 2: to ornament a ship by hoisting national ensigns at the mastsheads and the ship's largest ensign at the mainmast
 dress *n* 1: APPAREL, CLOTHING 2: an outer garment for a woman or child 3: FROCK 3: covering, adornment, or appearance appropriate or peculiar to a particular time 4: a particular form of presentation; OUISE
 dress *adj* 1: relating to or used for a dress 2: suitable for a formal occasion 3: requiring or permitting formal dress (a ~ affair)
 dress-age \ˈdrɔː-shə, -drɛ-\ *n*: the execution by a horse of complex maneuvers in response to barely perceptible movements of a rider's hands, legs, and weight
 dress circle *n*: the first or lowest curved tier of seats in a theater
 dress down *vt*: to reprove severely ~ **dress** *down* *n*
 dresser \ˈdres-ər\ *n*: a table or surface for preparing and serving food 2: a cupboard to hold dishes and cooking utensils 3: a chest of drawers or bureau with a mirror
 dresser *n*: one that dresses
 dress-i-ness \ˈdres-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being dressed
 dress-ing *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of one who dresses *b*: an instance of dressing 2: a mixture of fat and water used as a dish *b*: a seasoned mixture used, as with a stuffing (as for poultry) 3 *a*: material applied to cover a lesion *b*: fertilizing material
 dressing gown *n*: a robe worn esp. while dressing or resting
 dressing room *n*: a room used chiefly for dressing; *esp*: a room in a theater for changing costumes and makeup
 dressing station *n*: a station for giving first aid to the wounded
 dressing table *n*: a low table often fitted with drawers and a mirror in front of which one sits while dressing
 dress-maker \ˈdres-,māk-ər\ *n*: one that does dressmaking
 dressmaker *adj*, of women's clothes: having softness, rounded lines, and intricate detailing (a ~ suit)
 dress-making \-kɪŋ\ *n*: the process or occupation of making dresses
 dress parade *n*: a formal ceremonial parade in dress uniform
 dress rehearsal *n*: a full rehearsal of a play in costume and with stage properties shortly before the first performance
 dress shirt *n*: a man's white shirt esp. for wear with evening dress
 dress suit *n*: a suit worn for full dress
 dress uniform *n*: a uniform for formal wear
 dressy \ˈdres-ɪ\ *adj* 1: showy in dress 2: STYLISH, SMART
 drew *past of DRAW
 drip \ˈdri:p\ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *dribble* & *dribble*]: a small amount; FRAGMENT — *usu.* used in pl.
 drip-ble \ˈdri:p-ə\ *vb* **drip-bling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ [freq. of *drip* (to dribble)] *vi* 1: to fall or flow in drops or in a thin intermittent stream 2: TRICKLE 3: to let saliva drip from the corner of the mouth; DROOL 3: to come or issue little by little 4 *a*: to dribble a ball or puck *b*: to proceed by dribbling ~ *vt* 1: to let or cause to fall in drops little by little 2 *a*: to issue sporadically and in small bits *b*: TRICKLE 3: to proceed by dribbling; slight taps or beats with hand, foot, or stick ~ **drip-ber** \-(ə)-bər\ *n*
 drip-ble *n* 1 *a*: a small trickling stream or flow *b*: a drizzling shower 2 *a*: a tiny or insignificant bit or quantity 3: an act or instance of dribbling a ball or puck
 drip-let \ˈdri:p-lɪt\ *n* 1: a trifling sum or part 2: a falling drop
 drip-fruit beetle *n*: a small broad brown beetle (*Carpophilus hesperus*) that is a cosmopolitan pest on stored products
 drip \ˈdri:p\ *vt*, *intrans* *adj*: WIZENED
 driër \ˈdri:(ə)r\ *adj*: DRY
 driër *or* **dryer** \ˈdri:(ə)r\ *n* 1: something that extracts or absorbs moisture 2: a substance that accelerates drying (as of oils, paints, and printing inks) 3 *usu* **dryer**: a device for drying
 driest *superlative of DRY
 drive \ˈdraɪv\ *n* [ME, akin to OE *drifan* to drive — more at DRIVE] 1: the act of driving 2: the speed with which the water flows 3: the velocity of the current of a river or ocean stream 2: something driven, propelled, or urged along or drawn together in a clump by or as if by a natural agency; as *a*: wind-driven snow, rain, cloud, dust, or smoke *usu.* at or near the ground surface, *b* (1): a mass of material (as sand) deposited together by or as if by water (2): a belt-skelter accumulation *c*: DROVE, FLOCK 2: something (as driftwood) washed ashore *e*: rock debris deposited by natural agents; *specif*: a deposit of clay, sand, gravel, and boulders transported by a glacier or by running water from a glacier 3 *a*: a general underlying design or tendency *b*: the meaning, import, or purport of what is spoken or written 4: something driven down upon or forced into a body; as *a*: a tool for ramming down or driving something *b*: a pin for stretching and aligning rivet holes 5: the motion or action of drifting spatially over or under the surface of a substance; *specif*: a force from its source caused by currents *b*: one of the slower movements of oceanic circulation *c*: the lateral motion of an airplane due to air currents *d*: an easy moderate more or less steady flow or sweep along a spatial course 6: a gradual shift in attitude, opinion, or position 7: an aim or purpose; *esp*: a force from its source caused by currents *b*: one of the slower movements of oceanic circulation *c*: the lateral motion of an airplane due to air currents *d*: an easy moderate more or less steady flow or sweep along a spatial course 6: a gradual shift in attitude, opinion, or position 7: an aim or purpose; *esp*: a force from its source caused by currents *b*: one of the slower movements of oceanic circulation, representation, or reading 6 *a*: a nearly horizontal mine passageway driven on or parallel to the course of a vein or rock stratum *b*: a small crosscut in a mine connecting two larger tunnels *c*: a drift in geology
 drift *vt* 1 *a*: to become driven or carried along by a current of water, wind, or air *b*: to move or flow smoothly and effortlessly**

o; aut; o; kiten; r; furrow; a; back; ā; bake; k; cot; cart; i; joke; ŋ; sing; o; flow; o; flaw; i; color; th; thin; th; this;

at; out; ch; chin; e; less; e; easy; g; gift; i; trip; i; life; i; foot; i; foot; y; yet; y; few; y; furious; zh; vision

drunkenly *adv* = **drunk-en-ness** \-kən-nəs/ *n*

drunk *adj* **1** : DRUNK **2** *obs* : DRENCHED **3** *a* : given to habitual excessive use of alcohol *b* : of, relating to, or characterized by drunkenness *c* : resulting from or as if from intoxication **4** : unsteady or lurching as if from intoxication **syn** see DRUNK — **drunkenly** *adv* — **drunk-en-ness** \-kən-nəs/ *n*

drunk-o-me-ter \-drɒŋ-'kɪm-ət-ər, -drɒŋ-'kæg-mē-tər/ *n* : a device for measuring blood alcohol content by chemical analysis of the breath

drupa-ce-ous \-dri-'pā-shəs/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to a drupe **2** : bearing drupes

drupe \-'drʊp/ *n* [NL *drupa*, *pl* : *L*, override olive, *f*. Gk *dryppa* olive] : a one-seeded indehiscent fruit having a hard bony endocarp, a fleshy mesocarp, and a thin epicarp that is flexible (as in the cherry) or hard almost leathery (as in the almond)

drupe-let \-'dri-'plət/ *n* : a small drupe; *specif* : one of the individual parts of an aggregate fruit (as the raspberry)

Druse or **Druse** \-'drʊz/ *n* [Ar *Duriz*, *pl*. fr. Muhammad ibn-Isma'il al-Darazī 1019 Muslim religious leader] : a member of a nominally Muslim sect of the mountains of Lebanon and Syria

dry \-'dri/ *adj* **1** : DRIED **2** : DRIED **3** : DRIED **4** [ME, *f*. OE *drige*, akin to OHG *trucken* dry, and perh. to ON *draugr* dry wood] **1** : free from water or liquid **2** : characterized by loss or lack of water as : a : lacking precipitation and humidity *b* : lacking freshness : STALE *c* : ANHYDROUS **3** : a : not being in or under water *b* : not being in or under water *c* : not being in or under water **4** : not being in or under water **5** : not being in or under water **6** : not being in or under water **7** : not being in or under water **8** : not being in or under water **9** : not being in or under water **10** : not being in or under water **11** : not being in or under water **12** : not being in or under water **13** : not being in or under water **14** : not being in or under water **15** : not being in or under water **16** : not being in or under water **17** : not being in or under water **18** : not being in or under water **19** : not being in or under water **20** : not being in or under water **21** : not being in or under water **22** : not being in or under water **23** : not being in or under water **24** : not being in or under water **25** : not being in or under water **26** : not being in or under water **27** : not being in or under water **28** : not being in or under water **29** : not being in or under water **30** : not being in or under water **31** : not being in or under water **32** : not being in or under water **33** : not being in or under water **34** : not being in or under water **35** : not being in or under water **36** : not being in or under water **37** : not being in or under water **38** : not being in or under water **39** : not being in or under water **40** : not being in or under water **41** : not being in or under water **42** : not being in or under water **43** : not being in or under water **44** : not being in or under water **45** : not being in or under water **46** : not being in or under water **47** : not being in or under water **48** : not being in or under water **49** : not being in or under water **50** : not being in or under water **51** : not being in or under water **52** : not being in or under water **53** : not being in or under water **54** : not being in or under water **55** : not being in or under water **56** : not being in or under water **57** : not being in or under water **58** : not being in or under water **59** : not being in or under water **60** : not being in or under water **61** : not being in or under water **62** : not being in or under water **63** : not being in or under water **64** : not being in or under water **65** : not being in or under water **66** : not being in or under water **67** : not being in or under water **68** : not being in or under water **69** : not being in or under water **70** : not being in or under water **71** : not being in or under water **72** : not being in or under water **73** : not being in or under water **74** : not being in or under water **75** : not being in or under water **76** : not being in or under water **77** : not being in or under water **78** : not being in or under water **79** : not being in or under water **80** : not being in or under water **81** : not being in or under water **82** : not being in or under water **83** : not being in or under water **84** : not being in or under water **85** : not being in or under water **86** : not being in or under water **87** : not being in or under water **88** : not being in or under water **89** : not being in or under water **90** : not being in or under water **91** : not being in or under water **92** : not being in or under water **93** : not being in or under water **94** : not being in or under water **95** : not being in or under water **96** : not being in or under water **97** : not being in or under water **98** : not being in or under water **99** : not being in or under water **100** : not being in or under water

dry *adv* **1** : to become dry **2** : to become dry **3** : to become dry **4** : to become dry **5** : to become dry **6** : to become dry **7** : to become dry **8** : to become dry **9** : to become dry **10** : to become dry **11** : to become dry **12** : to become dry **13** : to become dry **14** : to become dry **15** : to become dry **16** : to become dry **17** : to become dry **18** : to become dry **19** : to become dry **20** : to become dry **21** : to become dry **22** : to become dry **23** : to become dry **24** : to become dry **25** : to become dry **26** : to become dry **27** : to become dry **28** : to become dry **29** : to become dry **30** : to become dry **31** : to become dry **32** : to become dry **33** : to become dry **34** : to become dry **35** : to become dry **36** : to become dry **37** : to become dry **38** : to become dry **39** : to become dry **40** : to become dry **41** : to become dry **42** : to become dry **43** : to become dry **44** : to become dry **45** : to become dry **46** : to become dry **47** : to become dry **48** : to become dry **49** : to become dry **50** : to become dry **51** : to become dry **52** : to become dry **53** : to become dry **54** : to become dry **55** : to become dry **56** : to become dry **57** : to become dry **58** : to become dry **59** : to become dry **60** : to become dry **61** : to become dry **62** : to become dry **63** : to become dry **64** : to become dry **65** : to become dry **66** : to become dry **67** : to become dry **68** : to become dry **69** : to become dry **70** : to become dry **71** : to become dry **72** : to become dry **73** : to become dry **74** : to become dry **75** : to become dry **76** : to become dry **77** : to become dry **78** : to become dry **79** : to become dry **80** : to become dry **81** : to become dry **82** : to become dry **83** : to become dry **84** : to become dry **85** : to become dry **86** : to become dry **87** : to become dry **88** : to become dry **89** : to become dry **90** : to become dry **91** : to become dry **92** : to become dry **93** : to become dry **94** : to become dry **95** : to become dry **96** : to become dry **97** : to become dry **98** : to become dry **99** : to become dry **100** : to become dry

dry-er *var* of **DRIER**

dry-er-er \-'dri-ər-ər/ *n* : a nonirrigated farm on dry land operated on the basis of moisture-conserving tillage and drought-resistant crops — **dry-farm** \-'fɑ:m/ *n* — **dry farm-er** \-'fɑ:m-ər/ *n* — **dry farm-ing** \-'fɑ:m-ɪŋ/ *n*

dry fly *n* : an artificial angling fly designed to float upon the surface of the water

dry gangrene *n* : gangrene that develops in the presence of arterial obstruction, is sharply localized, and is characterized by dryness of the dead tissue which is sharply demarcated from adjacent tissue by a line of inflammation

dry goods \-'dri-'gʊdz/ *n* *pl* : textiles, ready-to-wear clothing, and notions as distinguished from other goods

Dry Ice *tradem* : used for solidified carbon dioxide gas, in the form of blocks that at -78.5°C changes directly to a gas and that is used chiefly as a refrigerant

drying oil *n* : an oil that changes readily to a hard tough elastic substance when exposed in a thin film to air

dry kiln *n* : a heated chamber for drying and seasoning cut lumber

dry lot \-'dri-'lɒt/ *n* : an area of limited size usu. bare of vegetation and used for fattening livestock

dry-ly \-'dri-'li/ *adv* *in a dry manner*

dry measure *n* : a series of units of capacity for dry commodities — see MEASURE table, METRIC SYSTEM table

dry-ness \-'dri-'nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being dry

dry nurse *n* : a nurse who cares for but does not suckle an infant

dry nurse \-'dri-'nɜ:s/ *n* : a dry nurse to

dry-pith-o-caine \-'dri-'pɪθ-'tʃeɪn/ *n* : Gk *dry* *trks* tree + *pithēkōs* *adj* : any of a subclass (Dryopithecinae) of Miocene and Pliocene Old World anthropoid apes sometimes regarded as ancestors of both man and modern anthropoids — **dryopithecine** *adj*

dry pleurisy *n* : pleurisy in which the exudation is mainly fibrinous

dry-point \-'dri-'pɔɪnt/ *n* : an engraving made with a needle or other pointed instrument instead of a burin directly into the metal plate without the use of acid as in etching

dry rot \-'dri-'rɒt/ *n* **1** : a decay of seasoned timber caused by fungi that consume the cellulose of wood leaving a soft skeleton which is rarely reduced to dust **2** : a fungus rot of plant tissue to which the affected areas are dry and flaking **3** : a normal or more or less mummified **2** : a fungus causing **3** : a decay from within caused esp. by resistance to new forces

dry-rot \-'rɒt/ *vt* : to affect with dry rot *vi* : to become affected with dry rot

dry run *n* **1** : a practice firing without ammunition **2** : TRIAL

dry-salt-er \-'sɒl-'tɜ:-(r)/ *n*, **Brit** : a dealer in crude dry chemicals and dyes — **dry-salt-er-y** \-'tɜ:-rɪ/ *n*, **Brit**

dry-shod \-'dri-'ʃɒd/ *adj* : having dry shoes or feet

dry socket *n* : a tooth socket in which after extraction a blood clot fails to form or disintegrates without organizing

dry wash *n* : laundry washed and dried but not ironed

du-'s \-'dju:'-tʃeɪz/ *n* *pl*, often *cap* **D&T** : DELIRIUM TREMENS

du-al \-'dju:'-əl/ *adj* [Fr. *du*, *in*. *cf*. Gk *dyad*-, dyadism; PAIR

du-al \-'dju:'-əl/ *adj* [L *duo*, *fr.* duo two — more at TWO] **1** : of grammatical number : denoting reference to two **2** : a : consisting of two parts or elements or having two like parts : DOUBLE *b* : consisting of two parts or elements — **du-al-ly** \-'dju:'-əl-li/ *adv*

du-al-ism \-'dju:'-əl-'zɪz-əm/ *n* **1** : a theory that considers reality to consist of two irreducible elements or modes **2** : the quality or state of being dual **2** : a : doctrine that the universe is under the dominion of two opposing principles one of which is good and the other evil *b* : a view of man as constituted of two irreducible elements — **du-al-ist** \-'dju:'-əl-'ɪst/ *n* — **du-al-ist-ic** \-'dju:'-əl-'ɪst-ɪk/ *adj* — **du-al-ist-ic-ally** \-'dju:'-əl-'ɪst-ɪk-əl-ɪ/ *adv*

du-al-ize \-'dju:'-əl-'ɪz-ə/ *vt* : to make dual

du-al-pur-pose \-'dju:'-əl-'pɜ:p-ə/ *adj* **1** : intended for or serving two purposes **2** : bred for two purposes

du-b \-'dʌb/ *vb* **1** : to dub **2** : to dub **3** : to dub **4** : to dub **5** : to dub **6** : to dub **7** : to dub **8** : to dub **9** : to dub **10** : to dub **11** : to dub **12** : to dub **13** : to dub **14** : to dub **15** : to dub **16** : to dub **17** : to dub **18** : to dub **19** : to dub **20** : to dub **21** : to dub **22** : to dub **23** : to dub **24** : to dub **25** : to dub **26** : to dub **27** : to dub **28** : to dub **29** : to dub **30** : to dub **31** : to dub **32** : to dub **33** : to dub **34** : to dub **35** : to dub **36** : to dub **37** : to dub **38** : to dub **39** : to dub **40** : to dub **41** : to dub **42** : to dub **43** : to dub **44** : to dub **45** : to dub **46** : to dub **47** : to dub **48** : to dub **49** : to dub **50** : to dub **51** : to dub **52** : to dub **53** : to dub **54** : to dub **55** : to dub **56** : to dub **57** : to dub **58** : to dub **59** : to dub **60** : to dub **61** : to dub **62** : to dub **63** : to dub **64** : to dub **65** : to dub **66** : to dub **67** : to dub **68** : to dub **69** : to dub **70** : to dub **71** : to dub **72** : to dub **73** : to dub **74** : to dub **75** : to dub **76** : to dub **77** : to dub **78** : to dub **79** : to dub **80** : to dub **81** : to dub **82** : to dub **83** : to dub **84** : to dub **85** : to dub **86** : to dub **87** : to dub **88** : to dub **89** : to dub **90** : to dub **91** : to dub **92** : to dub **93** : to dub **94** : to dub **95** : to dub **96** : to dub **97** : to dub **98** : to dub **99** : to dub **100** : to dub

du-bian \-'dʌb-ən/ *adj* [ME *dubbian*, *fr.* OE *dubbian*; akin to ON *dubbio* to doubt, OHG *tubill* plug *vi* **1** : to confer knighthood upon *b* : to dignify or give new character to *c* : NICK-NAMER *d* : to trim or remove the comb and wattles of *e* : to hit poorly *f* : to gum *g* : to execute poorly *h* : to thrust, poke

du-b *n* : a clumsy unskillful person : DUFFER

du-b *n* [ME (Sc dial.) *dubbe*] chiefly *Scot* : POOL, PUDDLE

du-b *vb* **1** : to dub **2** : to dub **3** : to dub **4** : to dub **5** : to dub **6** : to dub **7** : to dub **8** : to dub **9** : to dub **10** : to dub **11** : to dub **12** : to dub **13** : to dub **14** : to dub **15** : to dub **16** : to dub **17** : to dub **18** : to dub **19** : to dub **20** : to dub **21** : to dub **22** : to dub **23** : to dub **24** : to dub **25** : to dub **26** : to dub **27** : to dub **28** : to dub **29** : to dub **30** : to dub **31** : to dub **32** : to dub **33** : to dub **34** : to dub **35** : to dub **36** : to dub **37** : to dub **38** : to dub **39** : to dub **40** : to dub **41** : to dub **42** : to dub **43** : to dub **44** : to dub **45** : to dub **46** : to dub **47** : to dub **48** : to dub **49** : to dub **50** : to dub **51** : to dub **52** : to dub **53** : to dub **54** : to dub **55** : to dub **56** : to dub **57** : to dub **58** : to dub **59** : to dub **60** : to dub **61** : to dub **62** : to dub **63** : to dub **64** : to dub **65** : to dub **66** : to dub **67** : to dub **68** : to dub **69** : to dub **70** : to dub **71** : to dub **72** : to dub **73** : to dub **74** : to dub **75** : to dub **76** : to dub **77** : to dub **78** : to dub **79** : to dub **80** : to dub **81** : to dub **82** : to dub **83** : to dub **84** : to dub **85** : to dub **86** : to dub **87** : to dub **88** : to dub **89** : to dub **90** : to dub **91** : to dub **92** : to dub **93** : to dub **94** : to dub **95** : to dub **96** : to dub **97** : to dub **98** : to dub **99** : to dub **100** : to dub

du-b-er \-'dʌb-ər/ *n* : one that dubs

du-b-ian \-'dʌb-ən/ *also* **du-b-ing** \-'dʌb-ɪŋ/ *n* [*dubbing*, gerund of *dub* (to dress leather)] : a dressing of oil and tallow for leather

du-bi-ety \-'dju:'-bi-'et-ɪ/ *n* [L *dubietas*, *fr.* L *dubius*] **1** : DUBIOUSNESS, UNCERTAINTY **2** : a matter of doubt **syn** see UNCERTAINTY

du-bi-ous \-'dju:'-bi-'əs/ *adj* : DUBIOUS **2** : DUBIOUSNESS **3** : DUBIOUSNESS

du-bi-ous-ly \-'dju:'-bi-'əs-əl-ɪ/ *adv* : DUBIOUSLY

du-bi-ous-ness \-'dju:'-bi-'əs-nəs/ *n* : DUBIOUSNESS

du-bi-ous-ly \-'dju:'-bi-'əs-əl-ɪ/ *adv* : DUBIOUSLY

du-bi-ta-ble \-'dju:'-bi-'tə-bəl/ *adj* [L *dubitabilis*, *fr.* *dubitare* to doubt — more at DOUBT] : open to doubt or question

du-bi-ta-tion \-'dju:'-bi-'tə-'tʃən/ *n*, *archaic* : DOUBT

du-cal \-'dju:'-kəl/ *adj* [ME, *fr.* LL *ducalis* of a leader, *fr.* L *dux*, *dux* leader — more at DUKE] : of or relating to a duke or dukedom — **du-cal-ly** \-'dju:'-kəl-ɪ/ *adv*

du-cat \-'dʌk-ət/ *n* [ME, *fr.* MF, *fr.* *It.* *duccato* coin with the doge's portrait on it, *fr.* *duca* doge, *fr.* LGk *duka-*, *dux* leader, *fr.* L *dux*, *dux*] : a gold coin of various European countries

du-cess \-'dju:'-sɪs/ *n* [It (*It*) *duce*, *lit.*, the leader, title of Benito Mussolini, *fr.* L *dux*, *dux*] : LEADER **2**(*s*)

du-ches-s \-'dju:'-sɪz/ *n* [ME, *fr.* MF, *fr.* *duc* duke] : the wife of a duke of a woman holding a duked title in her own right

duchy \-'dʌch-ɪ/ *n* [ME *duche*, *fr.* MF *duché*, *fr.* *duc*] : the territory of a duke or duchess : DUKEIDOM

du-ck \-'dʌk/ *n*, *pl* **ducks** *often attrib* [ME *doke*, *fr.* OE *duce*] **1** or *pl* **duck** *a* : any of various swimming birds *b* : family Anatidae *c* : the duck family in which the neck and legs are short, the body more or less depressed, the bill often broad and flat, and the sexes almost always different in plumage *d* : the flesh of any of these birds used as food **2** : a female duck **3** chiefly *Brit* : DARLING **4** slang : *see* **DUCK**

du-ck \-'dʌk/ *vb* [ME *ducken*; akin to OHG *tūhan* to dive, OE *ducan* to thrust under water] **1** : to thrust under water **2** : to lower (as the head) quickly : *bow* **3** : *avoid*, EVADE (*in the issue*) **4** : to plunge under the surface of water **5** : to descend suddenly : *DIPE* **2** : a : to lower the head or body suddenly *b* : *but* **3** : to move quickly **4** : to dodge **5** : to evade a duty, question, or responsibility — **du-ck-er** *n*

du-ck-n : an instance of ducking

du-ck-n [D *duck* cloth; akin to OHG *tuch* cloth; perh. to Skt *dhwaja* flag] **1** : a durable closely woven usu. cotton fabric **2** *pl* : light clothes made of duck

du-ck-n [DUKW, its code designation] : an amphibious truck

du-ck-bill \-'dʌk-'bɪl/ *n*, **PLATYPUS** **2** : a paddlefish (*Polyodon spargius*)

du-ck-board \-'dʌk-'bɔ:rd, -'bɔ:rd/ *n* : a boardwalk or slatted flooring laid on a wet, muddy, or cold surface usu. used in *pl*.

du-ck call *n* : a device for imitating the calls of ducks

du-ck-footed *adj* : with feet pointed outward : **FLAT-FOOTED**

du-cking stool *n* : a seat attached to a plank and formerly used to plunge culprits tied to it into water

du-ck-ling \-'dʌk-'lɪŋ/ *n* : a young duck

du-ck-pin \-'dʌk-'pɪn/ *n* **1** : a small bowling pin shorter than a tenpin but with the same diameter **2** *pl* but *sing* *in constr* : a bowling game using duckpins

ducks and drakes or **duck and drake** *n* : the pastime of skimming flat stones or shells along the surface of calm water — **play ducks and drakes** *or* **make ducks and drakes** *of* : SQUANDER

duck sickness *n* : a highly destructive botulism affecting esp. wild ducks in the western U.S.

duck soup *n* : something easy to do

duck-weed \-'dʌk-'wēd/ *n* : a small floating aquatic monocoty-

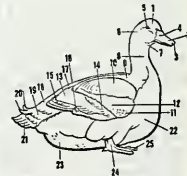


diagram of male duck: **1** head, **2** bill, **3** throat, **4** nostril, **5** eye, **6** ear, **7** beam, **8** neck, **9** cape, **10** wing, **11** wing, **12** wing front, **13** wing back, **14** secondaries, **15** coverts, **16** primaries, **16** flight coverts, **17** saddle, **18** rump, **19** tail coverts, **20** drake feathers, **21** tail, **22** breast, **23** flank, **24** shank, **25** web

leodon plan family Lemnaceae, the duckweed family)
ducky \ˈdʌk-ē\ *adj* 1: SATISFACTORY, FINE 2: DARLING, CUTE
duct \ˈdʌkt\ *n* [NL *ductus*, fr. ML *aqueduct*, fr. L, act of leading
 fr. *ducere*, pp. of *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] 1: a bodily tube
 or vessel esp. when carrying the secretion of a gland 2: a pipe,
 cable, or channel 3: a tubular structure or substance 4: a pipe or
 tubular runway for carrying an electric power line, telephone
 cables, or other conductors 3 a: a continuous tube formed in
 plant tissue by a row of elongated cells that have lost their inter-
 vening end walls 5: an elongated cavity formed by disintegration
 of separate cells — *ductless* \ˈdʌk-tl-s\ *adj*
ductile *vt*: to convey (as a gas) through a duct
ductile \ˈdʌk-tīl\ *adj* [MF & L; MF, fr. L *ductilis*, fr. *ducere*, pp.]
 1: capable of being fashioned into a new form 2 a: capable of being
 drawn out or hammered thin (~ metal) b: capable of being
 molded easily led or influenced *syn* see **PLASTIC** — *ducti-*
li-ty \ˈdʌk-tī-ē-tē\ *n*
duct-ling \ˈdʌk-tīŋ\ *n*: a system of ducts; also: the material com-
 posing a duct
ductless gland *n*: an endocrine gland
duct-ule \ˈdʌk-(t)y(ū)\ *n* 1: a small duct
dudd \ˈdʌd\ *n* [ME *duddē*] 1 pl a: CLOTHES b: personal belong-
 ings 2: FAILURE 3: a missile that fails to explode
dudd *adj*: of little or no worth; VALUELESS (~ checks)
duddie or **duddie** \ˈdʌd-ē\ *adj*, *Scot*: RAGGED, TATTERED
dude \ˈdʌdy(ū)\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a man extremely fastidious
 in dress and manner; DANDY 2: a city man; *esp*: an easterner
 in West Hollywood, Calif. — *dudish* \ˈdʌd-īsh\ *adj* — *dud-ishly* *adv*
du-deen \ˈdi-dē-ən\ *n* [FrGael *diùna*, dim. of *dù* pipe] 1:
 a short tobacco pipe made of clay
dudd ranch *n*: a vacation resort offering horseback riding and other
 activities typical of western ranches
dudd-geon \ˈdʌj-ŋ\ *n* [ME *dageon*, fr. AF *dageon*] 1 obs: a wood
 used esp. for dagger hilts 2 a: *quercus*: a dagger with a handle of
 this wood b obs: a half made in Oldgeon
duddgeon *n* [origin unknown]: IL HUMOR, RESENTMENT *syn* see
OFFENSE
due \ˈdʌdy(ū)\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *deu*, pp. of *devoir* to owe, fr. L
debere — more at **DEBT**] 1: owed or owing as a debt 2 a: owed
 or owing as a natural or moral right b: according to accepted
 notions or procedures; APPROPRIATE 3 a: satisfying or capable
 of satisfying a need, obligation, or duty; ADEQUATE b: REGULAR,
 LAWFUL (~ proof of loss) 4: ATTRIBUTABLE, ASCRIBABLE — *used*
to 5: having reached the date at which payment is required;
 6: required or expected in the prescribed, normal, or
 logical course of events; SCHEDULED — *due-ness* *n*
due *n*: something due or owed: a: something that rightfully
 belongs to one b: a payment or obligation required by law or
 custom; *DEBT c pl*: FEES, CHARGES
due *adv* 1: *obvs*: DULY 2: DIRECTLY, EXACTLY (~ north)
duel \ˈdy(ū)-əl\ *n* [ML *duellum*, fr. *duellare* 1: a combat
 between two persons; *specif*: a formal combat with weapons fought
 between two persons in the presence of witnesses 2: a conflict
 between antagonistic persons, ideas, or forces
duel *vb* *du-elled* or *du-elled*, *du-el-ling* or *du-el-ling*: to fight
 in a duel — *du-el-er* or *du-el-ler* *n* — *du-el-ist* or *du-el-ist*
n — *du-el-ist-ry* *n*
du-el-io \ˈdy(ū)-ē-ō\ *n* [It, fr. ML *duellum*] 1: the rules or
 practice of dueling 2: DUEL
du-en-na \ˈdy(ū)-en-ə\ *n* [Sp *duena*, fr. L *domina* mistress] 1:
 an elderly woman serving as governess and companion to the younger
 ladies in a Spanish or a Portuguese family 2: CHAPERON
duff \ˈdʌf\ *n*: a hat or a course of tennis strokes carried out
 regularly and in accordance with established rules and principles
du-el \ˈdy(ū)-et\ *n* [It *duetto*, dim. of *duo*] 1: a composition for
 two performers — *duet* *vt* *du-et-let*, *du-et-ting*
due to \ˈdy(ū)-tə(-w)\ *prep*: because of
duff \ˈdʌf\ *n* [Fr dial., alter. of *dough*] 1: a steamed pudding usu.
 made of oat and currant 2: a piece of partly decayed organic
 matter on the forest floor 3: fine coal; SLACK
duffel or **duffle** \ˈdʌf-əl\ *n* [D *duffel*, fr. *Duffel*, Belgium] 1:
 a coarse heavy woolen material with a thick nap 2: transportable
 personal belongings, equipment, and supplies
duffel bag *n*: a large cylindrical fabric bag for personal belongings
duffel \ˈdʌf-əl\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 slang a: a peccider esp.
 of cheap flashy articles b: something worthless 2: an incompe-
 tent, ineffectual, or clumsy person
duff *past* of **DUG**
duŋ \ˈdʌŋ\ *n* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to OSw *duggio* to suckle;
 akin to OE *dele* nipple]: UDDER, BREAST; also: TIT, NIPPLE
duŋ-gong \ˈdʌŋ-ŋŋŋ\ *n*: a genus of leaf beetles, fr. Malay & Tag.
duyong sea cow]: any of a monotypic genus (*Dugong*) of aquatic
 herbivorous mammals that with the manatees constitute an order
 (Sirenia) and have a bilobate tail and upper incisors altered into
 tusks in the male — called also *sea cow*
duŋ-hole *n* 1: a hole or cavity formed by hollowing out a large
 log 2: a shelter dug in a hillside or dug in the ground and roofed
 with sod; *specif*: one in the side of a trench for quarters, storage,
 or protection 3: a low shelter facing a baseball diamond and
 containing the players' bench
duke \ˈdʌk-ər\ *n* [Afrk, lit., diver, fr. *duik* to dive, fr. MD
duiken *ak* to dive; OHG *ihhhan*, dive — more at **DUCK**] 1: any
 of several small African antelopes (*Cephalophus* or related genera)
duke \ˈdʌky(ū)\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *duc*, fr. L *duc-*, *dux*, fr. *ducere* to
 lead — more at **TOW**] 1: a sovereign ruler of a continental Euro-
 pean duchy 2: a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank; *esp*: a
 member of the peerage in Great Britain 3: a member of the peer-
 age in the U.S. — *ducal* \ˈdʌk-əl\ *adj* — *ducal-ty* *n* — *ducal* *FR*,
HAND — *usu.* used in pl. 4: any of several prob. hybrid cultivated
 cherries between sweet cherries and sour cherries in character —
duke-dog \ˈdʌk-dŋ\ *n*
Du-Kho-bar *var* of **DOUKHOBAR**
du-let \ˈdʌl-ət\ *adj* [ME *dulet*, fr. MF, fr. *duiz* sweet, fr. L
dulcis] 1: agreeable; sweet to the taste 2: a sweet to the ear; MELLO-
 DIOUS b: AGREEABLE, SOOTHING — *dul-let-ly* *adv*
dulet *n*: a pipe-organ stop like the dulciana but an octave higher
dul-ci-a-na \ˈdʌl-sē-ˈan-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. ML *bassoon*, fr. L *dulcis*] 1:
 a labial pipe-organ stop with a tone of soft sweet string quality

dul-ci-ly \ˈdʌl-sē-ly\ *adv* [ALL *dulcificare*, fr. L *dulcis*] 1: to make
 sweet 2: to make agreeable; MOLLIIFY
dul-cio-mer \ˈdʌl-sio-mər\ *n* [ME *dowcemer*, fr. MF *dolcemer*, fr.
 OIt *dolcimerlo*] 1: a wire-stringed instrument of trapezoidal shape
 played with light hammers held in the hands
dul-cinea \ˈdʌl-sē-ˈne-ə\, -ˈsē-ŋ-ə\ *n* [Sp, fr. *Dulcinea* del Toboso,
 beloved of Don Quixote]: SWEETHEART
dull \ˈdʌl\ *adj* [ME *dull*; akin to OE *oel* foolish and prob. to L
junius smoke — more at **FUME**] 1: mentally slow; STUPID 2 a: slow
 in response or sensibility; INSENSIBLE b: lacking zest or vivacity
 or interest 3: slow in action; LACKLUSTER 4: marked by little
 business activity — *dull-ness* \ˈdʌl-nəs\ *n* 1: a lack of sharpness of edge or point
 5: lacking brilliance or luster 6 a: not clear; INDISTINCT b: not
 resonant or ringing 7 of a color: low in saturation and low in
 lightness 8: CLOUDY, OVERCAST 9: TEDIIOUS, UNINTERESTING —
dull-ly \ˈdʌl-lee\ *adv* — *dull-ness* or *dull-ness* \ˈdʌl-nəs\ *n* — *dully* \ˈdʌl-(i)ə\

SYN BLUNT, OBTUSE; DULL applies physically to an edge or point
 that has lost its original sharpness through use; figuratively it
 suggests loss of original or usual quickness, zest, or pungency;
 BLUNT applies to an edge or end not designed to be sharp or keen.
 It suggests innate or inherent lack of sharpness or keenness of
 feeling or perception; OBTUSE applies to the shape of something
 whose point is broader than a right angle; it suggests that which
 is inordinately blunt or insensitive in perception or imagination
 (*obtuse* audience). *SYN* see in addition **STUPID**
dulse \ˈdʌls\ *n*: a sea vegetable
dul-sh \ˈdʌl-īsh\ *adj*: somewhat dull
dulse \ˈdʌls\ *n* [ScGael & IrGael *dulaiseag*; akin to W *delyse* dulse];
 any of several coarse red seaweeds (*esp.* *Rhodymenia palmata*)
 found esp. in northern latitudes and used as a food condiment
du-ly \ˈdʌdy(ū)-lē\ *adv*: in a due manner, time, or degree
du-m \ˈdʌdy(ū)-m\, -(ŋ)m\ *n* [Russ, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *dōm*
 judgment; a word of uncertain origin for reporting or concern in Russia;
specif: the principal legislative assembly in czarist Russia
du-ŋ \ˈdʌm\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *tumb* mute, OE *deaf*
 deaf — more at **DEAF**] 1: destitute of the power of speech 2: natu-
 rally incapable of speech (~ animals) 3: not expressed in
 words 4: not understood 4 a: a word of speech or sound that lacks
 the usual accompaniment of speech or sound 5: lacking some
 usual attribute or accompaniment; *esp*: having no means of self-
 propulsion (~ charge) 6: STUPID, FOOLISH *syn* see **STUPID** —
du-ŋ-ly \ˈdʌm-lee\ *adv* — *du-ŋ-ness* *n*
du-ŋ-ly *vt*: to make dumb; DEADEN
dumb-bell \ˈdʌm-bel\ *n*: a weight that consists of two identical spheres connected
 by a short bar serving as a handle and that is
 used usu. in pairs for calisthenic exercise
 2: one that is dull and stupid; DUMMY
dumb-found \ˈdʌm-ˈfaʊnd\ *vt* [*dumb* + *-found*
 (as in **CONFOUND**)]: to strike dumb with astonishment *syn* see **FUZZLE**
dumb-found-er or **dum-found-er** \ˈdʌm-ˈfaʊn-dər\ *vt*: DUMBFOUND
dumb show *n* 1: a part of a play presented in pantomime 2: signs
 and gestures without words; PANTOMIME
dumb-struck \ˈdʌm-ˈstrʌk\ *adj*: made silent by astonishment
dumb-wait-er \ˈdʌm-wā-ər\ *n*: 1: a portable serving table or
 stand 2: a small elevator used for conveying food and dishes or
 small goods from one story of a building to another
dum-dum \ˈdʌm-ˈdʌm\ *n* [Dum-Dum, India]: a soft-nosed bullet
 that expands upon hitting an object
du-m-ny \ˈdʌm-ē\ *n* 1 a: one who is incapable of speaking
 b: one who is habitually silent 2: one who is silent or dumb
 3: a card game played by the declarer in addition to his
 own hand 4: a bridge player whose hand is a dummy 3: an
 imitation, copy, or likeness of something used as a substitute
 4: one seeming to act for himself but in reality acting for or at the
 direction of another 5: something usu. mechanically operated
 that serves to replace or aid a human being's work 6: a pattern
 arrangement of matter to be reproduced esp. by printing
du-m-ny *adj* 1 a: having the appearance of being real but lacking
 capacity to function; ARTIFICIAL b: existing in name only; FICTI-
 TIOUS 2: apparently acting for oneself while really acting for or
 at the direction of another 4 (~ director)
du-m-p \ˈdʌmp\ *n* [prob. fr. D *damp* haze, fr. MD *damp*]: a dull
 gloomy state of mind; DESPONDENCY (in the ~)
du-m-p *vb* [perh. fr. D *dampen* to immerse, topple; akin to OE
dyppan to dip — more at **DIP**] *vt* 1 a: to let fall in a heap or mass
 b: to get rid of unceremoniously or irresponsibly 2 slang: to
 knock down; to stomp; to stamp on 3: to market at a very low price;
specif: to sell abroad at less than the market price at home ~ *vi*
 1: to fall abruptly; PLUNGE 2: to dump refuse — *dump-er* *n*
du-m-p *n*, *often attrib* 1 a: an accumulation of refuse or other
 discarded materials b: a place where such materials are dumped
 2: a quantity of reserve material accumulated for use 3: a pattern
 b: a place where such materials are stored; *esp*: a place for the
 temporary storage of military supplies in the field 3: a disorderly,
 slovenly, or dilapidated place
du-m-p-ily \ˈdʌm-p-ē-lee\ *adv*: in a dumpty manner
du-m-py \ˈdʌm-pē\ *n*: the quality or state of being dumpty
du-m-py \ˈdʌm-pē\ *adj*: SAD, MELANCHOLY — *du-m-py-ly* *adv* —
du-m-p-ish-ness *n*
du-m-p-ling \ˈdʌm-plŋŋ\ *n* [perh. alter. of *lump*] 1 a: a small mass of
 leavened dough cooked by boiling or steaming b: a dessert made
 by wrapping fruit in biscuit dough and baking 2: something
 shapeless like a dumpling; *specif*: a short fat person or animal
du-m-p-truck \ˈdʌm-ˈtrʌk\ *n*: a truck used in dumping loose materials
du-m-py *adj* [Fr dial. *dum* (*lump*)]: short and thick in build; SQUAT
du-m-py level *n*: a surveyor's level with a short usu. invariable
 telescope rigidly fixed and rotating only in a horizontal plane
du-n \ˈdʌn\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *dunn* — more at **DUSK**] 1 a: having
 a dun color b: of a horse: exhibiting reduced hair pigmentation
 2: marked by dullness and drabness and drabness 3: *du-n-ness* \ˈdʌn-
 nəs\ *n* 1: a dun horse 2: a variable color averaging a nearly
 neutral slightly brownish drab gray 3: a: a subadult mayfly; also
 an artificial fly tied to imitate such an insect b: CAODIS FLY
du-n *vb* *du-nned*; *du-n-ning* [origin unknown] 1: to make persist-
 ent demands upon for payment 2: to plague or pester constantly

du *abut*; *du* *kitten*; or further; a back; *du* *bake*; *du* *cut*, cart;
du *out*; *du* *chin*; *du* *less*; *du* *easy*; *du* *gift*; *du* *trip*; *du* *life*
du *loot*; *du* *foot*; *du* *yet*; *du* *few*; *du* *furious*; *du* *vision*

b; the Germanic language of the Netherlands **2** Dutch *pl a* *archaic*; the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries **3** *archaic*; GERMANIA 1, **1b** **c**; the people of the Netherlands **3**; PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH **4**; *slang*; DANDER (his Dutch is up) **5**; DISAVOUR, TROUBLE (in Dutch with his boss) **6**; *slang*; **7**; **8**; **9**; **10**; **11**; **12**; **13**; **14**; **15**; **16**; **17**; **18**; **19**; **20**; **21**; **22**; **23**; **24**; **25**; **26**; **27**; **28**; **29**; **30**; **31**; **32**; **33**; **34**; **35**; **36**; **37**; **38**; **39**; **40**; **41**; **42**; **43**; **44**; **45**; **46**; **47**; **48**; **49**; **50**; **51**; **52**; **53**; **54**; **55**; **56**; **57**; **58**; **59**; **60**; **61**; **62**; **63**; **64**; **65**; **66**; **67**; **68**; **69**; **70**; **71**; **72**; **73**; **74**; **75**; **76**; **77**; **78**; **79**; **80**; **81**; **82**; **83**; **84**; **85**; **86**; **87**; 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Dutch door *n* a door divided horizontally so that the lower part can be shut while the upper remains open



Dutch door

Dutch elm disease *n*: a disease of elms caused by a fungus (*Ophiostoma ulmi*) and characterized by yellowing of the foliage, defoliation, and death

Dutch hoe *n*: SCUFFLE HOE

dutch-man \ˈdʌch-mən\ *n* 1 *cop a* *archaic*; a member of any of the Germanic peoples of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and the Low Countries **2**: native or inhabitant of the Netherlands **3**: a person of Dutch descent *slang*; GERMANIA 1, **1b** **2**; a device for hiding or counteracting structural defects

Dutch-man's-breech \ˈdʌch-mən-ˈbrɪtʃ-əz\ *n pl* *but sing or pl in constr*; a delicate spring-flowing herb (*Dicentra cucullaria*) of the fumitory family occurring in the eastern U.S. and having finely divided leaves and cream-white double-spurred flowers

Dutch oven *n* 1: a metal shield for roasting before an open fire **2**: a brick oven in which cooking is done by the preheated walls **3**: a cast-iron kettle with a tight cover that is used for baking in an open fire **4**: a heavy pot with a tight-fitting domed cover

Dutch rest *n*: a rest for which the person pays his own way

Dutch uncle *n*: one who admonishes sternly and bluntly

du-te-ous \ˈdʊ(t)jūt-ē-əs\ *adj* [irreg. fr. *duety*]; DUTIFUL, OBEDIENT

du-ti-able \ˈdʊ(t)jūt-ē-ə-bəl\ *adj*; subject to a duty (~ imports)

du-ti-ful \ˈdʊ(t)jūt-ē-fəl\ *adj* 1: filled with or motivated by a sense of duty (a ~ son) **2**: proceeding from or expressive of a sense of duty (~ affection)

du-ti-ty \ˈdʊ(t)jūt-ē-ti\ *n* [ME *duete*, fr. AF *dueté*, fr. OF *deu due*]

du-: conduct due to parents and superiors; RESPECT **2 a**: the action required by one's position or occupation **b**: assigned service or business; *specif*: active military service **3 a**: a moral or legal obligation **b**: the force of moral obligation **4**: TAX; *esp*: a tax or duty (1) the wages of a person who works on his own conditions **2**: a measure of efficiency expressed in terms of the amount of work done in relation to the energy consumed **b** (1) the service required (as of an electrical machine) under specified conditions of load and rest (2) USE, SERVICE **6**: the quantity of fire required to fill a particular area of the area of a particular crop *syn see* FUNCTION, OBLIGATION, TASK

du-um-vir \ˈdʊ(j)ʊm-ˈvɪr\ *n* [L, fr. *duum* (gen. of *duo* two) + *vir* man] 1: one of two Roman officers or magistrates constituting a board or court **2**: one of two men jointly holding power

du-um-vi-rate \ˈdʊ(j)ʊm-ˈvɪr-ət\ *n*: two people associated in high office

du-: government or control by two people

du-ve-ty \ˈdʊ(j)ʊv-ē-ti\ *n* [dov-, *ten* [F *duvetine*, fr. *duvet* down, fr. MF, alter. of (assumed) MF *dumet*, dim. of OF *duin*, down, from, fr. ON *dünn* — more at DOWN]; a smooth lustrous velvety fabric

dwarf \ˈdwɔ(ɹ)ɔ(ɹ)\ *n pl* *dwarfs* \ˈdwɔ(ɹ)ɔ(ɹ)s/ or *dwarves* \ˈdwɔ(ɹ)ɔ(ɹ)vz/ *also attrib* [ME *dwarfs*, *dwerf*, fr. OE *dweorg*, *dweorh*; *also* *dwær* *dweard*]; a person much below the usual human stature **2**: an animal or plant much below normal size **3**: a small legendary manlike being usu. misshapen and ugly and skilled as an artificer **4**: a star (as the sun) of ordinary or low luminosity and relatively small mass and size *dwarf-ness* *n*

dwarf *vb*: to make into a dwarf **2**: to stunt the intellectual or moral development of **3**: to cause to appear smaller ~ *vi* to become smaller ~ *dwarf-ish* \ˈdwɔ(ɹ)ɔ(ɹ)-ɪʃ\ *adj*

dwell \ˈdwel\ *v* *dwelt* \ˈdwelt/ or *dwelled* \ˈdweld/, \ˈdwelt/ *dwelling* [ME *dwellen*, fr. OE *dwellan* to go astray, hinder; akin to OHG *wellen* to exist] 1: to remain; to live as a resident **2**: to exist **3**: to keep the attention directed

LINGER **b**: to expatriate insistently ~ *dwell-er* *n*

dwell-ing *n*: a building or other shelter in which people live; HOUSE

dwin-dle \ˈdwɪn-dl-ē\ *vb* *dwin-dling* \-(d)lɪŋ-, -dl-ɪŋ-\ *n* [prob. freq. of *dwine* (to waste away)] *vi*: to become steadily less; SHRINK ~ *vt* to make steadily less *syn see* DECREASE

Dx \ˈdɪk-eks\ *n*: DISTANCE — used of long-distance radio transmission

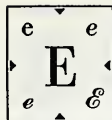
dy- or **dyo-** *comb form* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *dyo*]; two (*dyarchy*)

dy-ad \ˈdɪ-əd-, -əd-\ *n* [LL *dyad*, *dyas*, fr. Gk, fr. *dyo*] 1: PAIR **2**: a meiotic chromosome after separation of the two homologous chromosomes *dy-ad-ic* \ˈdɪ-əd-ɪk\ *adj*

DY-AR *n*: DAYAR

dy-ar-chy \ˈdɪ-ər-ki-\ *n*: a government with two sets of authorities

dy-buk \ˈdɪ-b



e *v*, *n*, often *esp*, often *attrib* **1** *a*: the fifth letter of the English alphabet **2**: a graphic representation of this letter **3**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **e** **4**: the tone **5**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **e** **6**: one designated *e* esp. as the fifth in order or class; *esp*: the base of the system of natural logarithms having the approximate numerical value 2.71828 **5** *a*: a grade rating a student's work as poor and unsatisfactory, constituting a conditional pass **h**: one graded or rated with an **E** **6**: something shaped like the

letter E

e- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, out, forth, away, fr. L, fr. *ex-*] **1** *a*: not (re)carinate **2**: missing; absent (edentate) **3**: out; **4**: on the outside (scribe) **5**: thoroughly (evaporize) **6**: forth (radiate) **7**: away (clivum)

ear *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *erih* each; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound whose first and second constituents respectively are represented by OE *ā* always and by OE *gelic* alike]; being one of two or more distinct individuals having a similar relation and often constituting an aggregate

each *pron* **1**: each one **2**: all considered one by one

each *adv*: **1**: or for each; **APICE**

each other *pron*: each of two or more in reciprocal action or relation (looked at each other in surprise)

ea-gar *v* [OE *gar*, OE *esge*, fr. OF *aisgre*, fr. L *ocer*] **1** *a* *archaic*; **KEEN**, **SHARP** **2** *obs*; **SOUR** **2**: marked by keen, enthusiastic, or impatient desire or interest **3**: **RESENTMENT** **4**: **ENRAGE** **5**: **SYN** **AVID**, **KEEN**, **ANXIOUS**, **ATHIRST**; **EAGER** implies ardor and enthusiasm and sometimes impatience at delay or restraint; **AVID** adds to **EAGER** the implication of insatiability or greed; **KEEN** suggests intensity of interest and quick responsiveness in action; **ANXIOUS** emphasizes fear of failure or failure or disappointment; **ATHIRST** stresses yearning but not, as **AVID** does, insatiability nor does it connote, as **EAGER** and **KEEN** do, readiness for action

eager beaver *n*: one who is unduly zealous in performing his assigned duties and in volunteering for more

ea-gle *v* [OE *egla*, fr. OF *agle*, fr. L *aquila*] **1**: any of various large diurnal birds of prey of the accipiter family, noted for their strength, size, graceful flight, keenness of vision, and powers of flight **2**: any of various esp. emblematic or symbolic figures or representations of an eagle: as **a**: the standard of the ancient Romans **b**: the seal or standard of a nation (as the U.S.) having an eagle as emblem or feature or insignia of rank worn by a military colonel or a naval captain **3**: a ten-dollar gold coin of the U.S. bearing an eagle on the reverse **4**: a gold score of two strokes less than par on a hole — compare **BIRDIE**

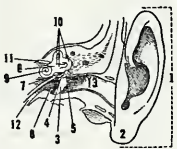
ea-glet *v* [OE *gla* *n*]: a young eagle

ea-ger *v* [OE *ger* *n*]: a tidal bore

ea-ldor-man *n* [OE *aldor* *n*]: a member of an ALDERMAN; the chief officer in a shire or other district in Anglo-Saxon England

ean — see **AN**

ear *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, *Louis*, *Gk* *ous*] **1**: the characteristic vertebrate organ of hearing or equilibrium consisting in the typical mammal of a sound-collecting outer ear separated by a membranous drum from a sound-transmitting middle ear that in turn is separated from a sensory inner ear by membranous fenestrae **h**: any of various organs capable of detecting vibratory motion **2**: the external part of man and mammals **3**: **a**: the sense or act of hearing **b**: acuity of hearing **c**: sensitivity to musical tone and pitch **4**: something resembling in shape or position a part of the ear, as **10** **11** **12** **13** **14** **15** **16** **17** **18** **19** **20** **21** **22** **23** **24** **25** **26** **27** **28** **29** **30** **31** **32** **33** **34** **35** **36** **37** **38** **39** **40** **41** **42** **43** **44** **45** **46** **47** **48** **49** **50** **51** **52** **53** **54** **55** **56** **57** **58** **59** **60** **61** **62** 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ear: **1** pinna, **2** lobe, **3** tympanic membrane, **4** incus, **5** malleus, **6** tympanum, **7** stapes, **8** vestibule, **9** cochlea, **10** semicircular canals, **11** auditory nerve, **12** eustachian tube, **13** auditory meatus

ear-ful *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

ear-ache *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

ear-drop *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

ear-drum *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

ear-ful *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

ear-ful *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

ear-ful *v* [OE, fr. ME *ere*, fr. OE *ēr*; akin to OHG *ero* ear, OE *er* edge — more at **EDGE**]: the fruiting spike of a cereal (as Indian corn) including both the seeds and protective structures — **ear** *v*

cytoplasm from the secreting cells ; produced by an ecrrine gland

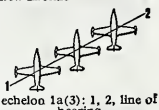
ec-cri-not-o-gy /ek-kr-'nol-'e-jen/ [F *ecrinologie*] ; a branch of physiology that deals with secretion and secretory organs

ec-dys-iast /ek-'diz-'e-ast, -'est-/ n [STRIPTEASE]

ec-dy-sis /'ek-'do-sis/ n, pl ec-dy-ses /-do-'sez/ [NL, fr. Gk *ekdyssis* act of getting out] ; the act of molting or shedding an outer cuticular layer (as in insects and crustaceans)

ec-e-sis /i-'se-sis, -'ke-sis/ n [NL, fr. Gk *oikēsis* inhabitation] ; the establishment of a plant or animal in a new habitat

ech-e-lon /'esh-'ə-lən/ n [F *échelon*, lit., rung of a ladder] 1 a (1) : an arrangement of a body of troops with its units each somewhat to the left or right of the one in the rear (2) : a series of steps (2) : a formation of units or individuals resembling such an echelon (3) : a flight formation in which each airplane flies at a certain elevation above or below the one in front and in plane behind and to the right or left of the airplane ahead b : any of several military units in echelon formation 2 a : one of a series of levels or grades in an organization or field of activity b : a group of individuals having a particular responsibility or occupying a particular level or grade



echelon 1a(3): 1, 2, line of bearing

ech-e-ve-ria /'ech-'ə-ve-'ri-ə/ n [NL, genus name, fr. *Echeveria*, 19th cent. Mex botanical illustrator] ; any of a large genus (*Echeveria*) of tropical American succulent plants of the orgpina family having axillary clusters of flowers with erect petals that spread only at the tips

echid-na /'i-'kid-'nə/ n [NL, fr. L, viper, fr. Gk] ; an oviparous burrowing nocturnal mammal (*Tachyopsis aculeatus*) of Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that is somewhat larger than a hedgehog and has a spiny back, a long tapering snout, a toothless mouth with a long extensible tongue, and long heavy claws

echi-n- or echino- comb form [L, fr. Gk, fr. *echinos* sea urchin] 1 : prickle (*Echinodermata*) 2 : sea urchin (*echinīte*)

echi-nate /'i-'ki-'nat, -'nāt/ adj ; SPINY

echi-nite /'ek-'ə-nīt, -'i-'kī-'nīt/ n ; a fossil sea urchin

echi-no-co-cus /'i-'ki-'no-'kō-'kəs, -'ə-'no-'kō-/ n [NL, genus name] ; a family of a group of *Echinococcus* tapeworms that alternate a minute adult living as a commensal in the intestine of carnivores with a hydatid invading tissues esp. of the liver of cattle, sheep, swine, and man and acting as a dangerous pathogen

echi-no-derm /'i-'ki-'no-'dɜ:m, -'ə-'no-'d-/ n [NL *Echinodermata*, phylum name] ; *echin-* + *-derm-* (*Gk derma* skin) ; any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of radially symmetrical, coelomate marine animals consisting of the starfishes, sea urchins, and related forms — *echi-no-der-ma-tous* /i-'ki-'no-'dɜ:m-'ətəs, -'ə-'no-'d-/ adj

echi-no-ide /'i-'ki-'nōid, -'ə-'nōid/ n ; SEA URCHIN

echi-no-late /'i-'ki-'no-'lət, -'lāt/ adj ; set with small spines

or prickles — *echi-no-late* /i-'ki-'no-'lət, -'lāt/ n ; set with small spines

echi-nus /'i-'ki-'nəs/ n, pl *echi-ni* /-ni/ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *echinos* hedgehog, sea urchin, architectural echinus] 1 : SEA URCHIN 2 a : the rounded molding forming the bell of the capital in the Doric order b : a similar molding in ornamental design

echo /'ek-'ə-/ n, pl *echi-* [ME *ech*, MF *ech*; MF *eco*, fr. L, fr. Gk *ēchō*; akin to L *vocare* to call, Gk *ēchō* sound] 1 a : the repetition of a sound caused by reflection of sound waves b : the sound due to such reflection 2 a : a repetition or imitation of another ; REFLECTION b : REPERCUSSION, RESULT c : TRACE

2 : a response 3 : one who closely imitates or repeats another's words, ideas, or acts 4 : a soft repetition of a musical phrase 5 a : the repetition of a received radio signal due esp. to reflection of part of the wave from an ionized layer of the atmosphere b (1) : the reflection of transmitted radar signals by an object (2) : the visual indication of this reflection on a radarscope

echo vb *echō-ing* /'ek-'ə-ŋ-/ *vi* 1 : to resound with echoes 2 : to produce an echo ~ *vt* 1 : REPEAT, IMITATE 2 : to send back or repeat (a sound) by the reflection of sound waves

Echo — a communications code word for the letter *e*

echo-ic /'i-'kō-'ik, -'e-adj/ 1 : of or relating to an echo 2 : formed in imitation of some natural sound ; ONOMATOPOEIC

echo-la-lia /'ek-'ə-'lā-'li-ə/ n [NL] ; the often pathological repetition of what is said by other people as if echoing them

echo-lo-ca-tion /'ek-'ə-'lō-'kā-'shən/ n ; a process for locating distant or invisible objects by means of sound waves reflected back to the emitter by the objects

ECHO SOUNDER — SONIC RANGEFINDER

éclair /'e-'klā-(ə)r, -'kle-(ə)r, -'klā-(ə)r, -'kle-(ə)r/ n [F, lit., lightning] ; an oblong cream puff with whipped cream or custard filling

éclair-cisse-ment /'e-'klɛr-'sɛ-'smənt/ n, pl *éclaircissements* /-smānt(z)/ [F] ; CLARIFICATION, ENLIGHTENMENT

ec-lamp-sis /'ek-'klam-'p-sis-/ n [NL, fr. Gk *eklampsis* sudden flashing, fr. *eklampō* to shine, fr. *ex* + *lampō* to shine] ; convulsive spasm ; esp. : an attack of convulsions during pregnancy or parturition — *ec-lamp-tic* /'ek-'klam-'tik/ adj

éclat /'e-'klā/ n [F, splinter, burst, éclat] 1 : dazzling effect ; BRILLIANCE 2 a : ostentatious display ; PUBLICITY b *orchestral* ; NOTORIETY 3 : brilliant or conspicuous success b : ACCLAM, APPLAUSE

ec-lec-tic /'ek-'lek-tik, -'l-adj/ [Gk *eklektikos*, fr. *eklegein* to select, fr. *ex* + *legein* to gather] 1 : selecting what appears to be best in various doctrines, methods, or styles 2 : composed of elements drawn from various sources — *ec-lec-ti-cal-ly* /-i-'k(-ə-'lē) adv

ec-lec-tic n ; one who uses an eclectic method or approach

ec-lec-ti-ci-sm /'ek-'lek-ti-'siz-/ n ; the theory, method, or practice of an eclectic method

ec-lipse /'i-'klips/ n [ME, fr. OF, *ecclipse*, fr. *ecclipsare* ; *ec-* = *ex*, *ec-* = *ex*, *clips-* = *clipsare* to eclipse] ; sun, S; earth, E; moon in solar eclipse, M; moon in lunar eclipse, M'



ec-log-ic /'ek-'lɔg-'ik, -'l-adj/ [ME *eclogia*, fr. L *eclogia*, title of Vergil's pastorals, lit., selections, pl. of *ecloga*, fr. Gk *eklogē*, fr. *eklegein* to select] ; a poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing ; BUCOLIC, IDYL

ec-lo-sion /'ek-'lō-'sion/ n [F *éclosion*] ; of an insect ; the act of emerging from the pupal case or hatching from the egg

eco- — see *ec-*

ecol-og-i-cal /'ek-'ə-'lɔg-'i-'kəl, -'k(-ə-)adj/ ; of or relating to ecology — *ecol-og-i-cal-ly* /-k(-ə-'lē) adv

fail, suffer eclipse, fr. *ex* + *leipō* to leave — more at ANOTHER] 1 a : the total or partial obscuration of one celestial body by another b : the passing into the shadow of a celestial body — COMPA OCCULTATION, TRANSIT 2 a : a falling into obscurity, decline, or disgrace

ec-lipse vi ; to cause an eclipse of: as a ; OBSCURE, DARKEN b : to recede in importance or repute ; DISGRACE c ; SURPASS

ec-clip-tic /'i-'klip-'tik/ n [ME *eccliptic*, fr. L *eclyptica linea*, lit., line of eclipses] ; the great circle of the celestial sphere that is the apparent path of the sun among the stars or of the earth as seen from the sun ; the plane of the earth's orbit extended to meet the celestial sphere 2 : a great circle drawn on a terrestrial globe making an angle of about 23° 27' with the equator and used for illustrating and solving astronomical problems

ec-clip-tic adj ; of or relating to the ecliptic or an eclipse

ec-logue /'ek-'lɔg-, -'lāg/ n [ME *eclog*, fr. L *Eclogae*, title of Vergil's pastorals, lit., selections, pl. of *ecloga*, fr. Gk *eklogē*, fr. *eklegein* to select] ; a poem in which shepherds are introduced conversing ; BUCOLIC, IDYL

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ecol-o-gist /'i-'kāl-'ə-'jɪst/ n ; a specialist in ecology

ecol-o-gy /'i-'jɪ/ n [G *ökologie*, fr. *öko* = *ecol-* + *-logy* -ology] 1 : a branch of science dealing with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments 2 : the totality or pattern of relations between organisms and their environment

ecol-o-met-ric /'i-'kän-'ə-'me-'triks/ n *pl but sing in constr* [blend of *economics* and *metric*] ; the application of statistical methods to the study of economic data

ecol-o-mic /'ek-'ə-'nəm-'ik, -'ē-'k(-ə-)adj/ 1 *archaic* ; of or relating to a household or its management 2 *archaic* ; ECONOMIC 2 3 a : of or relating to economics b : of, relating to, or based on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services c : of or relating to an economy d : having practical or industrial significance or uses ; affecting material resources 5 ; PROFITABLE

ecol-o-mi-cal /'i-'nəm-'i-'kəl/ adj 1 *archaic* ; ECONOMIC 2 : given to thrift ; FRUGAL 3 : operating with little waste or at a saving

SYN SEE SPARING — *ecol-o-mi-cal-ly* /-i-'k(-ə-'lē) adv

ecol-omic *verb* n ; the return for the use of a factor in excess of the minimum return required to bring forth its services

ecol-o-mi-ics /'ek-'ə-'nəm-'i-'k(-ə-)adj/ n *pl but sing or pl in constr, often attrib* 1 ; a social science concerned chiefly with description and analysis of the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services 2 : economic aspect or significance

ecol-o-mist /'i-'kän-'ə-'mɪst/ n 1 *archaic* ; one who practices ecologically 2 : an economist

ecol-o-mize /'i-'mɪz-/ *vi* ; to practice economy ; be frugal ~ *vt* ; to use more economically ; SAVE — *ecol-o-miz-er* /-ə-'lɔg-'i-'mɪz-ər/ n

ecol-o-my /'i-'kän-'ə-'mɛ-/ n, *pl* *economies* [MF *conomie*, fr. ML *oconomia*, fr. Gk *oikonomia*, fr. *oikonomos* household manager, fr. *oikos* house + *nomēn* to manage — more at VICINITY, NIMBLE] 1 : one of the sciences that deal with the management of material resources 2 a : thrifty use of material resources ; frugality in expenditures ; also : an instance or a means of economizing b : the efficient and sparing use of the means available for the end proposed 3 : the system of arrangement or mode of operation or functioning of something 4 : ORGANIZATION 4 a : the structure of economic life in a country, era, or period ; *speci* ; an economic system

ecol-spe-ci-ic /'ek-'ə-'spɛ-'i-'k(-ə-)adj/ ; a subdivision of a biospecies capable of free gene interchange between its members without impairment of fertility but less capable of fertile crossbreeding with other members of the same taxonomic group or less equivalent to the taxonomic species — *ecol-spe-ci-i-cally* /'ek-'ə-'spɛ-'i-'k(-ə-)adj/

eco-sys-tem /'i-'kō-'sɪs-'təm, -'k(-ə-)n/ ; a complex of ecological community and environment forming a functioning whole in nature

eco-tone /'i-'tōn/ n [*ec-* + Gk *tonos* tension — more at TONE] ; a transitional area between adjacent ecological communities esp. exhibiting competition between organisms common to both

eco-type /'i-'tɪp/ n ; a subdivision of an ecosppecies that comprises individuals interfertile with each other and with members of other ecotypes of the same ecosppecies but surviving as a distinct group through environmental selection and isolation and that is comparable with taxonomic subspecies — *eco-type-ic* /'ek-'ə-'tɪp-'ik, -'k(-ə-)adj/ — *eco-type-i-cal-ly* /-i-'tɪp-'i-'k(-ə-'lē) adv

ecru /'ek-'rɪ-, -'l-, -'k(-ə-)ru/ n [F *écru* unbleached, fr. OF *escru*, fr. *es-* completely (fr. L *ex*) + *crū* raw, fr. L *crūdus*] ; BEIGE 2

ec-sta-sis /'ek-'stə-'sɪs/ n [ME *ecstasy*, fr. MF, fr. L *ecstasis*, fr. Gk *ekstasis*, fr. *ek-* + *stasis* to stand, fr. *stās* to stand] 1 a : a state of being beyond reason and self-control b *archaic* ; SWOON 2 : a state of overwhelming emotion ; esp : rapturous delight 3 : TRACE ; esp : a mystic or prophetic trance

SYN ECSTASY, RAPTURE, TRANSPORT mean intense exaltation of mind and emotion which expression and isolation and that is comparable with taxonomic subspecies — *eco-type-ic* /'ek-'ə-'tɪp-'ik, -'k(-ə-)adj/ — *eco-type-i-cal-ly* /-i-'tɪp-'i-'k(-ə-'lē) adv

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ec-sta-tic /'ek-'stə-'tik, -'i-'k(-ə-)adj/ [ML *ecstaticus*, fr. Gk *ekstastikos*, fr. *ekstastaiō*] ; of, relating to, or marked by ecstasy — *ec-sta-ti-cal-ly* /-stə-'tik(-ə-'lē) adv

ect- or ecto- comb form [NL, fr. Gk *ektro-*, fr. *ektros*, fr. *ex* out — more at EX-1] ; outside ; external (*ectomere*) — compare *END-*, *EXO-* — *ect-ly* /'ekt-'lɪ-, -'l-adv/ [N] ; EPILAST — *ect-o-blast-ic* /'ekt-'ə-'blāst-'ik/

ect-o-chon-dral /'ek-'tō-'kən-'drəl/ adj ; occurring on the surface of cartilage

ect-o-com-men-sal /'ek-'tō-'kō-'mən-'t(-ə-)səl/ n ; an organism that lives as a commensal on the body surface of another

ect-o-der-m /'ek-'tō-'dɜ:m/ n [ISV *ect-* = *ect-* + *derma* — more at DERM.] 1 : the outer cellular membrane of a diploblastic animal 2 a : the outermost of the three primary germ layers of an embryo b : a tissue (as neural tissue) derived from this germ layer — *ect-o-der-mal* /'ek-'tō-'dɜ:m-'mal/ or *ect-o-der-mic* /-mɪk/ adj

ect-o-der-mi-ic /'ek-'tō-'dɜ:m-'i-'k(-ə-)adj/ ; EPILAST — *ect-o-blast-ic* /'ekt-'ə-'blāst-'ik/

ectog-e-nous /'ek-'tɔg-'ə-'nəs/ adj ; capable of development apart from the host — used chiefly of pathogenic bacteria

ec-to-merē \ˈek-tə-m(ə)r̩ n 1 : a blastomere destined to form ectoderm — **ec-to-mer-ic** \ˈek-tə-ˈmer-ik, ˈm(ə)r̩-ɪ/ *adj*
 ec-to-morph \ˈek-tə-mɔrf n 1 **ectoderm** + **-morph** : an ectomorphic individual
 ec-to-mor-phic \ˈek-tə-ˈmɔr-fik *adj* : characterized by predominance of the structures (as nerves) developed from the ectodermal layer of the embryo : of a light type of body build — **ec-to-mor-phic-al-ly** \-fɪk-ə-l(ə) *adv* — **ec-to-mor-phic-ly** \ˈek-tə-mɔr-f(ə) *adv*
 ec-to-mor-phy \ˈek-tə-mɔr-ˈfɪ/ *n* **comb form** [ML -ectomia, fr. Gk *ektēmetnō* to cut out, fr. *ek* out + *temnō* to cut — more at **ROME**] : surgical removal (as of a tumor)
 ec-to-pa-ra-site \ˈek-tə-ˈpɑr-ə-sɪt n [ISV] : a parasite that lives on the exterior of its host — **ec-to-pa-r-a-sit-ic** \-ˈpɑr-ə-sit-ik *adj*
 ec-to-plasm \ˈek-tə-plaz-əm n 1 : the outer relatively rigid granule-free layer of the cytoplasm *syn* held to be a reversible gel 2 : a substance used to produce artificial hardening and telekinesis — **ec-to-plas-mic** \ˈek-tə-plaz-mik *adj*
 ec-to-therm \ˈek-tə-ˈθɔrm n 1 : a cold-blooded animal : POIKILO-THERM — **ec-to-ther-mic** \ˈek-tə-ˈθɔr-mik *adj*
 ec-u-men-i-cal \ˈek-yə-ˈmen-i-kəl *adj* [LL *oecumenicus*, fr. L Gk *oikoumenikos*, fr. Gk *oikoumenē* the inhabited world, fr. fem. of *oikos* house] 1 : worldwide or general in extent, influence, or application 2 a : of, relating to, or representing the whole of a body of churches b : promoting or tending toward worldwide Christian unity or cooperation — **ec-u-men-i-cal-ly** \ˈek-yə-m(ə)-ˈnis-ət-ɪ *adv*
 ec-u-men-i-cal-ly \ˈek-yə-ˈmen-i-kəl *adv* : the constant theme as the dignitary given first honor in the Eastern Orthodox Church
 ec-zē-mā \ˈeg-zə-mā, ˈek-sə-mā, ˈeg-zə-mā [NL, fr. Gk *ekzēma*, fr. *ekzēin* to erupt, fr. *ex* out + *zein* to boil — more at **EX-, YEAST**] : an inflammatory condition of the skin characterized by redness, itching, and scaling vesicles which become scaly, crusted, or hardened — **ec-zē-mā-tous** \ˈeg-zə-mə-təs, ˈeg-zə-mə-təs *adj*
 -ed \ɪd *af-ter a vowel* or *b, g, j, l, m, n, d, r, k, t, v, z, h, z, ad, id af-ter d, t* : after other sounds; exceptions are pronounced at their *subseries* or *entries* vb suffix or *adj* suffix [ME, fr. OE *-ed*, *-od*, *-ad*; akin to OHG *-t*, *pf*, ending, L *-tus*, Gk *-tos*, suffix forming verbs] 1 : to or in the past participle of a verb (ended) (faded) (*tried*) (*parted*) 2 — used to form adjectives of identical meaning from Latin-derived adjectives ending in *-ate* (crenulated) 3 a : having ; characterized by (cultured) (two-legged) b : having the characteristics of (bigoted)
 -e-d-ic \-dɪk *adj* [OE *-ede*, *-ode*, *-ade*; akin to OHG *-t*, past ending (1st sing.) and prob. to OHG *-t*, *pf*, ending] — used to form the past tense of regular weak verbs (judged) (*denied*) (*dropped*)
 e-dū-cā-tion \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən *adj* [L *educō*, *edax*, fr. *edere* to eat] 1 : of or relating to eating 2 : voracious e-dū-cā-tion-ist \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən-ɪst *n* Edam \ˈeɪ-dəm n [Edam, Netherlands] : a Dutch pressed cheese of yellow color and mild flavor made in balls
 e-daph-ic \-dɪf-ɪk *adj* [Gk *edaphos* bottom, ground] 1 : of or relating to the soil 2 : resulting from or influenced by the soil rather than the climate b : AUTOCHTHONOUS — **e-daph-i-cal-ly** \-dɪf-ɪ-kəl *adv*
 E-dic \ˈed-ɪk *adj* [ON *Edda*] : of, relating to, or resembling the Old Norse *Edda* which is a 13th century collection of mythological, heroic, and aphoristic poems in alliterative verse
 ed-ly \-dli *n* [ME (Sc dial.) *lyd*, prob. fr. ON *litha*; akin to OHG *lith*-again, L *er* and] 1 a : a current of water or air running counter to the main current in a stream, bight, or bay b : a substance moving sideward 2 : a rotary or circular current — **ed-ly** vb
 e-del-weiss \-dɪl-ˈwiːs, -ˈvɪs n [G, fr. *edel* noble + *weiss* white] : a small perennial composite herb (*Leontopodium alpinum*) having a dense woolly white pubescence and growing high in the Alps
 e-dē-mā \-dē-mə n [NL, fr. Gk *oedēma* swelling, fr. *oidein* to swell; akin to *oedema*] 1 : a swelling or tumor b : a swelling of serous fluid in connective tissue or in a serous cavity 2 a : watery swelling of plant organs or parts b : any of various plant diseases characterized by such swellings — **e-dē-mā-tous** \-dē-m-ət-əs, -ˈdē-m-ə *adj*
 Eden \ˈed-ən n [LL, fr. Heb *Ēden*] 1 : the garden where Adam and Eve are held to have first lived 2 : PARADISE — **Eden-ic** \-dē-n-ɪk *adj*
 eden-tate \-(ˈ)ˈdēn-, -ɪt *adj* [L *edentatus*, pp. of *edentare* to make toothless, fr. *e-* + *dent-*, *dens* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] 1 : lacking teeth 2 : being an edentate
 eden-ta-tion \-dēn-ˈteɪ-ʃən *n* : any of an order (Edentata) of mammals having few or no teeth and including the sloths, armadillos, and New World anteaters and formerly also the pangolins and the aardvark
 eden-tu-lous \-(ˈ)ˈdēn-dən-ʃə-ləs *adj* [L *edentulus*, fr. *e-* + *dent-*, *dens*] : TOOTHLESS
 edge \eɪʃ n [ME *egge*, fr. OE *egc*; akin to L *acer* sharp, Gk *akmē* point] 1 a : the cutting side of a blade b : the sharpness of a point c : the cutting power of a small, sharp object b : the substance on which an object or area begins or ends; *also* : the narrow adjacent part : BORDEA b : a point near the beginning or the end c : a favorable margin : ADVANTAGE *syn see* BORDER — **edged** \ˈeɪʃd *adj* — on edge : ANXIOUS, NERVOUS
 2 : to give an edge to 3 : to move or force gradually
 3 : to incline (a ski) sideways so that one edge cuts into the snow ~ vt : to advance by short moves — **edge** \ˈeɪʃ-ən *n*
 edge tool n : a tool with a sharp cutting edge
 edge-ways \ˈeɪʃ-wəz or edge-wi-zə \-wɪz *adv* : SIDEWAYS
 edge-ly \ˈeɪʃ-lɪ *adv* : in an edgy manner
 edge-ness \ˈeɪʃ-nəs n : the quality or state of being edgy
 edge-ing n : something that forms an edge or border
 edge-ward \-wərd *adv* : toward the edge : being on edge
 edh \ˈedh n [Celt] : a letter δ used in Old English and in Icelandic to represent an interdental fricative and in some phonetic alphabets to represent the voiced interdental fricative (as in *then*)
 ed-i-ble \ˈed-ə-bəl *adj* [LL *edibilis*, fr. L *edere* to eat — more at **EAT**] : fit to be eaten : EATABLE — **edible** n — **ed-i-ble-ness** n
 edile \-dɪl *n* [L *edilicium*, fr. neut. of *edulus*, pp. of *edere* to decrease, *e-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] : an official public proclamation having the force of law — **ed-i-lic** \-dɪk-ɪ-ˈl *adj*
 ed-i-fi-ca-tion \ˈed-ə-fə-ˈkɪ-ʃən n : an act or process of edifying — **ed-i-fi-ca-tor-y** \-dɪf-ə-ˈkɔr-ɪŋ, ˈed-ə-fə-ˈkɔr-, -ˈtɔr- *adj*

ed-i-lice \ˈed-ə-fəs n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *aedificium*, fr. *aedificare*] 1 : BUILDING; *esp* : a large building 2 : a large abstract structure
 ed-i-ly \ˈed-ə-ˈlɪ n [ME *edifien*, fr. MF *edifien*, fr. LL & L; LL *aedificare* to instruct or improve spiritually, fr. L, to erect a house, fr. *aedēs* temple, house; akin to OE *ād* funeral pyre, L *aedias* summit of a mountain, *ed* to edify b : ESTABLISH 2 : to instruct and improve *esp* : in moral and religious knowledge : ENLIGHTEN
 ed-ile \ˈed-ət ˈl ˈ 1 a : to prepare an edition of (~ed Poe's works) b : to assemble (as a moving picture) by cutting and rearranging 2 : to direct the publication of 3 : DELETE — *usu.* used with *out*
 ed-i-tion \-dɪʃ-ən n [MF, fr. L *editio*, *editio* publication, edition, fr. *ed* + *dicere* to say + *to* to bring forth, publish, fr. *e-* + *-dere* to put or *-dere* (fr. *dare* to give) — more at **DOTE**] 1 a : the form in which a text (as a printed book) is published b (1) : the whole number of copies published at one time (2) : one of the several issues of a newspaper for a single day 2 : COPY, VERSION
 ed-i-tor \-dɪ-tər n 1 : one that edits *esp* : as an occupation 2 : a person who writes editorials
 ed-i-tor-ship \-dɪ-tər-ʃɪp *n*
 ed-i-tor-ial \ˈed-ə-tɔr-ɪ-əl, -ˈtɔr- *adj* 1 : of or relating to an editor (an ~ office) 2 : being or resembling an editorial (an ~ statement) — **ed-i-tor-i-al-ly** \-dɪ-tɔr-ɪ-əl *adv*
 editorial n : a newspaper or magazine article that gives the opinions of its editors or publishers
 ed-i-tor-i-al-ist \-dɪ-tɔr-ɪ-əl-ɪst *n* : a writer of editorials
 ed-i-tor-i-al-iza-tion \-dɪ-tɔr-ɪ-əl-ɪ-zə-ʃən, -ˈtɔr- *n* : the action of editorializing
 ed-i-tor-i-al-ize \-dɪ-tɔr-ɪ-əl-ɪ-zɪ, -ˈtɔr- *vt* 1 : to express an opinion in the form of an editorial 2 : to introduce opinion into the writing of
 Edom-ite \ˈed-ə-maɪt *n* [Edom (Esau), ancestor of the Edomites] : a member of a Semitic people living south of the Dead sea in biblical times
 ed-u-ca-bile \ˈed-ju-ˈkə-bəl *also* **ed-u-ca-tion-able** \-kæt-ə-bəl *adj* : capable of being educated
 ed-u-ca-tion \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən n [ME *educatio* to rear, fr. L *educatus*, pp. of *educare* to rear, educate; 1 : to provide schooling for 2 a : to develop mentally and morally *esp* : by instruction b : TRAIN; INSTRUCT *syn see* TEACH — **ed-u-ca-tor** \-kæt-ər *n*
ed-u-ca-tion-ist \-kæt-ər-ɪst *n* : having an education; *esp* : having an education beyond the average 2 : giving evidence of education
 ed-u-ca-tion-al \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən-əl *n* 1 : the action or process of educating or of being educated; *also* : a stage of such a process b : the knowledge and development resulting from an educational process (a man of little ~) 2 : the field of study that deals mainly with methods of teaching and learning in schools — **ed-u-ca-tion-al-ly** \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən-əl *adv*
 ed-u-ca-tion-ist \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən-ɪst *also* **ed-u-ca-tion-al-ist** \-ʃən-əl-ɪst, -ʃən-ˈlɪst *n* 1 *chiefly* Brit : a professional educator 2 : an educational theorist
 ed-u-ca-tive \ˈed-ju-ˈkæt-ɪv *adj* 1 : tending to educate : INSTRUCTIVE 2 : of or relating to education
 edu-cate \-dʒə-ˈkeɪt *vt* [L *educare* to draw out, fr. *e-* + *ducere* to lead] 1 : to bring out (as something latent) 2 : DEDUCE — **edu-cable** \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ə-bəl *adj* — **edu-cation** \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-ʃən *n*
 SYN *EDUCE, EVOKE, ELICIT, EXTRACT, EXTORT* mean to draw out something hidden, latent, or reserved. *EDUCE* implies the bringing out of something potential or latent; *EVOKE* implies strong stimulus that arouses an emotion or an interest or recalls an image or memory from the past; *ELICIT* *usu.* implies some effort or skill in drawing forth a response, but is often equal to *EVOKE*; *EXTRACT* implies an effort resembling the physical use of pressure or suction in obtaining answers or information; *EXTORT* suggests a wringing or wresting from existing
 edu-cat-ing \-dʒə-ˈkeɪ-tɪŋ *n* [LL, *also* that leads out, fr. L *educatus*, pp. of *educare*] : that that educates; *specif* : EJECTOR 2
 Ed-ward-i-an \-dɪ-wɔrd-ɪ-ən, -ˈdɔrd- *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Edward VII of England or his age — **Edwardian** n
 1-ee \-eɪ, ˈeɪ n suffix [ME *-e*, fr. MF *-e*, fr. *ē*, *pf*, ending, fr. L *-eum*] 1 : a suffix denoting the beneficiary of a specified action (appointee) (grantee) 2 : person furnished with (a specified thing) (patentee) 3 : person that performs (a specified action) (escapee)
 2-ee n suffix [prob. alter. of *-y*] 1 : one associated with (baree) 2 : a particular esp. small kind of (bootee) 3 : one resembling or suggestive of (goatee)
 eel \iːl n [ME *eie*, fr. OE *ēal*; akin to OHG *āl* eel] 1 a : any of numerous voracious elongate snake-like teleost fishes (order Apodes) that have a smooth slimy skin, lack pelvic fins, and have the median fins confluent around the tail b : any of numerous other elongate fishes of the order Synbranchii that possess a pair of respiratory organs — **eel-like** \ˈiːl-ɪk *adj* — **eely** \ˈiːli *adj*
 eel-grass \ˈiːl-ɡrɑs *n* 1 : a submerged marine plant (*Zostera marina*) with very long narrow leaves abundant along the N. Atlantic coast and with related forms constituting a monotypic/edonous family (Zosteraceae, the eelgrass family) 2 : TAPE GRASS
 eel-herm-aphrodite \-iːl-ˈhɜrm-ə-froʊ-dɪt *n* : any of certain marine fishes resembling blennies (family Zoarcidae) 2 : BUSBOT
 eel-worm \-iːl-wɜrm *n* : a nematode worm; *esp* : any of various small free-living or plant-parasitic roundworms
 eel-y \-iːli *n* suffix [prob. fr. *raiteen*] : inferior fabric resembling (a specified fabric) : imitation ('velveteen')
 eel-zee \-iːl-ziː *n* suffix [prob. fr. *chiefly Irish*] : small one : dear one : petty or contemptible one — in diminutive nouns (buckeen)
 e'en \-(ˈ)ˈɛn *adv* : EVEN
 -eer \-(ˈ)ˈiːr n suffix [MF *-ier*, fr. L *-arius* — more at **-ARY**] 1 : one that is concerned with professionally, conducts, or produces (auctioneer) (pamphleteer) — often in words with derogatory meaning (profiteer) 2 : a contemptible one (patrioteer)
 -eer \-(ˈ)ˈiːr *n* suffix [ME *-ier*] : EVEN
 ee-rie \-iːr-ɪ *n* suffix [G] : *ERIE* *er*, fr. OE *earg* cowardly, wretched] 1 *chiefly* Scot : FRIGHTENED 2 a : a mysterious because of strangeness or gloominess b : STRANGE, MYSTERIOUS *syn see* WEIRD — **ee-ri-ly** \-iːr-ɪ-li *adv* — **ee-ri-ness** \-iːr-ɪ-nəs *n*
 ef \-ɛf *n* : the letter f
 ef-facer \-ˈɛf-ə-sər *n* [MF *effacer*, fr. *ex-* + *face*] 1 : to wipe out 2 : OBLITERATE 2 : to make indistinct by rubbing out. *syn see* ERASE — **ef-face-able** \-ˈɛf-ə-sə-bəl *adj* — **ef-face-ment** \-ˈɛf-ɪs-mənt *n*
 ef-facer *n*

ē : kitten; ē further; a back; ā bake; ē cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ũ loot; ũ foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

ef-fect \i-'fekt/ n [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. *I effectus*, fr. *effectus*, pp. of *efficere* to bring about; fr. *ef-* + *ficere* to make, do] 1: something produced by an agent or cause 2: a: PURSUIT, INTENT b: basic meaning: ESSENCE 3: an outward sign 4: APPEARANCE 4: ACCOMPLISHMENT, FULFILLMENT 5: REALITY, FACT 6: power to bring about a result: INFLUENCE 7 pl: movable property 8 goods 9 a: a distinctive impression b: the creation of a desired impression 9: the quality or state of being operative: OPERATION

SYN EFFECT, CONSEQUENCE, RESULT, EVENT, ISSUE, OUTCOME mean a condition or occurrence traceable to a cause. EFFECT may be chosen to designate any of these factors in a complex situation that may be definitely attributed to a known and immediate cause; CONSEQUENCE implies a looser or remoter connection with a cause and usu. implies that the cause is no longer operating; RESULT applies often to the last in a series of effects; an EVENT is a result that cannot be predicted or controlled; an ISSUE is a result that provides an ending or solving of a difficulty, an OUTCOME is the final result of complex or conflicting causes or forces

effect vt 1: to bring about 2: ACCOMPLISH 2: PRODUCE, MAKE SYN see **PRODUCE** 1: **effect** vt 1: to produce a decided, decisive, or desired effect 2: IMPRESSIVE, STRIKING 2: ready for service or action 3: ACTUAL 4: being in effect 5: OPERATIVE — **ef-fec-tive-ly** adv — **ef-fec-tive-ness** n

SYN EFFICIENT, EFFICACIOUS, EFFICACIOUS: EFFECTIVE emphasizes the actual production of an effect when in use or in force; EFFECTUAL suggests the decisive accomplishment of a result or fulfillment of an intention; EFFICIENT suggests having given proof of power to produce results, esp. the achievement of maximum result with minimum effort; EFFICACIOUS implies possession of a special quality or virtue giving effective power

effective n 1: one that is effective; esp.: a soldier equipped for duty **ef-fec-tor** \i-'fekt-ər, -t(ə)r/ n 1: a bodily organ that becomes active in response to stimulation

ef-fec-tu-al \i-'fek-cho-(wəl), -'feksh-wəl/ adj: producing or able to produce a desired effect **ef-fec-tu-ate** SYN see **EFFECTIVE** 1: **ef-fec-tu-al-ly** adv 1: in effect 2: **ef-fec-tu-ally** adv 1: in effect 2: with great effect: COMPLETELY

ef-fec-tu-ate \i-'fek-cho-, wət/ v: EFFECT 1 — **ef-fec-tu-ation** \i-'fek-cho-'sh(ə)-n/ n

ef-fem-i-na-cy \i-'fem-nə-sē-/ n 1: the quality of being effeminate **ef-fem-i-nate** \-nət/ adj [ME, fr. *I femina*, fr. pp. of *effeminare* to make effeminate, fr. *ex-* + *femina* woman — more at **FEMININE**] 1: having unsuitable feminine qualities: UNMANLY 2: marked by weakness and love of ease (as an civilization) SYN see **FEMININE** 1: **ef-fem-i-nate-ly** adv — **ef-fem-i-nation** \-nā-sh(ə)-n/ n

ef-fen-d \i-'fend-, -ər-ənt/ adj [F *effendi*, fr. *I effert*, fr. *effertus*, pp. of *efficere* to bring about; fr. *ex-* + *ferre* to carry] 1: conducting outward from part or organ 2: **ef-fen-ding** vt 1: conveying nervous impulses to an effector — **ef-fen-ding-ly** adv **ef-ferv-esc** \i-'ferv-əs/ vi [L *effervescere*, fr. *ex-* + *fervescere* to begin to boil, fr. *fervere* to boil — more at **BURN**] 1: to bubble, hiss, and foam as gas escapes 2: to show liveliness or exhilaration — **ef-ferv-escence** \-ə-s(ə)-ns/ n (pl) n 1: **ef-ferv-escence** \-n(ə)-nt/ adj — **ef-ferv-escen-tly** adv

ef-fete \i-'fēt-, -i-/ adj [L *effetus*, fr. *ex-* + *fetus* fruitful] 1: no longer fertile 2: worn out from age: EXHAUSTED 2: marked by weakness or decadence — **ef-fete-ly** adv — **ef-fete-ness** n

ef-fi-ci-ent \i-'fī-sh(ə)-nt/ adj [ME, fr. *I efficiens*, fr. *efficere*] 1: having the power to produce a desired effect SYN see **EFFECTIVE** — **ef-fi-ci-ent-ly** adv — **ef-fi-ci-ent-ness** n

ef-fi-ci-ous-ly \i-'fī-sh(ə)-nt/ n 1: EFFECTIVENESS

ef-fi-ci-ency \i-'fī-sh(ə)-n(ə)-sē-/ n 1: the quality or degree of being efficient 2: the amount of work done in an effective operation (as measured by a comparison of production with cost (as in energy, time, and money)) (2): the ratio of the useful energy delivered by a dynamic system to the energy supplied to it

efficiency engineer n: one who analyzes methods, procedures, and jobs in order to secure maximum efficiency

ef-fi-ci-ent-ly \i-'fī-sh(ə)-nt-lee/ adv [ME, fr. L; MF, fr. *I efficiens*, *efficiens*, fr. pp. of *efficere* to bring about] 1: immediately effecting 2: productive of desired effects; esp.: productive without waste SYN see **EFFECTIVE** — **ef-fi-ci-ent-ly** adv

ef-flu-ent \i-'flū-ənt/ n [ME *effluens*, fr. *I effluere* to form, fr. *ex-* + *fluere* to flow] 1: a shape or form representing a bated person

ef-flu-esc \i-'flū-ə-res/ vi [L *efflorescere*, fr. *ex-* + *florere* to begin to blossom] 1: to burst forth 2: BLOOM 2: a: to change to a powder from loss of water of crystallization b: to form or become covered with a powdery substance

ef-flu-escence \i-'flū-ə-s(ə)-ns/ n 1: the period or state of flowering 2: the action or process of developing b: an instance of development c: fullness of manifestation 3: CULMINATION 3: the process or product of efflorescing chemically 4: a redness of the skin

ef-flu-ent \i-'flū-ənt/ n [L *effluere* to flow out, fr. *ex-* + *fluere* to flow] 1: something that flows out 2: an action or process of flowing out — **ef-flu-ent-ly** adv — **ef-flu-ent-ness** n

ef-flu-ent-ly \i-'flū-ənt-lee/ adv 1: **ef-flu-ent-ly** adv often sing in *const* or *ef-flu-ent-ly* [L *effluvium* act of flowing out, fr. *effluere*] 1: invisible emanation; an offensive exhalation or smell

ef-flux \i-'flʌks/ n [L *effluxus*, pp. of *effluere*] 1: EFFLUENCE 2: a passing away: EXPIRATION

ef-flux-ion \i-'flʌk-sh(ə)-n/ n 1: EFFLUX

ef-for-t \i-'fɔrt-, -'f(ə)-t(ə)n/ n [MF, fr. OF *esfort*, fr. *esforcer* to force, fr. *ex-* + *fortis* to force] 1: conscious exertion of power 2: a serious attempt 3: a strenuous or arduous process of exertion or trying 4: effective force as distinguished from the possible resistance called into action by such a force

SYN EFFORT, EXERTION, PAINS, TROUBLE mean the active use of energy in producing a result. EFFORT often suggests a single action or attempt and implies the calling up or acting of energy; EXERTION may describe the bringing into effect of

any power of mind or body or it may suggest laborious and ex-erting effort; PAINS implies toilsome or solicitous effort; TROUBLE implies effort that involves degrees or slow degrees of effort; **ef-for-tless** \i-'fɔrt-ləs/ adj: showing or requiring little or no effort SYN see **EASY** — **ef-for-tless-ly** adv — **ef-for-tless-ness** n

ef-fro-n-ery \i-'frɔnt-ə-ri-, -ə-n/ n [F *effronterie*, fr. of LL *effron-tifrons* shameless, fr. *L ex-* + *frontis*, frons forehead — more at **FRONT**]; shameless boldness; INSOLENCE SYN see **TEMERITY**

ef-ful-gence \i-'fʌl-ŋ-ŋ(ə)-ns/ n [L *effulgens*, fr. *I efful-gent*, *effulgens*, pp. of *effulgere* to shine forth, fr. *ex-* + *fulgere* to shine] 1: radiant splendor; BRILLIANCE — **ef-ful-gent** \-ŋ-ŋ(ə)-nt/ adj

ef-fu-sion \i-'fju-z(ə)-n/ n [L *effusio*, pp. of *effundere* to pour — more at **FOUND**] 1: to pour out (a liquid) 2: to give off 3: RADIATE — **ef-fu-sive** \-s(ə)-v/ adj 1: flowing out: EMANATE

ef-fu-sion-ly \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-lee/ adv 1: poured out freely 2: OVERFLOWING 2: DIF-fuse; *specif*: spread out flat without definite form (~ lichens) 3: having the lips separated by a gap — used of a bivalve shell

ef-fu-sion \i-'fju-z(ə)-n/ n 1: an act of effusing 2: unrestrained expression 3: a: the escape of a fluid from its vessels by rupture or exudation b: the fluid that escapes

ef-fu-sive \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-, -z(ə)-v/ adj 1: archaic: pouring freely 2: excessively demonstrative 3: GUSHING 3: characterized or formed by a nonexplosive outpouring of lava — **ef-fu-sive-ly** adv — **ef-fu-sive-ness** n

ef-fu-sive-ly \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-lee/ adv 1: NEWT

ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT

ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT

ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT

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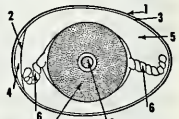
ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT

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ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT

ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT



egg of a hen: 1 shell, 2 inner shell membrane, and 3 outer shell membrane enclosing air

4 chalazas, 5 yolk, 6 blastodermis

mental design in relief consisting of an egg-shaped form that is surrounded by a circular border

egg-head \i-'ged-, -'həd-/ n 1: INTELLECTUAL, HIGHBROW

egg-nog \-'nəg-, -n/ n 1: a drink consisting of eggs beaten up with sugar, milk or cream, and often alcoholic liquor

egg-plant \i-'plənt/ n 1: a widely cultivated perennial herb (*Solanum melongena*) that yields edible fruit b: the smooth, oval fruit of the eggplant 2: a dark grayish or blackish purple

egg-shell \i-'ged-, -'shəl, -'ʃ-/ n 1: the hard exterior covering of an egg 2: the color of a bird's egg and esp. of a hen's egg

eggshell adj 1: thin and fragile 2: slightly glossy

egis \i-'j(ə)-s/ var of **AGIS**

eg-lan-tine \i-'g(ə)-lən-, -t(ə)-n/ n [ME *eglantyn*, fr. MF *alignet*, fr. (assumed) VL *eglantium*, fr. *agros* field] 1: SWEETBRIER

ego \i-'g(ə)-/ n [L *ego*, I; NNL, fr. *I* — more at **I**] 1: the self; esp. as contrasted with another self or the world 2: a: EGOTISM b: SELF-ESTEEM 3: the conscious part of the personality that is derived from the id through contacts with reality and that mediates the demands of the id, superego, and external reality

ego-ism \i-'g(ə)-/ n 1: a doctrine that the self is concerned with the individual rather than society 2: taking the self as the starting point in philosophy 3: a: limited in outlook or concern to one's own activities or needs b: SELFISH — **ego-centric** n — **ego-centric-ity** \i-'sen-'tr(ə)-s(ə)-n/ n — **ego-centrism** \i-'sen-'tr(ə)-s(ə)-n(ə)-z(ə)-m/ n

ego-ideal n: the positive standards, ideals, and ambitions assimilated from the superego

ego-ism \i-'g(ə)-/ n 1: a doctrine that all the elements of knowledge are in the ego and its relations 2: a: an ethical doctrine that individual self-interest is the actual motive of all conscious action b: an ethical doctrine that individual self-interest is the valid end of all action c: EGOTISM

ego-ist \i-'w(ə)-st/ n 1: a believer in egotism 2: an egocentric or egotistic person — **ego-istic** \i-'g(ə)-'w(ə)-st(ə)-k/ n — **ego-ist-ic-ly** \i-'w(ə)-st(ə)-k-lee/ adv

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ef-fu-sive-ness \i-'fju-z(ə)-n-ness/ n 1: NEWT

by pushing with the elbow 2: to force (as one's way) by pushing with the elbow 3: to force (as one's way) rudely ~ vi 1: to advance by pushing with the elbow 2: to make an angle: TURN

elbow grease *n*: energy vigorously exerted esp. in physical labor

el-bow-room \-rüm, -rüm\ *n* 1: a room for moving the elbows (fr. *b*: a black or dark work or operation 2: a free scope *el'd* \æld\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *elad*: akin to OE *old* old — more at OLD] 1: archaic: old age 2: archaic: old times; ANTIQUITY

el-der \el-'dər\ *n* [ME *eldre*, fr. OE *elðarn*: prob. akin to OE *aldr* older — more at ALDER]; any of a genus (*Sambucus*) of shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family bearing flat clusters of small white or pink flowers and black or red drupes resembling berries

elder *adj* [ME, fr. OE *eldra*, compar. of *eald* old] 1: of earlier birth or greater age 2: of or relating to earlier times; FORMER 3: obs: of or relating to a more advanced time of life 4: prior or superior in rank, office, or validity — **el-der-ship** \-'shíp\ *n* 1: the position of an elder 2: the period of life: one who is older

elder *n*: SENIOR *b* archaic: an aged person 3: one having authority by virtue of age and experience 4: any of various church officers: as a: PRESBYTER 1 *b*: a permanent officer elected by a Presbyterian congregation and ordained to serve on the session and assist the pastor at communion 2: MINISTER 2a, 2b 4: a Mormon ordained to the Melchizedek priesthood — **el-der-ship** \-'shíp\ *n*

el-der-ber-y \el-'dər-'ber-ē\ *n* 1: the edible berryl-like drupe of an elder 2: ELDER

el-der-li-ness \el-'dər-'lī-'nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being elderly

el-der-ly \el-'dər-'lī\ *adj* 1: rather old; *specif*: past middle age 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of later life

elder statesman *n*: an eminent senior member of a group or organization; *esp*: a retired statesman who unofficially advises current leaders

el-dest \el-'dɛst\ *adj*: OLDEST

el-dest hand *n*: the card player who first receives cards in the deal

El Dor-a-do \el-'dɔ-'rə-'dɔ-'rād-'dō-'rīd-\ *n* [Sp, lit., the gilded one] 1: a city or country of fabulous riches held by 16th-century explorers to exist in So. America 2: a place of fabulous wealth, abundance, or opportunity

el-dritch \el-'drɪtʃ\ *adj* [perfr. fr. (assumed) ME *eltriche* fairyland, *el-tri-ef* *adj* + *rich* (perfr. fr. OE *ric*) = WEIRD, FEAR]

El-ea-tic \el-'ē-'at-ik\ *adj* [L *Eleaticus*, fr. Gk *Eleatikos*, fr. *Elea* (Velia), ancient town in So. Italy]; of or relating to a school of Greek philosophers founded by Parmenides, developed by Zeno, and marked by belief in the unity of being and the unreality of motion or change — **Eleatic** *n*: **El-ea-tic-ism** \-'at-'sɪz-əm\ *n*

el-eam-cam-pa \el-'ē-'kəm-'pā\ *n*: *campanula*, fr. ML *enula campana*, lit., field cleopamp, fr. *inula*, *enula* cleopamp + *campana* of the field]; a large coarse European composite herb (*Inula helenium*) with yellow-rayed flowers naturalized in the U.S.

el-ect \el-'lɛkt\ *adj [ME, fr. L *electus* chosen, fr. pp. of *eligere* to choose; fr. *el-* to choose or to carefully select + *CHOSEN* 2: chosen for eternal life through divine mercy; 3: chosen for office or position but not yet installed (president-elect)]*

elect *n*, *pl* **elect**: an elect person

elect *vi*: to select *usu*. by vote for an office, position, or membership 2: CHOOSE **SELECT** ~ *vi*: to make a selection; CHOOSE

el-ec-tion \el-'lek-'shən\ *n*: 1: process of selecting 2: the fact of being elected 2: predestination to eternal life 3: the right, power, or privilege of making a choice **SYN** see CHOICE

el-ec-tion-eer \el-'lek-'shā-'n(ə)'tər\ *n* [election + *-eer* (as in *auctioneer*, *v*.)]: to take an active part in an election; *specif*: to work for election of a candidate or party — **el-ec-tion-er-er** \-'nɪr-ər\ *n*

el-ec-tive \el-'lɛk-'tɪv\ *adj* 1: chosen or filled by popular election 2: b: of or relating to election *c*: based on the right or principle of election 2: permitting a choice: OPTIONAL 3 *a*: tending to operate on one substance rather than another *b*: favorably inclined; SYMPATHETIC — **el-ec-tive-ly** *adv* — **el-ec-tive-ness** *n*

el-ec-tive *n*: an elective course or subject

el-ec-tor \el-'lɛk-'tɔ-'r\ *n*: 1: a person qualified to vote in an election 2: one entitled to participate in an election: as a: one of the German princes entitled to take part in choosing the Holy Roman Emperor *b*: a member of the electoral college in the U.S.

el-ec-tor-al \el-'lɛk-'tɔ-'rəl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to an elector (the vote) 2: a: of or relating to election (an ~ system)

electoral college *n*: a body of electors; *esp*: one that elects the president and vice-president of the U.S.

el-ec-tor-ate \el-'lɛk-'tɔ-'rət\ *n* 1: the territory, jurisdiction, or dignity of a German elector 2: a body of people entitled to vote

elect- or **electro-** *comb form* [NL *electricus*] 1 *a*: electricity (electro- + *meter*) 2: electric (electro- + *analysis*) 3: electrically (electro- + *analysis*) 4: electrolytic (electro- + *lysis*) 5: electron (electro- + *valence*)

Electra \el-'lek-'trə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Elektra*]: a sister of Orestes who urges her brother to avenge their father's murder

Electra complex *n*: the female counterpart of the Oedipus complex

el-ec-tress \el-'lek-'trɛs\ *n*: the wife or widow of a German elector

el-ec-tric \el-'lek-'trɪk\ *adj* [NL *electricus* produced from amber by friction, electric; fr. ML *electricus* amber; electricum, fr. Gk *elektron*; akin to Gk *elektron* beaming sun, Skt *ulka* meteor] 1: of, relating to, or operated by electricity 2: ELECTRYFING, THRILLING (an ~ performance) — **el-ec-tri-cal** \-'trɪ-kəl\ *adj*

el-ec-tri-cal-ly \-'trɪ-k(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **el-ec-tri-cal-ness** \-'kəl-'nəs\ *n*

electronic 1 *archaic*: a nonconductor of electricity used to excite or accumulate electricity 2: something operated by electricity

electrical transcription *n* 1: a phonograph record esp. designed for use in radiobroadcasting 2: a radio program broadcast from an electrical transcription

electrical chair *n*: 1: a chair used in legal electrocution 2: the penalty of death by electrocution

electric eel *n*: a large eel-shaped fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) of the Orinoco and Amazon basins said to disable large animals by shocks produced by its electric organs

electric eye *n*: 1: PHOTOELECTRIC CELL 2: a miniature cathode-ray tube

electrician \el-'lek-'trɪsh-ən\ *n* 1: a specialist in electricity 2: one who installs, operates, or repairs electrical equipment

electric-ity \el-'lek-'trɪs-'et-ē, -'trɪs-'et-ē\ *n* 1: a fundamental element of nature consisting of negative and positive kinds composed respectively of electrons and protons or possibly of electrons and

positrons, observable in the attractions and repulsions of bodies electrified by friction and in natural phenomena (as lightning or the aurora borealis), and usu. utilized in the form of electric currents 2: electric current 2: a science that deals with the phenomena and laws of electricity 3: keen contemplation excitement

electric shock *n*: any of various rounded rays of warm seas with a short tail and a pair of electric organs

elec-tri-fi-ca-tion \el-'lek-'trɪ-'fə-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: an act or process of electrifying 2: the state of being electrified

elec-trify \el-'lek-'trɪ-'fɪ\ *v* 1 *a*: to charge with electricity *b* (1): to equip for use of electric power (2): to supply with electric power 2: to excite intensely or suddenly as if by an electric shock

elec-tro-anal-y-sis \el-'trō-'nāl-'ə-səs\ *n*: chemical analysis by electrolytic methods — **elec-tro-an-a-l-yt-ic** \-'an-'lɪ-'tɪk\ or **elec-tro-an-a-l-yt-ic-al** \-'lɪ-'tɪkəl\ *adj*

elec-tro-car-di-gram \el-'kărd-ē-'ō-'grāf\ *n*: the tracing made by

elec-tro-car-di-ograph \-'grāf\ *n*: an instrument for recording the changes of electrical potential occurring during the heartbeat used esp. in diagnosing abnormalities of heart action — **elec-tro-car-di-ograph-ic** \-'kărd-ē-'ō-'grāf-ik\ *adj* — **elec-tro-car-di-ograph-ic-al-ly** \-'k(ə)-lē-'v\ *adv* — **elec-tro-car-di-og-ra-phy** \-'fɪ-'grə-'fɪ\ *n*

elec-tro-chem-i-cal \el-'kem-ɪ-'kəl\ *adj*: of or relating to electrochemistry — **elec-tro-chem-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə)-lē-'v\ *adv*

elec-tro-chem-is-try \el-'kem-'s-trē\ *n*: a science that deals with the relation of electricity to chemical changes and with the interconversion of chemical and electrical energy

elec-tro-cute \el-'lek-'trə-'kyū\ *v* [*electro-* + *-cute* (as in *execute*)] 1: to execute (a criminal) by electricity 2: to kill by electric shock — **elec-tro-cu-tion** \el-'lek-'trə-'kyū-shən\ *n*

elec-trode \el-'lek-'trōd\ *n*: a conductor used to establish electrical contact with a nonmetallic part of a circuit

elec-tro-de-posit \el-'lek-'trō-'pīz-ət\ *n*: a deposit formed on or at an electrode by electrolysis

electrodeposit *vt*: to deposit (as a metal or rubber) by electrolysis — **elec-tro-de-po-si-tion** \-'dɛp-ə-'zɪ-shən-, -'dɛ-pə-'zɪ-shən\ *n*

elec-tro-dy-nam-ic \-'(d)ɪ-'nām-ɪk\ *adj* [F *electrodynamique*]: of or relating to electrodynamic

elec-tro-dy-nam-ic *n*: *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const*: a branch of physics that deals with the effects arising from the interactions of electric currents with magnets, with other currents, or with themselves

elec-tro-dy-na-mom-e-ter \-'dɪ-'nām-'mānt-ət-ər\ *n* [ISV]: an instrument that measures current by indicating the strength of the force of attraction to a current flowing in fixed coils and one flowing in movable coils

elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-gram \-'sɛf-'ə-'lɔ-'grām\ *n* [ISV]: the tracing of brain waves made by an electroencephalograph

elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-raphy \-'grāf\ *n* [ISV]: an apparatus for detecting and recording brain waves — **elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-raph-ic** \-'sɛf-'ə-'lɔ-'grāf-ik\ *adj* — **elec-tro-en-ceph-a-log-ra-phy** \-'sɛf-'ə-'lɔ-'grə-'fɪ\ *n*

elec-tro-form \el-'lek-'trə-'fɔrm\ *v*: to form (shaped articles) by electrodeposition on a mold

elec-tro-graph \el-'grāf\ *n* 1: an apparatus for the electrical transmission of pictures 2: a device used for the etching or transfer of pictures or designs by electrolytic means — **elec-tro-graph-ic** \el-'lek-'trə-'grāf-ik\ *adj* — **elec-tro-graph-ic-ly** \-'trāg-rə-'fɪk\ *adv*

elec-tro-jet \el-'lek-'trə-'dʒet\ *n*: an overhead concentration of electric current found in the regions of strong auroral displays and associated magnetic equator

elec-tro-ki-net-ic \el-'trō-'kɪ-'net-ɪk-, -(l)kɪ-'v\ *adj*: of or relating to the motion of particles or liquids that results from or produces a difference of electric potential

elec-tro-ki-net-ics \-'net-ɪks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *const*: a branch of physics that deals with the motion of electricity or with the motion of electric charges in electric and magnetic fields

elec-trol-y-sis \el-'lek-'trā-'lɪ-'sɪs\ *n* 1: the producing of chemical changes by passage of an electric current through an electrolyte *b*: subsection to this action 2: the destruction of hair roots with an electric current

elec-tro-lyte \el-'lek-'trə-'lɪ-'tɪ\ *n* 1: a nonmetallic electric conductor in which current is carried by the movement of ions 2: a substance that when dissolved in a suitable solvent or when fused becomes an ionic conductor

elec-tro-lyt-ic \el-'lek-'trə-'lɪt-ɪk\ *adj*: of or relating to electrolysis or an electrolyte; *also*: involving or produced by electrolysis

elec-tro-lyze \el-'lek-'trə-'lɪz\ *v*: to subject to electrolysis

elec-tro-mag-net \el-'lek-'trə-'māg-'nət\ *n*: a core of magnetic material surrounded by a coil of wire through which an electric current is passed to magnetize the core

elec-tro-mag-net-ic \-'māg-'net-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or produced by electromagnetism — **elec-tro-mag-net-ic-al-ly** \-'k(ə)-lē-'v\ *adv*

electromagnetic spectrum *n*: the entire range of wavelengths or frequencies of electromagnetic radiation extending from gamma rays to the longest radio waves and including visible light

electromagnetic wave *n*: one of the waves propagated by simultaneous periodic variations of electric and magnetic field intensity

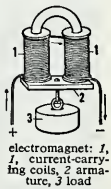
elec-tro-mag-net-ism \-'māg-'nɛ-'tɪz-əm\ *n* 1: magnetism developed by a current of electricity 2: a branch of physical science that deals with the physical relations between electricity and magnetism

elec-tro-met-allurgy \-'met-'l-ə-'jər-ē\ *n*: a branch of metallurgy that deals with the application of electric current either for electrolytic deposition or as a source of heat

elec-trom-e-ter \el-'lek-'trəm-'ət-ər\ *n*: any of various instruments for detecting or measuring electric-potential differences or ionizing radiations by means of the forces of attraction or repulsion between charged bodies

elec-tro-mot-ive \el-'lek-'trə-'mōt-ɪv\ *adj*: of, relating to, or tending to produce an electric current

electromotive force *n*: something that moves or tends to move



electromagnet: 1, current-carrying coils, 2 armature, 3 load

electricity: the amount of energy derived from an electrical source per unit quantity of electricity passing through the source

elec-tro-n \i-'lek-trən\ *n* [*electr-* + *-on*]: an elementary particle consisting of a charge of negative electricity equal to about 1.602×10^{-19} coulomb and having a mass when at rest of about 9.107×10^{-31} gram or $1/1837$ that of a proton

elec-tro-neg-a-tive \i-'lek-trō-nēg-ə-tiv\ *adj* 1: charged with negative electricity 2: capable of acting as the negative electrode of a voltaic cell — **elec-tro-neg-a-tiv-i-ty** \i-'neg-ə-tiv-ə-ti-ē\ *n*

electron gun *n*: the electron-emitting cathode and its surrounding assembly in a television-ray tube for directing, controlling, and focusing the stream of electrons to a spot of desired size

elec-tro-nic \i-'lek-trān-ik\ *adj* 1: of or relating to electrons 2: of, relating to, or utilizing devices constructed or working by the methods or principles of electronics — **elec-tro-ni-cal-ly** \i-'trān-ik-ē\ *adv*

elec-tro-nics \i-'lek-trō-niks\ *n pl* *sing in constr*: a branch of physics that deals with the emission, behavior, and effects of electrons in vacuums and gases and with the use of electronic devices

electron lens *n*: a device for converging or diverging a beam of electrons by means of either an electric or a magnetic field

electron microscope *n*: an electron-optical instrument in which a beam of electrons focused by means of an electron lens is used to produce an enlarged image of a minute object on a fluorescent screen or photographic plate — **electron microscopy** *n*

electron multiplier *n*: a device that amplifies a corpuscular or photon emission by means of the emission of secondary electrons

elec-tro-nog-ra-phy \i-'lek-trō-nōg-rā-fē\ *n*: a printing process in which the ink is transferred by electrostatic action across a gap between printing plate and impression cylinder

electron optics *n pl* *sing or pl in constr*: a branch of electronics that deals with those properties of flows of electrons that are analogous to the properties of rays of light

electron tube *n*: an electronic device in which conduction by electrons takes place through a vacuum or a gaseous medium within a sealed glass or metal container and which has various electron uses — **electron tube** *n*: flow of electrons

electron volt *n*: a unit of energy equal to the energy gained by an electron in passing from a point of low potential to a point one volt higher in potential: 1.60×10^{-19} erg

elec-tro-pho-re-sis \i-'lek-trō-fā-rē-sēs\ *n* [NL]: the movement of suspended particles through a fluid under the action of an electric force applied to electrodes in contact with the suspension — **elec-tro-pho-ret-ic** \i-'ret-ik\ *adj*

elec-tro-pho-rus \i-'lek-trāf-ə-ras\ *n pl* **elec-tropho-ori** \i-'rī-rē\ [NL, fr. *electr-* + *-phorus* -phore (fr. Gk. *phoros*)]: an instrument for the production of electric charges by induction consisting of a disk that is negatively charged by induction and a metal plate that becomes charged by induction when placed upon the disk

elec-tro-plate \i-'lek-trā-plāt\ *v* 1: to plate with an adherent continuous coating by electrodeposition 2: **ELECTROTYPE**

elec-tro-pos-i-tive \i-'lek-trō-pōz-ə-tiv, -pāz-ə-tiv\ *adj* 1: a charged with positive electricity 2: having a tendency to release electrons

elec-tro-scope \i-'lek-trā-skōp\ *n* [prob. fr. *F* *électroscope*]: any of various instruments for detecting the presence of an electric charge on a body, for determining whether the charge is positive or negative, or for indicating an measuring intensity of radiation

elec-tro-shock therapy \i-'shōk-ther-ē\ *n*: the treatment of mental disorder by the induction of a shock through use of an electric current

elec-tro-stat-ic \i-'lek-trō-stat-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to static electricity or electrostatics — **elec-tro-stat-i-cal-ly** \i-'k-ē-lē\ *adv*

electrostatic generator *n*: an apparatus for the production of electrical discharges at high voltage commonly consisting of an insulated hollow conducting sphere that accumulates in its interior the charge continuously conveyed from a source of direct current by an endless belt of flexible nonconducting material

elec-tro-stat-ics \i-'lek-trō-stat-iks\ *n pl* *but sing in constr*: physics that deals with phenomena due to attractions or repulsions of electric charges but not dependent upon their motion

electrostatic unit *n*: any of a system of electrical units based primarily upon forces of interaction between electric charges

elec-tro-sur-gery \i-'lek-trō-sərj-ə-rē\ *n*: surgery by means of the electric current

elec-tro-sur-gery \i-'lek-trō-sərj-ə-rē\ *n*: disease by means of diathermy or electrically generated heat

elec-tro-ther-mal \i-'thar-məl\ or **elec-tro-ther-mic** \i-'mik\ *adj*: relating to or combining electricity and heat; *specif*: relating to the generation of heat by electricity

elec-tro-tro-nic \i-'lek-trō-trō-nik\ *adj*: relating to electrontronics

elec-tro-o-nus \i-'lek-trō-trō-nəs\ *n* [NL]: altered sensitivity of a nerve when a constant current of electricity passes through

elec-tro-type \i-'lek-trā-tīp\ *n* 1: a duplicate printing surface made by pressure molding in a plastic material the surface to be reproduced and electrodepositing on it a thin shell that is then heated up with lead 2: a print made from an electrotype

electrotype *v*: to make an electrotype from (a printing surface) ~ *v*: to be reproducible by electrotyping — **elec-tro-type-er** *n*

elec-tro-va-lence \i-'lek-trō-vā-lens(t)s\ or **elec-tro-va-lenc-ey** \i-'lən-sē\ *n*: valence characterized by the transfer of electrons from one atom to another with the formation of ions; also: the number of charges acquired by an atom by the loss or gain of electrons — **elec-tro-va-lent** \i-'lənt\ *adj*

elec-trum \i-'lek-trəm\ *n* [ME, fr. L — more at **ELECTRIC**]: a natural pale yellow alloy of gold and silver

elec-tu-ary \i-'lek-cha-wēr-ē\ *n* [ME *electuarie*, fr. L *electuarium*, prob. fr. Gk. *ektelktōn*, fr. *ektelktōn* to lick up, fr. *ex-* + *lektōn* to lick — more at **ELECT**]: **CONFECTION**

ele-emo-sy-nary \el-ē-'mās-ŋ-er-ē\ *adj* [IML *elemosynarius*, fr. LL *elemosyna*, elms], of, relating to, or supported by charity

ele-gance \el-ē-gən(t)s\ *n* 1: refined gracefulness 2: tasteful richness of design or ornamentation 2: something that is elegant

ele-gan-cy \el-gən-sē\ *n*: ELEGANCE

ele-gant \el-ē-gant\ *adj* [MF or L, *fr. L elegant, elegans*; akin to *V* *eligere* to select — more at **ELECT**] 1: marked by elegance 2: EXCELLENT, SPLENDID **SYN** *SEE CHOICE* — **el-e-gan-tly** *adv*

ele-gi-ak \el-ə-'jī-ak, -'jī-ak; i-'lē-jī-ak\ also **el-e-gi-a-cal** \el-ə-'jī-ak\ *adj* [LL *elegiacus*, fr. Gk. *elegiakos*, fr. *elegion*] 1: a of, relating to, or consisting of two dactylic hexameter lines the second of which lacks the arsis in the third and sixth feet b (1): written in or consisting of elegiac couplets (2): noted for having written poetry in such couplets c: of or relating to the period in Greece about the seventh century B.C. when poetry written in such couplets flourished d: of, relating to, or comprising elegiac poetry or an elegy; *esp*: expressing sorrow often for something now past — **ele-gi-a-cal-ly** \el-ē-gi-ānz-ə\ *n*: a quatrain in iambic pentameter with a rhyme scheme of *abab*

ele-git \i-'lē-jət\ *n* [L, *bc* has chosen, fr. *eligere*] a judicial writ of execution by which a defendant's goods and if necessary his lands are delivered for debt to the plaintiff until the debt is paid

ele-gize \el-ə-'jīz-ē\ *v*: to lament or celebrate in an elegy ~ *v* 1: to write an elegy on

ele-gy \el-ə-'jē\ *n, pl* **elegies** [L *elegia* poem in elegiac couplets, fr. Gk. *elegeia, elegion*, fr. *elegos* song of mourning] 1 a: a song or poem expressing sorrow or lamentation esp. for one who is dead b: something resembling such a song or poem 2: a poem in elegiac couplets 3 a: a pensive or reflective poem usu. nostalgic or melancholy b: a short pensive musical composition

ele-ment \el-ə-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF, fr. L *elementum*] 1 a: one of the four substances (as air, water, fire, or earth) formerly believed to compose the physical universe b *pl*: weather conditions caused by activities of the elements ~ *esp*: violent or severe weather c: the state or sphere natural or suited to a person or thing 2: a constituent part: as *a pl*: the simplest principles of a subject of study; **RUDIMENTS** b (1): a part of a geometric magnitude such as a generator of a conic figure (3) a basal and formative character; **INGREDIENT** applies to any of the substances which when combined form a particular mixture (as a medicine, an alloy); **FACTOR** applies to any constituent or element whose presence helps actively to perform a certain kind of work or produce a definite result

CHEMICAL ELEMENTS with international atomic weights

ELEMENT & SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER	ATOMIC WEIGHT	
		(O=16)	(C=12)
actinium (Ac)	89		
aluminum (Al)	13	26.98	26.9815
americium (Am)	95		
antimony (Sb)	51	121.76	121.75
argon (Ar)	18	39.944	39.948
arsenic (As)	33	74.91	74.9216
astatine (At)	85		
barium (Ba)	56	137.36	137.34
berkelium (Bk)	97		
beryllium (Be)	4	9.013	9.0122
bismuth (Bi)	83	209.00	208.980
boron (B)	5	10.81	10.811
bromine (Br)	35	79.916	79.909
cadmium (Cd)	48	112.41	112.40
calcium (Ca)	20	40.08	40.08
californium (Cf)	98		
carbon (C)	6	12.011	12.01115
cerium (Ce)	58	140.13	140.12
cesium (Cs)	55	132.91	132.905
chlorine (Cl)	17	35.457	35.453
chromium (Cr)	24	52.01	51.996
cobalt (Co)	27	58.94	58.9332
columbium (Cb)	(see niobium)		
copper (Cu)	29	63.54	63.54
curium (Cm)	96		
dysprosium (Dy)	66	162.51	162.50
einsteinium (Es)	88	167.27	167.26
erbium (Er)	68	167.27	167.26
europtium (Eu)	63	152.0	151.96
fermium (Fm)	100		
fluorine (F)	9	19.00	18.9984
francium (Fr)	87		
gadolinium (Gd)	64	157.26	157.25
gallium (Ga)	31	69.72	69.72
germanium (Ge)	32	72.59	72.59
gold (Au)	79	197.0	196.967
hafnium (Hf)	72	178.0	178.0
holmium (Hm)	7	4.003	4.0026
holmium (Ho)	67	164.94	164.930
hydrogen (H)	1	1.008	1.00797
indium (In)	49	114.82	114.82
iodine (I)	53	126.91	126.9044
iridium (Ir)	77	192.22	192.22
iron (Fe)	26	55.85	55.847
krypton (Kr)	36	83.80	83.80
lanthanum (La)	57	138.92	138.91
lawrencium (Lw)	103		
lead (Pb)	82	207.21	207.19
lithium (Li)	3	6.940	6.939
lutetium (Lu)	71	174.99	174.97
magnesium (Mg)	12	24.32	24.312

ə about; ɔ kitten; ɔ farther; a back; ă bake; ă cot, cart; ă out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ōi coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

em-bit-ter \im-'bit-ər/ **v** 1: to make bitter **2**: to excite bitter feelings in — **em-bit-ter-ment** \-mənt/ **n**
tem-blaze \em-'blāz/ **v** [*en- + blaze* (to blazon)] **1** *archaic*: **EMBLAZON** **2**: to adorn spontaneously
em-blaze **v** 1: to illuminate esp. by a blaze **2**: to set ablaze
em-bla-zon \im-'blā-zən/ **v** [*em-bla-zon-ing* \-'zən-ŋ/ **1**: to inscribe or adorn with heraldic bearings or devices **2**: to deck in brilliant colors **b**: CELEBRATE, EXTOL — **em-bla-zon-er** \-'blā-zən-ər/ **n** — **em-bla-zon-ment** \-'blā-zən-mənt/ **n** — **em-bla-zon-ry** \-'zən-ri/ **n**
em-bla-zon-ry \em-'blā-zən-ri/ **n** [*ME, fr. L. emblaen* inlaid work, fr. Gk *emblaen*, *emblaen*, fr. *emblaen* to insert, fr. *en- + baltein* to throw — more at **DEVIL**] **1**: a picture with a motto or set of verses intended as a moral lesson **2**: an object or the figure of an object symbolizing and suggesting another object or an idea **3**: a symbol or object used as a heraldic device **4**: a device, symbol, or figure adopted and used as an identifying mark
emblem **v** 1: to represent by an emblem
em-blem-at-ic \em-'blē-mat-ik/ **adj** **em-blem-at-i-cal** \-'kəl/ **adj**: of, relating to, or constituting an emblem; **SYMBOLIC**
em-blem-a-tize \em-'blē-m-ə-tīz/ or **em-blem-ize** \em-'blē-mīz/ **v**: to represent by or as if by an emblem; **SYMBOLIZE**
em-blem-ents \em-'blē-mənts/ **n** *pl* [*em-blem-ent*, fr. MF *emblemment*, fr. *emblaer* to sow with grain, fr. *en- + blēe* grain]; crops from annual cultivation legally belonging to the tenant
em-bod-i-er \im-'bōd-ē-ər/ **n**: one that embodies
em-bod-i-ment \im-'bōd-i-mənt/ **n** **1**: the act of embodying or state of being embodied **2**: a thing that embodies something
em-body \im-'bōd-ē/ **v** **1**: to give a body to (a spirit); **INCARNATE** **2**: to deprive of spirituality **3**: to make concrete and perceptible **3**: to cause to become a body or part of a body; **INCORPORATE** **4**: to represent in human or animal form; **PERSONIFY**
embol- or **embolo-** or **embolo-** *comb form* [*NL, fr. embolus*]; **embolus** (*embolotomy*)
em-bol-d-en \im-'bōl-dən/ **v**: to impart boldness or courage to
em-bol-ic-to-my \em-'bōl-ik-tə-mē/ **n**: surgical removal of an embolus
em-bol-ic \em-'bōl-ik/ **adj**: of or relating to an embolus or embolism
em-bol-ism \em-'bōl-iz-əm/ **n** [*ME embolism*, fr. ML *embolismus*, fr. Gk *embol-* (fr. *emblaen* to insert, intercalate)] **1**: **INTERCALATION** **2**: the sudden obstruction of a blood vessel by an embolus **b**: **EMBOLUS** — **em-bol-ic-ly** \em-'bōl-ik-lik/ **adv**
em-bol-us \em-'bōl-əs/ **n**, *pl* **em-bol-i** \-'bōl-i/ [*NL, fr. Gk embolus* vessel; *emblaen*, fr. *emblaen* to insert]; an abnormal particle (as an air bubble) circulating in the blood
em-bol-y \em-'bōl-ē/ **n** [*Gk embolē* insertion, fr. *emblaen*]; gastrula formation by simple invagination of the blastula wall
em-bon-point \im-'bɔ̃-pwɑ̃/ **n** [*F, fr. MF, fr. en bon point* in good condition]; plumpness of person; **STOUTNESS**
em-bos-om \im-'bɔz-əm/ **n** [*archaic*]; **2**: to take into or place in the bosom **2**: **CHERISH, SHELTER**
em-boss \im-'bɔs/ **v** [*ME embossen* to become exhausted fr. being hunted] **obs**: to drive (as a hunted animal) to bay
emboss **v** [*ME embossen*, fr. MF *embocer*, fr. *en- + boce* boss] **1**: to raise the surface of into bosses; **2**: to ornament with raised work **2**: to raise in relief from a surface **3**: **ADORN, EMBELLISH** — **em-boss-er** \im-'bɔs-ər/ **n** — **em-boss-ment** \-mənt/ **n**
em-bou-chure \im-'bu-ʃu(ə)r/ **n** [*F, fr. (s')emboucher* to flow into, fr. *en- + bouche* mouth — more at **DEBOUCH**] **1**: the position and use of the lips in producing a musical tone on a wind instrument **2**: the mouthpiece of a brass instrument
em-bowed \im-'bɔd/ **adj** **1**: bow like **2**: **ARCHED, VAULTED** **b**: curved outward to form a projecting recess
em-bow-el \im-'bɔu(-ə)l/ **v** **1**: **DISEMBOWEL** **2** **obs**: **ENCLOSE**
em-bow-er \im-'bɔu(-ə)r/ **v**: to shelter or enclose in a bower
em-brace \im-'brās/ **v** [*ME abraçen*, fr. MF *embracer*, fr. OF *embracier*, fr. *en- + brace* two arms] **v** **1**: to clasp in the arms **2**: to cherish; **3**: to embrace; **4**: to take up **5**: to take up esp. readily or gladly **6**: to avail oneself of; **WELCOME** **4**: to take in **5**: **INCLUDE** **6**: to be equal or equivalent to (his assets embraced ten dollars) **obs**: **vi**: to participate in an embrace **SYN see** **ADAPT, INCLUDE** — **em-brace-able** \-'brās-ə-bəl/ **adj** — **em-brace-ment** \-'brās-mənt/ **n** — **em-bracer** \-'brās-ər/ **n**
embrace **n** **1**: a close encircling with the arms and pressure to the bosom **2**: **ENCIRCLEMENT, GRIP** **3**: **ACCEPTANCE**
em-brace-our \im-'brās-ər/ **n** [*AF, fr. MF embraseur* instigator, fr. *embraser* to set on fire, fr. *en- + brase*, *brase* live coals]: one guilty of embracement
em-brace-ry \im-'brās-(ə)ri/ **n** [*ME, fr. AF embraceur*]; an attempt to influence a jury corruptly
em-branch-ment \im-'branch-mənt/ **n** [*F embranchement*, fr. (s')*embrancher* to branch out, fr. *en- + branche* branch] **1**: a branching off or out (as of a valley) **2**: **BRANCH**
em-bran-gle \im-'bran-gəl/ **v** [*en- + brangle* (squabble)]; **CONFER, ENTANGLE** — **em-bran-gle-ment** \-mənt/ **n**
em-bru-sure \im-'brū-ʃər/ **n** [*F, fr. obs. embraser* to widen an opening] **1**: a recess of a door or window **2**: an opening with sides flaring outward in a wall or parapet of a fortification usu. for allowing the firing of cannon
em-brit-tle \im-'brit-əl/ **v**: to make brittle **obs** **vi**: to become brittle
em-brit-tle-ment \-mənt/ **n**
em-bru-ca-tion \im-'brū-kā-ʃən/ **n** [*LL embrocatus*, pp. of *embrocare*, fr. Gk *embroche* lotion, fr. *embrechein* to embrocate, fr. *en- + brechein* to wet]; to moisten and rub (a part of the body) with a lotion
em-bro-ca-tion \em-'brə-kā-ʃən/ **n** **1**: **LINIMENT**
embroglio *var* of **EMBROGLIO**
em-broid-er \im-'brɔid-ər/ **v** [*em-broid-er-ing* \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ [*ME embroedren*, fr. MF *embroider*, fr. *en- + broder* to embroider, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *brod* point, *byrst* bristle] **v** **1**: to ornament with needlework **b**: to form with needlework **2**: to elaborate on **3**: **EXAGGERATE** **obs** **vi**: to make embroidery **2**: to provide embellishments; **ELABORATE** — **em-broid-er-er** \-'brɔid-ər-ər/ **n**
em-broid-ery \im-'brɔid-(ə)ri/ **n**, *often attrib* **1**: a: the art or process of forming decorative designs with hand or machine needlework **b**: such a design or decoration **c**: an object decorated with

embroidery **2**: elaboration by use of decorative often fictitious detail **3**: something pleasing or desirable but unimportant
em-broil \im-'brɔi(-ə)l/ **v** [*F embrouiller*, fr. MF, fr. *en- + broillier* to broil] **1**: to throw into disorder or confusion **2**: to involve in conflict or difficulties — **em-broil-ment** \-mənt/ **n**
em-brown \im-'braʊn/ **v** **1**: **DARKEN** **2**: to cause to turn brown
em-brue *var* of **EMBRUE**
em-ryo- or **em-ryo-** *comb form* [*LL, fr. Gk, fr. embryon*]; **embryo** (*embryogeny*)
em-bryo \em-'brɔi(-ə)l/ **n**, *often attrib* [*ML embryon*, *embryo*, fr. Gk *embryon*, fr. *en- + bryein* to swell; akin to Gk *bryon* moss] **1**: a *archaic* **2**: a developing organism at any stage of development prior to birth or hatching **b**: an animal in the early stages of growth and differentiation that are characterized by cleavage, the laying down of fundamental tissues, and the formation of primitive organs and organ systems **3**: the developing human individual from the time of implantation to the beginning of the eighth week after conception **2**: the young sporophyte of a seed plant usu. comprising a rudimentary plant with plumule, radicle, and cotyledons **3**: a: something as yet undeveloped **b**: a beginning or undeveloped state of something **4**: *see* **ESP.** in the phrase *In embryo*
em-bryo-gen-ic \em-'brɔi-ə-ŋen-ik/ or **em-bryo-ge-net-ic** \em-'brɔi-ə-ŋen-ik/ **adj**: of, relating to, or involved in embryogeny
em-bryo-ge-n-y \em-'brɔi-ə-ŋen-ē/ or **em-bryo-gen-e-sis** \em-'brɔi-ə-ŋen-ə-sis/ **n**: the formation and development of the embryo
em-bryo-log-ic \em-'brɔi-ə-lɔ-ŋik/ **adj**: of or relating to embryology — **em-bryo-log-ic-al** \-'lɔ-ŋik/ **adj** — **em-bryo-log-i-cal-ly** \-'lɔ-ŋik-li/ **adv**
em-bryo-log-ist \em-'brɔi-ə-lɔ-ŋɪst/ **n**: a specialist in embryology
em-bryo-ol-ogy \em-'brɔi-ə-lɔ-ŋi/ **n** [*F embryologie*] **1**: a branch of biology that relates to embryogeny **2**: the features and phenomena exhibited in the formation and development of an embryo
em-bryo-ol-ogy or **em-bryo-ol-ogy** *comb form* [*ML embryon*, *embryo*]; **embryology** (*embryology*)
em-bryo-onal \em-'brɔi-ən-əl/ **adj**: **EMBRYONIC** **1** — **em-bryo-onal-ly** \-'l-ē/ **adv**
em-bryo-onat-ed \em-'brɔi-ən-əd/ **adj**: having an embryo
em-bryo-on-ic \em-'brɔi-ən-ik/ **adj**: **1**: of or relating to an embryo **2**: **INCIPENT, REDUCTORY** — **em-bryo-on-ic-al-ly** \-'ik-ə(-)li/ **adv**
embryonic disk **n** **1**: a: **BLASTODISK** **b**: **BLASTODERM** **2**: the part of the inner cell mass of a blastocyst from which the embryo of a placental mammal develops — called also **embryonic shield**
embryonic layer **n**: **GERM LAYER**
embryonic membrane **n**: structure (as the amnion) that derives from the fertilized zygote but does not form a part of the embryo
em-bryo-phyte \em-'brɔi-ə-fīt/ **n**, *in some classifications*: a plant (as a fern) producing an embryo and developing vascular tissues
embryo sac **n**: the female gametophyte of a seed plant consisting of a thin-walled sac within the nucellus that contains the egg nucleus and others which give rise to endosperm on fertilization
em-bryo-tic \em-'brɔi-ə-tik/ **adj** [*embryo* + *-itic* (as in *parietic*)]
EMBRYONIC **2**
em-cee \em-'se/ **n** [*M.C.*]; **MASTER OF CEREMONIES**
em-ceed **v**: **em-ceed**; **em-ceed-ing** **v**: to act as master of ceremonies **obs** **vi**: to act as master of ceremonies
em-der-er *var* of **EMDEN**
em-die \em-'di/ **v** [*Fr. em-die* (fr. *phonème* speech sound, phoneme)]
emend \em-'mend/ **v** [*ME emenden*, fr. L *emendare* — more at **AMEND**] **1** *archaic*: to free from defects **2**: to correct usu. by textual alterations **SYN see** **CORRECT** — **em-end-able** \-men-də-bəl/ **adj**
em-en-date \em-'men-dāt/ **v**: **EMEND** **2** — **em-en-date(-or)** \-dət-ər/ **n** — **em-en-date(-ry)** \-dət-ər-ē/ **adj**
em-en-da-tion \em-'men-dā-ʃən, em-'ən-ən/ **n**: the act of emending **2**: an alteration designed to correct or improve
em-er-aid \em-'e-ri(-ə)rd/ **n** [*ME emerald*, fr. MF *esmeralde*, fr. (assumed) VL *smaragd*, fr. L *smaragdus*, fr. Gk *smaragdos*] **1**: a naturally occurring variety of beryl prized as a gemstone **2**: any of various green gemstones (as synthetic corundum or demantoid)
emerald **adj**: brightly or richly green
emerald green **n** **1**: a clear bright green resembling that of the emerald **2**: any of various strong greens
emerge \im-'mɛrj/ [*LL emergere*, fr. *e-* + *mergere* to plunge] **1**: to rise from or as if from an enveloping fluid; **come into view** **2**: to become manifest **3**: to rise from an obscure or inferior condition **4**: to come into being through evolution
em-er-gence \im-'mɛr-ŋj(ə)s/ **n**: **1**: the act or an instance of emerging **2**: any of various superficial outgrowths of plant tissue usu. enclosed from both epidermis and immediately underlying tissues
em-er-gent \im-'mɛr-ŋj(ə)s/ **adj**: **1**: an unforeseen combination of circumstances or the resulting state that calls for immediate action **2**: a pressing need; **EXIGENCY** **SYN see** **JUNCTURE**
em-er-gent-ly \im-'mɛr-ŋj(ə)s-li/ **adv** [*ME, fr. L emergent*, *emergens*, pp. of *emergere*] **1**: rising out of or as if out of a fluid **2**: arising unexpectedly or calling for prompt action; **URGENT** **3**: arising as a necessity or logical consequence
emergent **n** **1**: something emergent **2**: a plant rooted in shallow water and having most of the vegetative growth above water
emerge-volution **n**: evolution characterized by the appearance at different levels of wholly new and unpredictable characters or qualities through a rearrangement of preexistent entities
em-er-sal \em-'e-ri(-ə)səl/ **adj** [*L, pp. of emereri* to serve out one's term, fr. *e-* + *mereri*, *merere* to earn, deserve, serve] **1**: holding after retirement an honorary title corresponding to that held last during active service **2**: retired from an office or position — **em-er-sal-ly** \-'e-ri(-ə)səl-li/ **adv**
em-er-sal \em-'e-ri(-ə)səl/ **adj**: standing out of or rising above a surface (as of a fluid)
em-er-sion \em-'e-ri(-ə)ʒən, -ʃən/ **n** [*LL emer-sus*, pp. of *emergere*]; an act of emerging; **EMERGENCE**
em-er-ry \em-'e-ri(-ə)ri/ **n**, *often attrib* [*ME, fr. MF emerri*, fr. OIt *smiriglio*, fr. ML *smirigillum*, fr. Gk *smyril-*, *smyris*]; a dark granular substance used for grinding and polishing; also: a hard abrasive powder
emet-ic \im-'met-ik/ **n** [*LL emetica*, fr. Gk *emētikē*, fr. fem. of *emētikos* causing vomiting, fr. *emlein* to vomit]; an agent that induces vomiting — **emet-ic-al-ly** \-'ik-ə(-)li/ **adv**

L. Includere — more at INCLUDE **1 a** : to close in **2** : SURROUND; **specif** : to fence off (common land) for individual use **3** : to hold in **4** : CONFINE **2** : to place in a parcel or envelope

en-clo-sure \in-'klo-zhər\ **n** **1** : the act or action of enclosing **2** : the quality or state of being enclosed **3** : something that encloses **4** : something enclosed

en-code \in-'kɔd\ **v** : to transfer from one system of communication into another; **esp** : to convert (a message) into code

en-co-mi-ast \en-'kɔ-mē-ast-, mē-ast\ **n** [Gk *enkōmāstēs*, fr. *enkōmāzein* to praise, fr. *enkōmān*] : one that praises; **ELOGIST**

en-co-mi-um \en-'kɔ-mē-əm\ **n** **1** : ENCOURAGEMENT

en-co-mi-um \en-'kɔ-mē-əm\ **n** **pl** ENCOURIUMS or **en-co-mi-a** \-mē-ə\ [L, fr. Gk *enkōmion*, fr. *en* in + *kōmos* reward, celebration — more at IN, COME] : high or glowing praise

ENCYCLOMIM, **EULOGY**, **PANEGYRIC**, **TRIBUTE**, **CITATION** mean a form of expressing of praise. **ENCYCLOMIM** implies enthusiasm and **TRIBUTE** with high personal opinion of a thing; **EULOGY** applies to a prepared speech or writing extolling the virtues and services of a person; **PANEGYRIC** suggests an elaborate often poetic compliment; **TRIBUTE** implies deeply felt praise conveyed either through words or through a significant act; **CITATION** applies to the formal praise accompanying the mention of a person in a military dispatch or in awarding an honorary degree

en-coum-pass \in-'kəm-pas-, 'kām-\ **v** **1 a** : to form a circle about **2** : ENCLOSE **3** : to go around **2 a** : ENVELOP **3** : INCLUDE **3** : to bring about; **ACCOMPLISH** — **en-coum-pass-ment** \-pə-smənt\ **n**

en-cour-age \in-'kʌr-ɪj-, 'kə-rɪj\ **v** **1** : to still, again; **2** : a demand for repetition or reappearance made by an audience; **also** : a further performance in response to such a demand

en-cour-er \in-'kʌr-ər\ **n** : to request an encore or by

en-cou-nter \in-'kaunt-ər\ **v** **en-cou-nter-ing** \-'kaunt-ər-ɪŋ-, 'kaunt-ər-ɪŋ\ [ME *encountren*, fr. OF *encunter*, fr. ML *incontare*, fr. *en* + *contare* to count, to bring against] **1** : to meet as an adversary or enemy **2** : to engage in conflict with **3** : to come upon face to face; **MEET** **3** : to come upon unexpectedly

en-coun-ter **n** **1 a** : a meeting between hostile factions or persons **b** : a sudden often violent clash; **COMBAT** **2 a** : a chance meeting **3** : a direct often momentary meeting

EN-COUNTER, **SKIRMISH**, **WAR** mean a minor battle. An **EN-COUNTER** may be unexpected and sometimes violent but not of long duration; a **SKIRMISH** is a slight and often preliminary encounter between light detachments; a **WAR** is a short but brisk skirmish

en-cour-age-ment \in-'kʌr-ɪj-, 'kə-rɪj\ **n** [ME *encouragen*, fr. MF *encourer*, fr. *en* + *courer* to encourage] **1** : to inspire with courage, spirit, or hope; **HEARTEN** **2** : to spur on; **STIMULATE** **3** : to give help or patronage to; **FOSTER**

en-cour-age-ment \-mənt\ **n** **1** : the act of encouraging; **the state of being encouraged** **2** : something that encourages

en-cour-age-able \-ə-bəl\ **adj** : giving hope or promise; **FAVORING** — **en-cour-age-ably** \-ə-bli\ **adv**

en-crim-son \in-'krɪm-zən\ **v** **1** : to make or dye crimson

en-cri-nite \en-'krɪ-nīt-, 'en-\ **n** [NL *crinitites*]; **CRINOID**; **esp** : a fossil crinoid — **en-cri-nit-ic** \-ɪk-, 'en-'krɪ-'nɪt-ɪk-, 'en-\ **adj**

en-croach \in-'krɔtʃ\ **v** [ME *encrochen* to get, seize, fr. MF *encrochier*, fr. OF, fr. *en* + *croche* hook — more at CROCHET] **1** : to encroach; **2** : to take or encroach on the possession or the rights of another **2** : to advance beyond desirable or normal limits **syn** see TRESPASS — **en-croach-ment** \mənt\ **n**

en-crust \in-'krʌst\ **v** [prob. fr. L *incrustare*, fr. *in* + *crusta* crust] **1** : to cover, line, or overlay with a crust **2** : *vi* : to form a crust

en-crus-ta-tion \in-'krʌs-tə-'tʃən-, 'en-\ **n** var of INCrustATION

en-cum-bra-ment \in-'kʌm-brə-mənt\ **n** [ME *encumben*, fr. MF *encumbrer*, fr. OF, fr. *en* + (assumed) OF *combre* abatis] **1** : to weigh down; **BURDEN**, **OVERBURDEN** **2** : to impede or hamper the function or activity of; **HINDER** **3** : to burden with debts, mortgages, or other legal claims (~an estate)

en-cum-brance \in-'kʌm-brʌns\ **n** **1** : something that encumbers **2** : a claim or lien upon an estate

en-cum-brance-er \-brʌns-ər\ **n** : one who holds an encumbrance

en-cy-clo- \-sɪ-, 'n-\ **n** suffix [ME *-encie*, fr. L *-entia* — more at -ENCE]; quality or state (despondency)

en-cy-clo-cal \in-'sɪk-li-kəl-, 'en-\ **adj** [LL *encyclerus*, fr. Gk *enkyklios* circular, general, fr. *en* in + *kyklios* circle — more at IN, WHEEL] : addressed to all the individuals of a group; **GENERAL**

encyclical **n** : an encyclical letter; **specif** : a papal letter to the bishops of the church as a whole or in one country

encyclopaedia, **encyclopaedia** var of ENCYCLOPEDIA, **ENCYCLOPEDIA**

en-cy-clo-pe-dia \in-'sɪ-klə-'ped-ē-ə\ **n** [ML *encyclopaedia* course of general education, fr. Gk *enkyklios paideia* general education] **1** : a work that contains and arranges in systematic knowledge or treats comprehensively a particular branch of knowledge usu. in articles arranged alphabetically by subject

en-cy-clo-pe-dic \-ped-ɪk\ **adj** : of, relating to, or suggestive of an encyclopedia or its methods of treating or covering a subject

en-cy-clo-pe-dian \-ped-ɪ-ən\ **n** : one who writes or compiles an encyclopedia

en-cy-clo-pe-dist \-ped-ɪst\ **n** **1** : one who compiles or writes for an encyclopedia **2** : often cap : one of the writers of a French encyclopedia (1751-80) who were identified with the Enlightenment and advocated deism and scientific rationalism

en-cyst \in-'sɪst-, 'en-\ **v** **1** : to enclose in a cyst ~ *vi* : to form or become enclosed — **en-cyst-ment** \-mənt\ **n**

en-cys-ta-tion \in-'sɪs-tə-'tʃən-\ **n** **1** : ENCYSTMENT

end \end\ **n** [ME *ende*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *ent* and *L*, *ente* before, Gk *anti* against] **1 a** : the part of an area that lies at the boundary **b** (1) : a point that marks the extent of something (2) : the point where something ceases to exist (world without ~) (3) : the extreme or last part lengthwise; **TIP** **4** : the terminal unit of something spatial that is marked off by units **5** : a player stationed at the extremity of a line (as in football) **2 a** : cessation of a course of action, pursuit, or activity **b** : DEATH, DESTRUCTION **c** (1) : the ultimate state (2) : RESULT, ISSUE **4** : the complex of reasons, parts, or sections that form an extreme, termination, or finish **5** : something incomplete, fragmentary, or undersize **6** : REMNANT **4 a** : the goal toward which an agent acts or should act **b** : the object by virtue of or for the sake of which an event takes place **5 a** : a share in an undertaking **6** : a particular phase

of an undertaking or organization — **end-ed** \en-'dɛd\ **adj**

END, **TERMINATION**, **ENDING**, **TERMINUS** mean the point or line beyond which something does not or cannot go. **END** is the inclusive term, implying the final limit in time or space, in extent of influence, or range of possibility; **TERMINATION** and **ENDING** apply to the end of something having predetermined limits or being complete or finished; **ENDING** often includes the portion leading to the actual final point; **TERMINUS** applies commonly to the point to which one moves or progresses **syn** see in addition **INTENTION**

end v 1 a : to bring to an end **b** : DESTROY **2** : to make up the end of **3** : to bring to an end **2** : *vi* **syn** see CLOSE

end v [prob. alter. of *E* die in + *harvest*] **dia** **enj** : to put (grain or hay) into a barn or stack

end- or **endo-** **comb form** [F, fr. Gk, fr. *endon* within, fr. *en* in + *-don* (akin to *L* *domus* house) — more at IN, TIMBER] **1** : within; **inside** (*endoskeleton*) — compare **EXO-** **2** : taking in (*endothermal*)

en-do-am-be-bia \en-'dam-ɪ-jə\ **v** : to cause loss or damage to

en-do-am-be-bia \en-'dam-ɪ-jə\ **n** [NL, *amēbia*]; **any** of a genus (*Endamoeba*) comprising amoebas parasitic in the intestines of insects and in some classifications various parasites of vertebrates including the amoeba (*E. histolytica*) that causes amoebic dysentery in man — **en-do-am-be-bi-a** \-bɪ-kə\ **adj**

en-do-an-ger \in-'dɔn-ər\ **v** **en-do-an-ger-ing** \-dɔn-ər-ɪŋ-\ **v** : to bring into danger or peril — **en-do-an-ger-ment** \-dɔn-ər-mənt\ **n**

en-dar-ch \en-'dɑrk\ **adj** : formed by taking place from the center outward (~ *xylem*) — **en-dar-chie** \-dɑr-ki-\ **n**

en-d-brain \en-'dɪ-brən\ **n** : the anterior subdivision of the fore-brain

end bulb **n** : one of the bulbous bodies in which some of the sensory nerve fibers end at parts of the skin and mucous membranes

en-dear \in-'diər\ **v** **1** : to make higher in cost, value, or estimation **2** : to make dear, beloved, or esteemed

en-dear-ment \in-'di-ər-mənt\ **n** **1** : the act or process of endearing **2** : something that endears or manifests affection; **CARESS**

en-deav-or \in-'dev-ər\ **v** **en-deav-or-ing** \-ə-ɪŋ-\ [ME *endeveuren* to exert oneself, fr. *en* + *deve* duty — more at DEVOIR] **1** : *archaic* : to strive to achieve or reach **2** : TRY **5** ~ *vi* : to work with set purpose **syn** see ATTEMPT

endeavor **n** : a serious determined effort

en-dem-ic \en-'dem-ɪk\ **adj** [F *endémique*, fr. *endémie* endemic disease, fr. Gk *endēmia* action of dwelling, fr. *endēmēs* endemic, fr. *en* + *dēmios* people, populac] **1** : belonging or native to a particular people or country **2** : restricted to or native to a particular area or region **3** : peculiar to a locality or region (~ diseases) **syn** see NATIVE — **en-dem-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-kəl-ɪ-\ **adv** — **en-dem-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-kəl-ɪ-\ **adv** — **en-dem-ism** \en-'dem-ɪz-əm\ **n**

endemic **n** **1** : NATIVE **2b**

en-derm-ic \en-'dɛr-mɪk\ **adj** : acting through the skin or by direct application to the skin — **en-derm-i-cal-ly** \-mɪ-kəl-ɪ-\ **adv**

en-ding \en-'dɪŋ\ **n** : a thing that constitutes an end; **esp** : one or more letters or syllables added to a word base esp. to inflection **syn** see **END**

endite *archaic* var of **INOTE**

en-dit-er \en-'dɪ-tər\ **n** : fr. MF, fr. LL *endivia*, fr. LGk *entubion*, fr. *intubus* **1** : a biennial or biennial composite herb (*Cichorium endivia*) widely cultivated as a salad plant — called also *escarole* **2** : the developing crown of chicory when blanched for use as salad

en-dless \en-'dɪ-lɪs\ **adj** **1** : having no end **2** : extremely numerous **3** : united at the ends (an ~ chain) — **en-dless-ly** **adv** — **en-dless-ly** **adv**

en-ding \en-'dɪŋ\ **adv** [ME *ending*, alter. of *andlong*, fr. OE *andlang* along, fr. *andlang*, prep.] *archaic*; **LENGTHWISE**

end man **n** : a man at each end of the line of performers in a minstrel show who engages in comic repartee with the interlocutor

end-most \en-'dɔst\ **adj** : situated at the very end; **FARTHEST**

en-do-bi-ot-ic \en-'dɔ-bi-ə-'tɪk-, 'bɪ-\ **adj** [ISV] : dwelling within

en-do-blast \en-'dɔ-bləst\ **n** [ISV] : HYPOBLAST — **en-dɔ-blast-ic** \-ɪk-\ **adj**

en-do-car-di-al \en-'dɔ-kɑrd-ɪ-əl\ **adj** : situated within the heart : or of relating to the endocardium

en-do-car-di-tis \en-'dɔ-kɑrd-ɪ-tɪs\ **n** : inflammation of the lining of the heart and its valves

en-do-car-di-um \en-'dɔ-kɑrd-ɪ-əm\ **n** [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *kardia* heart] : a thin serous membrane lining the cavities of the heart

en-do-carp \en-'dɔ-kɑrp\ **n** [F *endocarpe*] : the inner layer of the pericarp of a fruit when it consists of two or more layers of different textures that are not consistently persistent

en-do-carp-ic \en-'dɔ-kɑrp-ɪk\ or **en-do-carp-ic** \-ɪk\ **adj**

en-do-cra-ni-um \en-'dɔ-kra-nē-əm\ **n** : the process of the inner surface of the cranium of the innermost of the meninges

en-do-crine \en-'dɔ-kra-nē-\ **n**, **krɪn**, ~ **krɛn** **adj** [ISV *end-* + Gk *krein* to separate] **1 a** : secreting internally; **specif** : producing secretions that are distributed in the body by way of the bloodstream (~ glands) **b** : of relating to, or resembling that of an endocrine gland **2** : HORMONAL

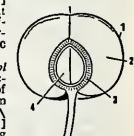
endocrine **n** : HORMONE **2** : an endocrine gland

en-do-cro-ni-ol-og-ic \en-'dɔ-kra-ni-ə-'lɔj-ɪk-, 'krɪn-\ **adj** : involving or relating to the endocrine glands or secretions or to endocrinology

en-do-cro-ni-ol-og-ic \en-'dɔ-kra-ni-ə-'lɔj-ɪk-, 'krɪn-\ [ISV] : a branch of knowledge dealing with the endocrine glands

en-do-derm \en-'dɔ-dɛr-m\ **n** [F *endoderme*, fr. *end-* + Gk *derma* skin] : the innermost of the membranes of an embryo that is the source of the epithelium of the digestive tract and its derivatives; **HYPOBLAST**; **also** : a tissue that is derived from this germ layer — **en-do-der-mal** \en-'dɔ-dɛr-məl\ or **en-do-der-mic** \-mɪk\ **adj**

en-do-der-mis \en-'dɔ-dɛr-məs\ **n** [NL] : the innermost tissue of the cortex in many roots and stems



ə but; ɪ kitten; ʊ further; ɔ back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coln; th this; ʊ loot; ʊ foot; ɪ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; zh vision

end-odon-tia \en-də-'dōn-čh(ē)-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. *end-* + *-odontia*]: a branch of dentistry concerned with diseases of the pulp — **end-odon-tic** \-dānt-ik\ *adj* — **end-odon-tist** \-dānt-ən-ə\ *n*
end-odon-tic \-dānt-ik\ *adj* *but* *in constr*: ENDODONTIA
end-on-en-zyme \en-(ə)-dŏ-'en-zīm\ *n* [SV]: an intracellular enzyme
en-dō-eryth-ro-cyt-ic \en-(ə)-dŏ-'rith-rə-'sīt-ik\ *adj*: occurring within red blood cells — used chiefly of stages of malaria parasites
en-dōg-ē-mōsus \en-'dāg-ə-mŏs\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characterized by engorgement
en-dōg-ē-my \-mē\ *n* 1: marriage within a specific group as required by custom or law 2: sexual reproduction between near relatives; esp: pollination of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same plant — compare **AUTOGAMY**
en-dō-gēn \en-dŏ-'jŏn\ *n* [F *endogène*, fr. *end-* + *-gène* -*gen*]: a plant that develops by endogenous growth
en-dōg-ē-nous \en-'dāj-ŏ-nəs\ *adj* 1: a: growing from or on the inside; developing within the cell wall b: originating within the body 2: constituting or relating to metabolism of the nitrogenous constituents of cells and tissues — **en-dōg-ē-nous-ly** *adv*
en-dōg-ē-ny \-nē\ *n*: growth within or from a deep layer
en-dō-lymph \-dŏ-'līm(p)-\ *n* [SV]: the watery fluid in the membranous labyrinth of the ear
en-dō-mic-tic \en-dŏ-'mik-tik\ *adj*: of or relating to endomixis
en-dō-mix-is \-miks-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *mixis* act of mixing, fr. *mignus* to mix — more at MIX]: a periodic nuclear reorganization in ciliated protozoans
en-dō-morph \-dŏ-'mŏr-f\ *n* [SV] 1: a: crystal of one species enclosed in one of another 2 [endoderm + *-morph*]: an endomorphic individual
en-dō-mor-phic \en-dŏ-'mŏr-fik\ *adj* 1 a: of or relating to an endomorph b: of, relating to, or produced by endomorphism 2: endoderm
en-dō-morph-ism \-dŏ-'mŏr-f-iz-əm\ *n*: a change produced in an intrusive rock by reaction with the wall rock
en-dō-par-a-site \en-(ə)-dŏ-'par-ə-'sīt\ *n* [SV]: a parasite that lives in the interior of its host
en-dō-ph-a-gous \en-'dāf-ə-gəs\ *adj*: feeding from within; esp: consuming vegetation or plant debris by burrowing in and disintegrating plant structures
en-dō-phyte \en-dŏ-'fīt\ *n* [SV]: a plant living within another plant — **en-dō-phyt-ic** \en-dŏ-'fīt-ik\ *adj*
en-dō-plasm \-dŏ-'plaz-m\ *n* [SV]: the inner relatively fluid part of the cytoplasm — **en-dō-plasm-ic** \en-dŏ-'plaz-mik\ *adj*
en-dōp-ō-dite \en-'dāp-ŏ-'dīt\ *n* [SV]: the mesial or internal branch of a typical limb of a crustacean — **en-dōp-ō-dit-ic** \-(en)-dāp-ŏ-'dīt-ik\ *adj*
en-dō-poly-ploid \en-(ə)-dŏ-'pāl-i-'plōid\ *adj*: of or relating to a polyploid state in which the chromosomes have divided repeatedly without mitosis or subsequent cell division — **en-dō-poly-ploid-ly** \-plōid-ē\ *adv*
end organ *n*: a structure forming the peripheral terminus of a path of nerve conduction and consisting of an effector or a receptor with its associated nerve terminations
en-dorse \in-'dŏrs-ə\ *vb* [*inter*: of obs. *endor*, fr. ME *endor*, fr. MF *endorer*, fr. OF, to put on the back, fr. *en-* + *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum*] 1 a: to write on the back of; esp: to sign one's name as payee on the back of (a check) to obtain the cash or credit represented on the face; b: to inscribe (one's signature) on a check, bill, or note c: to endorse (as an official document) with a title or memorandum d: to make over to another (the value represented in a check, bill, or note) by inscribing one's name on the document e: to acknowledge receipt of (a sum specified) by one's signature on a document 2: to express definite approval of **SYN** see **APPROVE**
en-dors-ment \in-'dŏrs-ŏ-mŏnt\ *n* [L, fr. *en-dors-* + *-ment*]: an endorsing 2 a: something that is written in the process of endorsing b: a provision added to an insurance contract altering its scope or application 3: SANCTION, APPROVAL
en-dō-scle-rite \en-(ə)-dŏ-'skli-(r)it\ *n*: a sclerite that is part of the internal skeleton of an insect or other arthropod
en-dō-scope \en-dŏ-'skŏp\ *n* [SV]: an instrument for visualizing the interior of a hollow organ (as the rectum or urethra) — **en-dō-sco-py** \en-'dŏs-kŏ-pē\ *n*
en-dō-scop-ic \en-dŏ-'skŏp-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or by means of the endoscopy or endoscopy
en-dō-skel-e-tal \en-(ə)-dŏ-'skel-ət-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to an endoskeleton
en-dō-skel-e-ton \-ət-ŏn\ *n*: an internal skeleton or supporting framework in an animal
end-os-mo-sis \en-'dās-'mŏs-sis-, -dāz-'s\ *n* [alter. of obs. *end-osmosis*, fr. F, fr. *end-* + Gk *ōsmōs* act of pushing, fr. *ōthō* to push — akin to *osmotic*]: a process of osmosis through a surface-active substance through a membrane from a region of lower to a region of higher concentration — **end-os-mo-tic** \-măt-ik\ *adj* — **end-os-mo-tic-ly** \-k(ə)-t(ə)-lē\ *adv*
en-dō-sper-m \en-'dŏ-'spərm\ *n* [F *endosperme*, fr. *end-* + Gk *spērma* seed — more at SPERM]: a nutritive tissue in seed plants formed within the embryo sac — **en-dō-sper-mic** \en-dŏ-'spərm-ik\ *adj* — **en-dō-sper-mous** \-məs\ *adj*
en-dō-spore \en-dŏ-'spŏ(ŏ)r-, -spŏ(ŏ)r-ik\ *n* [SV]: an asexual spore developed within the cell esp. in bacteria — **en-dō-spor-ic** \en-dŏ-'spŏr-ik-, -spŏr-ik\ *adj* — **en-dō-spor-ous** \-sŏr-əs\ *adj*
en-dō-s-te-ral \en-'dīs-tē-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to the endostome 2: located within bone or cartilage — **en-dō-s-te-ral-ly** \-lə\ *adv*
en-dō-ster-nite \en-dŏ-'stŏr-nīt\ *n* [SV]: a segment of the endoskeleton of an arthropod
en-dō-s-te-um \en-'dās-tē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **en-dō-s-te-ae** \-tē-ə\ [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *osteon* bone — more at **OSTEOUS**]: the layer of vascular connective tissue lining the internal cavities of the bone
en-dō-strac-um \en-'dās-trā-čŏr-kəm\ *n*, *pl* **en-dō-strac-ae** \-kə\ [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *ostrakon* shell]: the inner layer of a shell (as of a crustacean)
en-dō-the-ci-um \en-dŏ-'thē-si-(h)ē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **en-dō-the-cia** \-s(ē)-ā\ [NL]: the inner lining of a mature animal
endothel- or **endothelio-** *comb form* [SV, fr. NL *endothelium*] + **endothelium** (*endotheloma*)

en-dō-the-li-al \en-dŏ-'thē-lē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or produced from endothelium
en-dō-the-li-um \-lē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **en-dō-the-li-a** \-lē-ə\ [NL, fr. *end-* + Gk *thelion* epithelium]: an epithelium of endosymbiotic cells composed of a single layer of thin flattened cells that lines internal body cavities 2: the inner layer of the seed coat of some plants — **en-dō-the-loid** \-thē-'lōid\ *adj*
en-dō-therm \en-'dŏ-'thərm\ *n*: a warm-blooded animal
en-dō-ther-mic \en-dŏ-'thərm-ik- or en-dŏ-'thərm-ik\ *adj* [SV]: pertaining to or characterized by endothermy
en-dō-tox-in \en-dŏ-'tāks-ŏn\ *n* [SV]: a toxin of internal origin; *specif*: a poisonous substance present in bacteria (as of typhoid fever) but separable from the cell body only on its disintegration
en-dō-tra-che-äl \en-(ə)-dŏ-'trā-čē-əl\ *adj* 1: placed within the trachea (an ~ tube) 2: applied or effected through the trachea
en-dou-er \en-'dŏ-ur\ *vb* [ME *endouen*, fr. AF *endouer*, fr. MF *en-* + *do* to give, fr. L *dotare*, fr. *dot*, *dos* gift, *dovry*] 1: to furnish with a dowry 2: to furnish with an income 3 a: to provide or equip gratuitously 5 **ENRICH** **h**: **CREDIT** **5a**, **INVEST** **5**
en-dow-ment \-mənt\ *n* 1: the act or process of endowing 2: something that is endowed; *specif*: the portion of an institution's income derived from donations 3: natural capacity, power, or ability
en-dō-zo-ic \en-dŏ-'zŏ-'ik\ *adj* [SV]: living within or involving passage through an animal (~ distribution of weeds)
end-pa-per \en-'d(ə)-pā-'pə-r\ *n*: a once-folded sheet of paper having the leaf pasted in against the inside of the front or back cover of a book and the other pasted at the base to the first or last page
end plate *n*: a flat plate or structure at the end of something; *specif*: a complex terminal arborization of a motor nerve fiber
end run *n* 1: a football play in which the ball carrier attempts to run forward his own end 2: a decisive trick
en-drap-ped \en-'d(ə)-drāp-əd\ *adj*: of a vase marked by a logical or rhetorical pause at the end of a comparison
end table *n*: a small table used beside a larger piece of furniture
en-due \in-'d(y)ū\ *vi* [ME *enduen*, fr. MF *enduire* to bring in, introduce, fr. L *inducere* — more at **INDUCE**] 1 a: **PROVIDE**, **ENDOW** **b**: **IMBUE**, **TRANSFUSE** 2 [ME *induen*, fr. L *inducere*, fr. *ind-* in + *ducere* to lead, to put on; to put on]: to put on; **DON**
en-dur-able \in-'dŏr-ə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being endured — **en-dur-ably** \-b(ə)lē\ *adv*
en-dur-ance \in-'d(y)ūr-ən(ŏ)s\ *n* 1: **PERMANENCE**, **DURATION** 2: the ability to withstand hardship, adversity, or stress 3: **SUFFERING**, **TRIAL**
en-dure \in-'d(y)ūr-ə\ *vb* [ME *enduren*, fr. MF *endurer*, fr. (assumed) *inducere*, fr. L *inducere*, fr. *en-* + *ducere* to harden, endure — more at **DURING**] *vi* 1: to continue in the same state 2: **LAST** 2: to remain firm under suffering or misfortune without yielding ~ *vi* 1: to undergo (as a hardship) esp. without giving in 3: **SUFFER** 2: **TOLERATE**, **PERMIT** **SYN** see **BEAR**, **CONTINUE**
en-dur-er \in-'dŏr-ər\ *n*: one who endures
en-dur-ing-ly \-l(ə)lē\ *adv*
en-dur-ing-ness \-nəs\ *n*
en-dw-ays \en-'dŏw-əz, or en-dw-ise\ \-dw(iz) \-əd\ *or* *adv* (or *adj*) 1: with the end forward 2: **LENGTHWISE** 3: at or on the end
en-dym-i-on \en-'dīm-ē-ŏn\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Endymion*]: a beautiful youth loved by Selene
-ene \-ēn\ *n* *suflx* [SV, fr. Gk *-ēnē*, fem. of *-ēnos*, adj. suffix]: unsaturated carbon compound (benzene); esp: carbon compound with one double bond (ethylene)
en-e-ma \en-'ə-mə\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *enaietā* to inject, fr. *en-* + *haietā* to send] 1: the injection of liquid into the intestine by way of the anus 2: material for injection as an enema
en-em-y \en-'ē-mē\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *enemi*, fr. L, fr. L *inimicus*, fr. *in-* + *hine* to be hostile to] 1: one who does the injury or overthrow, or failure of an opponent 2: something harmful or deadly 3: a military adversary **b**: a hostile unit or force
SYN **ENEMY**, **FOE** mean one who shows hostility or ill will. **ENEMY** stresses antagonism showing illness in hatred or destructive attitude or **FOE** stresses active fighting or struggle but is used only figuratively of an enemy in war
en-er-gē-tic \en-'ər-'jet-ik\ *adj* [Gk *energetikos*, fr. *energein* to be active, fr. *energos*] 1: marked by energy; **STRENUOUS** 2: operating with vigor or effect 3: of or relating to energy (~ equation)
en-er-gē-tics \-iks\ *n* *pl* *but* *in constr*: a branch of mechanics that deals primarily with energy and its transformations
en-er-gid \en-'ər-'jəd-, -jīd\ *n* [SV, fr. Gk *energos*]: a nucleus and the body of cytoplasm with which it interacts
en-er-gize \en-'ər-'jīz\ *vi* to put forth energy: **ACT** ~ *vi* 1: to impart energy to 2: to make energetic or vigorous 3: to apply vigor to — **en-er-giz-er** *n*
en-er-gy \en-'ər-'jē\ *n* [LL *energia*, fr. Gk *energeia* activity, fr. *energos* active, fr. *en* in + *ergon* work] 1: vitality of expression 2: the capacity of acting 3: power forcefully exerted 4: the capacity for doing work **SYN** see **POWER**
energy level *n*: one of the stable states of constant energy that may be assumed by a physical system — called also **energy state**
en-er-vate \in-'nar-vət\ *adj*: **ENERGATED**
en-er-vate \en-'ər-'vāt\ *vi* [L *enervaris*, pp. of *enervere*, fr. *e-* + *nervus* sinew] 1: to lessen the vitality or strength of 2: to reduce the mental or moral vigor of **SYN** see **UNNERVE** — **en-er-va-tion** \-ən-ər-'vā-shŏn\ *n*
en-ant-er-tic \en-'fē-t(ə)-'fē-t(ə)-'rēt-ik\ *n* [F]: one whose inopportune remarks or unconventional actions cause embarrassment
en-feeb-le \in-'fē-b(ə)l- or en-feeb-ling\ \-b(ə)-l(ə)ŏŏ\ *n* [ME *enfeblen*, fr. MF *enfeblir*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *feble* feeble]: to make feeble **SYN** see **WEAKEN** — **en-feeb-ble-ment** \-b(ə)l-mənt\ *n*
en-feoff \in-'fē-, -fēf\ *vi* [ME *enfeoffen*, fr. AF *enfeoffer*, fr. OF *en-* + *feif*]: to invest with a fief, fee, or other possession — **en-feoff-ment** \-fēf-mənt\ *n*
en-fet-ter \in-'fēt-ər\ *vi*: to bind in fetters; **ENCHAIN**
en-fi-ful-lade \en-'fā-, -fād-, -fād\ *n* [F, fr. *enfiler* to thread, enfilade, fr. OF, to thread, fr. *en-* + *fil* thread]: a condition permitting the delivery of gunfire in a lengthwise direction at an objective
enfilade *vi*: to rake or be in a position to rake with gunfire in a lengthwise direction
en-flame *vb* or *intrans*: **ENFLAME**
en-flou-rage \-flŏr-'rāz\ *n* [F]: a process of extracting per-

fumes by absorbing aerosols to the exhalations of flowers
en-fold \in-'fɒld\ *v* 1 *a*: to cover with folds: **ENVELOP** *b*: **CONTAIN** 2: to clasp within the arms; **EMBRACE**
en-force \in-'fɔ:rs\, -'fɔ:(ə)rz\ *v* [ME *enforcer*, fr. MF *enforcier*, fr. OF, fr. *en- + force*] 1 *a*: to give force to: **STRENGTHEN** 2: to urge with energy 3: **CONSTRAIN**, **COMPEL** 4 *obs*: to effect or gain by force 5: to limit to a city: **ENFORCEABILITY** \-fɔ:rs-ə-bil-ə-ti\ *n* -**en-force-able** \-fɔ:rs-ə-bəl\, -'fɔ:rs-ə-dj\ *adj* -**en-force-ment** \-fɔ:rs-mənt\, -'fɔ:rs-ən-**en-force-er** *n*
ENFORCE, **IMPLEMENT** mean to put into effect. **ENFORCE** refers chiefly to laws and statutes and implies the exercise of executive or police power. **IMPLEMENT** suggests the performance of acts necessary to bring into effect some agreed-upon plan, measure, or policy
en-fran-chise \in-'frɑn-ʃiz\ *v* [ME *enfranchisen*, fr. MF *enfranchiss-*, stem of *enfranchir*, fr. OF, fr. *en- + franc* free — more at **FRANK**] 1 *a*: to set free (as from slavery) 2: to endow with a franchise 3: to admit to a city: **ENFRANCHISE** 4: to grant to the right of suffrage 5: to admit (a municipality) to political privileges or rights — **en-fran-chise-ment** \-ʃiz-mənt\, -ʃəz-\ *n*
en-gage \in-'gæ\ *vb* [ME *engagen*, fr. MF *engagier*, fr. OF, fr. *en- + gage*] 1 *a*: to offer (as one's word) as security for a debt or cause 2 *obs*: **INVOLVE**, **ENTANGLE** 3: to attract and hold by influence or persuasion 4: to interlock with; **MESH**; **also**: to cause to mesh 3: to bind (as oneself) to do something; **engage**: to bind by a pledge to marry 4 *a*: to provide occupation for 5: to arrange to obtain the use or services of 6 *hire* 5 *a*: **ENGROSS**, **OCCUPY** 6: to induce to participate 7 *a*: to enter into coolest with 8: to pledge oneself to or interlock (weat) 9: to pledge oneself 10: to promise 6: **GUARANTEE** 2 *a*: to begin and carry on an enterprise 6: **PARTICIPATE** 3: to enter into conflict 4: to be or become in gear

en-gaged \in-'gæd\ *adj* 1: **OCCUPIED**, **EMPLOYED** 2: **FLEETED**, **ENGAGED** 3: **greatly interested** — **COMMITTED** 4: partly committed in a walk (an ~ column) 5: being in gear: **MESHED**
en-gage-ment \in-'gæj-mənt\ *n* 1 *a*: the act of engaging or state of being engaged 6: **BETROTHAL** 2: something that engages 3 *a*: a promise to be present at a specified time and place 6: employment esp. for a stated time 7: the state of being in gear 5: a highly inconspicuous military operation **syn see BATTLE**
en-gag-ingly \in-'gæj-ŋg\ *adv*
en-gar-land \in-'gɑr-lənd\ *v* 1 *a*: to adorn with or as if with a garland
en-gen-der \in-'ʃen-dər\ *vb* **en-gen-der-ing** \-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *engenderen*, fr. MF *engenderer*, fr. L *ingenerare*, fr. *in-* + *generare* to generate] 1 *a*: to beget, produce 2 *a*: to cause to exist or to develop (angry words ~ strife) ~ *vi* 1: to assume form: **ORIGINATE**
en-gen-ine \en-'ʃi-n\ *n* [ME *engin*, fr. OF, fr. L *ingenium* natural disposition, talent, fr. *in-* + *signere* to beget] 1 *obs* *a*: **INGENUITY** 2: evil contrivance; **WILE** 2 *archaic*: something used to effect a purpose 3: **AGRICULTURE**, **mechanical tool**: as 1) an instrument or machine of work (2) *obs*: a torture implement 6: **MACHINERY** 4: any of various mechanical appliances — compare **FIRE ENGINE** 4: a machine for converting any of various forms of energy into mechanical force and motion 5: a railroad locomotive

en-gin-ee \in-'ʃi-ni-er\ *n* 1: a member of a military group devoted to engineering work 2 *obs*: **PLOTTER** 3 *a*: a designer or builder of engines 6: a person who is trained in or follows as a profession a branch of engineering 6: a person who carries through an enterprise by skillful or artful contrivance 4: a person who plans or supervises an enterprise or apparatus
en-gin-ee-ring \in-'ʃi-ni-er-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: to lay out, construct, or manage as an engineer 2 *a*: **CONTRIVE** 6: to guide the course of **SYN see GUIDE**
en-gi-neer-ing *n*, *often attrib* 1: the art of managing engines 2: a science by which the properties of matter and the sources of energy in nature are made useful to man
en-gin-ee-rs \in-'ʃi-ni-əz\ *n* 1: instruments of war 2: machines and tools: **MACHINERY**

en-gird \in-'gɜrd\ *v*: **GIRD**, **ENCOMPASS**
en-gird-ile \in-'gɜrd-əl\ *v*: **GIRDLE**
en-gla-cial \en-'glɑ-shəl\ *adj*: embedded in a glacier
en-glish \in-'glɪʃ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *æfles*, fr. *Engle* (pl.) Angles] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of England, the English people, or the English language

English *n*, 1 *a*: the language of the people of England and the U.S. and many areas now or formerly under British control 6: a particular variety of English distinguished by peculiarities (as of pronunciation) *c*: English language, literature, or composition when a subject of study 2 *pl* in *contrast*: the people of England 3 *a*: an English translation 6: **idiomatic**, or intelligible English 4: vertical spin given to a ball by striking it to right or left of center (as in pool) or by the manner of releasing it (as in bowling)
English *v* 1 *a*: to translate into English 2: **ANGLICIZE**
English breakfast tea *n*: **CONGOU**; **broody**: any similar black tea

English foxhound *n*: any of a breed of foxhounds developed in England and characterized by a large heavily honed form, rather short ears, and lightly fringed tail
English horn *n*: a double-reed woodwind instrument similar to the oboe but a fifth lower in pitch
English-muffin \en-'glɪʃ-məf-ɪn\ *n*: a native or inhabitant of England
English muffin *n*: bread dough rolled and cut into rounds and baked on a griddle
English rabbit *n*: any of a breed of white domestic rabbits having distinctive dark markings
English setter *n*: any of a breed of bird dogs characterized by a moderately long flat silky coat of white or white with color and by feathering on the tail and legs
English shepherd *n*: any of a breed of vigorous medium-sized working dogs with a long and glossy black coat with white tan to brown markings developed in England for herding sheep and cattle
English sonnet *n*: a sonnet consisting of three quatrains and a couplet with a rhyme scheme of *abab, cdcd, efef, gg*
English springer *n*: any of a breed of springer spaniels held

to have originated in Spain and characterized by deep-hoofed muscular build and a moderately long straight or slightly wavy silky coat of usu. black and white hair
English *by sp* *n*: any of a breed of small blocky spaniels with well-rounded upper skull projecting forward toward the short ears and nose
English walnut *n*: a Eurasian walnut (*Juglans regia*) valued for its large edible nut and its hard richly figured wood; **also**: its fruit
en-glish-wom-an \in-'glɪʃ-ŋ-wʊm-ən\ *n*: a woman of English birth, nationality, or origin
en-ghūt \in-'glʌ\ *v* [MF *engouirer*, fr. LL *inglutire*, fr. L *in-* + *glutire* to swallow] 1: to gulp down; **SWALLOW**
en-gorge \in-'dʒɔ:rdʒ\ *vb* [MF *engorgier*, fr. OF, to devour, fr. *en-* + *gorge* throat] *vt*: **GORGE**, **GLUTTON** ~ *vi*: to suck blood to the limit of body capacity — **en-gorge-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
en-graft \in-'grɑft\ *v* 1: **GRAFT** 2 2 *a*: **ATTACH**: **IMPLANT** 6: **INVAGINATE**
en-grained \en-'grā(ə)d\ *adj* [ME *engreled*, fr. MF *engreled*, fr. *en-* + *grain* + *blendre*, fr. L *gracilis*] 1: indented with small concave curves 2: made of or bordered by a circle of raised dots
en-grain *v*: **INGRAIN**
en-gram *also* **en-gramme** \en-'grɑm\ *n* [ISV] *a*: a memory trace; **specif**: a protoplasmic change in neural tissue hypothesized to account of memory
en-grav-e \in-'græv\ *vb* [MF *engraver*, fr. *en-* + *graver* to engrave; of Gmc origin; akin to OE *gratan* to grave] 1 *a*: to form by incisions (as upon wood or metal) 6: to impress as if with a graver 2 *a*: to cut figures, letters, or devices upon for printing; **also**: to print from an engraved plate 6: **PHOTODUPLICATE** — **en-grav-er** *n*
en-grav-ing \in-'græv-ɪŋ\ *n*: the art or process of that engraving 2: something that is engraved; **as**: a engraved printing surface 6: engraved work 3: an impression from an engraved printing surface
en-gross \in-'grɔs\ *vi* [ME *engrossen*, fr. AF *engrosser*, prob. fr. ML *ingrossare*, fr. L *in-* + *grossa* large handwriting, *in-* + *lata*, fem. of *latus* thick] 1 *a*: to copy or write in a large hand 2: to prepare the usual final handwritten or printed text of (an official document) 2 [ME *engrossen*, fr. MF *en gros* in large quantities] *a*: to purchase large quantities of (as for speculation) 6 *obs*: **AMASS** 6: to take the whole of; **MONOPOLIZE** — **en-gross-er** *n*
en-gross-ed \-grɔst\ *adj*: completely occupied or absorbed
en-gross-ing \-grɔst-ɪŋ\ *adj*: attracting up attention completely; **ABSORBING**
en-gross-ment \in-'grɔs-mənt\ *n* 1: the act of engrossing 2: the state of being absorbed or occupied: **PREOCCUPATION**
en-gulf \in-'gʊlf\ *v* 1: to flow over and enclose: **OVERWHELM** 2: to take in (food) by or as if by flowing over and enclosing — **en-gulf-ment** \-mənt\ *n*
en-hance \in-'hɑns\ *v* [ME *enhancen*, fr. AF *enhancer*, alter. of OF *enhancier*, fr. (assumed) VL *inaltiare*, fr. L *in-* + *altus* high — more at **OLD**] 1 *obs*: **RAISE** 2: to make greater (as in value, desirability, or attractiveness); **HEIGHTEN** **syn see INTENSIFY** — **en-hance-ment** \-hɑn(t)-mənt\ *n*
en-har-mo-ni-cal \en-'hɑr-mo-ni-kl\ *adj* [Fr *enharmonique*, fr. MF, of scale employment] 1: relating to or characteristic of **ENHARMONIC** (the ~ change from A flat to G sharp) 2: relating to the difference in pitch that results from the transposition of a diatonic scale and its transposition into another key — **en-har-mo-ni-cal-ly** \-kl-ə-l\ *adv*
en-iac \en-'e-ak\ *n* [electronic numerical integrator and computer] 1: a digital computer for rapid solution of mathematical problems
enig-ma \en-'nig-mə\ *n* [L *ainigma*, fr. Gk *ainigma*, *ainigma*, fr. *ainissesthai* to speak in riddles, fr. *ainos* fable] 1: an obscure speech or word; **also**: something that is hard to understand 2: explain 3: an inscrutable or mysterious person **syn see MYSTERY**
enig-mat-ic \en-'nig-mat-ik\, -'mɪg-ə-l\ *adj*: relating to or resembling an enigma: **PUZZLING** **syn see OBSCURE** — **enig-mat-i-cal** \-kl\ *adj* — **enig-mat-i-cal-ly** \-kl-ə-l\ *adv*
en-is-land \in-'tɪlənd\ *v* 1: **ISOLATE** 2: to make an island of
en-jam-bled \en-'jɑm-bld\ *adj [Fr *enjambement*, fr. *en-* + *jamb* — more at **JAMB**] 1: relating to or characteristic of **ENJAMBEMENT**, fr. MF, encroachment, fr. *enjambrer* to stride, encroach on, fr. *en-* + *jambe* leg — more at **JAMB**] 2: the running over of a sentence from one verse or couplet into another so that closely related words fall in different lines — compare **run-ON**
en-join \in-'dʒɔjn\ *v* [ME *enjoindre*, fr. OF *enjoindre*, fr. L *in-* + *ungere* to join — more at **YOKE**] 1: to direct or impose by authoritative order 2: **FOREBID**, **PROHIBIT** **syn see COMMAND**
en-joy \in-'dʒɔj\ *v* [MF *enjoir*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *joir* to enjoy, fr. L *gaudere* to rejoice — more at **JOY**] 1: to take pleasure or satisfaction 2: to have or enjoy the benefit or use of 3: to have or use 4: **en-joy-able** \-dʒɔj-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **en-joy-ably** \-bəl-ə-d\ *adv*
en-joy-ment \in-'dʒɔj-mənt\ *n* 1: the action or state of enjoying 2: something that is enjoyed **syn see PLEASURE**
en-kin-dle \in-'kɪn-dl\ *vb*: **KINDLE**
en-lace \in-'læs\ *v* [ME *enlacen*, fr. MF *enlacier*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *lacier* to lace] 1: **ENCRICLE**, **ENFOLD** 2: **ENTWINE**, **INTERLACE**
en-lar-ged \in-'lɑrdʒ\ *v* [ME *enlargen*, fr. MF *enlargier*, fr. OF, fr. *en-* + *larger* to enlarge] 1: to make larger 2: **EXTEND** 2: to give greater scope to 3: **EXPAND** 3: to set free ~ *vi* 1: to grow larger 2: to speak or write at length: **ELABORATE** **syn see INCREASE** — **en-lar-ged-ly** \-lɑrdʒ-əl-ə-d\ *adv* — **en-lar-ger** *n*
en-lar-ge-ment \in-'lɑrdʒ-mənt\ *n* 1: an act or instance of enlarging or the state of being enlarged 2: an act or instance of photographic enlargement 3: the negative and its image made by projecting through a lens an image of the negative upon a photographic printing surface
en-light-en \in-'lit-ən\ *v* **en-light-en-ing** \-lɪt-ɪŋ-\, -'n-ɪŋ\ 1 *archaic*: **ILLUMINATE** 2 *a*: to furnish knowledge to; **INSTRUCT** 6: to give spiritual insight to
en-light-en-ment \in-'lɪt-ɪŋ-mənt\ *n* 1: the act or means of enlightening: the state of being enlightened 2 *cap*: a philosophic movement of the 18th century marked by questioning of traditional doctrines and values, a tendency toward individualism, and an emphasis on the idea of universal human progress, the empirical scientific method and the free use of reason
en-list \in-'lɪst\ *v* 1: to engage (a person) for duty in the armed forces 2: to secure the support and aid of ~ *vi* 1: to enroll oneself in the armed forces 2: to participate heartily (as in a cause, drive, crusade) — **en-list-ment** \-lɪs(t)-mənt\ *n**



English horn

e abut; *ɪ* kitten; *ɜ* further; *a* back; *ɔ* hake; *ə* cot, cart; *au* out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ɛ* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life *i* joke; *ɪ* sing; *o* flow; *ɔ* flaw; *o* coin; *th* thin; *θ* this; *u* loot; *u* foot; *y* yet; *y* few; *y* furious; *z* vision

epi-l-on-re-an \ep-i-kyo-'rē-an, -kyūr-ē\ *adj* 1 *cap*: of or relating to Epicurus or Epicureanism 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or suited to an epicure **SYN** see SENSUOUS

Epicurean 1 *n*: a follower of Epicurus 2 *often not cap*: EPICURE 2

epi-l-cure-to-an-ism \ē-'niz-m\ *n* 1 *cap*: the philosophy of Epicurus who subscribed to a hedonistic ethics that considered an imperturbable emotional calm the highest good, held intellectual pleasures superior to others, and advocated the renunciation of momentary in favor of more permanent pleasures 2 *a mode of life in consonance with Epicureanism* 3 EPICURISM

epi-l-cur-ism \ep-i-kyū(o)-'jiz-əm\ *n*: the practices or tastes of an epicure or an Epicurean

epi-cy-cle \ep-'ə-sī-kōl\ *n* [ME *epicicle*, fr. LL *epicyclis*, fr. Gk *epikyklios*, fr. *epi-* + *kyklos* circle — more at *WHEEL*] 1 *n* *Proleptic astron*: a circle in which a planet moves and which has a center that itself circles around the sun the time on the circumference of a larger circle 2 *a process going on within a larger one* — *epi-cy-clic* \ep-'ə-sī-klīk, -'sīk-īk\ *adj*

epicyclic train *n*: a train designed to have one or more parts travel around the circumference of another fixed or revolving part

epi-cy-cloid \ep-'ə-sī-klōid\ *n*: a curve traced by a point on a circle that rolls on the outside of a fixed circle

epi-dem-ic \ep-'ə-dem-ik\ *adj* [F *épidémique*, fr. MF, fr. *epidemia*, *n*, *epidemic*, fr. LL *epidemia*, fr. Gk *epidēmia* visit, *epidemic*, fr. *epidēmos* visiting, *epidemic*, fr. *epi-* + *dēmos* people] 1 *a*: affecting many persons at once 2: EPHYTHORIC 3: EPIZOOTIC 2: *ex*

epi-dem-i-cal-ly \i-ik-(ə)-'lī\ *adv* — *epi-de-mic-i-ly* \-dem-'is-ə-tē\ *n* 1 *epidemic* *n*: an outbreak of epidemic disease 2: *an outbreak or product of sudden rapid spread, growth, or development, speci*: a natural population suddenly and greatly enlarged

epi-de-mi-o-logy \ep-'ə-dē-mī-ō-'lōj-ē, -'lōj-ē\ *n* 1 *cap*: of, relating to, or practicing epidemiology 2: *epi-de-mi-o-logy-i-cal* \i-ik-(ə)-'lōj-ē\ *adj* — *epi-de-mi-o-logy-i-cal-ly* \i-ik-(ə)-'lōj-ē\ *adv*

epi-de-mi-o-log-ist \-āl-ə-jōst\ *n*: a specialist in epidemiology

epi-de-mi-o-logy \-jē\ *n* [LL *epidēmia* + ISV *-logy*] 1: a science that deals with the incidence, distribution, and control of disease in a population 2: the sum of the factors controlling the presence or absence of disease

epi-den-drum \ep-'ə-den-'drəm/ or **epi-den-dron** \-drən\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *epi-* + *dendron* tree]: any of a large genus (*Epidendrum*) of chiefly epiphytic and tropical American orchids

epiderm- or **epidermo-** *comb form* [*epidermis*]: epidermis (*epidermal*)

epi-der-mal \ep-'ə-dər-'mal\ *also* **epi-der-mic** \-mik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or arising from the epidermis

epi-der-mis \-məs\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *epi-* + *derma* skin] 1 *a*: the outer epithelial layer of the external integument of the animal body that is derived from the embryonic epiblast; *specif*: the outer non-sensitive and non-vascular layer of the skin of vertebrate that encloses the organism 2: any of various animal integuments 2: a thin surface layer of primary tissue in higher plants

epi-der-moid \-mōid\ *also* **epi-der-moi-dal** \-dər-'mōid-'l\ *adj*: resembling epidermis or epidermal cells; made up of elements like those of epidermis (~neoplasms)

epi-did-y-mal \ep-'ə-dīd-'y-māl\ *adj* [ISV] 1: a projector for images of opaque objects or for images on transparencies 2: EPISCOPE

epi-did-y-mol \ep-'ə-dīd-'ə-mōl\ *adj*: of or relating to the epididymis

epi-did-y-mis \-məs\ *n*, *pl* **epi-did-y-mi-des** \-mə-'dēz\ *n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *epi-* + *didymos* testicle]: a elongated mass at the back of the testis or composed of convoluted efferent tubes

epi-dote \ep-'ə-dōt\ *n* [F *épidothe*, fr. Gk *epidōtān* to give in addition, fr. *epi-* + *didonai* to give — more at DATE]: a yellowish green mineral $Ca_2(Al,Fe)Si_2O_7 \cdot OH$ consisting of a silicate of calcium, aluminum, and iron

epi-gas-tric \ep-'ə-gas-'trik\ *adj* 1: lying upon or over the stomach 2: *epi-* + *gastro*: of or relating to the abdomen

epi-gas-tri-um \ep-'ə-trē-əm\ *n*, *pl* **epi-gas-tri-a** \-trē-ə\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *epigastri-*, fr. *epi-* + *gaster*, *gaster* stomach — more at GASTRIC]: the epigastric region

epi-ge-al \ep-'ə-jē-'āl\ or **epi-ge-ous** \-jē-'əs\ *adj* [Gk *epigeōtos* upon the earth, fr. *epi-* + *gē* earth] 1: *growing above ground* by elongation of the hypocotyl 2: marked by the production of epigeal cotyledons 2: living near or on the surface of the ground

epi-gene \ep-'ə-jēn\ *adj* [*epi-* + *-gene* (as in *hypogene*)] 1: formed, originating, or taking place on or not far below the earth's surface

epi-gen-e-sis \ep-'ə-jen-'ə-sis\ *n* [NL] 1: development involving gradual diversification and differentiation of an initially undifferentiated entity (as a spore) 2: change in the mineral character of a rock owing to outside influences

epi-ge-net-ic \jə-'net-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or produced by epigenesis 2: or **epi-ge-nic** \-jen-ik\ *adj* *depos* or *structure* 3: formed after the laying down of the enclosing rock

epi-ge-nous \ep-'ə-jē-nəs\ *adj* [ISV]: growing upon the surface of or leaf of other plant organs

epi-glot-tal \ep-'ə-glāt-'l\ *also* **epi-glot-tic** \-glāt-'ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or produced with the aid of the epiglottis

epi-glot-tis \-glāt-'əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *epiglōttis*, fr. *epi-* + *glōttis* glottis]: a thin plate of yellow elastic cartilage behind the tongue and in front of the glottis that covers the glottis during swallowing

epi-glo-tis \ep-'ə-glō-tis\ *n* [G *epiglōne*, fr. Gk *epiglōnos* successor, fr. *epigignēs-thai* to be born after, fr. *epi-* + *gignēs-thai* to be born]: an imitative follower; *esp*: an inferior imitator of a creative thinker or artist — **epi-glo-nic** \ep-'ə-gān-ik\ or **epi-glo-nous** \-pīg-'ə-nəs, -ē\ *adj* — **epi-glo-nism** \-pīg-'ə-niz-əm\ *n*

epi-graph-ic \ep-'ə-grāf-ik\ *n* [ME *epigramme*, fr. L *epigrammat-*, fr. Gk, fr. *epigraphēin* to write on, inscribe, fr. *epi-* + *graphein* to write — more at *CARVE*] 1: a short poem dealing concisely, pointedly, and often satirically with a single thought or event and often ending with an ingenious turn of thought 2: a terse, sage, or witty often paradoxical saying 3: *an epigrammatic expression*

epi-gram-ma-tic \ep-'ə-grā-'mat-ik\ *also* **epi-gram-mat-i-cal** \-mat-'ik-əl\ *adj* — **epi-gram-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-ik-(ə)-'lī\ *adv* — **epi-gram-ma-tism** \ep-'ə-grā-mət-'iz-əm\ *n* — **epi-gram-ma-tist** \-grā-mət-'st\ *n*

epi-i-gram-ma-tize \ep-'ə-grā-mət-'īz\ *vt* 1: to express epigrammatically 2: to make an epigram about ~ *vi*: to make an epigram — **epi-gram-mat-er** *n*

epi-graph \ep-'ə-grāf\ *n* [Gk *epigraphē*, fr. *epigraphēin*] 1: an engraved inscription 2: a quotation set at the beginning of a literary work or a division of it to suggest its theme

epi-gra-pher \i-'pīg-rā-'fər, -ē\ *n*: EPIGRAPHIST

epi-graph-ic \ep-'ə-grāf-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to epigraphs or epigraphy — **epi-graph-i-cal** \i-ik-'l\ *adj* — **epi-graph-i-cal-ly** \-lī\ *adv*

epi-gra-phist \i-'pīg-rā-'fəst, -ē\ *n*: a specialist in epigraphy

epi-gra-phy \i-'fē\ *n* 1: EPIGRAPHS, INSCRIPTIONS 2: the study of inscriptions; *esp*: the deciphering of ancient inscriptions

epi-gy-nous \i-'pīg-'y-nəs, -ē\ *adj* 1 *of a floral organ*: adnate to the surface of the ovary and appearing to grow from the top of it 2: *epi-* + *gynē* female

epi-ilep-sy \ep-'ə-lēp-'sē\ *n* (MF *épilepsie*, fr. LL *epilepsia*, fr. Gk *epilepsia*, fr. *epilambanein* to seize, fr. *epi-* + *lambanein* to take, seize): any of various disorders marked by disturbed electrical rhythms of the central nervous system and typically manifested by convulsive attacks usual with clouding of consciousness

epilep- or **epilepti-** or **epilepto-** *comb form* [Gk *epileptō*, fr. *epileptos* seized by epilepsy, fr. *epilambanein*]: epilepsy (*epileptoid*)

epi-lep-tic \ep-'ə-lēp-'tik\ *adj*: relating to, affected with, or having the characteristics of epilepsy — **epileptic** *n* — **epi-lep-ti-cal-ly** \-i-ik-(ə)-'lī\ *adv*

epi-lep-tic form \-i-ik-(ə)-'līp-'tōr-'fōrm\ *adj*: resembling that of epilepsy (an convulsion)

epi-lep-toid \-tōid\ *adj* 1: EPILEPTIFORM 2: exhibiting symptoms resembling those of epilepsy

epi-logue \ep-'ə-lōg, -lāj\ *n* [ME *epilogue*, fr. MF *epilogue*, fr. L *epilogus*, fr. Gk *epilogos*, fr. *epilogēin* to say in addition, fr. *epi-* + *legō* to say] 1: a concluding section of a literary work 2: a speech often in verse addressed to the audience by an actor at the end of a play 3: the actor speaking such an epilogue

epi-merē \ep-'ə-m(ə)'rē\ *n* [ISV]: the dorsal part of a mesodermal segment of a chordate embryo

epi-mor-pho-sis \ep-'ə-'mōr-'fō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *epi-* + Gk *morphōsis* formation, fr. *morpho* to form, fr. *morphē* form — more at FORM]: regeneration of a part or organism involving extensive cell proliferation followed by differentiation

epi-my-si-um \ep-'ə-miz-'(ə)-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *epi-* + Gk *mys* mouse, muscle]: the external connective-tissue sheath of a muscle

epi-ne-ph-ri-tis \ep-'ə-nē-'frī-'tīs\ *n*, *pl* **epi-ne-ph-ri-tis** \-rē-'rē-tīs\ *n* [ISV *epi-* + Gk *nephros* kidney]: a colorless crystalline feebly basic sympathomimetic adrenal hormone $C_9H_{13}NO_3$ used medicinally *esp*: as a heart stimulant, a vasoconstrictor, and a muscle relaxant

epi-neu-ri-tis \ep-'ə-nū-'rī-'tīs\ *n* [NL]: the external connective-tissue sheath of a nerve trunk

epi-phan-ia \ep-'ə-pī-'fā-'i-ə\ *n* [ME *epiphania*, fr. MF, fr. LL *epiphania*, fr. L *epi-*, prob. alter. of Gk *epiphania* appearance, manifestation, fr. *epiphanein* to manifest, fr. *epi-* + *phainein* to show — more at FANCY] 1 *cap*: a feast on January 6 in commemoration of the coming of the Magi as the first manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles 2: the Church of Christ 3: a special appearance of Christ 2: an appearance or manifestation *esp*: of a divine being

epi-phe-nom-e-nal \ep-'ə-pī-'fā-nəm-'nāl\ *adj*: of or relating to an epiphenomenon: DERIVATIVE — **epi-phe-nom-e-nal-ly** \-lī\ *adv*

epi-phe-nom-e-nal-ism \-lī-'iz-əm\ *n*: a doctrine that mental processes are epiphenomena of brain processes

epi-phe-nom-e-nal-ly \-lī-'iz-əm-'nāl-ē\ *adv*: a secondary phenomenon accompanying another and caused by it

epi-phragm \ep-'ə-'frām\ *n* [Gk *epiphragma* covering]: a closing membrane or septum (as of a snail shell or a moss capsule)

epi-phy-se-al \i-'pī-'fē-'sē-əl, -zē-, -pī-'fīz-'ē\ *also* **epi-phys-i-al** \ep-'ə-'fiz-'ē\ *adj*: of or relating to an epiphysis

epi-phy-sis \i-'pī-'fīz-'ē-sis, -pl\ *n*, *pl* **epi-phy-ses** \-sēz\ *n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *epi-* + *phyein* to grow on, *phyein* to grow on, fr. *epi-* + *phyeisthai* to grow, pass. of *phyein* to bring forth] 1: a part or process of a bone that ossifies separately and later becomes ankylized to the main part of the bone; *esp*: an end of a long bone 2: PINNACLE BODY

epi-phytic \ep-'ə-'fīk\ *n*: a plant that derives its moisture and nutrients from the air and rain and grows upon, on another plant

epi-phyt-ic \ep-'ə-'fīk-'l\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being an epiphyte 2: living on the surface of plants — **epi-phyt-i-cal-ly** \-fī-'i-ik-(ə)-'lī\ *adv*

epi-phy-tol-o-gy \ep-'ə-'fī-'tōl-'ōj-ē\ *n* 1: a science that deals with character, ecology, and causes of outbreak of plant diseases 2: the sum of the factors controlling the occurrence of a disease or outbreak of plants

epi-phy-tot-ic \-tīt-'ik\ *adj* [*epi-* + Gk *phyton* plant]: of, relating to, or being a plant disease that tends to recur sporadically and to affect large numbers of susceptible plants — **epiphytology** *n*

epi-ro-gen-ic \ep-'i-rōj-'ē-nī\ *var* of EPEROGENIC, EPEROGENY

epi-scia \i-'pī-shī-(ē)-'sī-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *epi-skia* shaded, fr. *epi-* + *skia* shadow]: any of a genus (*Epipticia*) of tropical American herbs with hairy foliage related to the African violet

epi-sco-pa-cy \i-'pī-skə-'pə-'sē\ *n* 1: government of the church by bishops or by a hierarchy 2: EPISCOPATE

epi-sco-pal \i-'pī-skə-'pāl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *episcopalis*, fr. *episcopus* bishop — more at BISHOP] 1: of or relating to a bishop 2: of, having, or exercising governing authority 3: *of a bishop or related to the Protestant Episcopal Church representing the Anglican communion in the U.S.* — **epi-sco-pal-ly** \-pə-'lī\ *adv*

Epis-co-pa-li-an \i-'pī-skə-'pāl-yən\ *n* 1: an adherent of the episcopal form of church government 2: a member of an episcopal church (as the Protestant Episcopal Church) — **Episcopalian** *adj*

epi-sco-pate \i-'pī-skə-'pāt-ē\ *n* 1: the rank, office, or term of bishop 2: OCEASE 3: the body of bishops (as in a country)

epi-scope \ep-'ə-skōp\ *n* [ISV]: a projector for images of opaque objects (as photographs)

epi-sode \ep-'ə-sōd\ *n* [Gk *episodion*, fr. neut. of *episodios* coming in besides, fr. *epi-* + *esiodos* coming in, fr. *ēs* into (akin to Gk *en*) in + *hodos* road, journey — more at IN, CEASE] 1: a usu.

au about; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

brief unit of action in a dramatic or literary work; as a part of an ancient Greek tragedy between two choric songs **b**; a developed situation that is integral to but separable from a continuous narrative: INCIDENT **c**; one of a series of loosely connected stories or scenes **d**; the part of a serial presented at one performance **2**; an event that is distinctive and separate although part of a larger series **3**; a digressive subdivision in a musical composition **4**: SYN see OCCURRENCE. — *epi-sod-i-kəl* \ep-ə-sōd-ik-əl/ *adj* **1**: *epi-sod-i-kəl* \ep-ə-sōd-ik-əl/ *adv*

epi-sta-tic \ep-ī-'stā-tik/ or **epi-sta-ti-sy** \ep-ī-'stā-ti-sy/ *n* [NL *epistasis*, fr. Gk, act of stopping, fr. *epistatano* to stop, fr. *epi-* + *histano* to cause to stand — more at STAN] **1**: suppression of the effect of a gene by a nonallelic gene **2**: a condition of a body or system of organs **3**: a condition of a body or system of organs **4**: a condition of a body or system of organs **5**: a condition of a body or system of organs **6**: a condition of a body or system of organs **7**: a condition of a body or system of organs **8**: a condition of a body or system of organs **9**: a condition of a body or system of organs **10**: a condition of a body or system of organs **11**: a condition of a body or system of organs **12**: a condition of a body or system of organs **13**: a condition of a body or system of organs **14**: a condition of a body or system of organs **15**: a condition of a body or system of organs **16**: a condition of a body or system of organs **17**: a condition of a body or system of organs **18**: a condition of a body or system 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epi-sta-zin \ep-ī-'stā-zin/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *epistazein* to drip on, to bleed at the nose again, fr. *epi-* + *stazein* to drip — more at STAGNATE]; NOSEBLEED

epi-stē-mic \ep-ī-'stē-mik/ *adj*: of or relating to knowledge or knowing; COGNITIVE — *epi-stē-mi-kəl* \ep-ī-'stē-mi-kəl/ *adv*

epi-te-mo-log-i-cal \ep-ī-'tē-mō-lō-jē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to epistemology — *epi-te-mo-log-i-kəl* \ep-ī-'tē-mō-lō-jē-əl/ *adv*

epi-te-mol-o-gy \ep-ī-'tē-mō-lō-jē/ *n* [Gk *epistēmē* knowledge, fr. *epistano* to understand, know, fr. *epi-* + *histano*]; the study or a theory of the nature and grounds of knowledge esp. with reference to its limits and validity

epi-tu-m \ep-ī-'tū-m/ *n* [NL] **1**: an anterior element of or associated with the sternum **2**: a lateral division or piece of a somite of an arthropod **3**: MANUBRIUM

epi-tol-er \ep-ī-'tō-lər/ *n* [ME, letter, Epistle, fr. OF, fr. L *epistola*, *epistola* letter, fr. Gk *epistōlē* message, letter, fr. *epistellein* to send to, fr. *epi-* + *stellē* to send] **1**: a letter or letters of the New Testament **2**: a letter; *esp*: a formal or elegant letter **b**: a composition in the form of a letter — *epi-tol-er* \ep-ī-'tō-lər/ *n*

epi-to-lary \ep-ī-'tō-lər-ē/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or suitable to a letter **2**: contained in or carried on by letters **3**: written in the form of an epistle or letters

epi-to-ler \ep-ī-'tō-lər/ *n*: the reader of the liturgical Epistle esp. in Anglican churches

epi-ty-lan \ep-ī-'tī-lən/ *n* [L *epistylum*, fr. Gk *epistylion*, fr. *epi-* + *Gk stylos* pillar — more at STEER]; ARCHITRAVE

epi-taph \ep-ī-'tā-f/ *n* [ME *epitaphie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *epitaphium*, fr. L *epitaphion*, fr. Gk *epitaphion*, fr. *epi-* + *tafos* tomb, funeral] **1**: an inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in memory of the one buried there **2**: a brief statement commemorating or epitomizing a deceased person or something past — *epi-taph-i-al* \ep-ī-'tā-f-ē-əl/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or suitable to an epitaph

epi-tē-sis \ep-ī-'tē-sis/ *n* [L *epitēsis*, fr. *epitēsthai* to stretch tighter, fr. *epi-* + *teinō* to stretch — more at THIN]; the development of a play leading to the catastrophe

epi-tha-la-mi-um \ep-ī-'thā-lā-mē-əm/ or **epi-tha-lā-mi-on** \ep-ī-'thā-lā-mi-ŋ/ *n*, pl *epithalamiums* or *epi-tha-lā-mi-a* \ep-ī-'thā-lā-mi-ə/ [L & Gk; L *epithalamium*, fr. Gk *epithalamion*, fr. *epi-* + *thalamos* room, bridal chamber] **1**: a song or poem in honor of a bride and bridegroom

epitheli- or **epithelio-** *comb form* [NL *epithelium*]; epithelium *epi-thē-li-əl* \ep-ī-'thē-lē-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to epithelium

epi-thē-li-oid \ep-ī-'thē-lē-ōid/ *adj*: resembling epithelium (~ cells)

epi-thē-li-o-ma \ep-ī-'thē-lē-ō-mə/ *n*: a benign or malignant tumor derived from epithelial tissue — *epi-thē-li-o-ma-tous* \ep-ī-'thē-lē-ō-mə-təs/ *adj*

epi-thē-li-um \ep-ī-'thē-lē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *epi-* + *Gk thēlē* nipple — more at FEMINE] **1**: a membranous cellular tissue that covers a free surface or lines a tube or cavity of an animal body and serves to enclose and protect the other parts of the body, to produce secretions and to contract to function in assimilation **2**: a usu. thin layer of parenchyma that lines a cavity or tube of a plant

epi-thē-lize \ep-ī-'thē-lī-z/ *also* **epi-thē-li-ize** \ep-ī-'thē-lī-z/ *vt* **1**: to cover with or convert to epithelium (*epithelialized* lesions)

epi-thet \ep-ī-'thet/ *also* **thet** *n* [L *epithetum*, fr. Gk, fr. neut. of *epithetos* adverb, fr. *epithetōs* adjective, fr. *epi-* + *thetō* to put] **1**: a characterizing word or phrase accompanying or occurring in place of the name of a person or thing **b**: a disparaging or abusive word or phrase **c**: the part of a taxonomic name identifying a subordinate unit within a genus **2**: ORN; TERM — *epi-thet-ic* \ep-ī-'thet-ik/ *adj*; *epi-thet-i-cal* \ep-ī-'thet-ik-əl/ *adj*

epi-tō-mē \ep-ī-'tō-mē/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *epitōmē*, fr. *epitēmnē* to cut short, fr. *epi-* + *temnē* to cut — more at TOME] **1**: a summary of a written work **2**: a brief presentation or statement of something **3**: a typical representation or ideal expression; EMBODIMENT **3**: a brief or miniature form *SYN* see ABRIDGMENT

epi-tomize \ep-ī-'tō-mī-z/ *vt* **1**: to summarize or epitomize **2**: to serve as the typical representation or ideal expression of

epi-to-ic \ep-ī-'tō-ik/ *adj*: dwelling upon the body of an animal (an ~ plant) — *epi-to-ism* \ep-ī-'tō-iz-əm/ *n* — *epi-to-ist* \ep-ī-'tō-ist/ *n*

epi-to-ot-i-c \ep-ī-'tō-ōt-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a disease that affects many animals of one kind at the same time — *epi-to-ot-i-c-ly* \ep-ī-'tō-ōt-ik-ē-lē/ *adv*

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epi-zo-ot-i-o-l-o-gy \ep-ī-'zō-ōt-ō-lō-jē/ or **epi-zo-otol-o-gy** \ep-ī-'zō-ōt-ō-lō-jē/ *n* [L, fr. *epi-zō-otio-lō-gy* \ep-ī-'zō-ōt-ō-lō-jē/ *n*: a science that deals with the character, ecology, and causes of outbreaks of zoonotic diseases **2**: the study of factors controlling the occurrence of a disease or pathogen of animals

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epi-zo-ot-i-o-l-o-gy \ep-ī-'zō-ōt-ō-lō-jē/ or **epi-zo-otol-o-gy</**

battery that supplies the electric current used to produce the magnetic field in another dynamo or motor **b**: an electrical oscillator that generates the carrier frequency

excit-ing *adj*: producing excitement — **excit-ing-ly** \-lŋ-ŋ-ŋ-

ex-ci-tor \ik-'sīt-ŋr/ *n* 1 *archaic*: **EXCITER** **2**: an afferent nerve arising increased action of the part it supplies

ex-claim \iks-'klām/ *vb* [ME *exclamere*, fr. L *exclamare*, fr. *ex + clamare* to cry out] **1**: to cry out or speak in strong or sudden emotion **2**: to speak loudly or vehemently — **ex-claim-er** *n*

ex-cla-ma-tion \eks-'kla-'mā-shən/ *n* **1**: a sharp and sudden utterance **2**: vehement expression of protest or complaint

ex-cla-ma-tion point *n*: a mark used esp. after an interjection or exclamation to indicate forceful utterance or strong feeling

ex-clam-a-to-ry \iks-'klām-'tō-ŋ-, '-tō-ŋ-/ *adj*: containing, exciting, using relating to or resembling an exclamation

ex-clave \eks-'klāv/ *n* [*ex- + -clave* (as in *enclave*)]: a portion of a country separated from the main part and constituting an enclave in respect to the surrounding territory

ex-clo-sure \eks-'klō-zhŋr/ *n* [*ex- + -closure* (as in *enclosure*)]: an area from which outsiders are excluded esp. by fencing **2**: the condition of being excludable

ex-clud-able or **ex-clud-ible** \iks-'klūd-'ə-bəl/ *adj*: subject to exclusion (~ income)

ex-clude \iks-'klūd/ *v* [ME *excludere*, fr. L *excludere*, fr. *ex- + cludere* to shut out] **1**: to shut out or to bar from participation, consideration, or inclusion **2**: to put out — **ex-clud-er** *n*

SYN DEBAR, ELIMINATE, SUSPEND: **EXCLUDE** implies keeping out what is already outside; **DEBAR** implies setting up a barrier that is effectual in excluding a person or class from what is open or accessible to others; **ELIMINATE** implies the removal of an element or feature within a group as a constituent part or element of membership

ex-clu-sion \iks-'klū-zhən/ *n* [L *exclusionis*, *exclusio*, fr. *excludere*, pp. of *excludere*] **1**: the act or an instance of excluding **2**: the state of being excluded — **ex-clu-sion-ary** \-zhē-'ner-ē-ŋ-/ *adj*

ex-clu-sion-ist \iks-'klū-zhən-(-)n-ist/ *n*: one who would exclude another from some right or privilege — **exclusionist** *adj*

exclusion principle *n*: a principle in physics: no two electrons in an atom or molecule will be exactly equivalent

ex-clude-sive \iks-'klūd-'siv-/ *adj* **1**: excluding or having power to exclude **2**: limiting or limited to possession, control, or use by a single individual or group **2 a**: excluding others from participation **b**: snobbishly aloof **3 a**: accepting or soliciting only a socially restricted patronage **b**: STYLISH, FASHIONABLE **4 a**: SINGLE, SOLE (~ jurisdiction) **5**: DIVIDED, WHOLLY (exclusive attention)

ex-clu-sive-ly \iks-'klūd-'siv-ē-ŋ-/ *adv*: **EXCLUSIVELY** **1**: not taking into account (exclusive attention)

ex-clu-siv-i-ty \eks-'klūd-'siv-'i-tē-, '-ziv-/ *n* **1**: **EXCLUSIVENESS** **2**: exclusive rights or services

ex-cog-i-tate \eks-'skō-'jē-'tāt/ *v* [L *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogitare*, fr. *ex- + cogitare* to cogitate]: to think out **2** **DEVISE** — **ex-cog-i-ta-tion** \-tāt-'i-ŋ-/ *n* [*ex- + cog-i-ta-tio* (as in *excogitation*)] *n*

ex-com-mu-ni-cate \eks-'kō-'mju-'nā-'kāt/ *v* [ME *excommunicaten*, fr. LL *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunicare*, fr. L *ex- + communicare* to communicate]: to subject to excommunication

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \-kāt-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: **EXCOMMUNICATION**

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion-ist \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: **EXCOMMUNICATOR**

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion-ly \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *adv*: **EXCOMMUNICATEDLY**

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion-ness \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: **EXCOMMUNICATION**

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion-ist \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: an ecclesiastical censure depriving a person of the rights of church membership

2: exclusion from fellowship in a group or community — **ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion-ist** \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: **EXCOMMUNICATOR**

ex-co-ri-ate \eks-'skōr-'ē-'āt-, '-skōr-/ *v* [ME *excoriaten*, fr. LL *excoriatus*, pp. of *excoriare*, fr. L *ex- + corium* skin, hide — more at **CURIAS**] **1**: to wear off the skin of **2**: **ABRADE** **2**: to censure scathingly — **ex-co-ri-a-tion** \-kāt-'i-ŋ-/ *n* [*ex- + coriare* to scathe]

ex-co-ri-a-tion-ist \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: one who scathingly censure

ex-co-ri-a-tion-ist-ly \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *adv*: **EXCORIATEDLY**

ex-co-ri-a-tion-ness \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: **EXCORIATION**

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ex-co-ri-a-tion-ist-ly \-kāt-'i-ŋ-'i-ŋ-/ *adv*: **EXCORIATEDLY**

an accusation or charge and from any attendant suspicion of blame or guilt; **ACQUIT** implies a formal decision in one's favor with respect to a definite charge; **VINDICATE** may refer to things as well as persons that have been subjected to critical attack or imputation of guilt, weakness, or folly, and implies a clearing effected by proving the unfairness of such criticism or blame

ex-cul-pa-to-ry \ek-'skul-'pā-'tō-ŋ-, '-tō-ŋ-/ *adj*: tending or serving to exculpate

ex-cu-r-rent \ek-'skŋr-'ŋnt/ *adj* [L *excurrere*, *excurrere*, pp. of *excurrere* to run out, extend, fr. *ex- + currere* to run] **1**: running or flowing out; **2**: **1**: having the axis prolonged to form an undivided main stem or trunk (**2**): projecting beyond the apex **b**: characterized by a current that flows outward

ex-cu-r-sion \ik-'skŋr-'zhən/ *n*, *often attrib* [L *excursio*, *excursio*, fr. *excursus*, pp. of *excurrere*] **1 a**: a going out or forth; **EXPLORATION**; **2**: a short excursion; **3**: a trip at special reduced rates **2**: deviation from a direct or proper course; esp. **3** **DIGRESSION** **3 a**: a movement outward or from a mean position or axis; also: the distance traversed; **AMPLITUDE** **b**: one complete movement of expansion and contraction of the lungs and their membranes

ex-cu-r-sion-ist \-kŋr-'zhən-'i-ŋ-/ *n*: a person who goes on an excursion

ex-cu-r-sive \ik-'skŋr-'siv/ *adj*: constituting a digression; characterized by digression — **ex-cu-r-sive-ly** *adv* — **ex-cu-r-sive-ness** *n*

ex-cu-r-sus \ik-'skŋr-'sŋs/ *n*, *pl* **EX-CUR-SUS-ES** also **EX-CUR-SUS-ŌSES**, '-sŋs/ [L *digressio*, fr. *excursus*, pp.] **1**: an appendix or digressing addition exposing an opposing or opposing point of view

ex-cu-s-able \ik-'skju-'zə-'bəl/ *adj*: capable of being excused; **PARDONABLE** — **ex-cu-s-able-ness** *n* — **ex-cu-s-ably** \-'bi-ŋ-/ *adv*

ex-cu-sa-to-ry \-kŋz-'tō-ŋ-, '-tō-ŋ-/ *adj*: making or containing excuse

EX-CUSE \ik-'kyŋz-/ *v* [ME *excusen*, fr. OF *excuser*, fr. L *excusare*, fr. *ex- + causa* cause, explanation] **1 a**: to make apology for **b**: to excuse or to remove blame from **2**: to accept or to accept for **3**: **PARDON** **3**: to grant exemption or release (**4** **CLASS** was **EXCUSED**) **4**: to serve as excuse for; **JUSTIFY** — **EX-CUS-ER** *n*

SYN COMDONE, PARDON, FORGIVE: **EXCUSE** implies a passing over of a fault, omission, or failure without censure or due punishment in view of extenuating circumstances; **COMDONE** suggests an acceptance without protest or censure; **FORGIVE** implies a pardon on condition; **PARDON** implies the freeing from the penalty due for admitted or proved offenses; **FORGIVE** implies the giving up not only of any claim to retributive or retributive but also of any resentment or desire for retributive

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ex-ec-u-to-ry \ig-'zək-(y)ə-'lɔɹ-ē-, -lɔɹ-əd/ **1** : relating to administration **2** : designed or of such a nature as to be executed in time to come or to take effect on a future contingency

ex-ec-u-si-ve \ek-'sə-'jɪ-sə-s/ *n*, *pl* **ex-ec-u-si-ve** \-'jɪ-sə-s/ [NL, fr. Gk *exēstis*, fr. *exēsthai* to explain, interpret, fr. *ex-* + *hēgēsthai* to lead] **1** : explanation or critical interpretation of a text

ex-er-cise \ek-'sɪz-/ *n* [Gk *exēgēsis*, fr. *exēgēsthai*] : one who practices exercises

ex-er-cise \ek-'sɪz-/ *v* [Gk *exēgēstikos*, fr. *exēgēsthai*] : of or relating to exercise — **ex-er-cise-cal** \-'kəl/ *adj* — **ex-er-cise-ly** \-'kəl-/ *adv*

ex-er-cist \ek-'sɪst-/ *n* : EXERCISER

ex-er-cis-plar \ig-'zəm-'plār-, -plɔɹ-/ *n* [ME, fr. L. *exemplum* example] **1** : one that serves as a model or example; esp. an ideal model **2** : INSTANCE, EXAMPLE; esp. : a typical or standard specimen **3** : a copy of a book **4** : ARCHETYPE **SYN** see MODEL

ex-er-cis-plar-i-ly \ig-'zəm-'plər-'i-əl-/ *adv* : in an exemplary manner

ex-er-cis-plar-i-ness \ig-'zəm-'plər-'i-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being exemplary

ex-er-cis-plar-y \ig-'zəm-'plər-'i-/ *adj* **1** : a : serving as a pattern **b** : describing limitation ; COMMENDABLE **2** : serving as a warning ; MONITORY **3** : serving as an example, instance, or illustration

ex-er-cis-pli-fi-ca-tion \ig-'zəm-'plɔɹ-'fə-'kə-'ʃən/ *n* : an exemplified copy of a document **2** : a : the act or process of exemplifying **b** : the result of this act ; EXAMPLE

ex-er-cis-pli-fy \ig-'zəm-'plɔɹ-'fɪ-/ *vt* [ME *exemplifien*, fr. MF *exemplifier*, fr. ML *exemplificare*, fr. L *exemplum*] **1** : to show or illustrate by example **b** : to serve as an example of **2** : to make an attested copy or transcript of (a document) under seal

ex-er-cis-er \ek-'sɪz-ər-/ *n* : one who exercises

ex-er-cis-plum \ig-'zəm-'pləm/ *n* *pl* **ex-er-cis-pla** \-'plə/ [L] **1** : EXAMPLE, MODEL **2** : an anecdote or short narrative used to point a moral or sustain an argument

ex-er-cit \ig-'zəm-(p)əd/ [ME, fr. L *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere* to take out — more at EXAMPLE] **1** obs ; set apart **2** : free or released from liability or what others are subject to

ex-er-cit *n* : one exempted or freed from duty

ex-er-cit *vt* **1** obs ; to set apart **2** : to release or deliver from some liability or requirement to which others are subject ; EXCUSE

ex-emp-tion \ig-'zəm-(p)-ʃən/ *n* **1** : the act of exempting or state of being exempt ; IMMUNITY **2** : a cause for exempting

ex-er-cit-ate \ek-'sɪz-'rɪ-ət/ *vt* [L *exercitatus*, pp. of *exercitare* to disembowel, metaph. of Gk *exēgēsthai* to cut] **1** : to enter intestine — more at INTER-] : to remove the contents of (as the orbit, pelvis) — **ex-er-cit-a-tion** \-'(e)k-'sɪt-'ə-'tə-'ʃən/ *n*

ex-er-cis-er \ek-'sɔɹ-'kɔɹ-/ *n* [ME *exercises*, sing. & pl., fr. MF & L; MF, pl. fr. L *exercitatio*, fr. *exercere* to follow out, execute — more at INTER-] : a manual

ex-er-cis-a-ble \ek-'sɔɹ-'sɪ-'zə-'bəl/ *adj* : capable of being exercised

ex-er-cise \ek-'sɔɹ-'sɪz/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *exercice*, fr. L *exercitium*, fr. *exercitus*, pp. of *exercere* to drive on, keep busy, fr. *ex-* + *arēre* to enclose, hold off — more at ARK] **1** : the act of bringing into play or relating to the exercise of a faculty or an official function or professional occupation **2** : a : a regular or repeated appropriate use of a faculty, power, or bodily organ **b** : bodily exertion for the sake of developing and maintaining physical fitness **3** : something performed or practiced in order to develop, improve, or display a specific power or skill **4** : a : a maneuver, operation, or drill carried out for training and discipline **b** : a program including speeches, announcements of awards and honors, and various traditional practices of secular or religious character

ex-er-cise *vt* **1** : to bring to bear ; EXERT (~ influence) **2** : to use repeatedly in order to strengthen or develop **3** : to train (as a person) by drills or maneuvers **4** : to bring to bear ; EXERCISE **3** : to engage the attention and effort of **b** : to cause anxiety, alarm, or indignation in ~ *vt* : to take exercise **SYN** see PRACTICE — **ex-er-cis-er** *n*

ex-er-cis-er \ek-'sɔɹ-'sɪz-/ *n* [ME *exercitioloun*, fr. L *exercitatio exercitiolū*, fr. *exercitatus*, pp. of *exercitare* to exercise vigorously, fr. *exercere*, fr. *exercitus*] **1** : EXERCISER

ex-er-gue \ek-'sɔɹ-'gɔɹ-/ *n* [F, fr. NL *exergum*, fr. Gk *ex* out of + *ergon* work] : a space on a coin, token, or medal usu. on the reverse below the central part of the design

ex-ert \ig-'zɔɹ-t/ *vt* [L *exertus*, pp. of *exserere* to thrust out, fr. *ex-* + *serere* to join] **1** : to put forth (as strength) **2** : to put (one's opinion) or to bring (one's efforts) to bear esp. with sustained effort or lasting effect **3** : EMPLOY, WIELD

ex-er-tion \ig-'zɔɹ-ʃən/ *n* : the act or an instance of exerting; esp. : a laborious or perceptible effort **SYN** see EFFORT

ex-er-tunt \ig-'sɔɹ-'tʌnt-, -tʌnt/ [L, they go out, fr. *exire* to go out — more at EXIT] : used as a stage direction to specify that all or certain named characters leave the stage

ex-fo-li-ate \-'(e)ks-'fɔɹ-'i-ət/ *vb* [LL *exfoliatus*, pp. of *exfoliare* to strip of leaves, fr. L *ex-* + *folium* leaf — more at BLADE] *vt* **1** : to cast off in scales, laminae, or splinters **2** : to remove the surface of in scales or laminae **3** : to spread or extend by or as if by coming out in scales **4** : to split into or give off scales, laminae, or body cells **2** : to come off in a thin piece **3** : to grow by or as if by producing or unfolding leaves — **ex-fo-li-a-tion** \-'(e)ks-'fɔɹ-'i-'ā-'ʃən/ *n* — **ex-fo-li-a-tive** \-'(e)ks-'fɔɹ-'i-'ət-/ *adj*

ex-hal-ant or **ex-hal-ent** \eks-'hāl-'ənt-, ek-'sāl-/ *adj* : having the function of exhaling or evaporating

ex-hal-a-tion \ek-'sɔɹ-'lā-'ʃən-, eks-'hāl-/ *n* : an act of exhaling **2** : something exhaled

ex-hale \eks-'hāl-(ə)/, ek-'sāl-(ə)/ *vb* [ME *exhalen*, fr. L *exhalare*, fr. *ex-* + *halare* to breathe; akin to L *anima* breath — more at ANIMATE] *vt* **1** : to breathe out **2** : to give forth (gaseous matter) ; EMIT **3** : to cause to be emitted ; to vapor — *vi* **1** : to rise or be given off as vapor **2** : to emit breath or vapor

ex-haust \ig-'zɔɹ-st/ *vb* [L *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaustire*, fr. *ex-* + *haustire* to draw; akin to MHG *asen* to empty, Gk *hairein* to draw] *vt* **1** : to draw off or let out completely **2** : to empty by drawing off **3** : to exhaust or use up **4** : to use up the whole supply of **b** : to deprive wholly of strength, patience, or resources *c* : to destroy the fertility of (soil) **3** : to develop (a subject) completely **b** : to try out the whole number of **4** : to deprive of removable

ingredients **b** : to use up the strength of ~ *vi* : DISCHARGE, EMPTLY **SYN** see DEplete, TIRE — **ex-haust-er** *n* ~ *ex-haust-ibil-i-ty* \-'zɔɹ-'sɪ-'bil-ə-'tɪ/ *n* — **ex-haust-ible** \-'zɔɹ-'sɪ-'bəl/ *adj*

exhaust *n* : the escape of used working substance from an engine cylinder **b** : the gas thus escaping **2** : the conduit through which used gas escapes **3** : an arrangement for withdrawing fumes, dusts, or odors from an enclosure

ex-haus-tion \ig-'zɔɹ-'chən/ *n* : the act or process of exhausting ; the state of being exhausted

ex-haus-tive \ig-'zɔɹ-'stɪv/ *adj* **1** : serving or tending to exhaust **2** : testing all possibilities or considering all elements — **ex-haus-tive-ly** \-'stɪv-/ *adv* : exhaustively

ex-haust-less \ig-'zɔɹ-'ləs/ *adj* : not to be exhausted ; INEXHAUSTIBLE — **ex-haust-less-ly** *adv* — **ex-haust-less-ness** *n*

ex-hib-it \ig-'zɪb-ət/ *vb* [ME *exhibiten*, fr. L *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibere*, fr. *ex-* + *habere* to have, hold — more at GIVE] *vt* **1** : to present **2** : to show or display outwardly, esp. by visible signs or actions (— *in* or *in* front of **2** : to show publicly esp. for purposes of competition or demonstration **2** : to submit (as a document) to a court or officer in course of proceedings; also : to present or offer officially or in legal form **3** : to administer as a remedy — *vi* : to display oneself for public inspection **SYN** see SHOW — **ex-hib-er** or also **ex-hib-er-er** \-'zɪb-ər-/ *n*

ex-hib-it *n* : an act or instance of exhibiting **2** : a document exhibited **3** : a document or material object produced and identified in court or before an examiner for use as evidence

ex-hib-ition \ek-'sɔɹ-'bɪ-'ʃən/ *n* **1** : an act or instance of exhibiting ; a display of which is drawn from the funds of a school or university to help maintain a student **3** : a public showing (as of works of art, objects of manufacture, or athletic skill)

ex-hib-ition-er \-'bɪ-'ʃən-'ɔɹ-ər/ *n*, *Brit* : one who holds an exhibition (sense 2)

ex-hib-ition-ism \-'bɪ-'ʃən-'nɪz-əm/ *n* **1** : a : a perversion marked by a tendency to indent exposure **b** : a : an act of such exposure **2** : the act or practice of behaving so as to attract attention to oneself — **ex-hib-ition-ist** \-'bɪ-'ʃən-'nɪst/ *n* — **ex-hibitionist** or **ex-hib-ition-ist-ic** \-'bɪ-'ʃən-'nɪs-'tɪk/ *adj*

ex-hib-itive \ig-'zɪb-ət-ɪv/ *adj* : having the function of exhibiting

ex-hil-a-ry \ig-'zɪb-ər-, -lɔɹ-əd-, -lɔɹ-əd/ *adj* : relating to or intended for exhibition

ex-hil-a-rant \ig-'zɪl-'ər-'rənt/ *adj* : EXHILARATING

ex-hil-a-rate \ig-'zɪl-'ər-ət/ *vt* [L *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilarare*, fr. *ex-* + *hilarare* to gladden, fr. *hilarus* cheerful] **1** : to make cheerful **2** : ENLIVEN **2** : REFRESH, STIMULATE — **ex-hil-a-rat-ing** *adj*

ex-hil-a-rat-ion \ig-'zɪl-'ər-'rā-'ʃən/ *n* **1** : the action of exhilarating **2** : the state of being exhilarated

ex-hil-a-rative \ig-'zɪl-'ər-'rət-ɪv/ *adj* : tending to exhilarate

ex-hort \ig-'zɔɹ-(h)ɔɹ-t/ *vb* [ME *exhortien*, fr. MF *exhortier*, fr. L *exhortari*, fr. *ex-* + *hortari* to incite] *vt* : to incite by argument or advice ~ *vi* : to give warnings or advice — **ex-hort-er** *n*

ex-hor-ta-tion \eks-'ɔɹ-'tə-'ʃən-, ez-'zɔɹ-'tə-'ʃən/ *n* **1** : an act or instance of exhorting **2** : language intended to excite and encourage

ex-hor-ta-tive \ig-'zɔɹ-'tə-'tɪv/ *adj* : serving to exhort ; HORTATIVE

ex-hor-ta-to-ry \eks-'tɔɹ-'tɔɹ-, -tɔɹ-əd/ *adj* : HORTATORY

ex-hu-ma-tion \eks-'(h)ʏ-'mā-'ʃən-, ez-'(h)ʏ-'ʃən/ *n* : the act or process of exhuming

ex-hume \ig-'z-(y)ʏ-əm-, ɪks-'(h)ʏ-əm/ *vb* [F or ML; F *exhumar*, fr. L *exhumare*, fr. L *ex-* out of + *humus* earth] **1** : DISINTER **2** : to bring back from neglect or obscurity — **ex-hum-er** *n*

ex-ig-ent \ek-'sɔɹ-'jɪ-ənt-, ig-'zɪ-ənt/ *adj* [L *exigent*, fr. *ex-* + *igere* to demand] **1** : requiring immediate aid or action **2** : requiring or calling for much ; DEMANDING **3** : *ex-ig-ent-ly* *adv*

ex-ig-i-ble \ek-'sɔɹ-'jɪ-bəl/ *adj* : liable to be exacted

ex-ig-i-ty \ek-'sɔɹ-'jɪ-ti-/ *n* : exigent state or character ; SCANTINESS, SMALLNESS

ex-ig-u-ous \ek-'zɪ-g-ya-'wəs/ [L *exiguus*, fr. *exigere*] : scanty in amount **SYN** see MEAGER — **ex-ig-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **ex-ig-u-ous-ness** *n*

ex-ile \eg-'zɪl-, ek-'sɪl/ *n* [ME *exil*, fr. MF, fr. L *exilium*] **1** : a : forced removal from one's native country **b** : voluntary absence from one's country **2** : a person expelled from his country by authority **3** : one who separates himself from his home

ex-ile *vt* : to banish or expel from one's own country or home

ex-ile *SYN* see BANISH

ex-il-i-ous \eg-'zɪl-'i-əs/ *adj* : of or relating to exile

ex-il-i-ty \eg-'zɪl-'i-ti-/ *adj* [L *exilium*, fr. *exilire* to take out — more at EXAMPLE] *archaic* : CHOICE, EXCELLENT

ex-ist \ig-'zɪst-/ *vb* [L *existere* to come into being, exist, fr. *ex-* + *sistere* to stand; akin to L *stare* to stand — more at EXIST] **1** : to have real being whether material or spiritual **2** : to have being in space and time *c* : to have being in a specified place or with respect to understood limitations or conditions *d* : to have contingent but free and responsible being **2** : to continue to be ; LIVE

ex-ist-ence \ig-'zɪz-'tən-(t)s/ *n* **1** : a : reality as opposed to appearance **b** : reality as presented in experience *c* (1) : the totality of existent things (2) : a particular being *d* : sentient or living being **2** : the state of existing **2** : a : act of existing **b** : EXISTENCE

ex-ist-ent-ial \eg-'zɪz-'tən-'ʃəl-, ek-'(sɪs-)t-ɪ-əl/ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or affirming existence (~ propositions) **2** : grounded in existence or the experience of existence ; EMPIRICAL **b** : having being in time and space **3** [trans. of Dan *eksistential* & G *existenzial*] : a : concerned with or involving an individual as radically free and responsible ; b : concerned with or involving an individual as ~ *chō-lō-ē* *adv*

ex-ist-ent-ial-ism \-'chō-'lɔɹ-'iz-əm/ *n* : a : chiefly 20th century philosophy that is centered upon the analysis of existence specif.

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ joke; ɔ nj; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ thus; ɔ u; ɔ foot; ɔ foot; ɔ y; ɔ yew; ɔ yu furious; ɔh vision

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ joke; ɔ nj; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ thus; ɔ u; ɔ foot; ɔ foot; ɔ y; ɔ yew; ɔ yu furious; ɔh vision

release from something that clogs or weighs down; DISEMBARRASS suggests a release from something that impedes or hinders

ex-trin-sic /ek-'strin-zik, -'strin(t)-sik/ *adj* [F & L; F *extrin-sique* fr. LL *extrinsecus*, fr. L *adv.*, from without; akin to L *exter* outward and to L *sequi* to follow] **1 a**: not forming part of or belonging to a thing; **EXTRINSECUS** **b**: originating from or on the outside; **specif**: originating outside a part and acting upon the part as a whole **2**: **EXTERNAL** — **ex-trin-si-cal-ly** /-zi-k(ə)-li, -si-/ *adv* **3**: **SYN** **EXTRINSIC**, **EXTRANEOUS**, **FOREIGN**, **ALIEN** mean external to a thing, its essential nature, or its original character. **EXTRINSIC** applies to what is situated outside the thing in question or is distinguished or derived from its essential nature; **EXTRANEOUS** applies to what is on or comes from the outside and may or may not be capable of becoming an essential part; **FOREIGN** applies to what is so different as to be rejected or repelled or, if admitted, to be incapable of becoming identified or assimilated by the thing in question; **ALIEN** is stronger than **FOREIGN** in suggesting opposition, repugnance, or irreconcilability

extrinsic factor *n*: a dietary substance held to interact with the intrinsic factor of the gastric secretion to prevent pernicious anemia

extro- prefix [alter. of L *exter*]: outward (*extrovert*) — compare **INTRO-**

extro-torse /ek-'strō(t)ərs/ *adj* [Prob. fr. (assumed) NL *extrorsus*, fr. LL *adv.*, outward, fr. *L'extro* + *orsus* (as in *introrsus*)] : turned away from the axis of growth (an ~ anther) — **extro-torse-ly** *adv*

extro-vert-sion also **ex-tra-vert-sion** /ek-'strō-vert-shən, -shən/ *n* [G, fr. *extro* or *extro-* + L *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn] : the act, state, or habit of directing attention toward and obtaining gratification from what is outside the self — **extro-vert-sive** /-siv-, -ziv/ *adj* — **extro-vert-sive-ly** *adv*

extro-vert also **ex-tra-vert** /ek-'strō-vert/ *adj* [modif. of G *extrovertens*, *extrovertens*, fr. *extro-* or *extro-* + L *vertens*] : **EX-TR-OVERTED**

extrovert also **extravert** *n*: one whose attention and interests are directed wholly or predominantly toward what is outside the self

extro-vert-ed also **ex-tra-vert-ed** /-vərt-, -d/ *adj*: marked by extroversion

extro-vert-er /ik-'strūdiəd/ [fr. *EX* + *trudere* to thrust] *vt* **1**: to force, press, or push out **2**: to shape (as metal) by forcing through a die ~ *vi*: to become extruded — **extro-vert-er** *n*

extro-sion /ik-'strūdi-zhən/ *n* [ML *extrusion*-, *extrusio*, fr. L *extrusio*, pp. of *extrudere*]: the act or process of extruding; also: a form produced by this process

extro-sive /ik-'strū-siv-, -ziv/ *adj*: formed by crystallization of lava poured out at the earth's surface (~ rock)

extu-bate /ek-'st(y)ü-, bāt, 'ek-, / *vi*: to take a tube out of (as the larynx)

ex-uber-ance /ig-'zū-b(ə)r(ə)n(t)s/ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being exuberant **2**: an exuberant act or expression

ex-uber-ant or **ex-uberant** *adj* [ME, fr. L *exuberans*, *exuberans*, pp. of *exuberare* to be abundant, fr. *ex-* + *uber* fruitful, fr. *uber* udder — more at **udder**] **1 a** (1): joyously unrestrained and enthusiastic (2): extremely inflated; **PROFUSE** **b**: extreme or excessive in degree, size, or extent **2**: produced in extreme abundance

EX-UBERANT **SYN** **EXUBERANT** — **ex-uber-ant-ly** *adv*

ex-uber-ate /ig-'zū-b(ə)-rāt/ *vi* **1** *archaic*: **OVERFLOW** **2**: to be exuberant or show exuberance

ex-ud-ate /eks-ə-'dāt, 'egz-, /ig-'zūd-, -āt/ *n*: exuded matter

ex-ud-ation /eks-ə-'dā-shən, 'egz-, / *n* **1**: the process of exuding **2**: **EXUDATE** **3**: **EX-UD-ATIVE** /ig-'zūd-ət-iv/ *adj*

ex-ude /ig-'zūd/ [fr. *EXUDARE*, fr. *ex-* + *sudare* to sweat] *vi* **1**: to ooze out **2**: to undergo diffusion ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to ooze out **2**: to cause to spread out in all directions (*exuding* charm)

ex-ult /ig-'zult/ *vi* [MF *exultare*, fr. L *exultare*, lit., to leap up, fr. *ex-* + *saltare* to leap] **1** *obs*: to leap for joy **2**: to be extremely joyful; **REJOICE** — **ex-ult-ing-ly** /-zult-'ing-lee/ *adv*

ex-ult-ance /ig-'zult-'n(t)s/ or **ex-ult-an-ty** /-n-sē/ *n*: **EXULTATION**

ex-ult-ant /ig-'zult-'nt/ *adj*: filled with or expressing extreme joy

JUBILANT — **ex-ult-an-ty** *adv*

ex-ult-ation /ek-,(ə)-sult-'ā-shən, 'egz-, / *n*: the act of exulting; the state of being exultant

EX-UL-TANT **SYN** **EXUBERANT** [fr. *ex-* + *ultra* to take off, fr. *ex-* + *ultra* to put on; akin to **ORUSS** izuti to take off footwear]; the natural coverings of animals (as the skins of snakes) after they have been sloughed off — **ex-ul-ti-ant-ly** /-vəl-'ād-lee/ *adv*

ex-ul-ti-ate /-āt/ *vb*: **MOLT** — **ex-ul-ti-ant-ly** /-zū-ve-'ā-shən/ *n*

EX-VOTO /(')eks-'vōt-, (')vō/ *n* [L *ex voto* according to a vow]: a votive offering

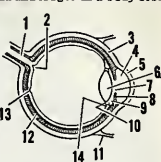
ex-voto *adj*: **VOTIVE**

ey- see **y-**

ey-as /'i-as/ *n* [ME, alter. (by in correct division of a *netas*) of *neias*, fr. MF *neias* fresh from the nest, fr. (assumed) VL *nidax* nestling, fr. L *nidus* nest — more at **nest**]: an unfledged bird; **specif** a nestling hawk

eye /i/ *n* [OE *ēage*; akin to OHG *ouga* eye, L *oculus*, Gk *ōps* eye, face] **1 a**: an organ of sight; *esp*: a nearly spherical

hollow organ lined with a sensitive retina and lodged in a bony orbit in the skull that is the vertebrate organ of sight and is normally paired **b**: all the visible structures within and surrounding the orbit and including eyelids, eyelashes, and eyebrows **c** (1): the faculty of seeing with eyes (2): the faculty of intellectual perception or appreciation **d**: **LOOK**, **GLANCE** **e**: an attentive look **f**: **POINT OF VIEW**, **JUDGMENT** **f**: something having an appearance suggestive of an eye: as **a**: the hole through the head of a needle **b**: a usu. circular marking (as on a peacock's tail) **c**: a loop or other catch to which a hook **d**: an undeveloped bud (as on a potato) **e**: an area like a hole in the center of a tropical cyclone **f**: marked by only light winds or complete calm with no precipitation **f**: the center of a flower esp. when differently colored or marked; **specif**: the disk of a composite **3**: something central: **CENTRAL** **4**: the direction from which the wind is blowing: **5** *slang*: **DETECTIVE** (a private ~ eyed /'id/ *adj*) — **eye-less** /-ləs/ *adj* — **eye-like** /-'i-lik/ *adj* — **all eyes**: marked by rapt attention — with an eye to: with a view to



eye *vb*: **eye-ing** or **ey-ing** *vt* **1 a**: to fix the eyes on **b**: to watch **c**: to look at **d**: to furnish with an eye — **1** *obs*: **SEEM**, **LOOK**

eye-ball /'i-, bɔ:l/ *n*: the more or less globular capsule of the vertebrate eye formed by the sclera and cornea together with their contained structures **2**: the eye proper

eye bank *n*: a storage place for human corneas from the newly dead for transplanting to the eyes of those blind through corneal defects

eye-bolt /'i-'bɔlt/ *n*: a bolt with a looped head

eye-bright /'i-, brɪt/ *n* **1**: any of several herbs (genus *Euphrasia*) of the figwort family **2**: the scarlet pimpernel

eye-brow /'i-, brəʊ/ *n*: the ridge over the eye or hair growing on it

eye-catch-er /'i-, kætʃ-, -keʃ-/ *n*: something strongly attracting the eye — **eye-catch-ing** /-ɪŋ/ *adj*

eye-cup /'i-, kʌp/ *n*: a small oval cup with a rim curved to fit the orbit of the eye used for applying liquid remedies to the eyes

eye dialect *n*: the use of spellings in the representation of speech that are based on pronunciation

eye-drop-per /'i-, drɒp-ər/ *n*: **OSOPPER** **2a**

eye-ful /'i-, fʊl/ *n* **1**: a full or completely satisfying view **2**: one that is visually attractive; *esp*: a strikingly beautiful woman

eye-glass /'i-, glɑ:s/ *n* **1 a**: **EYEPIECE** **b**: a lens worn to aid vision; **specif**: **MONOCLE** **c**: **PL**: **GLASSES**, **SPECTACLES** **2**: **EYECUP**

eye-hole /'i-, hɔ:l/ *n* **1**: **ORBIT** **2**: **PEE-HOLE**

eye-lash /'i-, lɑ:ʃ/ *n*: the fringe of hair edging the eyelid; *esp*: a single hair of this fringe

eye-let /'i-, let/ *n* [MF *oilet*, dim. of *oil* eye, fr. L *oculus*] **1 a**: a small hole designed to receive a cord or used for decoration (as in embroidery) **b**: a small typically metal ring to reinforce an eyelid **2**: **PEE-HOLE**, **LOO-HOLE**

eye-lid /'i-, lɪd/ *n*: one of the movable lids of skin and muscle that can be closed over the eyeball

eye-let /'i-, let/ *n*: *archaic* *pl* of **eye**

eye-open-er /'i-, ɒp-(ə)-nər/ *n* **1**: a drink intended to wake one up **2**: something startling or surprising — **eye-open-ing** /-ɪŋ/ *adj*

eye-piece /'i-, pi:s/ *n*: the lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of an optical instrument

eye rhyme *n*: an imperfect rhyme that appears to have identical vowels sound from similarity of spelling (as *move* and *love*)

eye-sight /'i-, shaɪt/ *n*: the range of the eye; **VIEW**

eye-sight /'i-, sɪt/ *n* **1**: **SIGHT** **2** *archaic*: **OBSERVATION**

eye-sore /'i-, sɔ:(r), -sə(ə)r/ *n*: something offensive to the sight

eye-spot /'i-, spɔ:t/ *n* **1**: a simple visual organ of pigment or pigmented cells covering a sensory termination **2**: a spot of color

eye-stalk /'i-, stɔ:k/ *n*: one of the movable peduncles bearing an eye at the tip in a decapod crustacean

eye-strain /'i-, stræn/ *n*: weariness or a strained state of the eye

eye-strings /'i-, strɪŋz/ *n* *pl* *obs*: organic eye attachments formerly believed to break at death or blindness

eye-tooth /'i-, tu:θ/ *n*: a canine tooth of the upper jaw

eye-wash /'i-, wɔ:ʃ-, 'wɪʃ/ *n* **1**: an eye lotion **2**: mistaking or descriptive statements, actions, or procedures

eye-wink /'i-, wɪŋk/ *n* **1**: a wink of the eye **2** *obs*: **LOOK**, **GLANCE**

eye-wit-ness /'i-, wɪt-nəs/ *n*: one who sees an occurrence or an object; *esp*: one who gives a report on what he has seen

eyre /'eɪ-(ə)r, 'e(ə)r/ *n* [ME *eire*, fr. AF, fr. OF *erre* trip, fr. *errer* to travel] **1**: periodic circuit (of medieval English justices in ~) **2**: a medieval English court held by itinerant royal justices

eyrie /'eɪ-(ə)r-, /like **AERIE** *var* of **AERIE**

eyrir /'eɪ-, rɪ(ə)r/ *n* **pl** *au-rar* /'au-, rār/ [Icel, fr. ON, money (in pl.)] — *see* **KRONA** at **MONEY** table

Eze-kiel /i-'zēk-, i-əl/ *n* [LL *Ezechiel*, fr. Heb *Yēhezqēl*]: a major Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B.C.

Ezra /'eɪ-zrə/ *n* [LL, fr. Heb 'Ezra]: a Hebrew priest of the 5th century B.C.

ə about; ɔ kitten; ɛr further; a back; ā bake; ä cot. cart; ʌ out; ɔb chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; f trip; I life; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ʌ foot; ʌ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

fac-ula \ˈfak-yə-lə- / *n*, *pl* *fac-ū-lae* \-jē-, -jī\ [NL, fr. L, dim. of *fac*, *fac* torch]; any of the bright regions of the sun's photosphere seen most easily near the sun's edge
fac-ula-tive \ˈfak-əl-, -tā-iv\ *adj* 1 a: of or relating to the grant of permission, authority, or privilege **b**: **OPTIONAL** 2: of or relating to a mental faculty 3 a: having opposite reactions under different conditions **b**: able to live or thrive under more than one set of conditions — **fac-ula-tive-ly** *adv*
fac-ulty \ˈfak-əl-ē / *n* [ME *faculte*, fr. MF *faculté*, fr. ML & L; ML *facultat*, *facultas* branch of learning or teaching, fr. L, ability, abundance, fr. *facilis* facile] 1 **ABILITY, POWER**: as a (1): personal capacity (2): a natural faculty (3): physical power or function **c**: one of the powers of the mind formerly held by psychologists to form a basis for the explanation of all mental phenomena 2 a: a branch of teaching or learning in an educational institution **b**: *archaic*: something in which one is trained or qualified 3 a: the members of a profession **b**: the teaching and administrative staff and those members of the administration having academic rank in an educational institution 4: power, authority, or prerogative given or conferred **SYN** see **GIFT**

fad \ˈfəd / *n* [origin unknown]: a practice or interest followed for a time with exaggerated zeal; **CRAZE** **SYN** see **FASHION** — **fad-dish** \ˈfad-ɪsh\ *adj*, **fad-dish-m** \ˈfad-iz-əm / *n* — **fad-dist** \ˈfad-ɪst / *n*

fade \ˈfæd / *vb* [ME *faden*, fr. MF *fadre*, fr. *fade* feeble, insipid, fr. (assumed) VL *fatidus*, alter. of L *fatuus* fatuous, insipid] **v** 1: to lose freshness or vitality; **WITHER** 2: to lose freshness or brilliance of color 3: to sink away; **VANISH** 4: to change gradually in length or visibility 5: use of a motion-picture image or of an electronics signal and use, with in or out ~ *vi*: to cause to fade
fade *n*: a gradual changing of one picture to another in a motion picture or television sequence

fade \ˈfæd / *adj* [F, fr. MF] 1 **INSIPID, COMMONPLACE**
fade-away \ˈfæd-ə-wei / *n*, *pl* *fade-aways*: an instance of fading away 2: a baseball pitch that breaks downward on the right or right-handed batter **b**: a slide in which a base runner throws his body sideways to avoid the tag

fade-less \ˈfæd-ləs\ *adj*: not susceptible to fading — **fade-less-ly** *adv*
fæ- \ˈfæ-, -jū / *n* [Pg, lit., fate, fr. L *fatum*]: a plaintive Portuguese folksong

fac-cal, **fac-oes** *var* of **FECAL**, **FECES**
fae-rie also **fae-ry** \ˈfæ-(ə)-ri-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri / *n* [MF *faerie*] 1: the realm of fairies 2: **FAIRY** — **faery** *adj*
Faero-ese \ˈfær-ə-ˈweɪ-, ˈfær-, ˈwē-s / *n*, *pl* *Faeroeses* 1 a: the Germanic people inhabiting the Faeroes 2: a member of this people 3: the Germanic language of the Faeroes — **Faeroese** *adj*

Faf-nir \ˈfæf-ni-(ə)r-, ˈfæf-, -nər / *n* [ON *fǫfnir*]: a dragon in Norse mythology slain by Sigurd

fa- \ˈfæ- / *vb* **fagged**; **fa-ging** [obs. *fa-g* to drop, perh. fr. *fa-g* (fagging) *vi* 1: to work hard; **DRUDGE** 2: to act as a *fa-g* ~ *vt* to tire by strenuous activity; **VAPORIZE** **SYN** see **EXHAUST**
fa-ful \ˈfæ-fəl / *adj* [F, fr. MF] 1: an English public-school boy who acts as servant to another **b**: **MENTAL, DRUDGE**

fa-g [*fa-g*] *n*: **CIGARETTE**
fa-g end *n* [earlier *fa-g*, fr. ME *fagge* flap] 1 a: the last part or coarser end of a web of cloth **b**: the untwisted end of a rope 2 a: a poor or worn-out end; **REMNANT** **b**: the extreme end

fa-got or **fa-got-iv** \ˈfæ-gət-, ˈfæ-gət- / *n*, *pl* *fa-gots*; **fa-gote** *n*: a bundle of sticks **b**: a bundle of pieces of wrought iron to be shaped by rolling or hammering at high temperature
fa-got or **fa-got-iv** *vt*: to make a *fa-got* of 2: to bind in a *fa-got* **fa-got-ing** *n*: an embroidery produced by pulling out horizontal threads from a fabric and using the remaining cross threads to create groups of an hourglass shape 2: an openwork stitch joining hemmed edges
Fahr-en-heit \ˈfær-ən-ˈhɪt\ *n* [Gabriel D. Fahrenheit 1736 G physicist]: relating to a temperature scale on which under standard atmospheric pressure the boiling point of water is at 212 degrees above the zero of the scale, the freezing point is at 32 degrees above zero, and the zero point approximates the temperature produced by mixing equal quantities of weight of snow and common salt
fa-i-ence or **fa-i-ence** \ˈfæ-ɪ-əns(ɪ)s-, fr-, ˈæ-ɪ-s / *n* [F, fr. Faenza, Italy]: earthenware decorated with opaque colored glazes

fail \ˈfæ-(ə)l / *vb* [ME *failen*, fr. OF *failir*, fr. (assumed) VL *fallire*, alter. of L *fallere* to deceive, disappoint; prob. akin to Gk *phélos* deceitful] **v** 1 a: to lose strength; **WEAKEN** **b**: to fade or die away **c**: to stop or to stop short **d**: to fall more or less into disrepute **e**: to be or become absent or inadequate (the water supply ~ed) **f**: to be unsuccessful (as in passing an examination) **g**: to become bankrupt or insolvent ~ *vi* 1: **DISAPPOINT, DESERT** 2: to be deficient in 3: to leave undone; **NEGLECT** 4 a: to be unfaithful in 5: to be unfaithful **b**: to grade (as a student) as not passing — **fail-ingly** \ˈfæ-ɪ-lɪŋ-li\ *adv*

fail *n*: **FAILURE** — **usu.** used in the phrase *without fail*
fail-ing \ˈfæ-ɪ-lɪŋ / *n*: **WEAKNESS, SHORTCOMING** **SYN** see **FAULT**
fail-ure *prep*: in absence or default of
fail-ure \ˈfæ-ɪ-ljə / *n* [F] a: a somewhat shiny closely woven silk, rayon, or cottonized by slight rise in the weight
fail-ure \ˈfæ-ɪ-ljə / *n* [alter. of earlier *failer*, fr. AF, fr. OF *failir* to fail] 1: omission of occurrence or performance; **specl**: a failing to perform a duty or expected action 2 a: lack of success **b**: a failing in business; **BANKRUPTCY** 3 a: a falling short; **DEFICIENCY** **b**: **DETERIORATION, DECAY** 4: one that has failed

fa-i-er-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-lee / *adj* [ME *fager*, *fajer*, fr. OE *fager*; akin to ON *fæginn* happy, OE *fæger*, *fær*] *archaic*: **PLEASANT, HAPPY** 2 *archaic*: **INCLINED** 3 *archaic* a: **WILLING** **b**: **OBLIGED, COMPELLED**
fa-in *adv* 1 *archaic*: **WILLINGLY** 2 *archaic*: **RATHER**
fa-in-é-ant \ˈfæ-ɪ-ə-ənt-, ˈfæ-ɪ-ə-ənt- / *n*, *pl* *fa-inéants* \-ənt(ɪ)s-, -ənt(ɪ)z\ [F, fr. MF *fa-in-ient*, lit., does nothing, by folk etymology fr. *fa-inant*, fr. pp. of *faindre*, *faindre*: to be irresponsible; lit., do nothing] **archaic**: a character of a falconet
fa-in-é-ant *n*: a falconet having the character of a falconet
fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-lee / *adj* [ME *fair*, *faier*, fr. OF, fr. pp. of *faindre*, *faindre* to feign, shrink — **more** at **FEIGN**] 1: lacking courage and spirit 2: **OBVIOUSLY** 2: weak, dizzy, and likely to faint 3 a: **lacking**

strength; **FEIBLE** **b**: performed weakly or languidly 4: producing a sensation of faintness; **OPPRESSIVE** 5: **lacking distinctness** **6**: **dim** — **fa-ir-ly-ly** \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-lee-lee / *adv* — **fa-ir-ly-ness** *n* — **fa-ir-ly-ly** *adv* — **fa-ir-ly-ness** *n*

fa-ir-ly *1 archaic*: to lose courage or spirit 2 *archaic*: to become weak 3: to lose consciousness because of a temporary decrease in blood supply to the brain 4: to lose brightness
fa-ir-ly *n*: an act or condition of fainting

fa-ir-ly *heart-ed* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-ˈhɜrt-əd / *adj*: lacking courage or resolution
fa-ir-ly *time* — **fa-ir-ly-ly** *adv* — **fa-ir-ly-ly-ness** *n*

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-ɪ-ə-ri\ *adj* [ME *fager*, *faier* fr. OE *fager*; akin to OHG *fager* beautiful and perh. to Lith *puošti* to decorate] 1: attractive in appearance 2: **BEAUTIFUL** 3: superficially pleasing; **SPECIOUS** 4: **CLEAN, PURE** 5: **CLEAR, LEGIBLE** 6: a not story or foul 7: **CLOUDLESS** **b**: free or nearly free from precipitation 5: **AMPLE** (a ~ estate) 6 a: marked by impartiality and honesty; **JUST** **b**: conforming with the established rules; **ALLOWED** **c**: open to public pursuit or attack (a game) 7: **PROMISING, LIKELY** 8: favorable to a ship's course (a wind) 9: *archaic*: a free of obstacles 9: **NOT DARK**; **BLOND** 10: **ADEQUATE** — **fa-ir-ly-ly** *adv* **fa-ir-ly-ly-ness** *n* **SYN** **FAIR, JUST, EQUITABLE, IMPARTIAL, UNBIASED, DISPASSIONATE, OBJECTIVE** mean free from favor toward either or any side. **FAIR** implies an elimination of one's own feelings, prejudices, and desires so as to achieve a proper balance of conflicting interests; **JUST** implies an exact following of a standard of what is right and proper; **EQUITABLE**, less rigid than **JUST**, implies equal treatment of all concerned; **IMPARTIAL** stresses an absence of favor or prejudice in making a judgment; **UNBIASED** implies even more strongly an absence of all prejudice or prepossession; **DISSPASSIONATE** suggests freedom from the influence of strong feeling and often implies coolness or even coldness in judgment; **OBJECTIVE** stresses a tendency to view events or persons as apart from oneself and one's own subjective opinion, likes, or dislikes **SYN** see in addition **BEAUTIFUL**

fa-ir-ly *1 obs*: **FAIRNESS, BEAUTY** 2: something that is fair or fortunate 3 *archaic*: **WOMAN**; *esp*: **SWEETHEART**

fa-ir-ly *adv*: **FAIRLY**

fa-ir-ly *vi*, of the weather: **CLEAR** ~ *vi*: to join so that the external surfaces blend smoothly

fa-ir-ly *n* [ME *faier*, fr. MF, fr. ML *feria* weekday, *faier*, fr. LL, festal day] 1: a day of the week or holidays 2: a gathering of buyers and sellers at a particular place and time for trade 3: a competitive exhibition (as of farm products) 3: a sale of a collection of articles *usu.* for a charitable purpose

fa-ir-ly *ball* *n*: a batted baseball that settles within the foul lines in the outfield, or that is within the foul lines when bounding to the outfield past first or third base

fa-ir-ly *catch* *n*: a catch of a kicked football by a player who having given a prescribed signal forfeits his right to advance the ball and may not be tackled

fa-ir-ly *copy* *n*: neat and exact copy esp. of a corrected draft

fa-ir-ly *ground* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈgrænd-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n*: an area where outdoor fairs, circuses, or exhibitions are held

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n* 1 *Brit* a: a present bought or given at a fair **b**: **GIFT** 2 *Brit*: **DESERTS**

fa-ir-ly *n*: a member or structure whose primary function is to provide smooth or undine and eddy drag

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *adj*: fairly good or large — **fa-ir-ly-ly** *adv*

fa-ir-ly *lead* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈlɛd-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n* 1 also **fa-ir-ly-lead-er**: a block, ring, or strip of plank with holes that serves as a guide for the running rigging or any ship's rope and keeps it from chafing 2: a device for running a ship's rope and keeping it from chafing

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *adv* 1 a: **HANDSOMELY** **b**: **BECOMING-LY, SUITABLY** 2 *obs* a: **GENTLY, QUIETLY** **b**: **COURTEOUSLY** 3: **QUITE, COMPLETELY** 4 a: in a proper or legal manner **b**: **IMPARTIALLY** 5: **PLAINLY, DISTINCTLY** 6: **MODERATELY, TOLERABLY**

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *adj*: **UNPREJUDICED, JUST** — **fa-ir-ly-ly** \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *adv* 1: using fair speech 2: **COURTEOUS, BLAND**

fa-ir-ly *trade* *n*: trade in conformity with a fair-trade agreement
fa-ir-ly *trade* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈtræd-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *vi*: to market (a commodity) in compliance with the provisions of a fair-trade agreement — **fa-ir-ly-ly** *adv*

fa-ir-ly *trade agreement* *n*: an agreement between a producer and a seller that commodities bearing a trademark, label, or brand name belonging to the producer be sold at or above a specified price

fa-ir-ly *way* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈweɪ-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n* 1 a: a navigable part of a river, brook, or stream that is open to public use 2: the mowed part of a golf course between a tee and a green

fa-ir-ly *weather* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈweð-ər\ *adj* 1: suitable for, done during, or made in fair weather 2: **LOYAL** only during a time of success

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n* 1 **ME** *fairie* fairyland, fairy people, fr. OF *faerie*, fr. *faie*, *faie* *fr.* L *Fata*, goddess of fate, fr. *fatum* fate, fr. mythological use of folk tale and romance *usu.* having diminutive human form and magic powers — **fa-ir-ly** *adj* — **fa-ir-ly-ly** \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *adv*

fa-ir-ly *ism* \-ɪ-z-əm\ *n*, *archaic*: power of or like that of a fairy; *esp*: power to enchant

fa-ir-ly *land* \-lænd / *n*: the land of fairies 2: a place of delicate beauty and charm

fa-ir-ly *ring* *n* 1: a ring of mushrooms produced at the periphery of mycelium which has grown centrifugally from an initial growth point; also: a ring of luxuriant vegetation associated with these mushrooms 2: a mushroom (esp. *Marasmius oreades*) that commonly grows on fairy rings

fa-ir-ly *tale* *n* 1: a simple narrative that deals with supernatural beings and is told for the amusement of children — called also *fairy story* 2: a made-up story *usu.* designed to mislead

fa-ir-ly *talé* *adj*: characteristic of or suitable to a fairy tale; *esp*: marked by unusual grace or beauty
fa-ir-ly *ac-com-plish* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈæ-kəm-ˈplɪʃ-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n*, *pl* *faits* accomplishments \ˈfæ-tā-kəm-ˈplɪʃ-ənt(ɪ)s-, -ənt(ɪ)z\ *n*: a thing accomplished and presumably irreversible

fa-ir-ly \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-(ə)-ri\ *n*, *pl* *faiths* \ˈfæ-ɪ-er-, ˈfæ-ɪ-er- / *n* [ME *faith*, fr. OF *faid*, *foi*, fr. L *fidēs*; akin to L *fidere* to trust — **more** at **FOIE**] 1 a: allegiance

a: **ABLY**; **kitten**; **or** further; a **back**; **ā** **bake**; **ā** **dot**, **cart**; **ū** **loot**; **ū** **foot**; **y** **yet**; **yū** **few**; **yū** **furios**; **z** **vision**
f **joke**; **ŋ** **sing**; **ō** **flow**; **ō** **flaw**; **ō** **coin**; **th** **thin**; **th** **this**;

to duty or a person : **LOYALTY** **b** : fidelity to one's promises **2 a** (1) : belief and trust in and loyalty to God (2) : belief in the traditional doctrines of a religion **b** (1) : firm belief in something for which there is no proof (2) : complete confidence **3** : something that is believed esp. with strong conviction; esp. a system of religious beliefs **SYN** **SEE** BELIEF — **IN** faith : by my faith

faithful *vi*, *archaic* : BELIEVE, TRUST
faith·ful \fāth·fəl/ *adj* **1** *obs* : full of faith **2** : steadfast in adherence or allegiance : **LOYAL** **3** : firm in adherence to promises or in observance of duty : **CONSCIENTIOUS** **4** : given with strong assistance : **HELPFUL** (~ *to* + *obj*) : devoted to the acts or to an original — **faith·ful·ly** \fə·fəl·lē/ *adv* — **faith·ful·ness** *n*

SYN **LOYAL**, **CONSTANT**, **STAINCH**, **STEADEFAST**, **RESOLUTE**; **FAITHFUL** implies unwavering adherence to a person or thing or to the oath or pledge or promise by which a tie was contracted; **LOYAL** implies a firm resistance to temptation or to loss of honor; **CONSTANT** stresses continuing firmness of emotional attachment without necessarily implying strict obedience to promises or vows; **STAINCH** suggests fortitude and resolution in adherence and imperviousness to influences that would weaken it; **STEADEFAST** implies a steady and unwavering course in love, in religion, or in conviction; **RESOLUTE** implies firm determination to adhere to a cause or purpose

faithful *n*, *pl* **faithful** or **faithfuls** : one that is faithful as : a church member in full communion and good standing — used with the **b** : the body of adherents of the Muslim religion — used with the *c* : a loyal follower or member (partly *syn*)

faith·less \fə·lēs/ *adj* **1** : marked by absence of faith **2** : not worthy of trust or reliance : **DISLOYAL** — **faith·less·ly** *adv* — **faith·less·ness** *n*

SYN **FALSE**, **DISLOYAL**, **TRAITOROUS**, **TREACHEROUS**, **PERFIDIOUS**; **FAITHLESS** applies to any failure to keep a promise or pledge or any breach of allegiance or loyalty; **DISLOYAL** stresses the fact of INFIDELITY to be true in any manner ranging from fickleness to cold treachery; **DISLOYAL** implies a lack of complete faithfulness in thought or words or actions to a friend, cause, leader, or country; **TRAITOROUS** implies either actual treason or a serious betrayal of trust; **TREACHEROUS** implies real or pretended treachery or conduct more commonly through lack of scruple than through weakness; **PERFIDIOUS** adds to **FAITHLESS** the implication of an incapacity for fidelity or reliability

fa·iur·tor \fai·ōr/ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. OF *faiur* perpetrator, fr. L *factor* doer — more at **FACTOR**] *archaic* : CHEAT, IMPOSTOR

fak·er \fāk/ *n* [ME *faken*] : to coil in fakes

fak·e \fāk/ *n* or *v* **1** : a coil of rope coiled free for running **2** : a coil of wire **3** : a coil of rope used to coil, manipulate, or treat so as to impart a false character or appearance to **4** : **COUNTERFEIT**, **SIMULATE** — *vi* : to engage in faking; **PRETEND** — **fak·er** *n* — **fak·er·y** \fāk·(ə)·rē/ *n*

fak·e *n* : **COUNTERFEIT**, **IMITATION** : as a : a worthless imitation passed off as the real thing, esp. a counterfeit coin — more at **APPARATUS** used by a magician to achieve the illusion of magic in a trick **SYN** **SEE** IMPOSTURE

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fak·e *n* : **COUNTERFEIT**, **IMITATION** : as a : a worthless imitation passed off as the real thing, esp. a counterfeit coin — more at **APPARATUS** used by a magician to achieve the illusion of magic in a trick **SYN** **SEE** IMPOSTURE

(the accent ~ on the second syllable) **9** : to come within the limits, scope, or jurisdiction of something **10** : to pass suddenly and passively into a state of body or mind **11** : to set about heartily or actively (*fell to work*) **12** : **STRIKE**, **IMPINGE** — *vt* : **FELL** **1** — **fall behind** **1** : to lag behind **2** : to be in arrears — **fall flat** : to produce no response or result **fall for** **1** : to fall in love with **2** : to become a victim of — **fall foul** **1** : to have a collision — used chiefly of ships **2** : to have a quarrel : **CLASH** — often used with *of* — **fall from grace** **1** : to lapse morally : **SIN** **2** : **BACKSLIDE** — **fall home** : to curve inward — used of the timbers or upper parts of a ship **fall in** : to fall in line **fall in** : to comply with a certain course of action — **fall over oneself** : to display excessive eagerness — **fall short** **1** : to be deficient **2** : to fall to attain

fall *n* **1** : the act of falling by the force of gravity **2 a** : a falling out, off, or away : **DROPPING** **b** : the season when leaves fall from trees **3** : the act of falling or the quantity that falls **4** (1) : **AIRTH** (2) : the quantity born — usu. used of lambs **3 a** : a woman's decoration of lace or thin fabric arranged to hang loosely and gracefully **b** : a very wide turned-down collar worn in the 17th century **c** : the part of a turned-over collar from the crease to the outer edge **d** : a wide front flap on trousers (as those worn by sailors) **e** : the freely hanging lower edge of the skirt of a coat **f** : one of the three outer and often drooping segments of the flower of an iris **4** : a boisting-tackle rope or chain; *esp.* the part of it to which the power is applied **5 a** : loss of greatness : **DECLINE** : the decrease in price or value **8 a** : the distance with something falls **b** : **INCLINATION**, **PITCH** **9 a** : the act of falling **b** : the quantity of trees cut down **c** (1) : an act of forcing a wrestler's shoulders to the mat (2) **d** : a bout of wrestling **10** **SCOR** : **FORTUNE**, **LOT**

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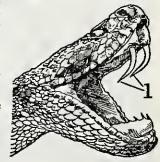
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false horizon *n*: HORIZON **2**
false imprisonment *n*: imprisonment of a person contrary to law
false rib *n*: a rib whose cartilages unite indirectly or not at all with the sternum
fa-ls-et-*l* \fə-l'set-(*l*)\ *n*, often attrib *Pl*, fr. dim. of *falsa*, false, fr. *L. falsus* **1**: an artificially high voice; *specif*: an artificially produced singing voice that overlaps and extends above the range of the full voice esp. of a tenor **2**: a singer who uses falsetto
fa-lsə-lō *adv*: in falsetto
fals-*i* \fə-l's-*i*\ *n*: a breast-shaped usu. fabric or rubber cup used to pad a brassiere — usu. used in pl.
fals-i-fi-ca-tion \fə-l's-(*f*)-kə-shən\ *n*: an act or instance of falsifying
fals-i-fi-er \fə-l's-*f*(-ə)-*r*\ *n*: one that falsifies
fals-i-fi-er-ly \fə-l's-*f*(-ə)-*r*-l-*ē*\ *adv*: in a way that falsifies
fals-i-fi-er-ness \fə-l's-*f*(-ə)-*r*-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being false
fals-i-fi-er-ous \fə-l's-*f*(-ə)-*r*-ə-s\ *adj* [Sir John Falstaff, character in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of Falstaff
fals-boat \fə-l's-*b*oat\ *n* [part trans. of *G. falbot* folding boat, fr. *J. falten* to fold (fr. OHG *faldan* + *boat* boat): a small collapsible canoe made of rubberized sailcloth stretched over a framework
fal-ter \fə-l'tər\ *vb* fal-ter-er \-(*t*)-*r*iŋ\ [ME *falteren*] *vt* **1** *a*: to walk unsteadily; STUMBLE *b*: to give way; TOTTER *c*: to totter; WAVE; WAVING *d*: to waver; *e*: to waver; *f*: to waver; *g*: to waver; *h*: to waver; *i*: to waver; *j*: to waver; *k*: to waver; *l*: to waver; *m*: to waver; *n*: to waver; *o*: to waver; *p*: to waver; *q*: to waver; *r*: to waver; *s*: to waver; *t*: to waver; *u*: to waver; *v*: to waver; *w*: to waver; *x*: to waver; *y*: to waver; *z*: to waver
falter *n*: an act or instance of faltering
fame \fām\ [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L. fama* report, fame; akin to *L. fari* to speak — *cf.* *fan*, *ban*] *a*: public estimation; REPUTATION **b**: popular acclaim; RENOWN **2** *archaic*: RUMOR
fame *vt* **1**: REPORT, REPUTE **2**: to make famous
famed \fāmd\ *adj*: FAMOUS
fa-mil-i-āl \fə-mil-yə-l\ *adj* [Fr, fr. *L. familia*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of a family
fa-mil-i-ār \fə-mil-yə-r\ *n*: an intimate associate; COMPANION **2**: a member of the household of a high official **3**: a spirit often embodied in an animal and held to attend and serve or guard a person **4**: one who frequents a place
famil-i-ār *adj* [ME *familier*, fr. OF, fr. *L. familiaris*, fr. *familia*]: **1**: closely acquainted; INTIMATE **2** *obs*: AFFABLE, SOCIABLE **3**: of or relating to a family; *cf.* frequent by family **4**: to be free and easy **b**: marked by informality (~ *essay*) *c*: overly free and unrestrained; PRESUMPTUOUS *d*: moderately tame *e*: frequently seen or experienced *f*: of everyday occurrence *syn* INTIMATE: FAMILIAR suggests the ease, informality, absence of reserve, or comradely nature of the relationship and includes acquaintances of long standing; INTIMATE stresses the closeness and intensity rather than the mere frequency of personal association and suggests either deep mutual understanding or the sharing of deeply personal thoughts and feeling *syn* see in addition COMMON
fa-mil-i-ri-ty \fə-mil-yə-r-i-tē-, -mī-l-ē-(*r*)-*t*\ *n*: a state of being familiar; INTIMACY **2**: a sense of ceremony; INFORMALITY *b*: an unduly informal act or expression; IMPROPRIETY *c*: a sexual liberty **3**: close acquaintance with something
fa-mil-i-ri-za-tion \fə-mil-yə-r-*z*-ā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of familiarizing
fa-mil-i-ri-ze \fə-mil-yə-r-*z*-*r*\ *vt* **1**: to make known or familiar
fa-mil-i-ri-ly \fə-mil-yə-r-i-l-*ē*\ *adv*: in a familiar manner
famil-i-ri-ty *n*: a spirit or demon that serves or prompts an individual **2**: the spirit of a dead person invoked by a medium to advise or prophesy
fa-mil-y \fam-(*g*)-*l*\ [ME *famille*, fr. *L. familia* household (including servants) as well as kin of the household; fr. *famulus*, servant; perh. akin to Skt *dāman* dwelling place] **1**: FELLOWSHIP **2**: a group of persons of common ancestry **3** CLAN **4**: a group of individuals living under one roof and usu. under one head; HOUSEHOLD **4**: a group of things related by common characteristics or properties **5**: a group of things related by common characteristics and include one or more series **5**: the basic unit in society having as its nucleus two or more adults living together and cooperating in the care and rearing of their own or adopted children **6**: a group of related plants or animals forming a category ranking above a genus and below an order *usu.*, comprising several to many genera *b* *fr*: **livestock breeding** (1): the descendants or line of a particular individual esp. of some outstanding female (2): an identifiable strain within a breed *c*: an ecological community consisting of a single kind of organism and usu. being of limited extent and represented an early stage of a succession *7*: a set of curves or surfaces whose equations differ only in parameters
family *adj*: of or relating to a family
family Bible *n*: a large Bible usu. having special pages for recording births, marriages, and deaths
family circle *n*: a gallery in a theater or opera house usu. located above or behind a gallery having more expensive seats
family man *n*: a man with a wife and children dependent upon him **2**: a responsible man of domestic habits
family name *n*: SURNAME **2**: the name of an individual that identifies him with his family
family tree *n*: GENEALOGY **2**: a diagram showing genealogical relationships
fam-ine \fam-(*n*)-*n*\ [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *famina*, fr. *L. famēs* hungry] **1**: an extreme scarcity of food **2** *archaic*: STARVATION **3** *archaic*: a ravenous appetite **4**: a great shortage
fam-ish \fam-*i*-sh\ *vb* [ME *famishen*, prob. alter. of *famen*, fr. MF *afamer*, fr. (assumed) VL *afamare*, fr. *L. ad* + *fames*] *vt* **1**: to cause to suffer severely from hunger; **2** *archaic*: to cause to starve to death *vi* **1**: to starve; STARVE *2*: to suffer for lack of something necessary — *fam-ish-ment* \-mōnt\
fa-mous \fə-məs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *fameux*, fr. *L. famosus*, fr. *Jama*

fa-*ll* *1* *a*: widely known; *b* honored for achievement **2**: EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE — *fa-mous-ly* *adv*: *fa-mously* *ness* *n*
SYN RENOWNED, CELEBRATED, NOTED, NOTORIOUS, DISTINGUISHED, EMINENT, ILLUSTRIOUS: FAMOUS implies little more than the fact of being, sometimes briefly, widely and popularly known; RENOWNED implies more glory and acclamation, CELEBRATED more notice and attention esp. in print; NOTED suggests well-deserved public attention; NOTORIOUS frequently adds to FAMOUS an implication of questionableness or evil; DISTINGUISHED implies acknowledged excellence or superiority; EMINENT implies even greater conspicuousness for outstanding quality of character; ILLUSTRIOUS stresses enduring honor and glory attached to a deed or person
fan-a-u-lus \fam-yə-ləs\ *n*, pl *fan-u-li* \-l-i-, -l-ē\ (*G. assistant* to a professor, fr. *L. servans*): a private secretary or attendant
fan \fan\ [ME, fr. OE *fann*, fr. *L. vannus* — more at WINDOW] **1**: any of various devices for winnowing grain **2**: an instrument for producing a current of air; *cf.* a device for cooling the person usu. shaped like a segment of a circle and composed of material as feathers, paper) mounted on thin rods or slats moving about a pivot so that the device may be closed compactly when not in use *b*: a device for producing a current of air that consists of a series of vanes radiating from a hub rotated on an axle *usu.* by a motor **3**: something resembling an open fan — *fan-like* \-lik\
fan *vb* **1** *fan* *vt* **1** *a*: to drive away the chaff of by means of a current of air *b*: to eliminate by winnowing **2**: to move or impel (air) with a fan **3**: to blow or breathe upon **4**: to produce a current of air with upon a fan *b*: to stir up; to stir up activity as if by fanning; STIMULATE **5** *archaic*: to excite **6** *strong*: SPANK **7**: to spread like a fan **8**: to strike (a batter) out in baseball **9**: to fire by squeezing the trigger and striking the hammer to the rear with the free hand — *vi* **1**: to move like a fan **2**: to blow; to breathe **3**: to blow **3 of a baseball batter**: to strike out
fan *n* [prob. short for *fanatic*]: **1**: an ardent admirer (as of a celebrity)
fa-na-tic \fə-'nat-ik\ *adj* [*L. fanaticus* inspired by a deity, frenzied, fr. *Janum* temple]: marked by excessive enthusiasm and intense uncritical devotion — *fanatic* *n* — *fa-na-tic-cal* \-i-kəl\
fa-na-tic-ism \fə-'nat-*i*-z-əm\ *n*: *fa-na-tic-cal-ness* \-kəl-nəs\
fa-na-tic-ize \-*i*-z-*v*\ *vt*: to cause to become fanatic
fan-ci-er \fan-(*t*)-*s*-*r*\ *n*: one that has a special liking or interest; *esp.*: a person who breeds or grows a particular animal or plant for points of excellence
fan-cy \fan-(*s*)-*l*\ *adj* **1**: marked by fancy or unrestrained imagination; rather than by reason and experience **2**: existing in fancy only **3**: marked by or as if by fancy or whim *syn* see IMAGINARY — *fan-ci-ful-ly* \-(*f*)-*l*-*ē*\ *adv* — *fan-ci-ful-ness* \-fə-l-nəs\
fan-ci-ly \fan-(*t*)-*s*-*l*-*ē*\ *adv* **1**: with fancy or imagination *esp.* when studied or affected **2**: ELABORATELY, ORNATELY
fan-cy *n*: a fancy quality or form
fan-cy \fan-(*t*)-*s*\ [ME *fantasy*, *fantasy*, *fantasy*, fr. MF *fantasia*, fr. *L. phantasia*, fr. Gk. appearance, imagination, fr. *phantazein* to present to the mind (middle voice, to imagine), fr. *phaino* to show; akin to OE *gēbōn* polished, Gk *phōs* light] **1**: a liking, formed by caprice rather than reason; INCLINATION (as for a color) **2**: a liking; LOVE **3**: a notion, whim, or a mental image or representation **3** *archaic*: fantastic quality or state **4**: a: imagination esp. of a capricious or delusive sort *b*: the power of conception and representation used in artistic expression (as by a poet) **5**: TASTE, JUDGMENT **6**: a: devotees of some particular practice or amusement *b*: the object of interest of such a fancy; *esp.*: PUGILISM *syn* see IMAGINATION
fan-cy *vt* **1**: to have a fancy for; LIKE **2**: to form a conception of; IMAGINE **3**: to believe without any evidence *syn* see THINK
fan-cy *adj* **1**: dependent or based on fancy **1** WHIMSICAL **2**: a: not plain; ORNAMENTAL *b*: of particular excellence or highest grade *cf.* *an animal or plant*: bred for special qualities; *esp.* such as lack practical utility **3**: based on conceptions of the fancy (~ sketches) **4**: a: dealing in fancy goods *b*: above real value or the usual market price; *esp.*: EXTRA-VAGANT **5**: executed with technical skill and superior grace **6**: PART-COLORED
fan-g \fāŋ\ *n*: a costume (as for a masquerade) chosen to suit the wearer's fancy
fan-cy-free \fan-(*t*)-*s*-*r*-*f*-*r*-*ē*\ *adj* **1**: free to imagine or fancy **2**: free from amorous attachment or engagement
fancy man *n*: a woman's paramour; *also*: PIMP
fancy woman *n*: a woman of questionable morals; *specif*: PROSTITUTE
fan-cy-work \fan-(*t*)-*s*-*w*-*w*-*r*-k\ *n*: decorative needlework
fan-dan-go \fan-'dan-(*g*)-*ŋ*\ [Sp] **1**: a lively Spanish or Spanish-American dance; *also*: music for this dance **2**: TOMFOOLERY
fane \fan\ [ME, fr. *L. Janum* — more at FEAST]: TEMPLE
fan-fare \fan-'fə-(*f*)-*r*-*ē*\ [Nfld] **1**: a flourish of trumpets
fan-fare *n*: a noisy display
fan-far-go-made \fan-'fə-(*r*)-*g*-*m*-*ā*-*d*-*ē*\ [*m*ā] *n* [Fr *fanfaronade*, fr. Sp *fanfaronada*, fr. *fanfarón* braggart]: empty boasting; *BLUSTER*
fang \fāŋ\ [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *fang* seizure, OE *fluster* to seize — more at FACT] **1**: a: a long sharp tooth: as (1): one by which an animal or prey seizes its victim (2): one of the long hollow or grooved and often erectile teeth of a venomous snake *b*: one of the chelicerae of a spider at the tip of which a poison gland opens *c*: the root of a tooth *d*: a process or prong into which a root divides **3**: a projecting tooth or prong — *fang-ed* \fāŋ-d\
fan-ion \fan-yən\ [Fr, fr. *fannon* penultimate of Gmc *fan* = *fan* in OHG *fan* cloth — more at VANE] **1**: a small flag used by soldiers and surveyors to mark positions
fan-light \fan-'līt\ *n*: a semicircular window with radiating sash bars like the ribs of a fan placed over a window
fan-ner \fan-'*n*-*r*\ *n*: one that fans
fan-tail \fan-'tāl\ *n*, often attrib *1*: a fan-shaped tail or end



a about; **b** kitting; **c** further; **d** a back; **e** a bake; **f** a cot, cart; **g** a job; **h** singing; **i** a flow; **j** a blow; **k** a coin; **l** thin; **m** this; **n** I like; **o** out; **p** chin; **q** a less; **r** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **j** life **l** foot; **n** sing; **o** flow; **q** blow; **k** coin; **l** thin; **m** this; **n** I like; **o** out; **p** chin; **q** a less; **r** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **j** life **l** foot; **n** sing; **o** flow; **q** blow; **k** a coin; **l** thin; **m** this; **n** I like

2 : a domestic pleon having a broad rounded tail often with 30 or 40 feathers **3** : an architectural part resembling a fan; *specific* : a centering (as of an arch) of radiating struts **4** : a counter or after overhang of a ship shaped like a duck's bill
fan-tan \fan-'tan, -n\ (Chin fan-'tan) **1** : a Chinese gambling game **2** : a card game
fan-ta-sia \fan-'tē-zhə, -z(h)-ē; -fānt-'zē-ə\ also **fan-ta-sie** \fānt-'zē, -fānt-'n\ (It [Jantasia, lit., fancy, fr. L. *phantasia* — more at FANCY] **1** : a fr. instrumental composition not in strict form (as the development section of sonata form) **b** : a potpourri of operatic arias or familiar airs **2** : a work (as a poem or play) in which the author's fancy is unrestricted
fan-ta-sied \fānt-'sēd, -zēd\ *adj* **1** : existing only in the imagination; FANCIED **2** *obs* : full of fancies or strange whims
fan-tas-m *vr* of PHANTASM
fan-tast \fan-'tast\ (G, fr. ML *Jantasia*, prob. back-formation fr. LL *Jantasticus*) **1** : VISIONARY **2** : a fantastic person
fan-tas-tic \fan-'tast-ik, -fānt-'ik\ (ME *Jantastic*, *Jantastic*, fr. MF & LL; MF *Jantastique*, fr. LL *phantasticus*, fr. Gk *phantastikos* producing mental images, fr. *phantazein* to present to the mind) **1** : based on fantasy; IMAGINARY **b** : conceived or seemingly conceived by unrestrained fancy; *exceedingly* or unbelievably great **c** : marked by extravagant fantasy or extreme individuality; ECCENTRIC — **fan-tas-tic-cal** \fānt-'stik-'al-ē\ *adj* — **fan-tas-tic-cal-ity** \fānt-'stik-'al-ē-'it-ē, -fānt-'stik-'al-ē-'nē\ *n* — **fan-tas-tic-cal-ly** \fānt-'stik-'al-ē-'lē, -fānt-'stik-'al-ē-'nē\ *adv* — **fan-tas-tic-cal-ness** \fānt-'stik-'al-ē-'nē-'s\ *n*
SYN AIZAREE, GROTESQUE; FANTASTIC may connote unrestrained fancy or wild concepción; FANTASTIC implies of decorative invention; AIZAREE applies to the sensationally queer or strange and implies violence of contrast or incongruity of combination; GROTESQUE may apply to what is conventionally ugly but artistically effective or it may connote ludicrous awkwardness or incongruity of contrast with sinister or tragic overtones **SYN** see in addition IMAGINARY
fantastic *n*, *archaic* : ECCENTRIC **2**
fan-tas-tic-oo \fan-'tas-tik-'ō, -fān-'n\ (It, *fantastico* (adj.), fr. LL *fantasticus*) : a ridiculous fantastic
fan-ta-sy \fānt-'sē, -zē\ *n* (ME *Jantasia*) **1** *obs* : HALLUCINATION **2** : the free play of creative imagination **3** : a creation of the imaginative faculty; *broadly* : a fanciful design or invention **b** : a chimerical or fantastic notion **c** : FANTASIA **1** **4** : CAPRICE **5** *usu* **phan-ta-sy** : the power, process, or result of creating mental images modified by need, wish, or desire (the ~ of your dreams)
fantasy *vr* : to portray in the mind; FANCY ~ *vi* : to indulge in reverie; DAYDREAM
fan-toc-ci-ni \fānt-'ō-čē-nē, -fānt-'n\ *pl* (It, pl. of *Jantocccio*, dim. of *Jantoccio* food, aug. of *Jante* child, fr. L. *Janfani*, *inhans* in fan-t) : puppets moved by strings or mechanical devices **2** : puppets showing *fan-toc-ci-ni*
fan-tod \fan-'tād\ *n* (perh. alter. of E dial. *Jantique*, *Janteer*) **1** : a state of irritability and tension **b** *pl* : FIDGETS **2** : FIT
fan-tom *vr* of PHANTOM
fan tracery *n* : decorative tracery on vaulting in which the ribs diverge like the rays of a fan
fan-tas-tic \fan-'tastik\ *adj* : **farther** or **fur-ther** \fər-'fər-, -thər\ or **far-ther** \fər-'thər\ — **thost** [ME *far*, fr. OE *feran*: akin to OHG *ferro* *far*, OE *feran* to go — more at FARE] **1** : at or to a considerable distance in space **2** : by a broad interval; WIDELY **3** : to or at a definite distance, point, or degree (as ~ as I know) **4** : to an advanced point or extent (as a long way ~) with a great extent; MUCH (~ better methods) **5** : at a considerable distance in time; by **far** : GREATLY — **far** and **away** : DECIDEDLY
far adj **farther** or **further**; **farthest** or **furthest** **1** : remote in space; DISTANT **b** : distinctly different in quality or relationship (as ~ cry from earlier policies) **c** : remote in time **2** : LONG (a ~ away) **b** : to a great extent; COMPREHENSIVE **3** : the more distant of two **SYN** see DISTANT
far-ad \fər-'ad-, -əd\ *n* [Michael Faraday 1791-1867 E physicist] : the unit of capacitance equal to the capacitance of a capacitor between whose plates there appears a potential of one volt when it is charged by one coulomb of electricity
far-a-day \fər-'ō-dā, -əd-ē\ *n* [Michael Faraday] : the quantity of electricity transferred in electrolysis per equivalent weight of an element or ion equal to about 96,500 coulombs
far-rad-ic \fər-'rad-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to an asymmetric alternating current of electricity produced by an induction coil
far-ra-dish \fər-'diz-ē\ *pl* : a salty stuffing **b** : FORCEMEAT **2** : a ~ (zā-shān) *n* : the application of a faradic current of electricity (as for therapeutic purposes)
far-a-dize \fər-'ad-īz\ *vi* : to treat by faradism — **far-a-diz-er** *n*
far-an-dole \fər-'an-'dōl\ *n* [F Jarandole, fr. Prov *Jarandole*] **1** : a lively Provençal chain dance in sextuple measure
far-see \fər-'sē\ *adj* : **far** by a great distance; REMOTE
far-say \fər-'sā\ *vr* : DREAMY, ABSTRACTED **SYN** see DISTANT
far-se \fər-'sē\ *vr* [ME *Jarsen*, fr. MF *Jarcir*, fr. L. *Jarsic*; akin to Gk *φάρσισ* to enclose] **1** : STUFF **2** : to make more acceptable (as a literary work) by padding or spicing
far-se *n* [ME *farse*, fr. MF *Jarsc*, fr. (assumed) VL *Jarsc*, fr. L, fem. of *Jarsc*, pp. of *Jarsc*] **1** : a savory stuffing **b** : FORCEMEAT **2** : a light dramatic composition marked by broadly satirical comedy and improbable plot **3** : the broad humor characteristic of farce or pretense; MOCKERY **4** : ridiculous or empty show
far-seur \fər-'sēr\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *Jarsc* to joke, fr. OF, fr. *Jarsc*] **1** : a joker **2** : a wit or a humorist
far-s or **far-ci-e** \fər-'sē\ *adj* [F, fr. pp. of *Jarcir*] : stuffed esp. with forcemeat (oysters ~)
far-ci-cal \fər-'si-'kəl\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or resembling farce; LUDICROUS **2** : laughably inept; ASSUARD — **far-ci-cal-ity** \fər-'si-'kəl-ē-'tē\ *n* — **far-ci-cal-ly** \fər-'si-'kəl-ē-'lē\ *adv*
far-si \fər-'sī\ (ME *Jarsc*, *Jarsc*, fr. MF *Jarsc*, fr. L. *Jarscimen*, fr. L. *salsage*, fr. *Jarsc*) : GLANDERS; esp. : contagious glanders **2** : a chronic ultimately fatal actinomycosis of cattle
far-d \fər-'d\ [ME *Jarden*, fr. MF *Jarder*; akin to OHG *Jaro* colored] **1** : to paint (the face) with cosmetics **2** *archaic* : to gloss over
far-d *n*, *archaic* : paint used on the face
far-del \fər-'dēl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, prob. fr. Ar *Jardah*] **1** : BUNDLE **2** *archaic* : BURDEN
fare \fə-'rə, 'fē-(ə)r\ *vr* [ME *Jaren*, fr. OE *Jaran*; akin to OHG

Jaran to go, L *portare* to carry, Gk *poros* passage, journey] **1** : GO, TRAVEL **2** : to get along; SUCCEED; **3** : to pay (one's bill)
fare *n* [ME, *Jaren*, passage, supply of food, fr. OE *feran*, *far*; akin to OE *Jaran* to go] **1** : a price charged to transport a person **b** : the passenger hiring a public vehicle **2** : a range of food; DIET **b** : material provided for consumption or enjoyment
far-er \fər-'er-, 'fē-(ə)r-\ *n* : TRAVELER — *used esp* in combination (*sway* ~)
fare-thee-well \fər-'(h)ē-'wel, -fər-\ or **fare-you-well** \-yū-, -yē-'n\ *n* **1** : a state of perfection **2** : the utmost degree
fare-well \fə-'rē-'wel, 'fē-(ə)r-\ *vr* *impr* : get along well — used intersectionally to or by one departing
farewell *n* **1** : a wish of welfare at parting; GOOD-BYE **2** : an act of departure; LEAVE-TAKING **b** : a formal occasion honoring a person about to leave or retire
fare-well \fə-'rē-'wel, 'fē-(ə)r-\ *adj* : PARTING, FINAL (a ~ concert)
far-fetched \fər-'fēčt\ *adj* **1** : brought from a remote time or place **2** : not easily or naturally deduced or introduced; IM-PROBABLE — **far-fetched-ness** \fēčt-(t)ə-'nəs, -fēčt-'ad-ə-'nəs\ *n*
far-flour \fər-'flūr\ *adj* : widely spread or distributed
far-flune \fər-'flūn\ *n* [ML, meal, flour, fr. *far* spelt 1 : a fine meal of vegetable matter used chiefly for puddings or as a breakfast cereal **2** : any of various powdery or mealy substances
far-i-na-ous \fər-'nā-shəs\ *adj* **1** : containing or rich in starch **2** : having a mealy texture or surface — **far-i-na-ous-ly** *adv*
far-i-na \fər-'nā\ *n* [Pg, flour, cassava meal, fr. L. *farina*] : cassava meal
far-i-nose \fər-'nōs\ *adj* **1** : yielding or resembling farina **2** : covered with a whitish mealy powder — **far-i-nose-ly** *adv*
far-ri-ber-ry \fər-'kəl-'ber-ē\ *n* [prob. alter. of *whortleberry*] : a shrub or small tree (*Vaccinium arboreum*) of the heath family of the Ericaceae
far-ri-er \fər-'rī-er\ *n* [contr. of *Sc Jarden*, lit., fourth part, fr. ME (Sc), fr. *ferde* del, fr. *ferde* fourth + del part] *Scot* : a small scone
farm \fərm\ *n*, often attrib [ME *ferme* rent, lease, fr. OF, lease, fr. *fermer* to fix, make a contract, fr. L. *firmare* to make firm, fr. *firm* fixed] **1** *obs* : a sum or due fixed in amount and payable at fixed intervals **2** : a tract of land leased or let to another on condition of receiving in return a fixed sum **4** : a tract of land leased or let to one authorized to collect and retain them **3** : a district or division of a country leased out for the collection of government revenues **4** : a tract of land devoted to agricultural purposes **5** : a plot of land devoted to the raising of domestic or other animals **6** : a tract of water reserved for the artificial cultivation of some aquatic life form **6** : a minor-league baseball club associated with a major-league club as a subsidiary to which recruits are assigned until ready or for further training
farm *v* **1** *obs* : RENT **2** : to collect and take the fees or profits of a farm **3** : to let or lease a farm **4** : to give up to another on condition of receiving in return a fixed sum **4** : to devote to agriculture **b** : to manage and cultivate as a farm ~ *vr* : to engage in raising crops or livestock
farm-er \fərm-'ər\ *n* **1** : a person who pays a fixed sum for some privilege or source of income **2** : a person who cultivates land or crops or raises livestock
farm-er-ette \fərm-'er-ēt\ *n* : a female farmer or farmhand
farm-hand \fərm-'hænd\ *n* : a farm laborer; *esp* : a hired laborer on a farm
farm-house \-'həus\ *n* : the dwelling on a farm
farm-ing *n* : the practice of agriculture
farm-land \fərm-'lænd\ *n* : land used or suitable for farming
farm out *vr* : to put into the hands of a private individual for care in return for a fee **b** : to send to a farm team **3** : to exhaust (land) by farming esp. under a monoculture system
farm-stead \fərm-'sted\ also **farm-stead-ing** \-'iŋ\ *n* : the buildings and adjacent services reserved for the artificial cultivation of farm-yard ~ *vr* : space around or enclosed by farm buildings; *esp* : BARNYARD
far-o \fə-'(ə)r-, 'fē-(ə)r-\ *n* [prob. alter. of earlier *pharaoh*, trans. of F *pharaon*] : a banking game in which players bet on cards drawn from a dealing box
far-off \fər-'of\ *adj* : remote in time or space **SYN** see DISTANT
far-ouche \fər-'rūch\ *adj* [F, wild, shy, fr. LL *Jarosticus* belonging outside, fr. L *Joras* outdoors; akin to L *Jores* door — more at DOOR] : marked by shyness and lack of polish; also : WILD
far point *n* : the point farthest from the eye at which an object is accurately seen in the relaxed state
far-ra-j \fər-'rā\ *n* : a mixture of various materials
far-ra-go \fər-'rā-gō-, 'rā-(g)ē\ *n*, *pl* *Jarrago* [L *Jarragin*, *Jarrago* mixed food, mixture, fr. *Jar* spelt — more at BARLEY] : a confused collection; MIXTURE
far-reaching \fər-'rē-čīŋ\ *adj* : having a wide range or effect
far-ri-er \fər-'rī-er\ *n* [alter. of ME *ferrouer*, fr. MF *ferrouer* blacksmith, fr. OE *ferroer*, fr. *ferre* to fit with iron, fr. (assumed) VL *ferre* to fit, fr. L *ferroum* iron] chiefly *Brit* : one that attends to or shoes horses
far-row \fər-'rō-, -rō\ *vb* [ME *Jarwen*, fr. (assumed) OE *Jeargan*, fr. OE *Jearh* young pig; akin to OHG *Jara* young pig, L *Jorcus* pig] *vt* : to give birth to (a farrow) — *vi*, *of* *swine* : to bring forth — *used esp* in transitive use
far-row *n* : a litter of pigs **2** : an act of farrowing
far-row adj [ME *Sc* *ferow*; prob. akin to OE *feor* bull, ox — more at PARE] of a cow : not in calf; not settled
far-seeing \fər-'sē-īŋ\ *adj* : FARSIGHTED **1**
far-sight-ed \-'sīt-əd\ *adj* **1** : seeing or able to see to a great distance **b** : having foresight or good judgment; SAGACIOUS
far-sighted \fər-'sīt-əd\ *adj* : FARSIGHTED *vb* — **far-sight-ed-ness** *n*
far-ther \fər-'thər\ *adv* [ME *ferther*, alter. of *further*] **1** : at or to a greater distance or more advanced point **2** : more completely
farther adj **1** : more distant; REMOTE **2** : FURTHER **2**
SYN FARTHER, FURTHER are often used interchangeably, but FARTHER implies greater distance from a point in space or less often in time, and FURTHER applies to advance not only in space or time but also, in degree or in quantity (move out farther from the city; no further discussion is needed)
far-ther-most \-'mōst\ *adj* : most distant; FARTHEST
far-thest \fər-'thəst\ *adj* : most distant in space or time

farthest adv 1: to or at the greatest distance in space or time 2: REMOTEST 2: to the most advanced point 3: by the greatest degree or extent: MOST

far-thing (fär-'thín) n [ME færing, fr. OE færing; akin to MHG vierdun fourth part, OE færotha fourth] 1 a: a British monetary unit equivalent to a penny b: a coin representing this unit 2: something of small value MITRE

far-thin-gale (fär-'thén-gäl, -thín-) n [Modif. of MF verdugale, fr. OSP verdugolo, fr. verdugo young shoot of a tree, fr. verde green, fr. L viridus ~ more at VERGANT] a: support (as of hoops) worn about the legs and under a skirt to swell it out at the hip line fas-cēs (fäs-'sē) n pl but sing or pl in constr [L, fr. pl. of fascis bundle; akin to L fasciā] a: a bundle of rods and among them an ax with projecting blade borne before ancient Roman magistrates as a badge of authority

fasc- (fäs-(-ē)-) n pl fas-cī-āe \-ē-ē/ or fasci- (fäs-'sī-) n band, bandage; akin to MTR band or necklace 1: a flat horizontal member of an order or building having the form of a flat band or broad fillet; esp: one of the three bands making up the architrave in the Ionic order 2: a broad and well-defined band of color 3: a connective tissue covering or binding together body structures; also: a tissue of this character — fas-cī-āl (fäs-'(-ē)-ōl, -fäs-'-adj

fasci-ate (fäs-'(-ē)-āt) or fas-cī-āt-ed (-āt-d) adj 1: banded or striped; esp: broadly banded with color 2: FASCILED 2: exhibiting fasciation

fasci-a-tion (fäs-'(-ē)-ā-shən) n a malformation of plant stems commonly manifested as enlargement and flattening as if several were fused fasces

fasci-cle (fäs-'(-ē)-kəl) n [L fasciculus, dim. of fascis] 1: a small bundle; as: a an inflorescence consisting of a compacted or less capitate or pedicel 2: a part of a book or one of the divisions of a book published in parts — fas-cī-cl-ed (-kald) adj

fasci-cu-lar (fäs-'(-ē)-sik-yū-lər, -fäs-'(-ē)-) adj; of, relating to, or consisting of fascicles — fas-cī-cu-lar-ly adv

fasci-cu-late (fäs-'(-ē)-lāt) or fas-cī-cu-lat-ed (-lāt-d) adj; FASCICULAR — fas-cī-cu-late-ly adv — fas-cī-cu-lā-tion (fäs-'(-ē)-sik-yū-lā-shən) n

fasci-cule (fäs-'(-ē)-kyūl) n [F, fr. L fasciculus] 1: FASCICLE 2 2: FASCICULUS

fasci-cu-lus (fäs-'(-ē)-sik-yū-ləs, -fäs-'(-ē)-) n pl fas-cī-cu-lī (-lī) [NL, fr. L] 1: a slender bundle of anatomical fibers 2: FASCICLE 2

fasci-nate (fäs-'(-ē)-nāt) vb [L fascinare, pp. of fascinare, fr. fascinus witchcraft] 1: to bewitch 2: to transfix and excite spellbound by an irresistible power 3: to command the interest of: ALLURE ~ vi 2: to be irresistibly attractive SYN see ATTRACT

fasci-nat-ing adj; extremely interesting or charming; CAPTIVATING — fas-cī-nat-ing-ly (-lī) adv

fasci-na-tion (fäs-'(-ē)-nā-shən) n 1: the quality or power of fascinating 2: a state of being fascinated

fasci-na-tor (fäs-'(-ē)-nā-tər) n 1: one that fascinates 2: a woman's light head scarf used of crochet or lace

fasci-ne (fäs-'(-ē)-nē) n [F, fr. L fascina, fr. fascis] a: a long bundle of sticks of wood bound together and used for such purposes as fishing, ditches and making parapets

fasci-nism (fäs-'(-ē)-nīzəm, -fäs-'(-ē)-) n [It fascismo, fr. fascio bundle, fascis, group, fr. L fascis bundle & fasces fascis] 1: the body of principles held by Fascists 2: a political philosophy, movement, or regime that exalts nation and race and stands for a centralized autocratic government headed by a dictatorial leader, severe economic and social regimentation, and forcible suppression of opposition — fas-cis-t (-st) n or adj — fas-cis-tic (fäs-'(-ē)-shīk-tik) n; -sīst-(-sīst) adj — fas-cis-ti-cal-ly (-lī-kāl) adv

Fa-sci-sti (fäs-'(-ē)-shē, -'sīst) n pl Fa-sci-sti (-sīst) [It, fr. fascio] a: member of an Italian political organization under Mussolini during 1922-1925 according to the principles of fascism

fash (fäs'h) n [MF fasher, fr. (assumed) VL fasciare to disgust, fr. L fascidium disgust] chiefly SCOT: VEX — fash n, chiefly SCOT

fash-ion (fäs-'(-ē)-shən) n [ME factioun, fashoun shape, manner, fr. OF façon, fr. L factiōn-, factiō act of making, factiōn, fr. factus, pp. of facere to make] 1 a: the make or form of something b: orcheic 2: a: the style b: MANNER 2: a: a prevailing custom, usage, or style b: (1) the prevailing style (as in dress) during a particular time (2) a garment in such a style c: social standing or prominence esp. as signaled by dress or conduct

syn FASHION, STYLE, MODE, VOGUE, FAD, RAGE, CRAZE mean the accepted usage of those things belonging to those who are up-to-date FASHION is the most general term and applies to any way of dressing, behaving, writing, performing that is favored at any one time or place; STYLE often implies a distinctive fashion adopted by people of wealth or taste; MODE suggests the fashion of the moment among the rich and upper classes; VOGUE is applied to the vogue of dress; the prevalence or wide acceptance of a fashion; FAD suggests caprice in taking up or in dropping a fashion; RAGE and CRAZE stress intense or senseless enthusiasm in adopting or pursuing a fad

syn see in addition METHOD

fash-ion-er (fäs-'(-ē)-shən-ēr) n 1 a: to give shape or form to b: to MOLD b: to TRANSFORM 2: a: to mold into a particular character by influencing or training 2: FIT, ADAPT 3 obs: CONTRIVE SYN see MAKE — fash-ion-er-ly (-ōn-ēr) n

fash-ion-able (fäs-'(-ē)-nō-bəl) adj 1: conforming to the custom, fashion, or established mode 2: of or relating to the world of fashion — fash-ion-abil-ity (-nō-bəl-ē-tē) n

fashionable n a fashionable person

fash-ion-mon-ger (fäs-'(-ē)-mōn-gər, -mān-) n: one that studies, imitates, or sets the fashion

fashion plate n 1: an illustration of a clothing style 2: a person who dresses in the newest fashion

fash-y (fäs-'(-ē)-dē) adj [ME, fr. OHG fashim, ON fashtr, A fashtr] 1: firmly fixed; STUCK 2: tightly shut c: adhering firmly d: not easily freed 2: DECK e: closely bound to something f: STABLE g: UNCHANGEABLE (hard and ~ rules) 2: firmly loyal 3 STANCH 3 obs: COMFACT, DENSE 4 a: characterized by quick motion, operation, or effect: (1) moving or able to move rapidly 2: taking or operating very rapidly (3) imparting quickness of motion (as ~ bowler) (4) accomplished quickly (5) agile of mind b: conducive to rapidity of play or

action (as ~ track) c (1) of a timepiece or weighing device; indicating in advance of what is correct (2) according to daylight saving time d: contributing to a shortening of exposure time (~ lens) 5 a: securely attached b: TENACIOUS 6 a: archaic: sound asleep b: sleep; not easily disturbed 7 a: permanently dyed b: proof against fading by a particular agency (sun/raz) 8 a: satisfied b: daringly unconventional esp. in sexual matters 9: resistant to change and esp. to destructive action (acid-fast bacteria) SYN RAPID, SWIFT, FLEET, QUICK, SPEEDY, HASTY, EXPEDITIOUS: FAST and FLEET are very close in meaning, but FAST applies particularly to the time or speed of things (fast horse, rapid and precipitous ascent, rapid current) SWIFT suggests great rapidity coupled with ease of movement; FLEET adds the implication of lightness and nimbleness; QUICK suggests promptness and the taking of little time; SPEEDY implies quickness of successful accomplishment; it may also suggest the idea of speed in the sense of the adverb (swiftly) and often connotes carelessness; EXPEDITIOUS suggests efficiency together with rapidity of accomplishment

fast adv 1: in a firm or fixed manner 2: QUICKLY, RAPIDLY 3: RECKLESSLY, DISSIPATEDLY 4: ahead of a correct time or posted schedule 5: orcheic: CLOSE, NEAR

fast v [ME fasten, fr. OE fastian] 1: to abstain from food 2: to eat sparingly or abstain from some foods

fast n 1: the practice of fasting 2: a time of fasting

fast n [alter. of ME fest, fr. ON festr rope, mooring cable, fr. fastr firm] 1: something that fastens or holds a fastening: as a: a: mooring cable b: a mooring post for buoys

fast and loose v to cheat or to be dishonest RESPONSIBLY

fast-en (fäs-'(-ē)-n) vb [ME fasten, fr. fasten, fr. OE fastian to make fast; akin to OHG festinan to make fast, OE fest fast] v 1 a: to attach esp. by pinning, tying, or nailing b: to make fast and secure c: to fix firmly or securely d: to secure against opening 2: to fix or set readily 3: to take a firm grip on 4: to fix (oneself) persistently and with objectivity b: IMPOSE ~ vi 1: to become fast or fixed 2: a: take a firm grip or hold b: to focus attention — fas-ten-er (-nər, -'(-ē)-nər) n

syn FASTEN, FIX, ATTACH, AFFIX mean to make something stay fast in place FASTEN implies an action such as tying, buttoning, nailing, locking, or otherwise attaching or using something to implant, or embedding; ATTACH suggests a connecting or uniting by a bond, link, or tie in order to keep things together; AFFIX implies an imposing of one thing on another by gluing, impressing, or nailing

fast-en-ing n: something that fastens; FASTENER

fast-id-i-ous (fäs-'(-ē)-dē-əs) adj [ME, fr. L fastidiosus, fr. fastidium disgust, prob. fr. Fasta arrogance + iodium irksomeness; akin to L fastigium top] 1: archeic: SCORNFUL 2 a: overly difficult to please b: showing or demanding excessive delicacy or care 3: having outgrown a previous requirement (as a person) SYN see NICE — fast-id-i-ous-ly adv — fast-id-i-ous-ness (-nəs) n

fast-i-gi-ate (fäs-'(-ē)-tē-āt) or fast-i-gi-at-ed (-ē-āt-d) adj [prob. fr. (assumed) NL fastigatus, fr. L fastigium] 1: narrowing toward the top 2: having upright usu. clustered branches b: united into a conical bundle — fast-i-gi-at-ly adv

fast-i-gi-um (fäs-'(-ē)-jē-əm) n [NL, top, gable end] 1: the period of greatest intensity (as of a disease)

fast-ness (fäs'(-ē)-nəs) n 1: the quality or state of being fast: as a: FIXEONESS b: SWIFTESS c: colorfast quality d: resistance (as of an organism) to the action of a usu. toxic substance 2 a: a fortified or secure place b: a remote and secluded place

fat (fät) n [ME, fr. fat-est [ME, fr. OE fätt, pp. of fātan to cram; akin to OHG fettiz fat, L opimus fat, copious] 1: notable for having an unusual amount of fat: a: PLUMP b: OBESÉ C of a meat animal: fattened for market d of food: OILY, GREASY 2 a: well filled out: BLO b: well stocked b: ABUNDANT 3 a: richly rewarding or profitable b: strong b: constant b: consistent b: ~ chance

3: LETHAL 4: PRODUCTIVE, FERTILE (a ~ year for crops) 5: a of soil: containing minerals that cause a greasy feel b of wood: having a high resin content 6: STUPID, FOLLISH — fat-ness n

fat n 1: animal tissue consisting chiefly of cells distended with greasy or oily matter 2 a: oily or greasy matter making up the outer covering of animal tissues and abundant in seeds b: numerous compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen that are glycerides of fatty acids, the chief constituents of plant and animal fat, and a major class of energy-rich food, that are soluble in organic solvents (as ether) but not in water, and that are widely used in industry as fuel, emulsify, and as distilling residues from oil 3: the best or richest part 4: the condition of fatness; OBESITY 5: something in excess; SUPERFLUITY

fat var of PHAT

fat v fat-éd, fat-ting; to make fat 2: FATTEN

fat-ful (fät-'(-ē)-fəl) adj [ME, fr. ME fāt & L; MF, fr. L fatulus, fr. fatum] 1: containing fat 2: PROFUSE 3: abundant 4: ~ to fate b: resembling fate in foretelling destiny; PROPHETIC c: resembling fate in proceeding according to a fixed sequence d: determining one's fate 4 a: causing death b: bringing ruin SYN see DEADLY

fat-is-tim (-fāt-əm) n: a doctrine that events are fixed in advance for the time in such a manner that the only way to prevent or to change them is ~ also: a belief or attitude determined by this doctrine — fa-tal-ist (-st) n — fa-tal-ist-ic (-fät-'(-ē)-tīst-ik) adj — fa-tal-ist-i-cal-ly (-tī-kāl) adv

fat-i-ty (-fät-'(-ē)-tē, -fä-) n 1: something established by fate 2 a: the quality or state of causing death, or destruction; DEADLY b: the quality of being fatal 3: the agent or agency of fate 3: FATE 1 b: FATALISM 4: the agent or agency of fate 5: death resulting from a disaster

fat-ty (-fät-'(-ē)-tē) adv 1: in a way determined by fate 2: in a manner resembling fate or disaster; MORTALLY, DISASTROUSLY

fat-ty (fät-'(-ē)-tē) n [ME, fr. OHG fāt, lit. Morgan the fayer, successor of Arthur's leg] 1: MIRAGE

fat-ter-ck (fät-'(-ē)-k) n: the strip of fat from the back of a goat or carcase usu. cured by drying and salting

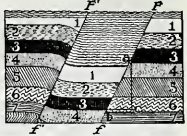
fate (fät) n [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L fatum, lit. what has been spoken, fr. neut. of fatus, pp. of fari to speak] 1: the principle or determining cause that will by its nature in general be supposed to control the events that are or events to happen as they are DESTINY 2 a: whatever is destined or decreed b: DESTINY; esp: DEATH 3: final outcome 4 cap. pl. 2: the three goddesses of classical myth

a about; k kitten; ar further; a back; ā bake; ā copy; cart; j joke; n sing; B flow; o flow; oi coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü loot; u such; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

theology who determine the course of human life.
SYN FATE, DESTINY, LOT, PORTION, DOOM mean a predetermined state or end. FATE implies an inevitable and usu. an adverse outcome, condition, or end; DESTINY implies something foreordained and inescapable but rarely suggests of itself something to be feared; and DOOM often suggests a great or noble course or end; LOT and PORTION imply a distribution by fate or destiny, LOT suggesting blind chance, PORTION implying the apportioning of good and evil; DOOM distinctly implies a grim or calamitous fate.
fat *v* /fæt-ə/ *v* **DESTINE; also : DOOM**
fat-ed *v* /fæt-əd/ *v* **decided, controlled, or marked by fate**
fat-ful /'fæt-'fʊl/ *adj* **1** of an utterance : OMINOUS, PROPHEPIC **2** a : involving momentous consequences : DECISIVE **b** : DEADLY, CATASTROPHIC **3** : controlled by fate : FOREORDAINED **SYN** see OMINOUS — **fat-ful-ly** /fæt-'fʊl-ɪ/ *adv* — **fat-ful-ness** *n*
fa-ther /'fɑː-ðər/ *n* [ME *fater*, fr. OE *fater*, akin to OHG *fater* *L* *pater* (Gk *pater*) **1** a : a male who has begotten a child : SIRE **b** *cap* **1** : AGOOD (2) : the first person of the Trinity **2** : FOREFATHER **3** a : one related to another in a way suggesting that of father to child **b** : an old man — used as a respectful form of address **4** *often cap* : a pre-Scholastic Christian writer accepted by the church as an authoritative witness to its teaching and practice — called also *church father* **5** a : ORIGINATOR **b** : SOURCE **c** : PROTOTYPE **6** : a priest of the regular clergy; broadly : PRIEST — used esp. as a title **7** : one of the leading men (as of a city) — usu. used in pl.
fa-ther-ly /'fɑː-ðər-'li/ *adj* **1** a : BEGET **b** : to make oneself the founder, producer, or author of **c** : to accept responsibility for **2** : to fix the paternity or origin of **3** : FOIST
Father Christmas *n*, chiefly Brit : SANTA CLAUS
fa-ther-hood /'fɑː-ðər-'hʊd/ *n* : the state of being a father
father image *n* : an idealization of one's father often projected onto someone else to whom one then seeks for guidance and protection
fa-ther-in-law /'fɑː-ðər-'ɪn-'lɔː/ *n*, pl **fa-thers-in-law** /'fɑː-ðər-'ɪn-'lɔː/ **1** : the father of one's spouse **2** : STEPFATHER
fa-ther-land /'fɑː-ðər-'lænd/ *n* **1** : one's native land or country **2** : the native land or country of one's father or ancestors
fa-ther-less /-ləs/ *adj* : having no father : ORPHANED
fa-ther-ly /-li/ *adj* (or *adv*) : RELATIVELY
fa-ther-ly /'fɑː-ðər-'li/ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or befitting a father **2** : resembling a father (as in affection or care) — **fatherly** *adv*
Father's Day *n* : the third Sunday in June appointed for the honoring of fathers
fa-ith-om /'fɑː-θəm/ *n* [ME *fadmre*, fr. OE *fathom* outstretched arms, length of the outstretched arms; akin to *D* *fathor* fathom, *L* *fathos* to be open, *pandere* to stretch out (Gk *petanynai*) **1** : a unit of length equal to 6 feet used esp. for measuring the depth of water **2** : COMPREHENSION
fathom *v* **1** : to measure by a sounding line **2** : to penetrate and come to understand — *vt* **1** : to take soundings; **also** : PROBE — **fathom-able** /'fɑː-θəm-'ə-bəl/ *adj* **1** : capable of being fathomed — used for a sonic depth finder
fath-om-less /'fɑː-θəm-'ləs/ *adj* : incapable of being fathomed — **fath-om-less-ly** *adv* — **fath-om-less-ness** *n*
fa-tid-ic /'fɑː-'tɪd-ɪk, fə-/ *adj* **1** *L* *faticidius*, *fr.* *fatum* fate + *dicere* to say **2** : of or relating to prophetic **3** *L* *faticid-ic* /-ɪ-'kəl/ *adj*
fat-i-gue /'fæt-'ɪg/ *n* [F, fr. MF, *fr.* *fatiguer* to fatigue, *fr.* *L* *fatigare*; akin to *L* *afatim* sufficiently and prob. to *L* *fames* hunger] **1** a (1) : weariness from labor or exertion (2) : nervous exhaustion **b** : the temporary loss of power or ability to function in a sensory receptor or of motor organ by continued stimulation **2** a : ABOR — a manual or mental work performed by military personnel **c** *pl* : the uniform or work clothing worn on fatigue and in the field **3** : the tendency of a material to break under repeated stress
fatigue *v* **1** : to weary with labor or exertion **2** : to induce a condition of fatigue — *vt* **1** : to tire; **2** : to exhaust **SYN** see EXHAUST
fat-li-ty /'fæt-'li-ti/ *n* : a young animal fattened for slaughter
fat-ly *adv* **1** : RICHLY **2** : in the manner of one that is fat
fats-hed-er /'fæt-'sed-ə-rə, fæts-'hed-/ *n* [NL *Fatsia*, genus of shrubs + *Hedera*, genus of vines, *fr.* *L* *ivy*] : a vigorous upright herb with ornamental foliage plant (*Hedera helix* X *Aralia elata*) with a deeply lobed palmate leaf
fat-sol-uble /'fæt-'sɒl-'yʊ-bəl/ *adj* : soluble in fats or fat solvents
fat-ten /'fæt-'n/ *vb* **fat-ten-ing** /'fæt-'nɪŋ/ *vt* **1** a : to make fat, fleshy, or plump **b** : to make more substantial **2** : to make fertile — *vi* : to grow fat — **fat-ten-er** /'fæt-'n-ər/ *n*
fat-ty /'fæt-'ti/ *adj* **1** : of the quality or state of being fatty
fat-ty /'fæt-'ti/ *adj* : somewhat fat
fat-ty /'fæt-'ti/ *adj* : containing fat, esp. in unusual amounts; **also** : unduly stout : CORPULENT **2** : GREASY
fatty acid *n* **1** : any of numerous saturated aliphatic monocarboxylic acids C_nH_{2n}O₂, COOH including many that occur naturally usu. in the form of esters in fats, waxes, and essential oils **2** : any of the saturated or unsaturated monocarboxylic acids usu. with an even number of carbon atoms that occur naturally in the form of glycerides in fats and fatty oils
fa-tu-ity /'fɑː-'tyʊ-ɪ-ti, fə-/ *n* [MF *fatuité* foolishness, *fr.* *L* *fatuitas*, *fatuitas*, *fr.* *fatuus*] **1** a : something foolish or stupid **b : FOOLISHNESS, STUPIDITY **2** *archaic* : IMBECILITY, DEMENTIA
fat-uus /'fæt-'juːs/ *adj* [L *fatuus* fatuous — more at BATTLE] : complacently or inanely foolish : SILLY **SYN** see SIMPLE — **fat-uous-ly** *adv* — **fat-u-ous-ness** *n*
fat-wit-ted /'fæt-'wɪt-əd/ *adj* : STUPID, IDIOTIC
faur-bourg /'fɑː-'bɔːr/ *n* [ME *fauhour*, *fr.* MF *Jauxbourg*, alter. of *fauc* *fr.* *faucibus*, *fr.* *Jors* outside + *burg* town] **1** : SUBURBAN *esp* : a suburb of a city **2** : a city quarter
fauc-es /'fəʊ-'sɪz/ *n* *pl* *sing* or *pl* *in constr.* *L* *falx*, *pl.* throat, fauces] : the narrow passage from the mouth to the pharynx situated between the soft palate and the base of the tongue — **fauc-ial** /'fəʊ-'ʃi-əl/ *adj*
fauc-er /'fəʊ-'sɪz-ər/ *n* [ME *fauc*, *faucet*, *fr.* MF *fauisset* burg, *fr.* *fauisset* to raise, *fr.* *L* *falsare* to falsify, *fr.* *L* *falx* false] : a fixture for drawing a liquid from a pipe, cask, or other vessel
faugh /'fɔːŋ/ *n* *pl* *sing* or *pl* *in constr.* /'fɔːŋ/ *interj* — used to express contempt, disgust, or abhorrence**

fault /fɔːlt/ *n* [ME *falte*, *fr.* OF, *fr.* (assumed) VL *falitia*, *fr.* fem. of *faltus*, pp. of *L* *faltere* to deceive, disappoint — more at FAIL] **1** obs : LACK **2** a : WEAKNESS, FAILING; *esp* : MOTIVE **b** : a fault, a defect, a weakness; **also** : a vice **c** : a physical or intellectual imperfection or impairment **c** : an error in a racket game **3** a : MISDETERMINATION **b** : MISTAKE **4** : responsibility for wrongdoing or failure **5** : a fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture
SYN FAULT, FAILING, FRAILTY, FOIBLE, VICE mean an imperfection or weakness of character. FAULT, THROW, or BEHAVE; VICE implies a failure, not necessarily culpable, to reach some standard of perfection in disposition, action, or habit; FAILING suggests a shortcoming in character, usu. in a derogatory sense; FRAILTY implies a general or chronic proneness to yield to temptation; FOIBLE applies to a harmless weakness or idiosyncrasy more likely to be endearing than disfiguring; VICE is a general term for any imperfection or weakness; it often implies a normal quality or appetite carried to excess.
— at fault **1** : unable to find the scent and continue chase : PUZZLED **2** : open to blame : RESPONSIBLE — **to a fault** : EXCESSIVELY
2 *fault* *vi* **1** : to commit a fault ; **ERR** **2** : to fracture so as to produce a geologic fault — *vt* **1** : to find a fault in **2** : to produce a geologic fault
3 *fault* *find-er* /'fɔːlt-'fɪnd-ər/ *n* : one given to faultfinding
4 *fault-finding* /-ɪnd-ɪŋ/ *n* : CRITICISM; *esp* : petty, nagging, or unreasonable censure
5 *faultfinding* *adj* : disposed to find fault : CAPTIOUS **SYN** see CRITICAL
fault-ily /'fɔːlt-'ɪli/ *adv* : in a faulty or blamable manner
fault-ness /'fɔːlt-'nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being faulty
fault-less /'fɔːlt-'ləs/ *adj* : having no fault : IRREPROACHABLE — **fault-less-ly** *adv* — **fault-less-ness** *n*
faun-ty /'fɔːn-'ti/ *adj*; marked by fault, blemish, or defect : IMPERFECT
faun /'fɔːn, 'fæn/ *n* [ME, *fr.* *L* *faunus*, *fr.* *Faunus*] : an ancient Italian deity of fields and herds having human shape, with pointed ears, small horns, and sometimes a goat's tail
fauna /'fɔːnə/ *n*, pl **faunas** *or* *faun-ae* /-eɪ-/ [NL, *fr.* *L* *Fauna*, sister of Faunus] **1** : animals or animal life; *esp* : the animals or animal life of a region, period, or geological stratum **2** : the animals or animal life developed or adapted for living in a specified environment — **faun-al** /-əl/ *adj* — **faun-al-ly** /-əl-i/ *adv*
faun-tis-tic /'fɔːn-'tɪs-tɪk/ *adj* : of or relating to faunology
FALNAL /'fɔːn-'nɪl-/ *adj* — **faun-tis-tic-al-ly** /-tɪs-tɪk-'li/ *adv*
Fau-nus /'fɔːnəs, 'fæn-/ *n* [L] : the god of animals in Roman mythology
FAUST /'fɔːst/ *n* [G] : a German magician and astrologer held to have sold his soul to the devil in exchange for worldly experience and power — **Faust-ian** /'fɔːst-'i-ən/ *adj*
fauv-ism /'fɔːv-'ɪz-əm/ *n*, often *cap* [F *Fauvisme*, *fr.* *fauve* wild animal, *fr.* *fauve* tawny, wild, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *falo* follow] : a movement in painting typified by the work of Matisse and characterized by vivid colors, free treatment of form, and a resulting vibrant and decorous effect — **fauv-ist** /'fɔːv-'ɪst/ *n*
faux pas /'fɔː-'pɑː/ *n*, pl **faux pas** /-pɑː(2)/ [F, lit., false step] : BLUNGER; *esp* : a social blunder
fa-va bean /'fɔːvə-'ni/ *n* [I *fava*, *fr.* *L* *faba* bean] : BROAD BEAN
fa-vo-ni-an /'fɔːvə-'ni-ən/ *adj* [L *favonianus*, *fr.* *Favonius*, the west wind] : of or relating to the west wind; *MHD*
fa-vor /'fɔːvər/ *n*, chiefly *fr.* *FAVOUR* /'fɔːvər-/ *n* [ME, *favore* regard, attractiveness, *fr.* OF *favor* friendly regard, *fr.* *L*, *fr.* *favere* to be favorable; akin to OHG *gouma* attention, OSlav *gaviti* to revere] **1 *archaic* **a** : APPEARANCE **b (1) : COUNTENANCE (2) : a facial feature **2 a (1) : friendly regard shown toward another, *esp.* by a superior or chief : APPROVAL **b** : PARTIALITY **c *archaic* : LENIENCY **d *archaic* : PERMISSION **e** : POPULARITY **3** a : gracious kindness; **also** : an act of such kindness **b *archaic* : HELP, ASSISTANCE **c *pl* : effort in one's behalf or interest : ATTENTION **4** a : a token of love (as a ribbon) usu. worn conspicuously **b** : a small and decorative item worn on a hat **5** : a special privilege or right granted or conceded **b** : sexual privileges — *usu.* used in pl. **6** *archaic* : LETTER **7** : BEHALF, INTEREST
SYN GOODWILL, COUNTENANCE, FAVOR suggests an active interest and usu. implies partiality or preference; GOODWILL implies positive and unselfish regard and willingness to contribute to the success or welfare of a person, group, or cause; COUNTENANCE stresses approval or sanction but does not necessarily imply helpfulness or friendliness — **in favor of** **1** a : in accord or sympathy with **b** : for the acquittal of **c** : in support of **2** : to the order of **3** : in support of or chiefly in approval of **4** : to favor *fr.* *FAVORING* /'fɔːvər-'ɪŋ/ **1** a : to do in favor of **b** (1) : to do in favor of; OBLIGE (2) : ENDOW **c** : to treat gently or carefully : SPARE **2** : to show partiality toward : PREFER **3** a : to give support or confirmation to : SUSTAIN **b** : to afford advantages for success to : FACILITATE **4** : to favor *fr.* *FAVORING* /'fɔːvər-'ɪŋ/ **1** a : disposed to favor **2** : expressing approval : COMMENDATORY **3** : giving a result that is in one's favor (~ comparison) **d** : AFFIRMATIVE **2** : winning approval : PLEASING **3** a : tending to promote or facilitate success **b** : tending to succeed **4** : marked by success — **fa-vor-able-ness** *n* — **fa-vor-ably** /-ə-bli/ *adv*
SYN FAVORABLE, AUSPICIOUS, PROFITOUS mean pointing toward a happy outcome. FAVORABLE implies definitely that the persons involved are approving or helpful or that the circumstances are particularly auspicious and implies rather to something taken as a sign or omen promising success before or at the beginning of an event; PROFITOUS may also apply to beginnings but often implies a continuing favorable condition
fa-vored /'fɔːvərd/ *adj* **1** : endowed with special advantages or**************



finance *v* 1 **a** : to raise or provide funds or capital for **b** : to furnish with necessary funds **2** : to sell or supply on credit
fin-ān-ĉi-āl \ˈfɪ-nān-ĉi-āl\ *adj* : relating to finance or financiers
fin-ān-ĉi-āl \ˈfɪ-nān-ĉi-āl\ *adv*
FINANCIAL MONETARY, PECUNIARY, FISCAL mean of or relating to money. FINANCIAL implies money matters conducted on a large scale or involving some degree of complexity; MONETARY refers to money as coined, distributed, or circulating; PECUNIARY implies reference to money matters affecting the individual; FISCAL refers to money providing revenue to the state or to the financial affairs of an institution or corporation
fin-ān-ĉi-ēr \ˈfɪ-nān-ĉi-ēr\, **fin-ān-ĉi-ēr**, \ˈfɪ-nān-ĉi-ēr\ *n* 1 : one who specializes in raising and expending public moneys **2** : one who deals with finance and investment on a large scale
fin-ān-ĉi-ēr *v* : to conduct financial operations often by sharp or reprehensible practices
fin-ān-ĉi-ŋ *n* : the act or process or an instance of raising or providing funds; **also** : the funds thus raised or provided
fin-back \ˈfɪ-n-ˈbæk\ *n* : a whalebone whale (genus *Balaenoptera*) : RORQUAL; *esp* : a common whale (*B. physalus*) of the Atlantic coast of the U.S. that attains a length of over 60 feet
finĉ \ˈfɪnĉ\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *finĉ*; akin to OHG *finĉ* finch, Gk *spiza chaffinch*]: any of numerous songbirds (family Fringillidae) including the sparrows, grosbeaks, crossbills, goldfinches, linnets, buntings, and related birds having a short stout conical bill adapted for crushing seeds
find \ˈfɪnd\ *v* **found** \ˈfaʊnd\ **finding** \ˈfɪndɪŋ\, *n* [OE *findan*; akin to OHG *findan* to find, *Li pont-*, *pont* bridge, Gk *ponos* sea, *Skt patha* way, *course*] **1 a** : to come upon often accidentally; **ENCOUNTER** **b** : to meet with (a particular reception) (hoped to ~ favor) **2 a** : to come upon by searching or effort **b** : to discover by study or experiment **c** : to obtain by effort or management (~ the time to study) **d** : to arrive at **REACT** (the bullet *found* its mark) **e** : to discover by sounding **3 a** : EXPERIENCE, DETECT (~ much pleasure in his company) **b** : to perceive (oneself) to be in a certain place or condition (*found* himself in a dilemma) **c** : to attain or regain the length or power of (trying to ~ his tongue) **d** : to bring (oneself) to a realization of one's powers or sphere of activity **4 a** : PROVIDE, SUPPLY **b** : to furnish (room and board) *esp.* as a condition of employment **5** : to settle upon and make a statement about (as a conclusion) (~ to a verdict) ~ *vi* : to determine a case judicially *by* verdict (~ for the defendant) — **find** *fault* : to criticize unfavorably
find *n* 1 : an act or instance of finding **2** : something found; *esp* : a valuable item of discovery
find-ēr \ˈfɪn-dər\ *n* 1 : one that finds **2** : a small astronomical telescope of low power and wide field attached to a larger telescope for finding an object **3** : a device on a camera for showing the area of the subject to be included in the picture
fin de siècle \ˈfɪn-ˈdeɪ-si-ˈyɛk-l\ *adj* [F, end of the century] : of, relating to, or resembling the close of the 19th century and *esp.* its literary and artistic climate of sophistication, world-weariness, and fashionable despatch
find-ŋ *n* 1 **a** : the act of one that finds **b** : **FIND** **2 pl** : small tools or trimmings used by artisans in various trades **3 a** : the result of a judicial examination or inquiry **b** : the results of an investigation
find out *v* 1 **a** : to learn by study or observation **b** : DETECT, DISCOVER **2 a** : to catch in a theft or offense **b** : to ascertain the true character of
fin \ˈfɪn\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *fin*, *L. finis* boundary, end] **1 obs** : END, CONCLUSION **2 a** : a compromise of a fictitious suit used as a form of conveyance of lands **3 a** : a sum imposed as punishment for a defense **b** : a fictitious penalty paid to an injured party in a civil action — **in** *fin* **2** in short
fine *v* 1 : to set a fine on by judgment of a court
fine *adj* [ME *fin*, *fr. OF, L. finis*, *n.*, end, limit] **1 a** : free from impurity **2** : of a metal; having a stated proportion of pure metal in the composition **2 a** (1) : very thin in gauge or texture (2) : not coarse ~ *sand* : physically tinned or hardened close to the limit of efficiency **3** : subtle or sensitive in perception or discrimination (a ~ instrument) (a ~ distinction) **4** : superior in quality, conception, or appearance **5** : marked by or affecting elegance or refinement — **fine-ness** \ˈfɪn-ˈnəs\ *n*
fine *adv* : FINELY
fine *v* 1 : PURIFY, CLARIFY (~ and filter wine) **2** : to make finer in quality or size ~ *vi* **1** : to become pure or clear (the ale will ~) **2** : to become smaller in lines or proportions ; DIMINISH
fine-ne \ˈfɪn-ˈneɪ\ *n* [It, *fr. L. finis* end] : END — used as a direction in music to mark the closing point after a repeat
fine *n* 1 **a** : a cast (as painting, sculpture, music) concerned primarily with the creation of a beautiful object for use, used in pl. **b** : the objects themselves **2** : an activity requiring a fine skill
fine-ly \ˈfɪn-ˈli\ *adv* : in a fine manner
fin-ery \ˈfɪn-ˈ(ə)-ri\ *n* : ORNAMENT, DECORATION; *esp* : showy clothing and jewels
finēs \ˈfɪn-əs\ *n* pl [*finēs*] : finely crushed or powdered material (as for oral or eye use) or very small particles in a mixture of various sizes
fine-spun \ˈfɪn-ˈspʊn\ *adj* **1** : developed with extreme care or delicacy **2** : developed in excessively fine or subtle detail
fin-ness \ˈfɪn-ˈnəs\ *n* [ME, *fr. MF, fr. fin*] **1** : fineness or subtlety *esp.* of skill or discrimination **2 a** : a droit maneuvering **b** : TRICK, *esp.* in a game **3** : withholding of one's highest card or trump on the assumption that a lower card will take the trick because the taking card is in the hand of an opponent who has already played
finesse *v* : to make a finesse in playing cards ~ *vr* **1** : to play (a card) as a finesse **2 a** : to bring about by droit maneuvering **b** : EVADE, TRICK
fin-ġ \ˈfɪn-ġ\ *n* [ME, *fr. OE*; akin to OHG *finger* finger] **1** : one of the five terminating members of the hand; *esp* : one other than the thumb **2 a** : something that resembles or does the work of a finger **b** : a part of a glove into which a finger is inserted **c** : a projecting piece (as a pawl for a ratchet) brought into contact with an object to affect its motion **3** : the brogue in a finger
finger *v* **fin-ġ-er** \ˈfɪn-ġ-er\ *v* **ġ** : to play (a musical instrument) with the fingers **ġ** : to play with a specific fingering **c** : to mark the notes of (a music score) as a guide in playing **2** : to touch or feel with the fingers **3** : to point out ; IDENTIFY

4 : to extend into or penetrate in the shape of a finger ~ *vi* **1** : to touch or handle something (~s through the cards) **2 a** : to use the fingers in playing a musical instrument **b** : to have a certain fingering **3** : to extend in the shape or manner of a finger
finger-board \ˈfɪŋ-ġ-ər-ˈbɔrd\, ~ˈbɔrd\ *n* 1 : the part of a stringed instrument against which the fingers press the strings to vary the pitch **2** : the keyboard of a piano or organ **3** : MANUAL
finger bowl *n* : a basin to hold water for rinsing the fingers at table
fin-ġ-er-ed \ˈfɪŋ-ġ-ər-əd\ *adj* **1** : having fingers **2** : DIGITATE
fin-ġ-er-ŋ *n* 1 : the act or process of handling or touching with the fingers **2 a** : the act or method of using the fingers in playing an instrument **b** : the marking of the method of fingering
fin-ġ-er-ŋ-ŋ \ˈfɪŋ-ġ-ər-ŋ-ŋ\ *n* : a small fish *esp.* up to one year of age
fin-ġ-er-nail \ˈfɪŋ-ġ-ər-ˈnāl\, **fin-ġ-er-nā** \ˈnā\ *n* : the nail of a finger
finger painting *n* 1 : a technique of spreading pigment on wet paper chiefly with the fingers **2** : a picture produced by finger painting
fin-ġ-er-post \ˈfɪŋ-ġ-ər-ˈpɔst\ *n* 1 : a post bearing one or more strings often terminating in a pointing finger **2** : something serving as a guide to understanding or knowledge
fin-ġ-er-print \-ˈprɪnt\ *n* : the impression of a fingertip on any surface; *esp* : an ink impression of the lines upon the fingertip taken for purposes of identification
fin-ġ-er-ġ \-ˈġ-er-ġ\ *n* : fingerprint
fin-ġ-er-ġ \-ˈġ-er-ġ\ *n* 1 : the tip of a finger **2** : a protective covering for the end of a finger — at one's fingertips : instantly or readily available
finger-off *n* : a method of getting hair by dampening with water or wave solution and forming waves or curls with the fingers and a comb
fin-ġ-ial \ˈfɪn-ġ-ɪ-əl\ *n* [ME, *fr. final*, *final* final] **1** : a usu. foliated ornament forming an upper extremity, *esp.* in Gothic architecture **2** : a crowning ornament or detail
fin-ġ-ial-cal \ˈfɪn-ġ-ɪ-əl-kəl\ *adj* [prob. *fr. finis*] : FINICKY *SYN* see NICE — **fin-ġ-ial-cal-ly** \-kəl-ˈli\ *adv* — **fin-ġ-ial-cal-ness** \-kəl-ˈnəs\ *n*
fin-ġ-ick-i-ness \ˈfɪn-ġ-ɪ-k-ˈnəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being finicky
fin-ġ-ick-ŋ \ˈfɪn-ġ-ɪ-k-ŋ\ *adj* [later. of *finalis*] : FINICKY
fin-ġ-icky \ˈfɪn-ġ-ɪ-ki\ *adj* [later. of *finicking*] : excessively nice, exacting, or meticulous in taste or standards
fin-ġ-is \ˈfɪn-əs\, ~ˈfɪ-nəs\ *n* [ME, *fr. L.*] : END, CONCLUSION
fin-ġ-ish \ˈfɪn-ɪ-ʃ\ *adj* [ME *finischer*, *fr. MF finis*, stem of *finir*, *fr. L. finire*, *fr. fin*] **1** : to bring to an end **2** : TERMINATE **3** : to use or dispose of entirely **2 a** : to bring to completion or issue ; PERFECT **b** : to put a final coat or finish on **3 a** : to bring to an end the significance or effectiveness of **b** : to bring about the death of ~ *vi* **1** : to come to an end ; TERMINATE **2** : to come to the end of a course of work, or undertaking *SYN* see CLOSE — **fin-ġ-ish-ŋ** *n*
fin-ġ-ish *n* 1 **a** : the final state **b** : END **2** : the cause of one's ruin **2** : something that completes or perfects as **a** : the fine or decorative work required for a building **b** : a finishing material used in painting **c** : the final treatment or coating of a surface **3** : the resulting product of a finishing process **4** : the quality or state of being perfectly finished
fin-ġ-ished *adj* **1** : brought to conclusion **2** : possessed of or displaying excellence ; PERFECTED **3** : brought to an ineffective or defeated condition
fin-ġ-ishing school *n* : a private school for girls that emphasizes cultural studies and prepares students *esp.* for social activities
fin-ġ-ive \ˈfɪn-ɪ-tɪv\ *adj* [ME *finit*, *fr. L. finitus*, *pp.* of *finire*] **1 a** : having definite or definable limits **b** : having a limited nature or existence **2 a** : having a character completely determinate in theory or in fact by enumeration, measurement, or conceptualization **b** : neither infinite nor infinitesimal **3** : less than an arbitrary positive integer or a greater than an arbitrary negative integer **4** : of a verb or verb form; showing distinction of grammatical person and number — *finite* *n* — **fin-ġ-ive-ly** *adv* — **fin-ġ-ite-ness** *n*
fin-ġ-itude \ˈfɪn-ɪ-tʊd\, ~ˈnə\ *n* : finite quality or state
fin-ġ-ly \ˈfɪŋ-k\ *n* [origin unknown] **1 slang** : INFORMER, SQUEALER
2 slang : STRUTTER
Fin \ˈfɪn\ *n* [Sw *Finne*] **1** : a member of a people speaking Finnish or a Finnic language **2 a** : a native or inhabitant of Finland **b** : one that is of Finnish descent
fin-ān-had-ġ-ē \ˈfɪ-nān-ˈhəd-ġ-ē\ or **finnan haddock** *n* [*finnan* alter. of *findon*, *fr. Findon*, Scotland] : smoked haddock
Fin-ān-ġ-ic \ˈfɪ-nān-ġ-ɪk\ *adj* : of or relating to the Finns **2** : of, relating to, or constituting the branch of the Finno-Ugric subfamily of the Uralic family of languages that includes Finnish, Estonian, Lapp, and various other languages
Fin-ān-ġ-ish \ˈfɪ-nān-ġ-ɪʃ\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Finland, the Finns, or Finnish
Fin-ān-ġ-ish \ˈfɪ-nān-ġ-ɪʃ\ *n* : the Finno-Ugric language spoken in Finland, Karelia, and small areas of Sweden and Norway
Fin-ān-ġ-uric \ˈfɪ-nān-ġ-ʊ-ri-k\ *adj* **1** : of or relating to any of various peoples including the Finnish, Hungarian, and Bulgarian peoples and the Lapps and Estonians **2** : of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of the Uralic family of languages comprising various languages spoken in Hungary, Poland, Finland, Estonia, and northwestern U.S.S.R. — **Finno-Ugric** *n*
fin-ny \ˈfɪn-ɪ\ *adj* **1** : provided with or characterized by fins **2** : relating to or being fish
fiord *var* of **FJORD**



fingerprints: 1 arch, 2 loop, 3 whorl, 4 composite

ā about; **ġ** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ġ** cot, cart; **j** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **ōi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ū** out; **ch** chin; **o** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **l** life; **ū** foot; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

the recorder) in which air is blown through a flue in the mouthpiece
fir \fɪr/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *fyrh*; akin to OHG *furtha* fr. *L. quercus oak*] 1 a: any of a genus (*Abies*) of typically large symmetrical trees of the pine family including some that yield useful lumber or resin; **b**: any of various other evergreen coniferous trees (as a Douglas fir) 2: the wood of a fir
fire \faɪə(r)/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *fyr*; akin to OHG *fuir* fire, Gk *pyr*] 1 a (1): the phenomenon of combustion manifested in light, flame, and heat (2): one of the four elements of the alchemists **b** (1): burning passion 2 **AROUS** (2): liveliness of imagination
INSPIRATION 2: fuel in combustion 3 a: a destructive burning **b** (1): death or torture by fire (2): severe trial or ordeal 4: BRILLIANCE, LUMINOSITY 5 a: the discharge of firearms **b**: intense verbal attack **c**: a rapidly delivered series (as of remarks) — **fireless** \-ləs/ *adj* — on fire: BURNING, EAGER
fire \faɪə(r)/ *v* 1: to set on fire; KIGNALE 2: to give life or spirit to 2: **INSPIRE** (2): to fill with passion; **INFLAME** 2: to light up as if by fire 2 a: to drive out or away by or as if by fire **b**: to discharge from a position 3 a (1): to cause to explode; **DETONATE** (2): to propel from a gun 2 **DISCHARGE**, **LAUNCH** (3): to score (a number) in a game or contest **b**: to throw with speed; **FUEL** 6: to inter with force and rapidity 4: to apply fire or fuel to; **a**: to process by applying heat **b**: to feed or serve the fire of ~ *v* 1: a: to take fire; **KINDLE** *h* of an internal-combustion engine: to have the explosive charge ignite at the proper time 2: to become irritated or angry 3 a: to discharge a firearm **b**: to emit or let off an object, **ignite** 4: to tend to — **fire-*v*** \fɪr-ə/ *n*
fire-arm \fɪə(r)-ɑ:m/ *n*: a weapon from which a shot is discharged by gunpowder — *usu.* used only of small arms
fire-ball \fɪə(r)-bɔ:l/ *n*: a ball of fire, 2: a brilliant meteor that may trail bright sparks 3: a highly luminous cloud of vapor and dust created by a nuclear explosion
fire-bird \fɪə(r)-bɜ:d/ *n*: any of several small birds (as the Baltimore oriole or the scarlet tanager) having brilliant orange or red plumage
fire blight *n*: a destructive highly infectious bacterial disease of apples, pears, and related fruits
fire-boat \fɪə(r)-bɔ:t/ *n*: a ship equipped with fire-fighting apparatus
fire-box \fɪə(r)-bɔks/ *n*: a chamber (as of a furnace or steam boiler) that contains fuel and containing an apparatus for transmitting an alarm to a fire station
fire-brand \fɪə(r)-brænd/ *n*: a piece of burning wood 2: a person who creates unrest or strife; **AGITATOR**
fire-break \fɪə(r)-brɛk/ *n*: a barrier of cleared or plowed land intended to check a forest or grass fire
fire-brick \fɪə(r)-brɪk/ *n*: a refractory brick capable of sustaining high temperature that is used esp. for lining furnaces or fireplaces
fire-bug \fɪə(r)-bʊg/ *n*: **INCENDIARY**, **PYROMANIAC**
fire-clay \fɪə(r)-klaɪ/ *n*: clay capable of withstanding high temperatures that is used esp. for firebrick and crucibles
fire control *n*: 1: the planning, preparation, and delivery of gunfire on targets 2: the control or extinction of fires
fire-cracker \fɪə(r)-kræk/ *n*: *usu.* a paper cylinder containing an explosive and a fuse and *usu.* discharged to make a noise
fire-cured \fɪə(r)-kjʊə(r)d/ *adj*: cured over open fires in direct contact with the smoke
fire-damp \fɪə(r)-dæmp/ *n*: a combustible mine gas that consists chiefly of methane; **also**: the explosive mixture of this gas with air
fire-drake \fɪə(r)-draɪk/ *n [ME *drake*, fr. OE *firdraca*, fr. *fyr + draca dragon*; more at **DRAKE**]: a fire-breathing dragon
fire drill *n*: a practice drill in extinguishing fires or in the conduct and manner of exit in case of fire
fire-eater \fɪə(r)-ɛt-ə(r)/ *n*: a performer who pretends to eat fire 2: a violent or pugnaconic person
fire engine *n*: *usu.* a mobile apparatus for directing an extinguishing agent upon fires
fire escape *n*: a device for escape from a burning building; *esp.* a metal stairway attached to the outside of a building
fire extinguisher *n*: a portable or wheeled apparatus for putting out small fires by ejecting fire-extinguishing chemicals
fire-fly \fɪə(r)-flaɪ/ *n*: a winged nocturnal insect *usu.* producing a bright soft firelight by the emission of luciferin; *esp.* the male of various elongated flattened beetles (family Lampyridae)
fire-guard \fɪə(r)-gɑ:rd/ *n*: 1: **FIRE SCREEN** 2: **FIREBREAK** 3: one who watches for the outbreak of fire; **also**: one whose duty is to extinguish fires
fire-house \fɪə(r)-haʊs/ *n*: **FIRE STATION**
fire IRONS *n*: implements for tending a fire *esp.* in a fireplace
fire-light \fɪə(r)-laɪt/ *n*: the light of a fire *esp.* in a fireplace
fire-lock \fɪə(r)-lɔk/ *n*: a gunlock employing a slow match to ignite the powder charge; **also**: a gun having such a lock 2 a: **FLINT-LOCK** **b**: **WHEEL LOCK**
fire-man \fɪə(r)-mæn/ *n*: 1: a member of a company organized to fight fire 2: one who works with engineering machinery 3: an enlisted man in the navy who works with engineering machinery 4: a relief pitcher in baseball
fire opal *n*: **GIRASOL** 2
fire-place \fɪə(r)-plɛs/ *n*: a framed rectangular opening made in a chimney to hold an open fire; **HEARTH** 2: an outdoor fire structure of brick or stone or a grate for an open fire
fire-plug \fɪə(r)-plʌg/ *n*: **HYDRANT**
fire-pow-er \fɪə(r)-paʊ(ə)r/ *n*: 1: the relative capacity for delivering fire on a target 2: the aggregate of effective missiles that can be placed upon a target
fire-proof \-pru:f/ *adj*: proof against or resistant to fire
fireproof *v*: to make fireproof
fire-sale *n*: a sale of merchandise damaged by fire
fire screen *n*: an open or closed screen before a fireplace
fire ship *n*: a ship carrying combustibles or explosives sent among the enemy's ships or works to set them on fire
fire-side \fɪə(r)-saɪd/ *n*: 1: a place near the fire or hearth 2: **HOME**
fire station *n*: a building housing fire apparatus and *usu.* firemen
fire-stone \fɪə(r)-stɔ:n/ *n*: 1: pyrite formerly used for striking fire; **also**: **FLINT** 2: a stone that will endure high heat
fire tower *n*: a tower from which a watch for fires is maintained
fire trap \fɪə(r)-træp/ *n*: a device to place apt to catch on fire or difficult to escape from in case of fire
fire wall *n*: a wall constructed to prevent the spread of fire
fire-wa-ter \fɪə(r)-wɔ:t-ə(r)-wɔ:t-/ *n*: strong alcoholic beverage*

fire-wed \fɪə(r)-wɛd/ *n*: any of several weeds (as the jimsonweed or orange hawkweed) troublesome in clearings or burned districts
fire-work \fɪə(r)-wɜ:k/ *n*: wood cut for fuel
fire-work \fɪə(r)-wɜ:k/ *n*: 1: a device for producing a striking display (as of light, noise, or smoke) by the combustion of explosive or flammable composition 2 *pl*: a display of fireworks 3 *pl*: a display of temper or intense conflict
fire-ing *n*: the act or process of one that fires 2: the process of maturing ceramic products by the application of heat 3: **FIRE-WOOD**, **FUEL** 4: the scorching of plants *esp.* by unfavorable soil conditions
fireing line *n*: a line from which fire is delivered against a target
fire: the forefront of an activity
firing pin *n*: the pin that strikes the cartridge primer in the breech mechanism of a firearm
firing squad *n*: 1: a detachment detailed to fire volleys over the grave of a military dignitary 2: a detachment detailed to carry out a sentence of death by shooting
fir-kin \fɪr-'kɪn/ *n* [ME, deriv. of MD *veerdeel fourth*] 1: a small wooden vessel or cask 2: any of various British units of capacity *usu.* equal to 1/4 barrel
firm \fɜ:m/ *adj [ME *fɜrm*, fr. MF, fr. *L. firmus*: akin to Gk *thronos* chair, throne] 1 a: securely or solidly fixed **b**: **SOLID**, **VIGOROUS** **c**: having a solid or compact texture 2 a (1): not subject to change or revision (2): not subject to price weakness **b**: not easily moved or disturbed **c**: **STEAFAST** 3 **WELL-FOUNDED** **c**: indicating firmness or resolution (~ *mouth*)
firm-adv \fɜ:m-əd/ *adv*
firm \fɜ:m/ *n*: **SYN** **HARD**, **SOLID**: **FIRM** implies such compactness and coherence and often elasticity of substance as to resist pulling, distorting, pressing; it connotes stability and resoluteness; **HARD** implies impenetrability and nearly complete but inelastic resistance to pressure; **SOLID** may connote sturdiness or lack of feeling; **SOLID** implies a texture of uniform density so as to be not only firm but heavy; figuratively it implies substantiality, reliability, soundness, or sobriety
firm \fɜ:m/ *v*: 1: to make secure or fast **fr** 2: to make solid or compact **fr** 3: **SETTLE**, **CONFIRM** (*fr*, *contract*) ~ *v*: to become firm
firm \fɜ:m/ *n*: 1: a signature, deed, or *L. firmare* to make firm confirm, fr. *firmus*] 1: the name, title, or style under which a company transacts business 2: a partnership of two or more persons not recognized as a legal person distinct from the members composing it 3: a business unit or enterprise
firm-ment \fɜ:m-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *f*, *L. firmamentum*, fr. *L. support*, fr. *firmare*] 1: the vault or arch of the sky; **HEAVENS** 2 *obs*: **ASIS** — **firm-ment-*al*** \fɜ:m-mənt-'l/ *adj*
fir-mer chisel \fɪr-'mɛr-/ *n* [*F* *fermoir* chisel, alter. of *MF* *fermoir*, fr. *former* to form]: a woodworking chisel with a thin flat blade
fir \fɪə(r)/ *n* [G]: **NEVE**
fir \fɪə(r)-ɛd/ *adj*: made of or abounding in firs
fir \fɪə(r)-ɛd/ *adj*: **ME**, fr. OE *fyr*; akin to OHG *fyrst* first, OE *faran* to go] 1 — **see** **NUMBER** table 2: preceding all others in time, order, or importance; **a**: **EARLIEST** **b**: being a type of grammatical declension or conjugation conventionally placed first **c**: being the lowest forward gear or speed in an automotive vehicle **d**: highest of the most prominent peaks in a range of mountains (~ *volcan*)
first *adv* 1 a: before another in time, space, or importance **b**: for the first time 2: in preference to something else **c**: **SOONER**
first *n* 1 — **see** **NUMBER** table 2: something that is first: **a**: the first occurrence or item of a kind **b**: the first gear or speed in an automotive vehicle **c**: the highest or chief voice or instrument **d**: a group **e**: an article of commerce of the finest grade **e**: the winning place in a competition or contest
first aid *n*: emergency care or treatment given to an ill or injured person before regular medical aid can be obtained
first base *n*: the base that must be touched first by a base runner in baseball 2: the player position for defending the area around first base
first-born \fɜ:rs(ɔ)-'bɔ:(ə)r/n/ *adj*: first brought forth: **ELDEST** — **firstborn** *n*
first cause *n*: the self-created source of all causality
first class *n*: the first or highest group in a classification: **a**: the highest of 3 or 4 classes of accommodations in a passenger ship **b**: class of mail that comprises letters, postcards, or mail sealed against inspection — **first-class** *adj* or *adv*
first floor *n*: 1: **GROUND FLOOR** 2 *Brit*: the floor next above the ground floor
first-fruits \fɜ:rs(ɔ)-'frʊts/ *n* *pl*: 1: the earliest gathered fruits offered to the Deity as acknowledgment of the gift of fruitfulness 2: the earliest products or results of an endeavor
first-hand \fɜ:rs-'hænd/ *adj*: coming directly from the original source — **firsthand** *adv*
first lady *n*, often cap **F&L** 1: the wife or hostess of the chief executive of a country or jurisdiction 2: the leading woman of an art
first lieutenant *n*: 1: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a second lieutenant and below a captain 2: a naval officer responsible for a ship's upkeep
first-ling \fɜ:rs-'lɪŋ/ *n*: 1: the first of a class or kind 2: the first product or result of something
first-ly \fɜ:rs-'li/ *adv*: in the first place **FIRST**
first mortgage *n*: a mortgage that has priority as a lien over all mortgages and liens except those imposed by law
first offender *n*: one legally convicted for the first time
first papers *n* *pl*: papers declaring intention filed by an applicant for U.S. citizenship as the first step in the naturalization process
first person *n*: a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which they occur **b**: a linguistic form belonging to such a set **c**: reference of a linguistic form to the speaker or writer of the utterance in which it occurs 2: a style of discourse marked by general use of verbs and pronouns of the first person
first-rate \fɜ:rs-'stræt/ *adj*: of the first order of size, importance, or quality — **first-rate** or **-stræt** or *n*
first-rate *adj*: very well
First Reader *n*: a Christian Scientist chosen to conduct meetings for a specific time and specific to read aloud from the writings of Mary Baker Eddy
first reading *n*: the formal reading of a legislative bill upon introduction *usu.* by title only*

fla-men-co \flā-'men-(k)kō/ *n* [Sp. Flamish, like a gypsy, fr. MD *Vlaming* Fleming] **1**: a vigorous rhythmic dance style of the Andalusian gypsies
flame-out \flā-'maūt/ *n*: the cessation of operation of a jet airplane engine
flame-proof \flām-'prūf/ *adj* **1**: resistant to the action of flame **2**: not burning or not burning with flame
flame-thrower \flā-'thrō-(ə)r/ *n*: a device that expels from a nozzle a burning stream of liquid or semiliquid fuel under pressure
flame tree *n*: any of several trees or shrubs with showy scarlet or yellow flowers
flam-ing \flā-'mīŋ/ *adj* **1**: **BLAZING** **2**: suggesting a flame in brilliance or vivacity **3**: **ARDENT**, **PASSIONATE** —**flam-ing-ly** \vī-'mīŋ-lē/ *adv*
flam-min-go \flā-'mīŋ-(g)ō/ *n*, *pl* **flamingos** also **flamingoes** [*obs. Sp* *flamenco* (now *flamenco*), fr. MD *Vlaming* Fleming] **1**: any of several aquatic birds (family Phoenicopteridae) with long legs and neck, webbed feet, a broad lamellated bill resembling that of a duck but abruptly bent downward and up, rose-white plumage with scarlet wing coverts and black wing quills
flam-ma-bil-ity \flām-a-'bil-ətē/ *n*: ability to support combustion; *esp*: a high capacity for combustion
flam-ma-ble \flām-a-'bəl/ *adj* [*flammare* to flame, set on fire, fr. Lat. *flamma* of being readily ignited and of burning with extreme rapidity] — **flammable** *n*
fla-ne-rie \flā-'fā-(ə)'rē/ *n* [F]: AIMLESSNESS, IDELNESS
fla-neur \flā-'nər/ *n* [*flâneur* idler]: an aimless person: as **a**: MAN-ABOUT-TOWN **b**: TRIFLER
flange \flāŋ/ *n* [perh. alter. of *flonch* (a curving charge on a wheel) or *shiel* (a rib or rim for strength, for guiding, or for attachment to another object)]
flange vt: to furnish with a flange — **flang-er** \flāŋ-'er/ *n*
flank \flāŋk/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *flanc*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *hlanco* loin, flank — more at LANK] **1 a**: the fleshy part of the side between the ribs and the hip; *brodly*: the side of a quadruped **2 a**: a side of land from this part of an animal **2 a**: side **b**: the right or left of a formation
flank vt **1**: to protect a flank of **2 a**: to attack or threaten the flank of **b**: to turn the flank of **3 a**: to be situated at the side of **b**: **BORDER** **b**: to place something on each side of — **flank-er** \flāŋ-'er/ *n*
flan-nel \flā-'nəl/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *flounnel* woolen cloth or serge] **1**: a soft, light, loosely woven fabric with a fine, open texture and a slightly napped surface **b**: a stout cotton fabric usu. napped on one side **2 pl a**: flannel underwear **b**: outer garments of flannel; *esp*: men's trousers — **flan-nel-ly** \flā-'nəl-ē/ *adj*
flan-nel-ette \flā-'nəl-'et/ *n*: a cotton flannel napped on one or both sides
flap \flāp/ *n* [ME *flappe*] **1**: a stroke with something broad **2**: **SLAP** **2 obs**: something broad and flat used for striking **3**: something that is broad, limber, or flat and usu. thin and that hangs loose or projects freely: as **a**: a piece on a garment that hangs free **b**: a piece of tissue partly severed from its place of origin for use in such a graft or in a flap or sutured fabric (as of an envelope) **d**: a movable auxiliary airfoil usu. attached to an airplane wing's trailing edge **4**: the motion of something broad and limber
flap vt **flapped**; **flap-ping** \flā-'pīŋ/ *vt* **1**: to beat with or as if with a flap **2**: to toss sharply **3**: to move or cause to move in flaps **4**: to wave **5**: to sway loosely usu. with a noise of striking and *esp*. when moved by wind **6**: to beat or pulsate wings or something suggesting wings **7**: to progress by flapping **8**: to flutter ineffectively
flap-doo-dle \flāp-'dū-dlē/ *n* [origin unknown]: NONSENSE
flap-jack \flā-'jæk/ *n*: GRIDDLE CAKE
flap-ly \flā-'plē/ *adj* **1**: **one** that flaps **b**: something used in flapping or striking **c**: FLIPPER **1**: **2**: a young woman; *esp*: one who shows bold freedom from conventions in conduct and dress
flap-yp \flā-'pē/ *adj* **1**: SLACK, FLABBY **2**: FLAPPING
flare \flā-(ə)r, 'flē-(ə)r/ *v* [origin unknown] *vt* **1 a**: to stream in the wind **b**: to burn with an unsteady flame **2 a**: to shine with a sudden light **b**: to become suddenly excited or angry (~ up) **3**: to open or spread outward ~ vt **1**: to display flaringly **2**: to cause to flare **3**: to signal with a flare or by flaring
flare n **1**: an unsteady glaring light **2 a**: a fire or blaze of light used to signal, illuminate, or attract attention; *also*: a device or composition used to produce such a flare **b**: a temporary outburst of energy from a smaller area in the sun's surface **3**: a sudden outburst (as of sound, excitement, or anger) **4 a**: a spreading outward; *also*: a place or part that spreads **5**: light resulting from reflection (as between lens surfaces) or an effect of this light (as a flare of light in a dark area in a photographic negative) SYN see BLAZE
flare-back \flā-'bæk/ *vt*: to burst out of a boat or out from a furnace in a direction opposite to that of normal operation
flare-up \flā-'əp/ *n*: a sudden bursting into flame or light **2**: a sudden outburst or intensification
flar-ing \flā-'rīŋ/ *adj* **1 a**: flaming brightly or unsteadily; *often* **flar-ingly** **b**: GAUDY **2**: opening or spreading outward — **flar-ing-ly** \flā-'rīŋ-lē/ *adv*
flash \flāsh/ *vb* [ME *flaschen*, of Imit. origin] *vt* **1**: RUSH, DASH — used of flowing water **2**: to break forth in or like a sudden flame or flare **3 a**: to appear suddenly **b**: to move with great speed **4 a**: to break forth or out so as to make a sudden display **b**: to flash or sparkle suddenly and suddenly; *esp*. in anger **5 a**: to gleam or glow intermittently **b**: to sparkle **3**: **SLASH** **b**: to fill by a sudden inflow of water **2 a**: to cause the sudden appearance of (light) **b**: to cause to burst violently into flame; *also*: to burn for determining character of residue **c** (1): to cause (light) to reflect (2): to reflect (as a mirror) to reflect light **d**: to convey by means of flashes of light **3 a**: to make known or cause to appear with great speed **b**: to show off **c**: to expose to view suddenly and briefly **4 a**: to cover with or form into a thin layer: as **a**: to protect against rain by covering with sheet metal or a substitute **b**: to cover a thin object with a substance that reflects light before development in order to modify detail or tone — **flash-er** \flāsh-'er/ *n* SYN FLASH, GLEAM, GLANCE, GLINT, SPARKLE, GLITTER, GLISTEN, GLIMMER, SHIMMER mean to send forth light. FLASH implies a sudden and transient outburst of bright light; GLEAM suggests a steady light shown through an obscuring medium or against a dark background; GLANCE suggests a bright darting light reflected from a quickly

moving surface; GLINT implies a cold-glancing light; SPARKLE suggests innumerable moving points of bright light; GLITTER connotes a brilliant sparkling or gleaming, but often connotes a cold or menacing quality; GLISTEN applies to the soft sparkle from a wet or oily surface; GLIMMER suggests a faint, or wavering gleam; SHIMMER implies a soft tremulous gleaming or a blurred reflection
flash n **1**: a sudden burst of light **b**: a movement of a flag in signaling **2**: a sudden and brilliant burst (as of wit) **3**: a brief time **4 a**: SHOW, DISPLAY; *esp*: a vulgar ostentatious display **b** *archaic*: a showy ostentatious person **c**: one that attracts a notice; *esp*: an outstanding athlete **d** *obs*: thieves' slang **6 a**: a rush of water released to permit passage of a boat **7**: something flashed: as **a**: GLIMPSE, LOOK **b**: SMILE **c**: a first brief news report **d**: FLASHLIGHT **2, 3**: **a**: a quick-spreading flame or momentary intense outburst of radiant heat
flash adj **1 a**: FLASHY, SHOWY **b**: SPORTY, FAST **c**: of, relating to, or characterized by a local flood or great volume of (a language) **2**: of sudden origin and short duration
flash-back \flāsh-'bæk/ *n* **1**: interruption of chronological sequence in a literary or theatrical work by interjection of events of earlier occurrence **2**: a recession of flame to an unwanted position (as into a blowpipe)
flash-board \flāsh-'bōrd/ *n*: one or more boards projecting above the top of a dam to increase the depth of the water
flash-bulb \flāsh-'bʊlb/ *n*: an electric flash lamp in which metal foil or wire is burned
flash card *n*: a card bearing words, numbers, or pictures briefly displayed (as by a teacher to a class during reading drills)
flash-copy \flāsh-'kōpē/ *n*: a local flood or great volume of duration generally resulting from heavy rainfall to the immediate vicinity — **flash-flood** \flāsh-'fləd/ *v*
flash-gun \flāsh-'gʌŋ/ *n* **1**: a device for holding and igniting flash-light powder **2**: a device for holding and operating a flashbulb
flash-ing \flāsh-'īŋ/ *adv*: in a flashy manner or style
flash-iness \flāsh-'ī-nəs/ *n*: the quality of being flashy
flash-ing n: sheet metal used in waterproofing roof valleys or hips or the angle between a chimney and a roof
flash lamp *n*: a usu. electric lamp for producing a brief but intense flash of light for taking photographs
flash-light \flāsh-'līt/ *n* **1**: a flash of light or a light that flashes; *2*: a portable flashlight or a light of varying brightness in a lighthouse **2**: a sudden bright artificial light used in taking photographic pictures **b**: a photograph taken by such a light **3**: a small battery-operated portable electric light
flash-over \flāsh-'ō-vər/ *n*: an abnormal electrical discharge (as, through the air to the ground from a high potential source)
flash-point \flāsh-'pɔɪnt/ *n*: the lowest temperature at which vapors above a volatile combustible substance ignite in air when exposed to flame
flash-tube \flāsh-'tyūb/ *n*: STROBOTRON
flashy \flāsh-'ē/ *adj* **1**: INSIPID **2**: momentarily dazzling **3**: superficially attractive; BRIGHT **b**: showily SYN see GAUZY
flask \flāsk/ *n* [ME *flasc*, of *flascio* powder flask, deriv. of LL *flasca*, flask bottle, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *flasca* bottle] **1**: a container often somewhat narrowed toward the outlet and often fitted with a closure; *esp*: a broad flattened-necked vessel used *esp*. to carry alcoholic beverages on the person **2**: a flask that holds a holding volume used in a laboratory
flat \flāt/ *adj* **flat-ter**; **flat-est** [ME, fr. ON *flatt*; akin to OHG *flot* flat, Gk *platys* — more at PLACE] **1**: having a continuous horizontal surface **2 a**: lying at full length or spread out upon the ground **b**: PROSTRATE **b**: resting with a surface against something **3**: having a surface evenly smooth or even surface **4**: arranged or laid out flat **5**: at level or even **6**: having the major surfaces essentially parallel and distinctly greater than the minor surfaces (as a piece of wood) **6 a**: clearly unmistakable **b**: DOWNGRADED **c**: ABSOLUTE, FIXED; *also*: EXACT, PRECISE **7 a**: lacking in animation, vigor, or vigor **b**: FLAT, FLATLY; *INSIPID* **b** (1): lower by a half step (tone of A CUL) (2): having a flat in the signature (the key of B → *c*) of the vowel *a*: pronounced as in *bat* or *bat* **9**: having a low trajectory **10**: not having an inflectional ending or sign used *esp*. of an infinitive without the sign to or of an adverb with no adverbial ending **11**: of a soil **12 a**: uniform in hue or shade **b**: of a painting: having little or no illusion of depth **c**: of a photograph or negative: lacking contrast **d**: of a photographic *lighting arrangement*: not emphasizing shadows or contours **e**: *lighting* from gloss *syn*: INSIPID, LEVEL, FLATLY **13**: flat mesa **14**: flat **15**: a level surface of any kind with little or no relief **16**: PLAIN **2**: a flat part or surface **3 a**: a musical note or tone one half step lower than a specified note or tone **b**: a character **c**: on a line or space of the musical staff indicating a half step drop in pitch **4**: something flat **a**: a shallow box in which seedlings are started **b**: a flat-bottomed boat **c**: a flat piece of theatrical scenery **d**: a shoe or slipper having a flat heel or no heel **5**: a deflated tire
flat adj **1**: in a flat manner: FLATLY: as **a**: oo or against a flat surface **b**: at full length **c**: DIRECTLY **d**: COMPLETELY **e**: below the normal musical pitch **f**: without interest charge
flat vt **flat-tied** **flat-ting**: FLATTEN
flat n **1**: a floor or story in a building **2**: an apartment on one floor
flat-bed \flāt-'bed/ *adj*: having a horizontal bed on which a horizontal printing surface rests
flat-bed \flāt-'bed/ *n*: a motortruck or trailer with a body in the form of a platform
flat-boat \flāt-'bōt/ *n*: a boat with a flat bottom and square ends used for transportation of bulky freight *esp*. in shallow waters
flat-cap \flāt-'kəp/ *n*: a round low-crowned cap worn in 16th and 17th century England *esp*. in London **2**: a wearer of a flatcap; *esp*: a Londoner
flat-car \flāt-'kār/ *n*: a railroad freight car without permanent raised sides, ends, or covering
flat-fish \flāt-'fīsh/ *n*: any of an order (Heterosomata) of marine teleost fishes (as the halibuts, flounders, turbot, and soles) that as adults swim on one side of the laterally compressed body and have both eyes on the upper side
flat-foot \flāt-'fūtn/ *n* (in sense 3): FLAT *n*, *pl* **flat-foot** **1**: a condition in which the arch of the instep is flattened so that the entire

ə bant; ʃ kiting; ər further; ə bæk; ā bāke; ā cōt, cār; all out; ch chin; y less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life f joke; j june; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thin; th this; i foot; y foot; y yet; yū furious; z vision

sole rests upon the ground 2 a foot equipped with flatfoot 3 a person having or being likely to have flatfoot as a *pl flatfoot*
slang: POLICEMAN; esp: a patrolman walking a regular beat
SALOR

flat-footed \ˈflæt-foʊtəd/ *adj* 1: affected with flatfoot; broadly: talking with a dragging or shambling gait 2 a: firm and well balanced on one's feet; esp: determined, forthright 3: UNREADY

flat-footed-ly *adv* 1: flat-foot-ed-ness
flat-footed *adv* 1: in an open and determined manner: FLATLY

flat-hat \ˈflæt-hæt/ *vi* [fr. an alleged incident in which a pedestrian's hat was crushed by a low-flying plane]; to fly low in an airplane in a reckless manner; HEDGEHOG
flat-hat-ter *n*
Flat-head \ˈflæt-ˈhed/ *n* *pl* Flat-heads or Flat-heads 1: a member of any of several Indian peoples of N. America that formerly practiced head-flattening 2: a member of a Salishan people of western Montana 3 *not cap*: any of various fishes with more or less flat heads

flat-iron \ˈflæt-ɪrən/ *n*: an iron for ironing clothes

flat knot \ˈflæt-ˈnɒt/ *n*: a knot

flat-ling \ˈflæt-lɪŋ/ or **flat-ling** \-lɪŋ/ *adv*, *dial Brit*: with a flat side or edge

flat silver *n*: eating or serving utensils made of or plated with silver

flat-ten \ˈflæt-tən/ *vb* **flat-ten-ing** \-lɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *vb* 1: to make flat as a LEVEL 2: to lay low; to ruin 2: to make (as paint) lusterless ~ *vi* 1: to become flat or flatter 2 a: to manipulate an airplane so as to bring its longitudinal axis parallel with the ground — *used with out* *b*: to open a plane; to assume such a position

flat-ter \ˈflæt-tər/ *vb* [ME *flateren*, fr. OF *flater* to lick, flatter, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *flaht* *flaht* *vt* 1: to praise excessively esp. from motives of self-interest 2 a *archaic*: to make more pleasant; to flatter; to raise the hope of or gratify esp. by false or specious representations 1: to portray too favorably 2: to display to advantage ~ *vi*; to use flattery — **flat-ter-er** \-ər-ər/ *n* — **flat-ter-ingly** \-ə-rɪŋ-li/ *adv*

flatter *n*: one that flattens; as a: a drawplate with a narrow rectangular orifice for drawing flat strips *b*: a flat-faced swage used in smithing

flat-tery \ˈflæt-təri/ *n* 1: the act or practice of flattering *b* (1): something that flatters (2): insincere or excessive praise 2: a pleasing self-deception

flat-top \ˈflæt-tɒp/ *n*: something with a flat or flattened upper surface; esp: a CRACKER CARBIDE

flat-ul-ence \ˈflæt-ʊ-lən-s(ə) *also* **flat-ul-ence-cy** \-lən-s(ə) *n*: the quality or state of being flatulent

flat-ul-ent \-lən-t/ *adj* [ME, fr. *flatus* act of blowing, wind, fr. *flatus*, pp. of *flare* to blow — more at *alow*] 1 a: marked by or affected with gases generated in the intestine or stomach *b*: likely to cause digestive disturbance; to interfere without real worth or substance; TURGID *syn* see INFLATED — **flat-ul-ent-ly** *adv*

flat-ulence \ˈflæt-ʊ-lən-s(ə) *n* [L] a gas generated in the stomach or bowels

flat-ware \ˈflæt-wə(ə)r, -wə(ə)r/ *n*: tableware more or less flat and usu. formed or cast in a single piece; esp: FLAT SILVER

flat-wise \ˈflæt-waɪz/ or **flat-ways** \-wəɪz/ *adv*: with the flat side downward or next to another object

flat-work \ˈflæt-wɜrk/ *n*: articles that in laundering can be finished mechanically as distinguished from those requiring hand ironing

flat-worm \ˈflæt-wɜrm/ *n*: PLATYHELMINTH; esp: TURBELLARIAN

flaunt \ˈflaʊnt/ *vb* [Prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *flana* to rush around — more at *PLANET*] 1: to wave or flutter showily 2: to display or show off; to attract public notice — *vt* 1: to display ostentatiously or impudently; PARADE *syn* see SHOW — **flaunt** *n* — **flaunt-ingly** \-ɪŋ-ŋli/ *adv* — **flaunty** \ˈflaʊn-ti/ *adj*

flau-tist \ˈflaʊ-tɪst, -flaʊ-ti/ *n* [It *flautista*, fr. *flauto* flute, fr. OProv *flaut*] *FLUTIST*

fla-va-none \ˈflāv-ə-nɒn/ *n* [L] *flavus* + *ISV -one* + *-one*] a colorless crystalline compound C₁₅H₁₀O; also: any of the derivatives of this ketone many of which occur in plants often in the form of glycosides

fla-vin \ˈflāv-ɪn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *flavus* yellow — more at *BLUE*] a yellow water-soluble nitrogenous pigment derived from isoalloxazine and occurring in the form of nucleotides as coenzymes of flavoproteins; esp: RIBOFLAVIN

fla-vine \ˈflāv-ɪn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *flavus*]; a yellow acridine dye (as acriflavine) often used medicinally for its antiseptic properties

fla-vone \ˈflāv-ɒn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *flavus*]; a colorless crystalline ketone C₁₅H₁₀O₂ found on the leaves, stems, and seed capsules of many primroses; also: any of the derivatives of this ketone many of which occur in plants often in the form of glycosides

fla-vo-loid \ˈflāv-ə-loɪd/ *adj* or *n*

fla-vo-nol \ˈflāv-ə-nɒl, -nɒl/ *n*: any of various hydroxy derivatives of flavone

fla-vo-pro-teín \ˈflāv-ə-vɒ-ˈprɒ-ti-ɪn/ *n* [ISV *flavin* + *-in* + *-protein*] a dehydrogenase that contains a flavin and often a metal and plays a major role in biological oxidation

fla-voir or **chiefly Brit** *fla-vour* \ˈflāv-ɔɪr/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *flavor*, *flavor*, fr. (assumed) VL *flator*, fr. *flare* to blow] 1 a *archaic*: ODOOR, FRAGRANCE *b*: the quality of something that affects the sense of taste; SAVOR *c*: the blend of taste and smell sensations that occur in eating or drinking; esp: a fault in legal paper that may nullify it *syn* see BLEMISH — **flaw-less** \-ləs/ *adj* — **flaw-less-ly** *adv* — **flaw-less-ness** *n*

flaw *vt*: to make flaws in; CRACK ~ *vi*: to become defective

flaw *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Norse *flaga* gust; akin to *fla* plangere to beat — more at *PLAINT*] 1: a sudden brief burst of wind; also: a spell of stormy weather 2 *obs*: an outburst esp. of passion

flax \ˈflæks/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME fr. OE *flæx*: akin to OHG *flachs* flax, L *pluteus* braud] 1: any of the genus (*Linum* of the family Linaceae, the flax family) of herbs; esp: a slender erect annual (*L. usitatissimum*) with blue flowers commonly cultivated for its bast fiber and seed 2: the fiber of the flax plant esp. when prepared for spinning 3: any of several plants resembling flax

flax-adj *adj* 1: made of flax 2: resembling flax esp. in pale soft straw color

flax-seed \ˈflæks-si:d/ *n*: the seed of flax used as a source of oil and medicinally as a demulcent and emollient

flaxy \ˈflæks-i/ *adj*: resembling flax esp. in texture; FLAXEN

flay \ˈflaɪ/ *vb* [ME *flay*, fr. OE *flēan*; akin to ON *flā* to fly, Lith *plėsti* to tear] 1: to strip off the skin or surface of; SKIN 2 a: to strip of possessions; FLEECE *b*: to criticize harshly; EXCORIATE

F layer *n* 1: the highest and most densely ionized regular layer of the ionosphere occurring at night within the F region 2: the forest soil zone marked by abundant plant remains undergoing decay

fly \ˈflaɪ/ *n* [ME *flie*, fr. OE *flēo*; akin to OHG *flia* *flī* 1: any of an order (Diptera) of wingless bloodsucking insects that have a hard laterally compressed body and legs adapted to leaping and feed on warm-blooded animals 2: FLEA BEETLE — *fly* in one's ear: an irritating hint or warning; REBUKE

fly-bane \ˈflaɪ-bæn/ *n*: any of various composite plants (as of the genera *Erigeron* and *Artemisia*) supposed to drive away fleas

fly beetle *n*: any of various small beetles (as of the genera *Alicia* and *Epirixis*) with legs adapted for leaping that feed on foliage and sometimes serve as vectors of virus diseases of plants

fly-bite \ˈflaɪ-baɪt/ *n* 1: the bite of a flea; also: the red spot caused by such a bite 2: a trifling pain or annoyance

fly-bit-ten \ˈflaɪ-bɪt-ən/ *adj* 1: bitten by or infested with fleas 2: to be in a state to attract a white or gray coat flecked with bay or sorrel

fly-bop-fer \ˈflaɪ-bɒp-ər/ *n*: any of various small jumping bugs that feed on cultivated plants

fly market *n*: a street market for cheap or secondhand articles

fly weevil *n*: any of various small broad weevils with legs adapted for leaping and with larvae that are leaf miners

fly-whisk \ˈflaɪ-wɪʃk/ *n*, *also* **fly-whisk** *n*: a hard plantain (*Plantago psyllium*) whose seeds swell and become gelatinous when moist

flèche \ˈflɛʃ/ *n* [F, lit., arrow] 1: SPIRE; esp: a slender spire above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church

fleck \ˈflek/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *flecked* spotted, fr. ME, prob. fr. ON *flēk* *flōtr*, fr. *flēk* *spoke*] 1: STREAK, SPOT

fleck *n*: a spot, fr. *flēk* *flōtr*, fr. *flēk* *spoke*, FLECT

flection \ˈflek-sh(ə)n/ *n* [alter. of *flexion*, fr. L *flexion*, *flexio*, fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere* to bend] 1: the act of flexing or bending 2: a part bent; BEND 3: INFLECTION 3 *usu* *flex-ion* a: a bending of a joint between the bones of a limb by which the angle between the bones is diminished *b*: a forward raising of the arm or foot by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint — **flex-ion-ally** \-sh(ə)n-, -sh(ə)n-*li/* *adv*

fledge \ˈfledʒ/ *vb* [fledge (capable of flying), fr. ME *fledge*, fr. OE *flycge*; akin to OHG *flucki* capable of flying, OE *flēogan* to fly] 1: of a bird: to acquire the feathers necessary for flight 2: of an insect: to attain the winged stage ~ *vi* 1: to rear until ready for flight or independent activity 2: to cover with or as if with feathers or down 3: to furnish with feathers

fledg-ling \ˈfledʒ-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: a young bird just fledged 2: an immature or inexperienced person

flee \ˈfliː/ *vb* **flee** \ˈfliː/ **flee-ing** \-ɪŋ/ *vb* [ME *flēan*; akin to OHG *flēhan* *flēhan* to flee, *flēhan* to fly, *flēhan* to fly] 1: to pass away swiftly; VANISH ~ *vi* 1: to run away from; SHUN

fleece \ˈfliːs/ *n* [ME *flees*, fr. OE *flēas*; akin to MHG *flues* fleece, L *pluma* feather, down] 1 a: the coat of wool covering a sheep or similar animal *b*: a quantity of wool shorn at one time 2: a mass of various soft or coarse fibers; esp: a soft, bulky deep-pile knitted or woven fabric used chiefly for clothing

fleece *vt* 1: to remove the fleece from; SHEAR 2: to strip of money or property by fraud or extortion 3: to dot or cover with fleecy masses

fleecey \ˈfliːs-i/ *adj* 1: covered with or as if with a fleece 2: of a textile: having a soft nap

fleech \ˈfliːʃ/ *vb* [ME *Co* *fleechen*] *dial*: COAX, WHEEDLE

fleech \ˈfliːʃ-əd/ *adj*: covered with, made of, or resembling fleece

flier \ˈflaɪ-ər/ *vi* [ME *fleryen*, of Scand origin; akin to Norse *flia* to giggle — more at *FLIMFLAM*] 1: to laugh or grimace in a coarse manner; SNEER *syn* see SCOFF — **flier-ingly** \-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*

float *vt*: to work a look of disson or discord; *vi* 1: to rear until ready for flight or independent activity 2: to cover with or as if with feathers or down 3: to furnish with feathers

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fleece \ˈfliːs/ *n* [ME *flees*, fr. OE *flēas*; akin to MHG *flues* fleece, L *pluma* feather, down] 1 a: the coat of wool covering a sheep or similar animal *b*: a quantity of wool shorn at one time 2: a mass of various soft or coarse fibers; esp: a soft, bulky deep-pile knitted or woven fabric used chiefly for clothing

fleece *vt* 1: to remove the fleece from; SHEAR 2: to strip of money or property by fraud or extortion 3: to dot or cover with fleecy masses

fleecey \ˈfliːs-i/ *adj* 1: covered with or as if with a fleece 2: of a textile: having a soft nap

fleech \ˈfliːʃ/ *vb* [ME *Co* *fleechen*] *dial*: COAX, WHEEDLE

fleech \ˈfliːʃ-əd/ *adj*: covered with, made of, or resembling fleece

flier \ˈflaɪ-ər/ *vi* [ME *fleryen*, of Scand origin; akin to Norse *flia* to giggle — more at *FLIMFLAM*] 1: to laugh or grimace in a coarse manner; SNEER *syn* see SCOFF — **flier-ingly** \-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*

float *vt*: to work a look of disson or discord; *vi* 1: to rear until ready for flight or independent activity 2: to cover with or as if with feathers or down 3: to furnish with feathers

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instance of floating 2 : something that floats in or on the surface of a fluid; as a 2 a cork or bob buoying up the baited end of a fishing line b 2 a floating platform anchored near a shoreline for use by swimmers or boats c 2 a hollow ball that floats at the end of a lever in a cistern, tank, or boiler and regulates the liquid level d 2 a sac containing gas and buoying up the body of a plant or animal : PNEUMATOPHORE e 2 a watertight structure giving an airplane buoyancy on water 3 2 a tool or apparatus for smoothing a surface 4 2 a government grant of a fixed amount of land not yet located by survey out of a larger specific tract 5 a 2 : a vehicle with a platform used to carry an exhibit in a parade 6 : the vehicle and exhibit together 6 : an amount of money represented by checks outstanding and in process of collection 7 : a drink consisting of ice cream floating in a beverage — **floaty** /'flot-ē/ *adj*
float vt 1 : to rest on the surface of or be suspended in a fluid 2 : to drift or to move as if caught in an irregular consistency
float-er 3 : to lack firmness of purpose : VACILLATE ~ **vt** 1 : to cause to float in or on the surface of a liquid 2 : to support (a structure) on a mat or raft foundation when the ground gives poor support 3 : FLOOD 4 a 2 : to gain support for b 2 : to place (securities) on the market c 2 : to establish (an enterprise) by floating securities d : NEGOTIATE (~ a loan)

float-age var of FLOTAGE
float-a-tion var of FLOTATION
float-er /'flot-ər/ n 1 a : one that floats b : a person who floats something 2 a : a person who votes illegally in various polling places b : a person who represents an irregular constituency 3 a : a person without a permanent residence or regular employment : VAGRANT b : an employee without a specific job 4 : a slow baseball pitch with little or no spin

float-ing *adj* 1 : buoyed on or in a fluid 2 a : free from the usual attachment (~ **ly**) b 1 : led out of the normal position (~ kidney) 3 a : continually drifting or changing position (~ population) b : not presently committed or invested (~ capital) c : short-term and usu. not funded (~ debt) 4 : connected or constructed so as to operate and adjust smoothly (~ axle)

float-ing dock n : a dock that floats on the water and can be partly submerged to protect a ship from dry-docking and raised to keep the ship high and dry

float-ing island n : a dessert consisting of custard with floating masses of whipped white of egg

float-er plane /'flot-ər-plān/ n : a seaplane supported on the water by one or more floats

float /'flak/ n [short for *flocule*] 1 : a flocculent mass formed by the aggregation of a number of fine suspended particles 2 : FLOC



float vt flocced /'flak/ **floc-cing** /'flak-ŋŋ/ vt 1 : to aggregate into flocs ~ **vt** 1 : to cause to float

floc-ose /'flak-ōs/ *adj* [LL *flocosus*, fr. *L. flocus*]; having tufts of soft woolly hairs (~ plants)

floc-cu-late /'flak-yu-lət- / *adj* : bearing small tufts of hairs

floc-cu-late-lion /'flak-yu-lət- / n : a flocking of birds (~ **ly**)
floc-cu-late-lion /'flak-yu-lət- / n : something that has flocculated

floc-cule /'flak-yu(ə)-l/ n [LL *flocculus*]; a small loosely aggregated mass of material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid

floc-cu-lose /'flak-yu-lōs/ n : a flocculent quality or state

floc-cu-lent /'flak-yu-lənt/ *adj* [LL *flocosus* = *E. ulent*] 1 : resembling wool esp. in loose fluffy organization 2 : covered with woolly material 3 : having a soft waxy covering

floc-cu-lus /'flak-yu-ləs/ n, pl **floc-cu-li** /-lī- /, -lī- [LL, dim. of *L. flocus* flock of wool; akin to OHG *blaha* coarse linen] 1 : a small loosely aggregated mass of material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid 2 : a group of birds or mammals assembled or herded together 2 : a group under the guidance of a leader; *specif* : a church congregation in relation to the pastor 3 : a large number

flock vt 1 : to gather, move in a crowd

flock n [ME] 1 : a tuft of wool or cotton fiber 2 : woolen or cotton refuse used for stuffing furniture and mattresses 3 : very short or pulverized fiber used to form a pattern on cloth or paper or a protective covering on metal 4 : FLOC

flock vt 1 : to fill with flock 2 : to decorate with flock

flock-ing /'flak-ŋŋ/ n : a denim in flock

flood /'flod/ n [Prob. fr. Norse *flod* 'laver'] 1 : floating ice formed in a large sheet on the surface of a body of water 2 : ICE FLOE

flood /'flag/ vt **flogged**; **flog-ging** [perh. modif. of *L. flagellare* to whip — more at FLAGELLATE] 1 : to beat with a rod or whip 2 : LASH 2 : to criticize harshly 3 : to force into action : DRIVE

flood-er n

flood /'flod/ n [ME, fr. OE *flōd*; akin to OHG *fluat* flood, OE *flōtan* to flow] 1 : a rising and overflowing of a body of water esp. onto normally dry land 2 : the flowing in of the tide 3 : an overwhelming quantity or volume 4 : FLOODLIGHT

flood vt 1 : to cover with a flood : INUNDATE 2 : to fill abundantly or excessively 2 : to supply or to excess for 3 : to let to pour forth in a flood 2 : to become filled with a flood — **flood-er** n

flood-gate /'flod-gāt/ n 1 : a gate for shutting out, admitting, or releasing a body of water : SLUICE 2 : something serving to restrain an outburst

flood-light /'flod-līt/ n 1 a : artificial illumination in a broad beam b : a source of such illumination 2 : a lighting unit for projecting a beam of light

floodlight vt : to illuminate by means of one or more floodlights

flood-plain /'flod-plān/ n 1 : level land that may be submerged by floodwaters 2 : a plain built up by stream deposition

flood tide n : a rising tide 2 a : an overwhelming quantity b : a high point : PEAK

flood-way-ter /'flod-wət-ər-, -wät-ər/ n : the water of a flood

flood-way /'flod-wā-/ n : a channel for diverting floodwaters

flood-ey /'flud-ē/ *adv* (or *adj*) [origin unknown] : AWRY, ASKEW

floor /'flor/ n, /'flō(r)/ n, often **athr** [ME *flor*, fr. OE *flōr*; akin to OHG *flur* meadow, *L. planus* level, *Gk. planasthai* to wander] the part of a room on which one stands 2 a : the lower inside surface of a hollow structure 2 b : the ground surface 2 c : a structure dividing a building into stories; also : STORY b : the occupants of

such a floor 4 : the surface of a structure on which one travels 5 a : a main level space (as in a legislative chamber) distinguished from a platform or gallery b : the members of an assembly c (1) : the attention of an assembly (2) : the right to address an assembly 6 : a lower limit : BASE

floor vt 1 : to cover with a floor or flooring 2 a : to knock to the floor b : to knock over with a hammer 3 : to press (the accelerator of a vehicle) to the floorboard — **floor-er** n

floor-age /'flōr-ij-, 'flōr-ər/ n : floor space

floor-board /'flō(r)-bōrd-, 'flō(r)-bō(b)rd/ n 1 : a board in a floor 2 : the floor of an automobile

floor-er /'flōr-ər/ n : a small furnace located close below the floor

floor-ing /'flōr-ŋŋ/ n 1 : FLOOR 2 : OFFER 3 : to press (the accelerator of a vehicle) to the floorboard — **floor-er** n

floor lamp n : a tall lamp that stands on the floor

floor leader n : a member of a legislative body chosen by his party to have charge of its organization and strategy on the floor

floor-length /'flō(r)-leng(k)th-, 'flō(r)-lōŋ/ *adj* : reaching to the floor

floor show n : a series of acts presented in a nightclub

floor-walk-er /'flōr-wōk-ər/ n : a supervisor of a section in a retail store

floor-zy /'flōr-zē/ n [origin unknown] : a tawdry or immoral woman; *specif* : PROSTITUTE

flōp /'flāp/ *vb* **flōpped**; **flōp-ping** [alter. of *flap*] vt 1 : to swing or bounce loosely 2 : to throw or move oneself in a heavy, clumsy, or relaxed manner 3 : to change suddenly 4 : to go to bed 6 : to fail completely ~ **vt** : to move or drop heavily and noisily — **flōp-er** n

flōp n 1 : an act or sound of flōpping 2 : a complete failure : DUD 3 : **flōp** *adv* : RIGHT, SQUARELY (fell ~ on his face)

flōp-house /'flōp-'hāus/ n : a cheap rooming house or hotel

flōp-in /'flōp-'ŋŋ/ n : a defect in television reception in which a succession of frames appears to traverse the screen vertically

flōp-ry /'flāp-ē/ *adj* : tending to flōp; esp. : soft and flexible

flōr-a /'flōr-ə-, 'flōr-ə- n, pl **flōras** also **flōr-ae** /'flō(r)-ē-, 'flō(r)-r- / [NL, fr. *Roma*, Roman goddess of flowers] 1 cop : the goddess of flowers in Roman mythology 2 a : a treatise on or list of the plants of a region or place b : a plant list; esp. : the plant life characteristic of a region, period, or special environment — compare FAUNA

flōr-al /'flōr-əl-, 'flōr-əl/ *adj* [flōr-, flōr-er] : more at BLOW; of or relating to flowers or a flora — **flōr-al-ly** /-əl-ē/ *adv*

flōral leaf n 1 : a modified leaf (as a sepal or petal) of the perianth of a flower 2 : BRACT

flōr-es-cence /'flōr-ēs-'s(ə)ns-, flō-'r- / [NL *florescens*, fr. *L. florescere*, *fr. florescere*, *prp. of florescere*, incl. of *flōrē* to blossom] flourish — more at FLORISH; : a state or period of flourishing — **flōr-es-cent** /-s(ə)nt/ *adj*

flōr-et /'flōr-ət-, 'flōr-ət/ n [ME *flourette*, fr. MF *flouret*, dim. of *flour* flower] : a small flower; esp. : one of the small flowers forming the head of a composite plant

flōr-i-com-b /'flōr-ē-, 'flōr-ē-/ n : flower or flowers (*floriculture*) : something resembling a flower or flowers (*floriated*)

flōr-i-at-ed /'flōr-ē-, 'flōr-ē-/ *adj* : having floral ornaments or a floral form — **flōr-i-a-tion** /'flōr-ē-'ā-shən-, 'flōr-ən/ n

flōr-i-bun-dla /'flōr-ə-'bən-də-, 'flōr-ə- n [NL, fem. of *Floribundus* flowering freely] 1 : any of various bush roses with large flowers in open clusters that derive from crosses of polyantha and tea roses

flōr-i-cul-tur-al /'flōr-ə-'kəl-ch(ə)-l-, 'flōr-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to floriculture — **flōr-i-cul-tur-al-ly** /-əl-ē/ *adv*

flōr-i-cul-ture /'flōr-ə-'kəl-ch(ə)-, 'flōr-ən/ n : the cultivation and management of ornamental and flowering plants — **flōr-i-cul-tur-ist** /'flōr-ə-'kəl-ch(ə)-, 'flōr-ən/ n

flōr-id /'flōr-əd-, 'flōr-əd/ *adj* [L *floridus* blooming, flowery, fr. *flōrēre*] 1 a *obs* : covered with flowers b : excessively flowery in style 2 : ORNATE 2 : tinged with red : RUDDY 3 *archaic* : HEALTHY

flōr-id-ly /'flōr-əd-ē-, 'flōr-əd-ē/ *adv* : **flōr-id-ly** /'flōr-əd-ē-, 'flōr-əd-ē/ *adv*

flōr-i-er-ous /'flōr-ē-'r(ə)s- / *adj* [L *florifer*, fr. *flōr-i-* bearing flowers; esp. : blooming freely — **flōr-i-er-ous-ly** /-l-ē/ **flōr-i-er-ous-ness** n

flōr-i-gen /'flōr-ə-'j(ə)n-, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [ISV] : a hormone or hormonal agent that promotes flowering — **flōr-i-gen-ic** /'flōr-ə-'j(ə)n-ē-, 'flōr- / *adj*

flōr-i-le-gium /'flōr-ə-'lē-j(ə)m-, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n, pl **flōr-i-le-gia** /-j(ə)- / [NL, fr. *L. florilegus* culling flowers, fr. *flōr-i-* + *legere* to gather — more at LEGENO] : a volume of writings : ANTHOLOGY

flōr-ri-ū /'flōr-ən-, 'flōr-, 'flōr- / n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OIt *florino*, fr. *flōr* flower, fr. *L. flōr*, *flōr*; fr. the lily on the coins] 1 a : an old gold coin of a variety of types in use in 1252 : any of various gold coins of European countries patterned after the Florentine florin 2 a : a British silver coin worth two shillings b : any of several similar coins issued in British Commonwealth countries 3 : CUL-DEN 4 : FORINT

flōr-ist /'flōr-ē-'s(t)- /'flōr-, 'flōr- / n : one who sells flowers and ornamental plants — **flōr-ist-ry** /-s(t)-rē-/ n

flōr-ist-ic /'flōr-ē-'s(t)-k- / *adj* : of or relating to flowers, a flora, or floristics — **flōr-ist-ic-ally** /-k- / *adv*

flōr-ist-ics /'flōr-ē-'s(t)-k- / n pl *but sing* or pl in *const* : a branch of phytogeography that deals numerically with plants and plant groups

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flot-til-la \flō-'til-ə/ *n* [Sp. dim. of *flota* fleet, fr. OF *flote*, fr. ON *flota*; akin to OE *flota* ship, fleet] 1: a fleet of ships; *specif*: a navy organizational unit consisting of two or more squadrons of small warships 2: a group resembling a flotilla of ships

flot-sam \flōt-səm/ *n* [AF *flotesan*, fr. OF *floter* to float, of Omc orig; akin to OE *flotan* to float, *flota* ship] 1: floating wreckage of a ship or its cargo 2: a vagrant impoverished people 3: unimportant miscellaneous material

flounce \flaʊn(t)s/ *vi* [Perh. of Scand origin; akin to Norw *flunsa* to hurry] 1: a: to move with exaggerated jerky motions b: to go wild and get into a commotion 2: FLOUNDER, STRUGGLE

floucy \flaʊn(t)-sē/ *adj*

flounce n 1: an act or instance of flouncing

flounce n [alter. of earlier *frounce*, fr. ME *frouncen* to curl]: a strip of fabric attached by one edge — **flouncy** \flaʊn(t)-sē/ *adj*

flounce vt 1: to trim with flounces

flouncing \flaʊn(t)-sɪŋ/ *n*: material used for flounces

flounder \flaʊn-der/ *n* [Dutch or Fr. *flouder*, fr. OF *flouder*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *flythra* flounder, *flair* flat]: FLATFISH; *esp*: one of either of two families (Pleuronectidae and Bothidae) that include important marine food fishes

flounder vi **flonn-der-ɪŋ** \d(ə)-rɪŋ/ [prob. alter. of *flounder*] 1: to struggle to move or avoid something 2: to proceed clumsily

flour \flaʊr/ *n* [Fr. *flour*, *flour*, *flour*, fr. OF *flor*] 1: a: a finely ground meal of wheat usu. largely freed from bran b: a similar meal of any cereal grain or edible seed or other product 2: a fine soft powder — **floury** \flaʊ(ə)-ɪ/ *adj*

flour vt 1: to coat with or as if with flour 2: to break up into small particles

flour-ish \flor-'ish-, 'flor-'ish/ *vb* [ME *florishen*, fr. MF *floriss-*, stem of *florir*, fr. (assumed) VL *florere*, alter. of L *flōrere*, fr. *flor*, *flor* flower] *vi* 1: to grow luxuriantly; *THRIVE* 2: a: to achieve success b: to prosper c: to be in a state of activity or production (~ed around 1850) d: to reach a height of development or importance 3: to make bold and swelling gestures ~ *vt*: to wield with dramatic gestures — **brandish** *syn* **flour** — **flour-ish-er** *n*

flourish n 1: a period of thriving 2: a: an extraneous florid embellishment or passage b: an act or instance of braodishing

flourish vt 1: to make a dramatic action

floute \flaʊt/ *vb* [Prob. fr. *flouter* to play the flute, fr. *floute* flute] *vt*: to treat with contemptuous disregard; *SCOFF*; *sn* *vi*: to indulge in scornful behavior *syn* **SCOFF** — **flout-er** *n*

flout n 1: INSULT 2: MOCKERY

flow \flō/ *vb* [ME *flouwen*, fr. OE *flowan*; akin to OHG *flouwen* to rinse, wash, L *pluere* to rain, Gk *plein* to sail, *flōa*] *vi* 1: a: (stream) to flow b: to circulate b: to move with a continual change of place among the constituent particles (the molasses ~ed slowly) 2: RISE (the tide ebb and ~s) 3: AROUND 4: a: to proceed smoothly and readily b: to have a smooth uninterrupted continuity 5: to hang loose and billowing 6: COME, PASS 7: to form under stress without cracking or rupturing — *use* *esp* of minerals and rocks 8: MENSTRUATE; *see* **YIELD** 9: to cause to flow b: to cover with water; **FLOOD** 2: to discharge in the flow *syn* **see** **SPRING** — **flow-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-ɪ/ *adv*

flow n 1: an act of flowing 2: **FLOOD** 1, 2 3: a: a smooth uninterrupted movement b: **STREAM** 4: the quantity that flows in a unit of time 5: MENSTRUATION; *see* **YIELD** 6: a: the motion characteristic of fluids b: a continuous transfer of energy

flow-age \flō-'ij-/ *n* 1: a: an overflowing onto adjacent land b: a body of water formed by overflowing or damming c: flood-stage *esp* of a stream 2: gradual deformation of a body of plastic solid (as rock) by intermolecular shear

flow chart n: a diagram or outline showing progress of material through a manufacturing process or complicated activity

flower \flaʊ-(ə)/ *n* [ME *flour* flower, best of anything, flour, fr. OF *flor*, *flour*, fr. L *flor*-, *flōs*] 1: a: BLOSSOMING; *see* **FLORESCENCE** b: a: a vegetative part of a plant that is the sporophyte of a higher plant that is modified for reproduction and consists of a shortened axis bearing modified leaves c: a plant cultivated or esteemed for its blossoms 2: the best part of an example 3: the finest most vigorous period 4: a state of blooming or flourishing 3 *pl*: a finely divided powder produced *esp* by condensation or sublimation (~s of sulfur) — **flower-er** \flaʊ-(ə)-ɪ/ *adj* — **flower-less** \flaʊ-(ə)-lɪs/ *adj* — **flower-like** \-lɪk/ *adj*

flower vt 1: to produce flowers; **BLOSSOM** 2: a: DEVELOP (~ed into young womanhood) b: FLOURISH ~ *vi* 1: to pistil, 11 perianth

flower bed n: a garden having sessile flowers so arranged that the whole inflorescence looks like a single flower

flower-er-ness \flaʊ-(ə)-rɪs-əs/ *n*: the quality or state of being flowery

flower-er-pot \flaʊ-(ə)-rɪ-pət/ *n*: a pot in which to grow plants

flower-ery \flaʊ-(ə)-rɪ/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling flowers 2: marked by or characterized by rhetorical elegance

flower part *part* of *FLY*

flown \flɒn/ *adj* [archaic *pp.* of *flow*]: filled to excess

flow-stone \flō-'stɒn/ *n*: travertine found where water flowing in a very thin sheet over rocks has deposited mineral matter

flu \flū/ *n* 1: INFLUENZA 2: any of several virus diseases marked *esp* by respiratory symptoms

flu-b \flub/ *vb* [Dutch, *flub-bing* [origin unknown] *vt*: to make a mess of; **BOUCHER** ~ *vi*: BLUNDER

flub n: an act or instance of flubbing

flub-dub \flub-'dʌb/ *n* [origin unknown]: CLAPTRAP, BUNKUM

fluc-tu-ant \fluk-'tʃə-wənt/ *adj* 1: moving in waves 2: VARIABLE;

UNSTABLE 3: being movable and compressible (a ~ abscess)

fluc-tu-ate \fluk-'tʃə-wət/ *vb* [L *fluctuatus*, *pp.* of *fluctare*, fr. *fluctus* flow, wave, fr. *fluctus*, *pp.* of *fluere*] *vi* 1: to ebb and flow in waves 2: to shift back and forth uncertainly ~ *vt*: to cause to fluctuate *syn* **see** **SWING** — **fluc-tu-a-tion** \fluk-'tʃə-wə-shən/ *n*

flue \flū/ *n* [prob. alter. of *flue*, fr. (flue) *n*: a chimney for conveying flame and smoke to the outer air b: a pipe for conveying flame and hot gases around or through water in a steam boiler c: an air channel to the lip of a wind instrument

flue-en-çy \flū-'en-sē/ *n*: the quality or state of being fluent

flue-ly \flū-'li/ *adv* [L *fluens*, *pp.* of *fluere*] 1: capable of flowing; **FLUID** 2: a: ready or facile in speech (~ in Spanish) b: effortlessly smooth and rapid; **POLISHED** — **flue-ly-ly** *adv*

flue pipe n: an organ pipe whose tone is produced by an air current striking the lip and causing the air within to vibrate

flue stop n: an organ stop made up of flue pipes

fluff \flʌf/ *n* [prob. alter. of *fluff*, fr. (fluff) *n*: a downy, downy something fluffy or something inconsequential 4: BLUNDER; *esp* an actor's lapse of memory

fluff vt 1: to become fluffy 2: to make a mistake; *esp*: to forget or bungle one's lines in a play ~ *vr* 1: to make fluffy 2: a: to spoil by a mistake b: **BOUCHER** 2: to deliver badly or forget (one's lines)

fluff-i-ness \flaf-'i-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being fluffy

fluff \flaf-ē/ *adj* 1: covered with or resembling fluff b: being light and soft or airy (a ~ omelet) 2: FATUOUS, SILLY

flu-id \flū-'ɪd-/ *adj* *FF* or *L*; *F* *fluide*, fr. L *fluídus*, fr. *fluere* to flow; akin to Gk *phyein* to boil over, L *flare* to blow — more at *FLUID* *n*: a: a substance that flows b: a substance that is a part of the mass and easily yield to pressure b: likely or tending to change or move 2: characterized by or employing a smooth easy style 3: a: available for a different use b: easily converted into cash *syn* **see** **LIQUID** — **flu-id-ly** *adv* — **flu-id-ness** *n*

fluid n: a substance tending to flow or conform to the outline of its container — **flu-id-ly** \flū-'ɪd-ɪ/ *adv* — **flu-id-al-ly** \-lɪ-/ *adv*

fluid drive n: an automotive power coupling that operates on a hydraulic turbine principle with the flywheel having a set of turbine blades connected directly to it and driving them in oil thereby turning a turbine set of turbine blades attached to the transmission gears

fluid-ex-tract \flū-'ɪd-ek-'strakt/ *n*: an alcohol preparation of a vegetable drug containing the active constituents of one gram of the dry drug in each milliliter

flu-id-ity \flū-'ɪd-ə-ti-/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being fluid 2: the physical property of a substance that enables it to flow

fluid-ize \flū-'ɪd-ə-ɪz-/ *vt*: to make fluid; *see* **FLUIDIZATION** *n*: the process of fluidizing; the state of being fluidized

flu-id-ize \flū-'ɪd-ə-ɪz-/ *vt*: to suspend in a rapidly moving stream of gas for transportation (~ *flow*) — **flu-id-ize-er** *n*

fluid mechanics n *pl* *but sing* or *pl* in *constr*: a branch of mechanics dealing with the properties of liquids and gases

fluid-ounce \flū-'ɪd-'aʊn(t)s/ *n*: 1: a U.S. unit of liquid capacity equal to 1/16 pint — *see* **MEASURE** table 2: British unit of liquid capacity equal to 1/16 pint — *see* **MEASURE** table

flu-idram \flū-'ɪd-(ə)-'drəm/ *n* [blend of *fluid* and *drom*]: a unit of liquid capacity equal to 1/16 fluidounce — *see* **MEASURE** table

flake \flɪk/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *flak*; akin to OHG *flah* smooth motion; *see* FLATFISH 2: a flattened digenetic trematode worm; *bradly*: TREMATODE

flake n [perh. fr. *flake*] 1: the part of an anchor that fastens in the ground 2: a barbed bead (as of a harpoon) 3: one of the lobes of a whale's tail

flake n [origin unknown] 1: an accidentally successful stroke at billiards or pool 2: a stroke of luck

fluky \flū-'ki/ *adj* 1: happening by or depending on chance 2: UNCERTAIN, CHANGEABLE (~ *wind*)

flume \flūm/ *n* [prob. fr. ME *flum* river, fr. OF, fr. L *flumen*, fr. *fluere*] 1: a ravine or gorge with a stream running through it 2: an inclined channel for conveying water (as for power)

flum-mer-y \fləm-'(ə)-rɪ/ *n* [W *flumru*] 1: a soft jelly or porridge made with flour or meal b: any of several sweet desserts 2: MUMMERY, MUMBO JUMBO

flum-mox \fləm-'ɒks-/ *vt* [origin unknown]: CONFUSE

flung *past* of **FLING**

flunk \flʌŋk/ *vb* [perh. blend of *flinch* and *flunk*] *vi*: to fall in an examination or doubtful situation 1: to give a failing grade to 2: to get a failing grade in — **flunk-er** *n*

flunk n: an act or instance of flunking

flunk out vi: to be dismissed from a school or college for failure ~ *vt*: to dismiss from a school or college for failure

flunk-ry or **flunk-key** \flʌŋk-'ri/ *n* [Sc. of unknown origin] 1: a 2: YES-MAN; *see* **FLUNK**

flu-or \flū-(ə)-/ *flū-*or-, *flū*-(ə)-*n* [NL, mineral belonging to a group used as fluxes and including fluorine, L, *fluo*, fr. *fluere* — more at **FLUID**]; **FLUORITE**

fluor- or fluoro- *comb* form [F, fr. *fluorine*] 1: fluorine (*fluoride*) 2: also **FLUOR** (*fluoride*) (*fluorose*) (*fluorose*) (*fluorimeter*)

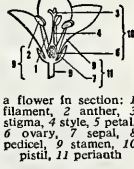
flu-or-esc-ence \flū-(ə)-rɪs-'es-əns/ *n*: *fluor-* *flu-* [back-formation fr. *fluorescence*] (to) produce, undergo, or exhibit fluorescence

flu-or-esc-en-cy \flū-(ə)-rɪs-'es-ən-si/ *n*: a yellow or red crystalline dye $C_{20}H_{10}O_2$ with a bright yellow-green fluorescence in alkaline solution

flu-or-esc-ence \flū-(ə)-rɪs-'es-ən-si/ *n*: emission of, or the property of emitting, electromagnetic radiation, usu. as visible light resulting from and only during the absorption of radiation from some other source; *also*: the radiation emitted — **flu-or-esc-ent** \flū-(ə)-rɪs-'es-ənt/ *adj*

fluorescent lamp n: a tubular electric lamp having a coating of fluorescent material on its inner surface and containing mercury vapor whose bombardment by electrons from the cathode provides ultraviolet light which causes the material to emit visible light

flu-or-i-date \flū-'ə-ɪ-'dāt, 'flōr-, 'flōr-/ *vt*: to add a fluoride to — **flu-or-i-da-tion** \flū-'ə-ɪ-'dā-shən, 'flōr-, 'flōr-/ *n*



a abut; k kiten; o further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; at out; ch chio; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; oi coin; th thio; th this; u loot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh visioo

- fo-li-a-te** \fó-lí-ə-tē/ *adj* [*L* *foliatus* leafy fr. *folium* leaf — more at **BLADE**] **1**: shaped like a leaf **2**: furnished with or composed of leaves **LEAFY** **3**-(*foliate*) **3**: **FOLIOLATE**
- fo-li-a-tō** \fó-lí-ə-tō/ *vt* **1**: to heat into a leaf or thin foil **2**: to spread over with a thin coat of tin amalgam **3**: to number the leaves of (as a manuscript) **4**: to form (as an arch) into foils **5**: to ornament (as a pastoral) with foliage — *vi*: to divide into laminae or leaves — **fo-li-a-ted** *adj*
- fo-li-a-tion** \fó-lí-ə-ti-ən/ *n* **1**: a: the process of forming into a leaf **b**: the state of being in leaf; **VERNATION** **2** **a**: the act of foliating the leaves of a book **b**: foliated numbers **3**: a: a ornamentation with foliage **b**: a leaf **4**: an arch resembling a leaf **5**: the enrichment of an opening by foils **6**: the act of beating a metal into a thin plate or foil **6**: foliated texture
- fo-li-c-acid** \fó-lí-ˈkás-əd/ *n* [*L* *folium*] : a crystalline vitamin $C_{19}H_{19}NO_6$ of the B complex used in the treatment of nutritional anemias and beriberi
- fo-lie-à-deux** \fó-lí-ə-dē/ *n* [*F*, lit., double madness]: the presence of the same or similar delusional ideas in two persons closely associated with one another
- fo-li-o-lō-us** \fó-lí-ə-lō-us/ *adj* [*L* *folium* + *ISV* -colous] **1**: growing or parasitic upon leaves
- fo-lío** \fó-lí-ō/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *L*, *abl.* of *folium*] **1** **a**: a leaf, esp. of a manuscript or book **b**: a leaf number **c**: a page number **d**: an identifying reference in accounting used in posting **2** **a**: a sheet of paper folded once **b**: a case or folder for loose papers **3** **a**: the size of a piece of paper cut two from a sheet; **also**: paper of a page this size **b**: a certain number of pages in a book, or the largest size **4**: a certain number of words taken as a unit or division in a document for purposes of measurement or reference
- fo-lí-o** *vt*: to put a serial number on each leaf or page of
- fo-li-o-late** \fó-lí-ə-lāt/ *adj* [*foliote* (leaflet)]: relating to, having, or consisting of leaflets *usu.* used in combination
- fo-lí-ose** \fó-lí-ō-sē/ or **fo-li-ō-us** \fó-lí-ō-s/ *adj*: **LEAFY** **2**: resembling a leaf
- fo-li-um** \fó-lí-əm/ *n*, *pl* **fo-lí-a** \fó-lí-ə/ [*NL*, fr. *L*, leaf]: a thin layer occurring esp. in metamorphic rocks
- fo-lk** \fó-k/ *n*, *pl* **fo-lk** or **fo-lks** [*ME*, fr. *OE* *folc*: akin to *OHG* *fole* people] **1**: *archaic*: a group of kindred tribes forming a nation **2**: a people **3**: the sum of the members of a people that determines the group character and that tends to preserve its characteristic form of civilization and its customs, arts and crafts, legends, traditions, and superstitions from generation to generation **3**: a certain kind or class of people **4**: a people generally **5**: the members of one's own family: *RELATIVE*
- fo-lk** *adj*: **1**: originated or widely used among the common people (~music) **2**: of relating to the common people
- fo-lk etymology** *n*: the transformation of words so as to give them an apparent relationship to other better-known or better-understood words (as the change of *choise* *logue* to *choise* *lounge*)
- fo-lk-ish** \fó-k-īsh/ *adj*: **FO-LK**
- fo-lk-like** \fó-k-lik/ *adj*: having a folk character
- fo-lk-lore** \fó-k-lōr/ *n*, *pl* **fo-lk-ōr** \fó-k-ōr/ *n* **1**: traditional customs, tales, or sayings preserved orally among a people **2**: a comparative science that investigates the life and spirit of a people as revealed in their folklore — **fo-lk-lor-ic** \fó-k-lōr-ik-, -klor-/ *adj* — **fo-lk-lor-ist** \fó-k-lōr-īst-/ *n*, *pl* **fo-lk-lōr-īst** \fó-k-lōr-īst-/ *n*: **FO-LKISH**
- fo-lk-lor-ish** \fó-k-lōr-īsh-, -klor-/ *adj*: **FO-LKISH**
- fo-lk-moot** \fó-k-mūt/ or **fo-lk-mote** \fó-k-mōt/ *n*: a general assembly of the people (as of a shire) in early England
- fo-lks-ily** \fó-k-sē-lē/ *adv*: in a folksy manner
- fo-lks-i-ness** \fó-sē-nəs/ *n*: the quality of being folksy
- fo-lks-y** \fó-k-sē-əd/ *adj*: **SOCIABLE**, **FRIENDLY** **2**: informal, casual
- fo-lk-y** \fó-k-ē/ *adj*: similar to **fo-lks-y**
- fo-lk-tale** \fó-k-tāl/ *n*: a characteristically anonymous, timeless, and placeless tale circulated orally among a people
- fo-lk-way** \fó-k-wā/ *n*: a mode of thinking, feeling, or acting common to a people or to a social group
- fo-li-cle** \fó-lí-kl/ *n* [*NL* *folliculus*, fr. *L*, dim. of *folius* bag — more at **ROOT**] **1**: a: a small anatomical cavity or deep narrow-mouthed depression **b**: a: a small cavity or deep indentation, one-celled, many-seeded, and monocarpellary fruit that opens along only one suture — **fo-li-cu-lar** \fó-lí-ku-lar/ *adj* — **fo-li-cu-lar-ly** \fó-lí-ku-lar-ē/ *adv*
- fo-llicle** *mite* *n*: any of several minute mites (genus *Demodex*) parasitic in humans
- fo-llicle-stimulating hormone** *n*: a hormone from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body that stimulates the growth of Graafian follicles and activates sperm-forming cells
- fo-li-ulo-lin** \fó-lí-ku-lō-lín-, fō-/ *n*: **ESTROGEN**; *esp.* **ESTRONE**
- fo-lí-vo** \fó-lí-ō-, (ə-)w/ *vb* [*ME* *folwen*, fr. *OE* *folgian*: akin to *OHG* *folgēn* to follow] *vt* **1**: to go, proceed, or come after **2**: to seek the guidance of **3**: to make an effort to overtake **4**: to seek to attain (~ knowledge) **3**: to act as authority: **ONEY** **4**: to copy after: **IMITATE** **5** **a**: to walk or proceed along (~ a path) **b**: to engage in: **PURSU**E (men who ~ the sea) **6** **a**: to come or take place after in time, sequence, or order **b**: to cause to be followed (~ dinner with a lecture) **c**: to come directly before or take place as a result or consequence of (disaster ~ed the blunder) **8** **a**: to watch steadily (~ed the ball over the fence) **b**: to keep the mind on (~ a speech) **c**: to attend closely to ~ *vi* **1**: to go or come after a person or thing in place, time, or sequence **2**: to result or come after as a consequence of
- syn** FOLLOW, SUCCEED, ENSUE, SUPERVENE mean to come after something or someone. FOLLOW may apply to a coming after in time, position, or logical sequence; SUCCEED implies a coming after immediately in a sequence determined by natural order, inheritance, election, or laws of rank; ENSUE commonly suggests a logical consequence or naturally expected development; SUPERVENE suggests the following or beginning of something unforeseen or unpredictable **syn** see in addition CHASE
- fo-ló-w** *suft*: **1**: to play a card of the same suit as the card led **2**: to follow an example
- fo-ló-w** *n*: **1**: the act or process of following **2** **a**: a shot in billiards made by striking the cue ball above its center **b**: the forward spin so imparted to the ball
- fo-ló-w-er** \fó-lō-wər/ *n* **1** **a**: one in the service of another: **RETAINER** **b**: one that follows the opinions or teachings of another: **DISCIPLE** **c**: one that follows **2** **a**: one who follows in judgment **3**: a sheet added to the first sheet of an indenture or other

- deed **4**: a machine part that receives motion from another part
- 5** **ADHERENT**, **DISCIPLE**, **PARTISAN**, **SATELLITE**; **FOLLOWER** applies to one who attaches himself to the person or to the opinions or teachings of another, and *usu.* implies nothing beyond this; **ADHERENT** suggests a close and persistent attachment; **DISCIPLE** implies a devoted allegiance to the teachings of one chosen as a master; **PARTISAN** suggests a zealous often prejudiced attachment; **SATELLITE** suggests either constant attendance and sycophancy or a marked subservience or subordination to one stronger or dominating
- fo-ló-w-er-ship** \fó-lō-wər-ship/ *n* **1**: **FOLLOWING** **2**: the capacity to follow
- fo-ló-w-ing** *adj* **1**: next after: **SUCCESSING** (the ~ day) **2**: that immediately follows (trains will leave at the ~ times)
- fo-ló-wing** *n*: a group of followers, adherents, or partisans
- fo-ló-ving prep**: subsequent to (~ the lecture tea was served)
- fo-ló-vo ut *vt* **1**: to follow to the end or to a conclusion **2**: to carry out: **EXECUTE****
- fo-ló-w** *vt* **1**: to continue a stroke or motion to the end of its arc **2**: to press on in an activity or process *esp.* to a conclusion
- fo-ló-w-through** \fó-lō-w-, thri-, fál-, -ə-/ *n* **1**: the act of following through **2**: the part of the stroke following the striking of a ball **3**: the act of carrying out to an end an activity planned or begun
- fo-ló-w up** *vt*: to pursue closely and steadily **2**: to strengthen the effect of a statement or action **3**: to seek further details about (a news story) **4**: to maintain contact with (a patient) after diagnosis or therapy
- fo-ló-w-up** \fó-lō-w-, wop/ *n* **1**: a system of pursuing an initial effort by supplementary action **2**: reexamination of or maintenance of contact with a patient at present or in the future following diagnosis or treatment **3**: a news story presenting new information on a story published earlier — **fo-ló-w-up** *adj*
- fo-ly** \fó-lí-ē/ *n* [*ME* *folie*, fr. *OF*, fr. *fol* fool] **1**: lack of good sense or normal prudence and foresight **2**: a foolish act or idea **3** **a**: *obs*: **EVIL**, **WICKEDNESS**; *esp.* **LUCKLESS** **b**: *archaic*: **FOOLISH** **3**: **FOOLISH** or **FOOLISHLY** **4**: to maintain contact with (a patient) after diagnosis or therapy
- Fol-som** \fó-l-səm/ *adj* [*Folsom*, N.M.]: of or relating to a prehistoric culture of No. America on the east side of the Rocky Mountains
- fo-mēnt** \fó-mənt/ *vb* [*ME* *fomenten*, fr. *LL* *fomentare*, fr. *L* *fomentum* fomentation, fr. *fovere* to warm, fonde, foment] **1**: to bathe with warm water or medicated liquid **2**: to nurse to life or activity: **INSTIGATE** (~ riots) **syn** see **INCITE** — **fo-mēnt-er** *n*
- fo-mēn-ta-tion** \fó-mənt-ā-ti-ən-, mənt-/ *n* **1**: the application of heat to a material, *usu.* by a liquid, for the purpose of softening it so applied **2**: the act of fomenting: **INSTIGATION**
- fo-nd** \fənd/ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *fonne* fool] **1**: **FOOLISH**, **SILLY** (~ pride) **2** **a**: prizing highly: **DESIROUS** (~ of praise) **b**: strongly attracted or predisposed (~ of music) **3** **a**: **FOOLISHLY** tender: **INDULGENT** (~ to a child) **b**: **DEAR**, **AFFECTIONATE**, **AFFECTIONATE** (a ~ wife) **4**: **d**: noted on: **DEAR** (his ~est hopes)
- fo-nd** *vb*, *obs*: to be foolishly **1**: **NOTE**
- fo-nd** \fó-nd/ *n, *pl* **fo-nds** \fó-ndz/ [*F* — more at **FUND**] **1**: **BACK-GROUND**, **BASIS** **2** *obs*: **FUND***
- fo-nd-ant** \fənd-ənt/ *n* [*F*, fr. *pp.* of *fondre* to melt — more at **FOUNDER**]: a creamy preparation of sugar used as a basis for candies or icings **2**: a candy consisting chiefly of fondant
- fo-nd-le** \fənd-əl/ *vb* **fo-nd-ling** \fənd-ˈlɪŋ/ [*freq.* of *obs.* *fond*] **1**: *obs*: **PAMPER** **2**: to handle tenderly, lovingly, or ingenuously ~ *vi*: to show affection or desire by caressing **syn** see **CARESS** — **fo-nd-ler** \fənd-lər-, d-ler/ *n*
- fo-nd-ly** \fənd-lē/ *adv*: **FO-ND** [*obs.* *fond* (to fondle)]: a person or thing fondly or caressingly: **PEP**
- fo-nd-ly** \fənd-ˈdli-əd/ *adj* **1**: *archaic*: **FOOLISHLY** **2**: in a fond manner: **AFFECTIONATELY** **3**: in a willingly credulous manner
- fo-nd-ness** \fənd-ˈnəs/ *n* **1** *obs*: **FOOLISHNESS**, **FOOLY** **2**: tender affection **3**: **APPETITE**, **RELISH**
- fo-nd-ry** \fənd-ri/ *n* [*F* *fonderie*, fr. *rem.* of *fonda*, *pp.* of *fondre*] **1**: a preparation of melted cheese *usu.* flavored with wine or brandy **2**: a soufflé made with bread crumbs
- F** *layer* \fə-wā-n-/ *n*: the lower of the two layers into which the F region of the ionosphere splits in the daytime occurring at varying heights from about 90 to 150 miles above the earth's surface
- fons** *ori-go* \fɒŋ-ˈ(ə-)rī-ˈgō/ *n* [*LL*]: source and origin
- fo-nt** \fənt/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *OE*, fr. *LL* *font-*, *fons*, fr. *L*, fountain] **1** **a**: a receptacle for baptismal water **b**: a receptacle for holy water **2**: **FOUNTAIN**, **SOURCE** — **fo-nt-ál** \fənt-ˈəl/ *adj*
- fo-nt** *n* [*MF* *fonte* act of founding, fr. (assumed) *VL* *fundita*, *fcem.* of *funditus*, *pp.* of *L* *fundere* to found, pour — more at **FOUND**] **1**: an assortment of type
- fo-n-ta-ine** *also* **fo-n-ta-nelle** \fənt-ˈeɪ-n-ē/ *n* [*ME* *fontaine*, a bodily hollow or pit, fr. *MF* *fontenele*, dim. of *fountain* fountain]: a membrane-covered opening in bone or between bones; *specif.*: one of the intervals closed by membranous structures between the uncoupled and uncoupled parietal bones and the neighboring bones of a fetal or young skull
- fo-od** \fud/ *n*, *often* *attr* [*ME* *fode*, fr. *OE* *fōda*] *akin* to *OHG* *fuotar* food, *fodder*, *L* *pnis* bread, *pascere* to feed] **1** **a**: material containing or consisting of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, and supplementary substances (as minerals) used in the body of an organism to sustain growth, repair, and vital processes and to furnish energy; *esp.*: parts of the bodies of animals and plants consumed by animals **b**: inorganic substances absorbed by plants in gaseous form or in water solution **2**: nutriment in solid form **3**: something that nourishes, sustains, or supplies
- fo-od chain** *n*: a sequence of organisms in which each uses the next *usu.* lower member of the sequence as a food source
- fo-od cycle** *n*: a group of food chains constituting all or most of the food relations that enable an ecological community to survive
- fo-od-less** \fud-ˈləs/ *adj*: lacking food — **fo-od-less-ness** *n*
- fo-od poisoning** *n*: an acute gastric distress or disorder caused by bacteria or their toxic products, or by chemical residues in food
- fo-od-stuff** \fud-ˈstʌf/ *n*: a substance with food value; *specif.*: the raw material of food before or after processing
- fo-o-í-a-r-aw** \fí-fə-rō/ [*orig.* unknown] **1**: frills and flashy finery **2**: a disturbance or to-do over a trifling fuss
- fo-ol** \fó-l/ *n*, *pl* **fo-ols** \fó-lz/ [*OE* *fol*, fr. *L* *fol*, fool, bag; *akin* to *L* *floro* to bloom — more at **BLOW**] **1**: a person lacking in judgment or prudence **2** **a**: a retainer formerly kept in great house-

holds to provide casual entertainment and commonly dressed in motley with cap, bells, and hauble **b**; one who is victimized or made to appear foolish: DUPE **3 a**; a harmlessly deranged person or one lacking in common powers of understanding: IDIOT **b**; one who is a marked proponent of a cause, esp. an activity (a letters-writer): **b**; mashed fruit and cream **b**; a dessert made of pulped fruit covered with a custard and cream

SYN FOOL, IDIOT, IMBECILE, MORON, SIMPLETON, NATURAL mean one who is mentally defective. FOOL is the general term and may often suggest derangement rather than foolishness of mind, or merely some degree of poor sense or judgment; IDIOT, IMBECILE, and MORON designate technically three grades of mental insufficiency; an IDIOT is incapable of coherent speech and of avoiding ordinary hazards and so requires constant care; an IMBECILE is incapable of earning a living (can be educated to attend to his simpler wants and avoid dangerous dangers); a MORON can learn a simple trade but requires constant supervision in work and play; SIMPLETON is often a term of indulgent contempt and implies silliness or lack of sophistication or of normal shrewdness; NATURAL, now rare, applies to any congenitally feeble-minded person.

fool w/ 1 a: to spend time idly or aimlessly **b**: to meddle or tamper thoughtlessly or ignorantly (don't w/ that gun) **2 a**: to play or improvise a comic role **b**: to speak in jest **3** (JOKE I was only ~ing) **3**: to contend or fight without serious intent or with less than full strength: TOY ~ w/ **1**: to make a fool of; DECEIVE **2**: to INFLUENCE **3**: to spend on trifles or without advantage: FRITTER ~ used with away

fool adj: FOOLISH, SILLY (barking his ~ head off)

fool-ery \f'ool-erē\ **n** **1**: the habit or practice of folly or fooling **2**: an act of folly or fooling

fool-har-dy \f'ool-hārd-ē\ **adv**: in a foolhardy manner

fool-har-dy-ness \f'ool-hārd-ē-nəs\ **n**: the quality or state of being foolhardy

fool-har-dy \f'ool-hārd-ē\ **adj**: foolishly adventurous and bold: RASH

fool-ish \f'ool-ish\ **adj** **1**: marked by or proceeding from folly **2 a**: ABSURD, RIDICULOUS **b**: NONPLUSSED, ABASHED **3**: TRIFLING, HUMBLE **SYN** see SIMPLE ~ **fool-ish-ly** **adv** ~ **fool-ish-ness** **n**

fool-proof \f'ool-prūf\ **adj**: so simple, plain, or reliable as to leave no opportunity for error, mistake, or fraud

fool-s-cap or **fool's cap** \f'ool-skāp\ **n** **1**: a cap or hood used, with bells worn by jesters **2**: a conical cap for slow or lazy students **3** [fr. the watermark of a fool's cap formerly applied to such paper] **usu foolscap** **2**: a size of paper typically 16x13 inches

fool's errand **n**: a needless or profitless errand

fool's gold **n**: **1**: pyrite **2**: a mineral consisting of any of various elements and combinations of groups of stressed and unstressed or long and short syllables **3 a**: motion or power of walking or running **b**: STEP **b**: SWIFTNES, SPEED **6**: something resembling a fool in position or use as **a**: the lower end of the leg of a chair or table **b**: one of the areas of the base of a piece of printing type **c**: a mark on a sewing machine, usually the one both against the feed

fool pl, chiefly **Brit**: INFANTRY **8**: the lower edge (as of a sail) **9**: the lowest part: BOTTOM **10**: the end that is lower or opposite the head **11** **fools pl** but **sing** or **pl** in **const**: material deposited esp. in aging or refining: DRUGS ~ **fool-ize** \f'ool-īz\ **adj**

fool-ize \f'ool-īz\ **v**: to lengthen, quantify expressed in feet: as **a**: to INCREASE the number of units of length of film used **fool-and-mouth disease** **n**: an acute contagious febrile virus disease esp. of cloven-footed animals marked by ulcerating vesicles in the mouth, about the hoofs, and on the udder and teats

fool-ball \f'ool-bōl\ **n** **1**: any of several games played with a football on a rectangular field with two goalposts at each end by two teams whose object is to get the ball over goal line or between goalposts: as **a** **Brit**: SOCCER **b** **Brit**: RUGBY **c** a game played between two teams of 11 players each in which the ball is in possession of one side at a time and is advanced by running or passing **2**: an inflated oval ball used in the game of football **3** **Brit**: a soccer ball **4**: something tossed or kicked about: PLAYING

fool-board \f'ool-bōrd-, bō(ə)r-d\ **n** **1**: a narrow platform on which to stand or brace the feet **2**: a board forming the foot of a bed **fool-boy** \f'ool-bōi\ **n**: a serving boy: PAGE, ATTENDANT

fool brake **n**: a brake operated by foot pressure

fool-bridge \f'ool-brīdʒ\ **n**: a bridge for pedestrians

fool-can-dle \f'ool-kān-dl\ **n**: a unit of luminance on a surface that is everywhere the same; one foot-candle; unit source of light of one candle and equal to one lumen per square foot

fool-cloth \f'ool-kloth\ **n** **1**: an ornamental cloth draped over the back of a horse to reach the ground on each side **2** **obs**: CARPET

fool-ed \f'ool-əd\ **adj** **1**: having a foot (~ creatures) **2**: having such or so many feet (feet-footed) (four-footed)

fool-er \f'ool-er\ **n**: a person who is or has been a specified number of feet in height, length, or breadth (a six-foot-er)

fool-fall \f'ool-fōl\ **n**: STEP

fool fault **n**: a fault called against a server in tennis by reason of his failure to keep both feet behind the base line

fool-gear \f'ool-gī(ə)r\ **n**: covering for the feet (as shoes)

fool-hill \f'ool-hīl\ **n**: a hill at the foot of higher hills

fool-hold \f'ool-hōld\ **n**: a hold for the feet: FOOTING **2**: a position serving as a foothold or base for further advance

fool-ing \f'ool-īŋ\ **n** **1**: a stable position or placing of the feet **2**: a surface or its condition with respect to one walking or run-

ning on it; *specif*: the condition of a racetrack **3**: the act of moving on foot: STEP, TREAD **4 a**: a place or space for standing: FOOT-HOLD **b**: established position: STATUS **5**: BASIS **6**: an enlargement at the lower end of a foundation wall, pier, or column to distribute the load **7**: the sum of a column of figures

fool-ly \f'ool-lē\ **adv**: **fool-ling** \f'ool-īŋ\ [alter. of *footer* (to fool)] **1**: to waste time: TRIFLE **FOOL** **2**: to talk or act foolishly ~ **fool-ly** **n** ~ **fool-ter** \f'ool-tēr\ **n** ~ **fool-ter** \f'ool-tēr\ **n**

fool-LESS \f'ool-les\ **adj** **1 a**: having no feet **b**: lacking foundation: UNSUBSTANTIAL **2**: STUPID, INEPT (as ~ and futile plan) ~ **fool-less-ly** **adv** ~ **fool-less-ness** **n**

fool-lights \f'ool-līhts\ **n** **1**: row of lights set across the front of a stage floor **2**: the stage as a profession

fool-ing \f'ool-īŋ-, -ī-ŋ\ **adj** [*foote*] **1**: lacking judgment or ability: INEPT **2**: lacking use or value: TRIVIAL

fool-jock-er \f'ool-jōk-ər\ **n**: a small flat trunk designed to be placed at the foot of a bed (as in barracks)

fool-loose \f'ool-lūz\ **adj**: having no ties: FREE, UNTRAMMELED

fool-man \f'ool-mān\ **n** **1**: a peddler or a traveler on foot: PEDESTRIAN **b**: INFANTRYMAN **2 a**: a servant in livery formerly attending a rider or required to run before his master's carriage **b**: a house servant that serves at table, tends the door, and runs errands

fool-mark \f'ool-mārk\ **n**: FOOTPRINT

fool-note \f'ool-nōt\ **n**: **1**: a note of reference, explanation, or comment placed below the text of a printed page **2**: something subordinate or added to a larger statement or event ~ **foolnote** **n**

fool-pace \f'ool-pās\ **n** **1**: a walking pace **2**: PLATFORM, DAVIS **fool-pad** \f'ool-pād\ **n** [*foot + pad* (highwayman)]: one who robs a pedestrian

fool-path \f'ool-pāth-, -pāth\ **n**: a narrow path for pedestrians

fool-pound \f'ool-paund\ **n**: **fool-pound** **1**: a unit of work equal to the work done by a pound-force acting through a distance of one foot in the direction of the force

fool-pound-al \f'ool-paund-əl\ **n**: the absolute unit of work equal to the work done by a force of one poundal acting through a distance of one foot in the direction of the force

fool-pound-second \f'ool-paund-sēk-ənd\ **n**: a system of units based upon the foot as the unit of length, the pound as the unit of weight or mass, and the second as the unit of time

fool-print \f'ool-prīnt\ **n**: an impression of the foot

fool-pace \f'ool-pās\ **n**: a race run on foot

fool-rest \f'ool-rest\ **n**: a support for the feet

fool-rope \f'ool-rōp\ **n**: a rope stretched below a yard for men to stand foot **2**: the part of a bolt or screw to the lower edge of a sail

fool rot **n**: **1**: a plant disease marked by rot of the stem near the ground **2**: a progressive inflammation of the feet of sheep or cattle

fool-slog \f'ool-slōg\ **vi**: to march or tramp through mud ~ **fool-slog-ger** **n**

fool-stalker **n**: INFANTRYMAN

fool-sore \f'ool-sōr\ **n**: **fool-sore** **adj**: having sore or tender feet (as from much walking) ~ **fool-sore-ness** **n**

fool-step \f'ool-stēp\ **n** **1**: TREAD **b**: distance covered by a step **FACE** **2**: the mark of the foot: TRACK **3**: a step on which to ascend or descend

fool-stone \f'ool-stōn\ **n**: TALISTOCK

fool-stone \f'ool-stōn\ **n**: a stone placed at the foot of a grave

fool-stool \f'ool-stūl\ **n**: a low stool to support the feet

fool-ton \f'ool-tōn\ **n**: a unit of energy equal to the work done in raising one ton against the force of gravity through the height of one foot

fool-trench \f'ool-trenç\ **n** **1**: the lower wall of a vein, ore deposit, or coal seam in a mine **2**: the lower wall of an inclined fault

fool-way \f'ool-wā\ **n**: a narrow way or path for pedestrians

fool-wear \f'ool-wēr-, wē(ə)r\ **n**: wearing apparel for the feet (as shoes or boots) **usu**, excluding hosiery

fool-work \f'ool-wōrk\ **n** **1**: the management of the feet and work done with them (as in boxing) **2**: the activity of moving from place to place

fool-y \f'ool-ē\ **adj** [*F* foot]: **fool-y** **adj**: INSIGNIFICANT, PALTRY (a ~ little town) **2** chiefly **dial**: poorly kept: SHABBY

fool-zle \f'ool-zl\ **v** **fool-zling** \f'uz-(ə)-līŋ\ [*perh. fr. G dial. Jusem to work carelessly*]: to manage or play awkwardly: BUNGLE

foolzle **n**: an act of fooling; esp. a humbling golf stroke

foop \f'op\ **n** [*ME*; akin to *ME foppen* to deceive, *MHG voppen* to play a trick]: a trick; a deception; a fraud; a man is devoted to or vain of his appearance or dress: COOL, DANDY

foop **vi** topped; **foop-ing** **obs**: FOOL, DUPE

foop-ery \f'op-(ə)rē\ **n** **1**: foolish character or action: FOLLY **2**: the behavior, dress, or other mark of a fop

foop-ish \f'op-ish\ **adj** **1**: **foolish**, **SILLY** **2**: characteristic of a fop in dress or manners ~ **foop-ish-ly** **adv** ~ **foop-ish-ness** **n**

foop \f'op\ (*fo*) (*oo*) **prep** [*ME*; fr. *OE*; akin to *per* through, *pre* before, *pro* before, *pro* ahead, *Gk pro*, *OE foran* to go ~ more at *FARE*] **1**: ~ used as a function word to indicate purpose (money ~ studying) **b** ~ used as a function word to indicate an intended destination (left ~ home) **c** ~ used as a function word to indicate the object toward which one's desire or activity is directed: snow ~ a good road **2 a**: as being: As (take him ~ a fool) **b** ~ used as a function word to indicate an actual or implied enumeration or selection (~ one thing, the price is too high) **3**: because of (cried ~ joy) **4 a** ~ used as a function word to indicate a recipient (as of an action that falls on a need) **b** ~ in support (fighting ~ the count) **c** ~ used as a function word to indicate appropriateness or belonging (medicine ~ a cold) **d** ~ used as a function word with a following noun or pronoun to introduce an infinitive construction equivalent to such noun clauses as *that he should, that he might* (about the news ~ all to be paid) **5 a**: **place**, **as**: **place**, **as**: **place**, **as**: the equivalent of (paid \$10 ~ a hat) **c**: on behalf of: REPRESENTING **6**: in spite of **7**: CONCERNING (a stickler ~ detail) **8** ~ used as a function word to indicate equality or proportion (point ~ point) (tail ~ his age) **9** ~ used as a function word to indicate duration of time or extent of space: I'll be in honor ~ AFTER

foor conf: for this reason or on this ground

foor- prefix [*ME*, *fr*, *OE*; akin to *OHG fur-*, *OE for-*]: **1**: so as to

ab out; **ch** chin; **ch** chin; **e** less; **8** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life

l foot; **l** foot; **y** yes; **y** few; **y** furious; **z** vision

a about; **o** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **i** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **ō** colon; **th** thin; **th** this;

of an earlier period and common heritage
fore-feel \('fɔr-'fē(ə)l, ('fɔr-'fē)l; 'fɔr-'v; to have a presentiment of
forefend var of **FORFEND**
fore-finger \('fɔr-'fɪŋ-'gər, 'fɔr-'n; the finger next to the thumb
 — called also *index finger*
fore-foot \('fɔr-'fʊt, 'fɔr-'n; 1: one of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiplied; 2: the forward part of a ship where the stem and keel meet
fore-front \-'fɔr-'frʌnt; n: the foremost part or place; **VANGUARD**
foregather var of **FORGATHER**
fore-go \('fɔr-'gɔ, 'fɔr-'v; to go before; **PRECED** — **fore-go-er** \-'gɔ-(ə)r; n
fore-gone var of **FORGO**
fore-gone \-'fɔr-'gɔn, 'fɔr-'v; **gō-(ə)lɪŋ** *adj*; going before **syn** see **PRECEDING**
fore-ground \('fɔr-'grəʊnd, 'fɔr-'v; 1: the part of a scene or representation that is nearest to and in front of the spectator; 2: a position of prominence; **FOREFRONT**
fore-gut \-'fɔr-'gʊt; n: the anterior part of the alimentary canal of a vertebrate embryo that develops into the pharynx, esophagus, stomach, and extreme anterior part of the intestine
fore-hand \('fɔr-'hænd, 'fɔr-'v; 1: *archaic*; superior position; 2: the part of a horse that is before the rider; 3: a forehand stroke (as in tennis or racquets); also: the side on which such strokes are made
forehand *adv*; with a forehand stroke
forehand *adj*; 1: *obs*; done or given in advance; 2: **PRETOR**; 3: the part of the palm of the hand turned in the direction in which the hand is moving (as ~ tennis stroke)
forehand 3
fore-hand-ed \('fɔr-'hænd-'ed, 'fɔr-'v; 1: mindful of the future; 2: **PRUDENT**; 3: *archaic*; **FOREHAND**; 4: **FOREHAND-ED-ADY** **fore-hand-ed-ness** **fore-head** \('fɔr-'hæd, 'fɔr-'v; 1: the part of the face above the eyes; 2: the front or forepart of something
fore-hoof \('fɔr-'hu:f, 'fɔr-'v; 1: the hoof of a forefoot
fore-ign \('fɔr-'ɪŋ, 'fɔr-'v; *adj* [**ME** *forein*, fr. **OF**, fr. **LL** *forēnus* on the inside, i.e. it is outside most of us]; 1: situated outside a place or country; *esp*: situated outside one's own country; 2: born in, belonging to, or characteristic of some place or country other than the one under consideration; 3: of, relating to, or proceeding from some other person or material thing than the one under consideration; 4: alien in character; not connected or pertinent; 5: related to or dealing with other nations; 6: occurring in an abnormal situation in the living body and commonly introduced from without; 7: not being within the jurisdiction of a political unit (as a state) **syn** see **EXTRINSIC** — **fore-ign-ness** \-'ɪŋ-'nəs; n
fore-ign hill *n*; a bill of exchange not both drawn and payable within a particular jurisdiction
fore-ign-er \('fɔr-'ə-nər, 'fɔr-'n; 1: a person belonging to or owing allegiance to a foreign country; **ALIEN** 2: chiefly *dia*: **STRANGER**
foreign exchange *n*; 1: a process of settling accounts or debts between persons residing in different countries; 2: foreign currency or current short-term credit instruments payable in such currency
fore-ign-ism \('fɔr-'ə-nɪz-əm, 'fɔr-'v; n: something peculiar to a foreign language or people; *specif*: a foreign idiom or custom
foreign minister *n*; a governmental minister for foreign affairs
fore-judge or **for-judge** \('fɔr-'dʒɪ, 'fɔr-'v; [**ME** *forjuggen*, fr. **MF** *forjurer*, fr. *fore* outside (fr. **L** *foris* 'judger to judge'); to judge, or just, or out, or by the judgment of a court
fore-judge \('fɔr-'dʒɪ, ('fɔr-'v; **PREJUDGE**
fore-know \('fɔr-'nɔ, ('fɔr-'v; to have previous knowledge of; know beforehand **syn** see **FORESEE** — **fore-know-ledge** \-'nɔl-'lɪ; n
fore-lady \('fɔr-'læd-ē, 'fɔr-'v; n: a woman who acts as a foreman
fore-land \('fɔr-'lənd, 'fɔr-'v; n: **PROMONTORY**, **HEADLAND**
fore-leg \('fɔr-'leɪ, 'fɔr-'v; 1: a front leg
fore-limb \-'lɪm; n: an arm, fin, wing, or leg that is or is homologous to a foreleg
fore-lock \-'lɔk; n: a lock of hair growing from the front of the head
fore-man \('fɔr-'mæn, 'fɔr-'n; a first or chief man; as: a member of a jury who acts as chairman and spokesman; b: (1); a chief and chief specialist trained workmen who works with and commonly leads a gang or crew; (2); a person in authority over a group of workers, a particular operation, or a section of a plant — **fore-man-ship** \-'vɪp; n
fore-mast \-'mæst, 'mæst; n: the mast nearest the bow of a ship
fore-milk \-'mɪlk; n: 1: first-drawn milk; 2: **COLOSTRUM**
fore-most \('fɔr-'mɔst, 'fɔr-'v; *adj* [**ME** *formost*, fr. **OE**, *superf.* of *forma* first; akin to **OHG** *forma* advantage, **OE** *fore* fore]; 1: first in a series or progression; 2: of first rank or position; **PREEMINENT**
foremost *adv*; in the first place
fore-moth-er \('fɔr-'moθ-ər, 'fɔr-'v; n: a female ancestor
fore-name \-'næm; n: a first name
fore-named \-'næmd; *adj*; previously named; **AFORESAID**
fore-noon \-'fɔr-'nu:n, 'fɔr-'v; n: the early part of the day ending with noon; **MORNING**
fore-n-sic \('fɔr-'ten-(t)ɪ-sɪk, 'fɔr-'v; *adj* [**L** *forensis* public, forensic, fr. *forum*]; 1: belonging to, used in, or suitable to courts of judicial or to public discussion and debate; 2: **ARGUMENTATIVE**, **HISTORICAL** — **fore-n-si-cally** \-'sɪk-(ə)-li; 'zɪ-ə; *adv*
forensic *n*; 1: an argumentative exercise; 2: *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const*; the art or study of argumentative discourse
fore-or-dain \('fɔr-'ɔr-'dæn, 'fɔr-'v; to dispose or appoint in advance; **PREDESTINE** — **fore-or-din-a-tion** \-'ɔr-'dɪ-'nə-'ʃən; n
fore-part \('fɔr-'pɑrt, 'fɔr-'v; n: the anterior part of something
fore-part *adv*; during a period of time
fore-passed \('fɔr-'pæst, 'pæst; *adj*; **BYGONE**
fore-paw \-'pɔ; n: the paw of a foreleg
fore-peak \-'pɛk; n: the extreme forward lower compartment or

tank used for trimming or storage in a ship
fore-quar-ter \('fɔr-'kwɔrt-ər, 'fɔr-'v; n: the front half of a lateral half of the body or carcass of a quadruped (as ~ of beef)
fore-reach \('fɔr-'ri:tʃ, 'fɔr-'v; *vi*, of a ship; to gain ground in tacking ~ *vt*; to gain on or overhaul and go ahead of when close-hauled
fore-run \-'rʌn; *vi*; 1: to run before; 2: to come before as a forerunner or to follow
fore-run-ner \('fɔr-'rʌn-ər, 'fɔr-'n; 1: **ANTICIPATE**
fore-said \('fɔr-'sæd, 'fɔr-'v; *adj*; *archaic*; **AFORESAID**
fore-sail \('fɔr-'səl, 'fɔr-'v; n: 1: a sail carried on the foreyard of a square-rigger ship that is the lowest sail on the foremast; 2: the lowest sail set abaft a schooner's foremast; 3: **FORESTAYSAIL**
fore-se- \('fɔr-'si-, 'fɔr-'v; to see (as a development) beforehand; **FOREKNOW**; **FORESEE** — **fore-se-able** \-'sɛ-'ə-bəl, 'fɔr-'v; **fore-se-er** \-'fɔr-'si-(ə)r; n
syn **FOREKNOW**, **FOREKNOW**, **DIVINE**, **APPREHEND**, **ANTICIPATE** mean to know beforehand. **FORESEE** implies nothing about how the knowledge is derived and may apply to ordinary reasoning and experience; **FOREKNOW** and **APPREHEND** imply supernatural assistance, as through revelation; **DIVINE** adds to **FORESEE** the suggestion of exceptional wisdom or discernment; **APPREHEND** implies foresight mingled with uncertainty, anxiety, or dread; **ANTICIPATE** implies taking action about or responding emotionally to something before it happens
fore-shad-ow \('fɔr-'ʃæd-'ɔ, 'fɔr-'v; 1: to shadow or to represent or typify beforehand; **PREFIGURE** — **fore-shad-ow-er** \-'ɔ-wər; n
fore-shank \('fɔr-'ʃæŋk, 'fɔr-'v; n: a beef shin
fore-sheet \-'ʃi:t; n: 1: one of the sheets of a foresail; 2: *pl*; the forward part of an open boat
fore-shore \-'ʃɔr-, 'ʃɔr-'v; n: 1: a strip of land margining a body of water; 2: the part of a seashore between high-water and low-water marks
fore-short-en \('fɔr-'ʃɔrt-'n, 'fɔr-'v; *vt*; 1: to shorten by proportionately contracting in the direction of depth so that an illusion of projection or extension in space is obtained; 2: to make more compact
fore-show \('fɔr-'ʃəʊ, 'fɔr-'v; 1: **FORETELL**; 2: to show beforehand
fore-side \('fɔr-'saɪd, 'fɔr-'v; n: the front side or part; **FRONT**
fore-sight \('fɔr-'sɪt, 'fɔr-'v; n: 1: an act or the power of foreseeing; **PRECESCENCE**; 2: an act of looking forward; also: a view forward; 3: action in reference to the future; **PRUDENCE** — **fore-sight-ed** \-'ɛd; *adj* — **fore-sight-ed-ly** *adv* — **fore-sight-ed-ness** **fore-skin** \('fɔr-'skɪn, 'fɔr-'v; n: a fold of skin that covers the glans of the penis — called also *prepuce*
fore-speak \('fɔr-'spi:k, 'fɔr-'v; 1: **FORETELL**, **PREDICT**; 2: to arrange for in advance
fore-st \('fɔr-'st, 'fɔr-'n, *often attrib* [**ME**, fr. **OF**, fr. **ML** *forestis*, fr. **L** *foris* outside]; a tract of wooded land in England formerly owned by the sovereign and used for the support of a dense growth of trees and underbrush covering a large tract; 3: something resembling a forest esp. in profusion — **fore-stal** \-'stəl-'l; or **fo-res-tal** \-'fɔr-'res-(ə)-l, 'fɔr-'res-(h)ə-'təl; *adj* — **fore-sta-tion** \-'stɪ-ʃən, 'fɔr-'v; n
fore-st *vt*; to cover with trees or forest
fore-stage \('fɔr-'steɪ, 'fɔr-'v; n: **ARRON 2**
fore-stall \('fɔr-'stɔl, 'fɔr-'v; [**ME** *forstallen*, fr. *forstall* act of way-laying, fr. **OE** *forsteall*, fr. *fore* + *steall* position, stall] 1: *archaic*; **INTERCEPT**; 2: to exclude, hinder, or prevent by prior occupation or measures; 3: to get ahead of; **ANTICIPATE**; 4: *obs*; **OBSTRUCT**, **BEHIND**; 5: to prevent the normal trading in by hindering or diverting goods or by persuading persons to raise prices **syn** see **PREVENT** — **fore-stall-er** \-'stɔl-ər; n — **fore-stall-ment** \-'stɔl-mənt; n
fore-stay \('fɔr-'steɪ, 'fɔr-'v; n: a stay from the foremast head to the deck of a ship
fore-stay-sail \-'səl, 'səl; n: the triangular aftermost headsail of a schooner, ketch, or yawl
fore-ster \('fɔr-'stər, 'fɔr-'v; n: 1: a person trained in forestry; 2: an inhabitant of a forest; 3: any of various woodland moths (family *Agaristidae*)
forest floor *n*; the richly organic layer of soil and debris characteristic of forested land
forest green *adj*; a dark yellowish or moderate olive green
fore-stry \('fɔr-'strɪ, 'fɔr-'v; n: 1: forest land; 2: a: the science of developing, caring for, or cultivating forests; b: the management of growing timber
fore-swear var of **FORSEWORN**
fore-sworn var of **FORSEWORN**
fore-taste \('fɔr-'tæst, 'fɔr-'v; n: an advance indication or warning sign; see **FORESHADOW**
fore-taste \('fɔr-'tæst, 'fɔr-'v; 1: 'fɔr-'v; to taste beforehand; **ANTICIPATE**
fore-tell \('fɔr-'tel, 'fɔr-'v; to tell beforehand; **PREDICT** — **fore-tell-er** \-'tɛl-ər; n
syn **FORETELL**, **PREDICT**, **FORECAST**, **PROPHESY**, **PROGNOSTICATE** mean to tell beforehand. **FORETELL** applies to the telling of the coming of a future event by any procedure or any source of information; **PREDICT** commonly implies inference from facts or accepted laws of nature; **FORECAST** adds the implication of anticipating eventualities and differs from **PREDICT** in being usually connected with probability rather than certainty; **PROPHESY** connotes inspired or mystical knowledge of the future especially as the fulfilling of divine threats or promises; **PROGNOSTICATE** suggests the learned or skilled interpretation of signs or symptoms
fore-thought \('fɔr-'hoʊt, 'fɔr-'v; n: 1: a thinking or planning out in advance; 2: **CONSIDERATION**; 3: **CONSIDERATION** for the future
forethoughtful *adj*; thought of or planned beforehand; **DELIBERATE**
fore-thought-ful \-'fʊl; *adj*; full of or having forethought — **fore-thought-ful-ly** \-'fʊl-ɪ; *adv* — **fore-thought-ful-ness** *n*

o about; o kitten; o further; o further; a back; a bake; a cot, cart; a out; o chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; j kiting; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; t foot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

fore-time \fɔr-'tīm, 'fɔr-ŋ : former or past time
fore-to-ken \fɔr-'tɔ-kən, 'fɔr-ŋ : a premonitory sign
fore-to-ken \fɔr-'tɔ-kən, 'fɔr-ŋ : a foretime
fore-to-ken-ing \fɔr-'tɔ-kən-ŋ : a foretime
fore-top \fɔr-'tɔp, 'fɔr-, *in sense 2 often* 'fɔrt-ɔp or 'fɔrt-ŋ : 1 : hair on the forehead; the forelock of a horse 2 : the platform at the head of a ship's foremast
fore-top-gal-lant \fɔr-'tɔp-'gəl-ənt, 'fɔrt-ɔ-, 'gəl-, 'fɔrt(ə)-\ *adj* being the part next above the fore-topmast
fore-top-mast \fɔr-'tɔp-'mɑst, 'fɔrt-ɔ-, 'fɔrt(ə)-\ : a sail on duty on the foremast and above
fore-top-mast \fɔr-'tɔp-'mɑst, 'fɔrt-ɔ-, 'fɔrt(ə)-\ : a mast next above the foremast
fore-top-sail \fɔr-'tɔp-'səl, 'fɔrt-ɔ-, 'fɔrt(ə)-\ : the sail above the foresail
fore-ver \fɔr-'rev-ər, fɔ-\ *adv* 1 : for a limitless time 2 : at all times
fore-ver-er-ness \fɔr-'rev-ər-'nəs(ə)-\, 'fɔrt(ə)-\ *adv* : FOREVER
fore-ver-er-ness \fɔr-'rev-ər-'nəs(ə)-\ : ETERNITY
fore-warn \fɔr-'wɔ(ə)rŋ, fɔr-ŋ : to warn in advance **syn** see WARN
fore-wing *n* : either of the anterior wings of a 4-winged insect
fore-wom-an \fɔr-'wɔm-ən, 'fɔr-ŋ : FORELADY
fore-word \fɔr-'(ə)wɔrd, 'fɔr-ŋ : PREFACE
foreword *var* OF FOREWORD
fore-yard \fɔr-'jɑrd, 'fɔr-ŋ : the lowest yard on a foremast
for-feit \fɔr-'fɔit, *in ME* *forfeit*, *fr. MF*, *fr. pp. of forfaire* to commit a crime, forfeit, *prob. fr. outside* (fr. *L foris*) + *faire* to do, *to*, *facer* : make; *for* : something forfeited
for- *penalty* 2 : FORFEITURE 3 a : something deposited and then redeemed on payment of a fine *b pl* : a game in which forfeits are exacted
forfeit *vt* 1 : to lose or lose the right to by some error, offense, or crime 2 : to subject to confiscation as a forfeit — **for-feit-able** \fɔr-'fɔit-əb(ə)l *adj* : FORFEITABLE
forfeit *adj* : forfeited or subject to forfeiture
for-fei-ture \fɔr-'fɔi-, çhù(ə)r-, çhər-, t(ə)y(ə)l-ŋ *n* 1 : the act of forfeiting 2 : something that is forfeited : PENALTY
for-fend also **fore-fend** \fɔr-'fend, 'fɔr-ŋ *v* 1 *archaic* : FORBID 2 : to ward off : PREVENT 2 : PROTECT, PRESERVE
for-gath-er \fɔr-'gæθ-ər, 'fɔr-, 'gæθ-, 'fɔr-, 'gæθ-, 'fɔr-, 'gæθ- *vt* 1 : to come together : ASSEMBLE 2 : to meet someone *usu.* by chance
for-ge \fɔ(ə)r-, 'fɔ(ə)r(ə)ŋ *n* [ME, *fr. OF*, *fr. L fabrica*, *fr. fabr-*, *faber* metal — more at OAF1] 1 : a furnace or a shop with its furnace where metal is heated and wrought; SMITHY 2 : a workshop where wrought iron is produced or where iron is made : BLOOMERY
for-ge *vt* 1 : to form (as metal) by heating and hammering 2 : to form (metal) by a mechanical or hydraulic press 2 : to form or shape out in any way : FASHION 3 : to make or imitate falsely esp. with intent to defraud : COUNTERFEIT — *vi* 1 : to work at a forge 2 : to commit forgery **syn** see MAKE
for-ge *vi* [foreign unknown] 1 : to move forward slowly and steadily 2 : to move with a sudden increase of speed and power
for-ger \fɔr-'jɔr, 'fɔr-ŋ *n* 1 a : FALSIFIER; *specif* : a creator of false tales *b* : a person guilty of forgery 2 : one that forges
for-gery \fɔr-(ə)r-, 'fɔr-, 'fɔr-ŋ *n* 1 *archaic* : INVENTION 2 : an act of forging; *esp.* : the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering something of other instructions 3 : something forged
for-get \fɔr-'get-, fɔr-ŋ *vt* **for-got** \-gət/ **for-got-ten** \-gət-ən/ or **forgot**, **for-get-ting** [ME *forgetten*, *fr. OE forȝietan*, *fr. for-* + *-gietan* (akin to *ON* *geta* to get) *vt* 1 a : to lose the remembrance of *b obs* : to cease from doing 2 : to treat with inattention or disregard : NEGLECT (*for-got* the old saying) 3 : to put out of mind (*~ it*) — *vi* 1 : to cease remembering or noticing 2 : to fail to become mindful at the proper time (*~ about* saying the bill) **syn** see NEGLECT — **for-get-ter** *n* — **forget oneself** : to lose one's dignity, temper, or self-control
for-get-ful \fɔr-'get-ful *adj* : likely to forget 2 : CARELESS, NEGLECTFUL 3 : inducing oblivion (*~ sleep*) — **for-get-ful-ly** \fɔr-'get-ful-ly *adv* : **for-get-ful-ness** *n*
syn OBLIVIOUS, UNMINDFUL : FORGETFUL usually implies a heedless or negligent habit of failing to keep in mind; OBLIVIOUS suggests a failure to notice or remember due to external causes or conditions or to a determination to ignore; UNMINDFUL may suggest inattention and heedlessness or a deliberate ignoring
for-get-ive \fɔr-'get-iv-, 'fɔr-ŋ *adj* [prob. *fr. forȝe* + *-ive* (as in *investive*)] : INVENTIVE, IMAGINATIVE
for-get-me-not \fɔr-'get-me-'nɒt, 'fɔr-ŋ : any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of a small herb of the bellflower family having bright-blue or white flowers *usu.* in a curving spike
for-get-table \fɔr-'get-ə-bəl, 'fɔr-ŋ *adj* : likely to be forgotten
for-ging *n* 1 : the act of a forger 2 : a piece of forged work
for-giv-able \fɔr-'giv-ə-bəl, 'fɔr-ŋ *adj* : capable of being forgiven
for-give \fɔr-'giv-, 'fɔr-ŋ *vt* **for-gave** \-gəv/ **for-given** \-gɪv-ən/ **for-giving** [ME *forȝiven*, *fr. OE forȝifan*, *fr. for-* + *ȝifan* to give] *vt* 1 : to extend resentment against (an offender) : FORGIVE (*~ one's enemies*) 2 a : to give up resentment of or claim to requital for (*~ an insult*) *b* : to grant relief from payment of *~ vi* 1 : to grant forgiveness **syn** see EXCUSE — **for-giv-er** *n*
for-give-ness \-gɪv-'nəs(ə)-\ *n* : the act of forgiving : PARDON
for-giv-ing *adj* : **for-giv-ing-ly** *adv* : **for-giv-ing-ness** *n*
for-giveness — **for-giv-ing-ly** \-lɪ-ə-ly *adv* : **for-giv-ing-ness** *n*
for-go or **fore-go** \fɔr-'gɔ-, 'fɔr-ŋ *vt* [ME *forȝon*, *fr. OE forȝān* to pass by, forgo, *fr. for-* + *gān* to go] 1 *archaic* : FORSAKE 2 : to abstain from : RENOUNCE — **for-go-er** \-gɔ(ə)-r(ə)-\ *n*
for-riht \fɔ-'rɪht, *n* [HUNG] — see MONEY table
for-ridge *var* OF FOREIDGE
for-ry \fɔ(ə)r-, 'fɔr-, 'fɔr-ŋ *n* [ME *forke*, *fr. OE & ONF*; *OE forca* & ONF *forca*, *fr. L furca*] 1 : an implement with two or more prongs used esp. for taking up (as in eating), pitching, or digging 2 : a forked part, tool, or piece of equipment 3 a : a division into branches or the place where something divides into branches *b* : CONJUNCTION 4 : a branch of a road
fork *vt* 1 : to divide into two or more branches (the road *~s*) — *vi* 1 : to give the form of a fork to (*~ing her fingers*) 2 : to raise or pitch with a fork (*~ hay*) 3 : to attack (two chessmen) simultaneously 4 : PAV, CONTRIBUTE — **fork-er** *n*
forked \fɔ(ə)rkt, 'fɔr-kəd *adj* 1 : resembling a fork esp. in having one end divided into two or more branches or points (*~ lightning*)

2 : shaped like a fork or having a forked part (*~ a road*)
fork-ful \fɔr-k-'fʊl *n*, *pl* **forkfuls** \fɔr-k-'fʊlz/ or **forks-ful** \fɔr-k-'fʊlz/ : as much as a fork will hold
fork-lift \fɔr-'lɪft *n* : a machine for hoisting heavy objects by means of steel fingers inserted under the load
forky \fɔr-'kɛ-ə *adj* : FORKED (*~ a beard*)
for-Jorn \fɔr-'(ə)ɔrn *adj* [ME *forjorn*, *fr. OE*, *pp. of forjorān* to lose, *fr. for-* + *jorān* to lose] 1 a : FORSAKEN, ABEREFT *b* : DESERTED 2 : MISERABLE, WRETCHED 3 : nearly hopeless : SYNOPSIS
for-Jorn-ly \fɔr-'(ə)ɔrn-ly *adv* : **for-Jorn-ness** *n*
for-Jorn hope *n* [by folk etymology *fr. D verloren hoop*, lit., lost band] 1 : a body of men selected to perform a perilous service 2 : a desperate or extremely difficult enterprise
form \fɔ(ə)r(ə)m *n* [ME *forme*, *fr. OF*, *fr. L forma*] 1 a : the shape and structure of something as distinguished from its material *b* : a body (as of a person), *esp.* in its external appearance, or as distinguished between the face *c archaic* : BEAUTY 2 : the essential nature of a thing as distinguished from its matter; as : IDEA 1 a *b* : the component of a thing that determines its kind 3 a : established method of expression or proceeding *b* : a procedure according to rule or rote *c* : a prescribed and set order of words : FORMULA 4 : a printed or typed document with blank spaces for insertion of required or requested information (tax *~*) 5 a : conduct regulated by extraneous controls (as of custom or etiquette) : CEREMONIOUS, CONVENTIONAL 6 : a style of performance or other matter distinguished and secured in a style of performing or accomplishing according to recognized standards of technique 6 a : the resting place of a hare *b* : a long seat : BENCH 7 a : a supporting frame model of the human figure used for displaying clothes *b* : a mold in which concrete is placed to take a certain type or other matter of reasoning 8 : a structure in a chase ready for printing 9 : one of the different modes of existence, action, or manifestation of a particular thing or substance : KIND, SORT, VARIETY 10 a : orderly method of arrangement (as in the presentation of ideas) : manner of coordinating elements (as in the method of printing or proceeding) 11 : a procedure according to a particular kind or instance of such arrangement (the sonnet is a poetical *~*) *b* : PATTERN, SCHEMA (arguments of the same logical *~*) *c* : the structural element, plan, or design of a work of art — compare CONTENT 4 a : visible and measurable unit defined by a contour or a bounding surface or outline 11 : a grade in a British secondary school or in some American private schools 12 a : known ability to perform *b* : condition suitable for performing (as in athletic competition) 13 a : LINGUISTIC FORM *b* : one of the different aspects a word may take as a result of inflection : change in spelling or pronunciation of a word
syn FIGURE, SHAPE, CONFORMATION, CONFIGURATION : FORM *usu.* suggests reference to both internal structure and external outline and often the principle that gives unity to the whole; FIGURE applies chiefly to the form as determined by bounding or enclosing lines; SHAPE suggests reference to the external structure and the implication of the enclosed body or mass; CONFORMATION implies structure composed of related parts; CONFIGURATION refers to the disposition and arrangement of component parts
form *vt* 1 : to give form or shape to : FASHION 2 a : to give a particular shape to : SHAPE or mold into a certain state or after a particular model 3 a : to form or to model by instruction and discipline (a mind *~ed* by classical education) 3 : DEVELOP, ACQUIRE (*~ a habit*) 4 : to serve to make up or constitute; be a *usu.* essential or basic element of 5 a : to assume an inflection so as to produce (as a tense) (*~s* the past *~ed*) 6 : to constitute (*~ a clause*) 6 : to arrange in order : draw up — *vi* 1 : to become formed or shaped 2 : to take form : come into existence : ARISE 3 : to take on a definite form, shape, or arrangement **syn** see MAKE — **form** *nt* 1 : to give a formation
form-ally \fɔ(ə)r-'m(ə)-lɪ *adv* : **form-ally** *adj* (*formate*)
form \fɔ(ə)r-m, 'fɔr-m *adj* *com* [MF & L; *MF* *forme*, *fr. L formis*, *fr. formis*] : in the form or shape of; resembling (*oviform*)
form-al \fɔr-'m(ə)-l *adj* 1 a : belonging to or being the essential constitution or structure (*~ cause*) *b* : relating to, concerned with, or constituting the outward form of something as distinguished from its content (*~ness*) *c* : following or according with established form, custom, or rule : CONVENTIONAL *b* : done in due form : CEREMONIAL 3 a : based on conventional forms and rules *b* : characterized by punctilious respect for form : METHODOICAL *c* : rigidly ceremonious ; *PRIM* 4 : having the appearance without the substance : NOMINAL **syn** see CEREMONIAL **form-al-ly** \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪ *adv*
formal *n* : something formal in character
form-al-de-hydrate \fɔr-'m(ə)-dɛ-, hɪd-, 'fɔr-ŋ *n* [ISV] : a colorless pungent irritating gas HCHO that is made by oxidation of methanol and is used in the manufacture of formaldehyde, formalin, and preservative and in synthesizing other compounds and resins
Form-al-in \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪn, 'lɪn/ *trademark* — used for a clear aqueous solution of formaldehyde containing a small amount of methanol
form-al-ism \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪz-əm *n* : the practice or the doctrine of formalism
form-al-ist \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪst *n* : one who adheres to formalism (as in religion or art); also : an instance of this — **form-al-ist** \-lɪst/ *n* or *adj* — **form-al-is-tic** \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪs-tɪk *adj* — **form-al-is-ti-cal-ly** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lɪ-ə-ly *adv*
form-al-ity \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪ-tɪ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being formal
form-al-ly \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪ-ly *adv* : **form-al-ly** *adj* : conventional rules : CEREMONIOUS 3 : an established form that is required or conventional
form-al-ize \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪz-ə *n* : an act of formalizing : the state of being formalized
form-al-ize \fɔr-'m(ə)-lɪz *vt* 1 : to give a certain or definite form to : SHAPE 2 a : to make formal *b* : to give formal status or approval to — **form-al-ize** *adj*
formal logic *n* : a system of logic (as Aristotelian logic or symbolic logic) that abstracts the forms of thought from its content to establish abstract criteria of consistency
form-mant \fɔr-'m(ə)-nt-, 'm(ə)-nt/ *n* : a characteristic component of the quality of a speech sound; *specif* : any of several resonance bands having a characteristic Phonic quality of a vowel
form-mat \fɔr-'m(ə)-m(ə)ŋ [F & G; *fr. G*, *fr. L format*, *pp. of formore* to form, *fr. forma*] 1 : the shape, size, and general makeup of a publication 2 : general plan of organization or arrangement
form-mate \-m(ə)-t *n* : a salt or ester of formic acid
form-a-tion \fɔr-'m(ə)-shən *n* 1 : an act of giving form or shape to something or of taking form : DEVELOPMENT 2 : something that is

formed 3: the manner in which a thing is formed; **STRUCTURE 4** a: the largest unit in an ecological community comprising two or more associations and their precursors 5: any sedimentary bed or consecutive series of beds sufficiently homogeneous or distinctive to be a unit 6: an arrangement of a body or group of persons in prescribed manner or for a particular purpose — **formation-ál** \-shə-nəl, -shən-1\ *adj*

for-ma-tive \fór-mə-tív\ *adj* 1 a: giving or capable of giving form; **CONSTRUCTIVE** (a ~ influence) *b*: of an affix or other word element; used in word formation or inflection 2: capable of action by which a plan and design are carried out; producing new effects and tissues 3: of, relating to, or characterized by formative effects or formation (~ years) — **for-ma-tive-ly** *adv* — **for-ma-tive-ness** *n*

formative *n*: the element in a word that serves to give the word appropriate form and is not part of the base

form class *n*: a class of linguistic forms that can be used in the same pattern in a construction and that have one or more morphological or syntactical features in common

for-mée \fór-mé\ *adj* [ME *forme*, fr. MF *formé*] of a heraldic cross; having the arms narrow at the center and expanding toward the ends — see CROSS illustration

for-mer \fór-mér\ *adj* [ME *fr. forme* first, fr. OE *forma* — more at **FORMOSA**] 1: coming before in time; esp.: of, relating to, or occurring in the past (~ correspondence) 2: preceding in place or arrangement; **FOREGOING** (~ part of the chapter) 3: first mentioned or in order of two things mentioned or understood (of these two is the lesser) *syn* see **PRECEDING**

form-er-ly \fór-m(ə)-lī\ *adv*: one that forms

form-er-ly \fór-m(ə)-lī\ *adv* 1 *obs*; just before 2: in time past

form-fit-ting \fór-m, -fít-ŋ\ *adj*: conforming to the outline of the body; **CLOSE-FITTING** (a ~ sweater)

form genus *n*: an artificial taxonomic category established for organisms (as imperfect fungi) of obscure true relationships

formic \fór-mík\ *adj* [L *formica* ant — more at **FISMIRE**]: derived from formic acid

for-mi-ca \fór-mí-kə, -kə\ *trademark* — used for any of various laminated plastic products used esp. for surface finish

formic acid *n*: a colorless pungent fuming vesicatory liquid acid HC(=O)OH found in ants and some other insects and in many plants or made by oxidation of sodium formate and used chiefly in dyeing and finishing textiles

for-mi-cary \fór-mə-ker-ē\ *n* [ML *formicarium*, fr. L *formica*] 1: an ant nest

for-mi-da-bil-ity \fór-mə-də-bil-ə-tē\ *n*: formidable quality

for-mi-da-ble \fór-məd-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *formidabilis*, fr. *formido* fear, akin to Gk. *mormō* shudder] 1: exciting fear (a ~ prospect) 2: having qualities that discourage approach or attack 3: tending to inspire awe or wonder — **for-mi-da-ble-ness** *n* — **for-mi-da-bly** \-blē\ *adv*

form-less \fór-m-ləs\ *adj*: having no regular form or shape

form-less-ly *adv*: **form-less-ness** *n*

for-mu-la \fór-myə-lə\ *n*, *pl* **formu-las** also **for-mu-læ** \-jē, -jī\ [L *dim.* of *forma* form] 1 a: a set form of words used in a ceremony or ritual b: a conventionalized statement intended to express some fundamental truth or principle 2 a: **RECIPE, PRESCRIPTION** b: a milk mixture or substitute for feeding an infant c: a general fact, rule, or principle expressed in symbols 3: a symbolic expression of the composition or constitution of a substance c: a group of numerical symbols associated to express briefly a single concept d: a combination of signs in a logical calculus 4: a prescribed or set form or method — **for-mu-lar-ly** \-lī\ *adv*

for-mu-la-ri-zā-tion \fór-myə-lə-rī-zā-shən\ *n*: an act or a product of formularizing

for-mu-la-rize \fór-myə-lə-rīz\ *vt*: to state in or reduce to a formula; **FORMULATE** — **for-mu-la-riz-er** *n*

for-mu-lary \fór-myə-lē-ē\ *n* 1: a book or other collection of dated and prescribed forms 2: a prescribed form or model; **FORMULA** 3: a book containing a list of medicinal substances and formulas — **formulary** *adj*

for-mu-late \fór-myə-lāt\ *vt* 1 a: to reduce to or express in a formula b: to put into a systematized statement or expression c: **DEVISE** 2 a: to develop a formula for the preparation of (as a soap or plastic) b: to prepare according to a formula — **for-mu-lat-er** \-jāt-ər\ *n*

for-mu-la-tion \fór-myə-lā-shən\ *n*: an act or the product of formularizing

for-mu-lism \fór-myə-līz-əm\ *n*: attachment to or reliance on formulas — **for-mu-lis-tic** \-tík\ *adj*, **for-mu-lis-ti-cally** *adv*

for-mu-liz-ā-tion \fór-myə-līz-ā-shən\ *n*: **FORMULATION**

for-mu-lize \fór-myə-līz\ *vt*: **FORMULATE** 1

form word *n*: **FUNCTION WORD**

form-yl \fór-míl\ *n* [SV] 1: the radical HCO- of formic acid that is also characteristic of aldehydes

for-ni-cate \fór-nə-kāt\ *vi* [LL *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicare*, fr. L *fornicare*, *fornix* arch, vault, brothel] 1: to commit fornication — **for-ni-ca-tor** \-kāt-ər\ *n*

for-ni-ca-tion \fór-nə-kā-shən\ *n*: **FORNICATION** also **for-ni-cat-ed** \-əd, -kāt-ed\ *adj* [L *fornicatus*, fr. *fornicare*]: having an arch or vaulted form (broad ~ leaves); also: having fornicities

for-ni-ca-tion \fór-nə-kā-shən\ *n* 1: human sexual intercourse other than between a man and his wife; sexual intercourse between a spouse and an unmarried person; sexual intercourse between a married person and another person 2: sexual intercourse between a married person and another person as in the Bible (as in Mt 5:32) for **unchastity** (as in RSV) or **immorality** (as in NCE) to cover all sexual intercourse except between husband and wife or concubine 2: sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person accomplished with consent and not deemed adultery

for-nix \fór-níks\ *pl* **for-ni-ces** \-nə-sēz\ [NL, fr. L]: an anatomical arch or fold

for-ward *adv* **for-ward-er** \fár-əd-ər\ *adv* [E dial., compar. of E *forward*] chiefly Brit: further ahead

for-sák-e \fór-sák, -fór\ *vt* **for-sook** \-súk\ **for-sák-en** \-sā-kən\ **for-sák-ing** \-sā-king\ [ME *forsoeken*, fr. OE *forsoeken*, fr. *for- + sacan* to dispute, accuse] 1: to forsake 2: to give up; **RENOUNCE** 2; to quit or leave entirely *syn* see **ABANDON**

for-sooth \fór-súth\ *adv* [ME *for soth*, fr. OE *forsoðh*, fr. *for + soðh* sooth] 1: in truth; **INDEED**

for-spent \fór-spent\ *adj*, *archaic*; **WORN OUT**; **EXHAUSTED**

for-swear or **fore-swear** \fór-swe(ə)r, -swe(ə)r\ *vt* 1 a: to reject or renounce upon oath b: to renounce earnestly 2: to deny upon oath 3: **PERJURE** (~ himself) ~ *vi*: to swear falsely *syn* see **ABANDON**

for-sworn or **fore-sworn** \fór-sw(ə)r-n, -swe(ə)r-n\ *adj*; **PERJURED**

for-syth-ia \fór-síth-ē-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. William Forsyth 1804 Brit botanist]; any of a genus (*Forsythia*) of ornamental shrubs of the olive family with opposite leaves and yellow bell-shaped flowers appearing before the leaves in early spring

fort \fórt\, **fórt** \fórt\ *n* [ME *forte*, fr. MF *forti*, fr. *fortis* strong, fr. L *fortis*] 1: a strong or fortified place; esp. a fortified place occupied only by troops and surrounded with such works as a ditch, rampart, and parapet 2: **FORTIFICATION**

fort *vt*: **FORTIFY** ~ *vi*: to construct or assemble behind fortifications

fort-lice \fór-tlīs-\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *fortalitia* — more at **FORTRESS**] 1 *archaic*: **FORTRESS** 2 *archaic*: a small fort

forte \fórt\, **fórt** \fórt\, **fórt-ē** \fórt-ē\ *n* [MF *fort*, fr. *fortis* strong] 1: one's strong point 2: the strong part of the blade of a sword from the middle to the hilt

fort-er-ly \fór-ē-lī, -fórt-ē-lī\ *adv* [It, fr. *forte* strong, fr. L *fortis* strong] 1: more strongly 2: more vigorously (a ~ direction in music)

fort-er-ly \fór-ē-lī, -fórt-ē-lī\ *adv*: a tone or passage played forte

forth \fórt\, **fórt** \fórt\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *for*] 1: onward in time, place, or order; **FORWARD** (from that day ~) 2: out into notice or view (put ~ leaves) 3 *obs*: **AWAY, ABROAD**

forth-ward *adv*, *archaic*: **forth** from: **out**

forth-coming \fórt-kám-ŋ, -fórt-h\ *adj* [obs *forthcome* (to come forth)] 1: about to be brought about; **APPROACHING** (the ~ holidays) 2: readily available or approachable

forthcoming *n*: a coming forth; **APPROACH**

forth *prep*: **out**; **out** of: **from**

forth-right \fór-thrít, -fór-\ *adv* 1 a: directly forth or ahead b: without hesitation; **FRANKLY** 2 *archaic*: at once

forth-right-ly *adv*: **proceeding directly on**; **STRAIGHTFORWARD** — **forth-right-ly-ness** *n*

forthright *n*: a straight path

forth-with \fórt-wíth\, -wíth\ *adv*: **IMMEDIATELY**

fort-eth \fór-tēth\ *n* — see **NUMBER TABLE** — **fortieth** *adj*

fort-i-fi-ca-tion \fórt-ə-fə-kā-shən\ *n* 1: an act or process of fortifying 2: something that fortifies, defends, or strengthens;

fortify \fórt-īf-ē\ *vt*: to defend; to strengthen

forti-fer \fórt-ə-fēr-\ *n*: one that fortifies

forti-ty \-fī\ *vb* [ME *fortifien*, fr. MF *fortifier*, fr. LL *fortificare*, fr. L *fortis* strong] *vt*: to make strong; b: to give physical strength and secure (as a town) by forts or batteries b: to give physical strength, courage, or endurance to; **INVIGORATE**; c: to add mental or moral strength to; **ENCOURAGE**; d: to add material to for strengthening or enriching ~ *vi*: to erect fortifications

fort-uis \fór-tūs\ *adj* [NL, fr. L]: produced with relatively great articulatory tenseness and strong expiration (\(in *toe is* ~, \(\ in *doe is* lems)

fort-ward \fór-tis-ə-mē\ *adv* (or *adv*) [It, superl. of *forte*] 1: very loud — used as a direction in music

fortissimo *n*, *pl* **fortissimos** or **fort-iss-si-mo** \-mə\ : a very loud passage, sound, or tone

forti-tude \fórt-ə-t(y)úd\ *n* [ME, fr. L *fortitudo*-, *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis*] 1 *obs*: **STRENGTH** 2: strength of mind that enables a person to overcome fear, grief, or bereavement with courage

fortitude *n*: **STRENGTH** 2: strength of mind with courage

forti-tu-ous \fórt-(t)y-ət-əs, -fər-\ *adj* [L *fortitudo*-, *fortitudo*, fr. *fortis*] 1: occurring by chance 2: **FORTUNATE, LUCKY** *syn* see **ACCIDENTAL**

forti-tu-ous-ly *adv*: **forti-tu-ous-ness** *n*

forti-tu-ous-ness \fórt-(t)y-ət-əs-ness\ *n*: **COURAGEOUS**

forti-tu-ous-ness \fórt-(t)y-ət-əs-ness\ *n*: the quality or state of being fortituous 2: a chance event or occurrence

forti-tu-ate \fórt-(ə)-nət\ *adj* 1: bringing some good thing not foreseen as certain; **AUSPICIOUS** 2: receiving some unexpected good *syn* see **LUCKY** — **fort-tu-nate-ly** *adv* — **fort-tu-nate-ness** *n*

forti-tune \fór-čən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *fortuna*; akin to L *fortis*, fr. chance, luck] 1: a good or bad fortune 2: a hypothetical force or personified power that unpredictably determines events and issues favorably or unfavorably 2 *obs*: **ACCIDENT, INCIDENT** 3 a: a favorable issue; **SUCCESS** b: good or bad luck happening to a person 4: **DESTINY, FATE** 5 a: possession of material goods; **WEALTH** b: a store of material possessions

fortune *vt* 1 *obs*: to give good or bad fortune to 2 *archaic*: to provide with a fortune ~ *vi*, *archaic*: **HAPPEN, CHANCE**

fortune teller *n*: a person that seeks wealth esp. by marriage

fort-une-hunter \-tel-ər-\ *n*: one that professes to foretell future events — **fort-une-tell-ing** \-tī-ŋ\ *n* or *adj* *syn* see **SCAM**

forty \fór-tē\ *n* [ME *forty*, *adj*, fr. OE *fowertig*, fr. *fowerig* group of 40, fr. *fēower* four + *-tig* group of 10 — more at **EIGHTY**] 1 — see **NUMBER TABLE** 2: the third point scored by a side in a

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i loot; i foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

tumbling **9 a**; **not** parsimonious (~ spending) **b**; **OUTSPOKEN c**; **availing oneself of something without stint d**; **FRANK, OPEN e**; **overly familiar or forward in action or attitude f**; **LICENTIOUS 10**; **not costing or charging anything 11 a**; **not united or combined with something else; SEPARATED (ore) b**; **NATIVE 12**; **oxygen c**; **not permanently attached but able to move about d**; **of accent: not occurring on the same syllable in all words e of a linguistic form**; **capable of being used alone with meaning (the word hats is a form) 12 a**; **not literal or exact (~ translation) b**; **not restricted by or conforming to conventional forms (~ skating) c**; **FAVORABLE d**; **blowing from a direction more than six points from straight ahead 14**; **not allowing slavery 15**; **open to all comers ~ free-ly adv**

SYN FREE, INDEPENDENT, SOVEREIGN, AUTONOMOUS mean not subject to the rule or control of another. FREE stresses the complete absence of external rule and the full right to make all of one's own decisions; INDEPENDENT implies a standing alone; applied to a state it implies lack of connection with any other having power to interfere with its citizens, laws, or policies; SOVEREIGN stresses the absence of a superior power and implies supremacy within a thing's own domain or sphere; AUTONOMOUS stresses independence in matters pertaining to self-government, but usu. implies at the same time a recognition of sovereignty of a higher or central power in foreign relations and policy

free adv 1; **FREELY 2**; **without charge (admitted ~) 3**; **with freedom and without hindrance from dead ahead (sailing ~) 4**; **with 5**; **free w/ need; free-ing 1 a**; **to cause to be free b**; **RELIEVE, RID c**; **DISENTANGLE, CLEAR 2 obs**; **BANISH**

SYD FREE, RELEASE, LIBERATE, EMANCIPATE, MANUMIT, DISCHARGE mean to set loose from restraint or constraint. FREE implies a usual, permanent removal from whatever binds, confines, entangles, or oppresses; RELEASE implies a release from confinement or from a restraint, or a state of pressure or tension, often without implication of permanent liberation; LIBERATE stresses particularly the resulting state of liberty; EMANCIPATE implies the liberation of a person from subjection or domination; MANUMIT implies emancipation from slavery; DISCHARGE may imply liberation or merely ejection or omission from confinement or a containing that is not necessarily restraint

free alongside ship or free alongside vessel adv (or adj): with delivery at the side of the ship free of charges when the buyer's freight is being paid

free-board \frē-ˈbɔrd/, -ˈbɔ(ə)rd/ **n** 1: the distance between the waterline and the freeboard deck of a ship 2: the space between the surface of the ground and the undercarriage of an automobile **freeboard deck n**: the deck below which all bulkheads are made watertight

free-booter \frē-ˈbɔtər/ **n** [D *vrijbutter*, fr. *vrijbut* plunder, fr. *vrij* free + *boot* booty]: PLUNDERER, PIRATE

free-born \frē-ˈbɔ(ə)rən/ **adj** 1: not born in vassalage or slavery 2: relating to or befitting one that is freeborn

free capital n 1: capital that has numerous possible or actual uses as opposed to capital confined to a specialized use 2: capital available for investment

free-man \frēd-mən/ **n** 1: a man freed from slavery **free-dom** \frēd-əm/ **n** 1: the quality or state of being free: as a: the absence of necessity, coercion, or constraint in choice or action b: liberation from slavery or restraint or from the power of another c: INDEPENDENCE, c: EXEMPTION, RELEASE d: EASE, FACILITY e: FRANKNESS, OUTSPOKENNESS f: importer familiarity g: boldness of conception or execution h: unrestricted use 2 a: a political right b: FRANCHISE, PRIVILEGE

SYN FREEDOM, LIBERTY, LICENSE mean the power or condition of acting without compulsion. FREEDOM has a broad range and may imply total absence of restraint or as imposed by necessity; or moderate absence of restraint, or merely an unawareness of being unduly hampered or frustrated; LIBERTY implies the power to choose what one does or says as distinguished from lack of inhibition in doing or saying; it may also imply more strongly than FREEDOM a release from restraint or compulsion; LICENSE implies liberty that consists in breaking laws or rules either as an abuse or as the exercise of special privilege

freedom of the seas: the right of a merchant ship to travel any waters except territorial waters either in peace or war **free enterprise**: freedom of private business to organize and operate for profit in a competitive system without interference by government beyond regulation necessary to protect public interest and keep the national economy in balance

free-for-all \frē-fɔ, rɔl/ **n** 1: a competition, dispute, or fight open to all comers and usu. with no rules; **BRAWL ~ free-for-all adj** **free hold n** 1: gold or gold certificates held in excess of legal reserve requirements

free-hand \frē-ˈhænd/ **adj**: done without mechanical aids or devices; **FREE (~ drawing) ~ freehand adv**

free-hand-ed \frē-ˈhænd-əd/ **adj**: OPENHANDED, GENEROUS ~ **free-hand-ed-ly adv**

free-heart-ed \frē-ˈhɑrt-əd/ **adj** 1: FRANK, UNRESERVED 2: GENEROUS ~ **free-heart-ed-ly adv**

free-hold \frē-ˈhɔld/ **n** 1: a tenure of real property by which an estate of inheritance in fee simple or fee tail or for life is held; an estate held by such tenure ~ compare **FEU 1** 2: a tenure of real property of similar kind ~ **free-hold-er n**

free lance n 1 a: a knight or roving soldier available for hire by a state or commander b: one who acts on his own responsibility without regard to authority 2: one who pursues a profession under no long-term contractual commitments to any one employer **free-lance** \frē-ˈlɑns(t)s/ **adj**: of, relating to, or befitting a free lance; **INDIFFERENT**

free-lance-ly \frē-ˈlɑns(t)-lē/ **adv**: as a free lance ~ **vi**: to offer or contract for the purchase of in the manner of a free lance ~ **free-lanc-er n**

free-liv-ing \frē-ˈlɪv-ɪŋ/ **adj** 1: marked by more than usual freedom in the gratification of appetites 2: neither parasitic nor symbiotic **free love n**: sexual intercourse or cohabitation without a legal wedding

free-man \frē-ˈmæn/ **n** 1: one enjoying civil or political liberty 2: one having the full rights of a citizen

free-mar-ital \frē-ˈmɑrt-ə-nəl/ [origin unknown]: a sexually imperfect

usu. sterile female calf (twiborn with a male **Free-ma-son** \frē-ˈmās-ən/ **n**: a member of a widespread secret fraternal society called Free and Accepted Masons **free-ma-son-ry** \frē-ˈn/ **n** 1 **cap**: the principles, institutions, or practices of Freemasons ~ called also **Masonry** 2: natural or instinctive fellowship or sympathy

free-ness n: FREEDOM

free on board adv (or adj): without charge for delivery to and placing on board a carrier at a specified point

free port n 1: an enclosed port or section of a port where goods are received and shipped free of customs duty

free-er \frē-ˈɛr/ **n**: one that frees (the ~ of the slaves)

free radical n: an atom or a group of atoms having at least one unpaired electron and participating in various reactions

free-sia \frē-ˈzi-ə/ **n** [NL, genus name, fr. F. H. T. Freese 1876 G. physician]: any of a genus (*Freesia*) of the iris family of sweet-scented African herbs with red, white, or yellow flowers

free silver n: the free coinage of silver often at a fixed ratio with gold

free soil n: U.S. territory where prior to the Civil War slavery was prohibited

free-soil \frē-ˈsɔɪl/ **adj** 1: characterized by free soil (~ states) 2 **cap** F&S: opposing the extension of slavery into U.S. territories and the admission of slave states into the Union prior to the Civil War 3: a political party having these aims ~ **Free-Soil-er** \frē-ˈsɔɪ-lər/ **n**

free-speak-er \frē-ˈspi:k-ər/ **adj**: speaking freely; **OUTSPOKEN**

free-est \frē-ˈɛst/ **superlative of FREE**

freestanding adj: standing alone or on its own foundation free of architectural or supporting frame or attachment

free from \frē-ˈfrɔm/ **prep**: a stone that may be cut freely without splitting 2 a: a fruit, stone to which the flesh does not cling b: a fruit having such a stone

free-swimming \frē-ˈswɪm-ɪŋ/ **adj**: able to swim about because not attached

free-think-er \frē-ˈθɪŋk-ər/ **n**: one that forms opinions on the basis of independent authority; **esp**: one who doubts or denies religious dogma **SYN** see **ATHEIST ~ free-thinking** \frē-ˈθɪŋk-ɪŋ/ **n** or **adj**

free thought n: free thinking or unorthodox thought; **specif**: 18th century deism

free throw n: an unhindered shot in basketball made from behind a set back line, awarded because of a foul by an opponent

free trade n: trade based upon the unrestricted international exchange of goods with tariffs used only as a source of revenue

free verse n: verse whose meter is irregular in some respect or whose rhythm is not metrical

free-way \frē-ˈvɛ-ɪ/ **n** 1: an expressway with fully controlled access 2: a road

free-wheel \frē-ˈhwɛl/ **n** 1: a power-transmission system in a motor vehicle with a device that permits the propeller shaft to run freely when its speed is greater than that of the engine shaft 2: a clutch fitted in the rear hub of a bicycle that permits the rear wheel to run on free from the rear sprocket when the pedals are stopped

freewheel vi: to move, live, or drift along freely or irresponsibly **free will n** 1: the power asserted of moral beings of choosing within limitations or with respect to some matters without restraint of physical or divine necessity or causal law 2: the ability to choose between alternatives so that the choice or action are to an extent entirely determined by the conscious subject

free-will \frē-ˈwɪl/ **adj**: VOLUNTARY, SPONTANEOUS **Freewill Baptist n**: a member of a Baptist group holding Arminian doctrines and practicing open communion and anointing

free world n: the part of the world where democracy and capitalism or moderate socialism rather than totalitarian or Communist political and economic systems prevail

freeze \frēz/ **vb** **frōz** \frɔz/ **froze** \frɔz-ən/ **freezing** [ME *fresen*, fr. OE *frēosan*; akin to OHG *frosan* to freeze, LG *frūn* to freeze] **1 a**: to become chilled with cold (almost *frize* to respect) **2 a**: to become coldly formal in manner **3 a**: to adhere solidly by freezing **4**: to become clogged with ice (the water pipes *frize*) **5**: to become fixed or motionless; **esp**: to become incapable of acting or speaking ~ **vt** **1**: to harden into ice **2 a**: to make extremely cold; **3**: to act unwisely in stiffening formal ways **3 a**: to act unwisely or destructively by frost **4**: to anesthetize by cold **4**: to cause to grip tightly or remain in immovable contact **5 a**: to cause to become fixed, immovable, or unalterable **6**: to forbid further manufacture, use, or sale of (a raw material) **6**: to immobilize by governmental regulation the expenditure, withdrawal, or exchange of (foreign-owned bank balances)

freeze n 1: a state of weather marked by low temperature **2 a**: an act or instance of freezing **b**: the state of being frozen **freeze-dry** \frēz-ˈdri/ **vt**: to dry in a frozen state under high vacuum **esp**: for preservation

freeze-up \frēz-ˈʌp/ **n**: one that freezes or keeps cool; **esp**: an insulated compartment or room for keeping food at a subfreezing temperature or for freezing perishable food rapidly

freezing point n: the temperature at which liquid solidifies (the freezing point of water is 0° C or 32° F)

free zone n: an area within which goods may be received and stored without paying duty

F region n: the highest region of the ionosphere occurring from 90 to more than 250 miles above the earth **freight** \frɛht/ **n**, **often attrib** [ME, fr. MD or MLG *vracht*, *vrecht*] **1**: the compensation paid for the transportation of goods **2**: something that is loaded for transportation; **CARGO** **3**: **LOAD**, BURDEN **4**: a unit of weight or measure **5**: goods afforded by a common carrier and distinguished from express **6**: a train designed or used for such transportation **2** **freight vt** **1 a**: to load with goods for transportation **b**: **BURDEN**, **CHARGE** **2**: to transport or ship by freight **3** **freight-age** \frɛht-ˈɪdʒ/ **n**: FREIGHT **4** **freight-car** \frɛht-ˈkɑr/ **n**: one that loads or unloads and carries a ship **2**: **SHIPPER** **3**: a ship or airplane used chiefly to carry freight **freem-i-tus** \frém-ə-təs/ **n** [NL, fr. L, murmur, fr. *fremitus*, pp. of *fremitus*]: a murmur; **at** **out**; **ch** **chin**; **v** **less**; **ē** **easy**; **g** **gift**; **f** **trip**; **i** **life** **i** **loot**; **i** **foot**; **i** **foot**; **y** **yet**; **yū** **few**; **yū** **furious**; **zh** **life**

frus-tum \-'frus-təm, n, pl frustums or frusta-
-tice, bit ~ (more at **NAUSEA**): the part of a
cone-shaped solid next to the base and formed
by cutting off the top by a plane parallel to
the base; also: the part of a solid intersected
between two usu. parallel planes
fru-tu-ces-cence \-'frū-'tes-'n(ə)s \ n [L *frutec-*]
: shrubby habit of growth ~ **fruticous-cent** \-
-tə-'siv-ət-əd



frustums

fru-tu-ose \-'frūt-ə-'kōs \ adj [L *frutuosus*, fr.
frutic-, *frutec-* shrub; akin to OHG *broz bud*,
Ort broth whisker]: occurring in the form of
or resembling a shrub: **SHRUBBY**
fry \-'frī \ vb **fried**; **frying** [ME *frien*, fr. OF
frier, fr. L *frierer*, akin to Gk *phrygenin* to
roast, fry, Skt *bhrijati* he roasts] **vi**: to cook in a pan or on a gridle
over a fire esp. with the use of fat ~ **vi**: to undergo frying
fry n, pl fries 1: a dish of something fried 2: a social gathering
where food is fried and eaten

fry n, pl fry [ME, prob. fr. ONF *fri*, fr. OF *frier*, *froyer* to rub,
spaw] 1 a: a recently hatched fishes b: the young of other animals
2: very small adult fishes 3: members of a group or class (small ~)
fry-er \-'frī-(ə)r \ n: something intended for or used in frying: as
a: a young chicken b: a deep utensil for frying foods

f-t-ost \-'fē-'stāp \ n [f, symbol for focal length] : a camera lens
aperture setting indicated by an f-number

F \-'fē \ n: the top of the two layers into which the
F region of the ionosphere splits in the daytime at varying heights
from about 150 to 250 miles above the earth

fubby \-'fəb-'zē \ adj [Obs. E *fubs* (chubby person)]: being chubby
and somewhat squat

fuch-sia \-'fju:-'shə \ n [NL, genus name, fr. Leonard Fuchs 1566
Gartenlust] 1: a genus (of the family Geraniaceae) of plants of the
evening-primrose family having showy nodding flowers usu. in
deep pinks, reds, and purples 2: a vivid reddish purple

fuch-sin or **fuch-sin** \-'fju:-'sɪn, -sēn \ n [F *fuchsine*, prob. fr.
NL *Fuchsia*; fr. its color]: a dye that is produced by oxidation of
a mixture of aniline and toluidines and yields a brilliant bluish red

fuc-coid \-'fju:-'kɔɪd \ adj: relating to or resembling the rockweeds
fucoid n: a fucoid seaweed or fossil

fuc-us \-'fju:-'kəs \ n [L, archil, rouge, fr. Gk *phukos* seaweed, archil,
rouge, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *puh*k antimony used as a cosme-
tic] 1 **obs**: a face paint 2 [NL, genus name, fr. L]: any of a
genus of large, cartilaginous brown algae used in the kelp indus-
try 3 **broodly**: any of various brown algae

fud \-'fud \ n: **FUDDY-DUDDY**

fud-dle \-'fad-'l \ vb **fud-dling** \-'fad-'lɪŋ, -'lɪŋ \ [origin unknown]
~ **vi**: to take part in a drinking bout: **TIPPLE** ~ **vi** 1: to make drunk
2: to make confused 3: **MUDDLE**

fud-dy \-'fud-'dɪ \ adj \-'fud-'dɪ \ n [perh. redup. of *Se Juddy* short-
lived animal, tail, *Jud* tail] 1: one who is old-fashioned, pompous,
unimaginative, or concerned about trifles ~ **fuddy-duddy** **adj**

fudge \-'fʌʒ \ vb [origin unknown] **vi** 1: to act dishonestly
2: to fail to live up to something 3: to avoid commitment
~ **HDCE** ~ **vi** 1 a: to devise as a substitute or without adequate
basis 2: to evade 3: to fail to come to grips with

fudge n: 1: foolish nonsense 2: an item typeset and inserted
directly on the printing press 3: a soft creamy candy made typi-
cally of sugar, milk, butter, and flavoring

fue-gi-an \-'fju:-'gɪ-'æŋ \ n: an Indian of Tierra del Fuego

fue-jel \-'fju:-(ə)l \ n, often attrib [ME *jewel*, fr. OF *juwelle*,
Lure, fr. LL *foculus*, fr. L, hearth ~ more at **FOCUS**] 1 a: a
material used to reduce heat by emitting b: a nutrient
material c: a material from which atomic energy can be liberated
esp. in a reactor 2: a source of sustenance or incentive

fuel \-'fju:-(ə)l \ or **in-eld**; **fu-el-ling** or **fu-el-ling** **vi** 1: to
provide with fuel 2: **SUPPORT**, **STIMULATE** ~ **vi**: to take in fuel
fuel n: 1: an agent that is used for fuel and usu. has a higher flash
point than kerosene

fug \-'fʌg \ n [Prob. alter. of *flog*]: an odorous emanation; **esp**:
the stuffy atmosphere of a poorly ventilated space ~ **fug-gy**
\-'fʌg-'ɪ \ adj

fug \-'fʌg \ vb **fugged**; **fug-ging** **vi**: to loll indoors in a stuffy atmosphere
~ **vi**: to make staid and odorous

fug-ga-cious \-'fju:-'gə-'shəs \ adj [L *fuagax*, fr. *fuagere*] 1: last-
ing a short time; **EVANESCENT** 2: disappearing before the usual
time ~ used chiefly of plant parts (as stipules) other than floral
organs ~ **in-fug-a-ci-ty** \-'fʌg-ət-ə \ n

fu-gal \-'fju:-'gəl \ adj: of, relating to, or in the style of a musical
piece ~ **fu-ga-ly** \-'fju:-'gə-'li \ adv

fuge \-'fju:-(ə)l \ n **comb form** (fr. LL *fuga*, fr. L *fugare* to put to
flight, fr. *fuga*): one that drives away (insect/fuge)

fu-gi-tive \-'fju:-'tɪ-v \ adj [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *fugitiv*, fr. L
fugitivus, fr. *fugitus*, pp. of *fugere* to flee; akin to Gk *phugein* to
flee and prob. to OHG *bigan* to bend ~ more at **BOW**] 3: running
away light ~ **comb form** (*slave*): of, departing from the usual
place to proceed: **WANDERING** 3 a: being of short duration b: dif-
ficult to grasp or retain; **ELUSIVE** c: likely to evaporate, deterio-
rate, change, fade, or disappear 4: being of transient interest
esp: **EMERGENCY** **syn see TRANSCIENT** ~ **fu-gi-tive-ly** adv ~ **fu-gi-**
tive-ness n

fugitive n 1: one who flees or tries to escape; **specif**: **REFUGEE**
2: something elusive or hard to find

fu-gle \-'fju:-'gəl \ vb [back-formation fr. *fugleman*] **archaic**: to act
as fugleman

fu-gle-man \-'fju:-'gəl-'mən \ n [modif. of G *Fügelmann*, fr. *fügel*
wind, *mann* man] 1: a trained soldier formerly posted in front
of a line of men at drill to serve as a model in their exercises 2: one
who heads a group; **specif**: a political manager

fugue \-'fju:-(ə)l \ n [Prob. fr. It *fuga* light, fugue, fr. L *fugit*, fr. L
fugere] : a polyphonic musical composition in which one or two
themes are initiated by successive, or successively, or contrapuntally
independently developed ~ **fugue** vb ~ **fugui-st** \-'fju:-'gɪst \ n

füh-er or **fueh-er** \-'fju:-(ə)r, -'fɪ-(ə)r \ n [G *führen* leader, guide, fr.
LHG *viierer* bearer, fr. *viieren* to lead, bear, fr. OHG *jueren* to
lead; akin to OE *heran* to go ~ more at **FARE**] 1 a: **LEADER** 2c(5)
~ used chiefly of the leader of the German Nazis b: a lesser Nazi

party official 2: a leader exercising tyrannical authority
fū-ji \-'fju:-(j)u:-(j)ə \ n [Fujii mountain, Japan]: a spun silk clothing
fabric in plain weave orig. made in Japan

ful \-'fʌl \ adj **suffix**, sometimes **-ful-ter**; sometimes **-ful-lest**
[ME, fr. OE *full*, cf. L *fulvus* (eventful) 2]: characterized
by (peaceful) 3: having the qualities of (masterful) 4: **-ABLE**
(mournful)

2-ful \-'fʌl \ n **suffix**: number or quantity that fills or would fill
(roomful)

Fu-la or **Fu-lah** \-'fju:-(ə)l \ n, pl **Fula** or **Folas** or **Fulah** or **Fulahs**
1: a Sudanese people of Africa and several stock and Mediterranean
Caucasoid admixture 2: a member of the Fula people

Fu-la-ni \-'fju:-(ə)l-'nɪ, -'fju:-(ə)l-'nɪ \ n, pl **Fulani** or **Fulanis** 1 a: **FULA**; 1 a;
esp: the Fula of northern Nigeria and adjacent areas b: a member
of the Fulani people 2: the language of the Fula people

ful \-'fʌl \ n, pl **fulcrums** or **ful-cra** \-'fʌl-'krə \ n, pl **ful-cra** \-'fʌl-'krə \ n, pl
fr. L *fulcrum*, *fulcris* 1: a point of support 2: **POINT**
specif: the support about which a lever turns b: one that supplies
capability for action 2: a part of an animal that serves as a hinge
or support

ful-fill or **ful-fill** \-'fʌl-'fɪl \ **ful-filled**; **ful-fill-ling** [ME *fulfillen*,
fr. OE *fulfillan*, fr. *full* + *fillian* fill] 1 a: to put into effect
b: to bring to an end c: to measure up to: **SATISFY** 2 a: to
convert into reality b: to develop the full potentialities of **syn**
see PERFORM ~ **ful-fill-er** n ~ **ful-fill-ment** \-'mənt \ n

ful-lu-gent \-'fʌl-'lu:-(j)ənt \ adj [ME, fr. L *fulgens*, *fulgens*, prp. of
fulgere to flash, shine brightly, *fulgere* to burn ~ more at **BLACK**]
: dazzlingly bright ~ **ful-lu-gent-ly** **adv**

ful-gu-rant \-'fʌl-'gu:-(j)rənt, -'fə- \ adj: flashing like lightning
ful-gu-rate \-'fʌl-'gu:-(j)rət \ n [L *fulguratus*, pp. of *fulgurare* to flash with
lightning, fr. *fulgur* lightning, fr. *fulgere*]: to emit flashes of

ful-gu-ra-tion \-'fʌl-'gu:-(j)rə-'tʃən, -'fə- \ n the act or process of
flashing brightly

ful-gu-rite \-'fʌl-'gu:-(j)rɪt, -'fə- \ n [ISV, fr. L *fulgur*]: a vitrified
crust produced by the fusion of sand or rock by lightning

ful-gu-rous \-'fʌl-'gu:-(j)rəs \ adj [L *fulgur*]: emitting flashes of or like light-
ning

ful-ham \-'fʌl-'əm \ n [alter. of earlier *Julian*, perh. fr. *Julia* + *one*]
1: a head of duck
ful-ig-i-nous \-'fju:-(j)l-'ɪ-nəs \ adj [LL *fuliginosus*, fr. L *fuligin-*
fuligo soot; akin to L *fumus* smoke] 1 a: **SOOTY** b: **OBSCURE**,
MURKY 2: having a dark or dusky color ~ **ful-ig-i-nous-ly** **adv**

full \-'fʌl \ adj [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *ful* full, L *plenus* full,
plere to fill, Gk *plērēs* full, *plērēin* to be full] 1: containing as
much material as is possible or as normal 2 a: **full** ~ **of** con-
taining 2 a: to complete as in number, amount, or duration (his ~ share)
b: having all the distinguishing characteristics (a ~ member)
c: being at the highest degree: **MAXIMUM** (~ strength) 3 a: con-
vexly rounded in outline (a ~ figure) b: having an abundance
of material esp. in the form of gathered, united, or flared parts
(a ~ skirt) 4 a: possessing or containing an abundance (a ~
life) b: rich in detail (a ~ report) 5: satisfied esp. with food or
drink 6: completely weary (~ of work and worry) 7: having
both parents in common (~ sisters) 8: having volume or depth
of sound (~ notes) 9: **complete** or **normal** 10: **complete** or
plan (~ of his own concerns) 10: possessing a rich or pro-
nounced quality (a food of ~ flavor) ~ **full-ness** **also full-ness** n

syn COMPLETE, PLEINARY, REPLETE: FULL is usu. interchangeable
with any of the other three; it may imply either the inclusion of
all that is needed or the presence of all that can be included or
contained; COMPLETE means full in the sense of having everything
needed; PLEINARY adds to COMPLETE the implication of fullness
without qualification; REPLETE implies being filled to the brim or
to satiety

21 **EXACTLY** 1 a: VERY, EXTREMELY b: ENTIRELY 2 a: EXACTLY
b: STRAIGHT, SQUARELY (hit him ~ in the face)

3 **full** 1 a: the utmost extent (enjoy to the ~) b: the highest or
fullest state or degree 2: the requisite or complete amount

4 **full** *vi*, of the moon: to become full ~ **vi**: to make full in sewing
5 **full** *vi* [ME *fulen*, fr. MF *fuler*, fr. (assumed) VL *fuliare*, fr. L
fulvus full, *fulvus* black and thicken (woolen cloth) by moistening,
heating, and pressing]

full-bak \-'fʌl-'bæk \ n: a football back used primarily for line
plunges and blocking on offense and as a linebacker on defense

full blood n 1 ~'bləd \: descent from parents both of one pure
breed 2 ~'bləd \: an individual of full blood

full-blooded \-'fʌl-'bləd-əd \ adj 1: of unmixed ancestry; **PURE-**
BLOOD 2: **FLOID**, **RUDDY** 3: **FORCEFUL** (~ **style**) 4: a lack-
ing no particulars; **GENUINE** b: containing fullness of substance
: **rich** ~ **full-blood-ed-ness** n

full-blown \-'fʌl-'bləʊn \ adj 1 a: being at the height of bloom b: fully
mature 2: possessing all the usual or necessary features

full-body \-'fʌl-'bɔɪ \ n 1: having a large body 2: marked
by richness and fullness 3: having importance or meaningfulness
full dress n: the style of dress prescribed for ceremonial or formal
social occasions

full-dress \-'fʌl-'dres \ adj 1: complete down to the last formal
detail 2: carried out to the fullest or to the means

full-er \-'fʌl-'ə \ n one that fills cloth

2 **full-er** \-'fʌl-'ə \ n (Juller) (to form a groove in): a blacksmithing
hammer for grooving and spreading iron

full-er's earth n: a clayish earthy substance used in filling cloth, as
a filter medium, and as a catalyst

full-fash-ioned \-'fʌl-'fəʃ-ən-d \ adj: employing or produced by a
special process for shaping cloth into clothing (a ~ hosiery)

full-fledge-d \-'fʌl-'fleɪd \ adj 1: fully developed 2: **MATURE** 2: having
full plumage 3: having attained complete status (~ lawyer)

full house n: a poker hand containing three of a kind and a pair
full-length \-'fʌl-'len(k)th \ adj 1: showing or adapted to the en-
tire length esp. of the human figure 2: having a length as great
as that which is normal or usual 3: **full moon** n: the moon with its
whole apparent disk illuminated

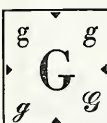
full-mouthed \-'fʌl-'maʊth-d \ adj 1: having a full mouth;
esp: having a full complement of teeth 2: uttered with full power
or sound : **LOUD**

full-scale \-'fʌl-'skāl \ adj 1: identical to an original in proportion
and size (~ drawing) 2: involving full use of available resources

ə but; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; j joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ũ foot; ũ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zt vision

- fus·bil·i·ty** \f'yu-zə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n* the quality, state, or degree of being fusible
- fus·ible** \f'yu-zə-'be-l\ *adj*: capable of being fused and esp. liquefied by heat
- fusible metal** *n*: an alloy having a melting point usu. below 300°F and used esp. as a hot safety plug or automatic-sprinkler fuse
- fus·il·form** \f'yu-zə-'fɔrm\ *adj*: tapering toward each end
- fus·il·s** \f'yu-zəl\ or **fus·il·s** \f'yu-zəl-, -zəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *Justilius*, fr. *Justus*, pp.] 1 *archaic a*: made by melting and pouring into forms 2 *CAST b*: liquefied by heat 2 *archaic c*: FUSITE
- FUSIL** *n* [F, lit., steel for striking fire, fr. OF *fusile*, fr. (assumed) VL *fusilis*, fr. L. *foculus* fire — more at FUSIL]: a light flintlock musket
- fu·sil·ier** or **fu·sil·er** \f'yu-zə-'li(ə)-\ *n* [Fr. *Fusilier*, fr. *Justil*] 1: a soldier armed with a fusil 2: a member of a British regiment formerly armed with fusils
- fu·sil·lade** \f'yu-sə-'lād-, -lād, f'yu-sə-'l-, -zə-\ *n* [F, fr. *fusiller* to shoot, fr. *Justil*] 1: a number of shots fired simultaneously or in rapid succession 2: a spirited burst esp. of criticism
- fusillade** *vi*: to attack or shoot down by a fusillade
- fu·sion** \f'yu-zhən\ *n*, often *attr* [L. *fusio*, *Justo*, fr. *Justus*, pp.] 1: the act or process of liquefying or rendering plastic by heat 2: the liquid or plastic state induced by heat 3: a union by melting; as: a merging of diverse elements into a unified whole 4: a political partnership; COALITION 5: the union of atomic nuclei to form heavier nuclei resulting in the release of enormous quantities of energy when certain light elements unite
- fusion bomb** *n*: a bomb in which nuclei of a light chemical element unite to form nuclei of heavier elements with a release of energy; *esp*: HYDROGEN BOMB
- fu·sion·ist** \f'yu-zh-(ə)-'nɪst\ *n*: one who promotes or takes part in a coalition esp. of political parties
- fuss** \f'ʌs\ *n* [perh. of limit. origin] 1: a needless bustle or excitement 2: COMMOION 3: effusive praise 4: a state of agitation esp. over a trivial matter 5: OBJECTION, PROTEST 6: an angry dispute SYN see STR
- fuss** *vi*: to create or be in a state of restless activity; *specif*: to shower flattering attentions 2: to pay undue attention to small details 2 *a*: to become upset 3: WORRY 4: COMPLAIN, ARGUE 5: 1 *a*: AGITATE, UPSET — *fuss*-er *n*
- fuss·bud·get** \f'ʌs-'bʊd-ət\ *n*: one who fusses about trifles
- fuss·i·ly** \f'ʌs-ē-lē\ *adv*: in a fussy manner
- fuss·i·ness** \f'ʌs-'nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being fussy
- fussy** \f'ʌs-ē\ *adj* 1: easily upset; IRRITABLE 2: a: requiring or giving close attention to details 2: revealing a concern for niceties 3: FASTIDIOUS
- fus·tian** \f'ʌs-'tʃən\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *Justiane*, fr. ML *Justaneum*, prob. fr. *Justus* tree trunk, fr. L. *clivus*] 1: a: a strong cotton and linen fabric 2: a class of cotton fabric usu. having a pile face and twill weave 2: pretentious writing or speech SYN see BOMBAST — *fustian* *adj*
- fus·tic** \f'ʌs-'tɪk\ *n* [ME *Justik*, fr. MF *Justoc*, fr. Ar *Justaq*, fr. Gk *πισταχίο* pistachio tree — more at PISTACHIO] 1: the wood of a tropical American tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) of the mulberry family that yields a yellow dye; also: any of several similar dyewoods 2: a tree yielding fustic
- fus·ti·gate** \f'ʌs-tē-'gāt-\ *vi* [LL *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigare*, fr. L. *Justis* + *igare* (akin to *agere* to drive) — more at AGENT] 1: to CUDGEL 2: to criticize severely — *fus·ti·gation* \f'ʌs-tē-'gā-'shən\ *n*
- fus·ti·ly** \f'ʌs-ē-lē\ *adv* 1: in a fussy manner
- fus·ti·ness** \f'ʌs-'nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being fussy
- fus·ty** \f'ʌs-ē\ *adj* [ME, fr. *Just* wine cask, fr. MF, clus., cab., fr. L. *Justus*] 1: Brit: impaired by age or dampness; MOLDY 2: saturated with dust and stale odors; MUSTY 3: old-fashioned or rigidly

- conservative *think* see MALDROUDS
- fu·thark** \f'yu-'thɜrk\ also **fu·thorc** or **fu·thork** \f'yu-'th(ə)'rɪk\ *n* [fr. the first six letters, J, U, P, (H), O (or G), R, C (or K)]: the runic alphabet
- fu·tile** \f'yu-'l-, 'f'yu-'l\ *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L. *futilis* that pours out easily, useless, fr. *fut-* (akin to *fundere* to pour) — more at FUTURE] 1: serving no useful purpose 2: occupied with trifles 3: FRIVOLOUS — *fu·tile·ly* \f'yu-'l-ē\ *adv* — *fu·tile·ness* *n*
- fu·til·ity** \f'yu-'l-ə-tē-\ *n*
- SYN VAIN, FRUITLESS: FUTILE** may connote completeness of failure or unwisdom of undertaking; **VAIN** usu. implies simple failure to achieve a desired result; **FRUITLESS** comes close to **VAIN** but often suggests a long and arduous effort or severe disappointment
- fu·til·i·tar·i·an** \f'yu-'l-ə-'tər-ē-ən, f'yu-'l-\ *n* [blend of *futile* and *utilitarian*]; one who believes that human striving is futile — *fu·til·i·tar·i·an·ism* *n*
- fu·til·ock** \f'yu-'l-ək\ *n* [prob. alter. of *foothack* (futtock)]; one of the arches of a timbered deck together to form the lower part of the compound rib of a ship
- futtock shroud** *n*: a short iron rod connecting the topmast rigging with the lower mast
- fut·ure** \f'yu-'tʃər\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF *futur*, fr. L. *Future* about to be — more at BE] 1: that is to be; *specif*: existing after death 2: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense formed in English *will* and *shall* and expressive of time yet to come
- future** *n* 1 *a*: time that is to come 2: what is going to happen 3: an expectation of advancement or progressive development 4: a stock or commodity bought and sold for delivery at a future time — *usu*, used in pl. 4 *a*: the future tense of a language 2 *a*: a verb form in the future tense
- future-less** \f'ʌs-\ *adj*: having no prospect of future success
- future perfect** *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is traditionally formed in English with *will have* and *shall have* and that expresses completion of an action by a specified time that is yet to come — *future perfect* *n*
- fu·tu·rism** \f'yu-'tʃ-ə-'rɪz-əm\ *n*: a movement in art, music, and literature begun in Italy about 1910 and marked esp. by an effort to give formal expression to the dynamic energy and movement of mechanical processes — *fu·tu·r·ist* \f'yu-'tʃ-(ə)-'rɪst\ *n*
- fu·tu·r·is·tic** \f'yu-'tʃ-ə-'rɪst-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the future or to futurism — *fu·tu·r·is·ti·cal·ly* \f'yu-'tʃ-(ə)-'rɪst-ik-ē\ *adv*
- fu·tu·r·i·ty** \f'yu-'tʃ-ə-'rɪ-tē-\ *n*: FUTURE 2: the quality or state of being future 3 *pl*: future events or prospects
- future race** *n*: 1: a horse race usu. for two-year-olds in which the competitors are nominated at birth or before 2: a race or competition for which entries are made well in advance of the event
- fuze**, **fu·zee** *var* OF FUSE, FUSION
- fuzz** \f'ʌz\ *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *fuzzy*]: fine light particles or fibers (as of down or fluff)
- fuzz** *vi*: to fly off into or become covered with fluffy particles ~ *vi* 1: to make fuzzy 2: to envelop in a haze; ALUR
- fuzz·i·ly** \f'ʌz-ē-lē\ *adv*: in a fuzzy manner
- fuzz·i·ness** \f'ʌz-'nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being fuzzy
- fuzzy** \f'ʌz-ē\ *adj* [perh. fr. LG *fussig* loose, spongy; akin to OHG *fūl* rotten — more at FOUL] 1: fussy; covered with or resembling fuzz 2: not clear; INDISTINCT
- ly** \f'ʌz-\ *pp* suffix [ME *fien*, fr. OF *fier*, fr. L. *ficare*, fr. *-ficus* -fic] *adv*: to make (make) into (dandyly) 2: invest with the attributes of; make similar to (ciftly)
- fyce** \f'ɪs\ *var* OF FEIST
- fyke** \f'ɪk\ *n* [D *juik*]: a long bag net kept open by hoops
- fy·i·ot** \f'yu-'l-ət\ *n* [ME, device used to fill the lower part of a painted glass window, fr. *fillen* to fill + *for* foot]; SWASTIKA



g \g'vɛ\ *n*, often *cap*, often *attr* 1 *a*: the seventh letter of the English alphabet 2: a graphic representation of this letter 3: a speech counterpart of orthographic 2 2: the tone G 3: a graphic device for reproducing the letter 4: one designated g esp. as the seventh letter of the minor or diatonic scale 5: [gravity]: a unit of force equal to the force exerted by gravity on a body at rest and used to indicate the force to which a body is subjected when accelerated 6 [graad] *slang*: a sum of \$1000 7: something shaped like the capital

letter G

- gab** \g'æb\ *vi* **gabbed**, **gab·bing** [prob. short for *gabble*]: to talk in a rapid or thoughtless manner 3: CHATTER
- 2gab** *n*: TALK; *esp*: idle talk
- gab·ar·dine** \g'æb-ər-'dɪn\ *n* [MF *gaverdine*] 1: GABERDINE 2: a firm hard-finish durable fabric twilled with diagonal ribs on the right side and made of various fibers 2: a garment of gabardine
- gab·ber** \g'æb-ər-\ *n*: one that talks much, habitually, and usu. idly
- gab·ble** \g'æb-əl\ *vb* **gab·bling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ\ [prob. of limit. origin] *vi* 1: to talk fast or foolishly 2: JABBER 2: to utter inarticulate or animal sounds ~ *vi*: to say with incoherent rapidity; BABBLE
- gab·ble** *n* — **gab·bler** \g'æb-əl-ər-\ *n*
- gab·bro** \g'æb-(r)ə-\ *n* [It]: a granular igneous rock composed essentially of calcic plagioclase, a ferromagnesian mineral, and accessory minerals — **gab·bro·ic** \g'æb-'brō-ik\ *adj*
- gab·bro·id** \g'æb-'brō-ɪd\ *adj*: resembling gabbro
- gab·by** \g'æb-ē-\ *adj*: TALKATIVE, GABRIOUS
- gab·belle** \g'æb-'bəl\ [ME, *gab* OF *gabellus* tax, fr. Ar *qabālah*]: a tax on salt levied in France prior to 1790
- gab·er·dine** \g'æb-ər-'dɪn\ *n* [MF *gaverdine*] 1 *a*: a coarse long coat or smock worn chiefly by Jews in medieval times 2: an English laborer's smock 3: GARMENT 2: GABARDINE
- gab·er·lin·zie** \g'æb-ər-'lɪn-zē-\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *Scott* 2: SEGGAR, MENDICANT 2: *SCOT* 2: VAGRANT
- gab·fest** \g'æb-'fest\ *n* 1: an informal gathering for general talk 2: an extended conversation

gab·i·on \g'æb-ē-ən\ *n* [MF, fr. OIt *gabellone*, lit., large cage, aug. of *gabba* cage, fr. L. *gave* more at CAGE]: a hollow wickerwork or iron cylinder filled with earth and used in building fieldworks or in mining

gab·le \g'æb-əl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, of Gmc origin; akin to ON *gabl* vertical — more at CEPHALIC] 1: a building or structure with a vertical triangular end; a building formed from cornice or eave to ridge 2: the similar end of a gambrel roof 3: the end wall of a building 2: a triangular furniture or building part

gab·led \-həld\ *adj*: built with a gable gable roof *n*: a double-sloping roof that forms a gable at each end

gab·oon \g'æb-'bi:n\ *n* [alter. of *gab* + -oon (as in *spittoon*)] *dialect*: CUSPIDOR, SPITTOON

Ga·br·el \g'æ-brē-əl\ *n* [Heb *Gabriel*]: one of the archangels

gab·y \g'æb-ē-\ *n* [perh. of Scandinavian origin; akin to ON *gapa* to gape — more at GAPE] *dialect chiefly Eng*: SIMPLETON

gad \g'æd\ *n* [ME, spike, fr. ON *gaddr*; akin to OE *geard* rod — more at YARD] 1: a chisel or pointed iron or steel bar for loosening ore or rock 2 *dialect*: ROD, STICK

gad *vi* **gad·ded**, **gad·ding** [ME *gadden*]: to be on the go to little purpose — *gad·der* *n*

gad·der \g'æd-ər-\ *n* [perh. of Scandinavian origin; used as a mild oath]

Gad \g'æd\ *n* [Heb *Gad*]: a son of Jacob and ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel — **Gad·ite** \g'æd-ē-\ *n*

gad·about \g'æd-ə-'baʊt\ *n*: a person who flits about in social activity — **gad·about** *adj*

gad·a·rene \g'æd-ə-'rēn\ *adj*, often *cap* [fr. the demon-possessed *Gadarene* swine (Mt 8.28) that rushed into the sea]; HEADLON, PROCTEAL

gad·fly \g'æd-'flɪ-\ *n* 1: any of various flies (as a horsefly, botfly, or warble fly) that bite or annoy livestock 2: a person who annoys or stirs up from lethargy



gable 1a

gangue \ˈgɑŋ\ *n* [F, fr. G *gang* vein of metal, fr. OHG, act of going]: the worthless rock or vein matter in which valuable metals or minerals occur

gang up *vt* 1: MEET, GATHER 2: to make a joint assault 3: to exert group pressure

gangway \ˈgɑŋ-wei\ *n* 1: PASSAGEWAY; *esp*: a temporary way of planks 2: either of the sides of the upper deck of a ship; b: the opening by which a ship is boarded **C**: GANGLANK 3 *Brit*: AISLE 4: a main level or haulage way in a mine 5 a: a cross aisle dividing the front benches from the back benches in the British House of Commons; b: an aisle in the British House of Commons that separates government and opposition benches 6: a clear passage through a crowd — often used as an interjection

gan-is-ter or **gan-nis-ter** \ˈgɑn-ɪs-tər\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a fine-grained quartzite used to the manufacture of refractory brick 2: a mixture of ground quartz and fireclay used for lining metallurgical furnaces

gan-net \ˈgɑn-ət\ *n*, *pl* gannets *also* gannet [ME *ganot*, fr. OE *ganot*; akin to OE *gōs* goose]: any of several large fish-eating seabirds (family Suidae) that remain at sea for long periods and breed in large colonies chiefly on offshore islands

gan-oid \ˈgɑn-ɔɪd\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *ganos* brightness; akin to Gk *gáethra* to rejoice — more at joy]: of or relating to a subclass (Ganoidei) of living and extinct teleost fishes (as the sturgeons) with an upper rhombic enameled scales — **ganoid** *n* — **gan-oid-ly** \ˈgɑn-ɔɪd-lee\ *adv* or *adj*

gant-lope or **gant-lope** \ˈgɑnt-ləp\ *n* [Modif. of Sw *gattlop*, fr. OSw *gatalop*, fr. *gata* road + *lop* course] *archaic*: GAUNTLET

gant-let \ˈgɑnt-lət\, *gānt-* *var* of GAUNTLET

gant-let \ˈgɑnt-lət\, *gānt-* *n* [ˈgɑntlet]: a stretch of railroad track where two lines of track overlap so that one rail of each track is within the rails of the other in order to obviate switching

gantlet *vt*: to run (railroad tracks) together so as to make a gantlet

gant-line \ˈgɑnt-līn\ *n* [perh. alter. of *girl*line (gantline)]: a line rope through a block aloft on a ship and used for hoisting

gan-try \ˈgɑn-tri\ *n* [perh. modif. of ONF *ganter*, fr. L *contherius* = *collis*] 1: a frame for supporting barrels 2: a platform made to carry a traveling crane or other heavy towered side frame running on parallel tracks; *also*: a movable structure with platforms at different levels used for erecting and servicing rockets before launching b: a structure spanning several railroad tracks and displaying signals for each

Gan-y-mede \ˈgɑn-ɪ-med-ē\ *n* [L *Ganymedes*, fr. Gk *Ganymēdēs*] 1: a beautiful youth in classical mythology carried off to Olympus to be the cupbearer of the gods 2: a youth who serves liquors **C**: CUPBEARER 3: the fourth satellite of Jupiter

gaol \ˈgɑ(ə)l\ *n* [IME, *Irish* *brí* *var* of JAIL]

gap \ˈgæp\ *n* [E, fr. ON *gashan*, hole; akin to ON *gapa*] 1 a: a break in a wall, hedge, or line of military defense b: an assailable position 2 a: a mountain pass b: RAVINE 3: SPARK GAP 4: a separation in space 5: a break in continuity; HIATUS 6: lack of balance; DISPARITY (the ~ between imports and exports) — **gap-py** \ˈgæp-i\ *adj*

gap-ping \ˈgæp-ɪŋ\ *adj*: to make an opening in ~ *vt*: to fall or stand open

gape \ˈgæp\ *vb* [ME *gapan*, fr. ON *gapa*; akin to L *hiare* to gape, *yawn* — more at *yawn*] 1 a: to open the mouth widely b: to open or part widely 2: to stare openmouthed 3: YAWN *syn* see GAZE

gap-er *n*: **gap-ingly** \ˈgæp-ɪŋ-lee\ *adv*: **gap-ly** \ˈgæp-lee\ *adv*

gap-er *n* 1: an opening in a pipe 2: an openmouthed stare 3: a 2 unfiled space or extent 4: the median margin-to-margin length of the open mouth b: the line along which the mandibles of a bird close c: the width of an opening 4 *pl but sing in constr.* a: a disease of young birds in which gapeworms invade and irritate the trachea

gape-seed \ˈsɛd\ *n*, *dial* *Brit*: something that attracts stars

gape-worm \ˈwɔrm\ *n*: a nematode worm (*Syngamus trachea*) that causes gapes of birds

gapped scale *n*: a musical scale omitting some notes

gar \ˈgɑr\ *interj* [euphemism for God] — used as a mild oath

gar *n* [short for *garfish*]: any of various fishes that have an elongate body resembling that of a pike and long narrow jaws: as 1: NEEDLEFISH b: any of several prehistoric No. American freshwater ganoid fishes with rank tough flesh

gar-rage \ˈgɑr-razh-, ˈrāz\ *n* [F, act of docking, *garage*, fr. *garer* to dock, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *biwārōn* to protect — more at *warehouse*]: a shop or repair shop for automobiles

garage *vt*: to keep or put in a garage

gar-age-man \ˈmæn\ *n*: a garage worker

Gar-land rifle \ˈgɑr-ˈlænd-ri-flə-, ˈgɑr-ˈl\ *n* [John C. Garand 1838 Am inventor]: a rapid-fire semiautomatic rifle

garb \ˈgɑrb\ *n* [MF or OIt; *MF garbe* graceful contour, *grace*, fr. OIt *garbo* *garb*] 1: OBSOLETE FASHION, MANNER 2: a style of apparel b: CLOTHING, REFINEMENT

gar-bage \ˈgɑr-bəʒ\ *n* [ME, animal entrails] 1: food waste; REFUSE 2: trashy writing or speech

gar-ble \ˈgɑr-bəl\ *w* **gar-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *garbelen*, fr. OIt *garbellare* to sift, fr. Ar *ghirball* sieve, fr. L *crēbellum*; akin to L *crēmare* to sift — more at *crustacean*] 1: *archaic*: CULL 2: to sift impurities from 3: DISTORT, CONFUSE — **gar-bler** \-b(ə)-lər\ *n*

garble *n*: 1: the impurities removed from spices in sifting 2: DISTORTION, JUMBLE

gar-board \ˈgɑr-bɔrd-, ˈbɔ(ə)rɔrd\ *n* [Obs. D *garbord*]: the strike next to a ship's keel

gar-boll \ˈgɑr-bɔl\ *n* [MF *garbolls*]: CONFUSION; TURMOIL

gar-oon \ˈgɑr-ˈsoʊn\ *n*, *pl* garoons [F, boy, servant] **C**: WAITER

garde-manger \ˈgɑrd-(ə)-ˈmɑŋ-ˈzɑŋ\ *n*, *pl* garde-mangers \-zɑŋ-zə\ [F]: the cold meat department of a large kitchen; *also*: the chef in charge of it

gar-den \ˈgɑrd-ən\ *n* [ME *garde*, fr. ONF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *gart* enclosure — more at *yard*] 1: a plot of ground where herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables are cultivated b: a rich well-cultivated region 2 a: a public recreation area or park (a botanical ~) b: an open-air eating or drinking place

gar-den-er \ˈgɑrd-ən-ɪŋ\ *n*, *pl* gardeners [F, boy, servant] **C**: GARDENER

gar-den-er \ˈgɑrd-ən-ɪŋ\ *n*, *pl* gardeners [F, boy, servant] **C**: GARDENER

gar-den *adj* 1: of, relating to, or frequenting a garden 2 a: of a kind grown in the open as distinguished from one more delicate (~ plant) b: ORDINARY, COMMONPLACE

garden apartment *n*: any of various multiple-unit dwellings having considerable lawn or garden space

garden city *n*: a planned residential community with park and planted areas

garden cress *n*: an Asiatic annual herb (*Lepidium sativum*) of the mustard family sometimes cultivated for its pungent basal leaves

garden heliotope *n* 1: a tall rhizomatous Old World valerian (*Helipopsis officinalis*) widely cultivated for its fragrant tiny flowers and roots which yield the drug valerian 2: a shrubby Peruvian heliotope (*Heliotropium arborescens*) with fragrant yellow, lilac or violet flowers

gar-de-nia \ˈgɑr-ˈde-ni-ə-, ˈnɛ-ə\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Alexander Gardner, 1717 Sc naturalist; as if of a large genus (*Gardenia*) of the World of the tropics, the name of the madder family with showy fragrant white or yellow flowers]

garden-variety *adj*: GARDEN 2b

gar-de-robe \ˈgɑr-ˈdrɔb\ *n* [ME, fr. MF; akin to ONF *warderobe* wardrobe] 1: a wardrobe or its contents 2: a private room; BEDROOM 3: PRIVY

gar-dy-loo \ˈgɑrd-ē-ˈloo\ *n* [perh. fr. F *garde à l'eau*! look out for the water!]: a warning cry formerly used on throwing logs into the streets from the windows in Edinburgh

Gar-th \ˈgɑr-θ\ *n*: a knight of the Round Table and nephew of King Arthur

gar-tish \ˈgɑr-ˈfɪʃ\ *n* [ME *garlysshe*]: GAR

Gar-tu-tu \ˈgɑr-ˈtu-tu\ *n* [F]: a gigantic king in Rabelais' *Gargantua* having a great capacity for food and drink — **gar-tu-tu-ān** \-wən\ *adj*, *often cap*

gar-tet \ˈgɑr-ˈtɛt\ *n* [prob. fr. ME, throat, fr. MF *gargate*; akin to MF *gargouiller*]: mastitis of domestic animals; *esp*: chronic bovine mastitis; *also* gross changes in the form and texture of the udder — **gar-tety** \-ˈtɛt-i\ *adj*

gar-gle \ˈgɑr-ɡl-ē\ *w* **gar-gling** \-ˈɡl-ɪŋ\ [MF *gargouiller* to gargle, of imit. origin] *vt* 1 a: to hold (a liquid) in the mouth or throat and agitate with air from the lungs b: to cleanse or disinfect (the oral cavity) in this manner 2: to utter with a gargling sound ~ *vi* 1: to gargle 2: to utter a sound as if gargling

gargle *n*: 1: a liquid used in gargling 2: a gargling sound

gar-goyle \ˈgɑr-ɡɔɪl\ *n* [ME *gargoyl*, fr. MF *gorgouille*; akin to MF *gorgouiller*] 1 a: a spout in the form of a grotesque human or animal figure projecting from a roof gable to throw rainwater clear of the building b: a grotesquely carved figure 2: a person with an ugly face — **gar-goyle-d** \-ˈɡɔɪl-d\ *adj*

gar-i-bal-di \ˈgɑr-ə-ˈbald-ē\ *n* [Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1807-1866 It patriot] a woman's blouse copied from the red shirt worn by the Italian patriot Garibaldi

gar-ish \ˈgɑ(ə)r-ɪʃ-, ˈɡe(ə)r-ɪ\ *adj* [origin unknown] 1: clothed in vivid colors 2: a: excessively vivid; FLASHY b: offensively bright; 3: to be excessively showy *syn* see GAUDY — **gar-ish-ly** *adv* — **gar-ish-ness** *n*

gar-land \ˈgɑr-ˈlænd\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *garlande*] 1: WREATH, CHAPLET 2: a grommet or ring of rope used aboard ship in hoisting or to prevent chafing 3: ANTHOLOGY, COLLECTION

garland *vt*: to form into or deck with a garland

gar-lend \ˈgɑr-ˈlɛnd\ *adv*, *often attrib* [ME *garlek*, fr. OE *gārleac*, fr. *gar* spear + *leac* leek-mot [*ore*]]: European bulbous herb (*Allium sativum*) of the lily family widely cultivated for its pungent compound bulbs much used in cookery; *also*: one of the bulbs — **gar-licky** \-lɪ-ˈkɪ\ *adj*

gar-lic salt *n*: a seasoning of ground dried garlic and salt

gar-nish \ˈgɑr-nɪʃ\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *garnement*, fr. OF, fr. *garnir* to equip]: an article of clothing

garment *vt*: to clothe with or as if with a garment

gar-nier \ˈgɑr-nɪr\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *grenier*, fr. L *granorium*, fr. L *granum* grain] 1: GRANARY 2: a grain bin

gar-net \ˈgɑr-nɛt\ *n* [Gm, fr. *gar-nē*]: 1 a: to gather into storage b: to deposit as if in a granary 2: to acquire by effort; EARN b: ACCUMULATE, COLLECT

gar-net \ˈgɑr-nɛt\ *n* [ME *grenat*, fr. MF, fr. *grenat*, *adj*], red like a pomegranate, fr. (*pome*) *grenate* pomegranate] 1: a brittle and more or less transparent usu. red silicate mineral that has a vitreous lustre, occurs mainly in crystals but also massive as a granular ground color in gneiss and mica schist, and is used as a semiprecious stone and as an abrasive (hardness 6.5-7.5, *sp. gr.* 3.15-3.43) 2: a variable color averaging a dark red

gar-net *n* [ME *garnet*]: a tackle usu. rigged on the mainstay of a sailing ship for hoisting cargo

gar-net-ous \ˈgɑr-nɛ-təs\ *adj*: containing garnets

gar-net paper *n*: an abrasive paper with crushed garnet as the abrasive

gar-ni-er-ite \ˈgɑr-ni-er-ɪt\ *n* [Jules Garnier 11904 F geologist]: a silicate mineral prod. (Mg, Ni, Si, O₂, H₂O) consisting of hydrous nickel magnesium and constituting an important ore of nickel

gar-nish \ˈgɑr-nɪʃ\ *w* [ME *garnishen*, fr. MF *garnis*, stem of *garnir* to garnish, fr. *garnir* of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *warnōn* to take heed — more at *warn*] 1 a: DECORATE, EMBELLISH b: to add decorative or savory touches to (food) 2: to equip with accessories; FURNISH 3: GARNISH *syn* see ADORN

gar-nish *n* 1: EMBELLISHMENT, ORNAMENT 2: a savory and usu. decorative component 3: *gar*: a: an unauthorized fee formerly extorted from a new inmate by the keeper of an English jail b: a similar payment required of a new workman

gar-nish-ee \ˈgɑr-nɪʃ-ē\ *n*: one who is served with a garnishment

gar-nish-er \ˈgɑr-nɪʃ-ɪr\ *n*: one who garnishes

gar-nish-ing \ˈgɑr-nɪʃ-ɪŋ\ *n*: to serve with a garnishment

gar-nish-ment \ˈgɑr-nɪʃ-ˈmɛnt\ *n*: 1: GARNISH 2: a legal summons or warning concerning the attachment of property to satisfy a debt 3: a stoppage of a specified sum from wages to satisfy a creditor

gar-ni-ture \ˈgɑr-ni-ˈtʃər-, ˈnɔ-ˈtʃ(ə)r\ *n* [MF, equipment, alter. of Gk *garment*]: GARNISHMENT

gar-ni-ture \ˈgɑr-ni-ˈtʃ(ə)r\ *n*: GAR b

gar-rit \ˈgɑr-ɪt\ *n* [ME *garrite* watchtower, fr. MF *garrie*, perh.



gargoyle 1a

fr. *Owren garida*, fr. *garir* to protect, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werian* : a room or unfinished part of a house just under the roof
gar-ri-sion \gə-'rī-sən\ n [ME *garison* protection, fr. OF *garison*, fr. *garir* to protect, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werian* to defend — more at *wer*]; a military post; esp : a permanent military installation 2 : the troops stationed at a garrison

gar-ri-sion-ing \gə-'rī-sən-ɪŋ\ n 1 : station troops in 2 : to assign as a garrison b : to occupy with troops

Gar-ri-sion *finish* \gə-'rī-sən\ n [prob. fr. Snapper *Garrison* (18 cent. Am. keyey)] : a finish in which the winner comes from behind at the end

garrison house n 1 : a house fortified against Indian attack 2 : blockhouse 3 : a house of colonial times having the second story overhanging the first in the front elevation

garrison state n : a state organized on a primarily military basis

gar-ri-sion-er \gə-'rī-sən-er\ n [fr Gael *gearran* & Sc Gael *gearran*, *gaird*]; *Scott & Irish* : a small sturdy work horse

gar-ro-let or **gar-rotte** \gə-'rāt-, 'rōt\ n [Sp *garrote*] 1 a : a method of execution by strangling with an iron collar b : the iron collar used 2 a : strangulation esp. with robbery as the motive b : an implement for this purpose

garrote or **garrotte** vt 1 : to execute with or as if with a garrote 2 : to strangle and rob — *gar-rot-er* n

gar-ri-tu-ly \gə-'rī-tū-lee\ n : LOQUACITY, TALKATIVENESS

gar-ri-tu-ous \gə-'rī-tū-əs\ adv [L *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter — more at CARE] : CHATTERING, TALKATIVE SYLL see TALKATIVE

gar-ri-tu-ously adv [L *garrulus*, fr. *garrire* to chatter — more at CARE] : CHATTERING, TALKATIVE SYLL see TALKATIVE

gar-ri-ous \gə-'rī-əs\ n [ME, fr. ONF *garri*, fr. *garr* bend of the knee, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *gairri* calves of the legs] 1 a : a band worn to hold up a stocking or sock b : a strap hanging from a girdle or corset to support a stocking c : a band worn to hold up a shirt sleeve 2 cap a : the British Order of the Garter b : the British Order of the Garter as a membership in the order

gar-ter vt : to support with or as if with a garter

garter snake n : any of numerous harmless viviparous American snakes (genus *Thamnophis*) with longitudinal stripes on the back

garth \gɑ:θ\ n [ME, fr. ON *garth* yard; akin to OHG *gart* enclosure — more at YARD] *archaic* : a small yard or enclosure

gar-y \gɑ:ri\ n : a small cocoon of the New Jersey coast

gas \gæs\ n [GAS-ES also GAS-SES [NL, alter. of *chaos* fr. L, chaos] 1 : a fluid (as air) that has neither independent shape nor volume but tends to expand indefinitely 2 a : a gas or gaseous mixture with the exception of atmospheric air; as (1) : a gas or gaseous mixture used to produce anesthesia (2) : a combustible mixture (for fuel) b : a substance that can be used to produce a poisonous, asphyxiating, or irritating atmosphere 3 slang : empty talk; *BOOMBAST* 4 : GASOLINE

gas vt *gassed*; *gas-sing* vt 1 a : to treat chemically with gas b : to poison with gas 2 slang : to address with idle talk 3 : to support with gas or to gas 4 : to talk idly 5 : to fill the tank (as of an automobile) with gasoline — often used with *up*

gas-bag \gæs-'bæg\ n 1 : a bag for holding gas 2 : an idle talker

gas-boat \gæs-'bōt\ n : a boat powered by a converted automobile engine

gas chamber n : a chamber in which prisoners are executed by poison gas

gas-con \gæs-'kɔ:n\ n 1 cap : a native of Gascony 2 : a boastful swaggering person — *Gascon* adj

gas-con-ade \gæs-'kɔ:-ədə\ n [F *gasconnade*, fr. *gasconnier* to boast, fr. *gascoun* gas, boaster] : BOASTING, BRAVADO — *gas-con-ade* vt [F *gasconner* to boast]

gas-eous \gæs-'eɪ-əs\ n [GAS-ES] 1 a : having the form of or being gas; also : of or relating to gases b : SUPERHEATED 2 : lacking substance or solidity; TENUOUS — *gas-eous-ness* n

gas fitter n : a workman who installs or repairs gas pipes and appliances

gas-h \gæʃ\ vb [Wk *gasen*, fr. ONF *gasen*, fr. (assumed) VL *charissere*, fr. Gk *charassine* to scratch, engrave] vt : to make a long deep cut in ~ vi : to make a gas; CUT — *gas-h* n

gash adj [origin unknown] 1 chiefly Scot : KNOWING, WITTY 2 chiefly Scot : well dressed; TRIM

gas-hold-er \gæs-'hōl-dər\ n : a container for gas; esp : a large cylindrical tank for storing fuel gas under pressure commonly having two parts one of which telescopes into the other

gas-house \-'hɑ:z\ n : GASWORKS

gas-ifi-ca-tion \gæs-'fə-'kē-shən\ n : the act or process of gasifying

gas-ify \gæs-'if-i\ vt : to convert into gas ~ vi : to become gaseous

gas-ket \gæs-'kæt\ n [prob. alter. of F *garçette*] 1 a line or band used to lash a furled sail 2 : a pair of plaited hemp or tallow-rope used for packing pistons or making pipe or other joints fluid-tight b : packing of the same purpose made of other material (as rubber)

gas-kin \gæs-'kɪn\ n [prob. short for *galligaskins*] 1 obs : HOSE, ARCHEES 2 : a part of the hind leg of a quadruped between the stifle and the hock

gas-light \gæs-'līt\ n 1 : light made by burning illuminating gas 2 : a gas name or gas lighting fixture

gas-lit \-'līt\ adj : illuminated by gaslight

gas log n : a hollow perforated imitation log used as a gas burner in a fireplace

gas mask n : a mask connected to a chemical air filter and used to protect the face and lungs against poison gases; *broadly* : RESPIRATOR 1

gas-ogene \gæs-'o:ʒ-ən\ n [F *gazogène*, fr. *gaz* gas (fr. NL *gas* + *-ogen* -gen] 1 : an apparatus carried by a vehicle to produce gas for fuel by partial burning of charcoal or wood 2 : a portable apparatus for carbonating liquids

gas oil n : a hydrocarbon oil used as a fuel oil; esp : a petroleum distillate intermediate in boiling range and viscosity between kerosene and lubricating oil

gas-olier \gæs-'ō-li-er\ n [alter. of *gaselier*, fr. *gas* + *-elier* (as in *chandelier*)] : a gaslight chandelier

gas-o-line or **gas-o-liene** \gæs-'ō-li-ən, 'gæs-'ō-li-ən\ n [GAS + *-ol* + *-ine* or *-ene*] : a volatile flammable liquid hydrocarbon mixture used as a fuel esp. for internal-combustion engines and blended

from several products of natural gas and petroleum — *gas-o-line-ic* \gæs-'ō-li-ik-, 'lī-ik\ adj

gas-om-e-ter \gæs-'sām-ət-ər\ n [F *gazomètre*, fr. *gaz* + *-o-* + *-mètre* -meter] : a laboratory apparatus for holding and measuring gases 2 : a gasometer

gasp \gæʃ\ vb [ME *gaspen*; akin to ON *gelspa* to yawn] vt 1 : to catch the breath with shock or other emotion 2 : to breathe laboriously; PANT ~ vi : to utter in a gasping manner — *gasp* n

gas-er \gæs-'ər\ n, *slang* *Brit* : CIGARETTE

gas-plant n : FRAXINELLA

GAS-SE \gæs-'sē\ n 1 : an oil well that yields gas 2 *slang* : a talkative person 3 *slang* : something outstanding

gas-si-ness \gæs-'sī-nəs\ n : the quality or state of being gassy

gas station n : FILLING STATION

gas-y \gæs-'ē\ adj 1 : full of or containing gas 2 : having the characteristics of gas 3 : WINDY, FLATULENT

gas-t \gæs-'t\ n [GAS-ES] : *fr. gas*; *ghost* [obs]; SCARE

gaster- or **gastero-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *gastero-* belly, fr. *gaster-, gaster-, gasteri*]: ventral area (*Gasteropoda*)

gas-tight \gæs-'tīt\ adj : impervious to gas — *gas-tight-ness* n

gas-tight-ness \gæs-'tīt-nəs\ n, obs : FRIGHT, TERROR

gaster- or **gastro-** also **gastri-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *gaster-, gasteri*] 1 : belly (*Gastropoda*) : stomach (*gastrius*) 2 : gastric and (*Gastrointestinalis*)

gas-traea also **gas-trea** \gæs-'trē-ə\ n [NL, fr. Gk *gaster-, gasteri*] : a hypothetical metazoan ancestral form corresponding in organization to a simple invaginated gastrula — *gas-trae-al* \-'əl\ adj

gas-tral \gæs-'trəl\ adj : of or relating to the stomach or digestive tract

gas-trec-to-my \gæs-'strek-tō-mē\ n [ISV] : surgical removal of all or part of the stomach

gas-tric \gæs-'trik\ adj [Gk *gaster-, gasteri*, alter. of (assumed) Gk *gasteri*, fr. Gk *gaster* to gnaw, eat] : of or relating to the stomach

gastric juice n : a thin watery acid digestive fluid secreted by glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach

gastric ulcer n : a peptic ulcer situated in the stomach

gas-trin \gæs-'trɪn\ n : a hormone probably identical with histamine that induces secretion of gastric juice

gas-tri-tis \gæs-'stri-tis\ n : inflammation esp. of the mucous membrane of the stomach

gas-tro-coel also **gas-tro-coele** \gæs-'trō-'sē-l\ n [F *gastrocèle*, fr. *gaster-* + *-coel*] : ARCHENTERON

gas-tro-en-ter-ol-o-gist \gæs-'(trō-'ent-ō-'trāl-ō-'jɪ-st\ n : a specialist in gastroenterology

gas-tro-en-ter-ol-o-gy \-'jē\ n [ISV] : the study of the diseases and pathology of the stomach and intestines

gas-tro-gen-ic \gæs-'trō-'jen-ik\ or **gas-tro-g-e-nous** \gæs-'strɪj-ə-'nəs\ n : gastric origin (— *anemia*)

gas-tro-in-tes-ti-nal \gæs-'(trō-'in-'tes-tō-'nəl\ adj : of or relating to both stomach and intestine

gas-tro-nome \gæs-'trō-'nō-m\ n [F, back-formation fr. *gastro-nomie*] : EPICURE, GOURMET

gas-tro-nom-ic \gæs-'trō-'nō-m-ik\ adj : of or relating to gastronomy — *gas-tro-nom-i-cal* \-'i-kəl\ adj — *gas-tro-nom-i-cal-ly* \-'i-k-ə-'lē\ adv

gas-tro-nom-ist \gæs-'strō-'nō-m-ist\ n : GASTRONOME

gas-tro-nom-y \-'m-ē\ n [F *gastro-nomie*, fr. Gk *Gastronomia*, title of a 4th cent. A.C. poem, fr. *gastero-* belly + *-nomia* *Gastronomia*] 1 : good eating or its lore 2 : culinary custom or style

gas-trop-od \gæs-'trō-'pɒ-d\ n [NL *Gastropoda*, class name] : any of a large class (Gastropoda) of mollusks (as snails) often with a univalve shell and usua. a distinct head bearing sensory organs — *gastropod* also *gas-trop-ō-dan* \gæs-'strɪp-ō-'dən\ or *gas-trop-ō-dous* \-'d-əs\ adj

gas-tro-scop- *comb form* [NL] : *fr. gaster-* + *-scop-* [NL] : the interior of the stomach — *gas-tro-scop-ic* \gæs-'trō-'skɒp-ik\ adj — *gas-tro-scop-ist* \gæs-'strɪs-'kɒ-p-ist\ n — *gas-tro-scop-y* \-'p-ē\ n

gas-tro-trich \gæs-'trō-'trɪk\ n [deriv. of Gk *gaster-* + *trich-*, *trich* hair, more at TRICH] : any of a small group (Gastrotricha) of minute freshwater multicellular animals superficially resembling infusorians — *gas-tro-tri-chan* \gæs-'strɪ-'trɪ-kən\ adj or n

gas-tro-vas-cu-lar \gæs-'(trō-'vas-'ky-ō-'l-ər\ adj [ISV] : functioning in both digestion and circulation

gas-tru-la \gæs-'trū-'lə\ n, pl *gastrulas* or *gas-tru-lae* \-'lē-, 'l-ē\ [NL, fr. *gaster-*] : an early metazoan embryo consisting of a hollow 2-layered cellular mass with an outer blastoderm and an inner hypoblast that meet along the marginal line of a blastopore and jointly enclose the archenteron — *gas-tru-lar* \-'l-ər\ adj

gas-tru-late \-'l-āt\ vi : to become or form a gastrula — *gas-tru-lation* \gæs-'trū-'lə-'t-ən\ n

gas turbine n : an engine in which turbine blades are driven by hot gas

gas works \gæs-'wɜ:ks\ n pl but sing in constr. : a plant for manufacturing gas

gat \gæt\ *archaic* past of GET

gat \gæt\ n [prob. fr. D, lit. hole; akin to OE *gear*] : a natural or artificial channel or passage

gat \gat\ n [short for *Gatling gun*] : FISTOL

gate \gæt\ n, often attrib [ME, fr. OE *gæat*; akin to ON *gat* opening, Gk *chezin* to defecate] 1 : an opening in a wall or fence 2 : a city or castle entrance often with towers or other defensive structures 3 : the frame or door that closes a gate 4 a : a means of entrance or exit b : a pass or defile in mountains 5 : an opening between two markers through which a skier must pass in a slalom race 6 : a door, valve, or other device for controlling the passage esp. of fluid b : a signal that makes an electronic circuit operative for a short period 6 : a channel in a foundry into which molten metal is poured into the cavity made by the pattern 7 : the total admission receipts or the number of spectators at a sports event 8 slang : DISMISSAL (gave him the ~) — *gate-keeper* \-'kē-'pər\ n — *gate-way* \-'gæt-'wā\ n

gate vt 1 : to supply with a gate 2 *Brit* : CAMPUS 3 : to control by means of a gate

ə abut; ʳ kitten; ɳ further; a back; ă bake; ă cot, cart; ı joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ʒ this;

ä out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; ɳ gift; i trip; i life; ü loot; ı foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

realistically; also : the school or style of painting featured by the use of such subject matter b : a distinctive type or category of literary composition

gen-ro \jen-'sō-n pl, often cap [Jap genrō] the elder statesmen of Japan

gens \jenz, '(gen-tis) n, pl gen-tes \jen-,iēz, '(gen-tās) [L gen-tes - more at GENTLE] 1 a Roman clan embracing the families of the same stock in the male line whose members have a common name and being known in worship by their common ancestor 2 : CLAN; esp : a patrilineal clan 3 : a distinguishable group of related organisms

gent \jɛnt, ɔd] [ME noble, graceful, fr. OF fr. L genitus, pp. of gignere to beget - more at KIN] archaic ; GRACEFUL, PRETTY

gent \jɛn [Shon gentlemən] ; MAN, FELLOW (Doxey) 1 a member of the aristocratic quality or flavor ; STYLISH b : of or relating to the gentry or upper class c : elegant or graceful in manner, appearance, or shape d : free from vulgarity or rudeness ; POLITE 2 : a maintaining or striving to maintain the appearance of superior or middle-class social status or respectability b (1) : marked by false delicacy, prudery, or affectation (2) : conventionally or insipidly prett (firmid and ~ artistic style) - gen-teel-y \-'tē(ə)-lē-əd adv - gen-teel-ness n

gen-tian \jen-'chān \ [ME gentian, fr. MF gentiane, fr. L gentiana] 1 : a family (Gentianeaceae, the gentian family) with opposite smooth leaves and showy usu. blue flowers 2 : the rhizome and roots of the yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*) used as a tonic and stomachic

gen-ti-ol \jen-'ch(ə)-'p(ə)-'nel-ə-n \ [NL, dim. of L *gentiana*] 1 : any of several gentians; esp : an often cultivated blue-flowered alpine gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*)

gentian violet n, often cap G&V : a dye consisting of one or more methyl derivatives of pararosaniline used as a biological stain, as a bactericide, fungicide, and antelmintic, and in the treatment of tumors

gen-tile \jen-'tīl \ [ME, fr. LL *gentilis*, fr. L *gens*, *gens* nation] 1 : often cap : a person of a non-Jewish nation or of non-Jewish faith; esp : a Christian as distinguished from a Jew 2 : HEATHEN, PAGAN 3 : often cap : a non-Mormon

gentile adj 1 : often cap : of or relating to the nations at large as distinguished from the Jews ; of or relating to Christians as distinguished from the Jews b : of or relating to non-Mormons 2 : PAGAN, HEATHEN 3 [L *gentilis*] : relating to a tribe or clan 4 : denoting a people or country (*Canadian and Irish are ~ nouns*)

gen-ti-lesse \jen-'tī-'les \ [ME, fr. MF, fr. *gentil*] archaic : de-corum of common law constituting a member of the gentry

gen-ti-lity \jen-'tī-əl-ē-tē \ [M, A] 1 : the condition of belonging to the gentry b : the members of the upper class : GENTRY 2 a (1) : decorum of conduct ; COURTESY (2) : attitudes or activity marked by false delicacy, prudery, or affectation b (1) : superior social status or prestige evidenced by manners, possession, or mode of life (2) : the maintenance of the appearance of superior or middle-class social status esp. in the face of decayed prosperity

gen-tis-ic acid \jen-'tis-ik-, '-iz-ŋ \ [ISV fr. *gentisin* (a pigment obtained from gentian root)] : a crystalline acid C₇H₆O₄ used medicinally as an analgesic and diaphoretic

gent \jɛn [ME gent, OF fr. L *gentilis* of a clan, of the same clan, fr. *gens*, *gens* clan, nation; akin to L *gignere* to beget - more at KIN] 1 a : belonging to a family of high social station b archaic : CHIVALROUS c : HONORABLE, DISTINGUISHED; *speci*; of or relating to a gentleman d : KIND; AMIABLE (~ reader) e : suited to a person of high social station f : FRACILE, DELICATE b : not harsh, stern, or violent ; MILD b : SOFT, DELICATE a : MODERATE syn see SOFT - gen-tly \jen-'tē-əd adv

gentle n a person of the gentry or status

gentle vt gen-tling \jen-'tīŋ-, '-tīŋ \ [M, A] : to raise from the commonalty ; ENNOBLE 2 a : to make mild, docile, soft, or moderate b : MOLIFY, PLACATE c : stroke, soothe

gentle breeze n : wind having a speed of 8 to 12 miles per hour

gen-tle-folk \jen-'tē-, 'fōk, also gen-tle-folks \-'fōks \ n pl : persons of gentle or good family and breeding

gen-tle-man \jen-'tē-'mən \ n, often attrib 1 a : a man of noble or gentle birth b : a man belonging to the gentry (sense 2b) c (1) : a man who combines gentle birth or rank with chivalrous qualities (2) : a man whose conduct conforms to a high standard of propriety or correct behavior d (1) : a man of independent means who does not engage in any occupation or profession for gain (2) : a man who does not engage in any menial occupation or in manual labor for gain 2 : a YACHT - often used in the phrase *gentleman's gentleman* 3 : a man of any social class or condition

gen-tle-man-at-arms \jen-'tē-'mən-'ārmz \ n, pl gentlemen-at-arms 1 : of a military corps of 40 gentlemen who attend the British sovereign on state occasions

gen-tle-man-com-mon-er \jen-'tē-'mən-'kəm-ən-er \ n, pl gentlemen-commoners 1 : a member of the lower class of commoners formerly required to pay higher fees than ordinary commoners at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge

gen-tle-man-like \jen-'tē-'mən-'līk \ adj : resembling or appropriate to a gentleman - gen-tle-man-like-ness n

gen-tle-man-li-ness \jen-'tē-'mən-'lē-nes \ n the quality or state of being gentlemanly

gen-tle-man-ly \-'lē-əd \ adj : characteristic of or having the character of a gentleman

gentleman of fortune : ADVENTURER

gentleman's agreement or gentlemen's agreement n : an agreement secured only by the honor of the participants

gen-tle-ness \jen-'tē-nes \ n the quality or state of being gentle; esp : mildness of manners or disposition

gentle sex n : the female sex ; women in general

gen-tle-wom-an \jen-'tē-'wūm-ən \ n 1 a : a woman of noble or gentle birth b : a woman attendant upon a lady of rank 2 : a woman of refined manners or good breeding ; LADY

gen-tle \jɛn-'tīl \ [Pg *gentio*, lit., *gentile*, fr. LL *gentilis*] archaic ; HINDU

gen-true \jen-'trās \ [ME *gentrise*, fr. OF *genterise*, alter. of *gentelle*, fr. *gentil* gentile] archaic ; gentility of birth ; RANK

gen-try \jen-'trī \ [ME *gentrie*, alter. of *gentrise*] 1 a *ōds* : the

ā ubūt; 9 kittedo; or further; a back; ā bāke; ā cōt, cart; j joke; 9 sing; ō flow; ō flow; ō coin; th thio; th this;

qualities appropriate to a person of gentle birth; esp : COURTESY b : the condition or rank of a gentleman 2 a : upper or ruling class b : a class whose members are entitled to bear a coat of arms though not of noble rank; esp : the land proprietors having such status 3 : people of a specified class or kind; FOLKS gen-u-lect \jen-'yū-'flek-t \ vi [LL *genulectere*, fr. L *genu* knee + *lectere* to bend - more at KNEE] 1 : to bend the knee esp. in worship 2 : to bow or bow down in respect or respectfulness ; KOWTOW

gen-u-lection \jen-'yū-'lek-shən \ n : the act or an instance of genuflecting

gen-u-ine \jen-'yū-wən \ adj [L *genuinus* native, genuine; akin to L *gignere* to beget - more at KIN] 1 a : actually having the reputed or apparent qualities or character ; TRUE (~ idealist) b : actually produced by or proceeding from the alleged source or author c : sincerely and honestly felt or experienced 2 : of or relating to the original stock 3 : free from hypocrisy or pretense syn see AUTHENTIC - gen-u-ine-ly adv - gen-u-ine-ness \-wən-nəs \ n

gen-us \jen-'nəs \ n, pl gen-er-a \jen-'er-ə \ [L *genus*, *genus* birth, race; kind - more at KIN] 1 : a class, kind, or group marked by common characteristics or by one or more common characteristics; *speci* : a category of biological classification ranking between the family and the species, comprising structurally or phylogenetically related species or an isolated species exhibiting unusual differentiation, and being designated by a Latin or latinized capitalized singular noun 2 : a group of objects divided into several subclasses

g-e-n-y \jə-'nē \ n comb form [Gk *genesis* act of being born, fr. *genes* born - more at -GEN] : generation ; production (biology) geo- - see GE-

geo-centric \jē-'sɛn-'trik \ adj 1 a : relating to, measured from, or as if observed from the earth's center b : having or relating to the center of objects divided into several subclasses

geo-centrally \-'trī-k(ə)-lē-əd \ adv

geo-chem-i-cal \jē-'kem-i-kəl \ adj : of, relating to, or using the methods of geochemistry - geo-chem-i-cally \-'k(ə)-lē-əd \ adv

geo-chem-istry \jē-'kem-ə-'strē \ n : a science that deals with the chemical composition and chemical changes in the crust of the earth

geo-chro-no-log-i-cal \jē-'sɛn-'krō-n-'lōj-i-kəl-, '-krō-n- \ or geo-chro-no-log-ic \-'lōj-i-k \ adj : of or relating to geochronology

geo-chro-no-l-o-g-y \jē-'krō-n-ə-'lōj-ē \ n : the chronology of the past as determined by geologic data

geo-chro-no-m-etry \jē-'krō-n-ə-'mē-'trī-, '-krō-n-ə \ adj : of or relating to geochronometry

geo-chro-no-m-etry \jē-'krō-n-ə-'mē-'trē \ n : the measurement of past time by geochronological methods

ge-ode \jē-'ōd \ [L *geodes*, a gem, fr. Gk *geōdēs* earthenlike, fr. *gē* earth, *odē* a module or stone having a cavity lined with crystals or mineral matter - more at -ODE] 1 : a gem

ge-o-de-sic \jē-'ōd-'des-ik-, '-dēs-ik \ adj 1 : GEODETIC 2 : domed or vaulted with a framework of light straight-sided polygons in tension

ge-odesic n : the shortest line between two points on a mathematically derived surface

ge-o-d-e-sist \jē-'ōd-'des-ist \ n : a specialist in geodesy

ge-o-d-e-sy \jē-'ōd-'des-ē \ [Gk *geōdaisia*, fr. *geō* - see *geō* + *dasthai* to divide - more at TIDE] : a branch of applied mathematics that determines the exact positions of points and the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, the shape and size of the earth, and the variations of terrestrial gravity

ge-o-det-ic \jē-'dēt-ik \ adj 1 : of, relating to, or determined by geodesy 2 : relating to the geometry of geodesic lines - geo-det-ic-al \-'k(ə)-lē-əd \ adj - geo-det-ic-al-ly \-'k(ə)-lē-əd \ adv

ge-o-duck \jē-'ōd-'dāk \ n [Chinook Jargon *go-duck*] : an edible clam (*Panopea generosa*) of the Pacific coast weighing over 5 pounds

ge-o-graph-ic \jē-'grāf-ik \ n [ISV] : a branch of geology that deals with the materials of the earth and its general exterior and interior constitution

ge-o-graph-er \jē-'grāf-er \ n : a specialist in geography

ge-o-graph-ic-al \jē-'grāf-ik \ adj 1 : of or relating to geography 2 : belonging to or characteristic of a particular region - geo-graph-ic-al-ly \-'k(ə)-lē-əd \ adv

geographical mile n : NAUTICAL MILE

ge-o-graph-y \jē-'grāf-ē-ē \ n, often attrib [L *geographia*, fr. Gk *geōgraphia*, fr. *geographēs* to describe the earth's surface, fr. *geō* + *graphō* to write - more at CARVE] 1 : a science that deals with the earth and its life; esp : the description of land, sea, air, and the distribution of plants and animals 2 : the study of the earth's industries 2 : the geographic features of an area 3 : a treatise on geography 4 : a delineation or systematic arrangement of constituent elements ; CONFIGURATION

ge-o-id \jē-'ōid \ [G, fr. Gk *geoidēs* earthenlike, fr. *gē*] : the surface mathematically derived from the mean sea level in any direction

ge-o-id-eal \jē-'ōid-'ē-əl \ adj : of, relating to, or based on geoidality - geo-id-eal-ly \-'k(ə)-lē-əd \ adj - geo-id-eal-ly \-'k(ə)-lē-əd \ adv

ge-o-lo-gist \jē-'lōj-ə-'jɛst \ n : a specialist in geology

ge-o-l-o-gize \jē-'lōj-ē \ vi : to study geology or make geologic investigations

ge-o-log-y \jē-'lōj-ē-ē \ n, often attrib [NL *geologia*, fr. *gē* + *-logia* -logy] 1 a : a science that deals with the history of the earth and its life esp. as recorded in rocks b : a study of the solid matter of a celestial body (as the moon) 2 : geologic features 3 : a treatise on geology

ge-o-mag-net-ic \jē-'d(ə)-'mag-net-ik \ adj : of or relating to terrestrial magnetism - geo-mag-net-ic-ism \-'mag-nē-tis-m \ n

geo-man-er \jē-'mən-'er \ n : one that practices geomancy

geo-man-ic \jē-'mān-ik \ [ME *geomancie*, fr. MF, fr. ML *geomantia*, fr. LGk *geomanteia*, fr. Gk *geō* + *-manteia* -mancy] : divination by means of figures or lines - geo-man-tic \jē-'mānt-ik \ adj

ge-om-e-ter \jē-'mē-'tēr \ n : a specialist in geometry

geo-met-ric \jē-'mē-'trik \ adj 1 : of, relating to, or according to the methods of geometry 2 : of, relating to, or according to a style of ancient Greek pottery characterized by geometric decorative motifs 3 : utilizing rectilinear or simple curvilinear motifs or outlines in design - geo-met-ri-cal \-'trī-k(ə)-lē-əd \ adj - geo-met-ri-cal-ly \-'trī-k(ə)-lē-əd \ adv

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

terrestrial magnetism; geo-mag-net-ic-ism; geo-mag-net-ic-ism; geo-man-er; geo-man-ic; ge-om-e-ter; geo-met-ric; geo-met-ri-cal; geo-met-ri-cal-ly

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; y foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh zhis

ger-min-ant \jərm-(ə)-nənt\ adj : having the capacity to grow or develop

ger-min-ate \jər-mə,-nāt\ vb [L germinatus, pp. of germinare to sprout, fr. germin-, germen bud, germ] vt : to cause to sprout or develop ~ vi 1 : to begin to grow 2 : to come into being : EVOLVE ~ ger-min-ation \jər-mə,-nā-shən\ n ~ ger-min-ative \jər-mə,-nāt-iv\ adj

germ layer n : any of the three primary layers of cells differentiated in most embryos during and immediately following gastrulation

germ plasma n 1 : germ cells and their precursors serving as the bearers of heredity and being fundamentally independent of other cells 2 : the hereditary material of the germ cells 3 GENES

germ theory n : a theory in medicine: infectious, contagious diseases, and various other conditions result from the action of microorganisms

germ warfare n : the use of harmful bacteria as weapons in war

geront- or geronto- comb form [F géront-, géronto-, fr. Gk géront-, geront- : old age, CORN] 1 old age (gerontology)

ger-on-toc-ra-cy \jər-ən-'tāk-rə-sē\ n [F gérontocratie, fr. géront- + -cratie -cracy] rule by elders

ger-on-to-log-i-cal \jər-'ant-'lō-jī-kəl, jō-'rāt-ē\ adj : of or relating to gerontology

ger-on-tol-o-gy \jər-ən-'tōl-ə-jī\ n : a specialist in gerontology

ger-on-tol-o-gy \jə-'tōl-ə-jī\ n [ISV] : a branch of knowledge dealing with aging and the problems of the aged — compare GERIATRICS

ger-ou-lo-mor-pho-sis \jə-'rōnt-ə-'mōr-fə-səs\ n [NL] : phylogenetic change involving specialization of the adult with decreased capacity for further change indicative of racial senescence

ger-ou-nis \jə-'rōn-əs\ adj comb form [L ger-, fr. gerere to bear — more at CAST] : bearing or reducing (dentigerous)

ger-ry-man-der \jər-'ē-mān-dər, 'jər-'ē-, also 'ger-, 'ger-n [El-bridge Gerry 1784 Am statesman + salamander; fr. the shape of an election district formed during Gerry's governorship] 1 : the act or method of gerrymandering 2 : a district or pattern of districts varying greatly in size or population as a result of gerrymandering

gerrymandering \jər-'rī-mān-dər-ŋ\ n : to divide (a territorial unit) into election districts to give one political party an electoral majority in a large number of districts while concentrating the voting strength of the opposition in as few districts as possible

2 : to divide (an area) into political units to give special advantages to one group (~ school districting)

ger-und \jər-'und\ n [LL gerundium, fr. L gerundus, gerundive of gerere to bear — more at CAST] 1 : a verbal noun in Latin that expresses the action of the verb as generalized or in continuance 2 : a copy of several linguistic forms analogous to the Latin gerund in languages other than Latin; the Latin verbal noun in -ing that has the function of a substantive and at the same time shows the verbal features of tense, voice, and capacity to take adverbial qualifiers and to govern objects

ger-und-div \jər-'rən-dīv\ n : the Latin adjective that serves as the future passive participle of gerere and has the same suffix as the gerund 2 : a verbal adjective in a language other than Latin analogous to the gerundive

Ger-y-on \jər-'ē-ən, 'jər-ē\ n [L, fr. Gk Gērōnyōn] : a three-bodied winged monster of Greek mythology slain by Hercules

ges-50 \jēs-(j)ən [Et, lit, gypsum, fr. L gypsum] 1 : plaster of paris or gypsum used for use in painting or making bas-reliefs 2 : a paste prepared by mixing whiting with size or glue and spread upon a surface to fit it for painting or gilding

gest or geste \jēs-'tē\ n [ME geste — more at GEST] 1 : ADVENTURE, EXPLOIT 2 : tale of adventures; esp : a romance in verse

ges-talt \jēs-'shālt\ n, pl ges-tal-ter \jēs-'tə-ter\ n [G, lit, shape, form] 1 : a structure or configuration of physical, biological, or psychological phenomena so integrated as to constitute a functional unit with properties not derivable from its parts in summation

Gestalt psychology n : the study of perception and behavior from the standpoint of organization; esp : the study of configurations of wholes with stress on the identify of psychological and physiological events and rejection of atomistic or elemental analysis of stimulus, percept, and response

ges-stā-po \jēs-'stā-pō\ n [G, fr. Geheim Staats polize], lit., secret state police] : a secret-police organization operating esp. against persons suspected of treason or sedition and employing methods held to be underhanded and terrorist

ges-tate \jēs-'tāt\ v [back-formation fr. gestation] 1 : to carry in the uterus during pregnancy 2 : to conceive and gradually develop in the mind

ges-tā-tion \jēs-'tā-shən\ n [L gestatio-, gestatio, fr. gestatus, pp. of gestare to bear, fr. gestus, pp. of gerere to bear — more at CAST] 1 : the carrying of young in the uterus; PREGNANCY 2 : conception and development esp. in the mind — ges-tā-tion-al \jēs-'tā-shən-'l\ adj

gest- also gest- \jēs-\ n [MF geste, fr. L gestus, fr. gestus, pp. of gerere] 1 ARCHAIIC : DEPARTMENT 2 ARCHAIIC : GESTURE

ges-tic \jēs-'tik\ adj : relating to or consisting of bodily movements or gestures

ges-tic-u-late \jēs-'stik-yə-'lāt\ v [L gesticulatus, pp. of gesticulari, fr. (assumed) L gesticulus, dim. of L gestus] : to make gestures; esp. when speaking ~ ges-tic-u-lation \jēs-'stik-yə-'lā-shən\ n

ges-tic-u-lat-ive \jēs-'stik-yə-'lāt-iv\ n : a gesture or a gesture-like action ~ -lāt-er \jēs-'tē-er\ n ~ ges-tic-u-lat-er \jēs-'tē-er\ n

ges-tur-e \jēs ('h)-char\ n [ML gestura mode of action, fr. L gestus, pp. of gestare] 1 ARCHAIIC : CARRIAGE, BEARING 2 : the use of motions of the limbs or body as a means of expression 3 : a movement usu. of the body or limbs that emphasizes an idea, sentiment, or attitude 4 : something said or done by way of formality or

courtesy, as a symbol or token, or for its effect on the attitudes of others

2gesture vt : to make a gesture ~ vt : to express or direct by a gesture

ge-sund-heit \gə-'zunt-'hīt\ inter [G, lit., health] — used to wish good health esp. to one who has just sneezed

iget \jē-'get, of-ten gift, without stress, when a heavily stressed syllable follows, as in 'iget up\ vb [G, lit., get] 1 : to get or get into

get-also get- \jēt- also fr. ON geta to get, beget; akin to Gk gēsthai to beget, L prehendere to seize, grasp, Gk chandanein to hold, contain\ v 1 a : to gain possession of b : EARN 2 a : to obtain or receive by way of benefit or profit b : to achieve as a result of military activity 3 : to obtain by concession or entreaty 4 a : to get out and obtain (hoped to ~ dinner from the inn) b : FEEL 5 : BEGET 6 a : to succeed in bringing or conveying h : to cause to move (~ him out of the house) c : to cause to be in a certain position or condition (got his feet wet) d : to make ready : PREPARE 7 a : SEIZE b : OVERCOME c : to have an emotional effect on d : FUZZLE e : IRRITATE f : to take vengeance on; specify : KILL g : HIT 8 a : to be subjected to (got a bad fall) b : to receive by way of punishment c : to suffer a specified injury to 9 a : MEMORIZE b : to find out by calculation c : HEAR d : UNDERSTAND 10 : PERSUADE, INDUCE 11 a : HAVE — used in the present perfect tense form with present meaning (I've ~ to have) 12 : to have as an obligation or necessity — used in the present perfect tense form with present meaning (he has got to come) 13 : to establish communication with 13 : to put out in baseball ~ vi 1 a : to succeed in coming or going (~ to the city) b : to reach a certain condition (got to ~ to take a vacation) c : to become 2 : to be able : CONTRIVE 4 : BECOME (got married last week) 5 : to leave immediately (told them to ~)

SYN GET, OBTAIN, PROCURE, SECURE, ACQUIRE, GAIN, WIN, EARN 10 : to come into possession of, GET is a very general term and may or may not imply that the object of the verb is the attainment of something sought for with some expenditure of time and effort; PROCURE implies effort in obtaining something for oneself or for another; SECURE implies difficulty in obtaining and keeping in possession or under one's control; ACQUIRE often suggests an addition to what is already possessed; GAIN adds to GET the implication of struggle and usu. of material value in the thing obtained; WIN adds to GAIN the suggestion of favoring qualities or circumstances playing a part in the gaining; EARN implies a correspondence between the effort and what one gets by effort — get after : to pursue with extraneous or uncomplaisant comments — get ahead : to achieve success — get around 1 : to get the better of : CIRCUMVENT 2 : EVADE — get at 1 : to reach effectively 2 : to influence corruptly 3 : BRIBE 3 : to turn one's attention to 4 : to try to prove or make clear (what is he getting at) — get away with : to perform without suffering unpleasant consequences — get even : to get revenge — get even with 1 : to repay in kind — get it : to receive a scolding or punishment — get on 1 : to produce an unfortunate effect on : UPSET — get one's goat : to make one angry or annoyed — get over 1 a : OVERCOME, SURMOUNT b : to recover from ~ to move or travel across — get someone 1 : to be successful — get there : to be successful — get through 1 : to reach the end of : COMPLETE 2 : to while away — get to 1 : BEGIN 2 : to have an effect on : INFLUENCE — get together 1 : to bring together : ACCUMULATE 2 : to come together : ASSEMBLE 3 : to reach agreement — get wind of : to become aware of

2get \jēt\ n 1 a : something begotten: (1) : OFFSPRING (2) : the entire progeny of a male animal b : LINEAGE 2 : a difficult return of a shot in a game

get-also get- \jēt- also\ v 1 : to proceed toward a destination : PROGRESS b : to approach an advanced stage; esp : to approach old age 2 : to meet one's needs : MANAGE 3 : to be or occur on congenial terms

get-also get- \jēt- also\ adj : ACCESSIBLE

get-away \jēt-'ə-wā\ n : an act or instance of getting away; esp : a flight

get by vi 1 : to avoid failure or catastrophe 2 : to proceed without being discovered, criticized, or punished

Geth-sem-a-nē \gēth-'sem-ə-nē\ n [GK Gethsēman] 1 : the garden outside Jerusalem mentioned in Mk 14 as the scene of the agony and arrest of Jesus 2 : a place or occasion of great esp. mental or spiritual suffering

get on vi 1 : to get along 2 : to gain knowledge or understanding (got on to the racket)

get round vb : to get around

get-ter \jēt-'tər\ n : one that gets; esp : a substance introduced into a vacuum tube or incandescent electric lamp to remove traces of gas

get-to-geth-er \jēt-'tə-'gēth-ər\ n : MEETING; esp : an informal social gathering

get-up \jēt-'p\ n 1 : general composition or structure 2 : OUTFIT, COSTUME

get up vi 1 a : to arise from bed b : to rise to one's feet c : CLIMB, ASCEND 2 a : to proceed or faster ~ up : to proceed in the imperative as a command to horses ~ vt 1 : to make preparations for : ORGANIZE 2 : to arrange as to external appearance : DRESS 3 : to acquire a knowledge of 4 : to create in oneself

ge-um \jēs-'əm\ n [L] : AVENS

gew-gaw \jēs-(j)u-'gō\ n [origin unknown] : a showy trifle : BAUBLE

gey \jē\ adv [dtr. of gay, adv.] chiefly SCOT : VERY, QUITE

gey-ster \jēt-'zər, Brit sometimes 'gə- or 'gē- in sense 1\ us 'jē- in sense 2\ n [Icel geysir gusher, fr. geysa to rush forth, fr. ON; akin to OE gēotan to pour — more at FOUND] 1 : a spring that throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam 2 Brit : an apparatus for heating water rapidly esp. by indirect steam

gey-ster-ite \jēs-'rīt, fr. [F geysirite, fr. geysir, fr. Icel geysir] : a hydrous silica that constitutes one variety of opal and is deposited around some hot springs and geysers in white or grayish concretionary masses

ghar-y \jē-'rē-, gār-ē\ n [Hindi garī] : a horse-drawn cab used esp. in India and Egypt

ghast \jast\ adj, archaic : GHASTLY

ghast-ful \-'fəl\ adj, archaic : FRIGHTFUL — ghast-ful-ly adv, obs

ghast-ly-ness \jast-'lē-nəs\ n : the quality or state of being ghastly

ə abut : kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā jock; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thin; th this;

ā out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; l trip; l life; l foot; ŋ foot; y yet; yd few; y furious; z vision

gill \jil\ *n*, often *cap* [ME, fr. *Gill*, nickname for *Gillian*] : GIRL, SWEETHEART
gill-e or **gill-y** or **ghill-ie** \jil-'e\ *n* [ScGael *gill* & IrGael *giolla* boy] 1 : a male attendant on a Scottish Highland chief 2 *Scott & Irish* : a fishing and hunting guide 3 *usu* *gillie* : a low-cut shoe with decorative lacing *gillie* *vy*
gill net *n* : flat net suspended vertically in the water with meshes that allow the head of a fish to pass but entangle it as it seeks to withdraw - *gill-net* \jil-'net\ *vb* - *gill-net-ter* \jil-'net-er\ *n*
gill slit *n* : a branchial cleft
gill-y-flow-er \jil-'flaw-(ə)\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. ME *gylre* clove, *yl* = *gylrofe*, *gylrofe*, fr. L *carophyllum*, fr. Gk *karyophyllon*, fr. *karyon* kernel, *phyllos* leaf - more at *CAREY BLADE*] 1 *a* : an Old World pink (*Dianthus carophyllum*) widely cultivated for its clove-scented flowers - called also *clove pink* *b* : any of several related plants (genus *Dianthus*) 2 : STICK 7
3 : WALLFLOWER female swine
Gil-son-lye \jil-'sən-'li\ trademark - used for untailed
gilt \gil\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *gilden* to gild] : coated with gold or gilt : of the color of gold
gilt n 1 : gold or something that resembles gold laid on a surface 2 *slang* : MONEY 3 : superficial brilliance
gilt n [ME *gylte*, fr. ON *gyltr*; akin to OE *gelte* young sow - more at *GILT*] 1 : a wild boar female swine
gill-edged \jil-'tej-əd\ or **gill-edge** \-'tej\ *adj* 1 : having a gill edge 2 : of the best quality
gill-head \jil-'hed\ *n* : any of several marine fishes : as *a* : a percid food fish (*Sparus auratus*) of the Mediterranean *b* : a cucumber (*Crenilabrus melops*) of the British coasts
gim-bal \jim-'bal\ *n* [from Hindi *gimbal*] [later, of obs. *gemel* (double ring)] : a device that permits a body to incline freely in any direction or suspends it so that it will remain level when its support is tipped - *usu.* used in pl.
gim-crack \jim-'krak\ *n* [origin unknown] : a showy object of little use or value ; GEGAWG - *gim-crack* *adj* - *gim-crack-ery* \-'(ə)-ri\ *n*
gim-el \jim-'əl\ *n* [Heb *gimel*] : the third letter of the Hebrew alphabet - symbol *ℓ*
gim-let \jim-'lət\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *gimbleto*] : a small tool with a screw point, grooved Shank, and a handle for boring holes
gimlet *adj* : having a piercing or penetrating quality
gimlet *vt* : to pierce with a gimlet
gim-mal \jim-'mal\ *n* [later, of obs. *gemel* (double ring)] 1 *pl* : joined work (as in a clock) whose parts move within each other 2 : a pair or series of interlocked rings
gim-mick \jim-'ik\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a* : a mechanical device for secretly and dishonestly controlling gambling apparatus *b* : an ingenious or novel mechanical device ; GADGET 2 *a* : an important gimlet feature that is not immediately apparent ; CATCH *b* : a new and ingenious scheme ; GIMMICK *vi* - *gim-mick-ry* \-'ik-ri\ *n* - *gim-micky* \-'ik-ki\ *adj*
gimp \gim-p\ *n* [perh. fr. DJ.] : an ornamental flat braid or round cord used as a trimming
gimp n [origin unknown] : SPIRIT, VM
gimp n [origin unknown] : CRIPPLE; also : LIMP - *gimpy* \jim-'pē\ *adj*
gimp *vt* : LIMP, HORBLE
gin \jin\ *vb* *gan* \gan\ *gin-ning* [ME *ginnen*, short for *beginnen*] archaic : BEGIN
gin \jin\ *n* [ME *gin*, modif. of OF *engin* - more at *ENGINE*] : any of various tools or mechanical devices : as *a* : a snare or trap for game *b* : a machine for raising or moving heavy weights *c* : a cotton gin
gin \jin\ *vt* *ginned*; *gin-ning* 1 : SNARE 2 : to separate (cotton fiber) from seeds and waste material - *gin-ner* *n* - *gin-ning* *n*
gin \jin\ *conj* [perh. alter. of Sc & E dial. *gi*, fr. ME *yif*, *ij*] *conj* : *if*
gin \jin\ *n* [by shortening & alter. fr. *geneva*] 1 : a strong alcoholic liquor made by distilling a mash of grain with juniper berries 2 : a liquor similar to gin made from plain spirit flavored with an aromatic - *gin-ny* \jin-'ē\ *adj*
gin-ger \jin-'jər\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *gingifer*, fr. ML *gingiber*, alter. of *zingiber*, fr. Gk *zingiberi*] 1 : any of a genus (*Zingiber*, esp. *Z. officinale*) of tropical Asiatic and Polynesian herbs of a family (Zingiberaceae, the ginger family) with pungent aromatic rhizomes used as a condiment and as a stimulant and a carminative; also : the rhizome of this plant 2 : high spirit ; PEPPERS *vb* - *gin-ger-y* \jin-'jər-ē\ *adj*
ginger *vt* *gin-ger-ing* \jin-'jər-ŋ\ : to make lively ; pep up
ginger ale *n* : a sweetened carbonated nonalcoholic beverage flavored mainly with ginger extract
ginger beer *n* : a sweetened carbonated nonalcoholic beverage heavily flavored with ginger or capsicum or both
gin-ger-bread \jin-'jər-'bred\ *n* : a cake made with molasses and flavored with ginger 2 : tawdry, gaudy, or superfluous ornament - *ginger-bread* *adj* - *gin-ger-bread* *vb*
gin-ger-li-ness \jin-'jər-'lē-nəs\ *n* : the quality of being gingerly
gin-ger-ly \-'lē\ *adj* [perh. fr. *tinger*] : very cautious or careful - *gingerly* *adv*
gin-ger-snap \-'snap\ *n* : a thin brittle cookie sweetened with molasses and flavored with ginger
gin-gin \jin-'jin\ *n* [imodif. of Malay *genggang* checkered cloth] : a clothing fabric usu. of yarn-based cotton in plain weave
gingiv- or **gingivo-** *comb form* [L *gingiva*] : gum; gums (*gingivitis*)
gin-gi-va \jin-'ji-'və\ *n*, *pl* *gin-gi-vae*, *pl* *gingivae* [L - more at *CONGER EEL*] : GUM - *gin-gi-va-ly* \jin-'ji-'və\ *adj*
gin-gi-vi-tis \jin-'ji-'vi-tis\ *n* : inflammation of the gums
gink \gink\ *n* [origin unknown] *slang* : PERSON, GUY
gink-go also **ging-ko** \jin-'(ŋ)kō\ also *gink-*(ŋ)kō\ *n*, *pl* *ginkgos* [NL *Ginkgo*, genus name, fr. Jap *ginkyo*] : a showy gymnospermous tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) of eastern China with fan-shaped leaves and yellow fruit
gin mill *n* : BAR, SALOON



gin rummy *n* [Spin] : a rummy game for two players in which each player is dealt 10 cards and in which a player may win a hand by matching all his cards or may end play when his unmatched cards count up to less than 10
gin-seng \jin-'səŋ-, -sən\ *n* [Chln (Pek) *jen-shen*] 1 *a* : a Chinese perennial herb (*Panax schinseng*) of a widely distributed family (Araliaceae) having thick, horizontal, fibrous, foliolate leaves, scarlet berries, and an aromatic root valued especially as a medicine *b* : any of several related plants; esp. 1 a similar N. American herb (*P. quinquefolium*) 2 : the root of a ginseng
Gipsy *var of* GYPSY
giraffe \jir-'af\ *pl* *giraffes* [It *giraffa*, fr. Ar *zarīfah*] 1 or *pl giraffe* : a large fleet African ruminant mammal (*Giraffa camelopardalis*) that is the tallest of living quadrupeds and has a very long neck and a black-and-white-brown or cream coat 2 *cap* : CAMELOPARD
2 - *gi-rall-ish* \-'raf-ish\ *adj*
gir-an-dole \jir-'ən-'dōl\ *n* [F & It; Fr. It. *girandola*, fr. *girare* to turn, fr. LL *gyrare*, fr. *gyrus gyrus*] 1 : a radiating and showy composition 2 : an ornamental branched candle holder
gir-a-sol or **gir-a-sole** \jir-'ə-sōl-, -sōl-, -sōl\ *n* [It *girasole*, fr. *girare* + *sole* sun, fr. L *sol* - more at *SOLAR*] 1 : JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE 2 : an opal of varying color that gives out fiery refractions in bright light
gir-gard \jir-'gɑrd\ *adj* *gir-gard-əd* or *gir-l* \jir-'gɑrd\ [ME *girden*, fr. OE *gyrdan*; akin to OE *gærd* yard - more at *YARD*] *vt* 1 *a* : to encircle or bind with a flexible band *b* : to make fast *c* : SURROUND 2 : PROVIDE, EQUIP; esp. : to invest with the sword of knighthood 3 : to prepare (oneself) for action ~ *vi* : to prepare for ~
gir-gard \jir-'gɑrd\ *vb* [ME *girden* to strike, thrust] : MOCK, GIBE
gir-gard \jir-'gɑrd\ *n* : a sarcastic remark
gir-d-er \jir-'gɑrd-ər\ *n* *gir-d* : a horizontal main structural member that supports vertical loads, that sometimes consists of several parallel members, may be made of one or more materials
gir-dle \jir-'dl\ *n* [ME *girdel*, fr. OE *gyrdel*; akin to OHG *gurtel* girdle, OE *gyrdan* to gird] 1 : something that encircles or confines; as *a* : an article of dress encircling the body usu. at the waist *b* : a woman's close-fitting undergarment often boned and usu. elasticized that extends from the waist to below the hips *c* : a bony arch for the support of a limb *d* : a ring made by the removal of the bark and cambium around a plant stem 2 : the edge of a brilliant that is grasped by the setting
gir-dle *vt* *gir-dling* \jir-'dlŋ-, -lŋ\ 1 : to encircle with a girde 2 : to move around ; CIRCLE 3 : to cut a girde around (a plant) used to kill by encircling the trunk of any tree 2 *a* : a female servant or employee *b* : SWEETHEART *c* : DAUGHTER - *gir-dle-ōd* \-'hūd\ *n* *girl Friday* [*girl* + *Friday* as in *man Friday*] : a valued efficient female assistant
girl guide *n* : a member of the British Girl Guides
girl-ly or *girly* \jir-'lē\ *adj* : featuring scantily clothed girls (~ *magazines*)
girl-ish \jir-'liʃ\ *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a girl or girlhood - *girl-ish-ly* *adv* - *girl-ish-ness* *n*
girl scout *n* : a member of the Girl Scouts of America
gir-n \jir-'n\ *vb* [ME *giren*, alter. of *grimen* to grin, snarl] *chiefly* *Scot* ; SNARL - *girn* *n*, *chiefly* *Scot*
gir-nal \jir-'nəl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a political party, fr. *Gironde*, department of France represented by its leaders] : a member of the moderate republican party in the French legislative assembly in 1791
gir-n \jir-'n\ *vb* [ME *girten*, alter. of *girden*] *vt* 1 : GIRD 2 : to fasten by means of a girth ~ *vi* : to measure in girth
gir-n \jir-'n\ *vb* [ME, fr. ON *girth*; akin to OE *gyrdan* to gird] 1 : a band or strap that encircles the body of an animal to fasten something (as a saddle) upon its back 2 *a* : a measure round a body *b* : SIZE, DIMENSIONS
girth *vt* 1 *vb* : ENCIRCLE 2 : to bind or fasten with a girth 3 : to measure the girth of
gir-SARME \jir-'sɑrm\ *n* [ME, fr. OF] : a medieval weapon mounted on a long staff and carried by foot soldiers
gist \jist\ *n* [AF, it lies, fr. MF, fr. *gesir* to lie, fr. L *jacere* - more at *ADJECTANT*] : the ground of a legal action 2 : the main point of a matter ; ESSENCE
gitarra \jir-'ɑtrə\ *n* [ME *giterne*, fr. MF *guiterne*, modif. of OSP *guitarra* guitar] : a medieval stringed instrument of the guitar family
give \giv\ *vb* *gave* \gāv\ *giv-en* \-'ev-ən\ *giv-ing* [ME *gíven*, of Scand origin; akin to OSW *giwa* to give; akin to OE *giefan*, *gífan* to give, L *habere* to have, hold] *vt* 1 : to make a present of 2 *a* : to grant or bestow by formal action 2 *b* : to accord or yield to another (gave him her confidence) 3 *a* : to put into the possession of another for his use ; HAND *b* (1) : to administer as a sacrament (2) : to administer as a medicine *c* : to commit to the trust or keeping of another *d* : to transfer from one's authority or custody *e* : to execute an order or deliver an order (gave the order) *f* : to offer for conveyance or transmittal (~ my regards to your family) 4 *a* : to offer to the action of another : PROFFER (gave his hand to the visitor) *b* : to yield to a man in sexual intercourse 5 *a* : to present in public performance (~ a concert) *b* : to present to view or observation (gave the sign to start) *c* : to provide by way of entertainment (~ a party) 7 : to propose as a toast 8 *a* : to designate as a share or portion ; ALLOT *b* : to make assignment of (a name) *c* : to set forth as an actual or hypothetical datum ; ASSUME *d* : ATTRIBUTE, ASCRIBE (gave all the glory to God) 9 *a* : to grant or bestow by formal action 2 *b* : to accord or yield to another (84 divided by 12 ~ 7) *b* : to bring forth ; BEAR 10 *a* : to yield possession of by way of exchange ; PAY *b* : to DISPOSE OF for a price ; SELL 11 *a* : to deliver by some bodily action (gave him a push) *b* : EXECUTE *c* : to inflict as punishment *d* : to award by formal view (the judges were given against the plaintiff) 12 : to offer for consideration, acceptance, or use (~ no reason for his absence)

about; kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; j sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coln; th thin; th this; au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i foot; i foot; y yet; yll few; y furious; zh zision

13 a : SACRIFICE **b** : CONSIGN, COMMENT **c** : to apply freely or fully : DEVOTE **d** : to offer as a pledge (I ~ you my word) **14 a** : OCCASION (mountains always *give* him pleasure) **b** : to cause a person to catch by contagion, infection, or exposure **15** : PERMIT, CONCEDE **16** : to care to the extent of (didn't ~ a hand) **~ w** **1** : to make gifts or presents : CONTRIBUTE, DONATE **2 a** : to yield to physical force or strain **b** : to collapse from the application of force or pressure **3 a** of weather : to become mild **b** of frozen ground : THAW **4** : to afford a view or passage : OPEN
SYN PRESENT, DONATE, BESTOW, OFFER, AFFORD. **GIVE** is the general term applicable to passing over, delivering, transmitting in any manner; PRESENT suggests more ceremony and implies a degree of value or complexity in what is given; DONATE implies a publicized giving, as to charity; BESTOW implies a gift of something on one side and often suggests condescension in the giver; OFFER applies to the giving of an intangible thing of permanent value (as an honor, privilege, rank); AFFORD implies a giving or supplying that is a natural consequence of the character of the thing that gives *give* a good account of it; to acquire (oneself) well ~ give ground : to withdraw before superior force : RETIRE ~ give the gun : to open the throttle of : speed up ~ give tongue of hounds : to begin barking on the scent ~ give way **1 a** : RETIRE **b** : to yield the right of way **2** : to yield oneself without restraint or control **3 a** : COLLAPSE, FAIL **b** : CONCEDE **4** : to yield place **5** : to begin to thaw

give n **1** : capacity or tendency to yield to force or strain **2** : the quality or state of being springy

give-and-take \gĭv-ŭn-'tāk\ **n** **1** : the practice of making mutual concessions : COMPROMISE **2** : good-natured exchange of ideas
give away \gĭv-ŭ-'wā\ **v** **1** : to make a present : **2** : to deliver (a bride) to the bridegroom at a wedding **3 a** : BETRAY **b** : DISCLOSE, REVEAL **4** : to give (as weight) by way of a handicap
give-away \gĭv-ŭ-'wā\ **n** **1** : an unintentional revelation or betrayal **2** : something given away free; *specif* : PREMIUM **3** : a game or television program on which prizes are given away

give back \gĭv-'bæk\ **v** : RETIRE, RETREAT
give in \gĭv-'in\ **v** : DELIVER, SUBMIT (*give* in his resignation) ~ **v** : to yield under insistence or entreaty : SURRENDER

give-n \gĭv-'ŋ\ **adj** **1** : PRESENTED, BESTOWED **2** : PRONE, DISPOSED (~ to swearing) **3** of an official document : EXECUTED, DATED
give-or-take, SPECIFIED **OR** ASSUMED, GRANTED **5** : immediately present in existence ~ **give-or-take**

given name **n** : CHRISTIAN NAME

give off \gĭv-'ɔf\ **v** **1** : to send out as a branch **2** : EMIT ~ **v** : to branch off
give out \gĭv-'aŭt\ **v** **1 a** : OBLIQUE, PUBLISH **b** : to read aloud the words of liturgical congregational singing **2** : EMIT **3** : ISSUE (*give* out new terms) ~ **v** **1** : to become exhausted : COLLAPSE **2** : to break down

give over \gĭv-'o-və\ **v** **1** : CEASE **2 a** : to yield without restraint or control : ABANDON **b** : to set apart for a particular purpose or use : DEVOTE **3 archaic** : to pronounce incurable **4** : ENTRUST ~ **v** : to bring an activity to an end : STOP

give over to \gĭv-'o-və-'tu\ **v** : to give : DONOR

give up \gĭv-'ʌp\ **v** **1** : SURRENDER **2** : to desert from **3 a** : to abandon (oneself) to a particular feeling, influence, or activity **b** : to devote to a particular purpose or use **4** : to declare incurable or insoluble **5** : to despair of seeing ~ **v** : to withdraw from an activity or

give up on \gĭv-'ʌp-'ɒn\ **v** : to withdraw from an activity or

give-mo or **gis-mo** \gĭz-'(m)ɔ\ [origin unknown] : GADGET
give-zard \gĭz-'ɔrd\ **n** [alter. of ME *giser*, fr. ONF *gutsier*, fr. L *gigeria* (pl.) gibetis] **1** : the muscular enlargement of the alimentary canal of birds that immediately follows the crop and has usual, thick muscular walls and a tough horny lining for grinding the food

give-zard **n** : GADGET

glab-bell-a \glə-'bel-'ə\ **n**, pl *glab-bell-lae* \-'bel-'ē\ [NL, fr. L, fem. of *glabellus* hairless, dim. of *glaber*] : the smooth prominence between the eyebrows ~ **glab-bell-lar** \-'bel-'lār\ **adj**
glab-bres-cent \glā-'bres-'nt\ **adj** : somewhat glabrous

glab-rous \glā-'brəs\ **adj** [L *glaber*, *glaber* smooth, bald ~ more at *glabrous*] : having a surface without hairs or projections ~ **glab-rous-ness** **n**

glac-é \glā-'sā\ **adj** [F, fr. pp. of *glacer* to freeze, ice, glaze, fr. L *glacies*, fr. *glacies*] **1** : made or finished so as to have a smooth glossy surface **2** : coated with a glaze : CANDIED

glac-ial \glā-'shāl\ **adj** [L *glaciālis*, fr. *glacies*] **1 a** : extremely cold : FROID **b** : devoted of warmth and cordiality **c** : coldly imperturbable **2 a** : of, relating to, or produced by glaciers **b** : suggestive of the very slow movement of glaciers **c** (I) : of, relating to, or being any of those parts of geologic time from Precambrian onward when a much larger portion of the earth was covered by ice than at present (2) : of, relating to, or resembling ice (as ~ctic acid) ~ **glac-ial-ly** \-'shāl-'ē\ **adv**

glac-i-ol-ist \-'shō-'ləst\ **n** **1** : GLACIOLOGIST **2** : one who supports the glacier theory

glac-i-ol-ist \glā-'shē-'ləst\ **v** **1** : FREEZE **2** : to subject to glacial action **3** : to produce glacial effects in or on ~ **glac-i-ol-ation** \glā-'shē-'lā-'shən\ **n**

glac-ier \glā-'shər\ **n** [F dial., fr. MF dial., fr. MF *glacie*, fr. L *glacies*; akin to L *gelu* frost ~ more at *COLD*] : a large body of ice moving slowly down a slope or valley or spreading outward on a level surface

glac-ier theory **n** : a theory in glaciology: drift was deposited through the agency of glaciers in the glacial epoch

glac-i-ol-o-gist \glā-'s(h)ē-'lō-'jəst\ **n** : a specialist in glaciology
glac-i-ol-o-gy \-'jē\ **n** [ISV *glaci-* + *-ology*] **1** : any of the branches of science dealing with snow or ice accumulation, glaciation, or glacial epochs **2** : the glacial features of a region

glac-ies \glā-'sē\ **n**, pl *glac-ies* \glā-'sēz\ also *glac-ies* \glā-'sēz\ [F, fr. *glacer* to freeze, slide] **1 a** : a gentle slope : INCLINE **b** : a slope that runs downward from a fortification **2** : a buffer area

glad \glād\ **adj** **glad-der**, **glad-dēz** [ME, shining, glad, fr. OE *glād* to rejoice in, to produce glad things, smooth, L *glaber* smooth, bald] **archaic** : having a cheerful or happy disposition by nature **2 a** : experiencing pleasure, joy, or delight : made happy **b** : GRATIFIED, PLEASED **c** : very willing **3 a** : marked by, expressive of, or caused by happiness and joy **b** : causing happiness and joy : PLEASANT **4** : full of brightness and cheerfulness ~ **glad-ly** **adv** ~ **glad-ness** **n**

SYN HAPPY, CHEERFUL, LIGHthearted, JOYFUL, JOYOUS. **GLAD** and **HAPPY** may express gratification but **OLAD** usu. implies delight,

HAPPY a sense of well-being and complete content; **LIGHthearted** suggests a strong and spontaneous flow of good spirits; **LIGHthearted** implies freedom from care, worry, or discontent; **JOYFUL** and **JOYOUS** imply exultant rejoicing

2 **glad** **v** **glad-dēz**; **glad-ding archaic** : GLADDEN

glad n **1** : GLADIOLUS
glad-den \glād-'n\ **vb** **glad-den-ding** \glād-'nŋ\ **-nŋ** **v** : to make glad ~ **v** [*archaic*] : to be glad
glad \glād\ **n** [verb. fr. *glād*] : an open space surrounded by woods ~ **glady** \glād-'ē\ **adj**

glad-hat n **1** : a warm welcome or greeting often prompted by ulterior reasons ~ **glad-hand** \glād-'hænd\ **vb** ~ **glād-händ-er** **n**
glad-i-a-lor \glād-'ē-'ā-lər\ **n** [L, fr. *gladius* sword, of Celt origin; akin to W *cladys* sword; akin to L *clades* destruction, GK *kladas* sprout, branch ~ more at *HALT*] **1 a** : a person engaged in a fight to the death for public entertainment in ancient Rome **2** : a person engaging in a public fight or controversy **3** : a trained fighter; *specif* : a BATTLEFIGHTER ~ **glad-i-a-lor-i-a** \glād-'ē-'tōr-'ē-'lōr-\ **adj**

glad-i-o-lā \glād-'ē-'lō-lā\ **n** (back-formation fr. *gladiolus*, taken as a pl.) : GLADIOLUS

gladi-ol-us \glād-'ē-'lō-ləs\ also *glā-'dī-'ō-ləs* **n**, pl *gladi-ol-i* \-'lō-'lī\, -'lō-'jī\, -'lō-'jī\ [NL, genus name, fr. L, small sword, dim. of *gladius*] **1** or *pl gladiolus* or *gladi-ol-us-es*; any of a genus (*Gladiolus*) of chiefly African plants of the iris family with erect sword-shaped leaves and spikes of brilliantly colored irregular flowers arising from flattened corms **2** : the large middle portion of a strobilus

glad-some \glād-'səm\ **adj** : giving or showing joy : CHEERFUL ~ **glad-some-ly** **adv** ~ **glad-some-ness** **n**
glad-stone \glād-'stŏn, chiefly Brit-'stŏn\ **n**, often cap [W. E. Gladstone 1898 Brit. statesman] : a traveling bag with flexible sides on a rigid frame that opens flat into two compartments

glair or **glaire** \glā-'gā-kə\ **adj** [ME (*sc*) *glairik*] *chiefly Scot* : FOOLISH, GIDDY

glair or **glaire** \glā-(ə)r, 'glē-(ə)r\ **n** [ME *glayr* egg white, fr. MF *glair*, modif. of (assumed) VL *claris*, fr. L *clarus* clear ~ more at *CLEAR*] **1** : a sizing liquid made from egg white **2** : a viscid substance suggestive of an egg white

glair-ous \glā-'rə\ **adj** : the characteristics of or overlaid with glair
glave \glāv\ **n** [ME, fr. MF, javelin, sword, modif. of L *gladius* sword] *archaic* : SWORD; *esp* : BROADSWORD

glam-or-iza-tion \glām-'ō-rī-'zā-'shən\ **n** : the act of glamorizing or the process of being glamorized

glam-or-ize also **glam-our-ize** \glām-'ō-rī-zē\ **v** **1** : to make glamorous : GLAMORIZE, GLORIFY, GLORIFY ~ **glam-or-ize-er** **n**
glam-or-ous also **glam-our-ous** \glām-'ō-rəs\ **adj** : full of glamour ~ **glam-or-ous-ly** **adv** ~ **glam-or-ous-ness** **n**

glam-our or **glam-or** \glām-'ər\ **n** [*Sc* *glamour*, alter. of *E grammar*; fr. the popular association of erudition with occult practices] **1** : a magic spell **2** : a romantic, exciting, and often illusory attractiveness; *esp* : alluring or fascinating personal attraction ~ **glam-our v** **glam-our-ing** \-'(ə)r-'ŋ\ **v**

glance \glan(t)s\ **vb** [ME *glencen*, *glenchen*] **1** : to strike a surface obliquely so as to go off at an angle (bullet *glanced* off the wall) **2 a** : to flash or gleam with quick intermittent rays of light (beams *glancing* in the sun) **b** : to make sudden quick movements (draughts *glancing* over the pond) **3 a** : to touch briefly or indirectly on a subject (~ to at the customs of ancient cultures) **b** : to refer briefly to something by way of censure or satire **4 a** of the eyes : to move swiftly from one thing to another **b** : to take a quick look at something ~ **v** [*archaic*] : to take a quick look at **b** : to catch a glimpse **2** : to give an oblique path of direction to : **a** : to throw or shoot so that the object glances from a surface **b archaic** : to aim (as an innuendo) indirectly : INSINUATE **SYN** see FLASH

glance n **1 a** : a quick intermittent flash or gleam **b archaic** : a sudden quick movement **2 archaic** : a rapid oblique movement **b** : a deflected impact or blow **3 a** : a swift movement of the eyes **b** : a quick or cursory look **4 archaic** **a** : GIBE **b** : ALLUSION

glance n [G *glanz*, glanz; akin to OHG *glanz* bright ~ more at *GLINT*] : any of several mineral sulfides usu. dark colored with a metallic luster

glanc-ing \glan(t)-'sŋ\ **adj** **1** : INCIDENTAL, INDIRECT **2** : CASUAL, OFFHAND ~ **glanc-ing-ly** \-'sŋ-'ē\ **adv**

gland \glānd\ **n** [F *glande*, fr. OF, glandular swelling on the neck, gland, modif. of L *glānd*, *glāns* acorn; akin to Gk *balanos* acorn] **1 a** : a cell or group of cells that selectively removes materials from the body, concentrates them, and secretes them for further use in the body or for elimination from the body **b** : any of various animal structures suggestive of glands though not secretory in function (lymph ~) **2** : any of various secreting organs (as a nery) of plants

gland n (form unknown) **1** : a device for preventing leakage of fluid past a joint in machinery **2** : the movable part of a stuffing box by which the packing is compressed

gland-dered \glānd-'dərəd\ **adj** : affected with glanders

gland-ers \-'dərz\ **n** pl *but sing* or *pl in constr* [MF *glāndere* glandular swelling on the neck, fr. L *glāndula*, fr. pl. of *glāndula*, dim. of *glāns*, *glāns*] : a contagious and destructive disease esp. of horses caused by a bacterium (*Actinobacillus mallei*) and characterized by caseating nodular lesions that tend to break down and form ulcers

glan-du-lar \glān-'jŭ-lər\ **adj** **1 a** : of, relating to, or involving glands, gland cells, or their products **b** : having the characteristics or function of a gland **2 a** : INNATE, INHERENT **b** : PHYSICAL, SEXUAL ~ **glan-du-lar-ly** **adv**

glans \glānz\ **n**, pl *glān-dēs* \glān-'dēz\ [L [*glānd*, *glāns*, lit., acorn] **1 a** : a conical vascular body forming the extremity of the penis **b** : a similar body of the clitoris **2 a** : a nut enclosed by an involucre

glare \glā-(ə)r, 'glē-(ə)r\ **vb** [ME *glaren*; akin to OE *glāz*] **v** **1** : to shine with a harsh uncomfortably brilliant light **2** : to stand out offensively : OBTRUDE **2** : to stare angrily or fiercely ~ **v** **1** : to express (as hostility) by staring angrily **2 archaic** : to cause to be sharply reflected **SYN** see GAZE

glare n **1 a** : a harsh uncomfortably bright light; *specif* : painfully bright sunlight **b** : cheap showy brilliance : GARSHESS **2** : an angry or fierce stare **SYN** see BLAZE

glare n [prob. fr. *glare*] : a surface or sheet of ice with a smooth slippery surface

glar-ing *adj* 1: having a fixed look of hostility, fierceness, or anger 2: shining with reflecting, uncomfortably bright light **b** (1): **GARISH** (2): vulgarly ostentatious 3: painfully obvious (~ error) **SYN** see **FLAGRANT** — **glar-ing-ly** \-iŋ-lē *adv* — **glar-ing-ness** *n*

glary *gl'a(s)-rē*, *gl'e(s)-rē* *adj*: having a dazzling brightness

GLASS *gl'as* *n*, *often attrib* [ME *glas*, fr. OE *glæs*; akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] 1 **a**: an amorphous inorganic white, transparent or translucent substance consisting of a mixture of silicates or sometimes borates or phosphates formed by fusion of silica or of oxides of boron or phosphorus with a flux and a stabilizer into a mass that cools to a rigid condition without crystallization **b**: a substance resembling glass 2 **a**: something made of glass; as (1): **TUMBLER** (2): **MIRROR** (3): **BAROMETER** **b** (1): an optical instrument or device that has one or more lenses as designed to aid in the viewing of objects not readily seen (2) **b**: a device used to correct defects of vision or to protect the eyes that consists typically of a pair of glass lenses and the frame by which they are held in place — called also *eyeglasses*, *spectacles* 3: the quantity held by a glass container 4: **GLASSWARE** — **glass-maker** *v*, *-māk-er* *n* — **glass-mak-ing** *v*, *-kīŋ* *n*

GLASS *v*, *-māk-er* *n* — **GLASS** *v*, *-māk-er* *n* 2: to make glass 3 **a**: **REFLECT** **b**: to see mirrored 4: to scan with an optical instrument esp. for game ~ *vi* 1: to become glassy 2: to look for game through an optical instrument

glass-blow-er *v*, *-blō(-ə)r* *n*: one skilled in glassblowing

glass-blow-ing *v*, *-blō(-ŋ)* *n*: the art of shaping a mass of glass that has been softened by heat by blowing air into it through a tube

glass eye *n* 1: an artificial eye made of glass 2: an eye having a pale, whitish, or colorless iris — **glass-eyed** *v*, *-tōd* *adj*

glass-ful *v*, *-fūl* *n*: the quantity held by a glass

GLASS-HOUSE *v*, *-hauz* *n* 1: **GLASSWORKS** 2 chiefly *Brit*: **GREENHOUSE**

GLASS-JILY *v*, *-glās-ō-lē* *adv*: in a glassy manner

GLASS-LINE *v*, *-glās-sēn* *n*: a thin dense paper highly resistant to the passage of air and grease

GLASS-INESS *v*, *-glās-nēs* *n*: the quality or state of being glassy

GLASS-MAN *v*, *-glās-mān*, *-mən* *n*: a dealer in or maker of glass

GLASS-SNAKE *n*: a limbless lizard (*Opisaurus ventralis*) of the southern U.S. resembling snakes and having a fragile tail that readily breaks into pieces; also: any of several similar Old World lizards

GLASS-WARE *v*, *-glās-wə(ə)r*, *-wə(ə)r* *n*: articles made of glass

GLASS WOOL *n*: glass fibers in a mass resembling wool and being used esp. for thermal insulation and as fireproofing

GLASS-WORK *v*, *-glās-wərk* *n*: the manufacture of glass or glassware; also: **GLAZIERY** **b** *pl*: a place where glass is made 2: **GLASSWARE** — **GLASS-WORK-ER** *v*, *-wərk-er* *n*

GLASS-WORT *v*, *-wōrt*, *-wō(ə)r(t)* *n* [fr. its former use in the manufacture of glass] 1: any of a genus (*Salicornia*) of woody succulent-leaved herbs of the goosefoot family 2: a saltwort (*Salicornia kali*)

GLASSY *v*, *-glās-ē* *adj* 1: resembling glass 2: **DULL**, **Lifeless** (~ eyes)

GLAUB-ER'S SALT *v*, *-glāub-ə(r)-z(ə)-sōlt* *n* or **Glauber salt** *v*, *-bər-ē* *n* [Johann R. Glauber 11668 G chemist]: a colorless crystalline sodium salt Na₂SO₄·10H₂O used esp. as a cathartic — sometimes used in *pl*

GLAU-COMA *glō-'kō-ma*, *glā-ŋ* *n* [L, cataract, fr. GK *glaukōma*, fr. *glaukos*], a disease of the eye marked by increased pressure within the eyeball, damage to the optic disk, and gradual loss of vision

GLAU-CO-NITE *v*, *-glō-kā-nīt* *n* [G *glaukonit*, irreg. fr. GK *glaukos*]: a mineral consisting of a dull green earthy iron potassium silicate occurring abundantly in greenschand — **glau-co-nit-ic** *v*, *-glō-kā-nit-ik* *adj*

GLAU-COUS *v*, *-glō-kəs* *adj* [L *glaukos* gleaming, gray, fr. GK *glaukos*]: of a pale yellow, green, or blue color **b**: of a light blue gray or bluish white color 2: having a powdery or waxy coating that gives a frosted appearance and tends to rub off (~ fruits) — **glau-cous-ness** *n*

GLAZE *v*, *-glāz* *vb* [ME *glazen*, fr. *glas* glass] *vt* 1: to furnish or fit with glass 2 **a**: to coat with or as if with glass **b**: to apply a glaze to 3: to give a smooth glossy surface to ~ *vi* 1: to become glazed 2: to form a glaze — **glaz-er** *n*

GLAZE *n* 1: a smooth slippery coating of thin ice 2 **a**: a transparent or translucent substance used as a coating to produce a glossy or lustrous appearance applied to food on which it hardens **b**: a transparent or translucent color applied to modify the effect of a painted surface **c**: a smooth glossy or lustrous surface or finish 3: a glossy film

GLAZE *vb* [prob. blend of *glare* and *gaze*] *archaic*: **STARÉ**

GLAZ-IER *v*, *-glāz-ēr*, *-zē-r* *n*: one who sets glass — **glaz-ier-y** *v*, *-zē(-ə)-r-ē* *n*

GLAZ-ING *v*, *-glāz-ŋ* *n*: 1: the act, process, or trade of using or applying glaze 2 **a**: **GLASSWORK** **b**: **GLAZE**

GLEAM *v*, *-glēm* *n* [ME *gleem*, fr. OE *glēman*; akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] 1 **a**: a transient appearance of subdued or partly obscured light **b**: a small bright light; **GLINT** 2: a brief or faint appearance or occurrence; **TRACE** (~ of hope) — **gleam-y** *v*, *-glēm-ē* *adj*

GLEAM *v*, *-glēm* *vt*: to shine with subdued light or moderate brightness 2: to appear briefly or faintly ~ *vi*: to cause to gleam **SYN** see **FLASH**

GLEAM-ING *v*, *-glēm-ŋ* *n* *pl*: things acquired by gleaming

glebe *v*, *-glēb* *n* [L *gleba* clod, land — more at **CLIP**] 1 *archaic*: **LAND**; *specif*: a plot of cultivated land 2: land belonging or yielding revenue to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice

glede *v*, *-glēd* *n* [ME, fr. OE *glāda*; akin to OE *glādan* to glide] *vb*: to fly or glide (as of a bird); (as of the European kite)

glee *v*, *-glē* *n* [ME, fr. OE *glē* entertainment, music; akin to ON *glj* joy, GK *glēkē* 'joke'] 1: exultant high-spirited joy; **MERRIMENT** 2: an unaccompanied song for three or more solo voices, male voices **SYN** see **MIRTH**

glee club *n*: a chorus organized for singing uses, short choral pieces

glee-ful *v*, *-glē-fūl* *n* [ME, fr. OE *glēd*; akin to OE *glōdan* to glow] *adj* *br*: a glowing coal

glee-ful *v*, *-glē-fūl* *adj*: full of glee; **MERRY** — **glee-ful-ly** *v*, *-fūl-lē* *adv* — **glee-ful-ness** *n*

gleek *v*, *-glēk* *n* [origin unknown] *archaic*: **GIBE**, **TRICK** — **gleek** *vb*, *archaic*

glee-man *v*, *-glē-mān* *n*: **MINSTREL**

glee-some *v*, *-səm* *adj*, *archaic*: **GLEEFUL**

gleet *v*, *-glēt* *n* [ME *glet* slimy or mucous matter, fr. MF *glète*, fr. L *glittus* viscous; akin to LL *glut*, *glus* glue — more at **CLAY**]: a chronic inflammation of a bodily orifice usu. accompanied by an abnormal discharge; also: the discharge itself — **gleety** *v*, *-ē* *adj*

gleg *v*, *-glēg* *adj* [ME, fr. ON *gljgr* clear-sighted] *Scot*: **QUICK**, **SHARP**

glei-zation *v*, *-glē-zā-shŋn* *n*: development of or conversion into

glen *v*, *-glēn* *n* [ME (Sc), valley, fr. (assumed) ScGael *glenn*; akin to MLr *glend* valley] a secluded narrow valley

glen-bar-ry *v*, *-glēn-'bār-ē* *n*, *often cap* [*Glengarry*, *v*, in Scotland]: a woollen cap of Scottish origin

gley *v*, *-glē* *n* [Russ *glet* clay; akin to OE *clæg* clay — more at **CLAY**]: a sticky clay layer formed under the surface of some waterlogged soils

glim *v*, *-glīm* *n* [fr. *glādian*, fr. MGk *glā* glue — more at **CLAY**; **PROL**; **PROL**; **ESP**: one obtained by alcoholic extraction of gluten from wheat and rye

glim-ber *v*, *-glīm-bēr*; **glim-ber** [prob. modif. of LG *glieber* slippery] 1 *archaic*: **SMOOTH**, **SLIPPERY** 2 **a**: marked by ease and informality **b**: **SUPERFICIAL**

GLIM-SLICK 3: marked by ease and fluency in speaking or writing — **glim-ly** *adv* — **glim-ness** *n*

GLIDE *v*, *-glīd* *vb* [ME *gliden*, fr. OE *glidan*; akin to OHG *glifan* to glide] *vt* 1: to move smoothly, continuously, and effortlessly 2: to pass gracefully and imperceptibly 3 **a**: *of an airplane*: to descend at a normal angle without engine power sufficient for level flight 4: *of the tongue*: to change position in the articulation of a glide ~ *vi*: to cause to glide

GLIDE *n* 1: the act or action of gliding 2: a calm stretch of shallow water flowing smoothly 3 **a**: **PORTAMENTO** **b**: a non-sustained sound that occurs during a rest in the vocal organs or from the articulatory position of a speech sound

GLID-ER *v*, *-glīd-ər* *n* 1: one that glides; as **a**: an aircraft without an engine **b**: a porch seat suspended from an upright framework by short chains or straps 2: something that aids gliding

GLIM *v*, *-glīm* *n* [perh. short for *glimmer*] 1: **GLIMMER** 2 *slang*: **GLIMMER**

GLIM-MER *v*, *-glīm-ər* *v*, *-glīm-er-ŋ* *v*, *-g(ə)-rŋ* [ME *glimren*; akin to OE *glīm* gleam] 1 **a**: to shine faintly or unsteadily **b**: to shimmer softly 2: to appear indistinctly with a faintly luminous quality **SYN** see **FLASH**

GLIMMER *n* 1 **a**: a feeble or intermittent light **b**: a soft shimmer 2: a dim perception or faint idea; **INKLING** **b**: a small amount 3: **FR**

GLIM-MER-ING *n*: **GLIMMER**

GLIMPSE *v*, *-glīm(p)s* *vb* [ME *glimsen*; akin to MHG *glimsen* to glimmer, OE *glīm* gleam] *vt* 1 *archaic*: **GLIMMER** 2: to take a brief look ~ *vi*: to get a brief look at — **glimp-er** *at* *vb*

GLIMPSE *n* 1: **GLIMMER** 2: a brief fleeting view or look

GLINT *v*, *-glīnt* *vb* [ME *glinten* to dart obliquely, glint, alter. of *glenten*, of Scand origin; akin to Sw *dial*, *glänto* to clear up; akin to OHG *glanz* bright, OE *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**] *vt* 1 **a**: *archaic*: to glance off an object **b**: *of rays of light*: to strike a reflective surface obliquely and be cast at an angle 2: to shine by reflection: **a**: to shine with tiny bright flashes; **SPARKLE** **b**: **GLITTER** **c**: **GLEAM** 3: **PEEP** 4: to appear briefly or faintly ~ *vi*: to cause to glint **SYN** see **FLASH**

GLINT *n* 1: a tiny bright flash of light; **SPARKLE** 2 *archaic*: **GLANCE** 3: a brief or faint manifestation

GLISS-AND *v*, *-glīs-sān* *vb* [L, slide, glissade, fr. *glisser* to glide, fr. OE *glisc* glide, alter. of *glie*; **Gmc** origin; akin to OHG *glitan* to glide] 1: to slide without skis or other devices down a snow-covered slope 2: to perform a ballet glissade — **glīs-sād-ər *n***

GLISSANDÉ *n*: the action of glissading 2: a gliding step in ballet

GLISS-AND-O *v*, *-glīs-sān(-ō)* *vb*, *pl* *glīs-sān(-ō)* *vb*, *pl* *glīs-sān(-ō)* *vb* [prob. modif. of *F* glissade]: a rapid sliding up or down the musical scale

GLIST-EN *v*, *-glīs-tēn* *v*, *-glīs-tēn-ŋ* *v*, *-glīs-tēn-ŋ* [ME *glīstēn*, fr. OE *glīstian*; akin to OE *glīstan* to glitter, *geolu* yellow — more at **YELLOW**]: to shine by reflection with a sparkling radiance or with the mild luster of a wet or oiled surface **SYN** see **FLASH**

GLISTEN: **GLITTER**, **SPARKLE**

GLIS-TER *v*, *-glīs-tēr* *v*, *-glīs-tēr-ŋ* *v*, *-t(ə)-rŋ* [ME *glīstren*; akin to OE *glīstan*]; **GLUSTEN** — **glīst-er** *n*

GLIT-TER *v*, *-glīt-ər* *vb* [ME *glīteren*, fr. ON *glittra*; akin to OE *geolu* yellow] 1 **a**: to shine by reflection with brilliant or metallic luster (~ing sequins) **b**: **SPARKLE** **c**: to shine with a hard glossy brilliancy (little eyes ~ed cruelly) 2: to be brilliantly attractive in a superficial way **SYN** see **FLASH**

GLITTER *n*: sparkling brilliancy, showiness, or attractiveness 2: small glittering objects used for ornamentation — **glit-ter-y** *v*, *-t(ə)-r-ē* *adj*

GLIT-TER-Y *v*, *-t(ə)-r-ē* *adj* [Sc *glōam* to become twilight, back-formation fr. *glōaming*] *archaic*: **TWILIGHT**

GLOAM-ING *v*, *-glō-mŋ* *n* [ME (Sc) *glōming*, fr. OE *glōmŋing*, fr. *glōm* twilight; akin to OE *glōwan* to glow]: **TWILIGHT**, **DUSK**

GLŌAT *v*, *-glōt* *vb* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *glotta* to grin scornfully; akin to OE *geolu* yellow] 1: to look or gaze at something admiringly or affectionately 2: to gaze at or think

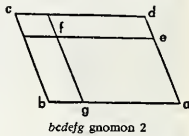
glau *vt*: **CH** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **j** life

l *vt*: **l** look; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

ā *vt*: **ā** kiten; **or** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **ā** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **ō** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;



— *glu-er* \v{e} adj *glu-er*; *glu-est* — *glu-i-er* \v{g}li-u-er\ as if
 w/ *glued*; *glu-ing* *adj* *glu-ing* : to make fast with or as
 with glue
glum \v{g}l\m *adj* *glum-mer*; *glum-mest* [prob. akin to ME
gloumen to gloom] 1 : broodingly morose (became ~ when they
 heard the news) 2 : DREARY 2 : discontentance] *syn* see
 SULLEN — *glum-ly* *adv* — *glum-ness* *n*
glu-ma-geous \v{g}li-mā-shəs\ *adj* : consisting or having the charac-
 ter of glumes (~ flowers)
glume \v{g}li\m *n* [NL *gluma*, fr. L. bull, husk; akin to L *glubere*
 to swell — more at CLEAVE] 1 : chaffy bract; specif : either of two
 empty bracts at the base of the spikelet in grasses — *glu-mif-er-ous*
 \v{g}li-mif-(ə)-rəs\ *adj*
glut \v{g}l\ot\ *v* *glut*; *glut-ing* [ME *glouten*] *v* 1 : to fill
 esp. with food to satiety 2 : SATIATE 2 : to flood with goods so that
 stock exceeds demand ~ *v* 2 : to eat gluttonously *syn* see SATIATE
glut *n* 1 *archaic* : the act or process of glutting 2 : an excessive
 quantity; OVERSUPPLY
glut *v* *glut*; *glut-ing* [prob. fr. obs. *glut*, *n*. (swallow)]
archaic : to swallow greedily
glu-ta-mate \v{g}li-tā-māt\ *n* : a salt or ester of glutamic acid
glu-tam-ic acid \v{g}li-tām-ik\ *n* [ISV *gluta* + amino + -ic] : a
 crystalline amino acid C₅H₉NO₄ widely distributed in plant and
 animal proteins and used in the form of a sodium salt as a seasoning
glu-ta-mine \v{g}li-tā-mēn\ *n* [ISV *gluta* + amine] : a crystalline
 amino acid C₅H₉N₂O₃ found both free and in proteins in plants
 and animals that yields glutamic acid and ammonia on hydrolysis
glu-ta-ol \v{g}li-tē-əl\ *adj* : of or relating to the glutens
 muscles
glu-tēn \v{g}li-tē-n\ *n* [L *glutin*, *gluten* glue; akin to LL *glut*, *glus*
 glue] : a tenacious elastic protein substance esp. of wheat flour
 that gives cohesiveness to dough — *glu-tēn-ous* \v{g}li-tē-nəs-\ *adj*
adj
glu-te-us \v{g}li-tē-us\ *glu-ti-er* *n*, *pl* *glu-ti-er* \v{g}li-tē-ē, -ē, -ē,
 -ē\ [NL *glutaeus*, *gluteus*, fr. Gk *gloutos* buttock — more at
 CLOUT] : any of the large muscles of the buttocks
glu-tin-ous \v{g}li-ti-nəs\ *adj* [MF or L; ME *glutinous*, fr. L
glutinosus, fr. *glutin*, *gluten*] : having the quality of glue; GUMMY
 — *glu-ti-nous-ly* *adv* — *glu-ti-nous-ness* *n*
glut-tor \v{g}l\ot\ *n* [ME *glutor*, fr. OF *glotor*, fr. L *gluttōn*,
gluttō; akin to L *gluttire* to swallow, *gula* throat, OE *ceole*] 1 a
 one that eats or munches b : one that has a great capacity for ac-
 cepting or enduring something ~ for work] 2 a : a shaggy thick-
 skinned carnivorous mammal (*Gulo gulo*) of the family Mustelidae of
 northern Europe and Asia related to the marten and the sable
 b : WOLVERINE 1. *syn* see FIGURE
glu-ti-nous-ly *adv* : marked by or given to glutting
glu-ti-nous-ly *adv* — *glu-ti-nous-ness* *n*
glut-ony \v{g}l\ot-nē\ *n* : excess in eating or drinking
glyc- or *glyco-* *comb* form [ISV, fr. Gk *glyk-* sweet, fr. *glykys*]
 : sugar (*glycoprotein*)
glycer- or *glycyro-* *comb* form [ISV, fr. *glycerin*] 1 : glycerol
 or its salts 2 : related to glycerol; glyceric acid (*glyceraldhyde*)
glyc-er-al-de-hyde \v{g}li-s-ə-rāl-dē-hīd\ *n* : a sweet crystalline
 compound C₃H₆O₃ formed by the breakdown of sugars that yields
 glycerol on reduction
glyc-er-ate \v{g}li-s-ə-rāt-, -rōt\ *n* : a salt or ester of glyceric acid
glyc-er-ic acid \v{g}li-s-er-ik\ *n* [ISV, fr. *glycerine*] 1 : a syrupy acid
 C₃H₅O₃ obtained by oxidation of glycerol or glyceraldhyde
glyc-er-ide \v{g}li-s-ə-rīd\ *n* : an ester of glycerol with fatty
 acids — *glyc-er-ide-ic* \v{g}li-s-ə-rīd-ik\ *adj*
glyc-er-in or *glyc-er-ine* \v{g}li-s-(ə)-rən\ *n* [F *glycérine*, fr. Gk
glykeros sweet; akin to Gk *glykys*] : GLYCEROL
glyc-er-in-ol \v{g}li-s-ə-rīn-əl\ *n* : to treat with or preserve in
 glycerin — *glyc-er-in-ation*, \v{g}li-s-(ə)-rīn-ā-shən\ *n*
glyc-er-ol \v{g}li-s-ə-rōl-, -rōl\ *n* [F *glycérine* + -ol] : a sweet syrupy
 hygroscopic trihydroxy alcohol C₃H₈O₃ *syn*. obtained by the
 saponification of fats and used esp. as a solvent and plasticizer
glyc-er-yl \v{g}li-s-(ə)-rəl\ *n* : a radical derived from glycerol by
 removal of hydroxyl; *esp* : trivalent radical C₃H₅CH₂—
gly-cine \v{g}li-sēn-, -sīs-n\ *n* : a sweet crystalline amino acid
 C₂H₅NO₂ formed esp. by hydrolysis of proteins
glyc-o-geel \v{g}li-kə-jən\ *n* : a white amorphous tasteless poly-
 saccharide (C₂H₃O₅)_n that is the chief storage carbohydrate of ani-
 mals
glyc-o-gen-e-ose \v{g}li-kə-jən-ə-sēs\ *n* [NL] 1 : formation of sugar
 from glycogen 2 : formation of glycogen — *glyc-o-ge-net-ic*
 \v{g}li-kə-jən-ē-tik\ *adj*
gly-col \v{g}li-kōl-, -kōl\ *n* : ETHYLENE GLYCOL; *broadly* : any of
 numerous related diols
gly-col-ic acid \v{g}li-kōl-ik\ *n* : a translucent crystalline com-
 pound C₂H₄O₃ found esp. in unripe grapes and sugar beets
gly-col-y-sis \v{g}li-kōl-sīs\ *n* [NL] : the enzymatic breakdown of
 glucose, glycogen, or other carbohydrate by way of phosphate
 derivatives — *gly-col-yl-ic* \v{g}li-kōl-īk\ *adj* — *gly-col-yl-ic-ly*
adv \v{g}li-kōl-īk-lē\ *adv*
gly-co-pro-tein \v{g}li-(k)ōs-prō-tēn-, -prō-tē-ən\ *n* : a conjugated
 protein containing *usu*. small amounts of a substance other than
 nucleic acid with a carbohydrate group
gly-co-side \v{g}li-kə-sīd\ *n* [ISV, fr. *glycose*, alter. of *glucose*] : any
 of numerous saccharides of sugars that on hydrolysis yield
 a sugar (as glucose) — *gly-co-sid-ic* \v{g}li-kə-sīd-ik\ *adj* — *gly-co-*
sid-ic-ally \v{g}li-kə-sīd-ik-lē\ *adv*
gly-co-suria \v{g}li-kə-s(h)ūr-ē-s-, -z(h)ūr-ē\ *n*, (k)ōs-yūr-, -(k)ōz-
 [NL] : the presence in the urine of abnormal amounts of sugar
 — *gly-co-sur-ic* \v{g}li-kə-sīd\ *adj*
glyph \v{g}li\ *n* [Gk *gluphē* carved work, fr. *glyphein* to carve —
 more at CLEAVE] 1 : an ornamental vertical groove esp. in a Doric
 frieze 2 : a symbolic figure or a character *usu*. incised or carved
 in relief — *glyph-ic* \v{g}li-f-ik\ *adj*
glyph-al \v{g}li-f-əl\ *adj* *traderms* — used for an alkyl
glyp-tic \v{g}li-t-ik\ *n*, *qten attrib* [prob. fr. F *glyptique*, fr. Gk *glyptikē*,
 fr. *glyphein*] : the art or process of carving or engraving esp. on
 gems
G-man \v{g}mən\ *n* [prob. fr. government man] : a special agent
 of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
gnar or *gnarl* \v{gn}ər\ *v* [limit.] : SNARL, CROWL

gnarl \v{gn}ər\ *v* [prob. freq. of *gnar*] : GROWL, SNARL
gnarl *v* [back-formation fr. *gnarled*] : to twist into a state of
 deformity *syn* see DEFORM
gnarly *n* a hard protuberance with twisted grain on a tree — *gnarly*
adj
gnar-ly *adj* [ON *gnarld*] *adj* [prob. alter. of *knarled*] 1 : full of knots
 or snarls : SNORTY 2 : crabbed [epigrammatic]
gnash \v{gn}əsh\ *v* [alter. of ME *gnasten*] : to strike or grind (the
 teeth) together — *gnash* *n*
gnat \v{gn}ə\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *gnatt*; akin to OE *gnagan* to gnaw] : any
 of various small *usu*. biting two-winged flies — *gnat-ly* \v{gn}-
lē\ adj *gnath-* *comb* form [NL; fr. Gk *gnathos*, fr. *gnathos*; akin
 to Gk *gnēn* jaw — more at CHIN] : jaw (*gnathoplasty*)
gnath-ic \v{gn}əth-ik\ or *gnath-* \v{gn}-th-, -th-əl\ *adj* : of or
 relating to the jaw
gnathite \v{gn}-thīt-, -th-ā\ *n* : a mouth appendage of an arthropod
gnatho-mus \v{gn}-əth-ō-məs\ *comb* form [NL; *gnathus*, fr. Gk *gnathos*]; having
 (such) a jaw (*gnathognathus*)
gnaw \v{gn}ə\ *v* [ME *gnawen*, fr. OE *gnagan*; akin to OHG *gnagan*
 to gnaw] *v* 1 a : to bite or chew on with the teeth; *esp* : to wear
 away by persistent biting or nibbling (dog ~ed a bone) b : to
 make by gnawing (rats ~ed a hole) 2 a : to be a source of vexation
 to : PLAGUE b : to affect like gnawing 3 : ERODE, CORRODE ~
v 1 : to bite or nibble persistently 2 : to destroy or reduce as if
 by gnawing — *gnaw-er* \v{gn}-ə-r-er\ *n*
gneiss \v{gn}ēs\ *n* [Gk *gnēsis*] : a laminated or foliated metamorphic
 rock corresponding in composition to granite or some other feld-
 sparic plutonic rock; *plutonic* — *gnēis-sik* \v{gn}-sīk\ *adj* — *gnēis-soid-*
-sōid \v{gn}-sōid-ē-sō-sō\ *adj*
gnome \v{gn}ōm\ *n* [Gk *gnōmē*, fr. *gignōskein* to know — more at
 KNOW] : MAXIM, APHORISM
gnom-ic \v{gn}-ō-m-ik\ *adj* [NL; *gnomus*] 1 : a subterranean often deformed
 kind of lava, guards precious ore or treasure 2 : an
 elemental being in the theory of Paracelsus inhabiting earth
 — *gnom-ish* \v{gn}-ō-m-īsh\ *adj*
gnom-ic \v{gn}-ō-m-ik\ *adj* 1 : APHORISTIC (~ poetry) 2 : given to the
 composition of gnomic poetry
gnom-ol- \v{gn}-ō-m-, -mən-\ *n*
 LL; Gk *gnōmōn* interpreter, pointer on a sundial, fr. *gignō-*
skēin] 1 : an object that by the position or length of its shadow
 serves as an indicator esp. of the hour of the day; as a :
 style of an ordinary sundial b : a column or shaft erected
 perpendicular to the horizon 2 : the remainder of a parallelo-
 gram after the removal of a similar parallelogram contain-
 ing one of its corners

gnom-on-ic \v{gn}-ō-m-ō-n-ik\ *adj* : of or relating to the gnomon or its
 use
gnosis \v{gn}ō-sīs\ *n* [Gk *gnōsis*, lit., knowledge, fr. *gignōskein*]
 : immediate knowledge of spiritual truth held by the ancient Gnos-
 tics to be attainable through faith alone
gnosis- \v{gn}-ō-sīs-əs\ *n* *comb* form, *pl* -*gnosis-es* \v{gn}-sēz\ [L, fr.
 Gk *gnōsis*] : knowledge; recognition (psychognosis)
gnosis-tic \v{gn}-ō-sīs-ik\ *adj* [NL; *gnosis*, fr. Gk *gnōsis* of knowledge,
 fr. *gignōskein*] : an adherent of Gnosticism — *Gnostic* *adj*
gnos-tic-ism \v{gn}-ō-sīs-iz-əm\ *n*, *often cap* : the thought and prac-
 tices distinguished by the conviction that matter is evil and that
 emancipation comes through gnosis
gnostic \v{gn}ōst-ik\ *n*, *pl* *gnost* (modif. of Bushman *ngul*) : any of
 several large African antelopes (*geneta Connochaetes* and *Gorgon*)
 with a head like that of an ox, short mane, long tail, and horns in
 both sexes that curve downward and outward
go \v{g}ō\ *v* *went* \v{w}ent\ *v* *gone* \v{g}ōn\ *also* \v{g}ān\ *go-ing* \v{g}ō-g-
 ŋ\ *adv* [ME *go*, indicating intent *often* *gō-n*, *gō-n*, *gō-n*,
gō-n, *gō-n*] [ME *gon*, fr. OE *gan*; akin to OHG *gan* to go, Gk
kichonein to reach, attain] *v* 1 : to move on a course : PROCEED
 — compare *stop* (~ slow) (*went* by train) 2 : LEAVE, DEPART —
 compare *come* 3 a : to take a certain course or follow a certain
 procedure b : to pass by process like journeying (the message
went by wire) c : to proceed without delay — *used esp*. to intensify
 a complementary verb (why did he have to ~ and spoil everything)
 d (1) : to extend from point to point or in a certain direction; RUN
 (the train ~ed to the station) (2) : to give access : LEAD
 (that door ~es to the cellar) 4 *obs* : WALK 5 : to be habitually
 in a certain state or condition (~ bareheaded) (~ armed after
 dark) 6 a : to become lost, consumed, or spent b : DIE c : to
 give out; ELAPSE (the evening *went* pleasantly enough) d : to
 express to be given up or discarded e : to pass by sale (*went* for
 a good price) f : to become impaired or weakened (his bearing
 started to ~) g : to give way esp. under great force or pressure
 : BREAK 7 a : to take place : HAPPEN (what's ~ing on) b : to
 have course or take a course (the train *went* to ~ing strong) c : to func-
 tion on an average cheap, as yachts ~) d : to be or become esp. as
 the result of a contest (decision *went* against him) e : to turn
 out well : SUCCEED 8 a : to apply oneself (*went* to fighting among
 themselves) b : to put or subject oneself (*went* to unnecessary
 exertion) c : to contend or contend with by contrast (I *went* to do ~
 9 : to have recourse to another for corroboration, vindication, or
 decision : RESORT (~ to court to recover damages) 10 a : to
 begin an action or motion (here ~es) b : to maintain or perform a
 certain action or motion (drums *went* to ~ing) c : to be to necessary
 extent (the report *went* to ~ing) d : to be to be applied or
 appropriated (part of the budget ~es for military purposes) e :
 to pass by award, assignment, or lot (the prize *went* to a sopho-
 more) e : to contribute to an end or result (qualities that ~ to
 make a hero) 13 : to be about, intending, or expecting something
 (I *went* to ~) 14 : to extend (his trip *went* to ~ing) 15 : to be
 very deep b : to come or arrive at a certain state or condition

g abut; # kissing; or further; or further; a back; a bake; a cot, cart; f joke; g nit; g flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this;

an out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zs vision

(~ to sleep) **c** : to come to be (the tire went flat) **15 a** : to be in phrasing or expression ; **READ** (as the phrase ~es) **16** : to be capable of being sung or played (the tune ~es like this) **16** : to be compatible, suitable, or becoming ; **HARMONIZE** (claret ~es with port) **17 a** : to be passing, extending, or being contained or inserted (will these clothes ~ in your suitcase?) **b** : to have a usual or proper place or position ; **BELONG** (these books ~ on the top shelf) **c** : to be capable of being divided (3 ~es into 100) **18** : to have a tendency ; **CONDUCE** (the incident ~es to show that he can be trusted) **19 a** (1) : to carry authority (what she said went) (2) : to be acceptable, satisfactory, or adequate (anything ~es here) **b** : to hold true ; be valid ~ **vr** **1** : to proceed along or according to ; **FOLLOW** (if I were ~ing his way) **2** : to try to secure ; **3** : to favor ; **ACCEPT** **b** : to have an opinion or liking for **4** : **ATTACK, ASSAIL** — **go for broke** : to put forth all one's strength or resources — **go great guns** : to achieve great success — **go hang** : to cease to be of interest or concern — **go it** : to behave in a reckless, excited, or improper manner ; to proceed in a certain way ; to make an attempt to **2** : to conduct one's affairs ; **ACT** — **go one better** : **OUTDO, SURPASS** — **go over** **1** : **EXAMINE** **2 a** : **REPEAT** **b** : **STUDY, REVIEW** — **go places** : to be on the way to success — **go steady** : to date one person exclusively and frequently — **go through** **1** : to be subjected to thorough examination, consideration, or study **2** : **EXPERIENCE, UNDERGO** **3** : to carry out ; **PERFORM** — **go to one's head** **1** : to cause one to become confused, excited, or dizzy **2** : to cause one to become conceited or overconfident — **go to pieces** : to become shattered in nerves or health — **go to town** **1** : to work or act rapidly or efficiently **2** : to be markedly successful — **go with** : **DATE** — **to go** : **REMAINING, LEFT** (five minutes to go before the train leaves)

20 **go** **\gə, n, pl goes** **1** : the act or manner of going **2** : the height of fashion **3** : a turn of affairs ; **OCCURRENCE** **4** : a quantity without further use one time **5** **ENERGY, VIGOR** **6** : **ATTEMPT, TRY** **7** : a spell of activity — **no go** : to no avail ; **USELESS** — **on the go** : constantly or restlessly active

21 **go** **\nəp]** : a Japanese game played with stones on a board marked 30 to 361 squares

22 **goad** **\gə'd** **[ME gōde, fr. OE gād spear, goad; akin to Lango-bardic gada spear, Skt hīnoti he urges on]** **1** : a pointed rod used to urge on an animal **2 a** : something that pricks like a goad **3** : **THORN** **b** : something that urges ; **SPUR** **SYN** see **MOTIVE**

23 **goad** **vr** : to drive with a goad

24 **go-ahead** **\gə-'hed** **1** : **ENTERPRISING, PROGRESSIVE** **2** : indicating that one may proceed (~ signal)

25 **go-ahead** **n** : **GREEN LIGHT**

26 **goal** **\gəʊl**, chiefly in *uncultivated or children's speech* **\gəʊl** **[ME gōl boundary, limit]** **1** : the terminal point of a race **2** : the end toward which the direct object of an action is directed **3** : the object toward which players in various games attempt to advance a ball or puck to score points **b** : the score resulting from such an act **SYN** see **INTENTION**

27 **goal** **vr** : to seek or score a goal

28 **goal-keeper** **\gə-'kē-pər** **n** : a player who defends the goal in various games — called also **goalie** **\gə-'li**, **goal-tender** **\gəʊl-'ten-dər**

29 **go along** **vr** **1** : to move along ; **PROCEED** **2** : to go or travel as a companion **3** : to act in cooperation

30 **goal-post** **\gəʊl-'pəʊst** **n** : one of two vertical posts that with a cross-bar constitute the goal in various games

31 **Goa powder** **\gə-'pəʊdər** **[fr. Goa, India]** : a bitter powder found in the wood of a Brazilian leguminous tree (*Vataireopsis araboba*) and valued as the chief source of the drug chrysoarobin

32 **goal** **\gəʊl**, **pl goals** **[ME gote, fr. OE gāt, akin to OHG gēte goat, L hœdus kid]** **1** or **pl goal** : any of various hollow-horned ruminant mammals (except the genus *Oreamnos*) related to the sheep but lighter build and with backwardly arching horns, a short tail, and usu. straight hair **2** : a licentious man ; **LECHER** **3** : **SCAPEGOAT**

33 **goal-ish** **\gəʊl-'ish** **adj** — **goal-like** **\-li:k** **adj** — **goal-skin** **\-skɪn** **n**

34 **goal antelope** **n** : any of several mammals related to the goats but in some respects resembling the antelopes

35 **goat-tee** **\gə-'ti:** **n** : a small pruin pointed or tufted beard on a man's chin

36 **goat-fish** **\gəʊt-'fɪʃ** **n** ; **MULLER** **2**

37 **goat-stooper** **\gəʊt-'stəʊpər** **n** : any of various medium-sized long-winged crepuscular or nocturnal birds (as the whippoorwill and nighthawks) constituting a family (Caprimulgidae), having a short wide bill, short legs, and soft mottled plumage, and feeding on insects which they catch on the wing

38 **goat** **\gəʊt** **[ME gōbb, fr. MF gobe large piece of food, back-formation fr. gōber]** **1** : **LUMP, MASS** **2** : a large amount — usu. used in pl.

39 **goat** **[or]gin unknown]** : **SAILOR**

40 **goat-bet** **\gəʊt-'bet** **n** [**ME** gobet, fr. **MF**, mouthful, piece] **1** : a piece or portion usu. of meat **2** : **LUMP, MASS**

41 **goat** **\gəʊt** **[ME** gōbb, fr. **MF**, goat] [**prob. It**, fr. **'gōb**] **1** : to swallow or eat greedily **2** : to take eagerly ; **GRAB**

42 **gobble** **vi** [**imit.**] : to make the natural guttural noise of a male turkey — **gobble** **n**

gob-ble-y-gook or **gob-ble-de-gook** **\gəb-'le-dē-'guk**, **'gəik** **n** [**Irreg.** fr. **gobble**, **cl.**] **1** : wordy and generally unidiomatic jargon

gob-blér **\gəb-'lēr** **n** : a male turkey

gob-bler **\gəb-'b-lər**, **'gəb-'ə** **adj** [**Gothic** dyehouse and tapestry works, Paris, France]; relating to or characteristic of tapestry produced in the Gobelin works in Paris — **Gobelin** **n**

go-be-tween **\gəb-'be-'twēn** **n** : an intermediate agent ; **BROKER**

'gob-let **\gəb-'lət** **n** [**ME** gobelot, fr. **MF**] **1** archaic : a bowl-shaped drinking vessel without handles **2** : a drinking glass with a foot and stem — compare **TUMBLER**

2 **gob** **n**, **obs** ; **COBBET**

gob-lin **\gəb-'ləɪn** [**ME** gobelin, fr. **MF**, fr. **ML** **gobelinus**, deriv. of **Gk** **kobalos** rogue] : an ugly or grotesque sprite that is mischievous and sometimes evil and malicious

gob-bo **\gəb-'bɒ**, **n**, **pl gobbos** also **gobos** [**orig** unknown] **1** : a disk strip of wallboard to shield a motion-picture or television camera from light **2** : a device to shield a microphone from sound

Go-by **\gəb-'bi**, **n**, **pl gobies** also **goby** [**L** **gobius** kudgeon, fr. **Gk** **kōbios**] : any of numerous spiny-finned fishes (family **Gobiidae**) with the pelvic fins thoracic and often united to form a sucking disk

gō-cart **\gə-'kɑrt**, **n** **1 a** : **WALKER** **b** : **STROLLER** **2** : **HANDCART** **3** : a light open carriage

'gōd **\gə'd** also **'gɒd** **[ME** fr. **OE**; akin to **OHG** **got** **god**] **1** : a being or object believed to have more than natural attributes and powers, and to require man's worship; **spirit** : one controlling a particular aspect or part of reality **2** : a person or thing of supreme value **3** : a powerful ruler

2 **God** **n** : the supreme or ultimate reality : as a : the Being perfect in power, wisdom, and goodness whom men worship as creator and ruler of the universe ; **b** : **CHRISTIAN SCIENCE** ; the incorporeal divine Principle ruling over all as eternal Spirit ; infinite Mind

3 **god** **vr** **god-ded**; **god-ding** ; **IDOLIZE, DEIFY**

god-child **\-ˈtʃɪld** **n** : one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism

god-daugh-ter **\gə'd-'dɔt-ər** also **'gɒd-'n** : a female godchild

god-dess **\gə'd-'sɪz** **n** **1 a** : female **god** **2** : a woman who excites adoration

god-dev-il **\gə-'dev-'əl** **n** : any of various devices : as a : a weight formerly dropped in a bored hole (as of an oil well) to explode a cartridge previously lowered **b** : a cleaning scraper rotated and pulled by the force of the pipeline by the force of the flowing oil **c** : a handcar or small gasoline car used on a railroad for transporting laborers and supplies

'god-fa-ther **\gə'd-'fɑθ-ər** also **'gɒd-'n** **1** : a man who sponsors a child at baptism **2** : one having a relation to someone or something and that of a male sponsor to his godchild

god-father **vr** : to act as godfather to

god-head **\-ˈhed** **n** **1** : divine nature or essence **2 often cap** : **DEITY**

god-hood **\-ˈhʊd** **n** : **DIVINITY**

Go-ti-va **\gə-'ti-'və** **n** : a Saxon lady noted in legend for riding a griffin to aid her people in Coventry to relieve the town of a burdensome tax levied by her husband

god-less **\gə'd-'ləs** also **'gɒd-'n** **adj** : not acknowledging a deity or divine law — **god-less-ness** **n**

god-like **\-ˈli:k** **adj**, sometimes **cap** : resembling or having the qualities of God or a god ; **DIVINE** — **god-like-ness** **n**

god-li-ness **\-ˈle-nəs** **n** : the quality or state of being godly

god-ling **\-ˈlɪŋ** **n** : an inferior or local god

god-ly **\-ˈli** **adj** **1** : **DIVINE** **2** : devoutly conforming to the will of God — **god-ly adv**

god-moth-er **\-ˈmɛθ-ər** **n** : a woman who sponsors a child at baptism

god-own **\gə-'daʊn** **n** [**Malay** **gudang**] : a warehouse in an oriental country

go down **vr** **1** : to undergo defeat **2** : to find acceptance (will the plan go down with the farmers) **3** **Brit** : to leave a university

god-son **\gə'd-'sɒn**, **-ˈpər** also **'gɒd-'n** : a sponsor at baptism

God's acre **n** : **CHURCHYARD**

god-sent **\gə'd-'sent** also **'gɒd-'n** [**back-formation** fr. **god-sent**] : a desirable or needed thing or event that comes unexpectedly as if sent by God

god-son **\gə-'sɒn** **n** : a male godchild

God-speed **\-ˈspɛd** **n** [**ME** **god speid**, fr. the phrase **God speede you**] : a prosperous journey ; **SUCCESS** (wished him ~)

god-wit **\-ˈwɪt** **n** [**orig** unknown] : any of a genus (*Limosa*) of long-billed wading birds related to the snipes but similar to curlews

go-er **\gə-'(ə)r** **n** : one that goes

goe-thite **\gəʊ-'tɪt**, **'gāt-** **n** [**G** **gōthit**, fr. **J. W. von Goethe** 1832 **G** poet] : a mineral **FeFeO₂** that consists of an iron hydrogen oxide and that is the commonest constituent of many forms of natural rust

go-fér **\gəf-'ər**, **'gəf-ər** **vr** [**F** **gauerf**] : **CRIMP, FLUTE** — **goffer** **n**

go-get-ter **\gə-'get-'ər** **n** : an often aggressively enterprising person ; **HUSTLER** — **go-get-ting** **\-ˈtɪŋ** **adj** or **n**

'gog-gle **\gə-'gl**, **'gə-'gl**, **'gə-'gl** [**G** **gōgelen** to squint]

'gog-gles **\gə-'glz**, **'gə-'glz**, **'gə-'glz** [**G** **gōgelen** to squint]

2 **goggle** **adj**, of the eyes : **PROTUBERANT, STARING** — **gog-gly** **\gə-'gl** (**-o**-'**gl**) **adj**

gog-gle-eye **\gə-'gl-ˈi:** **n** : a fish with large prominent eyes

gog-gles **\gə-'glz** **n** **pl** : protective spectacles typically with shields at the side

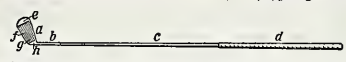
Go-i-del-ic **\gə-'del-ik** **adj** [**MR** **Gōidēl** **Gael**] **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Gaels **2** : of, relating to, or constituting **Goidelic**

Goidelic **n** : the branch of the Celtic languages that includes Irish Gaelic, Scottish Gaelic, and Manx

go in **vr** **1 a** : **ENTER** **b** : to approach in attacking **2 a** : to take part in a game or contest **b** : to call the opening bet in poker ; **STAY** **3** of a heavenly body : to become obscured by a cloud **4** : to form a union or alliance ; **JOIN** — **go in for** **1** : to give support to **2** : **ADVOCATE** **2 a** : to make one's particular interest or specialty **b** : to have or show an interest in or liking for **3** : to engage or take part in

go·ing *n* 1 a : the act or action of going b : DEPARTURE 2 *pl* : BEHAVIOR, ACTIONS 3 : the condition of the ground (as for walking) 4 : advance toward an objective : PROGRESS
go·ing *adj* 1 a : that goes b : MOVING, WORKING 2 : EXISTING, LIVING 3 : CURRENT, PREVAILING (~ price) 4 : conducting business with the expectation of indefinite continuance (~ concern)
 — **going on** : drawing near to : APPROACHING
go·ings-on *n* \gō-'in-zən, (gō-'ōn)-zən/ *n pl* : ACTIONS, EVENTS
go·iter also **goi·ter** \gōi-'tər/ *n* [Fr. *goître*, fr. MF, back-formation fr. *goutier* through *gout* (assumed *goutier*), *goutier*, fr. L *guttur* more at GOT] : an enlargement of the thyroid gland visible as a swelling of the front of the neck — compare **HYPERthyROIDISM**, **HYPOthyROIDISM** — **goi·trois** \gōi-'trois, gōi-'trois/ *adj*
goi·tro-ge·nic \gōi-'tra-jen-ik/ also **goi·tro-ge·nic** \gōi-'trō-'ō-adj/ : pertaining to, tending to produce **goiter** — **goi·tro-ge·nic-ly** \gōi-'tra-jē-'nis-ət-ē/ *n*
Goi·dan-da \gōi-'kän-də/ *n* [Golconda, India, famous for its diamonds] : a rich mine; broadly : a source of great wealth
gold \gōld/ *n*, often *attrib* [MF, fr. OE; akin to OE *geolu* yellow — more at yellow] 1 : a malleable ductile yellow trivalent soft univalent metallic element that occurs chiefly free or in a few minerals and is used esp. in coins, jewelry, and dentures — see **ELEMENT table 2 a (1)**; gold coins 2 : a gold piece b : MONEY c : GOLD STANDARD 3 : a variable color averaging deep yellow
gold-beat·er \gōld-'bi:t-ər/ *n* : one that beats gold into gold leaf
gold-beat·ing \gōld-'bi:t-ɪŋ/ *n* : the act, art, or process of hammering gold into thin leaves
gold-brick \gōld-'brɪk/ *n* 1 : a worthless brick that appears to be of gold 2 : a soldier or other person who shirks assigned work — **goldbrick v**
Gold Democrat *n* : a member of the Democratic party favoring the gold standard; esp : one supporting an independent ticket in the presidential election of 1896
gold digger *n* 1 : one that digs gold 2 : a woman who uses feminine charm to extract money or gifts from men
gold·en \gōld-'en/ *adj* 1 : consisting of, relating to, or containing gold 2 a : having the color of gold b : BLOND 1a 3 : SHINING, LUSTROUS 4 : of a high degree of excellence; SUPERB 5 : FLOURISHING, PROSPEROUS (as in age) 6 : splendid, brilliant, and vigorous 7 : possessing talents that promise worldly success (~ boys of the airlines) 7 : FAVORABLE, ADVANTAGEOUS (~ opportunity) 8 : MELLOW, RESONANT (smooth ~ tenor) — **gold·en·ly** *adv* — **gold·en·ness** *n*
gold·en·eye \gōld-'en-ē/ *n* 1 a : a large-headed swift-flying holarctic diving duck (*Eucephala clangula*) having the male strikingly marked in black and white b : a closely related duck 2 : a lacing-winged (family Chrysopidae) with yellow eyes
Golden Fleece *n* a fleece of gold placed by the king of Colchis in a dragon-guarded grove and recovered by the Argonauts
golden glow *n* : a tall branching composite herb (*Rudbeckia laciniata hortensis*) with showy yellow much-doubled flower heads
Golden Horde *n* [fr. the golden tent of the Mongol ruler] : a body of Mongol Tatars overruling eastern Europe in the 13th century and dominating Russia until 1486
golden mean *n* : the median between extremes; MODERATION
golden nematode *n* : a small yellowish Old World nematode worm (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) established locally as a pest of potatoes in eastern No. America
gold·en·rain tree \gōld-'en-'rān-/ *n* : a round-headed leguminous tree (*Koeleria paniculata*) having very long showy clusters of yellow flowers
golden retriever *n* : a medium-sized golden-coated retriever developed by interbreeding Russian shepherd dogs with bloodhounds
gold·en·rod \gōld-'en-'rōd/ *n* : any of numerous chiefly No. American composite biennial or perennial plants (esp. of the genus *Solidago*) with stems resembling the golden rod and heads of small yellow or sometimes white flowers often clustered in panicles — compare **RAYLESS GOLDENROD**
golden rule *n* 1 : a rule stating that one should do to others as he would have others do to him 2 : a guiding principle
gold·en·saw \gōld-'en-'sō/ *n* : a perennial American herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*) of the crowfoot family with a thick knotted yellow rootstock that yields hydrastine and large rounded leaves
golden yellow *n* 1 : a vivid or light yellow 2 : a moderate to strong orange yellow
gold·field \gōld-'fi:ld/ *n* : a gold-mining district
gold-filled \gōld-'fi:ld/ *adj* : having with a layer of gold so as to constitute filled gold (~ bracelet)
gold·finch \gōld-'fi:nch/ *n* 1 : a small largely red, black, and yellow European finch (*Carduelis carduelis*) often kept as a cage bird 2 : any of several small American finches (genus *Spinus*) typically bright in the male's summer plumage variably yellow with black wings, tail, and crown
gold·fish \gōld-'fi:sh/ *n* 1 : a small sun. golden yellow or orange cyprinid fish (*Carassius auratus*) much used as an aquarium and pond fish 2 *slang* : canned salmon
gold foil *n* : gold beaten or rolled out very thin; *specif* : gold in sheets thicker than gold leaf
gold leaf *n* : a sheet of gold ordinarily varying from four to five millionths of an inch in thickness that is used esp. for gilding
gold of pleasure : an annual herb (*Camelina sativa*) of the mustard family formerly grown for its oil-rich seeds
gold·smith \gōld-'smit/ *n* : one who makes or deals in articles of gold
gold standard *n* : a monetary standard under which the basic unit of currency is defined by a stated quantity of gold and that is usu. characterized by the coinage and circulation of gold, unrestricted convertibility of other money into gold, and the free export and import of gold
gold·stone \gōld-'stōn/ *n* : aventurinine spangled close and fine with particles of gold-colored matter
gold·lem \gōld-'lem/ *n* [Yiddish *goylem*] : an artificial human being of Hebrew folklore endowed with life

Golf \gɔlf, 'gɔlf, 'gɛɪ/, 'gɔf/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME (Sc)] : a game whose



golf club (iron) : a head, b hosel, c shaft, d grip, e toe, f face, g heel, h neck
 object is to sink a ball into each of the 9 or 18 successive holes on a course by using as few strokes as possible and avoiding various obstacles — **golf vi** — **golfer** *n*
golfer *n* : a communications code word for the letter **G**
Golgi apparatus \gɔl-'gi-/ *n* [Camello *Golgi* 19126 [It physician]] : a cytoplasmic component that prob. plays a part in elaboration and secretion of cell products and appears either as a net or as discrete particles
Golgi body *n* : a discrete particle of the Golgi apparatus as observed in a stained preparation
Go·lard \gōl-'yord, -'yård/ *n* [F] : a wandering student of the 12th or 13th century given to the writing of satiric Latin verse and to convivial living and merrymaking — **Go·lard·dic** \gōl-'yård-ik/ *adj*
Go·li·ath \gōl-i-'th/ *n* [LL, fr. Heb *Golyath*] : a Philistine giant held in the Bible to have been killed by David with a sling
golli·wog or **golli·hogg** \gɔl-'i-wəg, 'i-wəg/ *n* [*Golliwogg*, an animated doll in children's fiction by Bertha Upton] 1 : a grotesque black doll 2 : a grotesque person
gom·er·al or **gom·er·il** \gə-'m(ə)-rəl/ *n* [origin unknown] *Scott* : SIMPLETON, FOOL
gom·pho·sis \gə-'m(ə)-fə-'sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. GK *gomphōsis*, lit., a bolting together] : an immovable articulation in which a hard part is received into a bone cavity (as the teeth into the jaws)
gom·er·al or **gom·er·al form** [Gk, fr. Greek procreation, seed, fr. *gignesthai* to be born — more at KIN] : sexual ; generative ; semen ; seed (gonaduct)
gon·i·gōn also **gon·i·gon** *n* *comb form* [NL *-gonium*, fr. Gk *-gōnōn*, fr. *gonos* : a seed, *gonos* : a seed — more at KNEE] : figure having (so many) angles (designum)
gon·ad \gō-'nād/ *n* [NL *gonad*, *gonas*, fr. Gk *gonas*] : a primary sex gland ; OVARY, TESTIS — **gon·ad·al** \gō-'nād-'əl/ *adj*
gon·ad·o·tro·phic \gō-'nād-'ō-'trōf-ik, 'gō-'nād-'ō-'trōf-ik/ *adj* : gonadotropin-stimulating (as of the testes)
gonadotropin \gō-'nād-'ō-'trōf-īn/ *n* : a hormone secreted by the gonads — **gon·ad·o·tro·phic** \gō-'nād-'ō-'trōf-ik/ *adj*
Gond \gənd/ *n* : a member of a Dravidian or pre-Dravidian people of central India
Gondi \gənd-'di/ *n* : the Dravidian language of the Gonds
gon·do·la \gənd-'dō-lə/ (usual for sense 1), gān-'dō-'lə/ *n* [It, fr. ML *gondula*, dim. of (assumed) VL *condua*] 1 : a long narrow flat-bottomed boat with a high prow and stern used on the canals of Venice 2 : a heavy flat-bottomed boat used on New England rivers 3 : a motor truck or trailer on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers

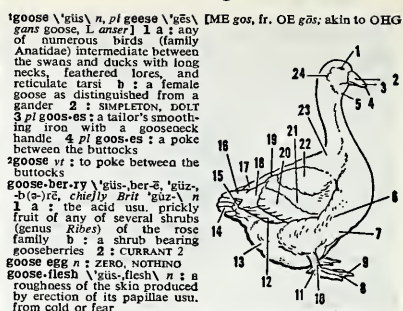
gondola 1
 3 : a railroad car with no top, flat bottom, and fixed sides, used chiefly for hauling heavy but commodities 4 : a long elongated car attached to the underside of an airship b : an often spherical airtight enclosure suspended from a balloon for carrying passengers or instruments 5 : a upholstered chair whose back curves forward at both sides to form the arms 6 : a fixture approachable from both sides used in self-service retail stores to display merchandise 7 : a motor truck or trailer having a large hopper-shaped container for transporting mixed concrete
gon·do·lier \gənd-'dō-'li-ər/ *n* : one who propels a gondola
gone \gɔn əlso 'gān/ *adj* [fr. pp. of Gk *gōnō* : PAST 2 a : INVOLVED, ABANDONED (as in a husband) b : EXHAUSTED c : FULCRANANT 3 a : DEAD b : LOST, RUINED, ADJ : SINKING 4 *slang* : GREAT (real ~ guy)
gon·er \gɔn-'ər əlso 'gān-'ər/ *n* : one whose case is hopeless
goni·a·lon \gəni-'ā-lən, -'lən/ *n* [It *gonfalone*] 1 : the ensign of certain princes or states (as the medieval republics of Italy) 2 : a flag that hangs from an airship b : a flag to display merchandise
goni·a·lon·ier \gəni-'ā-lən-i-ər, -'lən-i-ər/ *n* : one who bears a gonfalone
Gong \gɔŋ, 'gɔŋ/ *n* [Malay & Jav, of imit. origin] 1 : a disk-shaped percussion instrument that produces a resonating tone 2 : a flat steel saw-toothed bell b : a wire rod wound in a flat spiral used to sound the time or chime or alarm (as in a clock)
Gon·gō·rism \gɔŋ-'gɔ-'rɪz-əm/ *n* [Sp *gongorismo*, fr. Luis de Góngora y Argote 1627 Sp poet] : a literary style characterized by studied obscurity and by use of various ornate devices — **gon·gō·rism·er** \gɔŋ-'gɔ-'rɪz-əm-ər/ *n*
goni·om·er·al or **goni·om·er·al form** [Gk *gōnia*] : corner ; angle (goniometer)
goni·id·i·al \gɔni-'id-ē-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to a gonidium
goni·id·i·um \gɔni-'id-ē-əm, -'pl/ *n*, *pl* *goni·id·i·a* \gɔni-'id-ē-ə/ *n* : an asexual reproductive cell or group of cells in or on a gametophyte 2 : a green chlorophyll-bearing cell within the thallus of a lichen
goni·om·e·ter \gɔni-'ōm-ē-tər, -'m-ē-tər/ *n* 1 : an instrument for measuring angles 2 : DIRECTION FINDER — **goni·om·e·tric** \gɔni-'ōm-ē-'trik/ *adj* — **goni·om·e·try** \gɔni-'ōm-ē-'trē/ *n*
goni·um \gɔni-'nē-əm, -'pl/ *n*, *pl* *goni·a* \gɔni-'nē-ə/ also **goni·ums** [NL, fr. Gk *gonos* procreation — more at GON-] : an undifferentiated primitive germ cell
gonoc·oc·cal \gɔn-'ōk-'kəl/ or **gonoc·oc·cic** \-'kɪk-(s)ik/ *adj* : or, relating to, or caused by gonococci
gonoc·oc·cus \-'kɪk-'sɪs/ *n*, *pl* *gonoc·oc·ci* \-'kɪk-(s)ɪ-, 'kɪk-(s)ɪ-/ *n* [NL] : a pus-producing bacterium (*Neisseria gonorrhoeae*) that causes gonorrhea
gonocyst \gɔn-'sɪt/ *n* [ISV] : a cell that produces gametes; esp : GAMETOCYTE
Gon·gen·e·sis \gɔŋ-'jən-'sɪs/ *n* [NL] : the maturation of germ cells : OOOGENESIS, SPERMATOGENESIS

ə abut; ɪ kitten; ər further; ər further; a back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔi coin; ɪ thin; ɪ this; ʌ out; ɔ ch; ɔin; e less; ɪ easy; ɡ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life; ʌ foot; ɪ foot; ɪ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; ʒh vision

gon-oph \ˈɡɔn-əf\ *n* [of GANEF
gon-ophore \ˈɡɔn-ə-f(ə)r-, -f(ə)r(ə)r\ *n* [ISV] 1 : a sporophyll-bearing prolongation of a plant axis 2 : an attached reproductive part of a hybrid colony — **gon-ophoric** \ˈɡɔn-ə-f(ə)r-ik-, -f(ə)r-ə\ *adj* — **gon-noph-ous** \ˈɡɔn-nə-f(ə)r-əs, -əs\ *adj* — **gon-pore** \ˈɡɔn-p(ə)r-, -p(ə)r(ə)r\ *n* : a genital pore
gon-orrhea \ˈɡɔn-ə-rē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. LL, morbid loss of semen, fr. Gk *gonorrhōia*, fr. *gon-* + *-rrhōia* -rheia] : a contagious inflammation of the genital membrane caused by the gonococcus — **gon-orrheal** \-rē-əl\ *adj*
g-o-n-y \gə-ˈnɪ\ *n* *comb form* [L *gonia*, fr. Gk, fr. *gonos*] : generation; reproduction; manner of coming into being (sporangy)
gon-y \ˈɡɔn-ɪ\ *n* [prob. alter. of *gun*] 1 : a vessel or sticky substance 2 : cloying sentimentality — **gon-y** \ˈɡɔn-ɪ\ *adj* **gon-y-er**, **gon-y-est**
goo-ber \ˈɡu-bər\ *n* [of African origin; akin to Kongo *nguba* peanut] **ɡuː**; **PEANUT**
good \ˈɡʊd\ *adj* & *n* [bet-*r* best-*r* best] [ME, fr. OE *gōd*; akin to OHG *gūt* good, Skt *gadh* to hold fast] 1 a (1) : of a favorable character or tendency (~ news) (2) : BOUNTIFUL, FERTILE (~ land) (3) : COMELY, ATTRACTIVE (~ looks) b (1) : SUITABLE, FIT (~ to eat) (2) : SOUND, WHOLE (one ~ arm) (3) : not depreciated (benefit ~ drives out ~) (4) : commercially reliable (~ risk) (5) : certain to last or live (~ for another year) (6) : certain to pay or contribute (~ for a hundred dollars) (7) : certain to elicit a specified result (always ~ for a laugh) c (1) : AGREEABLE, PLEASANT (2) : SALUTARY, PROSEMIC (~ for a cold) d (1) : CONSIDERABLE (amount ~ margin) (2) : FULL (~ measure) e (1) : WELL-FOUNDED, COGENT (~ reasons) (2) : TRUE (holds ~ for society at large) (3) : ACTUALIZED, REAL (made ~ his promises) (4) : RECOGNIZED, HONORED (in ~ standing) (5) : legally valid or effective (~ claim) (1) : ADEQUATE, SATISFACTORY (~ care) (2) : conforming to a standard (~ English) (3) : DISCRIMINATING, CHOICE (~ taste) (4) : containing less fat and being less tender than higher grades — used of meat and esp. of beef 2 a (1) : COMMENDABLE, VIRTUOUS, JUST (~ man) (2) : RIGHT (~ conduct) (3) : KIND, BENEVOLENT (~ intentions) b : **GOOD-CLASS** (~ family) c : COMPETENT, SKILLFUL (~ doctor) d : LOYAL (~ party man) (~ Catholic) — **good-ish** \ˈɡʊd-ɪʃ\ *adj* — as good as : in effect; VIRTUALLY (as good as dead) — **good and** : VERY, ENTIRELY (good and ~)

good 1 : something that is good b (1) : something conforming to the moral order of the universe (2) : praiseworthy character : GOODNESS c : a good element or portion 2 : FROSPERITY, BENEFIT (~ of the community) 3 a : something that has economic utility or satisfies an economic want b *pl* : personal property having intrinsic value usu. excluding money, securities, and negotiable instruments c *pl* : CLOTH d *pl* : WARES, COMMODITIES 4 : good persons — used with the 5 *pl* : proof of wrongdoing
good adv : WELL
good book *n*, often *cap* G&B : BIBLE
good-bye or **good-by** \ˈɡʊd-ˈbaɪ\ *g*(ad-*n*) *n* [alter. of *God be with you*] : a concluding remark at parting — often used interjectionally
good fellow *n* : a hearty companionable person — **good-fellow-ship** \ˈɡʊd-fel-ə-ˈʃɪp-, -fel-ə-ˈ-*n*
good Friday *n* : the Friday before Easter observed in churches as the anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ and in some states of the U.S. as a legal holiday
good-hearted \ˈɡʊd-ˈhɑrt-əd\ *adj* : having a kindly generous disposition — **good-hearted-ly** *adv* — **good-heart-ed-ness** *n*
good-humored \-ˈhju-məd-, -ˈju-əd\ *adj* : GOOD-NATURED, CHEERFUL
good-humored-ly *adv* — **good-humored-ness** *n*
good-ly \ˈɡʊd-li\ *adj* 1 : COMELY, HANDSOME 2 : CONSIDERABLE
good-man \ˈɡʊd-mən\ *n* 1 *archaic* : the head of a household : HUSBAND 2 *archaic* : MISTER
good-natured \ˈɡʊd-nə-ˈtʃəd\ *adj* 1 : of a pleasant cheerful disposition — **good-natured-ly** *adv* — **good-natured-ness** *n*
good-nigh-ty *adj* : marked by principles of friendship, cooperation, and noninterference in the internal affairs of another country (~ policy)
good-ness \ˈɡʊd-nəs\ *n* : EXCELLENCE, VIRTUE
good-tempered \ˈɡʊd-ˈtɛm-pərd\ *adj* : having an even temper
good-tempered-ly *adv* — **good-tempered-ness** *n*
good-will \ˈɡʊd-wɪl\ *n* 1 *archaic* : the mistress of a household 2 *archaic* — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.*
good-will \ˈɡʊd-wɪl\ *n* 1 a : kindly feeling : BENEVOLENCE b : the favor or advantage in the way of custom that a business has acquired beyond the mere value of what it sells 2 a : cheerful conduct : b : willing effort
goody \ˈɡʊd-i\ *n* [alter. of *goodwife*] *archaic* : a usu. married woman of lowly station — used as a title preceding a surname
goody *n* : something that is particularly good to eat or otherwise attractive
goody-goody \ˈɡʊd-ˈɡʊd-ə\ *adj* : affectedly good — **goody-goody-ly** *adv*
gool \ˈɡʊl\ *n* [prob. alter. of E dial. *goll* (simpleton)] 1 : a ridiculous stupid person 2 : BLUNDER
gool 1 : BLUNDER 2 *slang* : IDLE, LOAF — often used with *off* ~ *vt* : to make a mess of : BUNGLE
gool 2 (*vi*) 1 : EXPLODE 2 : burst forth in a sudden or noisy manner 3 : to undergo decline or deterioration 4 : to follow the expected or desired course : PROCEED 5 : to make a characteristic noise : SOUND
gool-iness \ˈɡʊl-ɪ-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being gooly
gooly \ˈɡʊl-i\ *adj* : CRAZY, SILLY
goon \ˈɡuːn\ *n* [Cognate by a child] : the figure 1 followed by 100 zeroes equal to 10¹⁰⁰
goon-plex \-ˈpleks\ *n* [googol + *plex* (as in *duplex*)] : the figure 1 followed by a googol of zeroes equal to 10^{10¹⁰⁰}
goo-gee \ˈɡu-ˈɡeɪ\ *n* [fr. good government] : a member or advocate of a political reform movement
goose \ˈɡuːs\ *n* [perh. alter. of *goo*] : GOO
goon \ˈɡuːn\ *n* [partly short for *gool* (simpleton)] : partly fr. Alice the *Goon*, subhuman comic-strip creature by E.C. Segar] 1 : a man hired to terrorize or eliminate opponents 2 *slang* : DOPPE, S&P
goos-der \ˈɡuː-sən-dər\ *n* [origin unknown] : the common merganser (*Mergus merganser*) of the northern hemisphere

goose \ˈɡuːs\ *n*, *pl* geese \ˈɡeːs\ [ME *gos*, fr. OE *gās*; akin to OHG *gans* goose, L *anser*] 1 a : any of numerous birds (family Anatidae) intermediate between the swans and ducks with long necks, feathered lores, and reticulate tarsi b : a female goose as distinguished from a gander 2 *slang* : a person 3 *pl* **GOOS-ES** : a tailor's smoothing iron with a goose-neck handle 4 *pl* **GOOS-ES** : a poke between the buttocks
goose 1 : to poke between the buttocks
goose-ber-y \ˈɡuːs-ber-ē-, ˈɡuːz-, -b(ə)r-ē\, chiefly Brit. \ˈɡuːz-, -b(ə)r-ē\ *n* : a fruit of the acid wine-prickly fruit of any of several shrubs (genus *Ribes*) of the rose family b : a shrub bearing gooseberries 2 : CURRANT 2
goose egg *n* : ZERO, NOTHING
goose-flesh \ˈɡuːs-flesh\ *n* : a roughness of the skin produced by erection of its papillae usu. from cold or fear
goose-foot \ˈɡuːs-fuːt\ *n*, *pl* goosefeet \-ˈfʊt-ēz\ *n* : a plant (Chenopodiaceae, the goosefoot family) of glabrous herbs with trifoliate leaves
goose-neck \ˈɡuːs-nek\ *n*, often *attrib* : something (as a flexible jointed metal pipe) curved like the neck of a goose or U-shaped — **goose-necked** \-ˈnekd\ *adj*
goose step *n* : a straight-legged stiff-kneed step used by troops of some armies when passing in review — **goose-step-per** \ˈɡuːs-stɛp-ər\ *n*
goose-y \ˈɡuːs-ɪ\ *adj* **goos-ier**, **goos-iest** 1 : belonging to or resembling a goose 2 : FOOLISH, STUPID
go out 1 : to go forth, out, or outdoors; *specif* : to leave one's house b (1) : to take the field as a soldier; (2) to participate as a principal in a duel c : to travel as or as if a colonist or immigrant d : to work away from home e : to play the first nine holes of golf match 2 a : to come to an end b : to become extinguished (the ball light went out) c : to give up office; RESIGN d : to become obsolete 3 : to go on strike 4 : BREAK, COLLAPSE 5 : to become a candidate (went out for the football team)
go over 1 : to go on (a journey) 2 : to become converted 3 : to receive approval : SUCCEED
go-pher \ˈɡɔ-fər\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a burrowing edible land tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) of the southern U.S.; broadly : any of several related land tortoises 2 a : any of several burrowing insects (family Geomyridae) of western N. America, Central America, and the southern U.S. the size of a large rat with large cheek pouches opening beside the mouth b : any of numerous small ground squirrels (genus *Citellus*) of the prairie region of N. America closely related to the chipmunks
Gopher snake 1 : INDIAN SNAKE 2 : BULL SNAKE
gor-dian knot \ˈɡɔrd-ɪ-ən\ *n* 1 : a knot tied by Gordius, king of Phrygia, held to be capable of being untied only by the future ruler of Asia, and cut by Alexander the Great with his sword 2 : an intricate problem; *esp* : a problem insoluble in its own terms
Gordon setter \ˈɡɔrd-ən\ *n* [Alexander, 4th Duke of Gordon 1827 Set sportsman] : any of a breed of large long-haired bird dogs deep black with tan, chestnut, or mabogany markings
gorge \ˈɡɔr-ʒ\, ˈɡɔr-ʒ(ə)r\ *n* [ME, filth, fr. OE *gor*; akin to OE *worm* worm] : BLOOD; *esp* : clotted blood
gorge n [fr. OE *gāra*; akin to OE *gār* spear, Gk *chalos* shepherd's staff] 1 : a small usu. triangular piece of land 2 : a tapering or triangular piece (as of cloth in a skirt)
gorge 1 : to cut into a tapering triangular form 2 : to provide with a gorge
gorge 2 : to pierce or wound with a horn or tusk
gorge 3 \ˈɡɔr-ʒ(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *gurgo*, alter. of L *gurges* throat, whirlpool — more at **VORACIOUS**] 1 : THROAT 2 a : a hawk's crop b : STOMACH, BELLY 3 : the entrance into a bastion or other outward of a fort 4 : a narrow passage 5 : a mass of matter that chokes a passage
gorge 1 : to eat greedily or to repletion ~ *vt* 1 : to stuff to capacity : GLUT 2 : to swallow greedily *syn* see **SATIATE** — **gorge-er** *n*
gor-geous \ˈɡɔr-ʒəs\ *adj* [ME *gorgeuse*, fr. MF *gorgas* elegant, fr. *gorgas* neckerchief, fr. *gorge*] : resplendently beautiful — *syn* see **BEAUTIFUL** — **gorgeously** *adv* — **gorgeousness** *n
gor-get \ˈɡɔr-ʒət\ *n* : a piece of armor defending the throat 2 a : an ornamental collar b : a part of a wimple covering the throat and shoulders 3 : a specially colored patch on the throat
gor-get \ˈɡɔr-ʒən\ *n* [L *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*, fr. Gk *Gorgōnē*] 1 *cap* : any of three snake-haired sisters in Greek mythology whose glance turned the beholder to stone 2 : a usu. ugly or repulsive woman — **gor-get-nian** \ˈɡɔr-ʒ-ē-ni-ən-, -ni-ən\ *adj*
gor-go-nian \ˈɡɔr-ʒ-ə-ni-ən-, -ni-ən\ *n* [deriv. of L *Gorgonia* coral, fr. *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*] : any of an order (Gorgonacea) of colonial anthozoans with a usu. horny and branching axial skeleton
gor-go-zo-la \ˈɡɔr-ʒ-ə-ni-ə\ *v* : STUFFY, PETRIFY
gor-go-zo-la \ˈɡɔr-ʒ-ə-ni-ə\ *n* [It, fr. *Gorgonzola*, Italy] : a blue cheese of Italian origin usu. made of cow's milk
gor-ri-la \ˈɡɔr-ri-lə\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *Gorilla*, an African tribe of west women] 1 : an anthropoid spe (*Gorilla gorilla*) of west equatorial Africa related to the chimpanzee but less erect and much larger 2 : an ugly or brutal mad b : THUG, GOON
gor-man-dize \ˈɡɔr-mən-dīz\ *v* [*gormand*, alter. of *gormand*] : to eat gluttonously or ravenously ~ *vt* : to eat greedily : DEVOUR — **gor-man-diz-er** *n*; *BLOND**



grant-ee \gránt-'ē\ *n*: one to whom a grant is made
grant-in-aid \gránt-'n-'áid\ *n*, *pl* **grants-in-aid** \gránt-(t)-'oád\ *1*: a grant or subsidy from public funds paid by a central to a local government in aid of a public undertaking **2**: a grant or subsidy to a school or individual for an educational or artistic project
granu-lar or **granu-lar** or **granulo-camb form** [LL *granulum*] **1**: granule (*granulose*)
granu-lar \grán-'y-lər\ *adj*: consisting of or appearing to consist of granules; having a granular texture — **granu-lar-ly** \grán-'y-lər-'l-ē\ *adv* — **granu-lar-ly** *adv*
granu-late \grán-'y-lāt\ *vi*: to form or crystallize into grains or granules — *to*: to collect into grains or granules — **granu-late-ly** \grán-'y-lāt-'l-ē\ *adv*
granu-lation \grán-'y-lā-shən\ *n* **1**: the act or process of granulating; the condition of being granulated **2**: one of the minute red granules of new capillaries formed on the surface of a wound in healing **3**: **GRANULE**
granu-lous \grán-'y-lə-shəs\ *n*: tissue made up of granulations that temporarily replaces lost tissue in a wound
gran-nle \grán-'(y)ú(ə)\ [LL *granulum*, dim. of *l granum* grain] **1**: a small particle; *esp*: one of numerous particles forming a larger unit **2**: one of the small short-lived brilliant spots on the sun's seething photosphere
granu-lyte \grán-'y-līt\ *n*: a banded or laminated vitreous granular rock consisting of feldspar, quartz, and small red garnets and occurring with crystalline schists — **granu-lytic** \grán-'y-līk\ *adj*
granu-lyto-cyte \grán-'y-līt-ō-'sīt\ *n* [ISV]: a cell with granules containing cytoplasm — **granu-lyto-cy-tic** \grán-'y-līt-'sīt-īk\ *adj*
granu-lyto-cy-to-poi-e-sis \grán-'y-līt-ō-'sīt-ə-(p)oi-'ē-səs\ *n* [NL]: the formation of blood granulocytes typically in the bone marrow
granu-lyto-ma \grán-'y-līt-ō-'mā\ *n*: a mass or nodule of chronically inflamed tissue with granulations that is associated with an infectious process — **granu-lyto-mat-ous** \grán-'y-līt-ō-'mā-'t-əs\ *adj*
granu-lyose \grán-'y-lōs\ *adj*: **GRANULAR**; *esp*: having the surface roughened with granules
grape \gráp\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *craphe*, *grape* hook, grape stalk, bunch of grapes, grape, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *krapp* hook — *more with*]: a woody vine with small, round, berry-like fruit or fresh as a fruit or fermented to produce wine **2**: any of numerous woody plants (genus *Vitis*) of a family (Vitaceae, the grape family) that use, climb by tendrils, produce clustered fruits that are grapes, and are eaten as cosmopolitan cultivated fruits
grape-fruit \gráp-'frūt\ *n*: a large citrus fruit with a bitter yellow rind and inner skin and a highly flavored somewhat acid juicy pulp **2**: a small round-headed tree (*Citrus paradisi*) that produces grapefruit and is prob. derived from the shaddock
grape hyacinth \gráp-'hī-ánts\ *n*: any of several small bulbous spring-flowering herbs (genus *Muscari*) of the lily family with racemes of white, blue flowers
grape-shot \gráp-'shót\ *n*: a cluster of small iron balls used as a cannon charge
grape sugar \gráp-'šú-gər\ *n*: dextroglucose
grape vine \gráp-'vīn\ **1**: **GRAPPE** **2**: a RUMOR; REPORT; *esp*: a baseless rumor **b** (1): an informal means of circulating information or gossip **(2)**: a secret source of information
graph \gráf\ *n [short for *graphic formula*] **1**: a diagram that represents the variation of a variable in comparison with that of one or more other variables **2**: the collection of all points whose coordinates satisfy a given functional relation
graph *vt* **1**: to represent by a graph **2**: to plot upon a graph
graph *n* (prob. fr. *-graph*) **1**: a spelling of a word **2**: a single occurrence of a letter of an alphabet in any of its various shapes (as letter *g*) **3**: a letter or letters of an alphabet (fr. LL *graphus*) as unit in determining the phonemes of a language from written records
-graph \gráf\ *n* comb form [MF *graphe*, fr. L *graphum*, fr. Gk *graphein*, fr. neut. of *graphein* write, fr. *graphein* to write] **1**: something written (monograph) **2**: the collection of all points; instrument for making or transmitting records (chronograph)
graph-eme \gráf-'ēm\ *n* **1**: a letter of an alphabet **2**: the sum of all written letters and letter combinations that represent one phoneme (the *p* of *pin*, the *pp* of *hopping*, and the *gh* of *hiccough* are members of one —) — **graph-emic** \gráf-'ē-mīk\ *adj* — **graph-emi-cal-ly** \-mīk-(ə)-lē\ *adv* — **graph-emics** \-mīks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*
-graphe-ry \gráf-'rē\ *n* comb form [LL *graphus*, fr. Gk *graphos*, fr. *graphein*] **1**: one that writes about (specified) material or in a language
graphic \gráf-īk\ *adj* [L *graphicus*, fr. Gk *graphikos*, fr. *graphein*] **1**: written, drawn, or engraved **2**: marked by or capable of clear and lively description or striking imaginative power **3**: sharply outlined or delineated **4**: of or relating to the presentational arts **5**: of or relating to or involving such reproductive methods as those of engraving, etching, lithography, photography, serigraphy, and woodcut **c**: of or relating to the art of printing **d**: relating or pertaining to graphics **4**: having mineral crystals resembling writing or printed characters **5**: of or relating to or represented by a graph **6**: of or relating to the written or printed word or the symbols or devices used in writing or printing to represent sound or convey meaning — **graphi-cal-ly** \-īk-əl\ *adv* — **graphi-cal-ly** \-īk-əl\ *adv* — **graph-ness** *n*
1: **SYN**: GRAPHIC, VIVID, PICTURESQUE **PICTORIAL** mean giving a clear lively impression in words, GRAPHIC stresses the evoking of a clear lifelike picture; VIVID suggests an impressing on the mind the vigorous aliveness of something; PICTURESQUE suggests the presentation of a striking or clear picture of something as it really is; PICTORIAL implies representation in the manner of painting with emphasis upon colors, shapes, and spatial relations
2: **GRAPHIC** **1**: a product of graphic art **b** *pl*: the graphic material **2**: a picture, map, or graph used for illustration or demonstration
3: **GRAPHIC** \gráf-īk\ or **graphi-cal** \-īk-əl\ *adj* comb form [LL *graphicus*, fr. Gk *graphikos*, fr. *graphikos*] **1**: written or transmitted in a (specified) way (stylographic) **2**: of or relating to writing in a (specified) field or on a (specified) subject (orthographic)
graphic art \gráf-īk-'ārt\ *n*: the fine arts applied to representation, decoration, and writing or printing on flat surfaces together with the techniques and crafts associated with each
graphics \gráf-īks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: the art or science*

of drawing a representation of an object upon a two-dimensional surface according to mathematical rules of projection
graph-ite \gráf-'īt\ *n* [Gk *graphein*, fr. Gk *graphein* to write]: a soft black lustrous carbon that conducts electricity and is used to lead pencils, crucibles, electrolytic anodes, as a lubricant, and as a moderator in atomic-energy plants (hardness 1-2, sp. gr. 2.09-2.23) — **gra-phit-ic** \gráf-'īt-īk\ *adj*
graph-i-tiza-tion \gráf-'īt-ə-'zā-shən\ *n*: the process of graphitizing
graph-i-tize \gráf-'īt-ēz\ *v*: to convert into graphite
2: to impregnate or coat with graphite
grapho-camb form [F, fr. MF, fr. Gk, fr. *graphē*, fr. *graphein* to write]: writing (*graphomotor*)
grapho-logy \gráf-'fāl-ō-jē\ *n*: a specialist in graphology
grapho-logic \gráf-'fāl-ō-jē\ *n* [F *graphologie*, fr. *grapho-* + *-logia* -logy]: the study of handwriting *esp*: for the purpose of character analysis
Graph-o-phon \gráf-'fōn\ *trademark* — used for a photoograph using wax records
graph paper *n*: paper ruled into squares for drawing graphs
graph-ophony \gráf-'fō-nē\ *n* comb form [L *graphia*, fr. Gk, fr. *graphein*] **1**: writing or representation in a (specified) manner or by a (specified) means or of a (specified) object (phonography) (photography) (stenography) **2**: writing on a (specified) subject or in a (specified) field (ornithography)
grape \gráp-'pē\ *n* [ME *grapel*, fr. (assumed) MF *grapel*, dim. of *grapin*, dim. of *grape* hook — *more at* GRAPE] **1**: a small anchor with four or five flukes or claws used in dragging or grappling operations and for anchoring a dory or skiff
grap-pa \gráp-'pā\ *n* [It]: a dry colorless Italian brandy made from the distilled residue of a wine press
grapple \gráp-'pl\ *n* [MF *grappelle*, dim. of *grappe*] **1**: a tool or instrument with iron claws used to fasten an enemy ship alongside before boarding **2**: **GRAPNEL** **2**: a hand-to-hand struggle **3**: a bucket similar to a clamshell
grapple *vb* **grapple** \gráp-(ə)-līn\ *v* **1**: to seize with or as if with a grapple **2**: to come to grips with; **WRESTLE** **3**: to bind closely ~ **WRESTLE** **1**: to make a ship fast with a grapple **2**: to come to grips ~ **WRESTLE** **3**: to use a grapple — **grap-pler** \-(ə)-lōr\ *n*
grapple *n* **1**: **GRAPPLER** **2**: **GRAPNEL**
grappling iron *n*: a hooked iron for anchoring a boat, grappling ship to each other, or recovering sunken objects — called also *grappling hook*
grape \gráp-'pē\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to grapes or the vine **2**: having a grape taste as well as a wine taste — used of wines
grasp \grasp\ *vb* [ME *graspen* — *more at* GRASP] *vi*: to make the hand seize or clutch ~ **grasp** **1**: to take or seize eagerly **2**: to grasp or embrace with or as if with the fingers or arms **3**: to lay hold of with the mind; **COMPREHEND** **SYN** *SEE* TAKE — **grasp-able** \grasp-ə-bəl\ *adj* — **grasp-er** *n*
grasp *n* **1**: a HANDLE **b**: the fluke of an anchor **c**: **EMBRACE** **2**: **3**: a: the reach of the arms **b**: the power of seizing and holding **4**: **COMPREHENSION** (showed remarkable ~) — **grasp-ing** *adj*: **AVARICIOUS** **SYN** *SEE* COVETOUS — **grasp-ing-ly** \grasp-īng-'lī\ *adv* — **grasp-ing-ness** *n*
grass \gras\ *n*, often attrib [ME *gras*, fr. OE *gras*; akin to OHG *gras*, OE *grāsan* to grow] **1**: herbage suitable for use for grazing animals **2**: any of a large family (Gramineae) of monocotyledonous mostly herbaceous plants with jointed stems, slender sheathing leaves, and flowers borne in spikelets of bracts **3**: land on which grass is grown (keep off the ~) **4**: a leaf or plant of grass **5**: a state of place of retirement **6**: electronic noise on a radarscope that takes the form of vertical lines resembling lawn grass — **grass-land** \-lænd\ *n* — **grass-like** \-līk\ *adj* — **grass-pit** \-plīt\ *n*
grass *vt* **1**: to feed (livestock) on grass sometimes without grass or other forage **2**: to cover with grass; *esp*: to seed to grass ~ *vi*: to produce grass
grass green *n* **1**: a moderate to strong yellowish green **2**: a moderate yellow green
grass-hopper \gras-'hāp-ər\ *n* **1**: any of numerous plant-eating orthopteran insects (suborder Saltatoria) having the hind legs adapted for leaping and sometimes engaging in migratory flights in which whole regions may be stripped of vegetation **2**: a light unarmed scouting and liaison airplane
grass roots *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **1**: soil at or near the surface **2**: the base level of a social or political system as distinguished from the centers of political leadership **3**: the very foundation or source
grass tree *n* **1**: any of a genus (*Xanthorrhoea*) of Australian plants of the lily family with a thick woody trunk bearing a cluster of stiff linear leaves and a terminal spike of small flowers **2**: any of several Australian trees of grasslike foliage (as *as*)
grass widow *n* **1** chiefly *dia* **a**: a discarded mistress **b**: a woman who has had an illegitimate child **2**: a woman divorced or separated from her husband **3**: a woman whose husband is temporarily away from her
grass *adj* **1**: a man divorced or separated from his wife **2**: a man whose wife is temporarily away from him
grassy \gras-'ēz\ *adj* **1**: covered or abounding with grass **2**: consisting of or having a flavor or odor of grass **2**: resembling grass *esp*: in color
grat \grát\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *crato*, *grata* handle, modif. of *L cratis* — *more at* HUELL] **1**: obs: CAGE, PRISON **2**: a frame of parallel bars or a lattice of crossed ones blocking a passage **3**: a frame or basket of iron bars to hold a stove or furnace fire **b**: FIREPLACE **4**: a screen or sieve for grading ore
grate *vt* **1**: to furnish with gratings
grate \grát-'ē\ *adj* **1**: MF *grater* to scratch, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *krätzōn* to scratch] *vi* **1** archaic: **ABRADE** **2**: to pulverize by rubbing with something rough **3**: **FRET**, **IRRITATE** **4**: a: to gnash or grind noisily **b**: to cause to make a rasping sound **c**: to utter in a harsh voice **5**: to rub or rasp noisily **2**: to cause to grate
grate *n* **1**: a grate
grate-ful \grát-'fəl\ *adj* [obs. *grate* pleasing, thankful, fr. L *gratus* — *more at* GRADE] **1**: *a*: appreciative of benefits received **b: expressing gratitude **2**: *a*: affording pleasure or contentment**



9; markedly superior in character or quality; *esp*: NOBLE (~ of soul) **10** **1**: remarkably skilled (~ at tennis) **2**: enthusiastic about (~ on scientific fiction) **11** — used as a generalized term of approval (had a ~ time) (it was just ~) *syn* see LARGE — **great adv** — **greatly adv** — **great-ness n**

2 **great n**: one that is great

great ape n: any of the recent anthropoid apes

great aunt n: GRANDAUNT

Great Bear n: the constellation Ursa Major

great circle n: a circle formed on the surface of a sphere by the intersection of a plane that passes through the center of the sphere; *specif*: such a circle on the surface of the earth an arc of which constitutes the shortest distance between any two terrestrial points

great coat \gr'et-ə\ n: a heavy overcoat

Great Dane n: any of a breed of tall massive powerful smooth-coated dogs

great divide n [the *Great Divide*, No. American watershed] **1**: a watershed between major drainage systems **2**: a significant point of division; *esp*: DEATH (the *great divide* bravely)

great-en \gr'et-ən\ vb **great-en-ing** \gr'et-ɪŋ, -ən-ɪŋ\ *v*: to make greater — *vi*: to become greater

great-heart-ed \gr'et-ˈhɑ:t-əd\ adj **1**: COURAGEOUS **2**: MAGNANIMOUS — **great-heart-ed-ly adv** — **great-heart-ful-ness n**

great-nephew n: GRANDNEPHEW

great-grand n: GRANDGRAND

great power n: one of the nations that figure most decisively in international affairs

Great Pyr-e-nees \gr'et-pɪr-ə-nēz\ n: any of a breed of large heavy-coated white dogs that resemble the Newfoundland

Great Russian n: a member of the Russian-speaking people of the central and northeastern U.S.S.R.

great seal n: a large seal that constitutes an emblem of sovereignty and is used *esp*: for the authentication of important documents

great soil group n: a group of soils that is characterized by common characteristics usu. developed under the influence of environmental factors (as vegetation and climate) active over a considerable geographic range and that comprises one or more families of soil

great-uncle n: GRANDUNCLE

great year n: the period of about 25,800 years of one complete cycle of precession of the equinoxes

greave \gr'eiv\ n [ME *greve*, fr. MF] : armor for the leg below the knee — *usu.* used in pl.

grebe \gr'eb\ n [F *grèbe*] : any of a family (Columbidae) of swimming and diving birds closely related to the loons but having lobate toes — compare *DARCHEIK*

greed \gr'ed\ n [*adj* [L *Greca* Greece] : GREEK — **Greecian n** — **gre-cian** \gr'e-shən\ *adj*] *cf* *ojien cap*

Gre-cism \gr'e-siz-əm\ n **1**: a Greek idiom **2**: a quality or style imitative of Greek art or culture

gre-cize \gr'e-siz\ vt, *cf* *ojien cap* : to make Greek or Hellenistic in character

Greco- or Graeco- comb form [L *Graeco-*, fr. *Graecus*] **1**: Greece : Greeks (Grecophile) (Gresomania) **2**: Greek and (Graeco-Roman)

gree \gr'e\ n [ME, fr. MF *gr'ee* step, degree, fr. L *gradus* — more at GRADE] *Scot*: MASTERY, SUPERIORITY

green \gr'een\ n [ME *grene*, *gr'ene* desire for food or drink **2**: marked by greed] **3**: EAGER, KEEN *syn* see COVETOUS

1 **Green \gr'ek\ n** [ME *Greke*, fr. OE *Grēca*, fr. L *Graecus*, fr. GK *Grāikos*] **1** **a**: a native or inhabitant of ancient or modern Greece **b**: a person of Greek descent **2** **a**: the language used by the Greeks from prehistoric times to the present constituting a branch of Indo-European **b**: ancient Greece as used from the time of the earliest records to the end of the 2d century A.D. *c not cap* [trans. of L *Graecum* (in the medieval phrase *Graecum est, non potest legi* it is Greek; it cannot be read)] : something unintelligible

2 **Green \gr'ek\ n**: of relating to, or characteristic of Greece, the Greeks, or Greek (~ architecture) **2** **a**: EASTERN ORTHODOX **b**: of or relating to an Eastern church using the Byzantine rite in Greek **c**: of or relating to the established Orthodox church of Greece

Green Catholic n **1**: a member of an Eastern church **2**: a member of an Eastern rite of the Roman Catholic Church

Green cross n — see *CROSS* illustration

Green fire n: an incendiary composition used in warfare by the Byzantine Greeks and said to have burst into flame on wetting

Green Orthodox adj: EASTERN ORTHODOX; *specif*: *Green* **2** *c*

1 **Green \gr'een\ adj** [ME *grene*, fr. OE *grēne*: akin to OE *grōwan* to grow, color green] **1**: having a strong desire for food or drink **2**: pleasantly alluring; *cf* *a season*: TEMPERATE **d**: consisting of green plants or green vegetables **3**: YOUTHFUL, VIGOROUS **4**: not ripened or matured : IMMATURE (~ apples) (tender ~ grasses) **5**: FRESH, NEW **6**: marked by a sickly appearance (~ with envy) **7**: not fully processed or tanned; as (1) : not aged (~ liquor) (2) : not dressed or tanned (~ hides) (3) : freshly sawed : UNSEASONED **8**: not in condition for a particular use **c** (1) of a female fish : not ready to spawn (2) : not quite ready to shed ~ crab **d** : lacking training, knowledge, or experience **d**: GULLIBLE, NAIVE **c**: not fully qualified for or experienced in a particular function (~ horse) *syn* see RUDE — **green-ly adv**

2 **green vi**: to become green

3 **green n** **1**: a color whose hue is somewhat less yellow than that of growing fresh grass or of the emerald or is that of the part of the spectrum lying between blue and yellow **2**: something of a green color **3**: green vegetation; as *a*: leafy parts of plants for use as decoration *b* pl (1) : leafy herbs (as spinach, dandelions, Swiss chard) that are boiled or steamed as a vegetable : POTHERA *b* (2) : GREEN VEGETABLE **4**: grassy plain or plot; *specif*: PUTTING GREEN — **green-ly adv**

green alga n: an alga in which the chlorophyll is not masked by other pigments; *specif*: such an alga of a division (Chlorophyta)

green-back \gr'een-bak\ n: a legal-tender note issued by the U.S. government

green-back-er \gr'et-ər\ n **1 cap**: a member of a post-Civil War American political party opposing reduction in the amount of paper currency **2**: one who advocates a paper currency backed only by the U.S. government — **green-back-ism \-ɪz-əm\ n**

green bean n: a kidney bean with the pods green when suitably matured for use as snap beans

green belt \gr'een-belt\ n: a belt of parkways or farm lands that encircles a community and is designed to prevent undesirable encroachments

green-bri-er \gr'et-(ə)r\ n: any of the genus (*Smitax*) of plants of the lily family; *esp*: a prickly vine (*S. rotundifolia*) of the eastern U.S. with thickets of small greenish flowers

green-bug \gr'een-bog\ n: a green aphid (*Toxoptera graminum*) very destructive to small grains

green corn n: the young tender ears of Indian corn suitable for cooking

green-croton n **1**: a European arum (*Dracunculus vulgaris*) resembling the cuckoo-pint **2**: an American arum (*Arisaema dracontium*) with digitate leaves, slender greenish yellow spathe, and elongated spadix

green-ery \gr'een-(ə)r-ē\ n **1**: green foliage or plants **2**: GREEN **3a** **green-ery** \gr'een-'er-ē\ *adj*: JEALOUS

green-finch \gr'een-fɪnʃ\ n: a very common European finch (*Chloris chloris*) having olive-green and yellow plumage

green-fly \gr'een-flaɪ\ n, *Brit* : APHID

green-gage \gr'een-gāj\ n [green + Sir William Gage 1820 E botanist] : any of several rather small rounded greenish or greenish yellow seeded plums

green-gro-cer \gr'een-grō-er-ər\ n, chiefly *Brit*: a retailer of fresh vegetables and fruit — **green-gro-cery** \gr'een-(ə)r-ē\ *n*

green-heart \gr'een-hɑ:t\ n: any of several tropical American trees furnishing somewhat greenish usu. hard wood; *also*: the wood of a greenheart

green horn \gr'een-hōrn\ n [Obs. *greenhorn* (animal with young horns)] : an inexperienced or unsophisticated person

green-house \gr'een-haus\ n **1**: a glassed enclosure used for the cultivation or protection of tender plants **2**: a clear plastic shell covering a section of an airplane

green-let \gr'een-let\ n: any of several green-skinned apples

green-ish \gr'een-ɪsh\ adj: somewhat green — **green-ish-ness n**

green-let \gr'een-let\ n: VIREO

green light n [fr. the green traffic light which signals permission to proceed] : authority or permission to undertake a project

green-ling \gr'een-ɪŋ\ n **1**: a fish of several food fishes (family Herringidae) of the rocky coasts of the northern Pacific; *esp*: a common food and sport fish (*Hexagrammos decagrammus*) **2**: LINGCOD **3**: POLLACK

green manure n: an herbaceous crop (as clover) plowed under while green to enrich the soil

green mold \gr'een-məuld\ n: a green or green-spored mold (as of the genera *Penicillium* or *Aspergillus*)

Green Mountain boy n [Green Mountain Boys, Vermont militia during the American Revolution, fr. the Green Mountains, Vt.]: a male native or resident of Vermont — used as a nickname

green-ness \gr'een-nəs\ n: the quality or state of being green

green-nock-ite \gr'een-nok-ɪt\ n [Charles M. Cathcart, Lord Greenock 1859 E soldier]: a mineral CdS consisting of native cadmium sulfide occurring in yellow translucent hexagonal crystals or as an earthy incrustation

green onion n: young onion pulled before the bulb has enlarged *esp*: for use in salad

green-room \gr'een-rūm, -rūm\ n: a room in a theater or concert hall where actors or musicians relax before, between, or after appearances

green-sand \gr'een-sand\ n: a sedimentary deposit that consists largely of dark greenish grains of glauconite often mingled with clay or sand

green-shank \gr'een-shaŋk\ n: an Old World sandpiper (*Tringa nebularia*) related to the yellowlegs of America

green-sick \gr'een-sɪk\ adj [back-formation fr. *greensickness* (chlorosis)] : affected with chlorosis — **green-sick-ness n**

green snake n: either of two bright green harmless largely insectivorous No. American colubrid snakes (*Lepidotis vernalis* and *Ophiodrys aestivus*)

green soap n: a soft soap made from vegetable oils and used *esp*. in skin diseases

green-stone \gr'een-stōn\ n **1**: any of numerous usu. altered dark green compact rocks (as diorite) **2**: NEPHRITE

green-sward \gr'een-swɔ-(ə)r-d\ n: turf green with growing grass

green thumb n: an unusual ability to make plants grow — **green-thumbed \gr'een-thəmd\ adj**

green turtle \gr'een-tɜ:tl\ n: a large sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) with a smooth greenish or olive-colored shell, highly nutritious eggs, and flesh used for food

green vegetable n: a vegetable whose foliage or foliage-bearing stalks are the chief edible part

Green-wich time \gr'een-ɪt\, -gr'een-ɪch-ən\ n [Greenwich, England] : the mean solar time of the meridian of Greenwich used as the prime basis of standard time throughout the world

green-wood \gr'een-wʊd\ n: a forest green with foliage

1 **green \gr'et\ vt** [ME *greten*, fr. OE *grētan*: akin to OE *grātian*] **1**: to address with expressions of kind wishes; *HAIL*, *2*: to meet with approval or respect; *cf* *to greet* (*to greet with flowers and caresses*) **3**: to be perceived by (a sight ~ed her eyes) — **greet-er n**

2 **greet vi** **1** **grat \gr'et\ grut-ten \gr'et-ən** [ME *greten*, fr. OE *grētan*; akin to ON *grátia* to weep] *Scot*: WEEP, LAMENT

greet-ing n **1**: a salutation at meeting **2**: a compliment from one to another

greet-a-rine \gr'et-ə-rɪn\ n [deriv. of L *gregarius*]: any of a large org. (Gregaritina) of parasitic vermiform sporeozoan protozoans that usu. occur in insects and other invertebrates — **greetarine** or **greet-a-rin-ian \gr'et-ə-rɪn-ən\ adj**

greet-gar-i-ous \gr'et-gər-ɪ-əs, -gr'et-əd [L *gregarius* of a flock or herd, fr. *grex* flock, herds, akin to *Gris* aspirin to collect, agoras assembly] **1**: tending to associate with others of one's kind **2**: SOCIAL **2 a** of a plant : growing in a cluster or a colony **b** : living in contiguous nests but not forming a true colony — used *esp*. of wasps and bees — **greet-gar-i-ous-ly adv** — **greet-gar-i-ous-ness n**

ground state *n*: the energy level of a system of interacting elementary particles having the least energy of all its possible states — called also *ground level*

ground swell *n* 1: a broad deep undulation of the ocean caused by an often distant gale or seismic disturbance 2: a rapid spontaneous growth (of a military unit) in a military unit consisting of a headquarters and attached battalions (2): a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a squadron and lower than a wing 3: an assemblage of related organisms — often used to avoid taxonomic connotations when the kind or degree of relationship is not clearly defined **b** (1): an assemblage of atoms forming part of a molecule (a methyl ~ (CH₃)) (2): an assemblage of elements forming one of the vertical columns of the periodic table **c**: a stratigraphic division comprising rocks deposited during an era 4: a set of elements and their associative operation on pairs and groups forming elements of the set of such nature that for any two elements there exists a third element of a kind that operation on the first and third yields the second

group *vr* 1: 2: to combine in a group 2: to assign to a group 2: to classify 1: to form a group 2: to belong to a group

group dynamics *n pl but sing or pl in constr*: the interacting forces within a small human group; also: the sociological study of these forces

group-pear *'gru-pər* *n, pl grouppears* also *groupier* [*Pg garoupa*] 1: any of numerous fishes of the order Sciaenidae, esp. *Epinephelus* and *Myceteropoda* that are typically large solitary bottom fishes of warm seas 2: any of several rockfishes (family Scorpaenidae)

grouping *'gru-pɪŋ* *n* 1: the act or process of combining in a group 2: a set of objects combined in a group (figure ~)

grouse *'gru:z* *n, pl grouse* [*origin unknown*]: any of numerous birds (family Tetraonidae) that have a plump body, strong feathered legs, and plumage less brilliant than that of pheasants usu. with reddish brown or other protective color and include many important game birds

grout *'gru:t* [*origin unknown*]: COMPLAIN, GRUMBLE — **grout-er** *n* **grout** *'gru:t* [*OE grūt* coarse meal; akin to *OE grytt* grit] 1: LEEPS 2: thin mortar **b**: PLASTER — **grout** *vr* — **grout-er** *n*

grove *'gru:v* [*ME, fr. OE grāf*] 1: a small wood without underwood (a picnic ~) 2: a planting of fruit or nut trees

grovel *'gru:vəl* *'gru:vəl* [*back-formation fr. groveling*, *fr. groveling*, *adv.*, *fr. ME, fr. gruf*, *adv.*, on the face (fr. *ON ā grūlu*) + *-ing*; akin to *OE cřepon* to creep] 1: to creep with the face to the ground **2**: to crawl or creep with the body prostrate in token of subservience or abasement **b**: to abase oneself — **grovel-er** *vr* — **grovel-er** *n*

grow *'gru:v* *vr* *grew* *'gru:v* *grown* *'gru:v* *growing* [*ME growen*, *fr. OE grōwan* akin to *OHG gruwōnan* to grow] *vr* 1: **a**: to bring up and bring to maturity **b**: to be able to grow in some place or situation (trees that only in the tropics) **c**: to assume some relation through or as if through a process of natural growth (a tree with limbs grown together) (fems ~ing from the rocks) 2: **a**: to increase in size by addition of material either by assimilation into the living organism or by addition of material inorganic process (as crystallization) **b**: INCREASE, EXPAND (~ in wisdom) 3: **a**: RESULT, ORIGINATE **b**: to come into existence (ARISE 4: **a**: to pass into a condition; BECOME (*grew pale*) **b**: to obtain influence (habit ~ on a man) ~ *vr* 1: to cause to grow; PRODUCE (~ wheat) 2: to become or be surrounded with vegetation 3: DEVELOP 7 — **grow-er** *vr* — **grow-er** *n*

growing pains *n pl* 1: pains in the legs of growing children having no demonstrable relation to growth 2: the stresses and strains attending a new project

growing point *n*: the undifferentiated end of a plant shoot from which additional shoot tissues differentiate

growl *'gru:ə(ɔ)* *vb* [*prob. imit.*] *vr* 1: **a**: RUMBLE **b**: to utter a deep guttural threatening sound (the dog ~ed at the stranger) 2: to complain angrily; GRUMBLE (~ *vr* to utter with a growl) — **growl-er** *n*

growler *n* 1: one that growls 2: a small feebly 3: an electromagnetic device with two adjustable pole pieces used for finding short-circuited coils and for magnetizing and demagnetizing

growling *adj*: marked by a growl (a low ~ voice) (listened to the ~ing under)

grown *'gru:n* *adj* 1: fully grown; MATURE (~ man) 2: a cultivated or produced in a specified way or locality — used in combination (shade-grown tobacco) **b**: overgrown with — used in combination (a weed-grown patio)

grown-up *'gru:n-ʌp* *adj*: ADULT (~ books)

grown-up *n*: ADULT

growth *'gru:θ* *n* 1: **a** (1): a stage in the process of growing; SIZE (2): full growth **b**: the process of growing **c**: progressive development; EVOLUTION **d**: EMERGENCE **e**: INCREASE, EXPANSION (something that grows or grows up by the roots ~ *vr* 1: **a**: to dig into the ground usu. for a hidden object **b**: to search about; RUMMAGE 2: TOIL, DRUDGE — **grow-ber** *n*

grub *'gru:b* [*ME grubbe*, *fr. grubben*] 1: a soft thick wormlike larva of

an insect 2: **a**: DRUDGE **b**: a slovenly person 3: FOOD

grub-bily *'gru:b-ɪlə* *adv*: in a grubby manner

grub-bi-ness *'gru:b-ɪ-nəs* *n*: the quality or state of being grubby

grub-fly *'gru:b-ɪ* *adj* 1: infested with fly maggots 2: DIRTY, SLOVENLY 3: BASE, CONTEMPTIBLE

grub-stake *'gru:b-stək* *n*: a supply of funds furnished a mining prospector on promise of a share in his discoveries — **grubstake** *vr* — **grub-staker** *n*

Grub Street *'gru:b-stri:t* [*Grub Street*, London, formerly inhabited by literary hacks]: mediocre and disdained writers; literary hacks

grudge *'grʌdʒ* [*fr. ME grucchen, gruden* to grumble, complain, *fr. OF gruceler*]; *OF* gruceler; akin to *ME grugzen* to howl] 1: to be unwilling to give or admit; BEGRUDGE — **grudge-er** *n* — **grudgingly** *'grʌdʒ-ɪŋ* *adv*

grudge *n*: a feeling of deep-seated resentment or ill will *syn see* grudge

gruel *'gru:əl* [*fr. LIME gruel*, *fr. MF gruël*, *fr. Gmc origin*; akin to *OHG grūt* grout] 1: a thin porridge 2: chiefly *fr.*: PUNISHMENT

gru-el-er *'gru:əl-ɪ* *adj* [*fr. prp. of obs. gruel* (to exhaust)]: trying to the point of exhaustion; PUNISHING

gru-some *'gru:səm* *adj* [*alter. of earlier growsome*, *fr. E dial. grow, grue* to shiver, *fr. ME gruen*, *prob. AD grūwen* akin to *OHG grīnēn* to shiver]: inspiring horror or repulsion; GRISLY

syn see HASTILY — **gru-some-ly** *adv* — **gru-some-ness** *n*

gruff *'grʌf* [*AD* *gruf*; akin to *OHG grof* coarse, *hruf* scurf — more at *DANDRUFF*] 1: rough or stern in manner, speech, or aspect 2: being deep and harsh; HOARSE *syn see* BLUFF — **gruff-ly** *adv* — **gruff-ness** *n*

grum *'grʌm* *adj* *grum-mer*; *grum-mest* [*prob. blend of grm and glum*]; MOROSE, GLUM

grum-bie *'grʌm-blɪ* *vb* *grum-bling* *'grʌm-blɪŋ* [*prob. fr. MF grumbier*, *fr. DEEED grumben* akin to *OHG grumben* grum] 1: to mutter in discontent 2: **a**: GROWL **b**: RUMBLE ~ *vr*: to express with grumbling — **grumble** *n* — **grum-bler *'grʌm-blər* *n* — **grum-bly** *'grʌm-blɪ* *adv***

grump *'grʌmp* [*fr. V grump*]; *fr. Gmc origin* (*grump*, *slights*) 1 *pl*: a fit of ill humor 2: a person given to complaining — **grump** *vr* — **grumpy** *'grʌmp-ɪ* *adv* — **grump-i-ness** *'grʌmp-ɪ-nəs* *n* — **grumpy** *'grʌmp-ɪ* *adj*

grun-ling *'grʌn-lɪŋ* [*prob. fr. Sp gruhón grunter*]; a silversides (*Leiostichus xanthurus*) of the California coast notable for the regularity with which it comes inshore to spawn at nearly full moon

grunt *'grʌnt* *vb* [*ME grunten*, *fr. OE grunnetan*, *freq. of grunian*, *of imit. origin*] *vr*: to make the characteristic throat sound of a hog or a similar sound *vr*: to utter with a grunt — **grunter** *n*

grunt *'grʌnt* *n*: a sound or shout uttered by a boar or a hog **b**: a similar sound 2 (*fr. the noise it makes when taken from the water*): any of numerous chiefly tropical marine percid fishes (family Pomadasidae) related to the soapfishes

grutch *'grʌtʃ* *vt* [*ME grucchen* — more at *GRUDGE*] *obs*: *AB-GRUDGE*

gruten *past part. of grēt*

Gruyère *'gru:ɪə* (*grē*) (*grē*) (*grē*) (*grē*) (*grē*) (*grē*) (*grē*) [*fr. Gruyère*, district in Switzerland]; a pale yellow pressed whole-milk cheese of nutty flavor and with small holes

gryphon *'grɪfən* [*fr. gryffon*]; a mythical creature with the head of a griffin and the wings and tail of an eagle

G-string *'grɪŋ*, *'strɪŋ* *n* [*origin unknown*]: a strip of cloth passed between the legs and supported by a waist cord; *esp*: one worn as part of a burlesque costume

G suit *n* [*gravy suit*]; an aviator's suit designed to counteract the physiological effects of acceleration

gua-ai *'gwa:ɪ* (*gwa:ɪ*) [*NL* *GUAIACUM*]; *GUAIACUM* 2

gua-ai-cum *'gwa:ɪ-kəm* (*gwa:ɪ-kəm*) [*NL*, *genus name*, *fr. Sp guayaco*, *fr. Taino guayacoen*] 1: any of a genus (*Guaiacum*) of tropical American trees and shrubs of the bean-caper family having pinnate leaves, mostly blue flowers, and capsular fruit 2: a hard greenish-brown wood of a guaiacum (*esp. Guaiacum officinale*) **b**: a resin with a faint balsamic odor obtained from the trunk of two guaiacums (*G. officinale* and *G. sanctum*)

gua-nán *'gwa:nən* [*AmerSp*]; a family of various large tropical American lowland forest birds (family Cariamidae) that somewhat resemble turkeys

gua-nao-oto *'gwa:nə-ɔ:to* (*gwa:nə-ɔ:to*) [*Sp, fr. Quechua huanoque*]; a So. American mammal (*Lama guanicoe*) with a soft, shaggy brown-colored coat that is related to the camel but lacks a dorsal hump

gua-ni-dine *'gwa:nɪ-dɪn* (*gwa:nɪ-dɪn*) [*JISV*, *fr. guanine*]; a strong deliquescent crystalline base NH₂C(NH₂)₂ found *esp.* in young tissues and used in organic synthesis and medicine

gua-ni-um *'gwa:nɪ-əm* (*gwa:nɪ-əm*) [*fr. C₅H₅N₅O* found *esp.* in animal excrements and leguminous plants

gua-no *'gwa:nə* (*gwa:nə*) [*Sp, fr. Quechua huano dung*] 1: a substance composed chiefly of the excrement of seaweed and used as a fertilizer 2: a similar product (as of carangay waste)

guaraní *'gwa:rənɪ* [*Sp, fr. Guaraní*]; a Tupi-Guaranian or guaraní *esp* (1): a Tupi-Guaranian people of Bolivia, Paraguay, and southern Brazil (2): a member of this people **b cop**: the language of this people 2 *pl* **guaranis** or **guaranies** — *see* MONEY table

guar-an-tee *'gwa:rən-ti*, *'gwa:rən-ti* [*prob. alter. of 'guarantia*] 1: GUARANTY 2: GUARANTY (1) 3: an agreement by which one person undertakes to secure another in the possession or enjoyment of something **b**: an assurance of the quality or of the length of use to be expected from a product offered for sale often with a promise of reimbursement 4: GUARANTY 3

guar-tee *'gwa:r-ti*, *'gwa:r-ti* [*fr. OF, fr. garantir* to guarantee, *fr. garantir* warrant, *fr. Gmc origin*; akin to *OHG werēno* guarantor — more at *WARRANT*] 1: an undertaking to answer for the payment of a debt or the performance of a duty of another in case of the other's default or miscarriage 2: GUARANTY 3: something given in security 4: GUARANTOR 5: the protection of a right afforded by legal provision (as in a constitution)

a about; *k* kitten; *r* further; *a* back; *ā* bake; *ā* care, cart; *j* joke; *n* sing; *o* flow; *o* flaw; *o* coin; *th* thin; *th* this;

au out; *ch* chin; *o* less; *ā* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life; *ū* loot; *ū* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *z* vision

gul-tar-fish \-'fish/ *n*: any of several viviparous rays (family Rhinobatidae) somewhat resembling a guitar in outline when viewed from above
Guj-ā-rā-tī \gū-jā-'rā-tē-, gū-jā-'rā-tē/ *n*, *pl* Gujarati [Hindi *gujarātī*, fr. *Gujarat*] Gujarati: the language of Gujarat, Baroda, and neighboring regions in northwestern India 2 or *Guj-ā-rā-tī* \gū-jā-'rā-tē-, gū-jā-'rā-tē/: a member of a people chiefly of Gujarat speaking the Gujarati language
gul \gū/ *n* [Per]: ROSS
gul-lar \g(ū)l-'lār/ *adj* [L *gula* throat]: of, relating to, or situated on the throat
gulch \gə'ch/ *n* [perh. fr. E dial. *gulch* to *gulp*, fr. ME *gulchen*]: a deep or precipitous cleft; Ravine; esp.: one occupied by a torrent
gul-den \gū-'den-, gū-'lən/ *n*, *pl* guldens or gulden [ME *scot.*, fr. *ML* *gulden* lit. gold coin] see MONEY table
gules \gū-'(ə)l/ *n*, *pl* gules [ME *goules*, fr. MF]: the heraldic color red
gulif \gū-'lɪf/ [ME *goulf*, fr. MF *golle*, fr. *IT* *golfo*, fr. LL *colpus*, fr. GK *kolpos* bosom, gulf; akin to OE *hwealf* vault, OHG *wolb* 1: a part of an ocean or sea extending into the land 2: a deep chasm 3: ABBYSS 3: WHIRLPOOL 4: an unbridgeable gap — *gulif* \gū-'lɪf/ *adj*
gulif *vt*: ENGULF
gulif-weed \gū-'wēd/ *n* [Gulf of Mexico]: any of several marine bryozoan algae some *Sargassum* *esp.* a branching olive-brown seaweed (*S. bacciferum*) of tropical American seas with numerous beryllike air vesicles
gulif \gū-'lɪf/ [ME, of Celt origin; akin to W *gwyllan* gull]: any of numerous long-winged web-footed aquatic birds (family Laridae); white birds or largely white birds (genus *Larus*) that differs from a tern to us, larger size, stouter build, thicker bill somewhat hooked at the tip, less pointed wings, and short unforked tail
gulif *vt* [obs. *gulif* gullet, fr. ME *golle*, fr. MF *goule*]: to make a dupe of 1: DECEIVE *syn* see DUPE
gulif *n*: a person who is easily deceived or cheated 2: DUPE
gulif-able \gū-'lɪf-'ə-bəl/ *adj*: GULLIBLE
Gul-lah \gū-'lə/ *n* 1: one of a group of Negroes inhabiting the sea islands and coastal districts of So. Carolina, Georgia, and north-eastern Florida 2: the language of the Gullahs
gul-let \gū-'lət/ [ME *gollet*, fr. MF *gollet*, dim. of *goule* throat, *l*: L *gula* — more at GLUTTON] 1: ESOPHAGUS; broadly: THROAT 2: the space between adjacent saw teeth
gull-ibil-i-ty \gū-'lɪ-'bil-ətē/ *n*: the quality or state of being gullible
gull-ible \gū-'lɪ-'bəl/ *adj*: easily deceived, cheated, or duped
gull-ibly \-'lɪ-'bəl/ *adv*
Gull-iv-er \gū-'lɪ-'vər/ *n*: an Englishman in Jonathan Swift's satire *Gulliver's Travels* who makes voyages to the imaginary lands of the Lilliputians, Brobdingnagians, Laputans, and Houyhnhnms
gul-ly \gū-'lɪ-, 'gū-'lɪ/ *n* [short for E dial. *gulif knife*] *dial Brit*: a large knife
gul-ly \gū-'lɪ/ *n* [obs. E *gulif* (gullet)]: a trench worn in the earth by running water after rains — *gul-ly *vb*
gul-ly *erosion* *n*: soil erosion produced by running water
gul-ly-osity \gū-'lɪ-'sɪ-tətē/ *n* [ME *gulostite*, fr. LL *gulostitas*, fr. *PL* *ulosus* glutinous, fr. *gulo* gull]: GREEDINESS
gul-p \gū-'p/ *n* [obs. *gulper* or MLC word akin to D & F *ris gulpen* to bubble forth, drink deep; akin to OE *gelpen* to boast — more at YELP] *vt* 1: to swallow hurriedly or greedily or in one swallow 2: SUPPRESS — *vt* 2: to catch the breath as if in taking a long drink — *gul-p* *vt*
gul-m \gū-'m/ [ME *gome*, fr. OE *gōma*: palate; akin to OHG *gomo* palate, GK *chaos* abyss]: the tissue that surrounds the necks of teeth and covers the alveolar parts of the jaws; broadly: the alveolar portion of a jaw with its enveloping soft tissues
gul-m *vb* gummed; *gul-ming* 1: to enlarge gullets (of a saw) 2: to chew with gums
gul-m *n* [ME *gomme*, fr. OF, fr. L *gummi*, *gummi*, fr. GK *gommi*, fr. Egypt *qmyt*] 1: any of numerous colloidal polysaccharide substances of plant origin that are gelatinous when moist but harden upon drying and are any of complex organic acids — compare MUCILAGE 1: any of various plant exudates (as a mucilage, oleoresin, or gum resin) 2: a substance or deposit resembling a plant gum (as in sticky or adhesive quality) 3 a: a tree (as a sour gum or soppidilla) that yields gum *b Austral*: EUCALYPT 4: also *fr*: sweet wood 5: a heavy sticky mud 6 *after cop* [AmerF] *gum*: that of the sweet gum 5: CHEWING GUM — *gul-mif-er-ous* \gū-'mɪ-'f(ə-rəs)/ *adj*
gul-m *vb* gummed; *gul-ming* *vt*: to smear, seal, or clog with or as if with gum (~ *up* the works) — *vi* 1: to exude or form gum 2: to become gummy — *gul-mer* *n*
gum ammoniac *n*: AMMONIAC
gum arabic *n*: a water-soluble gum obtained from several acacias (*esp.* *Acacia senegal* and *A. arabica*) and used *esp.* in the manufacture of adhesives, in confectionery, and in pharmacy
gum-b \gū-'b/ [AmerF] *n*: gum, of Bantu origin; akin to Umbundu *ochra* *gomb* 1: OKRA 2: a soup thickened with okra pods and us, containing vegetables with meat or seafoods 3 a: any of various fine-grained silty soils *esp.* of the central U.S. that when wet become impervious and soapy or waxy and *b*: a heavy sticky mud 4 *after cop* [AmerF] *gum*: *gomb*, *perh.* fr. Kongo *nkomb* (runaway slave): a patois used by Negroes and Creoles *esp.* in Louisiana — *gum-b* *adj*
gum-bōil \gū-'bōil/ *n*: an abscess in the gum
gum-drop \gū-'drɒp/ *n*: a candy made us, from corn syrup with gelatin or gum arabic and coated with sugar crystals
gum elemi *n*: ELEMI
gum-ma \gū-'mā/ *n*, *pl* gummas also *gum-ma-ta* \gū-'māt-ə/ [NL *gummat*, *gumma*, fr. LL *gum*, alter. of L *gummi*] a tumor of gummy or siphylis consistency that is characteristic of the tertiary stage of syphilis — *gum-ma-tous* \gū-'māt-əs/ *adj*
gum-mi-ness \gū-'mɪ-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being gummy
gum-mite \gū-'mɪ-tē/ *n*: a yellow to reddish brown mixture of hydroxides of uranium, thorium, and lead consisting perhaps largely of curite
gum-mo-sis \gū-'mō-'sɪs/ *n*: a pathological production of gummy exudate in a plant; also: a plant disease marked by gummosis*

gum-mous \gū-'mʌs/ *adj*: resembling or composed of gum
GUMMY
gum-my \gū-'mɪ/ *adj* 1: a: consisting of or containing gum *b*: covered with gum 2: VISCOUS, STICKY
GUN \gʌn/ *n* [orig. unknown] 1: COMMON SENSE 2: ENTERPRISE, INITIATIVE *syn* see SENSE
gun resin *n*: a product consisting essentially of a mixture of gum and resin us, obtained by making an incision in a plant and allowing the juice which exudes to solidify
gun-shōe \gū-'ʃoʊ/ *n*: DETERGENT — *gumshōe* *vb*
gun \gʌn/ [ME *gunne*, *gunne*]: 1: a piece of ordnance us, with high muzzle velocity and comparatively flat trajectory *b*: a portable firearm (as a rifle, pistol) *c*: a device that throws a projectile 2 a: a discharge of a gun *b*: a signal marking a beginning or end of a voyage or a run 3: something suggesting a gun in shape or function 5: THROTTLE — *gunned* \gʌn-d/ *adj*
gun *vb* *gunned*; *gun-ning* *vt*: to hunt with a gun ~ *vt* 1: a: to fire on *b*: SHOOT 2: to open up the throttle of so as to increase speed (to the engine)
gun-boat \gū-'bōt/ *n*: an armed ship of shallow draft
gun-cot-tou \gū-'kɒt-'tə/ *n*: CELLULOSE NITRATE; *esp.*: an explosive higher-nitrogen product used chiefly in smokeless powder
gun-dog \gū-'dɒg/ *n*: a dog trained to accompany sportsmen when hunting
gun-fight \gū-'faɪt/ *n*: a duel with guns — *gun-fight-er* \gū-'faɪ-tər/ *n*
gun-fire \gū-'faɪ(ə)r/ *n*: the firing of guns
gun-flint \gū-'flɪnt/ *n*: a small sharp flint to ignite the priming in a flintlock
gunk \gū-'kŋk/ *n* [prob. imit.]: filthy, sticky, or greasy matter
gun-lead \gū-'lɪd/ *n*: a mechanism attached to or integral with a firearm by which the firing mechanism is ignited
gun-man \gū-'mən/ *n* 1: a man armed with a gun; *esp.*: a professional killer 2: a man noted for speed or skill in handling a gun
gun-metal \gū-'mɛt-'l/ *n* 1: a metal used for guns; *specif.*: a bronze formerly much used as a material for cannon 2: an alloy or metal treated to imitate nearly black tarnished copper-alloy gunmetal
gun moll \gū-'mɒl/ *n*, *slang*: the girl friend of a gangster
gun-nel \gū-'nɛl/ *n* [orig. unknown]: a small slimy elongate North Atlantic bienny (*Pholis gunnellus*)
gunner \gū-'nɛr/ *n*: a soldier or airman who operates or aims a gun 2: one that hunts with a gun 3: a warrant officer who supervises ordnance and ordnance stores
gun-nery \gū-'nɛ-rɪ/ *n*: the use of guns; *specif.*: the science of the flight of projectiles and of the effective use of guns
gun-officer \gū-'ɒfɪ-sər/ *n*: a naval or military officer in the marine corps ranking above a staff sergeant and below a first sergeant
gun-ny \gū-'ni/ *n* [Hindi *gani*]: 1: coarse jute sacking 2: BURLAP
gun-ny-sack \gū-'sæk/ *n*: a sack made of gunny or burlap
gun-pow-der \gū-'paʊ-'dər/ *n*: an explosive mixture of potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur used in gunnery and blasting; *broadly*: any of various powders used in guns as propelling charges
gun room *n*: quarters on a British warship org, used by the gunner and his mates but also by midshipmen and junior officers
gun-run-ner \gū-'rən-'rər/ *n*: one that traffics in contraband arms and ammunition — *gun-run-ning* \gū-'rən-ɪŋ/ *n*
GUNSMAN \gū-'tɪ-sən/ *n* [slang *gunsel* (stupid person, traitor)] *slang*
gun-shot \gū-'ʃɒt/ *n* 1: shot or a projectile fired from a gun 2: the range of a gun 3: the firing of a gun
gun-shy \gū-'ʃɪ/ *adj* 1: afraid of the sound of a gun or of other loud noises 2: markedly distrustful
gun-sling-er \gū-'slɪŋ-'ər/ *n*: GUNSMAN
gun-sling-ing \gū-'slɪŋ-ɪŋ/ *n*
Gun-ter's chain \gū-'tɜ-'z/ *n* [Edmund Gunter 16126 E mathematician]: a chain 66 feet long that is the unit of length for surveys of U.S. public lands
Gun-ter's \gū-'tɜ-'r/ *n* [G]: a Burquadian king and husband of the British Queen Victoria
gun-wale or *gun-wal* \gū-'wəl/ *n* [ME *gonnewale*, fr. *gonne* gun + *wale*; fr. its former use as a support for guns]: the part of a ship where topsides and deck meet
GUPPY \gū-'pɪ/ *n* [R.L.L. Guppy of Trinidad, donor of specimens to the British Museum]: a small topminnow (*Lebistes reticulatus*) of the Barbados, Trinidad, and Venezuela frequently kept as an aquarium fish
GURGE \gɜ:'r/ *n* [L *gurgis* whirlpool — more at GORGE] *archaic*
1: SURGE, EDDY
gur-gle \gɜ:'gl/ *vb* *gur-gling* \g(ə-'lɪŋ)/ [prob. imit.]: 1: to flow in a broken irregular current 2: to make a sound like that of a gurgling liquid — *gur-gle* *n*
Gur-klia \gū-'(ə)k-lɪ-, 'gər-'l/ *n* [Ghurko, member of race dominant in Nepal]: a soldier from Nepal in the British or Indian army
gur-nard \gū-'nɑrd/ *n*, *pl* gurnards or gurnards [ME, fr. MF *gurn*, fr. irreg. *gurgor* to gurn, fr. L *gurnine*, of imit. origin]: any of various marine spiny-finned fishes (family Triglidae) with a spiny armored head and three pairs of modified fin rays used as feelers and in crawling
gur-y \gū-'rɪ/ *n* [orig. unknown]: fishing offal
GUR-Y \gū-'rɪ/ [Hindi *gūrī*, fr. Skt *guru*, fr. *gutu*, *adj.*, heavy, venerable — more at GRIEVE]: a personal religious teacher and spiritual guide in Hinduism
GUSH \gʌʃ/ *vb* [ME *guschen*] *vi* 1: to issue copiously or violently 2: to emit a sudden copious flow 3: to make an effusive display of affection or enthusiasm — *vi*: to emit in a copious free flow — *gush* *n*
gush-er \gʌʃ-'ər/ *n*: one that gushes; *specif.*: an oil well with a copious natural flow
gushy \gʌʃ-'ɪ/ *adj*: marked by effusive sentimentality
GUSSET \gʌs-'ət/ *n* [ME, piece of armor covering the joints in a sword, fr. *gouset* to gouse, fr. *gouset* triangular insert (as in a seam of a sleeve) to give width or strength
GUST \gʌst/ *n* [ME *guste*, fr. L *gustus*; akin to L *gustare* to taste — more at CHOOSE] 1: *obs* a: the sensation of taste *b*: INCLINATION, LIKING 2: *obs* an *esp.* pleasing flavor 3: ENJOYMENT, APPRECIATION — *gust* *vt* — *gust-able* \gʌs-'tə-bəl/ *adj* or *n*

a abut; * kitten; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; of coin; th thin; th this;

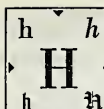
ū out; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh viston

gust *n* (prob. fr. ON *gustr*; kin to OHG *gusto* flood, OE *gōtan* to pour more or found *v*; cf. L *gustus* gusty, *r* gusty wind *2* *a* sudden outburst *1*; SURGE — *gust-i-ly* \ˈgʊs-tə-lee-əd *adv* — *gust-i-ness* \-tē-nəs *n* — *gust-ly* \-tē-əd *adj*)
gus-ta-tion \ˈgʊs-tā-shən *n* [*L. gustatio, gustatio, fr. gustatus, pp. of gustare*]; the act or sensation of tasting
gus-ta-tive \ˈgʊs-tə-tiv *adj* — *gus-ta-tive-ness* *n*
gus-ta-to-ri-al \ˈgʊs-tə-ˈtōr-ē-əl, -ˈtōr-əd *adj*; OUSTATORY
gus-ta-to-ry \ˈgʊs-tə-ˈtōr-ē-, -ˈtōr-əd *adj*; relating to, associated with, or being the sense of taste
gus-tu- \ˈgʊs-tə- (to) *n* [*Sp, fr. L gustus*] **1 a**; TASTE, LICKING **2**; *en-bu-gustate* *v*; vigorous enjoyment of or appreciation *e*; over-abundant vitality; *archaic* *mus-tic style* *see* TASTE
gut \ˈgʊt *n* [*ME, fr. OE gutas, pl; akin to OE gōtan to pour*] **1 a**; *bowels, ENTRAILS* — *usu. used in pl.* **2**; the alimentary canal or part of it (as the intestine or stomach) **3**; BELLY, ABDOMEN **4**; the interior of a vessel or pipe (as a straw)
2; the sac of silk taken from a silkworm ready to spin its cocoon and drawn out into a thread for use as a snell **5 pl**; COURAGE
syn *see* FORTITUDE
gut *v* *gut-ted*; *gut-ting* **1**; EVISCERATE **2**; to destroy the inside of (fire gut) the building
gut-less \ˈgʊt-ləs *adj* **1**; lacking courage *2*; COWARDLY **2**; lacking vitality — *gut-less-ness* *n*
gut-ta- \ˈgʊt-ə-, -ˈgʊt-ə *n, pl gut-tae* \ˈgʊt-ē-, -tē, -tī [*L lit., drop* — more at GOUT] **1**; one of a series of ornaments in the Doric architecture that is used in the form of a frustum of a cone
gut-ta-per-cha \ˈgʊt-ˈpər-çə *n*; [*Malay getoh-percha, fr. getoh sap, latex + percha, tree producing gutta-percha*]; a tough plastic substance from the latex of several Malaysian trees (genera *Foeyo* and *Palaquium*) of the sapodilla family resembling rubber but containing more resin and used esp. as insulation and in dentistry
gut-tate \ˈgʊt-tē *adj* [*L guttatus, fr. gutto*]; having small usu. colored spots or drops
gut-ter \ˈgʊt-ər *n* [*ME goter, fr. OF goutiere, fr. goutte drop, fr. L gutta*] **1 a**; a trough under a eaves to carry off water **b**; a low area (as at a roadside) to carry off surface water *e*; a similar drainage channel or groove **2**; a white space along inside margins of facing pages **3**; the lowest level of urban civilization
gut-ter vi; to form gutters in ~ *vi* **1 a**; to flow in small streams *e*; to *con-dense*; to melt away through a channel out of the side of the cup or hollowed out by the burning wind *2*; to flicker in a draft
gut-ty \ˈgʊt-i *adj*; *syn* *see* *poor* **1**; a person of the lowest moral or economic station; *esp.* URGENT — *gut-ter-ly* \-lī *adv*; *syn* *see* *poor* *adj*
gut-tie \ˈgʊt-tī *v*; *gut-tie-ting* \-tī-ŋ *in-lip* [*alter. of guzzie*]; to eat greedily — *gut-tie-ly* \-lī *adv*
gut-tur-al \ˈgʊt-ər-əl, -ˈgʊr-əl *adj* [*MF, prob. fr. ML gutturalis, fr. guttur throat*] **1**; pertaining to *2*; of flicker in a draft **2 a**; articulated in the throat (~ sounds) **b**; being or marked by utterance that is strange, unpleasant, or disagreeable **c**; VELAR, PALATAL — *gut-tur-al* *n* — *gut-tur-al-ism* \ˈgʊt-ər-əl-iz-əm, -ˈgʊr-əl- *n*; *gut-tur-al-ly* \-lī *adv* — *gut-tur-al-ness* \-nəs *n* — *gut-tur-al-ly* \-lī *adv*
gut-tur-al-iza-tion \ˈgʊt-ər-əl-iz-ə-shən, -ˈgʊr-əl- *n*; the act or process of gutturalizing; the state of being gutturalized
gut-tur-al-ize \ˈgʊt-ər-əl-iz, -ˈgʊr-əl- *vt* **1**; to pronounce in a guttural manner **2**; VELARIZE
gut-ty \ˈgʊt-i *adj*; being vital, bold, and challenging (~ realism)
guy \ˈɡi *n* (prob. fr. D *gel braut*); a rope, chain, or rod attached to something as a brace or guide
2 *uy vi*; to steady or reinforce with a guy
3 *uy vi* [*Guy Fawkes*] **1** *often cap*; *a* grotesque effigy of Guy Fawkes paraded and burned at night in England on Guy Fawkes Day **2** *chiefly Brit*; a person of grotesque appearance **3**; MAN, FELLOW
4 *uy vi*; to make fun of; RIDICULE
Guy Fawkes Day \ˈɡi-ˈfɔks- *n*; November 5 observed in England in commemoration of the seizure of Guy Fawkes in 1605 for an attempt to blow up the houses of parliament
guy \ˈɡʊz-ə *v*; *guy-zed* \-zəd *adj* [*origin unknown*]; to drink greedily — *guy-zed-ly* \-ə-lī *adv*
gwe-duc \ˈɡwi-ˈdɔk *var* of GEDDUCK
gybe \ˈɡi-b *v*; *var* of JIBE
gym \ˈɡɪm *n*; GYMNASTICS
gym-khā-nā \ˈɡɪm-ˈkɑ-nə-, -ˈkɑ-n *n* (prob. modif. of Hindi *genda-khāna* racket court); a meet featuring sports contests (as racing)
gym- or **gymno-** *comb form* [*L, fr. Gk, fr. gymnos* — more at NAKED]; naked; bare (*gymnogyneous*)
gym-na-si-um \ˈɪn sɛnsɪ ˈɡɪm-nā-zē-əm, ɪn sɛnsɪ ˈɡɪm-nā-zē-əm *n, pl gym-na-si-ums* or *gym-nā-sia* \-zē-ə *n*; L exercise ground, *syn* *see* *Gymnasium*; fr. *gymnastikos* *gymnastikos* *gymnastikos*, *fr. gymnos* **1**; a gym or building for sports activities **2**; a German secondary school designed to prepare students for the university
gym-nast \ˈɡɪm-nast-, -nast *n* [*MF gymnaste, fr. Gk gymnastēs trainer, fr. gymnaestēs*]; an expert in gymnastics
gym-nastic \ˈɡɪm-nas-tik *adj*; *syn* *see* *gymnastic* or relating to gymnastics
ATHLETIC — *gym-nas-tic-ly* \-tɪk-lee-lee *adv*
gym-nas-tic-tiks \-tɪks *n pl but sing in constr*; physical exercises performed in or adapted to performance in a gymnasium
gym-nos-o-phist \ˈɡɪm-nəs-ə-fəst *n* [*L gymnosophisto, fr. Gk gymnosophistes, fr. gymno-* *sophistes* wise man, sophist]; one of a class of naked ascetics of the 13th cent.
gym-no-sperm \ˈɡɪm-nə-sp(ər)m *n* [*deriv. of NL gymno- + Gk sperma seed* — more at SPERM]; any of a class or subdivision (*Gymnospermae*) of vascular seed plants (as conifers) that produce naked seeds not enclosed in an ovary or other protective instances have motile spermatozooids — *gym-no-sper-mous* \-m-əs *adj* — *gym-no-sper-my* \ˈɡɪm-nə-sp(ər)-mē *n*
gym-no-spo-re \ˈɡɪm-nə-sp(ər), -sp(ər) *n*; a spore not developing in a sporangium; also: a naked spore — *gym-no-spo-rous* \-m-əs *adj*
gy- or **gyno-** *comb form* [*Gk gy-, fr. gyne*] **1** woman (*gyniatrics*) (*gynecocracy*) **2**; female reproductive organ; ovary (*gynophore*) *2*; pistil (*gynodioecious*)
gyn-an-dro-morph \ˈɡɪn-ˈandr-ə-mɔrf, -gɪn- *n* [*ISV*]; an abnormal individual exhibiting characters of both sexes in various parts of the body — *gyn-and-ro-morph-ic* \-ˈandr-ə-mɔrf-ik *adj* — *gyn-and-ro-morph-ism* \-iz-əm *n* — *gyn-and-ro-morph-ous* \-fəs *adj* — *gyn-and-ro-mor-phic* \-ˈandr-ə-mɔrf-ik *n*
gyn-an-drous \ˈɡɪn-ˈandr-əs, -gɪn- *adj* [*Gk gynandros* of doubtful sex, fr. *gyne* woman + *andr-, aner* man — more at ANDR-] **1**; hav-

ing the androecium and gynoecium united in a column **2**; characterized by gynandry
gyn-an-dry \ˈ-ˈandr-ē *n*; HERMAPHRODITISM, INTERSEXUALITY; *specif*; the condition of a female in which the external genitalia simulate those of the male
gyne \ˈɡɪn-, -gɪn *n comb form* [*Gk gyne*] **1** woman; female (*gynology*) **2** female reproductive organ (trichogyne)
GYNE- *comb form* — *gyno-* *comb form*
gynaik- \ˈɡɪn-ə-, -gɪn- *adj*; *syn* *see* *gynecology*
gynaik- \ˈɡɪn-ə-, -gɪn- *adj*; *syn* *see* *gynecology*
gy-ne-coe-ra-ry \ˈɡɪ-nē-kō-ˈrā-ē, -gɪn- *n* [*Gk gynaikokratia, fr. gynaik- + -kratia* -cracy]; political supremacy of women — *gy-ne-coe-ral-ly* \-rē-ē-lee *adv*; *syn* *see* *gynecology*
gy-ne-coe-ral-ic \ˈɡɪ-nē-kō-ˈkrā-ik, -gɪn- *adj*; *syn* *see* *gynecology*
gy-ne-coid \ˈɡɪ-nē-kō-ɪd, -gɪn- *adj*; having female characteristics; also: typical of a woman
gy-ne-co-log-ic \ˈɡɪ-nē-kō-ˈlɔj-ik, -gɪn- *adj*; of, relating to, or falling in the province of gynecology — *gy-ne-co-log-ical* \-l-ē-kəl *adj*
gy-ne-co-log-ist \-kəl-ə-ˈjəst *n*; a specialist in gynecology
gy-ne-co-lo-gy \ˈɡɪ-nē-kō-ˈlɔj- *n* [*ISV*]; a branch of medicine that deals with women, their diseases, and their hygiene
gy-ne-ci-um \ˈɡɪn-ē-s(h)ē-əm, -gɪn- *n, pl gy-neo-cia* \-(h)ē-ə *n*; L alter. of *L gynaeceum* women's apartments, fr. *Gk gynaieion, fr. gynaik-, gyne* **1**; the aggregate of carpels in a flower; PISTIL **2**; the female inflorescence of a liverwort
gy-no-phore \ˈɡɪ-nə-ˈfō(r), -gɪn-, -fō(r) *n*; a prolongation of the receptacle that bears the gynoecium at its apex (as in caper flowers) — *gy-no-phor-ic* \-fō(r)-ik, -gɪn-ˈfō(r)- *adj*
gy-nous \ˈɡɪ-n-əs *adj comb form* [*NL gynus, fr. Gk gy-nos, fr. gyne* woman — more at QUEB] **1**; of, relating to, or having (such or so many) females (*heterogynous*) **2**; having (such or so many) styles or pistils (*trigynous*)
gy-nous \ˈɡɪ-n-əs *adj comb form*; *1*; existence of or condition of having (such or so many) females (*polygynous*) **2**; existence of or condition of having (such or so many) female organs and esp. pistils (*epigynous*)
gyv \ˈɡɪv *n* (*prob. short for gyvys*) **1** Brit; a college servant
GYV *adj*; *syn* *see* *gypsy*
gyv *v* *gyv-pled*; *gyv-pling*; CHEAT
gyv-se-ous \ˈɡɪv-sē-əs *adj*; resembling, containing, or consisting of gypsum
gyv-ter-ous \ˈɡɪv-ˈt(ə-r)əs *adj*; bearing gypsum
gyv-soph-i-lā \ˈɡɪv-ˈsɪf-ə-lə *n* [*NL, genus name, fr. L gypsum + -i-lā*]; a widely distributed mineral CaSO₄·2H₂O consisting of hydrous calcium sulfate that is used esp. as a soil amendment and in making plaster of paris **2**; PLASTERBOARD
Gyv-ey \ˈɡɪv-ē *adv* [*by shortening & alter. fr. Egyptian*] **1**; one of a dark Caucasoid people coming orig. from India to Europe in the 14th or 15th century and living and maintaining a migratory way of life chiefly in Europe and the U.S. **2**; ROMANY **2** — *gyv-ey vi*
gyv-ey \ˈɡɪv-ē *n*; a woolly tussock moth (*Portheia dispar*) introduced about 1869 into the U.S. that has a grayish brown mottled hairy caterpillar which is a destructive defoliator of many trees
gyr- or **gyro-** *comb form* [*prob. fr. MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. gyros*] **1**; ring; circle; spiral (*gyromagnetic*) **2**; gyroscope (*gyrocompass*)
gyr-ate \ˈɡɪ(r)-āt *adj*; winding or coiled round; CONVOLUTED
gyrate vi; to revolve around a point or axis **2**; to oscillate with or as if with a circular or spiral motion — *gyr-ate-ly* \-āt-ər-lee *adv*
gyr-ation \ˈɡɪ-r-ə-shən *n*; *1* an act or instance of gyrating **2**; something (as a coil of a shell) that is gyrate — *gyr-ation-al* \-shən-, -shən- *adj*
gyre \ˈɡɪ(r) *n* [*L gyros, fr. Gk gyros* — more at COWER]; a circular or spiral motion or form *gyre vi*
gyro-compass \ˈɡɪ(r)-ə-ˈkɔmp-əs *n* [*prob. by alter. from MARINE gyro-compass*] \ˈjɪr-ˈfəl-komp-, -fōl-əs-, -fō-komp *n* [*ME perlafrican, fr. MF perlafrican*]; a set of various large arctic falcons that commonly constitute a subgenus (*Hierofalco*) and are more powerful though less active than the peregrine falcon
gyro- \ˈɡɪ(r)- *comb form* **2**; GYROCOMPASS
gy-ro-rom-pass \ˈɡɪ(r)-rɔm-pas-, -kām- *n*; a compass consisting of a continuously driven gyroscope whose spinning axis is confined to a horizontal plane so that the earth's rotation causes it to assume a position parallel to the earth's axis and thus point to the true north
gyro horizon *n*; ARTIFICIAL HORIZON **2**
gy-ro-mag-net-ic \ˈɡɪ(r)-ō(m)-ˈmag-net-ik *adj*; of or relating to the magnetic properties of a rotating electrical particle
gy-ro-pi-lot \ˈɡɪ(r)-pī-lət *n*; AUTOMATIC PILOT
gy-ro-plāne \ˈɡɪ(r)-plān *n* [*ISV*]; an airplane balanced and supported by gyroscopes acting on rapidly rotating horizontal or slightly inclined planes
gy-ro-scope \ˈɡɪ(r)-skɔp *n* [*L, fr. gyr- + -scope*]; fr. its original use to illustrate the rotation of the earth]; a wheel or disk mounted to spin rapidly about one or both of two axes perpendicular to each other and to the axis of spin so that a rotation of one of the two mutually perpendicular axes results from application of torque to either one when the wheel is spinning and so that the entire apparatus offers considerable opposition depending on the angular momentum to any torque that would change the direction of the axis of spin — *gy-ro-scope-ly* \-skɔp-lee *adv*
gy-ro-scop-i-cal-ly \-l-ē-kə-lee *adv*
gy-ro-sta-bil-iz-er \ˈɡɪ(r)-stā-bī-lī-z(ər) *n*; a stabilizing device (as for a ship or airplane) consisting of a continuously driven gyro spinning about a vertical axis and pivoted so that its axis of spin is perpendicular to the wind and drift in the vertical plane
gy-ro-sta-tic \ˈɡɪ(r)-stāt *n*; GYROSTABILIZER — *gy-ro-sta-tic-ly* \-stāt-ik-lee *adv*
gy-ro-sta-tic-ly \-stāt-ik-lee *adv*
gy-rus \ˈɡɪ-rəs *n, pl gy-ri \ˈɡɪ(r)-rī [*NL, fr. L, circle* — more at OYRE]; a convoluted ridge between anatomical grooves
gyve \ˈɡɪv *n* [*ME*]; FITTER — *usu. used in pl.* — *gyve vi**



gyroscope



h \ˈhɛch/ *n*, *often cap*, *often attrib* **1 a**: the eighth letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic *h* **2 a**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *h* **3**: one designated *h* esp. as the eighth in order or class **4**: something shaped like the letter *H*

ha \ˈhɑ/ *interj* [ME] — used to express surprise, joy, or grief or sometimes doubt or hesitation

Ha-bak-kuk \ˈhɑ-bɑ-kɑ-kɑ, ˈhɑ-bɑ-kɑ-kɑ/ *n* [Heb *Hābāqūq*] : a Hebrew prophet of Old Testament times

ha-ba-ne-ra \ˈ(h)ɑ-bɑ-ˈnɛr-ɑ/ *n* (Sp *danza habanera*, lit., Havana dance) **1 a**: Cuban dance in slow duplicate time **2**: the music for the habanera

hab-da-lah \ˈhɑ-vɑ-ˈdɑ-lɑ, ˈhɑ-vɑ-ˈdɑ-lɑ/ *n*, *often cap* [Heb *habdālah* separation] : a Jewish ceremony marking the close of a Sabbath or holy day

ha-be-as-corpus \ˈhɑ-bɛ-ˈɑs-ˈskɔr-pɔs/ *n* [ME, fr. ML, lit., you should have the body (the opening words of the writ)] : any of several common-law writs issued to bring a party before a court or judge; *esp*: **HABEAS CORPUS AD SUBJICIENDUM** **2**: the right of a citizen to obtain a writ of habeas corpus as a protection against illegal imprisonment

habes corpus \ˈhɑ-bɛs-ˈjɪ-ˈci-ˈɛn-ˈdɛm/ *n* [NL, lit., you should have the body for submitting] : a writ for inquiring into the lawfulness of the restraint of a person who is imprisoned or detained in another's custody

hab-er-dash-er \ˈhɑ-bɛr-ə-ˈrɪ-, ˈdɑ-sh-ə-ˈrɪ/ *n* [ME *haberdasher*, fr. modif. of AF *habertais* petty merchandise] **1**: *Brit*: a dealer in small wares or notions **2**: a dealer in men's furnishings

hab-er-dash-ery \ˈdɑ-sh-ə-ˈrɪ-ɪ/ *n*: goods sold by a haberdasher **2**: a haberdasher's shop

ha-ber-geon \ˈhɑ-bɛr-ə-ʃɔn, ˈhɑ-bɛr-ə-ˈʃɛ-ʃɔn/ *n* [ME *haubergeon*, fr. AF *hauberg* armor] : a medieval jacket **1**: a medieval jacket of mail shorter than a hauberk **2**: HAUBERK

hab-ile \ˈhɑ-b-əl/ *adj* [F, fr. L *habilis* — more at ABLE] : ABLE, SKILLFUL

hab-il-ment \ˈhɑ-ˈbil-ə-mənt/ *n* [MF *habillement*, fr. *habiller* to wash a log, dress, fr. *bill* log — more at BILLER] **1**: *pl*: TRAFFINGS, EQUIPMENT **2**: a dress characteristic of an occupation or occasion — *usu*. used in pl. **3**: CLOTHES — *usu*. used in pl.

hab-il-i-tate \ˈhɑ-ˈbil-ə-ˈtɑ-ti/ *vb* [L *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilitare*, fr. L *habilitas* ability — more at *ABILITY*] **1** *archaic*: CAPACITATE **2** CLOTH, CLOSS — *vi*: to qualify oneself — **hab-il-i-tation** \ˈhɑ-ˈbil-ə-ˈtɑ-shən/ *n*

habit \ˈhɑ-b-ət/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *habitus* condition, character, fr. *habitus*, pp. of *habere* to have, hold — more at *ACTION*] **1** *archaic*: CLOTHING **2 a**: a costume characteristic of a calling, rank, or function **b**: a dress **3**: BEHAVIOR, CONDUCT **4**: bodily appearance or makeup **5**: PHYSIQUE **6**: the prevailing disposition or character of a person's thoughts and feelings; mental makeup **6**: a usual manner of behavior; *CUSTOM* **7 a**: a behavior pattern acquired by frequent repetition or physiologic exposure that shows itself as regularity **8**: a habit of action **9**: a mode of behavior that is acquired mode of behavior that has become nearly or completely involuntary **8**: characteristic mode of growth or occurrence **9** of a crystal **10**: characteristic assemblage of forms at crystallization leading to a usual appearance **10**: ADDICTION

SYN HABIT, HABITUDE, PRACTICE, USAGE, CUSTOM, USE, WONT mean a way of acting that has become fixed through repetition. **HABIT** implies a doing unconsciously or without premeditation, often compulsively; **HABITUDE** implies a fixed attitude or usual state of mind; **PRACTICE** suggests an exact facility of performance; **USAGE** suggests a mode of behavior that has become nearly or completely involuntary; **WONT** the manner of one's

2habit *vb*: CLOTHES, DRESS

hab-it-abil-i-ty \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈbil-ə-ti/ *n*: the state of being habitable

hab-it-able \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈbəl/ *adj*: capable of being inhabited — **hab-it-able-ness** *n* \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈbəl-nəs/ *n*

hab-it-ant *n* \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈnt/ *n*: **INHABITANT, RESIDENT** **2** \ˈ(h)ɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈnt, ˈtɑ-nt, ˈtɑ-nt/ or **hab-it-ant** \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈnt/ *n*: a settler or descendant of a settler of French origin belonging to the farming class in Canada

hab-it-at \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ət/ *n* [L, it inhabits, fr. *habitare*] **1**: the place or type of place where a plant or animal, naturally or normally lives and grows **2**: the place and the animals it commonly found

hab-i-tation \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈtɑ-shən/ *n* [ME *habitacioun*, fr. MF *habitation*, fr. L *habitation*, *habitation*, fr. *habituatus*, pp. of *habitare* to inhabit, fr. *habitus*, pp.] **1**: the act of inhabiting; **OCCUPANCY** **2**: dwelling place **3**: RESIDENCE **3**: SETTLEMENT, COLONY

hab-it-form-ing \ˈhɑ-b-ət-ə-ˈfɔr-m-ɪŋ/ *adj*: inducing the formation of an addiction

ha-bit-u-al \ˈhɑ-ˈbɪch-(ə)-wəl, ˈbɪch-(ə)-wəl/ *adj* **1**: of the nature of a habit; according to habit; *CUSTOMARY* (~ smoking) **2**: (~ drunkard) **3**: *USUAL*, *USUAL* — **ha-bit-u-al-ly** \-əl/ *adv* — **ha-bit-u-al-ness** *n*

ha-bit-u-ate \ˈhɑ-ˈbɪch-(ə)-wāt, ˈbɪch-(ə)-wāt/ *vi*: to make used to; *AC-CUSTOM* **2** *archaic*: FREQUENT

ha-bit-u-ate-ly \ˈhɑ-ˈbɪch-(ə)-wāt-əl/ *adv* **1**: the act or process of making habitual or accustomed **2 a**: tolerance to the effects of a drug acquired through continued use **b**: psychologic dependence upon a drug after a period of use — compare **ADDICTION**

hab-i-tude \ˈhɑ-b-ət-, ˈtɪ-ju-əd/ *n* **1** *archaic*: native or essential character **2**: habitual association **3 a**: habitual disposition or mode of behavior or procedure **b**: *CUSTOM*, *SYN* see **HABIT**

ha-bit-ude \ˈhɑ-ˈbɪch-(ə)-wā, ˈbɪch-(ə)-wā/ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *habituare* to frequent, fr. LL *habituare* to habituate, fr. L *habitus*] : one who frequents a place or class of places

hab-i-tus \ˈhɑ-b-ət-əs/ *n*, *pl* **hab-i-tus** \-ət-əs-, -ɪ-s/ [NL, fr. L] : **habitus**; *spec*: a body build and constitution esp. as related to predisposition to disease

Habs-burg \ˈhɑps-, ˈhɑps-/ *var* of **HABSBURG**

ha-chure \ˈhɑ-ˈʃʊ(ə)r/ *n* [F] : a short line used for shading and denoting shadows in relief (as in map drawing) and drawn in the direction of slope

2hachure *vi*: to shade with or show by hachures

ha-chen-ed \ˈ(h)ɑ-s-ˈɛn-ədə, (ˈh)ɑ-s-ˈɪ/ [Sp] **1 a**: a large estate in present-day Spain; *esp*: Spanish-american country; **PLANTATION** **b**: the main building of a farm or ranch **2** *chiefly Southwest*: a ranch dwelling typically with low rambling lines and wide porches

1hack \ˈhæk/ *vb* [ME *hacken*, fr. OE *haccian*; akin to OHG *hacchōn* to hack, OE *hcc* *hack*] **vr** **1 a**: to cut with repeated irregular or unskillful blows **2**: to sever with repeated blows **2**: to clear by cutting away vegetation **3**: to kick the shins (of an opposing player) in rugby — *vi* **1**: to make cutting blows or rough cuts **2**: *CHOP* **2**: to touch in a short dry manner **3 a**: to kick at a rugger opponent; to shins deliberately **b**: to strike or hold the arm of a basketball opponent with one's hand — **hack-er** *n*

1hack \ˈhæk/ *n* **1**: an implement for hacking **2**: **NICK, NOTCH; *esp*: a blaze cut in a tree **3**: a short dry cough **4**: a hacking blow **5**: a kick on the shins in rugby **6**: restriction to quarters as punishment for naval officers**

hack *n* [short for *hackney*] **1 a** (1): a horse let out for common hire (2): a horse used in all kinds of work **b**: a horse worn out in service; **JADE** **c**: a light easy saddle horse; *esp*: a three-gaited saddle horse **2 a**: **HACKNEY** **b** (1): **TAMICA** (2): **CABDRIVER** **3**: a writer who works mainly for hire

4hack *adj* **1**: working for hire **2**: performed by, suited to, or characteristic of a hack **3**: **HACKNEYED, TRITE**

hack *vb* **1**: to make trite and commonplace by frequent and indiscriminate use **2**: to make trite and commonplace by riding on an ordinary pace or over the roads as distinguished from racing or riding across country **2**: to operate a taxicab

hack-a-more \ˈhæk-ə-mɔ(ə)r, ˈmɔ(ə)r/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Sp *jacinto*] : a bridle with a loop capable of being tightened about the nose in place of a bit or with a slip noose passed over the lower jaw

hack-ber-ry \ˈhæk-ˈbɛr-ɪ/ *n* [alter. of *hagberry* (European bird cherry)] : any of a genus (*Celtis*) of trees and shrubs of the elm family with small green edible berries; *also*: its wood

hack-but \ˈhæk-ˈbʊ-ɪ/ *n* [alter. of *hackbut*, fr. ME *hagbutte*] : **HARQUEBUS** — **hack-but-ter** \ˈhæk-ˈbʊ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **1**: **HARQUEBUS** **2**: **HACKBUT**

hack-ive \ˈhæk-ɪv/ *n*: **CABDRIVER**

hack-ly \ˈhæk-əl/ *n* [ME *hacclī*; akin to OHG *hāko* hook — more at **HOOK**] **1**: comb or board with long metal teeth for dressing flax, hemp, or jute **2 a**: one of the long narrow feathers on the neck or saddle of a bird **b**: the neck plumage of the male domestic fowl **3**: a pad; *erectile* hairs along the neck and back esp. of a dog **4**: **TRIPLE BANDER** **4 a**: an artificial fishing fly made chiefly of the filaments of a cock's neck feathers **b**: filaments of cock feather projecting downward from the head of an artificial fly

hack-ly *vb* **1**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **2**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **3**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **4**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **5**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **6**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **7**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **8**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **9**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **10**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **11**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **12**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **13**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **14**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **15**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **16**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **17**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **18**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **19**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **20**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **21**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **22**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **23**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **24**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **25**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **26**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **27**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **28**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **29**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **30**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **31**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **32**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **33**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **34**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **35**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **36**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **37**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **38**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **39**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **40**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **41**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **42**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **43**: to furnish with a hackle — 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\ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **58**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **59**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **60**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **61**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **62**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **63**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **64**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **65**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **66**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **67**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **68**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **69**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **70**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **71**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* 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**hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **115**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **116**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **117**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **118**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **119**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **120**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **121**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **122**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **123**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **124**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **125**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **126**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **127**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/ *n* **128**: to furnish with a hackle — **hack-ly-er** \ˈhæk-əl-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ/

c (1) : one of the two playing periods usu. separated by an interval that together make up the playing time of various games (2) : the turn of one team to bat in baseball **3** : HALF-DOLLAR **4** : HALFBACK — by half : by a great deal — by halves ; in part : HALFBHEARTEDLY — in half : into two equal or nearly equal parts

half adj **1 a** : being one of two equal parts (a ~ share) **b (1)** : amounting to nearly half (2) : PARTIAL, IMPERFECT (~ measure)

2 : extending or covering only half (a ~ window) — **half-ness** *n*

half adv **1 a** : in an equal part or degree **b** : not completely ; IMPERFECTLY (~ persuaded) **2** — used with a negative to imply the opposite of what is expressed (her singing isn't ~ bad)

half-and-half \ˈhɑf-ən-ˈhɑf-ən, ˈhɑf-ən-ˈhɑf-ən/ *n* : something that is half one thing and half another; *specif* : a mixture of two malt beverages — **half-and-half adj** — **half-and-half adv**

half-back \ˈhɑf-ˈbæk, ˈhɑf-ˈn/ *n* : one of the backs stationed near either flank in football **2 a** : a player stationed immediately behind **2 b** : a forward line (as in football or rugby)

half-baked \ˈhɑf-ˈbeɪkəd/ *adj* **1** : imperfectly baked UNDERDONE **2 a** : not well planned ; lacking judgment, intelligence, or common sense

half binding *n* : a book binding in which one kind of material (as leather) covers the backbone, one quarter of the boards away from the backbone, and sometimes the corners while another kind of material covers the rest

half blood *n* **1 a** : the relation between persons having one parent but not both in common **b** : a person so related to another

half-breed \ˈhɑf-ˈbriːd/ **3 GRADE** *n* : a crossbreed

half-blooded \ˈhɑf-ˈblʊd-əd, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* : having half blood or being a half blood

half boot *n* : a boot with a top reaching above the ankle

half-bound \ˈhɑf-ˈbaʊnd, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* : having a half binding

half-bred \ˈhɑf-ˈbred/ *adj* : having one purebred parent — **half-bred** *n*

half-bred \ˈhɑf-ˈbred/ *n* : the offspring of parents of different races; *esp* : the offspring of an American Indian and a white person

half-breed adj

half brother *n* : a brother by one parent only

half-caste \ˈhɑf-ˈkæst, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : one of mixed racial descent ; **HALF-BREED** — **half-caste adj**

half-cell \ˈhɑf-ˈsel/ *n* : a device consisting of a single electrode immersed in an electrolyte solution and thus developing a definite potential difference

half cock *n* : **1** : the position of the hammer of a firearm when about half retracted and held by the sear so that it cannot be operated by a pull on the trigger **2** : a state of inadequate preparation or mental confusion

half-cocked \ˈhɑf-ˈkɔkt, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* **1** : being at half cock **2** : lacking adequate preparation or forethought

half crown *n* : a British coin worth 2s 6d

half dime *n* : a silver five-cent coin struck by the U.S. mint in 1892 and from 1893 to 1893

half-dollar \ˈhɑf-ˈdɔl-ər, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : a coin representing one half of a dollar **2** : the sum of fifty cents

half eagle *n* : a five-dollar gold piece issued by the U.S. 1795-1916 and in 1929

half-ever-green \ˈhɑf-ˈev-ər-ɡriːn, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* **1** : having functional and persistent foliage during part of the winter or dry season **2** : tending to be evergreen in a mild climate but deciduous in a rigorous climate

half gainer *n* : a gainer in which the diver executes a half-backward somersault and enters the water headfirst and facing the board

half-heart-ed \ˈhɑf-ˈhɑrt-əd, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* : lacking spirit or interest — **half-heart-ed-ly adv** — **half-heart-ed-ness** *n*

half hitch *n* : a simple knot so made as to be easily unfastened

half hour *n : thirty minutes **2** : the middle point of an hour*

half-hourly \ˈhɑf-ˈaʊr-ly, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* (or *adv*)

half-knot \ˈhɑf-ˈnɔt, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : a knot joining the ends of two cords and used in tying other knots

half-length \ˈhɑf-ˈlɛŋ(k)θ, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : something (as a pratt) that is or represents only half the complete length

half-life \ˈhɑf-ˈliːf, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : the time required for half of the atoms of a radioactive substance present to become disintegrated

half-light \ˈhɑf-ˈlaɪt, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : grayish light (as of dim interiors or evening)

half line *n* : a straight line extending from a point in one direction only

half-long \ˈhɑf-ˈlɔŋ/ *adj* : of a speech sound ; intermediate in duration between long and short

half-mast \ˈhɑf-ˈmæst/ *n* : a point some distance but not necessarily halfway down below the top of a mast or staff or the peak of a gaff

half-mast vt : to cause to hang at half-mast

half-moon \ˈhɑf-ˈmuːn/ *n* : the moon at the quarters when half its disk appears illuminated **2** : something shaped like a crescent **3** : LUNULE

half Nelson *n* : a wrestling hold in which one arm is thrust under the corresponding arm of the opponent generally from behind and the hand placed upon the back of his neck

half note *n* : a musical note of half the value of a whole note

half-penny \ˈhɑf-ˈpɛni, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : a British coin representing one half of a penny **2** : the sum of half a penny **3** : a small amount — **halfpenny adj**

half-pint \ˈhɑf-ˈpɪnt, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* : less than average size ; DIMINUTIVE — **half-pint** *n*, *slang*

half-pint *n* : a sister by one parent only

half-slip \ˈhɑf-ˈslɪp, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : PETTICOAT lc

half sole *n* : a shoe sole extending from the shank forward

half-sole \ˈhɑf-ˈsɔl, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *v* : to put half soles on

half sovereign *n* : a British gold coin worth ten shillings

half-staff \ˈhɑf-ˈstɑf, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : HALF-MAST

half-step *n* : **1** : a walking step of 15 inches or in double time of 18 inches **2** : a musical interval between any two adjacent tones in a chromatic scale — called also *semitone*

half tide *n* : the time or state halfway between flood and ebb

half-tim-ber \ˈhɑf-ˈtɪm-bər, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ or **half-tim-bered** \-bərəd/ *adj* : of a building ; constructed of wood framing with spaces filled with masonry

half time *n* : an intermission marking the completion of half of a

game or contest (as in football or basketball)

half title *n : the title of a book standing alone on a usu. right-hand page immediately preceding the first page of text or at the head of the first page of text*

half-tone \ˈhɑf-ˈtɒn, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : HALF STEP **2 a** : any of the shades of gray between the darkest and the lightest parts of a photograph ; **b** : a photogravure made from an image photographed through a screen having a lattice of horizontal and vertical lines and then etched so that the details of the image are reproduced in dots — **half-tone adj**

half-track \ˈhɑf-ˈtræk, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : an endless chain-track drive system that propels a vehicle supported in front by a pair of wheels **2 a** : a motor vehicle propelled by half-track *specif* : such a vehicle lightly armored for military use — **half-track or half-tracked** \-ˈtrakt/ *adj*

half-truth \ˈhɑf-ˈtruːθ, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : a statement that is only partially true **2** : a statement that mingles truth and falsehood with deliberate intent to deceive

half volley *n* : a stroke of a ball at the instant it rebounds from the ground

half-volley \ˈhɑf-ˈvɒl-ē, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *v* : to hit with a half volley

half-way \ˈhɑf-ˈweɪ, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *adj* **1** : midway between two points **2** : PARTIAL — **half-way adv**

half-wit \ˈhɑf-ˈwɪt, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : a foolish or imbecilic person — **half-wit-ted** \-ˈwɪt-əd/ *adj*

half-world \ˈhɑf-ˈwɜrld, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : DEMIMONDE

half-rib \ˈhɑf-ˈrɪb, ˈhɑf-ˈ/ *n* : **1** : **pl** halibut also halibuts [ME *halp-rib* *fr* *halp* *vb* *to help* + *ribbe* flatfish, *fr* MD or ML *ō* *bar*, *fr* its being eaten on holy days] : a marine food fish that is the largest flatfish and one of the largest teleost fishes, attains a weight of several hundred pounds in the female, and is now usu. held to form an Atlantic species (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) and a Pacific (*H. stomatus*)

hal-ide \ˈhɑl-ɪd, ˈhɑl-ˈ/ *n* : a binary compound of a halogen with a more electropositive element or radical

hal-i-dom \ˈhɑl-ɪd-əm/ or **hal-i-dome** \-dɔm-ə/ *n* [ME, *fr*. OE *hālīgdōm*, *fr*. *hālīg* *orhaic* : something held sacred

hal-i-ful \ˈhɑl-ɪ-ˈfʊl, ˈhɑl-ɪ-ˈ/ *n* : native salt

hal-i-to-sis \ˈhɑl-ə-ˈtɔ-sɪs/ *n* [NL, *fr*. *L. halitus* breath, *fr*. *halare* to breathe — *more* at EXHALE] : a condition of having fetid breath

hall \ˈhɔl/ *n* [ME *halle*, *fr*. OE *heall*; akin to *L. cella* small room, *cellare* to conceal — *more* at HELL] **1 a** : the castle or house of a noble ; **b** : the main living room of a chief living room in such a structure **2** : the manor house of a landed proprietor **3** : a large usu. imposing building used for public or semipublic purposes **4 a** : a building used by a college or university for some special purpose **b** : a college or a division of a college at some special universities **6 (1)** : the common living room of an English college (2) : a meal served there **5 a** : the entrance room of a building ; LOBBY **b** : a corridor or passage in a building **6** : a large room for assembly ; AUDITORIUM **7** : a place used for public entertainment

Hal-lee \ˈhɑl-ˈliː-ə/ *n* [Heb *halēl* praise] : a selection comprising Psalms 113-118 chanted during the Passover and other Jewish feasts

hal-le-lu-jah \ˈhɑl-ˈlɛ-ˈlu-ya/ *interj* [Heb *halēlūyāh* praise (ye) the Lord] — used to express praise, joy, or thanks

hal-lu-jah *n* : a shout or song of praise or thanksgiving

hal-lo \ˈhɑl-ə/ *n* [OE *halg* *h* *fr*. Gldan *hal* *fr*. MD, London, England, where gold and silver articles were assayed and stamped] **1 a** : an official mark stamped on gold and silver articles in England to attest their purity **b** : a mark or device placed or stamped upon an article of trade to indicate origin, purity, or genuineness **2** : a distinguishing characteristic, trait, or feature

hallmark *v* : to stamp with a hallmark

hal-loo \ˈhɑ-ˈloo, ˈhɑ-ˈ/ or **hal-loo** \-ˈli-ə/ *v* of HOLLO

hal-low \ˈhɑl-ˈloʊ, -ə-ˈ/ *v* [ME *halowen*, *fr*. OE *hālgian*, *fr*. *hālig* holy — *more* at HOLY] **1** : to make holy or set apart for holy use — **CONSECRATE** **2** : to respect greatly ; VENERATE *SYN* see DEVOTE

hal-owed \ˈhɑl-ˈ(ɔ)d, ˈhɑl-ˈ/ *ad* : in the Lord's Prayer also 'hal-ə-wəd/ *ad* : CONSECRATED, SACRED

Hal-low-ēen \ˈhɑl-ə-ˈwɛn, ˈhɑl-ˈ/ *n* [short for *All Hallow Even*] : October 31 on the evening of which children typically play trick or treat

Hal-low-mas \ˈhɑl-ə-ˈmas, ˈhɑl-ə-, ˈmas/ *n* [short for *ME Allhallowmesse*, *fr*. OE *ealra halgena messe*, lit. all saints' mass] : ALL SAINTS' DAY

Hal-staff or **Hal-stad** \ˈhɑl-ˌstɑf, ˈhɑl-ˌs(t)ɑt/ *adj* [Holstrott, Austria] : of or relating to the earliest period of the Iron Age in Europe

hal-lu-ci-na-tion \ˈhɑl-lu-ˈsi-n-ə-ˈtɪ-ən/ *n* [L *hallucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinari* to prate, dream] *vt* : to affect with visions or imaginary perceptions ~ *vi* : to have hallucinations

hal-lu-ci-na-tion \ˈhɑl-lu-ˈsi-n-ə-ˈtɪ-ən/ *n* : perception of objects with no reality sup. arising from disorder of the nervous system **2** : the object of a hallucinatory perception *SYN* see DELUSION — **hal-lu-ci-na-tion-al** \-ˈtɪ-ən-əl, ˈtɪ-ən-əl/ *adj* — **hal-lu-ci-na-tive** \-ˈtɪ-ən-ə-tɪv/ *adj*

hal-lu-ci-na-tor \ˈhɑl-lu-ˈsi-n-ə-ˈtɔr-ər, ˈtɪ-ən-ə-, ˈtɔr-ər/ *adj* : partaking of or tending to produce hallucination (~ dreams)

hal-lu-ci-no-sis \ˈhɑl-lu-ˈsi-n-ə-ˈsɪs/ *n* : a pathological mental state characterized by hallucinations

hal-luc \ˈhɑl-ˈhʊk-s, ˈhɑl-ˈ/ *n*, *pl* hal-luc-es \ˈhɑl-(y)o-ˈsɛz/ [NL, *fr*. *L. halitus*, *halitus*] : the first or preaxial digit of the hind limb ; BIG TOE

hal-luc \ˈhɑl-ˈhʊk-s, ˈhɑl-ˈ/ *n* : an entrance hall **2** : CORRIDOR

hal-lo \ˈhɑ-ˈ(ɔ)l-ə, ˈhɑ-ˈ/ *n*, *pl* hal-os or hal-oes [L *halos*, *fr*. Gk *halōs* threshing floor, disk, halo] **1** : a circle of light appearing to surround the sun or moon and resulting from refraction or reflection of light by ice particles in the atmosphere **2** : something resembling a halo ; **a** : a halo ; **b** : a differentiated area of light surrounding a central object **3** : the aura of glory, veneration, or sentiment surrounding an idealized person or thing

halo *v* : to form into or surround with a halo

halo — see HALO

halo-bi-ont \ˈhɑl-ə-ˈbi-ənt/ *n* [hal- + Gk *biōn*, *biōn*, prp. of *biōn* to live, *fr*. Gk *halō* to be more at QUICK] : an organism that flourishes in saline habitat

a abut; ˚ kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ɡ sing; ˚ flow; ˚ flow; ˚ color; th thio; th this; l loot; ˚ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

halo-ge-nation \hal-ə-jə-nən\ n [Sw;] of any of the five elements fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine forming part of group VIII A of the periodic table and existing in the free state normally as diatomic molecules **hal-ə-jə-nən** \ha-'lī-jə-nən\ *adj*

halo-ge-nate \hal-ə-jə-nāt, ha-'lī-jə-nāt\ n [Sw;] to treat or cause to combine with a halogen — **halo-ge-nation** \hal-ə-jə-nən-shən, ha-'lī-jə-nən\ n

halo-ge-ton \hal-ə-jē-'tən\ n [NL; gens name, fr. *hal-* + *Gk* *ge-ton* neighbor] 1 a course annual herb (*Halimololium glomeratum*) of the goosefoot family that is a noxious weed in western African ranges

halo-morph-ic \hal-ə-'mɔr-fik\ *adj*, of a soil: developed in the presence of neutral or alkali salts or both — **halo-morph-ism** \hal-ə-'mɔr-fiz-əm\ n

halo-philic \hal-ə-'fīl\ n [ISV;] an organism that flourishes in a salty environment — **halo-philic** \hal-ə-'fīl-ik\ or **halo-pho-lious** \ha-'lī-ə-'lī-əs\ *adj*

halo-phyte \hal-ə-'fīt\ n [ISV;] a plant that grows in salty soil and usually resembles a true fern — **halo-phytic** \hal-ə-'fīt-ik\ *adj*

halt \hɔlt\ *vt* [ME; fr. OE *haltan*; akin to OHG *halan* lame, L *clades* destruction, *Gk* *hlan* to break]; **LAME**

halt *vi* 1: to walk or proceed lamely: **LMP** 2: to stand in perplexity or doubt between alternate courses: **WAVE** 3: to display weakness or imperfection: **FALTER**

halt *fr.* *halt* *fr.* *halt* *imper.* of *halten* to hold, fr. OHG *haltan* — more at **HOLD**: **STOP**

halt *vi* 1: to cease marching or journeying 2: **DISCONTINUE**, **TERMINATE** ~ *vt* 1: to bring to a stop 2: to cause the discontinuance of: **END**

halter \hɔl-ter\ n [ME; fr. OE *haltra*; akin to OHG *haltra* halter, OE *hæleþe* helve] 1 a: a rope or strap for leading or tying an animal b: a headstall used, with noseband and throatlatch to which a lead may be attached 2: a rope for hanging criminals 3: **NOOSE**; also: death by hanging 3: a woman's blouse typically held in place by straps or ribbons and across the back and leaving the back, arms, and midriff bare

halter *vb* **hal-ter-ing** \-(ə-)r-ŋ\ 1 a: to catch with or as if with a halter; also: to put a halter on b: **HANG** 2: to put restraint upon 2: **WEEKER**

halter \hɔl-ter, 'hal- or **hal-ter** \-(ə-)r-ŋ\ *pl* **hal-ter-es** \hɔl-'t(ə-)r-ēz, hal-, 'hɔl-'t(ə-)r-ēz, 'hal- [NL; fr. L, jumping weight, fr. *Gk* *halter*, fr. *halleluiah* to leap — more at **SALLY**]; one of a pair of club-shaped organs in a dipterous insect that are the modified second pair of wings and function as sensory flight instruments

hal-ter-break \hɔl-'tər-brēk\ *vt* 1: to break (as a colt) to halter **hal-ting** *adj*: **LAME**, **LIMPING** — **hal-ting-ly** \hɔl-'tŋ-ŋ-ē\ *adv*

halve \hæv, 'hæv\ *vt* [ME *halven*, fr. *half*] 1 a: to divide into two equal parts b: to reduce to one half (*halving* the cost) c: to divide equally in a play (as a *holic*) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent at golf

halv-ers \hæv-'ɔr-z, 'hæv- n *pl* half shares: **HALVES**

halv-ers *pl* of **HALF**

halv-er or **hal-ward** \həl-'vər-əd\ n [ME *haller*, fr. *halen* to pull — at **HALLE**] 1: a rope or tackle for hoisting and lowering

ham \hæm\ n [ME *hamme*; fr. OE *hamme*; akin to OHG *hamma* ham, *Gk* *knēmē* shinbone] 1 a: the hollow of the knee b: a buttock with its associated thigh — *usu.*, used in *pl.* 2: a cut of meat consisting of a thigh; *esp.* one from a hog 3 [short for *hamfatter*, fr. *The Hamfatter* Man, Negro minstrel song] — *usu.* an unskillful but showy performer; *esp.* an inept actor; *esp.* in highly theatrical style b: an operator of an amateur radio station — **ham** *adj*

ham *vb* **ham-med**; **ham-ming** *vt* 1: to execute with exaggerated flourish or gestures 2: **OVER-ESTIMATE** 3: to overlap a part

Ham \hæm\ n: the youngest son of Noah

hama-dryad \hæm-ə-'drī-əd, -əd\ n [*L* *hamadryad*, *hama-dryas*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *hama* together with + *dryad*, *dryas* dryad] 1: wood nymph 1 2 a: a large venomous elapid snake (*Naja hama*) of southeastern Asia and the Philippines — called also *king cobra* b: a baboon (*Papio hamadryas*) venerated by the ancient Egyptians — called also *sacred baboon*

ham-mal also **ham-mal** \hə-'mæl\ n [*Ar* *hammal* porter] 1: a porter in Turkey and other eastern countries

Ham-man \hæ-'mæn\ n [Heb *Hāman*] an enemy of the Jews handed according to the book of Esther the plot against their destruction

ham-mate \hæ-'māt, also **ham-mat-əd** \māt-'əd\ *adj* [*L* *hamatus*, fr. *hamatus* hock]; shaped like a hock

ham-ma-tum \hæ-'mæt-əm, -māt-, n *pl* **ham-ma-ta** \-(ə)\ [NL; fr. L neut. of *hamatus*] 1: a bone on the inner side of the second row of the carpus of mammals

Ham-burg \hæm-'bɜrg\ n [*Hamburg*, Germany]; any of a European breed of rather small domestic fowls with rose combs and lead-blue legs

ham-burg-er \hæm-'bɜr-ə or **ham-burg-er** \-bɜrg- n 1 a: ground beef b: a cooked patty of ground beef 2: a sandwich consisting of a patty of hamburger in a split round bun

ham \hæm\ n [ME]; one of two curved projections which are attached to the collar of a draft horse and to which the traces are attached

hame *Scott* var of **HOME**

ham-fist-ed \hæm-'fɪs-təd\ *adj*, chiefly *Brit* 1: **HAM-HANDED**

ham-hand-ed \hæm-'dɔd\ *adj*: **CLUMSY**, **HEAVY-HANDED**

ham-il-to-nian \hæm-'il-tō-nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj*: of or relating to Alexander Hamilton or to Hamiltonianism — **Hamiltonian** n

ham-il-to-nian-ism \hæm-'il-tō-nē-əm\ n: the political principles and ideas held by or associated with Alexander Hamilton and centering around a belief in a strong unitary central government, broad interpretation of the federal constitution, encouragement of an industrial and commercial economy, and a general distrust of the political capacity or wisdom of common man

Ham-ite \hæm-'it\ n [*Ham*]; a member of a group of chiefly northern African peoples that are mostly Muslims and are highly variable in appearance but mainly Caucasoid

ham-it-ic \hæ-'mɪt-ik, -hæ-'\ *adj*, of relating to, or characteristic of, the Hamites or of Hamitic languages

Hamitic n: **HAMITIC LANGUAGES**

Hamitic languages n *pl*: the Berber, Cushitic, and sometimes Egyptian branches of the Afro-Asiatic languages

ham-to-se-mit-ic \hæm-ə-'t(ə)-sə-'mɪt-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to,

or constituting the Afro-Asiatic languages — **Hamito-Semitic** n

Hamito-Semitic languages n *pl*: **AFRO-ASIATIC LANGUAGES**

ham-let \hæm-'lɛt\ n [ME; fr. MF *hamelet*, dim. of *ham*, of *Gmc* origin; akin to OE *hām* village, home] 1: a small village

Ham-let \hæm-'lɛt\ n: a legendary prince of Denmark and hero of Shakespeare's tragedy *Hamlet*

ham-mer \hæm-'ɔr\ n [ME *hamer*, fr. OE *hamor*; akin to OHG *hamor* hammer, *Gk* *akmē* point, edge — more at **EDGE**] 1 a: a hand tool consisting of a solid head set crosswise on a handle and used for b: a power tool that often substitutes a metal block or a drill for the hammer-head 2: something that resembles a hammer 3: a mallet with a striking head or with a striking head for ringing a bell or striking a gong b (1): an arm that strikes the cap in a percussion lock to ignite the propelling charge (2): a part of the action of a modern gun that strikes the primer of the cartridge in firing or that strikes the firing pin to ignite the cartridge c: **MALLEUS** d: **GAVEL** e (1): a padded mallet in a piano action for striking a string (2): a hand mallet for playing on various percussion instruments (as a xylophone) 3: a metal sphere buried in the hammer throw that *usu.* weighs 16 pounds — under the hammer: for sale at auction

hammer *vb* **ham-mer-ing** \hæm-'(ə-)r-ŋ\ *vi* 1: to strike blows *esp.* repeatedly with or as if with a hammer: **POUND** 2 a: to make repeated efforts b: to reiterate an opinion or attitude *vi* 1: to beat, drive, or stir up with repeated blows of a hammer 2: to fasten or build with a hammer 2: to strike or drive as if with a hammer 3: to produce or bring about as if by repeated blows (~ out a policy) **ham-mer-er** \hæm-'ɔr-ər\ n

hammer and sickle n: an emblem consisting of a crossed hammer and sickle *usu.* a symbol of Russian Communism

hammer and tons *adv*: with great force and violence

hammered *adj*: having surface indentations produced or appearing to have been produced by hammering (~ copper)

hammer-head \hæm-'ɔr-'hed\ n 1: the striking part of a hammer 2: a hammer whose head resembles the striking part of a hammer; *specif.* any of various acute voracious medium-sized sharks that have the eyes at the ends of lateral extensions of the flattened head and that with the shovelheads constitute a family (Sphyrnidae)

hammer-head \hæm-'ɔr-'hed\ *adj*: having the hammer concealed (~ gun)

hammer-head \hæm-'ɔr-'hed\ n: a vesting hold in which an opponent's arm is held behind his back

ham-mer-toe \hæm-'ɔr-'tō\ n: a toe (as the second) deformed by permanent angular flexion

ham-mock \hæm-'ɔk\ n [Sp *hamaca*, fr. Taino] 1: a swinging couch or cot *usu.* of netting or canvas and slung by cords from supports at each end

ham-mock [origin unknown] 1: **HUMMOCK** 2: a fertile area in the southern U.S. and esp. Florida *usu.* higher than its surroundings and characterized by hardwood vegetation and deep humus

ham-my \hæm-'ē\ *adj*: characteristic of a bam actor

ham-per \hæm-'pər\ *vt* **ham-per-ing** \-(ə-)r-ŋ\ [ME *hamperen*] 1 a: to restrict the movement of by bonds or obstacles: **IMPEDE** b: to interfere with the operation of: **DISRUPT** 2 a: **CURB**, **RESTRAIN** b: to interfere with: **ENCOMBER**

SYN TRAMMEL, CLOG, FETTER, SHACKLE, MANACLE: **HAMPER** may imply the effect of any impeding or restraining influence; **TRAMMEL** suggests entangling by or confining within a net; **CLOG** *usu.* implies the slowing of something extraneous that clogs, weighs down, obstructs, or gums up; **FETTER** suggests a restraining so severe that freedom to move or progress is almost lost; **SHACKLE** and **MANACLE** are similar to but stronger than **FETTER** and suggest total loss of freedom

ham-pest \hæm-'pɛst\ n 1: something that impedes **OBSTRUCTION** 2: **TOP-HAMPER**

hamper n [ME *hampere*, alter. of *hanaper*, lit., case to hold goblets, fr. MF *hanapier*, fr. *hanap* goblet, of *Gmc* origin; akin to OE *hæpp* goblet]; a large basket *usu.* with a cover for packing, storing, or transporting food and other articles

Ham-shire \hæm-'ʃɪr\ n [*shir*], -shər\ n [*Hampshire*, England] 1: any of an American breed of black white-belted swine with white forelegs, rather long head, and straight face

Hampshire n: any of a large breed of medium-wooled mutton-type sheep that are bright, thick-fleshed, and hornless — called also *Hampshire Down*

ham-ster \hæm-'pɪ-'stər\ n [*G*, fr. OHG *hamstero*, of Slavic origin; akin to Oslav *chomstěru* hamster]; any of numerous Old World rodents (*Cricetus* or a related genus) having very large cheek pouches

ham-string \hæm-'strɪŋ\ n 1: either of two groups of tendons at the back of the human knee 2: a large tendon above and behind the hock of a quadruped

hamstringing *vt* 1: to cripple by cutting the leg tendons 2: to make ineffective by robbing of strength or resources

ham-u-lus \hæm-'y-ləs\ n, *pl* **ham-u-li** \-'lī-, 'lī-\ [NL; fr. L, dim. of *hamulus* hook] 1: a hook or hooked process

ham-za or **ham-zah** \hæm-'zə\ n [*Ar* *hamzah*, lit., compression] 1: the sign for a glottal stop in Arabic orthography *usu.* represented in English by an apostrophe

Han \hæn\ n 1: Chinese dynasty dated 207 B.C.—A.D. 220 and marked by centralized control through an appointive bureaucracy, a revival of learning, and the penetration of Buddhism 2: the orthodox Chinese peoples esp. as distinguished from Mongol, Manchu, or other non-Chinese elements in the population 3: the Chinese race

hance \hæn-'(t)s\ n [Obs. *E hance* (Intel)] 1: a curved contour on a ship 2 a: the arc of minimum radius at the springing of an elliptical or similar arch b: the baunch of an arch

hand \hænd\ n, *pl* **hand-s** \hænd-\ [ME; fr. OE *hand*; akin to OHG *hant* hand] 1 a (1): the terminal part of the vertebrate forelimb when modified (as in man) as a grasping organ (2): the segment of the forelimb of a vertebrate above the fishes that corresponds to the hand (as the pincer of a bird) irrespective of its form or functional specialization b: a part serving the function of or resembling a hand; as the hind foot of an ape (2): the chela of a crustacean c: something resembling a hand: as (1) an indicator or pointer on a dial (2)

; a stylized figure of a hand with forefinger extended to point a direction or call attention to something; *specif*: INDEX 7 (3); a cluster of bananas developed from a single flower group (4); a bunch of large leaves tied together with another leaf (2); personal possession — *usu.* used in pl. **h**: CONTROL, DIRECTION 3; a side, DIRECTION **h**: a side or aspect of an issue or argument 4; a pledge esp. of betrothal or bestowal in marriage 5; a; style of penmanship; HANDWRITING **h**: SIGNATURE 6; a; SKILL, ABILITY **h**: an instrument used in a particular activity or field (1) **h**: a unit of measure equal to 4 inches used esp. for the height of horses 9; a; assistance or aid esp. involving physical effort (lend a ~) **h**: PARTICIPATION, INTEREST **c**: a round of applause (2) **h**: a play in a card game or board game (2); the cards or pieces held by a player **h**: a single round in a game 11; a; one who performs or executes a particular work (two portraits by the same ~) (1); one employed at manual labor or general tasks (a ranch ~) (2); WORKER, EMPLOYEE **c**: a member of a ship's crew (call an on deck ~ on deck) (1); a particular activity or field (1, 2) **h**: HANDIWORK **h**: style of execution; WORKMANSHIP (the ~ of a master) **c**: TOUCH, FEEL — at hand: near in time or place — at the hands of or at the hand of: by the act or instrumentally of — by hand: with the hands — in hand 1: a; one's possession or control 2: at one's disposal 2: in preparation — off one's hands: out of one's care or charge — on all hands or on every hand: EVERYWHERE — on hand 1: in present possession 2: about to appear 3: FENDING 3: in attendance 4: PRESENT — on one's hands: in one's possession or management — out of hand 1: without delay 2: FORTHWITH 2: done with 3: out of control — to hand 1: into possession 2: within reach 3: into control or subjection

hand w 1 a obs: to manage with the hands; MANIPULATE; also: to try one's best **h**: to handle 2: to lead, guide, or assist with the hand (~ a lady into a bus) 3: to give, pass, or transmit with the hand (~ a letter to her) **b**: PRESENT, PROVIDE (~ed him a surprise)

hand and foot adv: TOTALLY, COMPLETELY

hand-bag \ˈhɑnd-ˈbæg/ **n 1**: TRAVELING BAG 2: a woman's bag held in the hand or looped over the shoulder and used for carrying small personal articles and money

hand-ball \ˈhɑnd-ˈbɔl/ **n 1**: a small rubber ball used in the game of handball 2: a game played in a walled court or against a single wall or board by two or four players who use their hands to strike the ball

hand-bar-row \ˈbɑr-(r)ɪ-ˈoʊ-wɪ/ **n**: a flat rectangular frame with handles at both ends that is carried by two persons

hand-bill \ˈbɪl/ **n**: a small printed sheet to be distributed by hand

hand-book \ˈbʊk/ **n 1 a**: a book capable of being conveniently carried as a ready reference; MANUAL **h**: a concise reference book containing a particular subject **h**: a bookmaker's book of bets **h**: a place where bookmaking is carried on

hand-breadth \-ˈbreðθ/ or **hands-breadth** \ˈhɑnd(d)z-ˈbrɛθ/ **n**: any of various units of length based on the breadth of a hand varying from about 2½ to 4 inches

hand-car \ˈhɑnd-ˈkɑr/ **n**: a small four-wheeled railroad car propelled by a hand-operated mechanism or by a small motor

hand-cart \-ˈkɑrt/ **n**: a cart drawn or pushed by hand

hand-clasp \-ˈklɑsp/ **n**: HANSHAKE

hand-craft \-ˈkrɑft/ **n**: HANDICRAFT

handcraft **v**: to fashion by handicraft

hand-cuff \-ˈkʌf/ **n**: to apply metal cuffs to; MANACLE

handcuff **n**: metal fasteners that can be locked around a wrist and is usu. connected by a chain or bar with another such fastening — *usu.* used in pl.

hand down vt 1: to transmit in succession 2: to make official formulation of and the origin of

hand-ed \ˈhɑnd-əd/ **adj 1**: having hands 2: having or using such or so many hands (a right-handed person)

hand-ed-ness \-ˈnəs/ **n**: a tendency to use one hand rather than the other

hand-fast \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈfɑst/ **n**: archaic: a contract or covenant esp. of betrothal or marriage

hand-ful \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈfʊl/ **n, pl** handfulls \-ˈfʊlz/ or **hands-ful** \ˈhɑndz(-)ˈfʊl/ **n**: as much or as many as the hand will grasp 2: a small quantity or number 3: as much as one can control or manage

hand glass **n**: a small mirror with a handle

hand-grip \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈgrɪp/ **n 1 a**: a grasping with the hand 2: HAND-GRIP 3: pl: hand-to-hand combat

hand-gun \ˈhɑnd-ˈɡʌn/ **n**: a firearm held and fired with one hand

hand-hold \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈhəʊld/ **n 1**: HOLD, GRASP 2: something to hold on to

hand-i-cap \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈkæp/ **n** [obs. E *handicap* (a game in which forfeits were held in a cap), fr. *hand* in *cap* 1]: a race or contest in which an artificial advantage is given or disadvantage imposed on a contestant to equalize chances of winning; also: the advantage given or disadvantage imposed 2: a disadvantage that makes achievement unusually difficult

handicap vt **hand-i-capped**; **hand-i-cap-ping 1 a**: to give a handicap to 2: to assign handicaps to 2: to put at a disadvantage

hand-i-cap-er \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈkæp-ər/ **n**: one who predicts the winners in a horse race *usu.* for publication

hand-i-craft \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈkrɑft/ **n** [ME *handicrafte*, alter. of *handcraft* 1]: a; manual skill **h**: an occupation requiring skill with the hands 2: *archaic*: HANDICRAFTSMAN **hand-i-craft-er** \-ˈkrɑft-ər/ **n**: HANDICRAFTSMAN **hand-i-crafts-man** \-ˈkrɑft(-)ˈsmən/ **n**

Hand-ie-Talk-ie \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈtɔ-ˈki-ɪ/ **trademark** — used for a small portable radio transmitter-receiver

hand-i-ly \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈli/ **adv**: in a handy manner

hand-i-ness \ˈdɛ-ˈnəs/ **n**: the quality or state of being handy

hand in glove or hand and glove adv: in extremely close relationship or agreement

hand in hand adv: in union: CONJOINTLY

hand-i-work \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈwɜrk/ **n** [ME *handiwerk*, fr. OE *hand-geworc*, fr. *hand* + *geworc*, fr. *ge-* (collective prefix) + *weorc* work] 1: work done by the hands 2: work done personally

hand-ker-chief \ˈhɑn(-)ˈkɜr(-)ˈtʃɪf, -ˈtʃɛf/ **n, pl** handkerchiefs also **hand-ker-chieves** \-ˈtʃɛvz, -ˈtʃɪfɪz, -ˈtʃɪvz/ (*used by many who have sing. -chief* or (-)ˈtʃɪfɪz, -ˈtʃɛvz, -ˈtʃɪvz) 1: a small square piece of cloth used for various uses, personal purposes or as a costume accessory 2: KERCHIEF 1

hand language **n**: communication by means of a manual alphabet

hand-lev \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈlɛv/ **n** [ME *handel*, fr. OE *handel*: akin to OE *hand*] 1: a part that is designed esp. to be grasped by the hand 2: something that a hand holds; *slang*: NAME 4: the feel of a textile 5: the total amount of money bet on a race, game, or event

hand-lev-ed \-ˈdɪd/ **adj** — off the hand: into a state of sudden and violent anger

hand-lev-ing \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈlɪŋ, -ˈdɪŋ/ **v 1 a**: to touch, hold, or otherwise work with the hand **h**: to manage with the hands (~ a horse) 2: to deal with in writing or speaking or in the plastic arts **b**: CONTROL, DIRECT **c**: to train and act as second for (a prizefighter) 3: to deal with, act on, or dispose of (~ the day's mail)

hand-lev-er \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈlɪv-ər/ **n**: a lever, or feel in a certain way when handled or directed (car that ~s well)

SYD HANDLE, MANIPULATE, WIELD mean to manage dexterously or effectively. HANDLE implies directing an acquired skill to the accomplishment of immediate ends; MANIPULATE implies adroit handling and often suggests the use of craft or fraud; WIELD implies mastery and vigor in handling a tool or a weapon, or in exerting influence, authority, or power

hand-lev-able \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈlɪv-ə-bəl, (-)ˈdɪv-ə-bəl/ **adj**: capable of being handled

hand-lev-bar \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈdɪ-ˈbɛr/ **n**: a straight or bent bar with a handle at one end; one used to steer a bicycle

hand-lev-er \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈlɪv-ər/ **n 1**: one that handles 2: a; one in immediate physical charge of an animal; esp: one that holds and incites a dog, gamecock, or other animal in a match or hunt **b**: one that helps to train a prizefighter or acts as his second during a match

hand-less \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈdlɪs/ **adj 1**: having no hands 2: inefficient in manual tasks; CLUMSY

hand-lev-ing **n 1 a**: the action of one that handles something **h**: a process by which something is handled esp. in a commercial transaction **h**: the treatment of something as a commodity, literary, or art work

hand-lev-list \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈdlɪst/ **n**: a handy org. fairly brief list (as of books) for purposes of reference or check

hand-made \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈmɛd/ **adj**: made by hand or a hand process

hand-made \ˈmɛd/ or **hand-made-er** \-ˈmɛr/ **n 1**: a female attendant 2: *obs*: a servant

hand-made-down \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈmɛ-ˈdaʊn/ **adj 1**: ready-made and usu. cheap and shabby 2: worn or put in use by one person or group after being discarded by another — **hand-me-down** **n**

hand-off \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈɒf/ **n**: a football play in which the ball is handed by one player to another nearby

hand off vt 1: to hand down (sense 1)

hand organ **n**: a barrel organ operated by a hand crank

hand-out \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈaʊt/ **n 1**: a portion of food, clothing, or money given to or as if a beggar 2: a folder or circular of information for free distribution 3: a press release by a news service **h**: a prepared statement or release to the press

hand-ov-er vt: to yield control of

hand-ov-er first adv: quickly and in large amounts

hand-pick \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈpɪk/ **vt**: to select personally or for personal ends

hand-rail \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈrɛɪl/ **n**: a narrow rail for grasping with the hand as a support

hand running adv: in unbroken succession; CONSECUTIVELY

hand-saw \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈsɔ/ **n**: a saw used with one hand

hands down adv: without question; EASILY

hands-down \ˈhɑnd(d)z-ˈdaʊn/ **adj 1**: UNQUESTIONABLE

hand-sel \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈsɛl/ **n** [ME *hansell*] 1: a gift made as a token of good wishes or good luck (at the beginning of a new year 2: something received first (as in a day of trading) and taken to be a token of good luck 3: a: a first installment; earnest money **b**: EARNEST, FORESTATE

hand-sel vt **hand-sel(-)ed** or **hand-sel(-)ed**; **hand-sel(-)ing** \-ˈsɛl-ɪŋ/ **v**: to give a hand-sel to 2: *chiefly Brit*: to inaugurate with a token or gesture of luck or pleasure 3: *chiefly Brit*: to use or do for the first time

hand-set \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈsɛt/ **n**: a combined telephone transmitter and receiver mounted on a handle

hand-shake \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈʃeɪk/ **n**: a clasping of right hands by two people (as in greeting or farewell)

hand-some \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈsʊm/ **adj** [ME *handsom* easy to manipulate] 1: *chiefly dial*: APPROPRIATE, SUITABLE 2: moderately large 3: SIZABLE 4: marked by skill or cleverness; ADROIT 4: marked by good looks or good looks; + *obs*. **h**: having a pleasing and impressive or distinguished appearance **syn** see BEAUTIFUL — **hand-some-ly adv** — **hand-some-ness** **n**

hand-spik-e \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈspɪk/ **n** [by folk etymology fr. D *handspaak*, fr. *hand* + *spaaek* pole] 1: a bar used as a lever

hand-swing \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈswɪŋ/ **n**: a feat of juggling in which the body turns forward and backward in a full circle from a standing position and lands first on the hands and then on the feet

hand-stand \-ˈstænd/ **n**: an act of supporting the body on the hands with the trunk and legs balanced in air

hand-to-hand \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈtə-ˈhænd, -ˈdɛ-ˈhænd/ **adv**: from one quarter hand to another; *hand-to-hand*: *hand-to-hand* quarters

hand-to-mouth \-ˈmaʊθ/ **adj**: having or providing nothing to spare; PRECARIOUS

hand-wheel \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈhwiːl, -ˈhænd(-)ˈwiːl/ **n**: a wheel worked by hand

hand-work \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈwɜrk/ **n**: work done with the hands

hand-woven \-ˈdwɔ-vən/ **adj**: produced on a hand-operated loom

hand-write \-ˈdraɪt/ **vt** [back-formation fr. *handwriting*]: to write by hand

hand-writing \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈdraɪt-ɪŋ/ **n 1**: writing done by hand; esp.: the calligraphic form of writing peculiar to a particular person 2: something written by hand; MANUSCRIPT

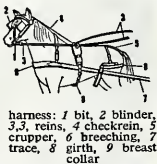
handy \ˈhɑnd(-)ˈdi/ **adj 1 a**: conveniently near **b**: convenient for use *c*: of a ship: easily handled 2: clever in using the hands **b**: DEXTEROUS

ə abut; **ɪ** kitten; **ɜ** further; **ɔ** back; **ɑ** bake; **ɑ** cot, cart; **j** joke; **ɪ** sing; **o** flow; **o** flaw; **o** cot; **th** thin; **th** this;

u out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ā** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life **ü** foot; **ü** foot; **y** yet; **yü** few; **yü** furious; **zh** vision

har-lot-ry \hə-'lə-trē/ *n* 1: PROSTITUTION 2: PROSTITUTE
har-m'ly \harm/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hearm*; akin to OHG *harm* injury, Oslav *šram* shame] 1: physical or mental damage; INJURY 2: MISCHIEF, HURT
harm *v* 1: to cause harm to SYN see INJURE — **harm-er** *n*
har-mat-tan \hər-mə-'tān, hār-'māt-'n/ *n* [Twī *haramatō*] — a dust-laden wind on the Atlantic coast of Africa in some seasons
harm-ful \harm-'fʊl/ *adj*: DAMAGING, INJURIOUS — **harm-ful-ly** \-'fʊl-ly/ *adv* — **harm-ful-ness** *n*
harm-less \harm-'ləs/ *adj* 1: free from harm, liability, or loss 2: lacking capacity or intent to injure; INNOCUOUS — **harm-lessly** *adv* — **harm-lessness** *n*
har-mo-nic \hər-'mō-nik/ *adj* 1: MUSICAL 2: of or relating to musical harmony or harmonics 3: pleasing to the ear; HARMONIOUS 4: (in terms of sine or cosine functions) CONGRUENT (function) 5: of an integrated nature; CONGRUOUS — **har-mo-ni-cal** \-'i-kəl/ *adj* — **har-mo-ni-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **har-mo-ni-cal-ness** \-'i-kəl-'nəs/ *n*
harmonic *n* 1: a: OVERTONE; esp: one whose vibration frequency is an integral multiple of that of the fundamental b: a flute-like tone produced on a stringed instrument by touching a vibrating string at a nodal point 2: a component frequency of a harmonic motion (as of an electromagnetic wave) that is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency
har-mo-ni-ka \hər-'mō-ni-'kə/ *n* [It *armonica*, fem. of *armonico* harmonious] 1: a musical instrument consisting of a series of hemispherical glasses played by touching the edges with a dampened finger 2: a small rectangular wind instrument with free metal reeds recessed in air slots from which tones are sounded by exhaling
harmonic analysis *n*: the expression of a periodic function as a sum of sines and cosines and specif. by means of a Fourier series
harmonic mean *n*: the reciprocal of the arithmetic mean of the reciprocals of a finite set of numbers
harmonic motion *n*: a periodic motion that has a single frequency or amplitude (as of a sounding violin string or swinging pendulum) or a vibratory motion that is composed of two or more such simple periodic motions
harmonic progression *n*: a progression the reciprocals of whose terms form an arithmetic progression
har-mo-ni-ks \hər-'mō-ni-'iks/ *n pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: the study of the physical characteristics of musical sounds
har-mo-ni-ous \hər-'mō-ni-'əs/ *adj* 1: musically concordant 2: having the parts agreeably related; CONGRUOUS 3: marked by agreement in sentiment or action — **har-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **har-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*
har-mo-nist \hər-'mō-nist/ *n*: HARMONIZER — **har-mo-nis-tic** \hər-'mō-nis-'tik/ *adj* — **har-mo-nis-ti-cal-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
har-mo-ni-um \hər-'mō-ni-'əm/ *n* [F, fr. MF *harmonie*, *armonie*] — see *ORGAN*
har-mo-ni-za-tion \hər-'mō-ni-'zā-'shən/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being in harmony 2: an act or instance of producing harmony
har-mo-nize \hər-'mō-ni-'zē/ *v* 1: to play or sing in harmony 2: to be in harmony with 3: to bring into consonance or accord 4: to provide or accompany with harmony SYN see AGREE — **har-mo-nize-r** *n*
har-mo-ny \hər-'mō-nē/ *n* [ME *armoy*, fr. MF *armoy*, fr. L *harmonia*, fr. Gk. joint, harmony, fr. *harmos* joint — more at ARM] *harmonic* 2: simultaneousness of sounds; c: the combination of simultaneous musical notes in a chord b: the structure of music with respect to the composition and progression of chords c: the science of the structure, relation, and progression of chords 3: a pleasing or congruent arrangement of parts b: c: CONSONANCE 4: ACCORD; internal consistency; d: an interweaving of different accounts into a single narrative b: an arrangement of different accounts in parallel columns with corresponding passages side by side
har-mo-ny-um \hər-'mō-ni-'əm/ *n* [F, fr. Gk. *harmos* + *tonē* sedge] *har-mo-ny-um* *to* *cap*: *mineral* (Ba, K, Al, Si) *Sil* *O* *6* *H* *2* *O* consisting of a hydrous silicate of aluminum, barium, and potassium
har-ness \hər-'nəs/ *n* [ME *harnes* *haggage*, *gear*, fr. OF] 1: a (1) that the horse rather than a yoke of a draft animal (2) GEAR, EQUIPMENT b (1): occupational surroundings or routine (2): close association 2: military equipment for horse or man 3: a pair of a harness which holds and controls the heddies
harness *v* 1: to put a harness on 2: to be together; YOKE 3: UTILIZE
harness horse *n*: a horse for racing or working in harness
harp \hərp/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hearp*; akin to OHG *harpa* harp, Gk. *karpos* dry stalk] 1: an instrument having many strings of graded length stretched across an open triangular frame with a curving top and played by plucking with the fingers 2: something that resembles a harp — **harp-ist** \hər-'pɪst/ *n*
harp *v* 1: to play on a harp 2: to dwell on or recur to a subject undesireably or monotonously
harp \hər-'p/ *n* 1: HARPIST 2: one that harps
harp-pon \hər-'pɒn/ *n* [Prob. fr. D *harpon*, fr. OF *harpon* brooch, fr. *harper* to grapple] a barbed spear or javelin used esp. in hunting large fish or whales — **harp-pon** *v* — **harp-pon-er** *n*
harp-si-chor'd \hər-'sɪ-'kɔ(ɹ)d/ *n* [modif. of It *arpicordo*, fr. *arpa* harp + *corda* string] a keyboard instrument resembling the grand piano and producing tones by the plucking of wire strings with quills or leather points
harp-ty \hər-'pɪ/ *n* [L *Harpyia*, fr. Gk.] 1: *cap*: a foul malign creature of classical mythology, that is part woman and part bird 2: a predatory person; a boss; a sharky woman
har-que-bus \hər-'kwɪ-'bʊz, -'kə-'bʊz/ *n* [MF *harquebuse*, *arque-buse*: an obsolete portable firearm — **har-que-bus-ier** \hər-'kwɪ-'bʊz-'i-ər/, -'kə-'bʊz-'i-ər/ *n*
har-ri-dan \hər-'ri-'dæn/ *n* [Frem. modif. of F *haridelle* old horse, *gaur* gaur] 2: a scolding old woman
harr-ri-er \hər-'rɪ-'ər/ *n* [Irreg. fr. *hare*] 1: a hunting dog that resembles a small foxhound and is used esp. for hunting rabbits

2: a runner on a cross-country team
harrow *n* 1: one that harries 2 [alter. of *harrower*, fr. *harrow*] 1: any of various slender hawks (genus *Circus*) with long angled wings and long legs that feed chiefly on small mammals, reptiles, and insects
har-row-er \hər-'(r)ə-, -(r)ə-/ *n* [OE *harwen*, fr. OE *hergian*] *archoic*: PILLAGE, PLUNDER
har-row-er \hər-'(r)ə-/ *n* [OE *harwe*] a cultivating implement set with spikes, spring teeth, or disks and used primarily for pulverizing and smoothing the soil
harrow *v* 1: to cultivate with a harrow 2: TO RENT, VEK — **har-row-er** \hər-'(r)ə-/ *n*
har-ry \hər-'rɪ/ *n* [ME *harrien*, fr. OE *hergian*; akin to OHG *herian* to lay waste, *heri* army, Gk. *kolrasos* commander] 1: to make a pillaging or destructive raid on 2: to force to move along 3: to torment by or as if by constant attack SYN see WORRY
harsh \hər'sh/ *adj* [ME *harsk*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw. *harsk* harsh] 1: disagreeable to the touch or other sense 2: causing discomfort or pain 3: unduly exacting; SEVERE 4: aesthetically jarring SYN see ROUGH — **harsh-ly** \hər-'sh-ly/ *adv* — **harsh-ness** *n*
hart \hə't/ *n* [ME *hart*, fr. OE *heort*; akin to L *ceruus* hart, Gk. *keras* horn — more at HORN] chiefly Brit: the male of the red deer esp. over five years old; STAG — compare HIND
hart-beast \hər-'bi:st/ *n* [Obs. Afrik (now *hartbeest*), fr. D, fr. *hart* deer + *beest* beast] a large nearly exterminated African antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*) with ringed divergent horns
harts-horn \hə'ts-'hɔ(ɹ)m/ *n* [fr. the earlier use of hart's horns as the chief source of ammonia] 1: chiefly dial.; AMMONIA WATER 2: a mixture of ammonium bicarbonate and carbonate
har-um-scar-um \hər-'əm-'skər-'əm, -hər-'əm-'skər-'əm/ *adj* [perh. alter. of *helter-skelter*] RECKLESS, IRRESPONSIBLE — **har-um-scar-um** *adv*
har-us-pek \hər-'s-pek, 'hər-'s-ə-/ *n pl* *har-us-pl-ces* \hər-'rəsp-pek/ *n* [discovered by Isaac Newton; Rome basing his predictions on inspection of the entrails of sacrificial animals]
har-vest \hər-'vest/ *n*, *often* *attrib* [ME *hervest*, fr. OE *herfest*; akin to L *carpere* to pluck, gather, Gk. *karpos* fruit, *keirein* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1: the season for gathering in agricultural crops 2: the act of gathering in crops 3: a mature crop of grain or fruit 4: the quantity of a natural product gathered in a single season 5: the product or reward of exertion 2: harvest *v* 1: a: to gather in (a crop) 2: REAP b: to gather as if by harvesting 2: to win by achievement ~ *vi*: to gather in a field 3: harvest *adj* \-'və-'sɪ-'b(ə)l/ *adj* — **har-vest-er** *n*
harvest fly *n*: CHIGGER 2
harvest home *n* 1: the gathering or the time of harvest 2: a feast at the close of harvest 3: a song sung by the reapers at the close of the harvest
har-vest-man \hər-'vest-(t)-'mən/ *n*: an arachnid (order Phalangida) that superficially resembles a true spider but has a small rounded body and very long slender legs — called also *daddy long-legs*
harvest moon *n*: the full moon nearest the time of the September equinox
has *pres 3d sing* of HAVE
has-been \həz-'bin, chiefly Brit -'bēn/ *n*: one that has passed the peak of effectiveness or popularity
has-sen-pte-ter \həz-'pɪ-'tɛr-/ *n* [G, fr. *hasse* have + *pteffen* pepper] a stew made of marinated rabbit meat
hash \hə'sh/ *v* [F *hacher*, fr. OF *hachier*, fr. *hache* battle-axe, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *happa* sickle; akin to Gk. *kopetein* to cut — more at CAPON] 1: to chop into small pieces b: CONFUSE, Muddle 2: to talk about; REVIEW
hash \hə'sh/ *n* [F *haché*, fr. OF *hachier*] chopped meat mixed with potatoes and browned 2: a restatement of something that is already known 3: HODDAGEBOG, JUMBLE
Hash-im-ite or **Hash-em-ite** \hə'sh-'ə-mī-/ *n* [*Hashim*, great-grandfather of Muhammad] a member of an Arabic family having common ancestry with Muhammad and founding dynasties in countries of the eastern Mediterranean
hash-ish \hə'sh-'ɪʃ, -(l)ɪʃ/ *n* [*Ar hashish*] a narcotic drug derived from the hemp (*Cannabis sativa*) that is smoked, chewed, or drunk for its intoxicating effect
hash *m*: a service staff
Has-id or **Has-sid** \hə'sɪd, 'hɪs-/ *n pl* **Ha-si-dim** or **Has-si-dim** \hə'sɪd-'ɒm, 'kə-'sɪd-/ (Heb *hasidim* pious) 1: a member of a Jewish sect of the second century a.c. opposed to Hellenism and devoted to the strict observance of the ritual law 2: a member of a Jewish mystical sect; 3: a sect of Jews devoted to the conversion to rationalism and ritual laxity — **Has-sid-ic** \hə-'sɪd-ik, hə-'sɪd-ik/ *adj*
Has-i-dim \hə's-ɪd-'ɪz-əm/ *n* 1: the practices and beliefs of the Hasidim 2: the Hasidic movement
Has-mo-nae-ans or **Has-mo-ne-ans** \həz-mə-'ne-'ənz/ *n pl* [LL *Assmonaeus* Hasmon, ancestor of the Maccabees, fr. Gk. *Assamōnides*] MACCABEES
hasn't \həz-'nɪt-/ *has* *not*
hasp \həsp/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hasp*; akin to MHG *haspe* hasp] 1: any of several devices for fastening; esp: a fastener esp. for a door or lid consisting of a hinged metal strap that fits over a staple and is secured by a pin or padlock — **hasp** *v*
has-sle \hə'sl-/ *n* [perh. fr. *shaggle* + *sl*] *hasp*
has-sle \hə'sl-/ *n* a heated argument; WRANGLE 2: a violent skirmish; FIGHT — **has-sle** *v* **has-sling** \-'(ə)-lɪŋ/ *adj*
has-sock \hə's-ɒk/ *n* [ME, sedge, fr. OE *hassuc*] 1: TUSsock 2: a cushion to kneel upon in prayer b: a cushion that serves as a seat or leg rest
has-tate \hə's-tāt/ *adj* [NL *hastatus*, fr. L *hastis* spear — more at YARD] shaped like an arrow with flaring bars (~ leaf) — **has-tate-ly** *adv*
haste \hə'st-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *hæst* vices] 1: rapidity of motion; SWIFTNES 2: rash or headlong action 3: PRECIPITENESS 3: undue eagerness to act 4: URGENCY SYN HURRY, SPEED, EXPEDITION, DISPATCH: HASTE implies urgency or precipitancy in persons; HURRY carries a stronger implication of



harness: 1 bit, 2 blinder, 3 lead, 4 blinker, 5 crupper, 6 breeching, 7 trace, 8 girth, 9 breast collar



hasp

agitation, bustle, or confusion; SPEED suggests swiftness of movement of things or persons, or of performance, without bustle or confusion and with success; EXPEDITION and DISPATCH both imply speed and efficiency, EXPEDITION suggesting ease and DISPATCH promptness

hasten *v* \ 'hæs-*n* / to urge on; **HASTEN** *v* \ *vi* / to move or act swiftly

has-ten \ 'hæs-*n* / *v* **has-ten-ig** \ 'hæs-*n*-*ig* / *n* -*n* / *vi* 1: to urge **ERUPT** *v* \ 'hæs-*n* / to erupt; **HASTE** *v* \ 'hæs-*n* / to hurry — **has-ten-er** \ 'hæs-*n*-*er* / *n*

hast-i-ly \ 'hæs-*t*-i-*l*-*ē* / *adv* : in haste; **HURDLEDY**

hast-i-ness \ 'hæs-*t*-i-*n*-*ē* / *n* : the quality or state of being **hasty**

hast-y \ 'hæs-*t*-i-*l* / *adj* 1 *a* : rapid in action or movement; **SPEEDY** *b* : done or made in a hurry *c* : **HURRIED** 2 : **EAGER**, **IMPATIENT**

hat \ 'hæt / *n* [ME, fr. OE *hæt*; akin to OHG *huot* head covering — more at **HOOD**] 1 : a covering for the head usu. having a shaped crown and brim 2 *a* : a distinctive head covering worn as a symbol of office *b* : OFFICE, POSITION — **hat in the ring** : an entry into or readiness to enter a contest

hat-box \ 'hæ-*t*-bɒks / *n* : a round piece of luggage esp. for carrying hats

hatch \ 'hætʃ / *n* [ME *hache*, fr. OE *hæc*; akin to MD *hecke* trapdoor] 1 : a small door or opening (as in an airplane) (an escape — more at **HOOD**) 2 *a* : an opening in the deck of a ship or in the floor or roof of a building *b* : the covering for such an opening *c* : **HATCHWAY** *d* : **COMPARTMENT** 3 : **FLOODGATE**

hatch *vb* [ME *hacchen*; akin to MHG *hecken* to mate] *vt* 1 : to hatch young by incubation 2 : to emerge from an egg or chrysalis 3 : to incubate eggs; **BROOD** — *vi* 1 : to produce (young) from an egg by applying natural or artificial heat; **INCUBATE** 2 : to bring into being; **ORIGINATE**; *esp* : to concoct in secret — **hatch-abil-i-ty** \ 'hætʃ-ə-'bɪ-l-*t*-*ē* / *n* — **hatch-able** \ 'hætʃ-ə-'bəl / *adj*

hatch *n* 1 : an act or instance of hatching 2 : a brood of hatched young

hatch *vp* [ME *hachen*, fr. MF *hacher* to inlay, chop up] 1 : to inlay in fine lines 2 : to mark with fine closely spaced lines

hatch-er-y \ 'hætʃ-*er*-*ē* / *n* : a place for hatching eggs 2 : a place for the large-scale production of weaning feeder pigs

hatch-el \ 'hætʃ-*əl* / *n* [ME *hachet*, fr. MF *hachette*, dim. of *hache* battle-axe — more at **HASH**] 1 : a short-handled ax with a hammer-like head to be used with one hand 2 : **TOMAHAWK**

hatchet *face* *n* : a thin sharp face

hatch-el-faced \ 'hætʃ-*əl*-f'æst / *adj*

hatched *m* *n* : one hired for murder, coercion, or unscrupulous attack

hatch-ing *n* : the engraving or drawing of fine lines in close proximity

hatch-ment \ 'hætʃ-'ment / *n* : also ; the pattern so created

hatch-ling \ 'hætʃ-'lɪŋ / *n* : a recently hatched animal

hatch-ment \ 'hætʃ-'ment / *n* [perh. alter. of *achievement*] : a panel on which a coat of arms of a deceased person is temporarily displayed

hatch-way \ 'hætʃ-'weɪ / *n* : a passage giving access usu. by a ladder or stairs to an enclosed space (as a compartment or cellar); *also* : **HATCH** 2*a*

hate \ 'hæt / *n* [ME, fr. OE *hete*; akin to OHG *haz* hate, Gk *hōdās* grief] 1 *a* : intense hostility and aversion usu. deriving from fear, anger, or sense of injury; *b* : habitual emotional attitude of dislike coupled with sustained ill will *c* : a very strong dislike or antipathy 2 : an object of hatred

hate *vb* 1 : to feel extreme enmity toward (~s his country's enemies) 2 *a* : to have a strong aversion to; **DETEST** (~ hypocrisy) *b* : to find distasteful; **DISLIKE** (~ cold weather) — *vi* 1 : to express one's enmity or hostility; **HATER** *n*

SYN DETEST, ABHOR, ABOMINATE, LOATHE: **HATE** implies an emotional aversion often coupled with enmity or malice; **DETEST** suggests violent antipathy; **ABHOR** implies a deep often shuddering repugnance; **ABOMINATE** suggests strong detestation and often moral condemnation; **LOATHE** implies utter disgust and intolerance

hate-ful \ 'hæt-'fʊl / *adj* 1 : full of hate; **MALICIOUS** 2 : exciting or deserving hate — **hate-ful-ly** \ 'fʊ-'l-*ē* / *adv* — **hate-ful-ness** *n*

SYN ODIUS, ABHORRENT, DETESTABLE, ABOMINABLE: **HATEFUL** applies to some things or some people; **ABHORRENT** active hatred and hostility; **ODIOUS** applies to that which arouses offense or repugnance; **ABHORRENT** characterizes that which outrages a sense of what is right, decent, just, or honorable; **DETESTABLE** suggests something deserving extreme contempt; **ABOMINABLE** suggests something severely condemned as vile or unnatural

hath \ 'hæθ, ('həθ) \ *archaic* pres 3*rd* sing of **HAVE**

hath-red \ 'hæθ-'red / *n* [ME, fr. *hate* + OE *rāden* condition — more at **KINDRED**] 1 : **HATE** 2 : prejudiced hostility or animosity

hat-ler \ 'hæt-'lɜ- / *n* : one that makes, sells, or cleans and repairs hats

hawk-er \ 'hɔ-'bɜ:k / *n* [ME, fr. OF *hauwere*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *halsberog* neck armor] : a tunic of chain mail worn as defensive armor from the 12th to the 14th century

haugh \ 'həʊ(k) / *n* [ME (Sc) *holch*, fr. OE *healh* corner of land; akin to OE *hohle* hole] *Scot* : a low-lying meadow by the side of a stream

haugh-ti-ly \ 'həʊ-'t

haugh-ti-ness \ 'həʊ-'t-*n*-*ē* / *n* : the quality or state of being haughty

haugh-ty \ 'həʊ-'t-*ē* / *adj* [obs. *hought*, fr. ME *houste*, fr. MF *haut*, lit. high, fr. L *altus* — more at **OLD**] : disdainfully proud

haul \ 'hɔ:l / *n* [ME *halen* to pull, fr. OF *haler*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *halen* to pull; akin to OE *gehalan* to obtain] *vt* 1 : to change the course of (a ship) esp. so as to sail closer to the wind 2 *a* : to exert traction on; **DRAW** *b* : to obtain or move by hauling *c* : to transport in a vehicle *c*ART 3 : **HALE** — *vi* 1 : to exert

traction; **PULL** 2 : to furnish transportation 3 of the wind; **SHIFT** *see* **PULL** — **haul-er** *n*

haul *n* 1 *a* : the act or process of hauling; **PULL** *b* : a device for hauling or pulling *c* : an effort to collect; **TACK** *b* : the fish taken in a single draft of a net 3 *a* : transportation by hauling *b* : the distance or route over which a load is transported *c* : a quantity transported; **LOAD**

haul-age \ 'hɔ:l-*ā* / *n* 1 : the act or process of hauling 2 : a charge made on haul-agg-way *v*, *v* *n*

haulm \ 'hɔ:m / *n* [ME *haln*, fr. OE *healm*; akin to OHG *haln* stem, L *culmus* stalk, Gk *Kulamos* reed] 1 : the stems or tops of cultivated plants (as peas, beans, or potatoes) esp. after the crop has been gathered 2 : a plant stem (as the culm of a grass)

haul-m \ 'hɔ:m-'hɪn-*ē* / *n* [ME *haunche*, fr. OF *hanche*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *hanke* handle] 1 *a* : **HIP *b* : **HINDQUARTER** 2 — *usu.* used in pl. 2 : **HINDQUARTER** 1 3 : either side of an arch between the springing and the crown**

haul-m \ 'hɔ:m, 'hɪnt / *vb* [ME *haunter*, fr. OF *hanter*] *vt* 1 *a* : to visit often; *b* : to frequent; *c* : to continually seek the company of 2 *a* : to recur constantly and spontaneously to *b* : to reappear continually in 3 : to visit or inhabit as a ghost — *vi* 1 : to stay around or persist; **LINGER** 2 : to appear habitually as a ghost

haul-m-er *n* — **haul-m-ing-ly** \ 'hɪnt-*ē* / *adv*

haul-m \ 'hɔ:m, 'hɪnt, 2 fr *see* 'hɔ:m / *n* 1 : a place habitually frequented; **HOME** 2 chiefly dial. **GHOSH**

Hau-se \ 'hɔ:z-, -zə / *n* pl **Hausa** or **Hausas** 1 *a* : a negroid people of the Sudan between Lake Chad and the Niger *b* : a member of this people 2 : the language of the Hausa people

haus-ter-ly \ 'hɔ:z-'l-*ē* / *adv* : in a haughty manner

haus-ter-late \ 'hɔ:z-'st-el-'*ē* / *adj* : having a haustellum

haus-ter-lum \ 'hɔ:z-'st-el-'*əm* / *n* pl **haus-ter-lia** \ -*ia* / [NL, fr. L *haustus*, pp. of *haure* to drink, draw — more at **EXHAUST**] : a proboscis (as of an insect) adapted to suck blood or juices of plants

haus-ter-ly \ 'hɔ:z-'st-el-'*ē* / *adv* : having a haustorium

HAUST-ly \ 'hɔ:z-'st-el-'*ē* / *adv*

haus-to-ri-um \ 'hɔ:z-'*st*-*er*-*ē* / *n* pl **haus-to-ria** \ -*ia* / [NL, fr. L *haustus*] : a food-absorbing outgrowth of a hypha, stem, or other plant organ

haul-boys or **haul-boys** \ 'hɔ:l-'bɔɪz / *n* pl **haul-boys** \ -'bɔɪz / or **haul-wood** \ 'hɔ:l-'wɔ:dz / *n* [MF *hauvois*, fr. *haud* high + *vois* wood]

haul-coul-ture \ 'dɪ-'kɔ:-(*t*)-*ʊ*-*r* / *n* [F, lit. high sewing] : the establishments or designers that create fashions for women; *also* : the fashions created

haul-e \ 'hɔ:l-'*ē* / *n* [F, lit. high school; **TACK**] : a method of training a horse with difficult feats of horsemanship

haul-ter-ly \ 'hɔ:z-'l-*ē* / *adv* : in a haughty manner

HAUGHT-ly \ 'hɔ:z-'l-*ē* / *adv* : in a haughty manner

HAUGHT-ly \ 'hɔ:z-'l-*ē* / *adv* : in a haughty manner

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a abut; *ə* kitten; *ar* farther; *a* back; *ā* bake; *ā* cot, cart; *j* joke; *ə* sing; *ō* flow; *ō* flaw; *ō* cola; *th* thin; *th* this;

au out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *ī* life; *ū* loot; *ū* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *zh* vislous

confusion and disorder ~ **havoc** **v** **hav-oc**; **hav-oc-k-ing** **hav** 'h' **o** **n** [ME *hawe*, fr. OE *haga* ~ more at **HEGE**] **1** : a Hawthorn berry **2** : **HAWTHORN**

haw **n** [origin unknown] : NITCRITATING MEMBRANE; *esp* : an inflamed nictitating membrane of a domesticated mammal

haw **v** [imit.] **1** : to utter the sound represented by *haw* **2** : **EQUIVOCATE**

haw **n** : a vocalized pause in speaking or an instance of uttering this sound

haw **v** *impe* [origin unknown] ~ used as a direction to turn to the left compare **GO** **v** : to turn to the right or left side

Ha-wai-i-lan-i 'h' 'w' 'i' 'n' [fr. 'w' 'i' 'y'-n, 'w' 'o'-y' 'n' **1** : a native or resident of Hawaii; *esp* : one of Polynesian ancestry **2** : the Polynesian language of the Hawaiians ~ **HAWAIIAN** *adj*

Hawaiian guitar **n** : a flat-bodied stringed musical instrument with a fretted neck and usu. 6 to 8 strings that are plucked

Hawaiian time **n** : the time of the 10th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Hawaiian islands

haw-finch 'h' 'o', 'f' 'i' 'n' 'h' ['*haw*'] : a Eurasian finch (*Coccothraustes coccothraustes*) with a large heavy bill and short thick neck and the male marked with black, white, and brown

hawk 'h' 'o' 'k' **n** [ME *hawk*, fr. OE *haloc*; akin to OHG *habuh* *hawk*, Russ *kabets*, a falcon] **1** : any of numerous diurnal birds of prey belonging to a suborder (Falcones of the order Falconiformes) and including all the smaller members of this group; *esp* : ACCIPITER **2** : compare **OWL** **n** : a small hawk or metal sheet with a handle on the underside used to hold mortar

hawk **vi** **1** : to hunt birds by means of a trained hawk **2** : to soar and strike like a hawk ~ **vi** : to hunt on the wing like a hawk

hawk **vt** [back-formation fr. *hawker*] : to offer for sale by calling out at the street

hawk **vb** [imit.] **vi** : to utter a harsh guttural sound in or as if in trying to clear the throat ~ **vi** : to raise by hawking (~ up phlegm)

hawk **n** : an audible effort to force up phlegm from the throat

hawk-er 'h' 'o' 'k' 'er' **n** : FALCONER

hawk-er **n** [by folk etymology] : LG *hök*, fr. MLG *höker*, fr. *hō-* = to keep + *ker* = long sword; narrow fore wings more or less pointed at the ends, and small hind wings

hawks-bill 'h' 'o' 'k' 's', 'b' 'i' 'll' **n** : a carnivorous sea turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) having a shell that yields the best tortoiseshell of commerce

hawk-weed 'h' 'o' 'k' 'w' 'e' 'd' **n** : any of several composite plants (as of the genera *Hieracium*, *Picris*, and *Erechtites*) usu. having flower heads with red or orange rays

haws 'h' 'o' 'z' **n** [ME *halse*, fr. ON *hals* *neck*, *haws* ~ more at **COLLAR**] **1** : HAWSEHOLE **2** : the part of a ship's bow that contains the hawses, the arrangement of the anchor cables of a ship when both a port and starboard anchor are used **3** : the distance between a ship's bows and her anchor

haws-hole 'h' 'o' 'ū' **n** : a hole in the bow of a ship through which a cable passes

hawser 'h' 'o' 'z' 'er' **n** [ME, fr. AF *hauceur*, fr. MF *haucier* to which a large rope for towing, mooring, or securing a ship

hawser bend **n** : a method of joining the ends of two heavy ropes by means of seizings

haw-ser-laid 'h' 'o' 'z' 'er', 'l' 'a' 'i' 'd' **adj** : CABLE-LAID

haw-thorn 'h' 'o' 'z', 't' 'h' 'o' 'r' 'n' **n** [ME *hathorn*, fr. OE *hagathorn*, fr. *haga* *hawthorn* + *thorn* ~ more at **HEGE**] : any of a genus (*Crataegus*) of spring-flowering spiny shrubs (as the European *C. oxyacantha* and the American *C. coccinea*) of the rose family with green and often lobed leaves, white or pink fragrant flowers, and small red fruits

hay 'h' 'e' 'i' **n** [ME *hey*, fr. OE *hæg*; akin to OHG *hewi* *hay*, OE *hæwan* *to hew*] **1** : grass mowed and cured for fodder **2** : **REWARD** **3** : **haul** ; **RED** : **4** : a small sum of money

hay **vt** : to cut, cure, and store for hay ~ **vt** : to feed with hay ~ **hay-er** **n**

hay-cock 'h' 'e' 'i', 'k' 'o' 'k' **n** : a conical pile of hay

hay fever **n** : an acute allergic nasal catarrh and conjunctivitis

hay-fork 'h' 'e' 'i', 'f' 'o' 'r' 'k' **n** : a hand or mechanically operated fork for making or unloading hay

hay-hay 'h' 'e' 'i', 'h' 'e' 'i' **n** : **HA**

hay-making 'h' 'e' 'i', 'm' 'e' 'k', 'i' 'n' **n** : **HAYER** **2** : a powerful blow

hay-mow 'h' 'e' 'i', 'm' 'o' 'u' **n** : a mow or for hay

hay-rack 'h' 'e' 'i', 'r' 'a' 'k' **n** : a frame mounted on the running gear of a wagon and used *esp* in hauling hay or straw **2** : feeding rack holds hay for livestock

hay-seed 'h' 'e' 'i', 's' 'i' 'd' **n** : seed shattered from hay **2** : clinging bits of straw or chaff from hay **2** : **BUMPKIN**, **YOKEL**

hay-wire 'h' 'e' 'i', 'w' 'a' 'i' 'r' **adj** [fr. the use of baling wire for makeshift repairs] **1** : hastily or shoddily made **2** : being out of order

ha-zan 'h' 'e' 'z' 'e' 'n', 'h' 'e' 'z' 'e' 'n', 'n' **pl** **ha-zan-ah** 'h' 'e' 'z' 'e' 'n', 'e' 'h' 'e' 'z' 'e' 'n' **n** [L *hæzardus*] **1** : a synogue or edifice of the talmudic period **2** : **CANTOR** **2**

haz-ard 'h' 'e' 'z' 'e' 'r' 'd' **n** [ME, fr. MF *hasard*, fr. Ar *az-zahr* the die] **1** : a game of chance like craps played with two dice **2** : a source of danger **3** : a CHANCE **b** : a chance event ; **ACCIDENT** ; **4** *obs* : STAKE **5** : a game of the winning openings in a court-tennis court **6** : golf-course obstacle

hazard **v** : **VENTURE**, **RISK**

haz-ard-ous 'h' 'e' 'z' 'e' 'r' 'd' 'o' 's' **adj** **1** : depending on hazard or chance **2** : involving risk **syn** see **DAINGEROUS** ~ **haz-ard-ous-ly** *adv*

haz-ard-ous-ness **n**

haz-y 'h' 'e' 'z' 'i' **vb** [prob. back-formation fr. *hazy*] **vi** : to become hazy or cloudy ~ **vt** : to make hazy, dull, or cloudy

haze **n** [prob. back-formation fr. *hazy*] **1** : fine dust, smoke, or light vapor causing lack of transparency **2** : vagueness of mind or mental perception

haze **v** *HAZE* suggests a diffusion of smoke or dust just sufficient to blur the vision but not obstruct it; *MIST* implies a fine suspension of water droplets reducing but not cutting off vision; *FOG* implies a denser condition than *MIST* with power to cut off vision entirely; *SMOG* or *SMOGG* suggests vagueness, *MIST* dimness or uncertainty, *FOG* a blinding of mental or spiritual vision

haze **vi** [origin unknown] **1** : to harass by exacting unnecessary,

disagreeable, or difficult work **2** : to harass by banter, ridicule, or criticism **3** : to play abusive and humiliating tricks on by way of initiation **3** *West* : to drive (as cattle or horses) from horseback ~ **haz-er** **n**

haz-el 'h' 'e' 'z' 'l' **n** [ME *hazel*, fr. OE *hæsel*; akin to OHG *hasal* *hazel*, L *Corulus*] **1** : any of a genus (*Corylus*) of shrubs or small trees of the birch family (*esp* the American *C. americana* and the European *C. cornuta*) bearing nuts enclosed in a leafy involucre **2** : a light brown to strong yellowish brown ~ **haz-el-ly** 'h' 'e' 'z' 'l' 'i' **ly** **adj** **1** : consisting of hazels or of the wood of the hazel **2** : of the color hazel

hazel hen **n** : a European woodland grouse (*Tetrastes bonasia*) related to the American ruffed grouse

haz-ily 'h' 'e' 'z' 'i' 'l' 'i' **adv** : in the out of a hazel

haz-ily 'h' 'e' 'z' 'i' 'l' 'i' **adv** : in a hazy manner

haz-y 'h' 'e' 'z' 'i' **adj** **1** : the quality or state of being hazy **2** : obscured or darkened by or as if by haze **2** : **VAGUE**, **INDEFINITE** **3** : **CLOUDED**

H-homb 'h' 'e' 'i', 'b' 'o' 'm' **n** : **HYDROGEN BOMB**

he 'h' 'e' 'i' **vb** [fr. ME, fr. OE *hæ*; akin to OE *hæ* *she*, *hit* *it*, OHG *hē*, L *hæc*, *citra* on this side, GK *ekēnos* *the person*] **1** : that male one (~ is my father) ~ compare **HIM**, **HIS**, **SHE**, **THEY** **2** : that one whose sex is unknown or immaterial (~ that runs may read)

he 'h' 'e' 'i' **n**, *often attrit* **1** : a male person or animal **2** : one that is stably male (as a bird)

he 'h' 'e' 'i' **n** [Heb *hē*] : the 5th letter of the Hebrew alphabet ~ symbol **h**

head 'h' 'e' 'd' **n** [ME *hēd*, fr. OE *hēofod*; akin to OHG *houbit* *head*, L *caput*] **1** : the upper or anterior division of the body (as of a man) or an animal that contains the brain, the chief sense organs, and the mouth **2** : the seat of the intellect ; **WIND** ; **3** : natural aptitude or talent **4** : mental or emotional control ; **POSE** ; **4** : **HEAG-ACHE** **3** : the obverse of a coin **4** : a : each one among a number ; **INDIVIDUAL** ; **b** *pl* *head* : a unit of number (as of domestic animals)

head 'h' 'e' 'd' **n** : **ARTICLE** ; **1** : the folded part of a plant esp. when consisting of a compact mass of leaves or close fructification **2** : the leading element of a military column or a procession **3** : **HEADWAY** ; **4** : the uppermost extremity or projecting part of an object ; **5** : the top edge of a page or of a book ; **6** : the oval part of a printed musical note ; **7** : a body of water kept in reserve at a height; *also* : the containing bank, dam, or wall **8** : a mass of water in motion **11** : a : the difference in elevation between two points in a body of fluid **b** : the resulting pressure of the fluid at the lower point expressible as this height; *broadly* : pressure of the fluid **12** : a : the bow and adjacent parts of a ship **b** : a ship's toilet **13** : the place of leadership or of honor or of command **14** : a (1) : a word often in larger letters placed above a passage in order to introduce or emphasize (2) : a separate part or portion of a page or sheet that is above the first line of printing **15** : a : the topmost edge of a book **b** : the upper edge of a sail **16** : the foam or scum that rises on a fermenting or effervescing liquid (as beer) **17** : a : the part of a boil, pimple, or abscess at which it is likely to break **b** : a : the terminating point of action ; **CRISIS** **18** : a part or attachment of a machine or machine tool containing a device (as a cutter, drill); *also* : the part of an apparatus that performs the chief function of a particular function **19** : an immediate conjunction of an antecedent compound or construction with the same grammatical function as the whole (as the French *polite old man*, *old man*, and *man* in "a polite old man") ~ **by the head** : drawing the greater depth of water forward ~ **off one's head** : **CRAZY**, **DISTRACTED** ~ **out of one's head** : **DELIRIOUS** ~ **to pass over one's head** : **1** : beyond one's comprehension **2** : so as to pass over one's superior standing or authority

head **adj** **1** : of, relating to, or for the head **2** : **PRINCIPAL**, **CHIEF** (~ **cook**) **3** : situated at the head **4** : coming from in front (~ **sea**)

head **vt** **1** : **BEHEAD** **2** : to cut back with **back** **b** : to harvest (a cereal grain) by cutting off the heads **3** : to put a head on : fit a head to (~ **an arrow**) **4** : to form the head or top of (tower ~ **ed by a spire**) **5** : to put oneself at the head of ; act as leader to (~ **a revolt**) **6** : to face or oppose head on (~ **the waves**) **7** : to get in front of so as to hinder, stop, or obstruct **8** : to take a lead over (as in a race) ; **SURPASS** **9** : to pass (a stream) by going round above the source **6** : to put something at the head of (as a list) **b** : to stand as the first or leading member of (~ **the list of heroes**) **7** : to set the course of (~ **a ship northward**) **8** : to drive (a social movement) with the head **9** : to form a head (this cabbage ~ **early**) **2** : to point or proceed in a certain direction (the fleet was ~ **ing out**) **3** : to have a source ; **ORIGINATE**

head-ache 'h' 'e' 'd', 'æ' 'k' **n** **1** : pain in the head **2** : a vexatious or baffling situation or problem ~ **head-achy** 'h' 'e' 'd', 'æ' 'k' 'i' **adj**

head-band 'h' 'e' 'd', 'b' 'a' 'n' 'd' **n** : a band worn or around the head **2** : a plain or decorative band printed or engraved at the head of a page or a chapter **3** : a narrow strip of cloth sewn or glued by hand to a book at the extreme ends of the backbone

head-board 'h' 'e' 'd', 'b' 'o' 'r' 'd' **n** : a board forming the head (as of a bed)

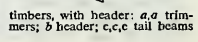
head-cheese 'h' 'e' 'd', 'tʃ' 'i' 'z' **n** : a product made from edible parts of the head, feet, and sometimes the tongue and heart *esp* : of a pig cut up fine, boiled, and pressed

head cold **n** : a common cold centered to the nasal passages and adjacent sinuses

head-dress 'h' 'e' 'd', 'd' 'r' 'e' 's' **n** : a head covering or hat ~ **an often elaborate covering for the head**

head-ed 'h' 'e' 'd', 'e' 'd' **adj** **1** : having a head or a heading **2** : being such as a head or so many heads ~ **often used in compounds**

head-er 'h' 'e' 'd', 'er' **n** **1** : one that removes heads; *esp* : a grain-harvesting machine that cuts and carries the grain heads and elevates them to a wagon **2** : a brick



or stone laid in a wall with its end toward the face of the wall **b** : beam fitted between trimmers and across the ends of tail-pieces in a building frame **3** : a fall or dive head foremost

head-first \ 'hed-'fɪrst/ *adv* **1** : head-foremost **2** : head-first **adj** **1** : *for-* **adv** **2** : head-foremost **3** : headlong — **headfirst** *adj*

head gate *n* **1** : a gate at the upper end of a canal lock **2** : a gate for controlling the water flowing into a race, sluice, or irrigation ditch

head-gear \ 'hed-'gɪə(r)/ *n* : a covering or protective device for the head

head-hunt \ 'hɛd-'hʌnt/ *vt* : to decapitate enemies and preserve their heads as trophies — **headhunt** *n* — **head-hunter** *n* — **head-hunting** *n*

head-ily \ 'hed-'ɪ-ə/ *adv* : in a heady manner

head-iness \ 'hed-'ɪ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being heady

heading \ 'hed-'ɪŋ/ *n* **1** : the compass direction in which the longitudinal axis of a ship or aircraft points **2** : something that forms or serves as a head; *esp* : an inscription, headline, or title standing at the top or beginning (as of a letter or chapter) **3** : **DRIFT** **4** : **HEAD-LAND** \ 'hed-'lænd/ *n* **1** : a unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence **2** : a point of usu. high land jutting out into the sea **3** : **PROMONTORY**

head-less \ 'hɛd-'ləs/ *adj* **1** : having no head **2** : **BEHEADED** **3** : having no chief **3** : lacking good sense or prudence : **FOOLISH** **4** : **LESS-SENSITIVE**

head-light \ 'hɛd-'laɪt/ *n* : a light with a reflector and special lens mounted on the front of an automotive vehicle

head-line \ 'hɛd-'lɪn/ *n* : a head of a newspaper story or article usu. printed in large type and devised to summarize the story or article **2** : follows **2** : words set at the head of a passage or page to introduce or categorize

headline *vt* **1** : to provide with a headline **2** : to publicize highly

head-line-er \ 'hɛd-'lɪn-ər/ *n* : a performer whose name is given prominent billing : **STAR**

head-lock \ 'hɛd-'lɒk/ *n* : a wrestling hold in which one encircles his opponent's head

head-long \ 'hɛd-'lɒŋ/ *adv* [ME *hedlong*, alter. of *hedling*, fr. *hed* **1** : **HEADFIRST** **2** : without deliberation : **RECKLESSLY** **3** : without pause or delay

head-long \ 'hɛd-'lɒŋ/ *adj* **1** : **PRECIPITATE**, **RASH** **2** : plunging head-on **3** : **HEAD** **4** : **STEP**, **PRECIPITOUS** *syn* **see** **PRECIPITATE**

head louse *n* : one of a variety (*Pediculus humanus capitis*) of the common louse that lives on the scalp of man

head-man *n* **1** : a 'hed-'maɒ/ : **OVERSEER**, **FOREMAN** **2** \ 'maɒ-'man/ : a lesser chief of a primitive community **2** \ 'maɒ-'man/ : a foreman

head-mas-ter \ 'hed-'mas-tər, '-mas-'n/ **1** : a man heading the staff of a private school : **PRINCIPAL** — **head-mas-ter-ship** \ 'vɪ-'ʃɪp/ *n*

head-mis-tress \ 'hed-'mɪs-tres, '-mɪs-'n/ **1** : a woman heading the staff of a private school

head-most \ 'hed-'məʊst/ *adj* : most advanced : **LEADING**

head-note \ 'hɛd-'nəʊt/ *n* : a prefix note of comment or explanation; *esp* : one prefixed to the report of a judicial case

head-on \ 'hɛd-'ɒn, '-ɒn/ *adj* **1** : having the front facing in the direction of motion or line of sight **2** : **FRONTAL**

head over heels *adv* **1** : *in* or *as* if in a somersault : **HELTASKETER** **2** : *upside down* **2** : **HOPELESSLY**, **DEEPLY**

head-piece \ 'hed-'pi:əs/ *n* : an earphone held over the ear by a band worn on the head

head-piece \ 'pi:əs/ *n* **1** : a protective or defensive covering for the head **2** : **BAULDS**, **INTELLIGENCE** **3** : an ornament *esp.* at the beginning of a chapter

head-pin \ 'hɛd-'pɪn/ *n* : a bowling pin that stands foremost in the arrangement of pins

head-quarter \ 'hed-'kwɔ:(r)ɪ-əz, '-hɛd-'n/ *pl* *sing* or *pl* *in constr* **1** : a place from which a commander performs the functions of command **2** : the administrative center of an enterprise

head-race \ 'hɛd-'ræs/ *n* : a race for conveying water to a point of industrial application

head-rest \ 'rest/ *n* : a support for the head

head-sail \ 'hed-'sæl, '-sæl/ *n* : a sail set forward of the foremost head-set

head-set \ 'set/ *n* : a pair of headphones

head-ship \ 'hɛd-'ʃɪp/ *n* : the position, office, or dignity of a head

heads-man \ 'hedz-'mæn/ *n* : one that beheads : **EXECUTIONER**

head-spring \ 'hed-'sprɪŋ/ *n* : a spring that holds a carriage seat

head-stall \ 'hed-'stɔ:l/ *n* : a part of a bride or halter that encircles the head

head-stock \ 'stɔ:k/ *n* : a bearing or pedestal for a revolving or moving part; *specif* : a part of a lathe that holds the revolving part and its attachments

head-stone \ 'stɔ:n/ *n* : the stone at the head of a grave

head-stream \ 'strɪm/ *n* : a stream that is the source of a river

head-strong \ 'strɒŋ/ *adj* **1** : not easily restrained : **WILLFUL** **2** : directed by ungovernable will *syn* **see** **UNRAULY**

head-wait-er \ 'hed-'waɪ-ər/ *n* : the head of the dining-room staff

head-waiter \ 'waɪ-ər/ *n* : a waiter

head-water \ 'wɔ:t-ər, '-wɔ:t-'n/ *n* : the source of a stream

head-way \ 'wɛ-'weɪ/ *n* **1** : motion or rate of motion in a forward direction **2** : **ADVANCE**, **PROGRESS** **3** : clear space (as under an arch) **3** : the time interval between two vehicles traveling in the same direction on the same route

head-wind *n* : a wind blowing in a direction opposite to a course *esp.* of a ship or aircraft

head-word \ 'hed-'wɜ:d/ *n* : a word or term placed at the beginning (as of a chapter or entry) **2** : a word qualified by a modifier

head-work \ 'wɜ:k/ *n* : mental labor; *esp* : clever thinking

head-y \ 'hed-'ɪ/ *adj* **1** : **WILLFUL**, **RASH** **2** : **VIOLENT**, **IMPETUOUS** **3** : tending to make giddy; **INTOXICATING** **3** : **SHAWNY**

head-y \ 'hed-'ɪ/ *vb* [ME *hēden*, fr. OE *hēdan*; akin to OHG *hētan* to heal, OE *hān* whole — more at **WALKING**] **vt** **1** : to make sound or whole (~ a wound) **2** : to restore to health **2** : **CURE**, **REMEDY** **3** : to patch up (a breach or division) **3** : to restore to original purity or integrity ~ *vi* : to return to a sound state *syn* **see** **CURE**

head-er \ 'hɛd-'ɪər/ *n* **1** : one that heals **2** : a Christian Science practitioner

health \ 'helθ/ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *helthe*, fr. OE *hǣlth*, fr. *hāl*]

1 : the condition of being sound in body, mind, or soul; *esp* : freedom from physical disease or pain **b** : the general condition of the body (in poor ~) (enjoys good ~) **2** : flourishing condition : **WELL-BEING** **3** : a toast to someone's health or prosperity

health-ful \ 'helθ-'fʊl/ *adj* **1** : beneficial to health; good for mind **2** : **HEALTHY** — **health-ful-ly** \ 'fʊl-'li/ *adv* — **health-ful-ness** *n*

health-ily \ 'helθ-'ɪ-ə/ *adv* : in a healthy manner

health-iness \ 'helθ-'nɪs/ *n* : the quality or state of being healthy

healthy \ 'helθ-'i/ *adj* **1** : enjoying good health : **WELL** **2** : evincing (confidence or) complacency **3** : conducive to health **4** : **PROSPEROUS**, **LOURISHING** **5** : not weak or feeble **6** : **WELL**

syn **SOUND**, **WHOLESOME**, **ROBUST**, **HALE**, **WELL**; **HEALTHY** implies full strength and vigor as well as freedom from signs of disease; **SOUND** emphasizes the absence of disease, weakness, or malfunction; **WHOLESOME** implies appearance and behavior indicating soundness and balance; **ROBUST** implies the opposite of all that is delicate or sickly; **HALE** applies particularly to robustness in old age; **WELL** implies merely freedom from disease or illness

heap \ 'heɪp/ *n* [ME *heap*, akin to OE *hēah* high] **1** : a collection of things thrown one on another : **PILE** **2** : a great number or large quantity : **LOT**

heap vt **1** : to throw or lay in a heap **2** : to cast or bestow in large quantities **3** : to fill (as a container) more than even full

hear \ 'hɪər/ *vb* **heard** \ 'hɜ:d/ **hear-ing** \ 'hɪər-(ə-)ɪŋ/ [ME *heren*, fr. OHG *heron*; *heren* to hear, *L* *audire* to be on guard, Gk *akouin* to hear] **vt** **1** : to perceive or apprehend by the ear **2** : to gain knowledge of by hearing **3** : **1** : to listen to with attention : **HEED** **2** : **ATTEND** **4** : to give a legal hearing to **5** : to take testimony from (~ witnesses) **6** : **1** : to have the capacity of apprehending **2** : to gain information : **LEARN** **3** : to entertain the idea (wouldn't ~ of it) — **hear-er** \ 'hɪər-ər/ *n*

hearing *n* **1** : **1** : the process, function, or power of perceiving sound; *specif* : the special sense which noises and tones are received as stimuli **2** : **EARSHOT** **2** : a opportunity to be heard, to present one's side of a case, or to be generally known or appreciated **3** : a listening to arguments **4** : a preliminary examination in criminal procedure **5** : a session (as of a legislative committee) in which witnesses are heard and testimony is taken **3 chiefly dial** : a piece of news : **RUMOR**

hearing aid *n* : an electronic device usu. worn by a person for amplifying sound before it reaches the receptor organs

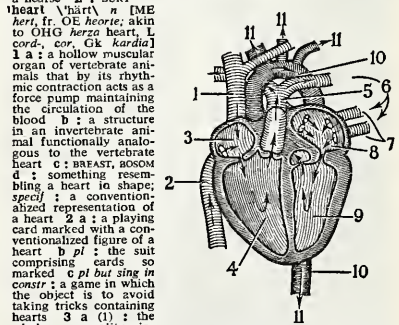
hear-ken \ 'hɪər-'kən/ **hear-ken-ing** \ 'hɪər-'kən-(ə-)ɪŋ/ [ME *herkenen*, fr. OE *hercean*; akin to OHG *härechen* to listen — more at **HARK**] *vt* **1** : to give ear : **LISTEN** **2** : to give respectful attention — **hear-ken-er** \ 'hɪər-'kən-ər/ *n*

hear-say \ 'hɪər-'sæɪ/ *n* : something heard from another : **RUMOR**

hearsay evidence *n* : evidence based not on a witness's personal knowledge but on matters told him by another

hearse \ 'hɜ:rs/ *n* [ME *herse*, fr. MF *herce* harrow, frame for holding a coffin; *herce*, *herpe* harrow] **1** : a triangular can-delebrium for 15 candles used *esp.* at **Tenbrae** **2** : an elaborate framework erected over a coffin or tomb to which memorial verses or epitaphs are attached **2** : **ARCHAIC** : **COFFIN** **3** : **BIER** **3** : a vehicle for conveying the dead to the grave

hearse \ 'hɜ:rs/ *vt* **1** : **ARCHAIC** : to place on or in a hearse **2** : to convey in a hearse **2** : **BURY**



heart *n* : showing course of the blood coming from the extremities and entering from *l* superior vena cava, and from *2* inferior vena cava; to *3* right auricle; to *4* right ventricle; to *5* pulmonary artery; to *6* lungs (not shown); to *7* pulmonary veins; to *8* left auricle; to *9* left ventricle; to *10* aorta; leaving by *11* to the extremities (not shown)

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heart-break-ing \-'brā-kīŋ/ *adj*: causing intense sorrow or distress
heart-broken \-'brō-kən/ *adj*: overcome by sorrow; BROKEN-

HEARTED
heart-burn \-'bɜ:n/ *n*: a burning discomfort behind the lower part of the sternum usu. related to spasm of the lower end of the esophagus or of the upper part of the stomach
heart-burn-ing \-'bɜ:n-ŋ/ *n*: intense or rancorous jealousy or resentment

heart-disease *n*: an abnormal organic condition of the heart or of the heart and circulation

heart-ed \-'hɑ:rt-əd/ *adj* 1: having a specified kind of heart (a faint-hearted leader) 2: seated in the heart

heart-en \-'hɑ:rt-ən/ *v* **heart-en-ing** \-'hɑ:rt-ŋ-, '-hɔ:ŋ-/ *v* to give heart to; ENCOURAGE

heart-ful \-'hɑ:rt-ŋ/ *adj*: deeply felt; EARNEST **syn** see **SINCERE**

heart-free \-'frɛ-/ *adj*: out in love

heart-ly \-'hɑ:rt-ŋ/ *adv* 1: in a hearty manner 2: with all sincerity; WHOLEHEARTEDLY **b**: with zest or gusto 3: THOROUGHLY

heart-iness \-'hɑ:rt-ē-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being hearty

heart-land \-'lænd/ *n*: a central and vital area; *esp*: the central land area of northern Eurasia held by geopoliticians to have strategic advantages for mastery of the world

heart-less \-'ləs/ *adj* 1: *archaic*; SPIRITLESS 2: lacking feeling
heart-less-ly \-'lɪ-/ *adv*: in a heartless manner

heart-read-ing \-'hɑ:rt-'rɛnd-ŋ/ *adj*: causing intense grief, anguish, or distress

heart-ease \-'hɑ:rt-'sɛz/ *n*: peace of mind; TRANQUILITY 2: any of various virtues; *esp*: WILD PANSY

heart-sick \-'hɑ:rt-'sɪk/ *adj*: very despondent; DEPRESSED — **heart-sick-ly** *adv*

heart-some \-'hɜ:rt-səm/ *adj*, chiefly *Scot*: animating and enlivening — **heart-some-ly** *adv*, chiefly *Scot*

heart-sore \-'hɑ:rt-'sɔ:(r), '-sɔ:(ə)r/ *adj*: HEARTSICK

heart-strick-en \-'strɪk-ən/ or **heart-struck** \-'strʌk/ *adj*: shocked to the heart (as with grief or surprise)

heart-string \-'strɪŋ/ *n*: 1: a nerve once believed to sustain the heart 2: the deepest emotions or affections (pulled at his ~)

heart-throb \-'θrɔ:b/ *n*: 1: the throb of a heart 2: sentimental emotion; PASSION

heart-to-heart \-'hɑ:rt-'tə-'hɑ:rt/ *adj*: SINCERE, FRANK (a ~ talk)

heart-whole \-'hɑ:rt-'hɔ:l/ *adj* 1: HEART-FREE 2: SINCERE, GENUINE

heart-wood \-'wʊd/ *n*: the older harder nonliving central portion of wood that is usually darker, denser, less permeable, and more durable than the surrounding sapwood — called also *duramen*

heart-ily \-'hɑ:rt-ŋ/ *adv*: giving quality of support; THOROUGH-GOING **b**: enthusiastically or exuberantly cordial; *esp*: expressed unrestrainedly 2: exhibiting vigorous good health

b (1): consuming abundantly or with gusto (2): ABUNDANT **c**: NOURISHING 3: VIGOROUS, VEHEMENT **syn** see **SINCERE**

heart-y \-'hɑ:rt-ŋ/ *adj*: bold brave fellow; COMRADE; also 1: SALLOP

heat \-'hi:t/ *[IME heten]* *OE hētan*; akin to *OE hātt* [hot] *v* 1: to become warm or hot 2: to become hot and start to spoil — *vt* 1: to make warm or hot 2: EXCITE — **heat-ed-ly** *adv*

heat *n* 1: a (1) a condition of being hot; WARMTH (2) a marked or notable degree of hotness **b**: pathological excessive bodily temperature (3) a hot place or condition (4) a period of heat (2): a single complete operation of heating; also: the quantity of material so heated **e** (1): added energy that causes substances to rise in temperature, fuse, evaporate, expand, or undergo any of various other related changes, that flows to a body by contact with or radiation from bodies at higher temperatures, and that can be produced in a body (as by compression) (2): the energy associated with the random motions of the molecules, atoms, or smaller structural units of which matter is composed **f**: appearance, condition, or effect as they are produced by heat **g**: a series of a series of intensities of heating 2: a: intensity of feeling or reaction **b**: the height or stress of an action or condition **c**: sexual excitement *esp*, in a female mammal; *specif*: ESTRUS 3: a pungency of flavor (4): a single, continuing effort; as: a single course in a race **b**: one of several preliminary races held to eliminate less competent contenders **c** (1) *slang*: the intensification of law-enforcement activity or investigation (2): PRESSURE, CORUSCATION — **heat-less** \-'hi:t-ləs/ *adj*

heat-engine \-'hi:t-ŋ-/ *n*: a mechanism for converting heat energy into mechanical energy

heat-er \-'hi:t-ər/ *n* 1: a contrivance that imparts heat or holds something to be heated 2: one whose work is to heat something

heat-exhaustion *n*: a condition marked by weakness, nausea, dizziness, and profuse sweating that results from physical exertion in a hot environment — called also *heat prostration*; compare HEATSTROKE

heat-ly \-'hi:t-ŋ/ *adv* **HEATH**, *fr* *OE hēth*; akin to *OHG heida* heather, *OW colt forest* 1: a: any of a family (Ericaceae, the heath family) that usually do not have showy flowers and plants that thrive on open barren usy, acid and ill-drained soil; *esp*: an evergreen subshrubs of either of two genera (*Erica* and *Calluna*) with whorls of needlelike leaves and clusters of small flowers **b**: any of various plants that resemble true heaths 2: a: a tract of wasteland **b**: an unproductive area of other vegetation **c**: a soil with poor coarse soil, inferior drainage, and a surface rich in peat or peaty humus — **heat-less** \-'ləs/ *adj* — **heat-like** \-'hi:k/ *adj* — **heathy** \-'hi:θ-/ *adj*

heat-ly \-'hi:t-ŋ/ *adv* **HEATHEN**, *fr* *BLACK GROSS*

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heat-ly \-'hi:t-ŋ/ *adv* **HEATHEN**, *fr* *OE hēth*; akin to *OHG heida* heather 1: of or relating to the heathen, their religions, or their customs 2: STRANGE, UNCIVILIZED

heathen *n*, *pl* **heathens** or **heathen** 1: an unconverted member

of a people or nation that does not acknowledge the God of the Bible 2: an uncivilized or irregular person — **heath-en-ly** \-'hɛθ-ən-ŋ/ *adv* **HEATHENISM** \-'hi:θ-'nɪz-əm/ *n*

heath-en-ish \-'hi:θ-ən-ŋ-ɪʃ/ *adj*: resembling or characteristic of heathens **HEATHENISH-ly** \-'hi:θ-ən-ŋ-ɪʃ-ŋ/ *adv*

heath-en-ize \-'hi:θ-ə-'nɪz/ *v*: to make heathen

heath-er \-'hi:θ-ər/ *n* [**ME** (northern) *hather*]: **HEATH** 1a; *esp*: a common heath (*Calluna vulgaris*) of northern and alpine regions that has small crowded sessile leaves and racemes of tiny usu. purplish pink flowers — **heath-er-ly** \-'hi:θ-ər-ŋ-ŋ/ *adv*

heath-er *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling heather 2: having flecks of various colors (a soft ~ tweed)

heath-hen *n*: 1: GRAY HEN 2: a now extinct grouse (*Tympanuchus cupido cupido*) of the northeastern U.S. — compare **PARTRIDGE**

heath-lightning *n*: vivid and extensive flashes of electric light without thunder seen near the horizon *esp*, at the close of a hot day and ascribed to far-off lightning reflected by high clouds

heath-rash *n*: PRICKLY HEAT

heat-stroke \-'hi:t-'strɔ:k/ *n*: a condition marked *esp*, by cessation of sweating, extremely high body temperature, and collapse that results from prolonged exposure to high temperature — compare **HEAT EXHAUSTION**

heat-unit *n*: 1: BRITISH THERMAL UNIT 2: CALORIE

heave \-'he:v/ *v* **heaved** or **hove** \-'hɔ:v/ **heav-ing** \-'he:v-ŋ/ [**ME** *heven*, *fr* *OE hebban* to lower] *v* **heaved** or **hove** *v* 1: *obs*: **ELEVATE** 2: to cause to be lifted upward or onward 3: **THROW**, **CAST** 4: to utter with obvious effort 5: a: to cause to swell or rise 1: to displace (as a rock stratum) *esp*: by a fault 6: **HAUL**, **DRAW**, **PULL** 7: to rise or become thrown up 8: to raise up 2: to strain to do something 3: a: to rise and fall rhythmically **b**: **PAY** 4: **RECH** 5: a: **PULL**, **PUSH** **b**: to move a ship in a specified direction or manner *c* of a ship: to move in an indicated way **syn** see **LIFT** — **heav-er** *n*

heav-er \-'he:v-ər/ *n*: a person or tool to heave or raise **b**: **HUAL**, **CAST** 2: an upward motion or rising; *esp*: a rhythmic rising 3: the horizontal displacement by the faulting of a rock 4 *pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr*: chronic pulmonary emphysema of the horse resulting in difficult expiration, heaving of the flanks, and a persistent cough

heav-en \-'he:v-ən/ [**ME** *heven*, *fr* *OE heavan*; akin to *OHG himil* heaven] 1: the expanse of space that seems to be over the earth like a dome; **FIRMAMENT** — *usu.* used in *pl.* 2: a *often cap*: the dwelling place of the Deity and the joyful abode of the blessed dead **b**: a spiritual state of everlasting communion with God 3: **cap**: a place of bliss or a condition of utmost happiness 4: **Christian Science**: a state of immortality in which sin is absent and all manifestations of Mind are harmoniously ordered under the divine Principle

heav-en-ly \-'he:v-ən-ŋ/ *adj*: the quality or state of being heavenly

heav-en-ward \-'he:v-ən-'wɔ:rd/ *adv*: relating to heaven or the heavens

CELESTIAL 2: SACRED, DIVINE **b**: DELIGHTFUL — **heav-en-ly** *adv*

heav-en-ward \-'he:v-ən-'wɔ:rd/ *adv* (or *adj*) 1: toward heaven

heav-en-wards \-'wɔ:rd-/ *adv*: HEAVENWARD

heav-ily \-'he:v-ŋ-/ *adv* 1: in a heavy manner 2: slowly and laboriously; *DULL*; *archaic*: SORROWFULLY, GRIEVOUSLY 4: to grieve; *obs*: SEVERELY

heav-i-ness \-'he:v-ŋ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being heavy

Heav-i-side *law* \-'he:v-ŋ-'sɪd-/ *n* [Oliver Heaviside ?1925 E physicist]: IONOSPHERE

heavy \-'he:v-ŋ/ [**ME** *hevy*, *fr* *OE heilig*; akin to *OHG hebbē* heavy *OE hebban* to lift — more at *HEAVY*] *n*: a: having great weight **b**: having a high specific gravity **c** (1) of an isotope: having or being atoms of greater than normal mass (2) of a compound: containing heavy isotopes 2: hard to bear; *specif*: GRIEVOUS, AFFLICTIVE (a ~ sorrow) 3: of weighty import; SERIOUS 4: DEEP, PAINFUL 5: based down by something oppressive 6: ARMORED **b**: PREGNANT; *esp*: approaching parturition 6: a: slow or dull from loss of vitality or resiliency; SLUGGISH **b**: lacking sparkle or vivacity 7: DRAB **c**: lacking mirth or gaiety; DOLEFUL **d**: characterized by serious prices 7: dulled with weariness 8: DROWSY 8: greater in quantity or quality than the average of its kind or class: as: a: unusually large (~ traffic) **b**: of great force (~ seas) **c**: OVERCAST **d** (1): impeding motion (2): full of clay and inclined to hold water **e**: coming as if from a depth 1: LOUD 1: THICK, COARSE **g**: OPPRESSIVE (~ odor) **h**: STEEP, ACUTE 1: LABORIOUS, DIFFICULT *j*: of large capacity or output 9: a: digested with difficulty because of excessive richness or seasoning (~ fruitcake) **b**: not properly raised or leavened (~ bread) 10: a: producing goods (as coal or steel) used in the production of other goods **b**: industry 11: a: armed with guns of large caliber **b**: heavily armored 12: a: having stress (~ rhythm) — *used esp.* of syllables in accentual verse **b**: being the strongest of three degrees of stress in speech 13: relating to theoretical parts of a grammar or other science

syn **WEIGHTY**, **PONDEROUS**, **CUMBERSOME**, **CUMBERSOME**: **HEAVY** implies having greater density or thickness, or sometimes power, than the average of its kind; **WEIGHTY** suggests having weight as a positive attribute; **PONDEROUS** implies having great weight because of mass and heaviness; **CUMBERSOME** implies having great weight because of mass and heaviness; **CUMBERSOME** implies heaviness and bulkiness that make for difficulty in grasping, moving, carrying, or manipulating

heavy *adv*: in a heavy manner 1: **HEAVILY**

heavy *n* 1: *pl*: heavy cavalry 2: **HEAVYWEIGHT** 2 3 a: theatrical actor; actor representing a dignified or imposing person **b**: **VILLAIN** 4

heavy-du-ly \-'he:v-ŋ-'d-ŋ-/ *adv*: able or designed to withstand unusual strain

heavy-foot-ed \-'fʊt-əd/ *adj*: heavy and slow in movement; *obs*: **CLUMSY**, **CLUMSY**

heavy-hand-ed \-'hænd-əd/ *adj* 1: CLUMSY, UNGRACEFUL 2: OPPRESSIVE, HARSH — **heavy-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **heavy-hand-ed-ness** *n*

heavy-heart-ed \-'hɑ:rt-əd/ *adj*: SADDENED, DEPONDENT — **heavy-heart-ed-ly** *adv* — **heavy-heart-ed-ness** *n*

heavy-hydro-gen \-'he:v-ŋ-'hɪ-drɔ:ʒ-/ *n*: an isotope of hydrogen having a mass number greater than 1; *esp*: DEUTERIUM

heavy-set \-'he:v-ŋ-'set/ *adj*: stocky and compact and sometimes tending to stoutness in build

heavy-spar *n*: **BARITE**

heavy-water *n*: water containing more than the usual proportion

of heavy isotopes; esp: water enriched in deuterium
heavy-weight \ˈhev-ē-wəɪt n 1: one above average weight
 2: one in the highest class of contestants as: a boxer weighing
 over 175 pounds 3: a wrestler weighing over 175 pounds
heb-dom-ad \ˈheb-də-mad\ n [LL *hebdōmāda*, *hebdomas*, fr. Gk, fr.
hebdomas seventh, fr. *hepta* seven] a group of seven
heb-dom-a-dal-ly \ˈheb-dəm-əd-əl-ē-adv\ *adv*: every week
heb-dom-ic \ˈheb-dəm-ik\ *adj* [ME *hebdōmīc* at EPHEMUS]: puberty
He-be \ˈhē-bē n [L, fr. Gk *Hēbē*]: the Greek goddess of youth
he-be-phre-nia \ˈhē-bə-ˈfrē-nē-ə\ n [NL]: a schizophrenic
 reaction characterized by silliness, delusions, hallucinations, and
 regression — **he-be-phre-nic** \-ˈfrē-n-ik\ *adj*
he-be-fate \ˈhev-b-ˈfāt n [L *hebetatus*, pp. of *hebetare*, fr. *hebet-*
hebetare dull]: to make dull or obtuse — **he-be-fa-tion** \ˈhev-b-ˈfā-
 -shən n\
he-be-tute \ˈhev-b-ˈtyū-tē n\ 1: DULLNESS, LETHARGY 2: **he-be-tu-**
di-ous \ˈhev-b-ˈtyū-d-ē-əs\ *adj*
He-brai-ic \ˈhē-brā-ik\ *adj* [ME *Hebrayke*, fr. LL *Hebralicus*, fr. Gk
Hebraikos, fr. *Hebraios*]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the
 Hebrews or their language or culture — **He-brai-i-cal-ly** \-brā-
 -k(ə)-lē-adv\ *adv*
He-brai-ism \ˈhē-(ˈbrā,-iz-əm) n 1: a Hebrew idiom occurring in
 another language 2: the thought, spirit, or practice characteristic of
 the Hebrews 3: the moral theory of life held to be characteristic of
 the Hebrews
He-brai-ist \-brā-ist n\ 1: a specialist in Hebrew and Hebraic studies
He-brai-istic \-brā-ist-ik\ *adj* 1: HEBRAIC 2: marked by
 Hebraisms
He-brize \ˈhē-brī-zə v\ [often *cap*, vi]: to make Hebraic, fr. *Hebra-*
Hebraeus, fr. L
He-brew \ˈhē-(ˈbrū)n n [ME *Ebreu*, fr. OF, fr. LL *Hebraeus*, fr. L,
adj, fr. Gk *Hebraios*, fr. Aram *Ebrai*] 1: a member of or descendant
 from one of a group of northern Semite peoples including the
 Hebrews; esp: ISRAELITE 2 a: the Semitic language of the ancient
 Hebrews b: any of various later forms of this language — **Hebrew**
adj
Hec-ate \ˈhek-ət-ē, ˈar-cha-ət-ē\ n [L, fr. Gk *Hekate*]: the goddess
 of the underworld in Greek mythology
hec-a-tomb \ˈhek-ə-ˈtɒm n\ 1: a *hectombete*, fr. Gk *hekatombē*, fr.
hekatōn hundred + *tomos* cow — more at HUNDREDO, COW 1: an
 ancient Greek and Roman sacrifice of 100 oxen or cattle 2: the
 sacrifice or slaughter of many victims
heck-le \ˈhek-əl v\ **heck-ling** \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *hekelen*, fr. *hekele*
hack: akin to OHG *haka* hook — more at HOOK]: to harass and
 try to discredit with questions, challenges, or gibes; BADGER *syn*
see BAIT — heck-ler \-(ə-)lɔr n\
hect- or **hecto-** comb form [F, irreg. fr. Gk *hekatōn*]: hundred
(hectograph)
hect-are \ˈhek-t-ə(r), -ˈtē(r)-ə\, -ˈtār n [F, fr. *hect-* + *are*] — *see*
 METRIC SYSTEM table
hec-tic \ˈhek-tik\ *adj* [ME *etyk*, fr. MF *etive*, fr. LL *hectulus*, fr.
 Gk *hektikos* habitual, compulsive, fr. *hekti-* (akin to *echein* to have)
 — more at SCHEME] 1: of, relating to, or being a fluctuating but
 persistent fever (as in tuberculosis) 2: having a hectic fever 3:
 the fever, fr. 2
hec-tic-al-ly \-tɪk(ə)-lē-adv\ *adv*
hec-to-gram \ˈhek-tə-gram\ n [F *hectogramme*, fr. *hect-* + *gromme*
gram] — *see* METRIC SYSTEM table
hec-to-graph \ˈhek-tə-ɡraf n\ [F *hectograph*, fr. *hecto-* *hect-* +
graphē 1: a machine for making copies of a writing or drawing
 — **hectograph** *vi* — **hec-to-graph-ic** \-ˈhek-tə-ˈɡraf-ik\ *adj*
hec-to-li-ter \ˈhek-tə-ˈlɪ-tər n\ [F *hectolitre*, fr. *hect-* + *litre* liter]
 — *see* METRIC SYSTEM table
hec-to-metre \ˈhek-tə-mē-trə n\ [F *hectomètre*, fr. *hect-* + *mètre* meter]
 — *see* METRIC SYSTEM table
hec-tor \ˈhek-tər n\ [L, fr. Gk *Hektōr*]: *hep*: a son of Priam,
 husband of Andromache, and bravest of the Trojans in Homer's
Iliad 2: BULLY, BRAGGART
hec-tor *vi* **hec-tor-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ *vi*: to play the bully; SWAGGER
 2: to intimidate; by *bluster* or *personal pressure* *syn* **see BAIT** —
hec-tor-ic \ˈhek-tər-ik\ n [L, fr. Gk *Hektōbē*]: the wife of Priam
 and mother of Hector in Homer's *Iliad*
he'd \(ə)hēd, ˈēd\ n: he had; he would
he-did \ˈhed-ē-ən\ n [prob. alter. of ME *hede*, fr. OE *hēfeld*; akin to
 ON *haldid* *heave*, OE *haban* to lift — more at HEAVE]: one of the
 three parallel cords or wires that with their mounting compose the
 harness used to guide warp threads in a loom
he-did \ˈhād-ər, -ˈkəd-ən\ [Yiddish *heyder*, fr. Heb *hedher* room]:
 an elementary Jewish school in which children are taught to read
 the Pentateuch, the Prayer Book, and other books in Hebrew
hed-ged \ˈhēd-ˈged\ n [OE *hegg*, fr. OE *hega* hedge, fr. *hegga* hedge,
 hawthorn, I, *column* sieve] 1: a fence or boundary formed by a
 dense row of shrubs or low trees 2: BARRIER, LIMIT 2: a means of
 protection or defense (as against financial loss) 3: a calculatedly
 noncommittal statement
hed-ged *vi* 1: to enclose or protect with or as if with a hedge
 2: ENCIRCLE 2: to hem in or obstruct with or as if with a barrier
 3: HINDER 3: to protect oneself from losing by a counterbalancing
 transaction (~ a bet) ~ *vi* 1: to plant, form, or trim a hedge
 2: to evade the risk of commitment esp. by leaving open a way of
 retreat 3: to protect oneself financially; *speed*: to buy or
 sell commodity futures as a protection against loss due to price
 fluctuation 4: to minimize the risk of a bet — **hed-ged-er** *n*
hed-ged *adj* 1: of, relating to, or designed for a hedge 2: born,
 living, or maturing as if near hedges; 3: ROADSIDE 3: INFERNAL
hed-ged hop \ˈhēd-ˈhɒp\ n: any of a genus (*Erimacrus*) of
 Old World nocturnal insectivorous mammals having both hair and
 spines that they present outwardly by rolling themselves up
 1: any of several spiny mammals (as a porcupine) 2: a military
 or defensive obstacle or strong point
hed-ged-hop \ˈhēd-ˈhɒp\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *hedgchopper*]: to fly
 an airplane close to the ground and rise over obstacles as they appear
 — **hed-ged-hop-per** *n*
hed-ged-pig \ˈhēd-ˈpɪg n\ n: HEDGEHOG
hed-ged-row \ˈhēd-ˈrəʊ n\ n: a row of shrubs or trees enclosing or separating
 fields

ə but; ˚ kitten; ˚ further; ˚ a back; ˚ a bake; ˚ a cot, cart;
 ˚ a joke; ˚ a sing; ˚ a flow; ˚ a flow; ˚ a coin; ˚ a thin; ˚ a thin;

he-don-ic \hī-ˈdän-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by
 pleasure 2: HEDONISTIC
he-do-nism \hē-də-n-iz-əm n\ [Gk *hēdonē* pleasure; akin to Gk
hēdō sweet — more at SWEET] 1: the doctrine that pleasure or
 happiness is the sole or the good aim — compare PSYCHOLOGICAL
 HEDONISM 2: a way of life based on or suggesting the principle of
 hedonism — **he-do-nist** \-sɪt n\ — **he-do-nis-tic** \hē-də-n-
 -is-tik\ *adj*
hed-onistic calculus *n*: a method of determining the rightness of an
 action by balancing the pleasure and pains that it would produce
he-dral \ˈhē-drəl\ *adj* comb form [NL *hedron*]: having (such a
 surface or (such or so many) surfaces (*hedral*)
he-dron \ˈhē-drən n\ comb form, pl **hedrons** or **he-dra** \-drə\
 [L, fr. Gk *hedra*, fr. *hedra* seat — more at SIT]: crystal or geom-
 etric figure having a (specified) face or number of surfaces
 (pentahedron) (trapezohedron)
hee-bee-jee-hies \hē-ˈbē-ˈjē-ˈhē-ə n pi [coined by Billy DeBek]
 3: JITTERS
heed \hēd\ *v* [ME *heeden*, fr. OE *hēdan*; akin to OHG *huota*
guard] *vt* 1: to pay attention ~ *vi*: to concern oneself with
heed *n*: ATTENTION, NOTICE
heed-ful \hēd-ˈfəl\ *adj*: taking heed: CAREFUL — **heed-ful-ly**
 \-fəl-ē-adv\ *adv* — **heed-ful-ness** *n*
heed-less \-lɪs\ *adj*: not taking heed: CARELESS — **heed-less-ly**
 \-lɪs-ē-adv\ *adv*
hee-haw \ˈhē-ˈhāʊ n\ 1: the bray of a donkey 2: a loud
 rude laugh; GUFFAW — **hee-haw** *vi*
heel \ˈhē(ə)l n\ [ME, fr. OE *hēla*; akin to ON *hella* heel, OE *hān* —
 more at HOCK] 1 a: the back of the human foot below the ankle
 and behind the arch 2: the back of the hind limb of other verte-
 brates 3: homologous to the human heel 3 a: one of the crusty ends of
 a loaf of bread 4: one of the rind ends of a cheese 4 a: the part
 (as of a shoe) that covers the human heel 3 b: a solid attachment of
 a shoe to the base of the sole of the shoe 5: an anatomical struc-
 ture 5: a rear, low, or bottom part of a: the after end of a ship's
 or the lower end of a mast 6: the base of a tuber or cutting of a
 plant used for propagation 6: the base of a ladder 6: a con-
 temptible person — **heel-less** \ˈhē-ˈlɪs\ *adj* — by the heels: in a
 tight or down-to-the-ground heel 2: to agree to a condition
 down or shabby condition — to heel 1: to close behind 2: into
 agreement or line — under heel: under control or subjection
heel *vt* 1 a: to furnish with a heel 1 b: to supply esp. with money
 2: to exert pressure on, propel, or strike with the heel ~ *vi*: to
 move along at the heels of someone
heel *wt* [alter. of ME *heelden*, fr. OE *hieldan*; akin to OHG *hald*
 inclined, Lith *šalis* side, Lith *tilti* to tilt to one side; TIP, LIT ~ *vt*
 2: to cause to list
heel *n*: LIST; also: the extent of a list
heel-and-toe \ˈhē-ˈlən-ˈtō-ə\ *adj*: marked by a stride in which the
 heel of one foot touches the ground before the toe of the other foot
 leaves it
heel-er \ˈhē-lər n\ 1: one that heels 2 a: a henchman of a local
 political boss 2 b: a worker for a local party organization; *esp*
 2: a HELLER
heel-piece \ˈhē(ə)l-ˈpi:s n\ 1: a piece designed for or forming the heel
 heel-post \-ˈpɒst n\ 1: a post to which a gate or door is binged
heel-tap \ˈhē(ə)l-ˈtəp n\ 1: a small quantity of liquor remaining (as
 in a glass after drinking)
heft \ˈhɛft n\ [irreg. fr. *heave*] 1: WEIGHT, HEAVINESS 2 *archaic*
 1: to heave up 2: to lift 2: to test the weight of by lifting
hefty \ˈhɛf-ɪ-ˈdʒ-əd\ *adj*: quite heavy 2 a: marked by bigness, bulk,
 and usu. strength 3: POWERFUL, MIGHTY 3: impressively large
he-gari \hi-ˈgār-ē, -ˈhər-ən n\ [Ar [*Sudan*] *hegiri*]: any of several
 Sudanese grain sorghums having chalky white seeds including one
 to grow along the southwestern U.S.
He-gel-ian \hā-ˈgē-lē-ən\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of
 Hegel, his philosophy, or his dialectic method — **Hegelian** *n*
He-gel-ian-ism \ˈhē-lē-ən-iz-əm n\ 1: the philosophy of Hegel that
 equates the rational and the real and that uses dialectic to com-
 prehend an absolute idea of which phenomena are partial representa-
 tions
he-ge-mo-ny \hī-ˈjəm-ə-nē, -ˈjē-ə-mō-nē n\ [Gk *hēgemonia*, fr.
hēgēmōn leader, fr. *hēgēsthai* to lead — more at SEEK]: pre-
 dominant influence or authority esp. of one nation over others
he-gi-rah \ˈhē-ˈgɪ-rə n\ [Ar [*Sudan*] *heg-ir*]: the height of
 Muhammad from Mecca in A.D. 622, fr. ML, fr. Ar *Hijrah*, lit.,
 flight]: a journey esp. when undertaken to seek refuge away from
 a dangerous or undesirable environment; EXODUS
Hei-del-berg \ˈhē-ˈdɛl-bɛrg\ *n* [*Heidelberg*,
 Germany] 1: a city in southwestern Germany known from a massive fos-
 siliferous wall with distinctly human dentition
heil-er \ˈhē-ər n\ [ME *hoylere*, fr. OE *hēahfore*]: a young cow;
esp: one that has not had a calf
heigh \ˈhɪ, ˈhā\ *interj* (origin unknown): HEY
heigh-to \ˈhē-ˈhɔ\ *interj* — used typically to express boredom, wear-
 ingness, or sometimes as a cry of encouragement
height \ˈhɪt, ˈhɪth n\ [ME *heighthe*, fr. OE *heighth*; akin to OHG
hāhida height, OE *heah* high] 1 a: the highest part; SUMMIT
 1 b: the highest or most advanced point: ZENITH 2 a: the distance
 from the bottom to the top of something standing upright 1 b: the
 extent of elevation above a level 2: the vertical distance of
 being tall or high 4 a: an extent of land rising to a considerable
 degree above the surrounding country 4 b: a high point or position
 5 *obs*: an advanced social rank 6: degree of geographical latitude
syn STAIRS, ELEVATION, ALTITUDE: HEIGHT may be used of any
 vertical distance great or small 1: STAIRS applies only to animal
 bodies, esp. to the mature human body; ELEVATION and ALTITUDE
 imply height practically determined only by angular measurement
 or atmospheric pressure
height-en \ˈhɪt-ən v\ **height-en-ing** \ˈhɪt-nɪŋ, -n-ən\ *vi* 1: to
 increase in amount or degree 2: to AUGMENT 2: to make brighter
 or more intense 2: DEEPEN 3: to bring out more strongly; point up
 2: to make more acute; SHARPEN 2 a: to raise high or higher
 2: ELEVATE 1 b: to raise above the ordinary or trite 3 *obs*: FLATE
 ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: GROW, RISE 2 a: to become greater or greater in

all out; ch chio; o less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 u foot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

amount, degree, or extent **b**: to become brighter or more intense
syn see INTENSIFY
height to paper: the standard 0.9186 inch height of printing type in English-speaking countries
Heim-dall \häm-däl\ *n* [ON *Heimdallr*]: the guardian of Asgard in Norse mythology
hei-nous \hä-nös\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *haineus*, fr. *haine* hate, fr. *hair* to hate, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *haz* hate — more at HATE]:
 especially or morally evil **syn** see OUTRAGEOUS
hei-nous-ly adv — **hei-nous-ness** *n*
their \ə'tɪr, ə'tɪr\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *hered*, *heres*; akin to Gk *cheros* bequeathed, OE *gân* to go] **1**: one who inherits or is entitled to inherit property: as **a**: **HEIR AT LAW** **b**: one who receives the property of a testator by operation of law or by virtue of a will **2**: one who inherits or is entitled to succeed to a hereditary rank, title, or office **3**: one who receives or is entitled to receive some endowment or quality from a parent or predecessor — **heir-ship** \hɪr-ʃɪp\ *n*
their *vr*, **chiefly dial** **INHERIT**
their *n*, **pl** **heirs** **apparent** **1**: an inheritance in law if he survives the legal ancestor **2**: **HEIR PRESUMPTIVE** **3**: one whose succession esp. to a position or role appears certain under existing circumstances
heir at law: an heir in whom an intestate's real property is vested by operation of law
heir-ess \ə'ar-əs, 'er-ə\ *n*: a female heir; *esp*: a female heir to great wealth
heir-loom \ə'ɪr-lüm, ə'ɪr-ə\ *n* [ME *heirloom*, fr. *heir* + *loom* implement — more at LOOM]: a piece of property that descends to the heir as an inseparable part of an inheritance **2**: something of special value handed on from one generation to another
heir presumptive, **pl** **heirs presumptive**: an heir whose legal right to an inheritance may be defeated (as by the birth of a nearer relative)
heist \hɪst\ *v* [alter. of *thoist*] **1**: **chiefly dial**: **HOIST** **2** *slang* **a**: to commit armed robbery on **b**: **STEAL**
heist *n*, *slang*: armed robbery **HOLDUP**; also: **THEFT**
Hel \hel\ *n* [ON]: the goddess of the dead and queen of the underworld in Norse mythology
Hel *n*, **chiefly dial**: **HELL**
Hel-en of Troy \hel-ə-nav-'trɔɪ\ *n*: the beautiful wife of Menelaus whose abduction by Paris brings about the Trojan War
heli- or **helio-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk *hēli-*, *hēlio-*, fr. *hēlios* — more at SOLAR]: **sun** (**heliocentric**)
heli-cal \hē-lī-kəl\ *adj* [LL *heliacus*, fr. Gk *hēlikakos*, fr. *hēlios*]: relating to or near the sun — used esp. of the last setting of a star before and its first rising after invisibility due to conjunction with the sun — **heli-cal-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lɪ-əl\ *adv*
heli- or **helio-** *comb form* [Gk *hēlik-*, *hēlika-*, fr. *hēlik-*, *hēlix* *n* — more at HELIX]: **helix**: **spiral** (**helic**)
heli-cal \hē-lī-kəl, 'hē-lī-\ *adj*: of relating to, or having the form of a helix; **broadly**: **spiral** **1a** — **heli-cal-ly** \-k(ə)lɪ-əl\ *adv*
heli-coil \hē-lī-ə-'kɔɪd, 'hē-lī-ə\ or **heli-coil-adj** \hē-lī-ə-'kɔɪd-, 'hē-lī-ə\ *adj* **1**: forming or arranged in a spiral **2**: having the form of a flat cone or flattened spiral (*see* snail shell)
helioid *n*: a surface resembling that of a screw thread
heli-con \hē-lī-'kän\ *n* [prob. fr. Gk *hēlik-*, *hēlix* + *E-on* (as in *bombardon*)]: a large circular bass tuba used in military bands
heli-copt-er \hē-lī-'kɔp-tər, 'hē-lī-ə\ *n* [F *hélicoptère*, fr. Gk *hēliko-* *pteron* (wing more at FEATHER): an aircraft whose support in the air is derived from the reaction of a stream of air driven downward by one or more lifting rotors turning about substantially vertical axes **helicopter** or **heli-copt** \-kɔp-t\ *vb*
heli-o-centric \hē-lī-ə-'sen-trɪk\ *adj*: referred to or measured from the sun's center or appearing as if seen from it; having or relating to the sun as a center **compare** GEOCENTRIC
heli-o-chrome \hē-lī-ə-'krɒm\ *n*: a photograph in natural colors
heli-o-gram \hē-lī-ə-'grəm\ *n*: a message transmitted by a heliograph
heli-o-graph \-graf\ *n* [ISV] **1 a**: PHOTOENGRAVING **2b** **b**: PHOTOLOGRAPH **2**: an apparatus for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays thrown from a mirror — **heli-o-graph-ic** \hē-lī-ə-'grə-fɪk\ *adj*: having to do with the physics of heliography
heliograph *vb*: to signal by means of a heliograph — **heli-o-graph-er** \hē-lī-ə-'grə-fər\ *n*
heli-o-gravure \hē-lī-ə-'grə-'vʏrə\ *n* [F *héliogravure*, fr. *hēlio-* *helio-* + *gravure*] **PHOTOGRAPHY**
heli-o-la-try \hē-lī-ə-'lā-trɪ\ *n*: sun worship
heli-o-m-eter \hē-lī-ə-'mɛ-tər\ *n*: a mirror mounted on an axis moved by clockwork by which a sunbeam is steadily reflected in one direction
heli-o-lax-is \hē-lī-ə-'laks-əs\ *n* [NL]: phototaxis in which sunlight is the stimulus
heli-o-trop \hē-lī-ə-'trɒp-, 'trɔ-, *Brit* *usu* 'həl-ə\ *n* [*Heliotropium*, fr. Gk *hēliotropion*, fr. *hēlio-* *heli-* + *tropos* turn more at TROPE]: **1 a**: a plant that turns toward the sun **b**: any of a genus (*Heliotropium*) of herbs or shrubs of the borage family — compare GARDEN HELIOTROPE **2**: **BLOODSTONE** **3 a**: a variable color appearing a moderate purple **b**: a moderate reddish purple
heli-o-tro-pic \hē-lī-ə-'trɒp-ɪk-, 'trɒp-ɪk\ *adj*: characterized by heliotropism — **heli-o-tro-pi-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)lɪ-əl\ *adv*
heli-o-tro-pism \hē-lī-ə-'trɒp-ɪz-əm\ *n*: phototropism in which sunlight is the orienting stimulus

heli-o-zo-an \hē-lī-ə-'zɔ-ən\ *n* [NL *Heliozoa*, order name, fr. *heli-* + *zoa*]: any of an order (Heliozoa) of free-living holozoic *su*, freshwater rhizopod protozoans that reproduce by binary fission
heli-zo-ic \hē-lī-ə-'zɔɪk\ *adj*: **HELI-OZO-IE** \hē-lī-ə-'zɔɪ-ɪk\ *adj*
heli-port \hē-lī-ə-'pɔrt, 'hē-lī-, -pɔ(ə)r(t)\ *n* (*helicopter* + *port*): a landing and takeoff place for a helicopter
heli-um \hē-lī-əm\ *n*, *often attrib* [NL, fr. Gk *hēlios*]: a light colorless inert gaseous element present in economically extractable amounts in various natural gases — see ELEMENT table
heli-x \hē-lī-'ks\ *n*, **pl** **heli-cēs** \hē-lī-'sɛz, 'hē-lī-ə\ also **heli-ēs** \hē-lī-'sɛz\ [L, fr. Gk; akin to Gk *elyein* to roll, wrap — more at VOLUBLE] **1**: something spiral in form: as **a**: an ornamental volute **b**: a coil formed by winding wire around a uniform tube **2**: the end continue of a helix **3**: a curve traced on a cylinder by the rotation of a point crossing its right sections at a constant oblique angle; **broadly**: **SPRAL** **1b**
hell \həl\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *helan* to conceal, L *celare*, Gk *kalyptein*] **1 a** (**1**): a nether world in which the dead continue to exist; **HADES** (**2**): the hell realm of the devil and the demons in which the damned suffer everlasting punishment **b** *Christian Science*: **ERROR** **2b**, **SIN** **2 a**: a place or state of torment or wickedness — often used as an interjection, an interjection, or a generalized term of abuse **b**: a place or state of turmoil or destruction **c**: severe scolding **d**: unrestrained fun or sportiveness **3 a** *archaic*: a tailor's receptacle **b**: **HELLBOX** **he'll** \h(ə)l, hɪl, ɪl, ɪl\ *vb*: he will; he shall
hell-ben-der \hē-lē-'bend-ər\ *n*: a large voracious aquatic salamander (*Cryptobranchia alleghaniensis*) of the Ohio valley
hell-ben-der *adj* **1**: stubbornly often recklessly determined **2**: going full tilt
hell-box \hē-'bɒks\ *n*: a receptacle into which a printer throws damaged or discarded type material
hell-broth \hē-'brɒθ\ *n: a brew for working black magic
hell-catch \hē-'kætʃ\ *n*: **WITCH** **2**: **TORMENTOR**; *esp*: **SHIRT**
hell-bone \hē-'bɒn\ *n*: **HELEBORE**; **HELEBORUS** **1**: **Gk** *hēllēboros* **1 a**: any of a genus (*Heleborus*) of herbs of the crowfoot family **b**: a poisonous herb (genus *Veratrum* album or *V. viride*) or the dried rhizome and root of a hellebore (genus *Helleborus*) or a powder or extract of this formerly used in medicine **b**: the dried rhizome and root of a hellebore (*see* *Veratrum album* or *V. viride*) or a powder or extract of this containing alkaloids used as a cardiac and respiratory depressant and as an insecticide
Hel-len-ic \hē-'lɛn-ɪk\ [Gk *Helēnē*]: **GREEK** — **Hel-len-ic** \hē-'lɛn-ɪk\ *adj*
Hel-len-ism \hē-'lɛn-ɪz-əm\ *n* **1**: **CRECISM** **1** **2**: devotion to or imitation of esp. ancient Greek thought, customs, or styles **3**: Greek civilization **4**: a body of humanistic and classical ideals associated with ancient Greece
Hel-len-ist \hē-'nɪst\ *n*: a person living in Hellenistic times not fitted in ancestry but **hellenic** in language, outlook, and way of life; *esp*: a hellenized Jew **2**: a specialist in the language or culture of ancient Greece
Hel-len-istic \hē-'lɛn-ɪst-ɪk\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to Greek history, culture, or art after Alexander the Great **2**: of or relating to the Hellenistic period of the language, culture, and way of life
heli-ni-zation \hē-lī-'nā-'zā-shən\ *n*, *often cap* **1**: the act or process of hellenizing **2**: the quality or state of being hellenized
heli-nize \hē-'lɛn-ɪz\ *vb*, *often cap*, *vt*: to become Greek or Hellenistic *v-i*: to make Greek or Hellenistic in form or culture
heli-er \hē-'lɪ-ər\ *n*: **HELPER**
heli-er \hē-'lɪ-ər, 'rɪ-\ *n* [NL, fr. C. Heller, 20th cent. tropical fish collector] **1**: **SWORFTAIL** **2**: any of various brightly colored topminnows developed in the aquarium by hybridization of swordtails and platys
heli-gra-m \hē-'grə-'mɪŋ\ *n* [origin unknown]: a long-lived cartilaginous aquatic fish of a large N. American insect (*Corydalis cornuta*) or of a related insect much used as a fish bait
heli-hound \-haund\ *n* **1**: a dog represented in mythology as a guardian of the underworld **2**: a fiendishly evil person
heli-ion \hē-lī-'yən\ *n* [prob. alter. of *hailion* (scamp)]: a troublesome or mischievous person
heli-ish \hē-lī-'ɪʃ\ *adj*: of resembling, or befitting hell; **DEVILISH** — **heli-ish-ly adv** — **heli-ish-ness** *n*
heli-o \hē-lī-, hē-ˌn, *pl* **helios** [alter. of *holto*]: an expression or gesture of greeting — used interjectionally in greeting, in answering the telephone, or in expressing surprise
helm \hɛlm\ *n* [ME, fr. OE]: **HELMET** **1**
2 *helm* *vt*: to cover or furnish with a helmet
3 *helm* *n* [ME *helme*, fr. OE *helma*; akin to OHG *helm* Ullar] **1 a**: a lever or wheel controlling the rudder of a ship for steering; **broadly**: the entire apparatus for steering a ship **b**: deviation of the line of the helm from the amidships position **2**: a position of control **3**: **HEAD**
4 *helm* *vt*: to direct with or as if with a helm **5**: **STEER**
hel-met \hē-'mɛt\ *n* [MF, dim. of *helme* helmet, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *helme* helmet, OHG *helma* helmet — more at HELM]: a protective covering **1**: a covering or enclosing headpiece of ancient or medieval armor **2**: any of various protective head coverings **3**: a piece of hard material to resist impact **3**: something resembling a helmet; *specif*: a hood-shaped upper part or petal of some flowers — **hel-met-like** \-lɪk\ *adj*
hel-mint \hē-'mɪn(t)\ *n* [Gk *hēlmint-*, *hēlmis*; akin to Gk *elyein* to roll — more at VOLUBLE]: **WORM**; *esp*: an intestinal worm — **hel-mint-thic** \hē-'mɪn(t)-'θɪk\ *adj*
hel-minth \hē-'mɪn(t)-'θɪk\ *n*: **HELMINTH** **1**: **WORM** [NL, fr. Gk *hēlmint-*, *hēlmis*]; **helminth** (*helminthiasis*) (*helminthology*)
hel-min-thi-a-sis \hē-'mɪn-'θɪ-ə-'sɪs\ *n* [NL]: infestation with or disease caused by parasitic worms
hel-min-tho-logy \hē-'mɪn-'θɪ-ə-'lɔɪ\ *n*: a branch of zoology concerned with helminths; *esp*: the study of parasitic worms
hel-minth-mn \hē-'mɪn-'θɪ-ə-'mɪn\ *n*: the man at the helm; **STRASMAN**
hel-ol \hē-'lɔɪ\ *n* [*Helotes*, pl. fr. Gk *Helētes*] **1 cap**: a member of the lowest social class of ancient Sparta constituting a body of serfs **2**: **SERF**, **SLAVE** — **hel-ol-ry** \hē-'lɔɪ-trɪ\ *n**



helmets 2: 1 football, 2 lacrosse, 3 polo

he-mo-cy-to-m-e-ter \h'e-m'-(ə)si-'tām-ət-ər, h'e-m-ə-\ n [ISV] : HEMACYTOMETER
 he-mo-glo-gin-ate \h'e-m'-(ə)glō-'jī-n-ət, h'e-m-ə-, -jīn-, -'tā-, -'jī-'tā-\ n : a hemoglobin compound that a blood parasite
 he-mo-glo-bin \h'e-m-ə-'glō-bīn, h'e-m-ə-, -h'e-m-ə-, -'glō-bīn-\ n [ISV, short for earlier *hematoglobulin*] 1 a : an iron-containing protein respiratory pigment occurring in the red blood cells of vertebrates. b : a dark purplish crystallizable form of this pigment found chiefly in the venous blood of vertebrates that is a conjugated protein composed of heme and globin. 2 : any of numerous iron-containing respiratory pigments of invertebrates and some plants (as yeasts) — *he-mo-glo-bi-n-ic* \h'e-m-ə-'glō-bīn-ik, h'e-m-ə-'glō-bīn-ə-'dī-\ n [ISV] : hemoglobinous
 he-mo-glo-bin-ur-ia \h'e-m-ə-'glō-bīn-'ūr-ē-ə-\ n [NL] : the presence of free hemoglobin in the urine — *he-mo-glo-bin-ur-ic* \h'e-m-ə-'glō-bīn-'ūr-ē-ə-\ n [ISV] : a substance that causes the dissolution of red blood cells
 he-mol-y-sis \h'e-m-'māl-'ō-sīs, h'e-m-ə-\ n [NL] : liberation of hemoglobin from red blood cells — *he-mo-glytic* \h'e-m-ə-'glīt-ik, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n [ISV] : liberating hemoglobin
 he-mo-ly-zis \h'e-m-ə-'līz, h'e-m-ə-\ v [Irreg. fr. *hemolysis*] vt : to cause lysis of ~ vi : to undergo hemolysis
 he-mo-phili-ic \h'e-m-'fīl, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n [ISV] : HEMOPHILIC
 he-mo-phili-c \h'e-m-'fīl-ē, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n [NL] : a hemophilic organism
 he-mo-phili-c \h'e-m-'fīl-ē, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n [NL] : a usu. hereditary tendency to uncontrollable bleeding — *he-mo-phili-c* \h'e-'k-ək-\ n [ISV] : hemophilia
 he-mo-phili-c \h'e-m-'fīl-ē, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n [NL] : a blood-losing (~ bacteria)
 he-mop-ty-sis \h'i-'māp-'tā-sīs-\ n [NL, fr. *hem-* + *Gk* *ptysis* act of spitting, fr. *hem-* + *ptō* spit] : expectoration of blood from some part of the respiratory tract
 hem-or-rhage \h'e-m-'(ə)rī-jī-\ n [F & L; Fr. *hémorrhagie*, fr. L. *haemorrhagia*, fr. Gk. *haimorrhagia*, fr. *haimo-* = hem- + *-rrhagia*]; a copious discharge of blood from the blood vessels — *hem-or-rhag-ic* \h'e-m-'(ə)rī-jē-\ n [ISV] : hemorrhagic
 hem-or-rhoid \h'e-m-'(ə)roid-\ n [MF *hemorrhoides*, pl., fr. L. *haemorrhoides*, fr. Gk. *haimorrhoides*, fr. *haimorrhōs* flowing with blood, fr. *haimo-* = hem- + *rhein* to flow more at stream]; a mass of folded tortuous veins in swollen tissue, situated at or within the anal margin — usu. used, used in pl.; called also *piles* — *hem-or-rhoid-e-to-my* \h'e-m-'(ə)roid-'ōk-'tō-mē-\ n [ISV] : hemorrhoidectomy
 hem-or-rhoid-al \h'e-m-'(ə)roid-'l-\ n [ISV] : of, relating to, or involving hemorrhoids
 he-mo-sid-er-in \h'e-m-'sīd-ər-ēn-\ n [ISV] : a yellowish brown granular pigment formed by breakdown of hemoglobin and composed essentially of colloidal ferric oxide
 he-mo-sta-sis \h'i-'mās-'tā-sīs-\ n [NL, fr. Gk. *haimostasis* stypsis, fr. *haimo-* = hem- + *stasis*]; arrest of bleeding
 he-mo-stat-ic \h'e-m-'stāt-ēk, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n [ISV] : HEMOSTATIC 2 : an instrument for compressing a bleeding vessel
 he-mo-stat-ic \h'e-m-'stāt-ēk, h'e-m-ə-'dī-\ n : an agent that checks bleeding — *hemostatic* \h'e-m-'stāt-ēk-\ n [ISV] : hemostatic
 hemp \h'e-m-p-\ n [ME, fr. OE *hæmp*; akin to OHG *hana* hemp; both prob. fr. the source of *Gk* *annabis* hemp] 1 a : tall widely cultivated bast fiber (*Cannabis sativa*) of the mulberry family with tough bast fiber used esp. for cordage. b : the fiber of hemp c : a narcotic drug (as marihuana) from hemp. 2 : a fiber (as jute) from various plants; also : a plant yielding such fiber — *hemp-en-er-* \h'e-m-p-ən-ər-\ n [ISV] : hempener
 hemp nettle n : any of a genus (*Galeopsis*) of coarse Old World herbs of the mint family; esp. : a bristly Eurasian herb (*G. tetrahit*) common in the U.S. as a weed
 hem-stitch \h'e-m-'stīč-\ n [ISV] : to embroider (fabric) by drawing out parallel threads and stitching the exposed threads in groups to form various designs
 hemstitch n 1 : decorative needlework similar to drawwork. 2 : a stitch used in hemstitching
 hen \h'e-n-\ n [ME, fr. OE *henn*; akin to OE *hana* rooster — more at CHANT] 1 a : a female domestic fowl esp. over a year old; broadly : a female bird. b : the female of various mostly aquatic animals (as lobsters or fish). 2 : WOMAN; specif. : a fussy middle-aged woman
 hen and chickens n : any of several plants having offsets, runners, or prostrate flowers as : a HOUSELEEK. b : GROUND IVY
 hen-bane \h'e-n-'bān-\ n : a poisonous fetid Old World herb (*Hyoscyamus*) of the nightshade family having sticky hairy dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers and yielding a medicinal extract resembling belladonna
 hence \h'e-n-(t)is-\ adv [ME *hennes*, *henne*, fr. OE *heonan*; akin to OHG *hinnan* away, OE *hēr* here] 1 : from this place; AWAY; specif. : from this work life. 2 : archaic; HEW-FORTH. b : from this time. 3 : CONSEQUENTLY; THEREFORE. 4 : from this source or origin
 hence-forth \h'e-n-(t)is-, -fō-(ə)rth-, -fō-(ə)rth, h'e-n-(t)is-\ adv : from this point on
 her- or -ward \h'e-n-(t)is-'fār-wārd-\ adv : HENCEFORTH
 herch-man \h'e-nch-'mān-\ n [ME *herchestman*, fr. *hergest* stallion (fr. OE) + *man*; akin to OHG *hergesting* gelding] 1 obs : a squire or page to a person of high rank. 2 a : a trusted follower; a right-hand man. b : a political follower whose support is chiefly for personal advantage
 her-decay-syllab-ic \h'e-n-, -dek-ə-'sā-'lāb-ēk-\ adj [L *hendecasyllabus*, fr. Gk. *hendeka* eleven (fr. *hen-*, *hēs* one + *deka* ten) + *syllabē* syllable — more at SYLLABLE]; consisting of 11 syllables or compound of verses of 11 syllables — *hendecasyllabic* n — *hendecasyllab-ic* \h'e-n-, -dek-ə-'sīl-'ēb-ēk-\ n [ISV] : hendecasyllabic
 her-di-dy-ot \h'e-n-'dī-'dōt-\ n [ISV] : a Gk. *her dia dyotē* one through two; the expression of an idea by two nouns connected by *and* (as *cups and gold*) instead of by a noun and an adjective (as *golden cups*)
 her-dy-ogen also her-ni-quen \h'e-n-'dī-kən, h'e-n-'kən-\ n [Sp *herdén*]; a strong yellowish or reddish hair fiber obtained from the leaves of a tropical American agave chiefly in Yucatan and used esp. for binder twine; also : a plant (*Agave Jucroydes*) that yields henequen
 her-na \h'e-n-ə-\ n [Ar *hinnā*] 1 : an Old World tropical shrub

or small tree (*Lawsonia inermis*) of the loosestrife family with small opposite leaves and axillary panicles of fragrant white flowers. 2 : a reddish brown dye obtained from leaves of the henna plant and used esp. for hair
 zhenna v : to dye (hair) with henna
 hen-ery \h'e-n-ə-rē-\ n : a poultry farm; also : an enclosure for poultry
 heno-the-ism \h'e-n-ə-thē-'iz-əm-\ n [G *henothēismus*, fr. Gk. *hen-*, *hēs* one] : a religious doctrine that recognizes the existence of other gods — *henothē-ist* \h'e-'thē-'ist-\ n — *henothē-istic* \h'e-n-ə-thē-'is-tik-\ adj
 hen-party n : a party for women only
 hen-peck \h'e-n-'pek-\ n [ISV] : to subject (one's husband) to persistent nagging and domination
 hen-ry \h'e-n-ri-\ n [Henry or henries (Joseph Henry 11878 Am physicist)]; the practical mks unit of inductance equal to the self-inductance of a circuit or the mutual inductance of two circuits in which the variation of one ampere per second results in an induced electromotive force of one volt
 hent \h'e-n-t-\ n [ME *hentēn*, fr. OE *hentan* — more at HUNT] abs : SEIZE
 hen track n : an illegible or scarcely legible mark intended as handwriting — called also *hen scratch*
 hep \h'e-p-, 'hēp-, 'hāt-\ inter [origin unknown] — used to mark a missing character in a text
 hep \h'e-p-\ adj [origin unknown] 1 : characterized by a keen informed awareness of or interest in the newest developments. 2 : WISE, ALERT
 hep-a-rin \h'e-p-'ar-ēn-\ n [ISV, fr. Gk. *hēpar* liver]; a polysaccharide sulfuric acid compound seen in liver that prolongs the clotting time of blood and is used medically
 hep-a-rin-ize \h'e-p-'ar-ēn-īz-\ v : to treat with heparin
 hep-at-ic \h'e-p-'at-ēk-\ n [ISV] : of, relating to, or resembling the liver
 hepatic n : LIVERWORT
 hep-at-ic \h'e-p-'at-ēk-\ n [NL, genus name, fr. ML, liverwort, fr. L. fem. of *heparicus*]; a plant or flower of a genus (*Hepatica*) of herbs of the crowfoot family with lobed leaves and delicate flowers
 hep-a-ti-tis \h'e-p-'at-ē-tis-\ n : inflammation of the liver
 hep-at-ic \h'e-p-'at-ēk-\ n : HIPSTER
 he-phae-tus \h'i-'fēs-'təs-\ n [Gk. *Hephaistos*]; the god of fire and of metalworking in Greek mythology
 hepped up \h'e-p-'təd-\ adj : ENTHUSIASTIC
 hepple-white \h'e-p-'ol-'hwīt-, -wīt-\ adj [George Hepplewhite 1786 E cabinetmaker]; of, relating to, or imitating a style of furniture originating in late 18th century England
 hepta- or hept- comb form [Gk, fr. *hepta* — more at SEVEN] 1 : seven (as heptamer) 2 : containing seven atoms, groups, or equivalents (heptane)
 heptad \h'e-p-'tād-\ n [Gk *heptada*, *heptas*, fr. *hepta*]; a group of seven
 hepta-gon \h'e-p-'tā-'gōn-\ n [Gk *heptagonos* heptagonal, fr. *hepta* + *gonos* angle; *gon-* = *gon-* polygon on seven angles and seven sides — *heptag-ol-ous* \h'e-p-'tā-gō-'l-əs-\ adj] 1 : a seven-sided polygon
 hept-am-e-ter \h'e-p-'tam-ət-ər-\ n : a verse consisting of seven feet
 hept-ane \h'e-p-'tān-\ n : any of nine isomeric hydrocarbons C₇H₁₆ of the methane series
 hept-ar-chy \h'e-p-'tār-'kē-\ n : a hypothetical confederacy of seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of the 7th and 8th centuries
 hepta-teuch \h'e-p-'tā-(t)ēyūk-\ n [LL *heptateuchos*, fr. Gk, fr. *hepta* + *teuchos* book — more at PENTATEUCH]; the first seven books of the Old Testament
 hept-ose \h'e-p-'tōs-, -tēs-\ n : any of the monosaccharides C₇H₁₄O₇ containing seven atoms in the molecule
 her \h'e-(r)ər-, 'hər-\ adj [ME *hire*, fr. OE *here*, gen. of *hēr* she — more at HE]; of or relating to her or herself esp. as possessor, agent, or object of an action (~ house) (~ research) (~ rescue) — compare SHE
 her var. (C)her \h'e-r-\ n [ME *her*, objective case of SHE]
 He-ra \h'i-'rā-, 'hēr-\ n [L, fr. Gk. *Hērā*]; the queen of heaven in Greek mythology, sister and wife of Zeus, and goddess of women and marriage
 Her-a-kles or Her-a-cles \h'e-r-'ak-ēz-, 'hēr-'ak-ēz-\ n [Gk *Hēraklēs*] : HERO
 her-d \h'e-r-'d-\ n [ME, fr. MF *heriau*, fr. an (assumed) Gmc compound whose 1st component is akin to OHG *heri* army, and whose 2d is akin to OHG *waltan* to rule — more at HARRY, WIELD] 1 a : an official at a tournament of arms with duties including the making of announcements and the marshaling of combatants. b : an officer or plant part valued for its medicinal, savory, or aromatic qualities — *her-ba-ceous* \h'e-'b-ə-'shəs-\ adj — *herb-like* \h'e-'b-ər-'blīk-\ adj — *herby* \h'e-'b-ər-'bē-\ adj
 herb-age \h'e-'b-ər-'bi-\ n 1 : grass and other herbaceous vegetation esp. when used for grazing. 2 : the succulent parts of herbaceous plants
 herb-al \h'e-'b-ər-'bəl-\ n 1 : a book about plants esp. with reference to their medical properties. 2 : archaic; HERBARIUM. 1
 herbal adj : of, relating to, or made of herbs
 herb-al-ist \h'e-'b-əl-ist-\ n 1 : one that collects or grows herbs. 2 : HERB DOCTOR



hemstitch

her-bar-i-um \ (h)ər-'bār-ē-əm, '-bēr-ū, pl her-bar-ia (-s) \ 1 : a collection of dried plant specimens usu. mounted and systematically arranged for reference 2 : a place that houses an herbarium

herb doctor *n* : one who practices healing by the use of herbs

her-bi-ci-dal \ (h)ər-'bā-'sīd-'l̩ \ *adj* : of, relating to, or being an herbicide

her-bi-ci-de \ (h)ər-'bā-'sīd \ *n* [*L* *herba* + *ISV -cide*] : an agent used to destroy or inhibit plant growth

her-bi-vore \ (h)ər-'bī-vōr \, -vō(r) \ *n* [*NL* *Herbivora*, group of mammals, fr. *ocut. pl.* of *herbivorus*] : a plant-eating animal; *esp* : **UNGULATE**

her-biv-o-rous \ (h)ər-'bī-v-ə-'r̩ \ *adj* [*NL* *herbivorus*, fr. *L* *herba* grass + *-ivus* -ivous] 1 : feeding on plants 2 : having a stout body and a long small intestine **her-biv-o-rous-ly** *adv*

herb Robert \ (h)ər-'rōb-'rāb-ət \ *n* [*prob.* fr. *Robertus* (St. Robert) 1067 F ecclesiastic] : a sticky low geranium (*Geranium robertianum*) with small reddish purple flowers

her-cu-le-an \ (h)ər-'kyə-'le-ən, -hər-'kyē-'le-ən \ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of Hercules 2 *often not cap* : of extraordinary power, size, or difficulty

Her-cu-les \ 'hər-'kyə-'lēs \ *n* [*L*, fr. Gk *Ἡρακλῆς*] 1 : a hero of classical mythology noted for great strength and *esp.* for achieving twelve labors imposed on him by Hera 2 [*cf.* *L* (*gen.* *Heraculid*)] : a northern constellation between Corona Borealis and Lyra

Her-cu-les'-club \ 'hər-'kyə-'lēs-'kl̩b \ *n* 1 : a small prickly eastern U.S. tree (*Aralia spinosa*) of the ginseng family — called also *spinoso* 2 : a prickly shrub or tree (*genus* *Zanthoxylum*, *esp.* *herc-herculis*) of the rue family

herd \ 'hɜrd \ *n* [*ME*, fr. OE *herd*; akin to OHG *heira* herd, Gk *Korthis* heep] 1 a : a number of animals of one kind kept together under human control b : a congregation of gregarious wild animals 2 a : a group of people usu. having a common bond b : the unorganized and unthinking masses of mankind 3 : a group of people 4 : a group of people to assemble or move in a herd 2 : to place oneself in a group : **ASSOCIATE** *vi* 1 a : to keep or move (animals) together b : to gather, lead, or drive as if in a herd 2 : to place in a group

herd-ward \ 'hɜrd-ɔrd \ *n* : one that herds; *specif* : **HERDSMAN**

her-dic \ 'hɜrd-ik \ [*Peter Herdic* 1188 *AM* inventor] : a small 19th century American horse-drawn cab having side seats and an entrance at the back

herds-man \ 'hɜrdz-mən \ *n* 1 : a manager, breeder, or tender of livestock 2 : a herder

here \ 'hɪər \ *adv* [*ME*, fr. OE *hēr*; akin to OHG *hier* here, OE *hē* he] 1 a : in or at this place (turn ~) — *often* used interjectionally *esp.* in answering a roll call b : *NOW* (~ it's morning already) 2 : at or in this point or particular (~ we agree) 3 : in the present time or state 4 : in the future (come ~) 5 — used interjectionally in rebuke or encouragement

here *adj* 1 — used for emphasis *esp.* after a demonstrative pronoun or after a noun modified by a demonstrative adjective (this book ~) 2 *substant* — used for emphasis after a demonstrative adjective but before the noun modified (this ~ book)

here *n* : this place

here-about \ 'hɪər-ə-'baʊt \ or **hereabouts** \ -'baʊts \ *adv* : in this vicinity

here-after \ 'hɪər-'ɑf-ər \ *adv* 1 : after this in sequence or in time 2 : in one future time or state

hereafter *n*, *often cap* 1 : **FUTURE** 2 : an existence beyond earthly life

hereafter *adj*, *archaic* : **FUTURE**

here-away \ 'hɪ(ə)'r-ə-'wā \ or **here-aways** \ -'wāz \ *adv*, *dial* : **HERE-ABOUTS**

here-by \ 'hɪər-'bɪ, 'hɪ(ə)'r-'bɪ \ *adv* by this means; *esp.* by means of this act or document

her-e-dit-a-ment \ 'hɜr-'ə-'dɪt-'ə-mənt \ [*ML* *hereditamentum*, fr. *L* *hereditarius*, fr. *L* *hered-*, *heres*]; hereditary

her-ed-i-tar-y \ 'hɜr-'ed-'ə-'ter-ē \ *adj* 1 a : genetically transmitted or transmitted from parent to offspring b : characteristic of or fostered by one's predecessors 2 a : received or passing by inheritance or required to pass by inheritance b : having title or possession through inheritance 3 : of a kind established by tradition 4 : of or relating to inheritance or heredity *syn* see **INNATE**

her-ed-i-ty \ 'hɜr-'ed-'ə-'tɪ \ [*ME* *hereditis*, fr. *L* *hereditas*, *hereditas*, fr. *hered-*, *heres* here — *more* in **HER**] 1 a : **INHERITANCE** b : **TRADITION** 2 a : the sum of the qualities and potentialities genetically derived from one's ancestors b : the transmission of qualities from ancestor to descendant through a mechanism lying primarily in the chromosomes of the germ cells

Her-e-ford \ 'hɜr-'fɔrd \ *also* 'hɜr-'ə \ [*Hereford* co., England] : any of an English breed of hardy red beef cattle with white faces and markings now extensively raised in the western U.S.

her-in \ 'hɪr-'ɪn \ *adv* 1 : in this

her-in-ly \ 'hɪr-'ɪn-'li \ *adv* : above this

her-in-af-ter \ 'hɪr-'ɪn-'ɑf-ər \ *adv* : after this

her-in-be-fore \ 'hɪr-'ɪn-'bɪ-'fɔr \, -'fɔ(r) \ *adv* : in the preceding part of this writing or document

her-in-be-low \ 'bɪ-'lɔ \ *adv* : below this

her-of \ 'hɪr-'ə \ *adv* : of this

her-of-ty \ 'bɪn-, 'bɪn \ *adv* : on this writing

Her-er-o \ 'hɜr-'ə-'rō \, -'rō \ *n*, pl *Herero* or *Hereros* 1 : a Bantu people of the central part of southwest Africa 2 : a member of the Herero people

her-e-si-arch \ 'hɜr-'ē-'z̩-ər̩k \, 'hɜr-'ə-'z̩-ər̩k \ [*LL* *haeresiarcha*, fr. *L* *haeresis* *haeresis*, fr. *haireis* + *Gk* *-archēs* -*LL*] : an originator of a heretical doctrine

her-e-sy \ 'hɜr-'ē-'s̩ \ [*ME* *heresie*, fr. OF, fr. *LL* *haeresis*, fr. *L* *haeresis*, fr. *Gk* *hairesis*, fr. *Gk*, action of taking, choice, sect, fr. *hairesin* to take] 1 a : adherence to a religious opinion contrary to church dogma b : denial of a revealed truth by a baptized member of the orthodox Catholic Church or of a doctrine contrary to church dogma 2 a : dissent from a dominant theory or opinion in any field b : an opinion or doctrine contrary to the truth or other generally accepted beliefs

her-e-tic \ 'hɜr-'ə-'tɪk \ *n* 1 : a dissenter from established church dogma; *esp.* a baptized member of the Roman Catholic Church

who disavows a revealed truth 2 : one that dissents from an accepted belief or doctrine of any kind

her-et-ic-al \ 'hɜr-'et-'ɪkəl \ *also* **her-e-tic** \ 'hɜr-'ə-'tɪk, 'hɜr-'et-'ɪk \ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by heresy 2 : of, relating to, or characterized by departure from accepted beliefs or standards

HERETIC *syn* see **HERETODOX** — **her-et-ic-al-ly** \ 'hɜr-'et-'ɪk-əl \ *adv* : up to this time

HERETIC *syn* see **HERETODOX** — **her-et-ic-al-ly** \ 'hɜr-'et-'ɪk-əl \ *adv* : up to this time

HERETIC *syn* see **HERETODOX** — **her-et-ic-al-ly** \ 'hɜr-'et-'ɪk-əl \ *adv* : up to this time

here-un-der \ 'hɪr-'ən-'dər \ *adv* : under or in accordance with this

here-un-to \ 'hɪr-'ən-'tʊ \, 'hɪr-'ən-'tʊ \ *adv* : to this; *esp.* : to this writing or document

here-upon \ 'hɪr-'ə-'pɒn, -'pæn, 'hɪr-'ə-' \ *adv* : on this; immediately after this

here-with \ 'hɪ(ə)'r-'wɪθ, -'wɪð \ *adv* 1 : with this; enclosed in this 2 : **HEREBY**

her-i-ot \ 'hɜr-'ē-ət \ [*ME*, fr. OE *herigate*, *pl.*, MILITARY equipment, fr. *hermy* army + *grawie* equipment; akin to OHG *herl* army — *more* at **HERY**] : a feudal duty or tribute due under English law to a lord upon the death of a tenant

her-i-ta-bil-i-ty \ 'hɜr-'ət-'ə-'bɪl-'ə-t̩ \ *n* : the quality or state of being heritable

her-i-ta-ble \ 'hɜr-'ət-'ə-'bəl \ *adj* 1 : capable of being inherited or passed on by inheritance 2 : **HEREDITARY**

her-i-tage \ 'hɜr-'ət-ɪ \ [*ME*, fr. MF, fr. *heriter* to inherit, fr. *LL* *hereditare*, fr. *L* *hered-*, *heres* here — *more* at **HER**] 1 : property that descends to an heir 2 a : something transmitted by or acquired from a predecessor b : **LEGACY** b : **TRADITION** 3 : **BIRTHRIGHT**

HERITAGE *syn* **HERITANCE**, **INHERITANCE**, **PATRI-MONY**, **BIRTHRIGHT** mean something received from a parent or predecessor. **HERITAGE** may imply anything passing on to heirs or succeeding generations but applies only to things other than actual property or money (*heritage* of freedom). **INHERITANCE** applies to that which passes from parent to child (as money, property, traits of character or feature); **PATRI-MONY** applies *esp.* to property passed down in a direct line of descent; **BIRTHRIGHT** applies to property, rank, or privilege coming by right at birth.

her-i-tor \ 'hɜr-'ət-ər \ *n* : **INHERITOR**

herm \ 'hɜrm \ [*L* *hermes*, fr. Gk *hermēs* statue of Hermes, *herm*, fr. *Hermēs*] : a statue in the form of a square stone pillar surmounted by a bust or head *esp.* of Hermes — called also *herma*

her-ma-phro-dite \ 'hɜr-'mɑf-'rō-'dɪt \ [*ME* *hermafrodite*, fr. *L* *hermafroditus*, fr. Gk *hermafroditēs*, fr. *Hermaphroditos*] 1 a : an animal or plant having both male and female reproductive organs b : **HOMOSEXUAL** 2 : a combination of diverse elements; *specif* : **HERMAPHRODITE BRIG** **her-ma-phro-dite** \ 'hɜr-'mɑf-'rō-'dɪt \ *adv* : **HERMAPHRODITISM** \ 'hɜr-'mɑf-'rō-'dɪt-'ɪz-əm \ *n*

her-ma-phro-dite brig *n* : a 2-masted vessel square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft

Her-ma-phro-dit-ism \ 'hɜr-'mɑf-'rō-'dɪt-'ɪz-əm \ *n* [*Gk* *hermafroditēs*] : a son of Hermes and Aphrodite who according to Greek mythology becomes joined in one body with a nymph while bathing

her-mē-neu-tic \ 'hɜr-'mē-'nyū-tɪk \ *adj* [*Gk* *hermēneutikos*, fr. *hermēneūto* to interpret, fr. *hermēneus* interpreter] : of or relating to hermeneutics; **INTERPRETATIVE** **her-mē-neu-tic-al** \ 'hɜr-'mē-'nyū-'tɪkəl \ *adv*

her-mē-nen-tic \ 'hɜr-'mē-'nɪk \ *adj* *or* *pl* in *constr* : the study of the methodological principles of interpretation (as of the Bible)

Her-mes \ 'hɜr-'mɛs \ [*L*, fr. Gk *Hermēs*] : a Greek god who serves as herald and messenger of the other gods, presides over commerce, invention, eloquence, cunning, and theft, and conducts the dead to Hades

Hermes Trismegistus \ 'hɜr-'mɛs-'trɪz-'mɛ-'gɪs-'tʊz \ [*Gk* *Hermēs Trismegistos*, lit. Hermes thrice greatest] : a legendary author of works embodying magical, astrological, and alchemical doctrines

her-met-ic \ (h)ər-'met-ɪk \ *adj* [*NL* *hermeticus*, fr. *Hermes*, *Hermes Trismegistos*] 1 *often cap* : a : of or relating to the writings or teachings attributed to Hermes Trismegistos b : relating to or characterized by occultism or abstruseness; **RECONDITE** 2 [fr. the belief that Hermes Trismegistos invented a magic seal to keep vessels airtight] a : **AIRTIGHT** b : impervious to external influence — *adv* : **her-met-ic-al** \ 'hɜr-'mɛ-'tɪkəl \ *adv* : **her-met-ic-al-ly** \ 'hɜr-'mɛ-'tɪk-əl \ *adv*

her-met-ic *adj*, *archaic* : **HERMETIC**

her-met-ic-al \ 'hɜr-'mɛ-'tɪkəl \ *adv* : **her-met-ic-al-ly** \ 'hɜr-'mɛ-'tɪk-əl \ *adv*

her-met-ism \ 'hɜr-'mɛ-'tɪz-əm \ *n* 1 : a system of ideas based on hermetic teachings 2 *often not cap* : adherence to hermetic doctrine — **Her-met-ic-ism** \ -'mɛ-'tɪz-əm \ *n*

her-mit \ 'hɜr-'mɪt \ [*ME* *eremite*, fr. OF, fr. *LL* *eremita*, fr. *L* *eremita*, fr. Gk *erēmítēs*, fr. Gk *adē*, living in the desert, fr. *erēma* desert, fr. *erēma* — *more* at **RETRAIT**] 1 a : one that retires from society and lives in solitude *esp.* for religious reasons; **RECLUSE** b *obs* : **BEADSMAN** 2 : a spiced molasses cookie

her-mit-age \ 'hɜr-'mɪt-'ɪʒ \ *n* 1 a : the habitation of a hermit b : **HERMWAY** c : **MONASTERY** 2 : a hermit's cell or condition a hermit

Her-mit-age \ 'hɜr-'mɪt-'ɪʒ \ [*Fr* *Ermitage*, commune in France] 1 : a chiefly red Rhone valley wine 2 : a wine similar to Hermitage

hermit crab *n* : any of numerous chiefly marine decapod crustaceans (families Paguridae and Parapaguridae) having soft asymmetrical abdomens and occupying the empty shells of gastropods

her-n \ 'hɜr-ən, 'hɜrn \ *dial var* of **HERON**

her-nia \ 'hɜr-'nē-ə \, *n*, pl *her-ni-as* or *her-ni-als* \ 'nɛ-'ē, -nɛ-'ē \ [*L* — *more* at **VARN**] : a protrusion of an organ or part through connective tissue or through a wall of the cavity in which it is normally located *also* *rupture* — **her-ni-al** \ 'hɜr-'nē-'ɪ-əl \ *adj*

her-ni-ate \ 'hɜr-'nē-'ɪt \ *vi* : to protrude through an abnormal body opening — **her-ni-ation** \ 'hɜr-'nē-'ɪ-shən \ *n*

her-ō \ 'hɜr-'ō \, 'hɪ(ə)'r-'ō \, *n*, pl *her-oes* [*L* *heros*, fr. Gk *hērōs*] 1 a : a mythological or legendary figure often of divine descent endowed with great strength or ability b : an illustrious warrior



her-ma-phro-dite brig

e abnt; * kitten; er further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o glow; o coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü loot; ü foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

a : characterized by fusion of unlike gametes; esp : OOGAMOUS **b** : exhibiting alternation of generations in which two kinds of sexual generation alternate **c** : bearing flowers of two kinds — *het-er-og-a-my* \h'et-ə-rō-jə-'mē-ə-tē-, h'e-trō- v n : the quality or state of being heterogeneous

het-er-o-ge-ne-us \h'et-ə-rō-jē-nē-əs, h'e-trō-, -nyəs/ *adj* [ML *heterogenus, heterogenus*, fr. Gk *heterogēns, fr. heter- + genos* kind — more at **KIN**] : consisting of dissimilar ingredients or constituents **HYBRID** — *het-er-o-ge-ne-us-ly* *adv* — *het-er-o-ge-neous-ness* *n*

het-er-o-gen-e-sis \h'et-ə-rō-jen-ə-sēs \ **n** [NL] 1 : A BIOGENESIS **2** : ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS — *het-er-o-ge-net-ic* \jə-'net-ik/ *adj*

het-er-og-e-nous \h'et-ə-rō-jə-nəs/ *adj* 1 : of other origin : not originating within the body **2** : HETEROGENEOUS

het-er-og-e-ny \h'et-ə-rō-jə-'nē- / *n* : a heterogeneous collection or group

het-er-og-o-nous \h'et-ə-rō-jə-'nəs/ or **het-er-o-gon-ic** \h'et-ə-rō-'gā-n-ik/ *adj* [*heter-* + Gk *gonia-gony*] 1 : having two or more kinds of perfect flowers **2** : characterized by alternation of generations **3** : ALLOMETRIC — *het-er-og-o-ny* \h'et-ə-rō-jə-'nē- / *adv*

het-er-og-y-nous \h'et-ə-rō-jə-'nəs/ *adj* : having females of more than one kind

het-er-ol-ei-thal \h'et-ə-rō-'les-ə-thal/ *adj* [*heter-* + Gk *lekithos* egg + *ite* : having yolk] : anally distributed

het-er-ol-o-gous \h'et-ə-rō-'lō-jəs/ *adj* 1 : characterized by heterotely **2** : derived from a different species — *het-er-ol-o-gous-ly* *adv*

het-er-ol-o-gy \h'et-ə-rō-'lō-jē- / *n* [ISV] : a lack of correspondence of apparently homologous body parts due to differences in fundamental nature or origin

het-er-ol-y-sis \h'et-ə-rō-'lī-z-əs- / **n** [NL] 1 : destruction by an outside agent; *specif* : solution (as of a cell) by lysis or enzymes from another source **2** : decomposition of a compound into two oppositely charged particles or ions — *het-er-ol-y-tic* \h'et-ə-rō-'lī-ik/ *adj*

het-er-om-erous \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-rəs/ *adj* [*heter-* + Gk *meros* part — more at **MERT**] : having one or more floral whorls the number of whose members differs from that of the remaining whorls

het-er-om-er-ous \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-rəs/ *adj* [*heter-* + Gk *meros* part + *trō-phic*] 1 : requiring a single organic source of nitrogen and carbon for metabolism

het-er-o-met-a-holic \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-t-ə-'hō-l-ik/ or **het-er-o-met-tah-o-tous** \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-t-ə-'hō-l-əs/ *adj* : of, relating to, or exhibiting heterometabolism

het-er-o-met-tah-o-lytic \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-t-ə-'hō-l-ī-z-əm/ also **het-er-o-met-tah-o-ly-tic** \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-t-ə-'hō-l-ī-z-əm/ *adj* : relating to heterometabolism in which the nymph is basically like the adult and no pupa occurs

het-er-o-met-tro-phic \h'et-ə-rō-'mē-t-ə-'trō-f-ik/ *adj* : requiring complex organic sources of carbon and nitrogen for metabolism — compare **HETEROZOOTIC**

het-er-o-mor-ph-ic \h'et-ə-rō-'mō-r-f-ik/ or **het-er-o-mor-phous** \h'et-ə-rō-'mō-r-f-əs/ *adj* [ISV] : deviating from the usual form : exhibiting diversity of form (as in different stages of a life cycle) — *het-er-o-mor-phism* \h'et-ə-rō-'mō-r-f-iz-əm/ *n*

het-er-on-o-mous \h'et-ə-rō-'nō-məs/ *adj* [*heter-* + *nomos* (as in **ANOMALY**)] : specializing along different lines of growth or under different controlling forces **2** : subject to external controls and impositions — *het-er-on-o-mous-ly* *adv*

het-er-on-o-my \h'et-ə-rō-'nō-mē- / *n* [*heter-* + *nomos* (as in **ANOMALY**)] : a subjection to something else; esp : a condition of lacking moral freedom or self-determination

het-er-o-pet-a-lous \h'et-ə-rō-'pēt-ə-ləs/ *adj* : having dissimilar petals

het-er-o-phile \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-l/ *adj* : reacting serologically with an antigen of another species

het-er-o-pho-ny \h'et-ə-rō-'fō-nē- / *n* [Gk *heterophōnia* diversity of note, fr. *heter-* + *phōnia*-phōny] : the performance of a melody by two or more individuals who add their own rhythmic or melodic modifications

het-er-o-phy-lous \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-l-əs/ *adj* : having the foliage leaves of one form on the same plant or stem — *het-er-o-phy-ly* \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-l-ē- / *n*

het-er-o-phyte \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-t/ *n* : a plant (as a parasite or saprophyte) that is dependent for food materials upon other organisms or their products — *het-er-o-phy-tic* \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-t-ik/ *adj*

het-er-o-phyl-ous \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-l-əs/ *adj* [ISV] : having a chromosome number that is not a simple multiple of the haploid chromosome number — *heteroploid* *n* — *het-er-o-ploid-ly* \h'et-ə-rō-'fī-l-ē- / *adv*

het-er-o-po-lar \h'et-ə-rō-'pō-lər/ *adj* [ISV] : POLAR **5**, IONIC

het-er-o-po-lar-ity \h'et-ə-rō-'pō-lər-ə-tē- / *n*

het-er-o-po-lar-ous \h'et-ə-rō-'pō-lər-əs/ *adj* [*deriv.* of Gk *heter-* + *po-lar* wing — more at **POLE**] : of or relating to an order or suborder (Heteroptera) comprising the true bugs

het-er-o-sex-u-al \h'et-ə-rō-'sek-s(ə)-wəl-, -sek-shəl/ *adj* [ISV] **1** : of or relating to or marked by sexual orientation toward members of the opposite sex **2** : of or relating to different sexes

heterosexual \h'et-ə-rō-'sek-s(ə)-wəl- / *n* : a person who is sexually attracted to both sexes

het-er-o-sis \h'et-ə-rō-'sīs- / **n** [NL] : a marked vigor or capacity for growth often shown by crossed animals or plants — *het-er-ot-ic* \h'et-ə-rō-'t-ik/ *adj*

het-er-o-spo-rous \h'et-ə-rō-'spō-rəs-, -spōr-, -rās-pō-rəs/ *adj* **1** : producing spores of more than one kind **2** : producing microspores and megaspores — *het-er-o-spo-ry* \h'et-ə-rō-'spō-rē-, -spōr-, h'et-ə-rō-'rās-pō-rē- / *n*

het-er-o-tro-phic \h'et-ə-rō-'trō-f-ik-, -trō-f-ik/ *adj* : requiring complex organic compounds of nitrogen and carbon for metabolic synthesis — *het-er-o-tro-ph-ic-al-ly* \h'et-ə-rō-'trō-f-ē- / *adv*

het-er-o-ty-p-ic \h'et-ə-rō-'tī-p-ik/ *adj* **1** : of or being the reduction division of meiosis as contrasted with typical mitotic division **2** : of or being a genus containing groups of species showing various degrees of relationship — *het-er-o-ty-p-ic-al* \h'et-ə-rō-'tī-p-ik/ *adj*

het-er-o-zy-go-sis \h'et-ə-rō-'zī-'pō-sēs- / **n** [NL] **1** : a union of genetically dissimilar gametes forming a heterozygote. **2** : the state of being a heterozygote

het-er-o-zy-gote \h'et-ə-rō-'zī-'gōt- / *n* : an animal or plant containing genes for both members of at least one pair of allelomorphous characters — *het-er-o-zy-gous* \h'et-ə-rō-'zī-'gōs/ *adj*

heth \h'ē(h), 'kē(h) \ **n** [Heb *hēth*] : the 8th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol **h**

het-man \h'et-'mən \ **n** [Pol] : a cossack leader

het-up \h'et-'pʌp/ *adj* [*het*, dial. part. of *hear*] *chiefly dial* : highly excited — **UPSET**

heu-land-ite \h'yu-lən-'dīt \ **n** [Henry Heuland, 19th cent. E. mineral collector] : a zeolite (Na,Ca₂A₆(Al,Si)₁₂O₇₂·24H₂O) consisting of a hydrous aluminosilicate of sodium and calcium

heu-ris-lic \h'yu-ris-'tik/ *adj* [G *heuristic*, fr. N *heuristicus*, fr. Gk *heuriskein* to discover; akin to *ōir* *fiar* I have found] : serving to guide, discover, or reveal; *specif* : valuable for empirical research but unproved or incapable of proof

heuristic **1** : the study or practice of heuristic procedure **2** : heuristic argument

hew \h'yu \ *v* [hewed; hewed or hewn \h'yu-lən/ *hew-ing* [ME *hewen*], fr. OE *hēawan*; akin to OHG *hauwan* to hew, L *cadere* to beat] **1** : to cut with blows of a heavy cutting instrument **2** : to fell by blows of an ax **3** : to give form or shape to with or as if with heavy cutting blows ~ *v* **1** : to make cutting blows **2** : to conform strictly; *ADHERE* — *hew-er* *n*

hex \h'eks \ **n** [PAG *hexe*, fr. G *hexen*, fr. *hexe* witch] *vi* : to practice witchcraft ~ *vi* **1** : to put a hex on **2** : to affect as if by an evil spell; *JINX* — *hex-er* *n*

hex **1** : SPELL, **JINX** **2** : a person who practices witchcraft

hex *adj* : HEXAGONAL

hexa- or **hex-** *comb* form [Gk, fr. *hex* six — more at **SIX**] **1** : six (hexamerous) **2** : containing six atoms, groups, or equivalents (*hexane*)

hexa- *dis-* or **hexo-** *bi-* *ose* \h'ek-sə-'bi-'ōs-, -ōz- / **n** : a disaccharide yielding two hexose molecules on hydrolysis

hexa-chloro-eth-ane \h'ek-sə-'klōr-ə-'wē-th-, -klōr-, -klōr- / *n* [ISV] : a toxic crystalline compound C₂Cl₆ used esp. in smoke bombs and in the form of insecticides in fumigations

hexa-chloro-phen-ol \h'ek-sə-'klōr-ə-'fē-, -klōr- \ *n* [*hexa-* + *chlor-* + *phenol*] : a crystalline phenolic bacteria-inhibiting agent C₆H₅Cl₅O, used esp. in soap

hexa-chord \h'ek-sə-'kō(r)əd/ *n* [*hexa-* + Gk *chordē* string — more at **THIRD**] : a musical series of six tones having a semitone between the third and fourth

hex-adj \h'ek-'səd/ or **hex-ade** \h'ek-səd \ [LL *hexad-, hexas*, fr. Gk, fr. *hex*] : a group or series of six — *hex-adj-ic* \h'ek-'səd-ik/ *adj*

hex-a-gon \h'ek-sə-'gān \ **n** [Gk *hexagōnion*, neut. of *hexagōnos* hexagonal, fr. *hexa-* + *gōnia* angle — more at **-GON**] : a polygon of six angles and six sides

hex-a-gon-al \h'ek-sə-'gān-əl/ *adj* **1** : having six angles and six sides **2** : having a hexagon as section or base **3** : relating to or being a crystal system characterized by three equal lateral axes intersecting at angles of 60 degrees and a vertical axis of variable length at right angles — *hex-a-gon-al-ly* \h'ek-'səd-əl- / *adv*

hex-a-gram \h'ek-sə-'grām \ **n** [ISV] : a figure formed by completing externally an equilateral triangle on each side of a regular hexagon

hex-a-hed-ron \h'ek-sə-'hē-'drən \ *n*, *pl* *hexahe-drons* also *hexe-hed-ron* \-'drə- / [LL, fr. Gk *hexaedron*, fr. neut. of *hexaedros* of six surfaces, fr. *hexa-* + *hedra* seat — more at **HEX**] : a polyhedron of six faces

hexa-hydrate \h'et-'drāt \ *n* : a chemical compound combined with six molecules of water — *hexa-hydrat-ed* \h'et-'drāt-əd/ *adj*

hex-am-er-ous \h'ek-'sə-'m-ə-rəs/ *adj* : having six parts or parts in multiples of six; *specif* : having six members composed of six members

hex-am-e-ter \h'ek-'sə-'m-ət-ər \ **n** [L, fr. Gk *hexametron*, fr. neut. of *hexametros* having six measures, fr. *hexa-* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**] : a verse consisting of six feet

hexa-meth-y-lene \h'et-'rē-'mīnē \h'ek-sə-'meth-ə-'lēn-'trē-'mēn/ **n** [ISV] : a crystalline compound C₆H₁₂, used esp. as an acetone-curing vulcanizing rubber, as an absorbent for phosgene, and as a diuretic

hex-ane \h'ek-'sān \ **n** [ISV] : any of five isomeric volatile liquid paraffin hydrocarbons C₆H₁₄ found in petroleum

hexa-ni-trate \h'ek-sə-'nī-'trāt-, -trāt \ *n* : a compound containing six nitrate ions in the molecule

hexa-plot \h'ek-sə-'plōt/ *adj* [ISV] : arranged or appearing in sixes; *specif* : having or being six times the monoploid chromosome number — *hexaploid* *n* — *hexa-ploid-ly* \h'ek-'səd-əl- / *adv*

hex-a-pod \h'ek-sə-'pōd \ **n** [Gk *hexapoda*, *hexapous* having six feet, fr. *hexa-* + *pous* foot — more at **POD**] : insect **lb**

hexapod *adj* **1** : six-footed **2** : of or relating to insects

hex-ap-o-dous \h'ek-'sə-pəd-əs/ *adj* : HEXAPOD

Hexa-teuch \h'ek-'sə-(t)yu(k) \ *n* [*hexa-* + Gk *teuchos* book — more at **PENTATEUCH**] : the first six books of the Old Testament

hex-ter-ol \h'ek-'tē-rəl \ **n** [PAG, fr. G] : WRITHCRAFT

hex-ter-ol-ous \h'ek-'tē-rəl-əs \ *n* : a polysaccharide yielding only hexoses on hydrolysis

hex-ose \h'ek-'sōs-, -sōz- / **n** [ISV] : a monosaccharide C₆H₁₂O₆ containing six carbon atoms in the molecule

hex-yl \h'ek-'səl \ **n** [ISV] : an alkyl radical C₆H₁₃ derived from a hexane molecule

hex-yl-en-er-ol \h'ek-'səl-'rē-n-əl/ *n* : a crystalline phenol C₁₂H₁₆O₂ used as an antiseptic and antineoplastic

hey \h'ā / *interj* [ME] — used esp. to call attention or to express interrogation, surprise, or exultation

hey *interj* [Irreg. fr. *hey*] *archaic* — used to express exultation or wonder

heyday also **hey-day** *n* *archaic* : high spirits **2** : a period of greatest strength, vigor, or prosperity

Hez-e-ki-ah \h'ez-ə-'kī-ə \ **n** [Heb *Hizqiyah*] : a king of Judah of the 8th cent. B.C.

hi \hī / *interj* [ML] *hi* — used esp. as a greeting

hi-a-tus \hī-'tīt-əs \ **n** [L, fr. *hiatus*, pp. of *hiare* to yawn — more at **YAWN**] **1** : a break in an object; **GAP** **2** : a lapse in continuity **3** : the occurrence of two vowel sounds without pause or intervening consonantal sound



o abut; k kitten; er gather; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; p sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i loot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

hi-a-wa-tha \hi-'wə-thə, hē-'wə-thə \ n : the Indian hero of Longfellow's poem *The Song of Hiawatha*

hi-ba-chi \hi-'bäch-ē \ n [Jap.] : a charcoal brazier

hi-ber-nac-u-lum \hi-'ber-näk-yə-ləm \ n, pl. hi-ber-nac-ni-lä \hi-'ber-nä-ki \ n : a shelter occupied during the winter by a dormant animal (as an insect) **1** : an encysted bud in a freshwater bryozoa that survives the winter

hi-ber-nal \hi-'börn-'l \ adj : of or relating to winter **1** WINTRY

hi-ber-nate \hi-'börn-nät \ v [L. *hibernatus*, pp. of *hibernare* to pass the winter, fr. *hibernus* of winter, akin to *L. hiems* winter, Gk. *cheimón*] : to pass the winter in a torpid or resting state — **hi-ber-nation** \hi-'ber-nä-shən \ n — **hi-ber-na-tor** \hi-'ber-nä-tōr \ n

hi-ber-ni-an \hi-'ber-nē-ən \ adj [L. *Hibernia* Ireland] : of, relating to, or characteristic of Ireland or the Irish — **Hibernian** n — **Hi-ber-ni-an-ism** \hi-'ber-nē-ən-izm \ n

hi-ber-ni-cism \hi-'ber-nē-ən-izm \ n : something characteristically Irish

hi-bis-cus \hi-'bis-kəs, bə-' \ n [NL, genus name, fr. L. marsh-mallow] : any of a large genus (*Hibiscus*) of herbs, shrubs, or small trees of the mallow family with decolate leaves and large showy flowers

hic-cup also **hic-cough** \hik-'(l)əp \ n [imit.] **1** : a spasmodic inbreathing with closure of the glottis accompanied by a peculiar sound **2** : an attack of hiccupping — **usu.** used in pl. but sing. **pl.** in const.

hic-cup also **hiccup** **vi** **hic-cup** also **hic-cupped**; **hic-cupping** also **hic-cup-ping** : to make a hiccup; also **1** : to be affected with hiccups

hi-lä-öet ('hik-'hik, 'hik-'hik, 'hēk-'yäk-ət) \ n [L. here lies] : EPITAPH

hi-lic \hik-' \ n [Jäc, nickname for Richard] : an awkward provincial person

hick **vi** **1** **HICcup** **1**

hick-ey \hik-'ē \ n [origin unknown] **1** : a 2 threaded coupling between an electrical fixture and an outlet box **2** : a device for hitching pipe and conduit **3** : a device, GARDEN

hick-ory \hik-'(ə)r-ē \ n, often attrib. [short for obs. *pokehickory*, fr. *powhiccóra* food prepared from pounded nuts (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] **1** : any of a genus (*Carya*) of No. American hardwood trees of the walnut family often with their edible nuts **2** : a pale wood of a hickory **2** : a switch or cane (as of hickory wood) used esp. for punishing a child **hi-lä** \hik-' \ adj : HIDDEN

hi-dal-gö \hid-'äl-(ə)gō, ē-'thäl-'n \ n, often cap. [Sp.] : a member of the lower nobility of Spain

hi-den-ite \hid-'n-ī-tē \ n [William E. Hidden 1918 Am mineralogist] : a transparent yellow to green spontaneous value as a gem

hide \hid \ n [ME, fr. OE *hīgd*] : any of various old English units of land area (usu. 120 acres)

hide **vi** **hid** \hid-' \ n [ME, kin to Gk. *keuthen* to conceal, OE *hīdan* to skin] **1** : to put in or under cover **2** : to conceal for shelter or protection; **SHIELD** **2**; **keep secret** **3**; to screen from view **4**; to turn (the eyes or face) away in shame or anger **~ vi** **1** : to remain out of sight **2** : to seek protection or evade responsibility (**~** behind dark glasses) — **hid-er** \hid-'er \ n

hide **CONCEAL**, **SCREEN**, **SECRET**, **STUPE** mean to withhold or withdraw from sight. **HIDE** may or may not suggest intent; **CONCEAL** **US** does imply intent and often specif. implies a refusal to divulge; **SCREEN** implies an interesting of something that prevents discovery; **SECRET** suggests a positioning in a place unknown to others; **STUPE** implies an offer of accidental covering up so as to hide completely

hide **n** [ME, fr. OE *hīd*; akin to OHG *hīd* hide, L. *cutis* skin, Gk. *kytos* hollow vessel] : the skin of an animal whether raw or dressed — **used esp.** of large heavy skins

hide **vi** **hid** **hid-ing** : to give a beating to; **FLOG**

hide-away \hid-'ə-ə-wē \ n : RETREAT, HIDEOUT

hide-bound \hi-'baund \ adj **1** : a of a domestic animal **2** : having a dry skin lacking in pliancy and adhering closely to the underlying flesh **b** of a tree **2** : having the bark so close and constricting that it impedes growth **3** : of obstinately conservative; **NARROW**

hid-eous \hid-'ē-əs \ adj [alter. of ME *hidous*, fr. OF, fr. *hide*, *hide* terror] **1** : offensive to the sense **2** : UGLY **3** : HORRIFYING **4** : OFFENSIVE

hide-ous-ly **adv** — **hid-eous-ness** **n**

hide-out \hi-'dout \ n : a place of refuge or concealment.

hi-dro-sis \hi-'drō-sis, hī-'drō-sis \ n [NL, fr. Gk. *hidrosīs*, fr. *hidraion* to sweat, fr. *hidros* sweat — more at **SWEAT**] : excretion of sweat; **PER-SPIRATION** — **hi-dro-sic** \hi-'drō-ik \ n [drīt-' \ adj]

hi-e \hi-' \ v [hid; hy-ing or hie-ing] [ME *hien*, fr. OE *higan* to strive, hasten; akin to OSw *hikka* to part, Skt *śighra* quick] : **HASTEN**

hi-emal \hi-'ē-mäl \ adj [L. *hiemalis*, fr. *hiems* winter — more at **HIERNATE**] : of or relating to winter; **WINTRY**

hi-er-o or **hi-ero** **comb form** [LL, fr. Gk. fr. *hieros* — more at **IRE**] : sacred; **holy** (**hierology**)

hi-er-arch \hi-'(ə)-rärk \ n [MF or ML *hierarche*, fr. ML *hierarcha*, fr. Gk. *hierarchēs*, fr. *hier-* + *arch-* hier **1** : a religious leader in a position of authority **2** : a person high in a hierarchy — **hi-er-ar-chal** \hi-'(ə)-rär-käl \ adj — **hi-er-ar-chie** \hi-'(ə)-rär-kī-ē \ n [L. *hierarchia*, fr. Gk. *hierarchia*, fr. *hier-* + *arch-* hier **1** : a religious leader in a position of authority **2** : a person high in a hierarchy — **hi-er-ar-chi-cal** \hi-'(ə)-rär-kī-käl \ n or **hi-er-ar-chie** \hi-'(ə)-rär-kī-ē \ n] : of or relating to a hierarchy — **hi-er-ar-chi-cal-ly** \hi-'(ə)-rär-kī-ē \ adv

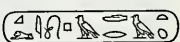
hi-er-ar-chy \hi-'(ə)-rär-kī-ē \ n **1** : a division of angels **2** : a ruling body of clergy organized into orders or ranks each subordinate to the one above it; **specif.** the bishops of a province or nation **3** : church government by a hierarchy **3** : a body of persons in authority **4** : arrangement into a graded series **b** : persons or other entities arranged in a series

hi-er-at-ic \hi-'(ə)-rät-ik \ adj [L. *hieraticus* sacerdotal, fr. Gk. *hieratikos*, deriv. of *hieros* **1** : constituting or belonging to a curative form of hieroglyphic writing **2** : constituting or belonging to a curative form of hieroglyphic writing simpler than the hieroglyphic **2** : SACERDOTAL — **hi-er-at-ic-ally** \hi-'(ə)-rät-ik-ē \ adv

hi-er-o-du-le \hi-'(ə)-rō-d(y)ū-lē \ n [LL *hierodulus*, fr. Gk. *hierodoulos*, fr. *hier-* + *doulos* slave] : a slave in the service of a temple — **hi-er-o-du-lic** \hi-'(ə)-rō-d(y)ū-lik \ adj

hi-er-o-glyph \hi-'(ə)-rə-'glif \ n [F *hieroglyphe*, fr. MF *hieroglyphique*, fr. *hieroglyphicus*] : a character used in a system of hieroglyphic writing

hi-er-o-glyph-ic \hi-'(ə)-rə-'glif-ik \ adj [MF *hieroglyphicus*, fr. LL *hieroglyphicus*, fr. Gk. *hieroglyphikos*, fr. *hier-* + *glyphein* to carve — more at **CLEAVE**] **1** : written in, constituting, or belonging to a system of writing mainly of pictorial characters **2** : inscribed with hieroglyphic **3** : resembling hieroglyphic in difficulty of decipherment — **hi-er-o-glyph-ic-ally** \hi-'(ə)-rə-'glif-ik-ē \ adv



Egyptian hieroglyphs

hieroglyphic **n** **1** : HIEROGLYPH **2** : SACERDOTAL — **hi-er-o-glyph-ic-ally** \hi-'(ə)-rə-'glif-ik-ē \ adv

hieroglyphic **adj** : of or relating to hieroglyphic writing; **specif.** : the picture script of the ancient Egyptian priesthood — **often used** in pl. but sing. or pl. in const. **3** : characters that resemble a hieroglyphic esp. in difficulty of decipherment

hi-er-o-phān \hi-'(ə)-rə-'fānt \ n [LL *hierophanta*, fr. Gk. *hierophantēs*, fr. *hier-* + *phaino* to show — more at **FANCY**] **1** : a priest in ancient Greece; **specif.** : the chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries **2** : a SACERDOTEAL PRIESTPRETER **b** : ADVOCATE — **hi-er-o-phān-tic** \hi-'(ə)-rə-'fānt-ik \ n

hi-fi \hi-'fi \ n **1** : HIGH FIDELITY **2** : equipment for reproduction of sound with high fidelity

hi-ggle \hi-'ggl \ v **hi-ggling** \-(ə)-līŋ \ [prob. alter. of *haggle*] **1** : to haggle **2** : to quarrel

hi-gg-le-dy-pig-gle-dy \hi-'ggl-dē-'pig-gl-dē-'pig-gl-dē \ adv [origin unknown] : in confusion; **TOPSY-TURVY** — **hi-ggledy-piggledy** **adv**

high \hi \ adj [ME, fr. OE *hēah*; akin to OHG *hōh* high, L. *locumen* part] **1** : a : extending or raised up **2** : ELEVATED **b** : having a steep elevation; **TALL** (six feet ~) **2** : a : advanced toward its fullest or culminating (~ summer) **b** : beginning to start (~ game) **c** : long past; **REMOTE** (~ antiquity) **3** : SHRILL, SHARP (~ note) **4** : relatively far from the equator (~ latitude) **5** : exalted in character; **NOBLE** **6** : of greater degree, size, amount, or content than the ordinary (~ pressure) **7** : of relatively great importance; **as** : foremost in rank, dignity, or standing **b** : SERIOUS, GRAVE (~ crimes) **8** : FORCEFUL, STRONG (~ winds) **9** : BOASTFUL, ARROGANT **b** : showing elation or excitement **6** : INTOXICATED **10** : COSTLY, DEAR **11** : advanced in complexity, dignity, or importance (~ mathematics) **12** : articulated with some part of the tongue close to the palate (↗ *is* a ~ vowel) — **high-ly** **adv**

SYN **TALL**, **LOFTY** : **HIGH** implies marked extension upward, or placement at a conspicuous height above the ground or above some standard level; **TALL** applies to what grows or rises high by comparison with others of its kind and usu. implies relative narrowness; **LOFTY** implies great or imposing altitude. Figuratively **HIGH** implies excellence or distinction, or complexity in development, or arrogance; **NOBLE**, **SHARP**, **SHRILL**, **SHARP**, **SHRILL**, **SHARP** : **HIGH** suggests moral grandeur or dignity, or sometimes superciliousness

2 **high** **adv** **1** : at or to a high place, altitude, or degree **2** : RICHLY, LUXURIOUSLY

high **n** **1** : an elevated place or region; **as** : a : HILL, KNOLL **b** : a region of high barometric pressure; **ANTI-CYCLONE** **3** : a high point or level; **HEIGHT** **b** : the transmission gear of an automotive vehicle giving the highest ratio of propeller-shaft to engine-shaft speed and consequently the highest speed of travel

high analysis **adj**, of a fertilizer : containing more than 20 percent of total plant nutrients

high-ball \hi-'bɔl \ n **1** : a railroad signal for a train to proceed at full speed **2** : a fast train **2** : a drink of alcoholic liquor and water or a carbonated beverage served in a tall glass

high-beam \hi-'bi:m \ n : to go at full or high speed

high beam **n** : the long-range focus of a vehicle headlight

high-bind-er \hi-'bin-dər \ n (the *Highbinders*, gang of vagabonds in New York City abt 1806) **1** : a professional killer operating in the Chinese quarter of an American city **2** : a corrupt or scumming politician

high-born \hi-'bɔrn \ adj : of noble birth

high-boy \hi-'bɔi \ n : a high chest of drawers mounted on a base with long legs

high-bred \hi-'bred \ adj : coming from superior stock

high-brow \hi-'braʊ \ n : a person of superior learning or culture; **INTELLECTUAL** — **high-browed** \hi-'braʊ-d \ adj

high-browed \hi-'braʊ-d \ adj : of high intellectual culture

high-brow-ism \hi-'braʊ-iz-əm \ n : a narrow, self-righteous attitude

high-bush \hi-'bʊʃ \ adj : forming a notably tall or erect bush; **also** : borne on a highbush plant

high chair **n** : a child's chair with long legs, a feeding tray, and a footrest

High Church **adj** : tending toward or stressing sacerdotal, liturgical, ceremonial, traditional, and Catholic elements as appropriate to the life of the Christian church — **High Churchman** **n**

high command **n** **1** : the supreme headquarters of a military force **2** : the highest leaders in an organization

high commissioner **n** : a principal or high-ranking commissioner; **esp.** : an ambassadorial representative of the government of one country stationed in another

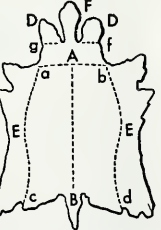
higher criticism **n** : a study of biblical writings to determine their literary history and the purpose and meaning of the authors

higher fungus **n** : a fungus with byphae well-developed and septate

high-fidelity \hi-'fi-dē-ē \ n : a term of repro. **1** : a device or official of high fidelity **2** : the reproduction of sound with a high degree of faithfulness to the original

high-flir-er or **high-fly-er** \hi-'hi-(ə)r- \ n : an uncompromisingly orthodox or doctrinaire person

high-flown \hi-'flōn \ adj **1** : EXALTED **2** : BOMBASTIC, PRETENTIOUS



high-flying \hi-'flīŋ-ŋ/ *adj*: elevated in style, content, or ambition
high frequency *n*: a radio frequency in the middle range of the radio spectrum — see RADIO FREQUENCY table
High German *n*: German as natively used in southern and central Germany 2: GERMAN 2b
high grade *n*: a grade animal that in conformation and economic qualities approximates the breed to which its known purebred ancestors belong
high-grown \hi-'grōw/ *adj*: covered with tall vegetation
high-hand-ed \hi-'hænd-əd/ *adj*: OVERBEARING, ARBITRARY — **high-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **high-hand-ed-ness** *n*
high hat *n*: SEASER 2
high-hat \hi-'hæt/ *adj*: SUPERCILIOUS, SNOBISH — **high-hat** *vt*
High Holiday *n*: either of two important Jewish holidays: a: ROSH HOSHANA b: YOM KIPPUR
high horse *n*: an arrogant mood or attitude
high jump *n*: a form for height in a track or field contest
high-land \hi-'lənd/ *n*: elevated or mountainous land
highland \hi-'lənd/ *n*: of or relating to a highland 2 *cap*: of or relating to the Highlands of Scotland
high-lander \hi-'lənd-ər/ *n*: 1: an inhabitant of a highland 2 *cap*: an inhabitant of the Highlands of Scotland
Highland fling *n*: a lively Scottish folk dance
high-light \hi-'līt/ *n*: 1: the lightest spot or area (as in a painting); 2: any of several spots in a modeled drawing or painting that receives the greatest amount of illumination 2: an event or detail of particular significance
highlight *vt*: 1: to throw a strong light upon 2 a: to center attention upon 2: EMPHASIZE b: to constitute a highlight
high-low \hi-'ləw/ *n*: a card game in which scores are made by winning the highest trump, the lowest trump, the jack of trumps, and the ace of trumps or the four most points
high mass *n*, *often cap* H&M: a sung mass usu. with full ceremonial and incense and with the celebrant assisted by a deacon and sub-deacon
high-minded \hi-'mīnd-əd/ *adj*: having or marked by elevated principles and feelings — **high-minded-ly** *adv* — **high-minded-ness** *n*
high-muck-a-muck \hi-'mʌk-ə-'mʌk, hi-'mʌk-ət-ə-'mʌk/ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Chinook Jargon *hiu muckamuck* plenty to eat]; a person of importance; *esp*: one who is arrogant
highness \hi-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being high — used as a title for kings, princes, or other persons of exalted rank (His Royal Highness) <Their Imperial Highnesses>
high-octane *adj*: having a high octane number and hence good antiknock properties (~ gasoline)
high place *n*: a temple or altar used by the ancient Semites and high usu. of high elevation
high-pressure *adj* 1 a: having or involving a high or comparatively high pressure *esp*: greatly exceeding that of the atmosphere b: having a high barometric pressure 2: using or involving aggressive and insistent sales techniques
high-pressure *n*: a sale or influence by high-pressure tactics
high priest *n*: 1: a chief priest *esp*: of the ancient Jewish priesthood 2: a priest of the Melchizedek priesthood in the Mormon Church
high relief *n*: sculptural relief in which at least half of the circumference of the modeled form projects
high-road \hi-'rōd/ *n* 1: chiefly Brit: HIGHWAY 2: the easiest course
high school *n*: a secondary school usu. comprising the 9th to 12th or 10th to 12th years of study
high sea *n*: the open part of a sea or ocean *esp*: outside territorial waters — *usu*: used in pl.
high-sounding \hi-'saʊnd-ŋ/ *adj*: POMPUS, DIPSOSING
high-spir-it-ed \hi-'spīr-ət-əd/ *adj*: characterized by a bold or lofty spirit; METTLESOME — **high-spir-it-ed-ly** *adv* — **high-spir-it-ed-ness** *n*
high-strung \hi-'strʌŋ/ *adj*: having an extremely nervous or sensitive temperament
high \hi:/ *adj* [ME, Irreg. pl. of *hōten* to command, call and be called, fr. OE *hātian*, akin to OHG *heizan* to command, call and prod, fr. L *cēre* to move, GK *hōinein*] *archaic*: CALLED, NAMED
high-tail \hi-'tāil/ *vi*: to retreat at full speed
high-tension \hi-'tēn-ən/ *adj*: having a high voltage; also 1: relating to apparatus to be used at high voltage
high-test *adj*: passing a difficult test; *specif*: having a high volatility (~ gasoline)
high tide *n*: 1: the time when the water is at its greatest elevation 2: a maximum point — CLIM.
high-toned \hi-'tōnd/ *adj* 1: high in social, moral, or intellectual quality 2: PRETENTIOUS, POMPUS
high treason *n*: TREASON 2
high-water *adj*: unusually short (~ pants)
high-way \hi-'wā/ *n*: a public road or way; *esp*: a main direct route
high-way-man \hi-'mən/ *n*: a person who robs travelers on a road
high-wrought *adj*: extremely agitated
hi-jack or **high-jack** \hi-'jæk/ *vi* [origin unknown] 1 a: to steal by stopping a vehicle on the highway b: to stop and steal from (a vehicle in transit) 2 a: STEAL, ROB b: FORCE, COERCE — **hi-jack-er** *n*
hi-jack \hi-'jæk/ *vt*: to take to *hi-jack* *vi* 1 a: to move or raise with a sudden effort b: to raise in amount sharply or suddenly (~ rents) 2: to take on a hike ~ *vi* 1 a: to go on a long walk *esp*: for pleasure or exercise b: to travel by any means 2: to rise up; *esp*: to work upward out of place (skirt had *hiked* up in back) — **hike** *n* 1: a long walk *esp*: for pleasure or exercise 2: an upward movement; RISE
hi-lar \hi-'lār/ *adj*: of, relating to, or located near a hilum
hi-lar-i-ous \hi-'lār-ē-əs, hi-'lār, hi-'lēr, hi-'lēr-ə/ [Irreg. fr. L *hilaris*, *hilaris*, *hilaris*, *hilaris*]; marked by joy or affording hilarity — **hi-lar-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **hi-lar-i-ous-ness** *n*
hi-lar-jy \hi-'lə-ŋ/ *n*: boisterous merriment *syn* see MIRTH
hi-ling \hi-'līŋ/ *n* [*hi-ling*, *adj*. (base)] *syn*: a base contemptible person

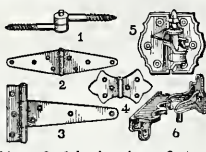
hill \hīl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hyll*; akin to L *collis* *hill*, *culmen* top] 1: a usu. rounded natural elevation of land lower than a mountain 2: an artificial heap or mound (as of earth) 3: several seeds or plants planted in a group rather than a row
hill *vt*: to form into a heap 2: to draw earth around the roots or base of — **hill-er** *n*
hill-billy \hīl-'bīl-ē/ *n* [*hill* + *Billy*, nickname for William]; a person from a backwoods area
hillbilly music *n*: music deriving from or imitating the folk style of the southern U.S. or of the Western cowboy
hill myna *n*: a largely black Asiatic starling (*Gracula religiosa*) often tamed and taught to pronounce words
hill-ock \hīl-'ək/ *n*: a small hill — **hill-ocky** \-ə-kē/ *adj*
hill-side \hīl-'sīd/ *n*: a part of a hill — **hill-side** *adj* and *adv*
hilly \hīl-'ē/ *adj*: 1: abounding in hills 2: STEEP
hill \hīl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OE *healt* here — more at HALL] 1: a handle *esp*: of a sword or dagger — 1: to **hill**: COMPLETELY
hi-lum \hi-'ləm/ *n*, *pl* hi-la -lə/ [NL, fr. L, trifle] 1 a: a scar on a seed (as a bean) marking the point of attachment of the ovule b: the nucleus of a starch grain 2: a notch in or opening from a bodily part suggesting the hilum of a bean
him \īm/ (*'him* *pron*, objective case of *HE*)
Hi-ma-la-yān \hīm-ə-'lā-ən, hīm-'əl-(ə-)yən/ *n* [Himalaya mountains, Asia]; any of a breed of small white domesticated native southern U.S. or of the Western cowboy
hi-mat-i-on \hīm-'at-ē-ən/ [Gk, fr. *hēmatō* to clothe — more at WEAR]; a rectangular cloth draped over the left shoulder and about the body and worn as a garment in ancient Greece
him-self \hīm-'self/ *pron* 1: that identical male one: that identical one 2: *usu*: used reflexively, *esp*: when comparing (HE: used reflexively, for I am unknown or immaterial) compare (HE: used reflexively, for I am unknown or immaterial) (considers ~ lucky) (he ~ did it) (~ unhappy, he understood the situation) 2: his normal, healthy, or sane condition or self 3 [Irish & Scot]: a man of consequence; *esp*: the master of the house
hi-ma-yar-i-tā \hīm-yə-'rītā/ *n* [Himyarite, legendary king in Yemen] 1: a member of an ancient people dwelling in southern Arabia 2: an Arab of a group of related ancient peoples of southern Arabia
Himyarite or **Him-yar-it-ic** \hīm-yə-'rīt-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the Himyarites or their language
Himyaritic or **Himyarite** *n*: the language of the Himyarites recorded in inscriptions
hin \hīn/ *n* [Heb *hīn*, fr. Egypt *hwn*]; an ancient Hebrew unit of liquid measure equal to about a gallon and a half
hi-na-ya-nā \hē-nə-'yān-ə/ *n* [Skt *Hinayāna*, lit., lesser vehicle]; a southern conservative Buddhist sect adhering to the Pali scriptures and the nontheistic ideal of purification of the self to nirvana — **hi-na-ya-nist** \-yān-ə-'nīst/ *n* — **hi-na-ya-nis-tic** \-hē-nə-'yān-ē-'nīst-ik/ *adj*
hind \hīnd/ *n*, *pl* *hinds* also *hind* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *hīnta* *hind*, *hēnta*, *hēnta*, *hēnta*] 1: a female of the red deer — compare HART 2: any of various typically spotted grouppers
hind *n* [ME *hine* servant, farmland, fr. OE *hīn*, gen. of *hīnan*, pl. members of a household; akin to OE *hām* home — more at HOME] 1: a British farm assistant 2: *archaic*: a custodian
hind \hīnd/ *adj: of, back-formation fr. OE *hinder*, *adv*, behind; akin to OHG *hīnar*, prep., behind; of or forming the part that follows or is behind; BEAR
hind-brain \hīnd-(d)-brān/ *n* 1 a: the posterior of the three primary divisions of the vertebrate brain or the parts developed from it including the cerebellum, pons, and medulla oblongata b: METENCEPHALON c: MYELENCEPHALON 2: the posterior segment of the brain of an invertebrate
hind-er \hīn-dər/ *vb* **hind-er-ing** \-d-(ə-)rīŋ/ [ME *hinder*, fr. OE *Hindrian*, akin to OE *hīnder* behind] *vt*: to hold back; CHECK ~ *vi*: to delay, impede, or prevent action — **hind-er-er** \-dər-ər/ *n* *syn* IMPEDE, OBSTACUL, ALOCK; **HINDER** stresses causing harmful or annoying delay or interference with progress; IMPEDE implies motion forward; progress difficult; OBSTACUL implies hampering or fettering; OBSTACUL implies interfering with something in motion or in progress by the sometimes intentional placing of obstacles in the way; ALOCK implies complete obstruction to passage or progress
hind-er-ful \hīn-dər-ŋ/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *hīnder*, *adv*.]; situated behind or in the way
hind-er-ful \hīnd-(d)-gət/ *n*: the posterior part of the alimentary canal
Hin-di \hīn-'dī/ *n* [Hindi *hīndī*, fr. *Hind*, India, fr. Per] 1: a literary and official language of northern India 2: a complex of the dialects of northern India for which Hindi is the usual literary language — **Hindi** *adj*
hind-most \hīnd-(d)-mōst/ *adj*: farthest to the rear; LAST
hind-quarter \-kwɔr-(r)-ər/ *n*: the back half of a side of beef, veal, mutton, or lamb including a leg and usu. one or more ribs 2 *pl*: the hind bipeds of a quadruped; *broadly*: all the structures of quadrupeds that lie posterior to the attachment of the hind legs to the trunk
hind-rance \hīn-drən-(t)s/ *n*: the state of being hindered 2: the action of hindering 3: something that hinders; IMPEDEMENT
hind-sight \hīnd-(d)-sīt/ *n* 1: a rear sight of a firearm 2: perception of the nature and demands of an event after it has happened
Hindu also **Hin-doo** \hīn-'dū/ *n* [Per *Hindū* inhabitant of India, fr. *Hind* India] 1: an adherent of Hinduism 2: a native or inhabitant of India
Hindu also **Hindu** *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Hindu or Hinduism
Hindu-ism \hīz-əm/ *n*: 1: a body of social, cultural, and religious beliefs and practices native to the Indian subcontinent; *specif*: the dominant cultic religion of India marked by participation in a cycle of sacred texts 2: a religious philosophy based on Hinduism — compare SAMMA
Hindu-stani also **Hin-do-stani** \hīn-dū-'stān-ē, -stān-ē/ *n* [Hindi *Hindustāni*, fr. Per *Hindustāni* India] 1: a group of Indic dialects of northern India of which literary Hindi and Urdu are*

ə about; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔi coin; th thin; th this; ŋ foot; ŋ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

considered diverse written forms **2**; a form of speech allied to Urdu but less divergent from Hindi used in some urban areas

Hindustani also *hindostani* *adj*: of or relating to Hindustan or its people or Hindustani

hing 'hinj\ n [ME *heng*: akin to MD *henge* hook, OE *hongan* to hang] **1** a: a jointed or flexible device on which a hook, lid, or other swinging part turns **b**: a flexible ligamentous joint **c**: a small piece of thin gummed paper used in fastening a postage stamp in an album **2**: a determining factor
TURNING POINT



hinges: 1 hook-and-eye, 2 strap, 3 T, 4 flap, 5 blind, 6 gate

hing *vt*: to attach by or furnish with hinges **vi**: to be connected on a single consideration (success ~s on the decision)

hinge joint *n*: a bodily joint that permits motion in one plane

hin-y 'hin-e\ n [L *hinnus*]: a hybrid between a stallion and a she ass — compare **MULE**

hint 'hint\ n [prob. alter. of obs. *hent* act of seizing, fr. *hent* vb] **1** *archaic*: OPPORTUNITY, TURN **2**: an indirect or summary suggestion **3**: a statement conveying by implication what is preferred not to say explicitly **3**: a slight indication | **CLUE** **4**: a very small amount; TRACE

hint *vi*: to convey by a hint; to INTIMATE — *vi*: to give a hint **syn** *advise*, *coax*, *connote*, *intend*

hin-ter-land 'hint-ə-land\ n [G, fr. *hinter* hinder + *land*] **1**: a region behind a coast **2**: a region that provides supplies **3**: a region remote from cities and towns

hip 'hip\ n [ME *hipe*, fr. OE *hēppe*: akin to OHG *hīfo* hip] **1**: the ripened false fruit of a rose that consists of a fleshy receptacle enclosing numerous achenes

hip n [ME, fr. OE *hype*: akin to OHG *hūp*, L *cabitus* elbow, cubare to lie, Gk *kybos* cube, die, OE *hēah* high — more at HIGH] **1** a: the laterally projecting region of each side of the lower or anterior part of the mammalian trunk formed by the lateral parts of the pelvis and upper part of the femur together with the fleshy parts covering them **b**: HIP JOINT **2**: the external angle formed by the meeting of two sloping sides of a roof that have their wall planes running in different directions

hip *vt*: to hip; **hip-ping**: to make (as a roof) with a hip

hip *vt*: to hip

hip and thigh *adj*: OVERWHELMINGLY, UNSPARINGLY

hip-bone 'hip-bōn, -bōn\ n: INNOMINATE BONE

hip joint *n*: the articulation between the femur and the innominate bone

hipp- or **hippo-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *hippos* — more at EQUINE] **1**: horse (*hippopotamus*)

hipped 'hipid\ *adj*: having hips (broad-hipped)

hipped *adj* [*hip* (hypochondria)] **1**: DEPRESSED **2**: OBSESSED (~ on philately)

hip-po- 'hip-(p)ō\ n: HIPPOSTATUM

hip-po-cam-pal 'hip-(p)ə-'kəm-pəl\ *adj*: of or relating to the hippo-campus

hip-po-cam-pus 'hip-(p)ə-'pəs\ n, pl *hip-po-cam-pi* -pī, -pī\ [NL, fr. Gk *hippokampos* sea horse, fr. *hipp-* + *kompos* sea monster] **1**: a curved elongated ridge extending over the floor of the descending limb of each lateral ventricle of the brain

hip-po-cras 'hip-(p)ə-'krās\ n [ME *ypocras*, fr. *Ypocras* Hippocrates, its legendary inventor] **1**: an aromatic highly spiced wine of medieval Europe

hip-po-cra-tic 'hip-(p)ə-'krat-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to Hippocrates or to the school of medicine that took his name

hippocratic oath *n*: an oath embodying a code of medical ethics used, taken by those about to begin medical practice

hip-po-crene 'hip-(p)ə-'krēn, -krēn\ n [L, fr. Gk *Hippokrene*] **1**: a fountain on Mount Helicon sacred to the Muses and believed to be a source of poetic inspiration

hip-po-drome 'hip-(p)ə-'drōm\ n [MF, fr. L *hippodromos*, fr. Gk, fr. *hipp-* + *dromos* racecourse — more at DROMEDARY] **1**: an oval stadium for horse and chariot races in ancient Greece **2**: an arena for equestrian performances

hip-po-griff 'hip-(p)ə-'grif\ n [F *hippogriffe*, fr. It *ippogrifo*, fr. *hipp-* + *griff* (griffin) + *griff* (griffin)] **1**: a mythical winged animal having the foreparts of a griffin and the body and hind-quarters of a horse

hip-po-pyl-us 'hip-(p)ə-'pī-ləs\ n [L, fr. Gk *Hippolytos*] **1**: a son of Theseus in Greek legend falsely accused by his stepmother Phaedra and in response to his father's plea killed through the agency of Poseidon

hip-pom-e-nes 'hip-(p)ə-'mē-nēs\ n [L, fr. Gk *Hipponēnēs*] **1**: the successful surfer of Atalanta in Greek legend

hip-po-pot-a-mus 'hip-(p)ə-'pōt-ə-məs\ n, pl *hip-po-pot-ə-mus-es* 'hip-(p)ə-'pōt-ə-məs\ n, m, f, (pl) [L, fr. Gk *Hippopotamos*, fr. *hipp-* + *potamos* river, fr. *potamē* (river), fr. *pus* — more at FEATHER] **1**: any of several large herbivorous 4-toed chiefly aquatic mammals (family Hippopotamidae and esp. genus *Hippopotamus*) with an extremely large head and mouth, bare and very thick skin, and short legs

hip-pus 'hip-(p)əs\ n *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *hippos* — more at EQUINE] **1**: horse — in generic names esp. in paleontology (Eohippus)

hip roof *n*: a roof having sloping ends and sloping sides

hip-ster 'hip-stər\ n [*hip*]: a person who is unusually aware of and interested in new and unconventional patterns esp. in jazz, in the use of names, and other stimulants, and in exotic religion

hire 'hīr\ n [ME, fr. OE *hīr*: akin to MD *hīre* hire] **1** *a*: payment for the temporary use of something **b**: payment for labor or personal services **2**: WAGES **2**: a: the act of hiring **b**: the state of being hired; EMPLOYMENT **syn** see WAGE

hire *vt* **1** *a*: to engage the personal services of for a fixed sum (~ on a new crew) **b**: to engage the temporary use of for a set sum (~ on a hall) **2**: to grant the personal services of or temporary use of for a fixed sum (~ themselves out) **3**: to get done for pay (~ the mowing done) — *vi*: to take employment (~ out as a

waitress during the tourist season) — **hir-er** *n*

hire *LET, LEASE, RENT, CHARTER mean to engage or grant for use at a price. **HIRE** and **LEASE** are complementary terms. **HIRE** implies the act of engaging, and **LET** the act of granting, for use; **LEASE** strictly implies a letting but is often applied informally to hiring on a lease; **RENT** stresses the payment of money for the full use of property and does not imply either hiring or letting; **CHARTER** implies the hiring of a ship or a public vehicle for exclusive use. **syn** see in addition **EMPLOY***

hire-ling 'hīr-(p)lɪŋ\ n: a person who serves for hire esp. for purely mercenary motives

hire-purchase *n*, *chiefly* Brit: purchase on the installment plan

hiring hall *n*: a union-authorized placement office where registered applicants are referred to various jobs

hir-sute 'hīr-'sūt, 'hīr-(p)ə-, 'hōr-'hīr-(p)ə-\ *adj* [L *hirsutus*; akin to L *horrere* to bristle — more at HORROR]: roughly hairy; esp.: pubescent

hir-sute *adj*: roughly hairy

hir-su-tu-lous 'hīr-'sū-chə-ləs, bīr-'ad-\ *adj*: minutely or slightly hirsute

hir-u-din 'hīr-(p)əd-ən\ n [fr. *Hirudin*, a trademark]: an anticoagulant extracted from the buccal glands of a leech

his 'hīz, 'hīz\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, gen. of *hē* he] **1**: of or relating to him or himself esp. as possessor, agent, or object of an action (~ house) (~ writings) (~ confinement) — compare **HIS**

his 'hīz\ *pron*, *sing* or *pl* in *constr*: his one or his ones — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the possessive **HIS**

his-pa-nic 'his-'pən-ik\ *adj* [L *hispanicus*, fr. *Hispania* Iberian peninsula, Spain]: of or relating to the people, speech, or culture of Spain, Spain and Portugal, or Latin America — **His-pa-ni-cism** 'his-'pə-ni-'siz-əm\ n — **His-pa-ni-cist** 'his-'pə-ni-'sɪst\ n — **His-pa-ni-cize** 'his-'pə-ni-'saɪz\ v

his-pa-nism 'his-'pə-ni-'z-əm\ n, *often cap* **1**: a movement to reassert the cultural unity of Spain and Latin America — called also *his-pa-nidad* ('hīz-'spā-nē-'thā(t)) **2**: a linguistic feature of Spanish origin or influence

his-pid 'his-'pɪd\ *adj* [L *hispidus*; prob. akin to L *horrere*]: rough or coarse haired; **hispid**, **hispid**, **hispid**, or **minute spines** (~ leaf) — **his-pid-i-ty** 'his-'pɪd-ē-ti\ *n*

his-pid-u-lous 'his-'pɪ-djə-ləs\ *adj*: minutely hispid

hiss 'hɪs\ vb [ME *hissen*, of imit. origin] *vi*: to make a sharp sibilant sound like that of the speech sound *s* or that emitted by an alarmed goose or snake often as an expression of disapproval **vt** **1**: to condemn by hissing **2**: to utter with a hiss — **hiss-er** *n*

hiss *vt*: often prolonged and *usu* with *p* preceding and *t* following; *often read* as 'hɪst' *interj* [origin unknown] — used to attract attention

hist 'hɪst\ *diol* var of **HIST**

hist- or **histo-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *histos* mast, loom beam, web, fr. *histon* to cause to stand — more at STAND] **1**: tissue (*histo-physiology*)

his-ta-mi-nase 'his-'təm-ə-nās, 'his-tə-mə-, -nāz\ n [ISV]: a widely occurring flavoprotein enzyme that oxidizes histamine and various diamines

his-ta-mine 'his-tə-'mēn, -mən\ n [ISV]: a compound C₈H₉N₃ found in ergot and many animal tissues or made synthetically and held responsible for the dilatation and increased permeability of blood vessels which play a major role in allergic reactions — **his-ta-mine-diamine** 'his-tə-'mīn-ik\ *adj*

his-ta-min-er-gic 'his-tə-'mɪn-'er-jɪk\ *adj* [ISV histamine + Gk *ergon* work — more at WORK] *adj*: of autonomic nerve fibers; liberating or activated by histamine

his-ti-dine 'his-tə-'dīn, -dēn\ n [ISV]: a crystalline basic amino acid C₆H₉N₃ formed in the splitting of arginine

his-ti-o-cyte 'his-tə-'sɪt\ n [Gk *histion* web (dim. of *histos*), + *ISV* -*cyte*]: a phagocytic tissue cell that may be fixed or freely motile, is derived from the reticuloendothelial system, and resembles the monocyte with which it is sometimes identified — **his-ti-o-cytic** 'his-'sɪt-ik\ *adj*

his-ti-o-chem-i-cal 'his-tə-'hɪs-'kəm-ikəl\ *adj*: of or relating to histochemistry — **his-ti-o-chem-i-cal-ly** 'k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*

his-ti-o-chem-is-try 'his-tə-'kəm-ə-sɪ-tri\ n [ISV]: a science dealing with the chemical makeup of cells and tissues

his-ti-ogen 'his-tə-'jən\ n [ISV]: a zone or clearly delimited region of primary tissue or from which the specific parts of a plant organ are believed to be produced

his-ti-ogen-e-sis 'his-tə-'jən-ə-sɪs\ n [NL]: the formation and differentiation of tissues — **his-ti-ogen-e-sis-ly** 'jən-'et-ik\ *adv* — **his-ti-ogen-e-tic** 'his-tə-'jən-ə-tɪk\ *adj*

his-ti-o-gram 'his-tə-'grəm\ n [*history* + -*gram*]: a representation of a frequency distribution by means of rectangles whose widths represent class intervals and whose heights represent corresponding frequencies

his-ti-o-log-i-cal 'his-tə-'lɔj-ikəl\ or **his-ti-o-log-ic** 'hɪs-'lɔj-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to histology — **his-ti-o-log-i-cal-ly** 'k(ə)-lɪ\ *adv*

his-ti-o-log-ist 'his-tə-'lɔj-ɪst\ n: a specialist in histology

his-ti-o-logy 'hɪs-'tɪ-ɔj-ə-lɔj\ n [F *histologie*, fr. *hist-* + *logie* -logy] **1**: a branch of anatomy that deals with the minute structure of animal and plant tissues as discernible with the microscope **2**: a treatise on histology **3**: tissue structure or organization

his-ti-o-ly-sis 'his-tə-'lɔj-ə-sɪs\ n [NL, fr. *hist-* + -lysis] **1**: the breakdown of bodies — **his-ti-o-lytic** 'his-tə-'lɔj-ɪk\ *adj*

his-ti-on 'his-ti-ɔn\ n [ISV]: any of various simple water-soluble proteins that yield a high proportion of basic amino acids on hydrolysis and are found esp. in glandular tissues (as thymsin) combined with deoxyribonucleic acid

his-ti-o-pa-thol-o-gy 'his-(p)ə-'tɪ-ɔ-pə-'θɪ-ɔ-l-ə-j-ē\ n [ISV] **1**: a branch of histology concerned with the tissue changes characteristic of disease **2**: the tissue changes that affect a part or accompany a disease

his-ti-o-phys-i-ol-o-gy 'hɪz-'fɪz-ɪ-ɔj-ə-l-ə-j-ē\ n **1**: a branch of physiology concerned with the function and activities of tissues **2**: structural and functional organization of tissues

his-ti-o-plas-mo-sis 'his-ti-ɔ-pləz-'mō-sɪs\ n [NL, fr. *Histoplasma*, genus of fungi] **1**: a disease caused by infection with a fungus (*Histoplasma capsulatum*) and marked by benign involvement of lymph nodes of the trachea and bronchi or by severe progressive

position (drive a nail ~) 3 : to a successful or rewarding end 4 : to a vital core (the truth struck ~)

home *v* 1 a : to go or return home *b* of an animal : to return accurately to its home or natal area from a distance *c* : to proceed to or toward a source of radiated energy used as a guide (missiles ~ in on radar) 2 : to have a home ~ *vt* : to send to or provide with a home

home- *also* **homoi-** or **homolo-** *comb form* [L&G; L *homos*, *homolo-*, *fr. homōs*, *fr. homōs* same — more at SAME] : like ; similar (homesteads) (homiothermic)

home-body \hōm-'bɔd-ē\ *n* : one whose life centers around the home

home-bred \hō-'bred-ē\ *adj* : produced at home ; INDIGENOUS

home-brew *n* : an alcoholic beverage made at home

home-com-ing \hōm-'kɔm-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 : a return home 2 : the return of a group of people esp. on a special occasion to a place formerly frequented

home economics *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : the theory and practice of homemaking

home front *n* : the sphere of civilian activity in war

home-like \hōm-'lɪk-ē\ *adj* : characteristic of a home: a : CHEERFUL, COZY b : SIMPLE, WHOLESOME

home-li-ness \hō-'mē-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being homely

home-ly \hō-'mē-ŋ-ē\ *adj* 1 : HOMELIKE 2 : COMMONPLACE, FAMILIAR

home-ly *adj* : of a sympathizer or character: 1 KINELY 2 a : unaffectedly same as 1 b : SINCERE, UNADORNED 3 : lacking beauty or proportion

home-made \hō(m)-'mēd-ē\ *adj* 1 : made in the home, on the premises, or by one's own efforts 2 : of domestic manufacture

home-maker \hōm-'māk-er\ *n* : one who manages a household esp. as a wife and mother — **home-mak-ing** *n* or *adj*

home-ochro-mat-ic \hō-mō-'krɔ-'mat-ɪk-, hām-'ē-ē\ *adj* : of similar color

home-mor-phism \hō-'mɔr-'fɪz-əm\ *adj* : characterized by homeomorphism

home-mor-phism \hō-'mɔr-'fɪz-əm\ *n* [ISV] 1 : a near similarity of two structure forms between unlike chemical compounds 2 : a one-to-one mapping in topology between two figures that is continuous in both directions

home-path \hō-mē-'pəθ-ɪk-, hām-'ē-ē\ *n* : a practitioner or adherent of homeopathy

home-path-ic \hō-mē-'pəθ-ɪk-, hām-'ē-ē\ *adj* : of or relating to the belief in or practice of homeopathy — **home-path-i-cal-ly** \-ɪk(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-op-a-thy \hō-mē-'pə-'θē-, hām-'ē-ē\ *n* [G *homōpathie*, *fr. homō-* disease + *-pathie* (-pathy)] : a system of medical practice that treats a disease by the administration of minute doses of a remedy that would in healthy persons produce symptoms of the disease treated

homeo-sta-sis \hō-mē-'stā-səs-, -s-'stas-əs-, -'sɪz-əs-, hām-'ē-ē\ *n* [NL] : a relatively stable state of equilibrium or a tendency toward such a state between the different but interdependent elements or groups of elements of an organism or group — **homeo-stat-ic** \-ə-'stat-ɪk\ *adj*

homeo-ty-p-ic \hō-mē-'tɪp-ɪk-, hām-'ē-ē\ *adj* : being or relating to the second or equational melodic division — **homeo-ty-pi-cal-ly** \-l-ē\ *adv*

home plate *n* : a rubber slab at the apex of a baseball diamond that must be touched by a base runner in order to score

home-mer \hō-'mər\ *n* [Heb *homer*]: an ancient Hebrew unit of capacity equal to about 10½ or later 11½ bushels or 100 gallons

home-er \hō-'mər\ *n* 1 : HOMING PIGEON 2 : HOME RUN

home range *n* : the area to which an animal confines his activities — compare **TERRITORY**

Home-ri-c \hō-'mer-ɪk\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Greek poet Homer, his age, or his writings — **Home-ri-cal-ly** \-ɪk(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-room \hōm-'rūm-, hām-'ē-ē\ *n* : a schoolroom where pupils of the same class report at the opening of school

home rule *n* 1 : self-government in internal affairs by the action of a dependent political unit 2 : limited autonomy in the organization and management of local affairs granted by a state to a county or municipality

home run *n* : a hit in baseball that enables the batter to make a complete circuit of the bases and score a run

home-sick \hōm-'sɪk\ *adj* [back-formation *fr. homesickness*] : longing for home and family while absent from them — **home-sick-ness** *n*

home-spin \-'spen\ *adj* 1 a : spun or made at home b : made of homespun 2 : SIMPLE, HOMELY

homespun *n* : a loosely woven yarn, woolen or linen fabric orig. made from homespun yarn

home-stead \hōm-'stēd-, -sted\ *n* 1 a : the home and adjoining land by occupancy *b* : a homestead 2 : a tract of land acquired from U.S. public lands by filing a record and living on and cultivating the tract

home-stead \-'sted\ *vt* : to acquire or occupy as a homestead ~ *vi* : to acquire or settle on land under a homestead law — **home-ster** \-'stər\ *n*

homestead law *n* 1 : a law exempting a homestead from attachment or sale under execution for general debts 2 : any of several legislative acts authorizing the sale of public lands in homesteads to settlers

home-stretch \hōm-'stretʃ\ *n* 1 : the part of a racecourse between the last curve and the winning post 2 : a final stage

home-work \-'wɔrk\ *n* 1 : piecework carried on at home for pay 2 : an assignment given to a student to be completed outside of the classroom

home-ey *also* **hom-ey** \hō-mē\ *adj* **home-ier**; **home-iest** : HOMELIKE, **HOMEY** — **home-ey-ness** *n*

home-ic-id-al \hām-'sɪd-'ɪl-, hō-mē-'ɪk-ē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or tending toward homicide — **home-ic-id-al-ly** \-'l-ē\ *adv*

home-ic-ide \hām-'ɪk-, hō-mē-'ɪ\ *n* [in sense 1, *fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. L homicida*, *fr. homo* man + *-cida* -cide; in sense 2, *fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. L homicida*, *fr. homo* man + *-icid* -ide] 1 : a person who kills another 2 : a killing of one human being by another

home-i-let-ic \hām-'ə-'let-ɪk\ *adj* [LL *homoileticus*, *fr. Gk homilētikos* of conversation, *fr. homilein* 1] : of the nature of a homily 2 : of or relating to homiletics — **home-i-let-ic-ly** \-ɪk(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-i-let-ic-ly \-ɪk(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-let-ics \-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr* : the art of preaching

home-ly \hām-'l-ē\ *n* [ME *omele*, *fr. MF, fr. LL homilia*, *fr. Lōk*, *fr. Gk*, conversation, discourse, *fr. homilein* to consort with, address, crowd, assemble] 1 : a religious discourse used, before a congregation; *specif* : an informal exposition of Scripture 2 : a moral lecture

homing pigeon *n* : a racing pigeon trained to return home

home-l-oid \hōm-'lɔɪd-ē\ *also* **hō-mi-l-oid** \hō-'mɪn-'ē-ə\ *n* [from *l-oid*, *fr. Gk*, *lōmos* same + *-oid*, *fr. Gk*, *homō* same] : of bipedal primates mammals comprising recent man, his immediate ancestors, and related forms — **hominid** *also* **hominian** *adj*

home-l-oid \hām-'ɔɪd-ē\ *adj* : resembling or related to man

hominid *n*

home-l-oid \hōm-'lɔɪd-ē\ *n* [Prob. of Algonquian origin; *skin* to Natick = *minne grain*]: hulled corn with the germ removed

hominly grits *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* : hominy in uniform granular particles

home-o \hō-'(ɔ)ɪd-ē\ *n* [NL *Homin*, *Homo*, genus name, *fr. L, man*] 1 : any of the genus (*Homo*) of primate mammal that consists of mankind and *api* *us*, held to include a single recent species (*H. sapiens*) comprising all surviving and various extinct man

home- — see **HOM-**

homeo-ter-cal \hō-mō-'sɔr-'kəl-, hām-'ō-ē\ *adj* 1 : having the upper and lower lobes approximately symmetrical and the vertebral column bending at or near the middle of the base — used of the tail fin of a fish 2 : having or relating to a homocercal tail fin

home-ochro-mat-ic \hō-'krɔ-'mat-ɪk\ *adj* : of or relating to one color

home-ochro-mo-some \hō-'krɔ-'mɔ-'sɔm\ *n* : AUTOSOME

home-ochro-mous \hō-mō-'mē-shəs-, hā-'ē\ *adj* [*home-* + *Gk oikia* house; *fr. oikos* to Gk *oikos* — more at VICINITY] : having the same host during the entire life cycle

home-erol-i-cism \hō-mō-'rɪt-ɪk-, hām-'ē-ē\ *adj* : HOMOSEXUAL — **home-erol-i-cism** \-'rɪt-ə-'sɪz-əm\ *n*

home-ga-m-ic \hō-mā-'gə-'mɪk-, hā-'ē\ or **home-gam-ic** \hō-mā-'gɪk-, hām-'ē-ē\ *adj* : characterized by or relating to homogamy

home-ga-my \hō-'mā-'g-ə-'mē-, hā-'ē-ē\ *n* [*G homogamie*, *fr. hom-* + *-gamie* -gamy] 1 a : a state of having flowers alked throughout b : the maturing of stamens and pistils at the same period 2 : reproduction without an isolating group perpetuating qualities by which it is differentiated from the larger group of which it is a part; *broadly* : the mating of like with like

home-gene-nate \hō-'mā-'j-ə-'nīt-, hā-'ē-ē\ *n* : product of homogenizing

home-gene-ous-ly \hō-'mā-'j-ə-'nē-ət-ē\ *also* **hā-'ē-ē-ē\ n** : the quality or state of being homogeneous

home-gene-ous-ly \-'j-ē-nē-s-, -nyəs\ *adj* [ML *homogeneous*, *homogenus*, *fr. Gk homogenēs*, *fr. hom-* + *genos* kind — more at *GEN*] 1 : of the same or a similar kind or nature 2 : of uniform structure or composition throughout 3 : of the same mathematical degree or address (*homologous*) 4 : HOMOGONY — **home-gene-ous-ly** *adv* — **home-gene-ous-ness** *n*

home-gen-ic \-'j-ēn-ɪk\ *adj* 1 : HOMOGENOUS 2 : having only one allele of a gene (~ gamete)

home-gene-ous-ly \hō-'mā-'j-ə-'nē-'z-ə-ŋ-, hā-'ē-ē\ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being homogenized 2 : the act or process of homogenizing

home-gene-ize \hō-'mā-'j-ə-'nīz-, hā-'ē-ē\ *v* 1 a : to blend into a smooth mixture b : to make homogeneous 2 a : to reduce to small particles of uniform size and distribute evenly *usu.* in a liquid b : to reduce the particles of so that they are uniformly small and evenly distributed; *specif* : to break up the fat globules of (milk) into very fine particles esp. by forcing through minute openings ~ *vt* : to become homogenized — **home-gene-ize-er** *n*

home-gene-ous-ly \-'mā-'j-ə-'nē-s\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or exhibiting homogeneity 2 : HOMOPLASTIC

home-gene-ous-ly \-'nē\ *n* : correspondence between parts or organs due to descent from the same ancestral type

home-gene-nous \hō-'mā-'j-ə-'nəs-, hā-'ē\ *adj* [*homogony*, *fr. hom-* + *-gony*] : having a single kind of perfect flower with androecium and gynoecium of the same relative length — **home-gene-nous-ly** *adv* — **home-gene-ous-ness** *n*

home-graft \hōm-'grāf-, hām-'ē-ē\ *n* : a graft of tissue taken from a donor of the same species as the recipient

home-graph \hām-'grāf-, hō-mā-'ē\ *n* : one of two or more words spelled alike but differing derivation, meaning, or pronunciation (as *graf* market and *fair* beautiful) — **home-graph-ic** \hām-'grāf-ɪk-, hō-mā-'ē\ *adj*

homoi- or **homio-** — see **HOM-**

homoi-ther-mic \hō-'mɔɪ-'θər-'mɪk\ or **ho-moi-ther-mal** \-'mɔɪ-'θər-'mɪk\ *adj* : WARM-BLOODED — **homoi-ther-my** \-'mɔɪ-'θər-'mē\ *n*

homoi-on-si-an \hō-'mɔɪ-'ɔn-'zē-ən-, hām-'mɔɪ-, -'ū-'zē-ən\ *n* [L*Gk homioisios* of like substance, *fr. Gk homoi-* home + *ousia* essence, substance, *fr. on-*, *ōn*, prep. of equal to be — more at *IS*] : an adherent of an ecclesiastical party of the 4th century holding that the Son is consubstantial with the Father but not the same substance

home-let-ic-ly \hō-mō-'les-ə-'θəl-, hām-'ē-ē\ *adj* [*home-* + *Gk lekthos* yolk] : having the yolk small in amount and nearly uniformly distributed

home-mat-ic \hōm-'māt-ɪk-, hā-'ē\ *adj* [ML *homologatus*, pp. of *homologare* to agree, *fr. Gk homologein*, *fr. homologos*] : SANCTION, ALLOW — **home-mat-ic-ly** \-'māt-ɪ-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-mat-ic-ly \-'māt-ɪ-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* : HOMOLOGOUS

home-mo-log-i-cal-ly \hō-'mɔ-'lɔ-'gɪ-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

home-mo-log-i-cal-ly \-'mɔ-'lɔ-'gɪ-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* 1 : to make homologous 2 : to demonstrate the homology of — **home-mo-log-i-cal-ly** *adv*

home-mo-log-ous \hō-'mɔ-'lɔ-'g-əs-, hā-'ē\ *adj* [*Gk homologos* agreeing, *fr. hom-* + *legein* to say — more at *LEGEND*] 1 a : having the same relative position, value, or structure b (1) : corresponding in structure (2) : of like genetic constitution c : belonging to or consisting of a chemical series whose members exhibit homology 2 : derived from or developed in response to organisms of the same species (~ tissue graft)

home-mo-log-graph-ic \hō-'mɔ-'lɔ-'gɪ-'k(-ə)-lē\ *adj* [*F homologique*, *fr. Gk homologos*, *fr. homo-* same + *-logos* same] : pertaining to write — more at *SAME, CARVE*] : preserving the mutual relations of parts, as to size and form

home-mo-log-ous \hō-'mɔ-'lɔ-'g-əs-, hā-'ē\ *n* : something that exhibits homology

home-mo-log-ous \hō-'mɔ-'lɔ-'g-əs-, hā-'ē\ *n* 1 : similarity often attributable

to common origin 2 a; likeness in structure or function between parts of different organisms due to evolutionary differentiation from the same or a corresponding part of a remote ancestor b; correspondence in structure between different parts of the same individual 3 a; the relation existing between chemical compounds in a series whose successive members have in composition a regular difference esp. of one carbon and two hydrogen atoms CH2 b; the relation existing between elements in the same group of the periodic table 4; a classification of configurations in topology into distinct types

ho-mol-o-sine projection \hō-'mäl-ə-'sīn-ə \ [Irreg. fr. Gk homolous]; an equal-area map projection that is interrupted over the oceans so that the continental masses may be shown with a minimum of distortion

ho-mol-y-sis \hō-'mäl-ə-'sēs \ n [NL]; the decomposition of a chemical compound into two neutral atoms or radicals — ho-mol-y-sis \hō-'mäl-ə-'sīs-ik, -häm-ə-'sīs-ik \ n [NL]; the decomposition of a chemical compound into two neutral atoms or radicals — ho-mol-y-sis \hō-'mäl-ə-'sīs-ik, -häm-ə-'sīs-ik \ adj; of, relating to, or characterized by homomorphism

ho-mo-mor-phis-m \-'fiz-əm \ n [SV]; 1: likeness in form: as a; HOMOMORPHY b: the having of perfect flowers of only one type 2: a mapping of one group on itself or another so that the results of the group operations correspond — ho-mo-mor-phis-m \-'fäs \ adj

ho-mo-mor-phy \hō-'mō-'mōr-'fē, -häm-ə-'mōr-'fē \ n [SV]; similarity of form with different fundamental structure; specif: superficial resemblance between organisms of different groups due to convergence — ho-mo-mor-phy \hō-'mō-'mōr-'fē, -häm-ə-'mōr-'fē \ adj

ho-monym \häm-ə-'nīm, -hō-'mä-\ n 1: HOMONYMY, fr. Gk homonymon, fr. neut. of homonymos \ L HOMOPHONIC b: HOMOGRAPHIC c: one of two or more words spelled and pronounced alike but different in meaning (as pool of water and pool the game) 2: AMBIGUOUS 3: a taxonomic designation rejected because of the identical term has been used to designate another group of the same rank — compare SYNONYM — hom-onym-ic \häm-ə-'nīm-ik, -hō-'mä-\ adj

ho-mo-nym-ous \hō-'mōn-ə-'məs \ adj [L homonymus having the same name, fr. Gk homōnymos, fr. Gk homō + onyma, onoma name — more at NAME] 1: AMBIGUOUS 2: having the same designation 3: HOMONYMIC — hom-on-y-mous-ly adv — hom-on-y-m \hō-'mē \ n

ho-mo-ou-si-an \hō-'mō-'i-'zē-ən, -hō-'mō-, -'i-'sē-\ n [L Gk homousios of the same substance, fr. Gk homō + ousia substance — more at HOMOUSIAN]; an adherent of an ecclesiastical party of the 4th century holding to the doctrine of the Nicene Creed that the Son is of the same substance with the Father

ho-mo-phon-e \häm-ə-'fōn, -hō-'mä-\ n [SV] 1: one of two or more words pronounced alike but different in meaning or derivation (as to, too, and two) 2: a character or group of characters pronounced the same as another — ho-moph-ous \hō-'mōf-ə-'nəs \ adj

ho-mo-phon-ic \häm-ə-'fän-ik, -hō-'mä-\ adj [Gk homophōnōs alike in sound, fr. homō + phōnē sound — more at HOMO]; of, relating to, or being music consisting of a single accompanied melodic line — ho-moph-ous \hō-'mōf-ə-'nəs \ n

ho-mo-phy-ly \hō-'mō-'fī-'lē, -häm-ə-, -hō-'mäf-ə-'lē \ n [SV hom + phylē —]]; resemblance due to common ancestry — compare HOMOPHYLY

ho-mo-plas-tic \hō-'mō-'pläs-'tik, -häm-ə-' \ adj 1: of or relating to homoplasia 2: of, relating to, or derived from another individual of the same species — ho-mo-plas-ti-cal-ly \-'ti-k(ə)'-ə \ adv

ho-mo-pla-sy \hō-'mō-'plä-'sē, -häm-ə-, -'plä-'sē \ n [SV]; 1: correspondence between parts or organs acquired as the result of parallel evolution or convergence 2: a homopterous insect — homopter-an \hō-'mōp-ə-'tər-ən \ n; a homopterous insect — homopter-an \hō-'mōp-ə-'tər-ən \ adj [deriv. of Gk hom- + pteron wing — more at FEATHER]; of, relating to, or a large order or suborder (Homoptera) of insects having a hindwing with veins comprising the cicadas, aphids, scale insects, and related forms

ho-mo-sa-pi-ens \hō-'(ə)'-mə-'sāp-ə-'enz, -'säp-ē-, -'enz \ n [NL, species name, fr. Homo, genus name + sapiens, specific epithet, fr. L wise, intelligent, more at HOMO, SAPIENT]; MANKIND 1: the human race 2: a member of the genus Homo 3: of, relating to, or exhibiting sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex — ho-mo-sex-u-al \hō-'mō-'sēks-'(ə)'-wəl, -'sēks-'shəl \ adj; of, relating to, or exhibiting sexual desire toward a member of one's own sex — ho-mo-sex-u-al \hō-'mō-'sēks-'(ə)'-wəl, -'sēks-'shəl \ adj

ho-mo-spo-rous \hō-'mō-'spōr-əs, -häm-ə-, -'spōr-'pōr-əs \ adj; producing asexual spores of one kind only — ho-mo-spo-ry \hō-'mō-'spōr-'i-'mə-, -'spōr-'i-'mə-\ n

ho-mo-tal-ism \hō-'mō-'tāk-'sē-\ n [NL]; similarity in arrangement; esp: similarity in fossils and in order of arrangement of stratified deposits that are not necessarily contemporaneous

ho-mo-thal-lis \hō-'mō-'thäl-'k \ adj [hom- Gk thaltein to sprout, grow up — more at THALLUS]; 1: being only one haploid phase producing genetically compatible gametes 2: MONOICIOUS — ho-mo-thal-lis-m \thäl-'liz-əm \ n

ho-mo-trans-plant \hō-'mō-'trān(t)-'splānt, -häm-ə-\ n 1: HOMOGAMY — ho-mo-trans-plan-ta-tion \-'trān(t)-'splān-'tā-shən \ n

ho-mo-zy-gous \-'zī-'gōs \ n [NL]; 1: the union of gametes identical for one or more pairs of genes 2: the state of being a homozygote — ho-mo-zy-gos-i-ty \-'gās-ət-ē \ n — ho-mo-zy-goi-c \-'gīt-ək \ adj

ho-mo-zy-gote \-'zī-'gōt \ n [SV]; an animal or plant containing two or more members of at least one pair of alleles with like characters — ho-mo-zy-gous \-'zī-'gōs \ adj — ho-mo-zy-gous-ly adv

ho-mun-cu-lus \hō-'mən-'kyū-ləs \ pl ho-mun-cu-li \-'lī-, -'lē \ [L, dim. of homin-, homo man — more at HOMAGE]; a little man — MANIKIN

ho-mo \hō-'mō-'mē \ V OF HONEY

hone vt [MF holgner to grumble] 1 dial; GRUMBLE, MOAN 2 dial; YEARN

hon-est \hän-'əst \ adj [ME fr. OF honeste, fr. L honestus honorable, fr. roots honor honor] 1 a: free from deception; TRUTHFUL b: GENUINE, REAL c: HUMBLE, PLAIN 2 a: REPUTABLE, RESPECTABLE b: chiefly Brit; GOOD, WORTHY 3; CREDITABLE 4 a: marked by integrity; UPRIGHT b: FRANK, SINCERE c: INNOCENT, SIMPLE 5: free from bias or prejudice — hon-est-ly adv

hon-est-ly \hän-'əst-ē \ n 1: a: fairness and straightforwardness of conduct; INTEGRITY b: adherence to the facts; SINCERITY 3; any of a genus (Lunaria) of European plants of the mustard family

hon-est-y \hän-'əst-ē \ n [ME honey, fr. OE hunig; akin to OHG honag honey, L cantace bran] 1 a: a sweet viscid material elaborated out of the nectar of flowers in the honey sac of various bees b: a sweet fluid resembling honey that is collected or elaborated by various insects 2 a: SWEETHEART, DEAR b: something superlative 3; SWEETNESS

honey vt hon-ey also hon-ied; hon-ey-ing 1: to sweeten with honey as if with honey 2: to speak ingratiatingly to; FLATTER ~ vt 1: to become pitted, checked, or cracked 2: to be full of honey

honey adv 1: of, relating to, or resembling honey 2 archaic; DEAR hon-ey-bee \hə-'doo-'ē \ n; a social honey-producing bee (Apis or related genera); esp: a native European bee (A. mellifera) kept for its honey and wax

honey-comb \hō-'dēm \ n 1: a mass of hexagonal wax cells built by honeybees in their nest 2: a certain brood and stores of honey 3: something that resembles a honeycomb in structure or appearance

honeycomb vt 1: to cause to be full of cavities like a honeycomb 2: to SUBVERT, WEAKEN ~ vt 1: to become pitted, checked, or cracked 2: to be full of honey

honey-dew \hō-'dī-'ju \ n 1: a saccharine deposit secreted on the leaves of plants usu. by aphids or scales but sometimes by a fungus

honeyed melon n 1: a pale smooth-skinned muskmelon with greenish sweet flesh

honey eater n; any of several oscine bees (family Meliphagidae) mostly of the South Pacific with a long protrusible tongue adapted for extracting nectar and small insects from flowers

honey guide n; any of several small plainly colored nonpasserine bees (family Indicatoridae, esp. genera Indicator and Prodotiscus) that inhabit Africa, the Himalayas, and the East Indies and lead men or lower animals to the nests of bees

honey locust n; a tall usu. spiny No. American leguminous tree (Gleditsia triacanthos) with long twisted pods containing seeds resembling beans and separated by a sweet edible pulp and very hard durable wood

honey-moon \hōn-'ē-'mūn \ n, often attrib [fr. the idea that the first month of marriage is the sweetest] 1: a trip or vacation taken by a newly married couple during a period of harmony immediately following marriage — honeymoon \hōn-'ē-'mūn \ n

honey-suck-le \hōn-'ē-'sək-əl \ n [ME honyssouket, alter. of honyssouke, fr. OE honsuce, fr. hunig honey + sücon to suck] 1: any of a genus (Lonicera) of shrubs (family Caprifoliaceae, the honeysuckle family) with opposite leaves and often showy flowers rich in nectar; broadly any of various plants (as a columbine or azalea) with tubular flowers rich in nectar

hong \hōn, 'hōn \ n [Chin (Cant) hōng]; a commercial establishment or house of foreign trade in China

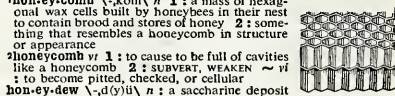
honk \hōnk, 'hōnk \ v [imit.]; the cry of a goose or a similar sound — honk \hōnk \ n

honk-ly-tonk \hōnk-'lī-'tōnk \ n [origin unknown]; a cheap nightclub or dance hall; DIVE

hon-or or chiefly Brit hon-our \hän-'ər \ n [ME fr. OF honor, fr. L honos, honor] 1 a: good name or public esteem; REPUTATION b: outward respect or attention 2 a: PRIVILEGE 3: a person of superior standing (if your Honor please) — now used esp. as a title for a holder of high office 4: one whose worth brings respect or fame; CREDIT (was an ~ to his profession) 5: an award or symbol of distinction 6: 2 a: an exalted title or rank b (1): BADGE, DECORATION (2): a ceremonial rite or observance c archaic; a gesture of deference; BOW d pl: social courtesies or civilities extended by a host e pl (1): an academic distinction conferred on a superior student (2): a course of study for superior training supporting or replacing a regular course f: an award in a contest or field of competition 6: CHASTITY, PURITY 7 a: a keen sense of ethical conduct; INTEGRITY b: one's word given as a guarantee of performance 8 a (1): an ace, king, queen, jack, or ten of the ace, king, queen, jack, or ten of the trump suit in bridge or any ace when the contract is no-trump (3): the scoring value of honors held in bridge — usu. used in pl. h: the privilege of playing first from the tee in golf

SYN HONOR, HOMAGE, REVERENCE, DEFERENCE, OBEISANCE mean respect and esteem shown to another person. HONOR is the recognition of one's title to great respect or to any expression of such recognition; HOMAGE adds the implication of accompanying praise; REVERENCE implies profound respect mingled with love, devotion, or awe; DEFERENCE implies a yielding or submitting to

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u loot; n foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision



outlined on the ground and hops through the figure and back to regain the object

ho-ra also **ho-rah** \hō'r-ə, hō'r-ə\ n [NHBE *hōrah*, fr. Romanian *hōră*] : a circle dance of Romania and Israel

Ho-raiō \hō'ə(r)-ē, hō'ə(r)-, -i\ n pl *Li*, fr. Gk *Hōraī*] : the goddess of the hours in classical Greek mythology

ho-ra-ry \hō'r-ə-rē, hōr-, hār-ə\ adj [ML *horarius*, fr. *L hora* hour — more at HOUR] : of or relating to ao hour; also : HOURLY

Ho-ra-tian \hō'r-ā-shən\ adj [L *Horatians*, fr. *Horatius Horace*] : of, relating to, or characteristic of Horace or his poetry

Ho-rā-tius \hō'r-ā-tē-ōs, hō'r-ā-tē-ōs\ n [L *horus* in Roman legend noted for his defense of a bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscans

horde \hō'ə(r)d, hō'ə(r)d\ n [MF, G & Pol; MF & G, fr. Pol *horda*, of Mongolic origin; akin to Mongolian *ord* camp, horde] **1 a** : a tribal group of Mongolian nomads **b** : a people or tribe of nomadic life **2** : *Hordeum* *sp.*

horde-bound \hō'ə(r)-bāund, hō'ə(r)-\ [ME *horhūne*, fr. OE *hōrhāne*, fr. *hār hoary* + *hūne* horchound — more at HOAR] **1 a** : a bitter mint (*Marrubium vulgare*) with hoary downy leaves **2** : an extract or confection made from this plant **2** : any of several mints resembling the horchound

ho-ri-zon \hō'r-iz-ən\ [ME *orizon*, fr. LL *horizont*, *horizon*, fr. Gk *horizont*, *horizōn*, fr. prp. of *horizein* to bound, define, fr. *horos* boundary; akin to *L urvus* circumference of a city] **1 a** : the apparent junction of earth and sky — called also *apparent horizon*, *horizon* **2** : the plane tangent to the earth's surface at an observer's position — called also *sensible horizon* **2** : the plane parallel to the sensible horizon but passing through the earth's center; also : the great circle formed by the intersection of this plane with the celestial sphere — called also *celestial horizon*, *celestial horizon* **3** : a level (as the surface of mercury in a shallow vessel or a plane reflector adjusted to the true level artificially) used esp. in observing altitudes **4** : range of perception or experience **5 a** : the geological deposit of a particular time usu. identified by distinctive fossils **5 b** : any of the reasonably distinct layers of soil or its underlying material in a vertical section of land **6** : a cultural area or level of development indicated by separated groups of artifacts — **ho-ri-zon-al** \hō'r-iz-ən-əl, -ən-əl\ adj

hor-i-zi-tal \hō'r-ə-zīt-əl, hār-ə\ adj **1 a** : of, relating to, or situated near the horizon **2** : relating to, in the plane of, or operating in a plane parallel to the horizon **3** : to basal line level (~ distance) (~ engine) **2** : relating to or consisting of individuals of similar status in a hierarchy (~ labor unions) — **horizontal** *n*

hor-i-zon-tal-ly \hō'r-iz-ən-təl\ adv

hor-mon-al \hōr-mō-n-əl\ adj : of, relating to, or effected by hormones — **hor-mon-al-ly** \hōr-mō-n-əl-ly\ adv

hor-mone \hōr-mōn, -mōn\ [Gk *hormōn*, prp. of *horman* to stir up, fr. *hormē* impulse, assault — more at SERUM] **1 a** : a product of living cells that circulates in the body fluids or sap and produces a specific effect on the activity of cells remote from its point of origin; esp : exerting a stimulatory effect on a cellular activity **2** : a synthetic substance that acts like a hormone

hor-mo-noid \hōr-mō-nōid\ adj : resembling a hormone

horn \hōrn\ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *horn*, *L cornu*, Gk *keras*] **1** : (1) : one of the paired bony processes that arise from the upper end of the head of many ungulate mammals, that function chiefly as weapons, and that in cattle and related forms are usu. present in both sexes and are unbranched and permanent with a bony core anchored to the skull and a sheath of horn and keratin **2** : a bony projection, usu. branched and usu. an animal's horn attributed esp. to the devil **3** : a natural projection or excrescence from an animal resembling or suggestive of a horn **4** : (1) : the tough fibrous material consisting chiefly of keratin that covers the horns of many mammals **5** : the head of many ungulate mammals, or other horny parts (as claws or nails) **2** : a manufactured product (as a plastic) resembling horn **3** : a hollow horn used to hold something **2** : something resembling or suggestive of a horn; as : a : one of the curved ends of a crescent **1** : a sharp mountain peak **c** : a beak-shaped part of an anvil **d** : a high pommel of a saddle **3 a** : an animal's horn used as a wind instrument **b** : a brass wind instrument; *specul* : FRENCH HORN **e** : a usu. electrical device that makes a noise like that of a horn **4** : a source of strength — **horn-less** \hōrn-less\ adj — **horn-less-ness** *n* — **horn-like** \hōrn-līk\ adj

horn-beam \hōrn-bēm\ *n* : any of a genus (*Carpinus*) of trees of the birch family having smooth gray bark and hard white wood

horn-bill \hōrn-bīl\ *n* : any of a family (Bucerotidae) of large non-passerine Old World birds having enormous bills

horn-blende \hōrn-blend\ *n* [G] : a mineral approximately Ca₂N₂(Mg,Fe)₂(Al,Fe,Ti)Si₂O₁₀(OH)₂ that is the common dark variety of aluminous amphibole; *broadly* : AMPHIBOLE — **horn-blend-ic** \hōrn-blend-ik\ adj

horn-book \hōrn-bōk\ *n* : a child's primer consisting of a sheet of parchment or paper protected by a sheet of transparent horn **2** : a rudimentary treatise

horned \hōrn'əd\ adj : having a horn — often used in combination — **horned-ness** \hōrn'əd-nəs, hōrn'əd(r)d-nəs\ *n*

horned point *n* : a bullhead (genus *Ameiurus*); esp : a common bullhead (*A. nebulosus*) of the eastern U.S. that has been introduced into streams of the Pacific coast

horned toad *n* : any of several small harmless insectivorous lizards (genus *Phrynosoma*) of the western U.S. and Mexico having hornlike spines

hor-net \hōr-nēt\ *n* [ME *hernet*, fr. OE *hynet*; akin to OHG *hornaz* hornet, *L crabro*] : any of the larger social wasps (family Vespidae) — compare YELLOW JACKET

horn in *vi* : to participate without invitation or consent : INTRUDE

hor-ni-to \hō'r-nē-tē-(t)ō\ *n* [Sp] : a low dome-shaped mound in volcanic regions

horn-mad \hō'ə(r)-mād\ adj : furiously enraged

horn of plenty : CORNUCOPIA

horn-pipe \hō'ə(r)-pīp\ *n* : a single reed wind instrument consisting of a wooden or bone pipe with holes at intervals and a bell and mouthpiece usu. of horn **2** : a lively folk dance of the British Isles orig. associated with the horn-pipe

hor-ni-stone \hōr-nī-stōn\ *n* : a mineral that is a variety of quartz much like flint but more brittle

horn-swog-ging \hōr-'swāg-ŋ\ *fr* horn-swog-ging \hō-(ə)-līg\ [orig. unknown] slang **BAMBOOZLE**, HOAX

horn-tail \hōr-'tāl\ *n* : any of various hymenopterous insects (family Sircidae) related to the typical sawflies but having larvae that burrow in woody plants and in the females a stout hornlike ovipositor for depositing the egg

horn-worm \hōr-'wɔrm\ *n* : a hawkmoth caterpillar having a hornlike tail process

horny \hōrn-ē\ adj **1 a** : of or made of horn **b** : HARD, CALLOUS (*horn-handed*) **c** : compact and homogeneous with a dull luster — used of a mineral **2** : having horns

hor-o-logic \hōr-'ə-lōj, hār-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L horologium*, fr. Gk *horologion*, fr. *hōra* hour + *logēin* to gather — more at YEAR, LEGEND] : a timekeeping device

hor-o-log-er \hōr-'ə-lōj-ə\ *n* : HOROLOGIST

hor-o-logic-al \hōr-'ə-lōj-ə-kəl\ adj : of or relating to a horo-logic or horology — **hor-o-logic-al-ly** \hōr-'ə-lōj-ə-kəl-ly\ adv

hor-o-log-ist \hōr-'ə-lōj-ə-st\ *n* : a person skilled in the practice or theory of horology **2** : a maker of clocks or watches

hor-to-logy \hōr-'ə-lōj-ə\ *n* [Gk *hōra* + *E-logy*] **1** : the science of measuring time **2** : the art of constructing instruments for indicating time

hor-o-scope \hōr-'ə-skōp, hār-ə\ *n* [MF, fr. *L horoscopus*, fr. Gk *hōroskopos*, fr. *hōra* + *skopein* to look at — more at SPY] : a diagram of the relative positions of planets and signs of the zodiac at one time used by astrologers to foretell events of a person's life

hor-ri-ble \hōr-'rē-də-bəl, hār-ə\ adj [*L horribilis*, fr. gerundive of *horrēre*] : DREADFUL, HORRIBLE — **hor-ri-ble-ness** *n*

hor-ri-ent \hōr-'ent, hār-ə\ adj [*L horrent*, *horrens*, prp. of *horrēre*] **1** archaic : BRISTLED **2** archaic : BRISTLING

hor-ri-ble \hōr-'rē-bəl, hār-ə\ adj **1** : marked by or conducive to horror **2** : extremely unpleasant or disagreeable — **horrible** *n* — **hor-ri-ble-ness** *n* — **hor-ri-ly** \hōr-'rē-ly\ adv

hor-rid \hōr-'əd, hār-ə\ adj [*L horridus*, fr. *horrēre*] **1** archaic : ROUGH, BRISTLING **2 a** : HIDEOUS, SHOCKING **1** : REPULSIVE, OFFENSIVE — **hor-rid-ly** \hōr-'əd-ly\ adv — **hor-rid-ness** *n*

hor-ri-fic \hōr-'trī-fik, hār-ə\ adj : HORRIFYING, HORRIBLE

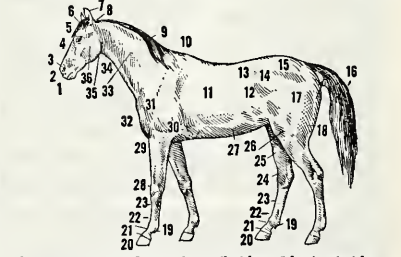
hor-ri-ly \hōr-'rē-ly, hār-ə\ *vi* : to cause to feel horror *syn see* DISMAY

hor-ror \hōr-'ər, hār-ə\ *n*, often attrib [*ME horrouer*, fr. MF *horror*, fr. *L*, action of trembling, fr. *horrēre* to tremble; akin to OE *grest* GORE, Gk *cheros* dry land] **1 a** : a painful and intense fear, dread, or dismay **2** : CONSERVATION **3** : INTERESTATION **4** : INTERESTATION **2 a** : the quality of inspiring horror **b** : something that inspires horror **3 pl** : a state of extreme depression or apprehension

hors de com-bat \hōr-də-(k)ō-'bāt\ adj (or adj) [F] : out of combat : DISABLED

hors-d'œuvre \hōr-'d'āv-ər, pl hors d'œuvre also hors d'œuvre \hōr-'d'āv-ər\ [F *hors-d'œuvre*, lit., outside of work] : an appetizer usu. served with crackers or toast

horse \hō'rs\ *n*, pl horses-also horse [ME *hors*, fr. OE; akin



horse **1** : mouth, **2** nose, **3** nostril, **4** face, **5** forehead, **6** forelock, **7** ear, **8** poll, **9** mane, **10** withers, **11** rib, **12** flank, **13** loin, **14** hunch, **15** croup, **16** tail, **17** thigh, **18** buttock, **19** 19 fetlocks, **20** hooves, **21**, **22** coronets, **22**, **22** pasterns, **23**, **23** cannons, **24** hock, **25** gaskin, **26** stifle, **27** belly, **28** knee, **29** forearm, **30** elbow, **31** shoulder, **32** breast, **33** neck, **34** throat, **35** catch, **35** lower jaw, **36** chest

to OHG *hros* horse] **1 a** : a large solid-hoofed herbivorous mammal (*Equus caballus*) family Equidae, the horse, family domesticated by man since a prehistoric period and used as a beast of burden, a draft animal, or for riding — compare PONY **b** : a male horse **2** STALLION; also : a gelding as distinguished from an entire male **c** : a recent or extinct animal of the horse family **2 a** : JACKSTAY **1** : a frame used with levers used for supporting something **2** : a gymnastic apparatus shaped something like the body of a small horse **3** HORSE PL : CAVALRY **4** : a mass of the same geological character as the wall rock occurring within a vein **5** : HORSEPOWER — from the horse's mouth : from the original source

horse v **1** : to provide with a horse **2** : to move by brute force ~ *vi* **1** of a mare : to be in heat **2** : to engage in horseplay

horse adj **1 a** : of, relating to, or dealing with a horse **1** worked by horsepower **2** : large or coarse of its kind **3** : mounted on horses


horse-back \hōrs-'bæk\ *n* : the back of a horse **2** : a natural ridge : HOGBACK

Hors d'œuvre \hōr-'d'āv-ər\ *n* : HORSEBACK

horse-car \hōrs-'kār\ *n* : a strector drawn by horses **2** : a car fitted for transporting horses

horse chestnut **1** : a large Asiatic tree (*Aesculus hippocastanum*) of the family Hippocastanaceae, the horse-chestnut family) widely cultivated as ornamental and shade tree and as a natural escape as an escape; also : BUCKEYE **2** : the large glossy brown seed of a horse chestnut

ə about; ɪ kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; oi coin; th thin; th this; ü out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; t trip; I life; ü foot; ü foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

hot war *n*: a conflict involving actual fighting
hot water *n*: a distressing predicament **DIFFICULTY**
hou-dan \hə-'dān\ *n* [F; fr. *Houdan*, France]: any of a French breed of crested domestic fowls with black-and-white or white plumage and five toes
hound \həʊnd\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hund*; akin to OHG *hant* dog, L *canis*, Gk *kŕŕn*] **1 a**: DOG **b**: a dog of any of various hunting breeds typically having large drooping ears and a deep voice and following their prey by scent **2**: a despicable person **3**: DOGFISH **4**: AODUIT, FAN
hound vt: to pursue with or as if with hounds **syn** see BAIT — **hound-er** *n*
hound *n* [ME *hune*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *hunn* cube — more at **2**] **1**: the frame at the masthead of a ship to support the heel of the topmast and the upper parts of the lower rigging **2**: a side bar connecting and giving rigidity to parts of a wagon
hound's-tongue \həʊn(d)-'tɒŋ-\ *n*: any of various coarse plants (genus *Cynoglossum*, esp. *C. officinale*) of the boraginaceae family with arrow-shaped leaves and bright flowers
hound's-tooth check or **hound's-tooth check** \həʊn(d)-'tʊθ-\ *n*: a small broken-check textile pattern
hour \həʊ-(ə)-\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *heure*, fr. LL & L; LL *hora*, fr. L, hour fr. Gk *hōra* — more at **year**] **1**: a time or office for daily religious devotion; **esp**: CANONICAL HOUR **2**: the 24th part of a day **3 a**: the time of day indicated by a timepiece **b**: the time reckoned from midnight to midnight (attack at 0900 ~s) **4 a**: a customary time **b**: a particular time **5**: an angular unit of right ascension equal to 15 degrees measured along the equinoctial **6**: the work done or distance traveled at normal rate in an hour **7**: a class session
hour angle *n*: the angle between the celestial meridian of an observer and the hour circle of a celestial object measured westward from the meridian
hour circle *n*: a circle of the celestial sphere passing through the two poles
hour-glass \həʊ-(ə)-'glæs\ *n*: an instrument for measuring time consisting of a glass vessel having two compartments from the uppermost of which a quantity of sand or water, or mercury runs in an hour into the lower one — **hourglass** *adj*

hour-i \həʊ-(ə)-\ *n* [F, fr. Pers *hūrī*, fr. Ar *hūrīyah*] **1**: one of the beautiful maidens among the pleasures of the Muslim paradise
hourly \həʊ-(ə)-\ *adv*: at or during every hour
also: FREQUENTLY, CONTINUALLY
hourly *adj* **1 a**: occurring hour by hour **b**: FREQUENT, CONTINUAL **2**: computed in terms of an hour (paid on an ~ basis)
hou-sing \həʊ-sɪŋ-\ *n* [hous-ə-'zɪŋ\ [ME *hous*, fr. OE *hūs*; akin to OHG *hūs*] **1**: a building that serves as living quarters for one or a few families **2 a**: something that serves an animal for shelter or habitation **b**: a building in which something is housed (carriage ~) **3 a**: one of the 12 equal signs in which the zodiacal signs are divided **b**: a zodiacal sign that is the seat of a planet's greatest influence **4 a**: HOUSEHOLD **b**: a family including ancestors, descendants, and kindred **5 a**: a residence for a religious community or for students **b**: the community or students in residence **6 a**: a legislative, deliberative, or consultative assembly **b**: one constituting a division of a bicameral body **b**: the building or chamber where such an assembly meets **c**: a quorum of such an assembly **7 a**: a place of business or entertainment **b** (1): a business organization (2): the operation of gambling establishment **c**: the audience in a theater or concert hall
house \həʊz-\ *vt* **1 a**: to provide with living quarters or shelter **b**: to store in a house **2 a**: to enclose, enclose, or shelter as if by putting in a house **b**: to stow or secure in a safe place (~ spars) **3**: to serve as shelter for: CONTAIN ~ *vi*: to take shelter; LODGE
house arrest *n*: confinement often under guard to one's house or quarters instead of in prison
house-boat \həʊs-'bɔt\ *n*: a barge fitted for use as a dwelling or for leisurely cruising
house-break \-bræk\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *housebroken*] **1**: to make housebroken
house-break or **house-brēk** \brēk-\ *n*: one that commits housebreaking
house-break-ing \-kɪŋ-\ *n*: an act of breaking open and entering with a felonious purpose the dwelling house of another by day or night
house-bro-ken \brō-'kən-\ *adj* **1**: trained to excretory habits **2**: to clean in indoor living **3**: made tractable or polite
house-carl \-kär-(ə)\ *n* [OE *hūscarl*, fr. ON *hūskarl*, fr. *hūs* house + *karl* man] **1**: a member of the bodyguard of a Danish or early English king or noble
house-clean \həʊs-'kleɪn-\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *housecleaning*] **1**: to clean a house and its furniture **2**: to get rid of unwanted or undesirable items or people **3**: to clean surfaces and furnishings of **2**: to improve or reform by ridding of undesirable people or practices — **house-clean-ing** *n*
house-coat \həʊs-'skəʊt\ *n*: a woman's usu. long-sleeved informal dress for wear around the house
house-fly \həʊs-'flaɪ-\ *n*: a cosmopolitan two-winged fly (*Musca domestica*) that is often about human habitations and acts as a mechanical vector of diseases (as typhoid fever); **also**: any of various flies of similar appearance or habit
house-ful \-fʊl-\ *n*: as much or as many as a house will accommodate
house-hold \həʊs-'həʊld-, 'həʊs-'həʊld-\ *n*: those who dwell under the same roof and compose a family
household *adj* **1**: of or relating to a household; DOMESTIC **2**: FAMILIAR, COMMON
household art *n*: one of the techniques of use in maintenance and care of a household — **usu.** used in pl.
house-hold-er \-həʊd-(ə)-\ *n*: one who occupies a house or tenement alone or as the head of a family
household troops *n pl*: troops appointed to attend and guard a sovereign or his residence
house-keep \həʊ-'skēp-\ *vt* [back-formation fr. *housekeeper*] **1**: to keep house

house-keep-er \-skēp-(ə)-\ *n*: a woman employed to keep house
house-keep-ing \-skēp-(ə)-\ *n*: the management of a house and home affairs **2**: the care and management of property and the provision of services and facilities (as for an industrial organization)
house-sel \həʊ-'sɛl-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hūsel*/sacrifice, Eucharist; akin to Goth *huns* sacrifice] **archaic**: the Eucharist or the act of administering or receiving it — **house-sel** *vi*, *archaic*
house-slek \həʊ-'slek-\ *n*: a pink-flowered European plant (*Scilla maritima*) and *vi*: to be pink-flowered found on old walls and roofs; **broady**: SEMPERVIVOUS
house-less \həʊ-'slɛs-, 'həʊz-'lɛs-\ *adj* **1**: HOMELESS **2**: destitute of houses — **house-less-ness** *n*
house-lights \həʊ-'slɪts-\ *n pl*: the lights that illuminate the parts of a theater occupied by the audience
house-lin- \həʊz-'lɪn-, 'həʊz-'lɪn-\ *n* [prob. fr. ²house]: a light rope made of three strands and used for seizing
house-maid \həʊ-'smɑd-\ *n*: a female servant employed to do housework
housemaid's knee *n* [so called fr. its frequent occurrence among servant girls who work a great deal on their knees]: swelling over the knee due to an enlargement of the bursa in the front of the patella
house-man \həʊ-'smən-\ *n*: a person who performs general work about a house — **called also** *house-boy* \həʊs-'bɔɪ-\ *n*
house-ward \həʊ-'wɔrd-, 'sməθ-'wɔrd-\ *n*: a woman engaged as hostess, chaperon, and often housekeeper in a residence for young people
house of assembly: HOUSEKEEPER; **also**: the lower house of any of various legislatures
House of Burgesses: the colonial representative assembly of Virginia
House of Commons: the lower house of the British and Canadian parliaments
house of correction: an institution where persons are confined who have committed a minor offense and are considered capable of reformation
house of delegates: HOUSE 6A; **also**: the lower house of the state legislature in Virginia and Maryland
House of Lords: the upper house of the British Parliament composed of the peers temporal and spiritual
house of representatives: the lower house of the U.S. Congress, the state legislatures, and the legislative bodies of some cities
house organ *n*: a periodical distributed by a business concern among its employees, sales personnel, and customers
house party *n*: a party lasting over one or more nights at a home, fraternity house, or other residence
house physician *n*: a physician who is employed by and lives in a hospital
house-raising \həʊs-'rā-zɪŋ-\ *n*: the joint erection of a house or its framework by a gathering of neighbors
house-room \həʊ-'rʊm-, 'rʊm-\ *n*: space for accommodation in a house
house-top \həʊ-'stɒp-\ *n*: ROOF
house-warm-ing \həʊ-'swɔrm-'ɪŋ-\ *n*: a party to celebrate the taking possession of a house or premises
house-wife \həʊ-'swɪf-, 'tɪs ɪf-ən 'həʊz-\ *n*: a married woman in charge of a household **2**: a small container for certain articles (as thread) — **house-wife-li-ness** \həʊ-'swɪf-'li-ness-\ *n*: the quality or condition of a wife *adj* or *adv*: **house-wif-ery** \-(ə)-'rɪ-\ *n*
house-work \həʊ-'swɜrk-\ *n*: **1**: SHELTER, LODGING **b**: dwellings provided for people **2 a**: something that covers or protects **b**: a casing (as an enclosed bearing) in which a shaft revolves **c**: a frame or other support for mechanical parts **3**: a portion of a matter that is beneath the deck or of a bowsprit that is inboard **4 a**: the space taken out of a structural member (as a timber) to admit the insertion of part of another **b**: a niche for a sculpture
housing *n*: an ornamental cover for a saddle **2 pl**: TRAPPINGS
Hou-yuh-him \həʊ-'juŋ-'m-, 'hwiŋ-'n-\ *n*: a member of a race of horses known for their swiftness in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*
hove *post* of HEAVE
hov-el \həv-'əl-, 'həv-'n-\ *n* [ME] **1**: an open shed or shelter **2**: TABERNACLE **3**: a small mean house; HUT
hov-er \həv-'ər-, 'həv-'v-\ *hov-er-ing* \-(ə)-'ɪŋ-\ [ME *hoveren*, freq. of *hoyen* to hover] **1 a**: to hang fluttering in the air or on the wing **b**: to remain suspended over a place or object **2 a**: to move to and fro near a place **b**: to be in a state of uncertainty, irresolution, or suspense ~ *vi*: to brood over (hen ~ her chicks) — **hover** *n* — **hover-er** \həv-'ər-ər-\ *n*
how \həʊ-\ *adv*, *fr.* OE *hū*; akin to OHG *hwo* how, OE *hwa* who who more at WHO] **1**: in what manner or way **b**: with what meaning; to what effect **c**: by what name or title **d**: for what reason; WHY **2**: to what degree or extent **3**: in what state or condition **4**: at what price (~ a score of ewes now — \$bak. — how low do you want to go) **5**: how do you want to do this?
how canj **1 a** (1): the way or manner in which (remember ~ they fought); **also**: the state or condition in which (remember ~ of the way or manner in which (be careful ~ you talk) **b**: THAT (told them ~ he had a situation — Charles Dickens) **2**: in whatever way or manner; HOWEVER, AS (a reader can shift his attention ~ he likes — William Empson)
how \həʊ-\ *n* **1**: a question about manner or method **2**: MANNER, METHOD
how-be-if \həʊ-'bi-'eɪ-\ *adv*: NEVERTHELESS
howbeit *conj*: ALTHOUGH
how-dah \həʊ-'dɑ-\ *n* [Hindi *hauddah*]: a seat or covered pavilion on the back of an elephant or camel
howe \həʊ-, 'həʊ-\ [ME (northern) *how*, *hall*, fr. OE *hol*, fr. *hol*, *adj*], hollow — more at **ALLOT** *SCOT*: HOLLOW, VALLEY
how-ever \həʊ-'ev-ər-\ *conj* **1**: in whatever manner or way (cajo he likes) **2** *archaic*: ALTHOUGH
however *adv* **1 a**: to whatever degree or extent (has done this for ~ many thousands of years — Emma Hawkridge) **b**: in whatever manner or way (shall serve you, sir, truly, ~ else — Shk.) **2**: in spite of that or other things (I am not a BUT still seems possible) **3**: that conditions will improve (would like to go ~, think I'd better not) **3**: how in the world (~ did you manage to do it)
howff or **howt** \həʊf-, 'həʊf-\ *n* [D *hof* enclosure; akin to OE *hof* enclosure, *hōf* *hief* *SCOT*: HAUNT, RESORT

ə abut; ɪ kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u foot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

hur-ried \hər-ēd, hō-rēd\ *adj* 1: going or working at speed 2: done in a hurry: **HASTY** — **hur-ried-ly** \-(r)ēd-ē-, -(r)ēd-ē-*adv* — **hur-ried-ness** \-(r)ēd-nəs\ *n*

hur-ri-er \hər-ē-ər, hō-rē-ē-*n*: one that hurries

hur-ry \hər-ē, hō-rē\ *vb* [verb. fr. ME *horyen*] *vt* 1: to carry or to take with haste (~ to the hospital) **h** 2: to impel to rush or precipitate action 2: **a**: to impel to greater speed; **PROD** (used spurs haste (~ the horse)) **b**: **EXPEDITE**; **specif**: to perform with undue haste (~ a minut) ~ *vi*: to move or act with haste (to ~ up)

HURRY 1: **DISTURBANCE**, **COMMOTION** 2: a recurrent agitation of sound 3: **a**: excessive haste: **PRECIPITANCY** **b**: a state of eagerness or urgency **syn** see **HASTE**

hur-ry-scur-ry or **hur-ry-skur-ry** \hər-ē-ˈskor-ē, hō-rē-ˈska-rē-\ *n* [redund. of *hurry*]: a confused rush; **TURMOIL** — **hur-ry-scurry** *adj* or *adv*

hurt \hɜrt\ *vb* **hurt**; **hurt**; **hurt**; **hurt**: **INJURE** (**ME hurtien**) *vt* 1: to inflict with physical pain; **WOUND** **h**: to do substantial or material harm to; **DAMAGE** 2: **a**: to cause pain or anguish to; **OFFEND** **b**: to be detrimental to; **HARM** **vi** 1: to feel pain; **SUFFER** **h** chiefly *Middle Ages*: to be in need; **WANT** 2: to cause damage or distress (hit where it ~) **syn** see **INJURE** — **hurt-er** *n*

hurt *n*: 1: a wounding blow; cause of injury or damage 2: **a**: a bodily injury or wound **b**: mental distress or anguish; **SUFFERING** **syn** see **WOUND**

hurt-ful \hɜrt-ful\ *adj*: causing injury or suffering; **DAMAGING** — **hurt-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē-*adv* — **hurt-ful-ness** *n*

hur-tle \hɜrt-əl\ *vb* **hur-tling** \hɜrt-ɪŋ, -ɪ-ŋ\ [**ME hurtlen** to collide, freq. of *hurlten* to cause to strike, *hurl* *vt*]: to move with a rush or with a rushing sound; **FLY** **FLING**

hurt-less \hɜrt-ləs\ *adj*, *archaic*: **HARMLESS**

hurt-hand \hɜrt-hɒnd\ *n*: **ME husbondre**, *OE hūsbōnda* master of a house, fr. *ON hūsbōndi*, fr. *hūs* house + *bōndi* householder] 1: a married man 2: **BRI**; **MANAGER**, **STEWARD** 3: a frugal manager

hus-band *n* 1: to manage prudently and economically **h**: to use sparingly; **CONSERVE** 2: *archaic*: to find a husband for; **MATE** — **hus-band-er** *n*

hus-band-er \həz-bənd-ər\ *n*: one that plows and cultivates land

hus-band-ry \həz-bənd-ri\ *n*: 1: a branch of farm husbandry 2: the control or judicious use of resources; **CONSERVATION** 3: **a**: the cultivation or production of plants and animals; **AGRICULTURE** **b**: the scientific control and management of a branch of farming **syn** of domestic animal

husk \hʌʃ\ *vb* [back-formation fr. *husht* (husbed), fr. *ME husht*, fr. *hushst*, interj.] *vt* 1: **CALM**, **QUIET** 2: to put at rest; **QUELL** 3: to keep from public knowledge; **SUPPRESS** (~ the story up) ~ *vi*: to become quiet

husk *adj*: **hush**; **SILENT**, **STILL** 2: intended to prevent the dissemination of certain information (~ money)

husk *n*: a silence or calm esp. following noise; **QUIET**

hush-hush \həsh-həsh\ *adj*: **SECRET**, **CONFIDENTIAL**

hush \hʌʃk\ *n* [**ME**] 1: **a**: a typically dry or membranous outer covering (as of nuts, bracts, or pod) of a seed or fruit; also: one of the constitutive parts; **a**: a pod 2: **a**: an outer layer; **SHELL** **b**: a supporting framework

husk *vt*: to strip the husk from — **husk-er** *n*

husk-i-ly \həz-kə-ē-*adv*: in a husky manner

husk-i-ness \kē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being husky

husk-iness *n*: gathering of farm families to husk corn

husk-iness *n*: **GROUND-CHERRY**

husky \həz-kē-*adj*: resembling, containing, or full of husks

husky *adj* [prob. fr. *husk* (huskiness), fr. obs. *husk* (to have a dry cough)]: hoarse with or as if with emotion

husky *adj* [prob. fr. *husk*] 1: **BURLY**, **ROBUST** 2: **LARGO**

husky *n*: one that is husky

husk-ky \həz-kē-*adj*: **hush** by shortening & alter. fr. *Eskimo* 1: a heavy-coated working dog of the New World arctic region 2: **SIBERIAN HUSKY**

hus-sar \həz-ˈzair\ *n* [**Hung** *hussár* *hussar*, (obs.), highway robber, fr. Serb *hussar* pirate, fr. *ML cursarius* more at **COBSAIR**]: a member of any of the various European units orig. modeled on the Hungarian light cavalry of the 15th century

Huss-ite \həs-ˈit, hūs-ˈit\ *n* [**NL Hussita**, fr. John Huss 1415 Bohemian religious reformer]; a member of the Bohemian religious sect of the national movement originating with John Huss — **Hussite** *adj* — **Huss-ite-ism** \-ˈiz-əm\ *n*

hus-sy \həz-ē, hūs-ˈi\ *n* [alter. of *housewife*] 1: a lewd or brazen woman 2: a saucy or mischievous girl

hus-tings \həs-ˈtɪŋz\ *n* *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* *in constr* [**ME**, fr. *OE hūsting*, fr. *OE hūsting*, fr. *hūs* house + *ting* assembly] 1: **a**: a local court formerly held in various English municipalities and still held infrequently in London **h**: a local court in some cities in Virginia 2: **a**: a raised platform used until 1872 for the nomination of candidates for the British Parliament and for election speeches **b**: a election platform; **STUMP**; **c**: the proceedings of an election campaign

hus-tle \həs-əl\ *vb* **hus-tling** \həs-ə-ŋ\ [**D** *husselein* to shake, fr. *MD huselen*, freq. of *hussen*; akin to *MD hōdde* *bod*] *vt* 1: **a**: **JOSTLE**, **SHOVE** **b**: to convey forcibly or hurriedly **c**: to urge forward; **hurry** **vi**: to obtain by energetic activity **b**: to sell something to or obtain something from by energetic and esp. underhanded activity ~ *vi* 1: **SHOVE**, **PRESS** 2: **HASTEN**, **HURRY** 3: **a**: to make strenuous efforts to secure often illicit money or business **b**: to *hustle* *n* — **hust-ler** \-ə-lər\ *n*

hut \hət\ *n* [**MF** *hute*, of *Gmc* origin; akin to *OHG hutta* *hut*; akin to *OE hƿd* skin, hide] 1: an often small and temporary dwelling of simple construction; **SHACK** 2: a simple shelter from the elements — **hut** *vb* **hut-*ted***, **hut-ting**

hut-ment \hət-mənt\ *n* [**ME** *hute*, fr. *OF*] 1: a chest or compartment for storage 2: a low cupboard *usu* surmounted by open shelves 3: a pea or coat for an animal 3: **SHACK**, **SHANTY**

hut-ment \hət-mənt\ *n* 1: a collection of huts; **ENCAMPMENT** 2: **HUT**

huz-zah or **huz-za** \həz-ˈzə\ *interj* — used to express joy or satisfaction

hwan \h(ə)wān\ *n*, *pl* *hwan* [**Korean**] — see **MONEY** table

hya-cin-th \hi-ə-ˈsɪn(t)h\ *n*, *pl* *hyacinths* \-(sɪn(t)h)s, -(sɪn(t)th)s\ [**L** *hyacinthus*, a precious stone, a flowering plant, fr.

Gk *hyakinthos*] 1: **a**: a precious stone of the ancients sometimes held to be the lapis **h**: a gem zircon or essonite 2: **a**: a plant of the ancients held to be a lily, iris, larkspur, or gladiolus **h** (1): **a**: any of a genus (*Hyacinthus*) of bulbous herbs of the lily family; **hyacinth** *vb*: to garden in *hyacinth* *n*: a widely grown for the beauty and fragrance of its flowers (2): **a**: any of several other plants of the lily family 3: a light violet to moderate purple — **hya-cin-th-ine** \hi-ə-ˈsɪn(t)-ēn\ *n*

Hy-a-cin-thus \hi-ə-ˈsɪn(t)-thəs\ *n* [**L**, fr. *Gk Hyakinthos*]; a youth loved and illicitly killed by Apollo who according to Greek mythology causes a hyacinth to grow from his blood

Hy-a-dēs \hi-ə-ˈdēz\ *n*, *pl* *Hyades* [fr. *Gk*]; a V-shaped cluster of stars in the belt of the constellation Taurus supposed by the ancients to indicate rainy weather when they rise with the sun



hy-a-ē-nā *var* of **HYENA**

hy-al- or **hyalo-** *comb form* [**LL**, *glass*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *hyalinos*] *glass*; **glassy**; **hyaline** (*hyalinescent*) (*hyalogen*)

hy-a-line \hi-ə-ˈlān, -lān\ *adj* [**LL** *hyalinnus*, fr. *Gk* *hyalinos*, fr. *hyalos*] 1: of or relating to glass 2: **a**: transparent or nearly so **b**: **amorphogeneous** **h** (1): **GLASSY** (2): **lacking crystallinity**; **AMORPHOUS**

hy-a-lin-ē \hi-ə-ˈlān, -lān, *in sense* 2: *lān* or *-lōn*\ *n* 1: something (as the clear atmosphere) that is transparent 2 or **hy-a-lin** \-lān\; **a**: any of several translucent nitrogenous substances related to chitin **b**: any of several red cells of readily stained by eosin

hyaline \hi-ə-ˈlān\ *adj*: **bluish white**; **translucent**; **hyaline** *n*: a cartilage of translucent bluish white matrix with the cells embedded in an apparently homogeneous matrix that is present in joints and respiratory passages and forms most of the fetal skeleton

hy-a-lin-ite \hi-ə-ˈlīn-īt\ *n* [**G** *hyalite*, fr. *Gk* *hyalos*]; a colorless opal that is clear, glass-like or sometimes translucent or whitish

hy-a-lold \hi-ə-ˈlɔld\ *adj* [**Gk** *hyaloideis*, fr. *hyalos*]; **GLASSY**, **TRANSPARENT**

hy-a-lol-plasm \hi-ə-ˈlɔ-plaz-əm, -hī-ə-ˈlɔ-*n*\ [**prob.** fr. *G* *hyaloplasma*, fr. *hyal-* + *-plasma* -*plasm*]; the clear apparently homogeneous cytoplasm of cytoplasm that is essentially the continuous phase of a multiple-phase colloidal system

hy-al-uron-ic \hi-ə-ˈlūr-ən-ik, -hī-ə-ˈlūr-ē-\ *n* [**ISV**]; a viscous mucopolysaccharide acid chain of connective tissues or their derivatives

hy-a-lu-ron-ic \hi-ə-ˈlūr-ən-ik, -dēz-\ *n* [**ISV**, irreg. fr. *hyaluronie* (*acid* + *ase*)]; an enzyme that splits and lowers the viscosity of hyaluronic acid facilitating the spreading of fluids through tissues

hy-brid \hi-ˈbrɪd\ *n* [**L** *hybrida*] 1: an offspring of two animals or plants of different races, breeds, varieties, species, or genera 2: a person produced by the blending of two diverse cultures or traditions 3: **a**: something heterogeneous in origin or composition **b**: **COMPOSITE** **h**: a word composed of elements from different languages — **hy-brid** *adj* — **hy-brid-ism** \-iz-əm\ *n* — **hy-brid-ity** \-rī-ˈbrīd-ə-tē-\ *n*

hy-brid-ize \hi-ˈbrīd-īz-\ *n*, *pl* *hy-brid-ize* \-brō-dēz\ [**NL**, fr. *L*]; an interspecific hybrid

hy-brid-iza-tion \hi-ˈbrɪd-ə-ˈzā-shən\ *n*: the act or process of hybridizing or the state of being hybridized

hy-brid-ize \hi-ˈbrīd-īz-\ *vt*: to cause to produce hybrids; **INTERBREED** ~ *vi*: to produce hybrids — **hy-brid-iz-er** *n*

hy-brid *adj*: **hybrid** *n*: any of numerous vigorous hardy bush roses derived from the bourbon rose and grown esp. for their sometimes recurrent often fragrant bloom

hy-brid tea rose *n*: any of numerous moderately hardy cultivated bush roses derived chiefly from tea roses and hybrid perpetual roses and grown for their strongly recurrent bloom of large *usu* scentless flowers

hy-bris \hi-ˈbrɪs\ *var* of **BUBRIS**

hy-da-tode \hi-ˈdɔ-tōd\ *n* [**ISV**, fr. *Gk* *hydāt-*, *hydōr* water + *hodos* road — more at **CEDE**]; an epidermal structure in higher plants functioning in the exudation of water

hy-da-tid \hi-ˈdɔ-tid\ *n* [**Gk** *hydātids*, *hydātis* watery cyst, fr. *hydāt*, *hydōr*]; a larval tapeworm occurring as a fluid-filled sac containing daughter cysts and scolices or forming a proliferating spiny mass that actively invades and metastasizes in the host's body

hydr- or **hydro-** *comb form* [**ME** *hydr-*, *ydro-*, fr. *OF*, fr. *L* *hydr-*, *hydro-*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *hydro* — more at **WATER**] 1: **a**: water (*hydroous*) (*hydroelectricity*) **b**: liquid (*hydrokinetics*) 2: **hydrogen**; **containing** or combined with hydrogen (*hydrocarbon*) (*hydroxy*) 3: **acid** (*hydroxyacid*)

Hy-dra \hi-ˈdrə\ [**ME** *Hydra*, fr. *L* *Hydra*, fr. *Gk*] 1: **a**: 9-headed serpent or monster of Greek mythology slain by Hercules each head of which when cut off is replaced by two others unless the wound is cauterized, 2: *not cap*; a multifarious evil not to be overcome by a single effort 3: *L* (*gen. Hydræ*), fr. *Gk*] 1: a southern constellation of great length that lies south of Cancer, Sextans, Corvus, and Virgo and is represented on old maps by a serpent 4: [**NL**, genus name, fr. *L* *Hydra*]; any of numerous small tubular freshwater hydrozoa polyps (as of the genus *Hydra*)

Hy-dra-gen \hi-ˈdrə-jen\ *n*: **HYDROGEN**; **gen** name, fr. *hydr-* + *Gk* *anagen* vessel — **more** at **ANGI-**; any of a genus (*Hydrangea*) of shrubs and one woody vine of the saxifrage family with opposite leaves and showy corymbose clusters of *usu* sterile white or tinted flowers

hy-drant \hi-ˈdrɒnt\ *n* 1: **a**: a discharge pipe with a valve and spout at which water may be drawn from the mains of waterworks — called also *fireplug* 2: **FAUCET**

hy-dranth \hi-ˈdrænt\ *n* [**ISV** *hydr-* + *Gk* *anthos* flower — more at **ANTHOMY**]; one of the nutritive zooids of a hydroid colony

hy-dras-tine \hi-ˈdras-tēn, -tōn\ *n*: a bitter crystalline alkaloid $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$ that is an active constituent of hydrastis

hy-dras-tis \-tōnsē-\ *n* [**NL**, genus name]; the dried rhizome and roots of the tennessee (*Hydrastis canadensis*) formerly used as a bitter, emetic, and antiseptic

hy-drate \hi-ˈdræt\ *n*: **a**: a compound or complex ion formed by the union of water with some other substance 2: **HYDROXIDE** (calcium ~)

hydrate *v*: to cause to take up or combine with water or the elements of water ~ *vi*: to become a hydrate — **hy-dra-tion** \hī-'drā-shən/ *n* — **hy-dra-tor** \hī-'drā-tər/ *n*

hy-dra-tion \hī-'drō-'līk/ *adj* [*L. hydraticus*, fr. Gk. *hydraulikos*, fr. *hydraulōs* 'hydraulic organ, fr. *hydr-* + *aulos* reed instrument — more at ALVEOLUS] 1: operated, moved, or effected by means of water 2: a: of relating to hydraulics (~ engineer) b: of or relating to water or other liquid in motion (~ erosion) 3: operated by the resistance offered or the pressure transmitted when a quantity of water, oil, or other liquid is forced through a comparatively small orifice or through a tube 4: hardening or setting under water (~ cement) — **hy-dra-u-l-cal-ly** \-lī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hydrau-lum *n*: a pump that forces running water to a higher level by utilizing the kinetic energy of flow

hy-dra-u-lis \hī-'drō-'lī-ē/ *adj* *in sing or pl in constr*: a branch of science that deals with practical applications (as the transmission of energy or the effects of flow) of water or other liquid in motion

hy-dra-zine \hī-'drā-'zēn/ *n* [ISV]: a colorless fuming corrosive strongly reducing liquid base N₂H₄ used esp. in fuels for rocket hybrid engines; also an organic base derived from this compound

hy-dra-zo-ic acid \hī-'drā-'zō-'īk/ *n* [*hydr-* + *azo-* + *-ic*]: a colorless volatile poisonous foul-odored explosive liquid HN₃ that yields explosive salts of heavy metals

hy-dric \hī-'drīk/ *adj*: characterized by, relating to, or requiring the assistance of water

hy-dric \hī-'drīk/ *adj* *sulfur*: 1: containing acid hydrogen (monohy-dric) 2: containing hydroxyl (hexahydric alcohols)

hy-dride \hī-'drīd/ *n*: a compound of hydrogen usu. with a more electronegative element or radical

hy-dri-od-ic acid \hī-'drī-'ōd-'īk/ *n* [ISV]: an aqueous solution of hydrogen iodide HI that is a strong liquid acid resembling hydrochloric acid chemically but is a strong reducing agent

hy-dro \hī-'(d)rō/ *n* [short for *hydrostatic establishment*] *Brit*: a hotel that caters to people taking a water cure or an establishment that furnishes water cures: SPA

hy-dro *adj*: a hydroelectric power

hy-dro-air-plane \hī-'drō-'ā-(ə)r-'plān, -(ə)'(ə)-r/ *n*: SEAPLANE

hy-dro-bomb \hī-'drō-'bɔ:m/ *n*: an aerial torpedo propelled by a rocket engine after entering the water

hy-dro-bromic acid \hī-'drō-'brō-'mīk-/ *n* [ISV]: an aqueous solution of hydrogen bromide HBr that is a strong liquid acid resembling hydrochloric acid chemically but is a weak reducing agent

hy-dro-car-bon \hī-'drō-'kār-bən/ *n*: an organic compound (as acetylene or benzene) containing only carbon and hydrogen and often occurring in petroleum, natural gas, and bitumens — **hy-dro-car-bo-na-cess** \-'kār-'bō-'nā-'sēs/ or **hy-dro-car-bon-ic** \-'kār-'bō-'nī-'k/ *adj*: containing only carbon and hydrogen

hy-dro-cele \hī-'drō-'sēl/ *n* [L, fr. Gk. *hydrokēlē*, fr. *hydr-* + *kēlē* tumor — more at -CELE]: an accumulation of serous fluid in a sacculated cavity (as the scrotum)

hy-dro-ce-phal-ic \hī-'drō-'sē-'fal-'īk/ *adj*: relating to, characterized by, or exhibiting hydrocephalus — **hydrocephalic** *n* — **hy-dro-ce-phal-ous** \-'sē-'f(ə)-l(ə)s/ *adj*

hy-dro-ceph-a-lus \-'sē-'f(ə)-l(ə)s/ *also* **hy-dro-ceph-a-ly** \-'lē/ *n* [NL *hydrocephalus*, fr. LL, hydrocephalus, fr. Gk. *hydrokephalos*, fr. *hydr-* + *kephalē* head — more at CEPHALIC]: an abnormal increase in the amount of cerebrospinal fluid within the cranial cavity, with expansion of the cerebral ventricles, enlargement of the skull esp. the forehead, and atrophy of the brain

hy-dro-chlo-ric acid \hī-'drā-'klōr-'īk-, '-klōr-/ *n* [ISV]: an aqueous solution of hydrogen chloride HCl that is a strong corrosive irritating liquid acid, is normally present in dilute form in gastric juice, and is widely used in industry and in the laboratory

hy-dro-chlo-ride \-'klōr-'īd-, '-klōr-'(ə)-r/ *n*: a compound of hydrochloric acid

hy-dro-col-loid \hī-'drā-'kōl-'ōid/ *n*: a substance that yields a sol or a gel when mixed with water — **hy-dro-col-loid-ly** \-'kōl-'ōid-'lī-, '-kō-'ā-/ *adv*

hy-dro-cor-ti-sone \hī-'drō-'kōrt-'ō-'sōn-, '-zōn/ *n*: a crystalline hormone C₂₁H₃₀O₅ of the adrenal cortex that is a derivative of cortisone and is used similarly

hy-dro-cy-an-ic acid \hī-'drō-'sī-'an-'īk-/ *n* [ISV]: an aqueous solution of hydrogen cyanide HCN that is a weak poisonous liquid acid and is used chiefly in fumigating and in organic synthesis

hy-dro-dy-namic \-(ī)-'dī-'nām-'īk/ *adj* [NL *hydrodynamicus*, fr. *hydr-* + *dynamikos* dynamic]: of or relating to hydrodynamics — **hy-dro-dy-nam-ic-al** \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **hy-dro-dy-nam-ic-ally** \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hy-dro-dy-nam-ics \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *n* *pl but sing or pl in constr*: a branch of science that deals with the motion of fluids and the forces acting on solid bodies immersed in fluids and in motion relative to them — compare HYDROSTATICS

hy-dro-elec-tric \hī-'drō-'lēk-'trī-'k/ *adj* [ISV]: of or relating to production of electricity by waterpower — **hy-dro-elec-tric-ity** \-'lēk-'trī-'sī-'trī-'ē-/ *n*

hy-dro-flu-oric acid \hī-'drō-'flū-'ōr-'īk-, '-fūr-/ *n* [ISV]: an aqueous solution of hydrogen fluoride HF that is a weak poisonous liquid acid resembling hydrochloric acid chemically but attacking silicates and silicas and is used esp. in polishing and etching glass

hy-dro-foil \hī-'drō-'fōil/ *n*: a body similar to an airfoil but designed for action in or on water

hy-dro-form-ing \-'fōr-'mīŋ/ *n* [*hydr-* + *reforming*]: a process for producing high-octane gasoline from petroleum naphthas by catalytic dehydrogenation and aromatization in the presence of hydrogen

hy-dro-gen \hī-'drō-'jən/ *n* [F *hydrogène*, fr. *hydr-* + *gēne* gene; fr. the fact that water is generated by its combustion]: a nonmetallic univalent element that is the simplest and lightest of the elements, is normally a colorless odorless highly flammable diatomic gas, and is essential esp. in production of its economic compounds — compare DELTURIUM, TRITIUM; see ELEMENT table — **hy-drog-e-nous** \hī-'drā-'ə-n(ə)s/ *adj*

hy-dro-ge-nate \hī-'drā-'ə-'nāt, 'hī-'drā-'jə-'n/ *v*: to combine or treat with or expose to hydrogen; *esp*: to add hydrogen to the molecule (as in the reduction of its economic compounds) — **hy-dro-ge-nat-ion** \hī-'drā-'ə-'nā-shən, 'hī-'drā-'jə-'n/ *n* — **hy-dro-ge-nator** \hī-'drā-'ə-'nāt-ər, 'hī-'drā-'jə-'n-ər/ *n*

hydrogen bomb *n*: a bomb whose violent explosive power is due to

the sudden release of atomic energy resulting from the union of light nuclei (as of hydrogen atoms) at very high temperature and pressure to form helium nuclei

hydrogen ion *n* 1: the cation H⁺ of acids consisting of a hydrogen atom whose electron has been transferred to the anion of the acid 2: HYDRONIUM

hydrogen peroxide *n*: an unstable compound H₂O₂ used esp. as an oxidizing and bleaching agent, an antiseptic, and a propellant

hydrogen sulfide *n*: a flammable poisonous gas H₂S of disagreeable odor, esp. in many mineral waters and in putrefying matter

hy-dro-gra-pher \hī-'drā-'grā-'fər/ *n*: a specialist in hydrography

hy-dro-graph-ic \hī-'drā-'grā-'f-īk/ *adj*: of or relating to hydrography — **hy-dro-graph-i-cal-ly** \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hy-dro-gra-phy \hī-'drā-'grā-'f-ē-/ *n* [MF *hydrographie*, fr. *hydr-* + *-graphie* -graphy] 1: the description and study of seas, lakes, rivers, and other bodies of water 2: the measurement and investigation of the behavior of streams esp. with reference to the control of their waters 3: the charting of bodies of water 2: bodies of water

hydro-graph \hī-'drā-'grā-'f-əd/ [deriv. of NL *Hydra*]: of or relating to a hydrograph; *adj*: resembling a typical hydrograph

hydroid *n*; HYDROZOAN; *adj*: a hydrozoan polyp as distinguished from a medusa

hy-dro-ki-net-ic \hī-'drō-'kī-'net-'īk-, -(ə)'kī-'n(ə)-t-ē-/ *adj*: of or relating to the motions of fluids or the forces which produce or affect such motions

hy-dro-log-ic \-'drō-'lō-'j-īk/ *adj*: of or relating to hydrology — **hy-dro-log-i-cal** \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hy-dro-log-ist \hī-'drā-'lō-'j-əst/ *n*: a specialist in hydrology

Hy-drol-ogy \hī-'drō-'lō-'j-ē-/ *n* [NL *hydrologia*, fr. L *hydr-* + *-logia* -logy] a science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water on the surface of the land, in the soil and underlying rocks, and in the atmosphere

Hy-drol-y-zate *also* **hy-drol-y-zate** \hī-'drā-'lō-'zāt-, '-zāt/ *n*: a hydrolyzate of hydrolysis

hy-drol-y-sis \hī-'drā-'lō-'s-ē-s/ *n* [NL]: a chemical process of decomposition involving splitting of a bond and addition of the elements of water — **hy-dro-lyt-ic** \hī-'drā-'līt-/ *n* — **hy-dro-lyt-ic** \hī-'drā-'līt-'īk/ *adj*

hy-dro-lyz-able \hī-'drā-'lī-'z-ə-b(ə)-l/ *adj*: capable of hydrolyzing or being hydrolyzed

hy-dro-lyze \hī-'drā-'lī-z/ *vb* [ISV, fr. NL *hydrolysis*] *vt*: to subject to hydrolysis ~ *vi*: to undergo hydrolysis

hy-dro-man-œr \-'m(ə)n-'(ə)-r/ *n*: a diver using hydromancy

hy-dro-man-œr-y \-'m(ə)n-'(ə)-r-ē-/ *n* [MF *hydromancie*, fr. MF, fr. L *hydromantia*, from *hydr-* + *man-* -mancy]: divination by water or other liquid

hy-dro-me-du-sa \hī-'drō-'mē-'d(ū)-sā-, '-z(ū)-vā-, pl/ *hy-dro-me-du-sae* \-'sē-, '-zē/ [NL]: a medusa produced as a bud from a hydroid (as of the orders Anthomedusa and Leptomedusa) — **hy-dro-me-du-san** \-'d(ū)-s(ə)-n-, '-d(ū)-z(ə)-n/ *adj* or *n* — **hy-dro-me-du-soid** \-'d(ū)-s(ə)-s(ə)-d/ *adj*

hy-dro-mel \hī-'drā-'mēl/ *n* [ME *yadromel*, fr. L MF, fr. L *hydromel*, fr. Gk, fr. *hydr-* + *mel* honey]: a liquor consisting of honey diluted in water which upon fermentation becomes mead

hy-dro-met-al-lur-gy \hī-'drō-'mēt-'ā-'l(ə)-r-'j-ē-/ *n* [ISV]: the treatment of metals by chemical processes

hy-dro-me-te-or \-'mēt-ē-ər-, '-ē-'(ə)'(ə)-r/ [ISV]: an occurrence of atmospheric water vapor in any of its forms — **hy-dro-me-te-or-ol-o-gy** \-'mēt-ē-'(ə)-r-'ō-'j-ē-/ *n*

hydrometer \hī-'drām-ət-ər/ *n*: a floating instrument for determining specific gravities of liquids and the strength (as of spirituous liquors, saline solutions) — **hy-dro-met-ric** \hī-'drō-'mē-'trīk/ or **hy-dro-met-ri-cal** \-'trī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adj* — **hy-drom-et-ric-ly** \hī-'drām-ət-er-'lī-/ *adv*

hy-dro-mor-phic \hī-'drō-'mōr-'f-īk/ *adj*, *of a soil*: developed to the presence of an excess of moisture which tends to suppress aerobic factors in soil-building

hy-dro-mi-ni-um \hī-'drō-'nē-'m-əm/ *n*: a hydrated hydrogen ion H₃O⁺

hy-dro-path-ic \hī-'pāth-'īk/ *adj*: of or relating to hydrophobia — **hy-dro-path-i-cal-ly** \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

hy-dro-p-a-thy \hī-'drō-'pā-'ə-'thē-/ *n* [ISV]: the empirical use of water in the treatment of disease — compare HYDROTHERAPY

hy-dro-phobic \hī-'drō-'f-ōb-ē-/ *n*: a semitranslucent material that becomes translucent or transparent on immersion in water

hy-dro-phil-ic \hī-'drō-'fī-'l-īk/ *adj*, or **hy-dro-phile** \hī-'drā-'fī-'l-ē-/ *adj* [NL *hydrophilus*, fr. Gk. *hydr-* + *-philos* -philous]: of, relating to, or having a strong affinity for water

hy-dro-pho-phil-ous \hī-'drā-'f-ō-'f-ī-l(ə)s/ *adj* [NL *hydrophilus*] 1: polluted by the agency of water 2: HYDROPHYTIC — **hy-droph-ily** \-'lī-/ *n*

hy-dro-pho-bia \hī-'drā-'f-ō-'b-ē-'ā-/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk, fr. *hydr-* + *-phobos* -phobos] 1: a morbid dread of water 2: RABIES

hy-dro-pho-bic \-'f-ō-'b-īk-, '-fīb-'īk/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or suffering from hydrophobia 2: lacking affinity for water — **hy-dropho-bi-cal-ly** \-'f-ō-'b-īs-ət-'ē-/ *adv*

hy-dro-phon- \hī-'drō-'f-ōn-/ *n*: an instrument for listening to sound transmitted through water

hy-dro-phyte \-'fī-/ *n* [ISV] 1: a perennial vascular aquatic plant having its overwintering buds under water 2: a plant growing in water or in soil too waterlogged for most plants to survive — **hy-dro-phyt-ic** \hī-'drā-'fī-'īk/ *adj*

Hy-dro-plān \hī-'drā-'plān/ *n* 1: HYDROFOIL 2: a speedboat with hydrofoils or a stepped bottom so that the hull is raised wholly or partly out of the water 3: a rudder on a horizontal axis on a submarine for steering it upward or downward 3: SEAPLANE

Hydroplāne *v* 1: to skim over the water with the hull more or less clear of the water 2: to drive on the hydroplāne

hy-dro-pon-ic \hī-'drō-'pān-'īk/ *adj*: of or relating to hydroponics — **hy-dro-pon-i-cal-ly** \-'ī-'k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **hy-dro-pon-i-cist** \-'pān-'ə-s(ə)t-/ *n*

hy-dro-pon-ics \-'pān-'īk-/ *n* *pl but sing or pl in constr* (*hydr-* +



hydrometer

ə'but; ʔ kitten; ʔ further; a back; ʔ bake; ʔ cot, cart; a'out; e'ch; e'chin; e'less; e'easy; g'gift; i'trip; i'tife; j'joke; ʔ sing; ʔ flow; ʔ flaw; ʔ coin; th thin; th this; l'loot; u'foot; y'yet; yū'fue; yū'furious; zh vision

parallel to a given line passes through a point (< geometry) 3 : of, relating to, or being a function related to the hyperbola as a trigonometric function is related to a circle (< cosine) — **hyperbolic** *adj*

hy-per-bo-lize \hi-'pər-'bɔ-līz-ə/ *vt* : to indulge in hyperbole ~ *vt* : to exaggerate to a hyperbolic degree

hy-per-bo-re-an \hi-'pər-'bɔr-'e-ən, 'bɔr-; -(j)-pər-'bɔr-'e-ən/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to an extreme northern region : FROZEN 2 : of or relating to any of the arctic peoples

Hyperborean \hi-'pər-'bɔr-'e-ən/ *n* [Gk *Hyperboreoi*, fr. *hyper-* + *boreas*] 1 : a member of a people held by the ancient Greeks to live beyond the north wind in a region of perpetual sunshine 2 : a inhabitant of a cool northern climate

hy-per-cat-a-lec-tic \hi-'pər-'kæt-'lek-tik/ *adj* [LL *hypercatalecticus*, fr. Gk *hyperkatalēktos*, *hyper-* + *katalēktos* catalytic of a verse 2 having an additional syllable after the final complete foot or dipody — **hy-per-cat-a-lex-is** \-'ek-səs/] *n*

hy-per-chro-mic anemia \hi-'pər-'krɔ-'mik-ə/ *n* [NL *hyperchromia*, fr. *hyper-* + Gk *chromō* color — more at CHROMATIC] : an anemia with increase of hemoglobin in individual red blood cells and reduction in the number of red blood cells

hy-per-com-plex number \hi-'pər-'kæm-'pleks-, 'kəm-ə/ *n* : an extension (as a quaternion) of the notion of complex number to an expression of the same type involving a finite number of units or components in which an increase of the number of components does not have all of the properties of real or complex numbers

hy-per-critic \hi-'pər-'krit-ik/ *n* [NL *hypercriticus*, fr. *hyper-* + *L criticus* critic] : a carping or unduly censorious critic — **hy-per-critic-ism** \-'iz-əm, 'sīz-əm/ *n*

hy-per-crit-i-cal \-'krit-i-kəl/ *adj* : meticulously or excessively critical : CAUTIOUS *syn* see CRITICAL

hy-per-crit-i-cal-ly \-'k(ə-)lī-ə/ *adv* : in a hypercritical manner : CAUTIOUSLY

hy-per-em-ia \hi-'pər-'e-mē-ə/ *n* [NL] : excess of blood in a body part : CONGESTION — **hy-per-em-ic** \-'mɪk/ *adj*

hy-per-es-the-sia or **hy-per-aes-the-sia** \hi-'pər-'es-'ti-ə-'zi-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *hyper-* + *-esthesia* (as in *anesthesia*)] : unusual or pathological sensitivity of the skin or of a particular sense — **hy-per-es-the-si-a** \-'ti-ə-'zi-ə/ *adj*

hy-per-ēu-tec-tic \hi-'pər-'yū-'tek-tik/ *adj* : containing the minor component in an amount in excess of that contained in the eutectic mixture

hy-per-ēu-tec-toid \-'tɔɪd/ *adj* : containing the minor component in an amount in excess of that contained in the eutectoid

hy-per-foc-al distance \hi-'pər-'fɔ-kəl/ *n* [US] : the nearest distance upon which a photographic lens may be focused to produce satisfactory definition at infinity

hy-per-geo-met-ric \jē-'bɔ-'mē-'trɪk/ *adj* : relating to or based on a mathematical series involving three arbitrary constants whose first term covers as instances the geometric, the binomial, and other common series

hy-per-gly-cē-mia \-'glī-'sē-'mē-ə/ *n* [NL] : excess of sugar in the blood — **hy-per-gly-cē-mic** \-'mɪk/ *adj*

hy-per-gol \hi-'pər-'gɔl-ə/ *n* [G, fr. *hyper-* + *erg-* + *-ol*] : a hyperbolic element

hy-per-gol-i-cal \hi-'pər-'gɔl-'ikəl/ *adj* : igniting itself upon contact of components (< rocket propellant)

hy-per-in-sulin-ism \hi-'pər-'rɪn-'(ɪ-)s(ə)-'lɪz-əm/ *n* [US] : the presence of excess insulin in the blood resulting in hypoglycemia

Hy-per-i-on \hi-'pər-'e-ɪ-ən/ [L, fr. Gk *Hyperion*] : a Titan in Greek mythology who is the father of Helios

hy-per-ir-ri-ta-bil-i-ty \hi-'pər-'rɪ-'at-'ə-bī-ət-ē/ *n* : abnormally great or uninhibited response to stimuli — **hy-per-ir-ri-ta-bil-ē** \-'rɪ-'at-'ə-bəl/ *adj*

hy-per-ker-a-tō-sis \hi-'pər-'ker-'ə-tō-'sɪs/ *n*, *pl* **hy-per-ker-a-tō-ses** \-'sɪz-ə/ [NL] : hypertrophy of the corneous layer of the skin — **hy-per-ker-a-tō-tic** \-'tɪk/ *adj*

hy-per-mē-ter \hi-'pər-'mē-'tər/ *n* [LL *hypermetrus* hypercatalectic, fr. Gk *hypermetros* beyond measure, beyond the meter, fr. *hyper-* + *metron* measure, meter] 1 : a hypercatalectic verse 2 : a compound consisting more than two or three cola — **hy-per-mē-ter-ic** \-'trɪ-'pər-'mē-'trɪk/ or **hy-per-mē-ter-i-cal** \-'trɪ-'kəl/ *adj*

hy-per-mē-tro-pia \hi-'pər-'mē-'trɔ-'pē-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *hypermetropia* + NL *-opia*] : **HYPEROPIA** — **hy-per-mē-tro-pic** \-'trɔp-ik/ *adj* — **trɔp-'ic** \-'trɔp-'ik/ *adj* — **hy-per-mē-tro-pi-cal** \-'trɔp-'ikəl/ *adj* — **hy-per-mē-tro-pi-cal-ly** \-'trɔp-'ik-əl-ē/ *adv*

hy-per-mnē-sia \hi-'(j)-pɔrm-'nē-z(ə)-'si-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *hyper-* + *-mnēsia* (as in *amnesia*)] : abnormally vivid or complete memory or recall of the past — **hy-per-mnē-si-c** \-'nē-zɪk-, 'sɪk/ *adj*

hy-per-morph \hi-'pər-'mɔrf-ə/ *n*, *pl* **hy-per-morphs** : a mutant gene having a similar but stronger effect than the corresponding wild-type gene — **hy-per-mor-phic** \hi-'pər-'mɔrf-'ik/ *adj* — **hy-per-mor-phism** \-'fɪz-əm/ *n*

hy-per-on \hi-'pər-'rɔn/ *n* [prob. fr. *hyper-* + *-on*] : an elementary particle with mass intermediate between that of the proton and neutron

hy-per-opē \hi-'pər-'rɔp/ *n* [back-formation fr. *hyperopia*] : one affected with hyperopia

hy-per-opia \hi-'pər-'rɔp-'e-ə/ *n* [NL] : a condition in which visual images come to a focus behind the retina of the eye and vision is better for distant than for near objects — **hy-per-opic** \-'rɔp-ik-, 'rɔp-/ *adj*

hy-per-os-tō-sis \hi-'pər-'rɔs-'tō-'sɪs/ *n*, *pl* **hy-per-os-tō-ses** \-'sɪz-ə/ [NL] : excessive growth or thickening of bone tissue — **hy-per-os-tō-tic** \-'tɪk/ *adj*

hy-per-phys-i-cal \hi-'pər-'fɪz-'ikəl/ *adj* : extending, lying beyond, or independent of the physical — **hy-per-phys-i-cal-ly** \-'ɪk-(ə-)lī-/ *adv*

hy-per-pi-tu-it-a-rism \-'pɪ-'tɪ-'v(ə)-'rɪz-əm/ *n* [ISV] : excessive production of growth hormones by the pituitary body — **hy-per-pi-tu-it-ary** \-'tɪ-'v(ə)-'rɪ-/ *adj*

hy-per-pla-sia \hi-'pər-'plāz-'e-ə/ *n* [NL] : an abnormal or unusual increase in the elements composing a part (as tissue cells) — **hy-per-plas-tic** \-'plāz-'tik/ *adj*

hy-per-plōid \hi-'pər-'plɔɪd/ *adj* [ISV] : having a chromosome number slightly greater than an exact multiple of the monoploid

number — **hyperplōid** *n* — **hy-per-plōid-ē** \-'plɔɪd-'ē/ *n*

hy-per-pnea \hi-'pər-'pne-ə/, '-pɔrp-'nē-ə/ *n* [NL] : abnormally rapid or deep breathing — **hy-per-pne-ic** \-'nē-'ik/ *adj*

hy-per-py-retic \hi-'pər-'(j)-'pɪ-'ret-ik/ *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to hyperpyrexia

hy-per-pyrex-ia \-'trɛk-'sē-ə/ *n* [NL] : exceptionally high fever (as for a particular disease)

hy-per-sen-si-tive \-'sɛn-(t)-'sɪv-, '-sɛn-(t)-'stɪv-/ *adj* : excessively or abnormally sensitive — **hy-per-sen-si-tive-ness** *n* — **hy-per-sen-si-tiv-i-ty** \-'sɛn-(t)-'sɪv-'tɪ-/ *n*

hy-per-si-tic \-'sɪt-ik/ *adj* [ISV] 1 : of or relating to speed five or more times that of sound in air — compare **sonic** 2 : moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents that move at hypersonic speed (~ wind tunnel)

hy-per-sthene \hi-'pər-'sthe-nē/ *n* [F *Hypersthène*, fr. Gk *hyper-* + *sthenē* an ore, metallic grayish or greenish black or dark brown pyroxene (MgFeSiO₃) — **hy-per-sthē-nic** \hi-'pər-'sthen-ik-, 'sthen-/ *adj*

hy-per-tension \hi-'pər-'ten-'chən/ *n* [ISV] : abnormally high blood pressure and esp. arterial blood pressure; *also* : the systemic condition accompanying high blood pressure — **hy-per-ten-sive** \-'ten-(t)-'sɪv/ *adj* or *n*

hy-per-thyroid \-'thɪ-'rɔɪd/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *hyperthyroidism*] : of or relating to hyperthyroidism

hy-per-thyroid-ism \-'rɔɪd-'ɪz-əm/ *n* [ISV] : excessive functional activity of the thyroid gland; *also* : the resulting condition marked esp. by increased metabolic rate, enlargement of the thyroid gland, rapid heart rate, and high blood pressure

hy-per-ton-ic \-'tān-ik/ *adj* [ISV] 1 : having excessive tone or tension 2 : having a higher osmotic pressure than a fluid under comparison — **hy-per-ton-ic-ly** \-'tān-ik-ē/ *adv*

hy-per-tro-phic \hi-'pər-'trɔf-'ik-, 'trɔf-'trɔf-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or tending to hypertrophy

hy-per-tro-phy \hi-'pər-'trɔ-'fɪ/ *n* [prob. fr. NL *hypertrophia*, fr. *hyper-* + *-trophia* *-trophia*] 1 : excessive development of an organ or tissue : increase in bulk (as by thickening of muscle fibers) without multiplication of parts 2 : exaggerated growth or complexity : ELABORATION

hypertrophy *vt* : to affect with hypertrophy ~ *vt* : to undergo hypertrophy

hy-per-vi-ta-min-osis \hi-'pər-'vɪ-'tə-'mɪn-'ɔs-əs/ *n*, *pl* **hy-per-vi-ta-min-oses** \-'sɔs-'əz-əs/ [NL, fr. *hyper-* + *ISV vitamin* + NL *-osis*] : an abnormal state resulting from excessive intake of one or more vitamins

hy-pha \hi-'fə/ *n*, *pl* **hy-phae** \-'fɛ/ [NL, fr. Gk *hyphē* web; *also* : Gk *hyphē* web — more at WEAVE] 1 : one of the threads that make up the mycelium of a fungus, increase by apical growth, and are cenocytic or transversely septate — **hy-phal** \-'fəl/ *adj*

hy-phen \hi-'fən/ *n* [LL & Gk; LL, fr. Gk, fr. *hyphē* *hen* under one, fr. *hypo* under + *hen*, neut. of *heis* one — more at UP, SAME] : a punctuation mark — used to divide or to compound words or word elements — **hy-phen** *vt* **hy-phen-ing** \-'hɪf-(ə-)nɪŋ/ *n*

hy-phen-ate \-'hɪ-fə-'næt/ *vt* : **HYPHEN** — **hy-phen-ation** \-'hɪ-fə-'nā-shən/ *n*

hyphen-ated *adj* [fr. the use of hyphenated words (as German *Waldschloss*) to designate former citizens of the U.S.] : of mixed origin (< citizens formerly suspected of conflicting loyalties)

hy-phen-iza-tion \-'hɪf-(ə-)nə-'zā-shən/ *n* : the act of hyphenizing ; the state of being hyphenized

hy-phen-ize \-'hɪ-fə-'nɪz/ *vt* : **HYPHEN**

hypo- or **hypo-** *comb form* [fr. G, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *hypo-* — more at SOMOLENT] 1 : sleep (*hypnophobia*) 2 : hypnotism (*hypnogenesis*)

hypo-na-gog-ic or **hypo-na-gog-ic** \-'hɪp-nə-'gɔj-'ik/ *adj* [F *hypnagogic*, fr. Gk *hypo-* + *-agogos* leading, inducing, fr. *agen* to lead — more at AGENT] : of, relating to, or associated with the drowsiness preceding sleep

hypo-na-anal-y-sis \-'hɪp-nə-'nəl-'ə-sɪs/ *n* : the treatment of mental disease using hypnosis and psychoanalytical methods

hypo-na-gen-e-sis \-'hɪn-'ə-'sɪs/ *n* [NL] : the induction of a hypnotic state — **hypo-na-gen-etic** \-'jə-'net-'ik/ *adj* — **hypo-na-gen-etic-ly** \-'jə-'net-'ik-ē/ *adv*

hypo-noid \-'hɪp-'nɔɪd/ or **hypo-noid-al** \-'hɪp-'nɔɪd-'əl/ *adj* : of or relating to sleep or hypnosis

hypo-nom-pom-pic \-'hɪp-nə-'pɪəm-'pɪk/ *adj* [*hypo-* + Gk *pompē* act of sending more than of POMF] : dispelling sleep or associated with the consciousness preceding waking

hypo-no-sis \-'hɪp-'nɔs-əs/ *n*, *pl* **hypo-no-ses** \-'nɔs-'sɛz/ [NL] 1 : a state that resembles normal sleep but is induced by a hypnotizer whose suggestions are readily accepted by the subject 2 : any of various conditions that resemble sleep 3 : **HYPNOSIS** 1

hypo-no-tic \-'hɪp-'nɔt-'ɪk/ *n*, *pl* **hypo-no-tics** 1 : the treatment of disease by hypnosis 2 : psychotherapy that facilitates suggestion, redirection, or analysis by means of hypnosis

hypo-notic \-'hɪp-'nɔt-'ik/ *adj* [F or LL; F *hypnotic*, fr. LL *hypnoticus*, fr. Gk *hypnotikos*, fr. *hypnos* to put to sleep, fr. *hypo-* + *notō* to produce sleep : **SOPORIFIC** 2 : of or relating to hypnosis or hypnotism — **hypo-noti-cal-ly** \-'ɪk-(ə-)lī-/ *adv*

hypnotic 1 : a sleep-inducing agent : **SOPORIFIC** 2 : one that is or can be hypnotized

hypo-notism \-'hɪp-nɔt-'ɪz-əm/ *n* 1 : the study or act of inducing hypnosis — compare **MEMESMISM** 2 : **HYPNOSIS** 1 — **hypo-notist** \-'tɪst/ *n*

hypo-notiz-able \-'hɪp-nɔt-'ɪz-ə-bəl/ *adj* : amenable to being hypnotized

hypo-noti-ta-tion \-'hɪp-nɔt-'ɪz-'tə-ʃən/ *n* : the act of hypnotizing ; the state of being hypnotized

hypo-notize \-'hɪp-nɔt-'ɪz/ *vt* 1 : to induce hypnosis in 2 : to deaden (judgment or resistance) by or as if by hypnotic suggestion — **hypo-notiz-er** *n*

hypo \-'hɪ-'pɔ/ *n* : **HYPOCHONDRIA**

hypo- *comb form* [*hypo-* + *hypo-*] sodium thiosulfate used as a fixing agent in photography

hypo 1 : **HYPODERMIC SYRINGA** 2 : **HYPODERMIC INJECTION** 3 : **STIMULUS**

hypo *vt* 1 : **STIMULATE**

hypo- or **hypo-** *prefix* [ME *ypo-*, fr. OF, fr. LL *hypo-*, *hypo-*, fr. Gk, *o* abut; *o* kitted; or further; a back; *ā* bake; *ā* cot, cart; *ā* out; ch; chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *l* trip; *l* life; *l* foot; *ū* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *z*h vision

fr. *hypo* — more at UP 1 : under : beneath : down (*hypoblast*) (*hypodermic*) 2 : less than normal or normally (*hyposthesia*) (*hypotension*) 1 : in a lower state of oxidation ; in a low state, the lowest position in a series of compounds (*hypopituitary acid*) (*hypoxanthine*)

hy-po-blast \hi-'pa-blást\ n : the endoderm of an embryo — *hy-plas-tic* \hi-'plás-tik\ adj
hy-po-bran-chi-al \hi-'pó-'brán-ké-ə\ adj : situated below the gills; *specif* : of or relating to the ventral wall of the pharynx — *hy-pochran-chial* n

hy-po-caust \hi-'pó-'kóst\ n [L *hypocaustum*, fr. Gk *hypokauston*, fr. *hypokainē* to light a fire under, fr. *hypo-* + *kainē* to burn — *caust* at CAUST 1 : an ancient Roman central heating system with underground furnace and tile flues to distribute the heat

hy-po-cen-ter \hi-'pó-'sént-ər\ n : the point on the earth's surface directly below the center of a nuclear bomb explosion

hy-po-chlo-rite \hi-'pó-'klóir-ət-, 'kló(-)r-ət\ n : a salt or ester of hypochlorous

hy-po-chlo-rous acid \hi-'pó-'klór-əs-, 'klór(-)r-əs\ [ISV] : an unstable strongly oxidizing but weak acid HClO obtained in solution along with hydrochloric acid by reaction of chlorine with water and used esp. in the form of salts as an oxidizing agent, bleaching agent, disinfectant, and chlorinating agent

hy-po-chon-dri-a \hi-'pó-'kán-drē-ə\ n [NL, fr. LL, pl. upper abdomen (formerly regarded as the seat of hypochondria), fr. Gk, lit, the parts under the cartilage (of the breastbone), fr. *hypo-* + *chondros* cartilage — *more* at GRIND : extreme depression of mind or spirits (often centered on imaginary physical ailments); *specif* : HYPOCHONDRIASIS

hy-po-chon-dri-ic \hi-'dr-ə-'ak\ adj [F *hypochondriaque*, fr. Gk *hypochondriakos*, fr. *hypochondria* 1 a : situated below the costal cartilages b 2 : of, relating to, or being the regions of the abdomen lying on either side of the epigastric region and above the lumbar regions 2 : affected or produced by hypochondria

2hypochondria n : one affected by hypochondria

hy-po-chon-dri-a-cal \k-an-'drī-ə-'kal-, 'kán-ə\ adj : HYPOCHONDRIASIS 2

hy-po-chon-dri-a-cal-ly \ə-'k(-)rē-ə\ adv

hy-po-chon-dri-sis \hi-'pó-'kón-drī-'sīs\ n [L, fr. *hypochondria* + *-iasis*] : morbid concern over one's health esp. when accompanied by delusions of physical disease

hy-po-chro-mic anemia \hi-'pó-'kró-'mik-ə\ n : an anemia marked by deficient hemoglobin and under-thrombocytic and blood clots

hy-po-chro-mis-m \hi-'pák-ə-'rīz-əm-, 'hi-'pó-'k(-)r-ə-'jz-, 'k(-)r(-)r-ə\ n [L *hypochromis*, fr. Gk *hypochromis*, fr. *hypochromis* to call by pet names, fr. *hypo-* + *chromis* to caress, fr. *koros* boy, *koré* girl] : a pet name or the use of pet names; also : EUPHEMISM — *hy-po-chro-mis-ti-cal-ly \hi-'p(-)k(-)r-ə-'tī-'k(-)l-ē\ adv*

hy-po-cot-yl \hi-'pó-'kát-'l\ n [ISV *hypo-* + *cotyledon*] : the part of the axis of a plant embryo or seedling below the cotyledon

hy-po-crit-ic \hi-'p(-)k-rit-ə-'sē\ n [ME *ypocrite*, fr. OF, fr. LL *ypocritus*, fr. Gk *hypokritēs* act of playing a part on the stage, hypocritic, fr. *hypokrinesthai* to answer, act on the stage, fr. *hypo-* + *krinein* to decide — *more* at CERTAIN : a feigning to be what one is not or to believe what one does not; *esp* : the false assumption of an appearance of virtue or religion

hy-po-crit-ic-ally \hi-'p(-)k-rit-ə-'sē\ adv
hy-po-crit-ic-ally \hi-'p(-)k-rit-ə-'sē\ adv
hy-po-crit-ic-ally \hi-'p(-)k-rit-ə-'sē\ adv

hy-po-der-m \hi-'pó-'dər-m\ n [NL *hypoderma*, fr. *hypo-* + *-derma*] 1 a : HYPODERMIS 2 b : HYPOBLAST 2 : HYPODERMIS 1

hy-po-der-mal \hi-'pó-'dər-məl\ or **hy-po-der-mous** \-məs\ adj : of or relating to a hypodermis; also : lying beneath an outer skin

hy-po-der-mic \hi-'d(-)r-mik\ adj [ISV] 1 : of or relating to the parts beneath the skin 2 : adapted for use in or administered by injection beneath the skin 3 : resembling a hypodermic injection in effect : STIMULATING — **hy-po-der-mi-cal-ly** \-m(-)k(-)l-ē\ adv

2hypodermic n 1 : HYPODERMIC INJECTION 2 : HYPODERMIC SYRINGE

hypodermic injection n : an injection made into the subcutaneous tissues

hypodermic needle n 1 : NEEDLE 1c(2) 2 : a hypodermic syringe complete with needle

hypodermic syringe n : a small syringe used with a hollow needle for injection of material into or beneath the skin

hy-po-der-mis \hi-'pó-'dər-məs\ n [NL] 1 : the tissue immediately beneath the epidermis of a plant esp. when modified to serve as a supporting and protecting layer 2 a : HYPOBLAST 2 b : the cellular layer that underlies and secretes the chitinous cuticle (as of an arthropod)

hy-po-eu-tec-tic \hi-'pó-'yú-'tek-tik\ adj : containing the minor component in an amount less than in the eutectic mixture

hy-po-eu-tec-toid \-tek-'toid\ adj : containing the minor component in an amount less than that contained in the eutectoid

hy-po-gas-tric \hi-'pó-'gás-'trik\ adj [F *hypogastrique*, fr. *hypogaster* hypogastric region, fr. Gk *hypogaster*, fr. *hypo-* + *gaster*, *gaster* belly — *more* at GASTRIC : of or relating to the lower median region of the abdomen

hy-po-ge-al \hi-'pó-'jē-əl\ or **hy-po-ge-ous** \-jē-əs\ adj [LL *hypogaeus* subterranean, fr. Gk *hypogaios*, fr. *hypo-* + *gē* earth] : growing or existing below the surface of the ground; *esp* : of a cotyledon : remaining below the ground while the epicotyl elongates — **hy-po-ge-al-ly** \-jē-ə-'l-ē\ adv

hy-po-ge-ne \hi-'pó-'jē-n\ adj [*hypo-* + Gk *genēs* born, produced *more* at GEN] : formed, crystallized, or lying at depths below the earth's surface : PLUTONIC — **hy-po-ge-ous** \-jē-əs\ adj

hy-po-ge-ous \hi-'pó-'jē-nəs\ adj [ISV] : growing on the lower side (as of a leaf) (— *fungus*)

hy-po-ge-um \hi-'pó-'jē-əm\ n, pl **hy-po-ge-a** \-jē-ə\ [L, fr. Gk *hypogion*, fr. neut. of *hypogaios*] : the subterranean part of an ancient building or cellar; also : an ancient underground burial chamber : CATACOMB

hy-po-glos-sal \hi-'pó-'glis-əl\ adj : of, relating to, or being the 12th and final pair of cranial nerves which are motor nerves arising from the medulla oblongata and supplying muscles of the tongue in higher vertebrates — **hy-poglossal** n

hy-po-gly-cer-mic \hi-'pó-'(g)lī-'sē-'mē-ə\ n [NL] : abnormal decrease of sugar in the blood — **hy-po-gly-cer-mic** \-mīk\ adj

hy-pog-na-thic \hi-'póg-nə-'thik\ adj : having the lower jaw longer than the upper

hy-pog-y-nous \hi-'páj-ə-'nəs\ adj 1 of a floral organ : inserted upon the receptacle or axis below the gynoecium and free from it 2 : having hypogynous floral organs — **hy-pog-y-nous** \-nəs\ n

hy-po-man-ic \hi-'pó-'mā-nīk-, -nə\ n [NL] : a mild mania — **hy-po-man-ic** \-mā-nīk\ adj

hy-po-morph \hi-'pó-'mɔrf\ n 1 : ENDOMORPH 2 : a mutant gene having a similar but weaker effect than the corresponding wild-type gene — **hy-po-morph-ic** \-mɔrf-'ik\ adj

hy-po-nas-tic \hi-'pó-'nás-'tik\ adj : of, relating to, or caused by onasty — **hy-po-nas-tic-ly** \-tī-'k(-)l-ē\ adv

hy-po-nas-ty \hi-'pó-'nás-'tē\ n [ISV] : a nastic movement in which a plant part is bent inward and upward

hy-po-ni-true \hi-'pó-'nī-'trī-t\ n 2 a salt or ester of hyponitrous acid

hy-po-ni-true acid \hi-'pó-'of-'trəs-ə\ n : an explosive crystalline weak acid H₂N₂O₂ obtained usu. in the form of its salts by oxidation of hydroxylamine or by reduction of nitrites

hy-po-phar-ynx \hi-'pó-'fár-'h(-)k(s)\ n [NL] 1 : an appendage or thickened fold on the floor of the mouth of many insects that resembles a tongue 2 : the pharyngeal wall of the esophagus

hy-po-phos-phat- \hi-'pó-'fás-'fát\ n [ISV, fr. *hypophosphoric acid*] : a salt or ester of hypophosphoric acid

hy-po-phos-phite \-fīt\ n 2 a salt of hypophosphorous acid

hy-po-phos-phoric acid \hi-'pó-'fás-'fó-r-ik-, -fár-, 'fás(-)f(-)r-ik\ n [ISV] : an unstable tetrabasic acid H₂P₂O₆ usu. obtained in the form of its salts

hy-po-phos-pho-rous acid \hi-'fás(-)f(-)r-əs-, 'fás-'fór-əs-, 'fór(-)r-ə\ n : a crystalline strong monobasic acid H₃P₂O₅ usu. obtained by acidifying one of its salts and used as a reducing agent

hy-po-phys-ol \hi-'pó-'hīf-'s(-)s(-)l-, 'hī-'p(-)s(-)l\ adj [irreg. fr. NL *hypophysalis*] : of or relating to the hypophysis

hy-poph-y-sis \hi-'p(-)f(-)s(-)s\ n, pl **hy-poph-y-ses** \-s(-)s(-)z\ [NL, fr. Gk, attachment underneath, fr. *hypophyein* to grow beneath, fr. *hypo-* + *phyein* to grow, produce — *more* at BE] : PITUITARY BODY

hy-poph-y-sis-m \hi-'p(-)f(-)s(-)s(-)m\ n [ISV] : deficient production of growth hormones by the pituitary body — **hy-po-pi-tui-tary** \-tū-'(y)ú-ət-, 'tēr-ə\ adj

hy-po-pla-sia \hi-'pó-'plá-zh(-)ə\ n [NL] : arrested development of an organ or part below normal size or in an immature state — **hy-po-plas-tic** \-plás-'tik\ adj

hy-po-plot-id \hi-'pó-'plóid\ adj : having a chromosome number slightly less than an exact multiple of the monoploid number — **hy-plopid** n — **hy-po-plóid-y** \-plóid-ē\ n

hy-po-sen-si-ti-za-tion \hi-'pó-'s(-)nt(-)s(-)ə-'zā-shən-, 's(-)nt(-)s(-)t(-)z(-)ə\ n : the state or process of being hypersensitized

hy-pen-sen-si-tive \s(-)nt(-)s(-)tīv\ v : to reduce the sensitivity of esp. to an allergen : DESENSITIZE

hy-pos-ta-sis \hi-'pás-'tás-əs\ n, pl **hy-pos-ta-ses** \-t(-)s(-)z\ [LL, substance, sediment, fr. Gk, support, foundation, substance, sediment, fr. *hypistasthai* to stand under, support, fr. *hypo-* + *istasthai* to be, stand, rest, support — *more* at TIE : something that settles at the bottom of a fluid b : the settling of blood in the dependent parts of an organ or body 2 : PERSON 3 3 a : the substance or essential nature of an individual b : HYPOSTATIZATION 4 [NL, fr. LL] : failure of a gene to produce its usual effect when coupled with another gene that is epistatic toward it — **hy-po-stat-ic** \hi-'pó-'stat-ik\ or **hy-po-stat-ic-al** \-tī-'k(-)l\ adj — **hy-po-stat-ic-ally** \-tī-'k(-)l-ē\ adv

hy-pos-ta-ti-za-tion \hi-'pás-'tá-'zā-shən\ n : an act or instance of hypostatizing; also : HYPOTATIZATION; also : something that is hypostatized

hy-pos-ta-tic \hi-'pás-'tás-'tīk\ vt [Gk *hypostatos* substantially existing, fr. *hypistasthai*] : to construct (a conceptual entity) as a real existent : REIFY

hy-po-styl- \hi-'pó-'stīl\ adj [Gk *hypostylus*, fr. *hypo-* + *stylus* pillar, *more* at STEEL] : having the roof resting on rows of columns — **hypostyle** n

hy-po-sul-fite \hi-'pó-'s(-)l-'fīt\ n (*hyposulfurous acid*) 1 : THIO-SULFATE — used chiefly in photography 2 : HYROSULFITE

hy-po-sul-fu-rous acid \hi-'pó-'s(-)l-'f(-)y(-)r-əs-, 'fūr-əs-ə\ n [ISV] : HYROSULFURIC ACID

hy-potak-tic \hi-'p(-)t-ak-'tik\ adj [Gk *hypotaktikos*, fr. *hypotassin*] : of or relating to hypotaxis

hy-po-tax-is \-tá-'s(-)s\ n [NL, fr. Gk, subjunct, fr. *hypotassein* to arrange under, fr. *hypo-* + *tassein* to arrange — *more* at TACTICS] : syntactic subordination (as by a conjunction)

hy-po-ten-sion \hi-'pó-'tēn-'shən\ n [ISV] : inefficiency of tension; *specif* : abnormally low blood pressure — **hy-po-ten-sive** \-tēn(-)sīv\ adj or n

hy-poth-e-nuse \hi-'p(-)t-ə-'n-, 'yū-s-, 'yū(z)-ə\ also **hy-poth-e-nuse** \-p(-)t(-)h(-)n\ n [L *hypotenusa*, fr. Gk *hypotenusa*, fr. fem. of *hypotenusa*, part. of *hypotēnō* to subtend, fr. *hypo-* + *teinō* to stretch — *more* at THIN] : the side of a right-angled triangle that is opposite the right angle

hy-po-thal-am-ic \hi-'pó-'th(-)l-'ám-ik\ adj 1 : located below the thalamus 2 : of or relating to the hypothalamus

hy-po-thal-a-mus \-th(-)l-'ə-məs\ n [NL] : a basal part of the diencephalon that lies beneath the thalamus on each side, forms the floor of the third ventricle, and is considered to include vital autonomic regulatory centers

hy-poth-e-cate \hīp-'ith-ə-'kāt, hīp-ə\ v : to pledge one's note without delivery of title or possession; *specif* : to pledge (a ship) by a bottomry bond — **hy-poth-e-cation** \-ith-ə-'kē-t(-)sh(ə)n\ n

hy-po-ther-mal \hi-'pó-'th(-)r-məl\ adj : of or relating to a hydrothermal metaliferous ore vein deposited at high temperature

hy-poth-e-sis \hi-'p(-)t(-)s(-)s\ n, pl **hy-poth-e-ses** \-s(-)s(-)z\ [Gk, fr. *hypothētein* to put under, suppose, fr. *hypo-* + *thētein* to put under] : a tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences 2 a : an assumption or concession made for the sake of argument b : an interpretation of a practical situation or condition taken as the ground for action



ice \ˈaɪs n, often attrib (ME *is*, fr. OE *īs*: akin to OHG *īz* ice, Av *lau-ice*) 1 a: frozen water **b**: a sheet or stretch of ice 2 a: a substance resembling ice; *specif*: ICING 4 a: a frozen dessert containing a fruit juice or other flavoring; *esp*: one containing no milk or cream **b**: a serving of ice cream 5 slang: DIAMONDS; *broagating*: broadening or with every likelihood of being won or accomplished 2: in reserve or safekeeping — **on thin ice**: in a situation involving great risk

ice v 1 a: to coat with or convert into ice **b**: to chill with ice **c**: to supply with ice 2: to cover with or as if with icing 3: to put ice on — **ice** **v**: to become cold 2 a: to become covered with ice **b**: to have ice form inside

ice age *n*: 1: a time of widespread glaciation 2 *cap* & *A*: the Pleistocene glacial epoch

ice bag *n*: a waterproof bag to hold ice for local application of cold to the body

ice-berg \ˈiːs-ˌbɜːɡ n (prob. part trans. of Dan or Norw *isberg*, fr. *is* ice + *berg* mountain) 1: a large floating mass of ice detached from a glacier 2: an emotionally cold person

ice-blank \ˈaɪs-blɪŋk n: a glare in the sky over an ice field

ice-boat \ˈiːs-boʊt n 1: a skeleton boat or frame on runners propelled on ice used by sailors 2: ICEBERG

ice-bound \ˈaɪs-ˌbaʊnd adj: surrounded or obstructed by ice

ice-box \ˈiːs-ˌbɒks n: REFRIGERATOR

ice-breaker \ˈiːs-ˌbrɛk-ər n 1: a structure that protects a bridge pier from floating ice 2: a ship equipped to make and maintain a channel through ice 3: something that breaks the ice (as on a social occasion)

ice cap *n*: 1: aoe ice bag shaped to the head 2: a cover of perennial ice and snow; *specif*: a glacier forming on an extensive area of relatively level land and flowing outward from its center — called also *sheet*

ice-cold \ˈiːs-ˌkɔld adj: extremely cold

ice cream \ˈiːs-ˌkrēm n: a frozen food containing cream or butterfat, flavoring, sweetening, and usu. eggs

ice-cream adf: of a color similar to that of vanilla ice cream

ice-floe \ˈiːs-ˌfloʊ n 1: a frozen waterfall 2: the mass of usu. jagged blocks of which a glacier may break when it moves down a steep declivity

ice field *n*: 1: an extensive sheet of sea ice 2: ICE CAP

ice floe *n*: a flat free mass of floating sea ice; *broadly*: a large floating fragment of sheet ice

ice belt *n*: a small oval of ice frozen to the shore in arctic regions having a base at or below the low-water mark

ice-house \ˈiːs-ˌhaʊs, ˈiː-ˌsaʊs n: a building for storing ice

ice-land-dic \ˈiːs-ˌlænd-ɪk adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of Iceland, the Icelanders, or Icelandic

Icelandic *n*: the Scandinavian language of the Icelandic people

ice-land moss \ˈiːs-ˌlænd-ˌmɔs n: a lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) of arctic regions sometimes used medicinally or as food

Iceland poppy *n*: any of various perennial cultivated poppies prob. derived from two species (*Papaver nudicaule* and *P. alpinum*) and characterized by rather small single or double chiefly pastel fls

Iceland spar *n: a doubly refracting transparent calcite the best of which is obtained in Iceland*

ice-man \ˈiːs-ˌmæn n 1: a man skilled in traveling on ice 2: one who sells or delivers ice

ice needle *n*: one of a number of slender ice particles that float in the air in clear cold weather — called also *ice crystal*

ice-ni \ˈiːs-ˌni n pl [L]: an ancient British people in revolt under their queen Boadicea against the Romans in A.D. 61 — **ice-ni-an** \ˈiːs-ˌni-ən or **ice-niic** \ˈiːs-ˌni-ɪk, ˈiːs-ˌni-ɪk adj

ice-ni *n*: an expense of flesh-shape and of fossil footprints

ice pick *n*: a hand tool ending in a spike for chipping ice

ice plant *n*: an Old World annual herb (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) of the carpetweed family with fleshy foliage covered with glistening papillate dots or vesicles that is widely naturalized in warm regions; *broadly*: FIG MARGOLIS

ice-skate \ˈiːs-ˌskaɪ n: to skate on ice — **ice skater** *n*

ice storm *n: a storm in which falling rain freezes on contact*

ice water *n: chilled or iced water *esp.* for drinking*

ichn- or **ichno-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *ichnos*]: footprint; track (ichnology)

ich-neu-mon \ˈɪk-ˌniː(y)l-mən n [L, fr. Gk *ichneumon*, lit., tracker, fr. *ichneumon* to track, fr. *ichnos*]: MONGOOSE

ichneumon \ˈɪk-ˌniː-mən n: any of a large superfamily (Ichneumonoidea) of hymenopterous insects whose larvae are usu. internal parasites of other insect larvae and esp. of caterpillars

ich-no-lite \ˈɪk-ˌnoʊ-ˌliːt or **ich-nite** \ˌɪk-ˌniːt n: a fossil footprint

ich-no-ly \ˈɪk-ˌnoʊ-ˌliːt or **ich-nite** \ˌɪk-ˌniːt n: a fossil footprint

ich-ty- \ˈɪk-ˌtiː-ˌtiː, ˈkɑː-ˌtiː [Gk *ichthēr*]: 1: an ethereal fluid taking the place of blood in the veins of the ancient Greek gods 2: a thin watery or blood-tinged discharge — **ich-ty-ous** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌoʊ-s adj

ichthy- or **ichthyo-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *ichthys*, akin to Arm *ichth* = fish]

ich-ty-oid \ˈɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔɪd or **ich-ty-oid** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔɪd adj [Gk *ichthys*, *tyōid*, fr. *ichthys*]: resembling a fish — **ichthyoid** *n*

ich-ty-olog-i-cal \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌkəl adj 1: of or relating to ichthyology 2: PISCINE — **ich-ty-olog-i-cal-ly** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌkəl-ɪ-ˌkəl adv

ich-ty-ol-o-gist \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌdʒɪst n: a specialist in ichthyology

ich-ty-ol-o-gy \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌdʒi n: a branch of zoology that deals with fishes 2: a treatise on fishes

ich-ty-oph-a-gous \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔf-ə-ˌɡəs adj [Gk *ichthyophagos*, fr. *ichthy-* + *phagēn* to eat — more at BAKSHEESH]: eating or subsisting on fish

ich-ty-ori-n \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔr-ɪ-ˌnən n [NL, gens name, fr. *ichthy-* + Gk *ornis* bird — more at ERNE]: any of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of extinct toothed birds

ich-tyo-saur \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔ-sə-ˌɔr n [deriv. of Gk *ichthy-* + *sauros* lizard — more at SAURIAN]: any of an order (Ichthyosauria) of extinct marine reptiles with fish-shaped body and elongated snout — **ich-tyo-sau-ri-an** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔr-ɪ-ˌən-ɪ-ˌən adj or *n*

ich-ty-o-sis \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔ-sɪs n: a congenital disease usu. of hereditary origin in which the skin is rough, thick, and scaly

ich-ty-ol-ic \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪk adj

i-clan \ˈɪb-ˌkən n: a suffix (fr. OF *iclen*, fr. L *icla* (as in *rhetoric* rhetoric) + OF *-ien* *n*); specialist; practitioner (beauician)

ic-ole \ˈɪk-ˌoʊ-lə n (ME *iskele*, fr. *is* ice + *ikel* icicle, fr. OE *gicel*; akin to OHG *ihalla* icicle, MFr *ag ice*) 1: a pendant mass of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water 2: an emotionally unresponsive person

ic-oly \ˈɪk-ˌoʊ-ly adv: in an icy manner

ic-ly \ˈɪk-ˌoʊ-ly n: the quality or state of being icy

ic-ing \ˈɪk-ˌɪŋ n: 1: an act by which a player of baked goods uses milk and butter combined with water, milk, or egg white and flavoring 2: an act by an ice-hockey player of shooting from within his defensive zone beyond the opponents' goal line

ick-er \ˈɪk-ˌər n [deriv. of OE *ēar*, *ēher* — more at EAR] Scot: an expression of contempt

icon \ˈɪk-ˌɒn n [L, fr. Gk *εἰκών*, fr. *eikēnai* to resemble] 1: a usual pictorial representation: IMAGE 2 [LGK *eikōn*, fr. Gk]: a conventional religious image typically painted on a small wooden panel and venerated by Eastern Christians 3: an object of uncritical devotion

icon- or **icono-** *comb form* [Gk *eikōn*, *eikōna*, fr. *eikōn*, *eikōn*]: image (iconolater)

icon-ic \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɪk adj 1: of, relating to, or having the character of an icon 2: resembling an icon — **icon-ic-al-ly** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɪ-ˌkəl-ɪ-ˌkəl adv

icon-o-clasm \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌklaz-əm n: the doctrine, practice, or attitude of an iconoclast

icon-o-clast \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌklɑst n [ML *iconoclastes*, fr. MGK *eikonoklastēs*, lit., image destroyer, fr. Gk *eikōna* + *klastō* to break — more at CLASH] 1: one who destroys religious images or opposes their veneration 2: one who attacks established beliefs or institutions — **icon-o-clas-tic** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌklas-ɪk adj — **icon-o-clas-tic-ally** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌklɑst-ɪ-ˌkəl adv

icon-o-gram \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌɡrɑm n: a maker or designer of figurative drawings; *esp.* a conventional or mechanical type

icono-graph-ic \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌɡrɑf-ɪk adj 1: of or relating to iconography 2: representing something by pictures or diagrams — **icono-graph-ic-al** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌɡrɑf-ɪ-ˌkəl adj — **icono-graph-ic-ally** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌɡrɑf-ɪ-ˌkəl adv

icono-graph-ic \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌɡrɑf-ɪ-ˌkəl n [Gk *eikonographia* sketch, description, fr. *eikonographēn* to describe, fr. *eikōn* + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE] 1: a: illustration by pictures or other visual representations **b**: visual representations related to a subject; *specif*: art representing religious or legendary subjects by conventionalized symbols 6: the imagery selected to convey the meaning of a work of art (2): the conventions governing such imagery 2: ICONOLOGY

icon-ol-a-ter \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌlɑ-tər n: a worshiper of images or icons — **icon-ol-a-try** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌlɑ-t-ri n

icono-logy \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌlɔdʒi n: the study of icons or iconology

icono-logy \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌlɔdʒi n [F *icologie*, fr. *icona* icon + *-logie* *-logy*]: the study of icons or artistic symbolism

icon-scope \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌskɒp n [fr. *Iconoscope*, a trademark]: a cathode-ray tube containing an electron gun and a photoemissive mosaic screen each cell of which produces a charge proportional to the varying light intensity of the image focused on the screen

icono-sis-ta-sis \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌstɑ-sɪs n, pl **icono-sis-ta-ses** \ˈɪk-ˌɒn-ɔ-ˌstɑ-sɪz n [Gk *eikonostasi*]: a screen or partition with doors and tiers of icons that separates the bema from the nave in Eastern churches

ico-sa-hed-ral \ˈɪk-ˌɒ-sə-ˌhɛ-drəl adj: of or having the form of an icosahedron

ico-sa-hed-ron \ˈɪk-ˌɒ-sə-ˌdrɒn n, pl **icosahedrons** or **ico-sa-hed-ron** \ˈɪk-ˌɒ-sə-ˌdrɒn [Gk *eikōsaedron*, fr. *eikōstē* twenty + *hedra* *-hedron* more at VIGESIMAL]: a polyhedron having 20 faces

ics \ˈɪk-s n pl *suffix* *but sing* or *pl* in constr [*-ic* + *-s*; trans. of Gk *-ika*, fr. neut. pl. of *-ikos* *-ic*]: 1: study; knowledge; skill; practice (linguistics) 2: characteristic actions or activities (acrobatics) 3: characteristic qualities, operations, or phenomena (mechanics) 4: regular icosahedron

ic-ter-ic \ˈɪk-ˌtɛr-ɪk n pl, of, relating to, or affected with jaundice

ic-ter-us \ˈɪk-ˌtɛr-ɪ-s n [NL, fr. Gk *ikteros*; akin to Gk *iktis*, a yellow bird]: JAUNDICE

ic-tus \ˈɪk-ˌtʌs n [L, fr. *ictus*, pp. of *icere* to strike; akin to Gk *aichmē* lance]: the recurring stress or beat in a rhythmic or metrical series of sounds

ic-ty- \ˈɪk-ˌtiː-ˌtiː, ˈkɑː-ˌtiː [Gk *ichthēr*]: 1: an ethereal fluid taking the place of blood in the veins of the ancient Greek gods 2: a thin watery or blood-tinged discharge — **ic-ty-ous** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌoʊ-s adj

ic-ty- or **icthyo-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *ichthys*, akin to Arm *ichth* = fish]

ich-ty-oid \ˈɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔɪd or **ich-ty-oid** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔɪd adj [Gk *ichthys*, *tyōid*, fr. *ichthys*]: resembling a fish — **ichthyoid** *n*

ich-ty-olog-i-cal \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌkəl adj 1: of or relating to ichthyology 2: PISCINE — **ich-ty-olog-i-cal-ly** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌkəl-ɪ-ˌkəl adv

ich-ty-ol-o-gist \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌdʒɪst n: a specialist in ichthyology

ich-ty-ol-o-gy \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪ-ˌdʒi n: a branch of zoology that deals with fishes 2: a treatise on fishes

ich-ty-oph-a-gous \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔf-ə-ˌɡəs adj [Gk *ichthyophagos*, fr. *ichthy-* + *phagēn* to eat — more at BAKSHEESH]: eating or subsisting on fish

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ich-tyo-saur \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔ-sə-ˌɔr n [deriv. of Gk *ichthy-* + *sauros* lizard — more at SAURIAN]: any of an order (Ichthyosauria) of extinct marine reptiles with fish-shaped body and elongated snout — **ich-tyo-sau-ri-an** \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔr-ɪ-ˌən-ɪ-ˌən adj or *n*

ich-ty-o-sis \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔ-sɪs n: a congenital disease usu. of hereditary origin in which the skin is rough, thick, and scaly

ich-ty-ol-ic \ˌɪk-ˌtiː-ˌɔl-ɪk adj

i-clan \ˈɪb-ˌkən n: a suffix (fr. OF *iclen*, fr. L *icla* (as in *rhetoric* rhetoric) + OF *-ien* *n*); specialist; practitioner (beauician)



idlesse \ˈɪd-ləs/ *n* [idle + ME *-esse* (as in *richesse* wealth) — *riches*] 1: idleness 2: idleness
ido-crater \ˈɪd-oʊ-krāz, ˈɪd-ˌkrāz/ *n* [F, fr. Gk *eidōs* + *krastis* *idō* + *krānnyai* to mix — more at **CRATER**]: a mineral CaAl₂(Mg, Fe)₂Al₂Si₂O₁₀(OH)₂ that is a complex silicate of calcium, magnesium, iron, and aluminum

idol \ˈɪd-əl/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *idole*, fr. LL *idolum*, fr. Gk *eidōlon* phantom, *idōlōn* to Gk *eidōs* form — more at **IDYLL**]: 1: a representation or symbol of a deity used as an object of worship; broadly: a false god 2: a; any likeness of something b: *obs*: **PRETERDER**, **IMPOSTOR** 3: a form or appearance visible but without substance 4: an object of passionate devotion 5: a false conception 6: **FALLACY**

idol-a-ter \ˈɪd-əl-ət-ər/ *n* [ME *idolater*, fr. MF *idolatre*, fr. LL *idololatre*, fr. Gk *eidōliatros*, fr. *eidōlon* + *-latrēs* -later] 1: a worshiper of idols 2: a person that admires or loves intensely and blindly

idol-a-tries \ˈɪd-əl-ə-ˈtraɪz/ *adj* 1: of or relating to idolatry 2: having the character of idolatry 3: given to idolatry — *idol-a-tries-ly adv* — *idol-a-tries-ness n*

idol-a-try \ˈɪd-əl-ə-ˈtri/ *n* 1: the worship of a physical object as a god 2: in moderate attachment or devotion to something

idol-iza-tion \ˈɪd-əl-ə-ˈzā-shən/ *n*: the act of idolizing; the state of being idolized

idol-ize \ˈɪd-əl-ə-ˈzɪz/ *vt*: to worship idolatrously; broadly: to love or admire to excess — *vi*: to practice idolatry — *idol-izer n*

idyl \ˈɪd-əl/ *n* [L *idoneus*] *adj* 1: *idyllic* 2: *idyllic* 3: *idyllic* 4: *idyllic* 5: *idyllic* 6: *idyllic* 7: *idyllic* 8: *idyllic* 9: *idyllic* 10: *idyllic* 11: *idyllic* 12: *idyllic* 13: *idyllic* 14: *idyllic* 15: *idyllic* 16: *idyllic* 17: *idyllic* 18: *idyllic* 19: *idyllic* 20: *idyllic* 21: *idyllic* 22: *idyllic* 23: *idyllic* 24: *idyllic* 25: *idyllic* 26: *idyllic* 27: *idyllic* 28: *idyllic* 29: *idyllic* 30: *idyllic* 31: *idyllic* 32: *idyllic* 33: *idyllic* 34: *idyllic* 35: *idyllic* 36: *idyllic* 37: *idyllic* 38: *idyllic* 39: *idyllic* 40: *idyllic* 41: *idyllic* 42: *idyllic* 43: *idyllic* 44: *idyllic* 45: *idyllic* 46: *idyllic* 47: *idyllic* 48: *idyllic* 49: *idyllic* 50: *idyllic* 51: *idyllic* 52: *idyllic* 53: *idyllic* 54: *idyllic* 55: *idyllic* 56: *idyllic* 57: *idyllic* 58: *idyllic* 59: *idyllic* 60: *idyllic* 61: *idyllic* 62: *idyllic* 63: *idyllic* 64: *idyllic* 65: *idyllic* 66: *idyllic* 67: *idyllic* 68: *idyllic* 69: *idyllic* 70: 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of; DISCLOSE *syn* see COMMUNICATE — *im-part-able* (v-bol) *adj*
 of participation \im-pär-'täl-shən\ *n* — *im-part-ment* (\im-
 'pärt-mənt\ *n*)
im-pär-shal (\im-'pär-shəl) *adj* not partial; UNBIASED *syn* see
 FAIR — *im-par-tial-ly* (\im-'pär-shəl-'al-tē) *adv*, *im-pär-shal-n* *n* —
im-par-tial-ly (\im-'pär-sh-'al-tē) *adv*
im-pär-ti-bil (\im-'pär-ti-bəl) *adj* [LL *impartibilis*, fr. L *im-*
partibilis] *im-pär-ti-bil-ly* *adv* [LL *impartibilis*, fr. L *im-*
partibilis] *im-pär-ti-bil-ly* *adv* not partible; not subject
 to partition — *im-pär-ti-bil-ty* (\im-'pär-ti-bəl-tē) *n* : the quality or state
 of being impassible
im-pass-abil-i-ty (\im-'pas-'ə-bil-ətē) *n* : the quality or state
 of being impassible
im-pass-able (\im-'pas-'ə-bəl) *adj* : incapable of being passed,
 traversed, or circulated — *im-pass-able-ness* *n* — *im-pass-abil-*
ty (\im-'pas-'ə-bəl-tē) *n*
im-pas-sive (\im-'pas-'siv) *adj*, *fr. in- + passer* [to pass] **1** : an
 impassable road or way; CUL-DE-SAC **2 a** : a predicament afford-
 ing no obvious escape; **b** : DEADLOCK
im-pas-si-bil (\im-'pas-'sib-əl) *adj* : the quality or state
 of being impassible
im-pas-si-ble (\im-'pas-'sə-bəl) *adj* [ME, fr. MF or FL; MF, fr. LL
impassibilis, fr. L *in- + passibilis* passibilis] **1 a** : incapable
 of suffering or of experiencing pain; **b** : incapable to injury
2 : incapable of feeling; **3** : IMPASSIVE — *im-pas-si-bil-ly* (\im-'pas-
 'sib-əl-tē) *adv*
im-pas-sion (\im-'pas-shən) *vt* *im-pas-sion-ing* (\im-'pas-shən-
 'ing) [Prob. fr. It. *impassione*, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *passione* passion, fr. LL *passion-*
passio] : to arouse the feelings or passions of
im-pas-sioned *adj* : filled with passion or zeal; showing great
 warmth or intensity of feeling
im-pas-sion-ate (\im-'pas-shən-'at) *adj* [PASSIONATE, ARDENT, FERVID, FER-
 VID] mean showing intense feeling. *im-pas-sion-ate* implies warmth
 and intensity without violence and flowing readily into verbal
 expression; *PASSIONATE* implies great vehemence and often violence
 and wasteful diffusion of emotion; *ARDENT* implies an intense
 degree of zeal, devotion, or enthusiasm; *FERVENT* stresses sincerity
 and steadiness of emotional warmth or zeal; *FERVID* suggests
 warmly and spontaneously and often feverishly expressed emotion;
PERFERVID implies the expression of exaggerated or overwrought
 feelings
im-pas-sive (\im-'pas-iv) *adj* **1 a** : arched; unsusceptible to
 pain; **b** : unsusceptible to physical feeling; **INSENSIBLE** **3** : un-
 susceptible to or destitute of emotion; **APATHETIC** **2** : giving no
 sign of feeling or emotion; **EXPRESSIONLESS** **3** : not moving in any
 way — *im-pas-sive-ly* (\im-'pas-iv-ē) *adv* — *im-pas-sive-ness* *n* —
im-pas-siv-i-ty (\im-'pas-iv-ətē) *n*
syn IMPASSIVE, STOIC, PLEGMATIC, APATHETIC, STOLID mean un-
 responsive to something that might normally excite interest or
 emotion. *IMPASSIVE* stresses the absence of an external sign of
 emotion in action or facial expression; *IMPATIENT* implies an habitual
 indifference to pleasure or esp. to pain often as a matter of prin-
 ciple or self-discipline; *PLEGMATIC* implies a temperament or
 constitution hard to arouse; *APATHETIC* may imply a puzzling or
 desirable indifference to pleasure; *STOLID* implies an habitual
 absence of interest, responsiveness, or curiosity concerning any-
 thing outside of an accustomed routine
im-paste (\im-'päs-tv) *vt* [It *impastare*, fr. *in-* (fr. L) + *pasta* paste,
 fr. LL] **1** : to make into a paste **2** : to decorate by impasto
im-päs-to (\im-'päs-'tō) *n* [It, fr. *impastare*] : the thick ap-
 plication of pigment to a canvas or panel in painting; also : the
 body of pigment so applied
im-pa-tience (\im-'pä-shən(t)s) *n* : the quality or state of being
 impatient; as : restlessness of spirit (as under irritation, delay,
 or opposition) **b** : restless or eager desire or longing
im-pä-tiens (\im-'pä-shən(t)s) *n* [NL, genus name] : a plant
2 : act of a wider distribution (*Impatiens*) of water-juiced
 annual herbs (family Balsaminaceae, the jewelweed family) with
 irregular spurred or saccate flowers and dehiscent capsules
im-pä-tient (\im-'pä-shənt) *adj* [ME *impacient*, fr. MF, fr. LL
impacient, *impacientis*, fr. *in-* (*pacient*, *pacientis* patient) **1 a** : not
 patient; restless or impatient (esp. of delay) **b** : impatiently
 or opposition **b** : INTOLERANT (~ of poverty) **2** : prompted or
 marked by impatience **3** : eagerly desirous; ANXIOUS — *im-pä-*
tient-ly *adv*
im-pä-vid (\im-'pä-vəd) *adj* [L *improvidus*, fr. *in-* + *providus*
providus] *archaic* : FEARLESS — *im-pä-vid-ly* *adv*
im-pä-va (\im-'pä-və) *n*, *pl. im-pä-va*, *archaic* : to put in pawn; PLEDGE
im-peach (\im-'pēch) *vt* [ME *empechen*, fr. MF *empechie* to
 hinder, fr. LL *impedicare* to fetter, fr. L *in-* + *pedica* fetter, fr.
ped, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] **1 a** : to bring an accusation
 or charge against; **b** : to charge with a crime; **c** : to bring an
 charge (a public official) before a competent tribunal; **d** : to
 conduct in office **2** : to call in question; *esp* : to challenge the
 credibility or validity of (~ the testimony of a witness) — *im-*
peach-able (\im-'pēch-ə-bəl) *adj* — *im-peach-ment* (\im-'pēch-mənt) *n*
im-peach-n (\im-'pēch-n) *n* : *see* IMPEACHMENT
im-pearl (\im-'pär-əl) *vt* [Prob. fr. MF *emperler*, fr. *en-* + *perle*
pearl] : to form into pearls; also : to form of or adorn with pearls
im-peck-a-bil-i-ty (\im-'pek-'ə-bil-ətē) *n* : the quality or state
 of being impeccable
im-pecc-a-ble (\im-'pek-'ə-bəl) *adj* [L *impeccabilis*, fr. *in-* +
peccare to sin] **1** : not capable of sinning or liable to sin; **2** : free
 from fault or blame; FLAWLESS — *im-pecc-a-bil-ty* (\im-'pek-
 'ə-bəl-tē) *n*
im-pe-cu-ni-os-i-ty (\im-'pi-'kyū-nē-'äs-ətē) *n* : IMPECUNIOUSNESS
im-pe-cu-ni-ous (\im-'pi-'kyū-nē-əs) *adj* [L *in-* + *obs*. E
pecuniosus (rich), fr. ME, fr. L *pecuniosus*, fr. *pecunia* money — more
 at *PECUNIA*] *im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ly* *adv* : habitually; **2** : penniless
 — *im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ness* *n* — *im-pe-cu-ni-ous-ness* *n*
im-pe-dant (\im-'ped-'ənt) *n* **1** : the apparent opposition in
 an electrical circuit to the flow of an alternating current that is
 analogous to the actual electrical resistance to a direct current
 and that is the ratio of effective electromotive force to the effective
 current **2** : the ratio of the pressure to the volume displacement
 at a given surface in a sound-transmitting medium
im-pede (\im-'ped) *vt* [L *impedire*, fr. *in-* + *ped*, *pes*] : to interfere
 with the progress of; **2** : *LOCK* *syn* see HINDER — *im-ped-er* *n*
im-ped-iment (\im-'ped-ə-mənt) *n* **1 a** : CONSTRUCTION **1** : some-
 thing that impedes; *esp* : an organic obstruction to speech **2** : a
 bar or hindrance (as lack of sufficient age) to a lawful marriage
im-ped-i-ment (\im-'ped-'ə-mənt) *n* pl [L pl. of *impedimentum*
impediment, fr. *impedire*] : things (as baggage or supplies) that
 impede

im-pel (\im-'pel) *vt* *im-pelled*; **im-pel-ling** [L *impellere*, fr. *in-* +
pellere to drive, more at FLEET] **1** : to urge or drive forward or
 on through the exertion of strong moral pressure; **2** : PRO-
 PEL *syn* see MOVE
im-pel-ent (\im-'pel-ənt) *adj* [L *impellent*-, *impellens*, prp. of
impellere] : IMPELLING
im-pel-er (\im-'pel-ər) *n* **1** : one that impels
2 : ROTOR; also : a blade of a rotor
im-pend (\im-'pend) *vt* [L *impendere*, fr. *in-* + *pendere* to hang —
 more at PENDANT] **1 archaic** : to hang suspended **2 a** : to hover
 threateningly; **2 b** : to be about to occur
im-pend-ent (\im-'pend-ənt) *adj*; **IMPENDING**
im-pend-ing *adv* : IMMINENT; to occur soon; **2** : APPROACHING
syn IMPENDING, IMMINENT mean that something is about to occur very soon.
IMPENDING implies signs that keep one in suspense; *IMMINENT* em-
 phasizes the shortness of time before happening
im-pen-etr-a-bil-i-ty (\im-'pen-'trə-'bil-ətē) *n* **1** : the quality
 or state of being impenetrable; **2** : the inability of two portions of
 matter to occupy the same space at the same time
im-pen-etr-a-ble (\im-'pen-'trə-hə-bəl) *adj* [ME *impenetrabel*, fr.
 MF *impenetrabilis*, fr. L *impenetrabilis*, fr. *in-* + *penetrabilis* pene-
 trabilis] **1 a** : incapable of being penetrated or pierced **b** : in-
 capable of knowledge, reason, or sympathy; **IMPERVIOUS** **2** : in-
 capable of being comprehended; **3** : INSURABLE **3** : having the
 property of impenetrability — *im-pen-etr-a-ble-ness* *n* — *im-*
pen-etr-a-bil-ty (\im-'pen-'trə-'bil-ətē) *n*
im-pen-etr-ence (\im-'pen-'trə-ns) *n* : the quality or state of
 being impenetrable
im-pen-er-ent (\im-'pen-ər-ənt) *adj* [L *impatient*-, *impatientis*, fr. L
in- + *patient*-, *patientis* patient] : not patient — *im-pen-er-*
ent-ly *adv*
im-per-a-tive (\im-'per-ət-iv) *adj* [LL *imperativus*, fr. L *imperare*,
 pp. of *imperare* to command — more at EMPEROR] **1 a** : of relating
 to, or constituting, the grammatical mood that is used in order
 to influence the behavior of another **b** : expressive of a command,
 entreaty, or exhortation **c** : having power to restrain, control, and
 direct **2** : not to be avoided or evaded; URGENT *syn* see MASTERFUL
im-per-a-tive-ly *adv* — *im-per-a-tive-ness* *n*
imperative **1** : *see* IMPERATIVE **2** : something that is imperative; as : A
 COMMAND, ORDER **b** : RULE, GUIDE **c** : an obligatory act or duty
d : an imperative judgment or proposition
im-per-ia-ty (\im-'pär-'i-ət-ē) *n* [L *im-* (more at EMPEROR)
per- + *iat*] : the esp. of the ancient Romans; *EMPEROR* — *im-*
per-ia-ty-ally (\im-'pär-'i-ət-'al-ē) *adv*
im-per-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (\im-'pär-'sep-'tə-bil-ətē) *n* : the quality
 or state of being imperceptible
im-per-cep-ti-ble (\im-'pär-'sep-'tə-bəl) *adj* [MF, fr. ML *imper-*
ceptibilis, fr. L *imperceptibilis* perceptibilis] *im-per-cep-ti-ble*
 by a sense or by the mind extremely slight, gradual, or subtle
im-per-cep-ti-bil-ly *adv*
im-per-cep-tive (\im-'pär-'sep-'t-iv) *adj* : not perceptive — *im-per-*
cep-tive-ness *n*
im-per-cep-tive-ly (\im-'pär-'sep-'t-iv-ē) *adv* : UNPERCEPTIVE
im-per-er (\im-'pär-'ər) *n* [ME *imperial*, fr. MF *imperiali*,
 fr. L *imperatorius*, fr. *in-* + *perferus* perfectus] **1** : not perfect
 or DEFECTIVE **2** : of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense used
 to designate a continuing state or an incomplete action esp. in the
 past **3** : DIMINISHED **4** : not enforceable at law — *im-per-er-*
er-ly *adv* — *im-per-er-er-ness* *n*
im-per-fect (\im-'pär-'fekt) *adj* : IMPERFECT
im-per-fec-tion (\im-'pär-'fēk-shən) *n* : the quality or state of being
 imperfect
im-per-fec-tive (\im-'pär-'fēk-tiv) *adj* also (\im-'pär-'fik-) *adv*, *of a verb*
form or aspect : expressing action as incomplete or without refer-
 ence to completion or as reiterated — compare PERFECTIVE
im-per-for-ate (\im-'pär-'fō-'rət, -fō-'rət) *adj* **1** : having no
 opening or aperture; *specific* : lacking the usual or normal opening
 or *stamp* or *seal* of stamps; lacking perforations or rouletting
 — *im-per-for-ate-ly* *adv*
im-per-i-ri-um (\im-'pär-'ē-ri-əm) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *imperialis*, fr.
 L *imperium* command, empire] **1 a** : of, relating to, or befitting
 an empire or an emperor **b** (1) : of or relating to the United
 Kingdom as distinguished from the other parts (2) : of or
 relating to the British Commonwealth and Empire **2 a** : *obs* : SUPER-
 EGOIC **b** : REGAL, IMPERIOUS **3** : of superior or unusual size or
 excellence **4** : belonging to the official British series of weights
 and measures — *see* MEASURE table — *im-per-i-ri-um-ly* *adv*
im-per-i-ri-um (\im-'pär-'ē-ri-əm) *n* : a measure of length of the Holy Roman
 emperor **2** : EMPEROR **3** : a size of paper used, 23 x 31 inches [fr.
 the beard worn by Napoleon III]; **4** : a pointed beard growing below
 the lower lip **5** : something of unusual size or excellence
im-per-i-ri-al-ism (\im-'pär-'ē-ri-əl-iz-əm) *n* **1** : imperial government,
 authoritarianism **2** : the policy, practice, or advocacy of
 extending the power and domain of a nation esp. by direct
 territorial acquisitions or by gaining indirect control over the
 political or economic life of other areas — *im-per-i-ri-al-ist* (\im-'pär-
 'ē-ri-əl-ist) *n* — *im-per-i-ri-al-ist-ly* *adv*
im-per-i-ri-um (\im-'pär-'ē-ri-əm) *n* : a large American moth (*Eacles imperialis*)
 marked with yellow, lilac, or purplish brown
im-per-ill (\im-'pär-əl) *vt* *im-per-illed* or *im-per-illed*; *im-per-ill-*
ing *adv* : to bring into peril; **DANGER** — *im-per-*
ill-ly *adv*
im-per-i-ous (\im-'pär-'ē-əs) *adj* [L *imperiōsus*, fr. *imperium*] **1** :
 COMMANDING, LORDLY **2** : ARROGANT, DOMINEERING **3** : IM-
 PERATIVE, URGENT *syn* see MASTERFUL — *im-per-i-ous-ly* *adv* —
im-per-i-ous-ness *n*
im-per-ish-a-ble (\im-'per-'ish-ə-bəl) *adj* : the quality or
 state of being imperishable
im-per-ish-a-ble (\im-'per-'ish-ə-bəl) *adj* : not perishable or
 subject to decay; **INDURABLE** — *im-per-ish-a-ble-ly* *adv*
im-per-ish-a-ble-ness *n* — *im-per-ish-a-ble-ty* *n*
im-per-i-um (\im-'pär-'ē-ri-əm) [L — more at EMPIRE] **1 a** : supreme

importunate *adj* 1: **TROUBLESOME** 2: **TROUBLESOMELY URGENT** 3: **OVERLY PERSISTENT** in request or demand — **im-por-tu-nate-ly** *adv* 4: **IMPOR-TU-NATE-NESS** *n*
im-por-tu-ness *n* [*im-por-tu-ness*] *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *importun*, fr. L *importunus*, fr. *in-* + *portunus* (as in *opportunitas*) — **more** at **OPPORTUNE**]; **IMPOR-TU-NATE** — **im-por-tu-nate-ly** *adv*
importune *vt* 1: **a**: to press or urge with troublesome persistence **b** *archaic*: to request or beg for urgently 2: **ANNOY, TROUBLE** ~ *vi* 1: to beg, urge, or solicit persistently or troublesomely **SYN** see **importunate**

im-por-tu-ni-ty *n* [*im-por-tu-ni-ty*] *n*: the quality or state of being importunate
im-pose (*im-pōz*) *vb* [MF *imposer*, fr. L *imponere*, lit., to put upon (perf. indict. *imposui*), fr. *in-* + *ponere* to put — **more** at **im-pose**] 1: to establish or apply as compulsory; **LEVY** (~ a tax) 2: to make prevail by force (*imposed* himself as their leader) 3: **a** *archaic*: PLACE, SET **b**: to arrange (typeset or plated pages) in order for printing as a signature 3: to palm off (~ fake antiques on the public) 4: **OBTRUDE** (~ oneself upon others) ~ *vi* 1: to take unwarranted advantage; something (*imposed* upon his good nature) 2: to proceed deception (clever enough to ~ on the public) — **im-pose-er** *n*

im-po-sing (*im-pōz-ing*) *adj*: impressive because of size, bearing, dignity, or grandeur; **COMMANDING** **SYN** see **GRAND** — **im-po-sing-ly** *adv*
im-po-si-tion (*im-pōz-ish-on*) *n*: the act of imposing 2: something imposed: as **a**: LEVY, TAX **b**: an excessive or uncalled-for requirement or burden 3: **DECEPTION**

im-po-si-bil-i-ty (*im-pōz-ə-bil-i-ty*) *n*: the quality or state of being impossible 2: something impossible
im-pos-si-ble (*im-pōz-ə-si-ble*) *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *impossibilis*, fr. *in-* + *possibilis* possible] 1: **a**: incapable of being or of occurring **b**: felt to be incapable of being done, attained, or fulfilled; **INSUPERABLE**, **DIFFICULT**, **UNPLEASANT** 2: **a**: extremely unachievable **b**: marked as difficult to deal with; **OBJECTIONABLE** — **im-pos-si-ble-ness** *n* — **im-pos-si-bly** *adv*

im-po-sit (*im-pōz-it*) *n* [MF, fr. ML *impositus*, fr. L, neut. of *imponere*, *vb*: *imponere*]; something imposed or levied; TAX, **IMPOST**, **POST**

im-post *n* [F *imposte*, deriv. of L *impositus*]: a block, capital, or molding from which an arch springs

im-pos-itor or **im-pos-iter** (*im-pōz-ə-tər*) *n*: one that assumes an identity or title not his own for the purpose of deception; **PRETENSEUR**

im-pos-ture (*im-pōz-čhūr*) *n* [*im-pos-tu-er*, fr. *aphistanai* to derive — **more** at **APOSTASY**] *archaic*: **ABSCESS**

im-pos-ture (*im-pōz-čhūr*) *n* [LL *impostura*, fr. L *impositus*, *vb*: *imponere*]; the act of conduct of an impostor 2: **DECEPTION**; *esp*: **fraudulent impersonation**
SYN **IMPOSTURE, FRAUD, SHAM, FAKE, HUMBUG, COUNTERFEIT** mean a thing imposed on one by false pretenses. **IMPOSTURE** applies to any situation in which a spurious or deceptive action is pulled off as genuine; **FRAUD** and **USURP** imply deliberate perversion of the truth, but applied to a person it may suggest merely pretense and hypocrisy; **SHAM** applies to fraudulent imitation of a real thing or action; **FAKE** implies an imitation of or substitution for the genuine thing; **IMPOSTURE** implies a highly transparent and unconvincing orate use, so flagrant as to be transparent; **COUNTERFEIT** applies *esp.* to the close imitation of something valuable

im-po-ten-ty (*im-pōt-ən-tē*) *also* **im-po-ten-ty** *n*: the quality or state of being impotent
im-po-tent (*im-pōt-ən-t*) *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L *impotens*, fr. *in-* + *potens*, *potens* potent] 1: **a**: not potent; lacking in power, strength, or vigor; **HELPLESS**, **b**: unable to copulate; **broadly**: **STERILE** — **usu.** used of males 2: **obs**: incapable of self-restraint; **UNGOVERNABLE** **SYN** see **STERILE** — **im-pot-ent-ly** *adv*

im-pound (*im-paund*) *vt* 1: **a**: to shut up in or as if in a pound 2: **CONFINE** **b**: to seize and hold in the custody of the law 2: to collect (water) in a reservoir

im-pound-ment (*im-paund-ment*) *n*: the act of impounding 2: the state of being impounded 2: a body of water formed by impounding

im-pov-er-ish (*im-pōv-ə-rish*) *vt* [ME *empoverisen*, fr. MF *empovris*, stem of *empovris*, fr. *en-* + *povre* poor — **more** at **POOR**] 1: to make poor 2: to deprive of strength, richness, or fertility **SYN** see **DEPRIVE** — **im-pov-er-ish-er** *n* — **im-pov-er-ish-ment** *n*

im-prac-ti-ca-bil-i-ty (*im-prak-ti-kə-bil-i-ty*) *n*: **IMPRAC-TICABLE-NESS**

im-prac-ti-ca-ble (*im-prak-ti-kə-ə-ble*) *adj* 1: **a**: not practicable 2: incapable of being put into practice or use **b**: **IMPASSIBLE** (as a road) 2: **archaic**: **UNMANAGEABLE, INTRACTABLE** — **im-prac-ti-ca-ble-ness** *n* — **im-prac-ti-ca-bly** *adv*

im-prac-ti-cal (*im-prak-ti-kəl*) *adj*: not practical: as **a** (1) **a**: not wise to put into or keep in practice or effect (2): **IDEALISTIC, THEORETICAL** **b**: incapable of dealing sensibly or prudently with practical matters **c**: **IMPRAC-TICABLE** — **im-prac-ti-cal-i-ty** (*im-prak-ti-kəl-ə-tē*) *n* — **im-prac-ti-cal-ness** *n*

im-pre-cate (*im-pri-kāt*) *vb* [L *imprecatus*, *vb*: *imprecari*, fr. *in-* + *precari* to pray — **more** at **PRAY**] *vt* 1: **a** *archaic*: **INVOKE** **b**: to invoke evil upon; **CURSE** 2: **archaic**: to beg or pray for ~ *vi*: to utter curses

im-pre-ca-tion (*im-pri-kā-shən*) *n*: the act of imprecating 2: **CURSE** — **im-pre-ca-to-ry** (*im-pri-kə-tōr-ē*) *adj* — **im-pre-ca-tor** (*im-pri-kə-tər*) *n*

im-pre-cise (*im-pri-sēz*) *adj*: not precise; **INEXACT, VAGUE** — **im-pre-cise-ly** *adv* — **im-pre-cise-ness** *n* — **im-pre-cision** (*im-pri-si-zhən*) *n*

im-pre-sa-bil-i-ty (*im-preg-nə-bil-i-ty*) *n*: the quality or state of being impregnable
im-preg-na-ble (*im-preg-nə-ə-ble*) *adj* [ME *imprenable*, fr. MF, fr. *in-* + *prenable* vulnerable to capture, fr. *prendre* to take — **more** at **PRIZE**]: incapable of being taken by assault; **UNCONQUERABLE**; **also**: **UNAVAILABLE** — **im-preg-na-ble-ness** *n* — **im-preg-na-bly** *adv*

im-preg-nant (*im-preg-nənt*) *adj*: capable of being impregnated

im-preg-nant (*im-preg-nənt*) *n*: a substance used for impregnating another substance
im-preg-na-tion (*im-preg-nə-ti-ən*) *n*: **IMPRAGNATION**
im-preg-nate (*im-preg-nāt*) *vt* [LL *impraegnatus*, pp. of *impraegnare*, fr. L *in-* + *praegnare* pregnant] 1: **a** (1) to make pregnant (2): to introduce sperm cells into **b**: **FERTILIZE** 2: **a**: to cause to imbibe, permeate, or saturate **b**: **IN-FILTRATE, PENETRATE** **SYN** see **SOAK** — **im-preg-na-tion** (*im-preg-nā-shən*) *n* — **im-preg-na-tor** (*im-preg-nā-tər*) *n*

im-pre-sa (*im-pri-zə*) *n* [It. lit., undertaking]: a device with a motto used in the 16th and 17th centuries; **broadly**: **EMBLEM**
im-pre-sa-ble (*im-pri-zə-ə-ble*) *adj* [*im-pre-sa-ble*, *fr.* *impre-sa* undertaking, fr. *imprendere* to undertake, fr. (assumed) VL *imprehendere* — **more** at **EMERGE] 1: the projector, manager, or conductor of an opera or concert company 2: one who puts out or sponsors an entertainment 3: **MANAGER, PRODUCER****

im-pre-scrip-ti-ble (*im-pri-skr-i-ə-ble*) *adj* [*im-pre-scrip-ti-ble*, *fr.* *in-* + *prescribere* to not subject to prescription; **ALIENABLE** — **im-pre-scrip-ti-ble-ly** *adv*]

im-press (*im-pres*) *vb* [ME *impressen*, fr. L *impressus*, pp. of *imprimere*, fr. *in-* + *primere* to press — **more** at **PRESS**] *vt* 1: **a**: to apply with pressure so as to imprint; **b**: to produce (a mark) by pressure **c**: to mark by or as if by pressure or stamping 2: **a**: to produce a vivid impression of **b**: to affect *esp.* forcibly or deeply 3: **INFLUENCE** 3: **a**: **TRANSFER, TRANSMIT** **b**: to apply (as an electromagnetic force) to a circuit from an outside source ~ *vi*: to apply with pressure so as to imprint; **a**: to produce (a mark) by pressure

im-press (*im-pres*) *n*: the act of impressing 2: **a**: a mark made by pressure; **IMPRINT** **b**: an image of something formed by or as if by pressure; *esp.* **SEAL** **c**: a product of pressure or influence 3: **a**: a characteristic or distinctive mark; **STAMP** 4: **IMPRESSION, EFFECT**

im-press (*im-pres*) *vt* [*in-* + *press*] 1: to levy or take by force for public service; *esp.* to force into naval service 2: **a**: to procure or enlist by forcible persuasion **b**: **FORCE**

im-press-ible (*im-pres-ə-ə-ble*) *adj*: **IMPRESSIONABLE**
im-press-ible-ly (*im-pres-ə-ə-ble-ly*) *adv*: the quality or state of being impressionable

im-press-ible (*im-pres-ə-ə-ble*) *adj*: capable of being impressed; **SENSITIVE** — **im-press-ible-ly** *adv*

im-press-ion (*im-presh-ən*) *n*: 1: the act of impressing: as **a** a) an affixing by impressing or pressing **b**: a) **COMMUNICATION** of a mold, trait, or character by an external force or influence 2: the effect produced by impressing: as **a**: a stamp, form, or figure resulting from physical contact **b**: an imprint of the teeth and adjacent portions **c**: an *esp.* marked influence or effect on feeling, sense, or thought 3: **a**: a characteristic or distinctive mark or stamp **b**: an effect of alteration or improvement **c**: a telling image impressed on the senses or the mind 4: **a**: the amount of pressure with which an inked printing surface deposits its ink on the paper **b**: one instance of the meeting of a printing surface and the material being printed **c**: a characteristic or distinctive mark or stamp 5: the content of a book or other publication printed in one continuous operation from a single makeready 6: **a**: the first coat of color in painting **b**: a coat of color 7: a characteristic or distinctive mark or stamp 8: the representation of salient features in an artistic or theatrical medium; *esp.*: an imitation in caricature of a noted personality as a form of theatrical entertainment **SYN** see **IDEA** — **im-press-ion-al** *adj* — **im-press-ion-ally** *adv*

im-press-ion-abil-i-ty (*im-presh-ən-ə-ə-ble-ty*) *n*: the quality or state of being impressionable

im-press-ion-able (*im-presh-ən-ə-ə-ble*) *adj*: capable of being easily impressed; easily molded or influenced; **PLASTIC** — **im-press-ion-able-ness** *n* — **im-press-ion-ably** *adv*

im-press-ion-ary (*im-presh-ən-ə-ri*) *adj*: **IMPRESSIONARY**
im-press-ion-ary (*im-presh-ən-ə-ri*) *n*: 1: *often esp.*: a theory or practice in painting *esp.* among French painters of about 1870 of depicting the natural appearances of objects by means of dabs or strokes of primary unmixed colors in order to simulate actual reflected light 2: **a**: the depiction of scene, emotion, or character by direct or indirect means **b**: a style of painting *esp.* of the 19th century evoking subjective and sensory impressions than by recreating an objective reality **c**: a style of musical composition designed to create moods through rich and varied harmonies and timbres 3: a practice of presenting and elaborating one's subjective reaction to a work of art — **im-press-ion-ist** (*im-presh-ən-ə-rist*) *n* — **im-press-ion-is-tic** (*im-presh-ən-ə-istik*) *adj* — **im-press-ion-is-ti-cal-ly** *adv*

im-press-ive (*im-pres-ə-iv*) *adj*: making or tending to make a marked impression (during the printing of a book or advertisement) **SYN** see **MOVING** — **im-press-ive-ly** *adv* — **im-press-iveness** *n*

im-press-ment (*im-pres-mənt*) *n*: the act of seizing for public use or of impressing into public service

im-press-ure (*im-presh-ər*) *n*: **IMPRESSION**
im-press-ure (*im-presh-ər*) *vb* [Prob. fr. *imprestare* to lend money, fr. *im-* + *prestare* to lend, *prestare* to pay — **more** at **PREST**] *archaic*: to make an advance or loan of (money)

im-press (*im-pres*) *n*: a loan or advance of money; *esp.* an advance from government funds to enable a person to discharge his duties

im-press-ma-tur (*im-pres-māt-ər*) *n* [NL, let it be printed, fr. *imprimere* to print, fr. L, to imprint, impress — **more** at **IMPRESS**] 1: a license to print or publish **b**: approval of a publication under circumstances of official censorship 2: **SANCTION, APPROVAL**

im-primis (*im-pri-mis*, *prē-*) *adv* [ME *inprimis*, fr. L *in primis* among the first things]: 1: in the first place

im-print (*im-pri-nt*, *im-*) *vt* 1: to mark by or as if by pressure 2: **IMPRESS** 2: **archaic**: **PRINT**

im-print (*im-pri-nt*) *n* [MF *emprunte*, fr. fem. of *emprunt*, pp. of *emprunter*, fr. L *imprimere* to stamp, to imprint] 1: something imprinted or printed: as **a**: **IMPRESS** **b**: a publisher's name often with address and date of publication printed at the foot of the title page **c**: an indelebly distinguishing effect or influence

im-pris-on (*im-pri-zən*) *n* [ME *imprisonen*, fr. OF *emprisoner*, pp. of *emprisoner*, *vb*: *emprisoner* to put in or as if in prison; **CONFINE** — **im-pris-on-ment** *n*]

im-prob-a-bil-i-ty (*im-pri-ə-ə-ble-ty*) *n*: the quality or state of being improbable 2: something improbable
im-prob-a-ble (*im-pri-ə-ə-ble*) *adj* [MF & L; *fr.* L *improbabilis*, fr. *in-* + *probabilis* probable]: unlikely to be true or to

in-cog-ni-zant \in-'käg-nö-zant\ *adj*: lacking awareness or consciousness

in-co-her-ence \in-'kō-'hīr-ən(t)s, -'her- *n* 1: the quality or state of being incoherent 2: something that is incoherent

in-co-her-ent \-'hīr-ən-, -'her- *adj*: lacking coherence: as a: lacking cohesion 2: LOOSE *b*: lacking orderly continuity or relevance

INCONSISTENT \in-'kōn-si-'stənt\ *adj*: not consistent

in-com-bus-ti-ble \in-'kəm-'bäs-tə-bəl\ *adj* or *n* [ME, prob. fr. MF, fr. *in-* + *combustible*]: NONCOMBUSTIBLE

in-come \in-'kōm-, *n*, often attrib 1 *archaic*: ENTRANCE, INFLUX 2: a gain or recurrent benefit usu. measured in money that derives from capital or labor also: the amount of such gain received by an individual in a given period of time

income account *n*: a financial statement of a business showing the details of revenues, costs, expenses, losses, and profits for a given period — called also *income statement*

income tax \in-'kōm-'tæks\ *n*: a tax on the net income of an individual or business concern

in-com-ing \in-'kəm-'iŋ\ *n* 1: the act of coming in 2: ARRIVAL 2: INCOME — usu. used in pl.

incom-ing-ly: coming in: as a: taking a new place or position *b*: ACQUAINING

in-com-men-su-ra-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-'men(t)s-(ə-'rā-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incomparable

in-com-men-su-rable \in-'kəm-'men(t)s-(ə-'rā-'bal-, -'mench-(ə-'rā-) *adj*: not commensurable; broadly: lacking a common basis of comparison in respect to a quality or state 2: incapable of comparison — **incommensurability** \in-'kəm-'men-su-'rə-bi-lə-ti\ *n*

in-com-men-surate \in-'(ə-'rät\ *adj*: not commensurate: as a: INCOMMENSURABLE *b*: INADEQUATE *c*: DISPROPORTIONATE

in-com-mōdē \in-'kə-'mōd-ē\ [MF *incommoder*, fr. L *incommodare*, fr. *incommodus* inconvenient, fr. *in-* + *commodus* convenient — more at **COMMODE**]: to give inconvenience or distress to: DISTURB

in-com-mō-di-ous \in-'kə-'mōd-ē-əs\ *adj*: not commodious: INCONVENIENT — **in-com-mō-di-ously** *adv* — **in-com-mō-di-ous-ness** *n*

in-com-mō-di-ty \in-'mīd-ət-ē\ *n*: INCONVENIENCE, DISADVANTAGE

in-com-mu-ni-ca-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-'myū-ni-'kə-bi-l-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incommunicable

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble \in-'kəm-'myū-ni-'kə-bəl\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *incommunicabilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *communicabilis* communicable]: not communicable: as a: incapable of being communicated or imparted *b*: UNCOMMUNICATIVE — **in-com-mu-ni-ca-bly** *adv*

in-com-mu-ni-ca-dō \in-'kəm-'myū-nə-'kād-(ə)\ *adv* (or *adj*) [Sp *incomunicado*, fr. pp. of *incomunicar* to deprive of communication, fr. L *in-* + *communicare* to communicate, fr. L *communicare*]: without means of communication; also: in solitary confinement

in-com-mu-ni-ca-tive \in-'kəm-'myū-nə-'kät-iv-, -ni-'kət-\ *adj*: UNCOMMUNICATIVE

in-com-mut-able \in-'kə-'myūt-ə-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *incommutabilis*, fr. L *in-* + *commutabilis* changeable]: as a: not interchangeable *b*: UNCHANGEABLE — **in-com-mut-ably** *adv*

in-com-pa-ra-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-p(ə-'rā-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incomparable

in-com-pa-rable \in-'kəm-p(ə-'rā-'bal\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *incomparabilis*, fr. *in-* + *comparabilis* comparable] 1: eminent beyond comparison 2: MATCHLESS 2: not suitable for comparison — **in-com-pa-rably** *adv*

in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-pat-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incompatible 2: lack of compatibility between two plants 3: mutually antagonistic things or qualities

in-com-pat-i-ble \in-'kəm-pat-ə-'bəl\ *adj* [MF & ML; MF, fr. ML *incompatibilis*, fr. L *in-* + *compatibilis* compatible] 1: incompatible of being held by one person at one time 2a: incapable of simultaneous inclusion; incommensurable, discordant, or disagreeing (~ colors) *b*: unsuitable for use together because of undesirable chemical or physiological effects (~ drugs) *c*: not both true (~ propositions) *d*: not satisfiable by the same set of values for the unknowns (~ equations) *e*: incapable of blending into a stable homogeneous mixture — used of solids or solutions — **in-com-pat-i-bly** *adv*

in-com-pe-tence \in-'kəm-pət-ən(t)s\ also **in-com-pe-ten-cy** \-ən-sē\ *n*: the state or fact of being incompetent

in-com-pe-tent \in-'kəm-pət-ən(t)\ *adj* [MF *incompetent*, fr. *in-* + *competent* competent] 1: lacking the quality or competence to effectively independent action 2: not legally qualified 3: inadequate for or unsuitable for a particular purpose expressed or implied — **incompetent** *n* — **in-com-pe-ten-ly** *adv*

in-com-pletē \in-'kəm-'plē-tē\ *adj* [ME *incomplete*, fr. LL *incompletus*, fr. L *in-* + *completus* complete]: lacking a part 2: lacking one or more sets of floral organs *b* of a football pass: not legally caught — **in-com-pletely** *adv* — **in-com-plet-ness** *n*

in-com-pli-ant \in-'kəm-'pli-ənt\ *adj*: not compliant or pliable 3: UNWIELDY

in-com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-pri-'hen(t)-sə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incomprehensible

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble \-en(t)-sə-'bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *incomprehensibilis*, fr. *in-* + *comprehensibilis* comprehensible] 1 *archaic*: having or subject to no limits 2: impossible to comprehend: as a: UNINTELLIGIBLE *b*: UNUNDERSTANDABLE — **in-com-pre-hen-si-ble-ness** *n* — **in-com-pre-hen-si-bly** *adv*

in-com-pre-hen-sion \-hen-'chən\ *n*: lack of comprehension or understanding

in-com-press-i-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-'pres-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incompressible

in-com-press-ible \-pres-ə-'bəl\ *adj*: incapable of or resistant to compression — **in-com-press-ibly** *adv*

in-com-put-able \in-'kəm-'pyūt-ə-bəl\ *adj*: not computable 1: very great — **in-com-put-ably** *adv*

in-com-put-a-bil-i-ty \in-'kəm-'sə-'və-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incomputable

in-com-put-able \in-'kəm-'sə-'və-'bəl\ *adj*: not conceivable: as a: UNIMAGINABLE *b*: UNTHINKABLE *c*: UNBELIEVABLE — **in-com-put-a-bil-ness** *n* — **in-com-put-a-bly** *adv*

in-com-qui-ni-ty \in-'kəm-'sīn-ət-ē\ [LL *incomquinitas*, fr. *in-* + *conquinitas* coquinitas]: lack of suitability or congruity; INELEGANCE

in-con-clu-sive \in-'kən-'klū-siv-, -zīv\ *adj*: leading to no conclusion or definite result — **in-con-clu-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-con-clu-sive-ness** *n*

in-con-dens-a-ble \in-'kən-'den(t)-sə-'bəl\ *adj*: incapable of being condensed

in-con-dite \in-'kām-'dat-, -dī-tē\ *adj* [L *inconditus*, fr. *in-* + *conditus*, pp. of *condere* to put together, fr. *com-* + *-dere* to put — more at **DO**]: badly put together 3: CRAUDE

in-con-for-mi-ty \in-'kən-'fɔr-'mə-tē\ *n*: NONCONFORMITY

in-con-gru-ence \in-'kən-'grū-ən(t)s, ('in-'käg-'grə-wən(t)s\ *n* 1: INCONGRUITY 2: *in-* + *congruus* congruent, fr. *in-* + *congruus* congruent]: not congruent (~ triangles) — **in-con-gru-en-ly** *adv*

in-con-gru-ity \in-'kən-'grū-ət-ē-, -käg-, *n* 1: the quality or state of being incongruous 2: something that is incongruous

in-con-gru-ous \in-'kən-'grū-'gəs\ *adj* [L *incongruus*, fr. L *in-* + *congruus* congruent]: lacking congruity: as a: not harmonious; INCOMPATIBLE (~ colors) *b*: not conforming; DISAGREEING (conduct ~ with avowed principles) *c*: inconsistent within itself (an ~ story) *d*: lacking propriety; UNSUITABLE (~ manners) — **in-con-gru-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-con-gru-ous-ness** *n*

in-con-scient \in-'kən-'sī-ənt\ *adj* [Fr. *in-* + *conscient* mindful, fr. L *conscient*, *consciens*, pp. of *conscire* to be conscious — more at **CONSCIENCE**]: UNCONSCIOUS, MINDLESS

in-con-scu-tive \in-'kən-'sek-(y)ə-'tīv\ *adj*: not conspicuous

in-con-se-quence \in-'kən-'sī-'kən-'sē-'kwēn(t)s-, -sī-'kwən(t)s\ *n*: the quality or state of being inconsequent

in-con-se-quent \-kwent-, kwant\ *adj* [LL *inconsequens*, *in-* + *consequens*, fr. L *in-* + *consequent*, *consequens* consequent] 1a: lacking reasonable sequence 2: ILLOGICAL *b*: INCONSEQUENT 2: IRRELEVANT 3: INCONSEQUENTIAL 2 — **in-con-se-quent-ly** *adv*

in-con-sen-si-tive \in-'kən-'sēn-'sī-'tīv-, -sī-'kwēn(t)s\ *adj* 1a: ILLOGICAL 2: IRRELEVANT 3: INCONSEQUENTIAL 2 — **in-con-sen-si-tive-ly** *adv*

in-con-sid-er-a-ble \in-'kən-'sīd-ər-ə-'bəl-, 'sīd-ər-'bəl\ *adj* [MF, fr. *in-* + *considerabilis* considerable]: not considerable 2: TRIVIAL — **in-con-sid-er-a-ble-ness** *n* — **in-con-sid-er-a-bly** *adv*

in-con-sid-er-ate \in-'kən-'sīd-(ə-'rət\ *adj* [L *inconsideratus*, fr. *in-* + *consideratus* considerate] 1: not adequately considered 2: a: not taking account of 3: RECKLESS 4: UNCONSIDERATE 5: failing in regard for the rights or feelings of others — **in-con-sid-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-con-sid-er-ate-ness** *n* — **in-con-sid-er-ation** \-sīd-ə-'rā-shən\ *n*

in-con-sis-ten-cy \in-'kən-'sīst-ən-sē\ also **in-con-sis-tence** \-tēns-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being inconsistent 2: an instance of being inconsistent

in-con-sis-tent \in-'kən-'sīst-ən(t)\ *adj*: lacking consistency: as a: not compatible with another fact or claim (~ statements) *b*: containing incompatible elements (an ~ argument) *c*: INCONCISE 3: not consistent in thought or actions; CHANGEABLE — **in-con-sis-tent-ly** *adv*

in-con-sol-a-ble \in-'kən-'sō-lə-'bəl\ *adj* [L *inconsolabilis*, fr. *in-* + *consolabilis* consolable]: incapable of being consoled; DISCONSOLATE — **in-con-sol-a-ble-ness** *n* — **in-con-sol-a-bly** *adv*

in-con-so-nance \in-'kən-'t(ə-'s)-'nəns(t)-əns\ *n*: lack of consonance or harmony; DISAGREEMENT

in-con-so-nant \-s(ə-'nənt\ *adj*: not consonant; INCONSONANT

in-con-spic-u-ous \in-'kən-'spīk-yə-wəs\ *adj* [L *inconspiciuus*, fr. *in-* + *conspiciuus* conspicuous]: not readily noticeable — **in-con-spic-u-ously** *adv* — **in-con-spic-u-ous-ness** *n*

in-con-stan-cy \in-'kən-'stəns-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being inconstant

in-con-stant \-'stənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inconstans*, *inconstans*, fr. *in-* + *constans*, *constans* constant]: likely to change frequently without apparent or cogent reason 2: INCONSISTENT 3: UNSTABLE 4: UNRELIABLE 5: FICKLE 6: UNSTABLE 7: UNRELIABLE 8: UNSTABLE 9: implies an incapacity for steadiness and an inherent tendency to change; FICKLE suggests unreliability because of perverse changeability and incapacity for steadiness; CAPRICIOUS suggests motivation by sudden whim or fancy and stresses unpredictability; MERCURIAL implies a rapid changeability in mood esp. from depression to elation; UNSTABLE implies an incapacity for remaining in a fixed position or steady course and applies esp. to a lack of emotional balance

in-con-sum-able \in-'kən-'sū-mə-'bəl\ *adj*: not capable of being consumed — **in-con-sum-a-bly** *adv*

in-con-test-a-bil-i-ty \in-'kən-'tes-tə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incontestable

in-con-test-a-ble \-tes-tə-'bəl\ *adj* [F, fr. *in-* + *contestabile*, fr. *in-* + *contestabilis* contestable]: not contestable; INDISPUTABLE — **in-con-test-a-bly** *adv*

in-con-ti-nence \in-'kən-'tī-nən(t)s\ also **in-con-ti-nen-cy** \-nən-sē\ *n*: the quality or state of being incontinent; as a: failure to restrain sexual appetite; UNCHASTITY *b*: inability of the body to control its functions

in-con-ti-nent \-'nənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *incontinent*, *incontinens*, fr. *in-* + *continent*, *continens* continent]: not continent; as a: lacking self-restraint *b*: unable to contain, keep, or restrain *c*: UNCONTROLLED

in-con-ti-nent-ly also **incontinent** *adv*: without delay 3: IMMEDIATELY

incontinently *adv*: in an incontinent or unrestrained manner; as a: LEWDLY 2: UNCONTROLLABLE

in-con-trol-la-ble \in-'kən-'trō-lə-'bəl\ *adj*: UNCONTROLLABLE

in-con-vert-i-ble \in-'kən-'vɔrt-ə-'bəl\ *adj*: not open to question 2: INDISPUTABLE (~ evidence) — **in-con-vert-i-bly** *adv*

in-con-ven-i-ence \in-'kən-'və-'nyən(t)s\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being inconvenient; DISCOMFORT 2: something that is inconvenient

inconvenience *vt*: to subject to inconvenience; INCOMMODE

in-con-ven-i-ent \-nyən-sē\ *n*: INCONVENIENCE

in-con-ven-i-ent-ly \-nyən-sē-'nyənt\ *adv* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inconvenient*, *inconveniens*, fr. *in-* + *convenient*, *conveniens* convenient] 1: not suitable; UNFIT 2: not convenient; esp. in going trouble or annoyance; INOPPORTUNE — **in-con-ven-i-ent-ly** *adv*

in-con-vert-i-bil-i-ty \in-kon-vart-ə-bil-ət-ē n : the quality or state of being inconvertible
in-con-vert-i-ble \in-kon-vart-ə-bil-ət-ē adj [prob. fr. LL *inconvertibilis*, fr. L *in- + convertibilis* convertible] : not convertible; a of paper money; not exchangeable on demand for specie b of a currency : not exchangeable for a foreign currency — **in-con-vert-i-ble-ly** \in-kon-vart-ə-bil-ət-ē adv
in-con-vert-i-ble \in-kon-vin(t)-tə-bəl adj : incapable of being convinced
in-co-or-di-nate \in-kō-ōrd-nat, -nət, -n-āt also **in-co-or-di-nat-əd** \-ōrd-n-ət-əd adj : not coordinate
in-co-or-di-na-tion \in-kō-ōrd-n-ə-shən n : lack of coordination, esp. of muscular movements resulting from loss of voluntary control
in-cor-po-ra-ble \in-kōr-p(ə)-rə-bəl adj : capable of being incorporated
in-cor-po-rate \in-kōr-p(ə)-rāt v [ME *incorporaten*, fr. LL *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorporare*, fr. L *in- + corpō*, corp body — more at MIDAFF] v 1 a : to unite thoroughly with or work indistinguishably into something already existent b : to admit to membership in a corporation 2 a : to blend or combine thoroughly to form a consistent whole b : to form into a legal corporation 3 : to have merged or formed into a body ~ v 1 : to unite in or as one body 2 : to form or become a corporation — **in-cor-po-ra-tion** \in-kōr-p(ə)-rā-shən n — **in-cor-po-ra-tive** \in-kōr-p(ə)-rā-tiv, -p(ə)-rāt-əd adj — **in-cor-po-ra-tor** \in-kōr-p(ə)-rā-t(ə)-r n — **in-cor-por-ate** \in-kōr-p(ə)-rāt-əd adj : INCORPORATE
in-cor-po-rat-ed \in-kōr-p(ə)-rāt-əd adj 1 : united in one body 2 : formed into a legal corporation
in-cor-pore-al \in-kōr-pōr-ē-əl, -pōr-ē adj [L *incorporeus*, fr. *in- + corporeus* corporeal] 1 a : not corporeal : having no material body or form b IMMATERIAL 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a right that has no physical existence but that assumes that of corporate property (as bonds or patents) — **in-cor-pore-al-ly** \-ə-ē-əl adv
in-cor-pore-ity \in-kōr-pōr-ē-ət-ē n : the quality or state of being incorporeal; IMMATERIALITY
in-cor-rect \in-kōr-ˈrɛkt-əd [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *incorreptus*, incorrupt, fr. *in- + ob- + corrēre* to correct or chasten] 2 a : INACCURATE, FAULTY b : not true; WRONG 3 : UNBECOMING, IMPROPER — **in-cor-rect-ly** \-rɛk-(t)jē-əd adv — **in-cor-rect-ness** \-rɛk-(t)-nəs n
in-cor-ri-gi-bil-i-ty \in-kōr-ri-gi-bil-ət-ē, -kār-ē n : the quality or state of being incorrigible
in-cor-ri-gi-ble \in-kōr-ri-gj-ə-bəl, -kār-ē adj [ME, fr. LL *in-corrīgibilis*, fr. L *in- + corrīgere* to correct — more at CORRECT] : incapable of being corrected or amended; as (1) : not reformatory; DEPRAVED (2) : DELINQUENT b *archaic* : UNCORRECTABLE c UNMANAGEABLE d UNALTERABLE BUT DETERMINED e INCORRIGIBLE n — **in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness** n — **in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ly** \-bj-ē-əd adv
in-cor-rupt \in-kə-rəpt-əd also **in-cor-rupt-əd** \-rəpt-əd adj [ME, fr. L *in corruptus*, fr. *in- + corruptus* corrupted] : free from corruption; as a *obs* : not affected by that decay b : not defiled or corrupted c : not free from error — **in-cor-rupt-ly** \-rəpt-(t)jē-əd adv — **in-cor-rupt-ness** \-rəpt-(t)-nəs n
in-cor-rupt-i-bil-i-ty \in-kə-rəpt-ə-bil-ət-ē n : the quality or state of being incorruptible
in-cor-rupt-i-ble \in-kə-rəpt-ə-bəl adj : incapable of corruption; as a *obs* : not subject to decay or pollution b : not subject to being bribed or morally corrupted — **in-cor-rupt-i-ble-ly** \-bj-ē-əd adv
in-corr-uptible n : something that is not subject to corruption; *esp* : something of spiritual nature
in-cor-rupt-ion \in-kə-rəpt-ə-shən n, *archaic* : the quality or state of being free from physical decay
in-creas-a-ble \in-kri-əs-ə-bəl adj : capable of being increased
in-crease \in-kri-əs, -in-ə vb [ME *encresen*, fr. MF *encresire*, fr. L *increscere*, fr. *in- + crescere* to grow — more at CRESCENT] v 1 : to become greater; GROW 2 : to multiply by the production of offspring ~ v 1 : to increase the greater 2 AUGMENT — **in-crease-er** n
SYN ENLARGE, AUGMENT, MULTIPLY; INCREASE used intransitively implies progressive growth in size, amount, intensity; used transitively it may imply simple not necessarily progressive addition; ENLARGE implies extension or extension that makes greater in size or capacity; AUGMENT implies addition to what is already well grown or well developed; MULTIPLY implies increase in number by natural generation, or by splitting or folding, or by indefinite continuation of a process
in-crease-er \in-kri-əs-ər n 1 : act of increasing; as a addition or enlargement in size, extent, quantity b *obs* : PROPAGATION 2 : something that is added to the original stock by augmentation or growth (as offspring, produce, profit)
in-crease-ing-ly \in-kri-əs-ē-ŋ-ē-əd adv : to an increasing degree
in-cre-at-e \in-kri-ət, -in-kri-ət-əd adj [ME *increat*, fr. LL *increatus*, fr. L *in- + creatus*, pp. of *creare* to create — more at CREAST] : not created — **in-cre-ate-ly** \-ət-ē-əd adv
in-cred-i-bil-i-ty \in-kri-d-ə-bil-ət-ē n 1 : the quality or state of being incredible 2 : something that is not credible
in-cred-i-ble \in-kri-d-ə-bəl adj [ME, fr. L *incredibilis*, fr. *in- + credibilis* credible] : too extraordinary and improbable to admit of belief; also : hard to believe — **in-cred-i-ble-ness** n — **in-cred-i-ble-ly** \-bj-ē-əd adv
in-cred-u-lu-s \in-kri-d-ə-ju-l-ət-ē n \in-kri-d-ə-ju-l-ət-ē n the quality or state of being incredulous; UNBELIEF **SYN** see UNBELIEF
in-cred-u-lous \in-kri-d-ə-ju-l-əs adj [L *incredulus*, fr. *in- + credulus* credulous] 1 : not credulous; SKEPTICAL 2 : expressing incredulity 3 *obs* : INCREDIBLE — **in-cred-u-lous-ly** \-j-əs-ē-əd adv
in-cre-ment \in-kri-mənt, -in-ə n [ME, fr. L *incrementum*, fr. *increscere*] 1 : an increase esp. in quantity or value; ENLARGEMENT; also : QUANTITY 2 a : something gained or added b : one of a series of regular consecutive additions c a minute increase in quantity 3 : a positive or negative change in the value of one or more of a set of variables — **in-cre-ment-al** \in-kri-mənt-əl, -in-ə-əl adj
in-cre-scent \in-kri-kres-nt adj [L *increscens*, *increscens*, pp. of *increscere*] : INCREASING, WAXING (the ~ moon)
in-cre-tion \in-kri-ʃən n [SV *in- + secretion*] : internal secretion; also : a product of it; AUTACID — **in-cre-tion-ary** \-ʃə-n-er-ē-əd or **in-cre-tor-ry** \in-kri-t(ə)-r-ē-əd adj

in-crim-i-nate \in-krim-ə-nāt v [LL *incriminatus*, pp. of *incriminare*, fr. L *in- + crimīn-*, *crimen* crime] : to charge with or impute a crime or fault — **in-crim-i-na-tion** \in-krim-ə-nā-shən n — **in-crim-i-na-to-ry** \in-krim-ə-n(ə)-t(ə)-r-ē, -t(ə)-r-ē-əd adj
in-cross \in-kros n : an individual produced by crossing inbred lines of the same breed or strain
in-cross-bred \in-kros-brəd n : an individual produced by crossing inbred lines of separate breeds or strains
incrust var of ENCAUST
in-crus-ta-tion \in-kros-ˈtā-shən n [L *incrustation*, *incrustato*, fr. *incrustatus*, pp. of *incrustare* to encrust] 1 : the act of encrusting or state of being encrusted 2 a : a crust or hard crust b : something that resembles a crust 3 : OVERCAST b : INLAY
in-cu-bate \in-kyu-bāt, -in-ə vb [L *incubatus*, pp. of *incubare*, fr. *in- + cubare* to lie — more at HIB] v 1 : to sit upon (eggs) so as to hatch by the warmth of the body; also : to maintain (as an embryo or a chemical active system) under conditions favorable for hatching, development, or reaction 2 : to cause to develop ~ v 1 : to sit on eggs 2 : to undergo incubation — **in-cu-ba-tive** \-bāt-iv-əd adj
in-cu-ba-tion \in-kyu-bā-shən, -in-ə n 1 : the act or process of incubating 2 : the period between the infection of an individual by a pathogen and the manifestation of the disease it causes — **in-cu-ba-tion-al** \-ʃən-əl, -ʃən-əl-əd adj
in-cu-ba-tor \in-kyu-bā-t(ə)r, -ʃən-ə n : one that incubates; as a : an apparatus by which eggs are hatched artificially b : an apparatus, fr. or the circumstances, used to create conditions favorable for the cultivation of microorganisms or the housing of premature or sick babies
in-cu-bus \in-kyu-bəs, -in-ə n, pl **in-cu-bi** \-bī, -bē also **in-cu-bus-es** [ME, fr. LL, fr. L *incubare*] 1 : an evil spirit supposed to begeth or disturb one to sleep and esp. to have sexual intercourse with women by night — compare SUCUBUS 2 : NIGHTMARE 3 : a person or thing that oppresses or burdens like a nightmare
in-cu-cate \in-kuk-kāt, -in-ə vb [L *incucatus*, pp. of *incucare*, lit., to tread on, fr. *in- + cucare* to trample, fr. *calc-*, *calc-* to tread on, fr. *calc-* to tread on, fr. *calc-* to tread on, fr. frequent repetitions or admonitions **SYN** see IMPLANT — **in-cu-ca-tion** \in-kuk-kā-ʃən n — **in-cu-ca-tor** \in-kuk-kāt-ər, -in-ə-ər-əd n
in-cul-cate \in-kul-kāt, -in-ə vb [L *inculcatus*, pp. of *inculcare*, lit., to tread on, fr. *in- + calcare* to trample, fr. *calc-*, *calc-* to tread on, fr. *calc-* to tread on, fr. *calc-* to tread on, fr. frequent repetitions or admonitions **SYN** see IMPLANT — **in-cu-ca-tion** \in-kul-kā-ʃən n — **in-cu-ca-tor** \in-kul-kāt-ər, -in-ə-ər-əd n
in-cul-pa-ble \in-kul-pə-bəl adj : free from guilt; BLAMELESS
in-cul-pate \in-kul-pāt, -in-ə vb [LL *inculpatus*, fr. L *in- + culpat-*, pp. of *culpare* to blame — more at CULPABLE] : INCRIMINATE — **in-cul-pa-tion** \in-kul-pā-ʃən n — **in-cul-pa-tor** \in-kul-pə-t(ə)r, -t(ə)-r-əd n
in-cul-t \in-kul-ət adj [L *incultus*, fr. *in- + cultus*, pp. of *colere* to cultivate, fr. *col-*, *colere* to cultivate] 1 *archaic* : UNTILLED, WILD 2 : UNCULTIVATED, UNPOLISHED
in-cum-ben-cy \in-kəm-bən-sē n 1 : the quality or state of being incumbent 2 : something that is incumbent 3 : the sphere of action or period of office of an incumbent
in-cum-bent \in-kəm-bənt n [L *incumbens*, fr. *in- + cubent-*, *incumbens*, pp. of *incumbere* to lie down on, fr. *in- + cubere* to lie down; skin to L *cubare* to lie — more at HIB] : the holder of an office or ecclesiastical benefice
in-cum-bent adj 1 a : lying or resting on something else b of a deity : OBLIGATORY 3 : occupying a specified office 4 a *archaic* : bending over; OVERHANGING b *obs* : IMPENDING c : bent over so as to rest on or touch an underlying surface
incumber var of ENCUMBER
in-cum-bur-s-ive \in-kym-bur-s-iv, -iv-əd n, pl **in-cum-bur-s-ive** \-iv-əd [NL, fr. L *incumbulus*, pl., swaddling clothes, cradle, fr. *in- + canae* cradle — more at CEMETERY] : a book printed before 1501; also : a work of art or of human industry of an early epoch
in-cu-r \in-kər v **in-curred**; **in-cur-rence** [L *incurre*, lit., to run into, fr. *in- + currere* to run — more at CURRENT] 1 : to meet with (as an inconvenience) 2 : to become liable or subject to; bring down upon oneself
SYN INCUR, CONTRACT, CATCH mean to bring something upon oneself. INCUR may or may not imply foreknowledge but usu. implies responsibility for the act; CONTRACT implies more strongly effective acquisition but less often implies definite responsibility for the act of acquiring; CATCH is the popular term for transmitting infection and stresses involuntary acquiring through personal contact or association
in-cu-r-a-ble \in-kyur-ə-bəl adj [ME, fr. MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *incurabilis*, fr. L *in- + curabilis* curable] : not curable — **in-cu-r-a-ble-ly** \-bj-ē-əd adv
in-cu-r-a-ble-ness n — **in-cu-r-able** \-ə-bəl adj
in-cu-r-i-ous \in-kyur-ē-əs adj [L *incuriōsus*, fr. *in- + curiōsus* curious] : not curious or inquisitive; UNINTERESTED **SYN** see INDIFFERENT — **in-cu-r-i-ous-ly** \-j-əs-ē-əd adv
in-cu-r-ence \in-kor-ən(t)s, -kə-rən(t)s n : the act or process of incurring
in-cu-r-ent \-ənt, -rənt adj [L *incurrent*, *incurrens*, pp. of *incurrere*] : giving passage to a current that flows inward
in-cu-r-sion \in-kər-ʒən n [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *incursio*, *incursio*, pp. of *incurrere*] 1 : a hostile entrance into a territory; RAID 2 : a running, bringing, or entering in or into
in-cu-r-sive \in-kər-ʒ-iv-əd adj : making incursions
in-cu-r-va-ture \in-kər-vāt-ər, -vāt-ər n : a curve in or inward
in-cu-r-va-ture \in-kər-vāt-ər, -vāt-ər n : a curve inward
in-cu-r-va-ture \in-kər-vā-ʃən n — **in-cu-r-va-ture** \in-kər-vā-ʃ-ən, -chər, -(t)j(ə)r-ən n
in-cu-r-ve \in-kər-vē vb [L *incurvare*, fr. *in- + curvare* to curve, fr. *curvus* curved — more at CROWN] : to bend so as to curve inward
in-cu-r-ve \in-kər-vē n : a curving in
in-cus \in-kəs n, pl **in-cu-des** \in-kyud-(j)ē [NL, fr. L, *anvil*, fr. *incudere*] : the middle of a chain of three small bones in the ear of mammals — called also *anvil*
in-cuse \in-kyuz, -in-kyuz adj [L *incusus*, pp. of *incudere* to stamp, strike, fr. *in- + cudere* to beat — more at HEW] : formed by stamp-

a abnt; * s kiting; s further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; j kink; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thin; th this; at out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; y few; y furious; z zision

ing or punching in — used chiefly of old coins or features of their design — **incuse** *n*

Ind \ˈɪnd, ˈɪnd n 1 **archaic**: **INDIA** 2 **obs**: **INDIES**

ind \-ɪnd/ or **indo-** **comb form** [ISV, fr. **L** *inducum* — more at **ind**] 1: **indigo** (**indoxyl**) 2: resembling indigo (as in color) (**indaphenol**)

Ind- or **Indo-** **comb form** [GK, fr. **Indos** **India**] 1: **India** or the **East Indies** (**Indophile**) (**Indo-Briton**) 2: **Indo-European** (**Indo-Hittite**)

in-da-ba \ɪn-ˈdā-bə n [Zulu **In-daba** affair] **southern Africa**: **CONFERENCE, PARLEY**

in-da-gate \ɪn-ˈdɑː-gāt v [L *indagatus*, pp. of *indagare*, fr. *indago* act of enclosing, investigation, fr. **OL** *indu* in + *agere* to drive — more at **INDIGENOUS, AGENT**] **archaic**: to search into

in-deb-ted \ɪn-ˈdɛt-əd v [ME *indedet*, fr. **OF** *indedit*, pp. of *endet* to involve in debt, fr. *em- + dete* debt] 1: owing money 2: owing gratitude or recognition to another: **REHOLDEN**

in-debt-ed-ness *n* 1: the condition of being indebted 2: something that is owed

in-de-cent-ry \ɪn-ˈdɛs-ṽ-ɹē n 1: the quality or state of being indecent 2: something (as a word or action) that is indecent

in-de-cent \-n̩t/ **adj** [MF or L; MF *indecent*, fr. **L** *indecent*, *indecent*, fr. **IN-** + *decent*, *decens* decent]: not decent: **A**: **UNRECOMMENDING, UNSEMLY** **B**: morally offensive **syn** see **INDECOROUS**

in-de-cent-ly **adv**

in-de-pher-able \ɪn-ˈdɪ-si-(ə)-rə-bəl/ **adj**: that cannot be deciphered

in-de-ci-sion \ɪn-ˈdɪ-si-zən/ **n** [**F** *indécision*, fr. **Indécis** undecided, fr. **L** *indécisus*, fr. **L** *in-* + *decisus*, pp. of *decidere* to decide] 1: a wavering between two or more possible courses of action 2: **CONCLUSION**

in-de-ci-sive \ɪn-ˈdɪ-si-v/ **adj** 1: not decisive: **INCONCLUSIVE** 2: marked by prone to indecision: **IRRESOLUTE** 3: not clearly marked out: **INDEFINITE** — **in-de-ci-sive-ly** **adv** — **in-de-ci-sive-ness** *n*

in-de-clin-able \ɪn-ˈdɪ-klɪn-ə-bəl/ **adj** [MF, fr. **LL** *indeclinabilis*, fr. **L** *in-* + **LL** *declinabilis* capable of being inflected, fr. **L** *declinare* to inflect — more at **DECLINE**]: having no grammatical inflections

in-de-com-pos-able \ɪn-ˈdɛ-kəm-pō-zə-bəl/ **adj**: not capable of being broken up into component parts

in-de-co-rous \ɪn-ˈdɛ-kō-rəs/ **adj** [**IN** *decorus*, -*kō-r-* **adj** [L *indecorus*, fr. *in-* + *decorus* decorous]: not decorous — **in-de-co-rous-ly** **adv** — **in-de-co-rous-ness** *n*

SYN **IMPROPER, UNSEMLY, INDECENT, UNRECOMMENDING, INDELI-CATE**: **INDECOROUS** suggests a violation of accepted standards of good manners; **IMPROPER** applies to a broader range of transgressions of rules not only of social behavior but of ethical practice or logical procedure or prescribed method; **UNSEMLY** adds a suggestion of special inappropriateness to a situation or an offensiveness to good taste; **INDECENT** implies great unsemliness or gross offensiveness; **IN** referring to actual matters; **UNRECOMMENDING** suggests behavior or language that does not suit one's character or status; **INDELI-CATE** implies a lack of modesty or of tact or of refined perception of feeling

in-de-cou-ram \ɪn-ˈdɛ-kō-rəm, -kō-r- n [L, neut. of *indecorus*] 1: something that is indecorous 2: lack of decorum 3: **IMPROPERITY**

in-deed \ɪn-ˈdēd/ **adv** 1: without any question: **TRULY** — often used interjectionally to express irony or disbelief or surprise 2: in reality 3: all things considered 4: **ADMITTEDLY, DENIABLY**

in-de-fat-i-ga-bil-i-ty \ɪn-ˈdɪ-fat-ɪ-gə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indefatigable

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble \-ˈfat-ɪ-gə-bəl/ **adj** [MF, fr. **L** *indefatigabilis*, fr. *in-* + *defatigare* to fatigue, fr. *de-* down + *fatigare* to fatigue — more at **FATIGABLE**] 1: incapable of tiring: **UNTIRING** 2: **in-de-fat-i-ga-ble-ness** *n* — **in-de-fat-i-ga-bly** **adv**

in-de-fea-si-bil-i-ty \ɪn-ˈdɪ-fɛ-zə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indefeasible

in-de-fea-si-ble \-ˈfɛ-zə-bəl/ **adj**: not capable of being annulled or annulled or unrevoked

in-de-fec-ti-bil-i-ty \ɪn-ˈdɪ-fɛk-tɪ-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indefectible

in-de-fec-ti-ble \-ˈfɛk-tɪ-bəl/ **adj** 1: not subject to failure or decay 2: **LASTING** 2: free of faults: **FLAWLESS** — **in-de-fec-ti-bly** **adv**

in-de-fen-si-bil-i-ty \ɪn-ˈdɪ-fɛn-tɪ-sə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indefensible

in-de-fen-si-ble \-ˈfɛn-tɪ-sə-bəl/ **adj** 1: *n*: incapable of being maintained as right or valid: **UNENTENABLE** 2: incapable of being justified or excused: **INEXCUSABLE** 3: incapable of being protected against moral attack (**in-de-fen-si-bly** **adv**)

in-de-fin-ibil-i-ty \ɪn-ˈdɪ-fɪ-nə-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indefinable

in-de-fin-ible \-ˈfɪ-nə-bəl/ **adj**: incapable of being precisely described or analyzed — **indefinable** *n* — **in-de-fin-ible-ness** *n*

in-de-fin-ity \-ɪ-ti/ **adv**

in-def-i-nite \ɪn-ˈdɛf-(ə)-n̩t/ **adj** [**L** *indefinitus*, fr. *in-* + *definitus* definite]: not definite: **a**: of a grammatical modifier: typically designating an unidentified or not immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ article) **b**: not precise: **VAGUE** **c**: having no exact limits — **indefinite** *n* — **in-def-i-nite-ly** **adv** — **in-def-i-nite-ness** *n*

indefinite integral *n*: a mathematical function which is a function of another function and whose derivative is the other function

in-de-his-cence \ɪn-ˈdɪ-hɪs-ˈn(t)əs/ *n*: the quality or state of being indehiscent

in-de-his-cent \-ˈn(t)ət/ **adj**: remaining closed at maturity (~ fruits)

in-del-i-ber-ate \ɪn-ˈdɛl-ə-ˈber-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indecipherable

in-del-ible \ɪn-ˈdɛl-ə-bəl/ **adj** [**ML** *indelebilis*, alter. of **L** *indelebilis*, fr. *in-* + *delebilis* delible] 1: that cannot be removed, washed away, or erased 2: making marks that cannot easily be removed (an ~ pencil) — **in-del-i-ber-ate-ly** **adv**

in-del-i-ca-cy \(ˈ)ɪn-ˈdɛl-ɪ-ka-sē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indelicate 2: something that is indelicate

in-del-i-cate \ɪn-ˈdɛl-ɪ-keɪt/ **adj**: not delicate: **a** (1): lacking in or offending against propriety: **IMPROPER** (2): verging on the indecent: **COARSE** **b**: marked by a lack of feeling for the sensibilities of others: **TACTLESS** **syn** see **INDECOROUS** — **in-del-i-cate-ly** **adv** — **in-del-i-cate-ness** *n*

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion \ɪn-ˈdem-nə-ˈfɪ-kə-shən/ *n* 1: **a**: the action of indemnifying **b**: the condition of being indemnified 2: **INDEMNITY**

in-dem-ni-ty \ɪn-ˈdem-nə-ˈfɪ-(ə)r/ *n*: one that indemnifies

in-dem-ni-ly \-fɪ/ **adv** [**L** *indemnatus*, fr. *in-* + *damnatus* damage] 1: to secure against hurt, loss, or damage 2: to make compensation to for incurred hurt, loss, or damage **syn** see **PAY**

in-dem-ni-ty \ɪn-ˈdem-nə-ˈfɪ-ki/ *n* 1: **a**: security against hurt, loss, or damage **b**: exemption from incurred penalties or liabilities 2: **A**: **INDEMNIFICATION** 1 **b**: something that indemnifies

in-de-mon-str-a-ble \ɪn-ˈdɪ-mən-(t)-strə-bəl, (ˈ)ɪn-ˈdem-nə-ˈstrə-ˈbəl/ **adj**: incapable of being demonstrated: not subject to proof — **in-de-mon-str-a-ble-ly** **adv**

in-dene \ɪn-ˈdɛn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *indole*]: a liquid hydrocarbon **C₉H₈** obtained from coal tar by distillation

in-dent \ɪn-ˈdɛnt/ **vb** [**ME** *indenten*, fr. **MF** *entender*, fr. **OF**, fr. *em- + dent* tooth, fr. **L** *dent*, *dens* — more at **TOOTH**] **v** 1: **a**: to cut or to form a dent (a dentist cuts a dent in two or more copies) to produce sections with irregular edges that can be matched for authentication **b**: to draw up (as a deed) in two or more exactly corresponding copies 2: **a**: to notch the edge of; make jagged **b**: to cut into for the purpose of mortising or dovetailing 3: **IN-** **DE-NT** 4: to make an indent (as the line of a paragraph) from the margin 5: to join together by or as if by mortises or dovetails 6 *chiefly Brit*: to order by an indent ~ **v** 1 **obs**: 2: to make a formal or express agreement 2: to form an indentation 3 *chiefly Brit*: to make a formal or solemn agreement 4: to make a request or demand on 1 *chiefly Brit*: to make a requisition on 2 *chiefly Brit*: to draw on

in-dent \ɪn-ˈdɛnt, ɪn-ˈn/ *n* 1: **INDENTURE** 1 **b**: a certificate issued by the U.S. at the close of the American Revolution for the principal or interest on the public debt 2 *chiefly Brit*: an official requisition 3: a purchase order for goods esp. when sent from a foreign country 3: **INDENTATION**

in-dent \ɪn-ˈdɛnt/ **v** [**ME** *entender*, fr. *em- + dentem* to dent] 1: to force inward so as to form a depression 2: to form a dent in — **in-dent-er** *n*

in-dent \ɪn-ˈdɛnt/ *n*: **INDENTATION**

in-den-ta-tion \ɪn-ˈdɛn-tə-ˈtʃən/ *n* 1: **a**: an angular cut in an edge: **NOTCH** **b**: a usu. deep recess (as in a coastline) 2: the action of indenting: the condition of being indented 3: **DENT** 4: **INDENTATION** 2b

in-den-tion \ɪn-ˈdɛn-tʃən/ *n* 1 **archaic**: **INDENTATION** 1 2 **a**: the action of indenting: the condition of being indented **b**: the blank space produced by indenting

in-den-ture \ɪn-ˈdɛn-tʃər/ *n* 1 **a** (1): a document or a section of a document that is indented (2): a formal or official document used for or intended to certify or certify or certify or certify one person to work for another for a given period of time. usu. used in pl. **b**: a formal certificate (as an inventory or voucher) prepared for purposes of control 2: **INDENTATION** 1 3 (*in*dent): **DENT**

in-denture **v** **in-dent-tur-ing** \ɪn-ˈdɛnt-(ə)-tʃər/ *n*: to bind (as an apprentice) by a contract or indenture: to make a dent in

in-de-pen-dence \ɪn-ˈdɛ-pen-dən-s(ə)/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being independent: **FREEDOM** 2 **archaic**: **COMPETENCE** 3: **INDEPENDENCE DAY** *n*: July 4 observed as a legal holiday in the U.S. in commemoration of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence

in-de-pen-dent-ly **adv**

in-de-pen-den-cy \ɪn-ˈdɛ-pen-dən-s(ə)/ *n* 1: **INDEPENDENCE** 1 2 **cap**: the independent polity or movement 3: an independent political unit

in-de-pen-dent \ɪn-ˈdɛ-pen-dən-t/ **adj** 1: not dependent: as **a**: not subject to control by others 1 **SELF-GOVERNING** 2: not affiliated with a larger controlling unit **b** (1): not requiring or relying on something else; not contingent (~ conclusion) (2): not looking to others for one's opinions or for the guidance of one's conduct (3): not bound by or committed definitively to a political party (4): not requiring or relying on others (~ of his parents) (2): making up a competence **d** (1): refusing to accept assistance or to be under obligation to others (2): showing a desire for freedom and absence of constraint 2 **cap**: 3: of or relating to the independent party or parties of a political party (4) **cap**: from not incompatible with another statement (~ *postulates*) **c**: vary without respect to other variables (~ *x+y+3*, *y* is the ~ variable) **syn** see **FREE** — **in-de-pen-dent-ly** **adv**

independent *n* 1 **cap**: a sectarian of an English religious movement that arose in Scotland and in the late 16th century, giving rise to Congregationalists, Baptists, and Friends, and forming one of the major political groupings of the period of Cromwell 2: one that is independent; **esp**: one that is not bound by or definitively committed to a political party

in-de-scri-b-able \ɪn-ˈdɛ-skrɪ-ˈbəl/ **adj** 1: that cannot be described (an ~ sensation) 2: surpassing description (~ joy) — **in-de-scri-b-able-ness** *n* — **in-de-scri-b-ably** **adv**

in-de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty \ɪn-ˈdɛ-strʊk-tɪ-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being indestructible

in-de-struc-ti-ble \-ˈstrʊk-tɪ-ˈbəl/ **adj** [**prob**. fr. **LL** *indestructibilis*, fr. **L** *in-* + *destructurus*, pp. of *destruere* to tear down — more at **DESTROY**] 2: not destructible — **in-de-struc-ti-ble-ness** *n* — **in-de-struc-ti-bly** **adv**

in-de-ter-min-able \ɪn-ˈdɛ-tɜr-m(ə)-nə-bəl/ **adj** 1: incapable of being definitely decided or settled 2: incapable of being definitely fixed or ascertained — **in-de-ter-min-able-ness** *n* — **in-de-ter-min-ably** **adv**

in-de-ter-mi-na-cy \-ə-nə-s(ə)/ *n*: the quality or state of being indeterminate

indeterminacy principle *n*: **UNCERTAINTY PRINCIPLE**

in-de-ter-mi-nate \ɪn-ˈdɛ-tɜr-m(ə)-n̩t/ **adj** [**ME** *indeterminat*, fr. **LL** *indeterminatus*, fr. **L** *in-* + *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare* to determine] 1: **a**: not definitely or precisely determined or fixed: **VAGUE** **b**: not known in advance **c**: not leading to a definite end or result 2: **a**: **INDETERMINATE** **b**: having the parts of the perianth separate and not overlapping in the bud — **in-de-ter-mi-nate-ly** **adv** — **in-de-ter-mi-nate-ness** *n* — **in-de-ter-mi-nation** \-tɜr-m-ˈnā-shən/ *n*

$C_{16}H_{13}N_2O_2$ of natural indigo usu. synthesized as a blue powder with a coppery luster from synthetic indoxyl **c**; any of several blue vat dyes derived from or closely related to indigo **2**; a variable color averaging a dark grayish blue

indigo plant **n**: a plant that yields indigo; *esp.*: a variety of a genus (*Indigofera*) of leguminous herbs

indigo snake **n**: a large barmless blue-black snake (*Drymarchon couperi*) of the southern United States called also *gopher snake*

in-di-go-tin \in-'dig-ət-ən, in-'di-'gōt-ən/ **n** [ISV *indigo* + connective -t- + -in-] **n**: **INDIGO** **b**

in-di-rect \in-'di-rə-'dɛkt-, (-)dɪ-'dɛkt/ **adj** [ME, fr. ML *indirectus*, fr. L *in-* + *directus* direct; **n**: not direct; as **1** (1); deviating from a direct line or course **1**; **INDIRECT**; **2**: not going straight to the point (an ~ accusation) **b**: not straightforward and open; DECEITFUL **c**: not directly aimed at or achieved (~ consequences) **d**: stating what a real or supposed original speaker said with changes in wording that warn that the content gravitates toward the sentence in which it is included (~ discretion) **e**: **INDIRECTLY** \-'rɛk-(t)ɪ-'lɛ-adv ~ **in-di-rect-ness** \-'rɛk-(t)ɪ-'lɛ-adv **n**

in-di-rec-tion \-'rɛk-shən/ **n** **1** **a**: lack of straightforwardness and openness; DECEITFULNESS **b**: something marked by lack of straightforwardness **2** **a**: indirect action or procedure **b**: lack of direction; AMLESSNESS

indirect lighting **n**: lighting in which the light emitted by a source is diffusely reflected (as by the ceiling)

indirect object **n**: a grammatical object representing the secondary goal of the verb (*borrower* in "I gave the borrower the book" is an indirect object)

indirect proof **n**: REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM

indirect tax **n**: a tax exacted from a person other than the one upon whom the ultimate burden of the tax is expected to fall

in-dis-cern-ible \in-'dis-'rɪ-'nə-bəl, (-)dɪ-'dɛkt/ **adj**: incapable of being discerned; not cognizable

in-dis-ci-plin-able \in-'dis-'pɪ-'nə-bəl, (-)dɪ-'nɪ- / **adj**: lack of discipline

in-dis-cov-er-able \in-'dis-'kɒv-'ə-rə-bəl/ **adj**: UNDISCOVERABLE

in-dis-cre-et \in-'dis-'krɛt/ **adj** [ME *indiscretus*, fr. MF & LL; MF *indiscretus*, fr. L *indiscretus*, fr. L *indis* undivisible, fr. *in-* + *dis*crease, pp. *discreta* separate, *dis* more at DISCERN] **adj**: **1** not discreet; IMPUDENT ~ **in-dis-cre-et-ly** adv ~ **in-dis-cre-et-ness** **n**

in-dis-cre-tion \in-'dis-'krɛt-, ('in-'dis-) / **adj** [L *indiscretus*]: **n**: not separated into distinct parts (an ~ mass)

in-dis-cre-tion-ly \in-'dis-'krɛt-ən-lee/ **adv**: **1** lack of discretion; IMPUDENT **2**: something done with lack of discretion

in-dis-crim-i-nate \in-'dis-'krɪ-m-'neɪ-tɪv/ **adj** **1** **a**: not marked by discrimination (~ reading habits) **b**: HAPHAZARD, RANDOM **2** **a**: UNRESTRAINED, PROMISCUOUS **b**: CONFUSED, HETEROGENEOUS ~ **in-dis-crim-i-nate-ly** adv ~ **in-dis-crim-i-nate-ness** **n**

in-dis-crim-i-nate-ly \in-'dis-'krɪ-m-'neɪ-tɪv-lee/ **adv**: **1** lack of discrimination; UNRESTRAINED; PROMISCUOUS **2**: lacking consideration of individual merits or deserts (*indiscriminate* charity) **WHOLESALE** may imply any result of dealing with things by the whole mass rather than one by one (*wholesale* slaughter of a population) **SYN** *sees* suggesting a reaching out, as to bring all or everything within its range **WHOLESALE** **2**: lacking discrimination

in-dis-crim-i-nat-ing \in-'dis-'krɪ-m-'neɪ-tɪv-lee/ **adv**: UNDISCRIMINATING

in-dis-crim-i-na-tion \in-'dis-'krɪ-m-'nā-shən/ **n**: lack of discrimination

in-dis-pens-abil-i-ty \in-'dis-'pen-(t)-'sə-'bɪl-ət-ē/ **n**: the quality or state of being indispensable

in-dis-pens-able \-'pen-(t)-'sə-'bəl/ **adj** **1**: not subject to being set aside or neglected (an ~ obligation) **2**: absolutely necessary; ESSENTIAL (an ~ worker) ~ **in-dis-pens-able-ness** **n**

in-dis-pens-ably \-'pen-(t)-'sə-'bəl-lee/ **adv**: **1** **a**: to make unfit; DISQUALIFY **b**: to make adverse; DISINCLINE **2** *archaic*: to cause to be in poor physical health

in-dis-pose \in-'dis-'pəʒ-/ **v** [prob. back-formation fr. *indisposed*] **1** **a**: to make unfit; DISQUALIFY **b**: to make adverse; DISINCLINE **2** *archaic*: to cause to be in poor physical health

in-dis-pose-able \-'pəʒ-ə-bəl/ **adj**: **1** slightly ill **2**: AVERSE

in-dis-pose-abil-i-ty \in-'dis-'pəʒ-ə-bɪl-ə-ti/ **n**: the condition of being indisposed; **2**: DISQUALIFICATION **3**: slight illness

in-dis-pu-ta-ble \in-'dis-'pyu-tə-bəl, ('in-'dis-'pyu-tə-bəl/ [LL *indisputabilis*]; fr. L *in-* + *disputabilis* disputable] **adj**: not disputable; UNQUESTIONABLE (~ proof) ~ **in-dis-pu-ta-ble-ness** **n** ~ **in-dis-pu-ta-ibly** \-'bɪ-lee/ **adv**

in-dis-sol-u-bil-i-ty \in-'dis-'sɒ-l-ə-'bɪl-ət-ē/ **n**: the quality or state of being indissoluble

in-dis-sol-u-ble \-'sɒ-l-ə-'bəl/ **adj**: not dissoluble; as **a**: incapable of being annulled, undone, or broken; PERMANENT (an ~ contract) **b**: incapable of being dissolved, decomposed, or disintegrated ~ **in-dis-sol-u-ble-ness** **n** ~ **in-dis-sol-u-ibly** \-'bɪ-lee/ **adv**

in-dis-sol-u-ble-ness \-'sɒ-l-ə-'bɪl-ə-ti/ **n**: **INDISSOLUBILITY**

in-dis-sol-u-ibly \-'sɒ-l-ə-'bɪl-lee/ **adv**: **INDISSOLUBLY**

in-dis-tinct \in-'dis-'tɪŋkt/ **adj**: **1** not sharply outlined or separable; BLURRED **2**: PAINT, DIM **c**: not clearly recognizable or understandable; UNCERTAIN ~ **in-dis-tinct-ly** \-'tɪŋk-(k)-tɪ-, ('tɪŋk-(k)-tɪ-/ **adv**

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in-dis-tinct-ly \-'tɪŋk-(k)-tɪ-, ('tɪŋk-(k)-tɪ-/ **adv**:

INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

BRANCH	GROUP	LANGUAGES AND MAJOR DIALECTS ¹			PROVENIENCE
		ANCIENT	MEDIAEVAL	MODERN	
GERMANIC	East		<i>Gothic</i>		eastern Europe
	North		<i>Old Norse</i>	Icelandic Faroese Norwegian Swedish Danish	Iceland Faeroe islands Norway Sweden Denmark
	West		<i>Old High German</i> <i>Middle High German</i> <i>Old Saxon</i> <i>Middle Low German</i> <i>Middle Dutch</i> <i>Middle Flemish</i> <i>Old Frisian</i> <i>Old English</i> <i>Middle English</i>	German Yiddish Low German Dutch Afrikaans Flemish Frisian English	Germany, Switzerland, Austria Germany, eastern Europe Northern Germany Netherlands So. Africa Belgium Netherlands, Germany England
CELTIC	Conti- nental	<i>Gaulish</i>			Gaul
	Brythonic		<i>Old Welsh</i> <i>Middle Welsh</i> <i>Old Cornish</i> <i>Middle Breton</i>	Welsh Cornish Breton	Wales Cornwall Brittany
	Goidelic		<i>Old Irish</i> <i>Middle Irish</i>	Irish Gaelic Scottish Gaelic <i>Manx</i>	Ireland Scotland Isle of Man
ITALIC	Osc- Umbrian	<i>Oscan, Sabellian</i> <i>Umbrian</i>			ancient Italy
	Letinian or Romance ²	<i>Venetian, Faliscan</i> <i>Lanuvian, Praenestine</i> Latin			ancient Italy
			<i>Old Provençal</i> <i>Old French</i> <i>Middle French</i>	Portuguese Spanish Judeo-Spanish Catalan Provençal French Haitian Creole Italian Rhaeto-Romanic Sardinian Dalmatian Romanian	Portugal Spain Mediterranean lands Polan (Catalonia) southern France France, Belgium, Switzerland Haiti Italy, Switzerland Switzerland Sardinia Adriatic coast Romania, Balkans
Scantly recorded and of uncertain affinities within Indo-European		<i>Ligurian, Messapian</i> <i>Illyrian, Thracian</i> <i>Phrygian</i>			ancient Italy Balkans Asia Minor
Albanian					Albania, southern Italy
Greek			Greek		Greece, the eastern Mediterranean
Baltic			<i>Old Prussian</i>		East Prussia Lithuania Latvia
SLAVIC	South		Old Church Slavonic		Yugoslavia Yugoslavia Macedonia Bulgaria
	West		<i>Old Czech</i>	Czech, Slovak Polish, Kashubian Wendish, <i>Polabian</i>	Czechoslovakia Polan Germany
	East		<i>Old Russian</i>	Russian Ukrainian Belorussian Armenian	Russia Ukraine White Russia Asia Minor, Caucasus
Armenian			Armenian		Asia Minor, Caucasus
IRANIAN	West	<i>Old Persian</i>	<i>Pahlavi</i> Persian	Persian Kurdish Baluchi Tajiki	Persia Persia (Iran) Persia, Iraq, Turkey West Pakistan central Asia
	East	Avestan	<i>Sogdian</i> <i>Khotanese</i>		ancient Persia central Asia central Asia Afghanistan, West Pakistan Caucasus
INDIC	Dard			Shina, Khowar, Kafiri Kashmiri	upper Indus valley Kashmir
	Sanakritic	Sanskrit, Pali <i>Prakrits</i>	<i>Prakrits</i>		India
				Lahnda Sindhi Punjabi Rajasthani Gujarati Marathi Konkani Oriya Bengali Assamese Bihari Hindi Urdu Nepali Sinhalese Romany	western Punjab Sind Punjab Rajasthan Gujarat western India western India Orissa Bengal Assam Bihar northern India Pakistan, India Nepal Ceylon uncertain central Asia
Tocharian			<i>Tocharian A</i> <i>Tocharian B</i>		central Asia
The following is sometimes considered as another branch of Indo-European, and sometimes as coordinate with Indo-European, the two together constituting Indo-Hittite					
Anatolian		<i>Hittite, Lydian, Lycian</i> <i>Luwian</i> <i>Palaic</i> <i>Hieroglyphic Hittite</i>			ancient Asia Minor

¹Italics denote dead languages. Listing of a language only in the ancient or medieval column but in roman type indicates that it survives only in some special use, as in literary composition or liturgy
²Romance is normally applied only to medieval and modern languages; Latinian is normally applied only to ancient languages

in-ef-fi-ca-cy \('in-ef-i-ka-sei n [LL *ineffecticia*, fr. L *inefficax*, *inefficax* inefficacious, fr. *in-* + *efficax*, *efficax* efficacious;] lack of power to produce a desired effect
in-ef-fi-ci-ent \in-'fish-ont\ *adj* : the quality, state, or fact of being inefficient
in-ef-fi-ci-ent \-'fish-ont\ *adj* : not efficient: a : not producing the effect intended or desired : INEFFICACIOUS b : wasteful of time or energy : INCAPABLE, INCOMPETENT — **inefficiently** *adv*
in-el-as-tic \in-'las-tik\ *adj* : not elastic: a : slow to react or respond to changing conditions b : INFLEXIBLE, UNYIELDING — **in-el-as-tic-i-ty** \in-'las-'tis-ot-i\ *n*, (*in-*, *el-*, *as-*, *-tis-*) *n*
in-el-e-gant \in-'el-gant\ *adj* : lacking of elegance
in-el-e-gant \in-'el-gant\ *adj* : *fr. L inellegant, inellegant*, fr. *in-* + *elegant*, *elegans* elegant;] lacking in refinement, grace, or good taste — **in-el-e-gant-ly** *adv*
in-el-i-gi-bil-i-ty \in-'el-i-jo-'bil-ot-i\ *n* : the condition or fact of being ineligible
in-el-i-gi-ble \in-'el-i-jo-'bol\ *adj* [F *inéligible*, fr. *in-* + *éligible* eligible] 1 : not qualified to be chosen for an office 2 : not worthy to be chosen or preferred — **ineligiblely** *adv*
in-el-o-quent \('in-'el-a-kwont\ *adj* : not eloquent — **in-el-o-quent-ly** *adv*
in-elec-ta-ble \in-'i-lak-to-'bil-at-ē\ *n* : the quality or state of being ineluctable
in-elec-ta-ble \-'i-lak-to-'bol\ *adj* [L *ineluctabilis*, fr. *in-* + *eluctari* to struggle out, fr. *ex-* + *lucari* to struggle — more at LOCK] : not to be avoided, changed, or resisted : INEVITABLE — **in-elec-ta-ble-ly** *adv*
in-en-ar-ra-ble \in-'in-'nar-a-'bol\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *innarrabilis*, fr. *in-* + *enarrare* to explain in detail, fr. *e-* + *narrare* to narrate] : incapable of being narrated : INDESCRIBABLE
in-ep-ty \in-'ept\ *adj* [F *inept*, fr. L *ineptus*, fr. *in-* + *aptus* apt] : lacking in fitness or ability : UNFIT 2 : out of place : INAPPROPRIATE 3 : lacking sense or reason : FOOLISH 4 : generally incompetent : BUNGLING **syn** see AWKWARD — **in-ep-ti-tude** \in-'ep-ta-'tyud\ *n* — **in-ep-ti-ty** \-'ep-'tē\ *adv* — **in-ep-ti-ness** \-'ep-ti-'nos\ *n*
in-eq-u-i-ty \in-'i-kwōl-ət-i\ *n* [MF *inequalité*, fr. L *inaequalitas*, *inequalitas*, fr. *in-* + *aequalis* unequal, fr. *ae-* + *qualis* equal] 1 : the quality of being unequal or uneven: as a : UNEVENNESS b : social disparity c : disparity of distribution or opportunity d : VARIABLE, CHANGEABLENESS 2 : an instance of being unequal in a formal sense: as a : INEQUITY 3 : a violation of the law
in-eq-u-i-ty-able \('in-'ek-wō-'to-'bol\ *adj* : not equitable : UNFAIR — **in-eq-u-i-ty-ably** *adv*
in-eq-u-i-ty \in-'i-wot-ē\ *n* 1 : INJUSTICE, UNFAIRNESS 2 : an instance of inequity or unfairness
in-equi-valve \('in-'ek-'kwa-'valv\ also **in-equi-valved** \-'valvd\ *adj* : having unequal malleusk or its shell; having the valves unequal in size and form
in-er-a-d-i-ca-ble \in-'i-'rad-i-'ka-'bol\ *adj* : incapable of being eradicated — **in-er-a-d-i-ca-ble-ly** *adv*
in-er-ran-cy \('in-'er-an-sei\ *n* : exemption from error : INFALLIBILITY — **infallible**
in-er-rant \-ont\ *adj* [L *inerrant*, *inerrans*, fr. *in-* + *errant*, *errans*, *prp.* of *errare* to err;] free from error : INFALLIBLE
in-ert \in-'ort\ *adj* [L *inert*, *inerts* unskilled, idle, fr. *in-* + *ars*, *ars* skill — more at ARM] 1 : not having the power to move itself 2 : deficient in active properties; *esp.* : lacking a usual or anticipated chemical or biological action 3 : very slow to move or act : SLUGGISH **syn** see INACTIVE — **inert** *n* — **in-ert-ly** *adv* — **in-er-ti-ness** \in-'er-'tia-'ni-'sh-ə-shə\ *n* [NL, fr. L *lack* of skill, fr. *inert*, *inerts*] 1 a : a property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some external force 2 : an analogous property of other physical quantities (as electricity) 2 : indisposition to motion, exertion, or change : INERTNESS — **in-er-tial** \-'shəl\ *adj*
inertial guidance *n* : guidance (as of an aircraft) by means of self-contained automatically controlling devices that respond to inertial forces — **also inertial navigation**
in-es-cap-able \in-'es-'kə-'pə-'bol\ *adj* : incapable of being escaped : INEVITABLE — **in-es-cap-able-ly** *adv*
in-es-sen-tial \in-'es-'sen-'chəl\ *adj* 1 : having no essence 2 : not essential : UNESSENTIAL
in-es-ti-ma-ble \('in-'es-'ti-'mə-'bol\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inestimabilis*, fr. *in-* + *estimabilis* estimable;] : incapable of being estimated or computed 2 : too valuable or excellent to be measured or appreciated — **in-es-ti-ma-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ev-i-ta-bil-i-ty \in-'ev-ot-a-'bil-ot-i\ *n* : the quality or state of being inevitable
in-ev-i-ta-ble \in-'ev-ot-a-'bol\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *inevitabilis*, fr. *in-* + *evitabilis* evitable] : incapable of being avoided or evaded — **in-ev-i-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ev-i-ta-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ex-act \in-'ig-'zakt\ *adj* [F, fr. *in-* + *exact*] 1 : not precisely correct or true : INACCURATE 2 : not rigorous and careful — **in-ex-act-i-tude** \-'zakt-ē-'tyud\ *n* — **in-ex-act-ly** *adv* — **in-ex-act-ness** \-'zakt-ē-'nos\ *n*
in-ex-cus-able \in-'ik-'skyu-'zə-'bol\ *adj* [L *inexcusabilis*, fr. *in-* + *excusabilis* excusable;] : being without excuse or justification — **in-ex-cus-able-ness** *n* — **in-ex-cus-able-ly** *adv*
in-ex-haust-ibil-i-ty \in-'ig-'zō-'stə-'bil-ot-i\ *n* : the quality or state of being inexhaustible
in-ex-haust-ible \-'zō-'stə-'bol\ *adj* : not exhaustible: as a : incapable of being used up b : incapable of being weary or worn out — **in-ex-haust-ible-ness** *n* — **in-ex-haust-ible-ly** *adv*
in-ex-is-tence \in-'ig-'zis-'tə-'ns\ *n* : NONEXISTENCE
in-ex-is-tent \-ont\ *adj* [LL *inexistens*, *inexistens*, fr. L *in-* + *existens*, *existens*, *prp.* of *existere* to exist;] not having being : NONEXISTENT
in-ex-or-a-bil-i-ty \in-'eks-(ə-'rə-'bil-ot-i\, -'egz-ə-'rə-'bol\ *n* : the quality of being inexorable
in-ex-o-ra-ble \('in-'eks-(ə-'rə-'bol, -'egz-ə-'rə-'bol\ *adj* [L *inexorabilis*, fr. *in-* + *exorabilis* pliant, fr. *exorare* to prevail upon, fr. *ex-* + *orare* to speak — more at ORATION] : not to be persuaded or

moved by entreaty : RELENTLESS **syn** see INFLEXIBLE — **in-ex-o-ra-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ex-o-ra-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ex-pe-di-ent \in-'ik-'spēd-ē-'n-ē\ *adj* or **in-ex-pe-di-ent** \-ē\ *adj* : the quality or fact of being inexpedient
in-ex-pe-di-ent \-ont\ *adj* : not expedient : INADVISABLE — **in-ex-pe-di-ent-ly** *adv*
in-ex-pen-sive \in-'ik-'spen-'tē-'siv\ *adj* : reasonable in price : CHEAP — **in-ex-pen-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ex-pen-sive-ness** *n*
in-ex-per-i-ent \in-'ik-'spēr-ē-'n-ē\ *adj* [MF, fr. LL *inexperientia*, fr. L *in-* + *experientia* experience] 1 : lacking professional experience 2 : lack of knowledge or proficiency gained by experience — **in-ex-per-i-ent-ed** \-ont\ *adj*
in-ex-pert \in-'ik-'ek-'spert\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *inexpertus*, fr. *in-* + *experire* expert;] not expert : UNSKILLED
in-ex-pert \('in-'ek-'spert\ *n* — **in-ex-pert-ly** \('in-'ek-'spert-ē\, -'ik-'ē\ *adv* — **in-ex-pert-ness** *n*
in-ex-pli-a-ble \('in-'ek-'spē-'ə-'bol\ *adj* [L *inexplicabilis*, fr. *in-* + *explare* to expiate] 1 : not capable of being atoned for 2 *obs* : IMPLACABLE, UNRECONCILABLE — **in-ex-pli-a-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ex-plain-able \in-'ik-'spē-'nə-'bol\ *adj* : INEXPLICABLE
in-ex-pli-ca-bil-i-ty \in-'ik-'spik-a-'bil-ot-i\ *n*, (*in-*, *ek-*, *-spik-*) *n* : the quality of being inexplicable
in-ex-pli-ca-ble \in-'ik-'spik-a-'bal\, ('in-'ek-'-spik-ē\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *inexplicabilis*, fr. *in-* + *explicabilis* explicable;] : incapable of being explained or interpreted : UNEXPLAINABLE — **in-ex-pli-ca-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ex-pli-ca-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ex-plic-it \in-'ik-'spis-ət\ *adj* : not explicit
in-ex-press-ibil-i-ty \in-'ik-'spres-a-'bil-ot-i\ *n* : the quality of being inexpressible
in-ex-press-i-ble \-'spres-a-'bol\ *adj* : not capable of being expressed : INDESCRIBABLE — **in-ex-press-i-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ex-press-i-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ex-pres-sive \-'spres-iv\ *adj* 1 *obs* : INEXPRESSIBLE 2 : lacking expression or meaning — **in-ex-pres-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ex-pres-sive-ness** *n*
in-ex-pug-na-ble \in-'ik-'spyu-'nə-'bol, -'spug-nə-'bol\ *adj* [MF, fr. L *inexpugnabilis*, fr. *in-* + *expugnare* to take by storm, fr. *ex-* + *pugnare* to fight — more at PUGNANT] : incapable of being subdued or overthrown : IMPREGNABLE — **in-ex-pug-na-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ex-pug-na-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ex-ten-si-ble \in-'ik-'sten-'tē-'sə-'bol\ *adj* : incapable of being stretched
in-ex-ten-sō \in-'ik-'sten-'tē-'sō\ *adv* [L] : at full length
in-ex-tin-guish-able \in-'ik-'stin-'gwi-'sh-ə-'bol\ *adj* : not extinguishable : UNQUENCHABLE — **in-ex-tin-guish-able-ly** *adv*
in-ex-tin-guish-able-ness \-'stē-'mə-'ness\ *n* [L] : in extreme circumstances; *esp.* : at the point of death
in-ex-tri-ca-bil-i-ty \in-'ik-'stri-'ka-'bil-ot-i\, ('in-'ek-'-stri-'k-ē\ *n* : the quality or state of being inextricable
in-ex-tri-ca-ble \in-'ik-'stri-'ka-'bal\, ('in-'ek-'-stri-'k-ē\ *adj* [MF or ME, fr. L *inextricabilis*, fr. *in-* + *extricare* to extricate] 1 : forming a maze or tangle from which it is impossible to get free 2 a : incapable of being disentangled or untied b : UNSOLVABLE — **in-ex-tri-ca-ble-ly** *adv*
in-fal-i-bil-i-ty \in-'fal-'ə-'bil-ot-i\ *n* : the quality or state of being infallible
in-fal-li-ble \('in-'fal-'ə-'bol\ *adj* [ML *infallibilis*, fr. L *in-* + LL *fallibilis* fallible] 1 : incapable of error : UNERRING (~ memory) 2 : SURE, CERTAIN (~ remedy) 3 : incapable of error in defining doctrines touching faith or morals — **in-fal-li-ble-ly** *adv*
in-fa-mous \in-'fə-'mə-'s\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *infamis*, fr. *in-* + *fama* fame] 1 : having a reputation of the worst kind 2 : causing or bringing infamy : DISGRACEFUL 3 : convicted of an offense bringing infamy **syn** see VICIOUS — **in-fa-mous-ly** *adv*
in-fa-my \-mə\ *n* 1 : evil reputation brought about by something grossly criminal, shocking, or brutal 2 : the state of being infamous **syn** see DISGRACE
in-fan-cy \in-'fən-'sē\ *n* 1 : early childhood 2 : a beginning or early period of existence 3 : the legal status of an infant
in-fant \in-'fənt\ *n* [ME *enfant*, fr. MF *enfant*, fr. L *infans*, *infans*, fr. *in-* + *fans*, *fans*, *prp.* of *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1 : a child in the first period of life 2 a : a person who is not of full age : MINOR; *specif.* : a person under the age of 21
infant ad. 3 : of, relating to, or being in infancy 2 : being in an early period of life 3 : intended for young children
in-fan-ta \in-'fant-a-, -'fānt-ə\ *n* [Sp & Pg, fem. of *infante*] : a daughter of a Spanish or Portuguese monarch
in-fan-ta-ble \in-'fant-ē-, -'fān-(ē)'tā\ *n* [Sp & Pg, lit., infant, fr. L *infans*, *infans*;] a younger son of a Spanish or Portuguese monarch
in-fan-ta-ble \in-'fant-ə-'sē\ *n* [F, fr. L *infans*, *infans*, *in-* + *fans*, *fans*, *prp.* of *fari* to speak — more at BAN] 1 : the killing of an infant 2 : one who kills an infant
in-fan-tile \in-'fānt-ē-, -'fān-(ē)'tā\ *adj* 1 : of or relating to infants or infancy 2 : suitable to or characteristic of an infant 3 : childish **syn** see INFANTRY — **in-fan-tile-ly** *adv*
in-fan-tile \in-'fānt-ē-, -'fān-(ē)'tā\ *n* : an infant 2 : a child's development following an uplift or equivalent change — **in-fan-tile-ty** \in-'fānt-ē-'tē\ *n*
infantile paralysis *n* : POLIOMYELITIS
in-fan-til-ism \in-'fānt-'lī-'zəm-, -'tē\, -'tē\ *n* 1 : retention of childish physical, mental, or emotional qualities in adult life; *esp.* : failure to attain sexual maturity 2 : an act or expression characteristic of lack of maturity
in-fan-tine \in-'fānt-'in-, -'tēn\ *adj* : INFANTILE, CHILDISH
in-fan-try \in-'fānt-ri\ *n* [MF & OIt; MF *infanterie*, fr. OIt *infante*, fr. *in-* + *fans*, *fans*, *prp.* of *fari* to speak;] foot soldiers : **in-fan-try** \in-'fānt-ri\ 1 a : soldiers trained, armed, and equipped to fight on foot b : a branch of an army composed of these soldiers 2 : an infantry regiment — **in-fan-try-man** \-'mən\ *n*
in-farct \in-'fākt\ *n* [L *infarctus*, pp. of *infarcire* to stuff, fr. *in-* + *farcire* to fill;] a block of fatty or necrotic tissue in a blood vessel or organ resulting from obstruction of the local circulation by a thrombus or embolus — **in-farct-ion** \in-'fākt-'shən\ *n*
in-far \in-'fā-, -'fē-(ə)r\ *n* [ME *infer*, fr. OE *infaran* entrance, fr. *in-* + *faran* way, fr. *faran* to go — more at FARE] chiefly *dialect* : a reception for a newly married couple

about; ♀ kiting; fr further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; j sinner; ē flow; ō flow; ō coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; y few; y furious; z vision

in-ig-ly *adv* — **in-fu-ri-a-tion** (in-fyur-ē-ā-shō) *n*
in-fu-ri-ate (in-fyur-ē-ōt) *adj*; furiously angry — **in-fu-ri-ate-ly** *adv*
in-fuse (in-fyūz) *vt* [ME *infusen*, fr. MF & L; MF *infus*, fr. L *infusus*, pp. of *infundere* to pour in, fr. *in-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUNO] **1 a**: to instill a principle or quality in **b**: INTRODUCE, INSINUATE **2**: INSPIRE, ANIMATE **3**: to steep in water or other fluid without boiling for extracting useful qualities — **in-fuse-r** *n*
SYN INFUSE, SUFFUSE, IMBUE, INGRAIN, INOCULATE, LEAVEN mean to introduce one thing into another so as to affect it throughout. **INFUSE** implies infusing something that gives new life or significance; **SUFFUSE** implies a spreading through of something that gives an unusual color or visual quality; **IMBUE** implies the introduction of a quality that fills and permeates the whole being; **INGRAIN** suggests the indelible stamping or deep implanting of an idea or trait; **INOCULATE** implies an infusing or implanting with a germinal idea and often suggests surreptitiousness or subtlety; **LEAVEN** implies introducing something that cultivates, tempers, or markedly alters the total quality
in-fu-si-bil-ly (in-fyūz-ē-bil-ē) *n*: the quality or state of being infusible
in-fu-si-ble (in-fyūz-ē-bal) *adj*: incapable or very difficult of fusion — **in-fu-si-ble-ness** *n*
in-fu-sion (in-fyū-zhən) *n* **1**: the act or process of infusing; as **a**: the introducing of a solution into a vein **b**: the steeping or soaking up. **2**: the act of infusing in order to extract its virtues **3**: a product obtained by infusing
in-fu-so-ri-al (in-fyū-zōr-ē-əl, -sōr-, -zōr-, -sōr-) *adj*: of, relating to, or being infusorians
in-fu-so-ri-an (ē-shən) *n* [deriv. of L *infusus*]: any of a heterogeneous group of organisms, esp. of the phylum Infusozoa, consisting of organisms of organic matter; *esp.*: a ciliated protozoan — **infusorian** *adj*
1-ing (in; in some dialects *yn*, in other dialects informally, an, in, ar in certain phonetic contexts): **in**, *m*, *o*, *o*, *o* *vs* suffix or *adj* suffix
1: alter. of *in-* fr. OE; fr. verb stem vowel *-in-*, prep. suffix — more at **-ANT** — used to form the present participle (*sailing*) and sometimes to form an adjective resembling a present participle but not derived from a verb (*swashbuckling*)
2-ing *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *-ing* one of a (specified) thing] **1**: one of a (specified) thing, *usu* *sailing*
3-ing *n* suffix [ME, fr. OE, suffix forming nouns from verbs; akin to OHG *-ung*, suffix forming nouns from verbs] **1**: action or process (*running*) (*sleeping*): instance of an action or process (*a meeting*) **2 a**: product or result of an action or process (*an engineering*) — *usu* *pl.* (*engineers*) **b**: something used in an action or process (*a bed covering*) **3**: action or process connected with (*a specified thing*) (*iceboating*) **4**: something connected with, consisting of, or used in making (*a specified thing*) (*scaffolding*)
in- something related to (*a specified context*) (*offspring*)
in-gath-er (in-gəth-ər) *v*: to gather in — *vi*: ASSEMBLE — **in-gath-er-ing** (in-gəth-ər-ing, -gēth-) *n*
in-gen-i-mate (in-jem-ō-nāt) *pl* [L *ingenimatus*, pp. of *ingenimare*, fr. *in-* + *genimare* to generate]; REDOUBLE, REITERATE — **in-gen-i-mous** (in-jem-ō-shə) *n* **1**: *pl.* (*ingenious*)
in-ge-ni-ous (in-jen-ē-əs) *adj* [ME *ingenieux*, fr. L *ingeniosus*, fr. *ingenium* natural capacity — more at ENGINE] **1 obs a**: showing or calling for intelligence **b**: CONSCIOUS **2**: marked by special aptitude at discovering, inventing, or contriving **3**: marked by originality, resourcefulness, and cleverness in conception or execution **SYN** see CLEVER — **in-ge-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-ge-ni-ous-ness** *n*
in-ge-nue or **in-gē-nue** (in-jan-ū, -ā-zhə, -ā-zhə) *n* [F *ingénue*, fcm. of *ingenu* ingenious, fr. L *ingenus*]: a naive girl or young woman; *esp.*: an actress representing such a person
in-gen-uity (in-jen-ū-ē-tē) *n* **1 obs**: INGENUOUSNESS, CANDOR **2**: a skill or cleverness in design or contrivance
in-ge-nious (in-jen-ē-əs) *adj*: **1**: cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance **2**: cleverness or aptness of design or contrivance **3**: an ingenious device or contrivance
in-gen-u-ous (in-jen-yə-wəs) *adj* [L *ingenus* native, free born, fr. *in-* + *genere* to beget — more at KIN] **1 obs**: NOBLE, HONORABLE **2 a**: STRAIGHTFORWARD — **in-gen-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*
in-gen-u-ous-ly *adv* — **in-gen-u-ous-ness** *n*
in-gest (in-jest) *v* [L *ingestus*, pp. of *ingere* to carry in, fr. *in-* + *gere* to beget — more at CAST] **1**: to take in for or as if for digestion; **ABSORB** — **in-gest-ible** (in-jest-ē-bal) *adj* — **in-ges-tion** (in-jes-tshən) *n* — **in-ges-tive** (in-jes-tēv) *adj*
in-ges-ta (in-jes-tə) *n* [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *ingestus*]: material taken into the body by way of the digestive tract
in-gle (in-gō) *n* [ScGael *aingéal*] **1**: FLAME, BLAZE **2**: FIRE-ARMS

2: intended or adopted in order to gain favor; FLATTERING
in-gra-ti-ful (in-grā-tē-ful) *adj* [L *ingratus*, pp. of *ingratus*, pp. of *ingratus*, pp. of *ingratus* (grat-), pp. of *gratus* to please] **1**: unfriendly
in-gra-ti-ful-ly (in-grā-tē-ful-ē) *adv*
in-gra-ti-ful-ty (in-grā-tē-ful-tē) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *ingratus*, fr. L *in-* + *LL* *gratiūda* gratitude]; forgetfulness or impoor return for kindness received; UNGRATEFULNESS
in-gre-dient (in-gred-ē-nt) *n* [ME, fr. L *ingrediens*, *ingrediens*, pp. of *ingredi* to go into, fr. *in-* + *gradi* to go — more at GRADE] **1**: an ingredient, esp. of a compound, into a compound or is a component part of any combination or mixture: **CONSTITUENT** **SYN** see ELEMENT — **ingredient** *adj*
in-gres-sive (in-gres-ēv) *n* [ME, fr. L *ingressus*, fr. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredi* *1*: the act of entering; ENTRANCE **2**: the power or liberty of entrance or access
in-gres-sion (in-gresh-ən) *n*: INGRESS **1**
in-gres-sive (in-gres-ēv) *adj*: of or relating to Ingress; *specif*: INCHOATIVE — **ingressive** *n* — **in-gres-sive-ness** *n*
in-group (in-ˈgrúp) *n*: a social group possessing a sense of solidarity or community of interests as opposed to other social groups
in-grow-ing (in-ˈgrō-ɪŋ) *adj*: growing or tending inward
in-grown (in-ˈgrōn) *adj*: grown in; *specif*: having the free tip or edge embedded in the flesh (— *toenail*) — **in-grown-ness** (in-ˈgrōn-əs) *n*
in-growth (in-ˈgrōth) *n* **1**: a growing inward (as to fill a void) **2**: something that grows in or into a space
in-gui-nal (in-ˈgwā-nəl) *adj* [L *inguinalis*, fr. *inguin-*, *inguen* groin — more at ADE-1]; of, relating to, or situated in the region of the groin or in either of the lower lateral regions of the abdomen
in-gur-gi-late (in-ˈgɜr-je-ɪ-lāt) *v* [L *ingurgatius*, pp. of *ingurgitare*, fr. *in-* + *gur-gere* to swallow greedily or in large quantity; GUZZLE — **in-gur-gi-la-tion** (in-ˈgɜr-je-ɪ-lā-shən) *n*
in-hab-it (in-ˈhəb-ət) *vb* [ME *enhabiten*, fr. MF & L; MF *enhabiter*, fr. L *inhabitare*, fr. *in-* + *habitare* to dwell, fr. *habitus*, pp. of *habere* to have; to CUIVE] *vt*: to occupy as a place of settled residence or habitat: **live in** — *vi*, *archaic*: to have residence in a place: **DWELL** — **in-hab-it-able** (in-ˈhəb-ət-ə-bal) *adj* — **in-hab-it-er** *n*
in-hab-it-ancy (in-ˈhəb-ət-ən-sē) *n*: the act of inhabiting or the state of being inhabited; OCCUPANCY
in-hab-itant (in-ˈhəb-ət-ənt) *n*: a permanent resident in a place
in-hab-it-ation (in-ˈhəb-ət-ə-tā-shən) *n*: the act of inhabiting: the state of being inhabited
in-hab-it-ated *adj*: having inhabitants
in-hal-ant (in-ˈhāl-ənt) *n*: something (as an allergen or medicated spray) that is inhaled — **inhalant** *adj*
in-hal-ate (in-ˈhāl-ət) *v*: to inhale — **in-hal-ation** (in-ˈhāl-ət-ən) *n*: the act or an instance of inhaling — **in-hal-ation-ally** (in-ˈhāl-ət-ən-əl) *adv*
in-ha-la-tor (in-ˈhāl-ə-tər) *n*: a device providing a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxide for breathing that is used esp. in conjunction with artificial respiration
in-hale (in-ˈhāl) *v* [in- + *hale* (as in *exhale*)] *vt* **1**: to draw in by breathing **2**: to take in esp. eagerly or greedily — *vi*: to breathe in — **in-hale** (in-ˈhāl), (in-ˈhāl) *n*
in-hal-er (in-ˈhāl-ər) *n* **1**: one that inhales **2 a**: device by means of which medicinal material is inhaled **3**: SNIFTER
in-har-mo-nic (in-ˈhɑr-ˈmɑn-ik) *adj*: not harmonic; DISCORDANT
in-har-mo-ni-ous (in-ˈmō-nē-əs) *adj* **1**: not harmonious; DISCORDANT **2**: not fitting or congenial; CONFLICTING — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ly** *adv* — **in-har-mo-ni-ous-ness** *n*
in-har-mo-ny (in-ˈhɑr-ˈmɑn-ē) *n*: HARMONY
in-hat (in-ˈhæt) *n*: a rope used to draw a ship's sail
in-here (in-ˈhēr) *v* [L *inhere*, fr. *in-* + *haerere* to adhere — more at HESITATE]: to be inherent; BELONG
in-her-ence (in-ˈhēr-ən-s), (-hēr-) *n*: the quality, state, or fact of inhering or of being inherent
in-her-ent (in-ˈhēr-ənt) *adj*: **1**: inhering, *inherent*, pp. of *inhere*: **2**: involved in the constitution or essential character of something; INTRINSIC — **in-her-ent-ly** *adv*
in-her-it (in-ˈhēr-ət) *vb* [ME *enheritare* to make heir, inherit, fr. MF *enheriter* to make heir, fr. LL *inhereditare*, fr. L *in-* + *LL* *hereditare* to inherit — more at HERITAGE] *vt* **1**: to come into possession of: **RECEIVE** **2**: to receive as a right or title descendible by law from an ancestor at his death **3 a**: to receive from ancestors by genetic transmission (~ a strong constitution) **b**: to have in turn or receive as if from an ancestor (~ed the problem from his predecessor) **3 c**: to take or hold a possession or rights by inheritance — **in-her-it-er** (in-ˈhēr-ət-ər) *n* — **in-her-it-er-ess** (in-ˈhēr-ət-ər-ēs) *n* — **in-her-it-rix** (in-ˈhēr-ət-riks) *n*
in-her-it-able (in-ˈhēr-ət-ə-bal) *adj* **1**: capable of being inherited; TRANSMISSIBLE **2**: capable of taking by inheritance — **in-her-it-ably** *adv*
in-her-itance (in-ˈhēr-ət-ən-s) *n* **1 a**: the act of inheriting property **b**: the reception of genetic qualities by transmission from parent to offspring **c**: the acquisition of a possession, condition, or trait from past generations **2**: something that is or may be inherited **3**: a right to a valuable possession that is a common heritage from nature **4 obs**: OWNERSHIP **SYN** see HERITAGE
in-hib-it (in-ˈhīb-ət) *vb* [ME *inhibit*, fr. L *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibere*, fr. *in-* + *habere* to have — more at HABIT] *vt* **1**: to prohibit from doing something **2 a**: to hold in check; RESTRAIN **b**: to discourage, restrain from free or prompt activity; **REPRESS** — *vi*: to cause inhibition **SYN** see FORBID — **in-hib-it-ive** (in-ˈhīb-ət-ēv) *adj* — **in-hib-it-iv-ly** (in-ˈhīb-ət-ēv-ē) *adv*
in-hib-it-ion (in-ˈhīb-ət-ē-shən) *n* **1 a**: the act of inhibiting: the state of being inhibited **b**: something that forbids or debars **2**: an inner impediment, restraint, or check against an activity; **REPRESSION** as **a**: a psychical activity imposing restraint upon another activity **b**: a restraining of the function of a bodily organ or an agent (as an enzyme)
in-hib-it-ory or **in-hib-it-ive** (in-ˈhīb-ət-ər-ē) *n*: one that inhibits; *esp.*: **2**: a substance that flows or imparts a specific chemical action
in-hos-pi-ta-ble (in-ˈhɒs-pi-tə-bal) (in-ˈhɒs-(-)pɪt-ə-bal) *adj* **1**: not showing hospitality **2**: providing no shelter or sustenance; BARREN — **in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **in-hos-pi-ta-ble-ly** (in-ˈhɒs-pi-tə-bal-ē) *adv*
in-hos-pi-tal-ity (in-ˈhɒs-pi-təl-ē-tē) *n*: the quality or state of being inhospitable
in-hu-man (in-ˈhyū-mən, -yū-) *adj* [MF & L; MF *inhuman*, fr. L *inhumanus*, fr. *in-* + *humanus* human] **1 a**: lacking pity or kindness; SAVAGE **b**: COLD, IMPERSONAL **c**: not worthy of or con-

forming to the needs of human beings 2 : of or suggesting a non-human class of being — *in-hu-man-ly adv*
in-hu-mane \in-(h)yū-'mān-, -'yū-*adj* [MF *inhumane* & *Lin-hu-mane*] : not humane : **INHUMAN** 1 — *in-hu-mane-ly adv*
in-hu-man-ly \in-'mān-tē-*n* 1 : the quality or state of being cruel or barbarous 2 : a cruel or barbarous act
in-hu-mān-ly \in-(h)yū-'mā-shən-*n* 1 : **BURN** 1
INTERMEDIATE
in-lu-mine \in-'hyūm-*v* [prob. fr. *In-lu-mine*, fr. *Lin-lu-mine*, fr. *in-lu-mine* earth — more at **HUMBLE**] : **BURY**, **INTER**
in-im-i-cal \in-'im-i-kəl-*adj* [LL *immiticis*, fr. *Lin-immiticus* enemy — more at **ENEMY**] 1 a : having the disposition of an enemy 2 : hostile b : reflecting or indicating hostility : **UNFRIENDLY** 2
HARMEFUL, **ADVERSE** — *in-im-i-tā-ble* \in-'im-i-tā-*adj*
in-im-i-tā-ble \('in-'im-i-tā-bəl-*adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. *Lin-immitabilis*, fr. *in-* + *imitabilis* imitable] : not capable of being imitated 2 : MATCHLESS — *in-im-i-tā-ble-ness* *n* : **IN-***in-im-i-tā-ly* -blē-*adv*
in-iq-uit-ous \in-'ik-wit-əs-*adj* : characterized by iniquity : **WICKED** **SYN** see **VICIOUS** — *in-iq-uit-ous-ly adv* — *in-iq-uit-ous-ness n*
in-iq-uit-ly \in-'wət-ē-*adv* [ME *iniquite*, fr. MF *iniquitē*, fr. *Lin-iniquitas*, *iniquitas*, fr. *iniquis* uneven, fr. *in-* + *aequus* equal] 1 : gross injustice 2 : WICKEDNESS 2 — an iniquitous act or thing; **SIN**
ini-tial \in-'ish-əl-*adj* [MF & L; MF, fr. *Lin-initialis*, fr. *initium* beginning, fr. *initus*, pp. of *inire* to go into, fr. *in-* + *ire* to go — more at **ISSUE**] 1 : of or relating to the beginning : **INCIPIENT** 2 : placed at the beginning 3 : **FIRST** — *ini-tial-ly* \-'ish-(ə)-lē-*adv*
ini-tial-ness \-'ish-ə-*n* 1 : **INITIAL**
INITIAL *n* 1 a : the first letter of a name b : a large letter beginning a text or a division or paragraph 2 : ANALOGUE, **PRECURSOR**; *specify* a meristic cell
ini-tial-ly \-'ish-əl-*adv* : **INITIALLY**; *ini-tial-ing* or *ini-tial-ing* \-(ə)-'ing-*adv* : to affix an initial
ini-tiate \in-'ish-'i-ā-*v* [L *initiatum*, pp. of *initiare*, fr. *L*, to induce, fr. *initium*] 1 : to set going : **START** 2 : to instruct in the rudiments or principles of something : **INTRODUCE** 3 : to induce into membership by or as if by special rites **SYN** see **BEGIN** — *ini-tiate* \-'ish-(ə)-*v* *adj* 1 : **INITIATED** 2 *obs* : by or as an initiate
ini-tiate \in-'ish-(ə)-*v* *n* 1 : a person who is undergoing or has passed an initiation 2 : a person who is instructed or adept in some special field
ini-tia-tion \in-'ish-'i-ā-shən-*n* 1 a : the act or an instance of initiating b : the process of being initiated c : the rites, ceremonies, ordeals, or instructions with which one is made a member of a sect or society or is invested with a particular function or status 2 : the institution of being an initiate : **KNOWLEDGEABLENESS**
ini-tia-tive \in-'ish-'i-ā-tiv-*adj* : of or relating to initiation : **INTRODUCTORY**, **PRELIMINARY**
INITIATIVE *n* 1 : an introductory step 2 : energy or aptitude displayed in initiation of action : **ENTERPRISE** 3 a : the right to initiate legislative action b : a procedure enabling a specified number of persons by petition to propose a law and secure its submission to the electorate or to the legislature for approval — compare **REFERENDUM**
ini-tia-to-ry \in-'ish-(ə)-'tō-*adj* 1 : constituting a warning 2 : tending or serving to initiate **ADJ** 1
in-ject \in-'jekt-*v* [L *injecere*, pp. of *injacere*, fr. *in-* + *jacere* to throw — more at **JET**] 1 a : to throw, drive, or force in b : to force a fluid into for medical purposes 2 : to introduce as an element or factor in or into some situation or subject — *in-ject-able* \-'jekt-*adj* — *in-ject-ant* \-'jekt-*n* — *in-ject-ion* \-'jekt-shən-*n* 1 : an act or instance of injecting (as by a syringe or pump) 2 : something (as a medication) that is injected
in-iu-di-cious \in-'ju-'dish-əs-*adj* : not judicious : **INDISCREET**, **UNWISE** — *in-iu-di-cious-ly adv* — *in-iu-di-cious-ness n*
in-iun-ction \in-'jən-k-shən-*n* [MF & L; MF *inunctiones*, fr. *LL inunction-*, *inunctio*, fr. *L inunctus*, pp. of *inungere* to enjoin — more at **ENJOIN**] 1 : the act or an instance of enjoining : **ORDER**, **ADMONITION** 2 : a writ granted by a court of equity whereby one is required to do or refrain from doing a specified act — *in-iun-ctive* \-'jən-k-tiv-*adj*
in-jure \in-'jūr-*v* — *in-jur-ing* \-'inj-(ə)-'rɪŋ-*v* [**BACK-FORMATION**, fr. *injury*] 1 a : to do an injustice to b : **WRONG** b : to harm, impair, or tarnish the standing of c : to give pain to (~ a man's pride) 2 : to inflict bodily hurt on 3 : to impede or to be hurt to the feelings c : to inflict material damage or loss on — *in-jur-er* \-'in-jūr-*n* *n* **SYN** **HARM**, **HURT**, **DAMAGE**, **IMPAIR**, **MAR**; **INJURE** implies the inflicting of anything detrimental to one's looks, comfort, health, success; **HARM** often stresses the inflicting of pain, suffering, or loss; **HURT** implies a feeling of pain or hurt; **DAMAGE** suggests injury that lowers value or impairs usefulness; **IMPAIR** suggests a making less complete or efficient by deterioration or diminution; **MAR** applies to injury that spoils perfection (as of a surface) or causes disfigurement
in-iu-ri-ous \in-'jū-ri-əs-*adj* 1 : inflicting or tending to inflict injury 2 : **DETRIMENTAL** 2 : **ABUSIVE**, **DEFAMATORY** — *in-iu-ri-ous-ly adv* — *in-iu-ri-ous-ness n*
in-iu-ry \-'jū-ri-*n* [ME *injurie*, fr. *L injuria*, fr. *injuria* injustice, fr. *in-* + *juri*, *jus* right — more at **JUST**] 1 a : an act that damages or hurts b : **WRONG** b : violation of another's rights for which the law allows an action to recover damages 2 : hurt, damage, or loss sustained **SYN** see **INJUSTICE**
in-ius-tice \('in-'jās-təs-*n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *LL injustitia*, fr. *injustus* unjust, fr. *in-* + *justus* just] 1 : absence of justice : violation of right or of the rights of another : **UNFAIRNESS** 2 : an unjust act or deed
SYN **JURY**, **WRONG**, **GRAEVANCE**; **INJUSTICE** is the general term applying to any act that involves unfairness to another or violation of rights; **WRONG** applies to the act or to the feeling; **INJURY** is used for which one may sue to recover compensation; **WRONG** applies also in law to any act punishable according to the criminal code; it may apply more generally to any flagrant injustice; **GRAEVANCE** applies to any circumstance or condition that constitutes an injustice to the sufferer and gives a man just grounds for complaint
ink \ɪŋk-*n*, often attrib [ME *enke*, fr. OF, fr. *LL encanctum*, fr. neut. of *L encanctus* burned in, fr. *Gk enkainstos*, verbal of *enkainō* : **PRINT**;
 a : **KITTEN**; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ōi coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

to burn in — more at **ENCAUSTIC**] 1 : a usu. fluid colored material for writing and printing 2 : the black protective secretion of a cephalopod — *ink-i-ness* \ɪŋk-'kē-nəs-*n* — *inky* \ɪŋk-'kē-*adj*
ink v : to put ink on — *ink-er* *n*
ink-ber-y \ɪŋk-'ber-ē-*n* 1 a : a holly (*Ilex glabra*) of eastern N. America with evergreen oblong leathery leaves and small white flowers 2 : **INKBERY** 2
KNOWLEDGE 2 — *ink-blot* \ɪŋk-'blət-*n* : any of several plates showing blots of ink for use in psychological testing
ink-born \ɪŋk-'bɔ-(r)ŋk-*n* : a small portable bottle of horn or other material for holding ink
ink-bow \ɪŋk-'bɔ-*n* : a bow that is automatically learned : **PEDANTIC**
ink-ble \ɪŋk-'blē-*n* : foreign unknown] : a colored linen tape or braid used for ornamenting; also : the thread used
ink-king \ɪŋk-'kɪŋ-*n* [ME *ynking*, prob. fr. *inclin* to hint at; akin to OE *inc* suspicion, *lith* *ing* sluggish] 1 : **HINT**, **INTIMATE** 2 : a slight knowledge or vague notion
ink-stand \ɪŋk-'stænd-*n* : a stand for holding a pen and ink stand
ink-well \ɪŋk-'wɛl-*n* : a container for writing ink
inky cap n : a mushroom (*genus Coprinus*, esp. *C. atramentarius*) whose pileus melts into an inkly fluid after the spores have matured
in-laid \in-'lād-*adj* : set into a surface in a decorative design or decorated with such a design
in-land \in-'lænd-, -lænd-*adj* : the interior part of a country
inland adv 1 chiefly *Brit* : not foreign : **DOMESTIC** 2 : of or relating to the interior of a country
inland adv : into or toward the interior
in-land-er \in-'lænd-*r*, -lænd-*n* : one who lives inland
in-law \in-'lɔ-*n* [**BACK-FORMATION** fr. *mother-in-law*, etc.] : a relative by marriage
in-lay \in-'lā-*v* 1 a : to set into a surface or ground material b : to adorn with insertions c : to insert (as a color plate) into a mat or other reinforcement d : to reinforce (silver-plated ware) at points of wear with additional silver e : to rub, beat, or fuse (as wire) into an incision in metal, wood, or stone — *in-lay-er* *n*
in-lay \in-'lā-*n* 1 : inlaid work or a decorative inlaid pattern 2 : a tooth filling shaped to fit a cavity and then cemented into place
in-let \in-'let-, -lət-*n*, often attrib 1 : an act of letting in 2 a : a bay or recess in a shore; also : **CREEK** b : an opening for intake 3 : something inlaid
in-lier \in-'li-(ə)r-*n* [in + *-lier* (as in *outlier*)] 1 : a mass of rock whose outcrop is surrounded by rock of younger age 2 : a distinct area or formation completely surrounded by another; also : **ENCLAVE**
in-ly \in-'li-*adv* 1 : **INWARDLY** 2 : **INTIMATELY**, **THOROUGHLY**
in-mate \in-'māt-*n* : one of a family or other group occupying a single residence; esp. : a person confined in an asylum, prison, or poorhouse
in-mi-a-tes \in-'mā-d-ē-'s-rās-*adv* [L, lit., into the midst of things] : in or into the middle of a narrative or plot
in-me-mo-ri-ā \in-'mɔ-'mɔ-*r*-ē-əm-, -'mɔ-*r*-əd-*adj* [L] : in memory of — used esp. in epitaphs
in-most \in-'mɔst-*adj* [ME, fr. OE *inmest*, superl. of *inne*, *adv.*, in, within, fr. *in-* + *in-* : deepest within] : **DEEPEST** within
inn \ɪn-*n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *inn* dwelling, inn, OE *inn*, *adv.*] 1 a : a public house for the lodging and entertaining of travelers b : **TAVERN** 2 : a residence formerly provided for British students in London
inn v : to put up at an inn
in-nards \in-'nɑ-*n* [*n* pl *after* of *inwards*] 1 : the internal organs of a man or animal; esp. **VISCERA** 2 : the internal parts of a structure or mechanism
in-nate \in-'nāt-, 'in-,*adj* [ME *innat*, fr. *Lin innatus*, pp. of *innasci* to be born in, fr. *in-* + *nasci* to be born, more at **NATURAL**] 1 a : existing in or belonging to an individual from birth : **NATIVE** b : belonging to the essential nature of something : **INHERENT** c : originating in or derived from the mind or the constitution of the intellect rather than from experience 2 *obs* : **INTERNAL** 3 a : attached to the support or base of another **ADNATE** b : **ENDOGENOUS** c : immersed or embedded in — *in-nate-ly adv* — *in-nate-ness n* **SYN** **INNATE**, **INBORN**, **INBRED**, **CONGENITAL**, **HEREDITARY**; **MEAN** not acquired after birth. **INNATE** applies to qualities or characteristics that are part of one's inner essential nature; **INBORN** suggests a quality or tendency either actually present at birth or so marked and deep-seated as to seem so; **INBRED** suggests something acquired from parents either by heredity or early nurture but in any case deeply rooted and ingrained; **CONGENITAL** and **HEREDITARY** refer to something acquired before or during the embryonic period; **INBRED** acquires meaning during fetal development, **HEREDITARY** implying transmission from an ancestor through the germ plasm
in-ner \in-'nɛ-*adj* [ME, fr. OE *innera*, compar. of *inne* within — more at **INMOST**] 1 a : situated farther in b : near a center of mass of influence 2 : of or relating to the mind or spirit (the ~ life of man) — *inner n* — *in-ner-ly adv*
in-ner-di-rect-ed \in-'nɛ-də-'rɛk-təd-, -(ə)'dɪ-*adj* : directed in thought and action by one's own scale of values as opposed to external norms
inner light n : **INNER LIGHT** 1 & 2 : a divine presence held (as in Quaker doctrine) to enlighten and guide the soul
in-ner-most \in-'nɛ-'mɔst-*adj* : farthest inward : **INMOST**
INNERMOST *n* : the innermost part
in-ner-sole \in-'nɛ-'sɔl-*n* : **INSOLE**
INNER TUBE *n* : **TUBE** 3
in-ner-ve \in-'nɛ-*v*, 'in-,*v* [in-,*v* + *-nerve*] : to supply with nerves — *in-ner-va-tion* \in-'nɛ-'vā-shən-, in-'nɛ-*n* — *in-ner-va-tional* \-shən-, -shən-'l-*adj*
in-ner-ve \in-'nɛ-*v* : to give nervous energy or power to
in-nold-er \in-'hɔl-dɔ-*r* *n* : **INNKREPER**
in-nor-ing \in-'nɔ-*n* [in sense 1, fr. dial. *in* to reclaim; in other sense, fr. *in*] 1 : the reclaiming of land esp. from the sea 2 : a baseball team's turn at bat ending with the 3d out; also : a division of a baseball game consisting of a turn at bat for each team 3 : a chance or turn for action or accomplishment
in-nor-mal \in-'nɔ-*r*-*n* : the land of the inn
INNO-CENCE \in-'nɔ-(t)s-*n* 1 a : freedom from guilt or sin through being unacquainted with evil : **BLAMELESSNESS** b : freedom from legal guilt of a particular crime or offense c : **CULPLESSNESS**, **INNOCENT**
 a : **KITTEN**; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ōi coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

SIMPLICITY d; IGNORANCE 2; one that is innocent 3 a; BLUEB 1; a small herb (*Collinsia verna* of the figwort family) of the cen- tral U. S. or a related California herb (C. bicolor)

in-no-oc-en-ty \in-nou-sē n 1: INNOCENCE; also: an innocent action or quality

in-no-cent \in-nō-sənt/ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L. Innocent-, innocens, fr. in- + nocent-, nocens wicked, fr. pp. of nocēre to harm — more at NOCE]

in-no-cen-tious \in-nō-si-ə-si-əs/ adj L. innocuus, fr. in- + nocere 1: working no injury; HARMLESS 2 a: not likely to cause animus or give offense b: INOFFENSIVE, INSPID — in-no-cen-tious-ly adv — in-no-cen-tious-ness n

In-n of Court 1: one of four sets of buildings in London belonging to four societies of students and practitioners of the law 2: one of four societies that alone admit to practice at the English bar

in-no-mi-nate \in-nā-mā-nət/ adj [LL ininnominatus, fr. L. in- + nominatus, pp. of nominare to nominate]: having no name: UN-NAMED; also: ANONYMOUS

Innominate bone n: the large flaring bone that makes a lateral half of the pelvis in mammals and is composed of the ilium, ischium, and pubis which are consolidated into one bone in the adult

in-no-va-tion \in-nō-vā-ti-ən/ [L. innovatus, pp. of innovare, fr. in- + novus new — more at NEW] vt 1: to introduce as or as if new ~ vt 2: to take change — in-no-va-ti-ōn-ist n — in-no-va-ti-ōn-er n — in-no-va-ti-ōn-ist n — in-no-va-ti-ōn-er n — in-no-va-ti-ōn-er n — in-no-va-ti-ōn-er n

in-no-va-tion \in-nō-vā-shən/ n 1: the introduction of something new 2: a new idea, method, or device; NOVELTY

in-no-va-tive \in-nō-vā-tiv/ n, pl. innoventos or innoventades [L. by hinting, fr. innovare to hint, fr. in- + nuere to nod — more at NOD] 1: an oblique allusion; HINT, INSINUATION; esp: a veiled or equivocal reflection on character or reputation 2: a particular explanation introduced into the text of a legal document

in-no-va-tive \in-nō-vā-tiv/ adj 1: to insinuate by an innuendo 2: to make an innuendo ~ vt 1: to insinuate by an innuendo

in-no-mer-a-ble \in-nō-(y)līm-(ə)-rā-bəl/ adj [ME, fr. L. innumerabilis, fr. in- + numerabilis numerable]: too many to be numbered; COUNTLESS — in-no-mer-a-ble-ness n — in-no-mer-a-bly adv

in-no-mer-ous \in-nō-(r)əs/ adj [L. innumerus, fr. in- + numerus number — more at NIMBLE]; INNUMERABLE

in-no-tri-tion \in-nō-(y)līm-(ə)-rā-bəl/ adj [L. innotritus, fr. in- + nutritus nourishment]: failure of nourishment

in-no-tri-tious \in-nō-(y)līm-(ə)-rā-bəl/ adj 1: not nutritious 2: lacking attention

in-no-ber-ser-vance \in-nō-bər-sər-vāns/ n [F & L; F, fr. L. inobser-vantia, fr. in- + observantia observance] 1: lack of attention; HEEDLESSNESS 2: failure to fulfill; NONOBSERVANCE — in-no-ber-ser-vant \in-nō-bər-sər-vānt/ adj

in-no-cu-lant \in-nō-kyə-lənt/ n: INOCULUM

in-no-cu-late \in-nō-kyə-lət/ vt [ME inoculatus to insert a bud in a plant, fr. L. inoculatus, pp. of inoculare, fr. in- + culcus eye, bud — more at CUL] 1: a: to inoculate b: to introduce (as an infective agent) into (as for growth) c: to treat (as seed) with bacteria usu. to stimulate nitrogen fixation 2: to introduce something into the mind of syn see INFUSE — in-no-cu-lā-ti-ve \in-nō-kyə-lət-iv/ adj — in-no-cu-lā-ti-ve \in-nō-kyə-lət-iv/ n

in-no-cu-lation \in-nō-kyə-lā-shən/ n 1: the act or process of or an instance of inoculating; esp: the introduction of a pathogen or antigen into a living organism to stimulate the production of antibodies 2: INOCULUM

in-no-cu-lum \in-nō-kyə-ləm/ n, pl. in-no-cu-lā \in-nō-kyə-lā/ [NL, fr. L. inoculature]: material used for inoculation

in-no-cen-sive \in-nō-sen-siv/ n 1: causing no harm or injury 2: a giving no provocation; PEACEABLE b: unobjectionable to the senses — in-no-cen-si-ve \in-nō-sen-siv/ n

in-no-p-er-a-ble \in-nō-p-er-ə-bəl/ adj [prob. fr. F inopérable] 1: not suitable for surgery 2: not operable

in-no-p-er-a-tive \in-nō-p-er-ə-tiv/ adj 1: not functioning 2: in-op-er-a-tive-ness n

in-no-p-er-ate \in-nō-p-er-ə-tiv/ adj 1: having no operculum 2: in-op-er-ate-ness n

in-no-p-er-tune \in-nō-p-er-tyūn/ adj [L. inopportunus, fr. in- + opportunus opportune]: INCONVENIENT, UNSEASONABLE — in-no-p-er-tune-ly adv — in-no-p-er-tune-ness \in-nō-p-er-tyūn-əs/ n

in-or-din-ate \in-nō-rd-nət/ adj [ME inordinat, fr. L. inordinatus, fr. in- + ordinatus, pp. of ordinare to arrange — more at ORDAIN] 1: UNREGULATED, DISORDERLY 2: exceeding reasonable limits; IMMEDIATE syn see EXCESSIVE — in-or-di-nat-e-ly adv — in-or-di-nat-e-ness n

in-or-gan-ic \in-nō-r-gā-nik/ adj 1 (1): being or composed of matter other than plant or animal; MINERAL (2): forming or belonging to the inanimate world b: of, relating to, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with substances not usu. classed as organic 2: not arising from natural growth; ARTIFICIAL; esp: lacking structure, character, or vitality — in-or-gā-ni-cal-ly \in-nō-r-gā-ni-kə-lē/ adv

in-os-cu-late \in-nō-s-kyə-lət/ vt: to unite by apposition or contact 1: to unite by apposition or contact 2: to unite by apposition or contact 3: to unite by apposition or contact 4: to unite by apposition or contact

in-put \in-n-pūt/ n 1: something that is put in; esp: an amount put in: power or energy put into a machine or system for storage or for conversion in kind or conversion of characteristics 1: the terminal for an electrical input 3: information fed into a computer or accounting machine 4: the act or process of putting in in-quest \in-n-kwest/ n [ME, fr. OF enquestre, fr. (assumed) VL inquestus, pp. of inquerere to inquire] 1 a: a judicial or official inquiry; esp: an inquiry by a jury 2: a body of men (as a jury) assembled to hold such an inquiry c: the finding of the jury upon such inquiry or the document recording it 2: INQUIRY, INVESTIGATION

in-qui-étude \in-n-kwi-tə-t(y)əd/ n [ME, fr. MF or LL, fr. L. inquietus disturbed, fr. in- + quietus quiet]; DISQUIETUDE

in-qui-line \in-n-kwə-līn/ n [L. inquilinus tenant, lodger, fr. in- + colere to cultivate, dwel] — more at WHEEL]: an animal that lives habitually in the nest or abode of some other species — in-qui-line \in-n-kwə-līn/ n — in-qui-line \in-n-kwə-līn/ n — in-qui-line \in-n-kwə-līn/ n

in-quire \in-n-kwi-(ə)r/ vt [ME enquiren, fr. OF enquerre, fr. (assumed) VL inquerere, alter. of L. inquirere, fr. in- + quaerere to seek] vt 1: to ask about 2: to search into; INVESTIGATE ~ vt 1: to put a question 2: to make an investigation

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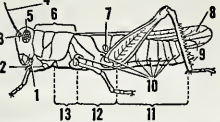
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insculp \in-'skulp v [ME *insculpere*, fr. *in-* + *sculpere* to carve — more at *insculp*] *archaic*; ENGRAVE, SCULPTURE
in-seam \in-'sem n 1 an inner seam of a garment or shoe
in-sect \in-'sekt n [L *insectum*, fr. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *insecare* to cut into, fr. *in-* + *secare* to cut — more at *insecare*] 1 a: any of numerous small invertebrate animals (as spiders or centipedes) that are more or less obviously segmented b: any of a class (Insecta) of arthropods (as bugs or bees) with well-defined heads, thorax, and abdomen, only two pairs of legs, and typically one or two pairs of wings 2: any of various small animals (as earthworms or turtles) 3: a trivial or contemptible person — **insect ad** 12 *metathorax*, 13 *mesothorax*



external parts of an insect: 1 labial palpus, 2 maxillary palpus, 3 simple eye, 4 antenna, 5 compound eye, 6 prothorax, 7 tympanum, 8 wing, 9 ovipositor, 10 spiracles, 11 abdomen, 12 metathorax, 13 mesothorax

in-sect-ar-ium \in-'sek-tar-i-um n, pl *insectaries* or **in-sect-ar-ia** \in-'sek-tar-ē-ə\ 1 a place for the keeping or rearing of living insects

in-sect-i-ci-dal \in-'sek-tə-'sīd-əl\ *adj* 1: destroying or continuing insects 2: of or relating to an insecticide — **in-sect-i-ci-dal-ly** \-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-sect-i-ci-de \in-'sek-tə-'sīd n [ISV] 1: an agent that destroys insects

in-sect-i-fuge \in-'ta-'fūj-ē\ *n*: an insect repellent

in-sect-ile \in-'sek-tī-əl\ *adj*: resembling or being an insect; insectlike

in-sect-i-vore \in-'sek-tə-'vō(r)-, -vō(ə)r\ *n* [Deriv. of *L insectum* + *-vorus* -vorous] 1: any of an order (Insectivora) of mammals comprising the moles, shrews, hedgehogs, and related forms that are mostly small, insectivorous, and nocturnal 2: an insectivorous animal

in-sect-iv-orous \in-'sek-tiv-(ə)-rəs\ *adj*: depending on insects as food

in-se-cure \in-'(t)si-'kyū(ə)r\ *adj* [ML *insecurus*, fr. *L in-* + *securus* secure] 1: UNCERTAIN, UNSURE 2: UNPROTECTED, UNSURE 3: INSECURE, DANGEROUS 4: lacking stability: INFRM — **in-se-cure-ly** \-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-se-cure-ness** *n* — **in-se-cu-rity** \-kyū-rə-tē\ *n*

in-sem-i-nate \in-'sem-ə-'nāt v [L *inseminatus*, pp. of *inseminare*, fr. *in-* + *semine*, *semine* seed — more at *semine*] 1 a to sow b to sow in 2: to introduce semen into the genital tract of (a female) **syn see** **IMPLANT** — **in-sem-i-na-tion** \in-'sem-ə-'nā-shən\ *n*

in-sem-i-na-tor \in-'sem-ə-'nā-tər\ *n*: one that inseminates cattle artificially

in-sen-sa-tive \in-'sen-sə-tīv\ *adj* [LL *insensatus*, fr. *L in-* + LL *sensus* having sense, fr. *L sentis* sense] 1: lacking animate awareness or sensation 2: lacking sense or understanding; also: FOOLISH 3: BRUTAL, INHUMAN — **in-sen-sa-tive-ly** \-tīv-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-sen-sa-tive-ness** *n*

in-sen-si-bil-i-ty \in-'sen-(t)ə-'sī-bəl-ətē\ *n*: the quality or state of being insensible

in-sen-si-ble \in-'sen-(t)ə-'sī-bəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. *L insensibilis*, fr. *in-* + *sensibilis* sensible] 1: incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; as a: ANIMATE, INSENTIENT (~ earth) b: UNCONSCIOUS c: lacking sensory perception (~ to pain); also: UNRECEPTIVE of subliminal or subtle stimuli (from child) 2: IMPERCEPTIBLE; broadly: SLIGHT, GRADUAL (~ motion) 3 *archaic*: STUPID, SENSELESS 4: APATHETIC, INDIFFERENT (~ to fear); also: UNAWARE (~ of their danger) 5: not intelligible; MEANINGLESS 6: lacking delicacy or refinement — **in-sen-si-ble-ness** *n* — **in-sen-si-ble-ly** \-bəl-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-sen-si-tive \in-'sen-(t)ə-'sī-tīv\ *adj* — not sensitive; *esp*: lacking feeling — **in-sen-si-tive-ly** \-tīv-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-sen-si-tive-ness** *n* — **in-sen-si-tiv-i-ty** \in-'sen-(t)ə-'sī-tīv-ətē\ *n*

in-sen-tence \in-'sen-chen-(ə)n-(t)ən\ *n*: the quality or state of being insentient

in-sen-tient \in-'chen-(ə)n-(t)ən\ *adj*: lacking perception, consciousness, or animation

in-sep-a-ra-bil-i-ty \in-'sep-(ə)-rə-'bil-ətē\ *n*: the quality or state of being inseparable

in-sep-a-ra-bil-y \in-'sep-(ə)-rə-'bil-ətē\ *adj* [ME, fr. *L inseparabilis*, fr. *in-* + *separabilis* separable]: incapable of being separated or disjointed — **in-sep-a-rable** *n* — **in-sep-a-rable-ness** *n* — **in-sep-a-rably** \-bəl-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-ser-ty \in-'sɛr-ti v [L *inserere*, pp. of *inserere*, fr. *in-* + *serere* to insert — more at *serere*] 1: to put or insert 2: to put or introduce into the body of something; INTERPOLATE 3: to set in and make fast; *esp*: to insert by sewing between two cut edges ~ *vi*, of a muscle: to be in attachment to the part to be moved **syn see** **INTRODUCE** — **in-ser-tion** *n*

in-ser-tion \in-'sɛr-ti-ən\ *n*: something that is inserted or for insertion; *esp*: written or printed material inserted (as between the leaves of a book)

in-ser-tion \in-'sɛr-shən\ *n* 1: the act or process of inserting 2: something that is inserted; as a: the part of a muscle that inserts b: the mode or place of attachment of an organ or part c: an embroidery or needlework inserted as an ornament between two pieces of fabric d: a single appearance of an advertisement — **in-ser-tion-ally** \-shən-, -shən-əl\ *adj*

in-sex-u-al \in-'sek-sə-'ju-əl, -sə-'ju-əl\ *adj* [L *insexuus*, pp. of *insexuare* to sit on]: perching or adapted for perching
in-set \in-'set\ *n* 1 a: a place where something flows in b: CHANNEL b: a setting or flowing in 2: something that is inset; as a: a small graphic representation (as a map or picture) set within the compass of a larger one b: a piece of cloth set into a garment for decoration c: a part or section of a utensil that fits into an opening part
in-set \in-'set, in-'\ *v* **inset** or **in-set**; **in-set**; **in-set**; to set in 2: insert as an inset

in-shore \in-'shō(r)-, 'shō(ə)r\ *adj* 1: situated or carried on near shores 2: moving toward shore
inshore \in-'shō(r)-, 'shō(ə)r\ *adv*: toward

in-side \in-'sīd-, in-'\ *n* 1: an inner side or surface 2 a: an interior or internal part: the part within b: inward, thoughts, or feeling c: VISCERA, ENTRAILS — *usu.* used in pl. 2 a: a position of power or confidence b: slang: confidential information — **inside** \-əd\ *adj*

inside *prep* 1 a: in or into the interior of b: on the inner side of 2: before the end of WITHIN (~ an hour)

inside *adv* 1: on the inner side 2: in or into the interior

inside of *prep*: INSIDE
in-sid-er \in-'sīd-ər\ *n*: a person who is in a position of power or has access to confidential information

inside track *n* 1: the inner side of a curved racetrack 2: an advantageous competitive position

in-sid-i-ous \in-'sīd-ē-əs\ *adj* [L *insidiosus*, fr. *insidiare* ambush, *in-* + *sidere* to sit in, sit on, fr. *in-* + *sedere* to sit — more at *sit*] 1 a: awaiting a chance to entrap b: TREACHER, TRAP 2: harmful but enticing: SEDUCTIVE 2 a: having a gradual and cumulative effect: SUBTLE b: of a disease: developing so gradually as to be well established before becoming apparent — **in-sid-i-ous-ly** \-ē-əs-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-sight \in-'sīt-, in-'\ *n* 1: the power or act of seeing into a situation 2: PENETRATION 2: the act of apprehending the inner nature of things or of seeing intuitively **syn see** **DISCERNMENT**

in-sig-ni-fic-ant \in-'sīg-nī-'fī-ənt\ *adj* [L *insignis* mark, badge, fr. neut. of *insignis* marked, distinguished, fr. *in-* + *signum* mark, sign] 1: a badge of authority or honor 2: EMBLEM 2: a distinguishing mark or sign

in-sig-ni-fic-ance \in-'sīg-nī-'fī-əns-əns\ *n*: the quality or state of being insignificant

in-sig-ni-fic-ant-ly \-əns-ənt-ē-əd\ *adv* 1: INSIGNIFICANCE 2: an insignificant thing or person

in-sig-ni-fic-ant-ly \-əns-ənt-ē-əd\ *adv* 1: lacking meaning or import; INCONSEQUENTIAL b: INCONSIDERABLE, UNIMPORTANT c: lacking weight, position, or influence: CONTEMPTIBLE, SMALL — **in-sig-ni-fic-ant-ly** \-əns-ənt-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-sin-cere \in-'(t)sin-'sī(ə)r-, -sən-\ *adj* [L *insincerus*, fr. *in-* + *sincerus* sincere]: not sincere; HYPOCRITICAL — **in-sin-cere-ly** \-sī-ə-r-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-sin-cere-ity** \-sī-ə-r-ē-əd-ē-ē\ *n*

in-sin-u-ate \in-'sīn-yə-'wāt v [L *insinuare*, pp. of *insinuare*, fr. *in-* + *sinuare* to bend, curve, fr. *sinus* cusp] 1 a: to introduce (as an idea) gradually or in a subtle, indirect, or covert way b: HINT, IMPLY 2: to introduce (as oneself) by stealthy, smooth, or artful means ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to enter gently, slowly, or imperceptibly: CREEP 2 *archaic*: to ingratiate oneself **syn see** **INTRODUCE**, **SUGGEST** — **in-sin-u-ate-ly** \-wāt-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-sin-u-ator** \-wāt-ər\ *n*

in-sin-u-ating \-wāt-ər-ē-əd\ *adj* 1: tending gradually to cause doubt, distrust, or change of outlook (~ remarks) 2: winning favor and confidence by imperceptible degrees (~ voice): INGRATIATING — **in-sin-u-ating-ly** \-wāt-ər-ē-əd-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-sin-u-a-tion \in-'sīn-yə-'wā-shən\ *n* 1: a subtly made suggestion 2: INNUENDO 2: the artful pursuit of favor

in-sip-id \in-'sīp-əd\ *adj* [F & LL; F *insipide*, fr. LL *insipidus*, fr. *L in-* + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste — more at *sage*] 1: lacking taste or savor 2: TASTELESS 2: lacking in qualities that interest, stimulate, or challenge 3: DULL, FLAT — **in-sip-id-ly** \-sīp-əd-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-sip-id-ly** \-sīp-əd-ē-əd\ *adv*

in-sip-id-ly \-sīp-əd-ē-əd\ *adv* [F & LL; F *insipide*, fr. LL *insipidus*, fr. *L in-* + *sapidus* savory, fr. *sapere* to taste — more at *sage*] 1: lacking taste or savor 2: TASTELESS 2: lacking in qualities that interest, stimulate, or challenge 3: DULL, FLAT — **in-sip-id-ly** \-sīp-əd-ē-əd\ *adv* — **in-sip-id-ly** \-sīp-əd-ē-əd\ *adv*

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ə about; ɹ kitten; ər farther; ək back; ʌ bare; ʌ cot; ɔ cart; ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ʌ thin; ɪ this;

ə out; ɔ chin; ɔ less; ɛ easy; ɡ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life; ʌ lot; ʌ foot; ɪ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; ʒn vision

that covers or encloses; *esp*: an enveloping layer (as a skin membrane, or husk) of an organism or one of its parts — **in-tel-ig-nen-tal** \(\int\text{-tel-'pə-men-tl}\) *adj*

in-tel-lect \(\int\text{-tel-'ekt}\) *n* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. *Intellectus*, fr. *intellectus*, pp. of *intelligere*] **1 a**: the power of knowing as distinguished from the power to feel and to will: the capacity for knowledge **b**: the capacity for rational or intelligent thought *esp.* when highly developed **2**: a person of notable intellect

in-tel-lection \(\int\text{-tel-'ek-shən}\) *n* **1**: exercise of the intellect **2**: REASONING **2**: a specific act of the intellect: THOUGHT

in-tel-lect-ive \(\int\text{-ek-tiv}\) *adj*: having, relating to, or belonging to the intellect: RATIONAL — **in-tel-lect-ive-ly** *adv*

in-tel-lect-u-al \(\int\text{-tel-'ek-sh-wəl}\) *adj* **1 a**: of or relating to the intellect or its use **b**: developed or chiefly guided by the intellect rather than by emotion or experience: RATIONAL **c**: requiring use of the intellect **2 a**: given to study, reflection, and speculation **b**: engaged in activity requiring the creative use of the intellect

intellectual *n* **1 pl, archaic**: intellectual powers **2**: an intellectual person — **in-tel-lect-u-al-ly** \(\int\text{-ek-sh-wəl-'ə-l}\) *adv* **1**: **in-tel-lect-u-al-ly** \(\int\text{-ek-'chə-(wə)-l}\) **2**: **ek-sh-wəl-'ə-l}** *adv* **in-tel-lect-u-al-ness** \(\int\text{-ek-'chə-(wə)-nəs}\) **2**: **ek-sh-wəl-'ə-l}** *n*

in-tel-lect-u-al-ism \(\int\text{-tel-'ekt-ə-'l-iz-m}\) *n* **1**: devotion to the exercise of intellect or to intellectual pursuits — **in-tel-lect-u-al-ist** \(\int\text{-ek-'chə-(wə)-l-ist}\) **2**: **ek-sh-(wə)-l-ist}** *n* — **in-tel-lect-u-al-ist-ic** \(\int\text{-ek-'chə-(wə)-l-ist-ik}\) **2**: **ek-sh-wəl-'ə-l}** *adj*

in-tel-lect-u-al-ize \(\int\text{-ek-'chə-(wə)-l-iz}\) *v*: to give rational form or content

in-tel-ligence \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jən(t)s}\) *n*, often attrib **1** (1): the capacity to apprehend facts and propositions and their relations and to reason about them: REASON, INTELLECT; also: the use or exercise of the intellect *esp.* when carried on with considerable ability (2) **CL**: the science of the intellect **3**: the faculty of the mind **b**: mental acuteness; SHREWDNESS **2**: an intelligent being; *esp*: ANGEL **3**: the act of understanding; COMPREHENSION **4 a**: information communicated; NEWS **b**: information concerning an enemy or possible enemy of an area; also: an agency engaged in obtaining such information

intelligence quotient *n*: a number expressing the intelligence of a person determined by dividing his mental age by his chronological age and multiplying by 100

in-tel-lig-er-er \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jən-sər}\) *n* **1**: a secret spy **2**: a snoop — **in-tel-lig-er-er-ly** *adv* **1**: **in-tel-lig-er-er-ly** *adv*

intelligence test *n*: a test designed to determine the relative mental capacity of a person

in-tel-lig-ent \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jənt}\) *adj* [L *intelligent*, *intelligens*, pp. of *intelligere*, *intelligere* to understand, fr. *inter-* + *legere* to go to get, select] **1**: one that is intelligent **2**: intelligent **3**: guided or directed by intellect: RATIONAL **2 a**: having or indicating a high or satisfactory degree of intelligence and mental capacity **b**: revealing or reflecting good judgment or sound thought **3**: SKILL — **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jənt-ē}\) *adv* **1**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv*

syn CLEVER, ALERT, QUICK-WITTED, KNOWING: INTELLIGENT stresses success in coping with new situations and solving problems; CLEVER implies native ability or aptness and sometimes suggests a more substantial quality; QUICK-WITTED stresses quickness in perceiving and understanding; QUICK-WITTED implies promptness in finding answers in debate or in devising expedients in moments of danger or challenge; KNOWING implies the possession of special knowledge; it may often connote sophistication, secretiveness, or cynicism

in-tel-lig-ent-ly \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jən(t)-lē}\) *adv* **1**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **2**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **3**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **4**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **5**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **6**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **7**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **8**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **9**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **10**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **11**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **12**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **13**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **14**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **15**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **16**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **17**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **18**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **19**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **20**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **21**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **22**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **23**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **24**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **25**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **26**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **27**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **28**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **29**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **30**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **31**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **32**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **33**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **34**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **35**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **36**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **37**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **38**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **39**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **40**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **41**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **42**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **43**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **44**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **45**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **46**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **47**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **48**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **49**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **50**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **51**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **52**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **53**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **54**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **55**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **56**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **57**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **58**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **59**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **60**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **61**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **62**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **63**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **64**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **65**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **66**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **67**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **68**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **69**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **70**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **71**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **72**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **73**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **74**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **75**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **76**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **77**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **78**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **79**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **80**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **81**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **82**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **83**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **84**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **85**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **86**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **87**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **88**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **89**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **90**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **91**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **92**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **93**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **94**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **95**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **96**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **97**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **98**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **99**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv* **100**: **in-tel-lig-ent-ly** *adv*

in-tel-lig-ibil-ity \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jə-'bil-ə-tē}\) *n*: the quality or state of being intelligible: CLARITY

in-tel-lig-ible \(\int\text{-tel-'ə-jə-'bl}\) *adj* [ME, fr. L *intelligibilis*, fr. *intelligere*] **1**: capable of being understood or comprehended **2**: apprehensible by the intellect only — **in-tel-lig-ibil-ly** *adv*

in-tem-per-ance \(\int\text{-tem-'pə-'rən(t)s}\) *n*: lack of moderation *esp.* in satisfying an appetite or passion; *specif*: habitual or excessive drinking of intoxicants

in-tem-per-ate \(\int\text{-pə-'rət}\) *adj* [ME *interperat*, fr. L *interperatus*, *per-* + *temperatus*, *per-* of *temperare* to temper]: not temperate; *specif*: given to excessive use of intoxicating liquors — **in-tem-per-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-tem-per-ate-ness** *n*

in-tend \(\int\text{-tend}\) *v* [ME *entenden*, *intenden*, fr. MF *entendre* to purpose, fr. L *intendere* to stretch out, to purpose, fr. *in-* + *tendere* to stretch — more at *THIN*] **1 a** [ME *entenden* to understand, fr. *OF* *entendre*, fr. L *intendere* to purpose, have in aim, or intend] **archaic**: CONSTRUE, INTERPRET **b** (1): SIGNIFY, MEAN (2): to refer to **2 a**: to have in mind as a purpose or goal: PLAN **b**: to design for a specified use or future **3 archaic**: to proceed on (a course) **4**: to reach (a point) — **in-tend-er** *n* **1**: one who has in mind **2 archaic**: to set out — **START** — **in-tend-er** *n*

in-tend-ance \(\int\text{-tend-ən(t)s}\) *n* **1**: MANAGEMENT, SUPERINTENDENCE **2**: an administrative department

in-tend-ant \(\int\text{-dɔnt}\) *n*: a governor or similar administrative official *esp.* under the French, Spanish, or Portuguese monarchies

in-tend-ed-ly *adv*: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **1**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **2**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **3**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **4**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **5**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **6**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **7**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **8**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **9**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **10**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **11**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **12**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **13**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **14**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **15**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **16**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **17**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **18**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **19**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **20**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **21**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **22**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **23**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **24**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **25**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **26**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **27**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **28**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **29**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **30**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **31**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **32**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **33**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **34**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **35**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **36**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **37**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **38**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **39**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **40**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **41**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **42**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **43**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **44**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **45**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **46**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **47**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **48**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **49**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **50**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **51**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **52**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **53**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **54**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **55**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **56**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **57**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **58**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **59**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **60**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **61**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **62**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **63**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **64**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **65**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **66**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **67**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **68**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **69**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **70**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **71**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **72**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **73**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **74**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **75**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **76**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **77**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **78**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **79**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **80**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **81**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **82**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **83**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **84**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **85**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **86**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **87**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **88**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **89**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **90**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **91**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **92**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **93**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **94**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **95**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **96**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **97**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **98**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **99**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv* **100**: **in-tend-ed-ly** *adv*

intended *n*: an affianced person: BETROTHED

in-tend-ment \(\int\text{-ten(d)-mənt}\) *n*: the true meaning, understanding, or intention of something, *esp.* a law

in-ten-er-ate \(\int\text{-ten-ə-'rāt}\) *v* [*syn* + L *tener* soft, tender — more at *TENDER*]: to make tender: SOFTEN — **in-ten-er-a-tion** \(\int\text{-tən-'rā-shən}\) *n*

in-ten-se \(\int\text{-ten(t)s}\) *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *intensus*, fr. pp. of *intendere* to stretch out] **1 a**: existing in an extreme degree **b**: having or showing a characteristic in extreme degree **c**: very **d**: CONSIDERABLE **2**: strained or straining to the utmost **3 a**: feeling deeply *esp.* in grief or temperance **b**: deeply felt — **in-ten-se-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-se-ness** *n*

in-ten-si-fi-ca-tion \(\int\text{-ten(t)-sə-'fī-kā-shən}\) *n*: the act, process, or an instance of intensifying

in-ten-si-fi-er \(\int\text{-ten(t)-sə-'fī-ə-r}\) *n*: one that intensifies

in-ten-si-ly \(\int\text{-ten(t)-sə-'l}\) *adv* **1**: to make intense or more

intensive: STRENGTHEN **2 a**: to increase the density and contrast of (a photograph or image) by chemical treatment **b**: to make more acute: SHARPEN **2 a**: to become intense or more intensive: grow stronger or more acute

syn INTENSIFY, AGGRAVATE, HEIGHTEN, ENHANCE mean to increase markedly in measure or degree. INTENSIFY implies a deepening or strengthening of its characteristic quality. AGGRAVATE implies an increasing in gravity or seriousness, *esp.* the worsening of something already bad or undesirable; HEIGHTEN suggests a lifting above the ordinary or accustomed; ENHANCE implies a raising or strengthening above the normal in desirability, value, or importance

in-ten-sion \(\int\text{-ten-'chən}\) *n* **1**: INTENSITY **2**: CONNOTATION **3** — **in-ten-sion-al** \(\int\text{-ten-'chən-əl}\) *adj* — **in-ten-sion-al-ly** *adv*

in-ten-si-ty \(\int\text{-ten(t)-sə-tē}\) *n* **1**: the quality or state of being intense: extreme degree of strength, force, or energy **2**: the magnitude of force or energy per unit (as of surface, charge, or mass) **3**: SATURATION **4a**

in-ten-sive \(\int\text{-ten(t)-siv}\) *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by intensity or intensification: **a**: CONCENTRATED **b**: INTENSIFYING; *esp*: tending to give force or emphasis (— *adverb*) **c**: constituting or relating to a method of cultivation of land designed to increase the productivity of a given area by the expenditure of more capital and labor upon it — **in-ten-sive-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-sive-ness** *n*

intensive *n*: an intensive linguistic element

in-ten-t \(\int\text{-tent}\) *n* [ME *entent*, fr. OF, fr. LL *intensus*, fr. L, act of stretching out, fr. *intensus*, pp. of *intendere*] **1 a**: the act or fact of intending **b**: PURPOSE **c**: the state of mind with which an act is done **d**: VOLITION **2**: an end or object proposed: AIM **3**: INTENTION, SIGNIFICANCE **b**: the connotation of a term **syn** see INTENTION

intented *adj* [L *intensus*, fr. pp. of *intendere*] **1**: directed with strained or eager attention: CONCENTRATED **2 a**: having the mind or attention fixedly directed on something; ENDOGRESSED **b**: directed toward an end or purpose: INTENDED **c**: DETERMINED — **in-ten-ted-ly** *adv* — **in-ten-ted-ness** *n*

in-ten-tion \(\int\text{-ten-'chən}\) *n* **1**: a determination to act in a certain way: RESOLVE **2 pl**: purpose with respect to marriage **3**: an intended object or aim; *specif*: the object for which a prayer, mass, or plenary act is offered **4**: IMPORT, SIGNIFICANCE **5**: CONCEPT; *esp*: a concept considered as the product of attention directed to an object of knowledge **6**: a process or manner of healing of incised wounds

syn INTENT, PURPOSE, DESIGN, AIM, END, OBJECT, OBJECTIVE, GOAL: INTENTION implies little more than what one has in mind to do or bring about; INTENT suggests clearer formulation or more deliberation; PURPOSE suggests a more settled determination; DESIGN implies a more carefully calculated plan; AIM adds to these implications of clear direction toward attaining or accomplishing; END stresses the intended effect of action often in distinction or contrast to the action or means as such; OBJECT may equal END but more often applies to a more individually determined wish or need and may nearly approach motive; OBJECTIVE implies something tangible and immutably attainable; GOAL suggests something attained only by prolonged effort and hardship

in-ten-tion-al \(\int\text{-ten-'chən-əl}\) *adj* **1**: done by intention or design: INTENDED (~ damage) **2 a**: of or relating to logical intention: *cf* having external reference **syn** see VOLUNTARILY

in-ten-tion-al-ly \(\int\text{-ten-'chən-əl-ē}\) *adv* **1**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **2**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **3**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **4**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **5**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **6**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **7**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **8**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **9**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **10**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **11**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **12**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **13**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **14**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **15**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **16**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **17**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **18**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **19**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **20**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **21**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **22**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **23**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **24**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **25**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **26**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **27**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **28**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **29**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **30**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** *adv* **31**: **in-ten-tion-al-ly** <

in-ter-ces-sion \in-ter-'sesh-ən\ n [MF or L; MF, fr. *L. inter-cessio*-, *inter-cessio*, pp. of *intercedere*] 1: the act of interceding 2: prayer, petition, or entreaty in favor of another — **in-ter-ces-sion-al** \-'sesh-nəl -ən-'l\ *adj*
in-ter-ces-sor \-'ses-ər\ n — **in-ter-ces-so-ry** \-'ses-(ə)-rē\ *adj*
in-ter-change \in-ter-'chānj\ vb [ME *entrenchangen*, fr. MF *entrenchanger*, fr. OF, fr. *entre-inter + changer* to change] *vt* 1: to put each in the place of the other 2: EXCHANGE ~ *vi* 3: to change places mutually — **in-ter-change-er** \-'chānj-er\ *n*
in-ter-change \in-ter-'chānj\ n 1: the act, process, or an instance of interchanging; EXCHANGE 2: a junction of two or more highways by a system of separate levels that permit traffic to pass from one to another without the crossing of traffic streams
in-ter-change-abil-ity \in-ter-'chānj-ə-'bil-ə-tē\ n: the quality or state of being interchangeable
in-ter-change-able \in-ter-'chānj-ə-'bl\ *adj*: capable of being interchanged; *esp*: permitting mutual substitution (~ parts) — **in-ter-change-able-ness** n — **in-ter-change-ably** \-'blē\ *adv*
in-ter-col-lig-ate \in-ter-'kɔ-l-ē-gət\ *adj*: existing, carried on, or originating in activities between colleges (~ athletics)
in-ter-col-um-ni-a-tion \in-ter-'kɔ-l-əm-nē-'ā-shən\ n [L *inter-columnium* space between two columns, fr. *inter + columna* column] 1: the clear space between the columns of a series 2: the system of spacing of the columns of a colonnade
in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \in-ter-'kɔ-m-yū-ni-'kā-shən\ n INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM
in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \in-ter-'kɔ-m-yū-ni-'kā-shən\ *vi* 1: to exchange communication with one another 2: to afford passage from one to another — **in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion** \-'kɔ-m-yū-ni-'kā-shən\ n INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM *n* a two-way communication system with microphone and loudspeaker at each station for localized use
in-ter-com-mu-ni-ca-tion \in-ter-'kɔ-m-yū-ni-'kā-shən\ n: interdenominational participation in communion
in-ter-con-nect \in-ter-'kɔ-'nek-t\ *vi*: to connect with one another — **in-ter-con-nect-ion** \-'nek-shən\ *n*
in-ter-con-ti-nen-tal \in-ter-'kɔnt-'n-ent-'l\ *adj* 1: extending across continents or carried on between continents 2: capable of traveling between continents (~ ballistic missile)
in-ter-con-vert-sion \in-ter-'kɔn-'v-er-'zhən -shən\ n: mutual conversion — **in-ter-con-vert** \-'vɔrt\ *vi* — **in-ter-con-vert-ible** \-'vɔrt-ə-'bl\ *adj*
in-ter-cool-er \in-ter-'kɔ-l-ər\ n: a device for cooling a fluid between successive processes
in-ter-coastal \in-ter-'kɔst-'l\ *adj* [NL *intercostalis*, fr. *L. inter + costa* rib — more at COAST]: situated between the ribs; also: of or relating to an intercostal part — **intercostal** n — **in-ter-coos-tal-ly** \-'kɔst-'lē\ *adv*
in-ter-course \in-ter-'kɔ(ə)s-, -kɔ(ə)s-ər\ n [ME *intercourse*, prob. fr. MF *intercours*, fr. ML *intercursus*, fr. L, act of running between, fr. *intercursus*, pp. of *intercurrere* to run between, fr. *inter + currere* to run — more at CURRENT] 1: connection between persons or groups 2: COMMUNICATION 3: a copulation, courtship
in-ter-crop \in-ter-'krɔp\ *vi*: to grow a crop in between elements (as rows) of (another) ~ *vi*: to grow two or more crops simultaneously (as in alternate rows) on the same plot
in-ter-cross \in-ter-'krɔs\ *vb*: CROSS
in-ter-cross \in-ter-'krɔs\ n: an instance or a product of cross-breeding
in-ter-cul-tur-al \in-ter-'kɔlch-(ə)-rē\ *adj*: occurring between or relating to two or more cultures
in-ter-cur-rent \in-ter-'kɔr-ənt-, -kɔ-'rɔnt\ *adj* [L *intercurrent*, *intercurrent*, pp. of *intercurrere*]: occurring in the midst of a process — **intercurrent** n
in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al \in-ter-'dē-nəm-ə-'nā-shənəl -shən-'l\ *adj*: involving or occurring between different denominations — **in-ter-de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ism** \-'iz-əm\ n
in-ter-den-tal \in-ter-'dent-'l\ *adj* 1: situated between the teeth 2: formed with the tip of the tongue protruded between the upper and lower teeth — **interdentally** \-'lē\ *adv*
in-ter-de-part-ment-al \in-ter-'dɔp-'t-ment-'l-, -dē-'\ *adj*: carried on between or involving departments esp. of an educational institution — **in-ter-de-part-ment-al-ly** \-'lē\ *adv*
in-ter-de-pend \in-ter-'dɛp-'d\ *vi*: to depend upon one another
in-ter-de-pen-dence \-'dɛp-'d-əns\ n — **in-ter-de-pen-dent** \-'dɛp-'d-ənt\ *adj* — **in-ter-de-pen-dent-ly** *adv*
in-ter-dict \in-ter-'dikt\ n [ME *entredit*, fr. OF, fr. *L. interdicitum* prohibition, praetorian interdicit, fr. neut. of *interdicere*, pp. of *interdicere*, to prohibit, forbid, fr. *inter + dicere* to say — more at DICTION] 1: Roman Catholic ecclesiastical censure withdrawing most sacraments and Christian burial from a person or district 2: PROHIBITION; *esp*: a legal order issued as a remedy forbidding something to be done
in-ter-dict \in-ter-'dikt\ *vt* 1: to lay under or prohibit by an interdiction 2: PROHIBIT DEBAR 3: to destroy, cut, or damage (as an enemy line of supply) by firepower to stop or hamper an enemy *SYN* *SEE* FORBID — **in-ter-dic-tion** \-'dik-shən\ n — **in-ter-dic-tive** \-'dik-t-iv\ *adj* — **in-ter-dic-to-ry** \-'tɔr-i\ *adj*
in-ter-dig-i-tate \in-ter-'d-ig-'t-ət\ *vi [*inter-* + L *digitus* finger — more at TOE]: to interlock like the fingers of folded hands — **in-ter-dig-i-ta-tion** \-'d-ig-'t-ā-shən\ n
in-ter-dis-ci-pli-nar-y \in-ter-'dis-'p-ə-'n-er-'ē\ *adj*: involving two or more academic disciplines
in-ter-dis-trict \in-ter-'d-ɪ-str-ə-, -r-est-, -r-ost\; fr. ML, fr. L, to be between, make a difference, concern, fr. *inter-* + *esse* to be — more at ES] 1 a (1): right, title, or legal share in something (2): participation in advantage and responsibility — **district** n
in-ter-est \in-ter-'est\ n 1: a share in something 2: a business 3 a: a charge for borrowed money generally a percentage of the amount borrowed b: an excess above what is due 4: a group financially interested in an industry or enterprise 5: a readiness to be concerned with or moved by an object or class of objects b: the quality in a thing that arouses interest
interest *vt* 1: to involve the interest or welfare of; AFFECT, CONCERN 2: to induce or persuade to participate or engage 3: to*

engage the attention or arouse the interest of
interest group n: a group of persons having a common identifying interest that often provides a basis for action
in-ter-lace \in-ter-'fās\ n: a surface forming a common boundary of two bodies, spaces, or phases — **in-ter-fa-cial** \in-ter-'fā-shəl\ *adj*
in-ter-lait \in-ter-'fāth\ *adj*: involving persons of different religious faiths
in-ter-fas-cio-lar \in-ter-'fə-'sɪk-yə-lər-, -fə-'\ *adj*: situated between fascicles
in-ter-fer \in-ter-'fɛr-(ə)'r\ *vi [MF (*s'entreferer* to strike one another) fr. OF, fr. *inter-* + *ferre* to strike or L *ferre* to bring out [at one]] 1: to strike one foot against the opposite foot or ankle in walking or running 2: to come in collision or be in opposition 3: CLASH 3: to enter into or take a part in the concerns of others 4: to interfere reciprocally so as to augment, diminish, or otherwise affect one another 5: to interfere with the same or to interfere with and thus question the priority of invention between the claimants 6 *football* a: to run ahead of and provide blocking for the ball carrier b: to hinder illegally an attempt of a player to receive a pass *SYN* *SEE* INTERFERE — **in-ter-fer-er** \-'fɛr-ər\ *n*
in-ter-fer-ence \in-ter-'fɛr-(ə)'r-əns\ n 1 a: the act or process of interfering b: something that interferes 2: OBSTRUCTION 2: the mutual effect on meeting of two beams of light or of two series of pulsations of sound or of two waves or vibrations whereby the resulting neutralization at some points and reinforcement at others produces alternations 3: the act of hampering or blocking an opponent in football 4 a: confusion of received radio signals due to strays or undesired signals b: something that produces such confusion — **interferential** \-'fɛr-ən-'l-, -fɛr-'n-əl\ *adj*
in-ter-fer-ogram \in-ter-'fɛr-'i-'gr-əm\ n INTERFEROGRAPHIC RECORD made by an apparatus for recording optical interference phenomena
in-ter-fer-om-e-ter \in-ter-'fɛr-'i-'r-əm-ə-'t-ər-, -fɛr-'r-əm\ n [ISV]: an instrument that utilizes light interference phenomena for precise determinations of wavelength, spectral fine structure, indices of refraction, small lengths, and masses — **interferometric** \-'fɛr-'i-'r-əm-'tr-ik\ *adj* — **in-ter-fer-om-e-try** \-'fɛr-'r-əm-ə-'tr-ē-, -fɛr-'r-əm-'\ *n*
in-ter-fer-ile \in-ter-'fɛr-'l-ē\ *adj*: capable of interbreeding — **interfertile** \-'fɛr-'t-ɪ-l-ē\ *adj*
in-ter-fruit-ful \in-ter-'frut-'f-əl\ *adj*: capable of reciprocal cross-pollination — **interfruitfulness** n
in-ter-fuse \in-ter-'fjuz\ *vi* [L *interfusus*, pp. of *interfundere* to pour between, fr. *inter-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] 1: to combine by fusing; BLEND 2: to pass into or through others 3: INFUSE 3: FUSE, PERMEATE — **interfusion** \-'fjū-zhən\ *n*
in-ter-gac-tic \in-ter-'gæk-'t-ik\ *adj*: situated or occurring in the spaces between galaxies
in-ter-ge-ner-ic \in-ter-'jə-'ner-'ik\ *adj*: existing or occurring between genera (~ hybridization)
in-ter-gla-cial \in-ter-'glā-'shəl\ *adj*: occurring or formed between glacial epochs
in-ter-gra-da-tion \in-ter-'grā-'dā-shən-, -grā-'n\ n: the condition of one that intergrades — **intergradational** \-'shənəl -shən-'l\ *adj*
in-ter-grade \in-ter-'grād\ *vi*: to merge gradually one with another through a continuous series of intermediate forms, kinds, or types
in-ter-grade \in-ter-'grād\ n: an intermediate or transitional form
in-ter-graft \in-ter-'graft\ *vi*: to be reciprocally capable of being grafted
in-ter-growth \in-ter-'grəθ\ n 1: a growing between or together; also: the product of such growth 2: growth by intussusception
in-ter-im \in-ter-'rɪm-, -rɪ'm\ n [L *ad interim*, *inter* between — more at INTER-; a time intervening; INTERVAL — **interim** *adj*
in-ter-i-or \in-ter-'i-ər-ē\ *adj* [MF & L; MF, fr. L, compar. of (assumed) OL *interius* inward, on the inside; akin to *L. inter*] 1: lying, occurring, or existing within the limits of a number 2: remote from the border or shore; INLAND 3: ESSENTIAL 4: belonging to mental or spiritual life — **interiorly** *adv*
interior n 1: the internal or inner part of a thing; INSIDE 2: the inland part 3: the internal nature; CHARACTER 4: the internal affairs of a state or nation 5: a representation of the interior of a building — **interiority** \-'i-ər-ē-'i-tē\ *n*
interior decoration n: the art of planning the layout and furnishings of an architectural interior
in-ter-ject \in-ter-'jek-t\ *vb* [L *interjectus*, pp. of *intericere*, fr. *inter-* + *icere* to throw among] 1: to throw in between or among other things; INTERPOLATE (~a remark) *SYN* *SEE* INTRODUCE — **interjector** \-'jek-t-ər\ n — **interjectively** \-'tɔ-'rē\ *adv*
in-ter-jec-tion \in-ter-'jek-'shən\ n 1 a: the act of uttering exclamations; EXCLAMATION b: the act of putting in between INTERJECTION c: the act of new issues 2: something that interrupts 3 a: an ejaculatory word (as *Wonderful*) or form of speech (as *ha ha*) b: a cry or inarticulate utterance (as *ouch*) expressing an emotion
in-ter-jec-tion-al \-'shənəl -shən-'l\ *adj* 1: thrown in between other words; PARENTHETICAL 2: of, relating to, or constituting an interjection; EJACULATORY — **interjectionally** \-'v\ *adv*
in-ter-lace \in-ter-'lās\ *vb* [ME *entrelacer*, fr. MF *entrelacer*, fr. OF *entrelacer*, fr. *entre-* + *lacier* to lace] *vt* 1: to unite by or as if by lacing together; INTERWEAVE 2: to vary by alternating together 3: INTERMIX 3: to cross one another as if woven together; INTERTWINE — **interlace-ment** \-'lās-ment\ n
in-ter-lam-i-nate \in-ter-'lām-ə-'nāt\ *vt* 1: to insert between laminae 2: to arrange in alternate laminae — **interlaminate** \-'lām-ə-'nāt-ē-'shən\ n
in-ter-lard \in-ter-'lɑrd\ *vt* [ME *entrelarder*, fr. OF, fr. *entre-* + *larder* to lard, fr. *lard*, n.] to introduce something foreign or irrelevant into (text ~ed with photographs)
in-ter-lay-er \in-ter-'lā-ər-, -lē-'\ *n*: a layer placed between other layers
in-ter-lay-er \in-ter-'lā-ər\ *vt*: INTERLEAVE
in-ter-leaf \in-ter-'lēf\ *n* 1: a usu. blank leaf inserted between two leaves of a book 2: SLIP-SHEET
in-ter-lay-er \in-ter-'lēv\ *vt* 1 a: to equip with an interleaf b: SLIP-SHEET 2: INTERLAMINATE
in-ter-line \in-ter-'līn\ *vb* [ME *entrelinen*, fr. ML *entrelinere*, fr.*

ə abnt; ʌ kitted; ər further; a back; ʌ bāke; ʌ cōt, cāt; j joke; ɪ nj; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ cōin; th thin; th thin;

ə ōnt; ɔh chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life; ū lout; ū foot; ɪ yet; ɪu few; ɪu furious; ʒh vision

L inter- + linea line 1 to insert between lines already written or printed; also 2 to insert something between the lines of (~ a page)
in-ter-lin-e-a-tion \in-'lin-ē-'ā-shən/ *n* : a word inserted between lines
interline *v* [ME *interlinen*, fr. *inter- + linen* to line] : to provide (a garment) with an interlining
in-ter-lin-e-ar \in-'tər-'līn-ē-'ər/ *adj* [ME *interliniare*, fr. ML *interliniare*, fr. L *inter- + linea* line] 1 to insert between lines already written or printed or 2 to add an interline in different languages or texts in alternate lines — **in-ter-lin-e-ar-ly** *adv*
in-ter-lin-ing \in-'tər-'lī-nīŋ/ *n* : a lining sewn between the ordinary lining and the outside fabric
in-ter-link \in-'tər-'līŋk/ *v* : to link together
in-ter-lin-k \in-'tər-'līŋk/ *v* : to connect or interrelated with one another — **in-ter-lin-k** *v* 1 to connect together; UNITE 2 to connect so that motion of any part is constrained by another; esp 3 to arrange the connections of (as railroad signals) to ensure movement in proper sequence — **in-ter-lin-k** \in-'tər-'līŋk/ *n* — **in-ter-lin-k-er** \in-'tər-'līŋk-ər/ *n*
in-ter-lin-cu-tion \in-'tər-'lō-'kyū-'shən/ *n* [L *interlocutio*, *interlocutio*, fr. *interlocutus*, pp. of *interloqui* to speak between, fr. *inter- + loqui* to speak] : interchange of speech ; CONVERSATION
in-ter-lin-cu-tor \in-'tər-'līŋk-yət-ər/ *n* 1 a one who takes part in dialogue or conversation 2 a man in the middle of the line in a minstrel show who questions the end men
in-ter-lin-cu-to-ry \in-'tər-'līŋk-yə-'tōr-ē-, -tōr-ə/ *adj* : pronounced during the progress of a legal action and having only provisional force (~ decrete)
in-ter-lin-er \in-'tər-'lōp, 'in-'tər-'lōp/ *vi* [prob. back-formation from *interloper*, fr. *inter- + lapin* (akin to MD *lapen* to run, OE *læpan* to leap) — **INTRA**, **INTERMEDDLE** — **in-ter-lin-er** *n*
in-ter-lu-de \in-'tər-'lūd/ *n* [ME *interlude*, fr. ML *interludium*, fr. L *inter- + ludus* play — more at **LUDICROUS**] 1 a : light or fanciful entertainment between the act or a mystery or morality play or presented at a fete b ; a farce or comedy derived from these entertainments 2 a : performance or entertainment between the acts of a play 3 : an intervening or interruptive period, space, or event
INTERVAL 4 : a musical composition inserted between the parts of a longer composition, a drama, or a religious service
in-ter-lu-nar \in-'tər-'lū-nər/ *also* **in-ter-lu-nā-ry** \no-'rē/ *adj* [prob. fr. MF *interlunare*, fr. L *interlunium* interlunary period, fr. *inter- + luna* moon — more at **LUNAR**] : relating to the interval between old and new moon
in-ter-mar-riage \in-'tər-'mar-ij/ *n* 1 : marriage between members of different groups 2 : **ENDOGAMY** 1
in-ter-mar-ry \in-'tər-'mā-ri/ *vi* 1 a : to marry each other b : to marry within a group 2 : to become connected by marriage between members
in-ter-med-ic \in-'tər-'med-'i/ *vi* [ME *entremedien*, fr. MF *entremedier*, fr. OF, fr. *entre- + inter- + medier* to mix — more at **MEODLE**] : **MEDDLE**, **INTERFERE** — **in-ter-med-ic-er** \in-'tər-'lō-ər/ *n*
in-ter-med-i-a-cy \in-'tər-'med-ē-'ə-'sē/ *n* : **INTERMEDIATENESS**
in-ter-med-i-ar-er \in-'tər-'med-ē-'er-ər/ *adj* 1 : **INTERMEDIATE** 2 : acting as an intermediary
intermediary *n* 1 a : **MEDIATOR**, **GO-BETWEEN** b : **MEDIUM**, **MEANS** 2 : an intermediate form or stage
in-ter-med-i-ate \in-'tər-'med-ē-'ət/ *adj* [ML *intermediatus*, fr. L *intermedius*, fr. *inter- + medius* mid, middle — more at **MID**] : being situated at the middle place or degree ; between extremes — **in-ter-med-i-ate-ly** *adv* — **in-ter-med-i-ate-ness** *n*
intermediate *n* 1 : an intermediate term, object, or class 2 : **MEDIATOR**, **GO-BETWEEN** 3 : a chemical compound formed as an intermediate step between the starting material and the final product
intermediate *adj* 1 a : a best which is normally used by a parasite in the course of its life cycle and in which it may multiply asexually but not sexually 2 a : **RESERVOIR** 3 b : **VECTOR**
in-ter-med-i-a-tion \in-'tər-'med-ē-'ā-'shən/ *n* : **INTERVENTION**, **MEDIATION**
in-ter-med-i-an \in-'tər-'med-'n/ *n* : a hormone secreted by the intermediate part or anterior lobe of the pituitary body that induces expansion of vertebrate chromatophores
in-ter-ment \in-'tər-'ment/ *n* : the act or ceremony of interring
in-ter-mez-zo \in-'tər-'met-'(s)ō-, -'med-'(z)ō/ *n*, *pl* **in-ter-mez-zo** \in-'sē-, -'tē-/ *n* [It. *mez-zo* middle, fr. L *intermedius* intermediate] 1 : a short light color 2 a : a movement coming between the major sections of a symphony or other extended work b : a short intermediate instrumental composition
in-ter-mi-na-ble \in-'tər-'mī-'nə-'bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *interminabilis*, fr. L *in- + terminare* to terminate] : **ENDLESS**; esp : wearisomely protracted — **in-ter-mi-na-ble-ness** *n* — **in-ter-mi-na-ble-ly** *adv*
in-ter-min-gle \in-'tər-'mīŋ-'gl/ *v* : **INTERMIX**
in-ter-mis-sion \in-'tər-'mīsh-'ən/ *n* [L *intermissio*, *intermissio*, fr. *intermittere*, pp. of *intermittere*] 1 : the act of intermitting ; the state of being intermitted 2 : a temporary halt esp. in a public performance : **PAUSE**
in-ter-mit \in-'tər-'mīt/ *v* **in-ter-mit-ted**; **in-ter-mit-ting** [L *intermittere*, fr. *inter- + mittere* to send — more at **SMITE**] *vi* : to cease to cease for a time or at intervals ; **DISCONTINUE** ~ *vi* : to be intermittent **SYN** **INTERMITTENT**, **EFFLUENT**, **INTERMITTENT**
in-ter-mit-tent \in-'tər-'mīt-'n(ə)t/ *n* : the quality or state of being intermittent
in-ter-mit-tent-ly \in-'tər-'mīt-'n(ə)t-ē/ *adv* [L *intermittent*, *intermittent*, pp. of *intermittere*] : coming and going at intervals — **in-ter-mit-tent-ly** *adv*
syn **INTERMITTENT**, **RECURRENT**, **PERIODIC**, **ALTERNATE** mean occurring or appearing in interrupted sequence. **INTERMITTENT** stresses breaks in continuity; **RECURRENT** stresses repetition; **PERIODIC** implies recurrence at essentially regular intervals; **ALTERNATE** may apply to two contrasting things appearing repeatedly one after the other (*alternate hope and despair*) or to every second member of a series (*meet on alternate Tuesdays*)
intermittent current *n* : an electric current that flows and ceases to flow at intervals but is not reversed
in-ter-mix \in-'tər-'mīks/ *v* [B-formation fr. obs. *intermix* (intermingled), fr. L *intermixtus*, pp. of *intermiscere* to intermix, fr. *inter- + miscere* to mix — more at **MIX**] : to mix together — **in-ter-mix-ture** \in-'tər-'mīks-'tʃər/ *n*
in-ter-mo-loc-u-lar \in-'tər-'mō-'lek-yə-'lār/ *adj* : existing or acting between molecules — **in-ter-mo-loc-u-lar-ly** *adv*

in-tern or **in-terne** \in-'tər-n, 'in-'ə/ *adj* [MF *interne*, fr. L *internus*] **ARCHAIC** : **INTERNAL**
in-ter-nal \in-'tər-'nəl, 'in-'ə/ *vi* : to confine or impound esp. during a war
in-ter-nal-ize \in-'tər-'nə-'l-ī-zē/ *v* : **INTERNALIZE**
in-tern or **in-terne** \in-'tər-'n, 'in-'ə/ *n* : an advanced student or graduate esp. in medicine gaining supervised practical experience (as in a hospital) — **in-tern-ship** \in-'tər-n-ʃɪp/ *n*
in-ter-nal-ly \in-'tər-'nəl-ē/ *adv* : to act as an intern
in-ter-nal-ly \in-'tər-'nəl-ē/ *adj* : **INTERNAL**; akin to L *inter* between — **more at** **INTER-1** a : existing or situated within the limits or surface of something (~ structure) b (1) : situated near the inside of the body (2) : situated on the side toward the median plane of the body 2 : capable of being applied through the stomach by being swallowed (~ remedy) 3 : relating or belonging to or existing within the mind ; **SUBJECTIVE** 4 : **INTRINSIC**, **INHERENT** (~ evidence) (~ consistency) 5 : present or arising within an organism or one of its parts (~ stimulus) 6 : of or relating to the domestic affairs of a state (revenue) — **in-ter-nal-ly** \in-'tər-'nəl-ē/ *n* — **in-ter-nal-ly** \in-'tər-'nəl-ē/ *adv*
internal-combustion engine *n* : a heat engine in which the combustion that generates the heat takes place inside the engine proper instead of in a furnace
in-ter-nal-iza-tion \in-'tər-'nə-'l-ā-'zā-'shən/ *n* : the act or process of internalizing
in-ter-nal-ize \in-'tər-'nəl-ī-zē/ *vi* : to give a subjective character to; *specif* : to incorporate within the self as guiding principles
internal medicine *n* : a branch of medicine that deals with the internal organs and dependent nonorganic diseases
internal respiration *n* : a change of gases between the cells of the body and the blood by way of the fluid bathing the cells
internal rhyme *n* : rhyme between a word within a line and another either at the end of the same line or within another line
internal secretion *n* : **HORMONE**
in-ter-na-tion-al \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l, 'in-'ə-'nəl/ *adj* 1 : affecting or involving two or more nations (~ trade) 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a group or association having members in two or more nations (~ movement) — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ly** \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l-ē/ *adv*
in-ter-na-tion-al-ism \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l-ē-'iz-əm/ *n* : a sense of inter-**nash-nal**, 'nā-'nəl/ *n* : an organized group that transcends national limits; as also **in-ter-na-tion-ale** \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l, 'nā-'nəl/ : one of several socialist or communist organizations of international scope b : a international labor union having locals in more than one country
in-ter-na-tion-al-ism \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l-ē-'iz-əm/ *n* : **INTERNATIONALISM** 1 : international character, principles, interests, or outlook 2 a : a policy of cooperation among nations and esp. of the development of close international political and economic relations b : an attitude or belief favoring such a policy — **in-ter-na-tion-al-ist** \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l-ē-'ist/ *n* or *adj*
in-ter-na-tion-al-iza-tion \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l-ē-'zā-'shən/ *n* : the act or the result of internationalizing
in-ter-na-tion-al-ize \in-'tər-'nə-'nə-'l-ē-'zē/ *v* : to make international 2 : to put on an international control
international law *n* : a body of rules that control or affect the rights of nations in their relations with each other
international pitch *n* : a tuning standard of 440 vibrations per second for A above middle C
international relations *n pl* *but sing in constr* : a branch of political science concerned with relations between nations and primarily with foreign policies
International Scientific Vocabulary *n* : a part of the vocabulary of the sciences and other specialized studies that consists of words or other linguistic forms current in two or more languages and differing from the forms being adapted to the structure of the individual languages in which they appear
international unit *n* : a quantity of a biological (as a vitamin) that produces a particular biological effect agreed upon as an international standard
in-ter-ne-cine \in-'tər-'nes-'ē-, 'nē-'sē-, 'nē-'sē-, 'in-'tər-'nē-'sē-/ *adj* [L *interneccare*, fr. *interneccare* to destroy, kill, fr. *inter- + necare* to kill, fr. *nec-*, *nex* violent death — more at **NOXIOUS**] 1 : marked by slaughter ; **DEADLY**; esp : mutually destructive 2 : of, relating to, or involving conflict within a group
in-ter-ne-er \in-'tər-'nē-'ər/ *n* : an intern
in-ter-neu-ron \in-'tər-'nē-'rən/ *n* : an intern
in-ter-neu-ron \in-'tər-'nē-'rən/ *n* : an International neuron — **in-ter-neu-ron-al** \in-'tər-'nē-'rən-'əl-, 'nyū-'rōn-'əl/ *adj*
in-ter-nist \in-'tər-'nə-'st/ *n* : a specialist in internal medicine esp. as distinguished from a surgeon
in-ter-nit \in-'tər-'nə-'t/ *n* : the act of interning ; the state of being interned
in-ter-nodē \in-'tər-'nōdē/ *n* [L *internodium*, fr. *inter- + nodus* knot — more at **NET**] : an interval or part between two nodes (as of a stem)
in-ter-nun-cial \in-'tər-'nən-'tʃi-əl-, 'nūn-'tʃi-əl/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to an internuncio 2 : serving to link sensory and motor neurons — **in-ter-nun-cial-ly** \in-'tər-'nən-'tʃi-əl-ē/ *adv*
in-ter-nun-cio \in-'tər-'nən-'tʃi-ō-, 'nūn-'tʃi-ō/ *n* [L *internuncio*, fr. L *internunciare*, fr. *inter- + nunciare* to announce, nuncio messenger] 1 : a messenger between two parties ; **GO-BETWEEN** 2 : a papal legate of lower rank than a nuncio
in-ter-nup-tial \in-'tər-'nəp-'ʃhəl-, 'chəl/ *adj* 1 : relating to intermarriage 2 : intervening between married states
in-ter-oc-cep-tive \in-'tər-'ə-'sēp-'tīv/ *adj* : **RECEPTIVE** (as *in being*) + **-ceptive** (as *in receptive*) : of, relating to, or being stimuli arising within the body and esp. the viscera
in-ter-oc-cep-tor \in-'tər-'ə/ *n* : a sensory receptor excited by interoceptive stimuli
in-ter-oc-cep-tive \in-'tər-'ə-'sēp-'tīv/ *adj* : functioning or communicating between the offices of an organization
in-ter-pel-late \in-'tər-'pel-'āt-, 'pə-'lāt/ *vi* [L *interpellare*, pp. of *interpellare* to interrupt, fr. *inter- + pellare* (fr. *pellere* to drive) — more at **PELL**] : to question formally (as an executive officer) concerning an official action or policy of personal conduct — **in-ter-pel-late-ly** \in-'tər-'pel-'āt-ē-, 'pə-'lāt-ē/ *adv*
in-ter-pen-e-trate \in-'tər-'pen-'ə-'trāt/ *vi* : to penetrate between, within, or throughout ; **PERMEATE** — *vi* : to penetrate mutually — **in-ter-pen-e-trate** \in-'tər-'pen-'ə-'trāt-ē/ *adv*

in-ter-per-son-al \in-ter-'pɔr-sən-əl/ *adj* : being, relating to, or involving relations between persons — **in-ter-per-son-al-ly** \e-ter-'pɔr-sən-əl/ *adv*

in-ter-plan-e-tary \in-ter-'plæn-ə-ter-ē/ *adj* : existing, carried on, or operating between planets

in-ter-plant \in-ter-'plɑnt/ *vt* : to plant a crop between (plants of another kind); *esp* : to set out young trees among (existing growth)

in-ter-play \in-ter-'pli/ *n* : INTERACTION — **in-ter-play** \in-ter-'pli/ *vi*

in-ter-plead \in-ter-'pli/ *vi* [AF *entrepleder*, fr. *enter-* + *inter-* + *plead*, fr. *plaid* = to insert (more at *plaid*)] : to go to trial with each other in order to determine a right on which the action of a third party depends

in-ter-plead-er \in-ter-'pli-er/ *n* [AF *entrepleder*, fr. *entrepleder*, v.] : a proceeding to enable a person to compel parties making the same claim to fight in the same litigation or between themselves

interpleader *n* : one that interpleads

in-ter-po-late \in-ter-'pɔl-āt/ *vb* [L *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolare* to refurbish, alter, interpolate, fr. *inter-* + *polare* (fr. *polire* to polish)] *vt* **1 a** : to alter or corrupt (as a text) by inserting new or foreign matter **b** : to insert (words) into a text or into a conversation **2** : to insert between two things or parts **3** INTERCALATE **3** : to estimate values of (a function) between two known values **4** : to make insertions *syn* see INTRODUCE — **in-ter-po-late-ly** \in-ter-'pɔl-āt-ē-ly/ *adv* — **in-ter-po-lator** \in-ter-'pɔl-ə-tər/ *n*

in-ter-poser \in-ter-'pɔz-ər/ *vb* [MF *interposer*, fr. L *interponere* (perf. indic. *interposui*), fr. *inter-* + *ponere* to put — more at POSITION] *vt* **1 a** : to place in an intervening position **b** : to put (oneself) between; INTERRUDE **2** : to introduce or throw in between the position of a condition or principle; INTERRUPT **3** : to step in between parties at variance; INTERVENE **3** : INTERRUPT — **in-ter-pos-er** *n*

SYN INTERPOSE, INTERFERE, INTERVENE, MEDIATE, INTERCEDE mean to bring or go between. INTERSEDE implies more than this. INTERFERE implies getting in the way or otherwise hindering movement, view, or free operation; INTERVENE may imply an occurring in space or time between two things or a stepping in to halt or settle a quarrel or conflict; MEDIATE implies intervening between hostile or conflicting parties; INTERCEDE implies acting in behalf of an offender in begging mercy or forgiveness *SYN* see in addition INTRODUCE

in-ter-po-si-tion \in-ter-'pɔz-ə-ʃən/ *n* **1 a** : the act of interposing **b** : the action of a state whereby its sovereignty is placed between its citizens and its federal government **2** : something interposed

in-ter-pret \in-ter-'prɛt, 'rɒp-əd/ *vb* [ME *interpreten*, fr. MF&L; MF *interpretar*, fr. L *interpretari*, fr. *interpret-*, *interpret* agent, negotiator, interpreter] *vt* **1** : to explain the meaning of; ELUCIDATE **2** : to conceive in the light of individual belief, judgment, or circumstance **3** : to represent by means of art; bring to realization by performance (~s a role) **4** : to act as an interpreter between speakers of different languages *syn* see EXPLAIN

in-ter-pret-a-tion \in-ter-'prɛt-ə-ʃən/ *n* — **in-ter-pret-a-tive** \in-ter-'prɛt-ə-tiv/ *adj* **1** : the act or process of interpreting **2** : an instance of artistic interpretation in performance or adaptation — **in-ter-pret-a-tive-ly** \in-ter-'prɛt-ə-tiv-ē-ly/ *adv* — **in-ter-pret-a-tor** \in-ter-'prɛt-ə-tər/ *n* — **in-ter-pret-a-tor-ship** \in-ter-'prɛt-ə-tər-ʃip/ *n* — **in-ter-pret-a-tor-ship-ly** \in-ter-'prɛt-ə-tər-ʃip-ē-ly/ *adv*

in-ter-pu-pil-lary \in-ter-'pyu-pəl-er-ē/ *adj* : extending between the pupils of the eyes; *also* : extending between the centers of a pair of spectacle lenses (~ distance)

in-ter-rā-cial \in-ter-'rā-shən/ *n* or **in-ter-rā-cial** \in-ter-'rās/ *adj* : of, involving, or designed for members of different races

in-ter-reg-um \in-ter-'reg-nəm/ *n*, *pl* *interregnums* or **in-ter-reg-na** \-nə/ [L, fr. *inter-* + *regnum* reign — more at REIGN] **1** : the time during which a throne is vacant between two successive reigns **2** : a period of suspension of a government or control **3** : a lapse or pause in a continuous series

in-ter-re-late \in-ter-(r)-ri-'lāt/ *vt* **1** : to bring into mutual relation **2** : to have mutual relationship — **in-ter-re-la-tion** \in-ter-'rɛ-lā-ʃən/ *n* — **in-ter-re-la-tion-ship** \in-ter-'rɛ-lā-ʃən-ʃip/ *n*

in-ter-ro-gate \in-ter-'rɔg-ət/ *vt* [L *interrogatus*, pp. of *interrogare*, fr. *inter-* + *rogare* to ask — more at RIGHT] : to question formally and systematically *syn* see ASK — **in-ter-ro-ga-tion** \in-ter-'rɔg-ə-ʃən/ *n* — **in-ter-ro-ga-tion-al** \in-ter-'rɔg-ə-ʃən-əl/ *adj*

in-ter-ro-ga-tion-ary \in-ter-'rɔg-ə-ʃən-er-ē/ *adj* **1** : a question **2** : a question **3** : a question **4** : a question **5** : a question **6** : a question **7** : a question **8** : a question **9** : a question **10** : a question **11** : a question **12** : a question **13** : a question **14** : a question **15** : a question **16** : a question **17** : a question **18** : a question **19** : a question **20** : a question **21** : a question **22** : a question **23** : a question **24** : a question **25** : a question **26** : a question **27** : a question **28** : a question **29** : a question **30** : a question **31** : a question **32** : a question **33** : a question **34** : a question **35** : a question **36** : a question **37** : a question **38** : a question **39** : a question **40** : a question **41** : a question **42** : a question **43** : a question **44** : a question **45** : a question **46** : a question **47** : a question **48** : a question **49** : a question **50** : a question **51** : a question **52** : a question **53** : a question **54** : a question **55** : a question **56** : a question **57** : a question **58** : a question **59** : a question **60** : a question **61** : a question **62** : a question **63** : a question **64** : a question **65** : a question **66** : a question **67** : a question **68** : a question **69** : a question **70** : a question **71** : a question **72** : a question **73** : a question **74** : a question **75** : a question **76** : a question **77** : a question **78** : a question **79** : a question **80** : a question **81** : a question **82** : a question **83** : a question **84** : a question **85** : a question **86** : a question **87** : a question **88** : a question **89** : a question **90** : a question **91** : a question **92** : a question **93** : a question **94** : a question **95** : a question **96** : a question **97** : a question **98** : a question **99** : a question **100** : a question

in-ter-ro-ga-tor \in-ter-'rɔg-ə-tər/ *n* **1** : a person who interrogates **2** : a radio transmitter and receiver for sending out a signal that triggers a transponder and for receiving and displaying the reply

in-ter-ro-ga-to-ry \in-ter-'rɔg-ə-tər-ē, -tər-ē/ *n* : a formal question or inquiry

in-ter-rupt \in-ter-'rɒpt/ *adj* : INTERROGATIVE

in-ter-rupt \in-ter-'rɒpt/ *vb* [ME *interrupten*, fr. L *interruptus*, pp. of *interrompere*, fr. *inter-* + *rompere* to break — more at REAVE] *vt* **1** : to stop or hinder by breaking in **2** : to break the uniformity or continuity of **3** : to break in upon an action; *esp* : to break in upon or interrupt a speech

in-ter-rupt-ion \in-ter-'rɒpt-ʃən/ *n* — **in-ter-rupt-ive** \in-ter-'rɒpt-iv/ *adj*

in-ter-rupt-er \in-ter-'rɒpt-ər/ *n* : one that interrupts; *specif* : a device for periodically and automatically interrupting an electric current

in-ter-scho-las-tic \in-ter-'skɔl-ə-stik/ *adj* : existing or carried on between schools

in-ter-se \in-ter-'sɛ/ *adv* (or *adj*) [L] : among or between themselves

in-ter-sect \in-ter-'sɛkt/ *vb* [L *intersectus*, pp. of *intersecare*, fr. *inter-* + *secare* to cut — more at SAW] *vt* : to pierce or divide by passing through or across; CROSS **2** : to meet and cross at a point

in-ter-sec-tion \in-ter-'sɛk-ʃən/ *n* — **in-ter-sec-tion-ally** \in-ter-'sɛk-ʃən-əl-ē/ *adv*

in-ter-sec-tion \in-ter-'sɛk-ʃən/ *n* : the act or process of intersecting **2** : a place or area where two or more

things intersect **3** : the set of elements common to two sets; *esp* : the set of points common to two geometric configurations

in-ter-sect-ion-ally \in-ter-'sɛk-ʃən-əl-ē/ *adv* : in an intersecting individual

in-ter-sex-u-al \in-ter-'sɛks-əl/ *n* [ISV] : an intersecting individual

in-ter-sex-u-al \in-ter-'sɛks-əl/ *adj* [ISV] **1** : existing between sexes (~ hostility) **2** : intermediate in sexual characters between a typical male and a typical female — **in-ter-sex-u-al-ly** \in-ter-'sɛks-əl-ē/ *adv*

in-ter-space \in-ter-'spās/ *n* : an intervening space **3** INTERVAL

in-ter-space \in-ter-'spās/ *vt* : to separate by spaces

in-ter-spe-cif-ic \in-ter-'spɪ-sɪf-ik/ *adj* or **in-ter-spe-cies** \in-ter-'spɛ-si-ēz/ *adj* : existing or arising between species (~ hybrid)

in-ter-sper-se \in-ter-'spɜr-sɪ/ *vt* [L *interspersus*, interspersed, fr. *inter-* + *spergere* pp. of *spergere* to scatter — more at SPARK] **1** : to insert at intervals among the things **2** : to place something at intervals in or among — **in-ter-sper-sion** \in-ter-'spɜr-ʃən, -ʃən/ *n*

in-ter-sta-dial \in-ter-'stād-ē-əl/ *n* [ISV *inter-* + NL *stadium* stage, place, fr. stadium] **1** : a subdivision within a glacial stage marking a temporary retreat of the ice

in-ter-sta-te \in-ter-'stāt-ē/ *adj* : of, connecting, or existing between two or more states of the U.S.

in-ter-stel-lar \in-ter-'stɛl-ər/ *adj* : located or taking place among the stars

in-ter-ster-ile \in-ter-'stɛr-əl/ *adj* : mutually incapable of fertilizing — **in-ter-ster-ility** \in-ter-'stɛr-əl-ē-ty/ *n*

in-ter-ster-ile \in-ter-'stɛr-əl/ *n*, *pl* *in-ter-ster-iles* \-stɛr-ēz, -stɛr-əz/ [F, fr. LL *intersterium*, fr. L *intersteris*, pp. of *intersterire* to stand still, be sterile, fr. *inter-* + *sterere* to come to stand; akin to L *stare* to stand] : space that intervenes between things; INTERVAL; *esp* : one between closely spaced things *syn* see APERTURE

in-ter-sti-tial \in-ter-'stɪ-ti-əl/ *adj* **1** : relating to or situated in the interstices **2 a** : situated within but not restricted to or characteristic of a particular organ or tissue **b** : used esp. of fibrous tissue **c** : affecting the interstitial tissues of an organ or part

in-ter-sti-tial-ly \in-ter-'stɪ-ti-əl-ē/ *adv*

in-ter-sub-jec-tive \in-ter-'sɒb-'dʒɛk-tɪv/ *adj* **1** : interrelating two consciousnesses **2** : accessible to two or more subjects; OBJECTIVE — **in-ter-sub-jec-tive-ly** \in-ter-'sɒb-'dʒɛk-tɪv-ē-ly/ *adv* — **in-ter-sub-jec-tiv-ity** \in-ter-'sɒb-'dʒɛk-tɪv-ə-ty/ *n*

in-ter-tes-ta-men-tal \in-ter-'tes-tə-'ment-əl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or forming the period of two centuries between the composition of the last of the Old Testament and the New Testament

in-ter-ti-dal \in-ter-'tɪ-dəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being the part of the littoral zone above low-tide mark

in-ter-till \in-ter-'tɪl/ *vt* : to cultivate between the rows of (a crop) — **in-ter-till-age** \in-ter-'tɪl-ij/ *n*

in-ter-trop-ic-al \in-ter-'trɒp-ə-kəl/ *adj* **1** : situated between or within the tropics **2** : relating to regions within the tropics; TROPICAL

in-ter-twine \in-ter-'twɪn/ *vt* : to unite by twisting — **in-ter-twined** \in-ter-'twɪnd/ *adj* **1** : to twine about one another — **in-ter-twined-ment** \in-ter-'twɪnd-ment/ *n*

in-ter-twist \in-ter-'twɪst/ *vb* : INTERTWINE

in-ter-twist \in-ter-'twɪst/ *n* : an act or instance of intertwisting ; the state of being intertwined

in-ter-ur-ban \in-ter-'ɜr-bən/ *adj* : connecting cities or towns

in-ter-val \in-ter-'vəl/ *n* [ME *intervalle*, fr. MF, fr. L *intervallum* space between ramps, interval, fr. *inter-* + *vallum* rampart — more at WALL] **1** : a space of time between events or states; PAUSE **2 a** : a space between objects, units, or states **b** : difference in position between tones **3** : a set of real numbers between two numbers either including or excluding one or both of them *also* : the set of real numbers greater or less than and including or excluding a real number

in-ter-va-le \in-ter-'vəl, -vəl/ *n* [obs. *intervale interval*] chiefly New Eng.

in-ter-val-om-e-ter \in-ter-'vəl-əm-'ɛt-ər/ *n* : a device that operates a control (as for a camera shutter) at regular intervals

in-ter-vene \in-ter-'ven/ *vi* [L *intervenire* to come between, fr. *inter-* + *venire* to come — more at COME] **1** : to enter or appear as an unwelcome or extraneous feature or circumstance **2** : to occur, fall, or come between points of time or events **3** : to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification (~ to settle a quarrel) **4** : to occur or lie between two things **5 a** : to become a third party to a legal proceeding begun by others for the protection of an alleged interest **b** : to interfere usu. by force or threat of force in another nation's internal affairs; *syn* see COMPEL or PREVENT an action or to maintain or alter a condition *syn* see INTERPOSE — **in-ter-ven-er** \in-ter-'ven-ər, -nər/ *n* — **in-ter-ven-er-ly** \in-ter-'ven-ər-ē-ly/ *adv*

in-ter-ven-tion-ism \in-ter-'ven-ʃən-iz-əm/ *n* : the theory or practice of intervening; *specif* : governmental interference in economic affairs at home or in political affairs of another country — **in-ter-ven-tion-ist** \in-ter-'ven-ʃən-ɪst/ *n* (or *adj*)

in-ter-ven-tive \in-ter-'ven-tɪv/ *adj* : situated between

vertebrae \in-ter-'vɛr-te-bral-ij/ *adv*

intervertebral disk *n* : one of the tough elastic disks that are interposed between the centra of adjoining vertebrae and that consist of an outer fibrous ring enclosing an inner pulp nucleus

in-ter-view \in-ter-'vju/ *n* [MF *entrevue*, fr. *s'entrevuir* to see one another, meet, fr. *entre-* + *voir* to see — more at VIEW] **1** : a formal consultation usu. to evaluate the aptitude, training, or progress of a student or prospective employee **2 a** : a meeting at which a reporter obtains information from a person **b** : a report or reproduction of information so obtained — **in-ter-view** *vt* — **in-ter-view-er** *n*

in-ter-vivos \in-ter-'vɪv-ōs, -vɪv-ə/ *adv* (or *adj*) [LL] : between living persons (transaction *inter vivos*); *adv* : from one living person to another (*inter vivos* gifts) (property transferred *inter vivos*)

in-ter-vo-cal-ic \in-ter-'vɔk-əl-ik/ *adj* : immediately preceded and followed by vowels

in-ter-weave \in-ter-'wev/ *vt* **1** : to weave together **2** : to blend together ~ *vi*; INTERWINE, INTERMINGLE — **in-ter-wo-ven** \in-ter-'wɒv-ən/ *adj*

in-tes-ta-ty \in-tes-'tāt-ē-ty/ *n* : the quality or state of being or dying intestate

in-tes-tate \in-tes-'tāt, -tət/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *intestatus*, fr. *in-* + *testatus* testate] **1** : having made no valid will **2** : not disposed of by will

a abut, ꝑ kitten; ʃ further; ʒ back; ʔ bāke; ʔ cōt, cart; ʔ jōke; ʔ sɪŋ; ʔ fɔw; ʔ flaw; ʔ cɔɪn; ʔ θɪn; ʔ θɪs;

au out; ɔh chio; ɛ less; ɛ easy; ɟ gift; i trip; i life; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zū vision

implies putting into a fixed or open space between or among; IMBUE implies introducing gradually or by gentle pressure; INTERPOLATE applies to the insertion of something extraneous or spurious; INTERCALATE suggests an intrusive inserting of something in an existing series or sequence; INTERPOSE suggests inserting an obstruction or cause of delay; INTERJECT implies the introduction of something that breaks

in-tro-duc-tion \in-trə-'dak-shən\ *n* [ME *introduccion* act of introducing, fr. MF *introduction*, fr. L *introduction-*, *introduco*, fr. *introducere*, pp. of *introducere*] 1: something that introduces: as a (1) a part of a book or treatise preliminary to the main portion (2) a preliminary treatise or course of study b: a short introductory musical passage 2: the act or process of introducing or the state of being introduced 3: a putting in: INSERTION 4: something introduced; *specif*: a new or exotic plant or animal

in-tro-duc-to-ri-ly \-'dak-t(ə)-rē-ə\ *adv*: in an introductory manner

in-tro-duc-to-ry \in-trə-'dak-(ə)-rē\ *adj*: serving to introduce

◊ PRELIMINARY

in-tro-gres-sion \in-trə-'gresh-ən\ (*in-tro* + *-gression* (as in *regression*)) 1: the entry or introduction of a gene from one complex into another **in-tro-gres-sive** \-'gresh-iv\ *adj* **in-tro-ject** \in-trə-'jekt\ *vt* [*intro* + *-ject* (as in *project*, *v*): to incorporate (attitudes or ideas) into one's personality unconsciously — *in-tro-ject*(-tion) \-'jekt-shən\ *n*] **in-tro-mis-sion** \in-trə-'mish-ən\ *n* [Fr. fr. L *intromissus*, pp. of *intromittere*] 1: the act or process of intromitting **in-tro-mit** \-'mit\ *vt* **in-tro-mit-ted**; **in-tro-mit-ting** [L *intromittere*, fr. *intro* + *mittere* to send]: to send or put in: INSERT — **in-tro-mit-ment** \-'mit-mənt\ *n* **in-tro-mit-ter** \-'mit-ter\ *vt* [*intro* + *mittere* to send, fr. *intro* + *versus* toward, fr. pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at *with*] 1: facing inward or toward the axis of growth — **in-tro-verse** *adv*

in-tro-spect \in-trə-'spekt\ *vt* [L *introspectus*, pp. of *introspicere* to look inside, fr. *intro* + *specere* to look — more at *spy*] 1: to inspect (one's own mind) 2: to consider (a subject) 3: to engage in an examination of one's thought process and sensory experience — **in-tro-spection** \-'spek-shən\ *n* — **in-tro-spection-al** \-shənəl, -shən-'l\ *adj* — **in-tro-spection-ism** \-'shən-iz-əm\ *n* — **in-tro-spection-ist** \-'shən-'s(ə)-n\ *n* or *adj* — **in-tro-spect-ive** \-'spek-tiv\ *adj* — **in-tro-spect-ive-ly** *adv* — **in-tro-spect-ive-ness** *n*

in-tro-verse \in-trə-'vor-zhən, -shən\ (*intro* + *-version* (as in *diversion*)) 1: the act of intertwining: the state of being intertwined 2: the state of or tendency toward being wholly or predominantly concerned with one's own mental life — **in-tro-verse-ly** *adv* **in-tro-vert** \in-trə-'vərt\ *vt* [*intro* + *-vert* (as in *invert*): to turn inward or in upon itself: as a to bend inward; also: to draw in (a tubular part) up; by invagination b to concentrate or direct upon oneself]

introvert *n* 1: something (as the eyestalk of a snail) that is or can be introverted 2: one whose personality is characterized by introversion

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and charring when exposed to flame

in-tus-sus-cep-tion \in-'tʌs-'səp-'tʃən\ *n* [Prob. fr. (assumed) NL *intussusceptus*, pp. of *intussuscipere*, fr. L *intus* within + *suscipere* to take up — more at ENT-, SUSCEPTIBLE] 1: to take in by or cause to undergo intussusception; *esp*: INVAGINATE ~ *vi*: to undergo intussusception

in-tus-sus-cep-tion \in-'tʌs-'səp-'tʃən\ *n*: a drawing in of something from one part to another by INVAGINATION; *esp*: the slipping of a length of intestine into an adjacent portion usw. PROLAPSE obstruction b: the assimilation of new material and its dispersal among pre-existent matter — **in-tus-sus-cep-tive** \-'səp-tiv\ *adj*

in-u-lin \in-'yu-lin\ *n* [Prob. fr. G *inulin*, fr. L *inula* elecampane]: a tasteless white polysaccharide found esp. dissolved in the sap of the roots and rhizomes of composite plants

in-unc-tion \in-'ʌn-'(k)-shən\ *n* [ME, fr. L *unctionio*, *unctio*, fr. *unctus*, pp. of *ungere* to anoint — more at ANOINT]: an act of applying oil or ointment: ANOINTING

in-un-da-tion \in-'ʌn-'dā-'tʃən\ *n* [*in-un-*, pp. *inundare*, fr. *in-* + *unda* wave — more at WATER]: to cover with a flood: OVERFLOW — **in-un-da-tion** \in-'ʌn-'dā-'tʃən\ *n* — **in-un-da-tor** \in-'ʌn-'dā-tōr\ *n* — **in-un-da-to-ry** \in-'ʌn-'dā-tōr-ē\ *adj*

in-ur- \in-'yū-(ə)\ [*ur* = *urere*, fr. *en-* + *ur-*, *n*, use, custom, fr. MF *urere* work, practice, fr. L *opera* to work or OPERA] *vi*: to accustom to accept something undesirable: HABITUATE ~ *vi*: to become of advantage: ACCRUE — **in-ur-ment** \-'mənt\ *n*

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◊ abut; ◊ kitten; ◊ further; ◊ or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, car; ā i joke; ā sing; ◊ flow; ◊ flaw; ◊ coln; th thin; th this; āt out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ī loot; ī foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

practice, or conduct (irregular behavior) ANOMALOUS implies not conforming to what might be expected because of the class or type to which it belongs or the laws that govern its existence (anomalous situation) UNNATURAL suggests what is contrary to nature or to principles or standards felt to be essential to the well-being of civilized society (unnatural cruelty).

Irregular n 1 one that is irregular; as a soldier who is not a member of a regular military force b pl merchandise that has imperfections or that falls below the manufacturer's usual standard or specifications

Ir-reg-u-lar-i-ty \i-'ri-,(r)eg-yə-'lar-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irregular 2 something (as dishonest conduct) that is irregular

Ir-re-l-a-tive \i-'ri-(r)el-ət-iv\ adj (not relative; as a UNRELATED b); IRRELEVANT — Ir-re-l-a-tive-ly adv

Ir-re-le-vance \i-'ri-(r)el-ə-vəns\ or Ir-re-l-o-və-nyə\ -vən-sē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irrelevant 2 something irrelevant

Ir-re-le-vant \i-'vənt\ adj; not relevant; INAPPLICABLE — Ir-re-le-vant-ly adv

Ir-re-li-g-ion \i-'ri-'lij-ən\ n [MF or L, MF, fr. L irreligiō, irreligiō, fr. in- + religio, religio religion] 1 the quality or state of being irreligious 2 Ir-rel-i-g-i-ous-ly \i-'lij-əs-ē\ adj 1 lacking religious emotions, doctrines, or practices 2 indicating lack of religion — Ir-re-li-g-i-ous-ly adv

Ir-re-me-di-able \i-'ri-'mē-dē-ə-bəl\ adj [L irremediabilis, fr. in- + remere to go back, fr. re- + mereo to go — more at FERMEATE] archaic offering no possibility of return

Ir-re-me-di-a-ble \i-'ri-'mē-dē-ə-bəl\ adj [L irremediabilis, fr. in- + remediabilis remediable]; not remediable; specif; INCURABLE

Ir-re-mo-v-a-bly \i-'ri-'mū-və-'bil-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irremovable

Ir-re-mov-a-ble \i-'mū-və-'bəl\ adj; not removable — Ir-re-mov-a-ble-ly adv

Ir-re-p-a-r-a-ble \i-'ri-'rep-(ə-'r)ə-'bəl\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L irrepāribilis, fr. in- + reparābilis reparable]; not repairable; IRRETRIEVABLE — Ir-re-p-a-r-a-ble-ness n — Ir-re-p-a-r-a-bly adv

Ir-re-peal-a-ble \i-'ri-'pē-ə-'bəl\ adj; not repealable

Ir-re-place-a-ble \i-'plā-sə-'bəl\ adj; not replaceable

Ir-re-press-ibil-i-ty \i-'ri-'pres-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irremotably

Ir-re-press-ible \i-'pres-ə-'bəl\ adj; impossible to repress, restrain, or control — Ir-re-press-ibly adv

Ir-re-proach-a-ble \i-'prō-'chə-'bəl\ adj; not reproachable; BLAMELESS — Ir-re-proach-a-ble-ness n — Ir-re-proach-a-bly adv

Ir-re-sist-ibil-i-ty \i-'ri-'zist-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irresistible

Ir-re-sist-ible \i-'zist-ə-'bəl\ adj; impossible to successfully resist — Ir-re-sist-ible-ness n — Ir-re-sist-ibly adv

Ir-re-sol-u-ble \i-'ri-'zəl-yə-'bəl\ adj [L irresolubilis, fr. in- + resolve to resolve]; UNSOLUBLE

Ir-re-solv-a-ble \i-'ri-'zə-'və-'bəl\ adj; uncertain how to act or proceed; VACILLATING — Ir-res-ol-ute-ly \i-'lūt-ē-, -lūt-ē\ (i-'ri-'zə-'və-'lūt-ē\ adv — Ir-res-ol-ute-ness n, -lūt-nas, -lūt-, -lūt-\ n

Ir-re-solv-a-ble \i-'ri-'zə-'və-'bəl, -'zəl-yə-\ adj; incapable of being resolved; esp; not analyzable

Ir-re-spec-ive \i-'ri-'spēk-tiv\ adj; having no regard for persons, conditions, or consequences — Ir-re-spec-ive-ly adv

Ir-re-spi-r-a-ble \i-'ri-'res-p-(ə-'r)ə-'bəl, -'ri-'spi-'rə-'bəl\ [F, fr. LL irrespirabilis, fr. in- + respirare to breathe — more at RESPIRE] 1 not breathable

Ir-re-spon-si-bil-i-ty \i-'ri-'spōn-(t)ə-'bil-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irresponsible

Ir-re-spon-si-ble \i-'spān-(t)ə-'bəl\ adj; not responsible; as a: not answerable to higher authority b: said or done with no sense of responsibility c: lacking personal responsibility d: unable to accept mentally or financially to bear responsibility — Ir-re-spon-si-ble-ness n — Ir-re-spon-si-ble-ly adv

Ir-re-spon-sive \i-'spān-(t)ə-'siv\ adj; not responsive; esp: not able, ready, or inclined to respond — Ir-re-spon-sive-ness n

Ir-re-triev-a-ble \i-'ri-'tri-'ev-ə-'bəl\ adj; not retrievable; IRRECOVERABLE — Ir-re-triev-a-ble-ly adv

Ir-re-ver-ence \i-'ri-'rev-(ə-'r)ə-'n(t)əs, -(r)ev-'rən(t)əs\ n 1 lack of reverence 2 an irreverent act or utterance

Ir-re-ver-ent \i-'ri-'rev-(ə-'r)ə-'nt, -(r)ev-'rə-'nt\ adj [L irreverent-, irreverens, fr. in- + reverent-, reverens reverent]; showing lack of reverence; DISRESPECTFUL — Ir-re-ver-ent-ly adv

Ir-re-vers-ibil-i-ty \i-'ri-'vər-sə-'bil-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irreversible

Ir-re-vers-ible \i-'vər-sə-'bəl\ adj; incapable of being reversed — Ir-re-vers-ibly adv

Ir-re-voc-a-ble \i-'ri-'rev-ə-'kə-'bəl-ət-ē\ also i-'ri-'vō-kə-\ n 1 the quality or state of being irrevocable

Ir-re-voc-a-ble \i-'ri-'rev-(ə-'kə-'bəl\ also i-'ri-'vō-kə-\ adj [ME, fr. L irrevocabilis, fr. in- + revocabilis revocable]; incapable of being revoked; UNALTERABLE — Ir-re-voc-a-ble-ness n — Ir-re-voc-a-ble-ly adv

Irri-den-ta-ry \i-'ri-'dē-'n-tər-i\ n [L irridens, pp. of irrisare, fr. in- + risare to water] w 1 WET, MOISTEN; esp: to supply (as land) with water by artificial means 2 to refresh as if by watering — vt: to practice irrigation — Ir-ri-ga-tion \i-'ri-'gə-'shən\ n — Ir-ri-ga-tor \i-'ri-'gə-'tər-\ n

Ir-ri-ta-til-i-ty \i-'ri-'tə-'bil-ət-ē\ n 1 the quality or state of being irritable; as a: quick excitability to annoyance, impatience, or anger; PETULANCE b: abnormal or excessive excitability of an organ or part of the body c: the process of protoplasm and of living organisms that permits them to react to stimuli

Ir-ri-ta-til-e \i-'ri-'tə-'bəl\ adj; capable of being irritated — Ir-ri-ta-til-e-ness n — Ir-ri-ta-til-y adv

Ir-ri-tant \i-'ri-'tə-'nt\ adj; IRRITATING; specif: tending to produce physical irritation

irritant n: something that irritates or excites

Ir-ri-tate \i-'ri-'tāt\ v [L irritatus, pp. of irritare] vt 1 to excite; irritate, anger, or displease in + ANNOY 2 to induce irritability in or of ~ (as vi): to cause or induce displeasure or irritation SYN EXASPERATE, NETTLE, PROVOKE, ROIL or AILE, PEEVE; IRRAITATE implies an often gradual arousing of angry feelings that may range from impatience to rage; EXASPERATE suggests galling annoyance or vexation and the arousing of extreme anger; NETTLE suggests a light stinging or piquing; PROVOKE implies an arousing of strong annoyance or vexation that may excite to action; ROIL or AILE implies inducing an angry or resentful agitation; PEEVE suggests irritation, anger, or displeasure often petty or querulous irritation

Ir-ri-tat-ed \i-'ri-'tāt-əd\ adj; roughened, reddened, or inflamed by an irritant

Ir-ri-ta-tion \i-'ri-'tā-shən\ n 1 a: the act of irritating b: something that irritates c: state of being irritated; ANNOYANCE 2: a condition of irritability, soreness, roughness, or inflammation of the skin

Ir-ri-ta-tive \i-'ri-'tāt-iv\ adj 1: serving to excite; IRRITATING 2: accompanied with or produced by irritation

Ir-rupt \i-'rʌp-(t)\ v [L irruptus, pp. of irrumper, lit., to break in, fr. in- + rumpere to break — more at RUPTURE] 1: to rush in forcibly or violently 2 of a natural population: to undergo a sudden upsurge in numbers esp. when natural ecological balances and checks are disturbed — Ir-rupt-ive \i-'rʌp-tiv\ (i-'rʌp-shən\ n

Ir-rupt-ive \i-'rʌp-tiv\ adj 1: irrupting or tending to irrupt 2 of an igneous rock: INTRUSIVE 3: marked by or undergoing irruption — Ir-rupt-ive-ly adv

IS [ME, fr. OE, fr. OHG; cf. fr. is (fr. sin to be), L est (fr. esse to be), Gk esti (fr. einai to be)] pres 3rd sing of BE, dial pres 1st & 2d sing of BE, substnd pres pl of BE

is- or ISO- comb form [L, fr. Gk, fr. isos equal] 1: equal; homogeneous; uniform (isocastic) 2: isomeric (isopropyl) 3: for or for the initials of the names of certain elements (isocyanide, isotactic)

Isaac \i-'zæk-, -zək\ n [LL, fr. Heb Yishāq] a Hebrew patriarch, son of Abraham and father of Jacob

Isa-iah \i-'zā-ə-, chiefly Brit -'zī-ə\ or Isa-ias \i-'zē-əs\ n [Heb Yeshā'iah] a major Hebrew prophet in Judah about 740 to 701 B.C. — Isa-iah-ism \i-'zā-ə-'bīz-\ n [ISV fr. is- + yah (to be) + isar] 1: an imaginary line or a line of thought connecting the places of equal change of atmospheric pressure within a specified time — is-a-l-o-bar-ic \i-'zī-,səl-ə-'bā-ik-, -'bār-\ adj

Isch-emia \i-'skē-mē-ə-\ n [NL ischaemia, fr. ischaemia stypsis, fr. Gk ischia, fr. ischein to restrain, to withhold; akin to Gk ischein to hold over on scheme] localized tissue anemia due to obstruction of the inflow of arterial blood — isch-emic \i-'mik\ adj

is-chi-al \i-'skī-əl\ adj; of, relating to, or situated near the ischium

is-chi-um \i-'səm\ n, pl is-chia \i-'və\ [L, hip joint, fr. Gk ischion] 1: the dorsal and posterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis

ise \i-'zə\ suffix, chiefly Brit; -ize

Isleut \i-'sulit-, -zilit\ v form of ISOLDE

ish \i-'sh\ adj suffix [ME, fr. OE -isc; akin to OHG -isch, -ish, Gk -iskos, dim. suffix] 1: of, relating to, or being — chiefly in adjectival constructions of metaphorical or figurative use (Finnish) 2: characteristic of (boyish) having the undesirable qualities of (mushy) b (1) having a touch or trace of (summerish); somewhat (purplish) b (2) having the approximate age of (fortyish) 3: being or occurring at the approximate time of (eightish)

Ish-ma-el \i-'sh-mē-əl\ n [Heb Yishma'el] 1: the outcast son of Abraham and Hagar 2: a sectarian outcast

Ish-ma-el-ite \i-'sh-mē-\ n 1: a descendant of Ishmael 2: ISHMAEL 2 — Ish-ma-el-ite-ism \i-'sh-mē-\ adj — Ish-ma-el-ite-ism \i-'sh-mē-\ n

isln-glass \i-'z-n-'glas, -'Tid-\ n [prob. by folk etymology fr. Gk ischnoblastos, lit. Mid- + ischnos, fr. haus sturgeon + blasto bladder] 1: a semitransparent whitish very pure gelatin prepared from the air bladders of sturgeons and some other fishes and used esp. as a clarifying agent and in jellies and glue 2: MCA

ISIS \i-'sī-səs\ n [L Isis, Isis, fr. Gk, fr. Egypt Jst] 1: the Egyptian goddess of motherhood and fertility and of domestic religion 2: Islam \i-'slām-, -lām-, -lām-, -lām-, -lām-, -lām-\ n [Ar Islām submission (to the will of God)] 1: the religious faith of Muslims including belief in Allah as the sole deity and in Muhammad as his prophet 2: a: the civilization erected upon Islamic faith b: the group of nations with Islam in the dominant religion — Islām-ic \i-'slām-ik-, -iz-, 'lām-\ adj — Islām-ics \i-'siks-\ n pl but sing or pl in constr — Islām-ism \i-'z-əm-, 'lām-, -lām-\ n

is-land \i-'lænd\ n [alter. of earlier lānd, fr. ME, fr. OF, fr. ON lōnd, ON lōnd, both fr. a protoword, NMGW-GMG compound whose first constituent is represented by OE Igl land (akin to OE ēa river, L aqua water) and whose second constituent is represented by OE lānd] 1: a tract of land surrounded by water and smaller than a continent 2: something resembling an island 3: a SAFETY ISLAND b: SAFETY ZONE 4: a superstructure on the deck of an aircraft carrier or other ship 5: an isolated group or area; specif: an isolated ethnological group

island-er \i-'lānd-ər-\ n 1: a: to make into or as if into an island b: to dot with or as if with islands 2: ISOLATE

is-land-er \i-'lānd-ər-\ n: a native or inhabitant of an island

island universe n: a galaxy other than the Milky Way

isle \i-'(t)ə-\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L insula] 1: ISLAND; esp: a small island

is-le \i-'(t)ə-\ n 1: to make an isle of 2: to place on or as if on an isle is-let \i-'lēt-\ n a little island

islet of Lang-er-hans \i-'lān-ər-'hānt-(s)-, -hānz\ [Paul Langerhans 17188 G physician] any of the groups of small slightly granular endocrine cells that form anastomosing trabeculae among the tubules and alveoli of the pancreas and secrete insulin

ISM \i-'zəm-\ n [-ism] a distinctive doctrine, cause, or theory

is-ma \i-'zīm-\ n [-ism] a distinctive doctrine, cause, or theory

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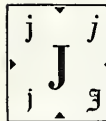
is-ma \i-'zīm-\ n [-ism] a distinctive doctrine, cause, or theory

ə but; ʔ kitten; ər further; ə back; ɪ bake; ɛ cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɒ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; yü few; y furious; zt zision

journey or the proposed outline of one **2**: a travel diary **3**: a traveler's guidebook — *itinerary* *adj*
itin-er-ate \i-'tin-ə-rāt, ə-'v\ *v*: to travel a reaching or judicial circuit — *itin-er-a-tion* (\i-'tin-ə-'rā-shən, ə-'n
-li-tious \i-'tish-əs/ *adj* *suffix* (\i-'chius, -itūus): of, relating to, or having the characteristics of (excrementitious)
-li-tis \i-'tis-əs/ *also* *but* *not* *shown* at *individual* *entries* \i-'n *n* *suffix*, *pl* -*tis*-əs *also* -*i*-des \i-'di-sēz, sometimes -i-tēs \i-'lī-(j)ēz, \i-'lī-(n)l, fr. L Gk; L fr. Gk; fr. fem. of *-iēs* -iēz/ **1**: disease or inflammation (bronchitis) **2** *pl usu* -*itides* **1**: malady arising from (vaccination) **2**: forced endurance of (televisionitis) **b** (1): marked proneness to (accident) **2**: infatuation with (jazzitis) **3**: excessive advocacy of or reliance on (educationitis) *c*: excess of the qualities of (big-businessitis)
it-ly \i-'tli-'v\ *it* will: *it* shall
its \i-'tits, ə-'tits/ *adj* *or* *n*: relating to it itself *esp*, as possessor (going to ~ kennel), agent (a child proud of ~ first drawings), or object of an action (~ final enactment into law)
it's \i-'tits, ə-'t\ **1**: it is **2**: it has
it-self \i-'self, ə-'v\ *pron* **1**: that identical one — compare *it* **1**; used reflexively (watched the cat giving ~ a bath), for emphasis (it ~ was missing), or in absolute constructions (~ a splendid specimen of classic art, it is sure to be exhibited throughout the world) **2**: its normal, healthy, or sane condition or self
-ity \i-'tē-ə-ē/ *n* *suffix* [ME -*ite*, fr. OF *or* *L*; OF -*ite*, -*itas*, fr. -*itas* (stem vowel of adjs.) + -*or*-, -*itas* -*ity*; akin to Gk -*ite*-, -*ites* -*ity*: quality; state; degree (alkalinity)
-ium *n* *suffix* **1** [NL, fr. L, ending of some neut. nouns] **a** (1): a chemical element (sodium) **2**: chemical radical (ammonium) **b**: positive ion (imidazolium [C₄H₇N₂]⁺) **2** *pl* -*iums* *or* -*ia* [NL, fr. L, fr. Gk -*ion*]: small one; mass — *see* *entry* in botanical terms (pollinium)
-ive \i-'v\ *adj* *suffix* [ME -*if*, -*ive*, fr. MF & L; MF -*if*, fr. L *ivus*]; that performs or tends toward an (indicated) action (amusive)
-iv (\i-'v\ *v*) **1**: have
ivory \i-'v(ə)-ri/ *n*: overgrown with ivy
ivory \i-'v(ə)-ri/, *often* *attrib* [ME *ivorie*, fr. OF *ivoire*, fr. L *eboreus* of ivory, fr. *ebor*, *ebur* ivory, fr. Egypt *ib*, *ibw* elephant, ivory] **1**: a: the hard cream-white modified dentine that composes the tusks of an elephant or sometimes another tusked mam-

mal **b**: a tusk (as of an elephant) that yields ivory **2**: a variable color averaging a pale yellow **3** *slang*: **TOOTH** **4**: something (as dice or piano keys) made of ivory or of a similar substance
ivory black *n*: a fine black pigment made by calcining ivory
ivory nut *n*: the nutlike seed of a So. American palm (*Phytelephas*) containing a very hard endosperm used for carving and turning
ivory lower *n*: a secluded place for meditation: RETREAT
ivy \i-'v\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ifig*; akin to OHG *ebuh ivy*] **1**: a widely cultivated ornamental climbing or prostrate or sometimes shrubby Eurasian vine (*Hedera helix*) of the ginseng family with evergreen leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries **2**: **POISON IVY**
ivy adj *fr*: the prevalence of ivy-covered buildings on the campuses of the older U.S. colleges: ACADEMIC **1,4**
Ivy League *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a group of long-established northeastern U.S. colleges widely regarded as high in scholastic and social prestige
iwis \i-'wis, i-'v\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *gewis* certain; akin to OHG *gewisso* certainly, *OW* *witan* to know — more at *wit*] **ARCHAIC**: CERTAINLY
Ixi-ōn \i-'ksī-ən\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Ixiōn*]: a Thessalian king punished by Zeus for aspiring to love Hera by being bound in Tartarus to an endlessly revolving wheel
ix-tile \i-'tē-ē/ *var* of **ISTLE**
Iyar \i-'yār\ *n* [Heb *Iyyār*]: the 8th month of the civil year or the 12d month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar
-ize \i-'zē-ē/ *also* *esp* *when* *an* *unstressed* *syllable* *precedes* *but* *not* *shown* *at* *individual* *entries* (\i-'zē-ē *n* *suffix*): *actio* *or* *process*; *state* (socialization)
-ize \i-'zē-ē/ *v* *suffix* [ME -*isen*, fr. OF -*iser*, fr. LL -*izare*, fr. Gk -*izein*] **1** (1): to cause to be or conform to or resemble (systemize) (Americanize) **2**: to cause to be formed into (unintoxicate) **2**: to subject to (a specified) action (plagiarize) **3**: (1) impregnate or treat or combine with (albuminize) **b**: treat like (idolize) *c*: treat according to the method of (bowdlerize) **2**: *become*; *behave* like (become) **b**: *be*; *be* productive in or of (hypothesize) *engage* in (a specified) activity (philosophize) *c*: *adopt* *or* *spread* the *manner* *of* *activity* *or* *the* *teaching* *of* (calvinize)
iz-ard \i-'zə-ərd\ *n* *later*, *of* *earlier* *ezod*, *ezed*, *prob.* *fr.* *MF* *et* *zede* and *Z*) *chiefly* *diol*: the letter *z*



j \jə\ *n*, *often* *cop*, *often* *attrib* **1** *a*: the tenth letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter *c*: a speech counterpart of orthographic *j* **2** *a*: a gramophone device for reproducing the letter *j* **b**: ONE *c*: a unit vector parallel to the *y*-axis **3**: one designated *j* *esp.* as the tenth in order or class **4**: something shaped like the letter *j*
jab \jəb\ *v* *jabbed*, *jab-bing* [*later*, *of* *job* (to strike)] *vt* **1** *a*: to pierce with or as if with a sharp object: **STAB** **2**: to poke quickly or abruptly: **THRUST** **2**: to strike with a short straight blow ~ *vt* **1**: to make quick or abrupt thrusts with a sharp object **2**: to strike a person with a short straight blow
jab n: an act of jabbing; *specif*: a short straight boxing punch delivered with the leading hand
jab-ber \jəb-əv\ *vb* *jab-ber-ing* \jəb-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *jaberen*, of *imit. origin*] *vt*: to talk rapidly, indistinctly, or unintelligibly ~ *vt*: to speak rapidly or indistinctly; *jab-ber-er* \jəb-əv-əv-ər\ *n*
jabber *n*: GIBBERISH, CHATTER
jab-ber-wocky \jəb-ər-wək-ē\ *n* [*Jabberwocky*, nonsense poem by Lewis Carroll]: meaningless speech or writing
jab-ber-er \jəb-əv-ər\ *n* [Pg, fr. Tupi & Guarani *Jabirú*]: any of several large tropical storks
jab-o-ran-di \jəb-ə-ran-'dē-, '-ran-də\ *n* [Pg, fr. Tupi *yaborandi*] **1**: the dried leaves of two So. American shrubs (*Pilocarpus jaborandi* and *P. microphyllus*) of the rue family that are a source of pilocarpine **2**: the root of a Brazilian pepper (*Piper jaborandi*) which is a source of pilocarpine
ja-bot \jəb-'tə-, jə-'v\ **1**: a fall of lace or cloth attached to the front of a neckband and worn *esp.* by men in the 18th century **2**: a pleated fluff of cloth or lace attached down the center front of a woman's blouse or dress
ja-bo-ti-ca \jə-'b(ə)-tē-ə\ *n* [Pg, fr. Tupi]: a tropical American shrubby tree (*Mycraria coujiflora*) of the myrtle family cultivated in warm regions for its edible purple fruit
ja-cal \jə-'käl\ *n*, *pl* *ja-ca-lēs* \jə-'käl-(j)ēs\ *also* *ja-cals* [MexSp, fr. Nahuatl *xacalli*]: a hut in Mexico and southwestern U.S. with a thatched roof and walls made of upright poles or sticks covered and chinked with mud or clay
jac-a-mar \jə-'kə-mər\ *n* [F, fr. Tupi *jacamá-ciri*]: any of several *usu.* iridescent green or brown insectivorous birds (family Galbulidae) of American tropical forests
ja-co-ri-a \jə-'k(ə)-ri-ə\ *n* [F, fr. *Jacaria*], genus name, fr. Pg, a tree of the genus (*Jacaria*) of pinnate-leaved tropical American trees of the trumpet-creeper family with showy blue flowers in panicles
ja-cin-th \jə-'sɪn-(t)h\, \jə-'sɪn\ *n* [ME *iacinthe*, fr. OF *jacinthe*, fr. L *hyacinthus*, a flowering plant, a gem] **1**: **HYACINTH** **2**: a gem gem or nearly equal in color and appearance to a hyacinth
ja-cin-the \jə-'sɪn-(t)h\, \jə-'sɪn\, *zhä*-sän't\ *n* [F]: a moderate orange 'jack' \jək\ *n*, *often* *attrib* (ME *Jacke*, fr. *Jacke*, nickname for *Johan* John) **1** *a* *cop* *n* *man*; *esp*: one who is representative of the common people **b** *often* *cop*: **SAILOR** *c* (1): **LABORER**, **SERVANT** *c* (2): **GIBBERISH** *d*: **mechanical devices**; as *a*: a device for turning a spit **b**: any of various portable mechanisms for exerting pressure or lifting a heavy body *a* short distance

3: something that supports or holds in position; as *a*: a bar of iron at a tiggallant masthead to support a royal mast and spread the royal shrouds **b**: a wooden brace fastened behind a scenic unit in a stage set to prop it up **4** *a*: any of several fishes; *esp*: a young male salmon **b**: a male donkey *c*: any of several birds (as a jackdaw) **5** *a*: something smaller than the usual of its kind — used in combination (*jackshaft*) **b**: a small white target ball in lawn bowling *c*: a small national flag flown by a ship **d** (1) *pl* *but* *sing* *in* *const*: a game played with a set of small objects that are tossed, caught, and moved in various figures **6**: a small 6-pointed metal object used in the game of jacks **6**: a playing card carrying the figure of a soldier or servant and ranking *usu.* below the queen **b** [by shortening]: **JACKPOT** *la* (2) **7** *slang*: **MONEY** **8**: a female fish **9**: a card game in which a player has a plug made in connection with another circuit **9** *a* [by shortening]: **APPLEJACK** **b**: **BRANDY** **10** [by shortening]: **JACKKNIFE** **2**
jack v: to hunt or fish at night with a jacklight ~ *vt* **1**: to hunt or fish for at night with a jacklight **2**: *a*: to move or lift by or as if by a jack **b** (1): **INCREASE** (2): to raise the level or quality of *c*: to take to task ~ *jack-er* *n*
jack-al \jək-'əl-, -əl\ *n* [Turk *çakal*, fr. Per *shagāl*, fr. Skt *śṛgālo*] **1**: any of several Old World wild dogs smaller than the related wolves **2**: a person who performs routine or menial tasks for another **b**: a person who serves or collaborates with another *esp.* in the commission of base acts
Jack-a-Lent \jək-'ə-lənt\ *n* [*Jack* + *a* (of) + *Lent*] **1**: a small stuffed puppet set up to be pelted as a sport in Lent **2**: a simple or insignificant person
jack-an-aps \jək-'ən-əps\ *n* [ME *Jack Napis*, nickname for William de Pole 1450 duke of Suffolk] **1**: **MONKEY**, **APE** **2**: an impertinent or conceited fellow **b**: a pert or mischievous child
jack-ass \jək-'əs\ *n*: a male ass; *also*: **DONKEY** **2**: a stupid person; **FOOL**
jack-ass-ary \jək-'əs-(ə-)ri\ *n*: a stupid or foolish act
jack bean \jək-'bi:n\ *n*: a bushy annual tropical American legume (genus *Canavalia*); *esp*: a plant (*C. ensiformis*) grown *esp.* for forage
jack-boot \jək-'b(ə)t\ *n*: a heavy military boot made of glossy black leather extending above the knee and worn *esp.* during the 17th and 18th centuries
jack-crow \jək-'d(ə)\ *n*: a common black and gray Eurasian bird (*Corvus monedula*) that is related to but smaller than the common crow **2**: **GRACKLE** **2**
jack-et \jək-'ə-t\ *n* [ME *joeket*, fr. MF *joquet*, dim. of *joque* short jacket, fr. *jacque* peasant, fr. the name *Jacques* James] **1** *a*: a garment for the upper body consisting of front opening, collar, lapels, sleeves, and pockets **b**: something worn or fastened around the body but not for use as clothing **2** **a** (1): the natural covering of an animal **2**: the fur or wool of a mammal **b**: the skin of a potato **c**: an outer covering or casing; as **a** (1): a thermally nonconducting cover (2): a covering that encloses an intermediate stage through which a temperature-controlling fluid circulates (3): a tough cold-worked metal casing that forms the outer shell of a built-up bullet **b** (1): a wrapper or open envelope for a document **c**: a cover for a type-setting enclosure consisting of front opening from one post office to another *c* (1): a detachable protective wrapper for a book (2): the cover of a paperback book (3): the outside leaves for a booklet, pamphlet, or catalog that is to be stitched or wired through the spine (4): a paper or paperboard envelope for a photograph record — *jack-et-ed* \jək-'əd\ *adj*
jack-et v: to put a jacket on
Jack Frost *n*: frost or frosty weather personified
jack-fruit \jək-'fr(ū)t\ *n* [Pg *jaca* jackfruit + *Fruit*] **1** *a*: a large

widely cultivated tropical tree (*Artocarpus heterophyllus*) related to the breadfruit which yields a fine-grained yellow wood and immense fruits which contain an edible pulp and nutritious seeds **b** : the fruit of this tree **2** : **OURIAN**

jack-ham-mer \ˈjæk-ham-ər\ **n** 1 : a rock drilling machine used in the hands **2** : a device in which a tool is worked by compressed air

jack-in-the-box \ˈjæk-ən-thə-ˈbɒks\ **n**, **pl** **jack-in-the-box-es** or **jack-ins-in-the-box** : a small box out of which a figure (as of a clown's head) springs when the lid is raised

jack-in-the-pulpit \ˈjæk-ən-thə-ˈpʊl-pɪt\, -ˈpʊl-, -ˈpʊl\ **n**, **pl** **jack-in-the-pulpits** or **jack-ins-in-the-pulpit** : any of several plants (genus *Arisaema*) of the arum family; esp : an American spring-flowering woodland herb (*A. ariflorum*) having an upright club-shaped spadix arched over by a green and purple spathe

jack-knife \ˈjæk-ˌnɪf\ **n** 1 : a large strong clasp knife for the pocket **2** : a dive executed headfirst in which the diver bends from the waist and touches his ankles while holding his knees unflexed before straightening out

jackknife vt 1 : to cut with a jackknife **2** : to cause to jackknife **~ vi** 1 : to double up like a jackknife **2** : to turn or rise and form an angle of 90 degrees or less with each other — used esp. of a pair of vehicle wheels

jack-leg \ˈjæk-ˌlɛg\, -ˌlæɡ\ **adj** [Jack + -leg (as to blackleg)] **1 a** : lacking skill or training; **AMATEUR** (~ carpenter) **b** : characterized by unscrupulousness, dishonesty, or lack of professional standards (~ lawyer) **2** : designed as a temporary expedient; **JACKSHIRT**

jack-light \ˈjæk-ˌlaɪt\ **n** : a light used esp. in hunting or fishing at night

jack mackerel **n** : a California market fish (*Trachurus symmetricus*) that is iridescent green or bluish above and silvery below; also : a closely related Australian fish (*T. novaezelandiae*)

jack-of-all-trades \ˈjæk-əv-əl-ˌtræd\, -ˌtræd\ **n**, **pl** **jack-s-of-all-trades** : a person who can do passable work at various trades; **HANDYMAN**

jack-of-lan-tern \ˈjæk-əv-lant-ən\ **n** 1 : **IGNIS FATUUS**; **b** : **SAINT ELMO'S FIRE** **2** : a lantern made of a pumpkin cut to look like a human face

jack-pot \ˈjæk-ˌpɒt\, -ˌpɑt\ **n** 1 (1) : a hand or game of draw poker in which a pair of jacks or better is required to open (2) : a large pot (as in poker) formed by the accumulation of stakes from previous play **b** (1) : a combination on a slot machine that wins a top prize or all the coins in the machine (2) : the sum won **c** : a large sum of money or other reward formed by the accumulation of prizes **2** : an impressive often unexpected success or reward **3 chiefly West** : a tight spot; **JAM**

jack-rab-bit \ˈjæk-rab-ət\ **n** [**JACK** (jackass) + **RABBIT**; fr. its long ears] : any of several large hares (genus *Lepus*) of western N. America having very long ears; **TRIZ**; **n**, **pl** **jack-s-of-all-legs**

jack salmon **n** 1 : **WALLEYE PIKE** **2** : **GRILSE**

jack-screw \ˈjæk-ˌskruː\ **n** : a screw-operated jack for lifting or for exerting pressure

jack-shaft \ˈjæk-ˌʃaft\ **n** : **COUNTERSHAFT**; **specif** : the intermediate driving shaft in an automobile **jack-smelt** \ˈjæk-ˌsmelt\ **n** : a smelt (*Atherinops californiensis*) of the Pacific coast of N. America that is the chief commercial smelt of the California markets

jack-snipe \ˈjæk-ˌsnɪp\ **n** : an Old World true snipe (*Limnospiza minima*) that is smaller and more highly colored than the common snipe

Jack-son Day \ˈjæk-sən-ˌdeɪ\ **n** [Andrew Jackson, defender of New Orleans]; **January 8** celebrated as a legal holiday in Louisiana commemorating the successful defense of New Orleans in 1815

Jack-so-ni-an \ˈjæk-sō-ni-ən\ **adj** : of, relating to, or characteristic of Andrew Jackson or his political principles or policies — **JACKSONIAN** **n**

jack-stay \ˈjæk-ˌstæɪ\ **n** 1 : an iron rod, wooden bar, or wire rope stretching across the yard of a ship to which the sails are fastened **2** : a support of wood, iron, or rope running up and down a mast on which the parrel of a yard travels **2** : a longitudinal rigging for maintaining the correct distance between the heads of various riggings on an airship

jack-straw \ˈjæk-ˌstrɔː\ **n** 1 : one of the pieces used in the game jackstraws **2 pl** **but sing in constr** : a game in which a set of straws or thin strips are set up in a heap with each player in turn trying to remove them one at a time without disturbing the rest

jack-tar \ˈjæk-ˌtɑːr\, **n**, **often cap** : **SALTOR**

Jack \ˈjæk\ **n** [LL. fr. Heb. *Yaʿaqob*], fr. Heb. *Yaʿaqob* **1** : a Hebrew patriarch and son of Isaac and Rebekah **2** : the ancient Hebrew nation

Jack-o-be-an \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbe-ən\ **adj** [NL *Jacobaeus*, fr. *Jacobus* James] : of, relating to, or characteristic of James I of England or his age

jackobean **n**, **often cap** **J** [LL *Jacobus* (St. James)] : a Mexican bulbous herb (*Sprekelia formosissima*) of the amaryllis family cultivated for its bright red solitary flower

Jack-o-bi-an \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbi-ən\, -ˈbi-ən\ **n** [K. G. J. *Jacobi* 1851] **G** mathematics : a determinant function for a finite number of functions of the same number variables in which each row consists of the first partial derivatives of the functions with respect to each of the variables

Jack-o-bi-n \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbi-n\ **n** [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *Jacobinus*, fr. LL *Jacobus* St. James; the local name of a ship to which the sails are fastened in the street of St. James, Paris] **1** : **DOMINICAN**; **2** [F. fr. *Jacobi* Dominican; fr. the group's founding in the Dominican convent in Paris] : a member of an extremist or radical political group; esp : a member of such a group advocating egalitarian democracy and existing in the form of a sect during the French Revolution of 1789 — **JACK-O-BI-N-IC** \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbi-n-ɪk\ or **JACK-O-BI-N-I-CAL** \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbi-n-ɪ-kəl\ **adj** — **JACK-O-BI-N-ISM** \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbi-n-ɪz-əm\ **n** — **JACK-O-BI-N-IST** \ˈnɪz-ɪst\, **often cap** **n**

Jack-o-bite \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbaɪt\ **n** [*Jacobus* (James I)] : a parition of James I of England and the Stuart after the revolution of 1688 — **JACK-O-BIT-CAL** \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbit-ɪ-kəl\ **adj** — **JACK-O-BIT-ISM** \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbit-ɪz-əm\ **n**

Jacob's ladder **n** 1 : a ladder extending from earth to heaven seen by the patriarch Jacob in a dream **2 a** : a pinnate-leaved European

perennial herb (*Polemonium coeruleum*) of the phlox family with bright blue and white flowers **b** : a related American herb **3** : a

Ja-co-bus \ˈjæk-əv-ˈbʊz\ **n** [*Jacobus* James 1, during whose reign unites were coined] : **UNITE**

Jack-o-net \ˈjæk-əv-ˌnɛt\ **n** [modif. of Urdu *Jagannāth*] : a lightweight cotton cloth used for clothing and bandages

Jack-ard \ˈjæk-ˌɑːrd\ **n**, **often cap** [Joseph *Jaquard* 1834 F. inventor] **1 a** : a device apparatus or head for weaving figured fabrics **b** : a loom having a jacquard **2** : a fabric of intricate variegated weave or pattern

Jack-que-rie \ˈjæk-ˌkrɛr\ **n**, **often cap** [F. fr. the French peasant revolt in 1793] **1** : fr. MF, fr. *jacque* peasant — more at **JACKET**; **2** : a peasant's revolt

Jack-tation \ˈjæk-ˌtəʃ-ən\ **n** [L. *jactation*, *jactatio*, Fr. *factatus*, pp. of *jacare* to throw, boast] **n** [more at **JET**] : boastful declaration or display

Jack-ta-tion \ˈjæk-ˌtə-ʃən\ **n** [LL *jactation*, *jactatio*, fr. *jactatus*, pp. of *jacitare* to bring forward in public, fr. of *jacare*] **1 a** **archaic** : boastful public assertion **b** : false boasting or assertion made to the prejudice of another person **2** : a tossing to and fro or jerking and twitching of the body

Jack-tate \ˈjæk-ˌtəɪ\, -ˌtɪɪ\ **n** [L. *jaculatus*, pp. of *jaculari* — more at **EAUCULATE**] : to hurl forward; **THROW** — **JACK-U-LI-ATION** \ˈjæk-ˌy-ʊ-lə-ʃən\ **n**

Jade \ˈjæd\ **n** [ME] **1** : a broken-down, vicious, or worthless horse **2 a** : a disreputable woman **b** : a flirtatious girl

Jade vt **1 a** : to wear out by overwork or abuse **b** : to tire by severe or tedious exertion **2 a** : to make rich or to become wealthy **~ vi** : to become wealthy

Jade **n** [F. fr. obs. Sp. (*piedra de la*) *jada*, lit. loin stone; fr. the belief that jade cures renal colic] : a tough compact us. green gemstone that takes a high polish and is derived from jadeite or from nephrite

Jaded **adj** **1** : EXHAUSTED **2** : SATIATED — **JAD-ED-ly adv** — **JAD-ED-NESS** **n**

Jade green **n** : a variable color averaging a light bluish green

Jade-ite \ˈjæd-ɪt-ɪt\, -ˌdɪt\ **n** [F.] : a monoclinic mineral that constitutes a valuable variety of jade

Jade plant **n** : any of several stonecrops (genus *Crassula*) cultivated as foliage plants

Jaeger \ˈjæ-ʒər\ **n** [G. *Jäger*] **1 a** : HUNTER, HUNTSMAN **b** : one attending a person of rank or wealth and wearing hunter's costume **2** : any of several large dark-colored raptorial birds (family Stercorariidae) of northern seas

Jag \ˈdʒæɡ\, -ˌdʒæɡed\, **ja-ging** [ME *jagen* **v** 1 *chiefly dial* : **PRICK**, **STAB** **2 a** : to slash or pink (a garment) for ornamentation **b** : to cut teeth or other indentations into **c** : to make (an edge) rugged by cutting or notching — **~ vi** **1** : **PRICK**, **THRUST** **2** : to merge in jerks — **ja-ger** **n**

Jag **n** : a sharp projecting part; **BARB** **1** : **JAG** [origin unknown] **1** : a small load **2 a** : a state of feeling of exhilaration or intoxication us. induced by liquor **b** : **SPREE**

Jag-ged \ˈjæg-əd\ **adj** **1** : having a sharply uneven edge or surface **2** : having a harsh, rough, or irregular quality — **JAG-GED-ly adv** — **JAG-GED-NESS** **n**

Ja-gery \ˈjæg-ə-ri\ **n** [Hindi *jāgri*] : an unrefined brown sugar made from palm sap

Ja-gery \ˈjæg-əri\, **adj** : **JAGGED**, **NOTCHED**

Ja-guar \ˈjæ-ʒw-ər, -ˌwɔːr\ **n**, [Sp. *yaguar* & Pg. *jacuar*, fr. Guarani *yocuatã* & Tupi *Jaguara*] : a large cat (*Felis onca*) of tropical America that is larger and stockier than the leopard and is brownish yellow or buff with black spots

Ja-guar-un-d \ˈjæg-w-ən-ˌrɒn-əd\ **n** [AmerSp & Pg, fr. Tupi *Jaguaraun-d*, Guarani *yaguaraun-d*] : a slender long-tailed short-legged grayish wildcat (*Felis jaguandii*) of Central and So. America

Ja-veh-ve \ˈjæ-ˌvɛ-ˌvɛ\ **n** [YARWEH] **1** : **JAH** **2** : **JAH** **3** : **JAH** **4** : **JAH** **5** : **JAH** **6** : **JAH** **7** : **JAH** **8** : **JAH** **9** : **JAH** **10** : **JAH** **11** : **JAH** **12** : **JAH** **13** : **JAH** **14** : **JAH** **15** : **JAH** **16** : **JAH** **17** : **JAH** **18** : **JAH** **19** : **JAH** **20** : **JAH** **21** : **JAH** **22** : **JAH** **23** : **JAH** **24** : **JAH** **25** : **JAH** **26** : **JAH** **27** : **JAH** **28** : **JAH** **29** : **JAH** **30** : **JAH** **31** : **JAH** **32** : **JAH** **33** : **JAH** **34** : **JAH** **35** : **JAH** **36** : **JAH** **37** : **JAH** **38** : **JAH** **39** : **JAH** **40** : **JAH** **41** : **JAH** **42** : **JAH** **43** : **JAH** **44** : **JAH** **45** : **JAH** **46** : **JAH** **47** : **JAH** **48** : **JAH** **49** : **JAH** **50** : **JAH** **51** : **JAH** **52** : **JAH** **53** : **JAH** **54** : **JAH** **55** : **JAH** **56** : **JAH** **57** : **JAH** 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forcibly; *specify* 2 to apply (the brakes) suddenly with full force 3: CRUSH, BRUISE 4 a: to make unintelligible by sending out interfering signals or messages b: to make (as a radar apparatus) ineffective by jamming signals or by causing reflection of radar waves ~ *vi* 1 a: to become blocked or wedged b: to become unwieldy or cluttered c: to become crowded 2: to force one's way into a restricted space 3: to take part in a jam session — **jam-mer** *n*

jam n 1 a: an act or instance of jamming b: a crowded mass that impedes or blocks 2 a: the quality or state of being jammed b: the pressure or congestion of a crowd 3 CRUSH 3 a difficult state of affairs **syn** see **PREDICAMENT**

jam n a food made by boiling fruit and sugar to a thick consistency

Ja-mai-ca *g*inger \jə-'mā-kə\ *n* [*Jamaica*, W. Indies] 1: an ancient exotic spice used as a flavoring essence 2: the powdered root of ginger used as a medicinal infusion

Jamaica rum *n* a heavy-bodied rum made by slow fermentation and marked by a pungent bouquet

jam-b \jə'm\ *n* [ME *Jombe*, fr. MF, lit., leg. fr. LL *gamba* — more at **GAMBIT**] 1: an upright piece or surface forming the side of an opening 2: a projecting columnar part or mass

jam-ba-laya \jə'm-bə-'lā-yə\ *n* [LaF, fr. Prov *jamballaya*] 1: rice cooked with ham, sausage, chicken, shrimp, or oysters and seasoned with herbs 2: a mixture of diverse elements

jam-bone \jə'm-'bō-nə\ *n*, *ch* [jam-bonez] \-(j)hōz\ [ME, fr. (assumed) AF, fr. MF *jambe*] a piece of medieval armor for the leg below the knee

jam-bo-ree \jə'm-bə-'rē\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a noisy or unrestrained carousal 2 a: a large festive gathering, b: a national or international assembly of boy scouts 3: a long mixed program of entertainment

James \jə'mz\ *n* [F, fr. LL *Jacobus*] 1: an apostle, son of Zebedee, and brother of the apostle John 2: an apostle and son of Alphaeus — called also *James the Less* 3: a brother of Jesus held to be the father of the Epistle to James

James-ian \jə'm-zē-'n\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of William James or his teachings 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of Henry James or his writings

jam session *n* [jam] an impromptu performance engaged in by a group of jazz musicians characterized by group improvisation

Jam-shīd or **Jam-shīd** \jə'm-'shēd\ *n* [Per *Janshid*] the king of the peris in Persian mythology

Jane Doe \jān-'dō\ *n* : a female party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown

jan-gle \jə'n-'glə\ *n*, *jan-'glīng* \-(g)lŋ\ [ME *janleŋ*, fr. OF *janle* of Celtic origin; akin to MD *janleŋ* to grumble] **1** *archaic* : to talk idly 2: to quarrel verbally 3: to make a harsh or discordant sound ~ *vi* 1: to utter or sound in a discordant, babbling, or chattering way 2 a: to cause to sound harshly or inharmoniously b: to excite to tense and discordant irritation — **jan-gler** \-(g)lŋ-'lɚ\ *n*

jan-gle n 1: idle talk 2: noisy quarreling 3: discordant sound

jan-is-sary or **jan-i-zary** \jə'n-'zər-ē-, -zər-\ [It *giannozzo*, fr. Turk *yeniceri*] 1 often cap: a soldier of an elite corps of Turkish troops organized in the 14th century and abolished in 1826 2: a member of a group of loyal or subservient troops, officials, or supporters

jan-i-tor \jə'n-'tɔr\ *n* [L, fr. *janua* door, fr. *janus* arch, gate] 1: DOORKEEPER 2: one who keeps the premises of an apartment, office, or other building clean, tends the heating system, and makes minor repairs — **jan-i-tor-ial** \jə'n-'tɔr-ē-əl-, -tɔr-\ *adj*

jan-i-tress \jə'n-'trɛs\ *n*

Jan-sen-ism \jə'n-'sɛn-'nɪz-əm\ *n* [Fr *Jansénisme*, fr. Cornelis *Jansen* 1638 D theologian] 1: a theological doctrine maintaining the freedom of will is nonexistent and that the redemption of mankind through the death of Jesus Christ is limited to only a part of mankind 2: a negative rigoristic moral attitude — **Jan-sen-ist** \-'nɪst\ *n* — **Jan-sen-ist-ic** \jə'n-'sɛn-'nɪs-'tɪk\ *adj*

Jan-u-ary \jə'n-'wɛr-ē-, -jən-\ [ME *Januarie*, fr. L *Januarius*, first month of the ancient Roman year, fr. *Janus*] the first month of the Gregorian calendar

Jan-us \jə-'nɪs\ *n* [L] : an ancient Roman god of gates and beginnings represented with two opposite faces — **Jan-us-faced** \jə-'nɪs-'fæst\ *adj* — **Jan-us-Jake** \jə-'nɪs-'jək\ *adj*

Jan-u-ary \jə-'wɛr-ē-, -jən-\ [ME *Januarie*, fr. L *Januarius*, first month of the ancient Roman year, fr. *Janus*] the first month of the Gregorian calendar

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Japanese quince *n* : a hardy Chinese ornamental shrub (*Chaenomeles lagenaria*) of the rose family with scarlet flowers

Japanese spurge *n* : a low Japanese herb or subshrub (*Pachysandra terminalis*) of the box family often used as a ground cover

ja-pa-ni-za-tion \jə-'pā-nə-'zā-'jən-\ *n*, *zā-'jən*; *ja-'pā-nə-, jə-, ja-'n* *n* **2** *open cap*

ja-pa-ni-ze \jə-'pā-nə-'nɪz-\ *vi*, *zā-'jən* *cap* 1: to make Japanese 2: to bring (an area) under the influence of Japan

Japan wax *n* : a yellowish fat obtained from the berries of several sunnacs (as *Rhus verniciflua* and *R. succedanea*) and used chiefly in polishes

1 *ja-p* \jə'p\ [ME *Japen*] *vi* : to say or do something jokingly or mockingly ~ *vi* : to make mocking fun of — **ja-p-er** \jə-'pɔr-\ *n* — **ja-p-ery** \jə-'p(ə)-rē\ *n*

2 *ja-p* *n* : something designed to arouse amusement or laughter: as a literary or dramatic production **2** *cl* **3**

Ja-pheth \jə-'fɛt(h)\ *n* [L *Japheth* or Gk *Iapheth*, fr. Heb *Yepheth*] a son of Noah

ja-son-i-ca \jə-'pān-t-ka, jɪ-, ja-'n\ [NL, fr. fem. of *Japonicus* Japanese, fr. *Japonia* Japan] : JAPANESE QUINCE

1 \jə'r\ *vb* [arred] *jar*-ing [prob. of imit. origin] **vi** 1 a: to make a harsh or discordant sound b: to be out of harmony; *specif* : BICKER c: to have a harshly disagreeable or disconcerting effect 2: to undergo severe vibration ~ *vt* : to cause to jar: as a: to affect disagreeably b: to make unstable : SHAKE

2 *jar* *n* : a harsh grating sound b: a state or manifestation of discord or conflict c: a sudden or unexpected shake b: an unsettling shock c: an unpleasant break or conflict in rhythm, flow, or transition

jar *n* [MF *Jarra*, fr. OHrov *Jarra*, fr. At *Jarrah* earthen water vessel] 1: a literary or dramatic production 2: a glass

jar *n* [alter. of *char*, *chare*] *archaic* : TURN — **usu.** used in the phrase **on the jar**

jar-di-nière \jərd-'nɪ-ə\ *n*, *lō'* *ard-'n*-(y)ə(r)\ *n* [F *jarinière*, lit. female garden] 1: a large ceramic flowerpot 2: a garnish for food consisting of several cubed and cooked vegetables

jar-tul \jə'r-'fʊl\ *n* : the quantity held by a jar

jar-gon \jə'r-'gɔn-, -gə'n\ [ME, fr. MF] 1 a: confused unintelligible language b: a strange, outlandish, or barbarous language or a hybrid language or dialect simplified in vocabulary and grammar and used for communication between peoples of different speech 2: the technical terminology or characteristic idiom of a special activity or group 3: obscure and often pretentious language

jar-gon-ize \jə'r-'gɔn-'nɪz-\ *vi* : to speak or write jargon ~ *vt* 1: to express in jargon 2: to make into jargon

jar-gon-ize \jə'r-'gɔn-'nɪz-\ *vi* : to speak or write jargon ~ *vt* 1: to express in jargon 2: to make into jargon

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jarl \jə'r\ *n* [ON] : a Scandinavian noble ranking immediately below the king

jar-sey \jə-'zē-\ *n* [prob. alter. of *Jersey*] *Brit* : a wig made usu. of worsted

jas-mine \jəz-'mɛn\ *n* [Fr *Jasmin*, fr. Ar *yāsmin*, fr. Per] 1 a (1) : any of numerous often climbing shrubs (genus *Jasminum*) of the olive family that usu. have extremely fragrant flowers (2) : a tall-climbing half-evergreen Asiatic shrub (*J. officinale*) with fragrant white flowers from which a perfume is extracted b: any of numerous other plants having sweet-scented flowers; *cf.* **YELLOW JESSAMINE**

2 : a light yellow

Ja-son \jəz-'n\ *n* [L *Jason*, fr. Gk *Jasōn*] : a hero noted in Greek legend for his successful quest of the Golden Fleece

jas-per \jəz-'pɛr\ *n* [ME *jaspre*, fr. MF, fr. L *jaspis*, fr. Gk *iaspis*, of Sem. root] 1: a transparent to light translucent gemstone 2: an opaque cryptocrystalline quartz of any of several colors; *sp.* green chalcocry 2: a stoneware often given delicate coloration with metallic stains while embossed designs are left white 3: a blackish green tinge

jas-sid \jəz-'sɪd\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *Jasos*, town in Asia Minor] : any of a large cosmopolitan family (Jassidae) of small leafhoppers that include many economically significant pests of cultivated plants; **broodly** : **LEAFHOPPER**

ja-ta \jə-'tə-\ *n* [Hind. *jat*] a member of an Indo-Aryan people of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh

ja-to \jə-'tə-\ *n* [Jt-*at*-assisted takeoff] : a unit for assisting the takeoff of an airplane consisting of one or more rocket engines

jauk \jə'k\ *n* [ME (Sc) *jakon*] *SC* : **DALLY**, **DAWdle**

1 \jə'u\ *n* [OCS *jan(ŋ)*] [origin unknown] *archaic* : PRANCE

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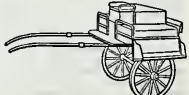
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1 \jə'u\ *n* [OCS *jan(ŋ)*] [origin unknown] *archaic* : PRANCE



jaunting car

less fragmentary skulls found in Trinil, Java
Ja-va-nese \jav-a-'nēz, jāv-, 'nēs/ *n* pl *Javanese* [*Java* + *-nese* (as in *Japanese*)] **1** a Indonesian people inhabiting the island of Java **2** a member of this people **2** an Austronesian language of the Javanese people — **Javanese** *adj*
Java Sparrow *n* a Javanese weaverbird (*Padda oryzivora*) that is glaucous gray and black above with pinkish underparts, white chest, and large pink bill and is a common cage bird
jav-e-lin \jav-(ə-'lān/ *n* [ME *javeline*, alter. of *javolet*, of Celt origin; akin to OIr *gabul* forked stick] **1** a light spear thrown as a weapon of war or in hunting **2** a slender shaft of wood at least 260 centimeters long tipped with iron or steel and thrown or distance in an athletic field event
Ja-velle water \zhā-'vel, zhə-'/ *n* [*Javel*, former village in France] : an aqueous solution of sodium hypochlorite used as a disinfectant or a bleaching agent and in photography
Jaw \jəʊ 'n [ME] **1** a : either of two complex cartilaginous or bony structures in most vertebrates that border the mouth, support the soft parts enclosing it, use bear teeth on their oral margin, and are an upper more or less firmly fused with the skull and a lower hinged, movable, and articulated with the temporal bone of either side **b** : the parts constituting the walls of the mouth and serving to open and close it — *usu*, used in pl. **2** any of various organs of invertebrates that perform the function of the vertebrate jaws **3** something resembling the jaw of an animal **a** : one of the sides of a narrow pass or channel **b** : either of two or more movable opposing parts that open and close for holding or crushing something together **3** *pl* **a** : a threatening position or situation **4** *slang* **a** : impudent or offensive talk **b** : a friendly chat
Jaw w, *slang* : to talk to in a sacking or boring manner ~ *vi* : to talk abusively, indignantly, or offensively
Jaw-bone \jə-'bōn, -'bɔn/ *n* **1** *JAW* 1a; *esp* : MANDIBLE
Jaw-break-er \jə-'brāk-ər/ *n* **1** a word difficult to pronounce **2** : a round hard candy
Jaw-line \jə-'lān/ *n* : the outline of the lower jaw
Jay \jā 'n [ME, fr. MF *jal*, fr. LL *javicus*] **1** a : a predominantly blue-colored Old World jay (*Corvus glaucolegus*) of the crow family with a black-and-white crest and wings marked with black, white, and blue **b** : any of numerous crested largely blue birds that with the common Old World jay constitute a subfamily of the crow family, have roving habits and harsh voices, and are often destructive to the eggs and young of other birds **3** *pl* **a** : an impatient character **b** : DANDY 1 *c* : GREENHORN **3** : a moderate blue *Jay* *n* : the letter *J*
Jay-bird \jā-'bārd/ *n*, chiefly Midland **1** *JAY* 1, 2
Jay-cee \jā-'sēn/ *n* [junior chamber] : a member of a junior chamber of commerce
Jay-gee \jā-'jēn/ *n* [junior grade] : LIEUTENANT JUNIOR GRADE
Jay-hawk-er \jā-'hō-kər/ *n* [*Jayhawk* (fictitious bird of Kansas)] **1** a often *cap* : a member of a band of antislavery guerrillas in Kansas and Missouri before and during the Civil War **b** : PLUNDERER, PIRATE **2** *cap* : a native or resident of Kansas — used as a nickname
Jay-vee \jā-'vēn/ *n* [junior varsity] **1** : JUNIOR VARSITY **2** : a member of a junior varsity team
Jay-walk \jā-'wɔk/ *vi* : to cross a street carelessly or in a dangerous or illegal direction so as to be endangered by traffic — *Jay-walk-er* *n*
Jazz \jəz/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vi* **1** a : ENLIVEN — *usu*, used with *up* **b** : ACCELERATE **2** : to play in the manner of jazz ~ *vi* **1** : to go here and there : GAD (~ around) **2** : to dance to or play jazz
Jazz n, often *attrib* **1** a : American music characterized by improvisation, syncopated rhythms, contrapuntal ensemble playing, and various melodic and rhythmic characteristics **2** : the personality of the player **b** : popular dance music influenced by jazz and playing in a loud rhythmic manner **2** : empty talk : STUFF — *jazz-ist* \-ɔst/ *n* — *jazz-man* \-mən, -man/ *n*
Jazz-i-ly \jəz-'ē-lē/ *adv* : in a jazz manner
Jazz-i-ness \jəz-'ē-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being jazzy
Jazz-y \jəz-'ē-/ *adj* **1** : having the characteristics of jazz **2** : marked by unrestraint, animation, or flashiness
jeal-ous \jē-'ə-ləs/ *adj* [ME *jealous*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *zelus*, fr. LL *zelus* zeal — more at ZEAL] **1** a : intolerant of rivalry or unfairness **b** : disposed to suspect rivalry or unfairness **2** : apprehensive of a loss or another's exclusive devotion **2** : hostile toward a rival or one believed to enjoy an advantage **3** : vigilant in guarding a possession **4** : distrustfully watchful : SUSPICIOUS **SYN** *SEE* ENVOIOUS — *jeal-ous-ly* *adv* — *jeal-ous-ness* *n*
jeal-ous-ly \jē-'ə-ləs-ē/ *adv* **1** : a jealous disposition, attitude, or feeling **2** : as though for *jealous*, fr. ME Genea, Italy + *justian*] **1** : a durable twilled cotton cloth used *esp.* for sportswear and work clothes **2** *pl* **a** : pants made of jean or denim **b** : TROUSERS
jeep \jēp/ *n* [alter. of *jee*, fr. general-purpose] : a small, general-purpose vehicle with 80-inch wheelbase, 34-ton capacity, and four-wheel drive used by the U.S. Army in World War II; *also* : a similar but larger and more powerful U.S. Army vehicle
Jeep trademark — used for a small vehicle similar to an army jeep but having a closed body or a modified gear ratio for heavy traction
jeer \jē(ə)r/ *vb* [origin unknown] *vi* : to speak or cry out with derision or mockery ~ *vi* : DERIDE, RIDICULE **SYN** *SEE* SCOFF — *jeer-er* *n* — *jeer-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ-'lē-lē/ *adv*
jeer n : a jeering remark or sound : TAUNT
Jei-ter-son Da-vid's Birth-day \jē-ɪ-ter-'sɔn-, dā-'vəs-(ə-)z/ *n* : June 3 observed as a holiday in many southern states
Jefferson Day *n* : April 13 observed as a holiday in some states in commemoration of Thomas Jefferson's birth
Jei-ter-son-ian \jē-ɪ-ter-'sɔn-ē-ən-, n-yan/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Thomas Jefferson or his political principles or policies — *Jeffersonian* *n* — *Jei-ter-son-ian-ism* \-nē-ə-, niz-əm, -n-yc-'niz-/ *n*

Jef-frey pine \jef-'fē-/ *n* [John Jeffrey, 19th cent. See botanical explorer] **1** a pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*) of western N. America with long cones in groups of three
je-had var of JIHAD
Je-hosh-a-phet \jē-'hɪs(h)-ə-, fət/ *n* [Heb *Yehōshāphāth*] : a king of Judah in the 9th century B.C.
Je-ho-vah \jē-'hō-və-/ *n* [NL, false reading (as *Yēhōwāh*) of Heb *Yehōvāh*] : a name of God
Jehovah's Witnesses *n pl* : members of a group that witness by distributing literature and by personal evangelism to beliefs in the theocratic rule of God, the sinfulness of organized religions and governments, and an imminent millennium
Je-hu \jē-'(h)ijū-/ *n* [Heb *Yēhū*] **1** *cap* : a king of Israel in the 9th century B.C. **2** a driver of a coach or cab
jejun- or **jeju-no-** *comb form* [L *jejunum*] : jejunum (*jejunotomy*)
je-jun-al \jē-'jūn-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to the jejunum
je-june \jē-'jūn/ *adj* [L *jejunus*] **1** : lacking nutritive value (~ diets) **2** : lacking interest or significance : DULL (~ lectures) **3** : lacking matter ; FURBLE (~ remarks on world affairs) **SYN** *SEE* INSIPID — *je-june-ly* *adv* — *je-june-ness* *n* — *je-june-ness* *n* [L, fr. neut. of *jejunus*] : the first two fifths of the small intestine beyond the duodenum
Je-kill and Hyde \jē-'kɪl-ə-'lɔn-'hɪd, jē-'kə-, jā-'kə-/ *n* [Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde, representing the split personality of the protagonist in the novel *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* (1886) by R. L. Stevenson] : a person having a split personality one side of which is good and the other evil
jell \jēl/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *jelly*] *vi* **1** : to come to the consistency of jelly **2** : to take shape : CRYSTALLIZE ~ *vt* : to cause to take form
jelled gasoline *n* : NAPALM
jell-ly \jēl-'ē-/ *vi* **1** : to make gelatinous **2** : to make slack or weak ~ *vi* **2** : to become gelatinous
Jell-o \jēl-'(ə)ʊ/ *trademark* — used for a gelatin dessert often with fruit and/or a cold cream
jelly \jēl-'ē-/ *n* [ME *gelly*, fr. MF *gelée*, fr. fem. of *gélē*, pp. of *geler* to freeze, congeal, fr. L *gelare* — more at COLD] **1** a food preparation with a soft somewhat elastic consistency due *usu.* to the presence of gelatin or pectin; *esp* : a fruit product made by boiling sugar and the juice of fruit **2** a substance resembling jelly in consistency **3** a state of fear or irresolution **4** : a shapeless structureless mass : PULP — *jelly-like* \-līk/ *adj*
jelly *vi* **1** : JELL **2** : to make jelly ~ *vt* : to bring to the consistency of jelly
jelly bean *n* : **1** a sugar-glazed bean-shaped candy **2** : a weak, spiritless, or effeminate person
jelly-fish \jēl-'ē-, fīsh/ *n* **1** a : a free-swimming marine coelenterate that is the sexually reproducing form of a hydrozoan or scyphozoan and has a nearly transparent saucer-shaped body and extensive marginal tentacles studded with stinging cells **b** : a symbiotic relationship between a jellyfish and a person lacking backbone or firmness
jelly roll *n* : a thin sheet of sponge cake spread with jelly and rolled up while hot
je-lu-tong \jē-'ləʊ-, tɔŋ/ *n* [Malay *jelutong*] **1** : any of several trees (genus *Dyera*) of the dogbane family **2** : the resinous rubbery latex of a jelutong (*esp.* *Dyera costulata*) used *esp.* as a chicle substitute
je ne sais quoi \zhə-'nə-, sɑ-'kwɑ-/ *n* [F, lit, I know not what] : something that cannot be adequately described or expressed
je-ne-tel \jē-'tɛl/ *n* [ME *genet*, fr. MF *genet*, fr. Catal, Zenete (member of a Berber people), horse] **1** : a small Spanish horse **2** a : a female donkey **b** : HUNNY
jen-yin \jēn-'ɪn/ *n* [fr. the name Jenny] **1** a : a female bird (~ wren) **b** : a female donkey **2** : SPINNING JENNY
jeop-ard \jē-'pɑrd/ *vi* [ME *jeoparden*, back-formation fr. *jeopardie*] : to expose
jeop-ard-dize \jē-'pɑrd-'ɪz-/ *vi* : to expose to danger : IMPEAR
jeop-ard-ous \jē-'pɑrd-'əs/ *adj* : marked by risk or danger : PERILOUS
jeop-ard-ly \jē-'pɑrd-'lē-/ *adv* [ME *jeopardie*, fr. AF *Jupariti*, fr. OF *jeu parti* alternative, lit., divided game] **1** : exposure to or impingement of death, loss, or injury : DANGER **2** : the danger that a accused person is subjected to when on trial for a criminal offense
je-quir-ity \jē-'kwɪr-ə-'tē-/ *n* [Pg *Jequirity*] **1** : the scarlet and black seed of Indian licorice often used for beads **2** : INDIAN LICORICE
jer-bon \jər-'bɔn-, jər-/ *n* [Ar *Yar būn*] : any of several social nocturnal Old World mammals having rodents (family Dipodidae) with long hind legs and long tail
jerboa mouse *n* : any of various leaping rodents *usu.* with elongated hind legs
jer-ō-mi-ald \jər-'ɔm-ə-'d-, -əd/ *n* [Fr. *Jérémide*, fr. *Jérôme* Jerome] : fr. LL *Jeremias*] a prolonged lamentation or complaint
Jer-ō-mi-ah \jər-'mɪ-ə-/ *n* [LL *Jeremia*, fr. Gk *Hieremias*, fr. Heb *Yirmeyāh*] **1** : a major Hebrew prophet of the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. **2** : one who is pessimistic about the present and foresees a calamitous future
Jerk \jɜrk/ *vb* [prob. alter. of *yerk*] *vi* **1** : to give a quick sudden jerky or push or twist **2** : to throw with a quick suddenly arrested motion **3** : to utter in an abrupt, snappy, or sharply broken manner **4** : to prepare and dispense (sodas) ~ *vi* **1** : to make a sudden spasmodic motion **2** : to move in short abrupt motions or with frequent jolts **3** : to throw an object with a jerk — *Jerk-er* *n*
Jerk n : **1** a single quick motion of short duration **2** a : jolting, bouncing, or thrusting motions **b** : a tendency to produce spasmodic motions **3** a : an involuntary spasmodic muscular movement due to reflex action **b** : (1) CHOREA (2) : involuntary twitches due to nervous excitement **4** : a stupid, foolish, or unconventional person **5** : the pushing of a weight from shoulder height to a position overhead in weight lifting
Jerk-y \jɜrk-'fɔrm-ə-'tɪn/ *adj* : to cut (meat) into long slices or strips and to sauté
Jerk-ily \jɜrk-'lɪ-/ *adv* : in a jerky manner
jer-kin \jɜrk-'kən/ *n* [origin unknown] : a close-fitting hip-length sleeveless jacket
Jerk-i-ness \jɜrk-'kē-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being jerky
Jerk-water \jɜrk-'kwɔt-ər-, 'kwɔt-ə-/ *adj* [fr. *Jerkwater* (rural train);



jeans 2a

ə but; ɜ kitting; or further; a back; ɔ bāke; ɔ cōt, cart; j joke; ɔ sines; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ cōin; th thin; th this; ʌ ōt; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u foot; ɔ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

stern (2) ; the foremost mast of a 4-masted ship **5 a** ; a mechanical device ; esp. one operating with a jerky reciprocating motion **b** ; something too complex, tricky, or trivial to designate accurately ; **GADGET** **6** ; a measure used in mixing drinks that usu. holds glasses

jigger n [of African origin; akin to Wolof *jiŋ* insect] : CHIGGER
jig-gle /jɪg-əl/ vb **jig-gling** /jɪg-(ə)lɪŋ/ [freq. of *jig*] **vi** : to move with quick little jerks or oscillating motions ~ **vi** : to cause to jiggle

jiggle n : a jiggling motion
jig-gly /jɪg-əl/ **adj** : UNSTEADY, ROGGLINO
jig-saw /jɪg-sə/ **n** 1 : a machine saw with a narrow vertically reciprocating blade for cutting curved and irregular lines or ornamental patterns in openwork **2** : SCROLL SAW
jigsaw vt 1 : to cut or form by or as if by a jigsaw **2** : to arrange or place in an intricate or interlocking way
jigsaw puzzle n : a puzzle consisting of small irregularly cut pieces that are fitted together to form a picture

ji-had /ji-ˈhɑd-, ˈhɑd- n [Ar *ḥād*] 1 : a holy war waged on behalf of Islam as a religious duty **2** : a crusade for a principle or belief **ji-hād** /ji-ˈhɑd- n [J + -iḥād] : an indeterminate large number

jilt /jɪlt/ **n** [later, of *jillett* (flirtatious girl)] : a woman who capriciously or unfeelingly casts aside a man previously accepted as a lover

jilt vt 1 : to cast aside (as a lover) capriciously or unfeelingly
Jim Crow /jɪm-ˈkrəʊ/ **n**, often *cap J* & *C* **U** Jim Crow, stereotype Negro in a 19th cent. song-and-dance act **1** : NEGRO — usu. taken to be offensive **2** : discrimination, esp. against the Negro by legal enforcement or traditional sanctions — **Jim Crowism** /jɪm-ˈkrəʊ-ɪz-əm/ **n**, often *cap J* & *C*
Jim-dan-dy /jɪm-ˈdɑn-ˈdeɪ/ **n** [fr. the name *Jim*] : something excellent of its kind
Jim-jams /jɪm-ˈdʒɑmz/ **n** pl [perh. alter. of *deltium tremens*] **1** : OCELLUM TREMENS **2** : JITTERS
Jim-non-y /jɪm-ˈɒn-ɪ/ **n** [fr. the name *Jimmy*] : a short crowbar
Jim-saw /jɪm-ˈsɔ/ **n** : something that jiggles **b** : a short verse or song marked by catchy repetition **3** : a 2-wheeled covered vehicle used esp. in Ireland and Australia — **Jim-saw** /jɪm-ˈsɔ/ **adj**

jin-go /dʒɪŋ-ɡəʊ/ **n** [prob. euphemism for *Jesus*] — used as a mild insult in the phrase by *jin-go*
jin-go n [fr. the fact that the phrase by *jin-go* appeared in the refrain of a chauvinistic song] : one characterized by jingoism — **jin-go-ish** /dʒɪŋ-ɡəʊ-ɪʃ/ **adj**

jin-go-ism /dʒɪŋ-ɡəʊ-ɪz-əm/ **n** : extreme chauvinism or nationalism marked esp. by a belief in public policy
jin-go-ist /dʒɪŋ-ɡəʊ-ɪst/ **n** — **jin-go-istic** /dʒɪŋ-ɡəʊ-ɪs-tɪk/ **adj** — **jin-go-ist-ly** /dʒɪŋ-ɡəʊ-ɪs-tɪ-ki/ **adv**

jink /dʒɪŋk/ **n** [origin unknown] **1** pl : FRANKS, FROLICS (high 8) **2** : a quick evasive turn ; slip

jink vt : to make a quick or unexpected turn

jinn /dʒɪn/ **n** [pl *jin-n*, *jin-n*, *jin-n*, *pl* **JINNS** or **JINN** [Ar *jinn* demon]] **1** : one of a class of spirits held by the Muslims to inhabit the earth, to assume various forms, and to exercise supernatural power **2** : a supernatural spirit that often takes human form and is evil in its nature

jin-rik-i-sha /dʒɪn-ˈrɪk-i-ʃə/ **n** [Jap.] : a small covered 2-wheeled vehicle usu. for one passenger pulled by one man and used orig. in Japan

jinx /dʒɪŋks/ **n** [prob. alter. of *lynx* (wryneck); fr. the use of wrynecks in witchcraft] : one that brings bad luck

jinx vt : to foredoom to failure or misfortune

ji-pi-ja-pa /dʒɪ-ˈpɪ-ˈdʒɑp-ə/ **n** [Sp., fr. *Jipijapa*, Ecuador] **1** : a Central and So. American plant (*Carduliodia palmata*) resembling a palm **2** : PANAMA

jit-ney /dʒɪt-ˈneɪ/ **n** [origin unknown] **1** slang : NICKEL 2a(1) **2** [fr. the 5 cent rate] : BUS 1 : a small bus that carries passengers over a regular route according to a flexible schedule

jit-ter /dʒɪt-ər/ **vi** [origin unknown] : to be nervous or act in a nervous way

jit-ter-bug /dʒɪt-ər-ˈbʊg/ **n** **1** : a dance in which couples two-step, back-step, and turn in standardized patterns or with vigorous acrobatics **2** : one who dances the jitterbug — **jitterbug vt**

jit-ter-ers /dʒɪt-ər-əz/ **n** pl : extreme nervousness — **jit-ter-er** /dʒɪt-ər-ər/ **adj**

jiu-jiu-sou or **jiu-jiu-su** **vi** of **JUITSU**

jive /dʒɪv/ **n** [origin unknown] **1** : swing music or the dancing performed to it **2** : slang ; glib, deceptive, talk **b** : the targe of hipsters **c** : a special jargon of difficult or slang terms **d** : **jive vi** **1** slang : **KID** **2** : to dance to or play **jive** ~ **vi** **1** slang : **TAKE** **2** : SWING **5**

jo /dʒəʊ/ **n** [alter. of *joy*] chiefly Scot : SWEETHEART, DEAR

job /dʒɒb/ **n** [perh. fr. obs. E *job* (lump)] **1 a** : a piece of work ; esp. a small miscellaneous piece of work undertaken on order at a stated rate ; the object or material on which work is being done **c** : something produced by or as if by work **2 a** : something done for private advantage **b** : a criminal enterprise ; *specif* ; ROBBERY **6** slang : a damaging piece of work (did a ~ on him) **3** (1) : something that has to be done by task (2) : an undertaking requiring unusual exertion **b** : a specific duty, role, or function **c** : a regular remunerative position **d** : state of affairs **4** : the process of doing a piece of work **syn** see POSITION, TASK

job /dʒɒb/ **vb** **jobbed**, **job-bing** **vt** **1** : to do odd or occasional pieces of work for hire **2** : to buy or sell as a middleman **3** : to carry on the business of a middleman ~ **vi** **1** : to buy and sell for profit ; SPECULATE **2** : to hire or let by the job or for a period of service **3** : to get, deal with, or effect by jobbery **4** : to

do or cause to be done by separate portions or lots ; SUBCONTRACT **5** : SWINDLE, TRICK

job **adj** **1** Brit : that is for hire for a given service or period **2** : used in, engaged in, or done as job work

job /dʒɒb/ **n** [fr. Heb. *lysbā*] : the hero of an Old Testament book who endures afflictions with fortitude and faith

job-ber /ˈdʒɒb-ər/ **n** : one that jobs : as a (1) : STOCKJOBBER (2) : WHOLESALER ; *specif* : a wholesaler who operates on a small scale or who sells only to retailers and institutions **b** : one who works by the job or on job work

job-bery /ˈdʒɒb-ərɪ/ **n** : the act or practice of jobbing ; *esp* : corruption in public office

job-holder /ˈdʒɒb-həʊl-ər/ **n** : one having a regular job ; *specif* : a government employee

job-less /ˈdʒɒb-ləs/ **adj** **1** : having no job **2** : of or relating to those having no job — **job-less-ness** **n**

job lot n **1** : a miscellaneous collection of goods for sale as a lot use, to a retailer **2** : a miscellaneous and usu. inferior collection or group

Job's comforter /ˈdʒɒb-ə/ **n** [fr. the title of the speeches made to Job by his friends] : one who discourages or depresses while seemingly giving comfort and consolation

Job's tears n pl **1** : hard pearly white seeds often used as beads **2** *sing in constr* : an Asiatic grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*) whose seeds are like tears

job work n : commercial printing of miscellaneous orders

Jo-cas-ta /dʒə-ˈkɑs-tə/ **n** [L, fr. Gk *Jokasta*] : a queen of Thebes and mother of Oedipus

jo-ck /dʒɒk/ **n** : JOCKEY **1**

jo-ck n JOCKSTRAP

jo-ck-ey /dʒɒk-ɪ/ **n** [Jockey, Sc nickname for *John*] **1** : one who jockeys a horse in a professional in a race **2** : OPERATOR

jockey vt **1** : to deal shrewdly or fraudulently with **2 a** : to ride (a horse) as a jockey **b** : DRIVE, OPERATE **3 a** : to maneuver or manipulate by adroit or devious means **b** : to change the position of by a series of movements **c** : to bring by maneuvering ~ **vi** **1** : to act as a jockey **2** : to maneuver for advantage

jockey club n : an association for the promotion and regulation of horse racing

jock-strap /ˈdʒɒk-ˌstrɑp/ **n** [E slang *jock* (penis) + *E strap*] : a supporter for the genitals worn by men participating in sports or strenuous activity

jo-cose /dʒə-ˈkɔs-ə/ **adj** [L *jocuosus*, fr. *jocus* joke] **1** : given to joking ; MERRY **2** : characterized by joking ; HUMOROUS **syn** see WITTY — **jo-cose-ly** **adv** — **jo-cose-ness** **n**

jo-cos-ity /dʒə-ˈkɔs-ə-ti/ **n** **1** : the quality or state of being jocose **2** : JOCKEY ; remark

jo-cu-lar /ˈdʒɒk-ju-lər/ **adj** [L *jocularis*, fr. *joculus*, dim. of *jocus*] **1** : given to jesting ; MIRTHFUL **2** : characterized by jesting ; PLAYFUL **syn** see WITTY — **jo-cu-lar-ly** **adv**

jo-cu-lar-ly /ˈdʒɒk-ju-lər-li/ **adv** **n** **1** : the quality or state of being jocular act or remark

jo-cund /ˈdʒɒk-ʊnd/ **adj** [ME, fr. LL *jocundus*, alter. of L *juvandus*, fr. *juvare* to help] : MERRY by or suggestive of mirth or cheerfulness ; GAY **syn** see MERRY — **jo-cund-ly** /dʒɒk-ʊnd-li/ **adv**

jo-cun-dil-ly /ˈdʒɒk-ʊnd-ɪ-li/ **adv** **n** **1** : CHEERFULNESS **2** : PLEASANTRY

jo-dip-pu /dʒə-ˈdɪp-ju/ **n** [Tadpuru, India] **1** pl : riding breeches cut full through the hips and close-fitting from knee to ankle **2** : an ankle-high boot fastened with a strap that is buckled at the side **Jo-dip-ju** /dʒə-ˈdɪp-ju/ **n** [L, fr. Gk *ḍipē*, fr. Heb. *ḍipē*] : a minor prophet of Old Testament times

jo-e-pye weed /dʒə-ˈpɪ-ˈweɪd/ **n** [origin unknown] : BONESSET

jog /dʒɒg/ **vb** jogged, jog-ging [prob. alter. of *thog*] **vt** **1** : to give a slight shake or push to **2** : NUDGE **2** : to rouse to alertness **3** : to cause to go at a jog ~ **vi** **1** : to move up and down or about with a short heavy motion **2 a** : to run or ride at a slow trot **b** : to go at a slow, leisurely, or monotonous pace ; TRUDGE — **jog-ger** /dʒɒg-ər/ **n**

jog n **1** : a slight shake ; PUSH **2 a** : a jogging movement, pace, or trip **b** : a slow gait of a horse with marked beats

jog n [prob. alter. of *jog*] **1 a** : a projecting or retreating part of a line or surface **b** : the space in the angle of a jog **2** : a brief abrupt change in direction

jog vt jogged, jog-ging : to make a jog

jog-gle /ˈdʒɒg-əl/ **vb** jog-gling /ˈdʒɒg-(ə)lɪŋ/ [freq. of *jog*] **vt** : to shake slightly ~ **vi** : to hover or go with a shaking or jerking motion — **jog-gler** /ˈdʒɒg-əl-ər/ **n**

jog-gle vt jog-gled, jog-gling

joggle n [dim. of *jog*] **1** : a notch or tooth in the joining surface of a piece of building material to prevent slipping **2** : a dowel for joining two adjacent blocks of masonry

joggle vt jog-gled, jog-gling /ˈdʒɒg-(ə)lɪŋ/ : to join by means of a joggle **b** : to prevent slipping apart

jog trot **1** : a slow regular jolting gait **2** : a routine habit or course of action

jo-han-nes /dʒə-ˈhɑn-əs/ **n**, pl **JOHANNES** [Johannes John V 11750 King of Portugal] : a Portuguese gold coin of the 18th and 19th centuries equivalent to 6400 reis

Jo-han-nine /dʒə-ˈhɑn-ɪn-ə/ **adj** [LL *Johannes*] : of, relating to, or characteristic of the apostle John or the New Testament books ascribed to him

John /ˈdʒɒn/ **n** [fr. the name *John*] : TOLLE

John /ˈdʒɒn/ **n** [LL *Johannes*, fr. Gk *Ἰωάννης*, fr. Heb. *Yōhānān*] **1** : the apostle who has written the fourth Gospel, three Epistles, and the Book of Revelation

John Barleycorn n : alcoholic liquor personified

John-boat /ˈdʒɒn-ˈbɔt/ **n** [fr. the name *John*] : a narrow flat-bottomed boat propelled by a pole or paddle and used on inland waterways

John Bull /ˈdʒɒn-ˈbʊl/ **n** [John Bull, character typifying the English nation in *The History of John Bull* (1712) by John Arbuthnot] **1** : the English nation personified as the English people **2** : a personification of the English people — **John Bull-ish** /ˈdʒɒn-ˈbʊl-ɪʃ/ **adj** — **John Bull-ish-ness** **n** — **John Bull-ism** /ˈdʒɒn-ˈbʊl-ɪz-əm/ **n**

John Doe /ˈdʒɒn-ˈdoʊ/ **n** **1** : a party to legal proceedings whose true name is unknown **2** : an average man

about ; sitting ; or further ; a back ; ā bake ; ā cot, cart ; at out ; ch chin ; e less ; ē easy ; g gift ; i trip ; i life ; j joke ; j kink ; ō flow ; ō flow ; ō coin ; th thin ; th this ; ū foot ; ū foot ; y yet ; y few ; y furious ; z visious

John Dory \ˈdɔr-ē, ˈdɔr-ē\ *n.*: a common yellow to olive European food fish (*Zoarces jaber*) with a oval compressed body, long dorsal spines, and a dark spot on each side; also: a closely related and possibly identical fish widely distributed in southern seas

John Hancock \ˈhan-kɑk\ *n.* [*John Hancock*; fr. the prominence of his signature on the Declaration of Independence]: an autobiographical signature

John Henry \ˈhen-rē\ *n.* [fr. the name *John Henry*]: an autograph signature

Johnny \ˈjɑn-ē\ *n.* [fr. the name *Johnny*]: 1 *often cap.*: FELLOW, GUY 2: a short-sleeved collarless jacket with an opening in the back for wear by hospital bed patients

Johnny-cake \ˈjɑn-kāk\ *n.* [prob. fr. the name *Johnny*]: a bread made with cornmeal, flour, eggs, and milk

Johnny-jump-up \ˈjɑn-ē-ˈjɒm-pəp\ *n.*: 1: WILD PANSY; broadly: any of various small-flowered cultivated pansies 2: any of various American daisies

John-y-on-the-spot \ˈjɑn-ē-ˈɒn-thə-ˈspɒt, ˈɛn-ˈɒn\ *n.*: one who is on hand and ready to perform a service or respond to an emergency

Johnny Reb \ˈreb\ *n.* [the name *Johnny* + *reb* (rebel)]: a Confederate soldier

John-son-ese \ˈjɪn(t)-sɔ-ˈneɪz, ˈnēz\ *n.* [Samuel Johnson †1784 E lexicographer and writer]: a literary style characterized by balanced phraseology and Latinate diction

John-son grass \ˈjɑn(t)-sɔn-ə\ *n.* [William Johnson, 19th cent. Am agriculturist]: a tall perennial sorghum (*Sorghum halepense*) naturalized as a weed in the U.S.

John-so-mi-an \ˈjɑn-ˈsɔ-nē-ən\ *adj.*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Samuel Johnson or his writings — **Johnsonian** *n.*

joie de vivre \ˌzhwɑd-ə-ˈvɛvər\ *n.* [Fr. lit., joy of living]: keen or buoyant enjoyment of life

join \ˈjɔɪn\ *v.* [ME *joindre*, fr. OF *joindre*, fr. L *jungere* — more at *YOKE*] **1**: to put or bring together so as to form a unit (~ two blocks of wood with glue) **2**: to connect (as points) by a line **3**: ADJOIN **4**: to put or bring into close association or relationship (~wed in marriage) **5**: to engage in (battle) **6**: to come into the company of (~us for lunch) **7**: to associate oneself with (~ed the church) ~ **vi** **1**: to come together so as to be connected (nouns ~ to form compounds) **2**: ADJOIN (the two estates ~) **3**: to come into close association or relationship: as to form an alliance **4**: to combine in a collective activity **5**: to become a member of a group **6**: to take part in a collective activity (~ in singing) — **join-able** \ˈjɔɪn-ə-bəl\ *adj.*

SYN JOIN, COMBINE, UNITE, CONNECT, LINK, ASSOCIATE, RELATE mean to bring or come together into some manner of union. JOIN implies a bringing together of separate elements or parts into a unit; closeness; COMBINE implies some merging or mingling with corresponding loss of identity of each unit; UNITE implies somewhat greater loss of separate identity; CONNECT suggests a loose or external attachment with little or no loss of identity; LINK may imply strong connection, or inseparable elements still retaining identity; ASSOCIATE stresses the mere fact of frequent occurrence or existence together in space or in logical relation; RELATE suggests a connection based on some logical principle such as cause and effect or subordination (relate one event to another)

join *n.*: JOINT

join-der \ˈjɔɪn-dər\ *n.* [F *joindre* to join] **1**: CONJUNCTION **2** a (1) : a joining of parties as plaintiffs or defendants in a suit (2) : a joining of causes of action or defense **3**: acceptance of an issue tendered

join-er \ˈjɔɪn-ər\ *n.*: one that joins: as **a**: a person whose occupation is to construct articles by joining pieces of wood **b**: a gregarious person who joins many organizations

join-ery \ˈjɔɪn-ə-ri\ *n.*: the act or trade of a joiner **2**: things made by a joiner

join-ment \ˈmɛnt\ *n.* [ME *jointure*, fr. OF, fr. *joindre*] **1**: the point of contact between elements of an animal skeleton with the parts that surround and support it (2): NODE 4b **3**: a part or space included between two articulations, joints, or nodes **4**: a large piece of meat for roasting **5**: a joint or juncture between two things **6**: a space between the adjacent surfaces of two bodies joined and held together by cement, mortar, or other material **7**: a fracture or crack in rock not accompanied by dislocation **8**: the flexing part of a cover along either backedge edge of a book **9**: the junction of two or more members of a frame structure **1**: a union formed by two abutting rails in a track including the bars, bolts, and other elements necessary to hold the abutting rails together **2**: an area at which two ends, surfaces, or edges are attached **3**: a shared or disintegratable place of entertainment **4**: PLACE, ESTABLISHMENT — **joint-ed** \ˈjɔɪnt-əd\ **joint-ed-ly** *adv.* — **joint-ed-ness** *n.* — **out of joint** **1**: a: DISLOCATED **2**: at variance **2**: a: DISORDERED **3**: DISSATISFIED

joint *adj.* [ME, fr. MF, fr. pp. of *joindre*] **1**: UNITED, COMBINED **2**: common to two or more (2) (1) involving the united activity of two or more (2) : constituting an activity, operation, or organization in which elements of more than one armed service participate (3) : constituting an action or expression of two or more governments **3**: shared by or affecting two or more united, joined, or sharing with another

joint *vb* [F *joindre*] **vi** **1**: to unite by a joint **2**: to provide with a joint **3**: to prepare (as a board) for joining by planing the edge **2**: to separate the joints of ~ **vi** **1**: to fit as if by joints **2**: to be joined as if in stage in growth

joint-er \ˈjɔɪnt-ər\ *n.*: one that joins; *esp.*: any of various tools used in making joints

joint grass *n.*: a coarse creeping grass (*Paspalum distichum*) used as fodder and as a soil binder

joint-ly *adv.*: in a joint manner; TOGETHER

joint resolution *n.*: a resolution, passage by both houses of a legislative body that has the force of law when signed by or passed over the veto of the executive

joint-ress \ˈjɔɪn-trɛs\ *n.*: a woman having a legal jointure

joint stock *n.*: stock or capital held in company; a capital held as a common stock or fund

joint-stock company *n.*: a company or association consisting of individuals organized to conduct a business for gain and having a joint stock with the shares owned by a member being transferable without the consent of the rest

joint-ture \ˈjɔɪnt-tʃər\ *n.*: 1: a: an act of joining; the state of being joined **2**: JOINT **2**: a: an estate settled on a wife to be taken by

her in lieu of dower **3**: a settlement on the wife of a freehold estate for her lifetime

joint-worm \ˈjɔɪnt-wɜrm\ *n.*: the larva of any of several small chalcid flies (genus *Harmolia*) that attack the stems of grain and cause swellings like galls at or just above the first joint

joist \ˈjɔɪst\ *n.* [ME *giste*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *jaictum*, fr. L *jacere* — to lie, more at *ADJACE*]

1: any of the small timbers or metal beams ranged parallel from wall to wall in a building to support the floor or ceiling **2**: a stud or scantling about

1: a: something said or done to provoke laughter; *esp.*: a brief oral narrative with a climactic humorous or b (1) **2**: the humorous or ridiculous element in something (2) : RAillery, KIDDING (can't take a ~) **3**: PRACTICAL JOKE **d**: LAUGHING STOCK **2**: a: something lacking substance, genuineness, or quality **b**: something presenting no difficulty **SYN** see *JEST*

2: to make jokes; *JEST* ~ **vi** **1**: to make the object of a joke **2**: KID **2**: to get by joking — **jok-ing-ly** \ˈjɔk-ɪŋ-li\ *adv.*

2: a: a person given to joking **b**: FELLOW **2**: a: a joking card added to a pack as a wild card or as the highest-ranking card (1) : an ambiguous or apparently immaterial clause inserted in a legislative bill to make it inoperative or uncertain in some respect (2) : an unsuspected, misleading, or misunderstood clause, phrase, or word in a document that nullifies the effect of the clause or the whole in reserve to gain an end or escape from a predicament **4**: an unsuspected or not readily apparent fact, factor, or condition that thwarts or nullifies a seeming advantage

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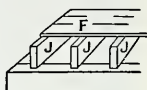
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joists 1: J, floor; J, J, J, joists

justice 2 a court of justice 3 JUDICIARY 1
ju-di-cial ʃuːˈdɪʃ-əl *adj* [ME, fr. L *judicialis*, fr. *judicium* judgment, fr. *judex* 1 a of or relating to a judgment, the function of judging, the administration of justice, or the judiciary 2 : ordered or enforced by a court 3 : of, characterized by, or expressing judgment; CRITICAL 4 : arising from a judgment of God 5 : belonging or appropriate to a judge or the judiciary — *ju-di-cial-ly* ʃuːˈdɪʃ-ə-lee *adv*
ju-di-ci-a-ry ˈdɪʃ-ɪ-er-ē, -ˈdɪʃ-(ə-)rē *adj* : of or relating to the judiciary 1 JUDICIAL
judiciary 1 a : a system of courts of law b : the judges of these courts 2 : a branch of government in which judicial power is vested
ju-di-cious ˈjuːˈdɪʃ-əs *adj* : having, exercising, or characterized by sound judgment; DISCREET *syn see* WISE — *ju-di-cious-ly* *adv* — *ju-di-cious-ness* *n*
ju-dith ˈjuː-dɪθ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Ioudith*, fr. Heb *Yḏith* *Yḏith* : the name of the wife of the prophet and prophetess of Judah
ju-do ˈjuː-dəʊ *n* [Jap *jūdō*] : a modern refined form of jujitsu that uses special applications of the principles of movement, balance, and leverage
jug ˈdʒʌɡ *n* [Perth. fr. *Jug*, nickname for *Joan*] 1 a chiefly Brit : a small earthenware (1) : a large deep earthenware or glass container with a narrow mouth and a handle (2) : the contents of such a container 2 : JAIL
jug ˈdʒʌɡ *v* *jugged*; **jug-ing** 1 : to stew (as a hare) in an earthenware vessel 2 : IMPRISON
jug-gle ˈdʒʌɡ-əl, -gəl *adj* [NL *jugum*] 1 : PAIRED 2 : having a yugum
jug-ful ˈdʒʌɡ-ful, *n* pl *jugfuls* ˈ-fʊl-z/ or *juggs-ful* ˈdʒʌɡ-ful 1 : the quantity held by a jug 2 : a great deal — used in the phrase *not by a jugful*
jug-gur-nāt ˈdʒʌɡ-ər-nət, -nət *n* [Hindi *Jagannāth*, title of the Hindu deity, lord of the world] : a massive inexorable force or object that crushes whatever is in its path
jug-gle ˈdʒʌɡ-əl *v*; **jug-gling** ˈ-(ə-)dʒɪŋ [ME *jugelen*, fr. MF *jogler* to joke, fr. L *ioculari*, fr. *ioculus*, dim. of *iocus* joke] *v* 1 : to perform the tricks of a juggler 2 : to engage in manipulative esp. to achieve a desired end — *jug-gled* *adj* 1 : to practice secret trickery of 2 : BEGUILE b : to manipulate esp. to achieve a desired end 2 a : to toss in the manner of a juggler b : to hold or balance insecurely
juggle *n* : an act or instance of juggling; a : a trick of magic b : a show of manual dexterity c : an act of manipulation esp. to achieve a desired end
jug-gler ˈdʒʌɡ-ər-lər *n* [ME *jogelour*, fr. OE *geogelere*, fr. OF *jogeleur*, fr. L *ioculator*, fr. *iocularis*, pp. of *ioculari*] 1 a : one who performs tricks or acts of magic b : one skilled in keeping small objects in motion in the air at the same time by alternately tossing and catching them 2 : one who manipulates esp. to achieve a desired end
jug-ger-y ˈdʒʌɡ-ə-rē *n* 1 : the art or practice of a juggler 2 : TRICKERY
ju-g-lar ˈdʒʌɡ-ər-lər *adj* [LL *jugularis*, fr. L *jugulum* collarbone, throat; akin to L *jugere* to join, merge, to yoke] 1 a : of or relating to the throat or neck b : of or relating to the jugular vein 2 a of a fish : having the ventral fins on the throat anterior to the pectoral fins b of a *jin* : located on the throat
jug-ular vein *n* : any of several veins of each side of the neck that return blood from the head
jug-u-lum ˈdʒʌɡ-ju-ləm *n*, pl *jug-u-la* ˈ-lə [NL, fr. L] 1 : the part of the neck just above the breast of a bird 2 : JUG 2
ju-gum ˈjuːɡəm *n*, pl *ju-ga* ˈ-ɡə or *jugums* [NL, fr. L, yoke — more than 2 yokes] 1 : a pair of the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf — the most proximal and basal region of an insect's wing modified in some lepidopterans into a lobe that couples the fore and hind wings during flight
juice ˈdʒuːs *n* [ME *juice*, fr. OF, broth, juice, fr. L; akin to *strix ysa* juice] 1 : the extractable liquid content of cells or tissues 2 a : the natural fluid of an animal body; the liquid or moisture contained in something 3 a : the inherent quality of a thing : ESSENCE b : virile strength and vigor 4 : a medium that supplies power — **juiced** ˈdʒuːst *adj* — **juice-less** ˈjuː-si-s *adj*
juice w 1 : to extract the juice of 2 : to add juice to
juic-er ˈjuː-sər *n* : an appliance for extracting juice from fruit or vegetables
juice up *v* 1 : to give life, energy, or spirit to
juic-i-ly ˈjuː-si-lee *adv* : in a juicy manner
juic-i-ness ˈjuː-si-ness *n* : the quality or state of being juicy
juic-y ˈjuː-si *adj* : having much juice; SUCCULENT 2 : financially rewarding 3 : rich in interest; COLORFUL 4 : PLOQUANT, RACY c : full of vitality
ju-i-su or **ju-i-lu-su** ˈjuː-ʃi-ti-, -ʃi-ti- *n* [Jap *Jūjutsu*] : the Japanese art of defending oneself by grasping or striking an opponent so that his own strength and weight are used against him
ju-ju ˈjuː-ʃi-ti *n* [of W. African origin; akin to Hausa *dudju* fetish] 1 : a fetish, charm, or amulet of West African tribes 2 : the magic attributed to or associated with jujus
ju-jube ˈjuː-ʃi-ti *n* [ME, fr. ML *jujuba*, alter. of L *Zizyphum*, fr. Gk *zizyphos*] 1 : an edible drupeaceous fruit of any of several trees (genus *Zizyphus*) of the buckthorn family 2 : a tree producing this fruit 3 : a fruit-flavored gumdrop or lozenge
ju-jin-ox ˈjuː-ʃi-ti *n* [Gullah *juke* disorderly, of W. African origin; akin to Bambara *dzusu* wicked] : a cabinet containing an automatic player of phonograph records that are played by inserting a coin in a slot
juke joint *n* : a small inexpensive establishment for eating, drinking, or dancing to the music of a jukebox
ju-lep ˈjuː-lɛp *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. Ar *jalūb*, fr. Per *quāib*, fr. *gul rose* = *ab water*] 1 : a drink consisting of sweet syrup, flavoring, and water 2 : a drink consisting of carbon, sugar, and mint served in a frosted tumbler filled with crushed ice
Ju-li-an calendar ˈjuː-ljən-ən *n* [L *Julianus*], fr. Gaius *Julius* Caesar 744 B.C. Roman general] : a calendar introduced in Rome in 46 B.C. establishing the 12-month year of 365 days with each 4th day having 366 days and the months each having 31 or 30 days except for February which has 28 or in leap years 29 days — compare GREGORIAN CALENDAR
ju-li-enne ˈjuː-ljē-ˈen, -zhū- *n* [F] : a clear soup containing *julienne* vegetables
ju-lienne *adj* : cut in long thin strips (~ potatoes)

Ju-li-et ˈjuː-ljət, -ɛt, -et, -ɛt; ˈjuː-lj-ɛt, ˈjuː-lj-ɛt, ˈjuː-lj-ɛt *n* a daughter of Capulet in love with Romeo in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*
Ju-li-ett ˈjuː-lj-ɛt *n* [prob. irreg. fr. *Juliet*] — a communications code word for the letter *J*
July ˈdʒuː-lj-ɪ *n* [ME *Julie*, fr. OE *Julias*, fr. L, fr. Gaius *Julius* Caesar] : the sixth month of the Gregorian calendar
Ju-ma-da ˈjuː-mə-də *n* [Ar *Jumādā*] : either of two months of the Muhammadan year, fr. 5 : the 5th month; 6 : the 6th month
jum-ble ˈdʒʌm-bl̩ *v* **jum-bling** ˈ-(ə-)dʒɪŋ [Perth. *imit.*] *v* : to move or mingle in a confused or disordered manner 1 : to mix in a confused mass
jump ˈdʒʌmp *v* 1 : to pass of things mingled together without order or plan b : a state of confusion 2 *Brit* a : articles for a rummage sale b : RUMMAGE SALE
jump *n* [origin unknown] : a small thin ring, ring-shaped sugared cake
jump-bo ˈdʒʌm-(ə-)bɔʊ *n* *Lumbo*, a huge elephant exhibited by P. T. Barnum] : a very large specimen of its kind
jump ˈdʒʌmp *v* [prob. akin to LG *gumpen* to jump] *v* 1 a : to spring into the air; LEAP; *esp* : to spring free from the ground or other base by the muscular action of feet and legs b : to give a sudden movement; START *c* : to move out of a position occupied by an opponent's man in a board game; d *SKIP* (his typewriter ~s) *e* : to undergo a vertical or lateral displacement owing to improper alignment of the film on a projector mechanism *f* : to begin a forward movement; *usu.* used with *off*; *g* : to move energetically; *h* : to conclude, agree, or consent; *i* : to conclude or conclude aimlessly (~ed from job to job) *j* : to change employment in violation of contract *k* : to rise suddenly in rank or status *l* : to undergo a sudden sharp increase (prices ~ed) *m* : to make a jump bid in bridge *n* (~ the trait of a card) *o* : to make a verbal or verbal show eagerness (~ed at the chance) *p* : to enter eagerly — *usu.* used with *in* or *into* *q* : to make a sudden physical or verbal attack (~ed on him for his criticism) *r* : to bustle with activity — *v* 1 a : to pass over by a leap *b* : to hurdle *b* : to move over (a board) *c* : to start *d* : to BYPASS (~ to competition) *e* : to ANTICIPATE (~ the gun in starting a race) *f* : to leap aboard (~ a freight) *2* *OHs*; *RISK*; *HAZARD* *3* a : to escape from *b* : to leave hastily or in violation of contract *c* : to depart from (a formal contract) (~ the terms of a contract) *4* a : to make a verbal or verbal attack or *b* : to occupy illegally (mining claim) *5* a (1) : to cause to leap (2) : START, FLUSH *b* : to elevate in rank or status *c* : to raise (a bridge partner's bid) to more than one rank *d* : to increase suddenly and sharply
jump *adv*, *obs* : EXACTLY, FAT
jump *n* 1 a (1) : an act of jumping; LEAP (2) : any of several sports competitions featuring a leap, spring, or bound (3) : a space cleared or covered by a leap (4) : an obstacle to be jumped over *b* (1) : a sudden involuntary movement; START (2) *PL*; *FIDGETS* (3) : a move made in a board game by jumping *2* *OHs*; *VENTURE* *3* a : a sharp sudden increase *b* : a sudden change *c* (1) : a quick short journey (2) : one in a series of moves from one place to another *4* : an advantage at the start
jump bid *n* : a bridge bid of more tricks than are necessary to over-carry the contract
jump-er ˈdʒʌm-pər *n* 1 : a person who jumps 2 a : any of various devices operating with a jumping motion *b* : any of several sleds *c* : a short wire used to close a break or cut out part of a circuit *3* : any of several jumping animals; *esp* : a saddle horse trained to jump over obstacles; one who will jump
 jumper *n* [prob. fr. E dial. *jump* (*umper*)] 1 : a loose blouse or jacket worn by workmen 2 : a sleeveless one-piece dress worn with a blouse 3 : a child's one-piece coverall — *usu.* used in pl.
jump-i-ness ˈdʒʌm-p-ənəs *n* NERVOUSNESS
jump-ing bear *n* : a species of any of several Mexican shrubs (genera *Sebastiania* and *Sapium*) of the spurge family that tumbles about because of the movements of the larva of a small moth (*Carpocapsa salitans*) inside it
jumping jack *n* : a toy figure of a man jointed and made to jump or dance by means of strings
jumping mouse *n* : any of several small hibernating No. American rodents (family Zapodidae) with long hind legs and tail and no cheek pouches
jumping-off place ˈdʒʌm-piŋ-ɔf- *n* 1 : a remote or isolated place 2 : a place from which to start
jumping plant louse *n* : any of numerous plant lice (family Psyllidae) with the femora thickened and adapted for leaping
jump-off ˈdʒʌm-pɔf *n* : the start of a race or an attack
jump pass *n* : a pass made by a player (as in football or basketball) while jumping
jump seat *n* : a movable carriage seat 2 : a folding seat between the front and rear seats of a passenger automobile
jump shot *n* : a shot made by a basketball player at the peak of a jump
jump-y ˈdʒʌm-p-ē *adj* 1 : characterized by jumps or sudden variations in intensity, rhythm, etc.
jun-co ˈdʒʌn-(k)ə- *n*, pl *junco*s or *juncoes* [NL, genus name, fr. Sp, *bird*, read — more at JONQUIL] : any of the genus (*Junco*) of small widely distributed American finches *usu.* having a pink bill, ash gray head and back, and conspicuous white lateral tail feathers
jun-co-sh- ˈdʒʌn(k)-ʃ- *n* [L *Junco*], fr. *Junco*, pp. of *jungero* to join, more at *YUK*] 1 : an act of joining; 2 : the state of being joined 2 a : a place or point of meeting *b* : an intersection of roads *esp.* where one terminates *3* : something that joins — **jun-co-ly** ˈdʒʌn(k)-i- *adj*
jun-co-tur-al ˈdʒʌn(k)-tʃ-ə-rəl, ˈdʒʌn(k)-tʃ-ə-rəl *adj* : of or relating to grammatical junction
junct-ure ˈdʒʌn(k)-tʃ-ər- *n* 1 : an instance of joining or UNION 2 a : JOINT, CONNECTION *b* : the manner of transition or mode of relationship between two consecutive sounds in speech *3* : a point of time; *esp.* : a point of time marked by a concurrence of circumstances
junction ˈdʒʌn(k)-tʃ-ər- *n* : a point of time or place of concurrence of circumstances; TRANSITION; PASS; EXIGENCY; EMERGENCY; CONTINGENCY; PINCH, STRAITS, CRISIS mean a critical or crucial time or state of affairs
JUNCTURE stresses the significant concurrence or convergence of events; *PASS* implies a bad or distressing state or situation brought about by a combination of causes; *EXIGENCY* stresses the pressure of restrictions or urgency of demands created by a special situation; *EMERGENCY* applies to a sudden unforeseen situation requiring prompt action to avoid disaster; *CONTINGENCY* implies an emergency or exigency that is regarded as possible or even probable but uncer-

tain of occurrence; **PINCH** implies urgency or pressure for action to a less intense degree than **EXIGENCY** or **EMERGENCY**; **STRATS** applies to a troublesome situation from which escape is extremely difficult; **CRISIS** applies to a juncture whose outcome will make a decisive difference

June \ju:n/ *n* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *Jun*, fr. L *Junius*]: the 6th month of the Gregorian calendar

June beetle \ju:n-'beetl/ *n* [L, n. & adj.]: numerous rather large leaf-eating beetles (family Meloididae) that fly chiefly in late spring and have as larvae white grubs that live in soil and feed chiefly on the roots of grasses and other plants — called also **June bug**

June-berry \ju:n-'ber-ē/ *n*, of various *N. American* trees and shrubs (*Rubus* spp.) of the rose family sometimes cultivated for their showy white flowers or edible purple or red fruits

June-gle \ju:n-'glē/ *n*, often attrib [Hindi *jan-gal*] **1**: an impenetrable thicket or tangled mass of tropical vegetation **2**: a tract overgrown with thickets or masses of vegetation **3**: a hobo camp **3** (1); **4**: a complex or chaotic situation; **5**: a tangled or complex character **6**: MAZE **6**: a place of ruthless struggle for survival — **June-gle** \-g(ə)-lē/ *adj*

June-gull \ju:n-'gʊl/ *n*: any several Asiatic wild birds (genus *Gallus*): esp. *Junco* *gallus* of southeastern Asia from which domestic fowls are held to have descended

June-gym \ju:n-'dʒɪm/ *n* [fr. *Jungle-gym*, a trademark]: a structure of vertical and horizontal bars for use by children at play

June-mior \ju:n-'mɪər/ *n* [L, n. & adj.]: **1**: a person who is younger than another **2**: a clothing size for women and girls with slight figures **2**: a person holding a lower position in a hierarchy of ranks **2**: a student in his next-to-the-last year before graduating from an educational institution

Junior *adj* [L, compar. of *juvenis* young — more at **YOUNG**]: **1**: YOUNGER **2**: used chiefly to distinguish a son with the same given name as his father **1** (1): YOUTHFUL **2** (2): designed esp. for adolescents **3** (1): of more recent date **2** (2): of more recent date and therefore inferior or subordinate (a ~ licen) **2**: lower in standing or rank (~ partners) **3**: of or relating to juniors or the class containing juniors

Junior-ate \ju:n-'vɪə-rət-, -rət/ *n* **1**: a course of high school or college study for candidates for the priesthood, brotherhood, or sisterhood; *specif*: one preparatory to the course in philosophy **2**: a seminar for the first term

Junior college: an educational institution that offers two years of studies corresponding to those in the first two years of a four-year college and that often offers technical, vocational, and liberal studies to the adults of a community

Junior high school *n*: a school usually including the 7th and 8th grades and the 1st year of high school

Junior League *n*: a member of a league of young women organized for volunteer service to civic and social organizations

Junior miss **1**: an adolescent girl **2**: JUNIOR 1b

Junior varsity *n*: the members of a varsity squad lacking the excellence or championship of the first team

Juniper \ju:n-'pɪər/ *n* [ME *juniper*, fr. L *juniperus* — more at **JONQUIL**]: **1**: an evergreen shrub or tree (genus *Juniperus*) of any family; esp.: one having a prostrate or shrubby habit **2**: a pine of several coniferous trees resembling true junipers

Juniper berry *n*: a dried seed obtained from the fruit of the common juniper and used esp. in gin and liqueurs

Junkey \ju:n-'kɛj/ *n*, often attrib [ME *jonke*]: **1**: pieces of old cable or cordage used esp. to make gaskets, mats, swabs, or oakum **2**: hard salted beef for use on shipboard **3** (1): old iron, brass, paper, or other waste that may be used again in some form **2**: second-hand, worn, or discarded articles of little value **3**: a shoddy product **3**: TRASH **3**: something of little meaning or significance **4** slang **5**: NARCOTICS; esp.: HEROIN — **Junkey-man** \-mən/ *n* — **Junkey** \-kɛj/ *adj*

Junkey *v*: to get rid of as worthless; SCRAP; SYN see DISCARD

Junkey *n* [Pg *junco*, fr. *Jun*]: a variety of various ships of Chinese waters with bluff lines, a high poop and overhanging stem, the arms or keel, high pole masts, and a deep rudder

Jun-ker \ju:n-'kɛr/ *n* [G]: a member of the Prussian landed aristocracy — **Jun-ker-dom** \-dɒm/ *n* — **Jun-ker-ism** \-kə-rɪz-əm/ *n*

Jun-ke-t \ju:n-'kɛt/ *n* [ME *loncete*, deriv. of (assumed) VL *junccata*, fr. L *Junccus ruscus*] **1**: a cream cheese or a dish of curds and cream **2**: a dessert of sweetened flavored milk set in a jelly **2**: a festive or a festive or a festive table

Jun-ke-t *n*: a festive or a festive table

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added to an affidavit stating when, before whom, and where it was made

Just \ju:st/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *justus*, fr. L *justus*]: of, relating to, or expressed in an oath

Just \ju:st/ *n* [Sp]: any of several food fishes (family Carangidae) of warm seas

Just \ju:st/ *adj* [L *juridicus*]: **1**: of or relating to the administration of justice or the office of a judge **2**: of or relating to law in general or jurisprudence; **LEGAL** — **Just** \-tɪ-ʃ(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *jurisconsultus*, fr. *juris* (gen. of *jus*) + *consultus*, pp. of *consultare* to consult]; **JURIST**

Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *jurisdiction*, *jurisdictione*, fr. *juris* + *diction-*, a form of *dico* to say — more at **DICTION**]: **1**: the power, right, or authority to administer and apply the law **2**: the authority of sovereign power to govern or legislate **3**: the limits or territory within which authority may be exercised; **CONTROL** **SYN** see **POWER** — **Just** \-dɪ-ʃ(ə)-lən-əl-, -shən-/ *adj* — **Just** \-dɪ-ʃ(ə)-lən-əl-ly/ *adv*

Just \ju:st/ *n*: a system or body of law **2**: the course of court decisions **2**: the science or philosophy of law **3**: a department of law (medical — **Just** \-dɪ-ʃ(ə)-lən-əl-ly/ *adv*)

Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *jurisprudens*, *jurisprudens*, fr. L *juris* + *prudens*, *prudens*, skilled, prudent]; **JURIST**

Just \ju:st/ *n* [MF *juriste*, fr. ML *jurista*, fr. L *jur-*, *jur-*]; one having a thorough knowledge of law: **1**: LAWYER **2**: JUDGE

Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *juris*, *juris*]: **1**: of or relating to a jurist or jurisprudence **2**: relating to, or recognized in law — **Just** \-tɪ-ʃ(ə)-lē/ *adv*

Just \ju:st/ *n*: a member of a jury **2**: a person summoned to serve on a jury **2**: a person who takes an oath; esp. of allegiance **3**: a member of a jury for a contest or exhibition

Just \ju:st/ *n* [ME *jure*, fr. MF *juree*, fr. OF *jur* to swear, fr. L *jurare*, fr. *jur-*, *jur-*]: **1**: a body of men sworn to give a verdict on some matter submitted to them; esp.: a body of men legally selected and sworn to inquire into and determine the facts and to give their verdict according to the evidence **2**: a committee for judging and awarding prizes at a contest or exhibition — **Just** \-mən/ *n*

Just \ju:st/ *n*: improved for temporary use esp. in an emergency; MAKESHIFT (a ~ mast)

Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *justus*, *justus*, pp. of *justus* to be just, to be righteous]; **INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *justus*, *justus*, pp. of *justus* to be just, to be righteous]; **INTERNATIONAL LAW**

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Just \ju:st/ *n* [L *justus*, *justus*, pp. of *justus* to be just, to be righteous]; **INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Just \ju:st/ *n*: kitten; or further, a back; a bake; a cot, cart; all out; Oh chin; e less; e show; g gift; 1 trip; 1 life

Just \ju:st/ *n*: kitten; or further, a back; a bake; a cot, cart; all out; Oh chin; e less; e show; g gift; 1 trip; 1 life

Just \ju:st/ *n*: kitten; or further, a back; a bake; a cot, cart; all out; Oh chin; e less; e show; g gift; 1 trip; 1 life

for an act done **b**; to qualify as ball or surety **2**; to fit exactly; *specif* **3**; to fill a full line *syn see MAINTAIN*
jut *v* *ju't* *v* *ju'ted*; *ju'ting* [*perh. short for jutyri* *v* **1**: to shoot out, up, or forward; *PROJECT* *~ w* **1**: to cause to project
jut *n*; something that *juts*; *PROJECTION*
jut *v* *ju't* *n*; *often* *adj*; Bengali *ju't*; the glossy fiber of either of two East Indian plants (*Corchorus oleraceus* and *C. capsularis*) of the linden family used chiefly for sacking, burlap, and twine; also **2**: a plant producing jute
Jute *v* *ju't* *n* [*ME, fr. ML Jutae Jutes*]; a member of a Low German people invading England from the Continent and settling in Kent in the 5th century. — *Jut-ish* [*Jut-ish*] *adj*
jut-y *v* *ju't-ē* *n* [*ME*] **1** *archaic*; *JETTY* **2**: a projecting part of a building
juity *v*, *obs*; to project beyond
juv *v* *ju've* *n* [*L*] *adj*; *ADOLESCENT*
juve-nes-cence *ju'ju-vo-'nes-'n(t)s* *n*; the state of growing young — *juve-nes-cent* [*-n(t)*] *adj*
juve-nile *ju'ju-vo-'n(t)* *adj* [*F* or *L*; *F* *juvénile*, *fr. L juvenilis*, *fr. juvenis* young person — more at *young*]; **1**: physiologically immature or undeveloped; *YOUNG*; **2**: of, relating to, or characteristic of children or young people; **3**: reflecting psychological or intellectual immaturity; *CHILDISH*
juvenile *n* **1** *a*: a young person; *YOUTH* **b**: a book for young

people **2**: a young individual resembling an adult of its kind except in size and reproductive activity; *a*: a fledged bird not yet in adult plumage **b**: a 2-year old racehorse **3**: one who plays youthful parts
juvenile court *n*; a court having special jurisdiction over delinquent and dependent children usu. up to the age of 18
juvenile delinquency *n* **1**: a status in a juvenile characterized by antisocial behavior that is beyond parental control and therefore subject to legal action **2**: a violation of the law committed by a juvenile and not punishable by death or life imprisonment — *juvenile delinquent* *n*
juvenile officer *n*: a police officer charged with the detection, prosecution, and care of juvenile delinquents
ju-ve-ni-li-a *ju'ju-vo-'n(t)-ē-ā* *npl* [*L, neut. pl. of juvenilis*] **1**: youthful writing or other artistic work **2**: artistic or literary compositions for the young
ju-ve-ni-li-ly *ju'ju-vo-'n(t)-ē-ā* *n* **1**: the quality or state of being juvenile; *YOUTHFULNESS* **2**: an instance of being juvenile
jux-ta-pose *ju'k-sti-ā-'pōz* *v* [*prob. back-formation fr. juxtaposition*]; to place side by side
jux-ta-po-si-tion *ju'k-sti-pō-'zish-ōn* *n* [*L*] *juxta* near + *E position* — more at *JOUST*]; the act or an instance of placing two or more objects side by side; also: the state of being so placed — *jux-ta-po-si-tion-al* [*-zish-ōn, -ōn-'l*] *adj*



k *k'kā* *n*, *often cap, often attrib* **1** *a*: the 11th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic *k* **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *k* **3**: one designated *k* esp. as the 10th or when *j* is used for the 10th the 11th in order or class **4**: something shaped like the letter *K* **5**: a unit vector parallel to the z-axis

Ka-a-ba *ju'k'āb-ā* *n* [*Ar kabāh*, lit., square building]; a small stone building in the court of the Great Mosque at Mecca that contains a sacred black stone and is the goal of Islamic pilgrimage and the point toward which Muslims turn in praying
kabala or **kabbala** or **kabbalah** *var* of *CABALA*
ka-bob *ju'k'ā-'pōb, -k'ā* *n* [*Per, Hindi, Ar & Turk: Per & Hindi kabāb, fr. Ar, Turk kebap*]; cubes of meat (as lamb) marinated and cooked with onions, tomatoes, or other vegetables usu. on a skewer
ka-bu-ki *ju'k'ā-'bū-'kē, 'k'āb-ū-(t)kē* *n* [*Japan, lit., art of singing and dancing*]; traditional Japanese popular drama with singing and dancing performed in a highly stylized manner
ka-byle *ju'k'ā-'bī-(ə)l* *n* [*Ar qabā'il*, pl. of *qabīlah* tribe] **1**: a Berber of the mountainous coastal area east of Algiers **2**: the Berber language of the Kabyles
ka-dish *ju'k'ā-dish* *n*, *often cap* [*Aram gadāsh* holy]; a Jewish prayer recited in the daily ritual of the synagogue and by mourners at public services after the death of a close relative
ka-fee-klatsch *ju'k'ō-'fē-'klāch, 'k'āf-'ē-'klāch, -'klāch* *n*, *often cap* [*G, fr. koffee coffee + klatsch gossip*]; an informal social gathering for coffee and talk
ka-fir or **Ka-fir** *ju'k'ā-'fī* *n* [*Ar kāfir* infidel]; a member of a group of southern African Bantu-speaking peoples
ka-fir *ju'k'ā-'fī* *n*; a grain sorghum with stout short-jointed somewhat juicy stalks and erect heads
ka-fir *ju'k'ā-'fī* *n*; a member of a people of the Hindu Kush in northeastern Afghanistan
ka-firi *ju'k'ā-'fī* *n*; the Dard language of the Kafir people
ka-fir-ward school *ju'k'ā-(ə)l-'yārd-'v* *n*, *often cap* [*Sk kālyard* (kitchen garden), *fr. kail, kale + E yard*]; a group of writers whose work is characterized by sentimental description of Scottish life and considerable use of Scots dialect
ka-ineo *ju'k'ā-'nī, -k'ā* also *ka-ī-ni* *ju'k'ā-'nī* [*Gk kainai*, *fr. Gk kainos* new — more at *RECENT*]; a natural salt *KMg(SO₄)Cl·3H₂O* consisting of a hydrous sulfate and chloride of magnesium and potassium that is used as a fertilizer and as a source of potassium and magnesium compounds
ka-isor *ju'k'ā-'zōr* *n* [*ME, fr. ON keisari*; akin to *OHG keisar* emperor; both *fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L Caesar*, cognomen of the Emperor Augustus]; *EMPEROR*; *esp*: the ruler of Germany from 1871 to 1918 — *ka-isor-dom* *ju'k'ā-'zōr-'dōm* *n* — *ka-isor-ry* *ju'k'ā-'zōr-'rī* *n* — *ka-isor-ry-ism* *ju'k'ā-'zōr-'rī-'z-əm* *n*
ka-ka *ju'k'ā-'k'ā* *n* [*Maori*]; an olive brown New Zealand parrot (*Nestor meridionalis*) with gray and red markings that talks and mimics well in captivity
ka-ka-po *ju'k'ā-'k'ā-'pō* *n* [*Maori*]; a chiefly nocturnal burrowing New Zealand parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*) with green and brown barred plumage
ka-ke-mo-no *ju'k'ā-'k'ē-'mō-(n)ō* *n* [*Japan*]; a Japanese scroll picture or writing on silk or paper
kale *ju'k'ā-(ə)l* *n* [*Sc, fr. ME (northern) cal*, *fr. OE cāl* — more at *COL*]; **1**: a cole **2**: a hardy cabbage (*Brassica oleracea acephala*) with curled often finely incised leaves that do not form a dense head **2 slang**; *MONEY*
ka-lei-do-scope *ju'k'ā-'lī-dō-'skōp* *n* [*Gk kalos* beautiful + *eidos* form + *-ē* *scope* — more at *CALLIGRAPHY, TOOL*]; **1**: an instrument containing loose bits of mica between two flat plates and two plane mirrors so placed that changes of position of the bits of glass are reflected in an endless variety of patterns **2**: a variegated changing pattern or scene — *ka-lei-dō-scope-ic* *ju'k'ā-'lī-dō-'skōp-ī-k* *adj* — *ka-lei-dō-scope-l* [*-skōp-'l*] *adj* — *ka-lei-dō-scope-l* [*-skōp-'l*] *adj*
kalends *var* of *CALENDS*
Kal-muck or **Kal-muk** *ju'k'al-'māk, -k'al-'* or *Kal-myk* *ju'k'al-'mīk* *n* [*Russ Kalmyk*, *fr. Kazan Tatar*]; **1**: a member of a Buddhist Mongol people orig. of Dzungaria **2**: the language of the Kal-mucks
Kalsomine *var* of *CALCIMINE*

kam-a-la *ju'k'am-'ā-lā* *n* [*Sk*]; **1**: an East Indian tree (*Mallotus philippinensis*) of the spurge family **2**: an orange red powder from Kamala capsules used for dyeing silk and wool or as a vermifuge
kame *ju'kām* *n* [*Sc, kame, comb. fr. ME (northern) camb* comb, *fr. OE*]; a short ridge, hill, or mound of stratified drift deposited by glacial meltwater
Ka-me-ha-me-ha Day *ju'k'ā-'mā-'ō-'mā-(h)ā-'h* *n*; June 11 observed as a holiday in Hawaii in commemoration of the birthday of Kamehameha **1**
ka-mi-ka-ze *ju'kām-'k'āz-ē* *n* [*Japan, lit., divine wind*]; **1**: a member of Japanese air attack corps assigned to make a suicidal crash on a target **2**: an airplane containing explosives to be flown in a suicide crash on a target
ka-mpong *ju'kām-'pōŋ* *n* [*Malay*]; **2**: a native hamlet or village in a Malay-speaking country
Kan-a-ress *ju'k'an-'rēs, -rēs* *n*, *pl* *Kanarese* [*Kanara*, India] **1**: a *kan* Kananda-speaking people of Mysore, south India **b**: a member of this people **2**: *KANNADA*
kan-ga-roo *ju'k'āŋ-'gā-'rū* *n* [*Prob. native name in Australia*]; any of various herbivorous leaping marsupial mammals (family Macropodidae) of Australia, New Guinea, and adjacent islands with a small head, large ears, long powerful hind legs, a long thick tail used as a support and in balancing, and rather small forelegs not used in progression
kan-garoo court *ju'k'āŋ-'gā-'rū* *n* **1**: a mock court in which the principles of law and justice are disregarded or perverted **2**: a court characterized by irresponsible, unauthorized, or irregular status or procedures
Kan-na-da *ju'k'an-'dā* *n* [*Kannada kannada*]; the major Dravidian language of Mysore, southern India
Kan-tian *ju'k'ant-'ē-n, -k'ant-'ād* *n*, *adj*; of, relating to, or characteristic of Kantianism or his philosophy — *Kantian* *n* — *Kant-i-an-ism* *ju'k'an-'t-ē-iz-'m* *n*
ka-olin also *ka-oline* *ju'k'ā-'ō-līn* *n* [*F kaolin*, *fr. Kao-lin*, hill in China]; a fine usu. white clay that is used in ceramics and refractories, as an adsorbent, and as a filler or extender
ka-ol-in *ju'k'ā-'ō-līn* *n*; a mineral *Al₂Si₂O₇(OH)* consisting of a hydrous silicate of aluminum that constitutes the principal mineral in kaolin
ka-pell-meister *ju'k'ā-'pel-'mī-'stōr, -k'ā* *n*, *often cap* [*G, fr. kapelle choir + meister master*]; the director of a choir or orchestra
kaph *ju'k'āf, 'kōf* *n* [*Heb, lit., palm of the hand*]; the 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet
ka-pok *ju'k'āp-'pāk* *n* [*Malay*]; a mass of silky fibers that clothe the seeds of the ceiba tree and are used esp. as a filling for mattresses, life preservers, and sleeping bags and as insulation
ka-pa *ju'k'āp-'ā* *n* [*Gk. of Sem origin*; akin to *Heb kaph*]; the 10th letter of the Greek alphabet — symbol *K* or *k*
ka-put *ju'k'ā-'pūt* *n*, *adj* [*G, fr. F*; *caput* not having made a trick at piquet]; **1**: utterly defeated or destroyed **2**: made useless or unable to function **3**: hopelessly outmoded
karabiner *var* of *CARABINER*
Kara-ism *ju'k'ā-rō-'jā-z-əm* *n* [*EHeb qārāim Karaites*]; a Jewish doctrine originating in Baghdad in the 8th century that rejects rabbinism and oral tradition and bases its tenets on interpretation of the Scriptures — *Kara-ite* *ju'k'ā-rā-'ī* *n*
ka-ra-kul *ju'k'ā-rō-'kəl* *n* [*Kara Kul*, lake in U.S.S.R.]; **1**: any of a breed of hardy fat-tailed sheep from Bukhara with a narrow body and coarse wavy brown fur **2**: the tightly curled glossy black wool of the newborn lamb of a Karakul valued as fur
ka-rat *ju'k'ā-rət* *n* [*Prob. fr. MF carat*, *fr. ML caratus* unit of weight for precious stones — more at *CARAT*]; **1**: a unit of fineness for gold equal to 1/24 part of pure gold in an alloy
ka-ra-ite *ju'k'ā-'rāt-ē* *n* [*Japan, lit., empty hand*]; a Japanese system of self-defense based on karate
Ka-re-lian *ju'k'ā-'rē-lē-ən, -rē-lē-ən* *n* **1**: a native or inhabitant of Karelia **2**: the Finno-Ugric language of the Karelians — *Karelian* *adj*
Ka-ren *ju'k'ā-'rēn* *n*, *pl* *Karen* or *Karens* **1**: a group of peoples of eastern and southern Burma **2**: a member of any of these people **3**: a group of languages spoken by the Karen peoples **4**: a language of this group
kar-ma *ju'k'ār-'mā, -k'ār-'* *n*, *often cap* [*Skt karma* (nom. *karma*), lit., work]; the force generated by a person's actions held in Hinduism and Buddhism to perpetuate transmigration and in its ethical consequences to determine his destiny in his next existence — *kar-mic* *ju'k'ār-'mīk* *adj*, *often cap*

ka-ross /kə-'räs/ *n* [Afrik *karos*]: a simple garment or rug of skins used esp. by native tribesmen of southern Africa
kar-roo or **ka-roo** /kə-'ru:/ *n* [Afrik *karoo*]: a dry tableland of southern Africa
kary- or **karyo-** also **cary-** or **caryo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *karyon* nut — more at **CAREEN**]: nucleus of a cell (*karyokinesis*): 2: nut: kernel (*caryopsis*)
karyo-hi-nel-nesis /kə-'rō-'kə-'nē-sēs-, (-)k't-/ *n* [NL, fr. *karyo-* + *hineis* nucleus — more at **KINEMATOLOGY**]: 1: the nuclear phenomena characteristic of mitosis 2: the whole process of mitosis — **karyo-ki-net-ic** /-nē-'k-ik/ *adj*
karyo-ol-i-gy /kə-'rō-'lō-'jē-/ *n* [ISV]: a branch of cytology that deals with the minute anatomy of cell nuclei and esp. the nature and structure of chromosomes
karyo-lymph /kə-'rō-'līm(p)l-/ *n* [ISV]: the clear homogeneous ground substance of a cell nucleus
karyo-plasm /-pləz-'m-/ *n* [ISV]: NUCLEOPLASM — **karyo-plasmic** /kə-'rō-'pləz-'m-ik/ *adj*
karyo-some /kə-'rō-'sōm-/ *n* [ISV]: a central body of a vesicular nucleus; esp: one that is a nucleus of a nucleolus of a heterochromatin
karyo-sys-tem-at-ics /kə-'rō-'sīs-'tə-'māt-iks-/ *n pl* *biol* *sing in constr*: a branch of systematics that seeks to determine natural relationships by the study of karyotypes
karyo-type /kə-'rō-'tīp-/ *n* [ISV]: the sum of the specific characteristics of a cell, including chromosome number, form, size, and points of spindle attachment — **karyo-ty-p-ic** /kə-'rō-'tī-'p-ik/ or **karyo-ty-p-ical** /-'i-'kəl/ *adj*
Kashab *n* of CASHAB
Kash-mir *gōd* /kə-'kash-'mī-(ə)r-, kəz'h-/ *n* [Kashmir, *ri* region in India]: an Indian coat of arms that is for its use in the region of fine soft wool that constitutes the cashmere wool of commerce
Kash-miri /kəsh-'mī-(ə)r-, kəz'h-/ *n pl* Kashmiris or Kashmiri 1: a native or inhabitant of Kashmir 2: the Indic language of Kashmir
kash-ri /kə-'sh-ri-/ *n* [Heb *kashrith*, lit., fitness]: 1: the state of being kosher 2: the Jewish dietary laws
ka-shu-bi-an /kə-'shū-'bē-'ən-/ *n* [Kashube (a member of a Slavic people)]: a West Slavic language spoken in the region of Danzig
ka-tha-re-vi-sa /kə-'thā-'rē-'vī-'sā-/ *n* [GK *katharevousa*, fr. *kathe* clean, *ros* pure, *theos* deity] *religion*: a form of Greek used by the modern Greek reformed church to be pure, fr. *katharos* pure
katharsis *n* of CATHARSIS
ka-ty-did /kə-'tī-'dīd-/ *n* [imit.]: any of several large green American long-horned grasshoppers having stridulating organs (see *Acanthix*) of a certain size that produce a loud shrill sound
kat-zen-jam-mer /kət-'sɛn-'jam-'ər-/ *n* [G, fr. *katzen* cats + *jammer* distress] 1: HANGOVER 2: DISTRESS, DEPRESSION 3: a discordant clamor
kau-ri /kə-'u(ə)r-ē-/ *n* [Maori *kawri*]: 1: any of various trees (*Agathis*) of the pine family; esp: a tall timber tree (4 *Agathis*) of the New Zealand forest 2: a light-colored to brown resin from the kauri tree found as a fossil in the ground or collected from living trees and used esp. in varnishes and linoleum
ka-u-ri *n* of MORGAN & MARQUAND, lit., bitter] 1: an Australasian shrubby pepper (*Piper methysticum*) from whose crushed root an intoxicating beverage is made 2: the beverage made from kava
kay /kə-'k-/ *n*: the letter *k*
Kay /kə-'k-/ *n*: a boastful malicious knight of the Round Table who is foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur
kay-ak /kə-'k-/ *n* [Esk *qajaq*]: 1: a decked-in Eskimo skin canoe propelled by a double-bladed paddle 2: a canvas-covered portable canoe used widely in the U.S. — **kay-ak-er** /kə-'k-ər-/ *n*
kayak 1
kayo /kə-'ō-, kə-'ō-/ *n* [pronunciation of *KO*, abbr.]: KNOCKOUT
2kayo *vt* *kay-ōed*; *kayo-ing*: to knock out
ka-zoo /kə-'zū-/ *n* [imit.]: a toy musical instrument consisting of a tube with a membrane sealing one end and a side hole into which one blows or sings
kea /kē-'ə/ *n* [Maori]: a large predominantly green New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*) that is normally insectivorous but sometimes destroys sheep by slashing the back to feed on the kidney fat
ke-a or **ke-bōb** /kē-'bāb, kə-'b-/ *var* of **KABOB**
ke-bob or **ke-bōb** /kē-'bāb, kə-'b-/ *n* [ME (Sc dial.) *cabok*, fr. ScGael *ceopag*] *dial Brit*: a whole cheese
Ke-chu-ma-ran /kēch-'ō-mə-'rān, kə-'chū-'n-/ [*Kechua* (Quechua) + *Aymoran*]: a language stock comprising Aymara and Quechua
ke-dge /kē-'jē/ *vt* [ME *caggen*]: to move (a ship) by means of a derrick attached to a keedge dropped at the distance and in the direction desired
2ke-dge *n*: a small anchor used esp. in kedgeing
1keek /kē-'k-/ *vi* [ME *kīken*] *chiefly Scot*: PEEP, LOOK
2keek *n*, *chiefly Scot*: PEEP, LOOK
1keek /kē-'k(ə)l-/ *vi* [ME *kelen*, fr. OE *cēlan*, fr. *cēol* cook] *chiefly dial*
2keek *n*: a small *kele*, fr. MD *kēl*; akin to OE *cēol* ship, *cōt* small house — more at **COT**] 1: a flat-bottomed ship; esp: a barge used on the Tyne to carry coal 2: a barge load of coal 2: a British unit of weight for coal equal to 21.2 long tons
keel /kē-'l-/ *n* [ON *kjǫl*; akin to OE *cēole* trunk or plank of a ship — more at **GLUTTON**]: 1: a longitudinal timber or beam extending along the center of the bottom of a ship and often projecting from the bottom 2: SHIP *c*: the assembly of members at the bottom of the hull of a seaplane or rigid airship 2: a projection supporting the keel; *specif*: CARINA
2keel *vt*: to cause to turn over ~ *vi* 1: to turn over 2: to fall in or as if in a faint — *usu.* used with *over*
keel *n* [ME (Sc dial.) *keyle*] 1 *chiefly dial*: RUDOLE 2: a colored marking crayon used by engineers and surveyors
keel-haul /kē-'hōl-/ *n*: a shallow covered riverboat with a keel that is usu. rowed, poled, or towed and used for freight — **keel-haul-man** /-mən-/ *n*
keel-haul /-hōl-/ *vt* [D *kichthalen*, fr. *kēl* keel + *halen* to haul] 1: to haul under the keel of a ship as punishment or torture 2: to rebuke severely

keel-son /kē-'sən, kē-'(ə)l-/ *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *kölsin* keelson]: a longitudinal structure running above and fastened to the keel of a ship in order to stiffen and strengthen its framework
1keen /kē-'n/ *adj* [ME *kene* brave, sharp, fr. OE *cēne* brave; akin to OHG *kuoni* brave, OE *enawan* to know — more at **KNOW**] 1: a: having a fine edge or point: SHARP (a sword) 2: affecting one as if by cutting (~ sarcasm) 3: pungent to the sense (a ~ remark) 4: to have a quick or ardent interest or response: ENTHUSIASTIC (a ~ swimmer) 5: b of emotion or feeling: INTENSE 3: a: ACUTE, ASTUTE (~ mind) 2: sharply contested (~ debate) 3: extremely sensitive in perception (~ eyesight) 4 slang: WONDERFUL, EXCELLENT *syn* see **EAGER**, **SHARP** — **keen-ly** *adv* — **keen-ness** *n* [imit.]
2keen *vb* [IrGael *caoin* lament] *vi* 1: a: to lament with a keen 2: to make a sound suggestive of a keen 2: to lament, mourn, or complain loudly ~ *vt*: to utter by keening — **keen-er** *n*
1keener *n*: a lamentation for the dead uttered in a loud wailing voice or sometimes in a wordless cry
1keep /kē-'p/ *vb* /kē-'p/ *keep* [ME *kepen*, fr. OE *cēpan*; akin to OHG *chapfen* to look *v*] 1: OBSERVE, FULFILL; as a: to be faithful to (~ a promise) 2: to act fittingly in relation to (~ the Sabbath) 3: to conform to in habits or conduct (~ late hours) 4: to stay in accord with (a beat) (~ time) 2: PRESERVE, MAINTAIN; as a: to watch over and defend (~ us from harm) 1: (1) to take care of TEND (~ a garden) (2) SUPPORT (~ a wife) (3) to maintain in a good, fitting, or orderly condition (~ house) (4) to keep car up (5) to continue to maintain (a silence) 3: (1) to cause to remain in a given place, situation, or condition (~ him waiting) (2) to preserve (food) in an unspoiled condition 4: to have or maintain in one's service or at one's disposal (~ a cook) (~ a mistress) (~ a horse); also: to lodge or feed for pay (~ a cat) 4: to keep up (a record) 5: to stay or continue in (~ the enter in a book) (~ records) 6: to have customarily in stock for sale 3: a: to restrain from departure or removal: DETAIN (~ children in after school) 2: to hold back (~ him from going) (*kept* him back with difficulty) 3: to restrain in a course of action, or progress (~ a laugh) 4: to continue usu. without interruption (~ talking) (~ on smoking) 5: to persist in a practice (*kept* bothering them) (*kept* on smoking in spite of warnings) 3: STAY, REMAIN (~ out of the way) (~ off the grass); as a: 1: to stay even (to abide with the faster boys) (~ up with the Joneses) 2: to remain in good condition (meat will ~ in the freezer) 3: to remain undivulged (the secret would ~) 4: to call for no immediate action (the matter will ~ until morning) 4: ABSTAIN, REFRAIN (can't ~ from talking) 5: to be in session (school ~es five days a week)
SYN keep, RETAIN, DETAIN, WITHHOLD, RESERVE mean not to let go from one's possession or control. **keep** implies nothing more than this; **RETAIN** suggests continued keeping esp. against a threat to seize; **DETAIN** suggests a delay in letting go; **WITHHOLD** suggests delay or refusal to let go or give often for good reason; **RESERVE** stresses a keeping for anticipated future need
SYN keep, OBSERVE, CELEBRATE, COMMEMORATE mean to notice or honor a day, occasion, or deed. **keep** stresses the idea of a regular or constant violation or observance implies performing or performing required acts or ceremonies; **CELEBRATE** suggests acknowledging an occasion by festivity or indulgence; **COMMEMORATE** implies observances that call to mind the day or event to be celebrated — **keep** all these on; **WATCH** — **keep** 1: to maintain in doing or concerning oneself with — **keep company**: to go together as frequent companions or in courtship — **keep one's hand in**: to keep in practice — **keep pace**: **KEEP** *vi* 3a — **keep sleep**: to keep in step — **keep to** 1: a: to stay in 1: b: to limit oneself to 2: to abide by — **keep to oneself** 1: to keep secret 2: to remain solitary or apart from other people
2keep *n* 1 *archaic*: CUSTODY, CHARGE 2: MAINTENANCE 2: one that keeps or protects; as a: FORTRESS, CASTLE; *specif*: the strongest and securest part of a masonry castle 2: a part of a ship with the mainmast or quarter by which one is kept 4: a football play in which the quarterback keeps the ball and runs with it — **lor keeps** 1: a: with the provision that one keep what he has won 2: with deadly seriousness 2: PERMANENTLY 3: with the result that one keeps
keep back *vt*: to refrain from approaching or advancing near something
keep down *vt*: to keep in control (*keep expenses down*) 2: to prevent from growing, advancing, or succeeding (can't *keep* a good mind *down*)
keep-er /kē-'p-ər-/ *n* 1: one that keeps; as a: PROTECTOR 2: GAME-KEEPER 3: WARDEN 4: CUSTODIAN 5: CURATOR 2: any of various devices to keep something in position 3: one fit or suitable for keeping
2keep *n* 1: the act of one that keeps; as a: CUSTODY, MAINTENANCE 2: b: OBSERVANCE 3: a: reserving or preserving for future use 2: b: the means by which something is kept 3: SUPPORT, PROVISION 4: the state of being kept or the condition in which something is kept 3: CONFORMITY, HARMONY (in ~ with good character) 4: to be out of
keep oil *vt*: to keep away 2: to ward off: AVERT ~ *vi*: to keep back
keep-sake /kē-'sāk-/ *n* [keep + -sake (as in *namesake*): something kept or given to be kept as a memento
Keep up *vt*: to keep up or persevere in (keep it up for a week); also **KEEP UP**, **SUSTAIN** (*keep standards up*) ~ *vi* 1: to keep adequately informed (*keep up on international relations*) 2: to continue without interruption (*keep up all night*)
keet /kē-'t-/ *n* [imit.]: GUINEA FOWL
keef /kē-'f, kē-'f/ *n* [AF *kēf* pleasure] 1: a state of dreamy tranquility 2: a smoking material (as Indian hemp) that produces *kef*

abunt; *ə* s; *ə* kiting; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; j s; jing; *ō* flow; *ō* flow; i color; th thin; *th* this;

all out; ch chin; e less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life *ū* foot; *ū* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *zh* vision

set by means of a keyboard typesetting machine — **key-board-er** *n*
keyed \k'ed, ad\ 1: furnished with keys 2: reinforced by a key or
 keystone 3: set to a key 4: ADJUSTED, ATTUNED
key-hole \k'e, h'ol, n\ 1: a hole for receiving a key 2: the free-
 throw area in basketball
key-note *adj* 1: revealingly intimate 2: intent on revealing inti-
 mate details
Keynes-ian \k'ain-z'ō-n\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of
 John M. Keynes or his economic theories and programs — **Keynes-
 ian** *n* — **Keynes-ian-ism** \k'e-niz-əm\ *n*
key-note \k'e-nōt, n\ 1: a key word and harmonically fundamental
 tone of a scale 2: the fundamental or central fact, idea, or mood
key-note *vt* 1: to set the keynote of 2: to deliver the keynote
 address at — **key-not-er** *n*
keynote address *n*: an address designed to present the issues of
 primary interest to an assembly and often to arouse unity and
 enthusiasm — called also **keynote speech**
key signature *n*: the sharps or flats placed after a clef in music to
 indicate the key
key-stone \k'e-'stōn, n\ 1: the wedge-shaped piece at the crown of
 an arch that locks the other pieces in place 2: something on
 which associated things depend for support
key-way \k'e-'wā, n\ 1: a groove or channel for a key 2: the
 aperture for the key in a lock having a flat metal key
key word *n*: a word that is a key; *specif*: a word exemplifying the
 meaning or value of a letter or symbol
khadi \k'hā-dī, n\ or **khādi** \k'hā-dī, n\ [*Hindi khādar, khāḍī*];
 homespun cotton cloth of India
khaki \k'ak-ē, k'āk-ē, n\ [*Hindi khāki* dust-colored, fr. *khāk* dust,
 fr. Per] 1: a khaki-colored cloth made usu. of cotton or wool
 and used esp. for military uniforms 2: a garment of this cloth;
 3: khaki, military uniform 4: a light yellowish brown
khaki camp-bell \k'ak-ē-'kam-(b)əl, k'āk-ē, n\ [*Adale Campbell*,
 19th cent. Brit duck breeder]; any of an English breed of small
 brownish upright ducks noted for their extensive production of
 large white eggs
Khalkha \k'halk-ā, n\ 1: a member of a Mongol people of Outer
 Mongolia 2: the language of the Khalkha people used as the
 official language of the Mongolian People's Republic
kham-sin \k'am-'sēn, n\ [*Ar rih al-khamsin* the wind of the fifty
 (days between Easter and Pentecost)]; a hot southerly Egyptian
 wind coming from the Sabin Desert
khān \k'ain, 'kan, n\ [*ME* *can*, fr. MF, of Turkic origin; akin to
 Turk *han* prince] 1: a medieval sovereign of China and ruler over
 the Turkish, Tatar, and Mongol tribes 2: a local chieftain or man
 of rank in some countries of central Asia — **khān-ate** \-'āt, n\
 2: *khān* [*Ar khān*]; a caravansary or rest house in some Asian
 countries
khé-divé \k'o-'dēv, n\ [*F* *khédive*, fr. Turk *hidiv*]; a ruler of Egypt
 from 1867 to 1914 governing as a viceroy of the sultan of Turkey
khé-dival \-'dē-vəl or **khe-dival** \-'dē-vəl, *adj*
Khmer \k'hə-'mēr, n\ [*Khmer* or *Khmers* 3: a: an aboriginal
 people of Cambodia 4: a member of this people 2: the Mon-
 Khmer language of the Khmer people — **Khmer-ian** \-'mēr-ē-ən\,
adj
Kho-war \k'o-'wār, n\ 2: a Dard language of northwest Pakistan
ki-ang \k'e-'ŋ, n\ [*Tibetan rkyang*]; an Asiatic wild ass (*Equus
 hemionus*) with reddish back and sides and white underparts,
 muzzle, and legs
kiangh \k'yāk, n\ [*prob. fr. ScGael cabhag*] *Scot*: TROUBLE,
 ANXIETY
ki-bat-z \k'ib-'buts, -'ütts, n\ *pl.* **ki-bat-zim** \-'üt-'sēm, -'üt-
 \ [*Heb qibbuts*]; a collection of a settlement in Israel
kibe \k'ib, n\ [*ME*]; an ulcerated chiblain esp. on the heel
ki-bitz \k'ib-'its, kə-'bits, v\ [*Yiddish kibitsen*, fr. G *kibitz*, fr.
kiebitz, lit., 'pewit']; to act as a kibitzer
ki-bitz-er \k'ib-'it-sər, kə-'bit-ē, n\ 1: one who looks on and often
 gives unwelcome advice or comment esp. at a card game
ki-bosh \k'it-'bāsh, k'ib-, k'ib-'ish, n\ [*origin unknown*]; something
 that serves as a check or stop (put the on) — **kibosh** *vt*
kick \k'ik, v\ [*ME kiken*] *vt* 1: to strike out with the foot or feet
 2: to make a kick in football 3: to show opposition, resentment,
 or discontent 3 of a firearm: to recoil when fired 4: to go from
 one place to another by a circuitous or whimsical detour — *vi*
 1: to strike, thrust, or hit with the foot 2: to strike suddenly and
 forcefully as if with the foot 2: to score by kicking a ball 3 *slang*
 3: to free oneself of (a drug habit) *syn* see OBJECT — **kick-er** *n* —
kick the bucket *slang*: to die 2: to die 3: to die 4: to die 5: to
 — **kick the bucket** *slang*: DIE — **kick up one's heels** 1: to show
 sudden delight 2: to have a lively time — **kick upstairs**: to pro-
 mote to a higher but less desirable position
kick *n* 1: a blow or sudden forceful thrust with the foot; *specif*:
 a strong upward swing of a ball with the foot 2: the power to kick
 3: a rhythmic motion of the legs used in swimming 4: a burst of
 speed in racing 2: a sudden forceful jolt or thrust suggesting a
 kick; *specif*: the recoil of a gun 3: a feeling or expression of
 opposition or objection 4: the grounds for objection 4: a
 strongly stimulating effect 5: a feeling of pleasure 5: *THIRU*
cpl. slang: FUN 6: *slang*: SURE 5: a sudden and striking surprise,
 revelation, or turn of events
kick around *vt* 1: to treat in an inconsiderate or high-handed
 fashion 2 *slang*: to consider, examine, or discuss from various
 angles
kick-back \k'ik-'bæk, n\ 1: a sharp violent reaction 2: a return
 of a part of a sum received often because of confidential agreement
 or coercion
kick in *vt, slang*: CONTRIBUTE ~ *vi* 1 *slang*: DIE 2 *slang*: to make
 contribution
kick off *vt* 1: to start or resume play in football by a place-kick
 2: to begin proceedings 3 *slang*: DIE ~ *vi*: to mark the beginning
 of
kick-off \k'ik-'ōf, n\ 1: a kick that puts the ball into play in a
 football or soccer game 2: COMMENCEMENT
kick out *vt*: to dismiss or eject forcefully or summarily
kick-shaw \k'ik-'shō, n\ [*by folk etymology* fr. F *quelque chose*
 something] 1: a fancy dish 2: DELICACY 2: BAUBLE, GEWGAW
kick turn *n*: a standing half turn in skiing made by swinging one ski

high with a fork and planting it in the desired direction and then
 lifting the other ski into a parallel position
kick-up \k'ik-'əp, n\ 1: a noisy quarrel; ROW
kick up *vt* 1: to cause to rise upward 2: PROVOKE ~ *vi*: to give
 evidence of disorder
kid \k'id, n\ [*Scand* origin; akin to ON *kith kid*]
 1: a young goat 2: a young individual of various related animals
 2: a: the flesh, fur, or skin of a kid 2: something made of kid
 3: CHILD, YOUNGESTER — **kid-dish** \k'id-'ish, *adj*
kid *vt* **kid-ded**; **kid-ding**: to bring forth youth — used of a goat or
 a person or age
kid *vb* **kid-ded**; **kid-ding** [*prob. fr. k'id*] *vt* 1: to deceive as a joke
 2: FOOL 2: to make fun of; TEASE ~ *vi*: to engage in good-
 humored fooling or teasing; JOKE — **kid-der** *n*
kid-der-min-ster \k'id-'ər-, mī(-)stər\ *n* [*Kiddermister*, Eng-
 lish 17th cent.] a: a person who carries out a demand for ransom
kid-dish \k'id-'ish, k'id-'ish, n\ [*Heb qiddush* sanctification]; a
 Jewish ceremony that proclaims the holiness of the incoming Sab-
 bath or festival and consists of a benediction pronounced cus-
 tomarily before the evening meal
kid-glove *n*: a dress glove made of or as if of kidskin — **kid-
 glove** \k'id-'gləv, *adj* — **with kid gloves**: with special con-
 sideration
kid-nap \k'id-'nəp, *vt* **kid-napped** or **kid-nap** \-'nəpt\,
kid-nap-ping or **kid-nap-ping** [*prob. back-formation fr. kidnapper*];
 to kidnap; **kid-napper** (thief): to seize and detain or carry
 away by unlawful force or fraud and often with a demand for ran-
 som — **kid-nap-er** or **kid-nap-er** *n*
kid-ney \k'id-'nē, n\ [*ME*] 1: a: one of a pair of vertebrate organs
 situated in the body cavity behind the spinal column that excrete
 waste products of metabolism 2: a: the kidney of an animal eaten
 about 4½ inches long lying behind the peritoneum in a mass of
 fatty tissue, and consist chiefly of nephrons by which urine is
 secreted, collected, and discharged into a main cavity whence it is
 conveyed by the ureter to the bladder 2: any of various excretory
 organs of invertebrate animals 3: the kidney of an animal eaten
 as food by man 3: a: TEMPERAMENT, DISPOSITION 2: KIND, SORT
kidney bean *n*: a bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) grown esp. for
 its nutritious seeds; *esp*: a rather large dark red bean
kid-skin \k'id-'skīn, n\ 1: the skin of a young goat used in making
 leather goods
kier \k'ir, n\ [*prob. of Scand origin*; akin to ON *ker* tub]; a
 large metal vat in which fibers, yarns, and fabrics are boiled,
 bleached, or dyed
kie-sel-gur or **kie-sel-gur** \k'e-'zəl-, gū(-)ər, n\ [*G kieselgur*]; loose
 or porous diatomaceous earth
kie-ser-ite \k'e-'zə-, rīt, n\ [*G Kieserit*, fr. Dietrich Kieser 1862 G
 physician]; a mineral MgSO₄·H₂O that is a white hygroscopic
 sodium sulfate
kil \k'il, 'kīl, n\ [*prob. of Scand origin*; akin to MD *kilndekijn*, fr. ML *quintale*
 quintal] 1: CASK 2: an English unit of capacity equal to ½
 barrel
kill \k'il, v\ [*ME killen*] *vt* 1: a: to deprive of life 2: (1): to
 slaughter (as a hog) for food (2): to convert a food animal into
 (as pig) by slaughtering 2: a: to put to death 2: to defeat, veno-
 c: to mark for omission 3: a: to destroy the vital or
 essential quality of 2: to cause to stop (~ the motor) 2: to
 check the flow of current through 4: to cause to elapse (~ time)
 5: a: to cause extreme pain to 2: to tire almost to the point of
 collapse 6: to hit (a ball) so hard in a football game that it is
 impossible 7: to consume (as a drink) totally ~ *vi*: to deprive one
 of life
kill *n* [*prob. of Scand origin*; akin to ON *kill*]; a: a place where
 one is slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a place where one is
 slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a place where one is slain;
 a: a place where one is slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a
 place where one is slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a place
 where one is slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a place where
 one is slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a place where one
 is slain; a: a place where one is slain; a: a place where one is
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of a platinum-iridium cylinder kept at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures near Paris and nearly equal to 1000 cubic centimeters of water at the temperature of its maximum density — see METRIC SYSTEM table 2; a unit of force equal to the weight of a kilogram under standard gravity

kilogram-meter *n* the mks gravitational unit of work and energy equal to the work done by a kilogram force acting through a distance of one meter in the direction of the force; about 7.353 foot-pounds

kilo-litre **'kil-ə-lē-tər** *n* [Fr *kilolitre*, fr. *kilo-* + *litre* liter] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

kilo-mé-ter **'kil-'mī-tər** *n* [not parallel with other metric-system compounds] — see METRIC SYSTEM table

kilo-par-sec **'kil-ə-pär-'sek** *n* one thousand parsecs

kilo-ton **'kil-ə-'tɒn** *n* 1: one thousand tons 2: an explosive force equivalent to that of one thousand tons of TNT

kilo-volt-amp-ere **'kil-ə-vɔlt-'əm-pē-rə** *n* [active + reactive]; the part of a kilovolt-ampere contributed by reactance

kilo-volt **'kil-ə-vɔlt** *n* [ISV]: a unit of electromotive force equal to one thousand volts

kilo-volt-age **'vɔlt-tij** *n*: potential difference expressed in kilovolts

kilovolt-ampere *n*: a unit of apparent power in an electric circuit equal to 1000 volt-amperes

kilo-watt **'kil-ə-wāt** *n* [ISV]: a unit of power equal to 1000 watts

kilowatt-hour *n*: a unit of work or energy equal to that expended in one kilowatt in one hour

kilt **'kilt** *v* [ME *kiltten*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *kjalta* fold of a gathered skirt] *w* 1 chiefly dial: to tuck up (as a skirt) 2: to equip with a kilt — *v* *in* *trans* *imp*

kilt *n* 1: a knee-length pleated skirt usu. of tartan worn by men in Scotland and Scottish regiments in the British armies 2: a garment that resembles a Scottish kilt

kilt-ter **'kilt-ter** *n* [origin unknown]: proper condition; ORDER (out of ~)

ki-mo-no **'kə-'mō-nə** *n* [Jap. *clothes*] 1: a loose robe with wide sleeves and a broad sash traditionally worn as an outer garment by the Japanese 2: a loose dressing gown worn chiefly by women

kin **'kɪn** *n* [ME, fr. OE *cyne*; akin to OHG *chunn* race, *L* *genus* birth, race, kind, Gk *genos*, *L* *gignere* to beget, Gk *gignesthai* to be born] 1: a group of persons of common ancestry; CLAN 2 a: one's relatives; KINSHIP b: KINSMAN 3 *ARCHAIC*; KINSHIP

kin-adj: KINDEED, RELATED

kin **'kɪn** *also* *'kɪnz* ** *n* *suffix* [ME, fr. MD *-kin*; akin to OHG *-chin*, dim. suffix]: like (*catkin*) (*babynkins*)

kin-nase **'kɪn-'ās, 'kɪn-'āz** *n* [ISV, fr. *kinetic*]: a substance that converts a zymogen into an enzyme

kind **'kɪnd** *n* [ME *kinde*, fr. OE *cynd*; akin to OE *cyne* kin] 1 *ARCHAIC*: a natural group; SPECIES c *ARCHAIC*: FAMILY, LINEAGE 2 *ARCHAIC*: MANNER 3: a fundamental nature or quality; ESSENCE 4 a: a group united by common traits or interests b: CATEGORY d: SORT, TYPE c: a doubtful or barely admitted membership in a category 5 a: goods b: a good

kind *adj* 1 chiefly dial: AFFECTIONATE 2 LOVING 2 a: of a sympathetic nature b: FRIENDLY b: of a forbearing nature; GENTLE c: arising from or characterized by sympathy or forbearance (a ~ act) 3: of a pleasant nature; AGREEABLE

SYN KIND, KINDLY, BENIGN, BENIGNANT mean showing a gentle, considerate nature. KIND and KINDLY both imply sympathy and humaneness and interest in another's welfare, KIND stressing a disposition to be helpful and KINDLY stressing more the expression of a sympathetic nature or impulse (take a kindly interest). BENIGN and BENIGNANT stress mildness and mercifulness and apply more often to gracious or patronizing acts or utterances than to superior rather than an equal.

kin-der-gart-ten **'kɪn-'dɜr-'gɑrt-'tɛn** *n* [G, fr. *kinder* children + *garten* garden]: a school or class for children of the 4 to 6 age group

kin-der-gart-ner **'gɑrt-'nɜr, 'gɑrd-'nɜr** *n* 1: a child attending kindergarten 2: a teacher at a kindergarten

kind-heart-ed **'kɪnd-'hɑrt-'ɪd** *adj*: marked by a sympathetic nature — *kind-heart-ed-ly* *adv*

kind-ly **'kɪnd-'li** *adj*: marked by a sympathetic nature

kind-ly-ness **'kɪnd-'li-'nɛs** *n* 1: the quality or state of being kindly 2: kindly

kind-ling **'kɪnd-'liŋ, 'kɪn-'liŋ** *n*: easily combustible material for starting a fire

kind-ly **'kɪnd-'li** *adj* 1 a *obs*: NATURAL b *ARCHAIC*: LAWFUL 2: of an agreeable or beneficial nature; PLEASANT (~ climate) 3: of a sympathetic or generous nature; FRIENDLY (~ men) *SYN* see KIND

kindly *adv* 1 a: NATURALLY b: READILY 2 a: SYMPATHETICALLY b: as a gesture of good will c: COURTEOUSLY, OBLINGUALLY

kind-ness **'kɪn-'dɪ-'nɛs** *n* 1: a kind deed; FAVOR 2 a: the quality or state of being kind b *ARCHAIC*: AFFECTION

kind-ly-ness **'kɪnd-'li-'nɛs** *n*: the quality or state of being kindly 2: kindly

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of dynamics that deals with aspects of motion apart from considerations of mass and force

kin-ə-'skɔp **'kɪn-ə-'skɔp** *n* [fr. *Kinescope*, a trademark] 1: a cathode-ray tube having at one end a screen of luminescent material on which are produced visible images 2: a motion picture made from a television kinescope image

kinescope *v*: to make a kinescope of

kin-ə-'stɔp **'kɪn-ə-'stɔp** *n* [fr. *kin-*, *-stɔp* — see *kin-* and *stɔp*] 1: motion, fr. *kinēin* to move; akin to *to* *clēre* to move — more at *HIGHT*: the study of the principles of mechanics and anatomy in relation to human movement

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King's English *n*: standard, pure, or correct English speech or usage

king's evil *n*, often cap *K&E* fr. the former belief that it could be healed by a king's touch | **SCROFULA**
king-ship \ˈkɪŋ-ʃɪp\ *n* 1: the position, office, or dignity of a king 2: the personality of a king | **MAJESTY** 3: government by a king

king-size \ˈkɪŋ-saɪz/ or **king-sized** \-sɪzd\ *adj* 1: longer than the regular or standard size 2: unusually large
king snake *n*: any of numerous brightly marked colubrid snakes (genus *Lampropeltis*) of the southern and central U.S. that are voracious consumers of rodents

kink \ˈkɪŋk\ *n* [D; akin to MLG *kinke* kink] 1: a short tight twist or curl caused by a doubling or winding of something upon itself 2: a; ECCENTRICITY, QUIRK b; WHIM 3: a clever unusual way of doing something 4: a cramp in some part of the body 5: an imperfection likely to cause difficulties in the operation of something — **kinky** \ˈkɪŋki\ *adj*

kink vi: to form a kink ~ *vt*: to make a kink in

kin-ka-jou \ˈkɪŋ-kə-ju\ *n* [F, of Algonquian origin; akin to Ojibwa *qwiŋkwage* wolverine] is a slender nocturnal arboreal mammal (order *Procyonidae*, family *Procyonidae*) of Mexico and Central and So. America that is about three feet long with a long prehensile tail, large lustrous eyes, and soft woolly yellowish brown fur

kin-ni-kin-nick also **kin-ni-ki-ni** \ˈkɪn-i-ka-ˈnɪk\ *n* [of Algonquian origin; Native *Kinukuk* mixture] is a mixture of dried leaves and bark and sometimes tobacco smoked by the Indians and pioneers esp. in the Ohio valley; also a plant (as a yam or dogwood) used in it

— see **KIN**

kins-folk \ˈkɪnz-fɔk\ *n*: RELATIVES

kin-ship \ˈkɪn-ʃɪp\ *n*: the quality or state of being kin | **RELATIONSHIP**

kins-man \ˈkɪnz-mən\ *n*: RELATIVE; *specif*: a male relative
kins-wom-an \-wɪm-ən\ *n*: a female relative

ki-osh \ˈki-ɔʃk, ˈke-ʃ\ *n* [Turk *kışık*, fr. Per *kışık* portico] 1: an open summer house or porch chiefly the Central Asian steppes by one or more open sides used esp. as a newsstand or a telephone booth

kipe \ˈkɪp\ *n* [obs. D; akin to MLG *kipe* bundle of hides] is a bundle of undressed hides of young or small animals; also: one of the hides

kipe *n* [kilo + pound]: a unit of weight equal to 1000 pounds used to express deadweight load

kipe *n* [Thai] — see **MONEY** table

kipe-per \ˈkɪp-ɛr\ *n* [ME *kyper*, fr. OE *cypara*; akin to OE *cofer* copula] is a male salmon of sea trout breeding after the spawning

2: a kippered (hering) salmon

kipper *vt* **kip-per-ing** \-(ə)rɪŋ\ *v*: to cure by splitting, cleaning, salting, and smoking

Kir-giz \ˈkɪr-ɡɪz\ *n*, pl **Kirghiz** or **Kir-giz-ies** [Kirghiz *Kyrgyz*] 1: a people of Mongolian race prob. of some Caucasian intermixture inhabiting chiefly the Central Asian steppes by a member of this people 2: the Turkic language of the Kirghiz

kirk \ˈkɪr(ə)k, ˈkɔrk\ *n* [ME (northern dial.), fr. ON *kirkja*, fr. OE *cyrice* — more at **CHURCH**] 1 chiefly *SCOT*: CHURCH 2 *cap*: the national church of Scotland as distinguished from the Church of England or the Episcopal Church in Scotland

Kir-man \ˈkɪr-mən, ˈkɪr-mən\ *n* [Arman, province in Iran] is a Persian carpet or rug characterized by elaborate fluid designs and soft colors

kir-mess \ˈkɪr-məs, ˈkɪr-məs\ *var* of **KERMIS**

Kirsch \ˈkɪrʃ\ *n* [G, short for *kirschwasser*, fr. *kirsche* cherry + *wasser* water]: a dry colorless brandy distilled from the fermented juice of the black morello cherry

kir-tle \ˈkɪrt-əl\ *n* [ME *kirtel*, fr. OE *cyrtel*, fr. (assumed) OE *curt* short; akin to OHG *kurz* short, *L curtus* shortened — more at **SKIRT**] 1: a tunic or coat worn by men esp. in the Middle Ages 2: a long gown or dress worn by women

Kis-lev \ˈkɪs-ləv\ *n* [Heb *Kislev*]: the 3d month of the civil year or the 9th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar

kiss-met \ˈkɪz-met, -mət\ *n*, often cap *T* [Turk, fr. Ar *qismah* portion, *met* MET] 1: a kiss

kiss \ˈkɪs\ *vb* [ME *kissen*, fr. OE *cysian*; akin to OHG *kussen* to kiss] *vt* 1: to touch with the lips esp. as a mark of affection or greeting 2: to touch gently or lightly ~ *vi* 1: to salute or caress one another with the lips 2: to come in gentle contact — **kiss-able** \-(ə-bəl)\ *adj* — **kiss good-bye** 1: LEAVE 2: to resign oneself to the loss of

kiss *n* 1: a caress with the lips 2: a gentle touch or contact 3: a small meringue often with coconut b: a bite-size piece of candy often wrapped in paper or foil

kiss-up \ˈkɪs-ʊp\ *n*: one that kisses 2 *slang*: MOUTH

KISSING BUG *n*: CONENOSE

kist \ˈkɪst\ *n* [ME *kiste*, fr. ON *kista*] chiefly dial: CHEST

kɪt \ˈkɪt\ *n* [ME] 1 dial *Brit*: a wooden tub 2 a (1): a collection of articles used, for personal use (as travel ~) (2): a set of tools or implements (as carpenter's ~) (3): a set of parts to be assembled (methyl-arplane ~) (4): a packaged collection of related material (convention ~) b: a container for any of such sets or collections 3: a group of persons or things (the whole ~ and caboodle)

kɪt *n* [origin unknown]: a small violin

kɪt *n*: KITTEN 2: a young or undersized fur-bearing animal; also: its pet

kit-chen \ˈkɪtʃən\ *n*, often attrib [ME *kichene*, fr. OE *kycene*; akin to OHG *chuhhina* kitchen; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. LL *coquina*, fr. *L coquere* to cook — more at **COOK**] 1: a room or other place with cooking facilities 2: the personnel that prepares, cooks, and serves food

kitchen cabinet *n* 1: a cupboard with drawers and shelves for use in a kitchen 2: an informal group of advisers to the head of a government

kit-chen-ette \ˈkɪtʃ-ə-ˈnet\ *n*: a small kitchen or an alcove containing cooking facilities

kitchen garden *n*: a garden in which vegetables are cultivated

kitchen midden *n*: a refuse heap; *specif*: a mound marking the site of a primitive human habitation

kit-chen-er \ˈkɪtʃ-ən-ər\ *n*: enlisted men detailed to assist the cooks in a military mess 2: the work of kitchen police

kit-chen-ware \ˈkɪtʃ-ən-wə(ə)r, -wə(ə)r\ *n*: hardware for use in a kitchen

kite \ˈkaɪt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *citra*; akin to MHG *kūze* owl, Gk *goan* to lament] 1: any of various hawks (family Accipitridae) with long narrow wings, a deeply forked tail, and feet adapted for taking insects and small reptiles as prey 2: a person who preys on others 3: a light frame covered with paper or cloth, often provided with a balancing tail, and designed to be flown in the air at the end of a long string 4: a COMMERCIAL PAPER 5: a check drawn on a long string 6: a ACCOMMODATION PAPER 7: a check drawn against uncollected funds in a bank account or fraudulently raised before cashing 5 *pl*: the lightest and the lightest sails carried only in a light breeze

kite vi 1: to get money or credit by a kite 2: to go in a rapid, carefree, or flighty manner ~ *vr* 1: to use (a kite) to get money or credit 2: to cause to soar

kit \ˈkɪt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cithra*, fr. *cūth* known — more at UNCOUTH]: familiar friends, neighbors, or relatives (~ and kin)

kithe \ˈkɪθ\ *vb* [ME *kithen*, fr. OE *cithan*, fr. *cūth* *vr*, chiefly Scot] *vt*: to assemble

kit-ten \ˈkɪt-ən\ *n* [G]: artistic or literary material of low quality

kit-ten \ˈkɪt-ən\ *n* [ME *kitoun*, fr. (assumed) ON *cat*, dim. of *cat*, fr. LL *cattus*]: a young cat; also: an immature individual of various other small mammals

kit-ten-ship \ˈkɪt-ən-ʃɪp\ *n*: the state of being a kitten; also: the relationship of a kitten to its mother

kit-ten-ish \ˈkɪt-ən-ɪʃ\ *adj*: resembling a kitten; *esp*: PLAYFUL — **kit-ten-ish-ly** *adv* — **kit-ten-ish-ness** *n*

kit-ti-wake \ˈkɪt-ɪ-wāk, -wāk\ *n* [imit.]: any of various gulls (genus *Rissa*) waving the hind toe short or rudimentary

kit-tle \ˈkɪt-əl\ *vb* [ME (northern dial.) *kyttlen*] 1 chiefly Scot: TICKLE 2 chiefly Scot: PESTER

kit-tle *adj* 1 chiefly Scot: a: SKITTISH b: AFF O: CAPRICIOUS 2 chiefly Scot: TICKLISH

kit-ty \ˈkɪt-ɪ\ *n*: CAT 1a; *esp*: KITTEN

kit-ty *n* [ˈkɪtɪ]: 1: a fund in a poker game made up of contributions from each pot 2: a sum of money or collection of goods made up of small contributions: POOL

kit-ty-cor-ner or **kit-ty-cor-ner** *var* of **CATERCORNER**

ki-va \ˈke-və\ *n* [Hop]: a Pueblo Indian ceremonial structure that is usually round and partly underground

ki-wa-in-an \ˈke-wān-ə-nən\ *n* [Kiwanis (*club*)]: a member of one of the Kiwanis service clubs

ki-wi \ˈke-ˈwi\ *n* [Maori, of imit. origin]: a flightless New Zealand bird (genus *Apertus*) with rudimentary wings, stout legs, a long bill, and grayish-brown barlike plumage

Klan \ˈklan\ *n* ([*Ku Klux Klan*]) 1: an organization of Ku Kluxers; also: a subordinate unit of such an organization

Klan-ism \-ɪz-m\ *n* — **Klan-ism** \-ɪz-m\ *n* — **Klan-ism** \-ɪz-m\ *n*

klatch or **klatsch** \ˈklætʃ, ˈklætʃ\ *n* [G *klatsch* gossip]: a gathering characterized by informal conversation

klep-lex \ˈkle-ˌleks\ *trademark* — *used* for a cleansing tissue

klep- or klep-to- *comb form* [Gk, fr. *kleptein* to steal; akin to Goth *klepan* 1: to steal; 2: to steal; 3: to steal (kleptomaniac)]

klep-to-ma-nia \ˈklep-ˌtə-mā-ˈni-ə\ *n* [NL]: a persistent neurotic impulse to steal esp. without economic motive

klep-to-ma-ni-ak \-ni-ak\ *n*: a person evidencing kleptomaniac

kleig eyes or **kleig eyes** \ˈkleɪ-ˈɡɪz\ *n* *pl* [Ehleg or kleig (*light*)] is a condition marked by conjunctivitis and watering of the eyes resulting from excessive exposure to intense light

kleig light or **kleig light** \-ˈliht\ *n* [John H. Kleig] 1959 & Anton T. Kleig] 1927 German-born Amer. lighting experts]: a carbon arc lamp used in taking motion pictures

knopf \ˈknɒf\ *n* [Afrk] *Africa*: a deep green; **RAVINE**

knop-ping \ˈknɒp-ɪŋ\ *n* [Fr. *knop-ping*, a trademark]: an electron tube in which bunching of electrons is produced by electric fields and which is used for the generation and amplification of ultra-high-frequency current

knack \ˈnæk\ *n* [ME *knak*] 1: a task requiring adroitness and dexterity 2: a way of doing something — **knack-er** \-ər\ *n*: STRATEGEM 2: a special ready capacity that is hard to analyze or teach 3: *archaic*: an ingenious device; *broadly*: TOY, KNICKKNACK SYN see **GIFT**

knack-er \ˈnæk-ər\ *n* [prob. fr. E. dial., saddlemaker] 1 *Brit*: a bag of worn-out domestic animals or their carcasses for use esp. as animal food or fertilizer 2 *Brit*: a buyer of old structures for their constituent materials — **knack-ery** \ˈnæk-(ə)r-ɪ\ *n*

knap \ˈnæp\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cnæp*; akin to OE *cnaita* knave] 1 chiefly dial: a crest of a hill; *sumw.* 2 chiefly dial: a small hill

knap-ping \ˈnæp-ɪŋ\ *n* [ME *knapp-ɪŋ*, of imit. origin] 1 dial *Brit*: RAF 2: to break with a quick blow; *esp*: to shape (as flints) by breaking off pieces 3 dial *Brit*: SNAP, DROP 4 dial *Brit*: CHATTER — **knap-per** *n*

knapsack \ˈnæp-sæk\ *n* [LG *knapsack* or D *knapsak*, fr. LG & D *knappen* to make a snapping noise, *eat* + LG *sack* or D *zak*]: a canvas or leather bag or case strapped on the back and used esp. for carrying supplies while on a march or hike

knap-weed \ˈnæp-wed\ *n* [ME *Knopweed*, fr. *knop* + *wed* weed]: any of various naturalized composite plants (genus *Centaurea*); *esp*: a wide-spreading yellow-flowered perennial (*C. nigra*) with tough wiry stems and knobby heads of purple flowers

knave \ˈnæv\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *cnafa*; akin to OHG *knaba* boy] 1 *archaic*: a boy servant b: a male servant c: a man of humble birth or position 2: a tricky deceitful fellow: ROGUE, RASCAL 3: JACK 6a



kinks 1



kiwi

ku-chen \k'ü-kän-, k'än\ *n*, *pl* **kuchen** [G. cake, fr. OHG *kuocho* — more at CAKE]; any of various coffee cakes typically made from sweet yeast dough
ku-dos \k'ü(yü)-däs-, -dös\ *n*, *pl* **ku-dos** \-döz\ [Gk *kydos*; akin to Gk *akouein* to hear — more at HEAR]; a frame and retown resulting from an act of achievement; GLOSSY
ku-dzu \k'ü(d-)'zü\ *n* [Jap *kuzu*]; a prostrate Asiatic leguminous vine (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) used widely for hay and forage and for erosion control
Ku Klux-er \k'ü(yü)-klök-sär also k'ü-'sli-ä\ *n*; a member of the Ku Klux Klan — **Ku Klux**
Ku Klux Klan \k'ü(yü)-klök-sän klan also k'ü-'sli-ä\ *n* 1: a post-Civil War secret society advocating white supremacy 2: a 20th-century secret fraternal group held to confine its membership to American-born Protestant whites
Ku klak \k'ü(yü)-'kläk-, -'kläk, k'ü(yü)-\ *n* [Russ. lit., fist] 1: a prosperous or wealthy peasant farmer in 19th century Russia 2: a farmer characterized by Communists as having excessive wealth
Kul-tur \k'ül-'tü(r)\ *n*, often *cap* [G, fr. L *cultura* culture] 1: CULTURE 2: culture emphasizing practical efficiency and individual subordination to the state; 3: German culture held to be superior esp. by militant Nazi and Hohenzollern expansionists
Kul-tur-kampf \ü-'käm(p)\ *n* [G, fr. *kultur* + *kampf* conflict]; conflict between civil government and religious authorities esp. over control of education and church appointments
Kum-mel \k'üm-'mäl\ *n* [G, lit., caraway seed; fr. OHG *kumün* cumin]; a colorless aromatic liquor flavored principally with caraway seeds
kum-quat \k'üm-'kwät\ *n* [Chin (Cant) *kam kwai*, fr. *kam* gold + *kwai* orange]; any of several small citrus fruits with sweet spongy rind and somewhat acid pulp that are used chiefly for preserves; also: a tree or shrub (genus *Fortunella*) of the rue family that bears kumquats
kunz-ite \k'ün(-)'sīt\ *n* [G. F. Kunz 1932 Am gem expert]; a spodumene that occurs in pinkish lilac crystals and is used as a gem
Kurd \k'ür(-)'d\ *n*, *pl* **Kurds** [G, lit., Kurd]; a member of a multicultural people inhabiting a plateau region in adjoining parts of Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Syria and in the Armenian and Azerbaïdzhani sectors of the Soviet Caucasus — **Kurd-ish** \-'ish\ *adj*
Kurdish \-'ish\ *n*; the Iranian language of the Kurds
Kur-di-stan \k'ür(-)'d-ä-'stän-, k'ür(-)'d\ *n* [Kurdistan, region in Turkey,

Iraq, and Iran]; one of the rugs of several varieties woven by the Kurds and noted for fine colors and durability
kur-ra-jong \k'ür-'ä-jön-, k'ür-, -rä-jön\ *n* [native name in Australia]; any of several Australian trees or shrubs of the mallow or chocolate families having strong bast fiber used by Australian aborigines; esp.: a widely planted shelter and forage tree (*Brachychiton populneum*)
Kur-ro'l's salt \k'ür-'ölz-, k'ä-'ölz-, k'ä-'rölz-ä\ *n* [origin unknown]; an insoluble sodium metaphosphate or potassium metaphosphate; esp.: a fibrous crystalline sodium metaphosphate NaPO₃ formed by seeding a melt at 50°C
Kur-to-sis \k'ür-'tö-sēs\ *n* [Gk *kyrtosis* convexity, fr. *kyrtos* convex; akin to L *curvus* curved — more at CROWN]; the peakedness or flatness of the graphic representation of a frequency distribution
kur-us \k'ür-'rüş\ *n*, *pl* **kurus** [Turk *kurus*] — see **pound** at MONEY table
kvass \k'väs-, k'fäs\ *n* [Russ *kvaz*]; a beer of slight alcoholic content made in eastern Europe usu. by fermenting mixed cereals
ky-ack \k'ü-, äk\ *n* [origin unknown]; a pack-sack to be swung on one side of a pack-saddle
ky-a-nite \k'ü-'ä-nīt\ *n* [G, fr. Gk *kyanos* dark blue enamel, *lazul* lazuli]; an aluminum silicate Al₂SiO₅ occurring usu. in blue thin-bladed triclinic crystals and crystalline aggregates
ky-at \k'ü-'(yü)ät\ *n* [Burmese] — see **MONEY** table
ky-mo-gram \k'ü-'mā-, gram\ *n* [ISV]; a record made by a kymograph
ky-mo-graph \ü-'gräf\ *n* [Gk *kyma* wave + ISV -*graph* — more at CYME]; a recording device on which a graphic record of motion or pressure may be traced automatically — **ky-mo-graph-ic** \k'ü-'mō-'gräf-ik\ *adj* — **ky-mo-graph-phy** \k'ü-'māg-'rā-fē\ *n*
Kymric *var* of **CYMRIC**
ky-pho-sis \k'ü-'fö-sēs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *kyphōsis*, fr. *kyphos* humped-back; akin to OE *hōh* high]; abnormal backward curvature of the spine — **ky-pho-sis** \-'fāt-ik\ *adj*
ky-rie \k'ü-'rē-, -rē\ *n*, often *cap* [NL, fr. LL *kyrie* elation, translation of Gk *kyrie* ekleōn Lord, have mercy]; a short liturgical prayer that begins with or consists of the words "Lord, have mercy" — called also *kyrie eleison* \k'ü-'rē-'ä-'lä-'(ä-)'säin\ *n*
kyte \k'üt\ *n* [prob. fr. LG *küt* bowel] chiefly Scot; STOMACH, BELLY
kythe *var* of **KITHE**



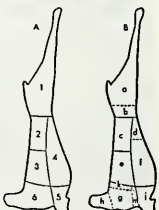
l \l\ *n*, often *cap*, often *altr* **l** a: the 12th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech bubble containing the orthographic letter **d** **e**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **f** **4**: one designated *l* esp. as the 11th or when *j* is used for the 10th the 12th in order or class **5**: something shaped like the letter **L**; *speech* **6**: ELEVATED RAILROAD
l **1**: prefix [ISV, fr. lev.] **1** \l(-)'vō-, el, 'el\; levatory (of-tartaric acid) **2** \el, 'el\; having a similar configuration at a selected carbon atom to the configuration of levorotatory glyceraldehyde (D-fructose)

lab \lä\ *n*, ME, fr. ML, fr. the syllable sung to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist]; the sixth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization
lab \lä\ *n*, ME, fr. OE *lā* chiefly dial — **lab** **1**: a prefix or expressing surprise
laa-ger \lā-'gēr\ *n* [Obs. Afrik *laer* (now *laer*), fr. GJ Afrika; CAMP; esp.; a usu. defensive encampment protected by a circle of wagons or armored vehicles — **laa-ger** **v** **laa-ger-ing** \-'(ä-)rīg\ *n*
lab \läb\ *n*; LABORATORY
lab-a-rum \läb-'(ä-)räm\ *n* [LL]; an imperial standard of the later Roman emperors resembling the vexillum; esp.: the standard adopted by Constantine after his conversion to Christianity
lab-da-num \läb-'dä-näm\ *n* [ML *ladanum*]; a soft dark fragrant bitter oleoresin derived from various roscos (genus *Cistus*) and used in making perfume
la-bel \lä-'bäl\ *n* [ME, fr. MF] **1** *archaic*; BAND, FILLET; *specif*; one attached to a document to hold an appended seal **2** *a*: a slip (as of paper or cloth) inscribed and affixed to something for identification or description **b**: a written or printed matter accompanying an article to identify or identify other information **c**: **1**: a descriptive or identifying word or phrase: as (1): EPIPTHET (2): a word or phrase used with a dictionary definition to provide additional information **3**: a projecting molding by the sides and over the top of an opening **4**: an adhesive stamp (as for postage or revenue) **5** *a*: a brand of commercial recordings issued under a usu. trademarked name **b**: a recording so issued
label **v** **la-beled** or **la-belled**; **la-be-ling** or **la-bel-ling** \lä-'bē-'līg\ **1** *a*: to affix a label to; **b**: to describe or designate with a label **2** *a*: to distinguish (an element or atom) by using a radioactive isotope or an isotope of unusual mass for tracing through chemical reactions **b**: to distinguish (as a compound or molecule) by introducing a labeled atom — **la-be-ler** or **la-b(-)ler** *n*
la-be-late \lä-'bē-'ät\ *adj*; having a labelium
la-be-lum \lä-'bē-lüm\ *n*, *pl* **la-be-la** \-'bē-'ä\ *n*, fr. L, dim. of *labrum* lip] **1**: the median member of the corolla of an orchid **2**: a terminal part of the labium or labrum of various insects
la-bi-al \lä-'bi-äl\ *adj* **1**: of or relating to the lips or labia **2**: giving its tones from impact of an air current on a lip (as in "instrument") **3**: derived with the participation of one or both lips (the ~ sounds \v, \p, and \b) — **la-bi-al-ly** \-'ä-'li-ä\ *adv*
labial **1**: FLUTE PIPE **2**: a labial consonant
la-bi-al-iza-tion \lä-'bi-'ä-iz-ä-'shən\ *n*: the action or result of **labializing**
la-bi-al-ize \lä-'bi-'ä-iz-ä\ *v*: to make labial; ROUND
la-bi-ate \lä-'bi-'ät-, -bē-'ät\ *adj* [NL *labiatum*, fr. L *labium*] **1**: LIPPED; *specif*; having the limb of a tubular corolla or calyx divided into two unequal parts projecting one over the other like

lips **2**: of or relating to the mint family
labiate **n**: a plant of the mint family
la-bile \lä-'bil-, -böl\ *adj* [F, fr. MF, prone to err, fr. LL *labilis*, fr. L *labi* slip — more at SLEEP]; characterized by a ready or capability for change; CHANGEABLE, ADAPTABLE **2**: readily or continually undergoing chemical, physical, or biological change or breakdown; UNSTABLE (as ~ mineral) — **la-bil-ly** \lä-'bil-ot-ē\ *n*
labio- *comb form* [L *labium*]; labial and (*labiodental*)
la-bi-o-den-tal \lä-'bi-'ö-'dēt-ä-'l\ *adj*; uttered with the participation of lip and teeth or lips and teeth (the ~ sounds \v and \v\)
labiodental *n*
la-bi-o-velar \-'vələr\ *adj* [ISV]; both labial and velar (the ~ sound \w\)
labio-velar *n*
la-bi-vo-lar \lä-'bi-'vō-säm\ *n*, *pl* **la-bi-vo-lä** \-'vö\ [NL, fr. L, lip — more at LIP]; the lower lip of the margin of the vulva **2**: the lower lip of a labiate corolla **3**: the lower lip of an insect that is formed by the second pair of maxillae united in the middle line **4**: a liplike part of various invertebrates
lab-er or chiefly **Brit** **la-bour** \lä-'bör-\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *labor*]; the social activity of physical or mental effort; esp. when difficult or compulsory **b** (1): human activity that provides the goods or services in an economy (2): the services performed by workers for profits as distinguished from those rendered by entrepreneurs for wages **c** (1): the physical activities involved in participation (2): the period of such labor **2**: an act or process requiring labor; TASK **3**: a product of labor **4**: an economic group comprising those who do manual labor or work for wages **b**: workers employed in an establishment or available for employment **c** **2**: the official representative group of workers **5** *var* **Labour**; the Labour party of the United Kingdom or of another nation of the British Commonwealth **syn** see **WORK**
lab-er or chiefly **Brit** **la-bour** **v** **la-bor-ing** \-'b(ä-)rīg\ *v* **1**: to exert one's powers of body or mind esp. with painful or strenuous effort **2**: to move with great effort **3**: to give birth **4**: to suffer from some disadvantage or distress (~ under a delusion) **5** of a ship: to pitch or roll heavily ~ *vt* **1** *archaic* *a*: to spend labor on or produce by labor **b**: to strive to effect or achieve **2**: to treat or work out (as in laboring detail) (~ the obvious) **3** BURDEN, DISTRESS **4**: to cause to labor — **la-bor-er** or **-bar-er**, **-br-er** *n*
lab-er *adj* **1**: of or relating to labor **2** *cap*: of, relating to, or constituting a political party held to represent the interests of workingmen and characterized by a membership in which organized labor groups predominate
lab-o-ra-to-ry \läb-'(ä-)rā-, -tör-, -tör-, *Brit* usu *lä*-'bör-'(ä-)rē\ *n*, often *altr* [ML *laboratorium*, fr. L *laboratus*, pp. of *laborare* to labor, fr. *labor*] **1**: a place equipped for experimental study in a science or art; *specif*; a laboratory **2**: a place providing opportunity for experimentation, observation, or practice in a field of study **2**: an academic period set aside for laboratory work
labor camp **n** **1**: a penal colony where forced labor is performed **2**: a camp for migratory labor
lab-er or chiefly **Brit** **la-bour** **1**: a holiday in September observed in the U.S. and Canada as a legal holiday in recognition of the workman
la-bored *adj* **1**: produced or performed with labor **2**: bearing marks of labor and effort; esp.: lacking ease of expression
la-bo-ri-ous \lä-'bör-'ē-s-, -bör-'ä\ *adj* **1**: devoted to labor; INDUSTRIOUS **2**: involving or characterized by; *var* or *tolson* effort **3** LABORED **la-bo-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **la-bo-ri-ous-ness** *n*
la-bor-ite \lä-'b(ä-)rīt\ *n* **1**: a member of a group favoring the interests of labor **2** *cap* **a**: a member of a political party devoted

- la-di-no** \lə-'dē-(n)ə\ *n* [Sp, fr. *ladino* cunning, learned, lit., Latin, fr. *L latinius* 3]; **JUDEO-SPANISH** 2 often cap [Amersp] : a womanized Spaniard speaking Ladino American; *esp* : MESTIZO 3 [Amersp] **Southwest** : a cunningly vicious horse or steer
- la-di-no** \lə-'dī-(n)ə-, -nə\ *n* [prob. fr. It, of Graubünden, canton of Switzerland] : a large nutritious rapidly growing clover that is a variety of white clover and is widely planted for hay or silage
- la-di-no** \lə-'dī-(n)ə-, -nə\ *n* [ME *ladin*, fr. OE *lādian*] 1 : a deep-bowled long-handled spoon used esp. for dipping up and conveying liquids 2 : an instrument or device resembling a ladle in form or function
- ladle** *v* **la-dling** \lə-'dī-lŋ-, -'lŋ-*v* : to take up and convey in or as if in a ladle
- la-dy** \lə-'dē-, *n* *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *hlādige*, fr. *hlāf* bread + *-dige* (akin to *dēge* kneader of bread) — more at *LOAF, DAIRY*] 1 **obs** : a female head of a household; **MISTRESS** 2 **a** : a woman having proprietary rights or authority esp. as a feudal superior **b** : a woman receiving the homage or devotion of a knight or lover 3 **cap** : VIRGIN MARY — *usu.* used with *Our* 4 **a** : a woman of superior social position **b** : a woman of refinement and gentle manners **c** : WOMAN, FEMALE 5 : WIFE 6 **a** : any of various titled women in Great Britain — *usu.* as the customary title of (1) a marchioness, countess, viscountess, or baroness and (2) the wife of a knight, baronet, member of the peerage, or one having the courtesy title of *lord* and used as a courtesy title for the daughter of a duke, marquess, or earl **b** : a female member of an order of knighthood — *compare* *DAME SYN see FEMALE*
- lady beetle** *n* : LADYBUG
- la-dy-bird** \lə-'dē-, -bērd\ *n* : LADYBUG
- la-dy-bug** \lə-'bʊg, *n* [Our *Lady*, the Virgin Mary] : any of numerous small nearly hemispherical often brightly colored beetles (family *Coleoptera*) **1** : any of several species of the temperate zones or of the tropics (as of the genus *Cypridina*) having flowers whose shape suggests a slipper
- lady chapel** *n*, *often cap* **L&C** : a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary
- Lady Day** *n* : the feast of the Annunciation
- la-dy-lyn-ger** \lə-'dē-, -lŋ-'gər, *n* : a small finger-shaped sponge cake
- la-dy-in-wait-ing** \lə-'dē-, -lŋ-'wā-tŋ-, *n* **pl** *ladies-in-waiting* : a lady of a queen's or a princess's household appointed to wait upon or attend her
- la-dy-kin** \lə-'dē-, -kən\ *n* : a little lady
- la-dy-like** \lə-'dē-, -lŋ-'kē-*adj* : resembling a lady in appearance or manners — **WELL-BRED** 2 : becoming or suitable to a lady 3 **a** : feeling or behaving too much concerned about elegance or propriety **b** : lacking in strength, force, or virility **syn see FEMININE**
- la-dy-love** \lə-'dē-, -ləv, -ləd-'ē-, *n* : SWEETHEART, MISTRESS
- la-dy's-ear-drop** \lə-'dē-, 'zī-(ə)r-, -drɒp, *n* : any of several plants (as a *Fuchsia* or bleeding heart) with flowers resembling eardrums — *see also* *ear-drum*
- la-dy-ship** \lə-'dē-, -shŋp, *n* : the condition of being a lady ; rank of lady — *used as a title for a woman having the rank of lady (her Ladyship is not at home) (if your Ladyship please)*
- lady's slipper** or **genus slipper** \lə-'dē-(z)-, -shŋp-*n* : any of several plants of the family *Cypripedium* having flowers whose shape suggests a slipper
- la-dy's-smock** \lə-'dē-(z)-, -smɔk, *n* : CUCKOOFLOWER 1
- La-ertes** \lə-'er-tē-, *n* [L, fr. Gk *Laertes*] 1 : the father of Odysseus in Greek legend 2 : the son of Polonius and brother of Ophelia in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*
- Lae-lare Sunday** \lə-'lār-, -'lār-, *n* [L *laetare*, sing. imper. of *laetari* to rejoice] : the fourth Sunday in Lent
- lag** \lɑg, *v* **lagged**; **lag-ging** [prob. of Scand *lady's slipper* origin; akin to *Norw* *lagga* to go slowly] **v** 1 **a** : to stay or fall behind; **LINGER, LOITER** **b** : to move, function, or develop with comparative slowness **c** : to become retarded in attaining maximum value 2 : to slacken or weaken gradually ; **FLAG** 3 : to toss or roll a law toward a line or a cue ball toward the head cushion to determine order of play — *vt* 1 : to lag behind (current that is the voltage) 2 : to pitch or shoot (as a coin or marble) at a mark **syn see OELA** — **lag-ger** *n*
- lag** *n* 1 : one that lags or is last 2 **obs** : the lowest class 3 **a** : the action or the condition of lagging **b** : comparative slowness or retardation **c** (1) : an amount of lagging or the time during which lagging continues (2) : a space of time **COCHA** and **ALTA** **lag** *n* : a phenomenon of INTERMODULATION 4 : the action of lagging for opening shot (as in marbles or billiards)
- lag adj** : LAST, HINDMOST
- lag** *v* **lagged**; **lag-ging** [origin unknown] 1 **slang** : to transport for one cent or send to jail 2 **slang** : ARREST
- lag** *n* 1 **slang** : a person given a costume, by a merchant at the time of a purchase; **broady** ; something given or obtained gratuitously or by way of good measure
- lago-morph** \lɑg-'ə-, -mɔrf, *n* [deriv. of Gk *lagōs* hare + *morphē* form] : any of an order (Lagomorpha) of gnawing mammals having two pairs of upper incisors one behind the other and comprising

- the rabbits, hares, and pikas — **lago-mor-phic** \lɑg-'ə-'mɔrf-ŋk\ *adj* — **lago-mor-phous** \lɑg-'ə-'mɔrf-ŋk\ *adj*
- la-goon** \lə-'gū-nə\ *n* [F, It, fr. *L Laguna*, fr. *L lacuna* pit, pool, fr. *lacus* lake] : a shallow sound, channel, or pond near or communicating with a larger body of water — **la-goon-al** \lə-'gū-nəl\ *adj*
- la-gu-na** \lə-'gū-nə\ *n* [Sp, fr. *L lacuna*] : LAGOON, LAKE, POND
- Lahn-dā** \lə-'lān-də-, *n* : an Indic language of West Punjab
- la-ic** \lə-'i-kē-, *n* [LL *laicus*, *n*, & *adj*, fr. LGK *laikos*, fr. Gk, of the people] : 1 : of or relating to the laity ; **SECULAR** — **la-ic** *n* — **la-ical** \lə-'kə-ŋk\ *adj* — **la-ical-ly** \-ŋk-(ə-)lē-*adv*
- la-ic-ism** \lə-'sīz-əm, *n* : a political system influenced by the exclusion of ecclesiastical control and influence
- la-ic-i-za-tion** \lə-'sīz-ə-'zā-shən, *n* : the act or process of laicizing
- la-ic-ize** \lə-'sīz-ə-'zā-, *v* 1 : to reduce to lay status 2 : to put under the direction of or open to laymen
- laid** *past of LAY*
- laid paper** \lə-'dē-, *n* : paper watermarked with fine lines running across the grain — *compare* *WAVE PAPER*
- lair** *var* **SCOT** *var* **LOW**
- lair** *past of LAY*
- lair** \lə-'lā-, 'le-(ə)r-*n* [ME, fr. OE *leger*; akin to OHG *legar* bed, OE *legan* to lie — more at *LIE*] 1 *dial Brit* : a resting or sleeping place ; **BED** 2 **a** : the resting or living place of a wild animal ; **DEN** **b** : a refuge or place for hiding
- laird** \lə-'lā-, 'le-(ə)r-*n* [ME (northern dial.) *lord*, *lord* (lord)] *Scot* : a landed proprietor — **laird-ly** \-lē-*adj*
- laissez-faire** or **chiefly Brit laissez-ser-faire** \lə-'sā-'fā-(ə)r-, -lē-, -sā-'fā-(ə)r-, *n* [*laissez faire*, imper. of *laisser* to let (people) do (as they choose)] : a doctrine opposing governmental interference in economic affairs beyond the minimum necessary for the maintenance of peace and property rights 2 : a philosophy or practice characterized by *usu.* deliberate abstention from direction or interference with individual freedom of choice and action — **laissez-faire adj**
- laissez-pas-ser** \lə-'pā-'sā-, *n* [F, fr. *laissez passer* let (someone) pass] : PERMIT, PASS
- la-ity** \lə-'i-tē-, *n* \lō-'i-tē-*n* : the people of a religious faith as distinguished from the clergy 2 : the mass of the people as distinguished from those of a particular profession or those specially skilled
- La-i-us** \lə-'yūs-, 'lŋ-'oʊ-, *n* [Gk *Laïos*] : the father of Oedipus in Greek legend
- lake** \lāk, *n* *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF *lac* lake, fr. *L lacus*; akin to OE *lagu* sea, Gk *lakkos* pool] 1 : a considerable inland body of standing water 2 : a pool of other liquid
- lake** *n* [F *lagu* lac, fr. OProv *laca*, fr. *Ar* *lakk* — more at *LAQUER*] 1 **a** : a purplish red pigment prepared from lac or cochineal **b** : any of numerous usu. bright translucent organic pigments composed essentially of a soluble dye adsorbed on or combined with an inorganic carrier 2 : CARMINE 2 — **lake-ly** \lāk-'lē-*adj*
- lake** *v* **laked** : to alter so that the hemoglobin is dissolved in the plasma **vt** : to cause (blood) to lake
- lake dweller** *n* : one that lives in a lake dwelling
- lake dwelling** *n* : a dwelling built on piles in a lake; *specif* : one built in prehistoric times
- lake herring** *n* : a cisco (*Leucichthys artedii*) found from Lake Memphremagog to Lake Superior and northward and important as a commercial food fish; **broady** ; **cisco**
- Lake-land** \lāk-'lænd, *n* [*lān*-(d)-, *n*] [*Lakeland*, England] : any of an English breed of rather small harsh-coated straight-legged terriers
- lake-er** \lāk-'kər-, *n* : one associated with a lake; *esp* : a fish living in or out of a lake
- lakh** \lāk, 'hāk, *n* [Hindi *lākṣ*] 1 *India* : one hundred thousand 2 *India* : a great number — **lakh adj**
- lalia** \lə-'lā-, *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *lalia* chatter, fr. *lalein* to chat] : speech disorder (of a specified type) (echolalia)
- lal-land** \lə-'lænd, *n* or **lal-land** \-ŋnd-*n*] *Scot var* of *LOWLAND*
- Lal-lan** \lə-'lən-, *n* : Scots as spoken in the southern and eastern part of Scotland
- Lally** \lə-'lē-, *n* *trademark* — *used for a concrete-filled cylindrical steel structural column*
- lame** \lām, *v* **lammed**; **lam-ming** [of *lam* origin; akin to *ON* *lemja* to thrash; akin to OE *lamo* lame] *vi* : to beat soundly ; **THRASH** — *vt* 1 : STAIKE, THRASH 2 : to flee hastily ; **SCRAM**
- lame** *n* : sudden or hurried flight esp. from the law (on the ~)
- la-ma** \lə-'mā-, *n* [*Tibetan blama*] : a Lamaist monk
- La-ma-ism** \lə-'mā-, -lā-'zəm, *n* : the Mahayana Buddhism of Tibet and Mongolia marked by tantric and shamanistic ritual and a dominant hierarchical monasticism — **La-ma-ist** \lə-'mā-, -lā-'st-, *n* or *adj* — **La-ma-istic** \lə-'mā-, -lā-'st-ik-, *adj*
- La-marck-ian** \lə-'mɑrk-'ē-ən, *adj* : of or relating to Lamarckism
- La-marck-ism** \lə-'mɑrk-'ē-iz-əm, *n* [J.B. de Monet *Lamarck* 1749-1829] : evolutionism : a theory of organic evolution asserting that environmental changes cause structural changes in animals and plants that are transmitted to offspring
- La-ma-ry** \lə-'mā-, -ser-'ē-, *n* [*Lama* *serie*, fr. *lama* + *Per sarai* palace] : a monastery of lamas
- lamb** \lamb, *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE; akin to *OE* *lamb* lamb, *elamb* more at *ELK*] 1 **a** : a young sheep *esp.* less than one year old or without permanent teeth **b** : the young of various other animals (as the smaller antelopes) 2 **a** : a person



- cuts of lamb: **A** whole cuts; **1** leg, **2** loin, **3** rack, **4** breast, **5** shank, **6** shoulder; **B** retail cuts; **a** leg, **b** sirloin chops and ribs, **c** loin chops and rolled loin roast, **d** patties and chopped roast, **e** rib chops and crown roast, **f** ribs, stew, and stuffed or rolled; **broady** ; square-cut shoulder roast, Saratoga chops, rolled shoulder, boneless shoulder chops, *n* neck slices, *f* shanks, *k* blade chops, *m* arm chops

body with provision for opening or folding the rear quarter
land-aulet \lan-'dʒi-ət\ *n* 1: a small landau 2: an automobile body with an open driver's seat and an enclosed rear section having one cross seat and a collapsible roof
land-əd \lan-'dæd\ *adj* 1: having an estate in land 2: consisting in or derived from land or real estate
land-fall \lan-'fɔ:l\ *n* 1: the amount of planting or making of land after a voyage or flight 2: the shore or land first sighted on a voyage or flight
land-form \lan-'fɔ:m\ *n*: a feature of the earth's surface attributable to natural causes
land grant *n*: a grant of land by the government esp. for roads, railroads, or agricultural colleges
land-grave \lan-'(d)-græv\ *n* [G *landgraf*] 1: a German count having a certain territorial jurisdiction — used also as a title by some German princes 2: a county nobleman in the Carolina colonies
land-hold-er \lan-'hɔld-ər\ *n*: a holder or owner of land — **land-holding** \-'diŋ\ *n*
land-ing *n* 1: an act or process of one that lands; *esp*: a going or bringing to shore, land, or other surface after a voyage or flight 2: a place for discharging and taking on passengers and cargo 3: a level part of a staircase
landing craft *n*: any of numerous naval craft specially designed for putting ashore troops and equipment
landing field *n*: a field where aircraft may land and take off
landing gear *n*: the undercarriage that supports the weight of an airplane while in contact with the land or water
landing strip *n*: AIRSTRIP
land-la-dy \lan-'(d)-læ-dē\ *n*: a female landlord
land-locked \lan-'(d)-lɔkt\ *adj* 1: enclosed or nearly enclosed by land 2: confined to fresh water by some barrier
land-lord \lan-'(d)-lɔrd\ *n* 1: the owner of land or other property which he leases or rents to another 2: the master of an inn or lodging house; INNKEEPER
land-lord-ism \-'iz-əm\ *n*: an economic system or practice by which ownership of land is vested in one who leases it to cultivators
land-lub-ber \lan-'(d)-lʌb-ər\ *n* 1: LANDSMAN 2: one who is unacquainted with the sea or seamanship — **land-lub-ber-y** *n*
land-mark \lan-'(d)-mɑ:k\ *n* 1: a mark for designating the boundary of land 2: a conspicuous object on land that marks a locality *b*: an anatomical structure used as a point of orientation in locating other structures 3: an event or development that marks a turning point or a stage
land-mass \-'mæs\ *n*: a large area of land
land office *n*: a government office in which entries upon and sales of public land are registered
land-office business *n*: extensive and rapid business
land-own-er \lan-'d-ə-nər\ *n*: an owner of land
land plaster *n*: gypsum or gypsiferous rock ground fine for use as a fertilizer and soil amendment
land-poor \lan-'(d)-pʊ(ə)r\ *adj*: owning so much unprofitable or encumbered land as to lack funds to develop the land or pay the charges due thereon
land-race \lan-'(d)-ræs\ *n* [Dan, fr. *land + race*] 1: any of several locally developed breeds of swine of northern Europe 2: any animal of a Landrace breed
land reclamation *n*: more equitable distribution of agricultural land *esp.* by governmental action
land-scape \lan-'(d)-skæp\ *n*, *often attrib* [D *landschap*, fr. *land + -schap -ship*] 1 *a*: a picture representing a view of natural inland scenery *b*: the art of depicting such scenery 2 *a*: the landforms of a region in the aggregate *b*: a portion of land that the eye can comprehend in a single view 3: ART, PICTURE
landscape architect *n*: one who improves or designs landscape architecture or gardening — *see* VI
landscape architect *n*: one whose profession is to arrange and modify the effects of natural scenery over a tract of land for aesthetic value — *see* ARCHITECT
landscape architect *n*: one skilled in the development and decorative planting of gardens and grounds
land-side \lan-'(d)-sīd\ *n*: a side opposite the moldboard in a plow that guides the plow and takes the side pressure when the wheel is turned
land-slide \lan-'(d)-slīd\ *n* 1: the usu. rapid downward movement of a mass of rock, earth, or artificial fill on a slope; *also*: the mass that moves down 2: a great majority of votes for one side *b*: an overwhelming victory
land-slip \lan-'(d)-slīp\ *n*: LANDSLIDE 1
lands-man \lan-'(d)-z-men\ *n* 1: a fellow countryman 2: one who lives on the land
land-ward \lan-'(d)-wərd\ *adj*: lying or being toward the land or on the side toward the land — **landward** *adv*
lane \læn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lanu*, akin to MD *lane* lane] 1 *a*: a narrow roadway between fences or hedges 2 *a*: a relatively narrow way or track; *as*: *a*: an ocean route used by or prescribed for ships *b*: a strip of roadway for a single line of vehicles *c*: any of several parallel courses in which a competitor must stay during a race *d*: a bowling alley
lane *score* *var* of *LINE*
lang-bein-it \lan-'bē-ŋ-ət\ *n* [G *Langbein*, fr. A. *Langbein*, 19th cent. G. chemist] *a*: a mineral $\text{CaMg}_2(\text{SO}_4)_2$ that is a double sulfate of potassium and magnesium much used in the fertilizer industry
lang-lau \lan-'lɔu\ *n* [G, fr. *lang* long + *lau* race] *a*: cross-country running or racing on skis — **lang-lau-er** *n*
lang-ley \lan-'lē\ *n* [Samuel P. Langley 1906 Am astronomer] *a*: a unit of solar radiation equivalent to one gram calorie per square centimeter of irradiated surface
lang-roust \lan-'rʊst\ *n* [F]; SPINNY LOBSTER
Lang-shan \lan-'ʃan\ *n*: *LANGSHAN*, locality near Shanghai, China; *also*: a breed of large single-combed u.s. black or white domestic fowls resembling the Cochin Chinas
lang syne \lan-'zi-, 'sīn\ *n* [ME (Sc), fr. *lang* long + *syne* since] *chiefly* Scot: times past; *often* times — **lang syne** *adv* or *adj*, *chiefly* Scot
lang-tongue \lan-'tʃu\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *langua* tongue, language, fr. L *lingua* — more at TONGUE] 1 *a*: the words, their

pronunciation, and the methods of combining them used and understood by a considerable community *b* (1): a systematic means of communicating ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, gestures, marks, or esp. articulate vocal sound (2): the suggestion by objects, actions, or conditions of associated ideas or feelings (3): a means of communication by which articulate (4): a formal system of signs and symbols (as logical calculus) including rules for the formation and transformation of admissible expressions 2 *a*: form or manner of verbal expression; *specif*: STYLE *b*: the vocabulary and phraseology belonging to an art or department of knowledge *c*: abusive epithet: PROPANITY 3 *a*: the study of language esp. as a school subject
langue d'oc \lɑŋ-'d-ɔk\ *n* [Fr, fr. OF, lit., language of oc; fr. the Provençal use of the word *oc* for 'yes']; *PROVENÇAL*
langue d'oïl \lɑŋ-'d-ɔj\ *n* [Fr, fr. OF, lit., language of oïl; fr. the French use of the word *oïl* for 'yes']; *FRENCH*
lang-uet \lan-'gwət, 'lɑŋ-'gwet\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *langue*, dim. of *langue*]; something resembling the tongue in form or function
lang-uish \lan-'gwɔd\ *adj* [MF *langue*, fr. L *languidus*, fr. *languere* to languish more at SLACK] 1: drooping or flagging from or as if from exhaustion; *WEAK* 2: sluggish in character or disposition; *LITTLISH* 3: lacking force or quickness of movement: *SLOW* — **lang-uish-ly** *adv* — **lang-uish-ness** *n*
lan-guish \lan-'gwi-ʃ\ *n* [ME *languishen*, fr. MF *languis*, stem of *languere* to languish] *v* [L *languere*] 1 *a*: to be or become feeble, weak, or enervated *b*: to be or live in a state of depression or decreasing vitality 2: to become dispirited; *PINE* 3: to assume an expression of grief or emotion appealing for sympathy — **lan-guish-er** *n* — **lan-guish-ing** *adj* — **lan-guish-ly** *adv* — **lan-guish-ness** *n* — **lan-guish-ment** *n* — **lan-guish-mot** *n*
lan-guor \lan-'gʊ(ə)r\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L, fr. *languere*] 1: a languid feeling 2: listless indolence: DREAMINESS *SYN* *see* LETHARGY
lan-guor-ous \lan-'(g)-rəs-, 'grəs\ *adj* 1: full of or characterized by languor 2: producing or tending to produce languor — **lan-guor-ous-ly** *adv*
lan-gur \lan-'gʊ(ə)r\ *n* [Hindī *lāgūr*]; any of various Asiatic slender long-tailed monkeys (family Colobidae) with bushy eyebrows and a chin tuft
lan-gu-er \lan-'gʊ(ə)r\ *n* [assumed] ME, *fr. OH lang*: akin to OHG *hanc* loin, I clinger to girdle] 1: not well filled out: SLENDER, THIN (no cattle) 2: SCANTY, MEAGRE (no grass) 3: hanging straight and limp without spring or curl (no hair) *SYN* *see* LEAN — **lan-gu-er-y** *adj* — **lan-k-ness** *n*
lan-ky \lan-'kē\ *adv*: in a lanky manner
lan-k-i-ness \lan-'kē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being lanky
lan-ky \lan-'kē\ *adj*: ungracefully tall and thin *SYN* *see* LEAN
lan-ner \lan-'ər\ *n* [ME *laner*, fr. MF *lanier*]; a falcon (*Falco biarmicus*) of southern Europe, southwestern Asia, or Africa; *specif*: a female lanier
lan-ner-er \lan-'ər-ər\ *n*: a male lanier
lan-o-lin \lan-'l-ən\ *n* [L *lana* wool + JSV *-ol* + *-in* — more at WOOL]; wool grease esp. when refined for use in ointments and cosmetics
lan-la-na \lan-'læn-ə\ *n* [NL, gen. name, deriv. of D *lila*, *vlantje*]; a variety of a genus (*Lantana*) of woody shrubs of the vervain family with showy heads of small bright flowers
lan-tern \lan-'tɜ:n\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *lanterne*, fr. MF, fr. L *lanterna*, fr. Gk *lampnēr*, fr. *lampain* to shine — more at LAMP] 1: a usu. portable protective case for a light with transparent openings 2 *a*: *obs*: LIGHTHOUSE *b*: the chamber in a lighthouse containing the light *c*: a structure with glazed or open sides above an opening in a roof for light with transparent openings 3: a small tower or cupola or one stage of a cupola 3: PROJECTOR 2*b*
lan-tern fly *n*: any of several large brightly marked insects (family Phengodidae) having the front edge of the head prolonged into a hollow structure
lan-tern jaw *n*: an undershot jaw — **lan-tern-jawed** \lan-'tɜ:n-'jɔd\ *adj*
lan-tern pinion *n*: a gear pinion having cylindrical bars instead of teeth
lan-tha-mide series \lan-'(t)-θə-'nīd-ə\ *n*: the group of rare-earth metals often including lanthanum and sometimes yttrium — compare PERIODIC TABLE
lan-tha-num \lan-'(t)-θə-'nəm\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *lanthanein* to escape notice]; a soft, malleable trivalent metallic element that occurs in rare-earth minerals and is usu. included in the rare-earth group — *see* ELEMENT TABLE
lan-thorn \lan-'tɜ:n\ *n*, *chiefly* Brit: LANTERN
lan-ty-nous \lan-'(t)-jū-'nəs\ *adj* also **LAN-TY-NOUS** \-'nɔs\ *adj* [L *languisus*, fr. *languis*, fr. *languere* with down or fine soft hair] *adj*: lan-ty-nous *n* — **lan-ty-nous-ness** *n*
lan-ty-nous \lan-'(t)-jū-'nəs\ *n* [L, down — more at WOOL]: a dense cottony or downy growth; *specif*: the soft woolly hair that covers the human fetus and that of some other mammals
lan-yard \lan-'jɑ:d\ *n* [ME *lantere*, fr. MF *lantere*] 1: a piece of rope or line for fastening something in ships; *esp*: one of the pieces passing through deadeyes to extend shrouds or stays 2 *a*: a cord worn around the neck to hold a knife or a whistle *b*: a cord worn as a symbol of a military citation 3: a strong cord with a hook at one end
Lao \lɑ:u\ or **Lao-tian** \lɑ:u-'ʃiən\ *n*, *pl* **Lao** or **Laos** or **Laotians** 1 *a*: a Buddhist people living in Laos and adjacent parts of northeastern Thailand and constituting an important branch of the Tai race *b*: a member of such people 2: a member of the Tai people of the region of Laos or *Laotian* *adj*
La-oc-o-on \lɑ:u-'k-ə-'wɔ:n\ *n* [Fr, fr. Gk *Laokoön*]; a Trojan slain by his two sons by two sea serpents after warning the Trojans against the wooden horse
lap \læp\ *n* [ME *lappe*, fr. OE *lappa*: akin to OHG *lappa* flap, L *lappa* flap] *n*: a loose panel or hanging flap *esp.* of a garment *b*: *archaic*: the skirt of a coat or dress 2 *a* (1): the clothing that lies on the knees, thighs, and lower part of the trunk when one sits (2): the front part of the lower trunk and thighs of a seated person *b*: an instrument of torture (the ~ of CHARLES, CONTRIT in the ~ of the gods)
lap *v* *b* *lapped*; **lap-ping** *v* 1 *a*: to fold over or around some-



bling; **WIND**, **b**: to envelop entirely; **SWATHE** **2**; to fold over esp. into layers **3**; to hold protectively in or as if in the lap; **CUDDLE** **4** **a**: to place over or next to so as to partially or wholly cover; **OVERLAP** **b**: to unite (as beams or timbers) so as to preserve the same breadth and depth throughout **5** **a**: to smooth or polish to a degree of refinement; **b**: to work two surfaces together with or without abrasives until a very close fit is produced **6** **a**: to lead (an opponent) by one or more circuits of a racecourse **b**: to complete the circuit of (a racecourse) ~ **vt** **1**; **FOLD**, **WIND** **2**: to project beyond or spread over **b**: to lie partly over or alongside of something or of another **3**: to traverse a course ~ **lap-per** **n**

lap **n**, often attrib **1** **a**: the amount by which one object overlaps or projects beyond another **b**: the part of an object that overlaps another **2**: a smoothing or polishing tool used, comprising a piece of wood, leather, felt, or soft metal used with or without an embedded abrasive **3**: a doubling or layering of a flexible substance (as fibers or paper) **4**: a circuit around a racecourse **b**: one segment of a larger unit (as a journey) **6**: one complete turn

lap vb [ME *lapan*, fr. OE *lapan* akin to OHG *lapan* to lick, L *labere*, Gk *lapphyssein* to devour] **vt** **1**: to take in food or drink with the tongue **2** **a**: to make a gentle intermittent splashing sound **b**: to move in little waves; **WASH** ~ **vi** **1**: to take in (food or drink) with the tongue **2**: to flow or splash against in little waves ~ **lap-per** **n**

lap **n** **1** **a**: an act or instance of lapping **b**: the amount that can be carried to the mouth by one lick or scoop of the tongue **2** **a**: a thin or weak beverage or food **3**: a gentle splashing sound

lap-a-rol-oh-vay \lap-oh-'ra-i-oh-mé\ **n** [Gk *lapara* flank + ISV *rolō* to surgically cut] **a**: a flap of skin to work two surfaces together

lap-board \lap-'bôrd\, -'bô(ô)r'd\ **n**: a board used on the lap as a substitute for a table or desk

lap-dog \-'dôg\ **n**: a small dog that may be held in the lap

la-pel \la-'pel\ **n** [dim. of *lap*]: the part of a garment that is turned back; **spec**: the fold of the front of a coat that is usu. a continuation of the collar

lap-ful \lap-'fûl\ **n**, pl *lapfuls* \-'fûlz\ or *laps-ful* \-'fûlz-ful\ **n**: as much as the lap can hold or support

lap-i-dar-i-an \lap-oh-'der-eh-'ô-n\ **adj** **1**: sculptured in or inscribed in stone **2**: LAPIDARIAN

lap-idary \lap-'der-ē\ **n** **1**: a cutter, polisher, or engraver of precious stones usu. other than diamonds **2**: the art of cutting gems

lapidary *adj* L *lapidarius* of stone, fr. *lapid*, *lapis* stone; akin to Gk *lêpas* crab] **1** **a**: LAPIDARIAN **b**: of or relating to precious stones of the art of cutting them **2**: having the elegance and precision associated with inscriptions on monumental stone

la-pil-lus \lô-'pil-əs\ **n**, pl *la-pil-li* \-'li-, -'li-\ [L *dim.* of *lapis*] **a**: a stony or glassy fragment of lava thrown out in a volcanic eruption

lap-in \lap-'ən\ **n** [F] **1**: **ABBREV**; **spec**: a castrated male rabbit **2**: rabbit us. sheared and dyed

la-plis \la-'zu-li-\, -'zô-'vè\ **n** [ME, fr. ML, fr. L *lapis* + ML *lazuli*, gen. of *lazulum* lapis lazuli, fr. Ar *lâzaward* — more at AZURE]; **usu.** rich azure blue semiprecious stone that is essentially a complex silicate often with spangles of iron pyrites

lap joint **n**: a joint made by overlapping two ends or edges and fastening them together with rivets or bolts

Lapp \lap\ **n** [Sw] **1**: a member of a people of northern Scandinavia, Finland, and the Kola peninsula of northern Russia who are typically nomadic herders of reindeer, fishermen, and hunters of sea mammals **2**: any or all of the closely related Finno-Ugric languages of the Lapps

lap-pet \lap-'ət\ **n** **1**: a fold or flap on a garment or headress **2**: a flat overlapping or hanging piece (as a roofing tile or the wattle of a bird)

lapse \laps\ **n** [L *lapsus*, fr. *lapsus*, pp. of *labi* to slip — more at SLEEP] **1** **a**: a slight error or slip **b**: a temporary deviation or fall esp. from a higher to a lower state **2** **a**: **DROU**; **spec**: a decrease of temperature or pressure as the height increases **b**: **LOWERING**, **DECLINE** **3** **a** (1): the termination of a right or privilege through neglect to exercise it within some limit of time (2): termination of coverage for nonpayment or premiums **b**: **INTERUPTION**, **DISCONTINUANCE** **4**: an abandonment of religious faith; **APOSTASY** **5**: a passage of time; **also**: **INTERVAL** **syn** **error**

lapse **vi** **1** **a**: to fall into error or folly; **spec**: **BACKSLIDE**, **APOSTASY** **b**: to sink or slip gradually; **SUSIDE** **2**: to go out of existence; **3**: to cease to be lower state; **4**: to revert to another by omission or negligence **4** **a**: of time: to run its course; **PASS** **b**: to glide past or along ~ **vi**: to let slip; **FORFEIT** — **laps-er** **n**

lap-stroke \lap-'strôk\ **also** **lap-streak** \-'strêk\ **adj**: **CLINKER-BULL**

lapstrake **also** **lapstreak** **n**: a clinker-bull boat

La-pu-tan \la-'pyüt-'ən\ **n**: an inhabitant of a flying island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* characterized by a neglect of useful occupations and a devotion to visionary projects — **Laputan** **adj**

lap-wing \lap-'wîng\ **n** [ME, by folk etymology fr. OE *hæpewince*, akin to OE *hæpan* to leap and to OE *wincian* to wink]; a crested Cuckoo (World plover) (*Vanelus melanurus*) noted for its slow irregular flapping flight and its shrill wailing cry; **also**: any of several related plovers

lar \lar\ **n**, pl *lar-æ* \la(ô)-r-, 'zê-(ô)-r-\ [L — more at LARVA] **often** **cp**: a tutelary god or spirit of the ancient Romans

lar-æ \lar-'æ\ **n** [ME *laræbor*]: **POOR** — **larbæard** **adj**

lar-æ-nis \lar-'nɪ-\, -'nɪ-\ **n**: **LARVENIST**

lar-æ-nist \-'nɪ-\, -'nɪ-\ **n**: one who commits larcery

lar-æ-nous \-'nɪ-\, -'nɪ-\ **adj** **1**: having the character of or constituting larcery **2**: committing larcery; **THIEVISH** — **lar-æ-nous-ly** **adv**

lar-æ-ny \lar-'nɪ-\, -'nɪ-\ **n** [ME, fr. MF *lorcin* theft, fr. L *latro* robber, fr. *latro* thief, *latro* robbery; **also**: a thief; **also**: to OE *unfild* poor, Gk *laron* pay] **1**: the unlawful taking and carrying away of personal property with intent to deprive the rightful owner of his property permanently; **THEFT** **2**: any of various statutory offenses whereby property is obtained illegally

lar-æ-ry \lar-'rɪ-\, -'rɪ-\ **n** [L *laric-*, *larix* **1**: any of a genus (*Larix*) of trees of the pine family with short fasciated decidu-

ous leaves; **also**: any of several related trees (as of the genus *Apies*) **2**: the wood of a larch

lard \lard\ **vt** **1** **a**: to dress (meat) for cooking by inserting or covering with something (as strips of fat) **b**: to cover or soil with grease **2**: to decorate or intersperse with something; **GARNISH** **3**: to mix meat and other foods or keep

lard **n** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *lardum*; akin to L *laetus* glad, *largus* abundant, Gk *larinos* fat]; a soft white solid or semisolid fat obtained by rendering fatty tissue of the hog — **lardy** \lard-'ē\ **adj**

lar-don \lar-'dɒn\, -'dɒn\, -'dɒn\ **n** [F *lardon* piece of fat pork, fr. OF, fr. *lard*]; a strip (as of salt pork) with which meat is larded

lars and **penates** **see** LAR, **PENATES** **n** **1**: household gods **2**: personal gods of the household

lar-ry \lar-'rɪ-\ **adj**, **OF** [L *largus*] **1** **obs**: liberal in giving **2**: **LAVISH** **2** **obs** **a**: **AMPLE**, **ABUNDANT** **b**: **EXTENSIVE**, **BROAD** **3**: having more than usual power, capacity, or scope; **COMPREHENSIVE** **4**: a: exceeding most other things of like kind in quantity or size **b**: dealing in great numbers or quantities **5** **obs** **3**: **large** **6**: **lav** in conduct

lar-ry **adv** **1**: **lav** in conduct **2**: **COARSE**, **VULGAR** **b**: **lav** in conduct **3**: **LOOSE** **6** **a**: of a wind: **FAVORABLE** **7**: **EXTRAVAGANT**, **BOASTFUL** (~ talk) — **large-ly** **adv** — **large-ness** **n**

syn **LARGE**, **big**, **GREAT** mean above average in magnitude. **LARGE** is best used when the dimensions, extent, capacity, or quantity is being considered (*large hall*) (*large allowance*) **big** suggests emphasis on bulk, weight, or volume (*big book*) (*big box*) **GREAT** may sometimes imply physical magnitude usu. with connotation of wonder, surprise, or awe, but more often implies magnitude in degree of kindness (*great haste*) (*great kindness*) **lav** implies suggests breadth, comprehensiveness, generosity; **big** implies impressiveness rather than solidity; **GREAT** implies eminence, distinction, or supremacy

lar-ry **adv** **1** **obs**: **AMPLY**, **LIBERALLY** **2**: with the wind abaft the beam

large **n**, **obs**: **LIBERALLY**, **GENEROSITY** — **at large** **1**: without restraint or confinement **2**: at length **3**: in a general way; at random **4**: as a whole (society at large) **5**: as the political result of a vote to a whole area rather than of one of its subdivisions (congressman at large)

large-heart-ed \lar-'hîrt-əd\ **adj**: **GENEROUS**, **SYMPATHETIC**

large intestine **n**: the posterior division of the vertebrate intestine that is wider and shorter than the small intestine, typically divided into the cecum, colon, and rectum and concerned esp. with the dehydration of digestive residues into feces

large-mind-ed \lar-'mînd-əd\ **adj**: generous or comprehensive in outlook, range, or capacity — **large-mind-ed-ly** **adv** — **large-mind-ed-ness** **n**

large-scale **pe** \kâ-'skêl\ **adj**: larger than others of its kind; as a: involving great numbers or quantities; **EXTENSIVE**; **of a map**: having a scale that permits the plotting of much detail

lar-gess or **lar-gesse** \lar-'jes-, 'lîr-'\ **n** [ME *largesse*, fr. OF, fr. *larger*] **1**: liberal giving to or as if to an inferior **2**: excessive or ostentatious gratuities **3**: an innate generosity of mind or spirit

lar-ge-ly \lar-'jet-(j)əd\ **adv** (or *adj*) [It, somewhat slow, fr. *largo*] **1**: in a somewhat slow manner — used as a direction in music

lar-ghetto **n**: a largethetto movement

lar-gish \lar-'gîsh\ **adj**: rather large

lar-go \lar-'gô\ **adv** (or *adj*) [It, slow, broad, fr. L *largus* abundant — more at LARGO]: in a very slow and broad manner — used as a direction in music

lar-go **n**: a large movement

lar-i-ate \lar-'e-ət-, 'lîr-'\ [AmE *Sp la reata* the lasso, fr. Sp *la reata* a lasso, fr. *la reata* the lasso, fr. *reata* to twine, fr. *re-* + *atar* to tie, fr. L *aptare* to fit, — more at ALL, ADAPT]; a long light rope of hemp or leather used with a running noose to catch livestock or with or without the noose to picket grazing animals; **LASSO**

lar-ri-er \lar-'rɪ-\, -'rɪ-\ **n**: **OF** **WIND**; akin to OHG *lirihra* lark] **1**: any of numerous singing birds (family *Lauridae*) mostly of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa; **esp**: **SKYLARK** **2**: any of various us. ground-living birds (meadowlark) (*titlark*) — **lar-er** \lar-'er-\ **n**

lar-ry **n**: **prob.** alter. of *lake* (to frolic); **FROLIC**, **SPORT**

lark **n**: **FROLIC**, **ROMY**; **also**: **PRANK**

lark-spur \lar-'spûr-\, -'spûr-\ **n**: any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of plants of the crowfoot family; **esp**: a cultivated annual delphinium grown for its showy irregular flowers with spurred calyxes

lar-ri-gan \lar-'ri-gən\ **n** [origin unknown]: a oil-tanned moccasins

lar-ri-kin \lar-'ri-kin\ **n** [origin unknown]: **HOODLUM**, **ROWDY** — **larrikin** **adj**

lar-rup \lar-'rʌp\ **vb** [perh. imit.] **vt** **1** **dial**: **BEAT**, **WHIP** **2** **dial**: **DEFEAT**, **TROUNCE** ~ **vt**, **dial**: to move indolently or clumsily

lar-rup **n**, **dial**: **BLOW**

lar-um \lar-'əm\ **n** [short for *larvum*]: **ALARM**

lar-va \lar-'və-\, **pl** *lar-vae* \-'væ-, -'və-\ **also** *larvas* [NL, fr. L, *specter*, mask; akin to L *lar*] **1**: the immature, wingless, and often vermiform feeding form that hatches from the egg of many insects, arachnids, cheilids, and other arthropods; **2**: the larval molting stage finally transformed into a pupa or chrysalis from which the adult emerges **3**: the early form of any animal that at birth or hatching is fundamentally unlike its parent and must metamorphose before assuming the adult characters — **lar-val** \-'vəl\ **adj**

lar-va **form** [NL, fr. *larva*]: larva (*larvicide*)

lar-va-ci-dal \lar-'və-'sîd-'i-əl\ **adj**: of, relating to, or being a larvicide

lar-va-cide \lar-'və-'sîd-\ **n**: an agent for killing larval pests

lar-ying- or **lar-yng-** **comb form** [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *larynx*, *larynx*] **1**: **LARYNX** (*laryngitis*) **2**: **LARYNGAL** and (*laryngopharyngeal*)

lar-ryn-geal \lar-'rîng-(j)əl-, 'lar-jən-'jē-əl\ **adj** **1**: of, relating to, or being the larynx; **2**: provided by or with the construction of the larynx (~ articulation of sounds) — **lar-ryn-geal-ly** \-'vəl\ **adv**

lar-ry **adj**: **lav** in conduct

all out: **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **j** life

l loot; **l** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zū** vision

cloth of cotton print worn like a kilt or skirt in Polynesia and esp. in Samoa

lav-a-liere or **lav-al-vi-er** \lāv-ə-'li(ə)r-, lāv-ə-\n [F *lavalière* necklace with a large bow]; a pendant on a fine chain that is worn as a necklace

lav-a-tion \lāv-'vā-shən-\n [L *lavation*, *lavatio*, fr. *lavatus*]; WASHING, CLEANSING — **lav-a-tion-āl** \-shən-\n **adj**

lav-a-to-ry \lāv-'vō-, -'tōr-\n [ME *lavatorie*, fr. ML *lavatorium*, fr. L *lavator*, pp. *lavare* to wash — more in L]; 1 a basin or other vessel for washing; as a: **PISTICINA** b: a fixed bowl or basin with running water and drainpipe for washing 2 a room with conveniences for washing and usu. with one or more toilets

lav-a-ter \lāv-'vō- or lāv-'vō-\n [ME *lavator*, fr. L *lavator*]; 1 a vessel for washing 2 a room with conveniences for washing and usu. with one or more toilets

lav-e \lāv-\n [ME (northern dial.), fr. OE *lāf*; akin to OE *beftan* to remain — more at LEAVE] **chiefly dial**: something that is left 2 **RESIDUE**

lav-e vb [ME *lavēn*, fr. OE *lāfan*; akin to OIHR *labān* to wash; both fr. a prehistoric WGMic word borrowed fr. L *lavare*] fr. 1 **to** wash, **bathe** 2 **to** flow along or against 2: **POUR** 3 **obs**: to dip or scoop up or out of: **SAIL** ~ **vi**, **archaic**: to wash oneself : **ATHE** **la-veer** \lāv-'v(i)ə-\n **vi** [D *laveren*]; to beat against the wind in sailing : **TACK**

lav-en-der \lāv-ən-dər-\n [ME *lavendre* fr. AF, fr. ML *lavandula*] 1 a: a Mediterranean mint (*Lavandula officinalis*) widely cultivated for its narrow aromatic leaves and spikes of lilac-purple flowers which are dried and used in sachets b: any of several other plants (genus *Lavandula*) used similarly to true lavender but often confused with it 2 a: a fragrant color or pigment b: perfume

lav-ender fr. **lav-en-der-ing** \-(d)ə-'rɪŋ-\n : to sprinkle or perfume with lavender

lav-er \lāv-'vər-\n [ME *lavour*, fr. MF *lavorir*] 1 **archaic**: a vessel, trough, or cistern for washing 2: a large basin used for ceremonial ablutions in ancient religions

lav-er n [NL, fr. L, a water plant]: any of several mostly edible seaweeds; **specif**: SEA LETTUCE

lav-er-ock or **lav-rock** \lāv-(ə-)rɒk-\n [ME *laverok*, fr. OE *lāwerc*] **chiefly Scot**: **LARK**

lav-ish \lāv-'ɪʃ-\n **adj**: [ME *lavish* abundance, fr. MF *lavasse* downpour of rain, fr. *laver* to wash — more at LAVAGE] 1 **expend** or **bestow** profusely : **PRODIGAL** 2: **expend** or **produced** in abundance **syn** see **PROFUSE** — **lav-ish-ly** **adv** — **lav-ish-ness** **n**

lav-ish-ly **adv**: to expend or bestow with profusion : **SQUANDER**

lav-ist \lāv-'ɪst-\n **n**, **pl** **lav-ists** [ME *lavista*, fr. OE *laga*, of Scand origin; akin to OIHW *lag* akin to OE *lagian* to mark — more in L]; 1 a: a binding custom or practice of a community; a rule of conduct or action prescribed or formally recognized as binding or enforced by a controlling authority (2): the whole body of such customs, practices, or rules (3) **COMMON LAW** b (1): the control brought about by the existence or enforcement of such law (2): the action of laws considered as a means of redressing wrongs; **also**: **LITIGATION** (3): the agency of or an agent of established law c 2 a rule or order that it is advisable or obligatory to observe 4: something comparable with or enforceable by established law c 2: **PERPETUAL AUTHORITY** 2 a **often cap**: the revelation of the will of God set forth in the Old Testament b **cap**: the first part of the Jewish scriptures : **PENTATEUCH** — **compare** **HAGIOGRAPHIA**, **PROPHETS**

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around a house or in a garden or park — **lawn** or **lawny** \-ē\ **adj**
lawn bowling **n**: a bowling game played on a green with wooden balls which are rolled at a jack

lawn mower **n**: a machine for cutting grass on lawns

lawn tennis **n**: tennis played on a grass court

Law of Moses: **PENTATEUCH**

law-ni-tium \lāv-'n(i)-tē-əm-\n [NL, fr. Ernest O. Lawrence

1958 **AMERICAN** physicist]; a short-lived radioactive element produced from **ALUMINUM** — **see** **ELEMENT** table

law-suit \lō-'sūt-\n 1 a suit in law; 2 a case before a court

law-yer \lō-'yər-, 'lōi-ər-\n 1 one whose profession is to conduct lawsuits for clients or to advise as to legal rights and obligations in other matters

SYN **LAWYER**, **COUNSELOR**, **BARRISTER**, **COUNSEL**, **ATTORNEY**, **SOLICITOR** mean one authorized to practice law. **LAWYER** applies to anyone in the profession; **COUNSELOR** applies to one who accepts court cases or gives advice on legal matters; **BARRISTER** is a British term corresponding to **COUNSELOR** but with the emphasis on pleading in open court which in English practice is permitted only to barristers; **COUNSEL** is equivalent to **COUNSELOR** or it may collectively designate a group acting for a legal cause in court; **ATTORNEY** is commonly nearly equivalent to **LAWYER** but strictly applies to one transacting legal business for a client; **SOLICITOR** is the British term corresponding to **ATTORNEY**

lax \laks-\n **adj** [ME, fr. L *laxus* loose — more at SLACK] 1 a of bows: **LOOSE**, **OPEN** b 2 having loose bowels 2: not strict or stringent 3 a: not tense, firm, or rigid; **SLACK** b: having an open or loose fit; **SLACK** c: having the constituents spread apart (as a flower cluster) 4 of a speech sound: produced with the muscles involved in a relatively relaxed state (as the vowels /i/ and /u/) in contrast with the vowels /e/ and /ə/; **SYN** see **NEGLECTED** — **lax-a-ly** \laks-'lī-\n **adv** 1 **loosely** 2 **loosely** 3 **loosely** 4 **loosely** 5 **loosely** 6 **loosely** 7 **loosely** 8 **loosely** 9 **loosely** 10 **loosely** 11 **loosely** 12 **loosely** 13 **loosely** 14 **loosely** 15 **loosely** 16 **loosely** 17 **loosely** 18 **loosely** 19 **loosely** 20 **loosely** 21 **loosely** 22 **loosely** 23 **loosely** 24 **loosely** 25 **loosely** 26 **loosely** 27 **loosely** 28 **loosely** 29 **loosely** 30 **loosely** 31 **loosely** 32 **loosely** 33 **loosely** 34 **loosely** 35 **loosely** 36 **loosely** 37 **loosely** 38 **loosely** 39 **loosely** 40 **loosely** 41 **loosely** 42 **loosely** 43 **loosely** 44 **loosely** 45 **loosely** 46 **loosely** 47 **loosely** 48 **loosely** 49 **loosely** 50 **loosely** 51 **loosely** 52 **loosely** 53 **loosely** 54 **loosely** 55 **loosely** 56 **loosely** 57 **loosely** 58 **loosely** 59 **loosely** 60 **loosely** 61 **loosely** 62 **loosely** 63 **loosely** 64 **loosely** 65 **loosely** 66 **loosely** 67 **loosely** 68 **loosely** 69 **loosely** 70 **loosely** 71 **loosely** 72 **loosely** 73 **loosely** 74 **loosely** 75 **loosely** 76 **loosely** 77 **loosely** 78 **loosely** 79 **loosely** 80 **loosely** 81 **loosely** 82 **loosely** 83 **loosely** 84 **loosely** 85 **loosely** 86 **loosely** 87 **loosely** 88 **loosely** 89 **loosely** 90 **loosely** 91 **loosely** 92 **loosely** 93 **loosely** 94 **loosely** 95 **loosely** 96 **loosely** 97 **loosely** 98 **loosely** 99 **loosely** 100 **loosely** 101 **loosely** 102 **loosely** 103 **loosely** 104 **loosely** 105 **loosely** 106 **loosely** 107 **loosely** 108 **loosely** 109 **loosely** 110 **loosely** 111 **loosely** 112 **loosely** 113 **loosely** 114 **loosely** 115 **loosely** 116 **loosely** 117 **loosely** 118 **loosely** 119 **loosely** 120 **loosely** 121 **loosely** 122 **loosely** 123 **loosely** 124 **loosely** 125 **loosely** 126 **loosely** 127 **loosely** 128 **loosely** 129 **loosely** 130 **loosely** 131 **loosely** 132 **loosely** 133 **loosely** 134 **loosely** 135 **loosely** 136 **loosely** 137 **loosely** 138 **loosely** 139 **loosely** 140 **loosely** 141 **loosely** 142 **loosely** 143 **loosely** 144 **loosely** 145 **loosely** 146 **loosely** 147 **loosely** 148 **loosely** 149 **loosely** 150 **loosely** 151 **loosely** 152 **loosely** 153 **loosely** 154 **loosely** 155 **loosely** 156 **loosely** 157 **loosely** 158 **loosely** 159 **loosely** 160 **loosely** 161 **loosely** 162 **loosely** 163 **loosely** 164 **loosely** 165 **loosely** 166 **loosely** 167 **loosely** 168 **loosely** 169 **loosely** 170 **loosely** 171 **loosely** 172 **loosely** 173 **loosely** 174 **loosely** 175 **loosely** 176 **loosely** 177 **loosely** 178 **loosely** 179 **loosely** 180 **loosely** 181 **loosely** 182 **loosely** 183 **loosely** 184 **loosely** 185 **loosely** 186 **loosely** 187 **loosely** 188 **loosely** 189 **loosely** 190 **loosely** 191 **loosely** 192 **loosely** 193 **loosely** 194 **loosely** 195 **loosely** 196 **loosely** 197 **loosely** 198 **loosely** 199 **loosely** 200 **loosely** 201 **loosely** 202 **loosely** 203 **loosely** 204 **loosely** 205 **loosely** 206 **loosely** 207 **loosely** 208 **loosely** 209 **loosely** 210 **loosely** 211 **loosely** 212 **loosely** 213 **loosely** 214 **loosely** 215 **loosely** 216 **loosely** 217 **loosely** 218 **loosely** 219 **loosely** 220 **loosely** 221 **loosely** 222 **loosely** 223 **loosely** 224 **loosely** 225 **loosely** 226 **loosely** 227 **loosely** 228 **loosely** 229 **loosely** 230 **loosely** 231 **loosely** 232 **loosely** 233 **loosely** 234 **loosely** 235 **loosely** 236 **loosely** 237 **loosely** 238 **loosely** 239 **loosely** 240 **loosely** 241 **loosely** 242 **loosely** 243 **loosely** 244 **loosely** 245 **loosely** 246 **loosely** 247 **loosely** 248 **loosely** 249 **loosely** 250 **loosely** 251 **loosely** 252 **loosely** 253 **loosely** 254 **loosely** 255 **loosely** 256 **loosely** 257 **loosely** 258 **loosely** 259 **loosely** 260 **loosely** 261 **loosely** 262 **loosely** 263 **loosely** 264 **loosely** 265 **loosely** 266 **loosely** 267 **loosely** 268 **loosely** 269 **loosely** 270 **loosely** 271 **loosely** 272 **loosely**

lay-off \lā-ōf, -ōn/ **n** 1: the act of laying off an employee or a work force; *also*: SHUTDOWN 2: a period of inactivity or idleness

lay on vt: ATTACK, BEAT

lay out vt 1 **a**: to prepare (a corpse) for burial **b**: to knock flat or unconscious 2: to plan in detail (*lay out a campaign*) 3: to mark (work) for drilling, machining, or filing 4: ARRANGE, DESIGN 5: SPEND

lay out \lā-ōut/ **n** 1 **a**: the act or process of laying out or planning in detail **b**: the plan or design or arrangement of something that is laid out: as (1) DUMMY 6 (2) final arrangement of matter to be reproduced esp. by printing (3) the placing of men, machines, and materials in a manufacturing plant 2: something that is laid out 3: ESTABLISHMENT, PLACE 4: a set of outfit esp. of tools

lay over vt: POSTPONE

lay-over \lā-ō-vər/ **n**: STOPOVER

layover *n* [origin uncertain] *dialect*: something whose identity is intentionally concealed; used typically in the phrase *layovers to catch noddlers* as an evasive answer to a question from a child

lay reader *n*: an Anglican or Protestant Episcopal layman licensed to read sermons and conduct some religious services

lay to vt: to bring (a ship) into the wind and hold stationary ~ *vi*: to lie to

lay up vt: to store up; *lay by* 2: to disable or confine with illness or injury 3: to take out of active service

lay-up \lā-ōp/ **n**: the action of laying up or the condition of being laid up; *esp.*: a jumping one-hand shot in basketball made off the backboard from close under the basket

lay-woman \lā-ō-wō-mən/ **n**: a woman who is a member of the laity

laz-ar \lā-zər/, \lā-zər-ə/ **n** [ME, fr. ML *lazarus*, fr. LL *Lazarus*]: a person afflicted with a repulsive disease; *specif.*: LEPER

laz-a-ret-to \lā-zə-ˈrɛt-(ə) or \lā-zə-ˈrɛt-/ **n** [It dial. *lazaretto*, alter. of *nazaretto*, fr. *Santa Maria di Nazaret*, church in Nazareth that treated leprosy] 1: a woman who is a member of the laity 2: a building or a ship used for detention in quarantine 3: *usu* *lazaret*: a space in a ship between decks used as a storeroom

Laz-a-rus \lā-zə-ˈrʌs/ **n** [LL, fr. GK *Lazaros*, fr. Heb *ʿEḇzār*] 1: a brother of Mary and Martha raised by Jesus from the dead 2: the diseased beggar in the biblical parable of the rich man and the beggar

laze \lāz/ **vb** [back-formation fr. *lazy*] *vi*: to act or lie lazily: IDLE *vi*: to pass time in idleness or relaxation ~ *laze n*

laz-y \lā-zē-/ **adj**: in a languid manner

laz-zi-ness \lā-zē-nəs/ **n**: the quality or state of being lazy

lazuli *n*: LAPIS LAZULI ~ *laz-zul-ine* \lā-z(h)-ō-ˈlīn-, -lēn/ **adj**

laz-zul-ite \lā-z(h)-ō-ˈlīt-/ **n** [Gk *lazulith*, fr. ML *lazulium lapis lazuli*] ~ an often crystalline azure-blue mineral (Mg,Fe)Al₂(PO₄)₂(OH)₂ that is a hydrous phosphate of aluminum, iron, and magnesium

laz-zul-ite \lā-z(h)-ō-ˈlīt-/ **adj** [perh. fr. MLG *lāsch* feeble; akin to MHG *erleswen* to become weak] 1 **a**: disliking activity or exertion; not energetic or vigorous **b**: encouraging inactivity or indolence 2: moving slowly; SLUGGISH 3: DROOPING, LAX 4: placed in this book

LAZY *adj*: LAZY, INDOLENT, SLOTHFUL mean not easily aroused to activity. LAZY suggests a disinclination to work or to take trouble; INDOLENT suggests a love of ease and a settled dislike of movement or activity; SLOTHFUL implies a temperamental inability to act promptly or speedily when action or speed is called for

lazy *vi*: to move or lie lazily: LAZE

lazy-bones \-bōnz/ **n** *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* in *constr.*: a lazy person

laz-y-ish \lā-zē-ˈīsh/ **adj**: somewhat lazy

laz-y Su-san \lā-zē-ˈsüz-ən/ **n**: a revolving tray placed on a dining table for serving food, condiments, or relishes

lazy tongues *n* *pl*: a series of jointed and pivoted bars capable of great extension used orig. for picking up something at a distance

laz-zo-ro-ne \lā-zə-ˈrō-nē/, \lā-zə-ˈrō-/ **n** 1: a course or in a direction 2: *pl* *laz-zo-ro-nē* \-rō-nē/ [It, aug. of *lazzaro* beggar, fr. ML *lazarus*]: one of the homeless idlers of Naples

lea or ley \lē/, \lē-/ **n** [ME *leye*, fr. OE *lēah*; akin to OE *lēah* thicket, L *lucus* grove, *lux* light ~ more at LIGHT] 1: GRASSLAND, PASTURE 2: *usu* *ley*: arable land used temporarily for hay or straw

leach \lēch/ **vor** of LEACH

leach *n* [prob. alter. of *leech* (muddy ditch)] 1: a perforated vessel to hold wood ashes through which water is passed to extract the *lye* or leeches 2: the process of leaching

leach vt 1: to subject to the action of percolating water or other liquid in order to separate the soluble components 2: to dissolve out by the action of a percolating liquid (~ out alkali from ashes) ~ *vi*: to pass out or filter through by percolation ~ *leach-er n*

leach-abil-i-ty \lē-chə-ˈbīl-ə-tē-/ **n**: the quality or state of being leachable

leach-able \lē-chə-ˈbəl/ **adj**: capable of being leached

leach-ing **n** 1: the process or an instance of leaching 2: a product of leaching

lead \led/ **vb** *led* \led/, **lead-ing** \ME *leden*, fr. OE *lēdan*; akin to OHG *lētan* to lead, OE *lithan* to go] **v** 1 **a**: to guide on a way; esp. to go in front of **b**: to direct on a course or in a direction **c**: to serve as a channel for (pipes ~ water into canals) 2: to go through: LIVE (~ a quiet life) 3 **a** (1) **a**: to direct the operations, activity, or performance of (~ an orchestra) (2) **a**: to have charge of (~ a campaign) **b**: to go to the head of (~ a parade) (3) **a**: to be first in or among (~ the league) (3) **a**: to have a margin over (led his opponent) 4: to begin play with (~ trumps)

lead *n* 1 **a**: to aim in front of (a moving object) (~ a duck) 6: to direct (a show) at an opponent in boxing ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to guide someone or something along a way **b**: to lie, run, or open in a specified place or direction (path ~s uphill) 2 **a**: to be first **b** (1): BEGIN, OPEN (~ off for the home team) 2 **a**: to play the first card 3: to tend toward a definite result (study ~ing to a degree) *syn* *see* GUIDE

lead n 1 **a** (1): position at the front: VANGUARD (2): INITIATIVE

a about; **o** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **j** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **ō** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

(3): the act or privilege of leading in cards; *also*: the card or suit led **b** (1): LEADERSHIP (2): EXAMPLE, PRECEDENT **c**: a margin or mere advantage of superiority or position in advance 2: one that leads; as (1): LOSE 2b (2): an auriferous gravel deposit in an old river bed; *esp.*: one buried under lava **b**: a channel of water through a field of ice **c**: INDICATION, CLUE **d**: a principal role in a dramatic production; *also*: one who plays such a role **e**: LEASH 1 **f**: a (1) an introductory section of a news story (2) a news story of chief importance 3: an insulated electrical conductor 4: the length of a rope from end to end 5: a position taken by a base runner off a base toward the next

lead *adj*: acting or serving as a leader (~ article)

lead \led/ **n**, *often attrib.* [ME *lead*, fr. OE *lēad*; akin to MHG *lēt* lead] 1 **a**: a plummert for sounding at sea **b**: *pl*, *But*: a lead pencil **c**: *pl*: lead framing for panes in windows 4: a thin strip of metal used to separate lines of type in printing 3 **a**: a thin stick of marking substance in or for a pencil **b**: WHITE LEAD 4: BULLETS, PROJECTILES 5: TETRAETHYL LEAD

lead \led/ **vt** 1: to cover, line, or weight with lead 2: to fix (window glass) in position with leads 3: to place leads or other spacing material between the lines of (type matter) 4: to treat or mix with lead or a lead compound (~ed gasoline)

lead acetate *n*: an acetate of lead; *esp.*: a poisonous soluble salt Pb(CH₃COO)₂

lead arsenate *n*: an arsenate of lead; *esp.*: an acid salt PbHAsO₄ used as an insecticide

lead back vt: to lead (a card) from a suit that one's partner has orig. led

lead *n*: a intestinal colic associated with obstinate constipation due to chronic lead poisoning

lead-en \led-ən/ **adj** 1 **a**: made of lead **b**: of the color of lead: dull gray 2: low in quality: POOR 3 **a**: oppressively heavy **b**: SLUGGISH **c**: lacking spirit or animation: DULL ~ *lead-en-ly*

lead-er \led-ər-/ **n** 1: something that leads: as **a**: a primary or terminal shoot of a plant **b**: TENGON, SINEW *cp*: dots or hyphens (as in an index) used to lead the eye horizontally: ELLIPSIS 2 *d* *chiefly Brit.*: a newspaper editorial *e* (1): something for guiding (3) **a**: a short length of material used for attaching the end of a fishing line to a lure or hook **b**: a pipe for conducting fluid **c**: an article offered at an attractive special low price to stimulate business **d**: something that ranks first 2 **a**: a person that leads: as **a**: GUIDE, CONDUCTOR **b** (1): a person who directs a mission (2) **a**: one who has commanding authority over or influence **C** (1): the principal officer of a British political party 2: a member chosen by his party to manage party activities in a legislative body (3) **a**: such a member presiding over the whole legislative body (4) **a**: the person who constitutes a majority (4): one that exercises paramount but responsible authority over a state or local party organization (5) **a**: the principal member of a party elite in a totalitarian system endowed by official ideology with a heroic or mystical character, exercising governmental power with a minimum of formal constitutional restrictions, and characterized by extreme use of nationalist demagoguery and claims to be above narrow class or group interests **d** (1): CONDUCTOR *C* (2) **a**: a first or principal performer of a group 3: a horse placed in advance of the other horses of a team 4: STRAW BOSS, FOREMAN ~ *lead-er-ly* \led-ər-lee/ **adj**: *usu* *lead-er-ship*, *ship* *n*

leader of the opposition: the principal member of the opposition party in a British legislative body who is given the status of a salaried government official and an important role in organizing the business of the house

lead *n*: a glass of high refractive index containing lead oxide

lead-in \lēd-īn/ **n**: something that leads in; *esp.*: the part of a radio antenna that runs to the transmitting or receiving set ~ *lead-in* *adj*

lead-ing \led-īng/ **adj** 1: coming or ranking first: FOREMOST 2: *usu* *lead-ing* *leadership* 3: *usu* *lead-ing* *question* (~ question) 4: given most prominent display (~ story)

leading article \lēd-ə-ˈrī-kl/ **n** *chiefly Brit.*: EDITORIAL 2: the article given the most significant position or most prominent display in a periodical

leading lady *n*: an actress who plays the leading feminine role in a play or movie

leading man *n*: an actor who plays the leading male role in a play or movie

leading strings *n* *pl*: strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk 2: a state of dependence or tutelage

leading tone *n*: the seventh musical degree of a major or minor scale ~ called *also* *subtonic*

lead-less \lēd-ləs/ **adj**: being without lead

lead line \led-ˈlīn/ **n**: SOUNDING LINE

lead off vt: to make a start on ~ OPEN

lead-off \lēd-ōf/ **n** 1: a beginning or leading action 2: a player who leads off; *esp.*: the player who heads the batting order or bats first in any inning in baseball

lead-off \lēd-ōf/ **adj**: leading off: OPENING

lead on vt: to entice or induce to proceed in a course esp. when unwise or mistaken

lead pencil \led-ˈpɛn-səl/ **n**: a pencil using graphite as the marking material

lead poisoning *n*: chronic intoxication produced by the absorption of lead into the system

lead-man \ledz-mən/ **n**: a man who uses a sounding lead to determine depth of water

lead up vt: to prepare the way 2: to make a gradual or indirect approach to a topic

lead-up \lēd-ˈōp-/ **n**: something that leads up to or prepares the way for something else

lead-work \led-ˈwɜrk-/ **n**: something made of lead 2: work that is done with lead

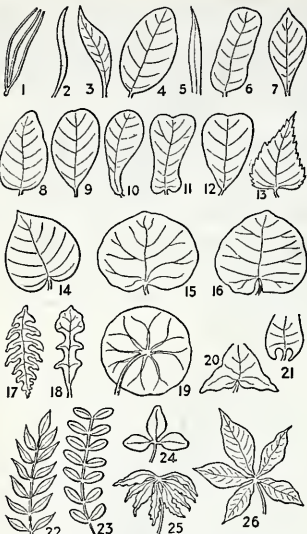
leady \lēd-ē/ **adj**: containing or resembling lead

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **y** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life

u boot; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision



leaf *ˈli:f* *n*, *pl* leaves *ˈli:vz* *oʃ*ten attrib [ME *leaf*, fr. OE *lǣf*,



forms of leaves: 1 acerate; 2 linear; 3 lanceolate; 4 elliptic; 5 ensiform; 6 obovate; 7 oblanceolate, with acuminate tip; 8 ovate, with acute tip; 9 obovate; 10 spatulate; 11 pandurate; 12 cuneate; 13 deltoid; 14 cordate; 15 reniform; 16 orbiculate; 17 unciniate; 18 lyrate; 19 peltate; 20 hastate; 21 sagittate; 22 odd-pinnate; 23 abruptly pinnate; 24 palmate (trifoliate); 25 palmate (pedate in form, with margin incised); 26 palmate (quinquefoliate)

akin to OHG *laub* leaf, *L liber* bast, book *l* 1 (1): a lateral outgrowth from a stem that constitutes a unit of the foliage of a plant and functions primarily in food manufacture by photosynthesis (2): a modified leaf primarily engaged in functions other than food manufacture **b** (1): FOLIAGE (2): the leaves of a plant as an article of commerce (2): something suggestive of a leaf: as *a*: a part of a book or folded sheet containing a page on each side **b** (1): a part (as of window shutters, folding doors, gates) that slides or is hinged (2): the movable parts of a table top **c** (1): a thin sheet or plate of any substance: LAMINA (2): one of the plates of a leaf spring *d dial* *Brit*: a hat brim — *leaf-less* *ˈli:f-lis* *adj*

leaf *vi* 1: to shoot out or produce leaves (2): to turn over pages (~ through a book) ~ *vt*: to turn over the pages of

leaf-age *ˈli:f-ɪdʒ* *n*: FOLIAGE

leaf bud *n*: a bud that develops into a leafy shoot and does not produce flowers

leafed *ˈli:f* *adj*: having leaves usu. of a specified character or number

leaf fat *n*: the fat that lines the abdominal cavity and encloses the kidneys; *esp*: that of a hog used in the manufacture of lard

leaf-hopper *ˈli:f-hɒp-ər* *n*: any of numerous small leaping homopterous insects (family Cicadellidae) that suck the juices of plants

leaf lard *n*: high quality lard made from leaf fat

leaf-let *ˈli:f-let* *n* 1: a: one of the divisions of a compound leaf *b*: a small or young foliate leaf (2): a leaflike organ or part *b* 2: a single printed sheet of paper unfolded or folded but not trimmed at the fold *b*: a sheet of small pages folded but not stitched

leaf-like *ˈli:f-li:k* *adj*: resembling a leaf

leaf miner *n*: any of various small insects (as moths or two-winged flies) that in the larval stages burrow in and eat the parenchyma of leaves

leaf mold *n* 1: a compost or layer composed chiefly of decayed vegetable matter (2): a mold or mildew of foliage

leaf spring *n*: a spring made of superposed strips, plates, or leaves

leaf-stalk *ˈli:f-stɔk* *n*: PETIOLE

leafy *ˈli:f-i* *adj* 1: a: furnished with or abounding in leaves *b*: having broad-bladed leaves *c*: having leaves a major part (2): resembling a leaf; *spec*: *L* LAMINATE

league *ˈli:ɡ* *n* [ME *leage*, *lege*, fr. LL *leugo*] 1: any of various units of distance from about 2.4 to 4.6 statute miles (2): a square league

league *n* [ME (Sc) *līg*, fr. MF *līgue*, fr. OH *līga*, fr. *līgore* to bind, fr. *L* — more at *LEGATURE*] 1: an association of nations or other political entities for a common purpose *b*: an association of persons or groups united by common interests or goals; *spec*: *L* an association of ball clubs *c*: an informal alliance (2): CLASS, CATEGORY — *league* *vt*

lea-guer *ˈli:f-ɡər* *n* [D *leger*; akin to OHG *legar* act of lying —

more at *LAR*] 1: a military camp (2): SIEGE

leaguer *vt*, *archaic*: BESIEGE, BELEAGUER

leaguer *ˈli:f-ɡər* *n*: a member of a league

leak *ˈli:k* *vb* [ME *leken*, fr. ON *leak*; akin to OE *leccan* to moisten, OIr *legaim* I melt *vi* 1: a: to enter or escape through an opening usu. by a fault or mistake (fumes ~ in) *b*: to let a substance or light in or out through an opening (2): to become known despite efforts at concealment ~ *vi* 1: to permit to enter or escape through or as if through a leak (2): to give out (information) surreptitiously

leak *n* 1: a: a crack or hole that usu. by mistake admits or lets escape *b*: something that permits the admission or escape of something else usu. with prejudicial effect *c*: a loss of electricity due to faulty insulation; *also*: the point or the path at which such loss occurs (2): the act, process, or an instance of leaking

leak-age *ˈli:k-ɪdʒ* *n* 1: the process, or an instance of leaking (2): something, or the amount the leaks

leaky *ˈli:k-i* *adj*: permitting fluid to leak in or out

leaf *ˈli:f* *adj* [ME *leef*, fr. OF *leal*, *leal* — more at *LOYAL*] chiefly *US*

SCOT: LOYAL, TRUE — *leaf-ly* *ˈli:f(ə)-li* *adv*

lean *ˈli:n* *vb* learned *ˈli:əd*, chiefly *Brit* *ˈli:nt* *lean-ing* *ˈli:n-ɪŋ* [ME *lenen*, fr. OE *līonian*; akin to OHG *līnēn* to lean, Gk *klīnēin*, *L* *clinare*] *vi* 1: a: to incline, deviate, or bend from a vertical position *b*: to cast one's weight to one side for support (2): to rely upon for support or inspiration (3): to incline in opinion, taste, or desire ~ *vt*: to cause to lean; *INCLINE*

lean *n*: the act, or an instance, of leaning; *INCLINATION*

lean *adj* [ME *lene*, fr. OE *līene*] 1: a: lacking or deficient in flesh *b*: containing little or no fat (2): lacking richness, sufficiency, or productivity (3): deficient in an essential or important quality or ingredient: as *a*: of ore; containing little valuable mineral *b*: low in combustible content; *esp*: fuel deficient in energy

lean-ly *ˈli:n-li* *adv*: characterized by economy of style or expression — *lean-ly* *adv* — *lean-ness* *ˈli:n-nəs* *n*

lean *spare*, *LANK*, *LANKY*, *GAUNT*, *RAWBONED*, *SCRAWNY*, *SKINNY*: LEAN stresses lack of fat and of curving contours; SPARE suggests leanness from abstemious living or constant exercise; LANK implies tallness as well as leanness; LANKY suggests awkwardness and loose-jointedness as well as thinness; GAUNT implies marked thinness or emaciation as from overwork or suffering; RAWBONED suggests a large ungainly build without implying undernourishment; SCRAWNY and SKINNY imply an extreme leanness that suggests deficient strength and vitality

lean *vt*: to make lean

lean *n*: the part of meat that consists principally of fat-free muscle *L* *lean-der* *ˈli:n-dər* *n* [L *fer*, Gk *κλινόμενος*] a mythological figure in Greek legend for swimming the Hellespont nightly to visit Hero

lean-ing *ˈli:n-ɪŋ* *n*: TENDENCY, INCLINATION

lean *propensity*, *PROCLIVITY*, *PENCHANT*, *FLAIR*: LEANING suggests a liking or attraction not strong enough to be decisive or uncontrollable; PROPENSITY implies a deeply ingrained and usu. irresistible longing; PROCLIVITY suggests a strong natural proneness usu. to something objectionable or evil; PENCHANT implies a strongly marked taste in the person or an irresistible attraction in the object; FLAIR suggests an instinctive or unaccountable power of discernment in certain matters, or it may describe a special and individual aptitude or knack

lean *ˈli:n* *chiefly Brit* *past* of LEAN

lean-to *ˈli:n-tə* *n* 1: a wing or extension of a building having a lean-to roof (2): a rough shed or shelter with a lean-to roof

lean-to *adj*: leaning only one side

leap *ˈli:p* *vb* leaped or leapt *ˈli:pt* also *ˈlept* *leap-ing* *ˈli:p-ɪŋ* [ME *lepen*, fr. OE *līpan*; akin to OHG *hloufan* to run] *vi* 1: to spring free from or as if from the ground; *JUMP* (~ over a fence) (fish ~ out of the water) (2): to pass abruptly from one state or topic to another *b*: to act precipitately (~ at the chance) ~ *vt*: to pass over by a leap — *leaper* *ˈli:p-ər* *n*

leap *n* 1: a: an act of leaping; *SPRING*, *BOUND* *b* (1): a place leaped over or from (2): the distance covered by a leap (2): a sudden transition

leapfrog *ˈli:p-ˌfrɒɡ*, *-ˌfrɒŋ* *n*: a game in which one player bends down and another leaps over him

leapfrog *vb* leaped-frogged; *leap-frog-ging* *vi*: to leap or progress in or as if in leapfrog ~ *vt* 1: to go ahead of (each other) in turn; *spec*: *L* to advance (two military units) by keeping one unit in action while moving the other unit past it to a position farther ahead

leap year *n* 1: a year in the Gregorian calendar containing 366 days with February 29 as the extra day (2): an intercalary year in any calendar

leap year *n*: a legendary king of Britain and hero of Shakespeare's *Leafer*

learn *ˈlɜ:n* *vb* learned *ˈlɜ:nd*, *ˈlɜ:nt* also *learn* *ˈlɜ:nt* *learn-ing* [ME *lenen*, fr. OE *līornian*; akin to OHG *līrnēn* to learn, *L* *līra* furlow, track] *vi* 1: a (1): to gain knowledge or understanding of or skill in by study, instruction, or experience (2): to gain (ins) of (a) lines of play; *b*: to come to be able to do (3): to come to realize (2) *a* *substant*; *TEACH* *b* *obs*: to inform of something (3): to find out (2) *ASERTAIN* ~ *vi*: to acquire knowledge or skill *syn* *see* *DISCOVER* — *learn-able* *ˈlɜ:n-ə-bəl* *adj* — *learn-er* *n*

learn *adj* 1: *learn-od* ~ *learn-od*: characterized by or associated with learning; *ERUDITE* (2) *ˈlɜ:nd*, *ˈlɜ:nt*: acquired by learning — *learn-ed-ly* *ˈlɜ:n-əd-li* *adv* — *learn-ed-ness* *ˈlɜ:n-əd-nəs* *n*

learn-ing *n*: the act or experience of one that learns (2): knowledge or skill acquired by instruction or study

lease *ˈli:s* *n*: a contract by which one conveys real estate for a term of years at a will usu. for a specified rent; *also*: the act of such conveyance or the term for which it is made (2): a piece of land or property that is leased

lease *vt* [AF *lessor*, fr. OF *laisier* to let go, fr. *L* *laxare* to loosen, fr. *laxus* slack, more at *ACK*] *L* *LEASE* 1: to grant by lease; *LET* (2): to let under a lease *SYN* *see* *HIRE*

lease-hold *ˈli:s-həld* *n* 1: a tenure by lease (2): land held by lease — *lease-holder* *n*

leash *ˈli:ʃ* *n* [ME *leas*, *leshe*, fr. OF *laisse*, fr. *laisier*] 1: a set of lines for leading or restraining an animal (2): a set of three animal lines (greys/hounds, foxes, bucks, or hares) *b*: a set of three — *leash* *vt*

leas-ing *ˈli:ʃ-ɪŋ*, *-sɪŋ* *n* [ME *lesing*, fr. OE *lāsung*, fr. *lāsian* to

le, fr. *lēs* false] **archaic**: the act of lying; *also*: LIE, FALSEHOOD
least \ˈlɛst/ *adj* [ME *leest*, fr. OE *lēst* superl. of *lās* less] **1**: lowest or importance or position **2**: a smallest in size or degree
b: being a member of a kind distinguished by diminutive size (~ bittern) **c**: smallest possible; SLIGHTEST
least *n*: one that is least — **at least** **1**: at the minimum **2**: in any case

least *adv*: in the smallest or lowest degree
least squares *n pl*: a method of fitting a curve to a set of points representing statistical data in such a way that the sum of the squares of the distances of the points from the curve is a minimum
least-wise \ˈlɛst-waɪz/ *adv*: at least

leath-er \ˈliːθ-ər/ *n* [ME *lether*, fr. OE *lether*; akin to OHG *leder* leather] **1**: animal skin dressed for use **2**: the pendulous part of the ear of a dog **3**: something wholly or partly made of leather

leath-er *v* **leath-er-ing** \ˈliːθ-ə-rɪŋ/ **1**: to cover with leather **2**: to beat with a strap; THRASH

leath-er-back \ˈliːθ-ər-bæk/ *n*: the largest existing sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) distinguished by its flexible carapace composed of a mosaic of small bones embedded in a thick leathery skin

leath-er-ette \ˈliːθ-ə-ɹet/ *trademark* — used for a product colored, finished, and embossed in imitation of leather grains
leath-ern \ˈliːθ-ər-n/ *adj*: made of, consisting of, or resembling leather

leath-er-neck \-ər-nɛk/ *n* [fr. the leather neckband formerly part of a uniform] **1**: a scolding

leath-er-oid \-ə-ɹɔɪd/ *trademark* — used for an artificial leather consisting of chemically treated paper combined with rubber and sandarac

leath-er-wood \ˈliːθ-ər-wʊd/ *n*: a small tree (*Dircia palustris*) of the mezereum family with plant stems and yellow flowers

leath-ery \ˈliːθ-əri/ *adj*: resembling leather in appearance or consistency; TOUGH

leave \ˈliːv/ *v* **left** \ˈlɛft/ **leaving** *n* [ME *leven*, fr. OE *līfan*; akin to OHG *verlīben* to leave, OE *līfan* to the left over, Gk *lipos* fat] **1**: a; to depart; **b**: to depart without removing (something carried or brought) (wound ~ a scar) (mailman *left* a letter) **c**: to fail to take or refrain from taking (~ her at home) **d**: to allow to remain in a specified state or undisturbed (~ to the door open) **e**: to have as a remainder (4 from 7 ~ 3) **2**: a; to go away from (depart (from town)) **b**: DEPART, ABANDON (*left* his wife) **c**: to give up; RELINQUISH (*left* business for research) — *vi*: to set out; DEPART **syn** see GO — **leav-er** *n*

leave *n* [ME *leve*, fr. OE *līef*; akin to MHG *loube* permission, OE *līfan* to allow more at BELIEVE] **1**: a; PERMISSION **b**: authorization, esp. extended absence from duty or employment **2**: an act of leaving; DEPARTURE

leave *vi* [ME *leven*, fr. leaf] **LEAF**
leaved \ˈliːvəd/ *adj*: having leaves (broad-leaved)

leav-er \ˈliːv-ər/ *n* [ME *levain*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *levamen*, *2*: *levare* to raise, more LEVER] **1**: a; a substance (as yeast) used to produce fermentation in dough or a liquid; **esp**: SODA-DOUGH **b**: a material (as baking powder) used to produce a gas that lightens dough or batter **2**: something that modifies or lightens a mass or aggregate

leaven *v* **leav-er-ing** \ˈliːv-ər-ɪŋ/ **1**: to raise (as bread) with a leaven **2**: to mingle or permeate with some modifying, alleviating, or vivifying element **syn** see INFUSE

leav-en-ing *n*: a leavening agent; LEAVEN
leave off *v*: STOP, CEASE

leaves *pl* of LEAF

leav-ing \ˈliːv-ɪŋ/ *n* [ME *līf-ɪŋ*] **n**: DEPARTURE, FAREWELL

leav-ings \ˈliːv-ɪŋz/ *n pl*: REMNANT, RESIDUE

le-hens-raum \ˈliː-bonz-raum-, -bən(t)s- / *n*, often cap [G, fr. *leben* living, life + *raum* space] **1**: territory held esp. by Nazis to be necessary for national existence or economic self-sufficiency

lech-er \ˈleʃ-ər/ *n* [ME *lechar*, fr. OF *lechar*, fr. *lechier* to lick, live in debauchery, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *leckān* to lick — more at LICK]: a man who engages in lechery

lech-er-ous \ˈleʃ-ə-rəs/ *adj*: given to or suggestive of lechery

lech-er-y \ˈleʃ-əri/ *adv* — **lech-er-ous-ness** *n*
lech-er-y \ˈleʃ-əri/ *n*: inordinate indulgence in sexual activity; LASCIVIOUSNESS

lec-i-thin \ˈles-ə-thən/ *n* [SV, fr. Gk *lekithos* yolk of an egg] **1**: any of several waxy hygroscopic phosphatides widely distributed in animals and plants that form colloidal solutions in water and have emulsifying, wetting, and antioxidant properties; *also*: a mixture of or substance rich in lecithins

lec-i-thin-ase \-θn-ās-, -nās/ *n*: any of several enzymes that hydrolyze lecithins or cephalins

lec-tion \ˈlek-tər-n/ *n* [ME *lectiōne*, fr. MF *lectran*, fr. L *lectiō*, from *l*, *lectō* reader, fr. *lectus*, pp. of *legere* to read, more at LEGEND]: READING

lec-tur-ary \ˈlek-tʃ-ər-i/ *n*: one who reads in a church service

lec-tion \ˈlek-shən/ *n* [LL *lectiō*, *lectiō*, fr. L *lectiō*, from *l*, *lectō* reader, fr. *lectus*, pp. of *legere* to read, more at LESSON] **1**: a liturgical lesson for a particular day **2** [NL *lectiō*, *lectiō*, fr. L]: a variant reading of a text

lec-tion-ary \ˈlek-sh-ə-n-er-i/ *n*: a book or list of lectures for the church year

lec-tur-er \ˈlek-tʃ-ər-ər/ *n* [LL, fr. L, reader]: one whose chief duty is to read the lessons in a church service

lec-ture \ˈlek-tʃ-ər/ *n* [ME, act of reading fr. LL *lectura*, fr. L *lectus*, pp. of *legere* to read, more at LEGEND] **1**: a discourse delivered before an audience or class esp. for instruction **2**: a formal reproof; REPRIMAND — **lec-tur-er** \-ʃ-ər/ *n*

lec-ture *v* **lec-tur-ing** \ˈlek-tʃ-ər-ɪŋ/ **1**: to deliver a lecture or a course of lectures — *vt* **1**: to deliver a lecture **2**: to reprove formally; REPRIMAND — **lec-tur-er** \-ʃ-ər-ər/ *n*

led *past* of LEAD
Le-da \ˈliːdə/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Lēda*]: the mother of Clytemnestra and

Castor by her husband Tyndareus, King of Sparta, and of Helen of Troy and Pollux by Zeus in the guise of a swan

le-d-er-ho-sen \ˈliːd-ər-hōz-ən/ *n pl* [G, fr. MHG *lederhose*, fr. *leder* leather (see *hosers*): knee-length leather trousers worn esp. in Bavaria

ledge \ˈledʒ/ *n* [ME *legge* bar of a gate] **1**: a projecting ridge or raised edge along a surface; **shelf** **2**: an underwater ridge or reef esp. near the shore **3**: a narrow flat surface or shelf; **esp**: one that projects (as from a wall of rock) **4**: LODGE, VEIN

led-ger \ˈledʒ-ər/ *n* [ME *legger*, prob. fr. *leyen*, *leggen* to lay] **1**: a book containing accounts to which debits and credits are posted from books of original entry **2**: a horizontal timber secured to the uprights of scaffolding to support the putlog

led-ger board *n*: a horizontal board forming the top rail of a simple fence or the handrail of a balustrade

ledger line *n*: a short line added above or below a musical staff to extend its range

lee \ˈliː/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hlēa*; akin to OHG *lāa* hukewarm, L *calere* to be warm] **1**: protecting shelter **2**: the side (as of a ship) that is sheltered from the wind

lee *adj* **1**: of or relating to the lee — compare WEATHER **2**: located on the side away from which an advancing glacier moves

lee-board \ˈliː-bɔrd/ *n*: either of the wood or metal planks attached outside the hull of a sailboat to prevent leeway

leech \ˈliːʃ/ *n* [ME *leche*, fr. OE *lēce*; akin to OHG *lāhihi* physician] **1** *archaic*: PHYSICIAN, SURGEON **2** [fr. its former use by physicians for bleeding patients]: any of numerous carnivorous or bloodsucking ungs, freshwater annelid worms (class Hirudinea)

leech *v* **leech-ing** \ˈliːʃ-ɪŋ/ *vt*: to lanceolate; segment body with a sucker at each end **3**: a hanger-on who seeks advantage or gain; PARASITE

leech *vt* **1**: to bleed by the use of leeches **2**: to drain the substance of; EXHAUST — *vi*: to attach oneself to a person as a leech

leech *n* [ME *leche*, fr. MLG *lik* bottope; akin to MHG *geliich* joint — more at LIGATURE] **1**: either vertical edge of a square sail **2**: the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail

leek \ˈliːk/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lēac*; akin to OHG *lauh* leek]: a biennial garden herb (*Allium porrum*) of the lily family grown for its mildly pungent stalks and leaves and esp. its thick cylindrical stalk

leer \ˈliːər/ *v* [prob. fr. obs. *leer* (cheek)]: to cast a sidelong glance; **esp**: to give a lascivious, knowing, or malicious look

leer *n*: a knowing or wanton look

leery \ˈliː-ri/ *adj*: SUSPICIOUS, WARY

lees \ˈliːz/ *n* [ME *lees*, fr. MLG *līe* ML *lia*]: the settlings of liquor during fermentation and aging; DISTILLATE

Lee's Birthday \ˈliː-z/ *n* (General Robert E. Lee 11870 Am soldier) **1**: January 19 observed as a legal holiday in several southern states

lee shore *n*: a shore lying off a ship's leeward side and constituting the severe danger in storm

lee-ward \ˈliː-wərd/ *adj*: situated away from the wind **1**: DOWNWIND — compare WINDWARD

leeward *n*: the lee side

lee-way \ˈliː-wə/ *n* **1**: a: off-course lateral movement of a ship when under way **2**: the angle between the heading and the track of the wind **3**: an allowable margin of freedom or variation; TOLERANCE

leef \ˈliːf/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, weak; akin to MLG *lucht* leaf] **1**: relating to or being the weaker hand in most persons **b**: located nearer to the left hand than to the right; **esp**: located on the left when facing in the same direction as an observer **2** *often cap*: of, adhering to, or constituted by the left esp. in politics — *leef-adv*

leef *n* **1**: the left hand **b**: the location or direction of the left side **c**: the part on the left side **2** *often cap*: a: the part of a legislative chamber or committee so located **b**: the presiding officer

b: the members of a continental European legislative body opposing the left as a result of holding more radical political views than other members **3 cap**: a: those professing views esp. characterized by desire to reform or overthrow the established order esp. in politics **b**: those advocating greater freedom or well-being of the common man **b**: a radical as distinguished from a conservative position

left *past* of LEAVE

Left Bank *n*: the bohemian district of Paris situated on the left bank of the Seine

left field *n*: the part of the baseball outfield to the left looking out from the plate **2**: the position of the player defending left field — **left fielder** *n*

left-hand \ˈlɛft-ˈhænd/, -ˈtænd/ *adj* **1**: situated on the left **2**: LEFT-HANDED

left-hand *v* **left-hand-ed**, -ˈtænd/ *adj* **1**: using the left hand habitually or more easily than the right **2**: relating to, designed for, or done with the left hand **3**: MORGANATIC **4**: CLUMSY, AWKWARD; *also*: INSINCERE, MALICIOUS **5**: a: having a direction contrary to that of the hands of a watch viewed from in front; **2**: COUNTERCLOCKWISE **3**: having a structure involving a counterclockwise direction — **left-hand-ed-ly** *adv* — **left-hand-ed-ness** *n* — **left-hand-er** \-ˈhænd-ər-, -ˈtænd-ər/ *n*

left heart *n*: the half of the heart containing oxygenated blood and consisting of the left auricle and ventricle

left *adj* **1**: of or relating to the left side and views of the Left; *also*: the movement embodying these principles **2**: advocacy of or adherence to the doctrines of the Left — **left-ist** \-ˈɪst/ *n* *or adj*

left-over \ˈlɛf-ə-vər/ *adj*: remaining as unused residue

leftover *n*: a: unused or unconsumed residue; **esp**: leftover food served as a later meal

left wing *n*: the leftmost division of a group **2**: LEFT 3a — **left-wing-er** \ˈlɛf-ˈtwɪŋ-ər/ *n*

leg \ˈleg/, -ˈlɛg/ *n* [ME, fr. ON *leggr*; akin to OE *lira* muscle, calf, *l* *lucertus* muscle, upper arm] **1**: a limb of an animal used esp. for supporting the body and for walking; **a**: the part of the vertebrate limb between the shoulder or hip and the hand or foot

1: a hindquarter of a meat animal **2**: a pole or bar serving as a support or prop **b**: a branch of a forked or jointed object **3**: the part of an article of clothing that covers the leg **4**: OBESANCE, BOW — used chiefly in the phrase *ta make a leg* **5**: either side of a

object as distinguished from the base or hypotenuse **6**: BOOST

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **e** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **j** life **ü** loot; **ü** foot; **y** yet; **yü** few; **yü** furious; **z** vision



— called also *leg up* **7** **a**: the course and distance sailed by a boat on a single tack **b**: a portion of a trip **c**: **STAGE** **c**: 1 one section of a relay race **2**: a branch or part of an object or system — *leg-less* \-ləs/ *adj*

leg-w *legged*, *leg-ging* **1**: to use the legs in walking; *esp.*: **RUN**
leg-acy \lɛg-ə-si/ **n** [ME *legacie* office of a legate, *bequest*, *fr.* MF or ML; MF, *office of a legate*, *fr.* ML *legatus*, *fr.* L *legatus* 1: a gift by will, esp. of money or other personal property; **2**: something received from an ancestor or predecessor or from the past

leg-al \lɛ-gəl/ *adj* [ME *fr.* MF, *fr.* L *legalis*, *fr.* *leg-*, *lex* law] **1**: of relating to law **2**: deriving authority from or founded on law **3**: *de jure* **b**: having a formal status derived from law often without a basis in actual fact **TITULAR** **c**: established by law; *esp.*: **STATUTORY** **3**: conforming to or permitted by law or established rules **4**: recognized or made effective by a court of law **5**: distinguishing the legal principles of one jurisdiction from those of having the characteristics of the profession of law or of one of its members **6**: created by the constructions of the law **SYN** see **LAWFUL** — *leg-al-ly* \-gə-lē/ *adv*

legal **n**: a class of securities in which trusts, savings banks, and other investors regulated by law may legally invest
legal cap **n**: a white often ruled writing paper for legal use **58½** inches wide and 13 or 14 inches long
legal holiday **n**: a holiday established by legal authority and characterized by legal restrictions on work and transaction of official business

leg-al-ism \lɛ-gə-liz-əm/ **n**: strict, literal, or excessive conformity to the law or to a religious or moral code
leg-al-ist \-lɪst/ **n**: 1 an advocate or adherent of moral legalism **2**: one that views things from a legal standpoint; *esp.*: one that puts primary emphasis on legal principles of or relating to formal structure of governmental institutions — *leg-al-ist-ic* \lɛ-gə-lɪst-ik/ *adj* — *leg-al-ist-ical-ly* \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

leg-al-ity \lɛ-gəl-ə-tē/ **n**: 1: attachment to or observance of law **2**: the quality or state of being legal; **LAWFULNESS** **3** **pl**: obligations regulated by law may legally invest

leg-al-iza-tion \lɛ-gə-lə-zā-shən/ **n**: 1: the act of legalizing **2**: the state of being or having been legalized
leg-al-ize \lɛ-gə-līz/ *v*: to make legal; *esp.*: to give legal validity or sanction to

leg-al-ize **v**: the minimum amount of bank deposits or life insurance company assets required by law to be kept as reserves
legal tender **n**: currency in such amounts and denominations as the law authorizes a debtor to tender and requires a creditor to receive in payment of money obligations

leg-ate \lɛ-gət/ **n** [ME, *fr.* MF & L; OF *legatus*, *fr.* L *legatus* deputy, *emissary*, *fr.* *legatus* to deputize, *sent* as emissary, *bequest*, *fr.* *leg-*, *lex*] **1**: a usu. official emissary — *leg-ate-ship* \-shɪp/ **n**
le-gate \lɛ-gāt/ *v* [*legatus*, *pp.* of *legare* to bequeath]: **AQUEATH** **1** — *le-ga-tor* \-gāt-ər/ **n**: one to whom a legacy is bequeathed or a debt is given

leg-a-tine \lɛ-gə-tīn, -tīn/ *adj*: of, headed by, or enacted under the authority of a legate
leg-a-tion \lɛ-gə-shən/ **n**: 1: the sending forth of a legate **2**: a body of deputies sent on a mission; *specif.*: a diplomatic mission in a foreign country headed by an ambassador **3**: the official residence and office of a diplomatic minister at the seat of a foreign government

leg-a-to \lɛ-gāt-(ə)/ *adv* (*or adj*) [It, lit., tied]: in a manner that is smooth and connected between successive tones — *used* as a technical term in music
leg-end \lɛ-jənd/ **n** [ME *legende*, *fr.* MF & ML; MF *legende*, *fr.* ML *legenda*, *fr.* L *lem.* of *legendus*, *gerundive* of *legere* to gather, select, read; akin to Gk *legein* to gather, say, *logos* speech, word, reason] **1** **a**: a story coming down from the past; *esp.*: one particularly regarded as historical although not verifiable **b**: a body of such stories **c**: a popular myth of recent origin **d**: a person or thing that inspires legends **2** **a**: an inscription or title on an object **b**: **CAPTION** **2b** **c**: an explanatory list of the symbols on a map or chart

leg-en-dary \lɛ-jə-der-ē/ *adj*: of, relating to, or like a legend **SYN** see **FICTITIOUS**

leg-end-ry \lɛ-jən-drē/ **n**: LEGENDS
leg-er-de-main \lɛ-jər-də-mān/ **n** [ME, *fr.* MF *leger de main* light of hand] **1**: SLEIGHT OF HAND

leg-er-ty \lɛ-jər-tē/ **n** [ME *legerer*, *fr.* OF *lightness*, *fr.* *legere* light, *fr.* (assumed) VL *levarius*, *fr.* L *levis* — more at **LIGHT**] **1**: AGILITY, NIMBLENESS **SYN** see **CELERITY**

leges *pl* of *lex*
legged \lɛ-gəd, -lāg-, *Brit* usu. \lɛgd/ *adj*: having legs (one-legged)

leg-ging or **leg-ging** \lɛ-gɪŋ, -lɪŋ, -ɪŋ/ **n**: a covering for the leg usually of leather or cloth — *see* **STRAP** in **pl.**

leg-ry \lɛ-g-ri/ *adj* **1**: having disproportionately long legs **2**: having attractive legs **3**: **SPINDLY** — *used* of a plant

leg-horn \lɛ-g-(h)ə-ɔrn, -lɛg-ɔrn/ **n** [*Leghorn*, Italy] **1** **a**: a fine plated straw made from an Italian wheat **b**: a hat of this straw **2**: a variety of a Mediterranean breed of small hardy fowls noted for their large production of white eggs

leg-il-li-ty \lɛ-g-ɪl-ə-tē/ **n**: the quality or state of being legible

leg-il-ble \lɛ-g-ɪ-bəl/ *adj* [ME, *fr.* LL *legibilis*, *fr.* L *legere* to read] **1**: capable of being read or deciphered **PLAIN** — *leg-il-bly* \-blē/ *adv*

leg-ion \lɛ-jən/ **n** [ME, *fr.* OF, *fr.* L *legio*, *legio*, *fr.* *legere* to gather] **1**: the principal unit of the Roman army comprising 3000 to 6000 foot soldiers with cavalry **2**: a large military unit **3**: a member of a legion **4**: a very large number; **MULTITUDE** **4**: a national association of ex-veterans

leg-ion-ary \lɛ-jə-ner-ē/ *adj* [L *legionarius*, *fr.* *legion-*, *legio*] **1**: of, relating to, or constituting a legion

leg-ion-ary **n**: LEGIONNAIRE
leg-ion-naire \lɛ-jə-nā-ɔr, -lɛ-jə-nā-ɔr/ **n** [F *légnnaire*, *fr.* L *legionarius*] **1**: a member of a legion

Legion of Honor **n**: a French order conferred as a reward for civil or military merit

Legion of Merit **n**: a U.S. military decoration awarded for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services

leg-is-late \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-si-ət/ *v* [*back-formation* *fr.* *legislator*] *v*: to perform the function of legislating; *specif.*: to make or enact laws — *see* **CAUSE, **CREATE**, or **BRING ABOUT** by legislation**

leg-is-la-tion \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-si-ə-tʃən/ **n**: 1: the action of legislating; *specif.*: the exercise of the power and function of making laws and other rules having the force of authority by virtue of their promulgation by an official organ of a state or other organization **2**: the enactments of a legislator or a legislative body **3**: a matter of business for or under consideration by a legislative body

leg-is-la-tive \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-tɪv/ *adj* **1**: having the power or performing the function of legislating **2** **a**: of or relating to a legislature (*~* *committee*, *~* *immunity*) **b**: composed of members of a legislature **c**: created by a legislature *esp.* as distinguished from an executive or judicial body **d**: designed to assist a legislature or its members **3**: of, concerned with, or created by legislation — **leg-is-la-tive-ly** *adv*

legis-lator \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-tər/ **n**: 1: a body or department exercising the power and function of legislating; LEGISLATURE
legislative assembly **n**, *often* *cap* **L&A** **1**: a bicameral legislature in an American state or territory **2**: the lower house of a bicameral legislature **3**: a unicameral legislature; *esp.*: one in a Canadian province

legislative council **n**, *often* *cap* **L&C** **1**: the upper house of a British bicameral legislature **2**: a unicameral legislature in a British colony **3**: the unicameral legislature of a U.S. territory **4**: a permanent committee chosen from both houses that meets frequently to consider state legislation to study state problems and plan a legislative program

leg-is-la-tor \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-tər/ **n** [L *legislator*, lit., proposer of law, *fr.* *legis*, *gen.* of *lex* law + *lator* proposer, *fr.* *latus* suppletive *pp.* of *ferre* to carry, propose — *more* at **TOLERATE**, **BEAR**] **1**: one that makes laws **2**: a member of a legislative body — **leg-is-la-tor-ial** \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-tər-ē-əl, -tər-əd/ *adj* — **leg-is-la-tor-ship** \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-tər-ɪp/ **n**: **LEG-IS-LATORIAL** **1** — **leg-is-la-trix** \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-trɪks/ **n**: **LEG-IS-LATORIAL** **1**

leg-is-la-tor-ship \lɛ-jɪ-si-ə-tər-ɪp/ **n**: a body of persons having the power to legislate; *specif.*: an organized body having the authority to make laws for a political unit and often exercising other functions

leg-ist \lɛ-jɪ-st/ **n** [MF *legista*, *fr.* ML *legista*, *fr.* L *leg-*, *lex*] **1**: a specialist in law **2**: a branch of law; *esp.*: one learned in Roman or civil law

leg-ist *adj*, *slang*: LEGITIMATE
leg-ist-ic \lɛ-jɪ-tɪk/ *adj*, *slang*: LEGITIMATE

leg-ist-ic \lɛ-jɪ-tɪk/ *adj*, *slang*: LEGITIMATE

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leg-ist-ic \lɛ-jɪ-tɪk/ *adj*, *slang*: LEGITIMATE

leg-ist-ic \lɛ-jɪ-tɪk/ *adj*, *slang*: LEGITIMATE

leu-co-plast \ˌlɛʊ-ˈplɑːst/ also **leu-co-plas-tid** \lɛʊ-ko-ˈplɑːs-tɪd/ *n* [ISV] a colorless plastid esp. in the cytoplasm of interior plant tissues that is normally capable of developing into a chromoplast
leu-ke-mia \lɛʊ-ˈkiː-mi-ə/ [NL] an acute or chronic disease of unknown cause in man and other warm-blooded animals characterized by an abnormal increase in the number of leukocytes in the tissues and often in the blood — **leu-ke-mic** \lɛʊ-ˈkiː-mɪk/ *adj* — **leu-ke-mi-oid** \lɛʊ-ˈkiː-mi-ɔɪd/ *adj*

leukocyte or **leukocyt- also leukocyt- or leukocyt- comb form** [ISV] : leukocyte (*leukocytosis*)

leu-ko-cyte \lɛʊ-ka-ˈsɪt/ *n* [ISV] : any of the white or colorless nucleated cells that occur in blood — **leu-ko-cy-tic** \lɛʊ-ka-ˈsɪ-tɪk/ *adj* — **leu-ko-cy-toid** \lɛʊ-ka-ˈsɪ-tɔɪd/ *adj*

leu-ko-cy-to-blast \lɛʊ-ka-ˈsɪt-ə-ˈblɑːst/ *n* : a cellular precursor of a leukocyte — **leu-ko-cy-to-blast-ic** \lɛʊ-ka-ˈsɪt-ə-ˈblɑːst-ɪk/ *adj*

leu-ko-cy-to-sis \lɛʊ-ka-ˈsɪt-ɔɪ-sɪs/ *n* [NL] : an increase in the number of leukocytes in the circulating blood — **leu-ko-cy-toi-c** \lɛʊ-ˈkiː-tɔɪk/ *adj*

leu-kon \lɛʊ-ˈkɔːn/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *leukos*] : the white blood cells and their precursors

leu-ko-pe-nia \lɛʊ-ko-ˈpe-ni-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. *leuc-* + *Gk penia* poverty, lack] : a condition in which the number of leukocytes circulating in the blood is abnormally low — **leu-ko-pe-nic** \lɛʊ-ˈkiː-pɛ-nɪk/ *adj*

leu-ko-poi-e-sis \lɛʊ-ˈkɔɪ-ˈeɪ-sɪs/ *n* [NL] : the formation of white blood cells — **leu-ko-poi-etic** \lɛʊ-ˈkɔɪ-ˈeɪ-tɪk/ *adj*

leu-ko-rhea \lɛʊ-ko-ˈriː-ə/ *n* [NL] : a whitish viscid discharge from the vagina resulting from inflammation or congestion of the vaginal membrane — **leu-ko-rheal** \lɛʊ-ko-ˈriː-əl/ *adj*

leu-ko-sis \lɛʊ-ˈkɔː-sɪs/ *n* [NL] : LEUKEMIA — **leu-ko-lie** \lɛʊ-ˈkɔɪ-ˈliː-ə/ *adj*

lev \ˈlev/ *n*, *pl* **lev-ə** \ˈlev-ə/ [Bulg, lit., lion] — see MONEY table

lev- or **levo-** *comb form* [F, Lev, *l*] : *l* **levus** left; akin to Gk *levos* [L] : levatory (levatory) **2** : to the left (levatory) **3** : to the left (levatory)

Le-val-loi-sai-an \ˈlev-ə-ˈlɔɪ-zɛ-ən/ *adj* [*Levallois-Perret*, suburb of Paris, France] : of or relating to a very late Paleolithic culture characterized by a technique of manufacturing tools by striking flakes from a flat flint nodule

levant \ˈlev-ənt/ *v* [perh. fr. Sp *levantar* to break camp, deriv. of *L levare*] chiefly Brit : to get away from a debt

lev-ant-er \-ər/ *n* **1 cap** : a native or inhabitant of the Levant **2** : a strong easterly Mediterranean wind

lev-ə-tor \ˈlev-ə-tor/ *n*, *pl* **lev-ə-to-res** \ˈlev-ə-tōr-əz/ or **lev-a-tors** \ˈlev-ə-tɔːr-əz/ [NL, fr. *L levatus*, pp. of *levare* to raise — more at *levate*] : a muscle that serves to raise a body part — compare DEPRESSOR

lev-ee \ˈlev-ee/ *ba-vē*, \-vā/ *n* [F *levée*, fr. MF, act of raising, fr. *lever* to raise] **1** : a reception held by a person of distinction on rising from bed **2** : an afternoon assembly at which the British king or his representative receives only men **3** : a reception usu. in honor of a particular person

lev-ee \ˈlev-ē/ *n* [F *levée*, fr. OF, act of raising, fr. *lever* to raise — more at *LEVER*] **1 a** : an embankment to prevent flooding **b** : a river landing place; **PIER** **2** : a small continuous dike or ridge of earth for confining the irrigation checks of land to be flooded

lev-ee-lev \ˈlev-ē-lev/ *v* **lev-ee-ling**, **lev-ee-ling** : to provide with a levee

lev-el \ˈlev-əl/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *level*, fr. (assumed) VL *libellum*, alter. of *L libella*, fr. dim. of *libra* weight, balance] **1** : a device for establishing a horizontal line or plane by means of a bubble in a liquid that shows adjustment to the horizontal by movement to the center of a slightly bowed glass tube **2** : measurement of the difference of altitude of two points by means of a level **3** : horizontal condition; *esp* : equilibrium of a fluid marked by a horizontal surface of even altitude (water seeks its own ~) **4 a** : an approximately horizontal line or surface taken as an index of altitude **b** : a practically horizontal surface or area **5** : a position in any scale

LEV **6 a** : a line or surface that cuts perpendicularly all plumb lines that it meets and hence would everywhere coincide with a surface of still water **b** : the plane of the horizon or a line in it equal to horizontal passages in a mine intended for regular workings and transportation **8** : a concentration of a constituent of the blood or other body fluid **9** : the magnitude of a quantity considered in relation to an arbitrary reference value — on the level **7** : bona fide ; HONEST

lev-el-ly *adv* **lev-el-ling** or **lev-el-ling** \ˈlev-əl-ɪŋ/ *v* **1** : to make (a line or surface) horizontal : make flat or level **2 a** : to bring to a horizontal aiming position **b** : AIM, DIRECT **3** : to bring to a common level or plane ; EQUALIZE **4** : to level with (one's ground) **5** : to make even, equal, or uniform **6** : to find the heights of different points in (a piece of land) *esp* : to surveyor's level ~ *vi* **1** : to attain or come to a level **2** : to aim a gun or other weapon horizontally **3** : to bring persons or things to a level **4** : to deal frankly and openly

lev-el-ly *adv* **1** : having no more than a surface ; conforming to the curvature of the liquid parts of the earth's surface **b** : parallel with the plane of the horizon ; HORIZONTAL **2 a** : even or unvarying in height **b** : equal in advantage, progression, or standing **3** : proceeding monotonously or uneventfully **4** (1) : STRAIGHT, UNBENDING (2) : CALM, UNPERTURBED **5** : conforming to even terms **6** : BALANCED (a ~ head) **7** : distributed evenly (~ strength)

lev-el-ly *adv* **1** : being a surface perpendicular to all lines of force in a field of force ; EQUIPOTENTIAL **6** : suited to a particular rank or plane of ability or achievement

lev-el-ly *adv* **1** : of or relating to the spreading out of a cost or charge in even payments over a period of time

SYN LEVEL, FLAT, PLANE, EVEN, SMOOTH mean having a surface like that of a calm sea. LEVEL applies specifically to a horizontal surface conforming to the curvature of the earth or to the line from horizon to horizon; FLAT applies to a surface free of prominences or depressions; PLANE applies to any real or imaginary flat surface in which a straight line between any two points on it lies continuously in it; EVEN stresses levelness in relation to the horizontal, the straight, or the plane; SMOOTH implies a relatively perfect evenness

— **level best** ; very best

level crossing *n*, *Brit* ; GRADE CROSSING

lev-el-ly or **lev-el-ly** \ˈlev-əl-ɪ/ *adv* **1** : one that levels **2 a cap** : one of a group of radicals arising during the English Civil War

and advocating equality before the law and religious toleration **b** : one favoring the removal of political, social, or economic social inequalities **c** : something that tends to reduce or eliminate differences among

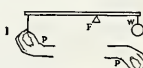
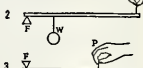
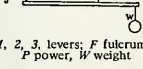
lev-el-head-ed \ˈlev-əl-ˈhed-əd/ *adj* : having sound judgment ; SENSIBLE — **lev-el-head-ed-ness** *n*

leveling rod *n* : a graduated rod used in measuring the vertical distance between a point on the ground and the line of sight of a surveyor's level

lev-el-ly \ˈlev-əl-ɪ/ *adv* : in a level manner

lev-el-ly \ˈlev-əl-ɪ/ *adv* **1** : the quality or state of being level

lev-er \ˈlev-ər, ˈliː-vər/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *levier*, fr. *lever* to raise, fr. *L levare*; akin to *L levigatus* in weight — more at *LIGHT*] **1 a** : a rigid body for trying or dislodging something **b** : an inducing or compelling force ; TOOL **2 a** : a rigid piece that transmits and modifies motion when forces are applied at two points and a fulcrum about a third; *specif* : a rigid bar used to exert a pressure or sustain a weight at one point of its length by the application of a force at a second point

1  **2**  **3** 

2 : a projecting piece by which a mechanism is operated or adjusted

lev-er *v* **lev-er-ing** \ˈlev-ə-riŋ, ˈliː-v-ər-ɪŋ/ *v* **1** : to try, raise, move with a lever **2** : to operate (a device) in the manner of a lever

lev-er-age \ˈlev-ə-rij, ˈliː-v-ər-ɪ/ *n* **1** : the action of a lever or the mechanical advantage gained by it **2** : the amount of leverage, POWER

lev-er-el \ˈlev-ə-ri-əl/ *n* [ME, fr. (assumed) MF *levret*, fr. *levre* hare, fr. *L lepor*, lepor] : a hare in its first year

lev-er-i \ˈlev-ər-i/ [LL, fr. Gk *Levi*, fr. Heb *לֵוִי*] **1** : a son of Jacob and ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel

lev-er-i-ty \ˈlev-ər-ɪ-ti/ *n* : the quality of being levied or levied upon

lev-i-a-than \ˈliː-vi-ə-ˈθɑːn/ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Heb *לֵוִיָּאֵתָן*] **1** : a *open cap* : a sea monster often symbolizing evil in the Old Testament and Christian literature **b** (1) : a large sea animal (2) : a large ocean-going ship **2 cap** : the political state; *esp* : a totalitarian state having a vast bureaucracy **3** : something large or formidable — **lev-i-a-than** *adj*

lev-i-er \ˈlev-ər-ər/ *n* : one that levies

lev-i-gale \ˈlev-ər-ə-ɡeɪ/ *v* [L *levigatus*, pp. of *levigare*, fr. *levis* smooth + *-igare* (akin to *agere* to drive) — more at *LIME*, AGENT]

lev-i-gate \ˈlev-ər-ə-ɡeɪ/ *v* **1** : to smooth powder while in moist condition **2** : to separate (fine powder) from coarser material by suspending in a liquid — **lev-i-ga-tion** \ˈlev-ər-ə-ɡeɪ-ʃən/ *n*

lev-i-ty \ˈlev-ən-ti/ *n* [ME *levitas*] *archaic* : LIGHTNING

lev-i-tate \ˈlev-ər-ə-tet/ *v* [*levi*, husband's brother; akin to OE *fætor* husband's brother, Gk *δᾶς*] : the sometimes compulsory marriage of a widow by the brother of her deceased husband — **lev-i-tat-ic** \ˈlev-ər-ət-ɪk, ˈliː-v-ər-ət-ɪk/ *adj*

lev-i-tate's \ˈlev-ər-ə-tet-əz/ *n* : used for close-fitting heavy blue denim jeans

lev-i-tate \ˈlev-ər-ə-tet/ *v* [*levi*, husband's brother; akin to OE *fætor* husband's brother, Gk *δᾶς*] : to rise or float in the air in seeming defiance of gravitation ~ *vi* : to cause to levitate — **lev-i-ta-tion** \ˈlev-ər-ə-tet-ʃən/ *n*

lev-i-tite \ˈlev-ər-ə-tet/ *n* : a member of the Hebrew tribe of Levi **2** : a non-Aaronic descendant of Levi assigned to assist the Aaronic priests — **lev-i-ti-cal** \ˈlev-ər-ə-tet-ɪkəl/ *adj*

lev-i-tor \ˈlev-ər-ət-ər/ *n* [L *levitor*, *levitas*, fr. *levigatus* in weight — more at *LIGHT*] **1 a** : excessive or unseemly frivolity **b** : lack of steadiness ; CHANGEABLENESS **2** : the quality or state of being light in weight ; buoyancy ; SYMPTOMATIC LIGHTNESS

lev-vo \ˈliː-ˈvɔː/ *adj* : LEVOROTATORY

lev-vo - *see* LEV-

lev-vo-ro-ta-tion \ˈliː-ˈvɔː-rɔː-ˈtɪ-ʃən/ *n* : left-handed or counterclockwise rotation — used of the plane of polarization of light

lev-vo-ro-ta-to-ry \ˈliː-ˈvɔː-rɔː-ˈtɔː-ri/ *adj* : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **1** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **2** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **3** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **4** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **5** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **6** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **7** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **8** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **9** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **10** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **11** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **12** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **13** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **14** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **15** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **16** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **17** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **18** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **19** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **20** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **21** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **22** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **23** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **24** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **25** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **26** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **27** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **28** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **29** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **30** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **31** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **32** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **33** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **34** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **35** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **36** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **37** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **38** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **39** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **40** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **41** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **42** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **43** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **44** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **45** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **46** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **47** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **48** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **49** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **50** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **51** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **52** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **53** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **54** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **55** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **56** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **57** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **58** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **59** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **60** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **61** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **62** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **63** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **64** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **65** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **66** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **67** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **68** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **69** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **70** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **71** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **72** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **73** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **74** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **75** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **76** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **77** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **78** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **79** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **80** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **81** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **82** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **83** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **84** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **85** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **86** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **87** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **88** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **89** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **90** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **91** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **92** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **93** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **94** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **95** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **96** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **97** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **98** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **99** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry **100** : lev-vo-ro-ta-ry

lev-vo-rose \ˈlev-vo-ˈroʊ-səz, -ˈləʊ-zə/ *n* [ISV, irreg. fr. *lev-* + *-ose*] : FRUCTUOUS

lev-vo-ry \ˈlev-ər-ɪ/ *adv*, *fr*. MF *levare*, fr. OF, act of raising — more at *LEVEE*] **1 a** : the imposition or collection of an assessment **b** : an amount levied **2 a** : the enlistment or conscription of men for military service **b** : troops raised by levy

lev-y \ˈlev-ɪ/ *v* **1** : to impose or collect by legal authority **b** : to require by authority **2** : to enlist or conscript for military service **3** : to carry on (war) ; WAGE **4** : to arrange (a fine) in settlement of a suit to establish title to land ~ *vi* : to seize property

lev-y *en masse* *n* : the spontaneous act of the people of a territory of rising up to oppose or self-defend against the levying of an enemy without having had time to organize in accordance with recognized rules of warfare

lev-əd \ˈlev-əd/ [ME *leved* vulgar, fr. OE *læwede* laical, ignorant] **1 obs** ; *WICKED* **2 a** : sexually inebriate or licentious ; LASCIVIOUS **b** : OBSCENE, SALACIOUS — **lev-əd-ly** *adv* — **lev-əd-ness** *n*

lev-is \ˈliː-əs/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Lewis*] : an iron dovetailed tenon that is made in sections, can be fitted into a dovetail mortise, and is used in hoisting large stones — called also *levisson*

lev-is-ite \ˈliː-ə-sɪt/ *n* [Winford Lee Lewis (1943 Am chemist)] : a synthetic material used by self-defense forces as a coolant with arsenic trichloride and developed as a poison gas for war use

lex \ˈleks/ *n*, *pl* **lex-es** \ˈlɛ-ˈɡɛsɪs/ [L *lex*, *lex*] : LAW

lex-i-cal \ˈleks-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to words or the vocabulary of a language as distinguished from its grammar and construction ; OF OR RELATING TO A LEXICON OR TO LEXICOLOGY — **lex-i-cal-ity** \ˈleks-ɪ-kəl-ə-ti/ *n* — **lex-i-cal-ly** \ˈleks-ɪ-kəl-ɪ/ *adv*

lexical meaning *n* : the meaning of the base (as the word *play*) in a paradigm (as of the verb *play*) — compare GRAMMATICAL MEANING

a out; **b** kitten; **c** further; **d** a back; **e** a bake; **f** a cot, cart; **g** a joke; **h** sing; **i** flow; **j** flow; **k** flow; **l** coin; **m** thin; **n** thin; **o** out

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **é** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life **l** foot; **u** foot; **y** yet; **y** few; **y** furious; **z** vision

lex-icog-ra-pher \lek-sə-'käg-rə-rə\ n [LGk *lexikographos*, fr. *lexikon* + Gk *-graphas* 'writer'] an author or compiler of a dictionary

lex-i-co-graph-ic \lek-sə-'kō-'graf-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to lexicography

lex-i-co-graph-i-cal \lek-sə-'kō-'graf-ikəl\ *adj* — **lex-i-co-graph-ra-phy** \lek-sə-'käg-rə-'fē\ **n** 1: the editing or making of a dictionary 2: the principles and practices of dictionary making

lex-i-con \lek-sə-'kän, -sī-'kän\ **n** pl **lex-i-ca** \sī-'sə-kə\ or **lexicōns** [LGk *lexikon*, fr. neut. of *lexikos* of words, fr. Gk *lexis* word, speech, fr. *legō* to say — more at **LEGNO**]; a book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language and their definitions; **DICTIONARY**

LEYDEN \lī-'dē-n\ **n** [*Leiden*, *Netherlands*], an electrical condenser consisting of a glass jar coated inside and outside with metal foil and having the inner coating connected to a conducting rod passed through the insulating stopper

li-ber-n **n** pl **li-ber-ni** \lī-'bər-'nē\ **n** [*liber* (Pek) *lib*]; any of various Chinese units of distance; *esp*: one equal to about 3/4 mile

li-a-bil-i-ty \lī-'ə-'bil-ət-ē\ **n** 1 a: the quality or state of being liable **b**: LIKELIHOOD **2**: something for which one is liable; *esp*, pl: pecuniary obligations; **DEBTS** **3**: one that works as a cause of back

li-a-ble \lī-'ə-'bəl\ *adj* *in sense 2b also* **li-'bəl** *adj* [assumed] **AF**, fr. OF *lier* to bind, fr. L *ligare* — more at **LIGATURE**] **1 a**: obligated according to law or equity; **RESPONSIBLE** **b**: subject to appropriation or attachment **2 a**: **SUSCEPTIBLE** (~ to diseases) **3**: **LIKELY**, **PRONE** to fall into

SYN OPEN, EXPOSED, SUBJECT, PRONE, SUSCEPTIBLE, SENSITIVE: **LIABLE** implies a possibility or probability of incurring something because of position, nature, or particular situation; **OPEN** stresses a lack of barriers preventing incurring; **EXPOSED** suggests lack of protection of property or interests; **PRONE** implies a readiness to present or threatening; **SUBJECT** implies an openness for any reason to something that must be suffered or undergone; **PRONE** stresses natural tendency of propensity to incur something; **SUSCEPTIBLE** implies conditions existing in one's nature or individual constitution that make one more susceptible to something; **LIABLE** readiness to respond to or be influenced by forces or stimuli ordinarily too slight to have effect **SYN** see in addition **RESPONSIBLE**

li-aise \lī-'zē\ *vt* [*back-formation* fr. *liaison*]; to establish liaison with or act as a liaison officer toward

li-a-son \lī-'zən, -sən, -ē-'zē\ **n** [*li-* attrib [F, fr. MF, fr. *li-*], *a*]: a close bond or connection; **INTERRELATIONSHIP** **b**: an illicit sexual relationship; **AFFAIR** **3a** **2**: the pronunciation of an otherwise absent consonant sound at the end of the first of two consecutive words the second of which begins with a vowel sound and follows without pause **3**: **INTERCOMMUNICATION** *esp*, between parts of an armed force

li-a-na \lī-'ā-nə-, -'ān-ə\ or **li-ane** \-'ān, -'ān\ **n** [*F liane*]; a climbing plant that roots in the ground and is characteristic when growing in tropical rain forests and when herbaceous of temperate regions — **li-'noid** \lī-'nōid\ *adj*

li-ang \lī-'āŋ\ **n**, pl **liang** also **liangs** [Chin [*Pek*] *liang*]; an old Chinese unit of weight equal to 1/16 *cat*

li-ar \lī-'ə-r\ **n** [ME, fr. OE *lēogere*, fr. *lēogan* to lie — more at **LIE**]; one that tells lies

li-b \lī-'b\ **n** [*division* of the European Jurassic]; of or relating to a subdivision of the European Jurassic

li-ba-tion \lī-'bā-'shən\ **n** [*L* *liberation*, *libatio*, fr. *libatus*, pp. of *libare* to pour as an offering; akin to Gk *leibein* to pour] **1**: an act of pouring a liquid as a sacrifice (as to a deity) **2 a**: an act or offering of anything; **b**: **PERJURE**; *esp*: a drink containing alcohol — **li-ba-tion-ary** \lī-'bā-'shən-ē-ri\ **adj**

li-bec-cio \lī-'bech-(ē)-ō-, -'ē-ō\ or **li-bec-chio** \-'bēk-ē-ō\ **n** [*It*]: a southwest wind

li-bel \lī-'bəl\ **n** [ME, written declaration, fr. MF, fr. L *libellus*, dim. of *liber* book — more at **LEAF**] **1** *archaic*: a handwritten esp. a written or printed statement or representation that conveys an unjustly unfavorable impression **b** (1): a statement or representation published without just cause and tending to expose another to public contempt (2): defamation of a person by written or representational means (3): the publication of something reasonable, satirical, or obscene writings or pictures (4): the act, tort, or crime of publishing such a libel

li-bel *vb* **li-beled** or **li-belled**; **li-bel-ing** or **li-bel-ling** \-'bəl-(ē)-ŋ\ *vt* to make libelous statements — *vi*: to make or publish a libel

li-bel-ant \lī-'bəl-'ānt\ **adj** **li-'bəl-'ānt** **n**: one who makes or publishes a libel

li-bel-ee or **li-bel-lee** \lī-'bəl-'ē-ē\ **n**: one against whom a libel has been filed

li-bel-ous or **li-bel-lous** \lī-'bəl-'jəs\ *adj*: constituting or including a libel; **DEFAMATORY**

li-be-ra \lī-'bə-'rā\ **n** [*L*, lit., deliver, imper. of *liberare* to liberate; fr. the first word of the responsory]; a Roman Catholic funeral responsory

li-ber-al \lī-'bər-'rəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *liberalis* suitable for a liber, neut. of *liber*, fr. *liber* free; akin to OE *lēdan* to grow, Gk *eleutheros* free] **1 a**: of, relating to, or based on the liberal arts (~ education) **b** *archaic*: of or befitting a man of free birth **2 a**: marked by generosity and openhandedness (~ giver) **b**: given in a generous and openhanded way (~ amount) **3**: **BOUNTFUL** **3** *obs*: lacking moral restraint; **LICENTIOUS** **4**: not liberal; **LOOSE** (as ~ translation) **5**: **BROAD-MINDED**, **TOLERANT**; *esp*: not bound by authoritarianism, orthodox, or traditional forms **6 a**: of, favoring, or based upon the principles of liberalism **b** *cap*: of liberal constitution; **LIBERAL** party, advocating or associated with the principles of political liberalism; *esp*: of constituting a political party in the United Kingdom associated with ideals of individual esp. economic freedom, greater individual participation in government, and constitutional, political, and administrative reforms deemed to secure these objectives — **li-ber-al-ly** \-'rəl-ē\ *adv*

SYN LIBERAL, GENEROUS, BOUNTIFUL, MUNIFICENT mean giving freely and unstintingly. **LIBERAL** suggests openhandedness in the giving and largeness in the thing or amount given; **GENEROUS** stresses warmhearted readiness to give more than size or importance of the

gift; **BOUNTIFUL** suggests lavish, unremitting giving or providing; **MUNIFICENT** suggests a scale of giving appropriate to lords or princes

liberal n: one who is liberal: as a: one who is open-minded in the observance of orthodox or traditional forms **b** *cap*: a member or supporter of a Liberal party **c**: an advocate of liberalism esp. in individual rights

liberal arts n pl **1**: the medieval studies comprising the trivium and quadrivium **2**: the studies (as language, philosophy, history, literature, abstract sciences) in a college or university intended to provide chiefly general knowledge and to develop the general intellectual capacities

lib-er-al-ism \lī-'bər-(ə)-rə-'lī-zəm\ **n** 1: the quality or state of being liberal **2** *often cap*: a movement in modern Protestantism emphasizing the equality of men and the spiritual and moral content of Christianity **b**: a theory in economics emphasizing individual freedom from restraint and *usu*, based upon free competition, the self-regulating market, and the gold standard **c**: a political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of man, and the autonomy of the individual and intended for the protection of political and civil liberties **d** *cap*: the principles or policies of a Liberal party — **lib-er-al-ist** \-'rə-'lō-st\ **n** or *adj* — **li-ber-al-ist-ic** \lī-'bər-(ə)-rə-'lī-s-ik\ *adj*

lib-er-al-ity \lī-'bər-'rəl-ət-ē\ **n** **OK**: 1: the quality and state of being liberal: a: **GENEROSITY**; **BROAD-MINDEDNESS** **2**: a liberal gift **3**: **AMPLENESS**, **BROADNESS**

li-ber-al-iza-tion \lī-'bər-(ə)-rə-'lī-zā-'shən\ **n**: an act of liberalizing or the state of being liberalized

lib-er-al-ize \lī-'bər-(ə)-rə-'lī-zā\ *vt* 1: to make liberal **2**: **DECON-**struct **3**: to liberate

lib-er-ate \lī-'bər-'rāt\ *vt* [*LIB* *liberate*, pp. of *liberare*, fr. *liber*] **1**: to set at liberty; **RELEASE**; *specif*: to free (as a country) from domination by a foreign power **2**: to free from combination **3** *syn* see **FREE**

lib-er-ate-tor \lī-'bər-'rāt-ər\ **n**: one who liberates

lib-er-tar-i-ism \lī-'bər-'rā-'tər-ē-əm\ **n**: the act of liberating or the state of being liberated

lib-er-tar-i-an \lī-'bər-'ter-'ē-ən\ **n** 1: an advocate of the doctrine of free will **2**: one who upholds the principles of liberty esp. of thought and action — **libertarian** *adj* — **li-ber-tar-i-an-ism** \-'tər-ē-ən-iz-əm\ **n**

lib-er-tin-age \lī-'bər-'tē-nij\ **n**: **LIBERTINISM**

lib-er-tine \lī-'bər-'tē-nē\ **n** [ME *libertin*, fr. L *libertinus*, fr. *libertinus*, *adj*, of a freedman, fr. *libertus* freedman, fr. *liber*] **1**: a manumitted Roman slave **2**: a person who is unrestrained by conventional morality; *specif*: one leading a dissolute life

lib-er-tin-ism \lī-'bər-'tē-niz-əm\ **n**

libertine *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a libertine

lib-er-ty \lī-'bər-'tē\ **n** [ME, fr. MF *liberté*, fr. L *libertat*, *libertas*, fr. *liber* free — more at **LIBERAL**] **1**: the quality or state of being free **2**: the power to do as one pleases **3**: freedom from physical restraint **c**: freedom from arbitrary or despotic control **d**: the positive enjoyment of various social, political, or economic rights and privileges **e**: the power of choice **2 a**: a right or immunity enjoyed by prescription or by grant; **PRIVILEGE** **b**: permission granted to a person or group to do something beyond the usual normal limits: as a: a breach of etiquette or propriety; **FAMILIARITY** **b**: **RISK**, **CHANCE** **c**: a violation of rules or standard practice **d**: a distortion of fact **4 a**: a short authorized absence from naval duty *usu*, for less than 48 hours — *syn* see **FREEDOM** — at **liberty** **1**: **FREE** **2**: at leisure **3**: **UNCONTROLLED**

liberty cap n: a close-fitting conical cap adopted by the French revolutionists and used as a symbol of liberty esp. in the U.S. before 1800

liberty pole n: a tall flagstaff surmounted by a liberty cap or the like; *usu*, set up as a symbol of liberty

li-bid-i-nal \lī-'bid-'nəl\ *adj*: of or relating to the libido — **li-bid-i-nal-ly** \-'nəl-ē\ *adv*

li-bid-i-nous \lī-'nəs\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *libidinosus*, fr. L *libidininosus*, fr. *libidin*, *-libido*] **1**: having or marked by lustful desires; **LASCIVIOUS** **2**: of or relating to the libido — **li-bid-i-nous-ly** *adv*

li-bi-do \lī-'bed-(ē)-ō-, -'bid-\ **n** [NL *libidin*, *libido*, fr. L, desire, lust, fr. *libere* to please — more at **LOVE**] **1**: emotional or psychic energy derived from primitive biological urges and *usu*, goals directed **2**: sexual drive

li-br \lī-'br\ **n** [*liber* or *li-br*, fr. *li-br*, fr. *libra* or *līv*-*bra* or *līv*-*ra*] **n** [ME, fr. L (*gen. Librae*), lit., scales, pound] **1** *cap*: a: a southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio represented by a pair of scales **b**: the 7th sign of the zodiac **2 a** pl **li-br-ae** \lī-'br-ē-, -'br-ē\ **n**: an ancient Roman unit of weight equal to 1/145 *libra* or *libra*; **LIBRA** **2**: a unit of weight in Spanish, Portuguese, Colombian, or Venezuelan units of weight

li-brar-i-an \lī-'brār-ē-ən\ **n**: a specialist in the care or management of a library — **li-brar-i-an-ship** \-'shīp\ **n**

li-brary \lī-'brer-ē\ **n**, *often attrib* [ME, fr. ML *librarium*, fr. *liber*, fr. *liber* or *li-br*, fr. *li-br*, fr. *libra* book — more at **LIBRA**] **1 a**: a place in which books, manuscripts, musical scores, or other literary and artistic materials are kept for use but not for sale **b**: a collection of literary or artistic materials (as books or prints) **c**: an institution for the custody or administration of such a collection **d**: a series of related books issued by a publisher **e**: a specialized collection of reference material; *specif*: **MORQUE** **2**

library paste n: a thick white adhesive made from starch

library science n: the study or the principles and practices of library care and administration

li-br-a-tion \lī-'brā-'shən\ **n** [*L* *libratiō*, *libratiō*, fr. *libratus*, pp. of *liber*, fr. *liber*, fr. *libra*] an oscillation in the apparent aspect of a secondary body (as a planet or a satellite) as seen from the primary object around which it revolves — **li-br-a-to-ry** \lī-'brā-'tō-ri\ *adj*

li-bret-list \lī-'brēt-'st\ **n**: the writer of a libretto

li-bret-to \lī-'brēt-(ē)-ō\ **n**, pl **librettos** or **brēt-ī** \-'(ē)-brēt-ē\ **n** [*It*, fr. *libretto*, fr. *libra*] a small-scale musical work of musical theater (as an opera) **2**: the book containing such a text

li-br-i-form \lī-'brā-'fōrm\ *adj* [*L* *libr*, *liber* + *ISV* (*-i-orm*)] resembling phloem fibers

li-by-an \lī-'bē-ən\ **n** 1: a native or inhabitant of Libya **2 a**: a Berber language of ancient N. Africa — **Libyan** *adj*

li-cens-able \lī-'tē-'sə-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being licensed

li-cense or **lic-ence** \lī-'s(ə)n(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *licence*, fr. L *licentia*, fr. *licent-*, *licens*, prpp. of *licere* to be permitted; akin to Latvian *likt* to allow to terms] **1 a**: permission to act **b**: freedom of action **2 a**: a permit granted by competent authority to engage in a business, occupation, or activity otherwise unlawful **b**: a document, plate, or tag evidencing a license granted **3 a**: freedom that allows or is used with irresponsibility **b**: LICENTIOUSNESS **4**: deviation from fact, form, or rule by an artist or writer for the sake of the effect gained **SYN** see FREEDOM

license also **licence** *v* **1**: to issue a license to **2**: to permit or authorize esp. by formal license — **lic-ens-er** \-'s(ə)-sər/ or **lic-ens-er** \-'s(ə)-sər/ *n*

lic-ens-er \lī-'s(ə)-sər/ *n* a licensed person

lic-ens-ure \lī-'s(ə)-shər-, -shū(ə)r/ *n*: the granting of a license esp. to practice a profession

lic-ent-i-ate \lī-'sen-chə-ət, -ət/ *esp* in sense **2** **li-ən** [ML *licentiatius*, fr. pp. of *licentiare* to allow, fr. L *licentia*] **1**: one who has a license granted esp. by a university to practice a profession **2**: an academic degree ranking below that of doctor given by some European universities

lic-ent-i-ous \lī-'sen-chəs/ *adj* [L *licentiosus*, fr. *licentia*] **1**: lacking legal or moral restraints; esp.: disregarding sexual restraints **2**: marked by disregard for rules — **lic-ent-i-ously** *adv* — **lic-ent-i-ous-ness** *n*

lic-her *v* **1**: to cover with lichens

lich-gate *v* **1**: to lick

lick \līk/ *v* **1**: to lick

lick-it \lī-'s(ə)-ət/ [ME *licite*, fr. L *licitus*, fr. pp. of *licere*] **LEGAL** **SYN** see LAWFUL — **lick-it-ly** *adv*

lick \līk/ *v* [ME *licken*, fr. OE *liccian*; akin to OHG *leckōn* to lick, L *lingere*, Gk *lecheinai* *v*] **1 (a)**: to draw the tongue over (2) **b**: to flick over like a tongue **b**: to lap up **2 a**: to strike repeatedly **3**: to get the better of; DEFEAT — **lick** *v* **1**: to lap with or as if with the tongue **2**: to move at top speed **SYN** see CONQUER — **lick into shape**: to give proper form or appearance to

lick n **1 a**: an act or instance of licking **b**: a small amount; BIT; *specif*: an amount of something held on the tongue **c**: a hasty careless effort **d**: a sharp hit **e**: a blow **f**: a sporty, noisy, noisy — *usu.* used in pl. **3**: a place (as a spring) having a deposit of salt that animals regularly lick

lick-er-ish \līk-(ə)-rīsh/ *adj* [alter. of *liceros*, fr. ME *liceros*, *licer* (misread) *n*, fr. *licere* to lick, akin to OE *licean* to lick; *lecher*] **1 a**: eager to taste or enjoy **b**: GREEDY, DESIROUS **2**: *ones*: tempting to the appetite **3**: LECHEROUS — **lick-er-ish-ly** *adv* — **lick-er-ish-ness** *n*

lick-e-ry-split \līk-ət-'s(ə)-spī-t/ *adj* [prob. irreg. fr. *lick* + *split*] **1**: great speed

lick-ing n **1**: an act of one that licks **2 a**: a sound thrashing **b**: DRUBBING **b**: a severe setback; DEFEAT

lick-split *v* \līk-'spīt-'v/ **1**: a fawning subordinate; TOADY

lic-o-ry \līk-(ə)-rīsh-, -rās/ *n* [ME *licorice*, fr. OF, fr. LL *liquiritia*, alter. of L *glycyrrhiza*, fr. Gk *glycyrrhiza*, fr. *glykys* sweet *rhiza* root more at ROOT] **1**: a European leguminous plant (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers **2**: the dried root of licorice or an extract from it used esp. in medicine, brewing, and confectionery

lic-tor \līk-'tər/ *n* [L] **1**: a Roman officer bearing the fasces as the insignia of his office including attendance upon the chief magistrates in public appearances

lid \līd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hlid*; akin to OHG *hlit* cover, OE *hlinian* to lean — more at LEAN] **1**: a movable cover for the opening of a hollow structure (as a box) **2**: EYELID **3** *slang*: HAT **4**: REFRIG., CURB

lid *v* **1**: *lid-ded*; *lid-ding*: to cover or supply with a lid

lid-less \līd-'les/ *adj* **1**: having no lid **2**: WATCHFUL

li-do \lī-'dō/ *n* [Lido, Italy] **1**: a fashionable beach resort

lie \lī-/ *v* **1**: *lie* \lī-/ *lāin* \lāin/ *v* **1**: *lie* \lī-/ *in* \lī-'in/ [ME *lien*, fr. OE *liegan*; akin to OHG *liegan* to lie, L *lectare* to bed, Gk *lechos*] **1 a**: to be **1**: to stay in a horizontal position; to be prostrate; **REST**, RECLINE (*~* motionless) (*~* asleep) **b**: to assume a horizontal position — often used with *down* **c** *archaic*: to reside temporarily **d**: to stay for the night; LODGE **e** *archaic*: to have sexual intercourse **f**: to lie with *with*: to stay in concealment; to be in wait; **2**: to be in a helpless or defenseless state (*lying in prison*) **3** of *an inanimate thing*: to be or remain in a flat or horizontal position upon a broad support (*lying on the table*) **4**: to have direction **5**: EXTEND (route *lay* to the west) **5 a**: to occupy a certain relative place or position on hills *~* behind us **b**: to have a place in relation to something else (real reason *~*s deeper) **c**: to have an effect through mere presence, weight, or relative position (remorse *lay* heavily on him) **d**: to be sustainable or admissible **e**: to remain **f**: to endure or be held **7**: to remain unaltered or unscarred (gold on the shield) **8**: *lie* \lī-'(ə)-/ *v* **1**: to lie low **2**: to lie prostrate, defeated, or disgraced **2**: to stay in hiding; strive to avoid notice **3**: to bide one's time; remain secretly ready for action

lie n **1**: the position or situation in which something lies **2** *chiefly B*: *lay* **6**: **3**: the haunt of an animal (as a fish); COVERT **4** *Brit*: an act or instance of lying

lie by *v* **1**: to remain inactive; REST

lie down *v* **1**: to lie on a bed for a brief rest **2**: to submit meekly or abjectly to defeat, disappointment, or insult **3**: to fail to perform or to neglect one's part deliberately

lie \lī-/ *v* **1**: to lie on a bed for a brief rest **2**: to submit meekly or abjectly to defeat, disappointment, or insult **3**: to fail to perform or to neglect one's part deliberately

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accurate statement that may or may not be believed true by the speaker **2**: something that misleads or deceives **3**: a charge of lying

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through which an organism passes between successive recurrences of a specified primary stage 2: LIFE HISTORY 1a 3: a series of steps through which an individual, group, or culture passes during its lifetime

life expectancy *n*: an expected number of years of life based on statistical probability

life-force \-'fɔ:-(ə)s, -'fɔ:(ə)s/ *n*: ELAN VITAL

life-giving \-'gɪv-ɪŋ/ *adj*: full of giving vitality

life-guard \-'gɑ:d/ *n*: a usu. expert swimmer employed to safeguard bathers

life history *n* 1 a: a history of the changes through which an organism passes in its development from the primary stage to its final death in one series or stage changes 2: the history of an individual's development in his social environment

life insurance *n*: insurance providing for payment of a stipulated sum to a designated beneficiary upon death of the insured

life-less \-'li:f-ləs/ *adj*: having no life: a DEAD; b: INANIMATE (as a marble) c: lacking in direct expressive of life and vigor

life-less-ly *adv*: d: destitute of living beings — **life-less-ly** *adv*

life-like \-'li:f-li:k/ *adj*: accurately representing or imitating real life — **life-like-ness** *n*

life-line \-'li:f-laɪn/ *n* 1 a: a line to which persons may cling to save or protect their lives; esp: one stretched along the deck or from the yards of a ship b: a line attached to a diver's helmet by which he is lowered and raised c: a rope line for lowering a person to safety d: something resembling a line used for the saving or protection of life 3: a land, sea, or air route regarded as indispensable to life

life-long \-'li:f-lɒŋ/ *adj*: continuing through life

life-man-ship \-'li:f-mən-ʃɪp/ *n*: the art of achieving superiority or an appearance of superiority over others by perplexing and demoralizing them

life net *n*: a strong net or sheet (as of canvas) held by firemen or others to catch persons jumping from burning buildings

life of Riley \-'ri:l-ɪ/ *n*: a carefree often luxurious way of living

life peer *n*: a British peer whose title is not hereditary — **life peerage** *n*

life preserver *n* 1: a device designed to save a person from drowning by buoying him in the water 2: BLACKJACK 3

life raft *n*: a person sentenced to life imprisonment

life raft *n*: a raft usu. made of wood or an inflatable material and designed for use by people forced into the water

life-saver \-'li:f-sə-vər/ *n* 1: one trained to save lives of drowning persons 2: BOON 2

life-saving \-'li:f-sə-vɪŋ/ *n*: the skill or practice of protecting the lives of swimmers

lifesaving *adj*: designed for or used in saving lives

life-size \-'li:f-saɪz/ or **life-sized** \-'sɪz-d/ *adj*: of natural size: of the size of the original

life-time \-'li:f-taɪm/ *n* 1: the duration of an individual's existence 2: the duration of the existence of an ion or subatomic particle

life vest *n*: a life preserver; also: a vestlike garment of buoyant or inflatable material — called also **life jacket**

life-way \-'wɛɪ/ *n*: LIFE 6

life-work \-'wɜ:k/ *n*: the entire or principal work of one's lifetime; also: a work extending over a lifetime

life zone *n*: a biogeographic zone

lift \-'lɪft/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lɪft*] **CHIEFLY** SCOT; HEAVENS, SKY

lift *vb* [ME, fr. ON *lyfta*, akin to OE *lɪft* air — more at LOFT] *v* 1 a: to raise from a lower to a higher position; ELEVATE b: to raise in rank or condition c: to raise in rate or amount 2: to put an end to (a blockade or siege) by withdrawing investing forces 3: REVOKE, RESCIND 4 a: STEAL; b: FLAGRANTLY c: to take up of some setting; d: to take up (as a roof crop of transplants) from the ground 6: to pay off (an obligation) 7 a: to shift (artillery fire) from one area to another b: to withhold (fire) from an area 8: to move from one place to another 9: TRANSPORT 10: to take up (a fingerprint) from a surface — *vi* a: ASCEND b: to appear elevated (as above surrounding objects) 2 a: to disperse upward (until the fog ~s) b: to cease temporarily — **lift-er** *n*

SYN LIFT, RAISE, REAR, ELEVATE, HOIST, HEAVE, BOOST mean to move from a lower to a higher place or position. LIFT usu. implies exerting effort to overcome resistance of weight or, figuratively, depression or sluggishness; RAISE carries a stronger implication of bringing up to the vertical or, figuratively, bringing into being; REAR may add an element of suddenness to RAISE; ELEVATE may replace LIFT or REAR esp. when exalting or enhancing is implied; HOIST implies lifting something heavy esp. by mechanical means; HEAVE implies lifting with great effort or strain; BOOST suggests assisting to climb or advance by a push

lift *n*, often *attrib* 3: the amount that may be lifted at one time 4: the act of lifting 5: an instance of lifting b: the action or an instance of rising c: elevated carriage 2: the lifting up of a dancer by her partner 3: a device for lifting 4: a act of stealing 5: THEFT 5 a: ASSISTANCE, HELP b: a ride along one's way 6: one of the layers forming the heel of a shoe 7: a rise or advance in position or condition 8: a slight rise or elevation 9: the distance or extent to which something rises 10: a set of pumps used in a mine 11 a **chiefly** BRIT: ELEVATOR 1 b: an apparatus for raising an automobile (as for repair) c: a conveyor for carrying people up or down a steep slope 2 a: a: elevation of influence b: an elevation of the spirits 13: the component of the total aerodynamic force acting on an airplane or airfoil that is perpendicular to the relative wind and that for an airplane constitutes the upward force that opposes the pull of gravity

lift-man \-'li:f-mən/ *n*: an elevator operator

lift-off \-'li:f-ɒf/ *n*: a takeoff by an airplane or missile

lift truck *n*: a small truck equipped for lifting and transporting loads

lift van *n*: a large strong waterproof shipping case, for household goods

lift-ment \-'li:f-mənt/ *n* [ME, fr. ML & L; ML *ligamentum*, fr. L *band*, *tie*, *ligare*] 1: a tough band of tissue connecting the articular extremities of bones or supporting an organ in place 2: a connecting or unifying bond — **lig-a-men-ta-ry** \-'li:g-ə-mənt-ə-rɪ, -'mən-tɪ-/ or **lig-a-men-tous** \-'mən-təs-/ *adj*

li-gan \-'li:g-ən/ *var* of LAGAN

li-gate \-'li:g-ət, -'li:g-ɪ-/ *n* [*ligatus*] 1: to tie with a ligature

li-gature \-'li:g-ə-tʃər, -'li:g-ə-tʃɪ-/ *n* 1: an act of ligating 2: a LIGATURE

li-ga-ture \-'li:g-ə-tʃər, -'li:g-ə-tʃɪ-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *ligatura*, fr. L *ligatus*, *pp* of *ligare* to bind, tie; akin to MHG *leichen* joint, Alb *lith* 1 *tie*, 1 a: something that is used to bind; *specif*: a filament (as a thread) used in surgery b: something that unites or connects; a word 2: the act of binding or tying 3: a compound note in mensural notation indicating a group of musical notes to be sung to one syllable 4: a printed or written character consisting of two or more letters or characters united (as *æ*)

light \-'li:t/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *lēht*; akin to OHG *lēht* light, L *lucēre* to shine] 1: the natural illumination of the world; also: something that makes vision possible b: the sensation aroused by stimulation of the visual receptors; BRIGHTNESS c: an electromagnetic radiation in the wavelength range including infrared, visible, ultraviolet, and X rays and traveling in a vacuum with a speed of about 186,281 miles per second; *specif*: the part of this range that is visible to the human eye 2 a: DAYLIGHT b: DAWN 3: a source of light; as a: a heavenly body b: CANDLE c: an electric light 4 **archaic**: EYESIGHT 5 a: spiritual illumination b: INNER LIGHT c: ENLIGHTENMENT 6: TRUTH 6 a: public knowledge; a particular aspect or appearance presented to view 7: a particular illumination 8 a: WINDOW b: SKYLIGHT 9 *pl*: a philosophy of life 10: a noteworthy person in a particular place or field 11: LUMINARY 12: a particular expression of the eye 13: LIGHTHOUSE 14: a LAGAN 15: a unit of light; the representation of light in art 14: a flame for lighting something

light *adj* 1: having light; BRIGHT 2: PALE

light *vb* **light-ed** or **lit** \-'li:t/ **light-ing** *vi* 1: to become light; BRIGHTEN (face *lit* up) 2: to take fire; IGNITE ~ *vi* 1: to set fire to; KINDLE 2: to conduct with light; IGNITE 3: to illuminate (rockets ~ up the sky) c: ANIMATE, BRIGHTEN (smile *lit* up her face)

light *adj* [ME, fr. OE *lēht*; akin to OHG *lēht* light, L *levis*, Gk *elochys* small] 1 a: having little weight; not heavy; b: designed to carry a comparatively heavy load 2: having a comparatively little weight in proportion to bulk (aluminum is ~ metal) d: containing less than the legal, standard, or usual weight (~ coin) 2 a: of little importance; TRIVIAL b: not abundant 3: SCANTY (~ rain) 4: breakfast 5 a: easily disturbed (~ sleeper) b: easily overcome (an amount of force or exertion) 6: resulting from a very slight pressure; FAINT 4 a: easily endurable (~ illness) b: requiring little effort (~ exercise) 5: capable of moving swiftly or nimbly 6 a: FRIVOLOUS (~ conduct) b: lacking in stability; CAPRICIOUS c: SPINELESS 7: untruthful; promiscuous 7: free from care; CHEERFUL 8: intended chiefly to entertain (~ reading) 9 a: having a comparatively low alcoholic content (~ wines) b: having a relatively mild flavor 10 a: easily digested (a ~ soup) b: well beloved (~ crust) 11: lightly armed or equipped (cavalry) 12: coarse and easily pulverized (~ soil) 13: DIZZY, GIDDY 14 a: carrying little or no cargo (ship returned ~) b: producing goods for direct consumption by the consumer (~ industry) 15: UNACCENTED (~ syllable) 16: having a clear soft quality (~ voice) 17: being in debt to the pot in a game (the chips ~) **SYN** see EASY — **light-ish** \-'li:t-ɪʃ/ *adj*

light *adj*: LIGHTLY

light *vb* **light-ed** or **lit** \-'li:t/ **light-ing** [ME *lighten*, fr. OE *līhtan*; akin to OE *lēht* light in weight] 1: DISMOUNT 2: SETTLE, ALIGHT (bird *lit* on the lawn) 3: to fall unexpectedly 4: to arrive by chance; b: HAPPEN (lit upon a solution) — **light** *into*: to attack forcefully

light adaptation *n*: the adjustments by which the retina of the eye is made efficient as a receptor in strong light

light air *n*: wind having a speed of 1 to 3 miles per hour

light bread \-'li:t-bred/ *n* [*High*] **chiefly** South & Midland: wheat bread baked from flour leavened with yeast

light breeze *n*: wind having a speed of 4 to 7 miles per hour

light-en \-'li:t-ən/ **vb** **light-ed**-ing \-'li:t-ɪŋ, -'nɪŋ/ [ME *lighten*, fr. *līht* *v*] 1: to make light or clear; ILLUMINATE 2 **archaic**: ENLIGHTEN 3: to make (as a color) lighter; ~ *vi* 1 a: to shine brightly b: to grow lighter; BRIGHTEN 2: to give out flashes of lightning — **light-en-er** \-'li:t-ən-ər, -'nɪ-ər/ *n*

lighten *vb* **light-ed**-ing \-'li:t-ɪŋ, -'nɪŋ/ *v* 1 a: to relieve of a burden in whole or in part (~ the plane) b: to reduce in weight or quantity; LESSEN (~ his duties) 2: CHEER, GLADDEN 3: to make less wearisome; ALLEVIATE (~ his sorrow) — *vi* 1 a: to become lighter or less burdensome; b: to become cheerful (in this mood ~ed) **SYN** see RELIEVE — **light-en-er** \-'li:t-ən-ər, -'nɪ-ər/ *n*

light-er \-'li:t-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. (assumed) MD *lichter*, fr. MD *lichten* to unload; akin to OE *lēht* light in weight]; a large usu. flat-bottomed barge used esp. in unloading or loading ships

light-er *vb*: to convey by a lighter

light-er \-'li:t-ər/ *n*: one of the lights or sets a fire 2: a device for lighting a fire; esp: a mechanical or electrical device used for lighting cigarettes, cigars, or pipes

light-er-age \-'li:t-ər-ɪdʒ/ *n*: 1: a price paid for lighting 2: the loading, unloading, or transportation of goods by means of a lighter 3: the weight or weight-charge of a lighter

light-er-than-air *adj*: of less weight than the air displaced

light-face \-'li:t-fæs/ *n*: a typeface or font of characters having comparatively light thin lines (as *this*) — **light-faced** \-'fæst/ *adj*

light-fast \-'fæst/ *adj*: resistant to light and esp. to sunlight; *specif*: colorfast to light — **light-fast-ness** \-'fæst(-nəs)/ *n*

light-hair \-'laɪt-hɛər/ *n*: 1: a hair in stealing esp. by picking pockets 2: having a light and dexterous touch; NIMBLE — **light-fingered-ness** *n*

light-foot-ed \-'fʊt-əd/ also **light-foot** \-'fʊt/ *adj* 1: having a light and springy step 2: moving gracefully and nimbly (~ stepping)

light-hand-ed \-'hæn-dəd/ *adj*: having a light or delicate touch; FACILE — **light-hand-ed-ness** *n*

light-head-ed \-'hed-əd/ *adj* 1: mentally disoriented; DIZZY 2: lacking in maturity or seriousness; FRIVOLOUS — **light-head-ed-ness** *n*

light-heart-ed \-'hɜ:t-əd/ *adj*: 1: free from care or anxiety; GAY 2: cheerfully optimistic and hopeful; EASYGOING **SYN** see GLAD

light-heart-ed-ly *adv* — **light-heart-ed-ness** *n*

light heavyweight *n*: a boxer of the class whose maximum weight is 175 pounds — called also **light heavy**

light-house \ˈli-t-hūs\ *n* : a tower or other structure with a powerful light that gives a continuous or intermittent signal for guiding navigators

light housekeeping *n* : domestic work restricted to the less laborious duties : housekeeping in quarters with limited facilities for cooking

light-ing *n* : a : ILLUMINATION b : IGNITION : an artificial supply of light or the apparatus providing it

light-less \ˈli-t-ləs\ *adj* : receiving no light : DARK 2 : giving no light

light-ly *adv* : with little weight or force : GENTLY 2 : in a small degree or amount 3 : with little difficulty : EASILY 4 : NIMBLY, SWIFTLY : with indifference or carelessness : UNCONCERNEDLY 6 : GAILY, FROVOLIUSLY

light meter *n* : a small portable device for measuring illumination;

esp : EXPOSURE METER

light-mind-ed \ˈli-t-mīn-dəd\ *adj* : lacking in seriousness : FRIVOLOUS ~ **light-mind-ed-ly** *adv* ~ **light-mind-ed-ness** *n*

light-ness *n* : the quality or state of being illuminated : ILLUMINATION 2 : the attribute of object colors by which the object appears to reflect or transmit more or less of the incident light

light-ness *n* : the quality or state of being light in weight : LIGHTNESS 3 : SIMPLICITY, b : an ease and gaiety of style or manner 4 : a lack of weightiness or force : DELICACY

syn LIGHTNESS, LEVITY, FROVOLIETY, FLIPPANCY, VOLATILITY, FLIGHTINESS mean gayety or indifference when seriousness is expected. LIGHTNESS implies a lack of weight and seriousness in character, mood, or conduct; LEVITY suggests trifling or unseasonable gaiety; FROVOLIETY suggests irresponsible indulgence in gaieties or in idle speech or conduct; FLIPPANCY implies an unbecoming levity esp. in speaking of grave or sacred matters; VOLATILITY implies such fickleness of mind as prevents long attention to any one thing; FLIGHTINESS implies extreme volatility that may approach loss of mental balance.

light-ning \ˈli-t-nīŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. gerund of *lightnen* to lighten] : the flashing of light produced by a discharge of atmospheric electricity from a cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth; also : the discharge itself 2 : a sudden stroke of fortune

lightning *adj* : moving with or having the speed and suddenness of lightning

lightning w light-ninged; **lightning** : to discharge a flash of lightning

lightning arrester *n* : a device for protecting an electrical apparatus or a radio set from injury by lightning

lightning bug *n* : FIREFLY

lightning rod *n* : a metallic rod set up on a building or mast and connected with the moist earth or water below to diminish the chances of fire destructive effect by lightning

light-o'-love \ˈli-t-ˈl-əv\ *n* : PROSTITUTE 2 : LOVER, PARAMOUR **light opera** *n* : OPERETTA

light out *vt* [*light*]: to leave in a hurry

light-plane \ˈli-t-ˈplān\ *n* : a small and comparatively lightweight airplane : private airplane

light-proof \ˈli-t-ˈpruːf\ *adj* : impervious by light

light quantum *n* : PHOTON; **esp** : one of luminous radiation

light red *n* : any of various pale red or reddish orange pigments; **esp** : a calcined yellow ochre

lights \ˈli-ts\ *pl* [ME *lichtes*, fr. *licht* light in weight] : the lungs esp. of a slaughtered animal

light-ship \ˈli-t-ˈʃɪp\ *n* : a ship equipped with a brilliant light and moored at a place dangerous to navigation

light-some \ˈli-t-səm\ *adj* : AIRY, NIMBLE 2 : free from care : CHEERFUL 3 : FROVOLIUS, UNSTEADY ~ **light-some-ly** *adv* ~ **light-some-ness** *n*

light-some-ly *adv* : shining light : LUMINOUS 2 : well lighted : BRIGHT

lights-out \ˈli-t-saʊt\ *n* : a command or signal for putting out lights 2 : a prescribed bedtime for persons living under discipline

light-struck \ˈli-t-ˈstrʌk\ *adj* : fogged by accidental exposure to light : used of a photographic material

light-trap \ˈli-t-ˈtrʌp\ *n* : LIGHTTRAP

light trap *n* : device that allows movement of a sliding part or passage of a person (as into a photographic darkroom) but excludes light

light-weight \ˈli-t-wəʊt\ *n* : one of less than average weight; **specif** : a body of the class whose maximum weight is 15 pounds 2 : an ineffectual, intellectually weak, or inadequately qualified person

lightweight *adj* : 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a lightweight 2 : having less than average weight 3 : INCONSEQUENTIAL

light-wood \ˈli-t-wʊd, ˈli-t-əd\ *n* : chiefly South w. wood used for cording; **esp** : a porous wood abounding in pitch

light-year \ˈli-t-ˈjɪr\ *n* : a unit of length in interstellar astronomy equal to the distance that light travels in one year in a vacuum of 5,878,000,000,000 miles

liga- or **ligin-** or **ligno-** *comb form* [L *lign-*, *ligin-*, fr. *lignum*] : wood (see *ligulose*)

lig-no-ous \ˈli-g-nē-əs\ *adj* [L *lignus*, fr. *lignum* wood, fr. *legere* to gather — more at LEGEND] : of or resembling wood : WOODY

lig-ni-fi-ca-tion \ˈli-g-ni-fə-ˈkā-shən\ *n* : the process of becoming or the state of being lignified

lig-ni-ty \ˈli-g-ni-ti\ *vb* [*lignify*, fr. L *lignum*] *vt* : to convert into wood or woody tissue : *vi* : to become wood or woody

lig-nin \ˈli-g-nŋn\ *n* : an amorphous polymeric substance related to cellulose that together with cellulose forms the woody cell walls of plants and the cementing material between them

lig-ni-ty \ˈli-g-ni-ti\ *n* [F, fr. L *lignum*] : a usu. brownish black coal intermediate between peat and bituminous coal; **esp** : one in which the texture of the original wood is distinct — called also *brown coal* — **lig-ni-ti-ty** \ˈli-g-ni-ti-ti\ *adj*

lig-no-cel-lu-lose \ˈli-g-nō-sel-yə-ˈlōs, -lōz\ *n* [HSV] : any of several closely related substances constituting the essential part of woody cell walls and consisting of cellulose intimately associated with lignin — **lig-no-cel-lu-los-ic** \ˈsel-yə-ˈlō-sik, -zɪk\ *adj*

lig-num vi-tae \ˈli-g-nŋm-vi-tē\ *n*, *pl* *lignum vitae* [NL, lit.,



lighthouse

wood of life] : any of several tropical American trees (genus *Guaiacum*) of the bean-caper family 2 : the very hard wood of *lignum vitae*

lig-ro-in \ˈli-g-rə-wən\ *n* [origin unknown] : any of several petroleum naphtha fractions; boiling usu. in the range 20° to 135°C that are used as esp. solvents

lig-u-la \ˈli-g-yə-lə\ *n*, *pl* *lig-u-lae* \-jē, -lī\ also *ligulas* [NL] : 1 : LIGULE 2 : the distal lobed part of the labium of an insect

lig-u-late \ˈli-g-yə-lət\ also **lig-u-lat-ed** \-lāt-əd\ *adj* : 1 [L *ligula*]: shaped like a strap (← corolla of a ray flower) 2 : furnished with ligules, ligulate, *ligulate corolla*

lig-u-le \ˈli-g-yū-lə\ *n* [NL *ligula*, fr. L, small tongue, strap; akin to L *lingere* to lick ~ (give) more at LICK] : a scalelike projection esp. on a plant; as a : a thin appendage of a foliage leaf b : a ligulate corolla of a ray flower in a composite head

lig-ure \ˈli-g-yūr\ *n* [LL *ligura*, fr. Gk *lygryion*] : a precious stone that is prob. the jacinth

like-able or **like-able** \ˈli-k-ə-bəl\ *adj* : tending or able to inspire liking ~ **like-able-ness** *n*

like \ˈli-k\ *vb* [ME *liken*, fr. OE *lician*; akin to OE *gefic* alike] *vt* : 1 chiefly *diad* : to be suitable or agreeable to 2 a : to feel attraction toward or take pleasure in : ENJOY (← baseball) b : to feel toward : REGARD (how would you ~ a change) 3 : to wish to have : WANT (would ~ a drink) ~ *vi* 1 *diad* : APPROVE 2 : to feel inclined : CHOOS 3 : to feel liking

like-ly \ˈli-k-ē-lē\ *adj* : FEELING OF PREFERENCE

like-ly *adj* [ME, alter. of *lich*, fr. OE *gefic* like, alike; akin to OHG *gih* like, alike; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *ge-* (associative prefix) and whose second constituent is represented by OE *lic* body; akin to L *ligula* like, more at *lick* : 1 : suitably or nearly the same (as in appearance, character, or quantity) (suits of ~ design) b : resembling or characteristic of (bell-like) 2 a : LIKELY b : being about or as if about (→ to die)

like-ly *adj* : 1 : having the characteristics of : similar to (his house is ~ to a barn) b : typical of (was ~ him to do that) 2 : in the manner of : similarly to (acts ~ a fool) 3 : inclined to (looks ~ rain) 4 : such as (a subject ~ physics)

like-ly *n* : one that is like another : COUNTERPART

like-ly *adj* : 1 : resembling : EQUALLY LIKELY, PROBABLY (→ enough, you will) 3 : somewhat entire : SEEMINGLY (game in conchally ~)

like-ly *conj* : 1 : in the same way that : AS (they raven down scenery ~ children do sweetmeats — John Keats) 2 : as if (looked ~ he was scared)

like-ly *liked* \ˈli-k-ē-lē\ *verbal auxiliary, chiefly substnd* : came near to : was near (had four quarrels and ~ to have fought one — Shak.)

like-li-hood \ˈli-k-ē-ˈhʊd\ *n* : 1 : PROBABILITY 2 : appearance of probable success : PROMISE

like-ly \ˈli-k-ē-lē\ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *glikhgr*, fr. *glikr* like; akin to OE *gefic* like] : of such a nature or circumstance as to make something probable (→ enough, you will) b : fairly certain : PROBABLE (it's ~ they'll win) 3 : apparently qualified : SUITABLE (a ~ place) 4 : PROMISING (a ~ subject) 5 : ATTRACTIVE (a ~ child) **syn** see PROBABLE

likely-ly *adj* : in all probability : PROBABLE

like-mind-ed \ˈli-k-mīn-dəd\ *adj* : of the same mind or habit of thought ~ **like-mind-ed-ly** *adv* ~ **like-mind-ed-ness** *n*

lik-en \ˈli-k-ən\ *vb* **lik-en-ing** \ˈli-k-ən-ŋŋ\ : to represent as like : COMPARE

like-ness *n* : 1 : the quality or state of being like : RESEMBLANCE 2 : APPEARANCE, RESEMBLANCE 3 : COPY, FORTRAIT

syn SIMILARITY, RESEMBLANCE, SIMILITUDE, ANALOGY, AFFINITY; LIKENESS implies a closer correspondence than SIMILARITY which often implies that two things are merely somewhat alike; RESEMBLANCE implies similarity chiefly in appearance or external qualities; SIMILITUDE applies chiefly to the abstract idea of likeness; ANALOGY implies likeness or parallelism in relations rather than in appearance or qualities; AFFINITY suggests a cause such as kinship or experiences or influences in common accountable for the similarity

like-ness \ˈli-k-wɪz\ *adv* : 1 : in the same manner : SIMILARLY 2 : in addition : ALSO 3 : same here (answered ~ to "Pleased to meet you")

lik-ing \ˈli-k-ŋŋ\ *n* : favorable regard : FONDNESS, TASTE

li-lac \ˈli-lək, -ˈlæk, -ˈlɪk\ *n* [Skt. F. (now *lilas*), fr. Ar *līlak*, fr. Per *līlak* bluish, fr. *nil* blue, fr. *śils nīla* dark blue] : 1 : any of genus *Salvia* of the olive family : 2 : a European shrub (*S. vulgaris*) that is often an escape in No. America and has cordate ovate leaves and large panicles of fragrant pink-purple flowers 2 : a variable color averaging a moderate purple

li-li-a-ceous \ˈli-lē-ə-ˈshəs\ *adj* : of or relating to lilies or the lily family

li-lid \ˈli-ləd\ *adj* : 1 *archaic* : resembling a lily in fairness 2 : full of or covered with lilies

li-lith \ˈli-lith\ *n* [Heb *lilit*] : 1 : a female evil spirit in Semitic mythology roaming in desolate places and attacking children 2 : the first wife of Adam in Jewish folklore 3 : a famous witch in medieval demonology

li-li-put \ˈli-l-i-(p)ət\ *n*, *often cap* : LILLIPUTIAN 2

li-li-pu-tian \ˈli-l-i-ˈpyū-shən\ *adj*, *often cap* : 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Lilliputians or the island of Lilliput 2 : a SMALL, MINUTE b : PETTY

Lilliputian *n* : 1 : an inhabitant of an island in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* that is six inches tall 2 *often not cap* : one resembling a Lilliputian; **esp** : an undersized individual

lilt \ˈli-t\ *vb* [ME *lilten*] *vt* : to sing or play in a lively cheerful manner ~ *vi* : 1 : to sing or speak rhythmically and with fluctuating pitch 2 : to move in a lively springy manner

lilt-ly *adj* : 1 : a spirited and usu. gay song or tune 2 : a rhythmic swing, flow, or cadence 3 : a springy buoyant movement

lilt-ing \ˈli-t-ŋŋ\ *adj* : characterized by a rhythmic swing (→ stride) 2 : CHEERFUL, BUOYANT (→ comedy) ~ **lilt-ing-ly** \ˈli-t-ŋŋ-lē\ *adv* ~ **lilt-ing-ness** *n*

lily \ˈli-lē\ *n* [OE *lilīe*, fr. OE *lī* L *lilium*] : 1 : any of numerous early perennial leafy-stemmed bulbous herbs that constitute a genus (*Lilium*) of a large nearly cosmopolitan family (Liliaceae, the lily family), are native to the northern hemisphere, and are widely cultivated for their showy flowers; **broody** : any of various plants of the

o abut; ^o kitting; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life j joke; j kink; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

judicial capacities, serves as the head of the British judiciary, and is just a leading member of the cabinet.

lord-ing \lɔrd-ɪŋ\ *n* 1 *archaic*: **LORD** 2 *obs*: **LORDLING**

lord-li-ness \lɔrd-lē-nəs\ *n* 1 the quality or state of being a lord 2 *a*: the manner and behavior suitable to a lord; **DIGNITY** *b*: an attitude of superiority toward inferiors; **HAUGHTINESS**

lord-ing \lɔrd-ɪŋ\ *v* 1 *archaic*: to lord; 2 *archaic*: to lord over

lord-ly \lɔrd-lee\ *adj* 1 *of*: relating to, or having the characteristics of a lord; **DIGNIFIED** 2: **GRAND**, **NOBLE** 2: exhibiting pride or superiority; **HAUGHTY** *syn see* **PROUD** — **lordly adv**

lord of misrule: a master of Christmas revels in England esp. in the 15th and 16th centuries

lord-or-diss \lɔrd-ɔd-ss\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *lordosis*, fr. *lordos* curving forward; akin to OE *belyron* to deceive]: abnormal curvature of the spine forward — **lord-or-diss-ly** \lɔrd-ɔd-lee\ *adj*

Lord's day *n*, often *cap D* [fr. the Christian belief that Christ arose from the dead on Sunday]: 1 a title of insignificance for a day 2 something that is learned: *a*: knowledge gained through study or experience *b*: traditional knowledge or belief *3*: a particular body of knowledge or tradition

lord *n* [NL *lorum*, fr. L, thong, rein; akin to Gk *euēra* reins]: the space between the eyes of a fish or the corresponding region in a reptile or fish — **lo-re-al** \lɔr-ē-əl, -lɔr-əd\ *adj*

Lo-re-ri \lɔr-ē-ri, -lɔr-ē-ni\ *n* [G]: a siren in German legend whose singing lures sailors to destruction on a reef in the Rhine

lor-gnette \lɔrn-yet\ *n* [F, fr. *lorgnier* to take a sidelong look at, fr. *lor*, fr. *lorgner* to peer, to stare]: a pair of eyeglasses or opera glasses with a handle

lor-gna \lɔr-ŋə\ *n* [F, fr. *lorgner*]: **LORGNETTE**

lor-i-ca \lɔr-i-keɪ\ *n*, pl **lor-i-cae** \lɔr-i-keɪ\ *n* [L, fr. *lorica* a Roman cuirass of leather or metal] 1 *archaic*: something that is taught; **LESSON** 2: something that is learned: *a*: knowledge gained through study or experience *b*: traditional knowledge or belief *3*: a particular body of knowledge or tradition

lor-i-cate \lɔr-i-keɪt, -lɔr-i-keɪt\ *adj* — **lor-i-cate-ly** \lɔr-i-keɪt-lee\ *adv* — **lor-i-cate-n** \lɔr-i-keɪt-ən\ *n* [F, fr. *lorgner*]: a pair of eyeglasses or opera glasses with a handle

lor-i-keet \lɔr-i-keɪt, -lɔr-i-keɪt\ *n* [F, fr. *lorgner*]: a pair of eyeglasses or opera glasses with a handle

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UNCAINT — for a loss into a state of distress

loss leader *n*: an article sold at a loss in order to draw customers

loss ratio *n*: the ratio between insurance losses incurred and premiums earned during a given period

lost \lɔst\ *adj* [pp. of *lose*] 1: not made use of, won, or claimed 2 *a*: unable to find the way *b*: no longer visible *c*: lacking accuracy or self-confidence *3*: a: ruined or destroyed physically or morally *b*: **DESPERATE** 4 *a*: no longer possessed *b*: no longer known 5 *a*: taken away or beyond reach or attainment; **DENIED** (regions ~ to the faith) *b*: **HARDEENED**, **INSENSIBLE** (~ to sin) *6*: **ABSORBED**, **RAPT** (~ in reverie) — **lost-ness** \lɔst-nəs\ *n*

lost \lɔst\ *v* [ME, fr. OE *hlōt*; akin to OHG *hlōt* loud, Lith *kliaudyti* to hoot on] 1: an object used as a counter in determining a question by chance 2 *a*: the use of lots as a means of deciding something *b*: the resulting choice 3 *a*: something that comes to one upon whom a lot has been cast *b*: one of a way of life or worldly fate; **FORTUNE** 4 *obs*: a customs fee; **DUTY** 5 *a*: a portion of land *b*: a measured parcel of land having fixed boundaries and designated on a plot or survey *c*: a motion-picture studio and its adjoining property 6 *a*: a number of units of an article or a parcel of articles offered as one item (as in an auction sale) 7 *a*: a number of associated persons; **SET** *b*: **KIND**, **SORT** 8 *a*: a considerable quantity *syn see* **FATE**

lot \lɔt\ *lɔt-əd*, *lɔt-ɪŋ* *vi*: to cast or draw lots ~ *vt* 1: to turn or draw into lots 2: **ALLOT**, **APPORTION** 3 *obs*: to draw lots for

Lot \lɔt\ *n* [Heb *Lot*]: a nephew of Abraham whose wife is turned into a pillar of salt for looking back during their flight from Sodom

lo-ta or **lo-tah** \lɔt-ə\ *n* [Hindi *lotā*]: a small, spherical water vessel of brass or copper used in India

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lo-ta or **lo-tah** \lɔt-ə\ *n* [Hindi *lotā*]: a small, spherical water vessel of brass or copper used in India

lot \lɔt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hlōt*; akin to OHG *hlōt* loud, Lith *kliaudyti* to hoot on] 1: an object used as a counter in determining a question by chance 2 *a*: the use of lots as a means of deciding something *b*: the resulting choice 3 *a*: something that comes to one upon whom a lot has been cast *b*: one of a way of life or worldly fate; **FORTUNE** 4 *obs*: a customs fee; **DUTY** 5 *a*: a portion of land *b*: a measured parcel of land having fixed boundaries and designated on a plot or survey *c*: a motion-picture studio and its adjoining property 6 *a*: a number of units of an article or a parcel of articles offered as one item (as in an auction sale) 7 *a*: a number of associated persons; **SET** *b*: **KIND**, **SORT** 8 *a*: a considerable quantity *syn see* **FATE**

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lot \lɔt\ *n</*

yellow resinous powder on the strobiles of hops having the characteristic hop flavor and odor

lu-pus \lū-'pas-ŋ [ML, fr. L, wolf] : any of several diseases characterized by skin lesions; esp : LUPUS VULGARIS

lupus vul-gar-is \lū-'pas-'vul-'gar-'os, -'ner-'ŋ [NL, lit., common lupus] : tuberculous disease of the skin marked by formation of scabs or brownish crusts and ulcers and scars
lurch \lɜr-'hʌ v [ME *lorchen*, prob. alter. of *lurken* to lurk] *v*, dial chiefly Eng : to loiter about a place furtively; *PROWL* ~ *vr* 1 *obs* : to obtain by fraud or stealth; *STEAL* 2 *archaic* : to do out of something; *CHEAT*

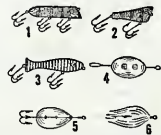
lurch *n*, *archaic* : 1 : an act of lurching; a state of watchful readiness 2 : a lurch *n* [MF *lurche*, ad., defeated by a lurch, deceived] 1 *obs* : an act or instance of discomfiture; *SETBACK* 2 : a decisive defeat in which an opponent wins a game by more than double the defeated player's score esp. in cribbage — in the lurch : in a vulnerable and unsurpassed position

lurch *vr* 1 : to defeat by a lurch (as in cribbage) 2 *archaic* : to leave in the lurch
lurch *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a sudden roll of a ship to one side 2 : an act or instance of swaying or tipping; esp : a staggering gait
lurch *vr* or *tr* abruptly : *FITCH*; also : *STAGGER*
lurch-er \lɜr-'chər-ŋ [lurch] 1 *archaic* : a petty thief; *FILIFERER* 2 *archaic* : LURKER, SPY 3 *Brit* : a moogler dog; esp : one used by poachers

lur-dane \lɜrd-'n [ME *lurdan*, fr. MF *lurdin* dullaard, fr. *lourd* dull, stupid, fr. L *lurdus* lurid] *archaic* : a lazy stupid person — *lurdane* *adj*

lure \lɛr-'oʊr-ŋ [ME, fr. MF *loire*, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *loiren* bait; akin to OE *lathian* to invite, OHG *lathin*] 1 : a bait or lure; a bait or lure attached to a long cord and used by a falconer to recall a hawk 2 *a* : an inducement to pleasure or gain; *ENTICEMENT* *b* : APPEAL; *CHARM* 3 : a decoy for attracting animals to capture; esp : artificial bait used for catching fish

lure *vr* 1 : to recall (a hawk) by means of a lure 2 : to tempt with a promise of pleasure or gain; *ENTICE* lures for fishing; 1 wiggler, 2 plunker, 3 minnow, 4 *SYN* ENVICE, INVEIGLE, DECOY, TEMPT, spinner, 5 spoon, 6 bucktail *SEDUCE*: LURE implies a drawing into danger, evil, or difficulty by attracting and deceiving; *ENTICE* suggests drawing by artful or adroit means; *INVEIGLE* implies enticing by cajoling or flattering; *DECOY* implies a lure into entrapment by artifice; *TEMPT* implies the presenting of an attraction so strong that it overcomes the restraints of conscience, or better judgment; *SEDUCE* implies a leading astray by persuasion or false promises



lu-rid \lur-'ɪd [L *luridus* pale yellow, sallow] 1 *a* : wan and generally pale in appearance; *LIVID* *b* : of any of several light or medium gray colors; *DRAB* 2 : yellowish brown 3 : shining with the red glow of fire seen through smoke or cloud 3 *a* : causing horror or revulsion; *GRUESOME* *b* : highly colored : *SENSATIONAL* *SYN* see GUSTLY — *lu-rid-ly* *adv* — *lu-rid-ness* *n*

LURK \lɜrk-ŋ [ME *lurken*; akin to MHG *laren* to lie in wait — more at LOWER] 1 *a* : to lie in ambush; *SKULK* *b* : to move furtively or inconspicuously; *SNEAK* *c* : to persist in staying 2 *a* : to be concealed but capable of being discovered; *specif* : to constitute a latent threat *b* : to lie hidden — *lurk-er* *n*
SYN LURK, SKULK, SLINK, SNEAK mean to behave so as to escape attention. LURK implies lying in wait in a place of concealment and suggests a readiness to attack; SKULK suggests more strongly cowardice or fear or sinister intent; SLINK implies moving stealthily often merely to escape attention; SNEAK may also imply an implication of cheating or lying, a place of evading a difficulty by furtive, indirect, or underhanded methods

lus-cious \lʌsh-'əs-əd [ME *luciosus*, perh. alter. of *liciosus*, short for *deliciosus*] 1 *a* : having a delicious taste or smell; *SWEET* *b* *archaic* : excessively sweet; *CLOYING* 2 : having sensual appeal; *SEDUCTIVE* 3 : richly luxurious or appealing to the senses; also : FLORID — *lus-ciously* *adv* — *lus-cious-ness* *n*

LUSH \lʌʃ-əd [ME *lusch*, soft, tender] 1 *a* : producing luxuriant foliage (~ GRASS) *b* : GREEN, FERTILE (~ PASTURES) 2 *a* : THRIVING *b* : characterized by abundance; *PLENTIFUL* *c* : PROSPEROUS, FERTILIZABLE 3 *a* : SAVORY, DELICIOUS *b* : SENSUOUS, VOLUPTUOUS *c* : OPULENT, SUMPTUOUS *SYN* see PROFUSE — *lush-ly* *adv* — *lush-ness* *n*

lush *n* [origin unknown] 1 *slang* : intoxicating liquor; *DRINK* 2 : an habitual heavy drinker; *DRUNKARD*
lush *vb*, *slang* : *DRINK*
lust \lʌst-ŋ [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *lust* pleasure, L *lascivus* wanton] 1 *obs* 3 : PLEASURE, DELIGHT *b* : personal inclination : WISH 2 : *usu*, intense sexual desire; *LASCIVIOUSNESS* 3 *a* : an intense longing; *CRAVING* *b* : *EAGERNESS*, *ENTHUSIASM*

lust *vr* : to have an intense desire or need; *CRAVE*; *specif* : to have a sexual urge

lust-er or **lus-tre** \lʌs-'tər-ŋ [ME *lustre*, fr. L *lustrum*] 2 : a period of five years; *LUSTRUM* 2

luster or **lustre** *n* [MF *lustrer*, fr. OIt *lustru*, fr. *lustrare* to brighten, esp., akin to L *lucere* to shine, more at LIGHT] 1 : a glow of reflected light; *BRILLIANCE*; *specif* : the appearance of the surface of a mineral as to its reflecting qualities 2 *a* : a glow of light from within; *LUMINOUSITY* *b* : an inner beauty; *RADIANCE* 3 : *BRILLIANCE*, *DISTINCTION* 4 *a* : a glass pendant used esp. to ornament a chandelier or chandelier; *specif* : a decorative object (as a chandelier) hung with glass pendants 5 chiefly *Brit* : a fabric with cotton warp and a filling of wool, mohair, or alpaca 6 : LUSTERWARE — *lust-er-less* \lʌs-'tər-'ləs-əd *adj*

lust-er-ware \lʌs-'tər-'wə (ə)r-, -wə (ə)r-ŋ *n* : earthenware decorated by applying to the glaze metallic compounds which become indelible metallic films in the process of firing
lust-ful \lʌst-'fʌl-əd *adj* : 1 : characterized by LUST 2 *archaic* : full of vigor or enthusiasm; *LUSTY* — *lust-ful-ly* \lʌs-'fʌl-əd *adv* — *lust-ful-ness* *n*

lust-i-hood \lʌs-'tē-, hūd-ŋ *n* 1 : vigor of body or spirit; *ROBUSTNESS* 2 : sexual inclination or capacity

lust-i-ly \lʌs-'tē-ly *adv* : in a lusty manner

lust-i-ness \lʌs-'tē-nes-ŋ *n* : the quality or state of being lusty

lust-ral \lʌs-'trəl-əd *adj* [L *lustralis*, fr. *lustrum*] 1 : PURIFICATORY 2 *archaic* : of or relating to a lustrum; *QUINQUENNIAL*

lustrate \lʌs-'trāt-ŋ *vr* [L *lustratus*, pp. of *lustrare* to brighten, purify] : to purify ceremonially — *lustr-ation* \lʌs-'trā-shən-ŋ *n*
lustring \lʌs-'trɪŋ-ŋ [M. of It *lustrino*] : LUSTRUM
lustr-tring \lʌ-'trɪŋ-ŋ *n* : a finishing process (as calendering) for giving a gloss to yards and cloth

lustrous \lʌs-'trʌs-əd *adj* 1 : having a gloss; *SHINING* 2 : radiant in character or reputation; *LUSTRIOUS* *SYN* see BRIGHT — *lustrously* *adv* — *lustrous-ness* *n*
lustr-trum \lʌs-'trʌm-ŋ *n*, pl *lustrums* or *lustr-ā* \lʌs-'trā-ŋ [L; akin to L *lustrare* to brighten, purify] 1 *a* : a purification of the whole Roman people made in ancient times after the census every five years; *b* : the Roman census 2 : a period of five years; *QUINQUENNium*

lust-y \lʌs-'tē-əd *adj* 1 *archaic* : MERRY, JOYOUS 2 : LUSTFUL (~PASSION) 3 : full of vitality; *ROBUST* 4 : full of strength; *POWERFUL* *SYN* see VIGOROUS

lust-ya-ru-ae \lʌs-'tɪ-ə-(ə)-r-ē, -tɪ-(ə)r-, r-ŋ [NL, lit., play of nature] : a sport or freak of nature

luta-nist \lʌt-'n-ə-st-ŋ [ML *lutianista*, fr. *lutano* lute, prof. fr. MF *lut*] : a lute player

lute \lʌt-ŋ [ME, fr. MF *lut*, fr. OProv *lout*, fr. Ar. *al-lūt*, lit., wood] : 1 : a stringed lute-like instrument with a large pear-shaped body, a neck with a fretted fingerboard, and a head with pegs for tuning 2 *vr* : to play a lute ~ *vr* : to play on a lute

lute *n* [ME, fr. L *lutum* mud — more at POL-LUTE] : a substance (as cement or clay) for packing a joint or coating a porous surface to make it impervious to gas or liquid

lute *vr* : to seal or cover with lute

lute-comb *form* [NL (*corpus luteum*)] : corpus luteum (*luteal*)

lute-al \lʌt-'ē-əl-əd *adj* : of, relating to, or involving the corpus luteum

lute-ine \lʌt-'ē-ən-, lʌt-'ē-n-ŋ [fr. its occurrence in corpus luteum; *lute* : an orange-yellow pigment; *H*-*OH*] : occurring esp. in plants *usu* with carotenes and chlorophylls 2 : a preparation (as a hormone) from corpus luteum

lute-in-ize \lʌt-'ē-ī-z-ŋ *v* : to cause the production of corpora lutea in an ovary
lutinizing hormone *n* : a hormone from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body that in the female stimulates esp. the development of corpora lutea and in the male the development of interstitial tissue

lute-ous \lʌt-'ē-əs-əd *adj* [L *lutaeus* yellowish, fr. *lutum*, a plant used for dyeing yellow] : yellow tinged with green or brown

lute-ous-ly \lʌt-'ē-əs-əd *adv* : yellow-tinged with green or brown + *E* — *lute-ous-ly* *adv* : greenish yellow

lute-string \lʌt-'(s)trɪŋ-ŋ *n* [by folk-etymology for. It *lustrino* glossy fabric, fr. *lustru* lustrum] : a plain glossy silk formerly much used for women's dresses and ribbons

lu-te-tium or **lu-te-cium** \lʌt-'ē-sh-(ē)-əm-ŋ [NL, fr. L *Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris] : a trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — see ELEMENT table
Luther-an \lʌt-'h-(ə)-rən-ŋ *n* : a member of a Lutheran church
Luther-an-ism \lʌt-'h-(ə)-rən-iz-əm-ŋ *n* : a religious reformation (as of or relating to Luther) or his religious doctrines (as justification by faith alone) 2 : of or relating to the Protestant churches adherent to Lutheran doctrines, liturgy, or polity — *Luther-an-ism* \lʌt-'h-(ə)-rən-iz-əm-ŋ *n*

Lu-ti-ah \lʌt-'i-, lʌt-'ē-əl-ŋ [fr. the British warship *Lutine*, from whose wreck in 1799 it was salvaged] : a bell sounded at Lloyd's before an important announcement

luting \lʌt-'ɪŋ-ŋ *n* : LUTE

lute-ly \lʌt-'ē-ly *adv* 1 : a : LUTE 2 : maker of lutes

lux \lʌks-ŋ, pl *lux* or *lux-es* [L, light — more at LIGHT] : a unit of illumination; *specif* : a unit of luminance on a surface that is everywhere one meter from a uniform point source of one candle or equal to one lumen per square meter

lux-ate \lʌk-'s-əd *v* [L *luxatus*, pp. of *luxare*, fr. *luxus* dissipated — more at LOCK] : to throw out of place or out of joint; *DISLOCATE* *lux-ation* \lʌk-'s-ən-ŋ *n*

lux-er \lʌks-, lʌks-, lʌks-ŋ [F, fr. L *luxus* — more at LUXURY] : the quality or state of being sumptuous; *LUXURY*

lux-er-ri-ance \lʌk-'zʰər-'ē-ən-(t)s, (ə)lʌk-'shər-ŋ *n* : the quality or state of being luxuriant

lux-er-ri-ant-ly \lʌk-'zʰər-'ē-ən-ē-ly *adv* : LUXURIANCE

lux-er-ri-ous \lʌk-'zʰər-'ē-əs-əd *adj* 1 *a* : yielding abundantly; *PRODUCTIVE* *b* : characterized by abundance; *GROWING* 2 *a* : exuberantly rich and varied; *PROLIFIC* *b* : excessively elaborate; *FLORID* 3 : characterized by luxury; *LUXURIOUS* *SYN* see PROFUSE — *lux-er-ri-ous-ly* *adv*

lux-er-ri-ous-ly \lʌk-'zʰər-'ē-əs-əd *adv* [L *luxuriatus*, pp. of *luxuriare* fr. *luxuria*] *b* : characterized by luxury; *SYN* see PROFUSE

lux-er-ri-ous-ness \lʌk-'zʰər-'ē-əs-əd *n* : the quality or state of being luxuriant

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lux-er-ri-ous-ness \lʌk-'zʰər-'ē-əs-əd *n* : the quality or state of being luxuriant



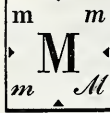
fr. a prehistoric Gmc noun represented by OE *lic* body — more at **LIKE** 1: like in appearance, manner, or nature: having the characteristics of (quently) 2: characterized by
2-ly adv suffix [ME, fr. OE *-lice*, *-lice* fr. *-lic*, *adj.* suffix] 1: in a (specified) manner (slowly) 2: in the manner of a (partly) 2: from a (specified) point of view (eschatologically)
ly-on-hound \lī-ŏn-ˈhəʊnd, lī-ŏn-ˈhəʊnd \ *n* [from *leash*] 1: a person displaying lycanthropy 2: werewolf
lyc- \lī-ŏ- \ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *lyc*] chiefly Scot: streaked with gray: GRAY
ly-can-thrope \lī-ˈkən-ˌθrəp, lī-ˈkən-ˌθrə \ *n* [NL *Lycanthropus*, fr. Gk *lykánthros* werewolf, fr. *lykos* wolf + *anthrōpos* man — more at **LYE** 1: a person displaying lycanthropy 2: werewolf
ly-can-throp-ic \lī-ˈkən-ˌθrəp-ɪk \ *adj*: of or relating to lycanthropy
ly-can-thro-py \lī-ˈkən-ˌθrə-ˈpē \ *n* 1: a delusion that one has become a wolf 2: the assumption, form, and characteristics of a wolf held to be possible by witchcraft or magic
ly-cée \lī-ˈsē \ *n* [F, fr. MF, *lyceum*, fr. L *Lyceum*]: a French public secondary school that prepares for the university
ly-œ-m \lī-ŏ-ˈsēm, lī-ŏ-ˈsē \ *n* [L *Lyceum*, gymnasium near Athens where Aristotle taught, fr. Gk *Lykēion*, fr. neut. of *lykeios*, epithet of Apollo] 1: a hall for public lectures or discussions 2: an association providing public lectures, concerts, and entertainments 3: LYCEE
ly-chee var of LITCHI
lych-gate \lī-ˈch-ˌgāt \ *n* [ME *lychgate*, fr. *lich* body, corpse, (fr. OE *lic*) + *gate*, gate] 1: a roofed gate in a churchyard under which a bier rests during the initial part of the burial service
lych-nis \lī-ˈk-nis \ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, a red flower, fr. Gk; akin to Gk *lychnos* lamp, L *lux* light — more at **LIGHT**]: any of a genus (*Lychnis*) of herbs of the pink family with terminal cymes typically mostly red or pink flowers
ly-co-pod \lī-ˈkə-ˌpɒd \ *n* [NL *Lycopodium*] 1: LYCOPODIUM 1; broadly: CLUB MOSS
ly-co-po-di-um \lī-ˈkə-ˌpɒd-ē-əm \ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *lykos* wolf + *podion*, dim. of *pod-*, *foot* more at **FOOT**] 1: a genus of plants with a rosette of leaves and a cluster of mosses with evergreen one-nerved leaves in four to many ranks 2: a fine yellowish flammable powder composed of lycopodium spores and used in pharmacy and as a component of fireworks and flashlight powders
ly-cro \lī-ˈkrə \ *n* [Lydd, England]: a high explosive composed chiefly of picric acid
lye \lī \ *n* [ME, fr. OE *leag*, akin to OHG *louga* lye, L *lavare*, *lavare* to wash, Gk *louein*]: a strong alkaline liquor rich in potassium carbonate leached from wood ashes and used esp. in soap-making and washing; broadly: a strong alkaline solution (as of sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide)
ly-gus bug \lī-ˈgus- \ *n* [NL *Lygus*, genus name]: any of various small sucking bugs (genus *Lygus*) including some vectors of virus diseases of plants
ly-ing \lī-ˈɪŋ \ *adj* [prp. of *lie*]: UNTRUTHFUL, FALSE SYN see **DISHONEST**
ly-ing-in \lī-ˈɪŋ-ˈɪn \ *n*, pl **ly-ings-in** or **ly-ing-ins**: the state attending and consequent to childbirth: **CONFINEMENT**
lymph \līm(p) \ *n*, pl **lymphs** \līm(p) \ *n*, pl **lymphs** [L *lymphā*, blood, odorous, water, fr. Gk *lymphē* lymph — more at **NUTRIENT**] 1: archaic: a spring or stream of water; also: pure clear water 2: archaic: the sap of plants 3 [NL *lymphā*, fr. L, water]: a pale coagulable fluid that consists of a liquid portion resembling blood plasma and containing white blood cells
lymph- or **lympho-** *comb form* [NL *lymphā*]: lymph: lymphatic tissue (*lymphogranuloma*)
lymph-ad-e-ni-tis \līm-,fad-ˈnī-ˈtəs \ *n* [NL, fr. *lymphaden* lymph gland, fr. *lymph-* + *aden* gland — more at **ADEN**]: inflammation of lymph glands
lymph-phat-ic \līm-ˈfak-ɪk \ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or produced by lymph, lymphoid tissue, or lymphocytes 2: conveying lymph 2: lacking physical or mental energy: SLUGGISH — **lymph-phat-ic-ly** \-ɪk (ə)-lē \ *adv*
lymphatic \līm-ˈfə-tɪk \ *n*: a vessel that contains or conveys lymph
lymph cell \līm-ˈfə-sɪt \ *n*: a cell in lymph; *specif*: LYMPHOCYTE
lymph gland \līm-ˈfə-ˌglænd \ *n*: one of the rounded masses of lymphoid tissue surrounded by a capsule of connective tissue that occur in the course of the lymphatic vessels and that consist of a reticulum of connective tissue fibers in the meshes of which are contained numerous small round cells each having a large round deeply staining nucleus and when carried off by the lymph flowing through the gland becoming a lymphocyte — called also **lymph follicle**, **lymph node**
lymph node \līm-ˈfə-ˌnɒd \ *n*: a small simple lymph gland — called also **lymph follicle**
lymph-pho-blast \līm(p)-fə-ˌblast \ *n* [ISV]: a cell giving rise to lymphocytes — **lymph-pho-blastic** \līm(p)-fə-ˌblas-tik \ *adj*
lymph-pho-cyte \līm(p)-fə-ˌsaɪt \ *n* [ISV]: a colorless weakly motile cell produced in lymphoid tissue that is the typical cellular element of lymph and constitutes 20 to 30 percent of the leukocytes of normal human blood — **lymph-pho-cytic** \līm(p)-fə-ˌsaɪ-ɪk \ *adj*
lymph-pho-cy-to-sis \līm(p)-fə-ˌsaɪ-ˈtə-səs \ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *lymphocyte*]: an increase in the number of lymphocytes in the blood us. associated with chronic infections or inflammations — **lymph-pho-cytic-ly** \-saɪ-ˈtə-səs \ *adv*
lymph-pho-gran-u-lo-ma \līm(p)-fə-ˌgrən-ˌvə-ˈlə-mə \ *n*, pl **lympho-granulomas** or **lymph-pho-gran-u-lo-ma-ta** \-mə-ˈtə \ *n* [NL] 1: a nodular swelling of a lymph node 2: a contagious venereal virus (often marked by a swelling and ulceration of the leukocytes of the iliac and inguinal regions — **lymph-pho-gran-u-lo-ma-to-sis** \-lə-mə-ˈtə-səs \ *n*)
lymph-oid \līm-ˈfɔɪd \ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or resembling lymph 2: of, relating to, or constituting the tissue characteristic of the lymph glands
lymphoma \līm-ˈfə-mə \ *n*, pl **lymphomas** or **lymph-ma-ta** \-mə-ˈtə \ *n* [NL]: a tumor of lymphoid tissue — **lymph-ma-toid** \-mə-ˈtɔɪd \ *adj* — **lymph-pho-ma-to-sis** \līm-ˈfə-mə-ˈtə-səs \ *n*

— **lymph-pho-ma-tous** \līm-ˈfəm-ət-əs, -ˈlə-mət- \ *adj*
lymph-pho-poi-etic \līm(p)-fə-ˌpɔɪ-ˈet-ɪk \ *n*, pl **lymph-pho-poi-etic-ses** \-et-ɪ-sēz \ *n* [NL]: the formation of lymphocytes or lymphatic tissue — **lymph-pho-poi-etic-ly** \-et-ɪk \ *adv*
lyn- \līn- \ *adj* [L *lynceus*, fr. Gk *lynkeros*, lit. (fr. *lynx*, of Lynceus, Argonaut famous for his sharpness of sight, fr. *lynx* Lynceus): SHARP-SIGHTED
lynch \līnch \ *v* [*lynch* law]: to put to death by mob action without legal action — **lynch-er** \līn-ˈtʃər \ *n*
lynch law \lɒb \ *n*: Charles Lynch 1796 Am Justice of the peace; fr. his presiding over an extrajudicial court to suppress Tory activity: the punishment of presumed crimes or offenses us. by death without due process of law
lynx \līnks \ *n* **lynx** or **lynx-ēs** \lɪ-ˈŋks \ *n*: any of various wildcats with relatively long legs, a short stubby tail, mottled coat, and often tufted ears: as a: the common lynx (*Lynx lynx*) of northern North America 2: BOBCAT 3: a N. O. American lynx (*L. canadensis*) with soft fur and large padded feet — called also **Canada lynx**
lynx-eyed \līn(k)-ˈəɪd \ *adj*: SHARP-SIGHTED
lynx-eyed comb form [prp. NL, fr. Gk *lyein* to loosen, dissolve — more at **LOSE**]: dispersed state; dispersion (lyophilic)
ly-on-naise \lī-ŏ-ˈnāz \ *adj* [fr. (fr) *lyonnaise* in the manner of Lyons, fr. fem. of *lyonnais* of Lyons, fr. *Lyon* Lyons, France]: prepared with onions
ly-on-ness \lī-ŏ-ˈnəs \ *n*: a country held in Arthurian legend to have been contiguous to Cornwall before sinking beneath the sea
lyophil- \lī-ŏ-ˈfī- \ *adj* [ISV] 1: LYOPHILIC 2: or lyo-philic \-fī- \ *adj*: of, relating to, or obtained by lyophilization
lyo-phil-ic \lī-ŏ-ˈfī-ɪk \ *adj*: marked by strong affinity between a dispersed phase and the liquid in which it is dispersed (a ~ colloid)
lyo-phil-i-zation \lī-ŏ-ˈfī-ɪ-zə-ˈshən \ *n*: the process of lyophilizing or the state of being lyophilized
lyo-phil-ize \lī-ŏ-ˈfī-ɪ-zə- \ *v*: FREEZE-DRY
lyo-pho-bic \lī-ŏ-ˈfə-ˌbɪk \ *adj*: marked by lack of strong affinity between a dispersed phase and the liquid in which it is dispersed (a ~ colloid)
ly-ra \lī-ˈrə \ *n* [L (gen. *Lyrae*), lit. *lyre*]: a northern constellation representing the lyre of Orpheus or Mercury and containing Vega
ly-rate \lī-ŏ-ˈrāt \ or **ly-rat-ed** \-ˌrāt-əd \ *adj*: having or suggesting the shape of a lyre — **ly-rate-ly** *adv*
lyre \lī-ŏ-ˈrə \ *n* [ME *lyre*, fr. OF, L *lyra*, fr. Gk] 1: a stringed musical instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks esp. to accompany song and recitation 2 *cap*: LYRA
lyre-hird \lī-ŏ-ˈrɪd \ *n*: either of two Australian passerine birds (genus *Menura*) distinguished in the male by very long tail feathers displayed during courtship
lyric \lī-ˈrɪk \ *n*: a lyre
lyric- \lī-ˈrɪk- \ *adj* 1: of or relating to a lyre or harp 2: suitable to sing to the lyre or for being set to music and sung 3: expressive direct us. intense personal emotion
lyric: EXUBERANT, RHAPSODIC
lyric \lī-ˈrɪk \ *n*: a lyric composition; *specif*: a lyric poem 2 *pl*: the words of a popular song or musical-comedy
lyric-al \lī-ˈrɪk-əl \ *adj*: LYRIC — **lyric-al-ly** \-ɪk (ə)-lē \ *adv*
lyric-al-ness \-kəl-ˈnəs \ *n*
lyric-cisim \lī-ŏ-ˌsɪz-əm \ *n* 1: a: the quality or state of being lyric 2: a personal direct intense style or quality in poetry or the other arts 2: exuberance of style or feeling
lyric-ist \lī-ŏ-ˌsɪst \ *n*: a writer of lyrics
lyrism \lī-ŏ-ˌrɪz-əm \ *n*: LYRICISM
lyr-ist \lī-ŏ-ˌrɪt-ə-sɪt \ *n*: a player on the lyre 2 \lī-ŏ-ˌrɪt-ə-sɪt \ LYRICIST
lys- or **lysi-** or **lyso-** *comb form [NL, fr. Gk *lysis*, *lysi-* loosening, fr. *lysein*]: lysis (lysin)
ly-sate \lī-ˈsāt \ *n*: a product of lysis
lyse \līz, ˈlīz \ *v* [back-formation fr. NL *lysis*] *vt*: to cause to undergo lysis — *vi*: to undergo lysis
lysen-ko-ism \lī-ˈsen-ˌkə-ˌɪz-əm \ *n* (Trofim *Lyssenko* b1898 RUS geneticist): a biological doctrine asserting the fundamental influence of somatic and environmental factors on heredity in contradiction of orthodox genetics
ly-ser-gic acid \lī-ˌsər-ˌjɪk-, (jī-)ˌsər- \ *n* [lys- + *ergot*]: a crystalline acid C₁₆H₁₆N₂O₂ from ergotic alkaloids
ly-sin \lī-ˈsɪn \ *n*: a substance capable of causing lysis; *esp*: an enzyme capable of causing disintegration of red blood cells or microorganisms
ly-sine \lī-ˈsēn \ *n*: a crystalline basic amino acid C₆H₁₁N₃O₂ that is essential to animal nutrition
ly-sis \lī-ˈsɪs \ *n*, pl **ly-ses** \lī-ˈsɪz \ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, act of loosening, disintegration, remission of fever, fr. *lysein* to loosen — more at **LOSE**] 1: the gradual decline of a disease process (as fever) 2: a process of disintegration or dissolution (as of cells)
-ly-sis \lī-ˌsɪs \ *n* *comb form*, pl **-ly-ses** \lī-ŏ-ˌsēz \ *n* [NL, fr. L & Gk, L, loosening, fr. Gk, fr. *lysein*] 1: decomposition (electrolysis) 2: breaking down (autolysis)
ly-so-gen-e-sis \lī-ˌsə-ˌjən-ˌe-sɪs \ *n* [NL]: the production of lysis or of the phenomenon of lysis — **ly-so-gen-etic** \-jə-ˌnet-ɪk \ *adj*
ly-so-zyme \lī-ˌsə-ˌzɪm \ *n*: a basic bacteriolytic protein present in egg white and in secretions that functions as a mucinolytic enzyme
ly-sin- \lī-ˌsɪn- \ *comb form* [Gk *lysin* that may be analyzed, soluble, fr. *lysein*]: a substance capable of undergoing (such) decomposition (hydrolytic)
lyt-ic \lī-ˈtɪk \ *adj* [Gk *lytikos* able to loose, fr. *lyein*]: of or relating to lysis or a lysin; *adj*: productive of or effecting lysis (as of cells)
lyt-ic-ly \lī-ˈtɪk-lē \ *adv* suffix [Gk *lytikos*]: of, relating to, or effecting (such) decomposition (hydrolytic)
lyt-a \lī-ˌtə \ *n*, pl **lyt-ae** \lī-ˌtē-, -jē \ *n* [L, fr. Gk, lit., madness, rabies; fr. the belief that it might cause rabies unless removed]: a fibrous and cartilaginous rod lying within the longitudinal axis of the tongue in many of the ruminantia that may be analyzed
lytze \līz \ *n* *comb form* [ISV, prp. irreg. fr. NL *lysis*]: produce or undergo lysis (sense 2) (electrolyze)*



lyre

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɔ farther; a back; ă hake; ă cot, cart; ă out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; ġ gift; 1 trip; 1 life; j joke; ʝ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ʃ this; ʃ out; ʃ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision



m /'m/, *n*, often *cap*, often attrib 1 **a**: the 13th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **m** 2: one thousand 3: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **m** 4: a one designated **m** esp. the 12th or when **j** is used for the 10th the 13th in order of class 5: something shaped like the letter **M** 6: **EM** 2 **b**: **FICA** **ma** /'má, 'mò/, *n* [short for *mama*]: **MOTHER** **ma** /'mám, 'mò/, *n* [after "yes" often **m**]: **MADAM**

Mab /'máb/ *n*: a factyn knight to govern men's dreams
Mac /'mák/ *n*, **Brit**: **MACKINTOSH**

ma-ca-bre /má-'kábr/ *adj* [**F**, fr. *danse macabre* dance of death, fr. **MF** (*danse de Macabre*) 1: *having death as a subject*; *compelling or inducing death* 2: *dwelling on the grisly or gruesome* 3: *tending to produce horror in a beholder*: **HORRIBLE** **syn** **see** **GHOSTLY** — **ma-ca-bre-ly** /'kábr-r-lé/ *adv*

mac-ad-am /'mák-'ad-'ám/ *n* [John L. *MacAdam* 1836 **Brit** engineer] 1: *macadamized roadway or pavement* 2: *esp. with a bituminous binder* 3: *the brown stone used in macadamizing* 4: *a hard-shelled nut somewhat resembling a filbert and produced by an Australian evergreen tree (*Macadamia ternifolia*) of the protea family*

mac-ad-am-ize /má-'kád-'ám-'íz/ *vt*: to construct or finish (a road) by compacting into a solid mass a layer of small broken stones on a convex well-drained roadbed

ma-ca-cac /'mák-'kák/ *n* [**It**, *macaco*]: any of numerous short-tailed Old World monkeys (*Macaca* and related genera) chiefly of southern Asia and the East Indies; *esp*: **RHESUS MONKEY**

ma-ca-ro-ni /'mák-'ró-né/ *n* [**It** *maccheroni*, pl. of *maccherone*, fr. **It** dial. *maccherone* dumpling, *macaroni*] 1: *a paste composed chiefly of semolina dried in the form of slices* 2: *a member of a class of traveled young Englishmen of the late 18th and early 19th centuries who affected foreign ways* 3: *a affected young man*; **FOR**

ma-ca-rón-i-o /'trá-'ró-'ik/ *adj* [**It**, *maccheronico*]; **It** dial. *macaronic* 1: *macaronic* 2: *characterized by a mixture of vernacular words with Latin words or with non-Latin words having Latin endings* 3: *characterized by a mixture of two languages* — **macaronic** **n** — **ma-ca-rón-i-cal** /'trá-'ró-'ik/ *adj*

ma-ca-roon /'mák-'róon/ *n* [**F** *macaron*, fr. **It** dial. *maccherone*] 1: *a small cake composed chiefly of the white of eggs, sugar, and ground almonds or coconut*

ma-gaw /má-'kó/ *n* [**Pa** *magaw*]: any of numerous parrots (esp. species *Ara*) of South and central America including some of the largest and showiest of parrots

Mac-beth /'mák-'béth, 'mák-'/ *n*: a Scottish general who is the protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy *Macbeth*

ma-ca-be-an /'mák-'ó-'bē-'án/ *adj*: of or relating to the **Maccabees**

ma-ca-bee-an /'mák-'ó-'bē-'án/ *n* [**pl** *Gk* *Makkabaiot*, fr. pl. of *Makkabaios*, surname of Judas Maccabaeus 2d cent. **B.C.** Jewish patriot] 1: *a priestly family leading a Jewish revolt begun in 168 **b.c.** against Hellenism and Syrian rule and reigning over Palestine from 142 **b.c.** to 63 **b.c.***

ma-ca-boy /'mák-'ó-'bóy/ *n* [**F** *macouba*, fr. *Macouba*, district in Martinique]: a snuff from Martinique

Mc-Car-ty-ism /'mák-'kár-'thé-'íz-'izm/ also /'kár-'tē-'/ *n* [Joseph R. *McCarthy* 1917 **U.S.** senator]: a mid-twentieth-century political attitude characterized chiefly by opposition to elements held to be subversive and by the use of a "red" tag by involving personal attacks on individuals by means of widely publicized indiscriminate allegations *esp.* on the basis of unsubstantiated charges — **Mc-Car-ty-ite** /'i-'/ *n*

Mac-cles-field /'mák-'láz-'fíld/ *n* [**Mac** *Clesfield*, **England**]: a silk with small allover patterns used *esp.* for neckties

Mc-Coy /má-'kóy/ *n* [alter. of *Mockay* in the phrase *the real Mackay* the true chief of the Mackay clan, a position often disputed]: something that is neither imitation nor substitute

ma-ce /'más/ *n* [**ME**, fr. **MF**, fr. (assumed) **VL** *macris*; akin to **OG** *μάκελον* *mákelon* mallet] 1: *a heavy often spiked staff or club used esp. in the middle ages for breaking armor* 2: *a club used as a weapon* 3: *a*: *an ornamental staff borne as a symbol of authority before a public official or a legislative body* *b*: *one who carries a mace* 3: *a*: *rod with a flat wooden head formerly used in billiards instead of a cue* *b*: *a similar rod in bagatelle*

ma-ce *n* [**ME**, fr. **MF** *macis*, fr. **L** *macris*, an East Indian spice, fr. **Gk** *μάκισ*], an aromatic spice consisting of the dried external skin covering the seed of nutmeg

ma-ce-dó-ne /'mák-'dó-'né/ *n* [**F**, fr. *Macédoine* Macedonia; *perh.* fr. the mixture of races in Macedonia] 1: *a mixture of fruits or vegetables served as a salad or cocktail or in a jellied dessert or used in a sauce or as a garnish* 2: *a confused mixture*: **MEDLEY** 3: *an old name for Macedonia* 4: *a name for a native or inhabitant of ancient or modern Macedonia* 5: *the probable Indo-European language of ancient Macedonia* 6: *the probably Indo-European language of ancient Macedonia*

ma-ce-rat-e /'mäs-'rát/ *vb* [**It** *macerato*, pp. of *macerare* to soak or steep] 1: *to cause to wet or soak* 2: *to cause by excessive fastening* 3: *to cause to become soft or separated into constituent elements by or as if by steeping in fluid* — *vi*: to soften and wear away *esp.* as a result of being wetted or steeped — **ma-ce-rat-ion** /'mäs-'rát-'shn/ *n* — **ma-ce-rat-ör** /'mäs-'rát-'ör/ *n*

ma-चे-te /'mák-'tē-'/ *n* [**Sp** *machete*]: a cutting knife used in S. America and the West Indies for cutting cane and clearing paths 2: *a small four-stringed Portuguese guitar*

ma-chi-a-vel-li-an /'mák-'é-'vel-'é-'án/ *adj* 1: *of or relating to Machiavelli or Machiavellianism* 2: *suggesting the principles of conduct esp. as taught by Machiavelli* 3: *characterized by cunning, duplicity, or bad faith* — **Machiavellianism** *n*

Ma-chi-a-vel-li-an-ism /'iz-'m/ *n*: the political theory of Machiavelli; *esp.* the view that politics is amoral and that any means however unscrupulous can justifiably be used in achieving political power

ma-chi-o-late /'mák-'ó-'lát/ *vt* [**ML** *machiolatus*, pp. of *machiolare*, fr. **OF** *machioler*, *fr. machiolare* machiolate] *b*: *to crush* + *coll neck*, fr. **L** *collum* — more *coll* + *collar*: *to furnish with machicolations*

ma-chi-o-la-tion /'mák-'ó-'lá-'shn/ *n* 1: *an opening between the surface of a projecting parapet or in the floor of a gallery or roof of a portico for discharging missiles or assault* 2: *below* 3: *a gallery or parapet containing such openings* 2: *construction imitating medieval machicolation*

ma-chin-abil-ty /'mák-'shē-'n-'bil-'at-'é/ *n*: the quality or state of being machinable

ma-chi-ne-able /'mák-'shē-'n-'é-'bəl/ *adj*: capable of or suitable for being machined

mach-i-nate /'mák-'ó-'nát, 'máš-'ó-'nát/ *vb* [**L** *machinatus*, pp. of *machinari*, *fr. machina* machine, contrivance] *vt*: to plan or plot *esp.* by using machinery 2: *to scheme or contrive to bring about*; **PILOT**

ma-chi-na-tion /'mák-'ó-'nā-'shn/ *n*: 1: *an act of machining* 2: *a scheming or crafty action or artful design intended to accomplish some evil end* **syn** **see** **FLOT**

mach-i-na-tör /'mák-'ó-'nät-ör, 'máš-'ó-'nät-ör/ *n*: one that machinates 1: *a plotter or artful schemer* 2: *an inventor*

ma-chi-ne /'mák-'shē-'n/ *n*, often attrib [**MF**, fr. **L** *machina*, fr. **Gk** *μηχανή* (**Dor** dial. *machana*), fr. *mēchos* means, expedient — more *at* **MAX**] 1: *an archaic*: a constructed thing whether material or immaterial 2: *CONVEYANCE, VEHICLE; specif*: **AUTOMOBILE** 3: *a military engine* 4: *any of various apparatus formerly used to produce stage effects* 5: (1) *an assemblage of parts that transmit forces, motion, and energy one to another in a predetermined manner* (2) *an instrument (as a lever) designed to transmit or modify the application of power, force, or motion* 2: *any living organism that is used for transmitting or producing a person or organization that acts like a machine* 6: (1) *combination of persons acting together for a common end together with the agencies they use* (2) *a highly organized political group under the leadership of a boss or small clique* 3: *a literary device or device introduced for dramatic effect*

2 *machine* *vb*: to turn, shape, plane, mill, or otherwise reduce or finish by machine-operated tools

machine gun *n*: an automatic gun using small-arms ammunition for rapid continuous firing — **ma-chi-ne-gun** /'mák-'shē-'n-'gən/ *vb*

ma-chi-ne-ry /'mák-'shē-'n-'rē/ *n*: 1: *resembling a machine* *esp.* in regularity of action or stereotyped uniformity of product

ma-chi-ne-ry /'mák-'shē-'n-'rē/ *n* 1: *a*: *machines in general or as a functioning unit*; *as* (1) *apparatus for producing stage effects* (2) *any of various devices used esp. for transmitting or producing the work of a machine* 2: *the means by which something is kept in action or a desired result is obtained*

machí-ne shop *n*: a workshop in which work is machined to size and assembled

ma-chi-ne tool *n*: a usu. power-driven machine designed for shaping solid work

ma-chi-nist /'mák-'shē-'níst/ *n* 1: *a worker who fabricates, assembles, or repairs machinery* 2: *a craftsman skilled in the use of machine tools* 3: *one who operates a machine* 2: *archaic* 1: *a person in charge of the mechanical aspects of theatrical production* 2: *a warrant officer who supervises machinery and engine operation*

machinist's mate *n*: a navy petty officer who operates engine-room equipment

Mach /'mák/ *n* [**Ernst Mach** 1916 **Austrian** physicist]: 1: *a number representing the ratio of the speed of a body to the speed of sound in the surrounding atmosphere*

mach *var* of **MAC**

mach-er-el /'mák-'ó-'rél/ *n*, *pl* *mackerel* or *mackerels* [**ME** *mackerel*, fr. **OF**] 1: *a fish (*Scorpaen scorpaenus*) of the No. Atlantic that is abundant in the waters of the North Atlantic and reaches a length of about 18 inches, and is one of the most important food fishes* 2: *a fish of the suborder (Scorpaenidae) to which the common mackerel belongs; esp*: a comparatively small member of this group as distinguished from a bonito or tuna

mackerel sky *n*: a sky covered with rows of altocumulus or cirrocumulus clouds resembling the patterns on a mackerel's back

mach-i-naw /'mák-'ó-'nó/ *n* [**Mackinaw** City, Michigan, formerly an Indian trading post] 1: *a flat-bottomed boat with pointed prow and square stern formerly much used on the upper Great Lakes* 2: *a kind of blanket formerly distributed by the U.S. government to the Indians* 3: *a heavy cloth of wool or wool and other fibers often with a plaid design and used, heavily napped and felted* 4: *a short coat of Mackinaw or similar heavy fabric*

mach-in-tosh also **mae-in-tosh** /'mák-'dó-'tish/ *n* [**Charles Macintosh** 1843 **Sc** chemist & inventor] 1: *chiefly* **Brit**: **RAINCOAT** 2: *a lightweight waterproof fabric orig. of rubberized cotton*

mach-i-le /'mák-'ól/ *n* [**F** *macule* spot, *mackie*, **L** *macula* spot, *macula* double impression, *macula* a printed sheet]

2 *macule* /'mák-'jīng/ *n* [**Sp** *mancha* blot]

ma-çle /'mák-'ól/ *n* [**F**, wide-mesh net, lozenge voided, *maçle*, fr. **OF**, mesh, lozenge voided, of **Gmc** origin; akin to **OHG** *masca* mesh — more *at* **MESH**] 1: *a*: *a twin crystal* 2: *a flat often triangular mesh that is used, a twin crystal* 3: *a dark, or discolored spot (as in a mineral)* — **ma-çle-ly** /'mák-'ól-'ad/ *adj*

macr- or **macro-** *comb* form [**F** & **L**, fr. **Gk** *μάκρο-*, *makro-* long, fr. *makros* — more *at* **MEAGER**] 1: *long* (**macrodiagonal**) 2: *large* (**macrospore**)

ma-cro-scope /'mák-'ró-'skóp/ *n* [**F** or **It**: **F** *macramé*, fr. **It** *macramé*, fr. **Turk** *mama* napkin, towel, fr. **Ar** *migramah* embroidered veil]: a coarse lace or fringe made by knotting threads or cords in a geometrical pattern

ma-cro-me knot *n*: an ornate knot used in making

ma-cro- /'mák-'ró/ *adj* [**Fr**]: 1: *excessively developed*: **LARGE, THICK** 2: *of or involving large quantities* 3: **GROSS** **IC**

ma-cro-ceph-a-lous /'mák-'ró-'set-'ó-'lús/ *adj* [**F** *macrocephal-*, *fr. Gk* *μακροκεφαλος* having a long head, fr. *makr-* + *kephalē* head — more *at* **CEPHALIC**]: *having or being an exceptionally large head or cranium (as an idiot)* — **ma-cro-ceph-a-ly** /'set-'ó-'lé-'/ *n*



macrame knot

mac-ro-cosm \mak-rō-kāz-əm\ n [F *macrocosme*, fr. ML *macrocosmos*, fr. L *makrō kosmos* order, universe] 1 : the great world **UNIVERSE** 2 : a complex that is a large-scale reproduction of one of its constituents — **mac-ro-cos-mi-cal** \mak-rō-kāz-mī-kəl\ *adj* — **mac-ro-cos-mi-cal-ly** \mi-kəl-ē\ *adv*

mac-ro-cytle \mak-rō-sītl\ n [ISV] : an exceptionally large red blood cell occurring chiefly in anemias — **mac-ro-cytle** \mak-rō-sītl\ *adj*

mac-ro-ey-to-lion \mak-rō-ēy-tō-shān\ n : a large blastomere of an egg; also : a large blastomere of a zygote

mac-ro-evolu-tion \mak-rō-ēvō-lū-shən\ n : evolutionary change involving relatively large and complex steps — **mac-ro-evolu-tion-ary** \shō-nēr-ē\ *adj*

mac-ro-ga-me-te \mak-rō-gām-ēt\ n [ISV] : the larger and usually female gamete of a heterogamous organism

mac-ro-mer \mak-rō-mēr\ n : a large blastomere

mac-ron \mak-rōn\ mak-, rōn\ n [Gk *makron*, neut. of *makros* long] : a mark placed over a vowel to indicate that the vowel is long or placed over a syllable or used alone to indicate a stressed or long syllable in a metrical foot

mac-ro-nu-cle-us \mak-rō-nū-klē-əs\ n [NL] : a relatively large densely staining nucleus that is believed to exert a controlling influence over the trophic activities of most ciliated protozoans

mac-ro-nu-tri-ent \mak-rō-nū-trē-ənt\ n : a chemical element of which relatively large quantities are essential to the growth and welfare of a plant

mac-ro-phage \mak-rā-fāj\ -fāzh\ n [F, fr. *macr-* + *-phage*] : a large phagocyte; *specif* : HISTIOCYTE — **mac-ro-phag-ic** \mak-rā-fāj-ik\ *adj*

mac-ro-pter-ous \mak-rā-p-ter-əs\ *adj* [Gk *makropteros*, fr. *makrō* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : having long or large wings or fins

mac-ro-scop-ic \mak-rō-skāp-ik\ *adj* [ISV *macr-* + *-scopic* (as in *microscopic*)] 1 : large enough to be observed by the naked eye **2** : considered in terms of large units or elements — **mac-ro-scop-ic-ly** \skāp-ik-ē\ *adv* — **mac-ro-scop-ic-ly** \skāp-ik-ē\ *adv*

ma-cru-ral \ma-kru-ōr-əl\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *makros* long + *oura* tail — more at MEAGER, SQUIRREL] : of or relating to a subordinate (Macrura) of decapod crustaceans with well-developed abdomens — **ma-cru-ral** \ma-kru-ōr-əl\ *adj* or *n* — **ma-cru-roid** \mō-ōid\ *adj*

mac-u-late \mā-kyū-lāt\ *adj* 1 : having a long tail **2** : MACULAR

mac-u-lā \mā-yū-lā\ -yū-lē\ *pl* [L, fr. *macula* blotch] 1 : BLOTCH, SPOT; *esp* : MACULE **2** : an anatomical structure having the form of a spot differentiated from surrounding tissues — **mac-u-lar** \lōr\ *adj*

mac-u-late \mā-yū-lāt\ *vi* [ME *maculatus*, fr. L *maculatus*, pp. of *maculare*, fr. *macula*] 1 *archaic* : spot, SPECKLE **2 *archaic* : BEMURCH, DEFILE**

mac-u-lat-ed \mā-kyū-lāt-əd\ *adj* 1 : marked with spots; BLOTCHED **2** : BEMURCHED, IMPURE

mac-u-lat-ion \mā-kyū-lāt-ē-shən\ n 1 *archaic* : the act of spotting; the state of being spotted **2** : SPOT, BLEND **3** : the arrangement of spots and markings on an animal or plant

mac-ule \mak-(yū)(ō)\ n [F, fr. L *macula*] : a patch of skin altered in color but usually not elevated that is a characteristic feature of various diseases (as smallpox)

mad \mād\ mād-əd\ *adj* [ME *medd*, *madd*, fr. OE *gemād*, pp. of (assumed) *gemādan* to madden, fr. *gemād* silly, mad; akin to OHG *gimeti* foolish, crazy, Skt *māthati* he hurts] 1 : disordered in mind; INSANE **2** : a : completely unrestrained by reason and judgment; SENSELESS **2** : incapable of being explained or accounted for; ILLUSORY **3** : carried away by intense anger; FURIOUS **4** : keenly displeased; ANGRY **4** : carried away by enthusiasm or desire **5** : affected with rabies; RABID **6** : marked by wild gait and merriment; HILARIOUS **7** : intensely excited **8** : LAUGHTER, FRANTIC **8** : marked by intense and often chaotic activity; WILD

mad *vb* **mad-ded**; **mad-ding**; **MADDEN**

mad *n* 1 : ANGER, FURY **2** : a fit of mood of bad temper

mad-am \mā-dəm\ n, *pl* **mad-ams** [ME, fr. OF *ma dame*, lit. my lady] 1 *pl* **mes-dames** \mā-dām, -dām\ n : LADY **2** : used without a surname as a form of respectful or polite address to a woman **2** : MISTRESS **1** — used as a title formerly with the given name but now with the surname as an equivalent of *Madame* or *esp.* with a designation of rank or office (*Madam* Chairman) (*Madam* President) **3** : the female head of a house of prostitution **4** : the female head of a household **WIFE**

ma-dame \mā-dām, mā-ē\ *before a surname also* \mād-əm\ n [F, fr. OF *ma dame*] 1 *pl* **mes-dames** \mā-dām, -dām\ n : MISTRESS — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.* for a married woman not of English-speaking nationality and as a title of distinction for a professional woman **2** *pl* **madames** \mā-dām\ n

mad-brained \mād-brānd\ *adj* : HOTHHEADED, RASH

mad-cap \mād-kap\ *adj* : marked by impulsiveness or recklessness — **madcap** *n*

mad-den \mād-n\ *vb* **mad-den-ning** \mād-nīn, -nīn\ *vi* : to become or act as if mad — *vr* **1** : to drive mad; **2** : to drive mad; **3** : to intensify anger; **ENRAGE**

mad-den-ning \mād-nīn\ *vi* : tending to craze **2** : tending to infuriate **3** : tending to vex; **IRRITATING** — **mad-den-ning-ly** \mād-nīn-ē\ *adv*

mad-der \mād-ēr\ n [ME, fr. OE *meddere*; akin to OHG *matara* madden, *mat* *vb* to madden, *mat* *n* *Rubia tinctorum* of the family Rubiaceae, the madder family) with verticillate leaves and small yellowish panicled flowers succeeded by berries; *broody* : any of several related herbs (genus *Rubia*) **2** : the root of the Eurasian madder used formerly in dyeing; *also* : an alizarin dye prepared from it **3** : a madder tree

mad-der-wor \wōrd-, wō(ō)r\ *n* : a plant of the madder family

mad-ding \mād-īn\ *adj* 1 : acting as if mad; **FRENZIED** **2** : **MAD-DENING**

mad-dish \mād-īsh\ *adj* : somewhat mad

made \mād\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *maken* to make] **1** : a : artificially prepared (concrete blocks, fictitious) (a ~ excuse) **2** : put together of various ingredients (a ~ dish) **2** : assured of success (a ~ man)

Ma-dei-ra \mā-dē-er-, -dēr-\ n [Pg, fr. *Madaira* islands] : a wine amber-colored dessert wine of Madeira; *also* : a similar wine made elsewhere

ma-de-moi-selle \mā-d-(ə)m(w)ā-zēld, mam-zēld\ n, *pl* **ma-de-moi-selles** \zēld, -ə-mēs-moi-selles\ \mā-d-(ə)m(w)ā-zēld\ [F, fr. OF *ma damoisele*, lit. my (young) lady] **1** : an unmarried French or Belgian woman used as a title equivalent to *Mrs* for an unmarried woman not of English-speaking nationality **2** : a French girl

made-up \mā-dəp\ *adj* 1 : marked by the use of makeup **2** : fancifully conceived or falsely devised **3** : fully manufactured

made-up \mā-dəp\ *n* : a place where insane persons are detained and treated **2** : a place of bewildering urban confusion

mad-ly \mād-ē\ *adv* : in a mad manner or to a degree suggestive of madness

mad-man \mād-mān, -mōn\ n : a man who is or acts as if insane

mad-ness \mād-nēs\ n 1 : the quality or state of being mad; *as* **2** : **INSANITY** **2** : extreme folly **3** : **RAGE** **4** : **ECSTASY**, **ENTHUSIASM** **2** : any of several ailments of animals marked by frenzied behavior; *specif* : **RABIES**

ma-donna \mā-dōn-ə\ n [It, fr. OlT *ma donna*, lit. my lady] 1 *archaic* : lady — used as a form of respectful address **2** *obs* : an Italian lady **3** : **VIRGIN MARY**

Madonna lily *n* : a white lily (*Lilium candidum*) with bell-shaped to broad funnel-shaped flowers formerly extensively forced for spring blooming

ma-dras \mā-dras, -drās; \mā-dras\ n [Madras, India] **1** : a fine plain-woven shirting and dress fabric usu. of cotton with small designs in bright colors or in white **2** : a light open usu. cotton fabric with a heavy design used for curtains **2** : a large silk or cotton kerchief usu. of bright colors that is often worn as a turban

mad-re-pore \mād-rē-pō(ə)r, -pō(ə)r\ n [F *madrepore*, fr. It *madrepora*, fr. *madre* mother, (fr. *l. mater*) + *pora* pore (fr. *L. porus*) — more at MOTHER] : any of various stony reef-building corals of the phylum Cnidaria; *also* : any of various types of branching, encrusting, or massive forms — **mad-rē-pō-ri-an** \mā-d-rā-pōr-ē-ən, -pōr-ē\ *adj* or *n* — **mad-rē-pōr-ic** \pōr-ik, -pōr-ē\ *adj*

mad-ri-gal \mād-rī-gāl\ n [It *madrigale*, fr. ML *matricale*, fr. neo-Latin (assumed) *matricalis* simple, *L. l.* of the womb, fr. *L. matrix*, *matrix* womb — more at MATRIX] **1** : a trecento **2** - or 3-voice vocal piece following a strict poetic form **2** : a complex polyphonic 16th century vocal piece **3** : a dramatic chiefly monosyllabic 16th century play **4** : a dramatic play with a variety of branching, encrusting, or massive forms — **mad-rī-gal-ist** \gāl-ist\ *n*

ma-dri-lene \mā-drī-len, -liān\ n [F (common) *madriène*, lit., Madrid consommé] : a consommé flavored with tomato

ma-dro-na or **ma-dro-ne** or **ma-dro-no** \mā-drō-nə\ n [Sp *madroña*] : an evergreen tree or shrub (*Arbutus menziesii*) of the head of the family of the Pacific coast of No. America with smooth bark, thick shining leaves, and edible red berries

ma-du-ro \mā-dū(r)-ō\ *n* [Sp, fr. *maduro* ripe, fr. *L. maturus* — more at MATURE] : a dark-colored relatively strong cigar

mad-wor \mād-wōrt, -wō(ō)r\ *n* : **ALYSSEUM** **1** **2** : **GOLD OF PLEASURE**

ma \mā\ *Scot* var. of MORE

mae-cē-nas \mā-sēs-nās\ n [L, fr. Galus *Maeccenas* 18 B.C. Roman statesman & patron of literature] : a generous patron esp. of literature or art

mael-strom \mā(ə)l-strəm, -strām\ n [obs. D. *maelstromm*], fr. *mael* whirlwind + *strom* stream; akin to OHG *malan* an whirl and to OHG *strom* stream — more at MEAL, STREAM] **1** : a powerful often violent whirlpool sucking in objects within a given radius **2** : something resembling a maelstrom in turbulence **3** : TURMOIL

mae-nad \mā-nād\ n [L *maenad*, *maenas*, fr. Gk *maidnā*, *mainas*, fr. *maidnēsthai* to be mad; akin to Gk *menos* spirit — more at MIND] **1** : a woman participant in orgiastic Dionysian rites; **BACCHANTE** **2** : an unnaturally excited or distraught woman

mae-nad-ic \mā-nād-ik\ *adj*

mae-stro \mā-strō\ *n*, *pl* **maestros** or **mae-stri** \mā-strē\ [It, lit., master, fr. *L. magister* — more at MASTER] **1** : a master in an art; *esp.* an eminent composer, conductor, or teacher of music

Ma-e West \mā-wēs\ *n* [*Ma-e West* b1892 A.M. actress noted for her full figure] : an inflatable life jacket

ma-fick \mā-fik\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *Mafeking night*, English celebration of the lifting of the siege of Mafeking, So. Africa, May 17, 1900] : to celebrate with boisterous rejoicing and hilarious behavior

Ma-fia \mā-fē-ə, -mā-f-\ n [*Mafia*, *Maffia*, a Sicilian secret criminal society, fr. It] **1** : a secret society of political terrorists **2** : a secret organization composed chiefly of criminals engaged in and held to control racketeering, peddling narcotics, gambling, and other illicit activities throughout the world

mag \māg\ *n*, *slang* **MAGAZINE**

mag-a-zine \mag-ə-zēn, -zēn\ n [MF, fr. OFprov, fr. Ar *makhazin*, pp. of *makhazan* storehouse] **1** : a place where goods or supplies are stored; **WAREHOUSE** **2** : a store in which powder and other explosives are kept in a fort or a ship **3** : the contents of a magazine; *as* : an accumulation of munitions of war **4** : a stock of provisions or goods **4** : a periodical containing miscellaneous pieces (as articles, stories, poems) often illustrated **5** : a similar section of a newspaper usu. appearing on Sunday **5** : a supply chamber; *as* : a holder in or on a gun for cartridges to be fed into the gun chamber automatically **6** : a lighttight chamber for films or plates on a camera or for film on a motion-picture camera

mag-a-zin-ist \māg-ə-zīn-ist\ *n* : one who writes for or edits a magazine

mag-da-len \mā-dā-lən\ or **mag-da-lene** \lēn\ *n*, *often cap* [*Mary Magdalen* or *Magdalene* woman healed by Jesus of evil spirits (Lk 8:2), considered identical with a reformed prostitute (Lk 7:36-50)] : to celebrate with boisterous rejoicing and hilarious behavior

Mag-da-le-ni-an \mā-dā-lē-nē-ən\ *adj* : **magdalenian**, fr. *La Madeleine*, rock shelter in southwest France] : of or relating to an Upper Paleolithic culture characterized by flint, bone, and ivory implements, carving, and paintings

o abnt; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; j sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

Mag-el-Jan-ic Cloud \maj-a-jan-ik, chiefly BrIt, mag-ə-n [Ferdinand Magellan 1521 Pg navigator] ; either of the two nearest galaxies to the Milky Way system located within 25 degrees of the south celestial pole and appearing as conspicuous patches of light

Ma-gen Da-vid \mə-ɡən-ˈdə-vəd-ən [Heb māḡān Dāwīd, lit., shield of David] ; a hexagram used as a symbol of Judaism

ma-gen-ta \mə-ˈɡent-ə \n [Magenta, Italy] 1 : FUCHSINE 2 : a deep purplish red

mag-ə-n \mə-ˈɡən \n [ME maethk, magotte, of Scand origin; akin to ON maethkr maggot; akin to OE matha maggot] 1 : a soft-bodied leathery grub that is the larva of a dipterous insect (as the housefly) 2 : a fantastic or eccentric idea ; WHIM — mag-goty \-ə \ adj

mag-ə-n pl of MAQUS

Ma-gi-an \mə-ˈjē-ən \n : MAOUI

Ma-gi-an \-jē-ən, -jī- \ adj : of or relating to the Magi — Ma-gi-an-ism \-ən, -niz-əm \n

mag-i-ik \mə-ˈjī-ik \n [ME magik, fr. MF magique, fr. L magice, fr. Gk magikē, fem. of magikos Magian, magical, fr. magos mabus, sorcerer, of Iranian origin; akin to magosh sorcerer] 1 : a use of means (as charms, spells) believed to have supernatural power over natural forces b : magic rites or incantations 2 : an extraordinary power or influence seemingly from a supernatural source 3 : something that seems to cast spells ; ENCHANTMENT 3 : the art of producing illusions by legerdemain

mag-ic adj 1 : For relating to magic 2 : a : having seemingly supernatural qualities or powers b : ENCHANTING — mag-i-cal-ly \mə-ˈjī-kəl-ē \ adj — mag-i-cal-ly \-kəl-ē \ adv

Mag-i-clan \mə-ˈjī-ən \n 1 : one skilled in magic; esp : SORCERER 2 : one who performs tricks of illusion and sleight of hand

mag-ic lantern \n ; an early form of optical projector of still pictures using a transparent slide

Ma-gi-not Line \mə-ʒə-nō-ˈnō-, -mə-ˈjə-n \n [André Magnot 1932 Fr minister of war] : a line of defensive fortifications built before World War II to protect the western border of France but easily outflanked by German invaders

mag-is-te-ri-al \mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈstī-ə-əl \ adj [LL magisterialis of authority, fr. magisterium office of a master, fr. magister] 1 : (1) : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a master or teacher (2) : marked by a dignified, sedate, or pompous manner or aspect b : of, relating to, or required for a master's degree 2 : of or relating to a magistrate, his office, or his duties 3 : see DICTATORIAL — mag-is-te-ri-al-ly \-ə-əl-ē \ adv

mag-is-trā \mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈstrā \n 1 : the state of being a magistrate 2 : the office, power, or dignity of a magistrate 3 : a body of magistrates 4 : the district under a magistrate

mag-is-tral \mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈstrəl, -mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈtrəl \ adj [LL magistralis, fr. L magister-, magister] 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a master 2 : MAGISTRAL 3 : a magis-tral-ly \-trəl-ē \ adv

mag-is-trate \mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈstrā-ˈtē \n [ME magistrat, fr. L magis-tratus magistracy, magistrate, fr. magister-, magister master, political superior — more at MASTER] : an official entrusted with administration of the laws as : a principal official exercising governmental powers over a major political unit (as a nation) 2 : a local official exercising administrative and often judicial functions c : local judiciary official having limited original jurisdiction esp. in criminal cases — mag-is-trat-i-cal-ly \mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈstrā-tī-kəl-, -ˈstrā-tē \ adv

mag-is-trat-i-cal-ly \-kəl-ē \ adv

mag-ist-er \mə-ˈjī-ə-ˈstī-ə \n : MAGISTRACY

mag-ist-er \-stī-ə \n [L magna-, magna, fr. Gk, thick unguent, fr. massin to knead — more at MINGLE] 1 archaic : DREGS, SEDIMENT 2 : a thin pasty suspension (as of a precipitate in water) 3 : molten rock material within the earth from which an igneous rock results

Mag-na Char-ia or Mag-na Car-ia \mə-ˈɡnā-ˈkār-ē-ə \n [ML, lit., great charter] 1 : a charter of liberties to which the English barons forced King John to give his assent in June 1215 at Runnymede 2 : a document constituting a fundamental guarantee of rights and privileges

mag-nā-cum-lau-de \mə-ˈɡnə-ˌkəm-ˈlɑud-ə \n : ˈlɑud-ēz \n : ˈmə-ˈɡnə-ˌkəm-ˈləd-ē \n : (of an adj) [L] : with great distinction — used as a mark of academic achievement

Mag-na-Imm-i-ty \mə-ˈɡnə-ˌnɪm-ˈɪ-tē \n 1 : the quality of being magnanimous ; loftiness of spirit enabling one to bear trouble calmly, to disdain meanness and revenge, and to make sacrifices for worthy ends 2 : a magnanimous act

mag-na-ni-mous \mə-ˈɡnə-ˌnɪ-ˈmɔs \ adj [L magnanimus, fr. magnus great + animus spirit — more at MUCH, ANIMATE] 1 : showing or showing results to be showing of magnanimity 2 : showing or suggesting nobility of feeling and generosity of mind ; FORTVINOUS — mag-na-ni-mous-ly \-mə-ˈɡnə-ˌnɪ-ˈmɔs-lē \ adv — mag-na-ni-mous-ness \n

mag-nate \ˈmæg-nāt-, -nət \n [ME magnates, pl., fr. LL, fr. L magnas] ; a person of rank, power, influence, or distinction often in a certain area

mag-ne-sia \ˈmæg-nē-ʃə-, ˈnē-ʒə- \n [NL, fr. magnes carnesus, a white earth, lit., flesh magnet] 1 : a white highly infusible magnesium oxide used esp. in refractories, in cements, insulation, fertilizers, and rubber, and in medicine as an antacid and mild laxative 2 : MAGNESITE — mag-ne-si-an \-ʃi-ən-, -ʒi-ən \ adj

mag-ne-si-ite \ˈmæg-nə-sī-ē \n : native magnesium carbonate MgCO₃ used esp. in making refractories and magnesias

mag-ne-sium \ˈmæg-nē-zē-əm-, -zəm \n [NL, fr. magnesia] : a silver-white light malleable ductile bivalent metallic element that occurs abundantly in nature and is characterized by its physical and chemical processes, in photography, signaling, and pyrotechny because of the intense white light it produces on burning, and structurally esp. in the form of light alloys — see ELEMENT table

mag-net \ˈmæg-nət \n [ME magneite, fr. MF, fr. L magnet-, magnes-, magnetis, fr. Gk magnēs lithos lit., magnetite, ancient city in Asia Minor] 1 : a : a body having the property of attracting iron and producing a magnetic field external to itself; specif : a mass of iron, steel, or alloy that has this property artificially imparted 2 : something that attracts attention

(or) ability to attract (a ~ personality) — mag-net-i-cal-ly \-i-kəl-ē \ adv

magnetic deviation n : DECLINATION 6

magnetic equator n : ACLINE LINE

magnetic field n : the portion of space near a magnetic body or a body carrying a current in which the forces due to the body or current can be detected

magnetic flux n : the total amount of magnetic induction across or through a given surface

magnetic moment n : the product of the distance between the poles of a magnet and the strength of either pole

magnetic needle n : a slender bar of magnetized steel that when suspended so as to be free to turn indicates the direction of a magnetic field in which it is placed and that constitutes the essential part of a compass

magnetic north n : the northerly direction in the earth's magnetic field indicated by the north-seeking pole of the horizontal magnetic needle

magnetic pole n 1 : either of the poles of a magnet 2 : either of two small nonstationary regions which are located respectively in the polar areas of the northern and southern hemispheres and toward which the compass needle points from any direction throughout adjacent regions

magnetic recording n : the process of recording sound, data (as for a computer), or a television program by producing varying local magnetic induction of a moving tape, wire, or disc

magnetic storm n : a marked temporary disturbance of the earth's magnetic field held to be related to sunspots

magnetic tape n : a ribbon of thin paper or plastic coated for use in magnetic recording

magnetic wire n : a thin wire used in magnetic recording

mag-net-ic \mə-ˈɡnē-tīk \n 1 : a : class of physical phenomena that include the attraction for iron observed in lodestone and a magnet, are believed to be inseparably associated with moving electricity, are exhibited by both magnets and electric currents, and are characterized by fields of force b : a science that deals with magnetic phenomena 2 : an ability to attract or charm

mag-ne-tite \ˈmæg-nə-ˈtīt \n : a black isometric mineral (Fe₃O₄) of the spinel group that is an oxide of iron and an important iron ore — mag-ne-tit-ic \ˈmæg-nə-ˈtīt-ik \ adj

mag-ne-tiz-able \ˈmæg-nə-ˈtī-zə-bəl \ adj : capable of being magnetized

mag-ne-tiza-tion \ˈmæg-nə-ˈtī-zə-ʃən \n : a magnetizing or state of being magnetized; also : degree to which a body is magnetized

mag-ne-tize \ˈmæg-nə-ˈtīz \ v 1 : to attract like a magnet ; CHARM 2 : to communicate magnetic properties to — mag-ne-tiz-er \n

mag-ne-tic \ˈmæg-nē-tīk \n, pl magnetos : a magnetolectric machine; esp : an alternator with permanent magnets used to generate current for the ignition in an internal-combustion engine

mag-ne-to-elec-tric \ˈmæg-nē-tē-ˌlek-ˈtrik \n : of or relating to or characterized by electromotive forces developed by magnetic means (~ induction)

mag-ne-to-hy-dro-dy-nam-ic \-hī-drō-ˈdī-ˈnām-ik \ adj : of or relating to phenomena arising from the motion of electrically conducting fluids in the presence of electric and magnetic fields — mag-ne-to-hy-dro-dy-nam-ics \-iks \n pl but sing or pl in constr

mag-ne-tom-eter \ˈmæg-nē-ˈtō-mē-tēr \n : an instrument for measuring magnetic intensity esp. of the earth's magnetic field — mag-ne-to-mē-ter \-mē-trīk \ adj

mag-ne-tro-n \ˈmæg-nē-ˈtrō-n \n [fem. of magnet and -tron] : a diode vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons is controlled by an externally applied magnetic field to generate power at microwave frequencies

mag-ni-tude \ˈmæg-nī-ˈtūd \n [ISV] : a unit of the quantized magnetic moment of a particle (as an atom)

mag-ne-to-stric-tion \ˈmæg-nē-tō-ˈstrīk-ʃən \n [ISV magnet- + -striction (as in constriction)] : the change in the dimensions of a ferromagnetic body caused by a change in its state of magnetization — mag-ne-to-stric-tive \-tīv \n, -tīv \ adj

mag-net-ron \ˈmæg-nē-ˈtrɔn \n [fem. of magnet and -tron] : a diode vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons is controlled by an externally applied magnetic field to generate power at microwave frequencies

mag-ni-fi-cant \ˈmæg-nī-ˈfī-kənt \ adj [MF magnificent, fr. L magnificentus] 1 : imposing in size or grandly 3 : EXALTED, SUBLIME b : GRANDILOQUENT, POMPUS — mag-ni-fi-cal \-i-kəl \ adj — mag-ni-fi-cal-ly \-kəl-ē \ adv

mag-ni-fi-cat \ˈmæg-nī-ˈfī-kət, mān-ˈyfi-kət \n [ME, fr. L magnificus, fr. magnificentare to magnify, fr. the first word of the canon of the Mass, the miracle of the Virgin Mary in Luke 1:46-55] 2 : a song or hymn of praise

mag-ni-fi-ca-tion \ˈmæg-nə-ˈfī-kā-ʃən \n 1 : the act of magnifying 2 : a : the state of being magnified b : the apparent enlargement of an object by an optical instrument

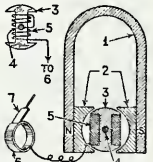
mag-ni-fi-cen-tial \ˈmæg-nī-ˈfī-ʃən-ē-əl \n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L magnificentia, fr. magnificentus] 1 : character, magnificent, fr. magnus great — more at MUCH] 1 : the quality or state of being magnificent 2 : splendor of surroundings

mag-ni-fi-cent \-sənt \ adj 1 : great in deed or place — used only of former famous rulers (Cortez the magnificent) 2 : characterized by splendor or grandeur 3 : strikingly beautiful or impressive (a ~ physique) 4 : EXALTED, SUBLIME (~ prose) 5 : exceptionally fine (a ~ day) 6 : see MAGNIFY

mag-ni-fi-cent-ly \-sənt-lē \ adv

mag-ni-fi-er \ˈmæg-nī-ˈfī-ər \n : one that magnifies

mag-ni-fy \ˈmæg-nī-ˈfī \ vb [ME magnifien, fr. MF magnifier, fr. L magnificentare, fr. magnificentus] 1 : a : EXALT, LAUD b : to cause to be great or greater in respect 2 : a : to increase in significance ; INTENSIFY b : EXAGGERATE 3 : to enlarge in fact or in appearance



~ vt 1: to have the power of causing objects to appear larger than they are

magni-lil-o-quence \ˈmæg-nī-l-ə-kwən(t)s\ n [L *magniloquentia*, fr. *magniloquus* magniloquent, fr. *magnus* + *loqui* to speak] : the quality or state of being magniloquent

magni-lil-o-quent \-kwən(t) ˈadj [back-formation fr. *magniloquence*] : speaking in or characterized by a high-flown often bombastic or grandiose style

magni-lil-o-quant \-kwən(t) ˈadv [back-formation fr. *magniloquence*] : in a magniloquent style

magni-lit-ude \ˈmæg-nī-(t)jūd\ n [ME, fr. 1. *magnilitudo*, fr. *magnus*] 1 *obs* : greatness of character or position 2 *a* : a great size or extent *b* (1) : spatial quality 3 (2) : QUANTITY, NUMBER (3) : volume of sound 4 : LUDENESS 5 : the importance, quality, or caliber of something 6 : a number representing the intrinsic or apparent brightness of a celestial body on a logarithmic scale in which a difference of one unit corresponds to the multiplication or division of the brightness of light by 2.512 + 5 : a numerical quantity measure expressed usu. as a multiple of a standard unit

magnolia \ˈmæɡ-ni-ə\ n [Fr. *Magnolia*, fr. Pierre Magnol 1715 Fr. botanist] : any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of the family Magnoliaceae, the magnolia family) of No. American and Asian shrubs and trees with entire evergreen or deciduous leaves and usu. showy white, yellow, rose, or purple flowers appearing in early spring

magn-nium \ˈmæɡ-ni-əm\ n [L, neut. of *magnus* great] : a large wine bottle holding about 2/3 of a gallon

magn-opus \ˈmæg-n-ə-ˈmō-pəs\ n [L] : a great work; the greatest achievement of an artist or writer

magn-ous \ˈmæg-nəs\ n [origin unknown] : a rolling hitch similar in form to a clove

magn-pi \ˈmæg-pī\ n [*Mag* (nickname for *Margaret*) + *pie*] 1 : any of numerous birds (esp. of the genus *Pica*) related to the jays but having a long graduated tail and black-and-white plumage 2 : a person who chatters noisily

magn-y \ˈmæɡ-ē\ n [Sp. *Taino*] 1 *a* : any of various fleshy-leaved agaves 2 *b* : a plant of a closely related genus (*Furcraea*) 2 : any of several hard fibers derived from magueys; esp. : CANTALA

mā-gūs \ˈmā-gōs\ n, pl *mā-gi* \ˈmā-jī\ [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *magnos* — more at *MAGIC*] 1 : a member of a hereditary priestly class among the ancient Egyptians and Phoenicians 2 : a member of one of the traditionally three wise men from the East paying homage to the infant Jesus 2 : MAGICIAN, SORCERER

Mag-yar \ˈmæg-jär, ˈmæg-, ˈmāj-jär, ˈmāj-jär\ n [Hung.] 1 : a member of the dominant people of Hungary 2 : the Finno-Ugric language of the Magyar people

ma-ha-ra-ja \mə-hā-rā-jā\ n, pl *ma-hā-rā-jah* \-rāj-ə-, -rāj-ə\ n [Skt *mahārāja*, fr. *mahat* great + *rājan* raj, to rule; cf. Gk *megas* great — more at *MUCH*] : a Hindu prince ranking above a raja

ma-ha-ra-ni \mə-hā-rā-nē\ n [Hindi *mahārāni*, fr. *mahā* great + *rāni* queen, gen. name, fr. the wife of a maharaja] 2 : a Hindu prince ranking above a rani

ma-hat-mā \mə-ˈhāt-mō-, ˈhāt-\ n [Skt *mahātman*, fr. *mahātman* great-souled, fr. *mahat* + *ātman* soul — more at *ATMAN*] 1 : a person to be revered for high-mindedness, wisdom, and selflessness 2 : the person of greatest merit in a field of endeavor

Ma-hā-yā-na \mə-hā-yā-nā\ n [Skt *mahāyāna*, lit. great vehicle] : a theistic branch of Buddhism comprising sects chiefly in Tibet, China, and Japan, assimilating native language and culture, and teaching compassion and universal salvation

ma-hā-yā-ni \ˈmā-hā-yā-nē\ n [L, neut. of *mahāyānus*] : the expected messiah of Muslim tradition **Ma-hā-dīsm** \ˈmā-dī-z-əm\ n — *Ma-hā-dīst* \ˈmā-dī-əst\ n

Ma-hi-can \ˈmā-hē-kən\ n, pl *Mahican* or *Mahicans* [Mahican] 1 : an Indian people of the upper Hudson river valley 2 : a member of the Mahican people

Ma-h-JODGE \ˈmāz-ɔj\ (ˈmāj-, ˈdɔj-, ˈmāj-, ˈmāj-, trademark — used for a game of Chinese origin usu. played by 4 persons with 144 tiles that are drawn and discarded until one player secures a winning hand)

ma-istick \ˈmā-ist-ɪk\ *var* MAULSTICK

ma-hō-gā-yā \ˈmā-hō-gə-nē\ n [origin unknown] 1 : the wood of any of various chiefly tropical trees (family Meliaceae, the mahogany family) : a (1) : the durable yellowish brown to reddish brown wood, moderately hard and heavy wood of a West Indian tree (*Swietenia mahoganii*) that is usually used for cabinetwork and fine finish wood (2) : the similar wood of another tree of the same genus *b* (1) : the rather hard heavy usu. odorless wood of African trees (genus *Khaya*) (2) : the rather lightweight cedar-scented wood of African trees (genus *Entandrophragma*) that varies in color from pinkish to reddish brown 2 : a form of mahogany that is usually substituted for mahogany obtained from trees of the mahogany family 3 : a tree that yields mahogany 4 : a moderate reddish brown

ma-hō-nā-m \ˈmā-hō-nā-m\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Bernard McMahon 1810 Am botanist] : any of a genus (*Mahonia*) of No. American and Asiatic shrubs in the barberry family

Ma-hound \mə-ˈhāund-, ˈhūnd\ n [ME *Mahan*, *Mahoun*, fr. OF *Mahom*, *Mahan*, short for *Mahomet*] 1 *archaic* : Muhammad 2 *Scot* : OVEIL

ma-haut \mə-ˈhāut\ n [Hindi *mahautā*, *mahāut*] : a keeper and maintainer of an elephant

ma-hat-ra-tā-va \mə-ˈMARAHTA\ n

maid \ˈmāid\ n [ME *maide*, short for *maiden*] 1 : an unmarried girl or woman esp. when young 2 *VIRGIN* 2 : a female servant

maid-en \ˈmāid-n\ n [ME, fr. OE *mæden*, *mæden*, dim. of *mæreth*; akin to OHG *magedin* maiden, OIr *mug* sister, *macc* son] 1 : an unmarried girl 2 : a female servant 3 : a girl or woman operating a hand-cranked device resembling the gyolette 3 : a horse that has never won a race

maiden *adj* 1 (1) : UNMARRIED (~ aunt) (2) : VIRGIN *b* of a female animal (1) : never yet mated (2) : never having borne young 2 : relating to or pertaining to a maiden 3 : FIRST; EARLIEST (~ voyage) 4 : INTACT, FRESH

maid-en-hair \ˈmāid-er-, ˈhe(-)er\ n 1 : any of a genus (*Adiantum*) of ferns with delicate palmately branched fronds

maid-en-head \ˈmāid-er-, ˈhēd\ n [ME *maidhead*, fr. *maiden* + *hed* hood] : a head to ME 2 : a female's head 3 : the quality or state of being a maiden 4 : VIRGINITY 2 : HYMEN

maid-en-hood \-hūd\ n : the quality, state, or time of being a maiden

maid-en-li-ness \-lē-nəs\ n : conduct or traits befitting a maiden

maid-en-ly \-lē\ *adj* : of, resembling, or suitable to a maiden

maid-en name *n* : the surname of a woman before she is married

maid-hood \ˈmāid-hūd\ n : MAIDENHOOD

maid-in-wait-ing \ˈmāid-ˈn-wāit-ŋ\ n, pl *maids-in-wait-ing* \-wāit-ŋ\ : a young woman of a queen's or princess's household appointed to attend her

maid of honor 1 : an unmarried lady usu. of noble birth whose duty it is to attend a queen or a princess 2 : a bride's principal attendant at a wedding

maid-serv-ant \ˈmāid-sər-vənt\ n : a female servant

maie-utic \ˈmāi-yū-tik, mī-ˈadj [Gk *maieutikos* of midwifery] : relating to or resembling the Socratic method

mail \ˈmā(ə)\ n 1 [ME *male*, *maile*, fr. OE *māl* agreement, *pay*, fr. ON *māl* speech; agreement; akin to OE *māl* speech, *māl* meeting — more at *MEET*] 1 *Scot* : PAYMENT, REST

mail n, often attrib [ME *male*, OF of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *maha* bag] 1 chiefly *Scot* : BAG, WALLET 2 *a* : the bags of letters and the other postal matter conveyed under public authority from one post office to another *b* : the postal matter consigned at one time to or from one person or one post office or conveyed by a particular train, airplane, or ship *c* : a conveyance that transports *mail* 3 *a* : a nation's postal system *b* : postal matter

mail v 1 : to send by mail 2 : to post

mail n [ME *maile*, fr. MF, fr. L *macula* spot, *macula* = a mark made of metal or paper] 2 : the hard enclosing covering of various animals (as of a tortoise)

mail v 1 : to arm with mail

mail-abil-ity \ˈmā-i-ə-ˈbil-ə-tē\ n : the quality or state of being mailable

mail-able \ˈmā-i-ə-ə-ə\ *adj* : adapted for mailing; legally admissible as mail

mail-bag \ˈmā(ə)-ˈbæg\ n 1 : a letter carrier's shoulder bag 2 : a pouch used in the shipment of mail

mail-box \ˈbāks\ n 1 : a public box for deposit of outgoing mail 2 : a box at one person or one post office or conveyed by a particular train, airplane, or ship

mail drop 1 : a receptacle or a slot for deposit of mail 2 : an address used in transmitting secret communications

mailed \ˈmā(ə)ld\ *adj* 1 : protected or armed with mail 2 : protected by an outer covering (as of scales or plates)

mail list *n* : a threat of armed force

mail-er \ˈmā-er\ n 1 : one that mails 2 : a machine for addressing mail matter 3 : a container for mailing something in

mail-ing \ˈmā-ŋ\ n [ME *mailing*, fr. *maile* rent] 1 *Scot* : a rented farm 2 *Scot* : the rent paid for a farm

mail-lot \ˈmā-lot\ n [Fr.] 1 : tights for dancers or gymnasts 2 : JERSEY 3 : a woman's one-piece bathing suit

mail-man \ˈmā(ə)-ˈmæn\ n : a man who delivers mail — called also *postman*

mail order *n* : an order for goods that is received and filled by mail

mail-order house *n* : a retail establishment whose business is conducted by mail

mail-mayn \ˈmā-mā-ē\ n [ME *maynhen*, *maymen*, fr. OF *maynier*] 1 : to commit by mail 2 : to mutilate, disfigure, or wound seriously 3 : CRIPPLE — *mail-m-er* *n*

main 1 *obs* : serious physical injury; esp : loss of a member of the body 2 *obs* : a serious loss

ma-in \ˈmā-ē\ n [ME, fr. OE *maegen*; akin to OHG *magan* strength, OE *magat* n to be able; in other senses, fr. *main* or by shortening — more at *MAV*] 1 : physical strength; FORCE — used in the phrase with *might* and *main* 2 : MAINLAND *b* : HIGH SEA 3 : the chief part; essential point 4 : a pipe, duct, or circuit to or from which less tributary branches of a utility system and which carries their combined flow 5 *a* : MAINMAST *b* : MAINSAIL

main adj [ME, fr. OE *maegen*-, fr. *maegen* strength] 1 *a* : OUTSTANDING, CONSPICUOUS *b* : CHIEF, PRINCIPAL 2 : fully exerted 3 : SHEER (~ force) (by ~ strength) 3 *obs* : of or relating to a broad expanse (as of land) 4 : connected with or located near the mainmast or mainsails 5 : expressing the chief predication in a complex sentence (the ~ clause)

main n [prob. fr. *main*] 1 : a number exceeding four and not exceeding nine called by the caster in the game of hazard before throwing 2 : a cockfight series consisting of an odd number of matches

main-land \-ˈlænd-, ˈlɒnd\ n : a continuous body of land constituting the chief part of a country or continent — *main-land-er* *n*

main-ly \ˈmān-lē\ *adv* 1 *obs* : FORCEFULLY 2 : for the most part 3 : CHIEFLY

main-mast \ˈmān-,māst-,mɔst\ n : a sailing ship's principal mast usu. second from the bow

main-mān \ˈmān-mān\ n [prob. *main* + *man* in constr [short for *domains*] dial Brit] : the home base of a manor

main-sail \ˈmān-sāl-, ˈmān(-)səl\ n : the principal sail on the mainmast

main-sheet \ˈmān-,shēt\ n : a rope by which the mainsail is trimmed and secured

main-spring \ˈmān-sprɪŋ\ n 1 : the chief spring in a mechanism esp. of a watch or clock 2 : the chief or most powerful motive, agent, or cause

main-stay \-ˈstē\ n 1 : a ship's stay extending from the maintop forward usu. to the foot of the foremast 2 : chief support

main street *n* : the main trunk or channel; *a* : the main course of a stream *b* : the main line of a railroad *c* : the main street of a city or town

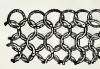
main-stream \ˈmān-,strēm\ n : a prevailing current or direction of activity or influence

Main Street 1 : the principal street of a small town 2 *a* : the sections of a country centering about its small towns *b* : any place or environment characterized by materialistic self-complacent provincialism — *Main Street-er* \ˈmān-,strēt-ər\ n

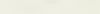
main-tain \ˈmān-tān-, mən-ˈv\ [ME *maintenire*, fr. OF *maintenir*, fr. *ma-* + *tenir* to hold] 1 : to keep in an existing state (as of repair, efficiency, or validity) 2 : to sustain against opposition or danger : uphold and defend (~ a position) 3 : to continue or persevere in : carry on : keep up

ai out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life

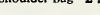
ü foot; **u** foot; **y** yet; **yü** few; **yü** furious; **zh** vision



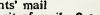
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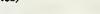
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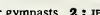
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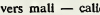
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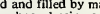
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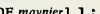
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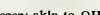
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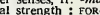
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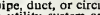
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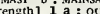
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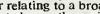
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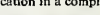
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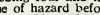
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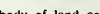
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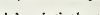
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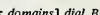
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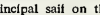
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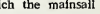
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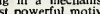
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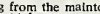
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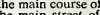
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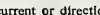
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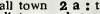
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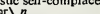
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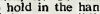
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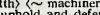
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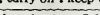
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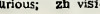
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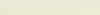
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(could't ~ his composure) **4 a** : to support or provide for; bear the expense of (has a family to ~) **b** : SUSTAIN (enough food to ~ life) **5** : to affirm or in as in argument; ASSERT (~ed that all men are not equal) — **main-tain-able** \-'tā-ō-bəl/ *adj*

main-tain-er \-'tā-ō-n-er/ *n*
SYN MAINTAIN, ASSERT, DEFEND, VINDICATE, JUSTIFY mean to uphold as true, right, just or reasonable. MAINTAIN stresses firmness of conviction; ASSERT suggests determination to make others accept what one puts forward; DEFEND implies maintaining in the face of attack or criticism; VINDICATE implies successfully defending; JUSTIFY implies showing to be true, just, or valid by appeal to a standard or to precedent

main-ten-ance \-'mānt-ən-(t)s, -nən-(t)s/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *maintenir*] **1** : the act of maintaining; the state of being maintained; **2** : something that maintains; **3** : the upkeep of property or equipment **4** : an officious or unlawful intermeddling in a legal suit by assisting either party with means to carry it on

main-top \-'mān-tōp/ *n* : a platform about the head of the mast of a square-rigged ship

main-top-mast \-'mān-tōp-'māst, -mōst/ *n* : a mast next above the mainmast

main yard \-'mān-jārd/ *n* : the yard of a mainsail

mair \-'mā(r) chiefly Scot var of MORE

maison-ette \-'māz-ən-'n-ē / *n* [*maisonnette*, fr. OF, dim. of *maison* house] **1** : a small house **2** : an apartment often of two stories

maître d' \-'mā-tr-ō-'d-ē / *n*, pl *maîtres d'* \-'mā-tr-ō-'d-ē / *n*; *MAÎTRE D'HÔTEL*

maître d'hôtel \-'d-hō-tel / *n*, pl *maîtres d'hôtel* \-'d-hō-tel / *n*; lit. master of house] **1 a** : MAJORCO

maize \-'māz / *n* [Sp *máiz*] : INDIAN CORN

ma-jes-tic \-'mā-jes-'tik / *adj* : having or exhibiting majesty; STATELY
SYN see GRAND — **ma-jes-ti-cal-ly** \-'mā-jes-'tik-ē-ly / *adv*

ma-jes-ty \-'mā-j-ə-'s-tē / *n* [ME *maiest*, fr. OF *maješt*, fr. L *majestas* - majestas; akin to L *major* greater] **1** : sovereign power, authority, or dignity; also : the person of a sovereign — used as a title for a king, queen, emperor, or empress (of your *Majesty* please) (Her *Majesty* the Constable General) **2** : royal bearing or aspect; GRANDEUR **3** : greatness or splendor of quality or character

ma-jor-i-ty \-'mā-'jōr-i-'tē / *n* [*majoritas*] **1** : a Renaissance Italian poetry glazed, richly colored, and ornamented; also : a modern imitation of it

ma-jor \-'mā-jōr / *adj* [ME *maior*, fr. L *major*, compar. of *magis* great, large — more at MUCH] **1** : greater in dignity, rank, importance, or interest **2** : greater in number, quantity, or extent **3** : having attained majority **4** : notable or conspicuous in effect or scope **5** : SERIOUS (a ~ illness) **6 a** : of or relating to a subject of academic study chosen as a field of specialization **b** : of or relating to a secondary-school course requiring a maximum of classroom hours **7 a** : having had steps between the third and fourth and fifth degrees (~ scale) **b** : based on a major scale (~ key) **c** : equivalent to the distance between the keynote and another tone (except the fourth and fifth) of a major scale (~ interval) **d** : containing a major third (~ triad)

ma-jor-i-ty \-'mā-'jōr-i-'tē / *n* [*majoritas*] **1** : a person having attained majority **2 a** : one that is superior in rank, importance, station, or performance **b** : a major musical interval, scale, key, or mode **3** : a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a captain and below a lieutenant colonel **4 a** : a subject of academic study chosen as a field of specialization **b** : a student specializing in such field

ma-jor-i-ty \-'mā-'jōr-i-'tē / *n* [*majoritas*] **1** : to pursue an academic major

ma-jor-do-mo \-'mā-'jōr-'dō-'(m)ō / *n*, pl *majordomos* [Sp *mayordomo* or obs. *li mayordomo*, fr. ML *major domus*, lit. chief of the house] **1** : a man having charge of a great household; a head butler **2** : a butler

ma-jor-ette \-'mā-'jōr-'et / *n* : DRUM MAJORETTE

major term class *n* : any one of the parts of speech of traditional grammar (as noun, verb, or preposition)

major general *n* [F *major général*, fr. *major*, *n*, + *général*, *adj*, general] : a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps ranking above a brigadier general and below a lieutenant general

ma-jor-i-ty \-'mā-'jōr-i-'tē / *n*, often attrib **1** : the quality or state of being greater; SUPERIORITY **2 a** : the age at which full civil rights are accorded; *esp* : the age of 21 **b** : the status of one who has attained this age **3 a** : a number greater than half of a total **b** : the excess of such a greater number over the remainder of the total; MARGIN **c** : the preponderant quantity or share **d** : the group or party whose votes preponderate **5** : the military rank, or commission, of a major

majority rule *n* : a political principle providing that a majority vote, constituted by fifty percent plus one of an organized group shall have the power to make decisions binding upon the whole

major league *n* : a league of highest classification in U.S. professional baseball; also : a league of major importance in any of various other sports

major order *n* **1** : the order of priest, deacon, or subdeacon in the Roman Catholic Church **2** : the order of bishop, priest, or deacon in the Eastern, Anglican, or Episcopal Church

major party *n* : a political party having electoral strength sufficient to permit it win control of a government; *usu*, with comparative regularity and when defeated to constitute the principal opposition to the party in power

major premise *n* : the premise of a syllogism containing the major term

major seminary *n* : a Roman Catholic seminary giving six, the entire six years of senior college and theological training

major suit *n* : either of two bridge suits of superior scoring value: **a** : SPADES **b** : HEARTS

major term *n* : the term of a syllogism constituting the predicate of the conclusion

ma-jus-cu-lar \-'mā-'j-əs-'kyū-lər / *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling a majuscule

ma-jus-cule \-'mā-'j-əs-'kyū-ō / *n* [F, fr. L *majusculus*

rather large, dim. of *major*] : a large letter (as a capital) — **ma-jus-cule** *adj*

ma-k-able \-'mā-kə-bəl / *adj* : capable of being made

mak-er \-'māk-ər, -'māk-'n / *n* [ME *maker*] chiefly Scot; POET

ma-ka-le-lā \-'māk-'ō-'lā-'n / [Tʰuamtu] : a broad upflitted coral reef surrounding an island in the south Pacific

make \-'māk / *v* [*maikan*, *n*] **MAKING** [ME *caere*, fr. OE *maecian*; akin to OHG *māhhan* to prepare, make, OSlav *maziti* to anoint] **1** : **a** : BEHAVE, ACT **b** : to seem to begin (an action) **2 a** : to cause to happen to or be experienced by someone **b** : to cause to exist, occur, or appear **c** : CREATE (~ a disturbance) **3** : to favor the growth or occurrence of **4** : to cause to occur, to fit, intend, or destine by or as if by creating (*was made to be an actor*) **3 a** : to bring into being by forming, shaping, or altering material; FASHION (~ a dress) **b** : COMPOSE, WRITE **c** : to lay out a road, a canal, a railway **4** : to create, formulate in the mind (~ plans) **5** : to put together from components; CONSTITUTE (house *made of stone*) **6 a** : to compute or estimate to be **b** : to form and hold in the mind (~ no doubt of it) **7 a** : to put together and set alight (a fire) **b** : to set in order; PREPARE **c** : to shuffle (a deck of cards) in preparation for dealing **d** : to cut (hay) and spread for drying **9 a** : to cause to be or become (*made himself useful*) **b** : APPOINT **10 a** : ENACT, ESTABLISH **b** : to execute in an appropriate manner (~ a will) **c** : SET, NAME (~ a price) **11 a : chiefly Scot : to make fast; SHUT **b** : to cause (an electric motor) to be complete **12 a** : to conclude as to the nature or meaning of (what to do with his actions) **b** : to regard as being (not the foot) some ~ him] **13 a** : to carry out (an indicated action) (~ war) **b** : to perform with a bodily movement (~ a bow) **c** : to achieve or attain (detour *made in an hour*) **d** : to succeed in (a task) **14 a** : to produce as a result of action, effort, or behavior with respect to something (~ a mess of the job) (tried to ~ a thorough job of it) **b** : EAT (*made a good breakfast*) *c* archaic : to turn into another language by translation **15** : to cause to act in a certain way; COMPEL (~ him return) **16** : to cause the success or prosperity of (someone he takes a liking to is *made*) **17 a** : to amount to in significance (~ a great difference) **b** : to form the essential being of (clothes ~ the man) **c** : to form by an assembling of the elements (a quorum) **d** : to form (a fourth bridge) **18 a** : to be or be capable of being changed or fashioned into (~ the best paper) **b** : to develop into (she will ~ a fine wife) **c** : FORM **5** **19 a** : REACH, ATTAIN — often used with it (you'll never ~ it that far) **b** : to gain the rank of (~ *major*) **c** : to gain a position (~ *major*) **d** : to get (a position) by working, trading, or dealing **21 a** : to act so as to win or acquire **b** : to score (points) in a game or sport **22 a** : to fulfill (a contract) in a card game **b** : to win a trick with (a card) **23 a** : to include in a route or itinerary **b** : CATCH (time to ~ the train) **24** : to persuade to consent to sexual intercourse; *usu* -*it* **1** archaic : to compose poetry **2 a** : BEHAVE, ACT **b** : to begin or seem to begin a certain action (*made as though to hand it to me*) **c** : to act so as to be or to seem to be (~ marry) *d* slang : to play a part (~ like a fool) **25** : to get out of (a situation) by working, increase in height or size (the tide is *making* now) **5** : to reach or extend in a certain direction **6** : to have weight or effect; TELL (courtesy ~ for safer driving) **7** : to undergo manufacture or processing (hay ~s better in small heaps)**

MAKING, **MAKED**, **MAKES**, **MAKING**, **MANUFACTURE**, **FORGE** mean to cause to come into being. MAKE may imply any such action of producing or creating whether by an intelligent agency or blind forces and resulting in either material or immaterial existence; FORM shapes a definite outline, structure, or design in the thing produced; MAKE suggests impressing a form, but not some material; FASHION suggests the use of inventive power or ingenuity; FABRICATE suggests a making of many parts into a whole and often implies an ingenious inventing of elaborate falsehood; MANUFACTURE implies repeatedly making by machinery; FORGE implies a making or effecting by great physical or mental effort

— make a face : to distort one's features; GRIMACE — **make away with** **1** : to carry off; **2** : SPEND, DISSIPATE **3** : DESTROY, KILL

— make bold : to venture; **— make bold** : to venture, DARE — **make bones** : to show hesitation, uncertainty, or scruple (*makes no bones about his dislike*) — **make book** : to accept bets at calculated odds on all the entrants in a race or contest

— make eyes ; GLEE — **make good** : to make valid or complete (*made good his oath*) — **make up** : to make up for (deficiency) **b** : INDEMNIFY (*make good the loss*) **c** : to carry out (a promise or prediction); FULFILL **d** : PROVE (*make good a charge*) **e** : SUCCEED — **make hay** : to make use of offered opportunity esp. in business or in an early stage of a career

— make love : to engage in sexual intercourse; *usu* -*ing* progress esp. against resistance **2** : to rise in armed revolt **3** : to build up pressure (as in a steam boiler) — **make love** **1** : WOO, COURT **2 a** : NECK, PET **b** : to engage in sexual intercourse — **make public** ; DISCLOSE — **make sail** **1** : to raise, spread sail **2** : to get out on a voyage — **make some** : to make progress; *usu* -*ing* time **3** : to make progress toward winning favor (trying to *make time with the waitress*) — **make tracks** **1** : to proceed at a walk or run **2** : to go in a hurry; run away; FLEE — **make water** **1** : to urinate; *usu* -*ing* **2** : to urinate in a public place; to enter a lavatory room for passing or entering; fall back or move aside **2** : to make progress — **make with** slang : PRODUCE, PERFORM — *usu*, used with the *and* in place of the idiomatic verb (start *making with* the answers) (*making with the tears*)

make *n* [F *man* or *man*] **1** : the thing which a thing is constructed by; the origin of a manufactured article **2** : the physical, mental, or moral constitution of a person **3 a** : the action of producing or manufacturing **b** : the actual yield or amount produced over a specified period; OUTPUT **c** : the declaration of troops in an early stage of a bridge **d** : the closing or completing of an electric circuit **6** : the act of shuffling cards; also : turn to shuffle — **on the make** **1** : in the process of forming, growing, or improving **2** : in quest of a higher social or financial status **3** : in search of sexual adventure

make-bate \-'māk-'bāt / *n* [*make* + obs. *bate* (strife)] archaic : one that excites contentions and quarrels

make-be-lieve \-'māk-'bē-'līv / *n* **1** : a pretending to believe **2** : PRETENSE **3** : one who makes believe or pretends

make-believe *adj* : FEIGNED (a private *make-believe* world) **2** : IMAGINED

make-do \-'māk-'dū / *adj*; MAKESHIFT — **make-do** *n* : a makeshift

make-fast \-'māk-'fāst / *n* : something to which a boat is fastened

some mammals **2**: long heavy hair on a person's head — **maned** \ˈmænd\ *adj*

man-eater \ˈmæn-ē-tər\ *n*: one that has or is thought to have an appetite for human flesh: **1**: a CANNIBAL **2**: a large voracious shark (*Carchodon carcharias*) known to attack and devour humans **3**: a lion or tiger that has acquired the habit of feeding on human flesh — **man-eating** \-ē-tīŋ\ *adj*

manège also **ma-nège** \ˈmæn-ˈnēʒ, mə-ˈnāʒ\ *n* [F *manège*, fr. It *maneggio* training of a horse — more at **MANAGE**] **1**: a school for or course of horsemanship and/or training horses **2**: the art of horsemanship or of training horses **3**: the movements or paces of a trained horse

manēs \ˈmæn-ās, ˈmā-, -nēz\ *n* pl [L] **1** often *cap*: the spirits of the dead and gods of the lower world in ancient Roman belief or *pl* in *const*: the venerated or appeased spirit of a dead person

man-neu-ver \ˈmæn-ˈnyū-vər\ *n* [F *manœuvre*, fr. OF *maneuver* work done by hand, fr. ML *manuoperare*, fr. *manu* operate to work by hand] **1**: a military or naval evolution **2**: a trained force for training exercise; *esp*: a combined and large-scale training exercise involving military and naval units separately or in combination — often used in pl. **2**: a procedure usu. involving expert physical management **3**: a: evasive movement or shift of tactics **b**: an intended and controlled variation from a straight and level flight path in the operation of an airplane **4**: an action taken to gain a tactical edd *syn see* TRICK

man-neu-ver-īŋ \ˈmæn-ˈnyū-(v)-rīŋ\ *vi* **1**: a: to perform a movement in military or naval tactics in order to secure a tactical advantage **b**: to defend **2**: to make a series of changes in direction and position for a specific purpose **3**: to use stratagems; *SCHEME* — *vi* **1**: to cause to execute tactical movements **2**: to manoeuvre into or out of a position or condition; **3**: to manipulate **3**: a: to guide with address **b**: to control **4**: to bring about as a result of skillful manipulation **MAN-NEU-VER-Ā-BĪ-LĪ-TY** \ˈmæn-nyū-ˈvər-ə-bĪ-lĪ-tē\ *n* — **man-neu-ver-ā-bĪ-lĪ-ti** \-vər-ə-bĪ-lĪ-tē\ *adj* — **man-neu-ver-er** \-ˈnyū-(v)-rər\ *n*

Man Friday \ˈmæn-ˈfrɪ-dē\ *n* [Friday native servant in *Robinson Crusoe* (1719), named by Daniel Defoe]: a valued efficient aide or employee; *a* right-hand man

man-ful \ˈmæn-fəl\ *adj*: having or showing courage and resolution *syn see* MALE — **man-ful-ly** \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — **man-ful-ness** *n*

mangan- or **mangano-** *comb form* [G *mangan*, fr. F *manganèse*] **1**: manganese (*manganous*)

man-ga-nate \ˈmæg-ɡə-ˈnā-tē\ *n*: **1**: a salt of manganic acid **2**: MANGANITE

man-ga-nese \ˈmæg-ɡə-ˈnēz, -ˈnēs\ *n* [F *manganèse*, fr. It *manganese*, manganese, *manganese*, fr. ML *magnesia*]: a grayish white, usu. hard and brittle polyvalent metallic element that resembles iron but is not magnetic *see* ELEMENT table **MAN-GA-NOUS** \ˈmæg-ɡə-ˈnō-zhən, -shən\ *adj*

manganese spar *n*: RHODONITE

man-gan-ic \ˈmæn-ˈɡæn-ik, mæg-ˈ\ *adj*: *of*, relating to, or derived from manganese; *esp*: containing this element with a valence of two or six

manganic acid *n*: an acid H₂MnO₄ known only in solution and *esp.* in the form of its salts

man-ga-nite \ˈmæg-ɡə-ˈnīt\ *n*: **1**: an ore of manganese MnO(OH) consisting of manganic hydroxide usu. in brilliant steel-gray or brown but not magnetic **2**: a salt of various unstable salts made by reaction of manganese dioxide with a base

man-ga-nous \-ˈnəs\ *adj*: *of*, relating to, or derived from manganese; *esp*: containing this element in bivalent form

mange \ˈmæŋ\ *n* [ME *manŷewe*, fr. MF *mangene* itching, fr. *maner* to scratch, *maner* root *man* a large coarse yellow to reddish orange beet extensively grown as food for cattle]

man-ger \ˈmæn-ʒər\ *n* [ME *mangeour*, *manger*, fr. MF *mangeure*, fr. *mangier* to eat, fr. L *manducare* to chew, devour, fr. *manducus* glutton; fr. *mandiere* to chew — more at **MOUTH**]: **1**: a trough or box holding feed for livestock

man-gi-ly \ˈmæn-ʒē-lē\ *adv*: *in a* many manner

man-gi-ness \-ʒē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being many

man-gle \ˈmæŋ-ɡl\ *or* **man-gling** \-ʒ(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *manglen*, fr. AF *mangier*, freq. of OE *mangian* to mangle] **1**: to cut, bruise, or tear with repeated blows or strokes **2**: to spoil or injure in making or performing — **man-gler** \-ʒ(ə)-lɪər\ *n*

mangle *n* [D *mangel*, fr. G, fr. MHG, dim. of *mange* mangelon, mangle, fr. L *manganium*]: a machine for ironing laundry by passing it between heated rollers

man-gling *fr* **man-gling** \-ʒ(ə)-lɪŋ\ *to*: to press or smooth (as damp linen) with a mangle — **man-gler** \-ʒ(ə)-lɪər\ *n*

man-go \ˈmæŋ-ˈɡo\ *n*, pl *mangoes* or *mangos* [Pg *manga*, fr. Tamil *mān-kay*] **1**: a yellowish red tropical fruit with a firm skin, hard central stone, and juicy aromatic subacid pulp; *also*: the evergreen tree (*Morinda indica*) of the sumac family that bears this fruit **2**: SWEET PEPPER

man-go-die \ˈmæŋ-ɡə-ˈdi\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, prob. fr. ML *manganellus*, dim. of LL *manganum* phthal, mangelon; fr. Gk *manganon*; akin to *Mil* *meng* deception]: a military engine formerly used to blow missiles

man-go-steen \ˈmæŋ-ɡə-ˈstēn\ *n* [Malay *mangustan*]: a dark reddish brown East Indian fruit with thick rind and juicy flesh having a flavor suggestive of both peach and pineapple; *also*: a tree (*Garcinia mangostana*, family Guttifera) that bears this fruit

man-gro \ˈmæŋ-ɡro\ *n* [Fr. *mangro*, fr. Pg *mangue* (fr. Sp *mangle*, fr. Taino) + *E* grow] **1**: any of a genus (*Rhizophora*, *esp.* *R. mangle*) of tropical maritime trees or shrubs that throw out many prop roots and form dense masses important in coastal land reclamation **2**: a tree (genus *Avicennia*) of the verbena family with growth habit like that of the true mangrove

mangy \ˈmæn-ʒē\ *adj* **1**: affected with or resulting from mange **2**: SEEDY, SHABBY

man-han-dle \ˈmæn-ˈhæn-dl\ *vi* **1**: to move or manage by human force **2**: to handle roughly

man-hattan \ˈmæn-ˈhætən\ *n*, *often cap* [Manhattan, borough of New York City]: a cocktail consisting of sweet vermouth, rye or bourbon whiskey, and sometimes a dash of bitters

man-hole \ˈmæn-ˌhōl\ *n*: a hole through which a man may go *esp.* to gain access to an underground or enclosed structure

man-hood \ˈmæn-ˌhʊd\ *n*: **1**: the condition of being a human being **2**: manly qualities; COURAGE **3**: the condition of being an adult male as distinguished from a child or female **4**: adult males; MEN

man-hour *n*: a unit of one hour's work by one man used *esp.* as a basis for cost accounting and wages

man-hunt \ˈmæn-ˌhʌnt\ *n*: an organized and usu. intensive hunt for a man, *esp.* if charged with a crime

ma-nia \ˈmæn-ē-ə also -nyə\ *n* [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk *manēsthai* to be mad; akin to Gk *menos* spirit — more at **MIND**] **1**: excitement manifested by mental and physical hyperactivity, disorganization of behavior, and elevation of mood; *specif*: the manic phase of mania or bipolar psychosis **2**: excessive or unreasonable enthusiasm; CRAZE *syn see* INSANITY

ma-ni-ac \ˈmæn-ē-ək, -ək\ *adj* [LL *maniacus*, fr. Gk *maniakos*, fr. *mania*] **1**: affected with or suggestive of madness **2**: characterized by unmanageable excitement or frenzy; **FRANTIC** — **ma-ni-ac-al** \-ˈmæn-ē-ək-əl\ *adj* — **ma-ni-ac-ally** \-ˈmæn-ē-ək-əl-ē\ *adv*

man-ic *n*: LUNATIC, MADMAN **2**: a person characterized by an inordinate or unmanageable enthusiasm for something

man-ic \ˈmæn-ɪk\ *adj*: affected with, relating to, or resembling mania — **man-ic** *n*

man-ic-de-pressive \ˈmæn-ɪk-dī-ˈpres-iv\ *adj*: characterized either by mania or psychotic depression or by alternating mania and depression — **manic-depressive** *n*

Man-i-chae-an or **Man-i-che-an** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈkē-əŋ\ or **Man-i-chee** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈkē-n\ [LL *manichaeus*, fr. LGK *manichaios*, fr. *Manichaeus* Mani, P. Pers founder of the sect] **1**: a believer in a syncretistic religious dualism originating in Persia in the 3d century A.D. and teaching the release of the spirit from matter through asceticism **2**: a believer in religious or philosophical dualism **MANICHAEAN** *adj* — **Man-i-chae-an-ism** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈkē-ə-iz-əm\ *n* — **Man-i-chae-an-ism** \-ˈkē-ə-iz-əm\ *n*

man-i-cure \ˈmæn-ə-kyū-(v)-ər\ *n* [F, fr. L *manus* hand + F *icare* (as in *pedicare* pedicure) — more at **MANUAL**] **1**: MANICURIST **2**: a treatment for the care of the hands and nails

man-icure *vi* **1**: to do manicure work on; *esp*: to trim and polish the nails of the hand; *to* trim closely *syn see* TRIM

man-i-cur-ist \ˈkyū-(v)-ər-ist\ *n*: a person who gives manicure treatments

man-i-fest \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɛst\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; *MF* *manifester*, fr. L *manifestus*, lit. hit by the hand, fr. *manus* + *festus* (akin to L *infestus* hostile, more at **PAR**)]: readily perceived by the senses and *esp.* by the sight **1**: easily understood or recognized by the mind **2**: OBVIOUS *syn see* EVIDENT — **man-i-fes-ta-tive** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɛst-ə-tiv\ *adv* — **man-i-fes-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **man-i-fest-ly** \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɛst-lē\ *adv*

manifest *vi*: to make evident or certain by showing or displaying *syn see* SHOW — **man-i-fest-er** *n*

manifest *n*: **1**: MANIFESTATION, INDICATION **2**: MANIFESTO **3**: a list (as of passengers) or an invoice of cargo for a ship or plane

man-i-fes-tant \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɛs-tənt\ *n*: one who makes or participates in a manifestation

man-i-fes-ta-tion \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɛs-tā-shən, -ˈfɛs-tā-ʒən\ *n* **1**: the act, process, or an instance of manifesting **2**: something that manifests **3**: one of the forms in which an individual is manifested **4**: an occult phenomenon; *specif*: MATERIALIZATION **2**: a public demonstration of power and purpose

manifest destiny *n*, *often cap* *M&D*: an ordering of human history that is obviously inevitable and apparent and that leads a people or race to expand to geographic limits held to be natural or to extend their territory over a vast indefinite area

man-i-fes-ti-fo-rous \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɛs-ti-fo-ri-əs\ *adj*: **MANIFESTOS** or **MANIFESTOS** (lit. denunciation, manifest, fr. *manifestare* to manifest, fr. L, fr. *manifestus*): a public declaration of intentions, motives, or views

manifesto *vi*: to issue a manifesto

man-i-fold \ˈmæn-ə-ˈfɔld\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *monigfold*, fr. *manig* many *fold* *fold*]: **1**: marked by diversity or variety **2**: comprehending or uniting various features; MULTIFARIOUS **3**: rightfully so-called for many reasons (a ~ liar) **4**: consisting of or operating many of one kind combined (a ~ bell pulp) — **man-i-fold-ly** \-fɔld-(d)lē\ *adv* — **man-i-fold-ness** \-fɔld(d)-nəs\ *n*

manifold *n*: something that is manifold: **1**: a whole uniting or consisting of many diverse parts **2**: a pipe fitting with several lateral outlets for connecting one pipe with others **3**: *SET* 17; *specif*: a space topologically equivalent to a sphere in euclidean space **4**: an abstract generalization of a surface; *specif*: a set of elements having properties common to various elementary configurations

manifold *v*: **1**: to make many or several copies of **2**: to make manifold: **MULTIPLY** — *vi*: to make several or many copies

man-i-kin or **man-i-kin** \ˈmæn-i-kən\ *n* [D *mannekin* little man, fr. MD, dim. of *man*; akin to OE *man*] **1**: MANNEQUIN **2**: a little man; DWARF, PYGMY

man-ila also **man-hila** \ˈmæn-ˈmil-ə\ *adj* **1**: made of manila paper **2**: consisting of manila fibers — **manila** *n*

Manila *n* [Manila, Philippine islands]: **ABACA**

manila paper *n*, *often cap* *MP*: a strong and durable paper of a brownish or buff color and smooth finish made orig. from Manila hemp

man-ille \ˈmæn-ˈmil\ *n* [modif. of Sp *manilla*]: the second highest rank in various card games

man in the street: an average or ordinary man

man-i-oc \ˈmæn-ē-ək\ or **man-i-o-ca** \ˈmæn-ē-ˈkə\ *n* [F *manioc* & Sp & Pg *mandioca*, of Tupian origin; akin to Tupi *manica* cassava]: **CASSAVA**

man-i-ople \ˈmæn-ə-ˈpsəl\ *n* [ML *manipulus*, fr. L, handful, fr. *manus* hand + *ipulus* to fill; fr. L *plere* to fill]: its hand being originally held in the hand — more at **MANUAL, FULL**] **1**: a long narrow band worn at mass over the left arm by ministers of or above the order of subdeacon **2**: [L *manipulus*, fr. *manipulus* handful; fr. *manus* hand + *ipulus* to fill] a band worn by a soldier as a military standard; *subdivision* of the Roman legion consisting of either 120 or 60 men

ma-nip-u-la-bil-i-ty \mə-'nɪp-ya-lə-'bɪl-ɪ-ti/ n : the quality or state of being manipulable

ma-nip-u-la-bil-ity \mə-'nɪp-ya-lə-'bɪl-ɪ-ti/ adj : MANIPULABLE

ma-nip-u-lar \-'nɪp-ya-lər/ adj 1 : of or relating to the ancient Roman manipule 2 : MANIPULATORY

ma-nip-u-lat-able \-'lɪt-ə-'bəl/ adj : capable of being manipulated

ma-nip-u-late \mə-'nɪp-ya-'leɪ/ vt [back-formation fr. manipulation] 1 : to treat or operate with the hands or by mechanical means esp. with skill 2 a : to manage or utilize skillfully b : to control or play upon with artful, unfair, or insidious means esp. to one's own advantage 3 : to change by artful or unfair means so as to reach one's purpose or objective SYN see HANDLE — ma-nip-u-lat-ive \-'lɪt-iv-/ adj — ma-nip-u-lator \-'lɪt-ər/ n — ma-nip-u-lator-y \-'lɪ-tər-ē-, -'lɪ-ər/ adj

ma-nip-u-la-tion \mə-'nɪp-ya-'lɪ-ʃən/ n [F, fr. manipule handful of herbs, fr. L manipulus] 1 : the act, process, or an instance of manipulating 2 : the quality of being manipulated

man-i-tou or man-i-tu \mə-'nɑ-'tʊ/ also man-i-to \-'lɪ-/ n [of Algonquian origin; akin to Ojibwa manito spirit, god] : one of the Algonquian deities or spirits dominating the forces of nature

man-jack \mə-'nɛk-, 'jæk/ n : individual man (every man jack)

man-kind \mæn-'kɪnd/ sing but sing or pl in constr 1 : 'man-kind, -kind/ n : the human race; the totality of human beings 2 : 'kind/ n : men as distinguished from women

man-like \mə-'nɪk-, 'lɪk/ adj : resembling, relating to, or characteristic of a man SYN see MALE

man-li-ness \mə-'nɪl-əs/ n : the quality or state of being manly

man-ly \mə-'nɪ/ adj 1 : having qualities appropriate to a man 2 : bold, RESOLUTE 2 : appropriate in character to a man SYN see MALE

man-ly adv : in a manly manner

man-made \mə-'mæd/ adj : manufactured, created, or constructed by man; specif : SYNTHETIC

man- or manno- comb form [ISV, fr. manna] : manna (Manna) man- or manno- \mæn-, 'mæn-/ n [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. Heb mān] 1 a : food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness b : divinely supplied spiritual nourishment c : something likened to the Biblical manna 2 : sweetish dried exudate esp. of a European ash that contains mannitol and is used as a laxative and demulcent

manned adj : carrying or performed by a man (~ space flight)

man-ne-quin \mə-'nɪ-kən/ n [F, fr. D mannekin little man — more at MANIKIN] 1 : an artist's, tailor's, or dressmaker's lay figure 2 : a woman who models clothing ; MODEL

man-ner \mə-'nɛr/ n [ME manere, fr. OF manerius of acting, manere to remain] 1 : MANNERISM 2 : MANNERISM 3 : MANNERISM 4 : a characteristic or customary mode of acting ; CUSTOM (2) 5 : a mode of procedure or way of acting ; FASHION (3) ; method of artistic execution or mode of presentation ; STYLE b pl : social conduct or mode of conduct as shown in the prevalent customs c : BEHAVIOR MIEN d (1) pl : habitual conduct or deportment ; BEHAVIOR (2) pl : good manners e : a distinguished or stylish air SYN see BEARING, METHO

man-ner-ly \mə-'nɛr-əl/ adj 1 : having manners of a specified kind (well-mannered) 2 : having the bearing of a particular manner b : having an artificial or stilted character

man-ner-ism \mə-'nɛr-ɪz-əm/ n 1 a : exaggerated or affected adherence to a particular style or manner ; ARTIFICIALITY, PRECIOUSNESS b often cap : an art style in late 16th century Europe characterized by spatial intricacy and excessive elongation of the human figures 2 : a characteristic mode or peculiarity of action, bearing, or treatment SYN see POSE — man-ner-ist \-'rɪ-ʃt/ n — man-ner-ist-ic \mə-'nɛr-ɪst-ɪk/ adj

man-ner-less \mə-'nɛr-ləs/ adj : destitute of manners ; UNMANNERLY

man-ner-li-ness \-'lɛ-nəs/ n : the quality or state of being manly

man-ner-ly \-'lɛ/ adj : showing good manners ; POLITE — man-ner-ly adv

man-nish \mə-'nɪʃ/ adj 1 : resembling or suggesting a man rather than a woman 2 : suitable to or characteristic of a man

man-nish-ly adv — man-nish-ness n

man-nite \mə-'nɪt-/ n [F, fr. manna, fr. LL] : MANNITOL — man-nit-ic \mə-'nɪt-ɪk/ adj

man-ni-tol \mə-'nɪ-təl-, -'tɪl/ n [ISV] : a slightly sweet crystalline alcohol C₆H₁₄(OH)₆ found in many plants and used esp. in testing kidney function

man-nose \mə-'nɪ-ɔs-, -'ɔz/ n [ISV] : an aldose sugar C₆H₁₂O₆ obtained by oxidation of mannitol

MAN-ŌU-VĪĒ \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-vɪ-ər/ var of MANUEVER

man-of-war \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'wɔ(ə)r/ n, pl men-of-war : a combatant warship of a warring navy

man-om-e-ter \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'ɒm-ət-ər/ n [F manomètre, fr. Gk manos sparse, loose, rare + F -mètre — more at MONK] 1 : an instrument for measuring the pressure of gases and vapors ; PRESSURE GAUGE 2 : SPHYGMOMANOMETER — man-om-e-tric \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'mɛ-trɪk/ adj — man-om-e-tri-cal \-'trɪ-kəl/ adj — man-om-e-tri-cal-ly \-'k(ə)-lɪ/ adv

man-or \mə-'nɔ(ə)r/ n [ME maner, fr. OF manoir, fr. manoir to sojourn, dwell, fr. L manere] 1 a : the house or hall of an estate ; MANOR b : a landed estate 2 a : a unit of English rural territorial organization; esp : such a unit in the middle ages consisting of an estate under a lord enjoying a variety of rights over land and tenants including the right to hold court b : a tract of land in No. America occupied by tenants who pay a fixed rent in money or kind c : the proprietor — ma-nor-ial \mə-'nɔ(ə)-rɪ-əl-, -'nɔ(ə)-rɪ-əl/ adj

man-ner house n : the house of the lord of a manor

man power n 1 : power available from or supplied by the physical effort of a man 2 usu manpower : the available persons constituting total strength (as of a nation); specif : the persons available for the military service of a nation

man-qué \mæn-'kɛ/ adj [F, fr. pp. of manquer to lack] : short

of or frustrated in the fulfillment of one's aspirations or talents (a poet ~)

man-ramp \mə-'nɔ(ə)-ræmp/ n : a slide rope (as to a ship's gangway or ladder) used as a handrail

man-sard \mə-'nɔ(ə)-sɑ(ə)r/ n [F mansarde, fr. François Mansart 11666 F architect] : a roof having two slopes on all sides with the lower slope steeper than the upper one

manse \mə-'nɔ(ə)s/ n [ME mans, fr. ML mansus, mansus, mansum, fr. manere to remain] 1 : a dwelling 2 : a dwelling in a trustee-holder 2 : the residence of a clergyman; esp : the house of a Presbyterian clergyman

man-ser-vant \mə-'nɔ(ə)-sɔ(ə)-vənt/ n, pl men-ser-vants \mə-'nɔ(ə)-vənt(ɪ)z/ n : manservant

man-sion \mə-'nɔ(ə)-ʃən/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L mansio-, mansio, fr. mansus, pp. of manere to remain, dwell; akin to Gk menin to remain] 1 a (1) : the act of remaining or dwelling ; STAY b archaic : ABOUE 2 a (1) : the house of the lord of a manor (2) : a large independent residence b : a separate apartment or lodging in a large structure 3 a : house 3b : one of the 28 parts into which the moon's monthly course throughout the heavens is divided

man-size \mə-'nɔ(ə)-sɪz/ or man-sized \-'sɪzd/ adj : suitable for or requiring a man

man-slay-er \mə-'nɔ(ə)-slə-ər/ n : the unlawful killing of a human being without express or implied malice

man-slay-er \mə-'nɔ(ə)-slə-ər/ n : one who slays a man

man-ue-sue-tude \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'tju(ɪ)d/ n [ME, fr. L mansuetudo, fr. mansuetus tame, mild, fr. pp. of mansuere to tame, fr. manus hand + suescere to accustom; akin to Gk ethos custom — more at MANUAL, ETHICAL] : the quality or state of being gentle ; MEEKNESS, TAMENESS

man-ta \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tə/ n [Sp] 1 : a square piece of cloth or blanket used in southwestern U.S. and Latin America usu. as a cloak or shawl 2 : a coverlet

man-tean \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tɛn/ n, pl man-ti-ans \-'tɪ-ʃən/ n : a loose cloak, coat, or robe

man-tel \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tɛl/ n [MF, fr. OF, mantel] 1 a : a beam, stone, or arch serving as a lintel to support the masonry above a fireplace b : the finish around a fireplace 2 : a shelf above a fireplace

man-tel \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tɛl/ n 1 : a very short cape or cloak 2 or mantlet : a movable shelter formerly used by besiegers as a protection when attacking

man-tel-let \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tɛl-ət/ n [1] : a knee-length mantle worn by a high prelate (as a cardinal or bishop) of the Roman Catholic Church

man-tel-piece \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tɛl-'pi:s/ n 1 : a mantel with its side elements 2 : the shelf of a mantel

man-tic \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)k-əd/ adj [Gk mantikos, fr. mantis] : of or relating to the faculty of divination ; PROPHETIC

man-ti-cha \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)k-ə/ n, pl man-ti-chas \-'tɪ-ʃəs/ n [ME, fr. L mantichora, fr. Gk mantichōra] : a legendary animal with the head of a man, the body of a lion, and the tail of a dragon or scorpion

man-ti-lla \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'lɪ-ə-, -'lɪ-ə/ n [Sp, dim. of manta] 1 : a light scarf worn over the head and shoulders esp. by Spanish and Mexican women 2 : a short light-colored cloth

man-tis \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'sɪ-ə-, n, pl man-tis-es or man-ti-tes \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'sɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk, lit., diviner, prophet; akin to Gk manteisthai to be more — more at MANIA] : an insect (order Mantodea and esp. genus Mantis) that feeds upon other insects and clasps its prey in forelimbs held up as if in prayer

man-tis-sa \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'sɪ-ə/ n [L mantissa, manissa makeweight, fr. Etruscan] : the decimal part of a common logarithm

man-tle \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)-l/ n [ME mantel, fr. OF, fr. L mantellum] 1 : a loose sleeveless garment worn over other clothes ; CLOAK 2 : a thin covering, blanket, covers, shroud, or sheet 3 : a fold or lobe or pair of lobes of the body wall of a mollusk or brachiopod lining the shell in soft-bearing forms and bearing shell-secreting glands (2) : the soft external body wall that lines the test or shell of a tunicate or barnacle c : the outer wall and casing of a blast furnace above the hearth 3 : the back, scapular, and wings of a bird 4 : a lacy hood or sheath of some refractory material that gives light by incandescence when placed over a flame 5 a : MANTLE ROCK b : the part of the earth's interior beneath the lithosphere and above the core c : MANTLE

mantle w/ man-tiling \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)-lɪŋ/ vt : to cover with or as if with a mantle ; CLOAK ~ vi 1 : to become covered with or coating 2 : to spread over a surface 3 : BLUSH

man-tle-rock \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)-rɪk/ n : unconsolidated residual or transported material that overlies the earth's solid rock in place

MAN-TU-RIUS \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'ri(ə)-s/ n [Latin, fr. Mantua] b1877 F physician] : an intracutaneous test for hypersensitivity to tuberculin and thus for past or present infection with tubercle bacilli

man-tra \mə-'nɔ(ə)-trə/ n [Skt. sacred counsel, formula, fr. manyate he thinks; akin to L mens mind + more at MIND] : a mystical formula of invocation or incantation in Hinduism and Manichaean Buddhism

man-trap \mə-'nɔ(ə)-træp/ n : a trap for catching men ; SNARE

man-tua \mə-'nɔ(ə)-tʃə-, -'wə-, -'wɔ(ə)-n/ n [modif. of F manteau] : a usu. loose-fitting gown worn in the 17th and 18th centuries

man-u-al \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'wə(ə)-l/ adj [ME manuel, fr. MF, fr. L manualis, fr. manus hand; akin to OE mūd hand, Gk mōrē] 1 a : of, relating to, or involving the hands ; DESTROYED b : worked by hand (~ choke) 2 : requiring or using physical skill and energy (~ labor) (~ workers) — man-u-al-ly \-'lɪ/ adv

2 manual n 1 : a book capable of being conveniently handled, esp : HANDBOOK 2 : the prescribed movement in the handling of a power instrument, esp : a power drill or ceremony 3 : a keyboard for the hands; specif : one of the several keyboards of a pipe-organ console that controls a separate division of the instrument

manual alphabet n : an alphabet for deaf-mutes in which the letters are represented by finger positions

manual training n : a course of training to develop skill in using the hands and to teach practical arts

ma-nu-bri-um \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'brɪ-əm/ n, pl ma-nu-bria \-'brɪ-ə/ also manubriums [NL, fr. L handle, fr. manus] : an anatomical process or protuberance like a handle (as of the cephalic segment of the sternum of man and many other mammals

man-u-fac-to-ry \mə-'nɪ(ŋ)jū-'fæk-(ə)-rɪ/ n : a factory

ā abut; ʰ kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thio; th this;

ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

man-u-fac-ture \man-(y)-'fak-cher-\ n [MF, fr. *L manu factus* made by hand] **1**: something made from raw materials **2 a**: the process of making wares by hand or by machinery esp. when carried on systematically with division of labor **b**: a productive industry using mechanical power and machinery **3**: the act or process of producing something

manufacture *vb* **man-u-fac-tur-ing** \-'fak-cho-rip, -'fak-shriŋ-\ *vr* **1**: to make into a product suitable for use **2 a**: to make from raw materials by hand or by machinery **b**: to produce according to an organized plan and with division of labor **3**: INVENT; FABRICATE **4**: to produce as if by manufacturing: CREATE ~ *vi* **1**: to engage in manufacture *syn* see MAKE — **man-u-fac-tur-ing** n **manufactured gas** *n*: a combustible gaseous mixture made from coal, coke, or petroleum products

man-u-fac-tur-er \-'fak-cher-er-\ *n* **1**: one that manufactures; *specif*: an employer of workers in manufacturing

man-u-mis-sion \man-yo-'mish-n-\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L manumission*-, *manumissio*, fr. *manumissus*, *pp* of *manumittere*]: the act or process of manumitting; *esp*: formal emancipation from slavery

man-u-mit \man-yo-'mit-\ *vr* **man-u-mit-ted**; **man-u-mit-ting** [ME *manumitter*, fr. MF *manumiter*, fr. *L manumittere*, fr. *manus* hand + *mittere* to let go, send — more at SMITE]: to release from slavery *syn* see FREE

man-u-ner-er \man-yo-'ner-er-\ n [ME *manuener*, fr. MF *manuener*, lit., to do work by hand, fr. *L manu operari*] **1 obs**: CULTIVATOR, TILL **2**: to enrich (land) by the application of manure — **man-ur-n** *n*

manure *n*: material that fertilizes land; *esp*: refuse of stables and barns consisting of livestock excreta with or without litter — **ma-nu-ri-al** \-'n(y)-'ri-əl-\ *adj*

ma-nus \mā-'nus, 'mā-'n, pl *ma-nus* \-'nus, -'nūs-\ n [L, hand]: the distal segment of the vertebrate forelimb including the carpus and forefoot or hand

man-u-script \man-yo-'skript-\ *adj* [*L manu scriptus*]: written by hand or typed

manuscript *n* **1**: a written or typewritten composition or document as distinguished from a printed copy **2**: writing as opposed to print

man-ward \man-'wərd-\ *adv*: toward man

man-ward *adj*: directed toward man

man-wise \man-'wīz-\ *adv*: in the manner of men

Manx \māŋ-'kə-\ *adj* [later of earlier *Manisic*, fr. (assumed) *ON manskr*, fr. *Muna* Isle of Man]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Isle of Man, its people, or the Manx language

Manx *n* **1** *pl in constr*: the people of the Isle of Man **2**: the Celtic language of the Manx people almost completely displaced by English

Manx cat *n*: a short-haired domestic cat having the tail externally lacking

many \men-'ē-\ *adj* more \mō-(ə)r, 'mō-(ə)r\ most \-'mōst-\ [ME, fr. OE *manig*, akin to *lihtmanig* many, OSav *manigō* much] **1**: consisting of or amounting to a large but indefinite number (worked for ~ years) **2**: being one of a large but indefinite number (~ a man) (~ another student) — as many: the same in number (saw three apples in as many days)

many *pr*, *pl in constr*: a large number of persons or things (~ of them)

many *n*, *pl in constr* **1**: a large but indefinite number (a good ~ of them) **2**: the great majority of people (the ~)

many-fold \men-'ē-'fōld-\ *adv*: by many times

many-sided \men-'ē-'sid-əd-\ *adj*: having many sides or aspects **2**: having many interests or aptitudes: VERSATILE *syn* see VERSATILE — **many-sided-ness** *n*

many-val-ued \men-'ē-'val-(y)üd-\ *adj*: possessing more than the customary two truth-values of truth and falsehood

man-zā-ni-la \man-'zā-'net-ə-\ n [AmerSp, dim. of Sp *manzana* apple]: an aromatic woody tree or shrub of a family (Anacardiaceae, the maple family) with opposite leaves and a fruit of two united samaras; also: the hard light-colored close-grained wood of a maple used esp. for flooring and furniture

maple sugar *n*: sugar made by boiling maple syrup

maple syrup *n*: a sticky liquid made by concentrating the sap of the sugar maple or various other maples

ma-quette \ma-'ket-\ n [F] **1**: a usu. small preliminary model

ma-quillo-lage \mak-'ē-(y)äzh-\ n [F]: MAKEUP **2**

ma-quis \ma-'kē, mā-'ŋ, pl *ma-quis* \-'kē(z)\ [F] **1 a**: thick scrubby underbrush of Mediterranean shores and esp. of the island of Corsica **b**: a group of warriors of the French used esp. as a guerrilla fighter in the French underground during World War II **b**: a band of maquis

mar \mār-\ *nr*; **marred**; *mar-ning* [ME *marren*, fr. OE *mlerron* to obstruct, waste; akin to OHG *merren* to obstruct] **1**: to detract from the perfects or underparts of a marabou used esp. to inflict serious bodily harm on: MUTILATE *b obs*: DESTROY *syn* see INJURE

mar-a-bou or **mar-a-bout** \mar-ə-'biŋ-\ n [F *marabout*, lit., marabout] **1 a**: a large stork (genus *Leptoptilos*) **b**: soft elongated undercoat covers or underparts of a marabou used esp. in millinery **2 a**: a thrown silk usu. dyed in the gum **b**: a fabric made of this silk

mar-a-bout \mar-ə-'biŋ-\ *n*, *often cap* [F, fr. Pg *marabout*, fr. Ar *marbut*]: a dervish in Muslim Africa credited with supernatural power

ma-ra-ca \mā-'rāk-ə, -'rāk-\ n [Pg *maracá*]: a dried gourd or a

rattle like a gourd that contains dried seeds or pebbles and is used as a percussion instrument

mar-a-schi-no \mar-ə-'skē-(j)nō, -'shē-\ *n*, *often cap* [It, fr. *marasca* bitter wild cherry] **1**: a sweet liqueur distilled from the fermented juice of a bitter wild cherry **2**: a usu. large cherry preserved in true or imitation maraschino

mar-as-mus \mar-'raz-məs-\ n [LL, fr. Gk *marasmos*, fr. *marainein* to waste away — more at SMART]; progressive emaciation esp. in the young associated usu. with faulty assimilation and utilization of food

Ma-ra-tha \mā-'rāt-ə-\ n [Marathi *Marāṭhā* & Hindi *Marhāṭā*, fr. Skt *Mahārāṣṭra* Maharashtra] **1**: a people of the south central part of the subcontinent of India **2**: a member of the Maratha people

Ma-ra-thi \mā-'rāt-ē-\ n [Marathi *marāṭhī*]: the chief Indic language of Maharashtra in India

mar-a-thon \mar-ə-'thiŋ-\ *n* [*Marathon*, Greece, site of a victory of Greeks over Persians in 490 a.c. the news of which was carried to Athens by a long-distance runner] **1 a**: a long-distance race: a footrace run on an open course of usu. 26 miles 385 yards **b**: a race other than a footrace marked by esp. great length **2**: an endurance contest — **marathon** *adj*

mar-raud \mā-'rōd-\ *vb* [F *marauder*] *vi*: to roam about and raid in search of plunder ~ *vt*: RAID, PILLAGE — **mar-raud-er** *n*

mar-ā-ve-di \mar-ə-'və-dē-\ *n* [Sp *maravedí*, fr. Ar *Murābiṭūn* 11th cent. Muslim dynasty in N. Africa & Spain]: a medieval Spanish copper coin worth 1/4 real

mar-ble \mār-'bl-\ n [ME, fr. OF *marbre*, fr. Gk *marmaros*] **1 a**: limestone that is more or less crystallized by metamorphism, that ranges from granular to compact in texture, that is capable of taking a high polish, and is used in architecture and sculpture; something composed of or made from marble; *esp*: a piece of sculpture *c*: something suggesting marble **2 a**: a little ball made of a hard substance (as glass) and used in various games *b pl* *vt sing in constr*: a children's game played with small round balls — **mar-ble** *adj*

mar-ble *vb* **mar-bling** \-b-(ə)liŋ-\: to stain or vein like marble

mar-ble *adj*: resembling or suggestive of marble

mar-ble cake *n*: a cake made with light and dark batter so as to have a mottled appearance

mar-ble-tize \mār-'bl-'īz-\ *vt*: MARBLE

mar-ble *adj*: resembling or suggesting marble; resembling or suggestive of marble **2**: an intermixture of fat and lean in a cut of meat esp. when evenly distributed

mar-bley \mār-'bl-ē-\ *adj*: MARBLE

mar-ck \mār-'k-\ n [F, fr. MF, fr. *marchier* to trample] **1**: the residue remaining after a fruit has been pressed **2**: brandy made from the residue of grapes or apples after pressing

mar-ca-site \mār-'kə-'sit, -zīt, -'mār-'kə-'zīt-\ n [ME *marchasite*, fr. ML *marcastita*, fr. Ar *marqashīd*] **1 a**: crystallized iron pyrites **b**: a mineral of the same composition and appearance as iron pyrites but of different crystalline organization and lower specific gravity **2**: a piece of marbled paper for ornaments — **mar-ca-sit-ic** \mār-'kə-'sit-ik-, -'zī-\ *adj*

mar-cel \mār-'sel-\ n [Marcel] Grateau [1936 F addresser]: a deep soft wave made in the hair by the use of a heated curling iron

mar-cel *vb* **mar-cel-ling**; **mar-cel-ling** *vi*: to make a marcel in ~

mar-cha \mār-'chə-\ n [ME *marche*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *marha* boundary — more at MARK] **1**: a border region: FRONTIER **2 pl**: the borderlands between England and Scotland and England and Wales

mar-cha *vt*: to have common borders or frontiers

mar-ch \mār-'ch-\ n [MF *marchier* to trample, march, fr. OF, to trample; prob. of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *marcān* to mark] *vi* **1**: to move along steadily with a regular measured stride esp. rhythmically and in step with others **2 a**: to move in a direct purposeful manner **b**: PROCEED **3**: to make steady progress: ADVANCE ~ *vr* **1**: to cause ~ **2**: to cover by marching: TRAVERSE

mar-cha *n* **1** (1): the action of marching: (2): the distance covered within a specific period of time by marching: (3): a regular measured stride or rhythmic step used in marching **b**: forward movement: PROGRESS **2**: an ~: the wife of a marchess **3**: a composition that is in duple rhythm (as 4/4) or triply compound rhythm (as 6/8 time) with a strongly accented beat and that is designed or suitable to accompany marching

Mar-ck \mār-'ch-\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L marcius*, fr. *marcius* of Mars, fr. *Mar*]: the 3d month of the Gregorian calendar

mar-cher \me-'ōr-'gən-\ *pl* **mar-chen** [G]: TALE; *esp*: FOLKTALE

mar-cher \mār-'ch-er-\ *n*: one who inhabits a border region

mar-cher *n*: one that marches

mar-che-se \mār-'kə-'zə-\ *n*, *pl* **mar-che-se** \-(ə)zə-\ [It, fem. of *marchese*]: an Italian woman holding the rank of a marchese

mar-che-se \-(ə)zə-\ *n*, *pl* **mar-che-si** \-(ə)zē-\ [It, fr. ML *marcentis*, fr. *marca* border region, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *marha*]: an Italian nobleman next in rank above a count: MARQUESS

mar-chio-ness \mār-'sh-(ə)-nəs-\ n [ML *marchionissa*, fr. *marchionis*, *marchionis*, *marces*, fr. *marces*, *marces*, *marces*, *marces* **2**: a woman who holds in her own right the rank of marchess

mar-cha-past \mār-'chə-'pāst-\ n [It *marzapane*]: MARZIPAN

mar-cha-past \mār-'chə-'pāst-\ *n*: a filling by: PROCESSION

Mar-chio-nism \mār-'shə-'niz-əm, -s-(h)-ē-'nē-\ *n* [Marcion 2d cent. A.D. Christian Gnostic]: a Christian Gnostic movement of the 2d cent. A.D. in which Marcion rejected the Creator God and the Old Testament — **Mar-chio-nist** \-'nīst-\ *n*

Mar-co-ni \mār-'kō-nē-\ *adj*: of or relating to the system of wireless telegraphy invented by Marconi

mar-co-ni-gram \-'grām-\ *n* [Guglielmo Marconi]: RADIOGRAM

Mar-co-ni \-'grām-\ *n*: MARCONI

Mar-di \mār-'dē-\ *n* [F, lit., fat Tuesday] **1 a**: Shrove Tuesday often observed (as in New Orleans) with parades and merrymaking **b**: a carnival period climaxing on Shrove Tuesday **2**: a festive occasion resembling a pre-Lenten Mardi Gras

Mar-der \mār-'dər-\ *n*: a crime of OHG *mar* incubus, Croatian *maro*] *obs*: a evil preteratural being causing nightmare

mare \mā-'er, 'mē-(ə)r-\ n [ME, fr. OE *mere*; akin to OHG *merha* mare, OE *meah* horse, W *march*]; a female horse or other equine animal *esp*: when fully mature or of breeding age

mar-er \mā-'(j)er, -'mār-(j)er-\ *n*, *pl* **mar-ria** \mā-'rē-ə, -'mā-'rē-ə-\ *n*, *pl*, *see* more at MARINE]: one of several dark areas of

considerable extent on the surface of the moon or Mars
mare clausum \má-(.)rē-'kló-sam, -zəm; má-(.)rā-'klau-'süm\ n [NL, lit., closed sea]: a sea or other navigable body of water that is under the jurisdiction of one nation and that is closed to other nations

mare libe-rum \-(.)rē-'lib-ə-rəm, -(.)rā-'līb-ə-'rüm\ n [NL, lit., free sea] 1: a sea or other navigable body of water that is open to all nations 2: FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

mare nos-trum \-(.)rē-'nīs-trəm; -(.)rā-'nō-'strəm, 'nō-'\ n [L, out of] 1: a sea or other navigable body of water that is mutually shared by two or more nations

mare's nest n 1: a false discovery, illusion, or deliberate hoax 2: a place, condition, or situation of great disorder or confusion

mare's tail n 1: a cirrus cloud that has a long slender flowing appearance 2: a common aquatic plant (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with elongated shoots clothed with dense whorls of subulate leaves b: HORSETAIL

mar-gar-ic acid \már-'gar-ik-'\ n [*Fr margarique, fr. margarina*] 1: a crystalline synthetic fatty acid C₁₇H₃₂O₂ intermediate between palmitic acid and stearic acid

mar-ga-rine \már-'gá-'rīn\ n [F, fr. Gk margaron pearl] 1: a food product made from usu. vegetable oils churned with ripened skim milk to a plastic consistency, often fortified with vitamins A and D, and used as a spread and as a cooking fat

mar-ga-ríté \már-'gá-'rít\ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *margarita*, fr. Gk *maragritai*, fr. *maragritai*] 1: a pearl 2: a gemstone

mar-gay \már-'gá-'\ n [F, fr. Tupi *maracajá*] 1: a small American spotted cat (*Felis tigrina*) resembling the ocelot and ranging from southern Texas to Brazil

marge \márj\ n [MF, fr. L *margo*] ARCHAIC: MARGIN

mar-gent \már-'jənt\ n, *archaic*: MARGENT

margin \már-'jín\ n [ME, fr. *margio*, prob. *morgo* border — more at MARK] 1: the part of a page outside the main body of printed or written matter 2: the outside limit and adjoining surface of something; EDGE 3 a: a spare amount or measure of degree allowed or given for contingencies or special situations b: the limit below which an economy is unprofitable or a business is unprofitable 4 a: the difference which exists between net sales and the cost of merchandise sold and from which expenses are usu. met or profit derived b: the excess market value of collateral over the face of a loan c (1): cash or collateral which is deposited with a banker in order to free him from a contract (2): a customer's equity if his account is terminated at prevailing market prices (3): a speculative transaction in which the broker does part of the financing (4): an allowance above or below a certain figure within which a price is allowed to be made 5: a measure or degree of difference SYN see ARCHAIC — **margin-ed** \jín-'adv\ adj

margin vt 1: to enter or summarize in the margin of (a page or sheet) 2 a: to provide with an edging or border b: to form a margin to; BORDER 3 a: to deposit a margin upon (as stock); *spec*: to hold or keep secured by depositing or adding to a margin

mar-gin-al \már-'jín-'nəl, -'nəl-'\ adj [ML *marginalis*, fr. L *marginalis*] 1: written or printed in the margin of a page or sheet (~ notes) 2 a: of, relating to, or situated at a margin or border b (1): occupying the borderland of a relatively stable territorial or cultural area (2): of, relating to, or situated at the intersection of habits and values from two different cultures and by incomplete assimilation in either (~ cultural habits of new immigrant groups) 3: located at the fringe of consciousness (~ sensations) 4 a: close to the lower limit of qualification or acceptability (~ profits) b (1): having a cheap or capacity fitted to yield a supply of goods which when marketed at existing price levels will barely cover the cost of production (~ land) (2): of, relating to, or derived from goods produced and marketed with such result (~ profits) — **mar-gin-al-ly** \már-'jín-'nəl-'\ adv — **mar-gin-al-ly** \már-'jín-'nəl-'\ adv

mar-gin-a-li-a \már-'jín-'nə-'li-ə\ n pl [NL, fr. ML, neut. pl. of *marginalis*]: marginal notes

marginal utility n: the amount of additional utility provided by an additional unit of an economic good or service

mar-gin-ate \már-'jín-'at-ē\ v MARGIN — **mar-gin-ate** \már-'jín-'at-ē\ adj 1: having a margin distinct in appearance or structure

mar-gra-vate \már-'grá-'vāt\ or **mar-gra-vi-ate** \már-'grá-'vē-ət\ v 1: the territory of a margrave

mar-grav \már-'gráv\ n *archaic*: MARGRAF, fr. MD *margrav*; akin to OHG *margra*; both fr. a prehistoric D-G compound whose constituents are akin to OHG *marha* boundary and to OHG *gravo* count — more at MARK] 1: the military governor esp. of a German border province 2: a member of the German nobility corresponding in rank to a British marquess — **mar-gra-vi-al** \már-'grá-'vē-'\ adj

mar-ga-rine \már-'grá-'vén, 'már-'grá-'\ n: the wife of a margrave

mar-gue-rite \már-'g(y)ə-'rīt\ n [F, fr. MF *margarite* pearl, daisy, — more at MARGARITE] 1: DAISY 1f 2: any of various singly flowered chrysantheums; esp.: a chrysantheum (*Chrysanthemum frutescens*) of the Canary Islands 3: any of several cultivated chamoisies (genus *Anthemis*)

ma-ri-a-chi \már-'ē-'i-ē\ n [MexSp] 1: a Mexican street band; also: a musician belonging to such a band

Mar-i-an \már-'ē-ən, 'már-'ē-, 'mā-'rē-ə\ adj 1: of or relating to Mary 2: of or pertaining to the life of Mary

Mar-i-an-ist \már-'ē-'n-ist\ n: a priest or brother of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary of Paris devoted to education

Ma-ria The-re-sa dol-lar \mā-'rē-ə-'tə-, 'rē-ə-, 'rā-'sə-, 'rā-'\ n (*Maria Theresa* 1780 Archduchess of Austria): a silver coin with the image of Maria Theresa and the date 1780 used as a trade coin in the Middle East

mar-i-gold \már-'ə-'göld, 'mər-'\ n [ME, fr. *Mary*, mother of Jesus + ME *gold*] 1: POT MARIGOLD 2: any of a genus (*Togetes*) of herbaceous composite plants with showy yellow or red and yellow or red heads

mar-i-hua-na or **mar-i-ua-na** \már-'ə-'(h)wā-'nə\ n [MexSp *mariguana, marihuano*] 1: a wild tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*) 2 a: HELP 1 b: the dried leaves and flowering tops of the pistillate hemp plant that yield cannabis and are sometimes smoked in cigarettes for their intoxicating effect

ma-rim-ba \már-'rím-'bə\ n [of African origin; akin to Kimbundu *marimba* xylophone] 1: a primitive xylophone of southern Africa and Central America with resonators beneath each bar; also: a more improved form of this instrument

ma-ri-na \mā-'rē-nə\ n [It *Sp*, seashore, fr. fem. of *marina*, adj. marine, fr. L *marinus*] 1: a dock or basin providing secure moorings for motorboats and yachts and often offering supply, repair, and other facilities

mar-i-nade \már-'nād\ v; MARINATE

mar-i-nate vt 1: to brine or pickle in which meat or fish is soaked to enrich its flavor

mar-i-nate \már-'nā-tē\ vt [Prob. fr. It *marinata*, pp. of *marinare* to marinate, fr. *marino*] 1: to steep (as meat or fish) in a marinade

ma-ri-ne \mā-'rē-nē\ adj [ME, fr. L *marinus*, fr. mare sea; akin to OE *mere* sea, pool, OHG *meri* sea, OSlav *morje*] 1 a: of or relating to the sea 2: of or relating to the commerce of the sea 3: NAUTICAL (~ chart) C: of or relating to the commerce of the sea 4: MARITIME (~ law) 2: of or relating to marines (~ barracks)

ma-ri-ne n 1 a: the mercantile and naval shipping of a country b: seagoing ships esp. in relation to nationality or class 2: one of a class of soldiers serving on shipboard or in an association with a naval force; *spec*: a member of the U.S. Marine Corps 3: an executive department (as in France) having charge of naval affairs 4: a marine picture

ma-ri-ne glue n 1: a water-insoluble adhesive

ma-ri-ner \má-'rī-nər\ n: one who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; SEAMAN, SAILOR

ma-ri-ner's compass n: a compass used in navigation consisting of parallel magnetic needles or bundles of needles permanently attached to a card marked to indicate directions and degrees of a circle

Mar-i-ol-a-try \mər-'ē-'āl-ə-'trē-, 'már-'ē-, 'mā-'rē-\ n: excessive veneration of the Virgin Mary

Mar-i-ol-o-gy \-'āl-ə-'jē\ n: study or doctrine relating to the Virgin Mary

mar-i-ol-o-nette \már-'ē-'ə-'net, 'mər-'\ n [F *marionnette*, fr. MF *marionete*, fr. *Marion* dim. of *Marie* Mary]: a puppet moved by strings or by hand

mar-i-po-sa \már-'pō-'zə-, 'sə-\ n [Prob. fr. AnSp *mariposa*, fr. Sp, butterfly]: any of a genus (*Calochortus*) of western N. American plants of the lily family usu. with showily blotched flowers

mar-ish \már-'ish\ n, *archaic*: MARISH

Mar-ist \már-'ist, 'mər-'\ n [F *mariste*, fr. *Marie* Mary]: a priest of the Roman Catholic Society of Mary founded in France in 1816 and devoted to education

mar-i-tal \már-'it-əl\, *Brit also* mǎ-'rít-əl\ adj [L *maritalis*, fr. *maritus* husband, fr. *Mars* god of war] 1: of or relating to marriage or the married state; CONJUGAL 2: *archaic*: of or relating to a husband's syn see MATRIMONIAL — **mar-i-tal-ly** \-'it-əl-'\ adv

mar-i-time \már-'it-īm\ adj [L *maritimus*, fr. *mare*] 1: of or relating to navigation or commerce on the sea 2: of, relating to, or bordering on the sea 3: of or relating to the sea

mar-i-jo-zam \már-'jō-'zəm\ n [later, of ME *majorane*, fr. MF, fr. ML *majorana*]: any of various usu. fragrant and aromatic mints (genus *Origanum* and *Majorana*) sometimes used in cookery

mark \márk\ n [ME, fr. OE *mearc* boundary, march, sign; akin to OHG *marha* boundary, L *marca* sign] 1: a boundary line 2 a: a conspicuous object serving as a guide for travelers b: one of the bits of leather or colored bunting placed on a sounding line at intervals C: TARGET d: the starting line or position in a track event e (1): GOAL, OBJECT (2): an object of attack, ridicule, or abuse; *spec*: a victim of a switch (3): a person

mark vt 1: to standard of performance, quality, or condition; NORM 3 a (1): SIGN, INDICATION (2): an impression (as a scratch, scar, or stain) made on something (3): a distinguishing trait or quality b: CHARACTERISTIC b: a symbol used for identification or indication of ownership c: a cross made in place of a signature d: TRADE-MARK e: POST-MARK 1: a symbol used by a teacher to represent his estimate of a student's work or conduct; esp: GRADE 2: RECORD 4 a: ATTENTION, NOTICE b: IMPORTANCE, DISTINCTION c: a lasting or strong impression d: an assessment of merits; syn see SIGN

mark vt 1: OE *mearc*, fr. OE *mearcian*; akin to OHG *marcōn* to determine the boundaries of, OE *mearc* boundary] v 1 a (1): to fix or trace out the bounds or limits of (2): to plot the course of b: CHART 2: to set apart by a line or boundary — usu. used with *off* 2 a (1): to designate as a mark of (2): to mark off or grade off b: to make a mark of (3): to furnish with natural marks (4): to label to indicate price or quality (5): to make notations in or on b (1): to make note of in writing; JOT (2): to indicate by a mark or symbol; also: REGISTER, RECORD (3): to determine the value of by means of a mark or symbol c: to mark off (1): CHARACTERIZE, DISTINGUISH (2): SIGNALIZE 3: to take notice of; OBSERVE ~ w: to notice or observe critically; NOTE — mark time 1: to keep the time of a marching step by moving the feet alternately without advancing 2: to function or operate in a listless or unproductive manner

mark n [ME, fr. OE *mark*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *mark* mark; akin to OE *mearc* sign] 1: any of various old European units of weight used esp. for gold and silver; *esp*: a unit equal to about 8 ounces 2: a unit of value; also: an old English unit equal to about 4 marks 3: a unit of value of 16 Schilling or German units of value; *spec*: a unit and corresponding silver coin of the 16th century worth ½ taler c — see MONEY table d: MARKKA

Mark \márk\ n [L *Marcus*] 1: an evangelist believed to be the author of the second Gospel in the New Testament 2: a king of Cordoba, d. 1018, fr. Austram, and husband of Iside

mark down vt: to put a lower price on

mark-down \márk-'daún\ n 1: a lowering of price 2: the amount by which an original selling price is reduced

marked \márk\ adj 1: having an identifying mark 2: having a distinctive or emphasized character; marked 3: a: having a distinguishing feature b: being an object of attack, suspicion, or vengeful 4: overtly signaling by a linguistic feature — **mark-ed-ly** \márk-'ed-lee\ adv

mark-er \már-'kər\ n 1: one that marks 2: something used for marking

mark-let \már-'kət\ n [ME, fr. ONF, fr. L *mercator* trade market]

ə abut; ʰ siven; ʰ further; a back; á bake; á cot, cart; j joke; ʰ kites; ʰ flow; ʰ o flaw; ʰ coln; th thin; th this;

ú out; ch chin; ʰ less; ʰ easy; g gift; l trip; i life; ú loot; ú foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

place, fr. *mercatus*, pp. of *mercari* to trade, fr. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise; akin to Oscan *amblicadut* without remuneration) 1 a (1); a meeting together of people for the purpose of trade by private contract as such a meeting b (1); 2 a public place where a market is held; *specif*: a place where provisions are sold at wholesale (2); 3 a retail establishment usu. of a specified kind 2 *archaic*; the act or an instance of buying and selling 3; the rate or price offered for a commodity or security 4 a; a geographical area of demand for commodities 5; the course of commercial activity by which the exchange of commodities is effected 6; a formal organized coming together of buyers and sellers of goods (the stock ~)

market v: to deal in a market ~ *vt* 1: to expose for sale in a market 2: *SELL* ~ *mar-ke-las* \,mar-ko-'li(ə)t(ə) or *mar-ke-tet* \,mar-ke-'tət(ə) *n*: the quality or state of being marketable

mar-ke-tabil-ity \,mar-ke-'tə-bil-ə-ti-'tē n: the quality or state of being marketable

mar-ke-t-able \,mar-ke-'tə-bəl *adj* 1: fit to be offered for sale in a market 2: of or relating to buying or selling 3: wanted by purchasers: *SALABLE*

market garden *n*: a plot in which vegetables are raised for market — **market gardener** *n* — **market gardening** *n*

mar-ke-ting *n*: the act or process of selling or purchasing in a market

market order *n*: an order to buy or sell securities or commodities at the best price obtainable in the market when the order is executed

mar-ble \,mār-'ble, -plāz *n*: an open square or place in a town where markets or public sales are held b: MARKET 2: the world of trade or economic activity

market price *n*: a price actually given in current market dealings

market research *n*: the gathering of factual information as to consumer preferences for goods and services

market value *n*: a price at which both buyers and sellers are willing to do business

mark-ing *n* 1: the act, process, or an instance of making or giving a mark 2: a mark made b: arrangement, pattern, or disposition of marks

mark-kā \,mār-'kā *n*, pl *mark-kaa* \,mār-'kā or *markkas* \,mār-'kāz [Finn, fr. Sw *mark*, a unit of value; akin to ON *mark*] — see *MONEY* table

marks-man \,mār-'smən *n*: one that shoots at a mark; *esp*: a person skillful or practiced at hitting a mark or target — **marks-ship** \,-'shīp *n*

mark up *vt*: to raise the price on

mark-up \,mār-'kəp *n* [*mark up*] 1: a raise in the price of an article 2: an amount added to the cost price to determine the selling price

mar- \,mār-(ə) *n* [ME, fr. MF *marle*, fr. ML *marilla*, dim. of *L marga*, 'marl, fr. Gaulish]; a loose or crumbling earthy deposit (as of sand, silt, or clay) that contains a substantial amount of calcium carbonate — **marly** \,mār-'lē *adj*

mar-i *vt*: to dress (land) with marl

mar-i *vt* [D *marlen*, back-formation fr. *marling*]: to cover or fasten with marling

mar-lin \,mār-'līn *n* [short for *marlinspike*; fr. the appearance of its beak] 1 any of several large oceanic fishes (genus *Makaira*) related to sailfishes and spearfishes 2: SPEARFISH

mar-line also **mar-līn** \,mār-'līn *n* [D *marlijn*, alt. of *marling*, fr. *meren*, *marren* to tie, moor, fr. MD *meren*, *marren* — more at *MOOR*]; a small usu. tapered line of two strands twisted loosely left-handed that is used for marling and as a covering for wire rope

mar-line-spike also **mar-līn-spike** \,mār-'līn-'spīk *n*: an iron tool that tapers to a point and is used to separate strands of rope or wire (as in spinning)

mar-lite \,mār-'līt-(ə) *n*: a marl resistant to the action of air — **mar-lit-ic** \,mār-'līt-ik *adj*

mar-ma-lade \,mār-'mə-'lād *n* [Pg *marmelada* quince conserve, fr. *marmelo* quince, fr. *L melimelum*, a sweet apple, fr. Gk *melimelon*, fr. *meli* honey + *mellon* apple, more at *MELIFLOROUS*]; a clear jelly holding in suspension pieces of fruit and fruit rind

mar-mo-re-al \,mār-'mōr-'ē-əl, -'mōr-, or *mar-mo-re-an* \,-'ē-ə-əl [L *marmorosus*, fr. *marmor* marble, fr. Gk *marmaros*]; of, relating to, or resembling marble or a marble statue — **mar-mo-re-ous** \,-'ē-ə-əs *adj*

mar-mo-set \,mār-'mō-'set, -'zet *n* [ME *marmusette*, fr. MF *marmoset* grotesque figure, fr. *marmosier* to mumble, of limit. origin]; any of numerous soft-furred So. and Central American monkeys (family *Callitrichidae*) with claws instead of nails on all five digits except the great toe

mar-mot \,mār-'mət *n* [Fr *marmotte*]; a stout-bodied short-legged burrowing rodent (genus *Marmota*) with coarse fur, a short bushy tail, and very small ears

Mar-o-nite \,mār-'ō-nīt *n* [ML *maronita*, fr. *Moron*, *Moro* 5th cent. A.D. Syrian monk]; a member of a Uniate church chiefly in Lebanon having a Syrian liturgy and married clergy

mar-roon \,mār-'roon *n* [modif. of AmerSp *cimarrón*, fr. *cimarrón* wild, savage] 1 *cap*: a fugitive Negro slave of the West Indies and Guiana in the 17th and 18th centuries; a descendant of such a slave

2: a person who is marooned

mar-oon *vt* 1: to put ashore on a desolate island or coast and leave to one's fate 2: to place or leave in isolation or without hope of escape

maroon *n* [Fr *maroon* Spanish chestnut]; a variable color averaging a dark red

mar-plot \,mār-'plōt *n*: one who frustrates or ruins a plan or undertaking by his meddling

mar-que \,mār-'kē *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *Prover marca*, fr. *marcar* to mark, seize as pledge, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *marcōn* to mark] *obs*: REPRISAL, RETALIATION

mar-que \,mār-'kē *n* [F, mark, brand, fr. MF, fr. *marquer* to mark, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *marcōn* to mark]; a brand or make of a product (as a sports car)

mar-quee \,mār-'kē *n* [modif. of *F marquette*, lit., marchioness] 1: a large field tent set up for an outdoor party, reception, or exhibition 2: a permanent canopy usu. of metal and glass projecting over an entrance to a hotel or theater

Mar-que-san \,mār-'kē-'zē, -'kās-*n* 1: a Polynesian of the

Marquesas Islands 2: the Austronesian language of the Marquesans — **Marquesan** *adj*

mar-ques \,mār-'kwəs or *mar-quis* \,mār-'kwəs, mār-'kē *n*, pl *mar-quess-es* or *mar-quis-es* \,-'kwə-'səz or *mar-quis* \,-'kē'z(ə) [ME *marquis*, *marquis*, fr. MF *marquis*, alter. of *marchis*, fr. *marche* march]; a nobleman of hereditary rank in Europe and Japan; *specif*: a member of the second grade of the peerage in Great Britain ranking below a duke and above an earl — **mar-quass-ate** \,mār-'kwə-'sət or *mar-quis-ala* \,mār-'kwə-'zət, -'sɒt *n*

mar-que-ry also **mar-que-ter-ry** \,mār-'kə-'trē *n*, [MF *marquerier*, fr. *marquer* to check, inlay, fr. *marquer* mark] 1: a decorative process in which elaborate patterns are formed by the insertion of pieces of wood, shell, or ivory into a wood veneer that is then applied to a piece of furniture 2: an object decorated in marquetry

mar-quis \,mār-'kēz *n*, pl *mar-quis-es* \,-'kēz-(əz) [F, metry of *marquis*]; a nobleman of hereditary rank in France and in some other countries 3: a sem or a ring setting or bezel usu. elliptical in shape but with pointed ends

mar-qui-sette \,mār-'k(w)-'zet *n*: a sheer meshed fabric used for clothing, curtains, and mosquito nets

Mar-rā-no \,mār-'rān-(ə) *n* [Sp, lit., pig]; a Christianized Jew or Moor of medieval Spain

mar-ri-age \,mār-'ij *n* 1: a: the state of being married b: the mutual relation of husband and wife; *WEDLOCK* c: the institution whereby men and women are joined in a special kind of social and legal dependence for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family 2: a: the act of marrying or the rite by which the married status is effected; *esp*: the wedding ceremony and attendant festivities or formalities 3: an intimate or close union — **mar-riage-able** \,-'ij-ə-bəl *adj*

marriage of convenience: a marriage contracted for social, economic, or domestic advantage

married *adj* 1: a: being in the state of matrimony; *WEDDED* b: of or relating to marriage; *CONJUNIAL* 2: *UNITED, JOINED*

married *n*: a married person

Mar-rōn \,mār-'rōn *n* [F] 1: a large Mediterranean chestnut (*Castanea*) with its sweet edible nut — also *Spanish chestnut* 2: *mar-rons* \,-'rōz(ə) *pl*: chestnuts roasted in syrup flavored with vanilla — called also *mar-rons gla-cés* \,('mār-'rō-'glā-'sā)

Mar-rōn \,mār-'rōn *n* [F, fr. AmerSp *cimarrón*]; *MAROON* 1

mar-row \,mār-'rō, -'rə *n* [ME *marrow*, fr. OE *meary*; akin to OHG *maru*, 'rō, 'rə *n*]; a soft, white, fatty marrowbone modified connective tissue that occupies the cavities and cancellous part of most bones b: the substance of the spinal cord 2: the choicest part; as a: the choicest of food b: the seat of animal vitality; the choicest, best, or essential part 3 *chiefly Brit*; *see TABLE MARROW* **mar-row-less** \-'rō-ləs, -'rə-ləs *adj* **mar-row-y** \,mār-'rə-wə *adj*

mar-row [ME *marwe*, *marrow*] *chiefly Scot*: one of a pair; *MATCH, EQUAL*

mar-row *n*: any of several garden beans grown primarily as field beans for their large white seeds

mar-row-bone \,mār-'rō-'bōn, -'bōn *n*: a bone containing marrow 2: *PL; KNEES*

mar-row-fat \-'rō-'fat, -'rə-'fat *n*: any of several wrinkled-seeded garden peas

mar-row \,mār-'rō *vb* [ME *marlen*, fr. OF *marier*, fr. *L maritare*, fr. *maritus* married] *vt* 1: a: to join as husband and wife according to law or custom (were married yesterday) b: to give in marriage c: to take as spouse; *WED* (*married* the girl next door) d: to perform the ceremony of marriage for (married the couple) 2: to unite in close and usu. permanent relation 3: to take a spouse 1 *WED* 2: to enter into a close or intimate union

marry inter [ME *marie*, fr. *Marie*, the Virgin Mary] *archaic* — used to express agreement or surprise *esp*. in answer to a question

Mars \,mār-'z (L *Mar*, *Mars*) 1: the god of war in Roman mythology; the planet fourth in order from the sun conspicuous for the redness of its light — *see PLANET* table

Mar-sailles \,mār-'sā(ə)l-z [L *Marselles*, France] a firm cotton fabric that is similar to pique

marsh \,mār'sh *n*, often *attrib* [ME *marsh*, fr. OE *marsh*, *mersc*; akin to MD *marsh*, *marsh*, *marsh* sea, pool, lake, meadow, etc.]; a tract of soft wet land usu. characterized by monocotyledons (as grasses or cattails)

mar-shal \,mār-'shal *n* [ME, fr. OF *mareschal*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *maraschal* marshal, fr. *marah* horse + *scalc* servant] a: a high-ranking official in a household, a medieval king, prince, or noble orig. having charge of the cavalry but later usu. in command of the military forces b: a person who arranges and directs the ceremonial aspects of any gathering 2 a: *FIELD MARSHAL* b: a general officer of the highest military rank and an officer of equal status of the United States Army equivalent in rank to an army field marshal 3 a: an officer having charge of prisoners b (1): a ministerial officer appointed for a judicial district (as of the U.S.) to execute the process of the courts and perform various duties similar to those of a sheriff (2): a justice of the peace

marsh-ship \,-'shīp *n*: the administrative head of a city police department or fire department — **marsh-ship-ty** \,-'shē *n* — **marsh-ship-ly** \,-'shīp *adj*

marsh-ship *vb* *mar-shal-ed* or *mar-shalled*: *mar-shal-ing* or *marsh-ship-ing* \,mār-'shā-j(ə) *n*: 1: to place in proper rank or position (~ing the troops) 2 a: to arrange in order (~ing his arguments) b: to assemble and dispatch (the elements of a railway train) 3: to lead with courtesy; *USHER* — *see vt*: to take form or order *SYN* *see ORDER*

marsh-elder *n*: *CUELETER ROSE* 2: any of various coarse shrubby composite plants (genus *Iva*) of moist areas in eastern and central No. America

marsh gas *n*: METHANE

marsh hen *n*: any of various American birds (family *Rallidae*)

marsh-ness \,mār-'shē-'nəs *n*: the quality or state of being marshy

marsh-mallow \,mār'sh-'mel-5, -'mel-ə-(w), -'mal-*n* 1: a pink-flowered European perennial herb (*Aithya officinalis*) of the mallow family that is naturalized in the eastern U.S. and has a root sometimes used in confectionery and in medicine 2 a: a sweetened pasty confection made from the root of the marshmallow b: a confection made from corn syrup, sugar, albumen, and gelatin beaten to a light creamy consistency

marsh marigold *n*: a swamp herb (*Caltha palustris*) of the crow-foot family occurring in Europe and No. America and having



martinespike

mas-tic \mas-'tik/ n [ME *masitik*, fr. L *masiache*, fr. GK *masiakhē*; akin to Gk *masichian*] 1 : an aromatic resinous exudate from mastic trees used chiefly in varnishes 2 : any of various pasty materials used as protective coatings or cements

mas-ti-cate \mas-'ta-'kāt/ vb [LL *masiaticus*, pp. of *masiaticus*, fr. L *masiaticus*, from *masi*, akin to Gk *masiakhē* to chew — more at MOUTH *v*] 1 : to grind or crush (food) with or as if with the teeth in preparation for swallowing; CHEW 2 : to soften or reduce to pulp by crushing or kneading ~ *v*; CHEW — **mas-ti-ca-tion** \mas-'to-'kā-shən/ n — **mas-ti-ca-tor** \mas-'ta-'kāt-ōr/ n

mas-ti-ca-to-ry \mas-'ti-ka-'tōr-ē/, -tōr-'ōj/ 1 : used for or adapted to chewing (— limbs of an arthropod) 2 : of, relating to, or involving the organs of mastication (— paralytic)

mas-ticatory *n* : a substance chewed to increase saliva

mas-tic tree *n* : a small southern European tree (*Platista lentiscus*) that yields mastic

mas-ti-fy \mas-'tif/ n [ME *masitif*, modif. of MF *masin*, fr. (assumed) VL *mansuetinus*, fr. L *mansuetus* tame — more at MANSUETUDE] : a very large powerful deep-chested smooth-coated dog of an old breed used chiefly as a watchdog and guard dog

mas-ti-fy-er \mas-'tif-er/ n [der. of GK *masiag-*, *masiag-* *phero* therein to carry — more at BEAR] : any of a class (Mastigophora) of protozoans comprising forms with flagella and including many often treated as algae — **mas-tigophoran** *adj*

mas-ti-go-lyte \mas-'tō-gōl-ē/ *adj* [irreg. fr. GK *masiag-*, *masiag-* : like a flagellate] : a bacterium

mas-ti-tis \mas-'tit-əs/ n [NL] : inflammation of the breast or udder usu. caused by infection

mas-toid-ōn \mas-'tōid-'dōn/ n [NL *Mastodont-*, *mastodon*, fr. GK *mas-* + *odont-*, *odont-* tooth — more at TOOTH] 1 : any of numerous extinct mammals (esp. *Mammoth*) that differ from the related mammoths and existing elephants chiefly in the form of the lower teeth 2 : something of unusually large size — **mas-toid-ōn-ic** \mas-'tōid-'dōn-ik/ *adj* — **mas-toid-ōn-ist** \mas-'tōid-'dōn-ist/ *adj* or *n*

mas-toid-ōn-ous \mas-'tōid-'dōn-ē/ *adj* [NL *mastoides*, fr. GK *mas-toidēs*, fr. L *mas-toidēs* *adj* [MEAT] 1 : resembling a nipple or breast 2 : being a process of the temporal bone behind the ear *b* : of, relating to, or occurring in the region of this process

mas-toid-ōn-ous *n* : a mastoid bone or process 2 *a* : MASTOIDITIS *b* : an operation for the relief of mastoiditis

mas-toid-ōn-ous *n* : one of the small vertebrae in the mastoid process that develop after birth and are filled with air

mas-toid-ōn-ous \mas-'tōid-'dōn-ē/ *n* [ISV] : surgical removal of the mastoid cells or of the mastoid process

mas-toid-itis \mas-'tōid-'dit-əs/ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the mastoid and esp. of the mastoid cells

mas-tur-bate \mas-'tur-'bāt/ vb [L *mas-turbare*, pp. of *mas-turbari* : to practice masturbation] : to practice masturbation on

mas-tur-ba-tion \mas-'tur-'bā-shən/ *n* : stimulation of the genital organs to orgasm achieved by manual or other bodily contact exclusive of sexual intercourse — **mas-tur-ba-tion-al** \-'shən-əl/ *adj*

mas-tur-bat-ōr \mas-'zur-'ē-ōn-, -sūr-'ē/ *n* [NL, fr. *Masuria*, region in Poland] : TECHNUMAN

mat \māt/ n [ME, fr. OE *meatte*, fr. LL *matra*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *matāh* bed] 1 *a* (1) : a piece of coarse woven of plaited fabric used as a floor covering or support (2) : a piece of material placed at a door for cleaning shoes *b* : a decorative piece of material used as a support for a knob or other small knob *c* : a large thick pad or cushion used as a surface for wrestling, tumbling, and gymnastics 2 : something made up of many intertwined or tangled strands

mat *vb* *mat-ēd*, *mat-īng* *v* 1 : to provide with a mat or matting 2 : to form or to entangle *mat-ēd* ~ *v*; to become matted

mat *vb* *mat-ēd*, *mat-īng* *v* 1 : to make (as a metal, glass, or color) 2 : to provide (a picture) with a mat

mat *adj* [F, fr. OF, defeated, fr. L *matius* drunk; akin to L *madere* to be wet — more at MEAT] : lacking or deprived of luster or gloss : *a* : having a usu. smooth even surface free from shine or highlights (~ white face) *b* : usu. *matte* *v* *mat* *v* : having a rough or granular surface (*a matte* bacterial colony)

mat *n* 1 : a border going around a picture between picture and frame or serving as the frame 2 : a dead or dull finish or a roughened surface (as in gilding or painting) 3 [by shortening] : MATTER 4

mat-a-dor \mat-'ə-dō(r)/ n [Sp, fr. *matar* to kill] 1 : a bullfighter who has the principal role and who kills the bull in a bullfight 2 : a principal trump in some card games

ma-ta-tā \mā-'tā-ō/ n [Heb fr. Ar *matarah* bottle made of animal skin or a natural woven or wadded skin sack]

match \māch/ n [ME *macche*, fr. MF *macche*, fr. OE *macian* to make — more at MAKE] 1 *a* : a person or thing equal or similar to another *b* : one able to cope with another *c* : an exact counterpart 2 : a pair suitably associated (carpet and curtains are *a*) 3 : a process of matching; esp : a contest between two or more parties 4 *a* : a marriage union *b* : a prospective partner in marriage

match *vt* 1 *a* : to encounter successfully as an antagonist *b* (1) : to set in competition with or opposition to (~ing his strength against his enemy's) (2) : to provide with a worthy competitor *c* : to set in competition with 2 : to fit or give in marriage 3 *a* (1) : to put in a set possessing equal or harmonizing attributes (2) : to cause to correspond : SUIT *b* (1) : to be the counterpart of (2) : to harmonize with *c* : to provide with a counterpart 4 : to fit together or to be fitting together 5 *a* : to fit or to be in contact with and compare exposed faces *b* : to toss coins with ~ *vt* : to be a counterpart — **match-er** *n*

match *n* [ME *macche*, fr. MF *macche*] 1 : a chemically prepared wick or cord formerly used in firing firearms or powder 2 : a mixture of wood or other fibrous flammable material tipped with a combustible mixture that bursts into flame through friction (as by being scratched against a rough surface)

match-able \māch-'ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being matched

match-board \māch-'bō(r)d-, -bō(r)s/d/ or **matched board**

\māch-'tō-ŋ/ *n* 2 *a* board with a groove cut along one edge and a tongue along the other so as to fit snugly with the edges of similarly cut boards



match-board *n* : a small folder containing rows of paper matches

matched order *n* : an order to buy stock to be sold at once at the same price through another broker; *also* : the order to sell such stock

match-less \māch-'ləs/ *adj* : having no equal : PEERLESS — **match-less-ly** *adv*

match-lock \-'lĭk/ *n* 1 : a slow-burning cord lowered over a hole in the breach of a musket to ignite the charge 2 : a musket equipped with a matchlock

match-maker \mā-'māk-er/ *n* : one that arranges a match; esp : one who arranges marriages — **match-making** \-'kĭŋ/ *n*

match play *n* : golf competition in which the winner is the person or team winning the greater number of holes

match point *n* : the last point needed to win a match

match-wood \māch-'wūd/ *n* : small pieces of wood that splinters

mate \māt/ n [ME *mate*, fr. MF *mat*, fr. OF *mat*, n., *check-mate*, fr. AS *māt* (in *schāt māt*)] : CHECKMATE 2

mate *n* [ME, prob. fr. MLG *māt*; akin to OE *gemetta* guest at one's table, *mete* food — more at MEAT] 1 *a* (1) : ASSOCIATE, COMPANION (2) : an assistant to a more skilled worker; HELPER (3) : a partner; esp : MATE (4) : MATE (5) : a deck officer on a merchant ship ranking below the captain 3 : one of a pair; esp : one of a married pair

mate *vb* 1 *archaic* : EQUAL, MATCH 2 : to join or fit together 3 *COMPL* 3 : to join together as mates *b* : to provide a mate for 4 : to become mated (the *two*) *v* *with* *sb* : to be mated

ma-té or **ma-te** \mā-'tē/ n [F & AmerSp; F *maté*, fr. AmerSp *mate*, fr. Quechua] 1 : an aromatic beverage used chiefly in So. America 2 : a So. American bolly (*Ilex paraguayensis*) whose leaves and shoots are used in making maté; *also* : these leaves and shoots

ma-té-lote \mat-'tōt-, mat-'lōt/ n [F] : fish stewed in a sauce of wine, onions, seasonings, and fish stock

ma-ter \māt-er/ n [L] chiefly Brit; MOTHER

ma-ter-i-al-iz-ā-tion \māt-er-'i-āl-iz-ā-'shən/ *n* [L, fr. *mater* + *ialis* : of *familia* household — more at FAMILY] : a woman who is head of a household

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a out; *ŋ* kitten; *ər* further; *a* back; *ɪ* bake; *ə* cot, cart; *j* joke; *ŋ* sing; *ō* flow; *o* flaw; *oi* coin; *th* thin; *th* thus; *ai* out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life

ai out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life

ma-ter-ni-ty \mə-'tr-nət-ē\ *n*, often attrib 1 a: the quality or state of being a mother; MOTHERHOOD 2: qualities of a mother; MOTHER 3: hospital facility designed for the care of women before and during childbirth and for the care of newborn babies

mat-ey \mā-'ē\ *adj*, chiefly BRIT; COMPANIONABLE

math \mæθ\ *n*; MATHEMATICS

math-e-mat-i-cal \mə-'th-ē-'kāl\ *adj* [L *mathematicus*, fr. Gk *mathēmatikos*, fr. *mathēmā*, *mathēma* mathematics, fr. *mathēnainō* to learn; akin to Goth *mundan* to pay attention, Skt *medhā* intelligence] 1: of, relating to, or according with mathematics 2: rigorously exact; PRECISE b: CERTAIN 3: possible but highly improbable (only a ~ chance) **math-e-mat-i-cal-ly** \-'kāl-'lē\ *adv*

mathematical logic *n*; SYMBOLOGIC LOGIC

math-e-ma-ti-ci-an \mə-'th-ə-'m-tish-ən\ *n*; a specialist or expert in mathematics

math-e-mat-i-cal-ly \mə-'th-ə-'m-tik-'lē\ *pl* but *usg* sing in constr 1: the science of numbers and their operations, interrelations, combinations, generalizations, and abstractions and of space configurations and their structure, measurement, transformations, and generalizations 2: a branch of, operation in, or use of mathematics 3: of physical chemistry

mat-in \mə-'tān\ *adj*; of or relating to matins or to early morning

mat-in-al \mə-'tān-əl\ *adj* 1: of or relating to matins 2: EARLY

mat-i-nee or **mat-i-nee** \mə-'tān-'nē\ *n* [F *matinée*, lit, morning, fr. OF, fr. *matin* morning, fr. L *matutinus*, fr. *oeut* of *matutinus* the morning, fr. *Matutina* goddess of morning; akin to L *matutinus* ripe — more at MATURE] 1: a musical or dramatic performance or social or public event held in the daytime and esp. the afternoon

mat-ins \mə-'tān-ē\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr, often cap [ME *matines*, fr. OF, fr. L *matutinæ*, fr. L fem. pl. of *matutinus*] 1: the night or morning following with lauds the first of the canonical hours 2: MORNING PRAYER

matr- or **matri-** or **matro-** comb form [L *matr-*, *matrī-*, fr. *matr-*, *matrī*: mother (*matrīorch*) (*matronymic*)

ma-tri-arch \mə-'trī-'ārk\ *n*; a woman who rules a family, group, or other; *specif* a mother and ruler of her family and descendants

ma-tri-arch-ly \mə-'trī-'ār-'ch-'lē\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a matriarch 2: a theoretical stage or state in primitive society in which matriarchs hold the chief authority

ma-tri-arch-y \mə-'trī-'ār-'ch-'rē\ *n*; 1: MATRIARCHATE 2: a system of social organization in which descent and inheritance are traced through the female line

ma-tri-ci-dal \mə-'trā-'sīd-'l\ *adj*; of or relating to a matricide

ma-tri-cide \mə-'trā-'sīd\ *n*, *m* 1 [L *matricidium*, fr. *matr-* + *-murdere* -cide] 1: the murder of a mother by her son or daughter 2 [L *matricida*, fr. *matr-* + *-cida* -cid] one that murders his mother

ma-tri-cu-lant \mə-'trik-yū-'lənt\ *n*; one that matriculating

ma-tri-cu-late \mə-'trī-'jū-'lāt\ *vb* [ML *matriculatus*, pp. of *matriculare*, fr. L *matricula* public roll, dim. of *matric-*, *matrīx* list, fr. L *womb* vb] to enroll or matriculate; to register or enroll; to register at university ~ *vi*: to become matriculated — **ma-tri-cu-la-tion** \mə-'trik-yū-'lā-'shən\ *n*

ma-tri-lin-eal \mə-'trā-'līn-'ē-əl\ *adj*; relating to, based on, or tracing descent through the maternal line (~ society) — **ma-tri-lin-eal-ly** \-'ē-əl-'lē\ *adv*

ma-tri-mo-nial \mə-'trī-'mō-nē-əl\ *adj*; of or relating to matrimony — **ma-tri-mo-ni-al-ly** \-'ē-əl\ *adv*

SYN MARITAL, CONJUGAL, CONNUBIAL, NUPTIAL; MATRIMONIAL applies to whatever has to do with the married state or married persons; MARRIAGE implies reference particularly to the husband and his part in marriage but is often equal to MATRIMONIAL; CONJUGAL and CONNUBIAL are often interchanged but CONJUGAL refers rather to persons who are married, CONNUBIAL to the married state; NUPTIAL refers to the rites and ceremonies attending marriage

ma-tri-mo-ny \mə-'trī-'mō-nē\ *n*; ME, fr. MF *matrimoine*, fr. *matrimonium*, fr. *matr-*, *matr-*, mother, *matron* — more at MOTHER] 1: the union of man and woman as husband and wife; MARRIAGE 2 a: a card game in which bets are placed on combinations of cards b: a combination of king and queen in this game

matrimony vine *n*; a shrub or vine (genus *Lythrum*) of the nightshade family with often showy flowers and bright berries

ma-trix \mə-'triks\ *n*, *pl* **ma-tri-ces** \mə-'trī-'sēz\ *m*, *or* **ma-tri-ces** \mə-'trī-'sēz\ [L *womb*, fr. *matr-*, *matr-*, *mater*] 1 a: the intercellular substance of a tissue (as cartilage) b: the thickened epiderm at the base of a finger nail particularly from which new nail substance develops 2: something within which something else originates or develops 3: the natural material in which a fossil, metal, gem, crystal, or pebble is embedded 4 a: a mold from which a relief surface (as a serotype) is made by pouring or pressing b: DIE 5a(1) an engraved or inscribed die or stamp d: an electroformed impression of a phonograph record used for mass-producing duplicates of the original 5: a rectangular array of mathematical elements (as the coefficients of simultaneous linear equations) is subject to special algebraic laws (a ~ combines with numbers and other matrices)

ma-tron \mə-'trōn\ *n* [ME *matrone*, fr. MF, fr. L *matrona*, fr. *matr-*, *mater*] 1 a: a married woman usu. marked by dignified manner or social distinction b: a woman that supervises women children (as a school or detention station) c: chief officer in a women's organization 2: AROOD MATRON

ma-tron-ize \-'trō-nīz\ *vi* 1: to make matronly 2: to superintend as a matron; CHAPERONE

ma-tron-ly \mə-'trōn-'lē\ *adj*; having the character of or suitable to a matron

matron of honor *n*; a bride's principal married wedding attendant

ma-tro-nym-ic \mə-'trō-'nīm-'ik\ *n* [*matr-* + *-onymic* (as in *patronymic*)] 1: a name derived from that of the mother or a maternal ancestor

mat or **matte** \mæt\ *var* of MAT

mat-er \mæt-ər\ *n*; a crude mixture of sulfides formed in smelting sulfide ores of metals (as copper, lead, or nickel)

mat-er \mæt-ər\ *n* [ME *matere*, fr. OF, fr. L *materla* matter, physical substance, fr. *mater*] 1 a: a subject under consideration b: a subject of disagreement or litigation c *pl*: the events or circumstances that constitute a particular situation d: the elements that constitute material for treatment in thought, discourse, or writing

e: an element of a field of knowledge, inquiry, or speculation (as of faith) f: something to be proved in law g: *obis*; sensible or serious matter as distinguished from nonsense or drollery h (1) *obis*; REASON, CAUSE (2) a source esp. of feeling or emotion i: a condition affecting a person or thing usu. unfavorably (what's the ~) 2 a: the substance of which a physical object is composed b: the matter that constitutes the material universe and together with energy forms the basis of objective phenomena c: a material substance of a particular kind or for a particular purpose d (1) a material (as feces or urine) discharged from the living body (2) the material discharged by suppuration; pus 3 a: the indeterminate subject of reality; esp. the element in the universe that undergoes formation and alteration b: the formless substratum of all things which exists only potentially and upon which form acts to produce realities 4: a more or less definite amount or quantity (as of oil) consisting of the New Testament 5: the matter b (1); set type (2); text material esp. as distinguished from illustrations 6: MAIL 7 *Christian Science*: the illusion that the objects perceived by the physical senses have the reality of substance

matter vi 1: to be of importance; SIGNIFY 2: to form or discharge pus; SUPPURATE (~ing wound)

matter of course; something that is to be expected as a natural or logical consequence

mat-ter-of-fact \mə-'trə-'fakt\ *adj*; adhering to or concerned with matter; esp. of *not* fanciful or imaginative; PRACTICAL

mat-ter-of-fact-ly \-'fak-(t)l-'lē\ *adv* **mat-ter-of-fact-ness** \-'fak-(t)nos\ *n*

mat-tery \mə-'trē-ri\ *adj*; producing or containing pus or material resembling pus (eyes all ~)

Mat-thew or **Mat-thae-an** \mə-'thē-'ən\ *adj* [LL *Matthaeus*] 1: of the first characteristic of the evangelist Matthew or the gospel ascribed to him

Mat-thew \mə-'thju\ also **Mat-th-(j)u** \-'ju\ [F *Mathieu*, fr. LL *Matthaeus*, fr. Gk *Matthaios*, fr. Heb *Matithayhā*]; a customs collector chosen as one of the twelve apostles and believed to be the author of the first Gospel in the New Testament

mat-ting \mə-'tīŋ\ *n*; material for mats 2: MATS

mat-ting [fr. gerund of *mat*] 1: a dull lusterless surface (as on gliding, metalwork, or satin)

mat-ting often cap, chiefly BRIT var of MAT

mat-ing \mə-'tīŋ\ *n* [ME *matrok*, fr. OE *matuc*] 1: a digging and grubbing implement with features of an adz, ax, and pick

mat-ress \mə-'tras\ *n* [ME *matras*, fr. OF, fr. Ar *matrah* place where something is stored] 2 a: a fabric case filled with resilient material, used either alone as a bed or on a bedstead b: an inflatable airtight sack for use as a mattress 2: a mass of interwoven brush and poles to protect a bank from erosion; also a similar mass serving as a foundation in soft ground

mat-u-rate \mə-'chə-'rēt\ *vb*; MATURE

ma-tu-ra-tion \mə-'tjū-'rā-'shən\ *n* 1 a: the process of becoming mature b: the emergence of personal characteristics and behavioral phenomena through growth processes c: the final stages of development of cells, tissues, or organs 2 a: the entire process by which diploid gametes are transformed into haploid gametes involving meiosis accompanied in the female or followed in the male by physiological and structural changes fitting the gamete for its future role b: SPERMATOGENESIS 1 — **ma-tu-rā-tion-ally** \-'shən-'l-'lē\ *adv* — **ma-tur-a-tive** \mə-'tjū-ət-iv\ *adj*

ma-ture \mə-'tyū-ər\ also ~*chū* \-'chū\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *maturus* ripe; akin to L *manere* in the morning, *manus* good] 1: based on slow careful consideration 2 a (1): having completed natural growth and development; ripe (2): ripe (3): having undergone maturation b: having attained final or desired state (~ wince) 3 a: of or relating to a condition of full development b: characteristic of or suitable to a mature individual (~ outlook) 4: due for payment (~ loan) 5 a: well dissected by the erosion of running water so that the middle portion of a cycle of erosion ~ **ma-ture-ly** *adv* — **ma-ture-ness** \mə-'tjū-ri\ *n*

ma-ture vi; to bring to maturity or completion ~ *vi* 1: to become fully developed or ripe 2: to become due

ma-ture-ly \-'tjū-ri\ *adv* 1: the quality or state of being mature; esp. i: full development 2: termination of the period that an obligation has to run 3: the second of the three principal stages in a cycle of erosion or of other geologic change

ma-tu-ri-tal \mə-'chū-'tīn-'l\ *n*, *m* (tjū-'tīn-'l\ *n*, *m*) *adj* [LL *maturitas*, fr. L *maturus* ripe — more at MATURE] 1: a: the entire process by which diploid gametes are transformed into haploid gametes involving meiosis accompanied in the female or followed in the male by physiological and structural changes fitting the gamete for its future role b: SPERMATOGENESIS 1 — **ma-tu-ri-tal-ly** \-'tīn-'l-'lē\ *adv*

mat-zo \mə-'zō\ *n*, *pl* **mat-zoh** \-'zōh\ *n*, *pl* **mat-zos** \-'zōz\ *m*, *or* **mat-zos** \-'zōz\ *m*; Yiddish *matse*, fr. Heb *massāh*] 1: unleavened bread eaten at the Passover 2: a variety of matzo

maud-lin \mə-'dīn\ *adj* [alter. of Mary Magdalene; fr. the practice of denouncing her as weeping for her sinner] 1: weakly or effusively sentimental 2: drunk enough to be emotionally silly; Fuddled

mau-gré \mə-'grē\ *prep* [ME, fr. OF *maugré*, fr. *maugré* displeasure; fr. *mau*, *mōl* evil + *gré* pleasure] *archaic*; in spite of (maugré [of] the world; fr. *mau*, fr. *mau*, fr. L *mollis*; akin to L *molere* to grind — more at MEL) 1: a heavy hammer often with a wooden head used esp. for driving wedges or piles

maul vi 1 a: BEAT, BRUISE b: to injure by beating; MANGLE c: to handle roughly 2: to split (wood) with a maul and wedges — **maul-er** \-'maul-ər\ *n*

maul-stick \mə-'stīk\ *n* [part trans. of D *maulstok*, fr. obs. D *malen* to paint + D *stok* stick] 1: a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while working

maun \mān, mōn\ *verbal auxiliary* [ME *man*, fr. ON] *chiefly* Scot.; MUST

maun-dry \mə-'ndri\ *n* [Hindi *man*]; any of various Indian units of weight; esp.: a unit equal to 82.28 pounds

maun-der \mə-'n-dər\ *vi* **maun-der-ing** \-'dər-'ŋŋ\ [prob. imit.] 1: dial BRIT; GRUMBLE 2: to wander slowly and idly 3: to speak indistinctly or disconnectedly — **maun-der-er** \-'dər-ər-\ *n*

Maun-dy Thursday \mə-'dē-, mēn-\ *n* [ME *maunde* ceremony of washing the feet of the poor on Maundy Thursday, fr. OF



mattocks: 1 cutter, 2 pick

mandr. fr. *L. mandatum* command; fr. Jesus's words in John 13:34 — more at **MANDATE** | Thursday in Holy Week observed in commemoration of the Eucharist

mau-so-le-um \mə-ˈsə-ˈlē-əm, -mə-ˈzə- / *n*, *pl* **mausoleums** or **mau-so-lea** \-ˈlē-ə / *fr.* Gk *mousoleion*, fr. *Mousōlos* Mausolus I, king of Caria, 4th c. B.C. | a large tomb; esp: a usu. stone building with places for entombment of the dead above ground 2: a large globe building or room

mauve \ˈmɒv, -ˈmɔv / *n* [*F.* mallow, fr. *L. malva*] 1: a moderate purple, violet, or lilac color 2: a strong purple

may-er-ick \ˈmav-(ə-ˈrɪk) / *n* [Samuel A. Moverick 11870 Am poet who did not brand his calves] 1: an unbranded range animal; esp: a motherless calf 2: an independent individual who refuses to conform with his group

ma-vis \ˈmā-ˈvɪs / *n* [ME, fr. MF *mauviss*] 1: a Old World thrush (*Turdus viciniorum*) largely brown above and white below — called also **thrush**, **throat**, 2: a European thrush (*Turdus viciniorum*) with spotted underparts that feeds on mistletoe berries — called also **mistle thrush**

ma-vour-nin also **ma-vour-nin** \mə-ˈvu(ə)r-nən, -nən / *n* [Ir Gael *mo mairnin*] Irish 1: my darling

maw \ˈmɔ / *n* [ME, fr. OE *maxa*; akin to OHG *mago* stomach, Lith *mokas* nose] 1: the receptacle into which food is taken by swallowing 2: a STOMACH 3: CROP 2: the throat, gut, and jaws esp. of a voracious carnivore

mawk-ish \mə-ˈkɪʃ / *adj* [ME *mawke* maggot, fr. ON *matkr* — more at **MAGGOT**] 1: having an insipid often unpleasant taste 2: sickly or puerilely sentimental — **mawk-ish-ly** *adv* — **mawk-ish-ness** *n*

max-il-la \ˈmæk-ˈsɪl-ə / *n*, *pl* **max-il-lae** \-ˈsɪl-(i,ē, -) / or **maxillas** [*L.* *dim. of mala* jaw] 1: a JAW 1 a b (1) : an upper jaw esp. of man or other mammals in which the bony elements are closely fused (2) : either of the bony elements of the upper jaw lying laterally to the premaxillae and in higher vertebrates and man bearing most of the teeth 2: one of the first or second pair of mouthparts posterior to the mandibles in insects, myriopods, crustaceans, and closely related arthropods — **max-il-lary** \ˈmæk-sə-ˈlɛr-ē / *chiefly* *adj* [*L.* *maxil-lar-ē*] also **max-il-lar** \ˈmæk-sə-ˈlɛr-ə / *adj* — **maxillary** *n*

max-il-li-ped \ˈmæk-ˈsɪl-ə-ˈped / or **max-il-li-pede** \-ˈpɛd / *n* [ISV] 1: one of the three pairs of appendages of crustaceans situated next behind the maxillae — **max-il-li-ped-ary** \-ˈ(ə)ˈmæk-ˈsɪl-ə-ˈped-ə-ˈrɪ / *adj*

max-il-lo- \ˈmæk-ˈsɪl-(i,ē, -) / *comb form* [*L.* *maxilla*] 1: maxillary and (maxillofacial)

max-im \ˈmæk-səm / *n* [ME *maxime*, fr. MF, fr. ML *maximo*, fr. *L.* fem. of *maximus*, superl. of *magnus* great — more at **MUCH**] 1: a general truth, fundamental principle, or rule of conduct 2: a saying of proverbial nature

max-i-mal \ˈmæk-s(ə)-mə / *adj* 1: most comprehensive: COMPLETE 2: being an upper limit: HIGHEST — **max-i-mal-ly** \-ˈlɪ / *adv*

max-i-mal-ist \-ˈsɪ-(ə)-mə-ˈlɪst / *n*: one who advocates immediate and direct action to secure the whole of a program; *specif*: a socialist advocating the immediate seizure of power by revolutionary means

max-i-mize \ˈmæk-sə-ˈmɪz / *vt* 1: to increase to a maximum 2: to assign maximum importance to 3: to find a maximum value of ~ *vi*: to interpret something in the broadest sense — **max-i-mize-er** *n*

max-i-mum \ˈmæk-s(ə)-mə / *n*, *pl* **maximums** or **max-i-mia** \-ˈsɪ-(ə)-mə / *n* [ME *maximus*, fr. *L.* superl. of *magnus* great] 1: the greatest attainable or attained 2: the period of highest, greatest, or utmost development 3: an upper limit allowed by authority 3: the largest of a set of numbers; *specif*: the largest value assumed by a real-valued continuous function defined on a closed interval — **maximimum** *n*

max-ixe \ˈmæks-ˈshɛsh-(ə) / *n*, *pl* **max-i-xes** \-ˈshɛ-shɛz / [Pg] 1: a ballroom dance of Brazilian origin roughly like the two-step

max-well \ˈmæk-swel, -swəl / *n* [James Clerk Maxwell 18179 Sc physicist] 1: the cgs electromagnetic unit of magnetic flux equal to the flux per square centimeter of normal cross section in a region where the magnetic induction is one gauss

may \ˈmɛ / *vb*, *past might \-ˈmɪt /; *pres sing* & *pl* **may** [ME (1st & 3d sing, pres. indic.)]. fr. OE *mæg*; akin to OHG *mog* (1st & 3d sing, pres. indic.) have power, am able (infim. *mogōn*) [Gk *mayō* means, expectant] *vi*, *vt* 1: to be able 2: to be able to do 1: *auxiliary* 1 *archaic*: has the ability to CAN 2 a: to have permission to (You ~ go now) 4: have liberty to — used nearly interchangeably with *can* b: be in some degree likely to (You ~ be right) 3 — used in auxiliary function to express a wish or desire esp. in prayer, imprecatory, or benedictory (long ~ be reign) 4 — used in auxiliary function expressing purpose or expectation (I laugh that I ~ not weep) or contingency (he'll do his duty come what ~) or concession (he ~ be slow but he is thorough) 5: SHALL, MUST — used in law where the sense, purpose, or policy requires this interpretation 2 *may* \ˈmɛ / *n* [ME, fr. OE *mæg* kinsman, kinswoman, maiden] *archaic* 2: MAIDEN*

May \ˈmaɪ / *n* [ME, fr. OF & L; OF *mai* fr. *L. maius*, fr. *Maio*, Roman goddess] 1: the 5th month of the Gregorian calendar 2 *often not cap*: the vigorous blooming time of human life 3: the month of the year in which the May Day festival is celebrated 4: the branches (as of hawthorn) used for May Day decorations b: a plant that yields may: as (1) Hawthorn (2): a spring-flowering spirea

ma-ya \ˈmā-yə, -ˈmɪ-ə / *n* [SkT *māyā*] 1: the sense world of manifold perceptions held in Vedanta to conceal the unity of absolute being; broadly: illusion

Ma-ya \ˈmɪ-ə / *n*, *pl* **Mayas** or **Mayas** [Sp] 1: a group of people of Yucatán, British Honduras, northern Guatemala, and the state of Tabasco, Mexico whose languages are Mayan 2: a member of this people 2 a: a Mayan language of the ancient Maya peoples 3: a dialect in the Yucatán; esp: the older form of that language known from documents of the Spanish period

Ma-ya-n \-ən / *n*: an extensive language stock of Central America and Mexico including Yucatec 2: a the peoples speaking Mayan languages b: a member of these peoples **Mayal** *adj* [*L.* *mayale* \ˈmā-yə / *n*] [*L.* *mayale*; fr. *Podophyllum peltatum*) of the barberry family with a poisonous rootstock, one or

two large-lobed peltate leaves, and a single large white flower followed by a yellow egg-shaped edible but often insipid fruit; also: the fruit

may-be \ˈmā-bē, -ˈmɛb-ē / *adv* 1: PERHAPS

May Day \ˈmā-ˈdɛɪ / *n*: May 1 celebrated as a springtime festival in many countries (as in Libano 2)

May-day \ˈmā-ˈdɛɪ / *fr* [*F.* *maïer* hear me] — an International radiotelephone signal word used as a distress call

may-est or **mayst** \ˈmā-ˈɛst, -ˈmɛst / *archaic pres 2d sing* of **MAY**

may-flow-er \ˈmā-ˈflaʊ-(ə)r / *n*: any of various spring-blooming plants as: a: an arbutus (*Epigaea repens*) b: HEPATICA c: any of several species of *Primula* d: American anemone d: MAYAPPLE

May-lowering tulip *n*: COTTAGE TULIP

may-ily \ˈmā-ˈflɪ / *n*: a slender fragile-winged short-lived Imago insect (order Plecoptera)

may-hap \ˈmā-ˈhɒp, -ˈmɔ / *adv* [*fr.* the phrase *may hap*] 1: PERHAPS 2: *often* *adv* [*L.* *may-hem*, *may-m*] [*ME* *mayme*, fr. AF *moheim*, fr. OF, loss of a limb, *fr. moïer* to maim] 1: a: willful and permanent deprivation of a bodily member resulting in the impairment of a person's fighting ability b: willful and permanent crippling, mutilation, or disfigurement of any part of the body 2: needless or willful damage

may-ing \ˈmā-ˈɪŋ / *n*, *often cap*: the celebrating of May Day

mayn't \ˈmā-ˈnt, -ˈmɛnt / *may not*

may-on-naise \ˈmā-ˈnāz, -ˈmɔ-ˈnɛ / *n* [*F.*]: a dressing of raw eggs or egg yolks, vegetable oil, and vinegar or lemon juice usu. with salt and condiments

ma-jor \ˈmɔ-ˈr / *me*-*or*, *esp before names* (i) *mer* / *n* [ME *maïre*, fr. OF, fr. *L.* *maior* greater — more at MAJOR] 1: an official elected to act as chief executive or nominal head of a city or borough — **ma-jor-al** \ˈmā-ˈjɔ-ɪəl, -ˈmɛ-ə / *adj*

may-or-al-ly \ˈmā-ˈjɔ-ɪ-əl, -ˈmɛ- / *adv* [*L.* *maior*] 1: *in* *ME* *maïre*, fr. AF *maïre*, fr. OF, fr. *L.* *maior*] 1: the office or term of office of a mayor

may-or-ess \ˈmā-ˈrɛs, -ˈmɛ- / *n* 1: the wife of a mayor 2: a woman holding the office of mayor

may-pole \ˈmā-ˈpɔl / *n*, *often cap*: a tall flower-wreathed pole forming a center for May Day sports and dances

may-pop \ˈmā-ˈpɒp / *n* [modi. of *maracoc* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] 1: a climbing perennial passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern U.S. with a large ovate yellow flower but insipid berry; also: its fruit

May-ty \ˈmā-ˈtɪ / *n*: a girl chosen queen of a May Day festival

May-time \ˈmā-ˈtɪm / or **May-time** \-ˈtɪm / *n*: the month of May

maz-ard \ˈmæz-ərd / *n* [obs. *E mazard* mazer, alter. of *E mazer*] *chiefly dial*: HEAD, FACE

maz-er \ˈmæz-ər / *n* [ME *mæzen*] 1: *chiefly dial*: STUPEFY, DAZE 2: BEWILDER, PERPLEX

maz-er \ˈmæz-ər / *n*: a confusing intricate network of passages 2: *chiefly dial*: a state of bewilderment

maz-er \ˈmæz-ər / *n* [ME, fr. OF *mazere*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *mazr* gnarled excrescence on a tree] 1: a large drinking bowl orig. of a hard wood

mazur-ka \ˈmæz-ər-ˈkə, -ˈz(ə)r- / *n* [Russ; fr. Pol *mazurek*] 1: a Polish dance in moderate triple measure 2: music for the mazurka or in its rhythm usu. in moderate 3/4 or 3/8 time

mazy \ˈmæ-zɪ / *adj*: resembling a maze in confusing turns and windings

maz-zard \ˈmæz-ərd / *n* [origin unknown] 1: SWEET CHERRY; esp: a mild seedling sweet cherry used as a rootstock for grafting

Me-day \ˈem-ˈdɛɪ / *n* [mobilization day] 1: a day on which a military mobilization is to begin

me \ˈmɛ / *pron* [ME, fr. OE *mē*; akin to OHG *mih* me, *L.* *me*, *Gk.* *me*, *Skt* *mā*] *objective case* of *I*

mea \ˈmɛ / *n* [ME *mea*, fr. OE *meda*; akin to OHG *metu* meal, *Gk.* *me* wine] 1: a fermented drink made of water and honey, malt, and yeast

mead *n* [ME *mede*, fr. OE *mæd*] *archaic*: MEADROW

mead-ow \ˈmɛd-(i,ē, -ə) / *n*, *often attrib* [ME *medive*, fr. OE *mædre*, oblique case of *mæd*; akin to OE *mædan* to mow — more at **MOW**] 1: land in or predominantly in grass; esp: a tract of moist low-lying usu. level grassland

meadow beauty *n*: any of a genus (*Rhoxia*) of low perennial American herbs (family Melastomaceae, the meadow-beauty family) with flowers of various colors

meadow fescue *n*: a tall vigorous perennial European fescue grass (*Festuca elatior*) with broad flat blades widely cultivated for permanent pasture and hay

meadow grass *n*: any of various grasses (as of the genus *Poa*) that thrive in the presence of abundant moisture; esp: Kentucky bluegrass

mead-ow-lark \ˈmɛd-ō-, -lärk, -ə-, -lärk / *n*: any of several No. American songbirds (genus *Sturnella*) largely brown and buff above with a yellow breast marked with a black crescent

meadow mouse *n*: any of various mice (esp. genus *Microtus*) that frequent open meadows

meadow mushroom *n*: a common edible agaric (*Agaricus campestris*) occurring naturally in moist open organically rich soil and being the cultivated edible mushroom of commerce

meadow nematode *n*: any of numerous plant-parasitic nematode worms (*Pratylenchus* spp.) formerly held to be a single variable species (*P. pratensis*) that destructively invade the roots of plants

meadow rue *n*: any of a genus (*Thalictrum*) of plants of the cross-bill family with leaves resembling those of rue

meadow saffron *n*: COLCHICUM

mead-ow-sweet \ˈmɛd-ō-, -swēt, -ə-, -swēt / *n* 1: SPIREA 1; esp: a No. American native or naturalized spirea (as *Spiraea alba* or *S. tomentosa*) 2: a plant of a genus (*Filipendula*) closely related to the spiraea

mea-gr \ˈmɛ-ɡr / *me*-*gr* *adj* [ME *meagre*, fr. MF *maigre*, fr. *L. macr.*, mager lean; akin to OE *mæger* lean, *Gk.* *makros* long] 1: having little flesh 2: THIN 2: lacking richness, strength, or comparable qualities — **mea-gr-ly** *adv* — **mea-gr-ness** *n*

MEGR SCANTY, SCANT, EXIGUOUS, SPARE, SPARSE, MEAGER implies lack of vigor, richness, or plenty; SCANTY implies insufficiency in quantity, degree, or extent; SCANT suggests a deficiency in amount

a: about; s: kitten; ar: further; a: back; b: bake; c: cot, cart; j: joke; n: sing; o: flow; o: flav; o: coin; t: thin; th: thus;

au: out; ch: chin; e: less; ē: easy; g: gift; i: trip; i: life; l: foot; y: foot; y: yet; y: few; y: furious; zh: visio

or quantity of something desired or desirable often in consequence of deliberate withholding; EXIGUOUS implies a marked deficiency in number or measure; SPARE may suggest a slight falling short of adequacy or merely an absence of superfluity; SPARSE implies a thin scattering of units esp. where density or plenty is desirable

meal \ˈmɛəl\ *n* [ME *māl* appointed time, meal, fr. OE *māl*; akin to OHG *māl* time, *L. metiri* to measure — more at MEASURE] **1**: food portion **2**: SPARE **3**: a time to satisfy appetite **2**: an act or the time of eating a meal

meal n [ME *mete*, fr. OE *metu*; akin to OHG *meto* meal, *L. molere* to grind, Gk *mētē* mill] **1**: the usu. coarsely ground and unbolted seeds of a cereal grass or pulse; esp.: CORNMEAL **2**: a product resulting from seed meal esp. in the form of size or texture

meal \ˈmɛəl\ *adv comb form* [ME *mete*, fr. OE *mālum*, fr. *mālum*, dat. pl. of *māl*]: by a (specified) portion or measure at a time (piece)meal

mealie \ˈmɛɪ-ɪə\ *n* [Afrik *miele*] **1** Africa: INDIAN CORN **2** Africa: a variety of man corn

meal-time \ˈmɛɪ(ə)-ˈtɪm\ *n*: the usual time at which a meal is served

meal-worm \ˈmɛɪ-wɔrm\ *n*: the larva of various beetles (family Tenebrionidae) that infest and pollute grain products but is often raised as food for insectivorous animals, for laboratory use, or as bait for fishing

meal-y \ˈmɛɪ-ɪ\ *adj* **1**: soft, dry, and friable **2**: containing meal **3**: FARINACEOUS **4**: covered with meal or with fine granules **5**: flecked with another color **6**: SPOTTY **4**: PALLID, BLANCHED

meal-y-bug \ˈmɛɪ-ɪ-bʊg\ *n*: any of numerous scale insects (family Psycodocidae) having a white powdery covering and being destructive pests esp. of fruit trees

meal-y-mouthed \ˈmɛɪ-ɪ-ˈmaʊθɪd\ *adj*: being smooth, plausible, and insincere (≈ orator)

mean \ˈmiːn\ *n* [ME *meine*, fr. *imene*, fr. OE *gemine*; akin to OHG *gimein* common, *L. communis* common, *Munus* service, gift] **1**: lacking distinction or eminence; HUMBLE **2**: lacking power or acumen; ORDINARY **3**: SHABBY, CONTEMPTIBLE **4**: IGNORBLE, BASE **5**: PENURIOUS, STINGY **6**: characterized by petty selfishness or selfishness **7**: HARMLESS, VEXATIOUS **8**: EXCELLENT, EFFECTIVE **9**: ASHAMED **10**: UNWELL, INDISPPOSED

SYN IGNORBLE, ABJECT, SORDID: MEAN suggests having repellent characteristics (as small-mindedness, ill temper, or cupidity); IGNORBLE suggests a loss or lack of some essential high quality of moral or spirit; ABJECT may imply degradation, debasement, or servility; SORDID is stronger than all of these in stressing physical or spiritual degradation and abjectness

mean \ˈmɛn\ *vb* [ME *meinen*, *n* meaning] **1**: to have in mind, OSŁAW *meinti* meant to serve to have to have in mind **2**: to intend **3**: to direct to convey, show, or indicate; SIGNIFY **3**: to direct to a particular individual ~ *vi* **1**: to have an intended purpose (the ~s well) **2**: to be of a specified degree of importance (health ~s well) **3**: to be in an intended position

mean \ˈmiːn\ *n* **1**: (1) something intervening or intermediate (2) a middle point between extremes **6** (1): a value that lies within a range of values, that is computed from the range according to a prescribed law, and that represents the range; *specif*: ARITHMETIC MEAN (2) the arithmetic mean of the two extremes (3) a range of values (3) either of the middle two terms of a proportion **2** *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in contrast: something useful or helpful to a desired end **3** *pl*: resources available for disposal; *specif*: material resources affording a secure life

MEAN (OF MEANS), INSTRUMENT, AGENT, AGENCY, MEDIUM mean something or someone necessary or useful in effecting an end. MEAN OR USE. MEANS is very general and may be abstract in applying to a person or thing of any sort; INSTRUMENT suggests a degree of applicability or adaptability in achieving a definite purpose; applied to a person it suggests one acting at another's will without full moral responsibility; AGENT applies to a person acting to achieve an end conceived by another or to a thing producing an immediate effect or definite result; AGENCY applies to the activity or operation of a means or agent in the use of a thing; MEDIUM suggests means of conveying, transmitting, or communicating. **SYN** see in addition AVERAGE

mean \ˈmiːn\ *adj* [ME *meine*, fr. MF *meten*, fr. *L. medianus* — more at MEDIAN] **1**: occupying a middle position; intermediate in space, or time, kind, or degree **2**: occupying a position about midway between extremes as a: being near the average **6**: of a moderate degree of excellence; MIDDLING **6**: being the mean of a set of values **7**: AVERAGE (≈ temperature) **8**: serving as a means; INTERMEDIARY

mean-der \ˈmiːn-ə-dər\ *n* [L. *maendard*, fr. Gk. *malandros*, fr. *Malandros* (now *Menders*), river in Asia Minor] **1**: a turn or winding of a stream **2**: a winding path or course; LABYRINTH — *me-an-drous* \-ən-drəs\ *adj*

meander *vi* *me-an-der-ing* \-d(ə)-rɪŋ\ **1**: to follow a winding or intricate course **2**: to wander aimlessly or casually without urgent destination; RAMBLE

mean deviation *n*: the arithmetic mean of the absolute values of the deviations from the arithmetic mean of a statistical distribution

mean distance *n*: the arithmetical mean of the maximum and minimum distances of a planet, satellite, or secondary star from its primary

mean-er \ˈmɛn-ər\ *n*: one that means

mean-ing \ˈmɛn-ɪŋ\ *n* **1**: a: the thing one intends to convey esp. by language **2**: the thing that is conveyed esp. by language **3**: IMPORT **2**: INTENT, PURPOSE **3**: SIGNIFICANCE **4**: a: CONNOTATION **2**: DENOTATION

SYN MEANING, SENSE, ACCEPTATION, SIGNIFICATION, SIGNIFICANCE, IMPORT denote the idea conveyed to the mind. MEANING is the general term used of anything (as a word, sign, poem, or action) requiring interpretation; SENSE denotes the meaning or more often a particular meaning of a word or phrase; ACCEPTATION is used of a sense of a word or phrase as regularly understood by a large number of speakers and writers; SIGNIFICATION denotes the established meaning of a term, symbol, or character; SIGNIFICANCE applies specifically to a conveyer of meaning; from the ostensible meaning of an utterance, act, or work of art; IMPORT suggests the meaning a speaker tries to convey esp. through language

mean-ing-ful \-fʊl\ *adj* **1**: having a meaning or purpose (≈ work) (≈ experience) **2**: having an assigned function in a language

system (≈ propositions) — **mean-ing-ful-ly** \-fʊl-ɪ\ *adv* — **mean-ing-ful-ness** *n*

mean-ing-less \-lɪs\ *adj* **1**: having no meaning **2**: having no assigned function in a language system (≈ metaphysical statement) — **mean-ing-less-ly** *adv* — **mean-ing-less-ness** *n*

mean-ly \ˈmɛn-ɪ\ *adv*, *archaic*: MODERATELY

mean-ly *adv*; in a mean manner: as **a**: POORLY, HUMBL Y **b**: in an inferior manner **3**: FEARFULL Y **4**: UNGENEROUSLY, STINGIL Y

mean-ness \ˈmɛn-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being mean

mean solar time *n*: time that is based on the motion of the mean sun and that has the mean solar second as its unit — called also **mean time**

mean square *n*: the arithmetic mean of the squares of a set of values

mean square deviation *n **1**: VARIANCE **5** **2**: STANDARD DEVIATION*

means test *n*: a test made in Great Britain of an unemployed person's means when his unemployment insurance payments are exhausted to determine his eligibility to receive further payments from other funds

MEAN SUN *n*: a fictitious sun that moves uniformly along the celestial equator and completes crossings of the vernal equinox at intervals of a tropical year

mean-time \ˈmɛn-ˈtɪm\ *n*: the intervening time

mean-time *adj*: MEANWHILE

mean-while \ˈmɛn-ˈwaɪl-, -wɪl\ *n*: MEANTIME

meanwhile *adv*: during the intervening time

mean-while \ˈmɛn-ˈwaɪl\ *n* [sing. of *measles*]: a tapeworm cysticercus larva; *specif*: one found in the muscles of a domesticated mammal — **mean-while** \-zɔld\ *adj*

mean-whiles \ˈmɛn-ˈwaɪl-ɪz\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in contrast [ME *measles*, pl. of *measle* measles, spot characteristic of measles; akin to MD *meas* spot characteristic of measles] **1**: an acute contagious viral disease marked by an eruption of distinct red circular spots **2**: any of various eruptive diseases **2**: [ME *mesel* infested with tapeworms, dim. of *miser miserabilis*] **3**: infestation with or disease caused by larval tapeworms in the muscles and tissues

mean-while \ˈmɛz-(ə)-ˈwaɪl\ *adj* **1**: infested with measles **2**: a: containing larval tapeworms **b**: TRICHINIZED **3**: contemptibly small

mean-while \-waɪl-, -wɪl-, -wɪl-ˈwaɪl-ˈwaɪl-, -mɛz-, -ɪl-\ *n*: the quality or state of being mean

mean-sur-able \ˈmɛz-(ə)-r-ə-ˈbəl-, ˈmɛz-(ə)-r-ə-ˈbəl-, ˈmɛz-(ə)-r-ə-ˈbəl\ *adj*: capable of being measured — **mean-sur-able-ness** *n* — **mean-sur-ably** \-bəl-ɪ\ *adv*

mean-sure \ˈmɛz-ər\ *n* [ME *mesure*, fr. OF, fr. *L. mensura*, fr. *mensur*, *ops* of *metiri* to measure; akin to OE *mēð* measure, Gk *metron*] **1** (1): an adequate or due portion (2): a moderate degree; also: MODERATION, TEMPERANCE (3): a fixed or suitable limit; BOUNDS **b**: the dimensions, capacity, or amount of something — **mean-sure** \-ɪŋ\ *n* **1**: MEASURING (1): a: measured quantity (2): AMOUNT, DEGREE (2): a: an instrument or utensil for measuring **b** (1): a standard or unit of measure (2): a system of standard units of measure (metric ~) **3**: the act or process of measuring **4** a (1): MELODY, TUNE (2): DANCE; *specif*: a slow and stately dance **5**: RHYTHM; *specif*: characteristic of CADEUCEUS (1): a poetic rhythm measured by temporal quantity or accent; *specif*: METER (2): musical time **6** (1): a grouping of musical beats made by the regular recurrence of primary accents and located on the staff immediately following a vertical bar (2): a metrical unit; FOOT **7**: an exact divisor of a number **8**: a basis or standard of comparison; CRITERION **7**: a step planned or taken as a means to an end; *specif*: a proposed legislative act

measure *vb* *mea-sure* \-sʊr-(ə)-rɪŋ\ *vi* **1**: a: to choose or control with cautious restraint; REGULATE **b**: to regulate **2**: to regulate by standard **3** VERB **2**: to allot or apportion to measured amounts (≈ out 3 cups) **3**: to lay off by making measurements **4**: to ascertain the measurements of **5**: to estimate or appraise by a criterion (≈ his skill against his rival) **6** *archaic*: to travel over **7**: to measure **7**: to measure as a measure of (thermometer ~s temperature) ~ *vi* **1**: to take or make a measurement **2**: to have a specified measurement — **mea-sure-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*

mea-sured \ˈmɛz-əd-, ˈmɛz-ɪd\ *adj* **1**: marked by due proportion **2**: RHYTHMICAL, METRICAL **3**: DELIBERATE, CALCULATED

mea-sure-less \-lɪs-(ə)-rɪŋ\ *adj*: without measure; IMMEASURABLE

mea-sure-ment \ˈmɛz-ər-ɪ-mənt-, ˈmɛz-ɪd-ɪ-mənt\ *n* **1**: the act or process of measuring **2**: a figure, extent, or amount obtained by measuring **3**: DIMENSION **3**: MEASURE **2b** (2)

measure up *vi* **1**: to have necessary or fitting qualifications **2**: to be equal (as in ability) — used with *to*

MEASURING WORDS: LOOPER

meat \ˈmiːt\ *n* [ME *mete*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *maz* food, *L. mādare* to be wet, Gk *madaros* wet, *mastos* breast] **1**: a: FOOD; *specif*: solid food as distinguished from drink **b**: the edible part of something as distinguished from the husk, shell, or other covering **2**: animal tissue used as food; a: FLESH **2**: FLESH **3**: FLESH **3**: flesh of domesticated animals **3** *archaic* **3** MEAL **2**; esp.: DINNER

meat by-product *n*: a usable product other than flesh obtained from slaughter animals

meat-iness \ˈmɛt-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being meaty

meat-ly \ˈmɛt-ɪ\ *adv*: MEATIL Y

meat-ness \ˈmɛt-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being meaty

me-at-ur \ˈmɛt-ɪ-tʃ-ər-, ˈmɛt-ɪ-tʃ-ər-, ˈmɛt-ɪ-tʃ-ər-, ˈmɛt-ɪ-tʃ-ər-\ *n*: a: the quality or state of being meaty **2**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **3**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **4**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **5**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **6**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **7**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **8**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **9**: a: the quality or state of being meaty **10**: a: the quality or state of being meaty

meat-y \ˈmɛt-ɪ\ *adj* **1**: full of meat; FLESH Y **2**: rich in matter for thought; SUBSTANTIAL

mech \ˈmɛk-\ *n*: often *cap* [Mecca Saudi Arabia, birthplace of Muhammad and holy city of Islam]: a place sought as a goal by numerous people, practitioners, or connoisseurs

mech-an- or **mechano-** *comb form* [ME *mechan-*, fr. MF or L. fr. Gk *mēchan-*, fr. *mēchanē* machine — more at MACHINE]; machine (fr. *mēchanē* machine, fr. *mēchanē* machine)

mech-an-ic \ˈmɛk-ən-ɪk-\ *adj* [prob. fr. MF *mechanique*, *adj.* & *n.*, fr. *L. mechanicus*, fr. Gk *mechanikos*, fr. *mēchanē* machine — more at MACHINE] **1**: of or relating to manual work or skill **2**: of the nature of or resembling a machine esp. in routine or repetitive work

mech-an-ic *n* **1**: a manual worker; ARTISAN **2**: MACHINIST; esp.: a repairer of machines

mech-an-ic-al \ˈmɛk-ən-ɪ-kəl-\ *adj* **1** (1): of or relating to machinery or tools (2): produced or operated by a machine or tool

UNIT	ABBR. OR SYMBOL	MEASURES AND WEIGHTS EQUIVALENTS IN OTHER UNITS OF SAME SYSTEM	METRIC EQUIVALENT
		length	
mile	mi	5280 feet, 320 rods, 1760 yards	1.609 kilometers
rod	rd	5.50 yards, 16.5 feet	5.029 meters
yard	yd	3 feet, 36 inches	0.914 meters
foot	ft or ' "	12 inches, 0.333 yards	30.480 centimeters
inch	in or " "	0.083 feet, 0.027 yards	2.540 centimeters
		area	
square mile	sq mi or mi ²	640 acres, 102,400 square rods	2.590 square kilometers
acre	or ac (seldom used)	4840 square yards, 43,560 square feet	4.05 hectares, 4047 square meters
square rod	sq rd or rd ²	30.25 square yards, 0.006 acres	25.293 square meters
square yard	sq yd or yd ²	1296 square inches, 9 square feet	0.836 square meters
square foot	sq ft or ft ²	144 square inches, 0.111 square yards	0.093 square meters
square inch	sq in or in ²	0.007 square feet, 0.00077 square yards	6.451 square centimeters
		volume	
cubic yard	cu yd or yd ³	27 cubic feet, 46.656 cubic inches	0.765 cubic meters
cubic foot	cu ft or ft ³	1728 cubic inches, 0.0370 cubic yards	0.028 cubic meters
cubic inch	cu in or in ³	0.00058 cubic feet, 0.00021 cubic yards	16.387 cubic centimeters
		weight	
		<i>avoirdupois</i>	
ton	tn (seldom used)	20 short hundredweight, 2000 pounds	0.907 metric tons
short ton		20 long hundredweight, 2240 pounds	1.016 metric tons
long ton			
hundredweight	cwt	100 pounds, 0.05 short tons	45.359 kilograms
short hundredweight		112 pounds, 0.05 long tons	50.802 kilograms
long hundredweight		140 pounds, 0.07 long tons	63.503 kilograms
pound	lb or lb av also <i>ƒ</i>	16 ounces, 7000 grains	453.592 grams
ounce	oz or oz av	16 drams, 437.5 grains	28.349 grams
dram	dr or dr av	27.343 grains, 0.0625 ounces	1.771 grams
grain	gr	0.036 drams, 0.002285 ounces	0.0648 grams
		<i>trois</i>	
pound	lb t	12 ounces, 240 <i>peso</i> weight, 5760 grains	0.373 kilograms
ounce	oz t	20 pennyweight, 480 grains	31.103 grams
pennyweight	dwt also pwt	24 grains, 0.05 ounces	1.555 grams
grain	gr	0.042 pennyweight, 0.002083 ounces	0.0648 grams
		<i>apothecaries'</i>	
pound	lb ap	12 ounces, 5760 grains	0.373 kilograms
ounce	oz ap or $\overline{\text{O}}$	8 drams, 480 grains	31.103 grams
dram	dr ap or $\overline{\text{D}}$	3 scruples, 60 grains	3.887 grams
scruple	s ap or $\overline{\text{S}}$	20 grains, 0.333 drams	1.295 grams
grain	gr	0.05 scruples, 0.002083 ounces, 0.0166 drams	0.0648 grams
		capacity	
		<i>U.S. liquid measure</i>	
gallon	gal	4 quarts (231 cubic inches)	3.785 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (57.75 cubic inches)	0.946 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (28.875 cubic inches)	0.473 liters
gill	gi	4 fluidounces (7.218 cubic inches)	118.291 milliliters
fluidounce	fl oz or $\overline{\text{f}}$	8 fluidrams (1.804 cubic inches)	29.573 milliliters
fluidram	fl dr or $\overline{\text{r}}$	60 minims (0.225 cubic inches)	3.696 milliliters
minim	min or $\overline{\text{m}}$	$\frac{1}{60}$ fluidram (0.003759 cubic inches)	0.061610 milliliters
		<i>U.S. dry measure</i>	
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2150.42 cubic inches)	35.238 liters
peck	pk	8 quarts (537.605 cubic inches)	8.809 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (67.200 cubic inches)	1.101 liters
pint	pt	$\frac{1}{2}$ quart (33.600 cubic inches)	0.550 liters
		<i>British imperial liquid and dry measure</i>	
bushel	bu	4 pecks (2219.36 cubic inches)	0.036 cubic meters
peck	pk	2 gallons (554.84 cubic inches)	0.009 cubic meters
gallon	gal	4 quarts (277.420 cubic inches)	4.548 liters
quart	qt	2 pints (69.355 cubic inches)	1.136 liters
pint	pt	4 gills (34.678 cubic inches)	568.26 cubic centimeters
gill	gi	5 fluidounces (8.669 cubic inches)	142.066 cubic centimeters
fluidounce	fl oz or $\overline{\text{f}}$	8 fluidrams (1.7339 cubic inches)	28.416 cubic centimeters
fluidram	fl dr or $\overline{\text{r}}$	60 minims (0.21634 cubic inches)	3.5516 cubic centimeters
minim	min or $\overline{\text{m}}$	$\frac{1}{60}$ fluidram (0.003612 cubic inches)	0.589194 cubic centimeters

b : of or relating to manual operations **2** : of or relating to artisans or machinists **3** : done as if by a machine; AUTOMATIC (< singing) **4** **1** : relating to, governed by, or in accordance with the principles of mechanics **2** : relating to the quantitative relations of force and matter **5** : caused by, resulting from, or relating to a process that involves a purely physical change **SYN** see SPONTANEOUS — *me-chan-i-cal-i-ty* \-kă-'i-jē\ *adv*

mechanical advantage *n* : the advantage gained by the use of a mechanism in transmitting force; *specif* : the ratio of the force that performs the useful work of a machine to the force that is applied to the machine

mechanical drawing *n* **1** : drawing done with the aid of instruments **2** : a drawing made with instruments

mechanical tissue *n* : plant tissue serving as a supporting framework

mech-a-ni-ci-an \-mek-ə-'nīsh-ən\ *n* : MECHANIC, MACHINIST

me-chan-ics \-mī-'kan-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **1** : a branch of physical science that deals with energy and forces and their effect on bodies **2** : the practical application of mechanics to the design, construction, or operation of machines **3** : mechanical or functional details

mech-a-ni-zm \-mek-ə-'nīz-əm\ *n* **1** **a** : a piece of machinery **b** : a process or technique for achieving a result **2** : mechanical operation or action **3** : a doctrine that holds natural processes (as of life) to be mechanically determined and capable of complete explanation by the laws of physics and chemistry **4** : the fundamental physical or chemical processes involved in, or responsible for, an action, reaction, or other natural phenomenon

mech-a-nist \-nōst\ *n* **1** *archaic* : MECHANIC **2** : an adherent of the doctrine of mechanism

mech-a-nis-tic \-mek-ə-'nis-tik\ *adj* **1** : mechanically determined (< universe) **2** : of or relating to the doctrine of mechanism **3** : MECHANICAL — *mech-a-nis-tic-cal-ly* \-ti-'k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

mech-a-ni-zation \-mek-ə-'nī-zā-shən\ *n* : the act or process of mechanizing; the state of being mechanized

mech-a-nize \-mek-ə-'nīz\ *v* **1** : to make mechanical; *esp* : to make automatic or routine **2** **a** : to equip with machinery *esp*.

to replace human or animal labor **b** : to equip with armed and armored motor vehicles — **c** : to provide with mechanical power **3** : to produce by or as if by machine — *mech-a-nize* *n*

Mech-III \mek-'lon\ *n* [*Mechin*, Belgium] : a delicate bobbin lace used for dresses and millinery

me-co-ni-um \mī-'kō-nē-əm\ *n* [*L*, lit., poppy juice, fr. Gk *mēkōnion*, fr. *mēkōn* poppy; akin to OHG *mago* poppy] : a dark greenish mass that accumulates in the bowel during fetal life and is discharged shortly after birth

me-cop-ter-a \mī-'kōp-tə-rən\ *n* [*deriv*, of Gk *mēkos* length + *pteron* wing; akin to Gk *mukros* long — more at MEAGER, FEATHER] : any of an order (Mecoptera) of primitive carnivorous insects with wing membranes and a long beak with biting mouthparts at the tip — *me-cop-ter-ous* \-tə-rəs\ *adj*

med-al \-med-'l\ *n* [*MF* *medaille*, fr. OIt *medaglia* coin worth half a denarius, medal, fr. (assumed) VL *medalis* half, fr. LL *medialis* middle, fr. L *medius* — more at MID] **1** : a metal disk bearing a religious emblem or picture **2** : a piece of metal (as a coin) issued to commemorate a person or event or awarded for excellence or achievement

Medal for Merit : a U.S. decoration awarded to civilians for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services

med-al-ist or **med-al-list** \-med-'l-ist\ *n* **1** : a designer, engraver, or maker of medals **2** : a recipient of a medal as an award

med-al-ion \-mā-'dāl-ē-ən\ *n* [*F* *medaillon*, fr. It *medaglione*, aug. of *medaglia*] **1** : a large medal **2** : something resembling a large medal *esp* : a tablet or panel in a wall or window bearing a figure in relief, a portrait, or an ornament

Medal of Freedom : a U.S. decoration awarded to civilians for the performance of a meritorious act or service in prosecuting a war against an enemy or in furthering the interests of the security of the U.S.

Medal of Honor : a U.S. military decoration awarded in the name of the Congress for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action with an enemy

a abut; **o** kitten; **o** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **ai** out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life **j** joke; **ŷ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ū** loot; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

DISHONEST - men-da-cious-ly adv - men-da-cious-ness n
men-dac-i-ous-ly \men-'das-ət-ē\ n : the quality or state of being men-
dacious also
men-de-le-vi-um \men-'de-lē-ve-əm, -'lā-ŋ\ n [NL, fr. Dmitri
Mendeleev †1907 Russ chemist] : a radioactive element artificially
produced - see ELEMENT table

Men-de-lian \men-'de-lē-ān, -'dē-l-yən\ adj : of, relating to, or
according with Mendel's laws or Mendelism - Mendelian n
Men-del-ian-ist \-ist\ n

Men-del-ism \men-'de-lē-'iz-əm\ n : the principles or the operations
of Mendel's laws; also : PARTICULATE INHERITANCE - Men-del-ist
-ist\ -ist\ adj or n

Men-del's law \men-'de-lē-'lā\ n [Gregor Mendel †1884 Austria
botanist] 1 : a principle in genetics; paired hereditary units represent-
ing alternate characters separate during gamete formation so that
every gamete receives but one member of a pair 2 : a principle
in genetics limited and modified by the subsequent discovery of the
phenomenon of linkage; the corresponding hereditary units in a
pair of gametes unite in the zygote to form new combinations
according to the laws of chance 3 : a principle in genetics proved
subsequently to be subject to many limitations; because one of each
pair of hereditary units dominates the other in expression, charac-
ters are inherited alternatively on an all or nothing basis

men-di-can-ey \men-'di-kən-ē\ n 1 : a beggar's state 2 : the
practice of begging

men-di-cant \men-'di-kənt\ [L mendicant-, mendicans, prp. of
mendicare to beg, fr. mendicus beggar - more at AMEND] 1 : a
penitent who has esp : one that lives by begging 2 often cap : a
member of a mendicant order : FRIAR - mendicant adj
men-dic-i-ty \men-'dis-ət-ē\ n [ME mendicite, fr. MF mendicite, fr.
L mendicant-, mendicatus, fr. mendicans] MENOICANCY

Men-o-i-a-us \men-'ō-'ā-s\ n [L, fr. Gk Menoikios] : a king of
Sparta; brother of Menelaos and husband of Helen of Troy

men-ha-den \men-'hād-'n, mən-'n, pl menhaden also menhadens
[of Algonquian origin; prob. akin to Narraganset mannuwahaetig
menhaden] : a marine fish (Brevoortia tyrannus) of the herring
family abundant along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. where it is
often used for bait

men-hir \men-'hi(ə)r\ n [F, fr. Bret, fr. men stone + hir long : a
single upright rude monolithous use. of prehistoric origin

me-ni-al \mē-'ni-əl, -nyəl\ adj [ME meynial, fr. meynie household,
retinue, fr. OF mesnie, fr. (assumed) VL mensionate, fr. L mension-,
mensio dwelling in a house, fr. L mēns- to dwell] 1 : of or relating to servants
; LOW 2 : HUMBLE; also : SERVILE SYN see SUBSERVIENT - me-
ni-al-ly -ly adv

menial n : a domestic servant or retainer

mening- or mening- also meningi- comb form [NL, fr. mening-
-itis] : mening- (meningococcus) (meningitis)

men-ing-eal \men-'inj-ē-əl, mən-'jē-əl\ adj : of, relating to, or
affecting the meninges

men-in-gi-tic \men-'nɪ-'jɪ-tɪk\ adj : of or relating to meningitis

men-in-gi-tis \-'jɪ-tɪ-s\ n [NL] 1 : inflammation of the meninges and
esp. of the pia mater and the arachnoid 2 : a usual bacterial
disease in which inflammation occurs

me-nin-go-coc-cic \mə-'nɪŋ-gō-'kɔk-(s)ɪk, -nɪn-'o or me-nin-go-
coc-cal \-'kɔk-əl\ adj : of or caused by meningococcus

me-nin-go-coc-cus \-'kɔk-s\ n, pl me-nin-go-coc-ci \-'kɔk-(s)ɪ,
-(s)ɪ\ [NL] : the bacterium (Neisseria meningitidis) that causes
dysentery

men-in-gi-tis \men-'inj(ɪ)k-(s), -n\ n, pl me-nin-ges \mə-'nɪn-(s)jē\
[NL, fr. Gk mening-, meninx membrane; akin to L membrana
membrane] : any of the three membranes that envelop the brain
and spinal cord

me-nis-cus \mə-'nis-kəs\ n, pl me-nis-ci \-'nis-ɪ\ n [L, fr. Gk
méniskos, fr. dim. of mén moon, crescent - more at MOON] 1 : a crescent or
crescent-shaped body 2 : a fibrous cartilage within a joint esp. of the knee 3 : a concave or
convex lens 4 : the curved upper surface of a
liquid column that is concave when the con-
taining walls are wetted by the liquid and
convex when not

Men-no-nite \men-'ə-nɪt\ n [G Mennonit,
fr. Menno Simons †1559 Frisian religious
reformer] : a member of one of the Christian
groups derived from the Anabaptist move-
ment in Holland and noted for simplicity of
mode and rejection of oaths, Russ. Orth. , military service

me-no-mos-ō \mə-'no-'mō-(s)-ō\ [L] : less rapid - used as
a direction in music

meno-paus-al \men-'ə-pō-zəl\ adj : of, relating to, or undergoing
menopause

meno-pause \men-'ə-pōz\ n [F ménopause, fr. mén- men- +
pausa- : the period of natural cessation of menstruation occurring
usually between the ages of 45 and 50

me-no-rah \mə-'nō-rā-, -'nō-r-\ n [Heb mēnōrah candlestick] : a
candelabrum used in Jewish worship

men-or-rhā-gia \men-'ə-rhā-'jē-(ə)-\ n, pl [NL] : abnormally profuse
menstrual flow

men-sal \men-(t)-səl\ adj [LL mensalis, fr. L mensa table] : be-
longing to, used, or done at the table

men-se \men-(t)\ n [ME menske, fr. ON menska household] Scot
adj : propriety or grace in behavior ; DISCRETION - mens-e-tu \-fəl\
adj - mens-ess \-s\ adj

men-se-w, adverb : to do honor to ; GRACE

men-sēs \men-'sēs\ n pl but sing or pl in constr [LL, lit, months, pl.
of mensis month - more at AMENSIS] : the menstruous flow

Men-shë-vik \men-'chə-'vɪk, -'vɪk\ n, pl Mensheviks or
Men-shë-vi-ki \men-'chə-'vɪ-'kɪ-, -'vɪ-'kɪ\ [Russ men'shevik,
fr. men'she-ki, fr. their forming in the party group of the party] 1 : a
member of a wing of the Russian Social Democratic party before and
during the Russian Revolution believing in the gradual achieve-
ment of socialism by parliamentary methods in opposition to the
Bolsheviks - Men-shë-vism \men-'chə-'vɪz-əm, -'shə-'n\ n - Men-
shë-vist \-vɪst\ n or adj

men-stru-ate \men-(t)-strə-'wə\ adj 1 : of or relating to menstra-
tion 2 : occurring once a month ; MONTHLY

men-stru-ate \men-(t)-strə-'wə\, 'men-'strā\ v [LL menstruat,
fr. L menstruo, fr. L menstruo menses, fr. neut. pl. of menstruus
monthly, fr. mensis] : to undergo menstruation

men-stru-a-tion \men-(t)-strə-'wā-shən, men-'strā-\ n : a dis-
charging of blood, secretions, and tissue debris from the uterus that occurs
in nonpregnant breeding-age primate females at approximately
monthly intervals and that is used to represent a regular, protective
change of the uterus to the nonpregnant state following procreative
changes accompanying the preceding ovulation; also : PERIOD 6c
men-stru-ous \men-(t)-strə-'wə-s\ adj [LL menstruus] : of, relating to,
or undergoing menstruation

men-stru-um \men-(t)-strə-'wə\ n, pl menstruums or men-
strua \-strə-'wə\ [ML, lit, menses, alter. of L menstrui] : a
substance that dissolves a solid or holds it in suspension ; SOLVENT
men-su-ra-bil-i-ty \men-(t)-sə-'rə-'bil-ət-ē, -'mən-'(ə)-rə-\ n : the
quality or state of being measurable

men-sur-a-ble \men-'sɜ-'rə-'bəl, 'men-'(ə)-rə\ adj [LL mensurabilis,
fr. L mensurare to measure, fr. mensura measure - more at
MEASURE] 1 : capable of being measured ; MEASURABLE 2 : MEN-
SURAL 1 - men-su-ra-ble-ness n

men-sur-al \men-(t)s-(ə)-rəl, 'men-'(ə)-rəl\ adj [LL mensuralis,
fr. L mensurare] 1 : relating to mensural music 2 : of or relating to
music

mensural music or mensurable music n : polyphonic music
originating in the 13th century with each note having a definite and
exact time value

men-sur-er \men-(t)-sə-'rə-shən, men-'chə-, -shə-\ n 1 : the
act of measuring ; MEASUREMENT 2 : geometry applied to the com-
putation of lengths, areas, or volumes from given dimensions or
angles

-ment \mənt\; homographic verbs are ment also ment, the latter
of which is obsolete - ment- comb form [ME, fr. OF, fr. L mentum; akin to L-men, suffix denoting concrete result - Gk
-mat-, -ma] 1 : a concrete result, object, or agent of a (speci-
fied) action (embankment) (entanglement) b : concrete means or
instrument of a (specified) action (entertainment) 2 : a : action
or instrument to environment b : of or relating to intellectual as con-
trasted with emotional activity c : of, relating to, or being intel-
lectual as contrasted with overt physical activity d : occurring or
experienced in the mind ; INNER e : relating to mind, its activity,
or its products as an object of study (psychology) f : relating to
spirit or idea as opposed to matter 2 a : of, relating to, or affected
by a psychiatric disorder (a ~ patient) b : intended for the care
or treatment of persons affected by psychiatric disorders 3 : relating
to telegraphic, mind-reading, or other occult powers - men-
tal-ly -ly adv

men-tal \ment-'l\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL mentalis, fr. L ment-,
mens mind - more at MIND] 1 a : of or relating to mind; specifi-
cally : relating to the mental emotional and intellectual response of an
individual to environment b : of or relating to intellectual as con-
trasted with emotional activity c : of, relating to, or being intel-
lectual as contrasted with overt physical activity d : occurring or
experienced in the mind ; INNER e : relating to mind, its activity,
or its products as an object of study (psychology) f : relating to
spirit or idea as opposed to matter 2 a : of, relating to, or affected
by a psychiatric disorder (a ~ patient) b : intended for the care
or treatment of persons affected by psychiatric disorders 3 : relating
to telegraphic, mind-reading, or other occult powers - men-
tal-ly -ly adv

men-tal-adj [L mentum chin; akin to L mont-, mons mountain -
more at MOUNT] : of or relating to the chin ; GENITAL

men-tal-deficiency n : failure in intellectual development that re-
sults in social ineptitude and is held to be caused by defect in the
cerebral nervous system

men-tal-ity \men-'tal-ət-ē, mən-'n\ n 1 : mental power or capacity
; INTELLIGENCE 2 : mode or way of thought ; OUTLOOK

men-thene \men-'thēn\ n [ISV menthol + -ene] : an oily un-
saturated hydrocarbon C₁₀H₁₈ obtained from menthol by dehy-
drogenation

men-thol \men-'thə-l, -'thōl\ n [G, deriv. of L mentha mint]
; a crystalline alcohol C₁₀H₁₅OH that occurs esp. in mint oils
and is used esp. as a local anesthetic

men-tho-lated \men-(t)-thə-'lā-təd\ adj : containing or impreg-
nated with menthol

men-tion \men-'tʃən\ n [ME mencioner, fr. OF mention, fr. L
mentio-, mentio, fr. ment-, mens] 1 : the act or an instance of
citing or calling attention to someone or something esp. in a casual
or incidental manner 2 : formal citation for outstanding achieve-
ment

men-tion vt men-tion-ing \men-'(ə)-ɪŋ\ : to refer to ; CITE;
also : to cite for outstanding achievement - men-tion-able
\men-'(ə)-nə-bəl\ adj - men-tion-er \-(ə)-nər\ n

men-tor \men-'tɔ(ə)r, -'ment-ər\ n [L, fr. Gk Mentor] 1 cap : a
friend of Odysseus entrusted with the education of Telemachus
2 : a friend or confidant esp. of a young person ; TUTOR, COACH

men-u \men-'ju:-(y), mən-'fə-\ n [F, fr. menu small, detailed, fr. L
minutus minute (adj.)] 1 : a list of the dishes (as in a restaurant)
that are to be served at a meal 2 : the dishes served at a meal or the
meal itself

meow \me-'ə\ [imit.] 1 : the cry of a cat 2 : a spiteful or
sarcastic remark - meow vb

me-per-i-dine \mə-'per-ə-'dēn\ n [methyl + piperidine] : a syn-
thetic narcotic drug C₁₅H₂₁N₃O₂ used in the form of its hydro-
chloride as an analgesic, sedative, and antispasmodic

Me-ph-is-toph-e-lès \mə-'fɪs-'təf-ēz\ n [C] : one of the seven
chief devils in medieval mythology known esp. as the cold
scoffing relentless fiend in the Faust legend - Me-phis-to-
phe-lian \mə-'fɪs-'təf-yan, mə-'fɪs-'tə-, -'fɪ-lē-ə\ or Me-phis-to-
phe-lian \-sə-, or mə-'fɪs-'təf-ē-lē-ən\ adj

me-ph-is-tis \mə-'fɪt-ɪk\ adj : of, relating to, or resembling mephitis
; foul-smelling

me-phis-tis \mə-'fɪt-ɪk\ n [L, fr. Oscan] : a noxious, pestilential,
or foul exhalation from the earth; also : STERCH

me-pro-ba-mate \mə-'prō-bə-'mā-t\ n [methyl + propyl + dicar-
bomate] : a bitter carbamate C₈H₁₁N₂O₄ used as a tranquilizer

mer- comb form [ME, fr. mere, fr. OE - more at MARINE] ; sea
(mermaid)

-mer \mə\ n comb form [SV, fr. Gk meros part - more at MERT]
; member of (such) a class (monomer)

mer-bro-min \mər-'brō-mən\ n [mercuric acetate + dibrom- +
fluorescence] : a green crystalline mercuric compound C₂H₂Br₂-
Hg₂ used as a local antiseptic and germicide in the form of its
free solution

mer-can-tile \mər-'kən-təl-, -'tɪl\ adj [F, fr. It, fr. mercante mer-
cantile]

at out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life
j joke; j sing; o flow; o blow; o coin; th thin; th this;
u foot; ū foot; y yet; yf few; yū furious; zh vision

chant, fr. *L. mercant-, mercans*, fr. prp. of *mercari* to trade — more at MERCHANT] 1: of or relating to merchants or trading 2: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of mercantilism (~ system)

mer-can-til-ism \,mĕr-(ə)l-iz-əm, -rĭ-(ə)l-əm/ *n* 1: the theory or practice of mercantile pursuits 2: **COMMERCIALISM** 3: an economic system developed in the 17th and 18th centuries in which the aim was to increase the power and esp. the monetary wealth of a nation by a strict governmental regulation of the entire national economy usu. through policies designed to secure an accumulation of bullion, a profitable balance of trade, and the establishment of foreign trade monopolies — **mer-can-til-ist** \,mĕr-(ə)l-ist, -rĭ-(ə)l-ist/ *n* or *adj*

mer-cap-tan \,mĕr-'kăp-tən/ *n* [G, fr. Dan, fr. ML *mercurium caput vitæ*, lit., head of mercury] various compounds with the general formula RSH that are analogous to the alcohols and phenols but contain sulfur in place of oxygen and often have disagreeable odors

Mer-ca-tor \,mĕr-'kă-tər/ *n* [G, fr. Dan, fr. IGHardardus Mercator 1494 Flemish geographer] 1: a map projection in which the meridians are drawn parallel to each other and the parallels of latitude are straight lines whose distance from each other increases with their distance from the equator

mer-ce-nar-i-ty \,mĕr-'nər-ē-ri-ē/ *adv* : in a mercenary manner

mer-ce-nar-i-ness \,mĕr-'nər-ē-ri-ē-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being mercenary

mer-ce-nary \,mĕr-'nər-ē-ri-ē/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. mercenarius*, fr. *merced-*, *merces* wages — more at MERCY] : one that serves merely for wages; *esp* : a soldier hired into foreign service

mer-cen-ary \,mĕr-'sər-ē-ri-ē/ *adj* : serving merely for pay or sordid advantage **VENAL**; *also* : **GREEDY** 2: hired for service in the army of a foreign country

mer-cer \,mĕr-'sər-ē/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *mercier* merchant, fr. *mers* merchandise, fr. *L. merc-*, *merx*] *Brit* : a dealer in textile fabrics

mer-ci-ful \,mĕr-'səl-ful/ *adj* [John Mercer 1866 = E. Calico printer] 1: to dye (cotton yarn or cloth) with strength, and receptiveness to dyes by treatment under tension with caustic soda

mer-cery \,mĕr-(ə)l-ē/ *n*, *Brit* : a mercer's wares, shop, or occupation

mer-chan-dise \,mĕr-'chən-dīz-, -dīz-/ *n* [ME *marchandise*, fr. OF *marchandise*, fr. *march* to buy + *andise* commodities, goods that are bought and sold in business; **WARES** 2: *archaic* : the occupation of a merchant : **TRADE**

mer-chan-dise \,mĕr-'dīz-/ *vi* : to carry on commerce : **TRADE** ~ *vt* 1: to buy and sell in business 2: to promote the sale of — **mer-cher-dise** \,mĕr-'dīz-/ *n*

mer-chant \,mĕr-'chənt/ *n* [ME *marchant*, fr. OF *marcheant*, fr. (assumed) VL *mercantant-, mercatans*, fr. prp. of *mercato* to trade, fr. *L. mercatus*, pp. of *mercari*, fr. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise] 1: a buyer and seller of commodities for profit; **TRADEE** 2: the operator of a retail business : **STOREKEEPER** ~ **mer-chant** *adj* 1: *archaic* : to deal or trade as a merchant ~ *vi* : to deal or trade in — **mer-chant-able** \,mĕr-'chənt-ə-bəl/ *adj*

mer-chant-man \,mĕn-'mən/ *n* 1: *archaic* : MERCHANT 2: a ship used in commerce

mer-chant marine *n* 1: the privately or publicly owned commercial ships of a nation 2: the personnel of a merchant marine

Mer-cian \,mĕr-'sh(ə)-i-ən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Mercia 2: the Old English dialect of Mercia — **Mer-cian** *adj*

mer-ci-ful-ly \,mĕr-'səl-ful-ly/ *adv* : full of mercy; **COMPASSIONATE** — **mer-ci-ful-ly-ness** \,mĕr-'səl-ful-ness/ *n*

mer-ci-less \,mĕr-'səl-əs/ *adj* : having no mercy; **PITILESS** — **mer-ci-less-ly** *adv* — **mer-ci-less-ness** *n*

mer-cur- or **mercurio-** *comb* form [ISV, fr. *mercurius*] : mercury (*mercurus*)

mer-cu-r-ate \,mĕr-'kyə-rāt-/ *vt* : to combine or treat with mercury

mer-cu-ri-ol \,mĕr-'kyū-rē-ol-/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or born under the planet Mercury 2: having qualities of eloquence, ingenuity, or thievishness attributed to the god Mercury or to the influence of the planet Mercury 3: characterized by rapid and unpredictable changes 4: *mercurial* (see *mercurial*) 5: of, relating to, containing, or caused by mercury **SYN** see **INCONSISTANT** — **mer-cu-ri-ol-ly** \,mĕr-'kyū-rē-ol-ly/ *adv* — **mer-cu-ri-ol-ly-ness** *n*

mercurial *n* : a pharmaceutical or chemical containing mercury

mer-cu-ri-ic \,mĕr-'kyū-rē-ik-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing mercury; *esp* : containing bivalent mercury

Mer-cu-ro-chrome \,mĕr-'kyū-rə-'krōm/ *trademark* — used for merbromin

mer-cu-ri-ous \,mĕr-'kyū-rəs-, 'mĕr-'kyə-rəs/ *adj* 2: of, relating to, or containing mercury; *esp* : containing univalent mercury

mer-cu-ry \,mĕr-'kyū-rē-, -k(ə)l-rē/ *n*, *often attrib* **LL** *Mercurius*, 1: Roman god of the planet Mercury; the Roman god who serves as herald and messenger of the other gods and presides over commerce, eloquence, cunning, and theft **b** *often cap*, *archaic* : a bearer of messages or news or of a conductor of travelers 2 [ME *mercurie*, fr. *L. mercurius*, fr. *L. Mercur*, the god of a heavy silver and univalent and bivalent poisonous metallic element that is liquid at ordinary temperatures — see **ELEMENT** table **b**] : the mercury in a thermometer or barometer 3 *cap* : the planet nearest the sun **SYN** see **PLANET** table 4: a poisonous European plant (*Mercurialis perennis*) of the spurge family

mercury chloride *n* : a chloride of mercury; as **a** : **CALOMEL** — called also *mercurous chloride* **b** : a heavy crystalline poisonous compound HgCl₂ used as a disinfectant and fungicide and in photography — called also *mercuric chloride*

mercury-vapor lamp *n* : an electric lamp in which the discharge takes place through mercury vapor

mer-cy \,mĕr-'sē-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *merci*, fr. ML *merced-, merces*, fr. *L.* price paid, wages, fr. *merc-*, *merx* merchandise — more at MARKET] 1: a: compassion or forbearance shown to an offender or subject : **CLEMENCY** **b** : impenitence rather than death imposed as penalty for first-degree murder 2: a blessing that is an act of divine favor or compassion **b** : a fortunate circumstance 3: relief of distress : compassion shown to victims of misfortune — *adj*

SYN CHARITY, CLEMENCY, GRACE, LENITY: MERCY implies compassion that forbears punishing even when justice demands it, CHARITY stresses benevolence and goodwill shown in broad understanding and tolerance of others and generous forgiving or overlooking of their faults or failures; CLEMENCY implies a mild or merciful dis-

position in one having the power or duty of punishing; GRACE may combine the implications of CHARITY and CLEMENCY; LENITY implies lack of severity in punishing

mercy seat *n* 1: the gold plate resting on the ancient Jewish ark 2: the throne of God

mer-cy \,mĕr-'sē-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *mære* — more at MARINE] : a sheet of standing water : **POOL**

mere *n* [ME, fr. OE *mære* — more at MUNITION] *archaic* : **BOUNDARY**, **LANDMARK**

mere *adj* [ME, fr. *L. merus* pure, unmixed — more at MORN] 1: *obs* : **ABSOLUTE**, **UNMIXTURED** 2: *apud* : from anything else : **PURE** 3: *having no admixture* : **PURE** **UNMIXTURED**

-mere \,mĕr-(ə)l-əm *comb* form [F *mere*, fr. GK *meros* part — more at MERIT] : part ; segment (*arthromere*)

mer-e-tri-cious \,mĕr-'trish-əs/ *adj* [*meretricius*, fr. *meretric-*, *meretric* prostitute, fr. *merēre* to earn — more at MERIT] 1: of or relating to a greater, or of an obligation into a judgment **b** : based on pretense or insincerity : **SPECIOUS** (~ argument) **SYN** see **GAUDY** — **mer-e-tri-cious-ly** *adv* — **mer-e-tri-cious-ness** *n*

mer-gan-ser \,mĕr-'gən-sər/ *n* [NL, fr. *L. mergus*, a waterfowl (fr. *mergere*)] *am-er* : goose — more at **GOOSE**]; any of various fish-eating diving ducks (*esp* *genus* *Mareca*) : a tender bill hooked at the end and serrated along the margins and usa, a crested head

merge \,mĕrj/ *v* [L *mergere*; akin to SKT *majjati* he dives] *vt* 1: *obs* : to plunge or engulf in something : **MIXTURE** 2: to cause to combine into one : **COALESCE** 3: to bring together into a judgment that blur the distinctness of ~ *vi* : to become combined into one **SYN** see **MIX** — **mer-gence** \,mĕr-'jən-(t)s/ *n*

mer-ger \,mĕr-'jər-/ *n* [*merge* + *-er* (as in *waiter*)] 1: *low* : the absorption of one entity, a contract, or an interest in another, of a minor offense in a greater, or of an obligation into a judgment 2: absorption by a corporation of one or more others; *also* : any of various methods of combining two or more business concerns or other organizations

mer-idi-an \,mĕr-'ē-ō-n/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *meridian*, fr. *meriden* of noon, fr. *L. meridianus*, fr. *meridies* noon, south irreg. fr. *medius* mid + *dies* day — more at **MID**, **DEITY**] 1: *obs* : the hour of noon : **MIDDAY** 2: a great circle of the celestial sphere passing through its poles and the zenith of a given place 3: a high point 4: a great circle on the earth's surface, the great circle passing through the poles and any given place (2) : the half of such a circle included between the poles **b** : a representation of such a circle or half circle numbered for longitude on a map or globe **SYN** see **SUBMID** — **meridian** *adj*

mer-idi-on-al \,mĕr-'ē-ō-n-əl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *meridional*, fr. *L. meridionalis*, irreg. fr. *L. meridies* noon, south] 1: of, relating to, or situated in the south; **SOUTHERN** 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of people living in the south *esp* of France 3: of or relating to a meridian — **mer-idi-on-al-ly** \,mĕr-'ē-ō-n-əl-ly/ *adv*

mer-idi-on-ian *n* : a inhabitant of southern Europe; *esp* : southern France

mer-ingue \,mĕr-'trəŋ-/ *n* [F] 1: a dessert topping baked from a mixture of beaten egg whites and powdered sugar 2: a shell made of meringue and filled with fruit or ice cream

mer-ino \,mĕr-'ē-nō/ *n* [Sp] 1: a breed of fine-wooled white sheep originating in Spain and producing a heavy fleece of exceptional quality 2: a soft wool or wool and cotton clothing fabric resembling cashmere 3: a fine wool and cotton yarn used for hosiery and knitwear — **mer-ino** *adj*

mer-it \,mĕr-'it-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *merit*, fr. *L. meritis* part — more at MERIT] : the possession of (such) an arrangement of or relation among constituent chemical units (*auto*meritism) 2: possession of (such or so many) parts (*pentameritism*)

mer-it-stem \,mĕr-'ə-stēm/ *n* [Gk *meristos* divided (fr. *merizein* to divide, fr. *merō-* E-*merō-* in system)] : a form of plant tissue usu. made up of small cells capable of dividing indefinitely and giving rise to similar cells or to cells that differentiate to produce the definitive tissues and organs — **mer-it-stem-mat-ic** \,mĕr-'sīə-mat-ik/ *adj* — **mer-it-stem-mat-i-cal-ly** \,mĕr-'sīə-mat-ik-ly/ *adv*

mer-it-ful \,mĕr-'it-ful/ *adj* [Gk *meritos* deserving] 1: *deserving* 2: involving modification in number or in geometrical relation of body parts — **mer-it-ful-ly** \,mĕr-'it-ful-ly/ *adv*

mer-it-ly \,mĕr-'it-ly/ *adv* [F, fr. OF *merite*, fr. *L. meritorium*, fr. neut. of *meritum*, pp. of *merēre* to deserve, earn; akin to GK *meros* part — more at MERIT] : meritorious; *also* : *deserving* or punishment due **b** : the qualities or actions that constitute the basis of one's deserts *c* : a praiseworthy quality : **VIRTUE** *d* : character or conduct deserving reward, honor, or esteem 2: *spiritual credit* held to be earned by performance of righteous acts and to ensure future benefits : the fruits of merit : the reward or advantage as determined by substance rather than form **b** : legal significance, standing, or importance

merit *vi* : to be worthy of or entitled or liable to : **EARN** ~ *vt* 1: to be entitled to reward or honor 2: *DESERVE*

mer-it-ri-ous \,mĕr-'it-ri-əs/ *adj* : deserving

mer-it-ri-ous-ly \,mĕr-'it-ri-əs-ly/ *adv* : deserving of reward or honor — **mer-it-ri-ous-ly-ness** *n*

merit system *n* : a system by which appointments and promotions in the civil service are based on competence rather than political favoritism

mer-let \,mĕr-'lət-/ *n* [MF *merle*, fr. *L. merulus*; akin to OE *ostle* blackbird, OHG *amsla*] : **BLACKBIRD**

mer-lin \,mĕr-'lən/ *n* [ME *merloun*, fr. AF *merlun*, fr. OF *esmerillon*, aug. of *esmeril*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *smrit* miller] 1: a small European falcon (*Falco aesalon*) related to the American kestrel 2: a pigeon (*Columba palumbus*)

Mer-lin \,mĕr-'lən/ *n* [ML *Merlinus*, fr. W *Myrdin*] : a prophet and magician in Arthurian legend

mer-son \,mĕr-'sən/ *n* [F, fr. *it merlone*, aug. of *merlo* battlement, fr. *L. merulus*, fr. *L. mer*] : one of the solid intervals between decorated parts of a Gothic arch

mer-maid \,mĕr-'mā-d/ *n* : a fabled marine creature usu. represented with a woman's body and a fish's tail

mer-man \,mĕn-'mən/ *n* : a fabled marine male creature usu. represented with a man's body and a fish's tail

mer-o-blast-ic \,mĕr-'b-las-tik/ *adj* [*Gk meros* part + ISV *-blastik-*] : of or underlying incomplete cleavage as a result of the presence of an impeding mass of yolk material — compare **HOLOBLASTIC** — **mer-o-blast-i-cal-ly** \,mĕr-'b-las-tik-ly/ *adv*

mero-crine \,mĕr-'ə-krən-, -krĕn/ *adj* [ISV fr. Gk *meros* with *krinete* to separate — more at CERTAIN] : producing a secretion

lations on the connection of mental and physical processes or on the state of mind in the universe

meta-sequoia \mə-'sē-kwōi-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *meta-* + *Sequoia*] : any of a genus (*Metasequoia*) of fossil and living deciduous coniferous trees of the pine family

meta-so-mat-i-k \sō-'mā-tik/ *adj* : of or relating to metasomatism

meta-so-ma-tism \sō-'mā-tiz-əm/ *n* [*meta-* + Gk *sōmat-, sōma* to suffer, more abstr. *trō-*; metamorphism that involves changes in the chemical composition of the minerals in the texture of rock]

meta-sta-ble \,met-ə-'stā-bəl/ *adj* [ISV] : marked by only a slight margin of stability (a ~ compound)

me-tas-ta-sis \mə-'tās-tā-səs/ *n*, pl **me-tas-ta-ses** \-tā-,sēz/ [NL, fr. LL, transition, fr. Gk, fr. *metastānai* to change, fr. *meta-* + *stānō* to set, move, change] : change of position, esp. in the form of a : transfer of a disease-producing agency from the site of disease to another part of the body b : secondary metastatic growth of a malignant tumor — **met-a-stat-ic** \,met-ə-'stat-ik/ *adj* — **met-a-stat-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

me-tas-ta-sis \mə-'tās-tā-səs/ *n* [NL] : spread by metastasis

meta-tar-sal \,met-ə-'tār-səl/ *adj* : of or relating to the metatarsus — **met-a-tar-sal-ly** \-səl-lē/ *adv*

metatarsal *n* : a metatarsal bone

meta-tar-sus \,met-ə-'tār-səs/ *n* [NL] : the part of the foot in man or of the hind foot in quadrupeds between the tarsus and phalanx

me-tath-ē-sis \mə-'tath-ə-sēs/ *n*, pl **me-tath-ē-ses** \-sēz/ [Gk, fr. *metathēnai* to transpose, fr. *meta-* + *thēnai* to place — more at DO] : a change of place or condition; *specif* : transposition of two phonemes in a word (as in Old English *wæps*)

me-ta-thet-ic \,met-ə-'thet-ik/ *adj* or **me-ta-thet-ic-ly** \-ik/ *adv* : of or relating to metathesis

meta-tho-rax \,met-ə-'thō(r)-aks-, 'thō(r)-ə/ *n* [NL] : the posterior segment of the thorax of an insect

meta-zo-al \,met-ə-'zō-əl/ *adj* [NL *Metazoa*] : METAZOAN

meta-zo-an \,zō-'ə-n/ *n* [NL *Metazoa*, group name, fr. *meta-* + *zōōn*, any of a group (*Metazoa*) that comprises all animals having the body composed of cells differentiated into tissues and organs and usu. a digestive cavity lined with specialized cells — **metazooan** *adj*]

me-te \mēt/ *vr* [ME *meten*, fr. OE *metan*; akin to OHG *mezzan* to measure, L *modus* measure, *meditari* to meditate] 1 *archaic* : to measure 2 *trans* : to assign by

me-te \mēt/ *vr* [L *metā*] : BOUNDARY (→ *sā* and *bound*)

me-tem-p-sy-cho-sis \mə-'tem-(p)si-'kō-səs-, 'met-əm-'sī-/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *tempsychōsis*, fr. *tempsychōsthai* to undergo metempsychosis, fr. *meta-* + *empsychōs* animate, fr. *en-* + *psychē* soul — more at PS] : the passing of the soul at death into another body either human or animal

me-ten-ce-ph-al-ic \,met-ən-'sē-'fal-ik/ *adj* : of or relating to the metencephalon

me-ten-ce-ph-a-lon \,met-ən-'sē-'fā-lŏn-, 'lŏn/ *n* [NL] 1 : the anterior segment of the rhombencephalon 2 : the cerebellum and pons that evolve from that segment

me-te-or \,mēt-ē-'ōr-, 'ē-'ō(r)/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *meteore*, fr. ML *meteorum*, fr. Gk *metēoron* phenomenon in the sky, fr. neut. of *metēōros* high in air, fr. *meta-* + *eōros* (akin to Gk *eōreîn* to lift)] 1 : a phenomenon or appearance in the atmosphere (as lightning, fire, or snowfall) 2 : one of the small particles of matter in the solar system observable directly only when it falls into the earth's atmosphere where friction may cause its temporary incandescence b : the streak of light produced by the passage of a meteor

me-te-or-ic \,mēt-ē-'ōr-ik-, 'ār-/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or derived from the earth's atmosphere 2 : of, relating to, or resembling a meteor — **me-te-or-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

me-te-or-ite \,mēt-ē-'ōr-īt-/ *n* : a meteor that reaches the surface of the earth without being completely vaporized — **me-te-or-ite-ic** \,mēt-ē-'ōr-ī-tik/ *adj* — **me-te-or-ite-al-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

me-te-or-ol-og-ist \,mēt-ē-'ōr-ī-tiks/ *n* pl but *sing* in constr : a science that deals with meteors

me-te-or-o-graph \,ōr-'ō-r-əf-, 'ār-/ *n* : an autographic apparatus for recording simultaneously several meteorologic elements — **me-te-or-o-graph-ic** \,ōr-'ō-r-əf-ik-, 'ār-/ *adj*

me-te-or-ol-og-ic \,mēt-ē-'ōr-ōl-ŏj-, 'ōr-/ *n* 1 : a meteor revolving around the sun 2 : a meteor particle itself without relation to the phenomenon it produces when entering the earth's atmosphere

me-te-or-ol-og-i-cal \,mēt-ē-'ōr-ōl-ŏj-ik-, 'ār-/ *adj* also **me-te-or-ol-og-ic-ly** \-ŏj-ik-ŏj-/ *adv* : of or relating to meteorology — **me-te-or-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

me-te-or-ol-o-gist \,mēt-ē-'ōr-ōl-ŏj-ŏst-/ *n* : a specialist in meteorology

me-te-or-ol-o-gy \-ŏj-/ *n* [F or Gk; F *météorologie*, fr. MF, fr. Gk *météorologia*, fr. *metēoron* + *-logia* -logy] 1 : a science that deals with the atmosphere and its phenomena and esp. with winds and weather forecasting 2 : the atmospheric phenomena and weather of a region

meteor shower *also* **meteoric shower** *n* : the phenomenon observed when members of a group of meteors encounter the earth's atmosphere and their luminous paths appear to diverge from a single point

me-tér or chiefly *Brit* **me-tre** \,mēt-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE & MF; OE *mēter*, fr. L *metrum*, fr. Gk *metron* measure, meter; MF *metre*, fr. OF, fr. L *metrum* — more at MEASURE] 1 a : systematically arranged and measured rhythm in verse : (1) : rhythm that continuously repeats a single basic pattern (iambic ~) (2) : rhythm characterized by regular recurrence in larger figures (ballad ~) b : a measure or unit of metrical verse — *usu.* used in combination and pronounced \m-ə-'tər/ (pentameter); compare FOOT c : a fixed metrical pattern ; verse form 2 : the basic recurrent rhythmic pattern of notes, accents, and beats per measure in music

me-tér or chiefly *Brit* **me-tre** \,mēt-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. *metron* to mete] : one that measures; esp : an official measureer of commodities

me-tér or chiefly *Brit* **me-tre** \,mēt-ər/ *n* [F *mètre*, fr. Gk *metron* measure] : the basic metric unit of length — *see* METRIC SYSTEM

me-tér *n* [*meter*] 1 : an instrument for measuring and sometimes

recording the amount of something 2 : a philatelic cover bearing an impression of a postage meter

me-tér *v* 1 : to measure by means of a meter 2 : to supply in a measured or regulated amount 3 : to print postal indicia on by means of a postage meter

me-tér \m-ə-'tər, in some words \,mēt-/ *n* comb form [F *mètre*, fr. Gk *metron* measure] : instrument or means for measuring (carcotic drug C₁₂H₁₂N₂O used esp. in the form of its hydrochloride for the relief of pain)

meter-kilogram-second *adj* : of, relating to, or being a system of units based on the meter as the unit of length, the kilogram as the unit of mass, and the mean solar second as the unit of time

met-es-trus \,mēt-'es-trəs/ *n* [NL] : the period of regression that follows estrus

me-th-yl meth-o- comb form [ISV, fr. *methyl*] : methyl (*meth-* + *acryl-*)

meth-a-cry-late \(')mē-'ak-rī-'lāt-/ *n* [ISV] 1 : a salt or ester of methacrylic acid 2 : an acrylic resin or plastic made from a derivative of methacrylic acid

meth-a-cryl-ic \,mēt-'ak-rī-'ik-/ *n* [ISV] : an unsaturated acid C₄H₆O₂ usu. obtained by reaction of acetone cyanohydrin and sulfuric acid and used in making acrylic resins or plastics

meth-a-done \,mēt-'ə-dŏn/ or **meth-a-don** \-dŏn/ *n* (6-di-methylamino-4, 4-diphenyl-3-heptanone) : a synthetic addictive narcotic drug C₁₇H₁₉N₂O used esp. in the form of its hydrochloride for the relief of pain

meth-a-ne \,mēt-'ān/ *n* [ISV] : a colorless odorless flammable gaseous hydrocarbon CH₄ that is a product of decomposition of organic matter in marshes and mines or of the carbonization of coal and is used as a raw material in chemical synthesis

meth-ane series *n* : a homologous series of saturated cyclic hydrocarbons C_nH_{2n+2} of which methane is the first and lowest member

meth-a-no-lic \,mēt-'ə-nŏl-, 'nŏl-/ *n* [ISV] : a light volatile flammable poisonous liquid which forms in the destructive distillation of wood or made synthetically and used as a solvent, antifreeze, or denaturant for ethyl alcohol and in the synthesis of other chemicals — **meth-a-no-lic-ly** \,mēt-'ə-nŏl-ik/ *adv*

me-theg-lin \,mē-'theg-lŏn/ *n* [W *meddyglyn*] : a beverage usu. made from malted barley and water

me-th-e-mo-glo-bin \,mēt-'hē-'mŏ-'glŏb-, 'hem-ə-, 'mēt-'hē-'mŏ-, 'hem-ə-/ *n* [ISV] : a soluble brown crystalline basic blood pigment that differs from hemoglobin in containing ferric iron and in being unable to combine reversibly with molecular oxygen

me-th-e-mo-ly- \,mēt-'hē-'mŏ-'lŏj-, 'mŏn/ *n* [*methene* (methyl)ene + *omine*] : hexamethylenetetramine used as a primary amptic

me-thinks \mī-'thŏn(k) 'vb *impersanal, past* me thought \-thŏt/ [ME *me thinketh*, fr. OE *mē* *thinketh*, fr. *mē* (dat. of *ic*) + *thinceth* seems, fr. *thyncan* to see — more at THINK *archaic*] : seems to me

me-tho-d-ic \,mēt-'hō-'d-ik-, 'nēn/ *n* [ISV, fr. *methy* + *thion-* + *-ic*] : a crystalline sulfur-containing essential amino acid C₄H₉NO₃

meth-od \,mēt-'hōd/ *n* [MF or L; MF *methode*, fr. L *methodus*, fr. Gk *methodos*, fr. *meta-* + *hodos* way — more at CEDE] 1 : a procedure or process for attaining an object; as a (1) : a discipline that deals with the principles and techniques of scientific inquiry (2) : a systematic procedure or method of inquiry (3) : a systematic plan followed in presenting material for instruction b (1) : a way, technique, or process of or for doing something (2) : a body of skills or techniques 2 a : orderly arrangement, development, or classification ; PLAN b : the habitual practice of orderliness and regularity

SYN METHOD, MODE, MANNER, WAY, FASHION, SYSTEM denote the means taken or procedure followed in achieving an end. METHOD implies an order or course followed by custom, tradition, or personal preference; MANNER is close to MODE but may imply a procedure or method that is individual or distinctive; WAY may be used for any of the preceding words but implies expressive or intimate effect; FASHION may be a less formal equivalent to MODE or it may connote something more superficial or ephemeral than WAY; SYSTEM suggests a fully developed or carefully formulated method often emphasizing the idea of rational orderliness

me-tho-d-ic-ly \,mēt-'hōd-ik-ŏj-/ *adv* : METHODOLOGIC, SYSTEMATIC

me-tho-d-i-cal \,mēt-'hōd-ik-ŏl/ *adj* 1 : arranged, characterized by, or performed with method or order 2 : habitually proceeding according to method ; SYSTEMATIC — **me-tho-d-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **me-tho-d-i-cal-ness** \-kəl-nəs/ *n*

meth-od-ism \,mēt-'hōd-iz-əm/ *n* 1 *cap a* : the doctrines and practices of Methodists b : the Methodist churches 2 : methodical procedure

meth-od-ist \-əd-ist/ *n* 1 : a person devoted to or laying great stress on method 2 *cap b* : a member of one of the denominations deriving from the Wesleyan revival in the Church of England, having Arminian doctrine in the 17th and 18th centuries and stressing personal and social morality — **Methodist** *adj* — **meth-od-ist-ic** \,mēt-'hōd-ist-ik/ *adj*

meth-od-ize \,mēt-'hōd-īz-/ *vr* : to reduce to method ; SYSTEMATIZE **SYN** *see* ORDER

meth-od-ol-og-i-cal \,mēt-'hōd-ŏl-'ŏj-ik-ŏl-/ *adj* : of or relating to method or methodology — **meth-od-ol-og-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

meth-od-ol-o-gist \-ŏl-'ŏj-ŏst-/ *n* : a student of methodology

meth-od-ol-o-gy \-ŏj-/ *n* [NL *Methodologia*, fr. L *methodus* + *-logia* -logy] 1 : a body of methods, rules, and postulates employed by a discipline ; a particular procedure or set of procedures 2 : the analysis of the principles or procedures of inquiry in a particular field

meth-ox-ide \,mē-'thŏk-'sīd-/ *n* : a base formed from methanol by replacement of the hydroxyl hydrogen with a metal

me-thoxy-chlor \,mē-'thŏk-'sī-, klŏ(ŏ)r-, klŏ(ŏ)r-/ *n* [*meth-* + *oxy-* + *trichloroethane*] : a crystalline insecticide C₆H₄Cl₃O₂ said to be fatal to many toxic to warm-blooded animals (than DDT)

Me-thu-se-lah \mə-'thū-'zē-lŏ-/ *n* [Heb *Methūšā'el*] : a biblical patriarch held to have lived 969 years

meth-yl \,mēt-'həl-/ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *methylene*] : an alkyl radical CH₃ derived from methane by removal of one hydrogen atom — **me-thyl-ic** \,mē-'thil-ik/ *adj*

meth-yl-al \,mēt-'həl-/ *n* [ISV] : a volatile flammable liquid

ə abut; ʊ kitten; ʊ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th thin;

ā out; ʌ chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

acetal $CH_2(OCH_3)_2$ of pleasant ethereal odor made by partial oxidation of methanol and used esp. as a solvent and in organic synthesis

methyl alcohol *n*; **METHANOL**
 me-thyl-ah-lin \backslash 'meth-ə-lēn, 'lām-ən; me-'thil-ə-mēn \backslash *n*
 [ISV] a flammable explosive gas CH_3NH_2 with a strong ammoniacal odor that is usu. made from methanol and ammonia and used esp. in organic synthesis

methyl-ylate \backslash 'meth-ə-lāt *n*; **METHOXIOE**
 meth-yl-ate *v* 1: to impregnate or mix with methanol 2: to introduce the methyl group into — meth-yl-ation \backslash 'meth-ə-lā-shən \backslash
n — meth-yl-ator \backslash 'meth-ə-lāt-ər *n*

methyl bromide *n*: a poisonous gaseous compound CH_3Br used chiefly as a fumigant against rodents, worms, and insects

methyl-ylene \backslash 'meth-ə-lēn \backslash *n* [*F* *methylene*, fr. Gk *methy* wine + *yl-ene* wood — more at MEAL] a bivalent hydrocarbon radical $CH_2 =$ or $-CH_2-$ derived from methane by removal of two hydrogen atoms

methylene blue *n*: a basic Thiazine dye used esp. as a biological stain, an antidote in cyanide poisoning, and an oxidation-reduction indicator

me-tic-u-lous-ly \backslash 'mə-tik-yə-'lī-əs-ət-ē *n*: the quality or state of being meticulous; **METICULOUSNESS**

me-tic-u-lous \backslash 'mə-tik-yə-ləs \backslash *adj* [*L* *meticulosus*, fr. *metus* fear] 1 *obs*: TIMID, FEARFUL 2: marked by extreme or excessive care in the consideration or treatment of details *syn* see CAREFUL — me-tic-u-lous-ly *adv* — me-tic-u-lous-ness *n*

mē-ter \backslash 'mā-'tyā \backslash *n* [*F*, fr. (assumed) *VL* *misterium*, alter. of *L* *misterium* work, ministry] 1: VOCATION, TRADE 2: an area of activity in which one is expert or successful; **FORTE** *syn* see WORK
me-tic \backslash 'mā-'tē-s \backslash *n*, *pl* 'mē-tē-s \backslash (ē-tē-s), 'tē-zā [*F*, fr. *LL* *mixticus* mixed — more at MESTIZO]; one of mixed blood: *a*: HALF-BREED *b*: a crossbred animal

Me-tol \backslash 'mē-'tōl, -'tōl *trademark* — used for a photographic developer

metonymy \backslash 'met-ə-'nim \backslash *n* [back-formation fr. *metonymy*]: a word used in metonymy

met-onym-ic \backslash 'met-ə-'nim-ik \backslash *adj*: of or relating to metonymy: used in metonymy — met-onym-ic-ally \backslash -i-k(ə)-lē *adv*

me-ton-ym-y \backslash 'mā-'tān-ə-'nim \backslash *n* [*L* *metonymia*, fr. *meton* + *-onymia* -onymy] 1: a figure of speech consisting of the use of the name of one thing for that of another to which it is an attribute or with which it is associated (as in "lands belonging to the crown")

me-tro- \backslash 'mē-'trō \backslash *adj*; marked by similarity to or acceptance of the successful or persuasive policies or practices of a political rival — me-tro-er \backslash -ər *n* — me-tro-ism \backslash -iz-əm \backslash *n*

met-ope \backslash 'met-ōp, 'met-ə-(,)-pē \backslash [*Gk* *metopē*, fr. *meta* + *opē* opening; akin to *Gk* *ōps* eye, face — more at EYE]; the space between two triglyphs of a Doric frieze often adorned with carved work

met-a-pon \backslash 'met-ə-'pān \backslash *n* [*methyldihydromorphinone*]: a narcotic drug $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$ derived from morphine

metr- or **metro-** *comb form* [*NL*, fr. *Gk* *mētēr*, fr. *mētēr*, *mētēr* mother — more at MOTHER]; uterus (*metrius*) (*metrorrhagia*)
met-rā-zōl \backslash 'mē-trā-'zōl, -'zōl *trademark* — used for pentylene-tetra-zol

me-tre \backslash 'mēt-ər \backslash chiefly *Brit* var. of **METER**
'mel-ric \backslash 'mē-'trik \backslash *n* 1 *pl*: a part of prosody that deals with metrical structure 2: a standard of measurement

metric or **met-ri-cal** \backslash -tri-k(ə) \backslash *adj*: of, relating to, or based

on the meter as a standard of measurement — met-ri-cal-ly \backslash -tri-k(ə)-lē *adv*

me-tric \backslash 'mē-'trik or **met-ri-cal** \backslash -tri-k(ə) \backslash *adj* *comb form* 1: of, employing, or obtained by (such) a meter (*galvanometer*) 2: of or relating to (such) an art, process, or science of measuring (*chronometric*) (*gravimetric*)

met-ri-cal \backslash 'mē-tri-k(ə) or **me-tric** \backslash -trik \backslash *adj* 1: of, relating to, or composed in meter 2: of or relating to measurement — met-ri-cal-ly \backslash -tri-k(ə)-lē *adv*

metric hundredweight *n*: a unit of weight equal to 50 kilograms

metric system *n*: a decimal system of weights and measures based on the meter and on the kilogram

metric ton *n* — see **METRIC SYSTEM** table

me-rist \backslash 'mē-'trast, 'mē-'n \backslash 1: a maker of verses 2: one skillful in handling meter

me-tro \backslash 'mē-'trō \backslash [*F* *métro*, short for (*chemin de fer*) *métropolitain* metropolitan railroad] *subway*

met-ro-log-i-cal \backslash 'mē-trā-'lō-j-i-k(ə) \backslash *adj*: of or relating to metrology — met-ro-log-i-cal-ly \backslash -i-k(ə)-lē *adv* — met-ro-log-ist \backslash 'mē-'trā-lō-j-ist *n*

me-trol-o-gy \backslash 'mē-'trāl-ə-'jē \backslash [*F* *métrologie*, fr. *Gk* *metrologia* theory of ratios, fr. *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] 1: the science of weights and measures or of measurement 2: a system of weights and measures

met-ro-nome \backslash 'mē-'trō-'nōm \backslash [*Gk* *metron* + *-nomos* controlling, fr. *nomos* law — more at NUMBER] 1: an instrument designed to mark exact time by a regularly repeated tick — met-ro-nom-ic \backslash 'mē-'trō-'nām-ik \backslash *adj* — met-ro-nom-i-cal-ly \backslash -i-k(ə)-lē *adv*

me-trop-o-lis \backslash 'mā-'trāp-(ə)-līs \backslash [*LL*, fr. *Gk* *metropolis*, fr. *mētēr*, *mētēr* mother + *polis* city — more at MOTHER, POLICE] 1: the mother city or state of a colony esp. in ancient Greece 2: the chief or capital city of a country, state, or region 3: a principal seat or center of an activity

'met-ro-pol-i-tan \backslash 'mē-'trā-'pū-l-ət-'n \backslash *n* 1: the primate of an ecclesiastical province 2: one who lives in a metropolis or evinces metropolitan manners or customs

metropolitian *adj* [*LL* *metropolitānus* of the see of a metropolitan, fr. *metropolis*, *n*, metropolitan, fr. *Gk* *metropolis*, fr. *metropolis* see of a metropolitan, fr. *Gk*, capital] 1: of or constituting a metropolitan or his see 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a metropolis

me-tro-rhā-gia \backslash 'mē-'trā-'rā-j(i)-ə \backslash [*NL*]: profuse bleeding from the uterus esp. between menstrual periods — me-tro-rhā-gi- \backslash 'rā-i-k(ə) *adj*

me-try \backslash 'mē-'trē \backslash *n* *comb form* [*ME* *metrie*, fr. *MF*, fr. *L* *metria*, fr. *Gk*, fr. *metrein* to measure, fr. *metron* — more at MEASURE]; art, process, or science of measuring (something specified) (*chronometric*) (*photometry*)

met-tle \backslash 'mēt-'l \backslash [*alter.* of *metel*] 1: quality of temperament or disposition 2 *a*: **SPRIT**, **ARDOR** *b*: **STAMINA** *syn* see COURAGE — met-tled \backslash -l-d \backslash *adj* — met-tle-some \backslash -səm \backslash *adj* — on one's mettle: aroused to do one's best

mew \backslash 'mju \backslash [*ME*, fr. *OE* *mēwan*; akin to *ON* *mār gull*]; **GULL**; *esp* the common European gull (*Larus canus*)

mew *vb* [*ME* *mewen*, of limit. origin] *vi*: to utter a mew or similar sound (*gulls* — *ed* over the bay) *vt*: to utter by mew-ing; **MEOW**

mew *n* [*ME* *mewe*, fr. *MF* *mue*, fr. *muer* to molt, fr. *L* *mutare* to



metronome

METRIC SYSTEM

unit	abbreviation	LENGTH	
		number of meters	approximate U.S. equivalent
myrnameter	mym	1,000,000	6.2 miles
kilometer	km	1,000	0.62 miles
hectometer	hm	100	109.36 yards
decameter	dam	10	32.81 feet
meter	m	1	39.37 inches
decimeter	dm	0.1	3.94 inches
centimeter	cm	0.01	0.39 inches
millimeter	mm	0.001	0.04 inches

unit	abbreviation	AREA	
		number of square meters	approximate U.S. equivalent
square kilometer	sq km or km ²	1,000,000	0.3861 square miles
hectare	ha	10,000	2.47 acres
are	a	100	119.60 square yards
centiare	ca	1	10.76 square feet
square centimeter	sq cm or cm ²	0.0001	0.155 square inches

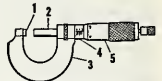
unit	abbreviation	VOLUME	
		number of cubic meters	approximate U.S. equivalent
decastere	dks	10	13.10 cubic yards
stere	s	1	1.31 cubic yards
decistere	ds	0.10	1.31 cubic feet
cubic centimeter	cm ³ also cc	0.00001	0.061 cubic inches

unit	abbreviation	CAPACITY	
		number of liters	approximate U.S. equivalent
kiloliter	kl	1,000	1.31 cubic yards dry
hectoliter	hl	100	3.53 cubic feet 2.84 bushels
decaliter	dkl	10	0.35 cubic feet 1.14 pecks 2.64 gallons
liter	l	1	61.02 cubic inches 0.908 quarts 1.057 quarts
deciliter	dl	0.10	6.1 cubic inches 0.18 pints 0.21 pints
centiliter	cl	0.01	0.6 cubic inches 0.16 cubic inches 0.338 fluidounces
milliliter	ml	0.001	0.06 cubic inches 0.27 fluidrams

unit	abbreviation	MASS AND WEIGHT	
		number of grams	approximate U.S. equivalent
metric ton	MT or t	1,000,000	1.1 tons
quintal	q	100,000	220.46 pounds
kilogram	kg	1,000	2.2046 pounds
hectogram	hg	100	3.527 ounces
decagram	dkg	10	0.353 ounces
gram	g or gm	1	0.035 ounces
decigram	dg	0.10	1.54 grains
centigram	cg	0.01	0.154 grains
milligram	mg	0.001	0.015 grains

change - more at MISS] 1 archaic : a cage for hawks esp. while molting 2 a place for hiding or retirement 3 *pl but sing or pl in const.* chiefly Brit a stables unit, with living quarters built around a court b : back street : ALLEY
smew *v* : to shut up : CONFINE
mewl *'my(ə)l* *n* [imit.] : to cry weakly like a child : WHIMPER
Mexican *'mɛks-ɪ-keɪn* *n* 1 a : a native or inhabitant of Mexico b : a person of Mexican descent c *Southwest* : a person of mixed Spanish and Indian descent 2 : NAHUATL 2 - Mexican *adj*
Mexican bean beetle *n* : a spotted ladybug (*Epidincha varivestis*) that feeds on the leaves of beans
Mexican hairless dog : any of an old breed of small nearly hairless dogs found in Mexico
Mexican Spanish : the Spanish used in Mexico
me-zer-er-on *'mə-zic-ə-rən* *n* [ME *mizerion*, fr. ML *mezereon*, fr. Ar *māzīryūn*, fr. Per.] : a small European shrub (*Daphne mezereum*) in the family Thymelaeaceae the mezeremon family with fragrant lilac, purple flowers, and an astringent used in medicine
me-zu-zah or **me-zu-za** *'mɛz-ʒə-zə* *n* [Heb *mēzūzāh* doorpost] : a small parchment scroll inscribed with Deut 6:4-9 and 11:3-21 and the name Shaddai and placed in a case fixed to the doorpost by some Jewish families as a sign and reminder of their faith
mez-za-nine *'mez-ʒə-nēn* *n* [Fr. It. *mezzano*, fr. *mezzano* middle, fr. L *mediānus* middle, median] 1 : a low-ceilinged story between two main stories of a building; esp : an intermediate story in a theater in the form of a balcony 2 : a : the lowest balcony in a hall b : the first few rows of such a balcony
mez-zu-fer-ti-er *'mɛz-ʒə-fɛr-ti-er* *n* [d.] -fer-ti-er -fer-ti-er *adj* (or *me-zu*) [It.] : moderately loud - used as a direction in music
mez-zu-re-lie-vo *'ri-lie-(v)ɔ*, *-rē-ljə-(v)ɔ* *n*, *pl* **mezzo-relievs** [It. *mezzorilievo*, fr. *mezzo* half + *rilievo* relief] : sculptural relief intermediate between bas-relief and high relief
mez-zu-sop-rano *'mɛz-ʒə-sɔ-prə-nɔ*, *'prə-nɔ* *n* [It. *mezzosoprano*, fr. *mezzo* + *soprano*] : a : a soprano with a rougher surface to produce light and shade 2 : an engraving produced by mezzotint
mho *'mɔ* *n* [backward spelling of *ohm*] : the practical unit of conductance equal to the reciprocal of the ohm
mi *'mi* *n* : the syllable used in this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist : the 3d note of the diatonic scale in solmization
mi- or **miō-** *comb form* [prob. fr. NL *meio*, fr. Gk, fr. *meiōn* - more at MINOR] : less (Micoene)
Mi-ami *'mi-əm-ē*, *'am-ə* *n*, *pl* **Mi-ami** or **Mi-am-is** 1 : an Indian people of northern Indiana 2 : a member of the Miami people
mi-əw *'mē-əw* *n* **VAR** OF **MĒOW**
mi-as-ma *'mi-az-mə*, *mē-* *n*, *pl* **miasmas** or **mi-as-ma-ta** *'v-az-mat-ə* [NL, fr. Gk, detraction, fr. *miasma* to pollute] 1 : a vaporous exhalation formerly believed to cause disease; broadly : a heavy vaporous emanation 2 : a noxious influence or atmosphere - **mi-as-mal** *'mɛ-l* *adj* - **mi-as-mat-ic** *'mɛ-əz-'mat-ɪk* *adj* - **mi-as-mic** *'mɛ-əz-'mɪk*, *mē-* *adj*
mi-ə *'mɪ-kə* *n*, *often attrib* [NL, fr. L, grain, crumb; akin to *micra* more at MICRA] : any of various colored or transparent mineral silicates crystallizing in monoclinic forms that readily separate into very thin layers - **mi-ca-ceous** *'mɪ-kə-'shəs* *adj*
Mi-gah *'mɪ-kə* *n* [Heb *Mikāhāh*] : a Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C.
mi-ga *'mɪ* *n* : a small of mouse
mi-cel-lar *'mɪ-sel-ər* *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or characterized by micelles - **mi-cel-lar-ly** *adv*
mi-celle *'mɪ-sel* *n* [NL *micella*, fr. L *mīca*] : a unit of structure (as a colloidal particle) built up from polymeric molecules or ions
mi-chael *'mɪ-kəl* *n* [Heb *Mikāhāh*] : one of the archangels
Mich-ael-mas *'mɪ-k-əl-məs* *n* [ME *mychelmesse*, fr. OE *Micahaeles* = Michael's mass] : the feast of St. Michael the Archangel on September 29 and one of the four quarter days in England
Michaelmas daisy : a wild aster; esp : one blooming about Michaelmas
Mickey Finn *'mɪ-k-ē-'fɪn* *n* [prob. fr. the name *Mickey Finn*] : a drink of liquor doctored with a purgative or a drug (slipped him a *Mickey Finn*)
mick-le *'mɪ-kəl* *adj* [ME *mikel*, fr. OE *mīcel* - more at MUCH] *chiefly Scot* : GREAT, MUCH - **mickle** *adv*, *chiefly Scot*
Mic-mac *'mɪ-k-mək*, *'mɪ-k* *n*, *pl* **Micmac** or **Micmacs** [Micmac (Micmac, Arimate), fr. Arimate] : a people of the coast of the Maritimes Provinces and Newfoundland, Canada b : a member of this people 2 : the Algonquian language of the Micmac people
micr- or **micro-** *comb form* [ME *micro-*, fr. L, fr. Gk *mikrō-*, *mikrō-*, fr. *mikros*, *smikros* small, short; akin to OE *smalc* careful, careful] : 1 : a minute (*microfilm*) b : enlarging : magnifying or amplifying (*microphone*) (*microscope*) c : used for or involving minute quantities or variations (*microbarograph*) d : minutely (*microlevel*) 2 : a one millionth part of a (specified) unit (*microgram*) (*microton*) 3 : a : using microscopy (*microdissection*) : used to microscopically examine a specimen or to have its structure discernible only by microscopical examination (*microorganism*) 4 : abnormally small (*microcyte*) 5 : of or relating to a small area (*microclimate*) 6 : employed in or connected with microphotography or microfilming (*microcopy*)
mi-cro *'mɪ-(kr)ɔ* *adj* **UNIC** : MICROSCOPIC
mi-cro-baro-graph *'mɪ-krɔ-'bar-ə-graf* *n* [ISV] : a barograph for recording small and rapid changes
mi-cro-be *'mɪ-krɔb* *n* [ISV *micr-* + Gk *bios* life - more at QUICK] : MICROORGANISM, GERM - **mi-cro-bi-ol** *'mɪ-krɔ-bi-əl*
mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ic-al *'mɪ-krɔ-bi-əl-ɔj-ɪk* *adj* **also** **mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ic** *'ɪk* *adj* : of or relating to microbiology - **mi-cro-bi-ol-**

log-i-cal-ly *'lɔ-k(ə)l-ɪ* *adv* - **mi-cro-bi-ol-og-ist** *'(ɔ)br-'tɪ-əl-ɔst*
mi-cro-bi-ol-og-y *'(ɔ)br-'tɪ-əl-ɔj-ə* *n* [ISV] : a branch of biology dealing esp. with microscopic forms of life
mi-cro-card *'mɪ-krɔ-'kɑrd*, *trademark* - used for a sensitized card approximately 3 in. x 5 in. on which printed matter is reproduced photographically in greatly reduced form
mi-cro-clim-at-ic *'mɪ-krɔ-'klɪ-mət-ɪk* *n* [ISV] : the essentially uniform local climate of a usu. small site or of a small area
mi-cro-clim-at-ic *'mɪ-krɔ-'klɪ-mət-ɪk* *adj* - **mi-cro-clim-at-ol-og-ic-al** *'mɪ-krɔ-'klɪ-mət-ɪ-ɔj-ɪk-əl* *adj* - **mi-cro-clim-at-ol-og-y** *'mɪ-krɔ-'klɪ-mət-ɪ-ɔj-ə*
mi-cro-cline *'mɪ-krɔ-'klɪn* *n* [Gk *mikroklīn*, fr. *mikr-* micr- + Gk *klinein* to lean - more at LEAN] : a tridinic white to pale yellow, red, or green mineral KAlSi₃O₈ of the feldspar group that is like orthoclase in composition
mi-cro-coc-cus *'mɪ-krɔ-'kɔk-əs* *n* [NL, genus name] : a small spherical bacterium; esp : one of a genus (*Micrococcus*) in which growth forms irregular groups
mi-cro-cop-y *'mɪ-krɔ-'kɔp-ə* *n* [ISV] : a photographic copy in which printed or other graphic matter is reduced in size - **micro-copy**
mi-cro-cos-mus *'mɪ-krɔ-'kɔz-əm* *n* [ME, fr. ML *microcosmus*, modif. of Gk *mikros kosmos*] 1 : a little world; esp : a man or human nature that is an epitome of the world or the universe 2 : a community or other unity that is an epitome of a larger unity - **mi-cro-cos-mi-cal** *'mɪ-krɔ-'kɔz-ɪk* *adj* - **mi-cro-cos-mi-cal-ly** *'mɪ-krɔ-'kɔz-ɪk-əl-ɪ* *adv*
microcosmic salt *n* : a white crystalline salt NaH₂PO₄·4H₂O used as a flux in testing for metallic oxides and salts
mi-cro-crys-tal-line *'mɪ-krɔ-'krɪs-təl-ɪn* *adj* [ISV] : having the constituent crystalline grains visible only by microscope - **mi-cro-crys-tal-line-ly** *'mɪ-krɔ-'krɪs-təl-ɪn-ɪ* *adv*
mi-cro-cyte *'mɪ-krɔ-'sɪt* *n* [ISV] : a small red blood cell present esp. in some anemias - **mi-cro-cy-tic** *'mɪ-krɔ-'sɪt-ɪk* *adj*
mi-cro-el-e-ment *'mɪ-krɔ-'el-ə-mənt* *n* : TRACE ELEMENT
mi-cro-eyo-lu-lion *'mɪ-krɔ-'ev-ə-lj-ʊn* *adv* - **ev-ə-lj-ʊn *n* : evolution change resulting from selective accumulation of minute variations - **mi-cro-eyo-lu-lion-ary** *'ev-ə-lj-ʊn-ər-ɪ* *adj*
mi-cro-fil-lar-ly *'mɪ-fə-lj-ər-ɪ*, *'l-ər-ɪ* *n* [NL] : a minute larval filaria
mi-cro-film *'mɪ-krɔ-'fɪlm* *n* [ISV] : a film bearing a photographic image in reduced size, printed or other graphic matter - **microfilm** *vm* - **mi-cro-film-ly** *'mɪ-krɔ-'fɪlm-ɪ* *adv*
mi-cro-ga-mete *'mɪ-krɔ-'gə-met*, *'gə-m-ɛt* *n* [ISV] : the smaller and usu. male gamete of a heterogamous organism
mi-cro-gram *'mɪ-krɔ-'grəm* *n* 1 [ISV] : one millionth of a gram 2 : a MICROGRAPH
mi-cro-graph *'grəf* *n* [ISV] 1 : an instrument for executing minute writing or engraving 2 : a graphic reproduction of the image of an object formed by a microscope 3 : an instrument for measuring minute movements by the magnified record of movements of a diaphragm
mi-cro-graph-ic *'mɪ-krɔ-'grəf-ɪk* *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or disclosed by micrography - **mi-cro-graph-ic-al-ly** *'l-ɪk(ə)l-ɪ* *adv*
mi-cro-gra-phy *'mɪ-'krɔ-'grə-fɪ* *n* 1 : examination with the microscope : MICROSCOPY 2 : the art or process of producing micrographs
mi-cro-groove *'mɪ-krɔ-'gru-v* *n* : a minute closely spaced V-shaped groove used on long-playing phonograph records
mi-cro-mer *'mɪ(ə)r* *n* [ISV] : a small blastomere
mi-cro-me-te-or-ite *'mɪ-krɔ-'mɛ-t-ɛ-ər-ɪt* *n* : a meteorite so small that it can pass through the earth's atmosphere without becoming intensely heated
mi-cro-m-e-ter *'mɪ-'krəm-ət-ər* *n* [F *micromètre*, fr. *micr-* + *mètre* - meter] : a instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring minute distances
micrometer caliper *n* : a caliper having a spindle moved by a finely threaded screw for making precise measurements
mi-crom-e-try *'mɪ-'krəm-ə-trɪ* *n* [ISV] : measurement with a micrometer
mi-cro-mi-cron *'mɪ-krɔ-'mɪ-'krɔn* *n* : one millionth of a micron
mi-cron *'mɪ-'krɔn* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *mikros* small, little] : a unit of length equal to one thousandth of a millimeter
mi-cro-ne-sian *'mɪ-krə-'nē-shən* *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of Micronesia 2 : a group of Austronesian languages spoken in the Micronesia islands
mi-cron-ize *'mɪ-krə-'nɪz* *vt* : to pulverize esp. into particles a few microns in diameter
mi-cro-nu-cle-us *'mɪ-krɔ-'n(y)u-klɪ-əs* *n* [NL] : a minute nucleus; *specif* : one regarded as primarily concerned with reproductive and genetic functions in most ciliated protozoans
mi-cro-nu-tri-ent *'n(y)u-trɪ-ənt* *n* 1 : TRACE ELEMENT 2 : an organic compound (as a vitamin) essential in minute amounts to the growth and welfare of an animal
mi-cro-og-a-nism *'v-ɔr-gə-nɪz-əm* *n* [ISV] : an organism of microscopic size
mi-cro-pa-le-on-tol-og-y *'pə-lɪ-ɔn-'tɔl-ɔj-ə*, *-ən*, *esp Brit* - **pal-ɪ-ə** *'nɪt* : the study of microscopic fossils
mi-cro-par-a-site *'v-pə-r-ə-'sɪt* *n* : a parasitic microorganism - **mi-cro-par-a-site-ic** *'v-pə-r-ə-'sɪt-ɪk* *adj*
mi-cro-phage *'mɪ-krə-'faj*, *'fə-ʃ* *n* [ISV] : a small phagocyte
mi-cro-pho-ny *'mɪ-krɔ-'fɔn* *n* [ISV] : an instrument whereby sound waves are caused to generate or modulate an electric current for the purpose of transmitting or recording speech or music - **mi-cro-pho-nic** *'mɪ-krə-'fɔn-ɪk* *adj*
mi-cro-pho-nics *'mɪ-krə-'fɔn-ɪks* *n* *pl* : noises in a loudspeaker resulting from mechanical movement of tubes or other parts
mi-cro-pho-to-graph *'mɪ-krə-'fɔt-ə-'grəf* *n* [ISV] 1 : a small photograph that is normally magnified for viewing : MICROCOPY**



micrometer caliper: 1 anvil, 2 spindle, 3 frame, 4 sleeve, 5 thimble

ə about; ɔ kitten; ɔ furrier; a back; ā bake; ɛ cot, cart; j joke; ɹ sing; ə flow; ɔ flow; ɔ color; th thin; ʃ this; ʌ out; ch chiu; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

- mill** *n* [L. *millio* thousand + more at MILE] : a unit of monetary value equal to 1000 U.S. dollar
- mill-board** \ˈmɪl-bɔrd/ *n* [alter. of *milled board*] : a strong heavy cardboard suitable for lining book covers and for furniture
- mill-dam** \ˈmɪl-dəm/ *n* : a dam to make a millpond; also: MILLPOND
- mill-le-nar-ian** \ˈmɪl-ˈner-ɪ-ən/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to 1000 years 2 : of or relating to belief in the millennium — **millenarian** *n*
- mill-le-nar-ian-ism** \ˈmɪl-ˈner-ɪ-ən-ɪ-zəm/ *n* [LL. *millenarius*, fr. neut. of *millenarius* of a thousand, fr. L. *milleni* one thousand each, fr. *mil*] 1 *a* : a group of 1000 units or things **b** : 1000 years : MILLENNIUM 2 : MILLENNARIAN
- millenary** *adj* [L. *millenarius*] 1 : relating to or consisting of 1000 years 2 : MILLENNARIAN
- mill-en-ni-al** \ˈmɪl-ˈnɪ-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to a millennium
- mill-en-ni-al-ism** \ˈmɪl-ˈnɪ-əl-ɪ-zəm/ *n* : MILLENNARIANISM — **mill-en-ni-al-ist** \-ɪst/ *n*
- mill-en-ni-um** \ˈmɪl-ˈnɪ-əm/ *n*, *pl* **mill-en-ni-a** \-ɪ-ə/ or **mill-en-ni-ums** [NL, fr. L. *millennium* as in *biennium*] 1 *a* : a period of 1000 years **b : a 1000th anniversary or its celebration 2 *a* : the thousand years mentioned in Revelation 20 during which holiness is to prevail and Christ is to reign on earth **b** : a period of great happiness or perfect government or a time of freedom and peace in human existence**
- mill-le-pore** \ˈmɪl-ə-pɔr/ *n*, *pl* **mill-le-pores** [deriv. of L. *millio* thousand + *porus* pore] : any of another (Milleporina) of often large stony hydrozoan reef-building corals of encrusting, branching, or massive form
- mill-er** \ˈmɪl-ər/ *n* 1 : one that operates a mill; *specif* : one that grinds grain into flour 2 : any of various moths having powdery wings 3 *a* : MILLING MACHINE **b** : a tool for use in a milling machine
- mill-er-ite** \ˈmɪl-ər-ɪt/ *n* [G. *millertit*, fr. William H. Miller †1880 E. mineralogist, beside of *thick* NIS usu., occurring as a mineral in capillary yellow crystals]
- mill-er's-thumb** \ˈmɪl-ər-z-θʌm/ *n* : any of several small freshwater spiny-finned sculpins (genus *Cottus*) of Europe and No. America
- mill-es-i-mal** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-s-ə-məl/ *n* [L. *milliesimus*, *adj.*, thousandth, fr. *millis*] : THOUSANTH — **mill-es-i-mal-ly** \-mə-lɪ/ *adv*
- mil-let** \ˈmɪl-ət/ *n* [ME *milet*, fr. MF, dim. of *mil*, fr. L. *millium*; akin to Gk *milēnē* millet] 1 : any of various small-seeded annual grasses and four grasses (genus *Panicum*, *Panicum*) cultivated for its grain which is used for food **b** : any of several grasses related to common millet 2 : the seed of a millet
- milli-** *comb form* [fr. L. *milli-* thousand, fr. *millē* — more at MILE] : thousandth (milifarmer)
- mil-li-am-per** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-əm-pər/ *n* [ISV] : one thousandth of an ampere
- mil-liard** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ərd, ˈmɪl-ɪ-ərd/ *n* [F, fr. MF *milliart*, fr. *milli-* (fr. *million*) *thousand*] *Brit* : a thousand millions — see NUMBER TABLE
- mil-li-ary** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-er-ɪ/ *adj* [L. *milliarius*, *milliarius* consisting of a thousand, one mile long, fr. *millē* thousand, mile] : marking the distance of a thousand miles
- mil-li-bar** \ˈmɪl-ə-bər/ *n* [ISV] : a unit of atmospheric pressure equal to 1000 bar or 1000 dynes per square centimeter
- mil-li-cu-ry** \ˈmɪl-ə-kyu(ə)-rɪ/ *n* [ISV] : one thousandth of a curie
- mil-li-ene** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ɛn/ *n*, *pl* **millienes** \-ɛn/ [F. *millième* thousandth, fr. MF, fr. *millie* thousand, fr. L.] — see DINAR, POUND at MONEY TABLE
- mil-li-lar-ad** \ˈmɪl-ə-lar-əd, -əd/ *n* : one thousandth of a farad
- mil-li-gal** \ˈmɪl-ə-gəl/ *n* [ISV] : a unit of acceleration equivalent to 1000 g
- mil-li-gram** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ɡrəm/ *n* [L. *milligramme*, fr. *milli-* + *gramme* gram] — see METRIC SYSTEM TABLE
- mil-li-hen-ry** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-hen-ri/ *n* [ISV] : one thousandth of a henry
- mil-li-jam-berl** \ˈmɪl-ə-jam-bər/ *n* : one thousandth of a Lambert
- mil-li-li-ter** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-lɪ-ər/ *n* [F. *millilitre*, fr. *milli-* + *litre* lit] — see METRIC SYSTEM TABLE
- mil-li-me-ter** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-mɛ-tər/ *n* [F. *millimètre*, fr. *milli-* + *mètre* meter] — see METRIC SYSTEM TABLE
- mil-li-mi-cron** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-mɪ-krən/ *n* [ISV] : a unit of length equal to one thousandth of a micron or one millionth of a millimeter
- mil-line** \ˈmɪl-ɪn/ *n* [blend of *million* and *line*] : a unit of space and circulation equivalent to one agate line appearing in one million copies of a publication
- mil-li-ner** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-nər/ *n* [regg. fr. *Milan*, Italy; fr. the importation of women's finery from Italy in the 16th century] : one who designs, makes, trims, or sells women's hats
- mil-li-ner-y** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-nər-ɪ/ *n* : women's apparel for the head 2 : a business or work of a milliner
- mil-ling** \ˈmɪl-ɪŋ/ *n* : a corrugated edge on a coin
- mil-ling cutter** *n* : a rotary tool-steel cutter used in a milling machine for shaping and dressing metal surfaces
- milling machine** *n* : a machine tool on which work usu. of metal secured to a carriage is shaped by being fed against rotating milling cutters
- mil-lion** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ən/ *n*, *pl* **millions** or **million** [MF *million*, fr. MF *millione*, fr. OIt *millione*, aug. of *millio* thousand, fr. L. — more at MILE] 1 — see NUMBER TABLE 2 : a very large or indefinitely great number (≈ of mosquitoes) 3 : the mass of people — **million** *adj* — **mil-li-onth** \-ən/ *adj* — **mil-li-onth** *n*, *pl* **millioths** \-ən/ *n*, *pl* **millioths** \-ən/ *n*
- mil-lion-aire** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ə-ɪ-ər/ *n*, *pl* **millionaires** [F. *millionnaire*, fr. *million*, fr. MF *million*] : one whose wealth is estimated at a million or more (as of dollars)
- mil-lion-ede** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ən-ɛd/ *n* [L. *milliēda* small crawling animal, fr. *millē* thousand + *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at FOOT] : any of numerous myriopods (class Diplopoda) having usu. a cylindrical segmented body covered with hard integument, two pairs of legs on most apparent segments, and no poison fangs
- mil-li-ron-ten-gen** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-ron-ten-ʒən, -rən-ʒən, -rən-ʒən/ *n* : one thousandth of a roentgen
- mil-li-sec-ond** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-sek-ənd, -ənt/ *n* [ISV] : one thousandth of a second
- mil-li-volt** \ˈmɪl-ɪ-vɔlt/ *n* [ISV] : one thousandth of a volt

- mill-pond** \ˈmɪl-pɒnd/ *n* : a pond produced by damming a stream to produce a head of water for operating a mill
- mill-race** \ˈmɪl-ræs/ *n* : a canal in which water flows to and from a mill wheel; also : the current that drives the wheel
- mill run** 1 : the salable lumber output of a sawmill 2 : the common run of a article passing through a mill
- mill-stone** \ˈmɪl-stɒn/ *n* 1 : either of two circular stones used for grinding grain and other substance 2 *a* : something that grinds or crushes **b** : a heavy burden
- mill-stream** \ˈmɪl-strɛm/ *n* 1 : a stream whose flow is utilized to run a mill 2 : MILLRACE
- mill wheel** *n* : a waterwheel that drives a mill
- mill-wright** \ˈmɪl-riht/ *n* : one whose occupation is planning and building mills or setting up their machinery
- mil-ri-ens** \ˈmɪl-ri-ɛns/ *n* [Portuguese] : a small usu. early and drought-resistant grain sorghum with compact bearded heads of large yellow or whitish seeds
- mil-riord** \ˈmɪl-ri-ɔrd/ *n* [F, fr. E. *my lord*] : an Englishman of noble or gentle birth
- mil-ris** \ˈmɪl-rɪs/ *n*, *pl* **mil-ris** \ˈrɪs/ *n*, *pl* **mil-ris** [Pc. *mil-ris*] 1 : a Portuguese unit of value equal before 1911 to 1000 reis 2 : the basic monetary unit of Brazil until 1942 3 : a coin representing one milreis
- mil** \ˈmɪlt/ *n* [prob. fr. MD *milte* mil of fish, spleen; akin to OE *mil* spleen] : a hormone at MEET by the male reproductive glands of fishes when filled with secretion; also : the secretion itself — **mil-ter** \ˈmɪl-tər/ *n* — **mil-ty** \-ɪ/ *adj*
- Mil-ton-ic** \ˈmɪl-tən-ɪk/ or **Mil-to-ni-an** \-tɒ-ni-ən/ *adj* : characteristic of or relating to John Milton or his work
- mil-ty** \ˈmɪlt/ *adj* [imit. of act of pursuing the lips] *dial* : affectedly shy or modest
- mimic** \ˈmɪm, ˈmɛm/ *n* [L. *mimus*, fr. Gk *mimos*; akin to Gk *mimēsthai* to imitate] 1 *a* : an actor in a mime **b** : one that practices mime 2 : MIMIC 3 : an ancient dramatic entertainment representing scenes from life usu. in a ridiculous manner 4 *a* : the art of portraying a character or of narration by body movement **b** : a performance of mime
- 2mimic vi** : to act a part with mimick gesture and action usu. without words ~ *vt* 1 : MIMIC 2 : to act out in the manner of a mime
- mim-eo-graph** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-ə-ɡrəf/ *n* [fr. *Mimeograph*, a trademark] : a duplicator for making many copies that utilizes a stencil through which ink is pressed — **mim-eo-graph** *vi*
- mim-ic-sis** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-səs, mɪ-ɪ-ən/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *mimēstis*, fr. *mimēsthai*] 1 : IMITATION, MIMICRY
- mim-ic-tic** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-ɪk/ *adj* [LL. *mimeticus*, fr. Gk *mimētikos*, fr. *mimēsthai*] 1 : IMITATIVE 2 : relating to, characterized by, or exhibiting mimicry (≈ coloring of a butterfly) — **mim-ic-tic-ally** \-ɪ-k-ə-lɪ/ *adv*
- mim-ic-ly** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-kli/ *adv* 1 : MIMIC 2 : one that mimics
- mim-ic-ly** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-kli/ *adv*, fr. Gk *mimētikos*, fr. *mimos* mime] 1 *a* : IMITATIVE, b : IMITATION, MOCK (≈ battle) 2 : of or relating to mime or mimicry — **mim-ic-ly** \-ɪ-k-ə-lɪ/ *adv*
- mim-ic-ly** *vi* **mim-ic-ly** \-ɪ-kli/ *adv* 1 : to imitate closely 2 : to resemble
- mim-ic-ly** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-kli/ *adv* 3 : SIMULATE 4 *a* : to resemble by mimicry *b* : to resemble
- mim-ic-ry** \ˈmɪm-ɪ-krɪ/ *n* 1 : an instance of mimicking **b** : the action, practice, or art of mimicking 2 : a superficial resemblance of one organism to another or to natural objects among which it lives that secures its concealment, protection, or other advantage
- Mim-ir** \ˈmɪ-ər/ *n* [ON *Mimir*] : a giant in Norse mythology who lives by the well at the root of Yggdrasil and who knows the past and future
- mil-mo-sa** \ˈmɪ-mo-sə, mɪ-, zə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *mimos* mime] : any of a genus (*Mimosa*) of leguminous trees, shrubs, and vines with tropical regions **b** : to subtile mainly often prickly leaves and globular heads of small white or pink flowers
- mi-na** \ˈmɪ-nə/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *mna*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *māneh* mina] : an ancient unit of weight varying around one and two pounds
- min-a-ble** \ˈmɪ-nə-ə-bəl/ *adj* [L. *minutus*, fr. *min-* + *ari-* to be small] : capable of being mined
- min-a-ret** \ˈmɪ-nə-ˈrɛt/ *n* [F, fr. Turk *minaret*, fr. Ar. *minār* lighthouse] : a slender lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more projecting balconies from which the summons to prayer is called by the muezzin
- min-a-to-ry** \ˈmɪ-nə-ˈtɔ-ri, -tɔ-ri/ *adj* [LL. *minutorius*, fr. *minutus*, fr. *minari* to threaten (≈ to mount)] : THREATENING, MENACING
- min-ce** \ˈmɪn(t)s/ *vb* [ME *mincen*, fr. MF *mincer*, fr. (assumed) VL *minutare*, fr. L. *minutus* smallness — more at MINUTIA] *vt* 1 *a* : to cut or chop into very small pieces **b** : to subdivide minutely *cp* 1 : to be by cutting up 2 : to utter or pronounce with affectation 3 *a* : *archaic* : to diminish the force of; MINIMIZE **b** : to restrain (words) within the bounds of decorum ~ *vi* 1 : to walk with short steps in a prin affected manner — **min-cer** *n*
- min-cer** *n* : small bits into which something is chopped; *specif* MINCEMEAT
- mince-meat** \ˈmɪn(t)-smɛt/ *n* 1 : minced meat 2 : a finely chopped mixture of raisins, apples, spices, and other ingredients with or without meat
- mince pie** *n* : a pie made of mincemeat
- min-cing** \ˈmɪn(t)-ɪŋ/ *adj* : affectedly dainty or delicate — **min-cingly** \-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*
- mind** \ˈmɪnd/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *gemynd*; akin to OHG *gimunt* memory; both fr. a prehistoric EGmc-WGmc compound whose first constituent is represented by OE *gem-* (perfective prefix) and whose second constituent is akin to L. *ment-*, *mens* mind, *monēre* to remind, warn, G. *minden* spirit, *manthal*, *mimēsthai* to remember — more at CO-] 1 : RECOLLECTION, MEMORY 2 *a* : the element or complex of elements in an individual that feels, perceives, thinks, wills, and esp. reasons **b** : the conscious events and capabilities in an organism **c** : the organism's conscious and unconscious adaptive activity of an organism 3 : INTENTION, DESIRE 4 : the normal or healthy condition of the mental faculties 5 : OPINION, VIEW 6 : DISPOSITION, MOOD 7 *a* : a person or group embodying mental qualities (the public **b** : intellectual ability *c* : cap, *Christ* Science : GOD **b** : a conscious substratum or factor in the universe
- mind** *vt* 1 *chiefly dial* : REMIND 2 *chiefly dial* : REMEMBER 3 : to attend to closely 4 *a* : to become aware of; NOTICE **b** *chiefly*

2 : a minor musical interval, scale, key, or mode 3 : a minor academic subject

minor *adj* [ME, fr. L, smaller, inferior; akin to OHG *minimo* smaller, *L. minuire* to lessen, *Gk. meion* less] 1 : inferior in importance, size, or degree; comparatively unimportant 2 : not having reached majority 3 a : having the third, sixth, and sometimes the seventh degrees lowered a semitone (~ scale) b : based on a minor scale (~ key) c : less by a semitone than the corresponding major interval (~ third) d : containing a minor third (~ triad) e : not serious or involving risk to life (~ illness) 5 : of or relating to an academic subject requiring fewer courses than a major

minor *vi* : to take courses in a minor subject

mi-nor-çá \má-'nor-çá\ *n* [*Minorca*, one of the Balearic Islands] a kind of bread of domestic origin of the Mediterranean class resembling leghorn but larger

mi-nor-ite \mí-'ná-rít\ *n* [fr. *Friar Minor* (Franciscan)]; FRANCISCAN

mi-nor-ity \má-'nór-ət-ē, mī-, 'nár-\ *n*. *Often attrib* 1 a : the period before attainment of majority b : the state of being a legal minor 2 : the smaller in number of two groups constituting a whole; *specif* : a group having less than the number of votes necessary for control 3 : a part of a population differing from others in some characteristics and often subjected to differential treatment

minor league *n* : a league of professional clubs in a sport other than the recognized major leagues

minor order *n* : one of the four lower clerical orders; *esp* : one conferred on candidates for the Roman Catholic priesthood for a minimal service at a doorkeeper, lector, exorcist, or acolyte

minor party *n* : a political party whose electoral strength is so small as to prevent its gaining control of a government except in rare and exceptional circumstances

minor premise *n* : the premise of a syllogism that contains the term

minor seminary *n* : a Roman Catholic seminary giving all or part of high school and junior college training

minor suit *n* : clubs or diamonds in bridge

minor term *n* : the term of a syllogism that forms the subject of the

conclusion

mi-nos \mí-'nás-, 'mís\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Minās*] : a king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, and after death a judge in Hades

mi-no-taur \mí-'nə-tə, 'tə, 'mí-'nə-tə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *Minotaurus*, fr. Gk *Minōtauros*, fr. *Minās* + *tauros* a bull] : a monster shaped half like a man and half like a bull, confined in the labyrinth built by Daedalus for Minos, and given a periodical tribute of seven youths and seven maidens until slain by Theseus

min-ster \mín-(t)-stər\ *n* [ME, monastery, minister, fr. OE *mynstre*, fr. LL *monasterium* church] 1 : a church attached to a monastery 2 : a large or important church

min-istral \mín-(t)-strəl\ *n* [ME *menestrel*, fr. OF, official, servant, minstrel, fr. LL *ministerialis* imperial household officer, fr. L *ministerium* service, fr. *minister* servant — more at MINISTER] 1 : one of a class of medieval musical entertainers; *esp* : a singer of verses to the accompaniment of a harp 2 a : MUSICIAN; b : POET 3 : one of a group of performers typically giving a program of Negro melodies, jokes, and impersonations and usu. blacked in imitation of Negroes b : a performance by a troupe of minstrels

min-strel-sy \-sē\ *n* [ME *minstrelcie*, fr. MF *menestralie*, fr. *menestrel*] 1 : the singing and playing of a minstrel 2 : a body of minstrels 3 : a group of songs or verse

mint \mínt\ *n* [ME *mynt* coin, money, fr. OE *mynt*; akin to OHG *munizza* coin; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed from *L. moneta* mint, coin, fr. *Moneta*, epithet of Juno; fr. the fact that the Romans minted money in the temple of Juno *Moneta*] 1 : a place where coins are made 2 : a place where something is manufactured 3 : a vast sum or amount

mint *vt* 1 : to make (money) out of metal : COIN 2 : FABRICATE, INVENT — *mint-er* *n*

mint *adj* : unmarried as if fresh from mint (as ~ coins)

mint *n* [ME *mint*, fr. OE *mynt*, fr. OHG *minza*, both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed from *L. mentha* mint] 1 : any of various aromatic plants constituting a family (Labiatae, the mint family); *esp* : one of a genus (*Mentha*) used in flavoring and cookery 2 : a confection flavored with mint

mint *vb* \mínt\ *n* [ME *myntion* or process of minting coins] 1 : an impression placed upon a coin 3 : coins produced by minting 4 : the cost of manufacturing coins

mint *julep* *n* : JULEP 2

mi-nu-ent \mí-'nū-ə-'wēnd\ *n* [L *minuendum*, neut. of *minuendus*, genitive of *minuus* to lessen — more at MINOR] 1 : a number from which the subtrahend is to be subtracted

mi-nu-ent \mí-'nū-ə-'wēnt\ *n* [F *menuet*, fr. obs. F, tiny, fr. OF, fr. *menu* small, fr. *L. minutus*] 1 : a slow graceful dance consisting of forward balancing, bowing, and toe pointing 2 : music for or in the rhythm of a minuet

mi-nus \mí-'nūs\ *prep* [ME, fr. *L. minus*, adv., less, fr. neut. of *minor* smaller — more at MINOR] 1 : diminished by; LESS (sevea ~ four is three) 2 : deprived of; WITHOUT (~ his hat)

minus *n* 1 : a negative quantity 2 DEFICIENCY, DEFECT

minus *adj* 1 : algebraically negative (~ quantity) 2 : having negative qualitative value

mi-nus-cu-lar \mín-'s-kyū-'lār, 'mín-'s-, 'mín-'yūs-, mī-'nás-'n\ *n* [F, fr. *L. minusculus* 'rather small, dim. of *minor* smaller] 1 : a : one of several ancient and medieval writing styles developed from cursive and having simplified and small forms b : a letter in this style 2 : a lowercase letter

minuscule *adj* 1 : written in or in the size or style of minuscules 2 : very small

minus sign *n : a sign — used in mathematics to indicate subtraction (as in 8-6=2) or a negative quantity (as in -10°)*

mi-nu-té \mí-'nū-ət-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *minuta*, fr. *L. minutus* small, fr. pp. of *minuere* to lessen — more at MINOR] 1 : the 60th part of an hour or time or of a degree 2 : the distance one can traverse in a minute 3 : a short space of time b MOMENT 4 a : MEMORANDUM, DRAFT b pl 1 : the official record of the proceedings of a

meeting

minute *vt* : to make notes of a brief summary of

mi-nu-té \mí-'nū-ət-\ *n* [L *minutus*] 1 : very small 2 INFINITESIMAL 2 : of small importance : TRIFLING 3 : marked by close

attention to details SYN see CIRCUMSTANTIAL, SMALL — *mi-nu-té* *n*

minute hand *n* : the long hand that marks the minutes on the face of a watch or clock

mi-nu-tely \mí-'nū-ət-ē, mē-'vəd\ *adv* 1 : into very small pieces 2 : in a minute manner or degree

mi-nu-tely \mí-'nū-ət-ē\ *adv* : every minute — *minutely* *adj*

mi-nu-ite-man \mí-'nū-ət-, mən\ *n* : a member of a group of armed men pledged to take the field at a minute's notice during and immediately before the American Revolution

mi-nu-ite steak \mí-'nū-ət-\ *n* : a small thin steak that can be quickly cooked

mi-nu-ti-ty \mē-'nū-ət-ē, mī-, pl. mī-'nū-ət-ē\ \-shē-ē, -ē\ *n* [*L. minutio* trifles, details, fr. pp. of *minuere* smallen, fr. *minutus*] : a minute or minor detail — usu. used in pl.

mi-nu-ty \mí-'nū-ət-\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a pert girl 2 *obs* : a wanton woman

mi-o- — *see* *mi-*

mi-o-cene \mí-'ə-, sēn\ *adj* : of, relating to, or being an epoch of the Tertiary between the Pliocene and the Oligocene or the corresponding system of rocks — *Miocene* *n*

mi-que-let \mík-'ə-let\ *n* [Sp *miguelete*] 1 : a Spanish or French irregular soldier during the Peninsular War 2 : a member of various Spanish local infantry regiments

mi-rá-ble \mí-'ə-ə-\ *n* [Russ] : a village community in czarist Russia characterized by joint ownership of the land and cultivation by individual families

mi-ra-bi-le dic-tu \má-'rə-b-ə-ē-'dík-(t)ú\ [L] : wonderful to relate

mir-a-ble \mí-'r-ə-ē-\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *miraculum*, fr. *mirari* to wonder at — more at SMILE] 1 : an extraordinary event manifesting a supernatural work of God 2 : an extremely outstanding or unusual event, thing, or accomplishment 3 Christian Science : a divinely natural occurrence that must be learned humanly

miracle play *n* : a medieval dramatic representation of episodes from the life of a miracle-working saint or martyr

mi-ra-cu-lous \má-'rə-kyū-'lūs\ *adj* [MF *miraculeux*, fr. ML *miraculosus*, fr. *miraculum*] 1 : of the nature of a miracle 2 : SUPERNATURAL 2 : resembling a miracle; MARVELOUS 3 : working or able to work miracles — *mi-ra-cu-lously* *adv* — *mi-ra-cu-lously-ness* *n*

mi-rá-ble \mí-'r-ə-ē-\ *n* [Sp, fr. Catal, fr. *mirar* to look at, fr. L *mirari*] : turret, window, or balcony designed to command an extensive outlook

mir-age \má-'rəz\ *n* [F, fr. *mirer* to look at, fr. L *mirari*] 1 a : an optical phenomenon produced by a layer of heated air of varying density and refraction of light rays so that inverted reflections of distant objects b : an atmospheric phenomenon in which the air appears to move in ascending waves 2 : something illusory and unattainable like a mirage SYN see DELUSION

mir-e \mí-'ə-\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *mýr*; akin to OE *mōs* marsh — more at MIRE] 1 : a marshy bog 2 : heavy often deep mud, slush, or dirt — *mir-y* \mí-'ə-ē-\ *adj*

mir-e *vt* 1 : to cause to stick fast in or as if in mire b : ENTANGLE, INVOLVE 2 : to soil with mud, slush, or dirt ~ *vi* : to stick or sink in mire

mirk, *mirky* *var* of MURK, MURKY

mir-er \mí-'ə-\ *n* [ME *mirour*, fr. OF, fr. *mirer* to look at, fr. L *mirari* to wonder at — more at SMILE] 1 : a polished or smooth substance (as of glass) that forms images by reflection 2 a : something that gives a true representation b : an exemplary model

mir-er *vt* : to reflect in or as if in a mirror

mir-ry \mí-'r-ē-\ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *mýr*; *myrge* merry — more at MERRY] : gladness or gaiety as shown by or accompanied with laughter — *mirth-ful* \-fəl\ *adj* — *mirth-ful-ly* \-fəl-ē\ *adv* — *mirth-ful-ness* *n*

mir-y \mí-'r-ē-\ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *mýr*; *myrge* generally lightness of heart and love of gaiety and merriment; laughter; GLEE stresses excitement shown in laughter, cries of joy, or sometimes malicious delight; JOY suggests exuberance or lack of restraint in mirth or glee; HILARITY suggests loud or irrepressible laughter or high-spirited boisterousness

mis-er-ic [partly fr. ME, fr. OE; partly fr. ME *mes-*, *mis-*, fr. OF *mes-*, of *mis* origin; akin to OE *mis-*; akin to OE *mission* to miss] 1 : a : badly ; wrongly (mis)judge ; b : unfavorably (mis)esteem ; c : in a suspicious manner (mis)doubt ; 2 : bad ; wrong (mis)deed ; 3 : opposite to love of (mis)stern ; 4 : no (mis)know

mis-er or **mis-o-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *misēin* to hate] : hated (misogamy)

mis-ad-ven-ture \mí-'s-ad-'ven-čər-\ *n* [ME *mesaventure*, fr. OF, fr. *mesavener* to chance badly, fr. *mis-* + *avenir* to chance, happen, fr. *advenir* — more at ADVENTURE] : MISFORTUNE, MISHAP; *esp* : a mild or sometimes humorous misadventure

mis-al-li-ance \mí-'s-ə-'lī-'ən-(t)s\ *n* [modif. of *F. mésalliance*] : an improper alliance; *esp* : a marriage between persons unsuited to each other

mis-an-thro-pic \mí-'n-, thrəp-\ *n* [Gk *misanthropos* hating mankind, fr. *mis-* + *anthropos* man] : one who hates mankind

mis-an-thro-pi-cally \mí-'n-, thrəp-'ik-ē\ *adj* 1 : of relating to, or characteristic of a misanthrope 2 : marked by a hatred or contempt for mankind — *mis-an-thro-pi-cally* \-ik-ē-\ *adv*

mis-an-thro-py \mí-'n-(t)-thrə-pē-\ *n* : a hatred or distrust of mankind

mis-ap-pi-ca-tion \mí-'s-ap-'ē-kā-shən\ *n* : the action of misapplying

mis-ap-ply \mí-'s-ap-'plī-\ *vt* : to apply wrongly

mis-ap-pro-hend \mí-'s-ap-'ri-'hend\ *vt* : to apprehend wrongly : MISUNDERSTAND — *mis-ap-pro-hen-sion* \-hən-čhən-\ *n*

mis-ap-pro-ri-ate \mí-'s-ap-'prō-'rī-ət-\ *vt* : to appropriate wrongly : MISAPPROPRIATE — *mis-ap-pro-ri-ation* \-rī-ə-'shən-\ *n*

mis-be-have \mí-'bi-'həv-\ *vt* : to be inappropriate or unbecoming to

mis-be-got-ten \-'gāt-'ən\ *adj* 1 : unlawfully conceived 2 : of improper origin

mis-be-have \mí-'bi-'həv-\ *vt* : to behave improperly — *mis-be-hav-er* *n* — *mis-be-hav-ior* \-hā-'vī-ər-\ *n*

mis-belief \mí-'bi-'liē-\ *n* : erroneous or false belief

mis-believe \-liē-\ *vi*, *obs* : to hold a false or unorthodox belief — *mis-believ-er* *n*

c ; seditious conduct against the government or the courts **2** ; MISUNDERSTANDING, MISTAKE
MISPRISION *n* (mis-priz-ən) ; CONTEMPT, SCORN
MIS-PRIZE *v* (mis-prīz) *v* [MF *mispriiser*, fr. *mes-* + *priser* to praise — more at **FRIZE**] **1** : to hold in contempt + **DESIST** **2** ; UNDERVALUE
MIS-PRO-NOUNCE (mis-prə-'nəʊn(t)s) *v* : to pronounce incorrectly or to do so regarded as incorrect — *MIS-PRO-NUN-CI-A-TION* \mis-prə-'nən(t)-sē-'shən *n*
MIS-QUO-TATION \mis-kwō-'tā-shən *also* -kō-*n* : the act or an instance of misquoting
MIS-QUOTE (mis-'kwōt) *also* -kōt-*v* : to quote incorrectly
MIS-READ (mis-'ri:d) *v* **1** : to read inaccurately **2** : to misinterpret in or as if in reading
MIS-RECK-ON \-'rek-ən-*v* **1** : MISCALCULATE, MISCOUNT
MIS-RE-MEM-BER \mis-'ri-'mem-bər-*v* : to remember incorrectly or inadequately; *esp.* chiefly *dial.* ; FORGET
MIS-RE-PORT \mis-'ri-'pō(r)t-, 'rēpō(r)t-*v* : to report falsely — **MIS-REPORT**
MIS-RE-SENT \mis-'rep-ri-'zənt-*v* **1** : to give a false or misleading representation of **2** : to serve badly or improperly as a representative of — **MIS-RE-RE-SEN-TIATION** \mis-'rep-ri-'zən-ti-'shən, -zən-*n* ; *v*
MIS-RULE \mis-'rül-*v* : to rule badly ; MISGOVERN
MISRULE *n* : the action of misruling ; the condition of being misruled **2** ; DISORDER, ANARCHY
MISS \mis-*v* [ME *missen*, fr. OE *missan*; akin to OHG *missan* to miss, L *mutare* to change] **1** : to fail to hit, reach, or contact **2** : to discover or to be absent from **3** : to fail to obtain **4** ; ESCAPE, AVOID **5** : to leave out ; OMIT **6** : to fail to comprehend, sense, or experience **7** : to fail to perform or attend — *vi* **1** *archaic* ; to fail to get, reach, or do something **2** : to fail to hit something **3** : to be unsuccessful **4** ; MISFIRE (the engine —*ed*)
MISSAL *n* : disadvantage or regret resulting from loss **2** : a failure to hit **3** : a failure to attain a result **3** ; MISFIRE
MISS *n* [short for *mistress*] **1** *a* — used as a title prefixed to the name of an unmarried woman or girl *b* — used before the name of a place or of a line of activity or before some epithet to form a title for an unmarried female *c* : a representative of the thing indicated (*Miss America*) **2** : young lady — used without a name as a conventional term of address to a young woman **3** : a young unmarried woman or girl
MISSA CAN-TA-TA \mis-'ə-kən-'tā-tə-*n* [NL] : sung mass
MISSA \mis-'sā-*n* [ME *missa*, fr. MF & ML; ME, fr. ML *missale*, fr. neut. of *missalis* of the lat. *LI* *missa* mass — more at **MASS**] : a book containing all that is said or sung at mass during the entire year
MIS-SEND (mis-'sənd) *v* : to send incorrectly (*missent mail*)
MIS-SHAPE \mis-'shāp-*v* : to shape badly ; DEFORM — **MIS-SHAP-EN** \-'shāp-ən-*adj*
MIS-SILE \mis-'sil-*adj*, chiefly *Brit.* ; *adj* [L *missilis*, fr. *missus*, pp. of *mittere* to throw, send — more at **SMITE**] **1** : capable of being thrown or projected to strike a distant object **2** : adapted for shooting or hurling missiles
MIS-SILE *n* : a weapon or other object thrown or projected **2** : a self-propelled unmanned weapon (as a rocket)
MIS-SIL-E \mis-'sī-li(ə)-*n* : MISSILEMAN
MIS-SILE-MAN \mis-'sī-lə-mən-*n* : one who helps to design, build, or operate guided missiles
MIS-SIL-TRY \mis-'sī-lī-*v* : to try **1** : MISFILES ; *adj* : GUIDED MISSILES **2** : the science dealing with the design, manufacture, and use of guided missiles
MIS-SING \mis-'sɪŋ-*adj* : ABSENT ; *also* : LOST
MISSING LINK *n* : an absent member needed to complete a series **2** : an intermediate form between man and his presumed simian progenitors
MIS-SION \mis-'shən-*n* [NL, ML, & L; NL *missio*-, *missio* religious mission, fr. ML, task assigned, fr. L, act of sending, fr. *missus*, pp. of *mittere*] *1* *obs* : the act or an instance of sending **2** : a ministry commonly used by religious organizations to propagate its faith or carry on humanitarian work **3** : a assignment to or work in a field of missionary enterprise **4** (1) : a mission establishment (2) : a local church or parish dependent on a larger religious organization for direction or financial support **4** (2) : organized missionary work **5** : a course of sermons and services given to convert to or quicken Christian faith **3** : a body of persons sent to perform a service or carry on an activity ; as **2** : a group sent to a foreign country to conduct diplomatic or political negotiations **3** : a permanent embassy or legation **4** : a team of specialists or cultural leaders sent to a foreign country **4** : a task or function assigned or undertaken
MISSION *v* **1** : to send on or entrust with a mission **2** : to carry on a religious mission among or in
MISSION *adj* : of or relating to a style used in the early Spanish form of the southwestern U.S. (<-architecture)
MIS-SION-ARY \mis-'shən-er-*adj* : relating to, engaged in, or devoted to missions **2** : characteristic of a missionary
MISSIONARY *n* : a person undertaking a mission and *esp.* a religious mission
MIS-SION-ER \mis-'(ə)-nər-*n* : MISSIONARY
MIS-SIS-IP-PER-IV \mis-'(ə)-sɪp-'(ə)-*v* (*Mississippi* river) **1** : of or relating to Mississippi, its people, or the Mississippi river **2** : of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic era in No. America following the Devonian and preceding the Pennsylvanian or the corresponding system of rocks
MIS-SIVE \mis-'sɪv-*adj* [MF *missivus*, lit., letter intended to be sent] : a written communication ; LETTER
MIS-SPELL (mis-'spel) *v* : to spell incorrectly
MIS-SPELL-ING \-'ɪŋ-*n* : an incorrect spelling
MIS-SPEND (mis-'spend) *v* : to spend wrongly ; SQUANDER
MIS-STATE (mis-'stā-tə) *v* : to state incorrectly — **MIS-STATE-MENT** \-'mənt-*n*
MIS-TAKE (mis-'teɪk) *n* : a wrong step **2** : a mistake in judgment or action ; BLUNDER
MIS-SUS or **MIS-SIS** \mis-'sɪz-*adj*, *esp.* South *'mis-* *n* [alter. of *missus*] **1** : WIFE **2 *dial.* ; MISTRESS **1A**, **1B**
MISSY \mis-'sɪ-*n* : a young girl
MISSIVE \mis-'sɪv-*n* : a letter
MIST \mɪst-*n* [ME, fr. OE, akin to MD *mist* mist, GK *omichē*] **1** : water in the form of particles floating or falling in the atmosphere at or near the surface of the earth and approaching the form of rain **2** : something that dims or obscures **3** : a film be-**

fore the eyes **4** : a cloud of small particles or objects suggestive of mist **5** *syn* see **HAZE**
MISTY \mɪs-ti-*adj* **1** : to be or become misty **2** : to become dim or blurred *~* *vi* : to cover with mist
MIST-TAK-ABLE \mɪs-'tāk-ə-bəl-*adj* : capable of being misunderstood or mistaken
MIST-TAKE \mis-'tāk-*v* **1** : MIS-TOOK \-'stʊk-*v* **1** : MIS-TAK-EN \-'stāk-ən-*v* **1** : MIS-TAKEN [ME *mistaken*, fr. ON *mistaka* to take by mistake, fr. *mis-* + *taka* to take — more at **TAKE**] *vt* **1** : to choose wrongly **2** : to misunderstand the meaning or intention of ; MISINTERPRET **3** : to make a wrong judgment of the character or ability of **4** : to be gently wrongly — *vi* : to be wrong (you *mistook* when I thought I laughed at you — Thomas Hardy) — **MIST-TAKER** *n*
MISTAKE *n* : a misunderstanding of the meaning or implication of something **2** : a wrong action or statement proceeding from faulty judgment, inadequate knowledge, or inattention *syn* see **ERRAND**
MIST-ER \mis-'tər-*n* [alter. of *master*] **1** *a* — used as a title prefixed to the name of a man or to a designation of occupation or office and *usu.* written *Mr.* or in the plural *Messrs.* *b* — used before the name of a place or of a line of activity or before some epithet to form a title for a male viewed as representative of the thing indicated (*Mr. Baseball*) **2** : SIR — used without a name as a conventional term of address to a man **3** : a man not entitled to a title of rank or an honorific or professional title (just a plain *~*) **4** ; MESS-*n*
MIS-THINK (mis-'θɪŋk) *vt*, *archaic* : to think mistakenly or unfavorably *~* *vi*, *archaic* ; to think badly or unfavorably
MIS-TIL-ILY \mis-'tɪl-*adv* : in a misty manner
MIS-TIME (mis-'tɪm-*v* : to time wrongly
MIST-INESS \mis-'tɪn-əs-*n* : the quality or state of being misty
MISTLE-TOE \mis-'tɪl-toʊ-*n* : a plant of the family *Ericaceae* ; fr. OE *mistel-tan*, fr. *mistel* mistletoe, *basil*, + *tān* twig; akin to OHG & OE *mistol* mistletoe and to OHG *zēn* twig ; a European semi-parasitic green shrub (*Viscum album* of the family Loranthaceae, the mistletoe family with thick leaves, small redish flowers and white or white-gloss berries) ; also a name of various plants of the mistletoe family (as of an American genus *Phoradendron*) resembling the true mistletoe
MIST-RAL \mis-'trəl, mɪ-'strəl-*n* [F, fr. Prov. fr. *mistral* masterful, fr. *magistralis* more at **MAGISTRAL**] : a violent cold dry northerly wind of the Mediterranean province of France
MIS-TREAT (mis-'tri-treɪ) *v* [ME *mistretren*, prob. fr. MF *meistratir*, fr. OF, fr. *mis-* + *traitir* to treat — more at **TREAT**] : to treat badly ; ABUSE — **MIS-TREAT-MENT** \-'mənt-*n*
MIS-TRUST \mis-'trʌst-*v* [as an abbreviated title, *mis-trust* -*ss*, *esp.* South *mis-trʌst* -*ss*, *mis-trʌst* before *give*] *vt*, *tr* (mis-'n) [ME *maistrresse*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fem. of *maistre* master — more at **MASTER**] **1** : a woman who has power, authority, or ownership ; as **2** : the female head of a household **3** : a woman who employs or supervises servants **4** : a woman who possesses or controls something **5** : a woman who is in charge of a school or other establishment **6** : a woman of the Scottish nobility having a status comparable to that of a master **7** : a chiefly *Brit.* ; a female teacher or tutor **8** : a woman who has achieved mastery in some field **9** : a country or state in which the authority over other things is personified as female that rules or directs **5** : a woman with whom a man habitually cohabits without being married to her *b* *archaic* ; SWEETHEART **6** — used archaically as a title prefixed to the name of a married or unmarried woman and *usu.* superseded by the contracted form *Mrs.* or in the plural *Mesdames*, for a married woman and *Miss* for an unmarried woman
MIS-TRIAL (mis-'tri-ə) *n* : a trial that has no legal effect by reason of some error or serious prejudicial misconduct in the procedure
MIS-TRUST (mis-'trʌst) *n* : a lack of confidence ; DISTRUST *syn* see **UNCERTAINTY** — **MIS-TRUST-FUL** \-'fʊl-*adj* — **MIS-TRUST-FUL-NESS** *n*
MISTRUST *v* **1** : to have no trust or confidence in **2** : SUSPECT **2** : to doubt the truth, validity, or effectiveness of **3** : SURMISE *~* *vi* : to be suspicious
MISTY \mɪs-ti-*adj* **1** : obscured by mist **2** : consisting of or marked by mist **2** : INDISTINCT **3** : VAGUE, CONFUSED
MIS-UN-DER-STAND (mis-'ən-'dər-'stænd-*v* **1** : to fail to understand **2** : to interpret incorrectly
MIS-UNDERSTANDING \-'stænd-ɪŋ-*n* **1** : a mistake of meaning ; MISINTERPRETATION **2** : DISAGREEMENT, QUARREL
MIS-US-AGE \mis-'u-sɪj-, (mis)'(h)-'yʊz-, -zj-*n* [MF *message*, fr. *mis-* + *usage*] **1** : bad treatment ; ABUSE **2** : WROG or improper use
MIS-USE \mis-'u-z-, (mis)'(h)-'yʊz-*v* [ME *misusen*, partly fr. *mis-* + *usen* to use ; partly fr. MF *mesuser* to abuse, fr. OF, fr. *mis-* + *usare*] **1** : to use incorrectly ; MISAPPLY **2** : ABUSE, MISTREAT
MIS-USE \mis-'u-s-, (mis)'(h)-'yʊs-*n* : incorrect or improper use ; MISAPPLICATION
MIS-VALUE \mis-'væl-(ə)-'yʊ-, -yʊ-*v* *v* ; UNDERVALUE
MIS-VENTURE \mis-'ven-ʃər-*n* : MISADVENTURE
MIS-WRITE \mis-'traɪ-*v* : to write incorrectly
MITE \mɪt-*n* [ME, fr. OE *miten*; akin to MD *mite* mite, small copper coin, OHG *meizon* to cut, OE *gemād* silly — more at **ADAD**] **1** : a variety of numerous small to very minute arachnids (order *Acarina*) often infesting animals and stored food, and some of which are important disease vectors **2** [ME, fr. MF or MD; MF, small Flemish copper coin, fr. MD] : a small coin or sum of money **3** : a very little ; BIT **4** : a very small object or creature
MIT-ER or **MIS-TER** \mɪt-ər-*n* [ME *mitre*, fr. MF, fr. L *mitra* headband, turban, fr. GK; akin to Skt *mītra* friend] **1** : a liturgical head-dress worn by bishops and abbots **2** : a surface forming the beveled end or edge of a piece where a joint is made by cutting two pieces at an angle and fitting them together **3** : MITER SQUARE
MITE \mɪt-ər-*n* : MITER or MITER BOX
MITER-ING or **MIT-TER-ING** \mɪt-ər-ɪŋ-*n* : to confer a mitre on **2** : to match or fit together in a miter joint **3** : to bevel the ends of for making a miter joint — **MITER-BOX** *n*
MITER BOX *n* : a device for guiding a hand-saw at the proper angle in making a miter joint in wood
MITER GEAR *n* : one of a pair of inter-



changeable bevel gears with axes at right angles
miter square *n* : a bevel with an immovable arm at an angle of 45 degrees for striking miter lines; also : a square with an arm adjustable to any angle

mitra *n* [ˈmɪ-trə-ˈrɪk-ə] *adj* [LGK *mithraikos* of Mithras, ancient Per god of light, fr. GK *Mithras*, fr. OPer *Mithra*] : of or relating to an oriental mystery cult for men flourishing in the late Roman empire — **Mithra-rā-ist** *n* [ˈmɪ-thrə-ˈrā-ɪz-əm, -ɪ-ˈrā-] *n* — **Mithra-rā-ist** [ˈmɪ-thrə-ˈrā-ɪst, -mɪ-thrə-ˈrā-ɪz-əm] *n* or *adj*
mitra *n* [ˈmɪ-trə-ˈdɛɪ-tə] *n* [ML *mitridatium*, fr. LL *mitrididatium*, fr. L, dogtooth violet (used as an antidote), fr. GK *Mithridatium*, fr. *Mithradates*] : an antidote against poison; esp : an eluctary held to be effective against poison

mitri-dā-tis-ian *n* [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈdɑɪ-ti-ʒ-ən] *n* [Mithridates VI 63 B.C. king of Pontus, fr. L *Mithridates*, fr. GK *Mithridates*, fr. the fact that he reputedly produced this condition in himself] : tolerance to a poison acquired by taking gradually increased doses of it
mitri-tide [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈtɪd-ə] *n* [Unité] : an agent used to kill mites

mitri-tide [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈtɪd-ə] *adj* : capable of being mitigated
mitri-tigate [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈɡɪt-ə] *vb* [ME *mitigaren*, fr. L *mitigatus*, pp. of *mitigare* to soften, fr. *mitis* soft (akin to L *agere* to drive); akin to OF *miter* soft — more at AGENT] : to cause to become less harsh or hostile : MOLLIFY 2 : to make less severe or painful : ALLEVIATE — **mitri-tig-a-tion** [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈɡɪ-tʃən] *n* — **mitri-tig-a-tive** [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈɡɪ-tɪv] *adj* — **mitri-tig-a-tor** [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈɡɪ-tər] *n* — **mitri-tig-a-to-ry** [ˈmɪ-tri-ˈɡɪ-tər-ē-, -tər] *adj*

mito-chon-dri-āl [ˈmɪ-tə-ˈkɑn-dri-əl] *adj*, of relating to, or being mitochondria

mito-chon-dri-on [ˈmɪ-tə-ˈdri-ən] *n*, *pl* **mito-chon-dria** [ˈdri-ə] *n*, [NL, *mitochondrion*, *chondrion*, dim. of *chondros* grain — more at GRIND] : CHONDRIOUS; esp : a grain or globular chondrion
mito-sis [ˈmɪ-tə-ˈsɪs] *n*, *pl* **mito-ses** [ˈmɪ-tə-ˈsɛz] *n*, [NL, fr. GK *mitos* thread] : 1 cell division in which complex nuclear division involving halving of chromosomes precedes cytoplasmic fission with which in many typically a series of steps consisting of prophase, metaphase, anaphase, and telophase : KARYOKINESIS 1 — **mito-tic** [ˈmɪ-tɪk] *adj* — **mito-tic-ly** [ˈmɪ-tɪk-ē] *adv*
mit-trail-leuse [ˈmɪ-trə-ˈlɛʒ(ə)] *n* [F] : a breech-loading machine gun firing small projectiles rapidly from a number of barrels

mitral [ˈmɪ-trəl] *adj* : 1 resembling a miter 2 : relating to, being, or adjoining a mitral valve or orifice
mitral valve *n* : a cardiac valve guarding the orifice between the left auricle and ventricle and preventing the return of blood to the auricle

mitt [ˈmɪt] *n* [short for *mittens*] 1 a : a woman's glove that leaves the fingers uncovered b : MITTEN 1 c : a baseball catcher's or first baseman's glove 2 *slang* : HAND

mit-ten [ˈmɪt-ən] *n* [ME *mitain*, fr. MF *mitaine*, fr. OF, fr. *mite* mitten] 1 a covering for the hand and wrist having a separate section for the thumb only 2 : MITT 1

mit-ti-tus [ˈmɪ-ti-təs] *n* [L, we send, fr. *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] : a warrant of commitment to prison

mitz-vah [ˈmɪts-va] *n*, *pl* **mitz-voth** [ˈmɪt-səʊt(h)], -vōs or **mitz-vahs** [Heb *mitzvah*] : a commandment of the Jewish law 2 : a meritorious act

mix [ˈmɪks] *vb* [ME *mixen*, back-formation fr. *mixte* mixed, fr. MF, fr. L *mixtus*, pp. of *miscere* to mix; akin to GK *mignynal* to mix] *vt* 1 a (1) : to combine or blend into one mass (2) : to combine with another b : to bring into close association 2 : to form by mixing components 3 : COMBINE 1 a : to become mixed b : to be capable of mixing 2 : to enter into relations : ASSOCIATE 3 : CROSS-BREED 4 : to become involved : PARTICIPATE — **mix-able** [ˈmɪks-ə-bəl] *adj* — **mix-er** *n*

mix *n* [ˈmɪks] *n* [ME *mixure*, blend, MERGE, COALESCE, AMALGAMATE, BLEND] : MIX may not imply loss of each element's identity. SYNGLE usage suggests that the elements are still somewhat distinguishable or separately active; COMBING implies a closer or more thorough mingling; BLEND implies that the elements are such as disappear in enhancing the resulting mixture; MERGE suggests a combining in which one or more elements are lost in the whole; COALESCE implies an affinity in the merging elements and usu. a resulting organic unity; AMALGAMATE implies the forming of a close union without complete loss of individual identities; FUSE stresses oneness and indissolubility of the resulting product

mix *n* 1 : an act or process of mixing 2 : a product of mixing : MIXTURE; *specif* : a commercially prepared mixture of food ingredients

mixed [ˈmɪksd] *adj* [ME *mixte*] 1 : combining characteristics of more than one kind 2 : combining features of two or more systems of government (a constitution) 2 : made up of or involving individuals or items of more than one kind; as : a : made up of or involving persons differing in race, national origin, religion, or class b : made up of or involving individuals of both sexes (< mixed company) c : made up of or involving elements of two or more elements or incompatible elements 4 : deriving from two or more races or breeds

mixed bud *n* : a bud that produces a branch and leaves as well as flowers

mix-ing *n* : the growing of food or cash crops, feed crops, and livestock on the same farm

mixed number *n* : a number (as 5½ or 7.238) composed of an integer and a fraction

mix-ture [ˈmɪks-tʃər] *n* [MF, fr. OF *mixture*, fr. L *mixtura*, fr. *mixtus*] 1 a : the act, the process, or an instance of mixing b (1) : the state of being mixed (2) the relative proportions of constituents; *specif* : the proportion of fuel to air produced in a carburetor 2 : a product of mixing : COMBINATION; as : a : a portion of matter consisting of two or more components that do not bear a fixed ratio of proportions b : a mixture of two or more substances thoroughly commingled as retaining a separate existence c : a fabric woven of variously colored threads c : a combination of several different kinds

mix-up [ˈmɪks-ʊp] *n* 1 : a state or instance of confusion 2 : MIX-TURE 1; EIGHT
Miz-zar [ˈmɪz-zər] *n* [Ar *Mizār*, lit., veil, cloak] : a star of the second magnitude in the handle of the Big Dipper
mix-zen [ˈmɪz-ən] *n* [ME *meson*, prob. fr. MF *moisine*,

deriv. of Ar *mazzān mast*] 1 : a fore-and-aft sail set on the mizzenmast 2 : MIZZENMAST

mizzen or **mizzen oaf** *n* : of or relating to the mizzenmast (~ shrouds) **mizzen-mast** [ˈmɪz-ən, -mɑst] *n* : the mast aft or next aft of the mainmast in a ship

miz-zle [ˈmɪz-əl] *vi* **miz-zling** [ˈmɪz-əl-ɪŋ] [ME *misellen*; akin to Flem *mizelen* to drizzle, MD *nist* fog; mist chiefly dial; to rain in very fine drops : DRIZZLE — **mizzle** *n* — **miz-zly** [ˈmɪz-əl-ɪ] *adv*

miz-zle *vb* [origin unknown] *slang* chiefly Brit : to take oneself off to bed

mnē-mon-ic [ˈmni-ˈmɒn-ɪk] *adj* [Gk *mnoimōnikos*, fr. *mnoimōn* mindful, fr. *mimnēskhai* to remember — more at MIND] 1 : assisting or intended to assist memory; also : of or relating to mnemonics 2 : of or relating to memory — **mnē-mon-ic-ly** [ˈmni-ˈmɒn-ɪk-ē] *adv*

mnē-mos-y-vy [ˈmni-ˈmɒs-ɪ-ˈvɪ] *n* [L, fr. Gk *Mnemosyne*]; the goddess of memory in Greek mythology and mother of the Muses by Zeus

mo [ˈmoʊ] *n* *suffix* [dualocative] — after numerals or their names to indicate the number of leaves made by folding a sheet of paper (sixteenmo) (10mo)

moa [ˈmoʊ-ə] [Maori] : any of various usu. very large extinct flightless ratic birds of New Zealand (family Dinornithidae) including one (*Dinornis giganteus*) about 12 feet in height

Mo-ab [ˈmoʊ-ə] *n* [ME, fr. L *Moabita*, *Moabitae*, fr. Gk *Moabitai*, fr. *Moab* Moab, ancient kingdom in Syria] 1 : a member of an ancient Semitic people related to the Hebrews — **Mo-abite** or **Mo-ab-ite** [ˈmoʊ-ə-ˈbɪt-ɪ] *adj* — **Mo-ab-ite-ness** [ˈmoʊ-ə-ˈbɪt-ɪ-nəs] *n*

moan [ˈmoʊn] *n* [ME *moen*, fr. (assumed) OE *mān*] 1 : LAMENTATION, COMPLAINT 2 : a low prolonged sound indicative of pain or of grief or pain : GROAN

moan *vi* 1 : to bewail audibly : LAMENT 2 : to utter with moans ~ *vi* 1 LAMENT, COMPLAINT 2 : to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain : GROAN

moat [ˈmoʊt] *n* [ME *moete*] : a deep and wide trench around the ramparts of a fortified place or a castle that is usu. filled with water

moat *vt* : to surround with or as if with a moat

mob [ˈmɒb] *n* [L *mobile vulgus* vacillating crowd] 1 : MASSES, RABBLE 2 : a large disorderly crowd 3 : a criminal set : GANG SYN see CROWD — **mob-bish** [ˈmɒb-ɪʃ] *adj*

mob-ber [ˈmɒb-ber] *n* : a crowd about and attack or annoy

mob-cap [ˈmɒb-ˌkæp, -kæp] *n* **mob** (woman's cap) + **cap** : a woman's fancy indoor cap made with a high full crown and often tied under the chin

mo-bi-le [ˈmɒ-bəl, -bēl, -bɪl] *adj* [MF, fr. L *mobilis*, fr. *movēre* to move] 1 : capable of moving or being moved : MOVABLE 2 a : changeable in appearance, mood, or purpose b : ADAPTABLE VERSTABLE 3 : MIGRATORY 4 : characterized by the mixing of social groups 5 : using vehicles for transportation (~ warfare) 6 : of or relating to a mobile — **mo-bi-li-ty** [ˈmɒ-bɪl-ɪ-ti] *n*

mo-bi-liz-a-tion [ˈmɒ-bɪ-lɪ-ˈzɪ-ʃən] *n* : a construction or sculpture frequently of wire and sheet metal shapes with parts that can be set in motion by air currents

mobile home *n* : TRAILER 3b

mo-bi-li-zā-tion [ˈmɒ-bɪ-lə-ˈzɪ-ʃən] *n* : the act of mobilizing ; the state of being mobilized

mo-bi-liz-a-tion [ˈmɒ-bɪ-lɪ-ˈzɪ-ʃən] *vt* : to put into movement or circulation

2 a : to assemble and make ready for war duty b : to marshal (as resources) for action ~ *vi* 2 : to undergo mobilization

mob-oc-ra-sy [ˈmɒb-ə-ˌkrɑ-si] *n* 1 : rule by the mob 2 : the mob as a ruling class — **mob-oc-rat** [ˈmɒb-ə-ˌkrɑ-t] *n* — **mob-oc-rat-ic** [ˈmɒb-ə-ˌkrɑ-tɪk] *adj*

mob-ster [ˈmɒb-stər] *n* : a member of a criminal gang

moc-ca-sin [ˈmɒk-ə-sɪn] *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *mokkassun* shoe] 1 : a soft leather heeled shoe or boot with the sole brought up the sides of the foot and over the toes where it is joined to a padded seam to a U-shaped piece on top of the foot 2 (1) WATER MOCCASIN (2) : COPPERHEAD 1a b : a snake (as of the genus *Natrix*) resembling a moccasin

moccasin flower *n* : any of several lady's slippers (genus *Cypripedium*); esp : a once common woodland orchid (C. *aculeate*) of eastern No. America with pink or white moccasin-shaped flowers

mo-cha [ˈmoʊ-kə] *n* [*Mocha*, seaport in Arabia] 1 a (1) : superior arabica coffee with small green or yellowish beans grown in Arabia (2) : a coffee of superior quality b : a flavoring made of a strong coffee infusion or of a mixture of cocoa or chocolate with coffee 2 : a pliable suede-finished glove leather from African sheepskins

mock [ˈmɒk] *vb* [ME *mocken*, fr. MF *moquer*] *vt* 1 : to treat with contempt or ridicule : OERIDE 2 : to disappoint the hopes of : DELUDE 3 : DEFY, CHALLENGE 4 a : IMITATE, MIMIC b : to mimic speech or derision ~ *vi* : JEER SCURF SYM see CORY, RIDICULE — **mock-er** *n* — **mock-ing-ly** [ˈmɒk-ɪŋ-li] *adv*

mock *n* 1 : an act of ridicule or derision : JEER 2 : one that is an object of derision or scorn 3 : MOCKERY 4 a : an act of imitation : MIMICRY b : something made as an imitation : COUNTERFEIT — **mock-er** *n*

mock-er *adv* : in an insincere or counterfeit manner — usu. used in combination (mock-serious)

mock-ery [ˈmɒk-ə-ri] *n* 1 : insulting or contemptuous action or speech : DERISION 2 : a subject of laughter, derision, scorn, or contempt; or impertinent imitation 4 : something ridiculously or impudently unsuitable

mock-her-ro-ic [ˈmɒk-ɪ-ˈrɔɪ-ɪk] *adj*, **mock-her-ro-ic-ly** [ˈmɒk-ɪ-ˈrɔɪ-ɪk-ē] *adv*

mock-ing-bird [ˈmɒk-ɪŋ-ˈbɜrd] *n* **mock** - *n* : a common bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) of the southern U.S. remarkable for its imitations of the notes of other birds

mock orange *n* : a usu. shrubby plant felt to resemble the orange; *Philadelphus*

mock turtle **SOUP** *n* : a soup made of calf's head, veal, or other meat with condiments in imitation of green turtle soup

mock-up [ˈmɒk-ʊp] *n* : a full-sized structural model built accurately to scale chiefly for study, testing, or display

o abut; o kitted; or further; a back; a bake; a AF cot, cart; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; o coin; th thin; th this;

Mohegan or **Mohegans** or **Mohican** or **Mohicans** 1 : an Indian people of southeastern Connecticut 2 : a member of the Mohegan people

Mo-hi-can [mō-'hē-kan, mō-'] var. of MAHICAN

Moh-ism ['mō-'iz-əm] n [Mo TI] 400 c. Chin philosopher: the teachings of Mo Ti characterized by an emphasis on egalitarian universal love and opposition to traditionalism and Confucianism

Moh-ist ['mō-'ist] n or adj

Mō-hō ['mō-'hō] or **Mō-hō-ro-vi-ci** discontinuity ['mō-'hō-'rō-'vā-'chī-'n] n [Andrija Mohorovičič 1908 Yugoslav geologist]: a transition ranging from about 25 miles beneath the oceanic basin floor to about 25 miles beneath the continental surface at which seismological studies indicate a transition in earth materials from those of the earth's crust to those of the subjacent mantle

Mō-hōck ['mō-'hōk] n [alter. of *mohawk*]: one of a gang of anti-Atlantic coast hooligans and other male maladjusted people in London streets in the early 18th century

Mō-hōck-ism ['mō-'hōk-'iz-əm] n

Mōhs's scale ['mōz-, 'mōs-, 'mō-səz-] n [Friedrich Mohs 1839 G mineralogist] 1 : a scale of hardness for minerals in which 1 represents the hardness of talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase; 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, corundum; and 10, diamond 2 : a revised and expanded version of the original Mohs scale in which 1 represents the hardness of talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase; 7, vitreous pure silica; 8, quartz; 9, topaz; 10, garnet; 11, fused zirconia; 12, fused alumina; 13, silicon carbide; 14, boron carbide; and 15, diamond

mō-hur ['mō-'ə-r, mō-'hə(ə)r] n [Hindi *muhur* gold coin, seal, fr. Per; akin to Skt *mudrā* seal] : a former gold coin of India and India's 15 equal to 15 rupees

mōi-dōr ['mōi-'dōr, 'dō(ə)'dōr, 'mōi-'ə] n [modif. of Pg *moeda de ouro*, lit., coin of gold] : a former Portuguese gold coin

mōi-tye ['mōi-'tē] n [ME *moite*, fr. MF *moite*, fr. LL *medietas*, *medietas*, fr. L *medius* middle — more at MID] 1 a : one of two equal parts : HALF b : one of two approximately equal parts

mōi ['mōi] vb [ME *moillen*, fr. MF *moillier*, fr. (assumed) VL *molliare*, fr. L *mollis* soft — more at MELT] vi, chiefly dial : to make wet or dirty ~ vi : to work hard ; DRUDGE ~ **mōi-er** n

mōil n 1 : hard work ; DRUGGERY 2 : CONFUSION, TURMOIL

mōil-ing ['mōi-'ŋ] adj 1 a : requiring hard work b : INDOCTRINATED 2 : violently agitated ; TURBULENT

mōi-rē ['mōi-'rē, 'mō(ə)r, 'mōwā] n [F, fr. E *mehair*] *erchaic* : a watered mohair

mōi-rē ['mōi-'rē, 'mō(ə)r, 'mōwā] n [F, fr. E *mehair*] 1 a : an irregular wavy finish on a fabric b : a ripple pattern on a stamp 2 : a fabric having a wavy watered appearance — **mōi-rē** adj

mōist ['mōist] adj [ME *moiste*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *muscidus*, alter. of L *muscidus* slimy, fr. *muscus*] : slightly or moderately wet ; DAMP; also + TEARFUL syn see WET — **mōist-ly** adv — **mōist-ness** ['mōist-'nəs] n

mōist-ēn ['mōis-'ən] vb **mōist-ēn-ŋ** ['mōis-'ŋ] n : to make moist ~ vi : to become moist — **mōist-ēn-er** ['mōis-'n-ər, 'n-ər] n

mōis-ture ['mōis-'tʃər] n [ME, modif. of MF *moistour*, fr. *moistre*] : liquid diffused or condensed in relatively small quantity

mōl ['mōl] n [orig. unknown] 1 *slang* BRIT ; DONKEY 2 *slang* Austral ; NAG

mō-la ['mō-lə] n, pl **mōla** or **molas** [NL, fr. L, millstone] : OCEAN SUNFISH

mō-lal ['mō-ləl] adj : of, relating to, or containing a mole and esp. one mole of solute per 1000 grams of solvent — **mō-lal-ly** ['mō-ləl-'lī] adv

mō-lar ['mō-lər] n [L *molaris*, fr. *molaris* of a mill, fr. *mola* millstone — more at MILL] : a tooth with a rounded or flattened surface adapted for grinding; *specif* : one of the cheek teeth in mammals behind the incisors and canines

mō-lar adj : pulverizing by friction ; GRINDING 2 : of, relating to, or located near the molar teeth

mōlar adj 1 [L *molas* mass — more at MOLE] : of or relating to a mass of matter as distinguished from the properties or motions of molecules or atoms 2 [*mole*] : of, relating to, or containing a mole or molecules and esp. one mole of solute in 1000 milliliters of solution — **mō-lar-ly** ['mō-lər-'lī] adv

mō-las-sēs ['mō-las-'sēz] n, often *alter* [Pg *molaco*, fr. LL *mellicae* grape juice, fr. L *mel*, *mel* honey — more at MELLIFFULOUS] : the thick dark to light brown viscous syrup that is separated from the wax in sugar manufacture

mōld ['mōld] n [ME, fr. OE *molde*; akin to OHG *mola* soil, L *molere* to grind — more at MEAL] 1 : crumbling soft friable earth suited to plant growth ; SOIL; *esp* : soil rich in humus — compare LEAF MOLD 2 *dial* BRIT a : the surface of the earth ; GROUND b : the earth of a building or ground 3 *erchaic* : earth that is the substance of the human body

mōld n [ME, fr. OF *modle*, fr. L *modulus*, dim. of *modus* measure — more at MEASURE] 1 : distinctive nature or character ; TYPE 2 : (the) frame or around which an object is constructed 3 a : a cavity with a substance in which it is shaped; as (1) : a matrix for casting metal (2) a form for a jelly or wax b : a mold for casting an object 4 **MOLDING** 5 a *obs* : an example to be followed b : PROTOTYPE c : a fixed pattern or contour

mōld vt 1 *erchaic* : to knead (dough) into a desired consistency or shape 2 a : to shape in a mold b : to exert influence on 3 : to fit the contours of 4 : to ornament with molding or carving — **mōld-able** ['mōld-'ə-bəl] adj — **mōld-er** n

mōld n [ME *moilde*] 1 : a superficial often woolly growth produced on damp or decaying organic matter or on living organisms 2 : a fungus (as of the order Mucorales) that produces mold

mōld vt : to come moldy

mōld-board ['mōld-'bɔrd, 'bɔrd] n 1 a : a curved iron plate attached above a plowshare to lift and turn the soil b : the flat or curved blade (as of a bulldozer) that pushes material to one side as the machine advances 2 : one of the boards forming a mold for concrete

mōld-er ['mōld-'ər] vi **mōld-er-ŋ** [-d(ə)-rŋ] : to crumble into particles

mōld-i-ness ['mōld-'dē-nəs] n : the quality or state of being moldy

mōld-ŋ ['mōld-'ŋ] n 1 a : an act or process of molding b : an object produced by molding



by molding c : the art or occupation of molding 2 a : a decorative plane molding 2a : 1 fillet and fascia, 2 torus, 3 reeored or curved strip, 4 cavetto, 5 scotia, 6 congé, 7 beak molding 2b : a decorative plane molding 2c : a decorative plane molding 2d : a decorative plane molding 2e : a decorative plane molding 2f : a decorative plane molding 2g : a decorative plane molding 2h : a decorative plane molding 2i : a decorative plane molding 2j : a decorative plane molding 2k : a decorative plane molding 2l : a decorative plane molding 2m : a decorative plane molding 2n : a decorative plane molding 2o : a decorative plane molding 2p : a decorative plane molding 2q : a decorative plane molding 2r : a decorative plane molding 2s : a decorative plane molding 2t : a decorative plane molding 2u : a decorative plane molding 2v : a decorative plane molding 2w : a decorative plane molding 2x : a decorative plane molding 2y : a decorative plane molding 2z : a decorative plane molding

mōldy ['mōld-'ē] adj 1 : of, resembling, or covered with a mold-producing fungus 2 a : being old and moldering ; CRUMBLING b : ANQUALED, FUSTY

mōle ['mōl] n [ME, fr. OE *mōl*; akin to OHG *mell* spot] : a congenital spot, mole, or small permanent protuberance on the human body; *esp* : a pigmented nevus

mōle n [ME; akin to MLG *mole*] 1 : any of numerous burrowing insectivores (esp. family Talpidae) with minute eyes, concealed ears, and soft fur 2 : one who works in the dark

mōle n [ME; akin to OHG *mōles*, fr. LGK *mōlos*, fr. L *mōles*, lit., mass, exertion; akin to OHG *mōlos* weary, GK *mōlos* exertion] 1 : a massive work formed of masonry and large stones or earth laid in the sea as a pier or breaker 2 : the harbor formed by a mole

mōle n [F *mole*, fr. L *mōla* mole, lit., mill, millstone — more at MILL] : an abnormal mass in the uterus esp. when containing fetal tissue

mōle also **mōl** ['mōl] n [G *mōl*, short for *molekulargewicht* molecular weight, fr. *molekular* molecular + *gewicht* weight] : GRAM MOLECULE

mō-lec-u-lar ['mō-'lek-'yū-lər] adj 1 : of, relating to, or produced by molecules (as oxygen) 2 : relating to simple or elementary organization b (1) : INDIVIDUAL (2) : ATOMIC, DIVISIVE — **mō-lec-u-lar-ly** ['mō-'lek-'yū-'lər-'lī] adv

mōle-cu-lar ['mō-'lek-'yū-lər] n : a chemical formula based on both analysis and synthesis

mōle-cu-le ['mō-'lī-'kyū(ə)] n [F *molecule*, fr. NL *molecula*, dim. of L *mōles* mass] 1 a : the smallest particle of an element or compound capable of retaining chemical identity with the substance in mass b : a quantity proportional to the molecular weight; *esp* : GRAM MOLECULE 2 : a tiny particle

mōle-hill ['mōl-'hīl] n : a little ridge of earth thrown up by a mole

mōle-skin ['mōl-'skīn] n 1 : the skin of the mole used as fur 2 a : a heavy durable cotton fabric with a short thick velvety nap on one side b : a garment made of moleskin — *usu.* used in pl.

mō-lest ['mō-'lest] n [ME *molestien*, fr. MF *molestier*, fr. L *molestare*, fr. *metestus* to vex, annoy, annoy, annoy] 1 : ANNOY, DISTURB 2 : to make indecent advances to — **mō-les-ta-tion** ['mōl-'es-'tā-shən, 'mōl-'es-, 'mōl-'n-] n — **mō-les-ter** n

mō-line ['mō-'līn] adj [assumed] AF *moliné*, fr. OF *molin* mill, fr. LL *molinum* — more at MILL] of a heraldic cross : having the end of each arm forked and recurved

mōll ['mōl] n [prob. fr. Moll, nickname for Mary] 1 : PROSTITUTE 2 : DOLL 2 : a gangster's girl friend

mōll-ie also **mōllly** ['mōl-'ē] n : MOLLIESIA

mōll-ie-ni-sia ['mōl-'ē-'nīz-(ē)-'nī] n [NL, genus name, fr. Comte François N. Mollien 1850 F statesman] : any of a genus (*Molliesia*) of brightly colored topminnows (family Poeciliidae) highly valued as aquarium fishes

mōll-i-fi-ca-tion ['mōl-'ē-'fī-'kā-shən] n : the act of mollifying ; the state of being mollified

mōll-i-fy ['mōl-'ē-'fī] vb [ME *mollifier*, fr. MF *mollifier*, fr. LL *mollificare*, fr. L *mollis* soft — more at MELT] vi 1 : to soothe in respect of disposition ; APPEASE 2 : to reduce the rigidity of ; SMOOTH 3 : to make soft, pliant, or supple

mōll-i-us-can also **mōll-i-us-kan** ['mōl-'ē-'s-kən, 'rē-ljnt] syn see PACIFY the mollusks

mōll-i-us-oid ['mōl-'ē-'kōid, 'kōid] n : any of various aquatic invertebrates (as a brachiopod or bryozoan) distinguished by a tentacular organ above the mouth and sometimes grouped in a phylum (*Molluscoidea*) — **mōlluscooid** adj — **mōl-lis-oi-ē-dē-an** ['mōl-'ē-'s-'kōid-'ēn] adj or n

mōll-ask or **mōll-usk** ['mōl-'əsk, 'rē-ljnt] n [F *mollusque*, fr. NL *Mollusca*, phylum name, fr. L *neut. pl. of molluscus* soft, fr. *mollis*] : any of a large group of mollusk-like invertebrates (as snails or clams) with a soft unsegmented body *usu.* enclosed in a calcareous shell; *broadly* : SHELLFISH

Mōll-wē-dē projection ['mōl-'wēd-'ē, 'mōl-'wid-'ə] n [Karl B. Mollweide 1825 G mathematician and astronomer] : an equal-area map projection capable of showing the entire surface of the earth in the form of an ellipse with all parallels as straight lines more widely spaced at the equator than at the poles, with the central meridian as one half the length of the equator, and with all other meridians as ellipses equally spaced

mōll-y ['mōl-'ē] n [Molly, nickname for Mary] 1 : a pampered weakling; *specif* : an effeminate man 2 : GOODY-GOODY

mōll-y-cōd-dle vi **mōl-ly-cōd-dle** [-kōd-'līn, '-līn] : CODDLE, PAMPER syn see INDULGE — **mōl-ly-cōd-dler** [-kōd-'līn, '-līn] n

mō-lūc ['mōl-'yūk, 'mōl-'lūk] or **mō-lūch** ['mōl-'yūk, 'mōl-'lūk] n [L *lūca*, Heb *Molech*, fr. Gk, fr. Heb *Molek*] : a Semitic deity worshipped through the sacrifice of children

mō-lo-ty cocktail ['mō-lə-'tōf, 'mōl-, 'mōl-'ə] n [Vyacheslav M. Molotov 1890 Russ statesman] : a crude hand grenade made of a bottle filled with a flammable liquid (as gasoline) and fitted with a wick connected rag taped to the bottom and ignited at the moment of hurling

mōlt ['mōlt] vb [alter. of ME *mouten*, fr. (assumed) OE *miltian* to change, fr. L *mutare* — more at MISS] vi : to shed hair, feathers, shell, horns, or an outer layer periodically ~ vi : to cast off (an outer covering) periodically; *specif* : to throw off (the old cuticle) — *used* of arthropods — **mōlt-er** n

mōlt n : the act or process of molting

mōl-ten ['mōlt-'ən] adj [ME, fr. pp. of *melten* to melt] 1 : fused or

a abut; ʳ kitten; ʳ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; ʳ sing; ʳ flow; ʳ o flow; ʳ o coin; ʳ thin; ʳ this; i loot; ʳ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zū vision

NAME	SYMBOL	SUBDIVISIONS	COUNTRY
krona	KR	100 öre	Denmark
krona	KR	100 öre	Norway
kyat	K	100 pyas	Burma
le		100 quintars	Albania
lempira	L	100 centavos	Honduras
leu	L	100 bani	Romania
lev	LV	100 stotinki	Bulgaria
lira		100 centesimi	Italy
mark	see DEUTSCHE MARK, above		
markka	M or MK	100 pennia	Finland
peseta	PTA, PTS (pl.)	100 centimos	Spain
peso	\$	100 centavos	Argentina
peso	\$	100 centavos	Colombia
peso	\$	100 centavos	Cuba
peso	P	100 centavos	Dominican Republic
peso	\$	100 centavos	Mexico
peso	P	100 centavos	Philippines
piaster	P	100 cents	Uruguay
pound	£	20 shillings	So. Vietnam
		240 pence	United Kingdom
pound	£A	20 shillings	Australia
		240 pence	
pound	£E	1000 mils	Cyprus
pound	£	100 piasters	Egypt (United Kingdom)
		(100) millemes	Ghana (Republic)
pound	£	20 shillings	Ghana
		240 pence	
pound	£	20 shillings	Ireland
		240 pence	
pound	£	100 astorot	Israel
pound	£L	100 piasters	Lebanon
pound	£	100 piasters	Libya
		(100) millemes	
pound	NZ£	20 shillings	New Zealand
		240 pence	
pound	£	20 shillings	Nigeria
		240 pence	
pound	£	20 shillings	Sierra Leone
		240 pence	
pound	£	100 riials	Sudan
		100 piasters	
pound	£S	100 piasters	Syria
pound	£T	100 piasters	Turkey
		(100) piastros	
quetzal	Q	100 centavos	Guatemala
rand	R	100 cents	So. Africa
rial	R	100 dinars	Iran
or rial	R	100 qushes	Saudi Arabia
riel	R	100 sen	Cambodia
ruble	R or rub	100 kopecks	U.S.S.R.
rupee	R or Re	100 cents	Ceylon
rupee	R or Re	100 naye paise	India
rupiah	R or Re	100 Rupiah	Indonesia
schilling	Sh	100 sen	Austria
shilling	Sh	100 groschen	British East Africa
sol	\$ also \$ or S/	100 centavos	Peru
somalo	\$	100 centesimi	Somalia
sucra	S or S/	100 centavos	Ecuador
yuan	Y	100 sen	Japan
yen	Y	100 chiao	China (mainland)
zyao	Z	100 fen	China (Formosa)
zloty	Z	100 groszy	Poland

mon-ey-bagz \mɒn-ē-,bagz/ *n* pl but sing or pl in constr 1: WEALTH 2: a wealthy person
money changer *n* 1: one whose occupation is the exchanging of kinds or denominations of currency 2: a device for holding and dispensing sorted change
mon-eyed or **mon-eyed** \mɒn-ēd/ *adj* 1: having money; WEALTHY 2: consisting of or derived from money
mon-ey-er \mɒn-ē-er/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *monier*, fr. LL *monetarius* master of a mint, coiner, fr. *monetarius* of a mint] an authorized coinor of money; MINTER
mon-ey-mak-er \mɒn-ē-,mā-kr/ *n* 1: one that accumulates wealth 2: a plan or product that produces profit — **mon-ey-mak-ing** \-kɪŋ/ *adj* or *n*
money of account *n* a denominator of value or basis of exchange which is used in keeping accounts and for which there may or may not be an equivalent coin or denomination of paper money
money order *n* an order issued by a post office, bank, or telegraph office for payment of a specified sum of money at another named office
mon-ey-wort \mɒn-ē-,wɔrt-, -wɔr(ə)t/ *n* a trailing perennial herb (*Lysimachia nummularia*) with rounded opposite leaves and solitary yellow flowers in their leaf axils
mon-ey-er \mɒn-ē-er/ *adj* [ME *mongere*, fr. OF *mangere*, fr. L *mangon-*, *mango*, of Gk origin; akin to Gk *manganon* charm, philter — more at MANGOLEID]; BROKER, DEALER
monger *v* **mon-ey-liz** \-gə-ri-z/; to deal in; PEOPLE
Mon-gol \mɒn-ˈgɔl/ *n* [Mongol] 1: a member of the chiefly nomadic Mongoloid peoples of Mongolia 2: MONGOLIAN 3: MONGOLOID — **Mongol** *adj*
Mon-go-lian \mɒn-ˈgɔl-iən, mɒn-, -gɔl-ē-ən/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting Mongolia, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Mongols, or Mongolians 2: MONGOLOID 3 *not cap*: of, relating to, or afflicted with mongolism
Mongolian *n* 1 a: MONGOL 1 b: MONGOLOID 2: a native or inhabitant of the Mongolian People's Republic 2: the Mongolic language of the Mongol people
Mon-gol-ic \mɒn-ˈgɔl-ik, mɒn-ˈgɔl-ik/ *adj* MONGOLOID
Mongolic *n* a group of Altaic languages including Mongolian and Kalmyk
mon-gol-ism \mɒn-ˈgɔl-,liz-əm/ or **mon-go-lian-ism** \mɒn-ˈgɔl-

-lɪz-əm, mɒn-, -gɔl-ē-ən, -liz-ən/ *n* a congenital idiocy of unknown ultimate cause in which a child is born with slanting eyes, a broad short skull, and broad hands with short fingers
Mon-gol-oid \mɒn-ˈgɔl-,ɔid/ *adj*: of, constituting, or characteristic of a major racial stock native to Asia and considered to comprise people of northern and northern Asia, Malaysians, Eskimos, and often American Indians — **Mongoloid** *n*
mon-goose \mɒn-ˈgʊs-, mɒn-, *n* pl **mon-gooses** [Hindi *māgūs*, fr. Prakrit *māgū*]; an agile grizzled viverrine mammal (*Herpessia nyctal*) of India about the size of a ferret that feeds on snakes and rodents; *broadly*: any of various related Asian and African mammals
mon-grel \mɒn-ˈgrɛl-, mɒn-, mɒn-ˈn-ə/ *n* [prob. fr. ME *mong* mixture, short for *ymong*, fr. OE *gemong* crowd — more at AMONG] 1: an individual resulting from the interbreeding of diverse breeds or strains; esp: one of unknown ancestry 2: a mongrel (any of various types of persons or things) — **mongrel** or **mon-grel-ly** \-grɛl-ē/ *adj* — **mon-grel-ism** \-grɛl-,liz-əm/ *n* — **mon-grel-ize** \-lɪz-/ *vt*
mon-ies *pl* of MONEY
mon-i-ker or **mon-ick-er** \mɒn-i-ˈkər/ *n* [origin unknown] *slang* 1: NAME, NICKNAME
mon-il-i-orm \mɒn-ˈil-ə-,fɔrm/ *adj* [L *monile* necklace — more at MANE]; jointed or constricted at regular intervals so as to resemble a string of beads — **mon-il-i-orm-ly** *adv*
mon-ish \mɒn-ˈɪʃ-ɪʃ/ *vt* [ME *monesien*, alter. of *monesten*, fr. OF *monesien*, fr. (assumed) VL *monestare*, fr. L *monēre* to warn — more at MIND]; ADMONISH
mon-ism \mɒn-ˈnɪz-əm, mɒn-ˈjɪ-ə/ *n* [G *monismus*, fr. *mon-* + *-ismus* -ism] 1 a: a view that there is only one kind of ultimate substance b: the view that reality is one unitary organic whole with no independent parts 2: a religious doctrine — **mon-ism** \mɒn-ˈnɪz-əm/ *n* — **mon-ist** \mɒn-ˈɪst-ɪk, mɒn-ˈɪst-ɪk/ *adj*
mon-i-ti-er \mɒn-ˈnɪʃ-ən, mɒn-ˈn-ə/ *n* [ME *moniciu*, fr. MF *monitior*, fr. L *monitior*, *monitio*, fr. *monitus*, pp. of *monēre*] 1: WARNING, CAUTION 2: an intimation or presentation esp. of danger 3: a legal summons or citation to appear and answer a default
mon-i-tor \mɒn-ˈɪ-tər/ *n* [L, one that warns, overseer, fr. *monitus*, pp. of *monēre* to warn — more at MIND] 1 a: a student appointed to assist a teacher b: a person or thing that warns or instructs c: one that monitors or is used in monitoring d: a receiver used to view the picture being picked up by a television camera 2: any of various large tropical Old World pleurodont lizards (genus *Varanus* and family Varanidae) closely related to the iguanas (genus *Iguana*, first stip of the type) a: a heavily armored warship formerly used in coastal operations having a very low freeboard and one or more revolving gun turrets b: a small modern warship with shallow draft for coastal bombardment — **mon-i-to-ri-al** \mɒn-ˈɪ-tər-i-əl-, -tər-i-əl/ *adj* — **mon-i-to-ri-ship** \mɒn-ˈɪ-tər-ɪ-ʃɪp/ *n* — **mon-i-tor-ess** \mɒn-ˈɪ-tər-ɪ-ʃ-əs/ *n*
mon-i-tor-ing \mɒn-ˈɪ-tər-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: to check by means of a receiver for quality or fidelity to a band or for military, political, or criminal significance 2: to test for intensity of radiation esp. if due to radioactivity 3: to watch, observe, or check for a specific purpose 4: to keep track of, regulate, or control 5: to check or regulate the volume or quality of (sound) in recording
mon-i-to-ry \mɒn-ˈɪ-tər-i-, -tər-i-əl/ *adj* [L *monitorius*, fr. *monitus*]; ADMONISHING, WARNING
monitory *n* a letter containing an admonition or warning
monk \mɒŋk/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *monac*, fr. LL *monachus*, fr. L Gk *monachos*, fr. Gk *adj.*, single, fr. *monos* single, alone; akin to OHG *mengen* to lack, Gk *monos* sparse]; a man who is a member of a monastic order; also: a solitary ascetic or cenobite *syn* see RECLUSE — **monk-ish** \mɒŋk-ɪʃ/ *adj* — **monk-ish-ly** *adv* — **monk-ish-ness** *n*
monk-ery \mɒŋk-ər-i/ *n* 1: MONASTICISM 2: MONASTERY
monk-ey \mɒŋk-ē/ *n* [prob. of LG origin; akin to *Osip* *mona* name] of an ape, prob. of Romance origin; akin to *Osip* *mona* (monkey) 2: a primate mammal other than man and usu. also the lemurus (*Propithecus*) a: a copy of the monkey b: a person resembling a monkey c: a ludicrous figure; DUFE 3: any of various machines, implements, or vessels; esp: the falling weight of a pile driver
monkey *v* 1: to act in a grotesque or mischievous manner 2 a: to JOL, TRIFLE b: TAMPER ~ vt; to treat as a monkey does; MIMIC
monkey jacket *n*: MESS JACKET
monk-ey-shine \mɒŋk-ē-,ʃɪn/ *n*: a mischievous trick; PRANK
monkey wrench *n* 1: a wrench with one fixed and one adjustable jaw at right angles to a straight handle 2: something that disrupts (his proposal thus threw a monkey wrench into the peace negotiations)
Mon-Khmer \mɒn-ˈkɔ-ˈmɛ(ə)r/ *n*: a language family containing Mon, Khmer, and several other languages of southeast Asia
monk-hood \mɒŋk-ˈhʊd/ *n* 1: the character, condition, or profession of a monk; MONASTICISM 2: monks as a class
monk-cloth *n* a coarse heavy fabric in basket weave made org. of worsted and used for monk's habits but now chiefly of cotton or linen and used for draperies
monks-hood \mɒŋk(ɪ)s-,hʊd/ *n*: ACONITUM 1; esp: a poisonous Eurasian herb (*Aconitum napellus*) often cultivated for its showy terminal racemes of white or purplish flowers
mon- see MON-
mon-o-ac-id \mɒn-ˈ(ɔ-)ˈæs-əd-, mɒn-ˈ(nɔ-)ˈad/ *n* 1: having a single hydroxyl group and able to react with only one molecule of a monobasic acid to form a salt or ester — used of bases and alcohols 2: having only one acid-having oxygen atom
mon-o-ba-sic \mɒn-ˈ(ɔ-)ˈbɛ-sɪk-, mɒn-ˈ(nɔ-)ˈad/ [ISV] 1: having only one acid hydrogen atom 2: containing only one atom of a univalent metal or its equivalent 3: having a single basic hydroxyl group and able to react with only one molecule of a monobasic acid — used of bases and basic salts — **mon-o-ba-sic-ly** \-bɛ-sɪk-ət-ē/ *adv*
mon-o-car-box-yl-ic \-kɔr-,(ɔ-)ˈbɛk-ɪl-ɪk/ *adj*: containing one carboxyl group

ə baut; ɒ kiten; ɔ further; a back; ɔ bake; ɛ cot, cart; ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ɪ this; ʊ foot; ʊ foot; ʏ yet; ʏ few; ʏ furious; ʒb vision

mo-no-car-pel-lary \-'kär-pə-ler-ē\ *adj* : consisting of a single carpel

mo-no-car-pic \-'kär-pik\ *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *monocarpicus*, fr. NL *mon-* + *-carpicus* = *-carpic*]; bearing fruit but once and dying

mo-no-cha-si-tum \-'kə-z(h)ə-m\ *n*, pl **mo-no-cha-sis** \-(h)ə-s\ [NL, fr. *mon-* + *-chasium* (as in *dichasium*)] : a cymose inflorescence that produces only one main axis

mo-no-cha-myous \-'mā-nə-'kām-i-əs\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *mon-* + *chlamyd*, *chlamys* cloak]; lacking petals or sepals but not both; also : having monochlamydeous flowers

mo-no-chord \-'mā-nə-'kô(ə)r-d\, 'mō-nə-'n\ [ME *monocorde*, fr. MF, fr. ML *monochordum*, fr. Gk *monochordon*, fr. *mon-* + *chordē* string] : more or less a form of ancient origin for measuring and demonstrating the mathematical relations of musical tones that consists of a single string stretched over a sounding board and a movable bridge set on a graduated scale

mo-no-chro-ma-tic \-'mā-nə-'krō-mat-'mā-nə-, 'mā-nə-'n\ *n* [*mon-* + Gk *chromatos*, *chrōmā* = *chroma*] : completely color-blind individual

mo-no-chro-ma-tic \-'mā-nə-'krō-mat-'mā-nə-, 'mā-nə-'n\ *adj* [L *monochromatos*, fr. Gk *monochromatos*, fr. *mon-* + *chrōmat-*, *chrōma* color — more at *CHROMATIC*] : 1 : having or consisting of one color or hue 2 : consisting of radiation of a single wavelength or of a very small range of wavelengths 3 : of, relating to, or exhibiting monochromatism — **mo-no-chro-ma-tic-al-ly** \-'k(ə)-l(ə)-adv — **mo-no-chro-ma-tic-ly** \-'krō-mə-'tis-ət-ē\ *n*

mo-no-chro-ma-tism \-'krō-mə-'tiz-əm\ *n* : complete color blindness in which all colors appear as shades of gray

mo-no-chro-ma-tism \-'mā-nə-'krom-'mā-nə-, 'mā-nə-'n\ *n*, fem. of *monochromos* of one color, fr. Gk *monochromos*, fr. *mon-* + *-chromos* = *chromē*] : a painting, drawing, or photograph in a single hue — **mo-no-chro-ma-tic** \-'mā-nə-'krō-mik\ *adj* — **mo-no-chrome** \-'mā-nə-'krō-mə\ *n*

mo-no-chrome \-'mā-nə-'krō-mə\ *n* : a color or color of, relating to, or made with a single color or hue

mo-no-cle \-'mā-ni-kəl\ *n* [F, fr. LL *monoculus* having one eye, fr. L *mon-* + *oculus* eye = more at *EYE*] : an eyelass for one eye

mo-no-cled \-'mā-nə-'kləd\ *adj*

mo-no-clinal \-'mā-nə-'klīn-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : having or relating to a single oblique inclination (~fold) — **mo-no-clinal-ly**

mo-no-cline \-'mā-nə-'klīn-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* : a monoclinical geologic fold

mo-no-clin-ic \-'mā-nə-'klīn-ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [ISV] : having one or more infections of the crystalline axis

monoclinic system *n* : a crystal system characterized by three unequal axes with one oblique intersection

mo-no-clin-ous \-'klī-nəs\ *adj* [NL *monoclinus*, fr. *mon-* + *-clinus* = *-clinus*] : having both stamens and pistils in the same flower

mo-no-coque \-'mā-nə-'kōk-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n*, pl. fr. *mon-* + *-coque*, fr. L *coquum* excrescence on a tree, fr. Gk *kokkos* berry] : 1 : an aircraft structure in which the outer covering skin carries all or a major part of the stresses 2 : the structure of a vehicle in which the body is integral with the chassis

mo-no-cot-yl \-'kōt-'il-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* : MONOCOTYLEDON

mo-no-cot-yl-ous \-'mā-nə-'kōt-'il-'i-əs-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [deriv. of NL *mon-* + *cotyledon*] : any of a subclass (Monocotyledoneae) of seed plants having an embryo with a single cotyledon and usu. parallel-veined leaves — **mo-no-cot-yl-ed-ous-ly** \-'i-əs-\ *adv*

mo-no-cratic \-'mā-nə-'krāt-'mā-nə-, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* : government by a single person — **mo-no-cratic-ly** \-'krāt-'mā-nə-'n\ *adv* — **mo-no-cratic-ly** \-'mā-nə-'krāt-ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj*

mo-no-cu-lar \-'mā-nə-'nāk-'yā-lər-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [LL *monoculus* having one eye] : suitable for use with only one eye

mo-no-cul-ture \-'mā-nə-'nək-'chər-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* : the cultivation of a single product to the exclusion of other uses of land

mo-no-cy-cle \-'sī-'kəl-\ *n* [*mon-* + *-cycle* (as in *bicycle*)] : UNICYCLE

mo-no-cy-clic \-'mā-nə-'sī-'kik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [ISV *mon-* + *-cyclic*] : 1 : arranged in or consisting of one whorl or circle 2 : containing one ring in the molecular structure — **mo-no-cy-clic-ly** \-'sī-'kik-'l(ə)-adv — **mo-no-**

mo-no-cy-tic \-'mā-nə-'sīt-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [ISV] : a large phagocytic leukocyte with basophilic cytoplasm containing faint eosinophilic granulations — **mo-no-cy-tic-ly** \-'sīt-'ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adv* — **mo-no-cy-tic-ly** \-'sīt-'id-\ *adv*

mo-no-dic \-'mā-nə-'nā-dik-\ *adj* : of or relating to monody — **mo-no-dic-al** \-'nā-dik-\ *adj* — **mo-no-dic-al-ly** \-'k(ə)-l(ə)-adv

mo-no-dic-tist \-'mā-nəd-ist-\ *n* : a writer, singer, or composer of monody

mo-no-dra-ma \-'mā-nə-'drām-ə-, 'mō-nə-, '-drām-\ *n* : a drama acted or designed to be acted by a single person — **mo-no-dra-ma-tic** \-'mā-nə-'drā-mat-'ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj*

mo-no-dry \-'mā-nəd-ē-\ *n* [ML *monodia*, fr. Gk *monodia*, fr. *monōdiōs* singing alone, fr. *mon-* + *aldēin* to sing — more at *ODE*] : 1 : an ode sung by one voice (as in a Greek tragedy) 2 : ELEGY, PIRGE 3 : a monophonic vocal piece 6 : the monophonic style of 17th century opera

mo-no-ec-i-ous \-'mā-nə-'shəs-, ('mā-, 'mō-) *adj* [deriv. of Gk *mon-* + *oikos* house — more at *VICINITY*] : 1 : having male and female sex organs in the same individual; HERMAPRODITE 2 : having male and female staminate flowers on the same plant — **mo-no-ec-i-ously** \-'mā-nə-'shəs-\ *adv* — **mo-no-ec-ist** \-'nē-'sīz-əm-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* — **mo-no-ec-ist** \-'mā-nə-'sē-, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n*

mo-no-fil \-'mā-nə-'fīl-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* : MONOFILAMENT

mo-no-fil-a-ment \-'mā-nə-'fīl-ə-mənt-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* : a single unit of filament synthesis

mo-no-fu-el \-'mā-nə-'fyū(ə)-\, 'mō-nə-, '-fyū(ə)-\ *n* : MONOPROPELLANT

mo-no-gam-ic \-'mā-nə-'gām-ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : MONOGAMOUS

mo-no-g-a-mist \-'mā-nə-'nāg-ə-məst-\ *n* : one who practices or professes monogamy

mo-no-g-a-mous \-'mə-s\ *adj* : of, relating to, or practicing monogamy — **mo-no-g-a-mous-ly** \-'mə-s-\ *adv* — **mo-no-g-a-mous-ness** *n*

mo-no-g-a-my \-'mē-\ *n* [F *monogamie*, fr. LL *monogamia*, fr. Gk, fr. *monogamos* monogamous, fr. *mon-* + *gamos* marriage — more at *BIAMY*] : single marriage; 1 : a one marriage only during life 2 : a one marriage but one person at a time

mo-no-gen-e-sis \-'mā-nə-'jən-ə-səs-, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* [NL] : unity of origin; *specif* : the presumed origin of all life from one original entity or cell — **mo-no-gen-etic** \-'jə-'net-ik\ *adj*

mo-no-gen-ic \-'jən-ik\ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or controlled

by a single gene and esp. by either of an allelic pair — **mo-no-gen-ic-al-ly** \-'i-k(ə)-l(ə)-adv

mo-no-gram \-'mā-nə-'grām-\ *n* [LL *monogramma*, fr. Gk *mon-* + *gramma* = more at *GRAM*] : a sign of identity formed of the combined initials of a name — **mo-no-gram-ma-tic** \-'mā-nə-'grām-'mat-ik-\ *adj*

mo-no-gram-ma-tic \-'mā-nə-'grām-'mat-ik-\ *adj*

mo-no-gram-ming *n* : to mark with a monogram

mo-no-graph \-'mā-nə-'grāf-\ *n* : a learned treatise on a small area of learning; also : a written account of a single thing — **mo-no-graph-ic** \-'mā-nə-'grāf-ik-\ *adj*

mo-no-graph-y *n* : to write a monograph on

mo-no-pis-ters \-'mā-nə-'pī-s-təz-, 'mā-, 'mō-'n\ *adj* : 1 : having one pistil or stamens with one pistil 2 : of, relating to, or living in monogyny

mo-no-py-ny \-'nē-\ *n* [ISV] : the state or custom of having only one wife at a time

mo-no-hy-dric \-'mā-nə-'hī-drik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : containing one atom of acid hydrogen 2 : MONOHYDROXY

mo-no-hy-drox-y \-'mā-nə-'hī-drīk-sē-\ *adj* [ISV *monohydroxy*, fr. *mon-* + *hydroxy-*] : containing one hydroxyl group in the molecule

mo-no-lay-er \-'mā-nə-'lā-ər-\, 'mō-nə-, '-l(ə)-ər-\ *n* : a layer or film one molecule in thickness (as ~ of stearic acid)

mo-no-lin-gual \-'mā-nə-'līŋ-gwəl-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : expressed in or known by only one language

mo-no-lith \-'mā-nə-'lī-th-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* [F *monolithe*, fr. *monolithos* consisting of a single stone, fr. L *monolithus*, fr. Gk *monolithos*, fr. *mon-* + *lithos* stone] : a single great stone often in the form of an obelisk or column

mo-no-lith-ic \-'mā-nə-'lī-th-ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : 1 : of or relating to a monolith 2 : exhibiting massive uniformity : UNDIFFERENTIATED

mo-no-logue also **mo-no-log** \-'mā-nə-'lŋ-, 'āg-\ *n* [F *monologue*, fr. *mon-* + *-logue* (as in *dialogue*)] : 1 : a dramatic soliloquy; also : a dramatic sketch performed by one actor 2 : a literary soliloquy 3 : a long speech or conversation monopolizing conversation — **mo-no-log-ist** \-'lŋ-, 'gə-st-, 'āg-\ or **mo-no-log-ist** \-'mā-nə-'lŋ-'gə-st-, 'mā-nə-'lŋ-, 'gə-st-, 'āg-\ *n*

mo-no-ma-nia \-'mā-nə-'mā-nē-, 'mō-nə-, '-mā-nə-\ *n* [NL] : 1 : mental derangement restricted to one idea or group of ideas 2 : excessive concentration on a single object or idea — **mo-no-ma-ni-ac** \-'mā-nə-'ak-\ *n* or *adj*

mo-no-mer \-'mā-nə-'mər-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* [ISV] : the simple unpolymerized form of a chemical compound — **mo-no-mer-ic** \-'mā-nə-'mər-ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj*

mo-no-mer-ic \-'mā-nə-'mər-'ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : 1 : consisting of or employing one metal 2 : of or relating to monometallic

mo-no-met-al-lism \-'mē-təl-'līz-əm-\ *n* [ISV *mon-* + *-metallism* (as in *bimetallism*)] : the adoption of one metal only in a currency — **mo-no-met-al-list** \-'līz-ət-\ *n*

mo-no-met-er \-'mā-nə-'mēt-ər-\ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *monometros*, fr. *mon-* + *metron* measure = more at *MEASURE*] : a verse consisting of a single foot or dipody

mo-no-mi-al \-'mā-nə-'mī-əl-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *n* [blend of *mon-* + *-nomial* (as in *binomial*)] : a mathematical expression consisting of a single term; also : a nomic name consisting of a single word or term — **mo-no-mi-al-ly**

mo-no-mole-cu-lar \-'mā-nə-'mōl-'yū-lər-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : being only one molecule thick (as ~ film) — **mo-no-mole-cu-lar-ly** \-'yū-lər-'l(ə)-adv

mo-no-mor-phic \-'mōr-'fē-mik-\ *adj* : consisting of only one morpheme (*raise* is ~ but *rays* is not)

mo-no-mor-phic \-'mōr-'fē-mik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* : having but a single form or structural pattern — **mo-no-mor-phism** \-'fē-zəm-\ *n*

Mo-nog-a-ne-ha \-'mā-nə-'nə-'hē-lə-, 'nā-nə-, '-hā-\ *n* [*Monogahela* river valley in Pennsylvania] : a rye whiskey made in western Pennsylvania

mo-no-nu-cle-ar \-'mā-nə-'n(ə)'yū-kle-ər-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [ISV] : 1 : having only one nucleus 2 : MONOCYCLIC 2 — **mo-no-nu-cle-er** \-'mā-nə-'n(ə)'yū-kle-ər-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to a single nucleon; *specif* : grouped from a single common parent form — **mo-no-nu-cle-er-ism** \-'fē-l(ə)-tīz-əm-\ or **mo-no-nu-cle-er-ly** \-'tīz-ət-\ *n*

mo-noph-y-sit-ic \-'mā-nə-'fīz-ik-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [Mk *Monophysitēs*, fr. Gk *mon-* + *physis* nature — more at *PHYSICS*] : one holding the anti-Chalcedonian doctrine that the human and divine in Christ constitute only one nature — **Mo-noph-y-sit-ic-ism** \-'fē-l(ə)-tīz-əm-\ *n* — **mo-noph-y-sit-ic-ly** \-'fē-l(ə)-tīz-ət-\ *adv*

mo-noph-y-sit-ic-ism \-'fē-l(ə)-tīz-əm-\ *n* : a doctrine of a single supporting surface

mo-no-plaid \-'mā-nə-'plāid-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [ISV] : having or being a chromosome set comprising a single genome — **mo-noploid** *n*

mo-no-poi-di-al \-'mā-nə-'pōid-'i-əl-\, 'mō-nə-'n\ *adj* [NL *monopodium*, fr. *mon-* + *-podium*] : having or involving the formation of offshoots from a main axis — **mo-no-poi-di-al-ly** \-'i-əl-'adv

mo-nop-o-list \-'mā-nə-'pōl-ist-\ *n* : one who monopolizes — **mo-nop-o-lis-tic** \-'nāp-'pōl-ist-ik-\ *adj* — **mo-nop-o-lis-tic-ly** \-'nāp-'pōl-ist-ik-'l(ə)-adv

mo-nop-o-lis-tic \-'nāp-'pōl-ist-ik-\, 'mō-nāp-(ə)-l(ə)-'zā-shən-\ *n* : the act of monopolizing; the state of being monopolized

mo-nop-o-lize \-'mā-nə-'pōl-'īz-\ *v* : to get a monopoly of — **mo-nop-o-liz-er** *n*

mo-nop-o-ly \-'mā-nə-'pōl-'i-\ *n* [L *monopolium*, fr. Gk *monopolion*, fr. *mon-* + *polis* 1 : exclusive ownership through legal privilege, command of supply, or concerted action 2 : exclusive possession 3 : a commodity controlled by one party 4 : a person or group having a monopoly

syn CORNER, POOL, SYNDICATE, TRUST, CARTEL; MONOPOLY implies

exclusive control of a public service or of exclusive power to buy or sell a commodity in a specified market; CORNER implies a temporary complete control of something sold on an exchange so that buyers are compelled to pay the price asked; POOL applies to a joint undertaking by competing companies to regulate output and manipulate prices; SYNDICATE may apply to a group of financiers organized in order to profit by a monopoly but more often in order to carry out a temporary enterprise (as marketing a bond issue or purchasing a large property); TRUST applies to a merger of corporations by which control is given to trustees and the individual owners are compensated by shares of stock; CARTEL commonly implies an international combination of firms for controlling production and sale of their products

mo-no-pra-til \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-pr\u00e6-t\u00edl-ont, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c n : a rocket propellant containing both the fuel and the oxidizer in a single substance

mo-no-sop-ny \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u00f0-n\u00e6 \u028c [m\u00f0n + -opony (as in oligopsony)] : an oligopoly limited to one buyer

mo-no-rail \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c\u02c8, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c n : a single rail serving as a track for a wheeled locomotive

mo-no-sac-cha-ride \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u00e6k-\u028c-rid, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c [SIV] : a sugar not decomposable by simple sugars by hydrolysis

mono-so-di-um cl\u2081\u2082\u208b\u2086\u208c \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u00f0-d\u00e6m-\u028cgl\u00ed-t\u00e6-m\u00e6t \u028c n : a crystalline salt C\u2081\u2082O\u2086Na\u2086 used for seasoning foods

mono-som\u00e6 \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u00f0m-\u028c n : a chromosome lacking a synaptic mate; esp : an unpaired X chromosome

mono-so-mic \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u00f0-m\u00edk \u028c adj : having one less than the diploid number of chromosomes — monosome n

mo-no-stile \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-t\u028c\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-t\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c n : PRO-TO-STE-IL \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-t\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c adj : mo-no-ste-il-ly \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-t\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c adv

mo-no-sty-lous \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-t\u028c-l\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c adj : having a single style (a ~ flower)

mono-syl-lab-ic \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-lab-ik \u028c adj [prob. fr. F monosyllabique, fr. monosyllabe] 1 : consisting of one syllable (of monosyllables) 2 : speaking in or using only monosyllables 3 : conspicuously brief in answering or commenting 7 TERSE — mono-syl-lab-i-cal-ly \i-k(\u028c)-l\u028c \u028c adv — mono-syl-lab-i-ly \i-l\u028c-\u028c \u028c adv

mono-syl-la-ble \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u028c-l\u028c-\u028c-b\u028c\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c [modif. of MF or L\u028c. MF monosyllabum, L\u028c. monosyllabus, fr. Gk fr. neut. of monosyllab\u00f3s having one syllable, fr. mon- + syllab\u00e9 syllable] : a word of one syllable

mo-no-sym-met-ric \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-s\u00e6-m\u028c-tr\u028c-k, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c adj 1 : MONO-CENTRIC 2 : symmetrical bilaterally with reference to a single plane

mo-no-sym-met-ri-cal-ly \i-k(\u028c)-l\u028c \u028c adv — mo-no-sym-met-ri-cal-ly \i-sim-\u028c-tr\u028c \u028c adv

mo-no-the-ism \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c(-), th\u028c-\u028c\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c n : the doctrine or belief that there is but one God — mo-no-the-ist \i-th\u028c-\u028c-\u028c n

mo-no-the-istic \i-th\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj : mo-no-the-istic-ly \i-k(\u028c)-l\u028c \u028c adv

mo-no-t\u028c\u028c \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c n : MONOCHROME

mo-no-t\u028c\u028c \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c n [Gk monotonos monotonous] 1 : a succession of syllables, words, or sentences on one unvaried key or tone 2 : a series of unvaried musical tones in a tedious sameness or iteration — monotonous adj — mono-ton-ic \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-t\u028c\u028c-k \u028c adj — mono-ton-i-cal-ly \i-k(\u028c)-l\u028c \u028c adv

mo-no-t\u028c-nous \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-t\u028c-n\u028c-\u028c, m\u00e6t\u028c-n\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj [Gk monotonos, fr. mon- + tonos tone] 1 : uttered or sounded in one unvarying tone 2 : tedious in form or unvarying — mo-no-t\u028c-nous-ly \u028c \u028c adv — mo-no-t\u028c-nous-ness n

mo-no-t\u028c-ny \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-t\u028c-\u028c, m\u00e6t\u028c-\u028c \u028c n 1 : tedious sameness 2 : sameness of tone or sound

mo-no-tre-ma-tous \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-tr\u028c-m\u028c-t\u028c-\u028c, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-, tr\u028c-m\u028c-t\u028c \u028c adj [mo- + tremat\u00e9 + tremat\u00e9 trematode, fr. trem\u00e6tre to bore — more at TREMOR] : a of relating to an order (Monotremata) of lowly mammals comprising the duckbills and echidnas — mo-no-tre-mat\u028c \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-tr\u028c-m, m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c n

mo-no-tri-chous \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-tr\u028c-k\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj : having a single flagellum or tail of bacterium

mo-no-type \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n an impression on paper of a design painted, used, with the finger or a brush on a surface (as glass) Monotype trademark 1 — used for a keyboard typesetting machine that casts and sets type in separate characters 2 : matter produced by Monotype machine or printing done from such matter

mo-no-ty-pic \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj [mo- + typ\u00e9 type] 1 : including a single representative — used esp. of a genus with only one species

mo-no-va-lence \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-v\u00e6-l\u028c\u028c(\u028c), m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c \u028c or mo-no-va-len-cy \i-l\u028c-\u028c \u028c n : the quality or state of being monovalent

mo-no-va-lent \i-l\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj [SIV] 1 : UNVALENT 2 : containing antibodies specific for or antigens of a single strain of an organism

mo-no-va-ry-al \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-v\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj [M\u00c6J-ADJ] : derived from a single ovum (~ twins)

mo-nox-ide \m\u00f0-n\u00e6k-s\u028c-d\u028c \u028c \u028c [SIV] : an oxide containing one atom of oxygen in the molecule

Mon-roe Doctr\u00e9 \m\u00f0-n\u00e6-\u028c, m\u00e6n-, m\u00e6n-\u028c \u028c [James Monroe 1753, 5th U. S. president] : a statement of U. S. foreign policy expressing opposition to extension of European control or influence in the western hemisphere

mon-sei-gneur \m\u00f0-s\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n, pl mes-s\u028c-\u028c-neurs \m\u00e6-s\u028c-\u028c-\u028c(\u028c) [Fr. lit, my lord] : a French dignitary (as a prince or prelate) used as a title preceding a title of office or rank (Monseigneur the bishop)

mon-sieur \m\u00f0-s(\u028c)-\u028c(\u028c) \u028c n, pl mes-s\u028c-\u028c(\u028c) \u028c n, pl mes-s\u028c-\u028c(\u028c)(\u028c) \u028c n, pl mes-s\u028c-\u028c(\u028c)(\u028c) \u028c n [MF, lit, my lord] : a Frenchman of high rank or station — used as a title equivalent to Mister and prefixed to the name of a Frenchman

mon-si-gneur \m\u00f0-s\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n, pl mon-si-gneurs or mon-si-gneur-i \m\u00e6n-s\u028c-\u028c-\u028c, -\u028c-\u028c \u028c [fr. monsignore, fr. F monseigneur] : a Roman Catholic prelate with the office or titular distinction of chamberlain, domestic prelate, or prothonotary apostolic — used as a title prefixed to the surname or to the given name of a surname — mon-si-gneur-i-al \m\u00e6n-s\u028c-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c, -\u028c-\u028c \u028c \u028c

mon-soon \m\u00f0-n\u028c-s\u028c\u028c \u028c [obs. D monsson, fr. Pg monson, fr. Ar m\u00f0ssim time, season] : a periodic wind esp. in the Indian ocean and

southern Asia; also : the season of the southwest monsoon in India and adjacent countries — mon-soon-al \u028c-\u028c \u028c adj

mon-ster \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-st\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [ME monstre, fr. MF, fr. L monstrum evil omen, monster] 1 obs : PRODIGY 2 a : an animal or plant of abnormal structure b : one who deviates from normal behavior or character — 3 a : a threatening force — 4 : an animal of strange or terrifying shape b : one unusually large for its kind 5 : something monstrous; esp 1 : a person of unnatural or extreme ugliness, deformity, wickedness, or cruelty

mon-stra-tion \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-st\u028c-\u028c(\u028c) \u028c n [MF, fr. ML monstrantia, fr. L monstrant-, monstrans-, prp of monstrare to show — more at MUSTER] : a vessel in which the consecrated Host is exposed for the adoration of the faithful

mon-strous-ly \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-st\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adv 1 a : a malformation of a plant or animal b : something deviating from the normal : FREAK 2 : the quality or state of being monstrous 3 a : an object of terrifying size or degree of complexity b : an excessively bad or shocking example



mon-strous \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-st\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj 1 obs : STRANGE, UNNATURAL 2 : having extraordinary often overwhelming size : GIGANTIC 3 a : having the qualities of or appearance of a monster b obs : leering with monsters 4 a : extraordinarily angry or vicious : HORRIBLE b : shockingly wrong or ridiculous 5 : deviating greatly from the natural form or character : ABNORMAL 6 : very great — used as an intensive — mon-strous-ly adv — mon-strous-ness n

mon-stru-ous \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj : MONDOUS, STUPENDOUS mean extremely impressive esp. in size, MONSTRIOUS further implies ugliness, deformity, or fabulousness; PRODIGIOUS suggests a marvelousness exceeding belief; TREMENDOUS may imply a power to terrify or inspire awe; STUPENDOUS a power to stun or astound SYN see in an OUTRAGED

mons ve-ne-ris \m\u00e6nz-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n, pl mon-les veneris \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [L, lit, eminence of Venus or of veneriy] : a rounded eminence of fatty tissue upon the pubic symphysis of the human female

mon-ta-dale \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-d\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [Montana state + dale] : any of an American breed of white-faced hornless sheep noted for its heavy fleece and good meat conformation

mon-tage \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [fr. monter to mount] 1 : a composite picture made by combining several separate pictures 2 : a hierarchy, map, or arrangement of parts or elements 3 : the production of images in a motion picture to illustrate an association of ideas

mon-tage vt : to combine into or depict in a montage

Mon-ta-gue \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n : the family of Romeo in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet

mon-tan wax \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [L montanus of a mountain — more at MOUNTAIN] : a hard brittle mineral wax obtained, used from lignites by extraction and used esp. in polishes, carbon paper, and insulating compositions

mon-t\u00e6-pi\u00e6 \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-p\u028c-\u028c \u028c n, pl monts-de-pi\u00e6t \u028c \u028c n [Fr. fr. Monte di piet\u00e0, lit, bank of pity] : a public pawnbroker's office for lending money at reasonable rates

mon-te \m\u00e6nt-\u028c \u028c n [Sp. fr. monte mountain, fr. L mont-, mons — more at MOUNT] 1 : a card game in which players select any two of four cards in a layout and bet that one of them will be matched before the other six cards are dealt one at a time from the pack — called also monte bank 2 : THREE-CARD MONTE

mon-teith \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [Monteith, 17th cent. Sc eccentric who wore a cloak with a scalloped hem] : a large silver punch bowl with a scalloped rim

mon-te-ro \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [Sp. hunter, fr. monte mountain] : a round cap with a flap worn by hunters

Mon-tes-s\u028c-ri-an \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-s\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n, -s\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj [Mar\u00eda Montessori 1952 It physician and educator] : of or relating to a system of teaching young children by individual guidance rather than strict control

mont-gol-lier \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [Joseph M. Montgolfier 1710 and Jacques E. Montgolfier 17199 F inventors] : a balloon raised by the buoyancy of air heated by a fire in the lower part

month \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-\u028c \u028c n, pl months \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-\u028c \u028c n [ME, fr. OE m\u00e6n\u00e6th, akin to OHG m\u00e6n\u00e6t month, OE m\u00e6na moon] : a measure of time corresponding nearly to the period of the moon's revolution and amounting to approximately 4 weeks or 30 days or 1/2 of a year — used see CALENDAR table

monthly \m\u00e6n(\u028c)-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj 1 : occurring once a month : by the month 2 : occurring every month

month \u028c n : of or relating to a month b : payable or reckoned by the month 2 : lasting a month 3 : occurring every month

Monthly Meeting n 1 : a monthly periodical 2 pl : a menstrual period

Monthly Meeting n : a district unit of the Society of Friends

mon-ach \m\u00e6n-\u028c \u028c n : a Roman Catholic regular mass for a person a month after his death

mon-ti-cule \m\u00e6nt-i-ky\u028c(\u028c) \u028c n [Fr. fr. LL monticulus, dim. of L mont-, mons mountain — more at MOUNT] : a little mound; specul : a subordinate cone of a volcano

mon-ti-ri-l-ite \m\u00e6nt-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [Fr. fr. Montmarillon, Fr.] : soft clay material that is a hydrous aluminum silicate with considerable capacity for exchanging part of the aluminum for magnesium, alkalies, and other bases — mon-ti-ri-l-ite \u028c-\u028c \u028c n

mon-um-ent \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c n [ME, fr. L monumentum, lit, memorial, fr. monere to remind — more at MIND] 1 obs : a burial vault 2 : SEPULCHER 2 archaic : a written legal document or record 7 TREATISE 3 a : a lasting evidence or reminder of someone or something notable b : a memorial stone or a building erected in remembrance of a person 4 : MASSIVE, obelisk 5 : an identifying mark or object; also 2 PORTENT, SIGN 5 obs : a carved statue : EFFIGY 6 : a boundary marker (as a stone) 7 : a mountain, canyon, or area reserved by the government as public property 8 : a written tribute

mon-um-ent-al \m\u00e6n-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c-\u028c \u028c adj 1 : serving as or resembling a monument 2 : MASSIVE, obelisk 3 : an identifying mark or object to a monument 3 : very great — mon-um-ent-al-ly \u028c-\u028c \u028c adv

mon-um-ent-al-ize \u028c-\u028c \u028c vt : to record or memorialize lastingly by a monument

a abut; \u028c kitter; er farther; a back; \u00e6 bake; \u00e6 cot, cart; \u00e6 out; ch chin; e less; \u028c easy; g gift; i trlp; I life j joke; j sing; \u028c flow; \u028c \u028c; oi coin; th thin; th this; \u028c loot; \u028c foot; y yet; y\u028c few; y\u028c furious; zh vision

mor-row \môr-(r),-ô-, môr-, -ô-(w)- n [ME *morn*, *morwen* *morn*] *1* archaic MORNING *2* the next following day
Morse code \môr-s-, n [Samuel F. B. Morse]1872 Am inventor] : either of two codes consisting of dots and dashes or long and short sounds used for transmitting messages by audible or visual signals

MORSE CODE

AMERICAN MORSE CODE

A	..	K	.-.-	U	...-	5	----
B	....	L	-	V	....-	6	.....
C	..	M	--	W	---	7	-----
D	..	N	-	X	..--	8	-----
E	..	O	..	Y	..--	9	-----
F	..	P	....	Z	....-	0	-----
G	..	Q	....	1	----	(comma)	----
H	....	R	....	2	----	.	----
I	..	S	....	3	----	&	----
J	....	T	-	4	----	'	----

INTERNATIONAL CODE

A	..	N	..	Å	....	8	-----
B	....	O	..	Ä	....	9	-----
C	..	P	....	É	....	0	-----
D	..	Q	....	Ë	....	(comma)	----
E	..	R	....	Ö	....	.	----
F	..	S	....	Û	....	?	----
G	..	T	-	1	----	:	----
H	....	U	...-	2	----	;	----
I	..	V	....-	3	----	(apostrophe)	----
J	....	W	---	4	----	(hyphen)	----
K	..	X	..--	5	----	/	----
L	....	Y	..--	6	----	parenthesis	----
M	....	Z	....-	7	----	underline	----

1 Formerly used on overland telegraph lines in the U.S. and Canada but now largely out of use
 2 often called dot-dash code; a modification of this code, with dots only, is used on ocean cables

mor-sel \môr-səl- n [ME, fr. OF, dim. of *mors* bite, fr. L *morsus*, fr. *morsus*, pp. of *mordere* to bite, fr. more at SMART] *1* a small piece of food *2* BIT *3* a small quantity *4* FRAGMENT *5* a; a tasty dish *6* something delectable *7* a negligible person
mor-sel vt *1* mor-sel-ed or mor-sel-less; *2* mor-sel-ing or mor-sel-ing *3* to divide into or distribute in small pieces

mort \môr- t- n [prob. alter. of ME *mort* horn note, fr. MF *mord*, horn note, more at MORT] *1* a note sounded on a hunting horn when a deer is killed *2* KILLING

mort n [prob. back-formation fr. *mortal*] *1* a great quantity or number

mortal \môr-təl- adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *mortalis*, fr. *mors*, *mors* death — more at MURDER] *1* causing or capable of causing death *2* FATAL *3* a; subject to death (~ man) *4*; CONCEIVABLE, EARTHLY (every ~ thing) *5* c; very tedious or prolonged (three ~ hours) *6* *7*; marked by unrelenting hostility *8*; IMPLACABLE (~ enemy) *9* *10* a; exposing to or deserving spiritual death (~ sin) *11* marked by great intensity or severity *12* EXTREME (~ fear) *13* c; very great; AWFUL (a ~ shame) *14* *15* HUMAN (~ limitations) *16* *17* *18* *19* *20* *21* *22* *23* *24* *25* *26* *27* *28* *29* *30* *31* *32* *33* *34* *35* *36* *37* *38* *39* *40* *41* *42* *43* *44* *45* *46* *47* *48* *49* *50* *51* *52* *53* *54* *55* *56* *57* *58* *59* *60* *61* *62* *63* *64* *65* *66* *67* *68* *69* *70* *71* *72* *73* *74* *75* *76* *77* *78* *79* *80* *81* *82* *83* *84* *85* *86* *87* *88* *89* *90* *91* *92* *93* *94* *95* *96* *97* *98* *99* *100*
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6 *7* *8* *9* *10* *11* *12* *13* *14* *15* *16* *17* *18* *19* *20* *21* *22* *23* *24* *25* *26* *27* *28* *29* *30* *31* *32* *33* *34* *35* *36* *37* *38* *39* *40* *41* *42* *43* *44* *45* *46* *47* *48* *49* *50* *51* *52* *53* *54* *55* *56* *57* *58* *59* *60* *61* *62* *63* *64* *65* *66* *67* *68* *69* *70* *71* *72* *73* *74* *75* *76* *77* *78* *79* *80* *81* *82* *83* *84* *85* *86* *87* *88* *89* *90* *91* *92* *93* *94* *95* *96* *97* *98* *99* *100*
6 *7* *8* *9* *10* *11* *12* *13* *14* *15* *16* *17* *18* *19* *20* *21* *22* *23* *24* *25*

an adjective or adverb to form the superlative 2 : to the very great degree

most n 1 : the greatest amount 2 : the greatest number or part

MAJORITY

most adv : ALMOST

most \mɒst\ *adv* suffix [ME, alter. of *-mest* (as in *forrest* forestmost) : most innermost ; most toward (headmost)

most \mɒst\ *adv* : for the greatest part

Most Reverend — used as a title for an archbishop or a Roman Catholic bishop

mot \mɒt\ *n, pl* **mot**s \mɒt(z)\ [F, word, saying, fr. L *mutum* grunt — more at **MOTTO**] : a pithy or witty saying

mot \mɒt\ *n* [from *verbal category* ME, *moten*, fr. OE *mōtan* to be allowed to — more at **MUST**] **archaic** : MAY

moté \mɒ'te\ *n* [ME *mot*, fr. OE; akin to MD & Fris *mot* sand] : a small particle

motel \mɒ'tel\ *n* [blend of *motorist* and *hotel*] : a building or group of buildings used as a hotel in which the rooms are directly accessible from an outdoor parking area

motet \mɒ'tet\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, dim. of *mot*] : a polyphonic choral composition on a sacred text usu. without instrumental accompaniment

moth \mɒθ\ *n, pl* **moths** \mɒθz\ **moth's** [ME *mothe*, fr. OE *mōtha*; akin to MHG *moite* moth] 1 : CLOTHES MOTH 2 : a usu. nocturnal insect (order Lepidoptera) with mostly feathery antennae and a stouter body, less brilliant coloring, and proportionately smaller wings than the butterflies and with larvae that are plant-eating caterpillars

moth-ball \mɒθ-'bɔ:l\ *n* 1 : a ball made formerly of camphor but now of naphthalene and used to keep moths from clothing 2 *pl* : the condition of being put into protective storage

moth-eaten \mɒθ-'i:tən\ *adj* 1 : eaten into by moths 2 : resembling or suggestive of cloth eaten into by moths

mother \mɒðə\ *n* [ME *moder*, OE *mōðer*, akin to OHG *mōter* mother, L *mater*, Gk *mētēr*, Skt *mātṛ*] 1 : a female parent b (1) : a woman in authority; *spec* 1 : the superior of a religious community of women (2) : an old or elderly woman 2 : SOURCE, ORIGIN 3 : maternal tenderness or affection — **moth-er-ly** *adj* 1 : a woman or mother 2 : derived from or as if from one's mother 3 : acting as or providing parental stock — used without reference to sex

mother w **moth-er-ing** \mɒθ-'e(r)ɪŋ\ 1 *a* : to give birth to b : to give rise to : **PRODUCE** 2 *a* : to attribute to a particular person the maternity or origin of b : to acknowledge that one is the mother or author of 3 : to care for or protect like a mother

mother n [akin to MD *modder*, mod, lees, dregs, MLG *modde* mud] : a family memory composed of yeast and bacteria cells that envelops on the surface of alcoholic liquids undergoing acetous fermentation and is added to wine or cider to produce vinegar

Mother Carey's chicken \mɒθ-'er-'kær-'tʃ-, -'ker-\ *n* [origin unknown] : any of several small petrels; *esp* : STORM PETREL

Mother Goose : the leader of a collection of nursery rhymes first published in London about 1760

moth-er-house \mɒθ-'er-'haʊs\ *n* 1 : the convent in which the superior of a religious community resides 2 : the original convent of a religious community

Mother Hubbard \mɒθ-'er-'hʌb-'əd-\ *n* [Prob. fr. *Mother Hubbard*, character in a nursery rhyme] : a loose usu. sleeveless dress

moth-er-in-law \mɒθ-'e(r)-'lɔ:z\ **moth-er-in-law** *n, pl* **mothers-in-law** \mɒθ-'er-'zɔ:n-\ 1 : the mother of one's spouse 2 : STEPMOTHER

moth-er-ly \mɒθ-'er-'li-\ *n* 1 : a country regarded as a place of origin 2 : FATHERLAND

moth-er-li-ness \l'e-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being motherly

moth-er-ly \l'e-\ *adj* 1 : of, proper to, or characteristic of a mother 2 : resembling a mother : MATERNAL

moth-er-of-pearl \mɒθ-'er-'pɛr-(ə)-'lɔ:l\ *n* : the hard pearly iridescent inner layer of a mollusk shell

Mother's Day *n* : the 2d Sunday in May appointed for the honoring of mothers

mother tongue n 1 : one's native language 2 : a language from which another language derives

mother wit n : natural wit or intelligence

motif \mɒ'ti:f\ *n* [F, motive, motif] 1 *a* : a usu. recurring salient thematic element *esp*, in a work of art; *esp* : a dominant idea or central theme b : a single or repeated design or color 2 : an influence or stimulus prompting to action

mo-tiv \mɒ'ti-, 'mɒ-ti:\ *adj* [L *motus*, pp.] : exhibiting or capable of movement — **mo-tiv-i-ly** \mɒ'ti-'li-\ *adv*

motile *n* : a person whose prevailing mental imagery takes the form of moving feelings

mo-tion \mɒ'shən\ *n* [ME *mocioun*, fr. MF *motion*, fr. L *motio*, *motio* movement, fr. *motus*, pp. of *movēre* to move] 1 *a* : a proposal for action; *esp* : a formal proposal made in a deliberative assembly b : an application made to a court or judge to obtain an order, a ruling, or a direction 2 : a act, process, or instance of changing place : **MOVEMENT** 3 : an impulse or inclination of the mind or will 4 *obs* 4 : a puppet show b : PUPPET 5 : MACHINE 1e(2) 6 *pl* : ACTIVITIES, MOVEMENTS 7 : melodic change of pitch — **mo-tion-al** \mɒ'shənəl-, 'shən-\ *adj* 1 : **mo-tion-less** \mɒ'shən-ləs\ *adj* 2 : **mo-tion-less** \mɒ'shən-ləs\ *adj*

motion vb **mo-tion-ing** \mɒ'sh(ə)-'ɪŋ-\ *v* : to direct by a motion ~ *vi* : to signal by a movement or gesture

motion picture n 1 : a series of pictures projected on a screen in rapid succession with objects shown in successive positions slightly changed so as to produce the optical effect of a continuous picture of which the objects move 2 : a representation of a story or other subject matter by means of motion pictures

motion sickness n : sickness induced by motion (as in travel by air, car, or ship) and characterized by nausea

mo-ti-vate \mɒ'ti-'vay-\ *v* : to provide with a motive — **mo-ti-vat-ion** \mɒ'ti-'vay-shən\ *n* 1 : a motive 2 : a motive — **mo-ti-vat-ion-ally** \mɒ'ti-'vay-'i-ə-\ *adv*

mo-tive \mɒ'ti-v\ 2 is also **mō-ti've** *n* [ME, fr. MF *motif*, fr. *motif*,

adj, moving] 1 : something (as a need or desire) that causes a person to act 2 : a recurrent thematic fragment used, treated developmentally in a musical composition

mo-tiv-less \mɒ'ti-'lɛs\ *adj* 57a MOTIVE, SPRING, IMPULSE, INCENTIVE, INDUCEMENT, SPUR, GOAD mean a stimulus to action. MOTIVE implies an emotion or desire operating on the will and causing it to act; SPRING, usu. in the plural, suggests a psychic motive; IMPULSE suggests a stimulus that recognizes; IMPULSE suggests a driving power arising from personal temperament or constitution; INCENTIVE applies to an external influence (as an expected reward) inciting to action; INDUCEMENT suggests a motive prompted by the deliberate enticements or allurements of another. SPUR applies to a motive that stimulates a motive that increases energy or ardor; GOAD suggests a motive that keeps one going against one's will or desire

mo-tiv-ing \mɒ'ti-'vɪŋ\ *adj* [MF or ML; MF *motif*, fr. ML *motivus*, fr. L *motus*] 1 : moving, tending to move to action 2 : of or relating to motion or the causing of motion (~ energy)

mo-tive \mɒ'ti-v\ *v* : MOTIVATE

motive power n : an agency (as water or steam) used to impart motion to machinery

mo-tiv-i-ly \mɒ'ti-'vɪ-ə-\ *n* 1 : the power of moving or producing motion 2 : available energy

mo-tiv-ly \mɒ'ti-'vɪ-\ *n, pl* **motives** \sə-mə\ [F] : the exactly right word

mo-tiv-ly \mɒ'ti-'vɪ-\ *adj* [ME, perh. fr. *mot* motive, speck] 1 : variegated 2 : COMPOSED OF diverse often incongruous elements

mo-tiv-ly \mɒ'ti-'vɪ-\ *adj* [ML, prob. fr. *motivus*, pp. of *movēre* to move] 1 : one that imparts motion 2 : a PRIME MOVER b : a small compact engine c : INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE; *esp* : a gasoline engine 3 : MOTOR VEHICLE; *esp* : AUTOMOBILE 4 : a rotating machine that transforms electrical energy into mechanical energy

mo-tiv-ly \mɒ'ti-'vɪ-\ *adj* 1 *a* : causing or imparting motion b : of relating to, or being a nerve or motor fiber that passes from the central nervous system or a ganglion to a muscle and conducts an impulse that causes movement c : of, relating to, or involving muscular movement 2 *a* : equipped with or driven by a motor b : of, in, or relating to a motor vehicle c : designed for motor vehicles or motorists

motor v 1 : to travel by automobile : DRIVE ~ *v* : to transport by automobile

motor-boat \mɒt-ər-'bɔ:t\ *n* : a boat propelled by an internal-combustion engine or an electric motor

motor bus n : a motor vehicle

motor-cade \mɒt-ər-'kæd\ *n* : a procession of motor vehicles

motor-car \mɒt-ər-'kɑ:r\ *n* 1 : AUTOMOBILE 2 *usu* **motor car** : a railroad car containing motors for propulsion

motor court n : MOTEL

motor-cycle \mɒt-ər-'sɪ-ka:l\ *n* [*motor bicycle*] : a 2-wheeled motorcycle having 1 or 2 saddles and sometimes a 3d wheel for support of a rider

motor-cycle \mɒt-ər-'sɪ-ka:l\ *n* : a person who travels by automobile

motor-ist \mɒt-ər-'ɪst\ *n* : a person who travels by automobile

motor-ize \mɒt-ər-'ɪz-\ *v* : to equip with a motor; as *a* : to equip with motor-driven vehicles in substitution for others b : to equip with motor-driven vehicles for transportation c : to equip with automobiles

motor-man \mɒt-ər-'mɒn\ *n* : an operator of a motor-driven vehicle (as a streetcar or subway)

motor pool n : a group of military motor vehicles controlled by a single agency and dispatched for use as needed

motor scooter n : a low 2- or 3-wheeled automotive vehicle resembling a child's scooter and having a seat so that the rider does not straddle the engine

motor torpedo boat n : a high-speed 60 to 100 foot motorboat usu. equipped with torpedo tubes, machine guns, and depth charges

motor truck \mɒt-ər-'trʌk\ *n* : a motor vehicle

motor-truck \mɒt-ər-'trʌk\ *n* : an automotive truck for transporting freight

motor vehicle n : an automotive vehicle not operated on rails; *esp* : one with rubber tires for use on highways

motor wheel n [prob. fr. *motus*, back-formation fr. *motley*] 1 : a colored spot 2 : an appearance like that of a surface having colored spots or blotches

motile *v* **mot-tiling** \mɒ'ti-lɪŋ-, 'tɪ-lɪŋ-\ : to mark with spots or blotches of different color or shades of color as if stained — **mot-til-ly** \mɒ'ti-'li-\ *adv*

mottled enamel n : spotted tooth enamel caused by drinking water containing excessive fluorides during the time the teeth are calcifying

mot-to \mɒ'to-\ *n, pl* **mottoes** *also* **motto**s [It, fr. L *mutum* grunt, fr. *mutare* to mutter] 1 : a sentence, phrase, or word inscribed on something as appropriate to or indicative of its character or use 2 : a short expression of a guiding principle

move \mu:v\ *n* [F — more at **MOTION**] : a little grime; *POUT*

mo-tion \mɒ'ti-ən\ **mo-tion** \mɒ'ti-ən\ *n* [F *motion*, fr. It *dial. movere* to move, fr. *mo* to move] 1 : a wild sheep (*Ovis montanus*) of the mountains of Sardinia and Corsica with large curling horns in the male; *broadly* : a wild sheep with large horns

mou-lé \mu:'-ly-\ *adj* [F] : pronounced palatally

mo-lik \mɒ-'li:k-, 'zɪ:k\ *var* of **MUZHUK**

mou-lage \mu:'-li:ʒ\ *n* [F, moulinage, fr. MF, fr. *mouler* to mold, fr. *molere* to mill] : the taking of an impression or the taking of an impression in a criminal investigation 2 : an impression or cast made for use as evidence in a criminal investigation

ə about; ɹ sings; ɔ further; a back; ʌ bakes; ʌ col, cart; ɪ joke; ɹ kitten; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ colic; th thin; th this; ʌ out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ʌ loot; ʌ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zū visioo

or device for multiplying or intensifying some effect **c** : a key-operated machine or mechanism or circuit on a machine that multiplies figures and records the products **d** : the ratio between the ultimate increase of income arising from an increment of investment and the initial new investment itself

mul-ti-ply \mə-'tī-plī\ *vb* [ME *multiplien*, fr. OF *multiplier*, fr. L *multiplicare*, fr. *multiplicare*, *multiplex* multiple] **vt** : 1 to increase in number esp. greatly or in multiples ; AUGMENT **2 a** : to combine by multiplication (~ 7 and 8) ; **b** : to combine with (another number) by multiplication (~ 7 and 8) ; **3** to increase ~ **vt** : 1 **a** : to be or come greater in number ; SPREAD **b** : BREED, PROPAGATE **2** : to perform multiplication **SYN** see INCREASE

mul-ti-ply \mə-'tī-plī\ *adv* : in a multiple manner

mul-ti-ply \mə-'tī-plī\ *adj* : composed of several plies

mul-ti-ri-al \mə-'tī-ri-əl\ *adj* : consisting of several poles

mul-ti-ri-al \mə-'tī-ri-əl\ *adj* : composed of, relating to, or representing various rates

mul-ti-stage \mə-'tī-stāj\ *adj* : 1 functioning by stages **2** : conducted by stages

mul-ti-tude \mə-'tī-tū-d\ [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *multitudo*, *multitudo*, *fr. multus* much, more at MELLORATE **1**] : the state of being many ; NUMEROUSNESS **2** : a great number ; HOST **3** : CROWD, THROCK **4** : POPULACE, PUBLIC

mul-ti-tu-di-nous \mə-'tī-tū-dī-nəs\ *adj* : 1 including a multitude of individuals ; POPULOUS **2** : existing in a great multitude ; MYRIAD **3** : existing or consisting of innumerable elements or aspects — **mul-ti-tu-di-nous-ly** *adv* — **mul-ti-tu-di-nous-ness** *n*

mul-ti-va-lence \mə-'tī-və-lən(t)s\ *n* : the quality or state of having many values, meanings, or appeals

mul-ti-val-ent \mə-'tī-və-lən(t)\ *adj* *esp* in sense **3** : **mul-ti-val-ent** *adj* [ISV] **1** : POLYVALENT **2** : representing more than twice in the somatic chromosome number (~ chromosomes) **3** : having many values, meanings, or appeals — **mul-ti-val-ent-ly** *adv* — **mul-ti-val-ent-ness** *n*

mul-ti-val-ent \mə-'tī-və-lən(t)\ *adj* : comprising several volumes

mul-ture \mə-'tūr\ *Scot* *usu* *mut-ər* \n [ME *multure*, fr. OF *molture*, lit., grinding, fr. (assumed) VL *molitura*, fr. L *molitus*, pp. of *molere* to grind — more at MEAL] chiefly *Scot* : a fee for the grinding of grain at a mill

mur \mər\ *adj* [prob. imit. of a sound made with closed lips] : SILENT (keep ~ for often used interjectionally)

mur *vi* **mummed**; **mum-ming** [ME *mommen*, fr. MF *moner* to go masked] **vt** : to act or play *usq.* in mask or disguise **2** : to go about merrymaking in disguise during festivals

murmure \mər-'mūr\ *n* [G *murmure*] : a strong ale or beer

murmur *n* **C** *CHRYSANTHEMUM*

murm-ble \mər-'mə-bəl\ *or* **murm-btng** \-b(-)lɪŋ\ [ME *marmelen*, of imit. origin] **vt** : to utter words in a low confused indistinct manner ; MUTTER ~ **vt** : to utter with a low inarticulate voice **2** : to chew or bite with or as if with toothless gums — **murm-ble** *n* — **murm-ble** *vb* (-lə)

mum-ble \-tīb-ə\ *or* **mum-ble** \-tīb-ə\ *pegs* \-b(-)l-, (-)b(-)l-, (-)b(-)l-, (-)b(-)l-, (-)b(-)l-\ *n* : a peg in the phrase *mumble the peg* : fr. the loser's originally having to pull out with his teeth a peg driven into the ground ; a game in which the player tries to get the knife from various positions so that the blade will stick into the ground

mum-bo-jum-bo \mə-'mə(-)b(-)jəm(-)b(-)j\ *n* [Munbo Jumbo, an idol or deity held to have been worshiped in Africa] **1** : an object of superstitious homage and fear **2 a** : a complicated often ritualistic observance with elaborate trappings **b** : complicated activity intended to obscure and confuse **3** : unnecessarily involved and incomprehensible language ; GIBBERISH

mum-mer \mə-'mə-r\ *n* [MF *moumer*, fr. *moner* to go masked] **1** : an actor in a pantomime; *broadly* ; ACTOR **2** : one who goes about making fun during festivals

mum-mery \mə-'mə-rē\ *n* **1** : a performance by mummies **2** : a ridiculous, hypocritical, or pretentious ceremony or performance

mum-mi-ri-ca-tion \mə-'mī-ri-kā-shən\ *n* : the process of mummifying ; the state of being mummified

mum-mi-ry \mə-'mī-ri\ *vt : 1 to embalm and dry as or as if a mummy **2 a** : to make into or like a mummy **b** : to cause to dry up and shrivel (mummified fruits) ~ *vi* : to dry up and shrivel like a mummy*

mum-my \mə-'mī\ *n* [ME *mumnie* powdered parts of a mummified body as used as a preservative] **1** : a mummy *usu* *powdered*, powdered mummy, fr. Ar *mūmiyah* bitumen, mummy, fr. Per *mīm* wax] **1 a** : a body embalmed or treated for burial with preservatives after the manner of the ancient Egyptians **b** : a body usually well preserved **2** : one resembling a mummy — **mum-my** *vb*

mum-my \mə-'mī\ *vb* [prob. imit. *vb*, chiefly dial. : MUMBLE ~ *vi* **1** dial Eng ; GRIN **2** : to be silly

mump *vi* [obs. *D* *mumpen*] dial Eng ; BEG, SPONGE — **mump-er** *n*

mumps \məm('p)\ *n* *pl* *sing* or *pl* in *const.* (fr. pl. of obs. *mump* [grime]) : an acute contagious viral disease marked by fever and swelling of the parotid gland

munch \mʌn-tʃ\ *vb* [prob. *im* *prob.* of imit. origin] : to chew with a crunching sound — **munch-er** *n*

mun-dane \mə-'dān, 'lən-\ *adj* [ME *mandeyne*, fr. MF *mondain*, fr. L *mundanus*, fr. L *mundus* world] **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of the world **2** : characterized by the practical, transitory, or ordinary ; having in the ideal or the heavenly **SYN** see EARTHLY — **mun-dane-ly** *adv*

mun-dun-gus \mə-'dʌŋ(-)gʌs\ *n* [modif. of Sp *mondongo* tripe] *archaic* : foul-smelling tobacco

mun-go \mə-'ŋ(-)g(-)ŋ\ *n*, *pl* *mungos* [orig. unknown] : reclaimed wool of poor quality and very short staple

mun-i-ci-pal \mə-'nī-sh(-)p(-)əl\ *adj* [L *municipalis*] : of a municipality, *fr. municip-*, *municipes* inhabitant of a municipality, lit., undertaker of duties, *fr. munus* duty, service + *capere* to take — more at MEAN, HEAVE] **1** : of or relating to the internal affairs of a nation or other major political unit **2 a** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a municipality **b** : having local self-government **3** : restricted to one locality

mu-ni-ci-pal-i-ty \mə-'nī-sh(-)p(-)əl-tē\ *n* **1** : a primarily urban political unit having corporate status and *usu.* powers of self-

government **2** : the governing body of a municipality

mu-ni-ci-pal-iza-tion \mə-'nī-sh(-)p(-)əl-zā-shən\ *n* : the action or result of municipalizing

mu-ni-ci-pal-ize \mə-'nī-sh(-)p(-)əl-īz\ *vt* : to bring under municipal ownership or supervision

mu-ni-ci-pal-ly \mə-'nī-sh(-)p(-)əl-ē\ *adv* : by or in terms of a municipality

mu-ni-fi-cence \mə-'nī-f(-)sən(t)s\ *n* [MF, fr. L *municipifera*, *fr. municipifcus* generous, *fr. munus* service, gift] : the quality or state of being munificent

mu-ni-fi-cen-tial \mə-'nī-f(-)sən(t)-i-əl\ *adj* [back-formation *fr. municipifcus*] **1** : very liberal in giving or bestowing ; LAVISH **2** : characterized by great liberality or generosity **SYN** see LIBERAL — **mu-ni-fi-cen-tial-ly** *adv*

mu-ni-ment \mə-'nī-mənt\ *n* [AF, fr. MF, defense, *fr. L munimentum*, *fr. munire* to fortify] **1** *pl* : the evidences or writings that establish the title to an estate or to a claim to rights and privileges **2** *archaic* : a means of support

mu-ni-tion \mə-'nī-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. L *munition*, *munio*, *fr. munio*, pp. of *munire* to fortify, *fr. moenia* walls; akin to OE *mære* boundary, L *murus* wall] *archaic* : RAMPART, DEFENSE **2** : ARMAMENT, AMMUNITION — **mu-ni-tion-er** \mə-'nī-shən-iz(-)ŋ\ *n*

mun-tin \mənt-'h(-)ŋ\ *or* **mun-ting** \-h(-)ŋ\ *n* : a horizontal vertical dividing bar, fr. F, *fr. pr. of monter* to rise — more at MOUNT] **1** : a strip separating panes of glass in a sash

mur-jae also **mun-jaek** \mənt(-)j(-)ak, 'mənt(-)chak\ *n* [prob. modif. *mut-av* *murjangan* *gen*] : any of several small deer (genus *Muntiacus*) of southern Asia and the East Indies

mur-ral \myər-'r(-)əl\ [L *muralis*, *fr. murus* wall] **1** : of, relating to, or resembling a wall **2** : applied to add made integral with a wall surface

mur-ral *n* : a mural painting — **mur-ral-ist** \-r(-)ə-lēst\ *n*

mur-ral *n* : a mural painting — **mur-ral-ist** \-r(-)ə-lēst\ *n* : OE *morþor*; partly fr. ME *murdr*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *morþor*; also to OHG *mord* murder, L *mor-*, *mors* death, *mori* to die, GK *brotos* mortal] **1** : the crime of unlawfully killing a person *esp.* with premeditation **2** : something extraordinarily difficult or dangerous

murder *vb* **mur-der-ing** \-r(-)ɪŋ\ *vt* **1** : to kill (a human being) unlawfully and with premeditated malice **2** : to slaughter in a brutal manner **3 a** : to put an end to **b** : TEASE, TORMENT **c** : MURDER (FRAG) (see FRENCH) ; **mur-der-er** \-r(-)ə-r(-)ər\ *n* ; **mur-der-ess** \-r(-)ə-r(-)əs\ *n* ; **mur-der-ous** \-mər(-)ə-r(-)əs\ *adj* **1 a** : having the purpose or capability of murder **b** : characterized by or causing murder or bloodshed **2** : OVERWHELMING, DEVASTATING — **mur-der-ous-ly** *adv* — **mur-der-ous-ness** *n*

mur-er \myə(r)-ər\ *n* [ME *muren*, fr. MF *murer*, fr. LL *murare* fr. L *mur* wall — more at MUNITION] ; IMMURE

mur-er \myə(r)-əks\ *n*, *pl* **mu-ri-ces** \myə-r(-)ə-sēz\ *or* **mu-resses** [NL, genus name, fr. L, purple shell; akin to GK *myak*, *myax* sea-mussel; also of a genus (*Murex*) of marine gastropod mollusks having a rough and often spiny surface, abundant in tropical seas, and yielding a purple dye

mu-ri-ate \myər(-)ē-tē\ *n* [F, back-formation *fr. (acide) muriatique* *mu-riate* *adj*] ; CHLORIDE

mu-ri-atic acid \myər(-)ē-tē-tīk\ *n* [F *muriatique*, fr. L *muriaticus* pertaining to brine, *fr. muria* brine; akin to OHG *moos*] ; HYDROCHLORIC ACID

mu-ri-cale \myər(-)ə-kāl\ *also* **mu-ri-ate** \-kät-əd\ *adj* [L *muriaticus* pointed like a purple fish, *fr. muric*, *murex*] : roughened with sharp round points

mu-ri-d \myər(-)əd\ *adj* [deriv. of L *mur*, *mus* mouse — more at MOUSE] : of or relating to a family (Muridae) comprising the typical mice and rats — **mu-ri-d** *n*

mu-rine \myə(r)-īn, 'myū-rīn\ *adj* [deriv. of L *mur*, *mus*] : of or relating to a genus (*Mus*) or the subfamily to which it belongs ; *usu* *indistinct* : including household rats and mice *also* : of or relating to, or involving these rodents and *esp.* the house mouse (~ typhus) — **mu-rine** *n*

murk \mər(-)k\ *n* [ME *mirke*] : DARKNESS, GLOOM; *also* : FOOL — **murk** *adj*, *archaic*

murk-ily \mər(-)k(-)lī\ *adv* : in a murky manner ; DARKLY

murk-i-ness \mər(-)k(-)nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being murky

murky \mər(-)k(-)i\ *adj* **1** : characterized by intense darkness or gloominess **2** : characterized by thickness and heaviness of air ; FOGGY, MISTY **SYN** see DARK

mur-mur \mər-'mər\ *n* [ME *murmure*, fr. MF, fr. L *murmur* murmur, *fr. murmur* to murmur] **1** : a half-sustained or muttered complaint ; GRUMBING **2 a** : a low indistinct but often continuous sound **b** : a soft or gentle utterance **3** : an atypical sound of the heart indicating a functional or structural abnormality — **mur-mur-ous** \mər-'mər(-)əs\ *adj* ; **mur-mur-er** \mər-'mər(-)ər\ *n*

mur-mur-ous \mər-'mər(-)əs\ *adj* : filled with or characterized by murmurs ; low and indistinct — **mur-mur-ous-ly** *adv*

mur-phy \mər-'f(-)i\ *n* [Murphy, a common Irish surname] : POTATO Murphy bed \mər-'f(-)i\ *n* [William L. Murphy, 20th cent. Am inventor] : a bed that may be folded or swung into a close position

mur-ry \mər-'rī\ *n* [ME *marrye*, fr. MF *morre*, *fr. MF morre*, *fr. morir* to die, fr. L *mori* — more at MURDER] : a pestilence or plague affecting domestic animals or plants

mur-ry \mər\ *n* [origin unknown] **1** : any of several guilemoths (genus *Uria*) ; *esp.* : a common bird (fr. *U. aalge*) of southern seas **2** : a hawk

mur-ry \mər(-)ē\ 'ma-rē\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *moré*, fr. ML *moratus*, fr. neut. of *moratus* mulberry colored, fr. L *morum* mulberry — more at MULBERRY] : a purplish black ; MULBERRY

mur-ther \mər-'θ(-)ər\ *chiefly* *dial* *var* of MURDER

mus \mju-s\ *n* [L *mus*, *mus*, *mus*] *n* [prob. alter. *fr. muscivora*] : a grape (*U. vitis rotundi*) of the southern U.S. with musky fruits in small clusters

mus-cae *vo* **vo** **lan-tan-tes** \mas(-)k(-)ē-vil-ə-'tan-, -tēs\ *n* *pl* [NL, lit., flying flies] : spots before the eyes due to cells and cell fragments in the vitreous humor and in the vitreous body

mus-car-i-ne \mə-'sk(-)ə-r(-)ē\ *n*, *pl* **mus-car-ine** *or* **MUS-CARIN** \mə-'sk(-)ə-r(-)ē\ *n* [Gk *moschos* musk — more at MUSK] : GRAPE HYACINTH [deriv. of Gk *moschos* musk — Gk *at musk*] ; GRAPE HYACINTH *mus-ca-rine* \mə-'sk(-)ə-r(-)ē\ *n* [Gk *muskarin*, fr. NL *muscaria*, specific epithet of *Ananias muscaria* fly agaric] : a quaternary

abun.; kitten; or further; a back; a bake; a cot; cart; a foot; a foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zā vision

ammonium base $C_8H_{19}NO_3$ chemically related to choline that is the toxic principle of fly agaric and acts directly on smooth muscle — **MUSC-AR-INE** \mə'sk-ə-ri:n/ *n* [F, fr. Prov. fr. *muscat musc*, fr. *musc musc*, fr. LL *muscus*] 1 : any of several cultivated grapes used in making wine and raisins 2 : MUSCATEL

MUSC-AR-TLE \mə'sk-ə-ˈtel/ *n* [ME *muscardel*, fr. MF *muscardel*, fr. Prov. fr. *muscatel* resp. *muscat musc*, fr. *muscat*] 1 : a sweet desert-wine from muscat grapes 2 : a raisin from muscat grapes
MUS-CLE \mə's-əl/ *n*, often *atrobis* [MF, fr. L *musculus*, dim. of *mus* mouse, muscle — more at *atrobis*] 1 *a* : a tissue that functions to produce motion and is made up of elongated cells capable of contracting when stimulated 2 : an organ that contracts to produce, enhance, or check a particular movement and is made up of muscle tissue and firmly attached at either end to a fixed point 2 *a* : muscular strength : BRAWN **b** : effective strength : POWER

MUSCLE *v* **MUS-ĭ-ĭ-ĭ-** \mə's-əl/ *v* : to make one's way by brute strength or by force

MUS-CLE-BOUND \mə's-əl-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj* 1 : having some of the muscles tense and enlarged and of impaired elasticity sometimes as a result of excessive exercise 2 : lacking in flexibility : RIGID

MUSCLE SENSE *n* : a positional sense whose end organs lie in the muscles

MUSC-CO-VA-DO \mə's-kə-ˈvaid-(ə)ˈdō/ *n* [Sp or Pg; Sp (*azúcar mascabado*), lit., separated sugar, fr. Pg (*açúcar mascavado*)] : unrefined sugar obtained from the juice of the sugarcane by evaporation and draining off the molasses

MUSC-CO-VITE \mə's-kə-ˈvīt/ *n* [ML or NL *Muscovia*, *Moscovia*] 1 : Moscow 2 : a native or resident of the ancient principality of Moscow or of the city of Moscow **b** : RUSSIAN 2 *b* : *Umscovite* (*glass*) : a mineral essentially $K_2Al_2Si_2O_7(OH)_2$ that is a colorless to pale brown potassium mica — **MUSC-CO-VITE** *adj*

MUSC-VY \mə's-ki-ˈvī/ *n* [Muscovite, principality of Moscow, Russian : a large crested duck (*Coturnix moschata*) native from Mexico to southern Brazil but widely kept in domestication

MUSCUL- or **MUSCULO-** *comb form* [LL *muscul-*, fr. L *musculus*] : muscle (*Musculus*)

MUS-CU-LAR \mə's-kyu-lər/ *adj* 1 *a* : of, relating to, or constituting muscle **b** : of, relating to, or performed by the muscles 2 : having well-developed musculature 3 *a* : of or relating to physical strength : BRAVY **b** : having strength of expression or character : VIGOROUS

MUS-CU-LAR-I-TY \mə's-kyu-lər-ət-ē/ *n* — **MUS-CU-LAR-I-TY** *adv*
MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY *n* : a hereditary disease characterized by progressive wasting of muscles

MUS-CU-LA-TURE \mə's-kyu-lə-ˈchū(ə)-r-, -ˈchər-, ˈtʃ-(ə)ˈ(ə)ˈn/ *n* [F, fr. L *musculus*] : the muscles of an animal or of any part of it as a structural and functional system

MUS-CU-LO-SKE-L-E-TAL \mə's-kyu-ˈlə-skē-ˈtəl/ *adj* : of, relating to, involving both musculature and skeleton

MUSE \ˈmju:z/ *v* [ME *musen*, fr. MF *muser* to gape, idle, muse, fr. *mouse* mouth of an animal, fr. ML *musca*] *v* 1 : to become absorbed in thought : MEDITATE 2 *archaic* : WONDER, MARVEL ~ *vt* : to think or say reflectively **syn** see PONDER — **MUSE-ER** *n* — **MUSING** *v*

MUSE *n* : a state of deep thought or dreamy abstraction : BROWN STUDY

MUSSE *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *Musa*, fr. Gk *Mousa*] 1 *cap* : any of the nine sister goddesses in Greek mythology presiding over song and poetry and the arts and sciences 2 : a source of inspiration; *esp* : a guiding genius **b** : POET

MU-SÉTTE \mju-ˈzɛt/ *n* [F, fr. MF, dim. of *musse* bagpipe, fr. *muser* to muse, play the bagpipe] 1 : a small bagpipe having a soft sweet tone 2 : a small knapsack with a shoulder strap used esp. by mountaineers for carrying provisions and personal belongings — called also *musette bag*

MU-SÉ-UM \mju-ˈzɛ-əm, -ˈmju-ˈ/ *n* [L *Museum* place for learned occupation, fr. Gk *Mousetion*, fr. neut. of *Mousetios* of the Muses, fr. *Mousai*] : an institution devoted to the procurement, care, and display of objects of lasting interest or value; *also* : a place where objects are exhibited

MUSH \mʌʃ/ *n* [prob. alter. of *marsh*] 1 : cornmeal boiled in water 2 : something soft and spongy or shapeless 3 *a* : weak sentimentality : DAIVEL **b** :awkward amorousness

MUSH *v*, chiefly *ftd* : to reduce to mush; *crumble* ~ *vt*, of *ctrl* : to try to fly a plane or to try to gain altitude — **MUSH-ER** *n*

MUSH *v* [prob. fr. AmerF *moucher* to go fast, fr. F *moucher* fly, fr. L *musca* — more at MIDGE] : to hike or travel esp. over snow with a sled drawn by dogs — often used as a command to a dog team

MUSH-I-LY \mʌʃ-ē-lee/ *adv* : in a mushy manner

MUSH-I-NESS \mʌʃ-ē-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being mushy

MUSH-ROOM \mʌʃ-ˈrūm, -ˈrūr/ *n*, often *atrobis* [ME *muserroun*, fr. MF *mousseron*, fr. LL *muscirion*, *muscirio*] 1 *a* : an enlarged complex aerial fleshy fruiting body of a fungus (as of the class Basidiomycetes) that consists typically of a stem bearing a flattened cap **2** : one that is edible **3** : FUNGUS 1 2 *archaic* : UPSTART 3 : something resembling a mushroom

MUSHROOM *v* 1 : to spring up suddenly or multiply rapidly 2 : to *bulge* : to flatten at the end at impact **b** : to well up and spread out laterally from a central source

MUSHY \mʌʃ-ē/ *adj* 1 : having the consistency of mush : SORT 2 : excessively tender or emotional; *esp* :awkishly amorous

MUS-IC \ˈmju:z-ik/ *n*, often *atrobis* [ME *musik*, fr. OF *musique*, fr. L *musica*, fr. Gk *mousikē* any art presided over by the Muses, fr. fem. of *mousikos* of the Muses, fr. *Mousa Musa*] 1 *a* : the science or art of interpreting intelligible combinations of tones into a composition having structure and continuity **b** : vocal or instrumental sounds having rhythm, melody, or harmony 2 : an agreeable sound : EUPHONY 3 : punishment for a misdeed 4 : a musical accompaniment 5 *a* : musical ensemble 6 *b* : the score of a musical composition set down on paper

MUS-I-CAL \ˈmju:z-ikəl/ *adj* 1 *a* : of or relating to music **b** : having the pleasing harmonious qualities of music : MELODIOUS 2 : having an interest in or talent for music 3 : set to or accompanied by music 4 : of or relating to musicians or music lovers

MUS-I-CALLY \-kəl-ē/ *adv* : in a musical manner

MUSICAL 1 *archaic* : MUSICAL 2 : a film or theatrical production consisting of musical numbers and dialogue based upon a unifying plot — called also *musical comedy*

MUSICAL CHAIRS *n pl* *but sing* *in constr* : a game in which players march to music around a row of chairs numbering one less than the number of players and scramble for seats when the music stops

MUS-IC-ALE \ˈmju:z-ikəl/ *n* [F *soirée musicale*, lit., musical evening] : a social entertainment with music as the leading feature

MUS-IC-AL-I-TY \ˈmju:z-ikəl-ət-ē/ *n* 1 : the quality or state of being musical : MELODIOUSNESS 2 : sensitivity to, knowledge of, or taste for music

MUSICAL SAW *n* : a hand saw played by sounding the flexed blade with a hammer or violin bow

MUSIC BOX *n* : a container enclosing an apparatus that reproduces music mechanically when activated by clockwork

MUSIC *n* : an opera in which the action is not interrupted by formal song divisions (as in recitatives or arias) and the music is determined solely by dramatic appropriateness

MUSIC HALL *n* : a vaudeville theater

MUS-I-CIAN \ˈmju:z-ɪ-ʃən/ *n* 1 : one skilled in music; *esp* : a composer or professional performer of music — **MUS-I-CIAN-LY** \-lē/ *adv* — **MUS-I-CIAN-RY** \-ʃip/ *n*

MUSIC OF THE SPHERES : an ethereal harmony thought by the Pythagoreans to be produced by the vibration of the celestial spheres

MUS-IO-CO-LOG-I-CAL \ˈmju:z-ikə-ˈlɔ:ji-kəl/ *adj* : of or relating to musicology

MUS-I-CO-LO-GIST \ˈmju:z-ikəl-ə-ʃəst/ *n* : a specialist in musicology

MUS-I-CO-LO-GY \-lɔ:ji/ *n* [It *musicologia*, fr. L *musica* music + *-logia* -logy] : a study of music as a branch of knowledge or field of research

MUS-ING *n* : MEDITATION

MUSING *adj* : thoughtfully abstracted : MEDITATIVE — **MUS-ING-LY** \-lē/ *adv*

MUSK \ˈmʌsk/ *n* [ME *muske*, fr. MF *musc*, fr. LL *musculus*, fr. Gk *moschos*, fr. Per *mosk*, fr. Skt *musko* testicle, fr. dim. of *mīś* mouse; akin to OE *mīś* mouse] 1 *a* : a substance with a penetrating persistent odor obtained from a sac beneath the abdominal skin in the male musk deer and used as a perfume fixative; *also* : a similar substance from another animal or a synthetic substitute **b** : the odor of musk; *also* : an odor resembling musk esp. in heaviness or persistence 2 : any of various plants with musky odors

MUSK PLANT *n* : a small heavy-limbed deer (*Moschus moschiferus*) of central Asiatic uplands valued for the musk of the male

MUSK-KEG \ˈmʌsk-ˌkeg, -ˌkæg/ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Ojibwa *māzēg* grassy bog] 1 *a* : a bog; *esp* : a sphagnum bog of northern N. America often with tussocks 2 : a usu. thick deposit of partially decayed matter

MUS-KEL-LUNGE \ˈmʌsk-ˌlʌŋ-/, *pl muskellunge* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Cree *mashkinnog* muskellunge] : a large N. American pike (*Esox masquinongy*) that may weigh 60 to 80 pounds and is prized as a sport fish

MUS-KET \ˈmʌsk-ˌkɛt/ *n* [MF *mousquet*, fr. OF *moschetto* arrow for a crossbow, musket, fr. dim. of *mosca* fly, fr. L *musca* — more at MIDGE] : a heavy large-caliber shoulder firearm; *broady* : a shoulder gun carried by infantry

MUS-KET-TER \ˈmʌsk-ˌkɛ-t(ə)r/ *n* [modif. of MF *mousquetaire*, fr. *Moschetto*] : a soldier armed with a musket

MUS-KET-RY \ˈmʌsk-ˌkɛ-ri/ *n* 1 : MUSKETS 2 : MUSKETEERS 3 *a* : musket fire **b** : the art or science of using small arms esp. in battle

MUSK-I-NESS \ˈmʌsk-ik-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being musky

MUSK-MEL-ON \ˈmʌsk-ˌmel-ən/ *n* : a usu. sweet musky-odored edible melon that is the fruit of a trailing or climbing Asiatic herbaceous vine (*Cucumis melo*) : *as a* : any of various melons of small or moderate size with netted skin that include most of the muskmelons cultivated in N. America **b** : CANTALOUPE 1 *c* : WINTER MELON

MUSKOGEE *n* or **MUS-KHO-GEA** \ˈmʌsk-ˌkə-ʒe-ə/ *n* : a language family of southeastern U.S. that includes Muskogee

MUS-KO-GEE \-ˌkə-ʒe-ə/ *n*, *pl* *Minskogee* or *Muskogees* 1 : a member of a people of Georgia and eastern Alabama constituting the nucleus of the Creek Confederacy 2 : the language of the Muskogees and of some of the Seminoles

MUSK-OX \ˈmʌsk-ˌɔks/ *n* : a heavy-set shaggy-coated wild ox (*Ovisbos moschatus*) now confined to Greenland and the barren grounds of N. America

MUSK PLANT *n* : a yellow-flowered N. American herb (*Mimulus moschatus*) of the figwort family with hairy foliage formerly of musky odor

MUSK-RAT \ˈmʌsk-ˌkræt/ *n*, *pl muskrat* or *muskrats* [prob. by folk etymology fr. a word of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *musquash muskrat*] : an aquatic rodent (*Ondatra zibethica*) of the U.S. and Canada with a long scaly laterally compressed tail, webbed hind feet, and dark glossy brown fur; *also* : its fur or pelt

MUSK ROSE *n* : a *Rosa moschata* of the Mediterranean region with flowers having a musky odor

MUSK TURTLE *n* : a small American freshwater turtle (genus *Sternotherus* and *Kinosternon*); *esp* : a turtle (*S. odoratus*) having a strong musky odor

MUSKY \ˈmʌsk-ˌkɛ/ *adj* : having an odor or taste of or resembling musk

MUS-LIM \ˈmʌz-ˌlɪm, -ˈmʌz-ˌlɪm/ *n* [Ar *muslim*, lit., one who surrenders (to God)] : an adherent of Islam — **MUSLIM** *adj*

MUS-LIN \ˈmʌz-ˌlɪn/ *n*, often *atrobis* [F *mousseline*, fr. It *musolina*, fr. Ar *maswily* of Mosul, fr. al-Mawsil Masull, Iraq] : a plain-woven sheer or coarse cotton fabric

MUSQUASH \ˈmʌsk-wʌʃ, -ˌkwʌʃ/ *n* [of Algonquian origin; akin to Natick *musquash muskrat*] : MUSKRAT

MUSS \ˈmʌsk/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *obs* *a* : a game in which players scramble for small objects thrown to the ground **b** : SCRAMBLE 2 *slang* : a confused conflict : ROW 3 *a* : state of disorder : DISORDER

MUSS *v* : to make untidy : DISARRANGE

MUSSEL \ˈmʌs-əl/ *n*, often *atrobis* [ME *muscle*, fr. OE *muscelle*; akin to OHG *muscula* mussel; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *muscula*, fr. L *musculus* muscle, *musculus*] 1 : a marine bivalve mollusk (*esp.* genus *Mytilus*) *usu.*, having a flat elongated shell 2 : a freshwater bivalve mollusk (as of *Unio*, *Anodonta*, or related genera) *esp.* abundant in rivers of the central U.S. having a shell with a lustrous nacreous lining

MUSS-I-LY \ˈmʌs-ə-lee/ *adv* : in a mussy manner

my-co-nae-an \mī-sə-ˈnē-ən\ also **my-co-ni-an** \mī-ˈsē-nē-ən\ *adj*: of relating to, or characteristic of Mycenaean, its people, the period (1400 to 1100 B.C.) of Mycenaean political ascendancy, or the Bronze Age Mycenaean culture of the eastern Mediterranean area

my-co-to-ma \mī-sə-ˈtō-mə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *mykēter*, *mykēs*]: a condition marked by invasion of the deep subcutaneous tissues with fungi or actinomycetes; also: a tumorous mass occurring in such a condition — **my-co-to-ma-tous** \mī-sə-ˈtām-ət-əs, ˈtōm-ə\ *adj*

my-co-toph-a-gous \mī-sə-ˈtɒf-ə-gəs\ *adj* [Gk *mykēter*, *mykēs* + *E-phagous*]: feeding on fungi

my-co-lo-zo-an \mī-sē-ˈzō-ən\ *n* [NL *Mycozoa*, order of protozoans, fr. Gk *mykēter*, *mykēs* + NL *-zoa*]: SLIME MOLD — **mycozoology** \mī-sē-ˈzō-ə-lō-jē\ *n*

my-co-bac-ter-i-um \mī-kō-ˈbāk-tir-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *myc* + *Bacterium*]: any of a genus (*Mycobacterium*) of non-motile aerobic bacteria that are difficult to stain and include numerous saprophytes and the organisms causing tuberculosis and leprosy

my-co-log-ic \mī-kō-ˈlɔj-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to mycology — **my-co-log-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj* — **my-co-log-i-cal-ly** \i-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*

my-col-o-gist \mī-kəl-ə-jɪst\ *n*: a specialist in mycology

my-col-o-gy \jē\ *n* [NL *mycologia*, fr. *myc* + L *logia* -logy]: the study of fungi; Botany dealing with fungus 2: fungal life

my-coph-a-gist \mī-kɒf-ə-jɪst\ *n* [*mycophagy*, fr. *myc* + *-phagy*]: one that eats fungi (as mushrooms) — **my-coph-a-gous** \i-ə-gəs\ *adj* — **my-coph-a-gy** \i-ə-jē\ *n*

my-cor-rhi-zal \mī-kō-ˈrī-zəl\ *n*, *pl* **my-cor-rhi-zae** \rī-zē\ or **my-cor-rhi-zal** \rī-zəl\ *n*, *pl* **myc** + Gk *rhi-zō* root — more at **ROOT**]: the symbiotic association of the mycelium of a fungus with the roots of a seed plant — **my-cor-rhi-zal** \i-zəl\ *adj*

my-co-sis \mī-kō-səs\ *n* [NL]: infection with or disease caused by a fungus — **my-co-tic** \i-kəl\ *adj*

my-dri-a-sis \mī-drī-əs-əs\ *n*, *pl* **my** + Gk]: a long-continued or excessive dilatation of the pupil of the eye — **my-dri-a-tic** \mī-drī-ət-ik\ *adj* or *n*

myel- or **myelo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *myelos*, fr. *myk* mouse, muscle — more at **MOUSE**]: marrow; spinal cord (& innervation)

my-el-en-ce-ph-al-ic \mī-ə-lən-(t)əs-ˈfāl-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to the myelencephalon

my-el-en-ceph-a-lon \mī-tə-(l)en-ˈsef-ə-lən, -lən\ *n* [NL]: the posterior portion of the rhombencephalon: a: MEDULLA OBLONGATA b: the posterior part of the medulla oblongata that is continuous with the spinal cord

my-elin \mī-ə-lən\ also **my-eline** \-lən, -jēn\ *n* [ISV]: a soft white somewhat fatty material that forms a thick medullary sheath about the axis cylinder of medullated nerve fibers — **my-elin-ic** \-līn-ik\ *adj*

myelin sheath *n*: MEDULLARY SHEATH

my-eli-tis \mī-ə-ˈlīt-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the spinal cord or of the bone marrow

my-elo-gen-ous \mī-ə-ˈjē-ə-nəs\ also **my-elo-gen-ic** \-əd-ə-nəl, -jē-ŋ-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, originating in, or produced by (bone marrow)

my-eloid \mī-ə-ˈlɔid\ *adj* [ISV] 1: of or relating to the spinal cord 2: of, relating to, or resembling bone marrow

my-elo-ma \mī-ə-ˈlō-mə\ *n* [NL]: a primary tumor of the bone marrow — **my-elo-ma-tous** \-lām-ət-əs, ˈlōm-ə\ *adj*

my-eli-sis \mī-ə-līs-əs, -mə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *myia* fly — more at **MIDGE**]: infestation with fly maggots

my-na or **my-nah** \mī-nə\ *n* [Hindi *mainā*, fr. Skt *madana*]: any of various Asiatic starlings (gen. *Certhia* *theres*, *Gracula*, and *Sturnus*); esp.: a dark brown slightly crested bird (*A. tristis*) of the Himalayas

my-n-ber \mī-n-ˈber\ *n* [D *minneer*, fr. *minj* my + *heer* master, sir]: a male Netherlander — *used* as a title equivalent to *Mister*

myo-car-di-al \mī-ə-ˈkɑrd-ē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving the myocardium

myo-car-di-og-raph \mī-ə-ˈkɑrd-ē-ə-ɡraf\ *n*: a recording instrument for making a tracing of the action of the heart

myo-car-di-tis \mī-ə-(t),-kɑrd-ˈdīt-əs\ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the myocardium

myo-car-di-um \mī-ə-ˈkɑrd-ē-əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *my* + Gk *kardia* heart — more at **HEART**]: the middle muscular layer of the heart wall

myo-gen-ic \mī-ə-ˈjē-ŋ-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: originating in muscle

myo-glob-in \-glō-bən, -mī-ə-\ *n* [ISV]: a red iron-containing protein pigment in muscles that is similar to hemoglobin

myo-log-ic \mī-ə-ˈlɔj-ik\ *adj*: of or relating to myology — **myo-log-i-cal** \i-kəl\ *adj*

myo-l-o-gy \mī-ˈal-ə-jē\ *n* [F or NL; *Myologie*, fr. NL *myologia*, fr. L *myo* muscle + *-logia* science]: a scientific study of muscles

myo-ma \mī-ˈō-mə\ *n*, *pl* **myomas** or **myo-ma-ta** \-ō-mət-ə\ [NL]: a tumor consisting of muscle tissue — **myo-ma-tous** \mī-ˈām-ət-əs, ˈōm-ə\ *adj*

myo-neu-ral \mī-ō-ˈnē-ūr-əl\ *n*: of or relating to both muscle and nerve

my-ops \mī-ˈɒps\ *n* [F, fr. LL *myops* myopic, fr. Gk *myōps*, fr. *mycin* to be closed + *ōps* eye, face — more at **MYSTERY**, **EYE**]: a myopic person

my-o-ph-a \mī-ˈɒ-pē-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *myōphā*, fr. *myōps*, *myōps*]: 1: a condition in which the visual images come to a focus in front of the retina of the eye resulting in, in defective vision of distant objects 2: deficiency of foresight or discernment — **my-o-phic** \-ɒ-pīk, -ˈɒ-pīk\ *adj* — **my-o-ph-i-cal-ly** \-ɒ-pē-əl\ *adv*

myo-sin \mī-ˈɒ-sən\ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *myos*, gen. of *mys* mouse muscle — more at **MOUSE**]: either of two proteins of muscle tissue important to (muscle) contraction: a: a component of the contractile mechanism: a 2: ACTOMYOSIN b: a fibrous globulin that interreacts with actin and adenosine triphosphate

my-os-otis \mī-ˈɒt-əs\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *mouse-ear*, fr. Gk *myōtis*, fr. *myos* (gen. of *mys* mouse) + *ōt-*, *ous* ear — more at **MOUSE**, **EAR**]: any of a genus (*Myosotis*) of herbs of the boraginaceae family including the common forget-me-not (*M. palustris*)

myo-tome \mī-ˈɒ-təm\ *n* [ISV] 1: the portion of an embryonic somite from which skeletal musculature is produced 2: the muscles of a metamerite esp. in a segmented invertebrate

myo-to-nia \mī-ə-ˈtō-nē-ə\ *n* [NL]: tonic spasms of one or more muscles; also: a condition characterized by such spasms — **myo-tonic** \-tān-ik\ *adj*

myr-iad \mī-ˈrī-əd\ *n* [Gk *myriad*, *myrias*, fr. *myrioi* countless, ten thousand] 1: ten thousand 2: an immense number

myriad *adj* 1: INNUMERABLE, MULTITUDINOUS 2: having innumerable aspects or elements

myr-i-a-me-ter \mī-ˈrī-ə-mē-tər\ *n* [Fr *myriamètre*, fr. Gk *myrioi* countless + *metrō* measure] *n*: a unit of length equal to 10⁶ m

myr-i-a-pod \mī-ˈrī-əd-ə-pəd\ *n* or **MYRIAPOD**

myr-i-a-pod \mī-ˈrī-ə-pəd\ *n* (deriv. of Gk *myrioi* + NL *-poda*): any of a former group (Myriopoda) of arthropods having the body made up of numerous similar segments nearly all of which bear jointed legs and including the millipedes and centipedes — **myriapod** \-əd\ *adj*

my-ris-tal \mī-ˈrīs-ɪt, mī-ˈr\ *n* [ISV]: a salt or ester of myristic acid

my-ris-tic acid \mī-ˈrīs-ɪk-, (mī-ˈr)\ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *Myristica*, genus of trees]: a crystalline fatty acid C₁₄H₁₈O₂ occurring esp. in the form of glycerides in most fruits

myrmec- or **myrmeco-** *comb form* [Gk *myrmēkōs*, *myrmēkōs*, fr. *myrmēkōs*, *myrmēx* — more at **PISIMIRE**]: ant (*myrmecophagous*)

myr-meco-pho-rous \mī-ˈmər-ik-ə-ˈkō-rəs, -ˈkōr-ə\ *adj*: dispersed by ants — **myr-meco-pho-ry** \mī-ˈmər-ik-ə-ˈkōr-ē-, -ˈkōr-ə\ *n*

myr-meco-pho-ry \mī-ˈmər-ik-ə-ˈkōr-ē\ *n* [ISV]: the scientific study of ants

myr-meco-ph-a-gous \-kəf-ə-gəs\ *adj*: feeding on ants

myr-meco-phile \mī-ˈmər-ik-ə-ˈfīl-, (mī-ˈmər-ik-ə-ˈfē-ko-ˈfē-ə\ *n* [ISV]: an organism that habitually shares an ant nest — **myr-meco-pho-philous** \mī-ˈmər-ik-ə-ˈfī-ləs\ *adj*

myr-meco-pho-ly \-fī-lē\ *n* [ISV]: the study of myrmecophily

Myr-mid-ian \mī-ˈmī-dē-ən, -mī-dən\ *n* [NL, *Myrmidon*, *Myrmidon*, fr. Gk *Myrmidōn*]: 1: a member of a Thesalian people accompanying their king Achilles to the Trojan War 2: a loyal follower; esp.: a subordinate who executes orders unquestioningly or pitilessly

Myr-ro-bal-an \mī-ˈrīb-ə-lən, -mə\ *n* [MF *myrobalan*, fr. L *Myrobalanus*, fr. Gk *myrobalanos*, fr. *myron* unguent + *balanos* acorn — more at **SMEAR**, **GLAND**] 1: the dried astrigent fruit of an East Indian tree (genus *Terminalia*) used chiefly in tanning and in ink 2: **CHERRY PLUM**

Myr-ryn \mī-ˈrī-n\ *n* [ME *myrre*, fr. OE, fr. L *myrrha*, fr. Gk, of Sem origin; akin to *At mur myrrā*]: a yellowish brown to reddish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter slightly pungent taste obtained from a tree (esp. *Commiphora abyssinica*) of east Africa and Arabia; also: a mixture of myrrh and labdanum

myr-tile \mī-ˈrī-əl, -tī-əl\ *n* [NL, *Myrtilla*, fr. MF, fr. ML *myrtillus*, fr. L *myrtus*, fr. Gk *myrtos*] 1: any of various plants (family Myrtaceae, the myrtle family) including producers of gums and timber and of spices; esp.: a European shrub (*Myrtus communis*) having oval or lanceolate evergreen leaves and solitary white or rose flowers followed by black berries 2: a periwinkle (*Viola minor*) b: CALIFORNIA LAUREL c: MONEYPOT

my-self \mī-ˈsɛlf, -mɔr-ˈprɒn\ 1: that identical one that is I — used reflexively (I'm going to get ~ a new suit), for emphasis (I ~ will go), or in address or conversation (I ~ am a tourist); also: a self-avowed other tourist 2: my normal, healthy, or sane condition or self (didn't feel ~ yesterday)

myst-a-gogue \mīs-tə-ˈgə-gə\ *n* [L *mystagogus*, fr. Gk *mystagōgos*, fr. *mystēs* initiate + *agōgē* to lead — more at **AGENT**] 1: one who initiates into a mystery cult 2: a disseminator of mystical doctrines

myst-a-gog-ic \-gə-jē-, -gə-jē-ŋ\ *adj*

mys-te-ri-ous \mīs-ˈtī-əs-əs\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or implying a mystery 2: stirred by or attracted to the inexplicable — **mys-te-ri-ously** *adv* — **mys-te-ri-ous-ness** *n*

mys-ter-i-ous \mīs-ˈtī-əs-əs\ *adj*: one's power to discover or explain. **MYSTERIOUS** applies to what excites wonder, curiosity, or surprise while baffling or eluding efforts to explain or understand; **INSCRUTABLE** applies to what defies all efforts to understand and leaves one with a feeling of hopelessness or defeat or exasperation

mys-tery \mīs-t(ə)-rē\ *n* [ME *mysterie*, fr. L *mysterium*, fr. Gk *mysterion*, fr. (assumed) *mystos* keeping silence, fr. Gk *myein* to be closed (of eyes or lips)] 1: a religious truth that man can know by revelation alone and cannot fully understand b: a Christian sacred act; esp.: **EUCARIST** c: (1) a secret religious rite believed (as in Eleusinian and Mithraic cults) to impart enduring bliss to the initiate (2) a cult devoted to such rites 2: a; something not understood or beyond understanding; **ENIGMA** b: *obs*: a private secret; esp.: a secret or specialized practice or ritual peculiar to an occupation or a body of people d: a piece of fiction dealing usu. with the solution of a mysterious crime 3: profound, inexplicable, or secretive quality or character

SYN **PROBLEM**, **ENIGMA**, **RIDDLE**, **PUZZLE**, **CONUNDRUM**: **MYSTERY** applies to what is difficult to be fully understood by human reason or less strictly to whatever attracts curiosity and speculation but resists or defies explanation; **PROBLEM** applies to any question or difficulty calling for a solution or causing concern; **ENIGMA** applies to utterance or behavior that is very difficult to understand or to a clue of an enigma or problem involving paradox or apparent contradiction; **PUZZLE** applies to an enigma or problem that challenges ingenuity for its solution; **CONUNDRUM** applies to a question whose answer involves a pun or less often to a problem whose solution can only be speculated

mys-tery [LL *misterium*, *mysterium*, alter. of *ministerium* service, occupation, fr. *minister* servant — more at **MINISTER**] 1: *archaic*: **TRADE**, **CRAFT** 2: *archaic*: a body of persons engaged in a particular trade, business, or profession 3: **GUILD** 2: one of a class of medieval religious dramas or scriptural incidents and usu. centering in the life, death, and resurrection of Christ — called also **mystery play**

mys-tic \mīs-ˈtīk\ *adj* [ME *mistik*; fr. L *myticus* of mystics, fr. Gk *mystikos*, fr. (assumed) *mysterion* mystery or ritual] 1: of or relating to mystics or esoteric rites; **OCCULT** 2: of or relating to mysticism or mystics 3: **MYSTERIOUS** b: **ENIGMATIC**, **OBSCURE** c: inducing a feeling of awe or wonder d: having magical properties

mys-tic *n*: a follower or an expounder of a mystical way of life

mys-ti-cal \i-kəl\ *adj* 1: having a spiritual meaning or reality that is neither apparent to the senses nor obvious to the intelligence 2: of, relating to, or resulting from an individual's direct communion with God or ultimate reality b: based upon intuition,

insight, or similar subjective experience. **3**: UNINTELLIGIBLE, CRYPTIC
4: MYSTIC **2** — *myst-i-cal-i-y* \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
myst-i-cism \-mis-tə,-siz-əm/ *n* **1**: the experience of mystical union or direct communion with ultimate reality reported by mystics **2**: a religion based on mystical communion **b**: a theory of mystical knowledge **3**: a obscure or irrational speculation **b**: a theory postulating the possibility of direct and intuitive acquisition of ineffable knowledge or power
myst-i-fi-ca-tion \-mis-tə-fə-'kī-shən/ **n** **1**: an act or instance of mystifying **2**: the quality or state of being mystified **3**: something designed to mystify
myst-i-ly \-mis-tə-,lī/ *adv* [*MF* *mystifier*, fr. *mystère* mystery, fr. *L mysterium*] **1**: to perplex the mind of: **BEWILDER** (fr. *L* mysterious or obscure
myst-i-que \-mis-'stēk/ *n* [*fr. mystique*, adj., mystic, fr. *L mysticus*] **1**: a complex of transcendental or somewhat mystical beliefs and attitudes developing around an object **2**: the special esoteric skill essential in a calling or activity
myth \-mīth/ *n* [*Gk mythos*] **1**: a usu. traditional story of ostensibly historical events that serve to unfold or to clarify the world view of a people or explain a practice, belief, or natural phenomenon **2**: PARABLE, ALLEGORY **3**: a person or thing having only an imaginary or unverifiable existence **b**: an ill-founded belief held uncritically esp. by an interested group **4**: the whole body of myths
myth-i-cal \-mīth-i-kəl/ *adj* **1**: based on or described in a myth esp. as contrasted with actual history; **IMAGINARY** **2**: fabricated, invented, or imagined in an arbitrary way or in defiance of facts **b**: having qualities suitable to myth *syn* see **FICTITIOUS** — **myth-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
myth-i-cize \-mīth-ə-'sīz/ *vt* **1**: to turn into or envelop in myth **2**: to treat as myth — **myth-i-cizer** *n*
mytho-graph-er \-mīth-'grā-fə-'r/ *n* [*GK mythographos*, fr. *mythos* + *graphēn* to write — more at **CARVE**] **1**: a compiler of or writer about myths
mytho-log-ic-al \-mīth-'lō-jē-'l/ *n*: **MYTHOLOGY**
mytho-log-i-cal \-mīth-'lō-jē-'kəl/ *adj* **1**: **MYTHOLOGY**
mytho-log-ic \-mīth-'lō-jē-'k/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or dealt with in mythology or myths **2**: **MYTHO-**



n \-n/ *n*, often cap, often attrib **1** **a**: the 14th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **n** **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **n** **3**: a or one designated *n* esp. as the 13th or, when *j* is used for the 10th the 14th in order or class **b**: an unspecified constant **4**: something shaped like the letter **N** **5**: EN **2**
 — **n** — see **EN**
nab \-nəb/ *vt* **nabbed**; **nab-bing** [*perh. alter. of E dial. napp*] **1**: to catch or seize in arrest
APPREHEND **2**: to seize suddenly
na-bob \-nə-'bɒb/ *n* [*Hindi nawwāb*, fr. *Ar nawwāb*, pl. of *nā'ib* governor] **1**: a provincial governor of the Mogul empire in India **2**: a man of great wealth or prominence — **na-bob-ry** \-ə's-ən/ *n*
Na-both \-nə-'bɒθ/ *n* [*Heb Nabōth*]; the owner of a vineyard coveted and seized by Ahab King of Israel
na-celle \-nə-'sel/ *n* [*F*, lit., small boat, fr. *LL nauicella*, dim. of *L nauis* ship — more at **NAVE**]; an enclosed shelter on an aircraft for an engine or sometimes for crew
na-cere \-nə-'sɛr/ *n* [*OE nacerra* drum, nacr, fr. *Ar naqārāh* drum] **1**: **MOTHER-OF-PEARL** — **na-cere'd** \-kɛrd/ *adj* — **na-cere-ous** \-kɛr-əs/ *adj*
Na-dé-ne also **Na-dé-né** \-nə-'dē-nē/ *n* [*na-* (fr. an Athapaskan word stem akin to *Haida né* to dwell) + *Déné*]; a group of related American Indian languages spoken in parts of western N. America from Alaska to northern Mexico
na-dir \-nə-'dīr/ *n* [*ME, fr. nā-dīr*]; *n* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. Ar naḏīr* opposite] **1**: the point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite the zenith and vertically downward from the observer **2**: the lowest point
na-g \-nag/ *n* [*ME nagge*; akin to *D negge* small horse] **1**: **HOASE**; esp.: one that is old or in poor condition
na-g *vb* **nagged**; **na-g-ging** [*prob. of Scand origin*; akin to *ON graga* to gnaw; akin to *OE gnagan* to gnaw] *vt* **1**: to find fault in; *trans* **2**: to irritate or be a continuing source of annoyance — *vi* **1**: to irritate by constant scolding or urging **2**: **BADGER**, **WORRY** — **na-g-er** *n* — **na-g-ging-ly** *adv*
Na-hua'tl \-nə-'wāt-əl/ *n*, pl *Nahuatl* or *Nahuats* [*Sp*, fr. *Nahuatl*] **1**: a group of peoples of southern Mexico and Central America **2**: the Uto-Aztecan language of the Nahuatl people — **Na-hua'tlan** \-wāt-'lən/ *adj* or *n*
Na-lum \-nə-'ləm/ *n* [*Heb Naḥūm*]; a Hebrew prophet of the 7th cent. B.C.
na-lud \-nə-'ləd/ *n*, *adv*, *n*, pl *na-luds* or *na-lu-des* \-lə-'dēz/ *n* [*F*, *nautica*, fr. *notia*, fr. *L nota*]; a small boat or boat used in **NOTDISH** **1**: one of the nymphs in ancient mythology living in and giving life to lakes, rivers, springs, and fountains **2**: the aquatic young of a mayfly, dragonfly, damselfly, or stone fly **3**: **MUSSEL** **2**
Na-ri-f \-nə-'rī-f/ *adj* [*FL*]; **NAIVE**
na-ri-f \-nə-'rī-f/ *n*, often attrib [*ME, fr. OE naef*; akin to *OHG nagal* nail, fingernail, *lunge* fingernail, toenail, claw, *Gk onyx*] **1**: a a horny sheath protecting the upper end of each finger and toe of man and most other primates **b**: a corresponding structure (as a claw) terminating a digit **2**: a slender usu. pointed and headed fastener designed to be pounded in **3**: an English unit of 1/16 yard
na-ri-f *vt* **1**: to fasten with or as if with a nail **2**: to fix in steady attention (~ed his eye on the crack) **3**: **CATCH**, **TRAP**; esp.: to detect and expose so as to discredit **4**: a: **STRIKE**, **HIT** **b**: to put out (a runner) in baseball — **na-ri-f-er** *n*

a abut; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔi coin; th thin; th this;

CAI. FARULOUS — **mytho-log-i-cal-i-y** \-l-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
mytho-log-i-gist \-mīth-'lō-jē-'sɪst/ *n*: a student of mythology or myths
mytho-log-ize \-jīz/ *vt* **1** **obs**: to explain the mythological significance of **2**: to build a myth round: **MYTHICIZE** ~ *vi* to relate, classify, and explain myths — **mytho-log-iz-er** *n*
mytho-log-ic-al \-mīth-'lō-jē-'l/ *n* [*fr. L mythologicus*, fr. *LL mythologia* interpretation of myths, fr. *Gk* *mythos* myth, fr. *mythologia* to relate myths, fr. *mythos* + *logos* speech — more at **LEGEND**] **1**: a: an allegorical narrative **b**: a body of myths; esp: the myths dealing with the gods, demigods, and legendary heroes; **2**: a particular people and usu. involving supernatural elements **2**: a branch of knowledge that deals with myth
mytho-ma-nia \-mīth-'mə-nē-ə/ *n* [*NL*, fr. *GK mythos* + *LL mania*]; an excessive or abnormal propensity for lying and excessive credulity
mytho-po-ic \-mīth-'pō-'i-ə/ *n*, *adj* [*fr. Gk mythopoiia*, fr. *mythopoiēn* to make a myth, fr. *mythos* + *poiēn* to make — more at **POEM**]; a creating of myth: a giving rise to myths — **mytho-po-ic-ly** \-pō-'i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
mythos \-mī-'θi-s/ *n* [*Gk*] **1**: **MYTH** **1**: **MYTHOLOGY** **1b** **2**: a pattern of beliefs expressing often symbolically the characteristic or prevalent attitudes in a group or culture **3**: **THEME**, **PLOT**
myx-ed-ma \-mīk-'sɛd-'mə/ *n* [*NL*, fr. *Gk myxa* lampwick, nasal mucus + *NL edema* — more at **MUCUS**]; a severe hypothyroidism characterized by firm inelastic edema, dry skin and hair, and loss of mental and physical vigor — **myx-ed-ma-tous** \-dɛm-'ət-əs/ *adj*
myx-o-ma \-mīk-'sɔ-'mə/ *n*, pl *myxomas* or *myx-o-ma-ta* \-mə-'tə/ [*NL*, fr. *Gk myxō*] **1**: a soft tumor mass of gelatinous connective tissue resembling that found in the umbilical cord — **myx-o-ma-tous** \-sɔ-'mə-'təs/ *adj*
myx-o-sis \-mīk-'sɔ-'sɪs/ *n* — **myx-o-ma-tous** \-mīk-'sɔ-'mə-'təs/ *adj*
myx-ol-ite \-mīk-'sɔ-'l-ī-tē/ *n* [*fr. Gk myxolite*, fr. *myxos* + *lithos* — more at **MYC-**]; **SLIME MOLD** — **myx-ol-ite-ous** \-sɔ-'lə-'t-əs/ *adj*

nail down *vt* **1**: to settle or establish clearly and unmistakably
naïv-sock \-nā-'sɔk/ *n* [*Hindi naisukh*, fr. *nain* eye + *sukh* delight]; a soft lightweight muslin
na-ive also **na-iv-e** \-nā-'ēv/ *adj* [*F naïve*, fem. of *naïf*, fr. *OF*, *inborn*, *natural*, fr. *L natiuus* native] **1**: marked by unaffected simplicity; **ARTLESS**, **INGENUOUS** **2**: showing lack of informed judgment; **CREDULOUS** *syn* see **NATURAL** — **na-iv-ly** *adv* — **na-iv-ness** *n*
na-iv-e also **na-iv-e-lē** \-(n)ā-'ēv-'lē/ *n*, *pl* *na-iv-ē-lē* [*fr. OF naïveté*, fr. *OE* *inborn* character, fr. *naif*] **1**: the quality or state of being naïve **2**: a naïve remark or action
na-iv-ty also **na-iv-ty** \-nā-'ēv-'tē/ *n*, *pl* *na-iv-ē-tē* [*fr. OF naïveté*]; **naïveté**
na-ke-d \-nə-'kəd/ *esp* *South* **na-ke-d** *adj* [*ME, fr. OE* *nacod*; akin to *OHG nacot* naked, *L nulus*, *Gk gymnos*] **1**: not covered by clothing; **NUDE** **2**: devoid of customary or natural covering; **BARE** as a: **UNSHATHED** **b**: **UNPROVIDED** with a shade *c*: of a plant or one of its parts; **lacking** subsidence of enveloping or subtending parts *d*: **lacking** foliage or vegetation of an animal or one of its parts; **lacking** an external covering (as of hair, feathers, or shell) **3**: scantily supplied or furnished **b**: **lacking** embellishment **4**: **UNARMED**, **DEFENSELESS** **5**: **lacking** confirmation or support **6**: **devoid** of concealment or disguise **7**: **unaided** by any optical device or instrument (visible to the ~ eye) *syn* see **BARE** — **na-ke-d-ly** *adv* — **na-ke-d-ness** *n*
nam-by-pam-by \-nəm-'bē-'pəm-'bē/ *adj* [*Namby Pamby*, nickname given to Ambrose Philips] **1**: **lacking** in character or substance **2**: **INSIPID** **3**: **WEAK**, **INDIFFERENT** — **nam-by-pam-by** *n*
name \-nām/ *n* [*ME, fr. OE nama*; akin to *OHG namo* name, *L nomen*, *Gk onoma*, *onyma*] **1**: a word constituting the distinctive designation of a person or thing **b** (1): a word or symbol that can serve as the subject of a sentence or expression in logic (2): a **designating expression** **2**: a descriptive often disparaging epithet (call someone ~) **3**: **REPUTATION**; *esp*: an illustrious record **b**: a name as the embodiment of a reputation *c*: a famous person **4**: **FAMILY**, **CLAN** **5**: **semblance** as opposed to reality (a friend in name only) **6**: **spiritual** nature or essence (grace in his holy ~) **7**: **name** **1**: to give a name to **CALL** **2**: a: to mention or identify by name **b**: to accuse by name **3**: to nominate for office; **APPOINT** **4**: to decide upon; **CHOOSE** **5**: to speak about; **MENTION** (~ a price) — **nam-er** *n*
nam-er *adj* **1**: relating to, or hearing a name **2**: appearing in the name of a literary or theatrical production; **TITLE** **3**: a: having an established reputation **b**: **featuring** celebrities
name-able also **nam-able** \-nā-mə-'bəl/ *adj* **1**: capable of being named; **IDENTIFIABLE** **2**: worthy of being named; **MEMORABLE**
name-day \-nā-'deɪ/ *n*: the day of the saint whose name one bears
name-less \-nā-'ləs/ *adj* **1**: **UNDISTINGUISHED** **2**: **OBSCURE** **2**: not known by name; **ANONYMOUS** **3**: having no legal right to a name; **ILLEGITIMATE** **4**: not having been given a name; **UNNAMED** **5**: not marked with a name (a ~ grave) **6**: **incapable** of precise description; **UNIDENTIFIABLE** **b**: **nameless-ly** *adv*
name-less-ly *adv* **1**: **nameless-ly** *adv* — **name-less-ness** *n*
name-ly \-nām-'lē/ *adv*: that is to say; **AS**
name-plate \-nām-'plāt/ *n*: a plate or plaque bearing a name (as of a resident)
name-sake \-nām-'sēk/ *n* [*prob. fr. name's sake*]; one that has the same name as another; *esp*: one named after another
nan-keen \-nān-'kēn/ *n*, *pl* *nan-keen* \-kēn/ *n* [*kin* in *Nanking*, China] **1**: a durable brownish yellow cotton fabric orig. loomed by hand in China **2**: **pl**: trousers made of nankeen **3** *cap*: Chinese porcelain painted in blue on white

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i foot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

relating to, or being a coalition government formed by most or all major political parties usu. in a crisis — **na-tion-al-ly** \-ē\ *adv*
national *n* 1: one that owes allegiance to or is under the protection of a nation 2: one that regards to the more formal status of citizen or subject 2: a competition that is national in scope — usu. used in pl. *syn* see CITIZEN

national bank *n* 1: a bank associated with the finances of a nation 2: a bank operating under federal charter and supervision

National Guard *n* 1: militia of business and industry equipped by the federal government, and jointly maintained subject to the call of either

national income *n*: the aggregate of earnings from a nation's current production including compensation of employees, interest, and income, and profits of business after taxes

na-tion-al-ism \nash-nəl-iz-əm, -ən-ē\ *n*: loyalty and devotion to a nation; *esp*: a sense of national consciousness exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations or international groups

na-tion-al-ist \-ist\ *n* 1: an advocate of or believer in nationalism 2 *cap*: a member of a political party or group advocating national independence or strong national government

nationalist *adj* 1: of, relating to, or advocating nationalism 2 *cap*: of, relating to, or being a political group advocating or associated with nationalism

na-tion-al-ist-ic \nash-nəl-ist-ik, -ən-ē\ *adj* 1: of, favoring, or characterized by nationalism (~ *election speeches*) 2: NATIONAL 1

na-tion-al-ist-ic-ly \-i-kəl-ē\ *adv* 1: in a national character

na-tion-al-ism \nash-nəl-iz-əm, -ən-ē\ *n*: 1: national character 2: NATIONALISM 3 3: national status; *specif*: a legal relationship involving allegiance on the part of an individual and usu. protection on the part of the state 4: membership in a particular nation 4: political independence or existence as a separate nation 5: a people having a common origin, tradition, and language and capable of forming or actually constituting a nation-state 6: an ethnic group constituting one element of a larger unit (as a nation)

na-tion-al-iza-tion \nash-nəl-ə-iz-ā-shən, -ən-ē\ *n* 1: the action or process of nationalizing 2: the state of being nationalized

na-tion-al-ize \nash-nəl-ə-iz-ē\ *v* 1: to give a national character to 2: to invest control or ownership in the national government — **na-tion-al-ize** *er* *n*

national park *n*: an area of special scenic, historical, or scientific importance set aside and maintained by a national government for use or recreation or study

national product *n*: the value of the goods and services produced in a nation during a year

national socialism *n*: NAZISM — national socialist *adj*

na-tion-state \nā-shən-'stāt, -stā\ *n*: a form of political organization under which a relatively homogeneous people possess a sovereign state; *esp*: a state containing one as opposed to several nationalities

na-tion-wide \nā-shən-'wid\ *adj*: extending throughout a nation

na-tive \nā-tiv\ *adj* [ME *nati*, fr. MF, fr. L *nativus*, fr. *natus*, pp. of *nasci* to be born — more at NATION] 1: **INBORN**, INNATE 2: **INDIGENOUS** 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 39: **INDIGENOUS** 40: **INDIGENOUS** 41: **INDIGENOUS** 42: **INDIGENOUS** 43: **INDIGENOUS** 44: **INDIGENOUS** 45: **INDIGENOUS** 46: **INDIGENOUS** 47: **INDIGENOUS** 48: **INDIGENOUS** 49: **INDIGENOUS** 50: **INDIGENOUS** 51: **INDIGENOUS** 52: **INDIGENOUS** 53: **INDIGENOUS** 54: **INDIGENOUS** 55: **INDIGENOUS** 56: **INDIGENOUS** 57: **INDIGENOUS** 58: **INDIGENOUS** 59: **INDIGENOUS** 60: **INDIGENOUS** 61: **INDIGENOUS** 62: **INDIGENOUS** 63: **INDIGENOUS** 64: **INDIGENOUS** 65: **INDIGENOUS** 66: **INDIGENOUS** 67: **INDIGENOUS** 68: **INDIGENOUS** 69: **INDIGENOUS** 70: **INDIGENOUS** 71: **INDIGENOUS** 72: **INDIGENOUS** 73: **INDIGENOUS** 74: **INDIGENOUS** 75: **INDIGENOUS** 76: **INDIGENOUS** 77: **INDIGENOUS** 78: **INDIGENOUS** 79: **INDIGENOUS** 80: **INDIGENOUS** 81: **INDIGENOUS** 82: **INDIGENOUS** 83: **INDIGENOUS** 84: **INDIGENOUS** 85: **INDIGENOUS** 86: **INDIGENOUS** 87: **INDIGENOUS** 88: **INDIGENOUS** 89: **INDIGENOUS** 90: **INDIGENOUS** 91: **INDIGENOUS** 92: **INDIGENOUS** 93: **INDIGENOUS** 94: **INDIGENOUS** 95: **INDIGENOUS** 96: **INDIGENOUS** 97: **INDIGENOUS** 98: **INDIGENOUS** 99: **INDIGENOUS** 100: **INDIGENOUS**

syn NATIVE, INDOGENOUS, ENOEMIC, ABORIGINAL mean belonging to a locality, native, indigenous, or aboriginal. ENOEMIC implies one may suggest compatibility with it; INDOGENOUS applies to species or races and adds to NATIVE the implication of not having been introduced from elsewhere; ENOEMIC implies being peculiar to a region; ABORIGINAL implies having no known race preceding in the locality of the region

native *n* 1: one born or reared in a particular place 2 *a*: an original or indigenous inhabitant 3: something indigenous to a particular locality 3: a local resident; *esp*: a person who has lived all his life in a place as distinguished from a visitor or a temporary resident

na-tiv-ism \nā-tiv-iz-əm\ *n* 1: a policy of favoring native inhabitants as opposed to immigrants 2: the revival or perpetuation of an indigenous culture *esp*. in opposition to acculturation

na-tiv-ist \-ist\ *n* or *adj*: 1: a native 2: **INDIGENOUS** 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 39: **INDIGENOUS** 40: **INDIGENOUS** 41: **INDIGENOUS** 42: **INDIGENOUS** 43: **INDIGENOUS** 44: **INDIGENOUS** 45: **INDIGENOUS** 46: **INDIGENOUS** 47: **INDIGENOUS** 48: **INDIGENOUS** 49: **INDIGENOUS** 50: **INDIGENOUS** 51: **INDIGENOUS** 52: **INDIGENOUS** 53: **INDIGENOUS** 54: **INDIGENOUS** 55: **INDIGENOUS** 56: **INDIGENOUS** 57: **INDIGENOUS** 58: **INDIGENOUS** 59: **INDIGENOUS** 60: **INDIGENOUS** 61: **INDIGENOUS** 62: **INDIGENOUS** 63: **INDIGENOUS** 64: **INDIGENOUS** 65: **INDIGENOUS** 66: **INDIGENOUS** 67: **INDIGENOUS** 68: **INDIGENOUS** 69: **INDIGENOUS** 70: **INDIGENOUS** 71: **INDIGENOUS** 72: **INDIGENOUS** 73: **INDIGENOUS** 74: **INDIGENOUS** 75: **INDIGENOUS** 76: **INDIGENOUS** 77: **INDIGENOUS** 78: **INDIGENOUS** 79: **INDIGENOUS** 80: **INDIGENOUS** 81: **INDIGENOUS** 82: **INDIGENOUS** 83: **INDIGENOUS** 84: **INDIGENOUS** 85: **INDIGENOUS** 86: **INDIGENOUS** 87: **INDIGENOUS** 88: **INDIGENOUS** 89: **INDIGENOUS** 90: **INDIGENOUS** 91: **INDIGENOUS** 92: **INDIGENOUS** 93: **INDIGENOUS** 94: **INDIGENOUS** 95: **INDIGENOUS** 96: **INDIGENOUS** 97: **INDIGENOUS** 98: **INDIGENOUS** 99: **INDIGENOUS** 100: **INDIGENOUS**

na-tive \nā-tiv\ *n*: 1: a native 2: **INDIGENOUS** 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 39: **INDIGENOUS** 40: **INDIGENOUS** 41: **INDIGENOUS** 42: **INDIGENOUS** 43: **INDIGENOUS** 44: **INDIGENOUS** 45: **INDIGENOUS** 46: **INDIGENOUS** 47: **INDIGENOUS** 48: **INDIGENOUS** 49: **INDIGENOUS** 50: **INDIGENOUS** 51: **INDIGENOUS** 52: **INDIGENOUS** 53: **INDIGENOUS** 54: **INDIGENOUS** 55: **INDIGENOUS** 56: **INDIGENOUS** 57: **INDIGENOUS** 58: **INDIGENOUS** 59: **INDIGENOUS** 60: **INDIGENOUS** 61: **INDIGENOUS** 62: **INDIGENOUS** 63: **INDIGENOUS** 64: **INDIGENOUS** 65: **INDIGENOUS** 66: **INDIGENOUS** 67: **INDIGENOUS** 68: **INDIGENOUS** 69: **INDIGENOUS** 70: **INDIGENOUS** 71: **INDIGENOUS** 72: **INDIGENOUS** 73: **INDIGENOUS** 74: **INDIGENOUS** 75: **INDIGENOUS** 76: **INDIGENOUS** 77: **INDIGENOUS** 78: **INDIGENOUS** 79: **INDIGENOUS** 80: **INDIGENOUS** 81: **INDIGENOUS** 82: **INDIGENOUS** 83: **INDIGENOUS** 84: **INDIGENOUS** 85: **INDIGENOUS** 86: **INDIGENOUS** 87: **INDIGENOUS** 88: **INDIGENOUS** 89: **INDIGENOUS** 90: **INDIGENOUS** 91: **INDIGENOUS** 92: **INDIGENOUS** 93: **INDIGENOUS** 94: **INDIGENOUS** 95: **INDIGENOUS** 96: **INDIGENOUS** 97: **INDIGENOUS** 98: **INDIGENOUS** 99: **INDIGENOUS** 100: **INDIGENOUS**

na-tiv-ity \nā-tiv-ē-tē\ *n*: 1: a native 2: **INDIGENOUS** 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 39: **INDIGENOUS** 40: **INDIGENOUS** 41: **INDIGENOUS** 42: **INDIGENOUS** 43: **INDIGENOUS** 44: **INDIGENOUS** 45: **INDIGENOUS** 46: **INDIGENOUS** 47: **INDIGENOUS** 48: **INDIGENOUS** 49: **INDIGENOUS** 50: **INDIGENOUS** 51: **INDIGENOUS** 52: **INDIGENOUS** 53: **INDIGENOUS** 54: **INDIGENOUS** 55: **INDIGENOUS** 56: **INDIGENOUS** 57: **INDIGENOUS** 58: **INDIGENOUS** 59: **INDIGENOUS** 60: **INDIGENOUS** 61: **INDIGENOUS** 62: **INDIGENOUS** 63: **INDIGENOUS** 64: **INDIGENOUS** 65: **INDIGENOUS** 66: **INDIGENOUS** 67: **INDIGENOUS** 68: **INDIGENOUS** 69: **INDIGENOUS** 70: **INDIGENOUS** 71: **INDIGENOUS** 72: **INDIGENOUS** 73: **INDIGENOUS** 74: **INDIGENOUS** 75: **INDIGENOUS** 76: **INDIGENOUS** 77: **INDIGENOUS** 78: **INDIGENOUS** 79: **INDIGENOUS** 80: **INDIGENOUS** 81: **INDIGENOUS** 82: **INDIGENOUS** 83: **INDIGENOUS** 84: **INDIGENOUS** 85: **INDIGENOUS** 86: **INDIGENOUS** 87: **INDIGENOUS** 88: **INDIGENOUS** 89: **INDIGENOUS** 90: **INDIGENOUS** 91: **INDIGENOUS** 92: **INDIGENOUS** 93: **INDIGENOUS** 94: **INDIGENOUS** 95: **INDIGENOUS** 96: **INDIGENOUS** 97: **INDIGENOUS** 98: **INDIGENOUS** 99: **INDIGENOUS** 100: **INDIGENOUS**

na-tiv-ly \nā-tiv-ē\ *adv* [per. after earlier *netty*, fr. obs. *net*, neat, clean]: trimly neat and tidy: SMART

na-tiv-ral \nā-tiv-ē-ral\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *naturalis* of nature, fr. *natura* nature] 1: based on an inherent sense of right and wrong (~ justice) 2: *a*: being in accordance with or natural to 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 39: **INDIGENOUS** 40: **INDIGENOUS** 41: **INDIGENOUS** 42: **INDIGENOUS** 43: **INDIGENOUS** 44: **INDIGENOUS** 45: **INDIGENOUS** 46: **INDIGENOUS** 47: **INDIGENOUS** 48: **INDIGENOUS** 49: **INDIGENOUS** 50: **INDIGENOUS** 51: **INDIGENOUS** 52: **INDIGENOUS** 53: **INDIGENOUS** 54: **INDIGENOUS** 55: **INDIGENOUS** 56: **INDIGENOUS** 57: **INDIGENOUS** 58: **INDIGENOUS** 59: **INDIGENOUS** 60: **INDIGENOUS** 61: **INDIGENOUS** 62: **INDIGENOUS** 63: **INDIGENOUS** 64: **INDIGENOUS** 65: **INDIGENOUS** 66: **INDIGENOUS** 67: **INDIGENOUS** 68: **INDIGENOUS** 69: **INDIGENOUS** 70: **INDIGENOUS** 71: **INDIGENOUS** 72: **INDIGENOUS** 73: **INDIGENOUS** 74: **INDIGENOUS** 75: **INDIGENOUS** 76: **INDIGENOUS** 77: **INDIGENOUS** 78: **INDIGENOUS** 79: **INDIGENOUS** 80: **INDIGENOUS** 81: **INDIGENOUS** 82: **INDIGENOUS** 83: **INDIGENOUS** 84: **INDIGENOUS** 85: **INDIGENOUS** 86: **INDIGENOUS** 87: **INDIGENOUS** 88: **INDIGENOUS** 89: **INDIGENOUS** 90: **INDIGENOUS** 91: **INDIGENOUS** 92: **INDIGENOUS** 93: **INDIGENOUS** 94: **INDIGENOUS** 95: **INDIGENOUS** 96: **INDIGENOUS** 97: **INDIGENOUS** 98: **INDIGENOUS** 99: **INDIGENOUS** 100: **INDIGENOUS**

na-tiv-ly \nā-tiv-ē\ *adv*: 1: in a natural way 2: **INDIGENOUS** 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 39: **INDIGENOUS** 40: **INDIGENOUS** 41: **INDIGENOUS** 42: **INDIGENOUS** 43: **INDIGENOUS** 44: **INDIGENOUS** 45: **INDIGENOUS** 46: **INDIGENOUS** 47: **INDIGENOUS** 48: **INDIGENOUS** 49: **INDIGENOUS** 50: **INDIGENOUS** 51: **INDIGENOUS** 52: **INDIGENOUS** 53: **INDIGENOUS** 54: **INDIGENOUS** 55: **INDIGENOUS** 56: **INDIGENOUS** 57: **INDIGENOUS** 58: **INDIGENOUS** 59: **INDIGENOUS** 60: **INDIGENOUS** 61: **INDIGENOUS** 62: **INDIGENOUS** 63: **INDIGENOUS** 64: **INDIGENOUS** 65: **INDIGENOUS** 66: **INDIGENOUS** 67: **INDIGENOUS** 68: **INDIGENOUS** 69: **INDIGENOUS** 70: **INDIGENOUS** 71: **INDIGENOUS** 72: **INDIGENOUS** 73: **INDIGENOUS** 74: **INDIGENOUS** 75: **INDIGENOUS** 76: **INDIGENOUS** 77: **INDIGENOUS** 78: **INDIGENOUS** 79: **INDIGENOUS** 80: **INDIGENOUS** 81: **INDIGENOUS** 82: **INDIGENOUS** 83: **INDIGENOUS** 84: **INDIGENOUS** 85: **INDIGENOUS** 86: **INDIGENOUS** 87: **INDIGENOUS** 88: **INDIGENOUS** 89: **INDIGENOUS** 90: **INDIGENOUS** 91: **INDIGENOUS** 92: **INDIGENOUS** 93: **INDIGENOUS** 94: **INDIGENOUS** 95: **INDIGENOUS** 96: **INDIGENOUS** 97: **INDIGENOUS** 98: **INDIGENOUS** 99: **INDIGENOUS** 100: **INDIGENOUS**

spiritual enlightenment; UNREGENERATE *b*: living in or as if in a state of nature untouched by the influences of civilization and society 12 *a*: having a physical or real existence as contrasted with one that is spiritual, intellectual, or mental *b*: of, relating to, or operating in the physical as opposed to the spiritual world 13 *a*: closely resembling the object imitated *b*: free from artificiality, affectation, or constraint *c*: having a form or appearance fitting or natural 14 *a*: having neither falls nor sharps (the ~ speech of C major); *b*: being neither ~ nor ~; *c*: in the sense of pitch modified by the natural sign — **na-tiv-ral-ness** \nā-tiv-ē-ral-ness\ *n*

na-tiv-ral-ness \nā-tiv-ē-ral-ness\ *n*: 1: NATURAL 2: NATURALISM 3: NATURALISM 4: NATURALISM 5: NATURALISM 6: NATURALISM 7: NATURALISM 8: NATURALISM 9: NATURALISM 10: NATURALISM 11: NATURALISM 12: NATURALISM 13: NATURALISM 14: NATURALISM 15: NATURALISM 16: NATURALISM 17: NATURALISM 18: NATURALISM 19: NATURALISM 20: NATURALISM 21: NATURALISM 22: NATURALISM 23: NATURALISM 24: NATURALISM 25: NATURALISM 26: NATURALISM 27: NATURALISM 28: NATURALISM 29: NATURALISM 30: NATURALISM 31: NATURALISM 32: NATURALISM 33: NATURALISM 34: NATURALISM 35: NATURALISM 36: NATURALISM 37: NATURALISM 38: NATURALISM 39: NATURALISM 40: NATURALISM 41: NATURALISM 42: NATURALISM 43: NATURALISM 44: NATURALISM 45: NATURALISM 46: NATURALISM 47: NATURALISM 48: NATURALISM 49: NATURALISM 50: NATURALISM 51: NATURALISM 52: NATURALISM 53: NATURALISM 54: NATURALISM 55: NATURALISM 56: NATURALISM 57: NATURALISM 58: NATURALISM 59: NATURALISM 60: NATURALISM 61: NATURALISM 62: NATURALISM 63: NATURALISM 64: NATURALISM 65: NATURALISM 66: NATURALISM 67: NATURALISM 68: NATURALISM 69: NATURALISM 70: NATURALISM 71: NATURALISM 72: NATURALISM 73: NATURALISM 74: NATURALISM 75: NATURALISM 76: NATURALISM 77: NATURALISM 78: NATURALISM 79: NATURALISM 80: NATURALISM 81: NATURALISM 82: NATURALISM 83: NATURALISM 84: NATURALISM 85: NATURALISM 86: NATURALISM 87: NATURALISM 88: NATURALISM 89: NATURALISM 90: NATURALISM 91: NATURALISM 92: NATURALISM 93: NATURALISM 94: NATURALISM 95: NATURALISM 96: NATURALISM 97: NATURALISM 98: NATURALISM 99: NATURALISM 100: NATURALISM

na-tiv-ral-ly \nā-tiv-ē-ral-ē\ *adv*: 1: in a natural way 2: **INDIGENOUS** 3: **INDIGENOUS** 4: **INDIGENOUS** 5: **INDIGENOUS** 6: **INDIGENOUS** 7: **INDIGENOUS** 8: **INDIGENOUS** 9: **INDIGENOUS** 10: **INDIGENOUS** 11: **INDIGENOUS** 12: **INDIGENOUS** 13: **INDIGENOUS** 14: **INDIGENOUS** 15: **INDIGENOUS** 16: **INDIGENOUS** 17: **INDIGENOUS** 18: **INDIGENOUS** 19: **INDIGENOUS** 20: **INDIGENOUS** 21: **INDIGENOUS** 22: **INDIGENOUS** 23: **INDIGENOUS** 24: **INDIGENOUS** 25: **INDIGENOUS** 26: **INDIGENOUS** 27: **INDIGENOUS** 28: **INDIGENOUS** 29: **INDIGENOUS** 30: **INDIGENOUS** 31: **INDIGENOUS** 32: **INDIGENOUS** 33: **INDIGENOUS** 34: **INDIGENOUS** 35: **INDIGENOUS** 36: **INDIGENOUS** 37: **INDIGENOUS** 38: **INDIGENOUS** 3

nauplii- \ˈnɒ-pi-ə-/ *n*, *pl* **nauplii** \-pi-ɪ-, -i/ [NL, fr. *L.* a small fish, fr. *Gk* *naupliōn* = a crucacean larva, in use, the first stage after leaving the egg and with three pairs of appendages, a median eye, and little or no segmentation
nausea \ˈnɔʊ-zə-, -ʃə-, -sē-, -ziə/ *n* [*L.* seasickness, nausea, fr. *Gk* *nausia*, *nausia*, fr. *nausēs* sailor] 1 : a stomach distress with loathing for food and a desire to vomit 2 : extreme disgust — **nauseant** \-z(h)ə-nt/ *s* (h) *v* *n* or *adj*
nauseated \ˈnɔʊ-z(h)ɪ-ət-, -s(h)ɪ-ət/ *v* 1 : to become affected with nausea 2 : to feel disgust ~ *vi* : to affect with nausea or disgust
nauseating \ˈnɔʊ-z(h)ɪ-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1 : nauseated 2 : causing nausea
nauseous \ˈnɔʊ-shəs-, -s(h)əs-/ *adj* 1 : NAUSEATED 2 : causing nausea
nauseousness \ˈnɔʊ-shəs-ness/ *n*
nauch \ˈnɔʊtʃ/ *n* [Hindi *naṅ*, fr. *Skt* *nṛjya*, fr. *nṛjyati* he dances] : an entertainment in India consisting chiefly of dancing by professional dancing girls

naui-cal \ˈnɔʊ-ki-/ *adj* [*L.* *nautilus*, fr. *Gk* *nautilus*, fr. *nautilus* sailor, *nautilus* ship — more at *NAVE*] *adj*, of relating to, or associated with seamen, navigation, or ships — **naui-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*
nautical mile *n* : any of various units of distance used for sea and air navigation based on the length of a minute of arc of a great circle and differing because the earth is not a perfect sphere: as a : a British unit equal to 6080 ft, or 1853.2 meters — called also *Admiralty mile* b : a U.S. unit no longer in official use equal to 6080.20 ft, or 1853.248 meters c : an international unit equal to 6076.115 ft, or 1852 meters used officially in the U.S. since July 1, 1959

naui-toid \ˈnɔʊ-ɪ-ɔɪd-, -nɪ-, -tɔɪd/ *n* : any of an ancient group (Nautiloidea) of cephalopods represented in the recent fauna by the nautilus — **nautiloid** *adj*
naui-tus \ˈnɔʊ-təs/ *n*, *pl* **naui-tus-es** or **naui-ti** \-ti-/ [NL, genus name, fr. *L.* *nautilus*, fr. *Gk* *nautilus*, lit., sailor, fr. *naus* ship] 1 : any of a genus (*Nautilus*) of cephalopod mollusks of the So. Pacific and Indian oceans having a spiral chambered shell pearly on the inside 2 : a cephalopod (genus *Nautilus*) whose female has a delicate papery shell — called also *paper nautilus*

Na-va-ho or **Na-va-jo** \ˈnav-ə-ʃo-, -hə-, -nə-, -v/ *n* **Navaho** or **Navahos** or **Navajo** or **Navajos** (Sp *Apache* *de* *Navajo*, lit., Apache of Navajo), fr. *Navajo*, a pueblo] 1 : a an Athapaskan people of the Southwest U.S. and Mexico 2 : a member of this people 2 : the language of the Navaho people
nav-yl \ˈnə-voɪ/ *adj* [*L.* *navalis*, fr. *navis*] 1 *obs* : of or relating to ships or shipping 2 *a* : of or relating to a navy b : consisting of or involving warships

navy \ˈnə-ɪ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *naŋu*; akin to OE *nafele* navel] : the hub of a wheel
navy *n* [ML *navis*, fr. *L.* ship; akin to OE *nōwend* sailor, *Gk* *naus* ship, *Skt* *nav*] : the main part of the interior of a church; *esp* : the long narrow central hall in a cruciform church that rises higher than the aisles flanking it to form a clerestory
nav-el \ˈnə-vel/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nafele*; akin to OHG *nahelo* navel, *L.* *umbilicus*, *Gk* *emphalos*] 1 : a depression in the middle of the abdomen marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord or yolk stalk 2 : the central point : MIDDLE
navel orange *n* : a seedless orange having a pit at the apex where the fruit encloses a small secondary fruit

navic-u-lar \ˈnav-ɪk-ya-lər/ *adj* [*L.* *navicula* boat, dim. of *navis*] : shaped like a boat (a ~ bone)
navicular *also* **nav-ic-u-lar-ē** \ˈnav-ɪk-ya-l(ə)-r-, -l(ə)-r-, -lār-/ *n* [NL (of) *navicular* navicular bone] : a navicular bone esp. of the equus

navi-ga-bil-ity \ˈnav-ɪ-gə-bil-ə-ti-/ *n* : the quality or state of being navigable
navi-ga-ble \ˈnav-ɪ-gə-bəl/ *adj* 1 : deep enough and wide enough to afford passage to ships 2 : capable of being steered — **navi-ga-ble-ness** \-nə-ˈbəl-nəs/ *n*
navi-gate \ˈnav-ɪ-gāt-/ *v* [NL *navigatus*, pp. of *navigare*, fr. *navis* ship + *-igare* (fr. *operare* to drive) — more at *AGENT*] *vi* 1 : to travel by water : SAIL 2 : to steer a course through any medium; *specif* : to operate an airplane 3 : to act about : WALK ~ *vi* 1 *a* : to sail over, on, or through b : to make one's way over or through
TRAVELER 2 *a* : to steer or manage (a boat) in sailing b : to operate or control the course of (as an airplane)

navi-ga-tion \ˈnav-ə-ˈgā-shən/ *n* 1 : the act or practice of navigating 2 : the science of getting ships or airplanes from place to place; *also* the method of determining the position of a vessel or aircraft
traveled 3 : ship traffic or commerce — **navi-ga-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-/ *adj* — **navi-ga-tion-al-ly** \-li/ *adv*
navi-gator \ˈnav-ə-ˈgāt-ər/ *n* : one that navigates or is qualified to navigate; *esp* : one who explores by ship

NAVY \ˈnə-ɪ/ *n* [by shortening & alter. fr. *navigator* (construction worker on a canal, navy)] *Br* : an unskilled laborer
nav-y \ˈnə-ɪ-/ *n* [ME *navie*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *navia*, fr. *L.* *navis*] 1 : a group of ships : FLEET 2 : a nation's ships of war and of logistic support 3 *often cap* : the complete naval establishment
NAVY *n* : a sailing yard, sailing ship, and personnel 4 : a variable color averaging a grayish purplish blue
navy bean *n* : a white-seeded kidney bean grown esp. for its nutritious seeds

NAVY CROSS *n* : a U.S. decoration awarded for extraordinary heroism in operations at sea
navy yard *n* : a yard where navy vessels are built or repaired
NAVY \ˈnə-ɪ/ *adv* [ME, fr. ON *nei*, fr. *ne* not + *ei* ever — more at *AYE*] 1 : NO 2 : not merely this but also ; not only so but (the letter made him happy, ~ ecstatic)
NAVY *n* 3 : DENIAL, REFUSAL 2 *a* : a negative reply or vote b : one who votes *no*

na-ya *pai-sa* \ˈnə-ɪ-ˈpɑɪ-sə-/ *n*, *pl* **na-ya** *pa-i-se* \-sə-, -pɑɪ-sə-/ [Hindi *naṅ paisā*, lit., new piece] — *see* *RUPEE* at *MONEY* table
Na-z-a-rēn \ˈnə-z-ə-ˈrēn/ *n* [ME *Nazaren*, fr. LL *Nazarenus*, fr. *Gk* *Nazarenos*, fr. *Nazareth*, town in Palestine] 1 : a native or resident of Nazareth 2 : a member of the Church of the Nazarene that is a Protestant denomination deriving from the merging of three holiness groups and following Wesleyan doctrines and polity

na-tional-ist \ˈnə-ʃən-əl-ɪst/ *n* [G, by shortening & alter. fr. *national-socialist*, fr. *national + socialist*] 1 *cap* : a member of a German fascist party controlling Germany from 1933 to 1945 under Adolf Hitler 2 *often cap* : one held to resemble a German

Naz — **nazi** *adj*, *often cap* — **na-zī-ti-ga-tion** \ˈnəz-ɪ-ti-ˈkɑː-shən-, -nəz-ɪ-/ *n* [ME *naz*, fr. *na-zī-ti-ga-tion* = *na-zī-ti-ga-tion* + *-tion*] *fr.* *of* *cap*
Na-zī-r-ite or **Na-zā-r-ite** \ˈnəz-ɪ-ˈraɪt-, -rɪ-/ *n* [LL *nazaros*, fr. *Gk* *nazairōs*, *nazaratos*, fr. Heb *nāzīr*, lit., consecrated] : a Jew of biblical times consecrated to God by a vow esp. to avoid drinking wine and eating meat, and being defiled by a corpse — **Na-zī-r-ite-ly** \-rɪ-ti-iz-əm/ *adv*

neo- or **neoc-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *neos* new — more at *NEW*] 1 *a* : new ; recent (*Neocene*) b : new and different period or form of (*Neoplatonism*) ; in a new and different form or manner (*Neoplasticism*)
neo- *comb form* [Gr, fr. *neos* new and abnormal (*neoplasm*)]
2 : new chemical compound isomeric with or otherwise related to (such a compound (*neocarshenamine*))

Ne-an-der-thal \ˈnē-ən-dər-, (h)ni-, -nān-dər-, -tāl/ *adj* 1 : being, relating to, or resembling Neanderthal man 2 : suggesting a close kinship or relationship
Neanderthal man *n* [*Neanderthal*, valley in western Germany] : a Middle Paleolithic man (*Homo neanderthalensis*) known from skeletal remains in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia — **Ne-an-der-thal-oid** \-ɔɪd/ *adj*, or *n*

NEAP \ˈnēp-/ *adj* [ME *neep*, fr. OE *nēp* being at the stage of *ncap* tide] *adj*, of relating to, or constituting a neap tide
Ne-a-pol-i-tan ice cream \ˈnē-ə-, -pəl-ət-ən-/ *n* [*Neapolitan* (of Naples), fr. *L.* *neapolitanus*, fr. *Gk* *neapolitēs* citizen of Naples, fr. *Neapolis* Naples] : a brick of from two to four layers of ice cream cut into thin slivers including an ice
neap tide *n* : a tide of minimum range occurring at the first and the third quarters of the moon

near \ˈnī-(ə)r/ *adj* [ME *near*, partly fr. *ner* nearer, fr. OE *nēar*, comparative of *nēah* night; partly fr. ON *nēr* nearer, compare of *nāh* night — more at *NGH*] 1 : at, within, or to a short distance or time 2 : ALMOST, NEARLY (*near* dead) 3 : CLOSELY, INTIMATELY (~ related) 4 *archaic* : FRUGALLY

near \ˈnī-(ə)r/ *adv* : close to
near \ˈnī-(ə)r/ *adj* 1 : closely related or intimately associated 2 *a* : not far distant in time, place, or degree b : barely avoided c : NEARLY (*near* miss) 3 *a* : being the closer of two (~ side) b : being the left-hand one of a pair (~ wheel of a cart) 4 : DIRECT, SHORT (~est road) 5 : CLOSESTED, STINGY 6 *a* : closely resembling a prototype b : approximating the genuine c : silk) — **near-ly** *adv* — **near-ness** *n*

near-by \ˈnī-(ə)r-ɪ-/ *adv* or *adj* : close at hand
NEAR-tic \ˈnī-(ə)-ˈtɪk-, -tɪk-/ *adj*, of relating to, or being the biogeographic subregion that includes Greenland, arctic America, and the northern and mountainous parts of No. America
near-sight-ed \ˈnī-(ə)r-ˈsɪt-əd/ *adj* : seeing distinctly at short distances only; *myopic* ; *near-sight-ed-ly* *adv* — **near-sight-ed-ness** *n*

neat \ˈnē-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **neat** [ME *neat*, fr. OE *nēat*; akin to OHG *nēz* head of cattle, OE *nēotan* to make use of] : the common domestic bovine (*Bos taurus*)
neat *adj* [ME *neat*, fr. *litidus* bright, neat, fr. *nītere* to shine; akin to OPer *naiba* = beautiful] 1 *a* : free from admixture or dilution : STRAIGHT (~ brandy) b : free from irregularity : SMOOTH (~ silk) 2 : marked by tasteful simplicity (a ~ outfit) 3 *a* : PRECISE, SYSTEMATIC b : marked by skill or ingenuity : ADROIT 4 : ORDERLY, TIDY 5 : CLEAR, NET (~ profit) 6 *slang* : FINE, ADMIRABLE — **neat-ly** *adv* — **neat-ness** *n*

NEAT TIDY, **TRIM**, **TRIG** : NEAT stresses cleanliness, orderliness, and freedom from clutter, jumble, or raggedness; TIDY suggests pleasing neatness and order; diligently maintained; TRIM suggests neat smartness, clean lines, and good proportions; TRIG suggests compactness and jaunty neatness

neath \ˈnēθ/ *prep*, *dial* : BENEATH
neat-herd \ˈnē-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ-/ *n* : HERDSMAN
neat's-foot oil \ˈnē-ɪz-, -fʊt-/ *n* : a pale yellow fatty oil made esp. from the hoofs and hooves of cattle and used as a leather dressing

neb \ˈnēb-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *nēb* bek] 1 *a* : the beak of a bird or tortoise : BILL b *chiefly dial* : a person's mouth c : NOSE 1. SNOOT 2. NIB, TIP
neb-u-chad-nez-zar \ˈnēb-(y)ə-kod-ˈnez-ər-, -kəd-/ *n* [Heb *נְבֻכַדְנֶצַר* *nabūkadnēzar*, modif. of *Bab Nabū-kadnē-šarr*] : king of Babylon 562 c. BC. at conqueror of Jerusalem

neb-u-la \ˈnēb-ju-lə-/ *n*, *pl* **nebulae** or **neb-u-lae** \-lā-, -lī-/ [NL, fr. *L.* mist, cloud; akin to OHG *nebul* fog, *Gk* *nephelē*, *nephus* cloud] 1 : a slight cloudy opacity of the cornea 2 *a* : any of many immense bodies of highly rarefied gas or dust in interstellar space
neb-u-lar \ˈnēb-ju-lər-/ *adj*
nebular hypothesis *n* : a hypothesis in astronomy: the solar system has evolved from a hot gaseous nebula

neb-u-lize \ˈnēb-ju-ɪz-/ *v* [L *nebulata*] : to reduce to a fine spray
neb-u-lize-er *n*
neb-u-lous \ˈnēb-ju-ləs-, -lūs-/ *adj* 1 : the quality or state of being nebulous 2 : nebulous matter : NEBULA
neb-u-lous \ˈnēb-ju-ləs-/ *adj* [*L.* *nebulosus*, fr. *nebulā*] 1 *a* *archaic* : CLOUDY, FOGGY b : HAZY, INDISTINCT 2 : of relating to, or resembling a nebula : NEBULAR — **neb-u-lous-ly** *adv* — **neb-u-lous-ness** *n*

NEC-ES-SAR-ILY \ˈnēs-ə-ˈsɛr-ə-ɪ-/ *adv* : of necessity : UNAVOIDABLY
NEC-ES-SAR-Y \ˈnēs-ə-ˈsɛr-ə-ɪ/ *n* : an indispensable item : ESSENTIAL : *specif* : MONEY 2 *chiefly* New Eng : FAIVY 2
NECESSARY *adj* [ME *necessarie*, fr. *L.* *necessarius*, fr. *necessitas* necessary, fr. *ne-* not + *cedere* to withdraw — more at *NO, CEDE*] 1 *a* : of an inevitable nature : INEVITABLE b (1) : logically unavoidable (2) : that cannot be denied without contradiction c : PREDETERMINED d : COMPULSORY 2 : of fundamental importance

NECESSARY CONDITION *n* : a proposition whose invalidity is sufficient evidence that a second is invalid
NEC-ES-SI-TA-TION \ˈnēs-ə-ˈsɪ-ti-ən/ *n* : one who accepts or advocates necessitarianism
necessitarian *adj* : of or relating to a necessitarian or necessitarianism

NE-CE-SI-TAR-I-AN-ISM \ˈnē-ɪz-əm/ *n* : the theory that results follow from a variable sequence of causes
NE-CE-SI-TAR-Y \ˈnēs-ə-ˈsɪ-ti-ɪ-/ *adj* : to cause to be a necessary concomitant, result, or consequence 2 : FORCE, COMPEL — **NE-CE-SI-TA-TION** \-sɛs-ə-ˈtɪ-shən/ *n*
NE-CE-SI-TIOUS \ˈnēs-ə-ˈsɪ-ti-əs/ *adj* 1 *a* : NEEDY, IMPROVISIONATED

heedless *syn see* NEGLEIGNT — *ne-glect-ful-ly* \-lō-ŷē/ *adv* — *ne-glect-ful-ness* *n*

neg-li-gee also *neg-li-ge* \-ŋeg-lij-zhā/ *n* [F *négligé*, fr. pp. of *négliger* to neglect] 1: a woman in low-cut flowing dressing gown 2: carelessly informal or incomplete attire

neg-li-gence \-ŋeg-lij-jən(t)s/ *n* 1: a: the quality or state of being negligent *b*: failure to exercise the care that a prudent person uses

neg-li-gent \-ŋeg-lij-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *neglegent-*, *neglegens*, prty of *neglegere*, to neglect] 1: marked by or given to neglect 2: marked by a carelessly easy manner: NONCHALANT — *neg-li-gent-ly* *adv*

syn NEGLECTFUL, LAX, SLACK, REMISS; NEGLEIGNT implies intention of one's duty or business; NEGLECTFUL adds a more censorious implication of laziness or callousness; LAX implies want of strictness, severity, or precision; SLACK implies want of due or necessary diligence or care; REMISS implies blameworthy carelessness shown in slackness, forgetfulness, or neglect

neg-li-gi-bil-ly \-ŋeg-lij-jə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being negligent

neg-li-gi-ble \-ŋeg-lij-jə-'bal/ *adj* [L *neglegere*, *negligere*]: fit to be neglected or disregarded: TRIFLING — *neg-li-gi-ble-ly* \-bē-ē/ *adv*

neg-li-tia-bil-ly \-ŋi-'gō-sh(ē)-'bil-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being negotiable

neg-li-tia-ble \-ŋi-'gō-sh(ē)-'bal/ *adj*: capable of being negotiated; *esp*: transferable from one person to another in return for equivalent value by being delivered with or without endorsement so that the title passes to the transferee

neg-ot-i-ate \-ŋeg-ō-ŷi-ət/ *n*: NEGOTIATOR

neg-ot-i-ate \-ŋeg-ō-ŷi-ət-ē/ *n*: NEGOTIATION, *pl* *NEGOTIATIONS*, *pp* of *negotiate* to carry on business, fr. *negotium* business, fr. *neg-* not + *otium* leisure — more at NEGATE *vi*: to confer with another so as to arrive at the settlement of some matter ~ *vi* 1 a: to deal with *b*: to manage *b*: to arrange for or bring about by negotiation 2: to trip or trap (as a bill of exchange) to another by delivery or endorsement in return for equivalent value 3: to convert into cash or the equivalent value (~ securities) 3 a: to travel along or over successfully (~ a turn) *b*: COMPLETE, ACCOMPLISH (~ the trip)

neg-ot-i-ate \-ŋeg-ō-ŷi-ət-ē/ *adj*: *tr*

neg-ot-i-a-tion \-ŋi-'gō-sh(ē)-'shən/ *n*: the action or process of negotiating or being negotiated; *esp*: PARLEY 1 — *neg-ot-i-a-tion-er* \-ŋi-'gō-sh(ē)-'tō-ē-, '-tō-ē/ *adj*

Ne-gress \-ŋē-'gras/ *n* [F *négresse*, fr. *négre* Negro, fr. Sp or Pg *negro*]; a female Negro — *syn* taken to be offensive

Ne-gro \-ŋē-'grō/ *n*: NEGRO, *pl* NEGROES or NEGRILLOS or NEGRILLOS [Sp, dim. of *negro*]: a member of a people (as Pygmies) belonging to a group of negroid peoples of small stature found in Africa

Ne-gri-to \-ŋē-'grē-t(ō)-'tō/ *n*, *pl* NEGRIOTOS or NEGRIOTOS (Sp, dim. of *negro*): a member of a people (as the Negritos) of small stature in the southeastern part of Asia

Ne-gro \-ŋē-'grō/ *adj*, *see* South 'nig-(rō)-'rā/ *n*, *pl* NEGROES [Sp or Pg, fr. *negro* black, fr. L *niger*, *niger*] 1: a member of the black race of mankind distinguished by classification according to physical features but without regard to language, culture, or to members of other races; *esp*: a member of a people belonging to the African branch of the black race 2: a person of Negro ancestry — *Ne-gro* *adj* — *ne-gro-oid* \-ŋē-'grō-īd/ *n* or *adj*, *often cap*

ne-gro-phile \-ŋē-'grō-'fī-l/ *n*, *often cap*: one who is *syn* friendly to Negroes and their interests — *ne-gro-phi-lism* \-ŋē-'fī-l-iz-əm-, '-lī-z-əm/ *n*, *often cap*

ne-gro-phobe \-ŋē-'grō-'fō-b/ *n*, *often cap*: one who strongly dislikes or fears Negroes — *ne-gro-pho-bia* \-ŋē-'grō-'fō-bē-ə/ *n*, *often cap*

ne-gus \-ŋē-'gus-, nī-'ŋūs/ *n* [Amharic *negūs*, fr. Eth *negēstā* *negāst* king of kings]: a monarch used as a title of the sovereign of Ethiopia

ne-gus \-ŋē-'gus/ *n* [Francis Neyes 11732 E colonel]: a beverage of wine, hot water, sugar, lemon juice, and nutmeg

Ne-he-mi-ah \-ŋē-'hē-'mi-'ə/ or *Ne-he-mi-as* \-ŋē-'mi-'əs/ *n* [Heb *Nehemyāh*]; a Jewish leader of the 5th century B.C.

Neigh \ŋā/ *vi* [ME *neyen*, fr. OE *hnaigan*; akin to MHG *nēgen* to neigh] 1: to make the loud prolonged cry of a horse — *neigh* *n* 1: *neigh-bor* \-ŋā-'bər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *neahgēbir*; akin to OHG *nahgēbir* neighbor; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc compound represented by OE *neah* near and by OE *gebūr* dweller — more at NIGH, BOOR] 1: one living or located near another 2: FELLOWMAN — *neigh* used as a term of address

neighbor *adj*: NEIGHBORING

neighbor *vi* *neigh-bor-ing* \-b(ə)-'rīŋ/ *vi* 1 a: to be near to *b*: to border on 2: to provide with neighbors ~ *vi* 1: to live or be located as a neighbor 2: to associate in a neighborly way

neigh-bor-hood \-ŋā-'bər-'hūd/ *n* 1: neighborly relationship, 2: the quality or state of being neighbors 3: vicinity 4: a place or region near *b*: VICINITY *b*: an approximate amount, extent, or degree (cost in the ~ of \$10) 4 a: the people living near one another *b*: a section lived in by neighbors and *usu*. having distinguishing characteristics 5: the set of all points whose distances from a given point are not greater than a given positive number

neigh-bor-li-ness \-ŋē-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being neighborly

neigh-bor-ly \-ŋā-'bər-'lē/ *adj*: *of*, relating to, or characteristic of neighboring neighbors; *esp*: FRIENDLY *syn see* AMICABLE

neighborly chiefly Brit var of NEIGHBOR

neither \ŋe-'ðər/ *adv* [ME, *neither*, alter. of *naether*, *nother*, fr. OE *nāwether*, *nāther*, fr. *nā* + *wether*, the which of two — *neither* — more at *NO*, WETHER]; not the one or the other of two or more

neither *conj* 1: not either (~ black nor white) 2: NOR (~ did I) 3: neither *adv*: not either (~ hand)

neither *adv* *neither* *adj* *either* (are not to be understood ~ — Earl of Chesterfield) 2: similarly not 2 also not (just as the serf was not permitted to leave the land, so ~ was his offspring — G.G. Coulton)

nek-ton \-ŋek-'tən-, 'tān/ *n* [G *nekton*, fr. Gk *nekton*, neut. of *nektes* swimming; *nektes* neut. of *nektein* to swim] 1: *nek-ton* *n*: more at NOUTRISH]; free-swimming aquatic animals essentially independent of water and current action — *nek-ton-ic* \-ŋek-'tō-ŋ-ik/ *adj*

nel-son \-ŋel-'sən/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Nelson*]; a wrestling hold

marked by the application of leverage against an opponent's arm, neck, and head

Ne-ma-tode \-ŋē-'mā- / *n* [by shortening]; NEMATODE

ne-ma-tode \-ŋē-'mā- / *n*: NEMATODE, *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *nēma-*, *nēma*, fr. *nēm* to spin — more at NEEDLE] 1: thread (*Nematul-minthes*) 2: nematode (*nematology*)

ne-ma-thel-minth \-ŋem-ə-'thel-'mīn(t)th/, *nē-mā-* \ *n* [deriv. of Gk *nēma-* + *helmin* worm — more at HELMINTH]; any of a phylum (Nematelminthes) of wormlike animals with a cylindrical unsegmented body covered by an unclitellated ectoderm that secretes an external cuticle

ne-ma-to-ci-dal \-ŋem-ə-'tō-'sīd-'l/, *nē-mā-tō-'d* / *adj*: capable of destroying nematodes — *ne-ma-to-ci-dal* \-ŋem-ə-'tō-'sīd-, *nē-mā-tō-*

ne-ma-to-cyst \-ŋem-ə-'tō-'sīst/, *nē-mā-tō-'s* / *n* [ISV]: one of the minute stinging organs of various ctenostomates — *ne-ma-to-cystic* \-ŋem-ə-'tō-'sīst-ik/, *nē-mā-tō-'s* / *adj*

ne-ma-to-de \-ŋem-ə-'tō-d/ *n*, *often attrib* [deriv. of Gk *nēma-*, *nēma*, *nēm* to spin — more at NEEDLE] 1: thread 2: nematode

ne-ma-to-logy \-ŋem-ə-'tō-lō-jē/ *n*: a branch of zoology that deals with nematodes

Ne-ma-tol \-ŋem-'tō-l/ *n*: NEMATOL, *trademark* — used for the sodium salt of pentabromide of phthalic acid

Ne-me-an lion \-ŋē-'mē-ən-, nī-, *nē-mē-ən* / *n* [L *Nemeus* Nemeus, fr. *Nemea*, valley in Argolis in ancient Greece]: a fierce lion strangled by Hercules as one of his twelve labors

Ne-mer-it-ian \-ŋem-ə-'rīt-ē-ən/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *Nēmeritis* Nemertes, *ne-mer-it* = Nemertes; *ne-mer-it* = Nemertes] 1: any of a class of minute, often brightly colored marine worms most of which burrow in the mud or sand along seacoasts — *ne-mer-it-ian* *adj* — *ne-mer-it-ian* \-ŋem-ə-'rīt-ē-ən/ or *ne-mer-it-ian* \-ŋem-ə-'rīt-ē-ən/ *adj* or *n*

ne-mi-sis \-ŋē-'mī-'sīs/ *n*, [NL, fr. Gk] 1 *cap*: the Greek goddess of retribution 2 *pl* *ne-mi-sis* \-ŋē-'mī-'sīs/ 3: a: one that inflicts retribution or vengeance *b*: a formidable and usu. victorious rival 3 *pl* *ne-mi-sis* 4: an act or effect of retribution *b*: BANE 2, CURSE

Ne-mophi-la \-ŋē-'mō-fē-'lā/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *nēmos* wooded pasture + *philos* loving]; any of a genus (*Nemophila*) of American annuals of the family watercress family cultivated for their showy blue *usu*. spotted flowers

Ne-mo — *see* NE-

neo-an-thropic \-ŋē-'(jō)-ən-'thrāp-ik/ *adj*: belonging to the same species (*Homo sapiens*) as recent man; modern in anatomy or type

neo-ars-phen-a-mine \-ŋē-'(jō)-ārs-'fēn-ə-'mēn/ *n*: a yellow powder $C_{12}H_{15}As_2N_2NaO_5$ similar to arsenamine in structure and *usu*.

Neo-cene \-ŋē-'sēn/ *adj*: relating to or being the later portion of the Tertiary including both the Miocene and Pliocene — *Neocene* *n*

neo-classic \-ŋē-'sī-'klas-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to a revival or adaptation of the classical style *esp* in literature, art, or music — *neo-classi-cal* \-ŋē-'kō-l/ *adj* — *neo-classi-cism* \-ŋē-'klas-ē-'sīz-əm/ *n*

neo-Dar-win-ian \-ŋē-'(jō)-dār-'wīn-ē-ən/ *adj*, *often cap* *N*: of or relating to neo-Darwinism

neo-Dar-win-ism \-ŋē-'(jō)-dār-'wīn-ē-izm/ *n*, *often cap* *N*: a theory that holds natural selection to be the chief factor in evolution and specifies the possibility of inheriting acquired characters — *neo-Dar-win-ist* \-ŋē-'dār-'wīn-ē-'sīst/ *n*, *often cap* *N*

neo-dym-ium \-ŋē-'dīm-'ē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *ne-* + *-dymium* (fr. *didymium*); a trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — *see* ELEMENT, table

neo-er-a-tion \-ŋē-'er-ē-'shən/ *n* [NL]; new formation: REGENERATION — *neo-er-a-tion* \-ŋē-'er-ē-'shən/ *adj*

neo-im-pres-sion-ism \-ŋē-'(jō)-im-'pre-sh-ē-'nīz-əm/ *n*, *often cap* *N&I* [F *néo-impressionisme*, fr. *né-* *ne-* + *impressionisme* impressionism] 1: a style of painting developed in France at theory and practice characterized by an attempt to make impressionism more precise in form and the use of a pointillist painting technique — *neo-im-pres-sion-ist* \-ŋē-'(jō)-im-'pre-sh-ē-'nīst/ *adj* or *n*, *often cap* *N&I*

neo-La-marck-ism \-ŋē-'(jō)-lā-'mārk-'kīz-əm/ *n*, *often cap* *N*: a modern theory of evolution based on Lamarckism and retaining the fundamental concept that acquired characters are inherited and a major factor in evolution

Neo-Lat-in \-ŋē-'sē-'lāt-'n/ *n* [ISV] 1: NEW LATIN 2: ROMANCE

neo-lith \-ŋē-'līth/ *n* [back-formation fr. *Neolithic*]; a Neolithic stone implement

neo-lith-ic \-ŋē-'līth-ik/ *adj* 1 *cap*: of or relating to the latest period of the Stone Age characterized by polished stone implements 2: belonging to an earlier age and now outmoded

neo-log-ic-al \-ŋē-'lō-jē-'kəl/ *adj*: *of*, relating to, or characterized by neology

neo-lo-gis-m \-ŋē-'lō-'jīz-əm/ *n* 1: a new word, usage, or expression 2: a meaningless word coined by a psychotic — *neo-lo-gis-t* \-ŋē-'lō-'jīz-ət/ *n* — *neo-lo-gis-tic* \-ŋē-'lō-'jīz-ət-ik/ *adj*

neo-lo-gy \-ŋē-'lō-jē/ *n* [F *néologie*, fr. *né-* *ne-* + *-logie* -logy] 1: the use of a new word or expression or of an established word in a new or different sense

neo-mi-cin \-ŋē-'mī-'sīn/ *n* [*ne-* + *myc-* + *-in*]: a broad-spectrum antibiotic of mixture of antibiotics produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces fradiae*)

Ne-on \-ŋē-'iən/ *n*, *often attrib* [Gk, neut. of *neos* new — more at NEW] 1: a colorless odorless inert gaseous element found in minute amounts in air and used in electric lamps — *see* ELEMENT, table 2: a: a colorless inert gas in which the gas contains a large amount of neon *b*: a sign composed of such lamps

neo-na-tal \-ŋē-'nāt-'l/ *adj*: *of*, relating to, or affecting the newborn and *esp* the human infant during the first month after birth

neo-na-tal-ly \-ŋē-'nāt-'l-ē/ *adv*: *neo-na-tal* \-ŋē-'nāt-'l/ *n*

neo-nu-m \-ŋē-'nū-'m/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *neon* new + *num* to bring forth — more at BE] 1: a new convert: PROSELYTE 2 a: a newly ordained Roman Catholic priest *b*: a novice in a convent 3: TRY-RO, BEGINNER

neo-pla-sia \nē-ō-plā-zh(ə)-ə\ n [NL] : the formation of tumors as a tumorous condition

neo-pla-si-um \nē-ō-plā-zəm\ n [ISV] : a new growth of tissue serving no physiologic function; **TUMOR**

neo-plas-tic \nē-ō-plas-tik\ **adj** [ISV] **1** : of relating to, or constituting a neoplasm or neoplasia **2** : of relating to neoplasticism

neo-plas-tic-ism \nē-ō-plas-tiz-əm\ n [*ne-* + *plasticism*] : the doctrine in painting of the 19th century

neo-pla-ton-ic \nē-ō-plā-tō-nik\ **adj** [ISV] : of relating to Neoplatonism or Neoplatonists

Neo-pla-ton-ism \nē-ō-plāt-'n-iz-əm\ n [ISV] **1** : Platonism modified in later antiquity to accord with Aristotelian, post-Aristotelian, and orientalist conceptions that conceive of the world as an emanation from the One with whom the soul is capable of being reunited in trance or ecstasy **2** : doctrines similar to ancient Neoplatonism — **Neo-pla-ton-ist** \nē-ō-plā-tō-nist\ n

neo-prene \nē-ō-prēn\ n [*ne-* + *chloroprene*] : a synthetic rubber made by the polymerization of chloroprene and characterized by superior resistance (as to oils)

neo-scho-las-tic-ism \nē-ō-sko-'las-tiz-əm\ n : a contemporary movement among Catholic scholars aiming to restate the methods and teachings of medieval Scholasticism in a manner suited to the intellectual needs of the present

neo-te-lic \nē-ō-tē-nik\ **adj** [ISV] : of, relating to, or exhibiting neatness

neo-te-ly \nē-ō-tē-nē\ n [NL *neotenia*, fr. *ne-* + *Gk nein* to stretch — more at **THIN**] **1** : attainment of sexual maturity during the larval stage **2** : retention of some larval or immature characters as an adulthood

neo-ter-ic \nē-ō-ter-ik\ **adj** [LL *neotericus*, fr. L *Gk neoterikos* fr. *Gk*, youthful, fr. *neoterios* compar. of *neos* new, young — more at **NEW**] : recent in origin; **MODERN**

Neo-zo-ic \nē-ō-zō-ik\ **adj**, of, relating to, or constituting the entire earth from the end of the Mesozoic to the present time

Ne-pali \nə-'pō-ē-, 'pāl-, 'pal-\ n **pl** **Nepali** also **Nepalis** [Hindl *naiṇāḷi* of Nepal, fr. *Skt naiṇāḷya*, fr. *Nepāli* Nepal] **1** : the Indic language of Nepal **2** : a native or inhabitant of Nepal — **Nepali** **adj**

pen-the \pə-'pen(ə)-thē\ n [*L nepenthes*, fr. *Gk nepenthes*, neat, of *nepenthes* banishing pain and sorrow, fr. *nē-* not + *penthos* grief, sorrow; akin to *Gk pathos* suffering — more at **NO**, **PATHOS**] **1** : a potion used by the ancients to dull pain and sorrow **2** : something capable of causing oblivion of suffering — **ne-pen-the** \nē-'pē-nē\ **adj**

neph-e-line \nēf-'ē-lēn\ or **neph-e-lite** \nē-'līt-\ n [F *néphéline*, fr. *Gk nephelē — more at **NEBULA**] : a hexagonal mineral (K₂NaAlSi₆O₁₆) that is a usual, glassy crystalline silicate of sodium, potassium, and aluminum common in igneous rocks — **neph-e-line** \nēf-'ē-līn\ **adj***

neph-e-lin-ite \nēf-'ē-lā-nīt-\ n [ISV] : a silica-deficient igneous rock having nepheline as the predominant mineral

neph-e-lom-e-ter \nēf-'ē-lām-ō-ter-\ n [*Gk nephelē* cloud + *ISV -meter*] : an instrument for measuring cloudiness; *specif* : an instrument for determining the optical properties of various dispersions by means of transmitted or reflected light — **neph-e-lom-e-ter-ic** \nēf-'ē-lō-'me-trik\ **adj** — **neph-e-lom-e-try** \nē-lām-ō-ter-ē-\ **n**

neph-ev \nēf-'yū, chiefl *Brit* \nēv\ n [ME *nevev*, fr. OF *neveve*, fr. *nepe*, *nepe*, *nepe*, *nepeve*, *nepeve*, *nepeve*, *nepeve* — more at **NEPHEW**, *Skt napā-tyā*] **1 a** : a son of one's brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law **b** : an illegitimate son of an ecclesiastic **2 obs** : a lineal descendant; *esp* : **GRANDSON**

neph-ro-scope \nēf-'ə-skōp\ n [*Gk nephros* cloud + *ISV -scope* — more at **SCOPE**] : an instrument for observing the direction and velocity of clouds

neph-ro or **neph-ro-** **comb form** [NL, fr. *Gk*, fr. *nephros* — more at **NEPHRITIS**] : kidney (*nephric* (*nephrology*))

ne-phr-id-ial \nē-'frīd-ē-əl\ **adj**, of or relating to a nephridium

ne-phr-id-ium \nē-'frīd-ē-əm\ n, **pl** **ne-phr-id-ia** \nē-'frīd-ē-ə\ n [NL] **1** : a tubular glandular excretory organ characteristic of various coelomate invertebrates **2** : a primarily excretory structure; *esp* : **NEPHRON**

neph-rite \nēf-'rīt-\ n [*G* *nephrit*, fr. *Gk nephros*] : a compact tremolite or actinolite that is the less valuable kind of jade formerly worn as a remedy for kidney diseases

ne-phr-it-ic \nē-'frīt-ik\ **adj** **1** : **RENAL** **2** : of, relating to, or affected with nephritis

ne-phr-it-itis \nē-'frīt-īt-īs\ n [LL, fr. *Gk*, fr. *nephros* kidney; akin to *ME* *neveve* kidney, *Latvian nebrandins* testicles] : acute or chronic inflammation of the kidney caused by infection, degenerative process, or vascular disease

neph-ro-gen-ic \nēf-'rə-'jen-ik\ **adj** **1** : originating in the kidney **2** : developing into or producing kidney tissue

neph-ron \nēf-'rān\ n [*G*, fr. *Gk nephros*] : a single excretory unit esp. of the vertebrate kidney

ne-phro-sis \nē-'frō-sīs\ n [NL] : degeneration of the kidneys chiefly affecting the renal tubules — **ne-phro-tic** \nē-'frīt-ik\ **adj** or **ne-phro-tic-ly** \nē-'frīt-ik-ē-ē\ **adv**

ne-plus-ul-tra \nē-'plūs-'ūl-trā-, nē-'plūs-'ūl-\ n [NL, no further] **1** : the highest point capable of being attained; **ACME** **2** : the most profound degree of a quality or state

ne-po-tism \nē-pō-'tiz-əm\ n [*F nepotismo*, fr. *It nepotismo*, fr. *ne-* + *potestas* power, *ne-* + *potestas*, *ne-* + *potestas* — more at **NEPHEW**] : favoritism shown to a relative (as by giving an appointive job) on a basis of relationship

Nep-tune \nēp-'t(y)ūn\ n [*L Neptunus*] **1 a** : the god of the sea in Roman mythology **b** : **OCEAN** **2** : the planet eighth in order from the sun — see **PLANET** table — **Nep-tu-ni-an** \nēp-'t(y)ū-nē-əm\ **adj**

ne-pu-ti-um \nēp-'t(y)ū-nē-əm\ n [NL, fr. *ISV Neptune*] : a radioactive metallic element that is chemically similar to uranium and is obtained in nuclear reactors as a by-product in the production of plutonium — see **ELEMENT** table

Nē-re-īd \nē-'rē-ēd\ n [*F* *Nereis*, fr. *Gk Nēreidēs*, *Nēreis*, fr. *Nēreus* Nereus] : any of the sea nymphs held in Greek mythology to be the daughters of the sea-god Nereus

ne-re-īd \nē-'rē-ēd\ n, **pl** **ne-re-īdes** \nā-'rē-ə-dēz\ [NL, genus name, fr. L *Nereidē*] : any of a genus (*Nereidē*) of usul, large often

dimorphic and greenish marine polychaete worms

ner-it-ic \nə-'rīt-ik\ **adj** [*perh*, fr. NL *Nerita*, genus of marine snails]; of, relating to, or constituting the neroli or bergi of shallow water, resembling sea-cast

ner-oli \nē-'rē-ō-lē-\ n [*F neroli*, fr. *It*, *neroli*, fr. *Anna Maria della Trémoille*, princess of *Nerole* fl 1670] : a fragrant pale yellow essential oil obtained from orange flowers and used esp. in a cologne and as a flavoring

Ne-ro \nē-'rō-\ n [*Fr* *Néron* or *Ne-ron* \nē-'rān-ik\ **adj** [*IL* *neronius*, fr. *Veron*, *Neon* *Nero* \nē-ō-68 Rom emperor] : of, relating to, or characteristic of Nero or his times

ner-ts \nərt's\ n **pl**, **slang** : **NUTS** **5**

ner-v- or **nervi-** or **nervo-** **comb form** [ME *nerv*, fr. L, fr. *nervus*] : NERVOUS

ner-va-tion \nəv-'vā-shən\ n : an arrangement or system of nerves also : **VENATION**

nerve \nərv\ n [L *nervus* sinew, nerve; akin to *Gk neuron* sinew, *nerōn* to spin — more at **NEEDLE**] **1** : **SINEW**, **TENDON** (strain exerted) **2** : one of the filamentous bands of nervous tissue connecting parts of the nervous system with the organs and conducting nervous impulses **3 a** : **NERVE CENTER** **2 b** : power of endurance or control : **FORTITUDE**, **STRENGTH** **C (1)** : **BOLDNESS**, **DARING** **(2)** : **BRASS**, **GALL** **4 a** : a sore or sensitive point **b pl** : nervous disorganization or collapse; **HYSTERIA** **5** : **VEIN** **3** **6** : the sensitive pulp of a tooth **syn** see **TEMERITY** — **nerved** \nərvd\ **adj**

2 nerve vt : to give strength or courage to

nerve cell n : **NEURON**; also : a nerve cell body exclusive of its processes

nerve center n **1** : **CENTER** **2 b** : a source of leadership, control, or energy

nerve fiber n : **AXON**, **DENDRITE**

nerve gas n : a war gas damaging esp. to the nervous and respiratory systems

nerve impulse n : the progressive alteration in the protoplasm of a nerve fiber that follows stimulation and serves to transmit a record of sensation from a receptor or an instruction to act to an effector

nerve-less \nərv-'ləs\ **adj** **1** : destitute of strength or courage **2** : **FEIBLE** **2** : exhibiting control or balance : **POSED** — **nerve-less-ly** \nərv-'ləs-ē-ē\ **adv**

nerve-rack-ing, **nerve-wrack-ing** \nərv-'rak-ig\ **adj** : extremely trying on the nerves

nervi-ness \nərv-'nēs-\ n : the quality or state of being nervous

ner-vo-us \nərv-'vəs-\ **adj** **1 archaic** : **SINEWY**, **STRONG** **2** : marked by strength of thought, feeling, or style : **SPIRITED** **3** : of, relating to, or of persons **4 a** : of, or relating to, the nerves; also : originating in or affected by the nerves **b** : easily excited or irritated : **JUMPY** **c** : **TIMID**, **APPREHENSIVE** (*~smile*) **5 a** : **UNEASY**, **DISTURBING** (*~moment*) **b** : **ERRATIC**, **UNSTEADY** (*~canoe*) **syn** see **VIGILANT**, **HEP-VOUS-ly** **adv** — **ner-vo-us-ness** n

nervous breakdown n **1** : **NEURASTHENIA** **2** : a case of neurasthenia

nervous Net-lie \nərv-'vəl-ē-\ n [fr. the name *Nellie*] : a timid or ineffectual person

nervous system n : the bodily system that in vertebrates is made up of brain and spinal cord, nerves, ganglia, and parts of the receptor organs and that receives and interprets stimuli and transmits impulses to the effector organs

ner-ve-ty \nərv-'vō-\ **adj** [*F*, fr. *nerf* sinew, fr. L *nervus*] : **VEIN** **3**

nervy \nərv-'vī-\ **adj** **1 archaic** : **SINEWY**, **STRONG** **2 a** : showing calm courage : **BOLD** **b** : marked by effrontery or presumption; **BRASH** **3** : **NERVOUS**, **NERVOUS**

ne-science \nē-'sai-ēns-(t)is, 'nēsh-, 'nēs-'ēn-(t)is, 'nēs-\ n [LL *nescientia*, fr. L *nescient-*, *nesciens*, prp. of *nescire* not to know, fr. *ne-* not + *scire* to know — more at **NO**, **SCIENCE**] : lack of knowledge or awareness; **IGNORANCE** — **ne-scien-t** \nē-'sai-ēn-\ **adj**

ness \nēs-\ n [ME *ness*, fr. OE *ness*; akin to OE *nasu* nose — more at **NOSE**] : **CAP**, **PRONATOR**

-ness \nēs\ n *suffix* [*ME -nes*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *-nissa* -ness] : state ; condition ; quality ; degree (goodness)

Nes-sel-rod \nēs-'el-'rōd\ n [Count Karl R. *Nessebrode* 1862] **Russ-slate-rode** : a mixture of candied fruits, nuts, and marshmash used in puddings, pies, and ice cream

Nes-sus \nēs-'sūs\ n [L, fr. *Gk Nessos*] : a centaur shot by Hercules with a poisoned arrow for attempting to carry away his wife **1** : a bed or receptacle prepared by a bird for its eggs and young **2** : a place where eggs are laid and hatched **3** : a receptacle resembling a bird's nest **2 a** : a place of rest, retreat, or lodging **b** : **DEN**, **HANGOUT** **3** : the occupants or frequenters of a nest **4 a** : a group of similar things; **AGGREGATION** **b** ; **HOTBED** **2** **5** : a group of objects made to fit close together or one within another **2nest vt** : to occupy a nest **2** : to sit compactly together or within one another *~ vt* **1** : to form a nest for **2** : to pack compactly together

nest egg n **1** : a natural or artificial egg left in a nest to induce a female to continue to lay there **2** : a fund of money accumulated as a reserve

nest-er \nēs-'ter-\ n **1** : one that nests **2 West** : a homesteader or squatter who takes up rangeland for a farm

nest-ler \nēs-'t(ə)-lē\ **vb** *nest* \nēs-'t(ə)-līj\ [ME *nestler*, fr. OE *nestlian*, fr. *nest*] **vi** **1 archaic** : **NEST** **1** **2** : to settle snugly or comfortably **3** : to sit in an inconspicuous or secluded place **4** : to settle, shelter, or house in or as if in a nest **2** : to press closely and affectionately — **nest-ler** \nēs-'t(ə)-lōr\ **n**

nest-ling \nēs-'t(ə)-līj\ n : a young bird that has not abandoned the nest

Nes-tor \nēs-'tə-, -tō(ə)r\ n [L, fr. *Gk Nestōr*] **1** : an aged and wise counselor of the Greeks in the Trojan War **2 often not cop** : one who is a patriarch or leader in his field

Nes-to-ri-an \nēs-'tōr-ē-ən-, 'stōr-\ **adj** **1** : of or relating to the doctrine ascribed to Nestorius and ecclesiastically condemned in 431 **2** : a divine and human persons remained separate in the incarnate Christ **3** : of or relating to a church, separating from Byzantine Christianity after 431, centering in Persia, and surviving among Assyrians — **Nestorian** n — **Nes-to-ri-an-ism** \nēs-'tō-ri-an-iz-əm\ **n**

net \nēt\ n [ME *net*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *nezi* net, L *nodus* knot] **1 a** : a meshed fabric twisted, knotted, or woven together at regular

ø abut; ʔ kitten; ø further; a back; å bake; å cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ø flow; ø flow; ø coin; th thin; th this;

ä out; çb chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ü foot; ü foot; y and yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

intervals **b** : something made of net; *esp* : a device for catching fish, birds, or insects **2** : an entrapping situation **3** : a network of lines, fibers, or figures **4** : a ball hit into the net in a racket game **5** : a group of communications stations operating under unified control **6** : NETWORK **7** : netlike *adj* — *net-ty* \-ē-adj
net-ty \-ē-adj **1** : to cover or enclose with or as if with a net **2** : to catch in or as if in a net **3** : to cover with a network **4** : to hit (a ball) into the net for the loss of a point in a racket game — *net-ter* *n*

net-ter *n* [ME, clean, bright, fr. MF] **1** : free from all charges or deductions **2** : one remaining after the deduction of all charges, outlay, or loss **3** : excluding all tare **2** : FINAL (~ result)

net w *v* **net-let**; **net-ting** *v* **1** : to make by way of profit : CLEAR **b** : to produce by way of profit : YIELD **2** : to get possession : GAIN **net n** **1** : a net amount, profit, weight, or price **2** : the score of a golfer in a hole or match after deducting his handicap from his gross **3** : ESSENCE, GIST

net-her \-nē-th-ər-ədʒ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *nithera*, fr. *nith* down; akin to OHG *nidar* down, Skt *ni*, Gk *en*, *eni* in — more at IN] **1** : situated down or below : LOWER **2** : situated or believed to be situated beneath the earth's surface

net-her-most \-nē-mōst-ədʒ *adj* : LOWEST

net-her-world \-wərd-əl *n* **1** : the world of the dead **2** : UNDERWORLD **4**

net-suke \-nē-šek *n* [Jap.] : a small toggle of wood, ivory, or horn used to fasten a small pouch or purse to a kimono sash — *Net Brit var* of NET

net-ting \-nēt-ŋŋ *n* **1** : NETWORK **2** : the act or process of making a net or network **3** : the act, process, or right of fishing with a net

net-tle \-nēt-əl *n* [ME, fr. OE *netel*; akin to OHG *nazzza* nettle, Gk *adikē*]; any of a genus (*Urtica*) of the family Urticaceae, the most of the family being stinging and sometimes stinging hairs; also : any of many other prickly or stinging plants

nettle v **net-ting** \-nēt-ŋŋ-*v* **1** : to strike or sting with or as if with nettles **2** : PROVOKE, VEX *syn* *see* IRRITATE

nettle rash *n* : an eruption on the skin caused by or resembling the condition produced by stinging with nettles : URTICARIA

net-tle-some \-nēt-əl-səm-ədʒ *adj* : causing vexation : BRITANNIC

net-winged \-nēt-ŋŋ-wŋd-ədʒ *adj* : having wings with a fine network of veins

net-work \-nēt-wərk *n*, *often attrib* **1** : a fabric or structure of cords or wires that cross at regular intervals and are knotted or secured at the crossings **2** : a system of lines or channels resembling a network **3** : an interconnected or interrelated chain, group, or system **4** : a group of radio or television stations linked by wire or radio relay **5** : a radio or television company that produces a program for broadcast over such a network

Neu-châ-tel \-nē-šā-tel *n*, *pl* \-nə-(shā)-təl *n* [F *neuchâtel*, fr. *Neuchâtel*, France] : a soft unripened cheese made from whole or skim milk

neu-mat-ic \-nē-mat-ik-ədʒ *adj* : of or relating to neumes

neume \-nē-m *n* [F, fr. ML *neuma*, *neuma*, fr. Gk *psalma* psalm — more at PSALMATIC]; any of various symbols used in the notation of Gregorian chant

neur- or **neuro-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk, nerve, sinew, fr. *neurō-* more at NERVE]; nerve (*neural*) (*neurology*)

neur-al \-nē-ry-əl-ədʒ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or affecting a nerve or the nervous system **2** : situated in the region of or on the same side of the body as the brain and spinal cord : DORSAL — **neur-al-ly** \-əl-ē-adv

neur-al arch *n* : the cartilaginous or bony arch enclosing the spinal cord on the dorsal side of a vertebra

neur-al-gia \-nē-ry-əl-jā *n* [NL] acute paroxysmal pain radiating along the course of one or more nerves usu. without demonstrable changes in the nerve structure — **neur-al-gic** \-jŋk-*adj*

neur-al tube *n* : the hollow longitudinal tube formed by infolding and subsequent fusion of the opposite ectodermal folds in the vertebrate embryo

neur-as-the-nia \-nē-ry-əs-thē-nē-ā *n* [NL] : a condition marked by fatigue, worry, inadequacy, and lack of zest and often by headache, undue sensitiveness to light and noise, and by disturbances of digestion and circulation — **neur-as-the-nic** \-thē-nŋk-*adj* — **neur-as-the-ni-ly** \-ŋk-ē-adv

neur-ri-lem-ma \-nē-ry-ūr-lem-ə *n* [NL, fr. *neur-* + Gk *eilema* covering, coil, fr. *eilein* to wind; akin to Gk *eilein* to wrap — more at VOLUTE] **1** : the delicate nucleated outer sheath of a nerve fiber **2** : PERINEURION

neur-ri-lem-ma \-nē-ry-ūr-lem-ə *n* [NL] : a substance containing neurofibrils — **neur-ri-lem-ma-tous** \-lem-ət-əs-*adj*

neur-rit-ic \-nē-ry-ūr-rit-ŋk-*adj* : of, relating to, or affected by neuritis — **neuritic** *n*

neur-ri-tis \-nē-ry-ūr-rit-ŋs *n* [NL] : an inflammatory or degenerative lesion of a nerve marked esp. by pain, sensory disturbances, and the neuritic or loric reflexes

neur-ro-cir-cu-la-to-ry \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-sər-ky-ə-lə-tō-ŋs, -tō-ŋ-ədʒ *of* or relating to the nervous and circulatory systems

neur-ro-crine \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-krēn-, -krŋn-, -krēn-*adj* [neuro- + *endocrine*] : of, relating to, or being a hormonal substance that influences the activities of the nervous system — **neur-ro-crin-ism** \-lŋz-əm-*n*

neur-ro-ep-i-the-li-um \-nē-ry-ūr-ē-p-ē-thē-lē-ŋm-ədʒ *adj* : having qualities of both neural and epithelial cells

neur-ro-fi-bril \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-fŋb-rŋl-, -fŋb-rŋl-*n* [NL *neurofibrille*, fr. *neur-* + *fibrilla* fibril] : one of a system of many minute fibrils in a neuron believed by some to be conducting elements — **neur-ro-fi-bril-lary** \-er-ē-*adj*

neur-ro-gen-ic \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-jen-ŋk-*adj* **1** : originating in nervous tissue **2** : induced, controlled, or modified by nervous factors; *esp* : disordered because of abnormally altered neural relations — **neur-ro-gen-ic-ly** \-ŋk-ē-adv

neur-ro-glia \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋ-gi-ŋ-ā-, -ŋ-ry-ūr-ō-ŋ-gi-ŋ-ā *n* [NL, fr. *neur-* + MGk *glia* glue] : supporting tissue intermingled with the essential elements of nervous tissue esp. in the brain, spinal cord, and meninges — **neur-ro-ŋ-gi-ŋ-ous** \-ŋ-ŋ-əs-*adj*

neur-ro-hu-mor- \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-hu-mō-ŋ-əs-*adj* : a substance liberated at a nerve ending that participates in the transmission of a nerve impulse — **neur-ro-hu-mor-ous** \-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ-əs-*adj*

neur-ro-log-ic-al \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-lŋj-ŋk-əl-*adj* : of or relating to neurology

neur-ro-log-ist \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-lŋj-ŋk-ŋst-*n* : one specializing in neurology; *esp* : a physician skilled in the diagnosis and treatment of disease of the nervous system

neu-ro-l-o-gy \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋ-lŋj *n* [NL *neurologia*, fr. *neur-* + *-logia* -logy] : the scientific study of the nervous system

neu-ro-ma \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-mə *n*, *pl* *neumomas* or *neu-ro-ma-ta* \-māt-ə *n* [NL] : a tumor or mass growing from a nerve and usu. consisting of nerve fibers

neu-ro-motor \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-mōt-ŋ-ədʒ *adj* : relating to efferent nervous impulses

neu-ro-mus-cu-lar \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-məs-ky-ə-lər-*adj* [ISV] : of or relating to nerves and muscles or nervous and muscular tissue

neu-ro-n \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋn-, -ŋ-ry-ūr-ŋn-*n* also *neu-ron* \-rŋn-, -ŋn-*n* [Fr. *neurone*, fr. Gk, *neurōn*, sinew — more at NERVE] : a grayish or reddish granular cell with specialized processes that is the fundamental functional unit of nervous tissue — **neu-ro-nal** \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋn-əl-, -ŋ-ry-ūr-ŋn-əl-*adj* or **neu-ro-n-ic** \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋn-ŋk-*adj*

neu-ro-path-ic \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-pāth-ŋk-*adj* : of or relating to neuropathology or having nervous disease — **neu-ro-path-ic-ly** \-ŋk-ē-adv

neu-ro-pa-thy \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-pā-thē *n* [ISV] : an abnormal and usu. degenerative state of the nervous system or nerves; also : a systemic condition that stems from a neuropathy

neu-ro-pter-an \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-ptēr-ŋn-*n* [deriv. of Gk *neur-* + *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : any of an order (Neuroptera) of usu. net-winged insects that include the lacewings and ant lions — **neu-ro-pter-an** *adj* — **neu-ro-pter-ous** \-rəs-*adj*

neu-ro-sis \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-sŋs *n*, *pl* *neu-ro-ses* \-rŋ-ŋs-*n* [NL] : a functional disorder of Gk, *neurōn*, sinew — more at NERVE] : a grayish or reddish granular cell with specialized processes that is the fundamental functional unit of nervous tissue — **neu-ro-nal** \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋn-əl-, -ŋ-ry-ūr-ŋn-əl-*adj* or **neu-ro-n-ic** \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋn-ŋk-*adj*

neu-ro-tic \-nē-ry-ūr-ō-tŋk-ŋk-*adj* : toxic to the nerves or nervous tissue — **neu-ro-tox-ic-ly** \-tŋk-ŋk-sŋt-ē-adv

neu-ro-trop-ic \-trŋp-ŋk-*adj* [ISV] : having an affinity for or localizing selectively in nerve tissue

neu-ter \-nē-ry-ūr-ədʒ *adj* [ME *neutre*, fr. MF & L; MF *neutre*, fr. L *neuter*, fr. *ne-* not + *uter* which of two — more at UT, WHETHER] **1** : neither of two — more at EITHER **2** : of or concerning both sexes

neuter *n* **1** : a noun, pronoun, adjective, or inflectional form or class of the neuter gender **b** : the neuter gender **2** : one that is neutral **3** : WORKER **2** : *b* : a spayed or castrated animal

neuter v : CASTRATE, ALTER

neu-tral-ity \-nē-ry-ūr-ədʒ *adj* [MF, fr. (assumed) ML *neutralis*, fr. L, of neuter gender, fr. *neutr-*, *neuter*] **1** : not engaged on either side; *specif* : not aligned with a political or ideological grouping **2** : of or relating to a neutral state or power **3** : neither one thing nor the other : MIDDLING **b** (1) ACHROMATIC **(2)** : not decided in color : destroy chromaticity **(3)** : NEUTRIC **(4)** : lacking stamens or pistils **d** : neither acid nor basic **e** : not electrically charged **4** : produced with the tongue in the position it has when at rest (the ~ vowels of \-ə-*bəv* above) — **neu-tral-ly** \-trŋl-ē-adv — *neutrally* *adv* — *neutrality* *n*

neutral n **1** : one that is neutral **2** : a neutral color **3** : a position of disengagement (as of gears)

neu-tral-ism \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋz-ŋm *n* **1** : NEUTRALITY **2** : a policy or the advocacy of neutrality esp. in international affairs — **neu-tral-ist** \-ŋst-*n* — **neu-tral-ist-ly** \-ŋst-ŋk-*adv*

neu-tral-ity \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋt-ŋ-ədʒ *n* **1** : the quality or state of being neutral; *esp* : immunity from invasion or injury by belligerents

neu-tral-iza-tion \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋz-ŋz-ŋ-ŋm *n* **1** : an act or process of neutralizing **2** : the quality or state of being neutralized

neu-tral-ize \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋz-ŋ-*v* **1** : to make chemically neutral **2** : to destroy the effectiveness of NEUTRITY **3** : to make electrically inert by combining equal positive and negative quantities **4** : to invest with conventional or obligatory neutrality conferring inviolability under international law by belligerents **5** : to make neutral by blending with the complementary color ~ *vi* : to undergo neutralization — **neu-tral-iz-er** *n*

neu-tral red *n* : a basic phenazine dye used chiefly as a biological stain and acid-base indicator

neutral spirits *n pl but sing or pl in constr* : ethyl alcohol of 190 or higher proof used esp. for blending other alcoholic liquors

neu-tral-ize \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋz-ŋ-*v* **1** : to make electrically neutral; *esp* : to destroy the effectiveness of NEUTRITY

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neu-tral-ize \-nē-ry-ūr-ŋz-ŋ-*v* **1** : to make electrically neutral; *esp* : to destroy the effectiveness of NEUTRITY

(Introducing ~ blood) 7 cap. of a language; MODERN; esp: having been in use after medieval times — **new-ish** \n(y)ú-ísh/ **adv** — **newness** *n*

NEW *n*. **NOVEL**, **MODERN**, **ORIGINAL**, **FRESH** mean having recently come into existence or use. **NEW** may be used to what is freshly made and unused (**new brick**) or has not been known before (**new design**) and not experienced before (**starts his new job**). **NOVEL** applies to what is not only new but strange or unprecedented; **MODERN** applies to what is changed or in character with the present time or the present era; **ORIGINAL** applies to what is the first of its kind to exist; **FRESH** applies to what has not lost its qualities of newness such as liveliness, energy, brightness

new-born \n(y)ú-á-dv **NEWLY**, **RECENTLY**
new-born \n(y)ú-á-dv **adv** 1 : recently born 2 : born anew ; **REBORN**

New-burg or **New-burgh** \n(y)ú-ú-búrg/ **adj** [prob. fr. *Iohannes newburg*] : served with a sauce made of cream, butter, wine, and egg yolks

New-cast disease \n(y)ú-ú-kas-á-l, n(y)ú-ú-ú *n* [**Newcastle** upon Tyne, England] : a destructive virus disease of domestic fowl and other birds involving respiratory and nervous systems

New Catholic Edition *n* : an American revision of the Douay Version of the Bible published in 1949

New Church *adj* : of or relating to the Church of the New Jerusalem deriving from medieval mysticism

new-com-er \n(y)ú-ú-kám-ú-r *n* : one recently arrived

New Criticism *n* : an analytic literary criticism marked by concentration on language, imagery, and emotional or intellectual tensions
new deal *n* [fr. the supposed resemblance to the situation of fresh-made equipment of opportunity afforded by a fresh deal in a card game] 1 **cap** **N&D** : a legislative and administrative program of President F. D. Roosevelt designed to promote economic recovery and social reform during the 1930's 2 : the period of this program 3 : a governmental program resembling the Roosevelt New Deal in its techniques — **new dealer** \n(y)ú-ú-dí-ú-r *n*, **often cap** **N&D** — **new deal-ish** \n(y)ú-ú-dí-ú-ísh/ **adj**, **often cap** **N&D** — **new dealism** \n(y)ú-ú-dí-ú-ísh-ú-m *n*, **often cap** **N&D** — **new-el** \n(y)ú-ú-ú-l *n* [ME *newell*, fr. MF *newel* stone of a fruit, fr. LL *newalis* like a nut, fr. L *novus* new + *nox* nut] : a wooden post or upright post about which the steps of a circular staircase wind 2 : a post at the foot of a straight stairway or one at a landing

New English Bible *n* : a translation of the Bible by British theologians and scholars who completed having the New Testament published in 1961

new-fan-gled \n(y)ú-ú-fán-gáld/ **adj** [ME, fr. *newefangelen*, fr. *new* + OE *langen*, pp. of *fán* to take, seize — more at **PACT**] 1 : attracted to something 2 : of the newest or most modern kind

new-fashion-ed \n(y)ú-ú-fash-ú-nd/ **adj** 1 : made in a new fashion or form 2 : UP-TO-DATE

new-found \n(y)ú-ú-fáund/ **adj** : newly found

new-found-land \n(y)ú-ú-fúnd-ú-dlánd-, ú-dlánd-, n(y)ú-ú-fáund-ú-dlánd *n* [**Newfoundland**, province of Canada] : a way of life characterized by a particularly highly intelligent usu. black dogs developed in Newfoundland

new-gate \n(y)ú-ú-gát-, gét/ *n* : a London prison razed in 1902

New Greek *n* : Greek as used by the Greeks since the end of the medieval period

New Hamp-shire \n(y)ú-ú-hám(p)-shí-, shí-ú-r *n* [**New Hampshire**, U.S.A.] : any of a breed of single-combed general purpose domestic fowls developed chiefly in New Hampshire and noted for heavy winter egg production

New Hebrew *n* : the Hebrew language in use in present-day Israel

New Latin *n* : Latin as used since the end of the medieval period esp. in scientific description and classification

new-ly \n(y)ú-ú-lí-ú **adv** 1 : LATELY, **RECENTLY** 2 : ANEW, **AFRESH** 3 : in a new way

new-ly-wed \n(y)ú-ú-wéd/ *n* : one recently married

new-mar-ket \n(y)ú-ú-már-kát/ *n* [**Newmarker**, England] : a long close-fitting coat which was in the 19th century

new-moon *n* 1 : the moon's phase when it is in conjunction with the sun so that its dark side is toward the earth; **also** : the thin crescent moon seen shortly after sunset a few days after the actual occurrence of the new moon phase 2 : the first day of the Jewish month marked by special religious observances

news \n(y)ú-ú-z *n* **pl** but **sing** in *constr.*, **often attrib** 1 : a report of recent events; **THINGS** 2 **a** : material reported in a newspaper or news periodical or on a newscast **b** : matter that is newsworthy 3 : a newscast

news agency *n* : an organization that supplies news to subscribing newspapers, periodicals, and news centers

news-boy \n(y)ú-ú-bó-ú *n* : a person who delivers or sells newspapers

news-break \n(y)ú-ú-brák/ *n* : a newsworthy event

news-cast \n(y)ú-ú-kást/ *n* [**news** + **broadcast**] : a radio or television broadcast of news — **news-cast-er** \n(y)ú-ú-kas-ú-r *n*

news conference *n* : **PRESS CONFERENCE**

news-let-ter \n(y)ú-ú-lét-ú-r *n* : a newspaper containing news or information of interest chiefly to a special group

news-man \n(y)ú-ú-mán/ *n* : **NEWSPAPERMAN**

news-mon-ger \n(y)ú-ú-mán-gér-, máng-ú-ú *n* : **GOSSIP**

news-pa-per \n(y)ú-ú-pá-par *n*, **often attrib** 1 : a paper that is printed and distributed usu. daily or weekly and contains news, articles of opinion, features, and advertising 2 : an organization publishing a newspaper 3 : newspaper or the paper making up a newspaper

news-pa-per *vi* : to do newspaper work

news-pa-per-man \n(y)ú-ú-pá-par-mán/ *n* : one who owns or is employed by a newspaper; **esp** : one who writes or edits news or prepares advertising copy for a newspaper

news-print \n(y)ú-ú-prínt/ *n* : cheap machine-finished paper made chiefly from wood pulp and used mostly for newspapers

news-reel \n(y)ú-ú-rí-ú *n* : a short motion-picture dealing with current events

news-stand \n(y)ú-ú-stand/ *n* : a place where newspapers and periodicals are sold

New Style **adj** : using or according to the Gregorian calendar

news-wor-thy \n(y)ú-ú-wór-thí-ú **adj** : sufficiently interesting to the general public to warrant reporting (as in a newspaper)

news-y \n(y)ú-ú-z **adj** : filled with news; **esp** : **GOSSIPY**

new-zeal-er \n(y)ú-ú-zí-ú *n* [ME, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of *ewie*) of *ewie*, more at **EFT**] : any of various small semiaquatic salamanders (as of the genus *Triturus*)

New Testament *n* : the second part of the Christian Bible comprising the books relating to God's covenant with man in the gospel of Jesus Christ

New Thought *n* : a mental healing movement embracing small groups devoted to spiritual healing and the creative power of constructive thinking

new-ton \n(y)ú-ú-tún-ú *n* [Sir Isaac Newton 1727 E physicist] : the unit of force in the metric system of physical units that is of such size that under its influence a body whose mass is one kilogram would experience an acceleration of one meter per second per second

New-to-ni-an \n(y)ú-ú-tó-ní-ú-ú **adj** : of, relating to, or following Sir Isaac Newton, his discoveries, or his doctrines — **Newtonian** *n*

New World *n* : the western hemisphere; **esp** : the continental land-mass of No. and So. America

New Year *n* 1 : **NEW YEAR'S DAY**; **also** : the first days of the year 2 : **ROSH HASHANAH**

New Year's Day *n* : January 1 observed as a legal holiday in many countries

next \n(y)ú-ú-éks-t/ **adj** [ME, fr. OE *nēkst*, superl. of *nēah* nigh — more at **NIGHT**] : immediately preceding or following ; **NEAREST**

next adv 1 : in the time, place, or order nearest or immediately succeeding 2 : on the first occasion to come

next \n(y)ú-ú-éks-t/ **prep** : nearest or adjacent to

next of kin *n* : a person admitted to or appointed by a court to act for the benefit of an infant, a married woman, or a person not sui juris

next of kin : one or more persons in the nearest degree of relationship to another person

next prep : immediately following or adjacent to

next to adv : very nearly ; **ALMOST**

nex-us \n(y)ú-ú-éks-sús-ú, pl **nex-us-es** \n(y)ú-ú-sés-ú, ú-sús, ú-sús/ [L, fr. *nexus*, pp. of *nectere* to bind] 1 : **CONNECTION**, **LINK** 2 : a connected group or series

Nez Percé \n(y)ú-ú-pérs-ú, F né-pér-sá *n* [Fr. lit., pierced nose] 1 : a member of a people of central Idaho and adjacent parts of Washington and Oregon 2 : a language of the Nez Percé people

ni-a-cin \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-són-ú *n* [nicotinic acid + -in] : **NICOTINIC ACID**

Ni-ag-a-rá \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-gé-ú-ú-rá *n* [Niagara Falls, waterfalls of the Niagara river] : a member of a people of central Idaho and adjacent parts of Washington and Oregon

nib \n(y)ú-ú-níb *n* [prob. alter. of *nib*] 1 : **BILL**, **BEAK** 2 **a** : the sharpened point of a quill pen **b** : a pen point 3 : a small pointed or projecting part

nib-ble \n(y)ú-ú-níb-ú **vb** **vb** **nib-bling** \n(y)ú-ú-níb-ú-ú *n* [origin unknown] **vt** 1 **a** : to bite gently **b** : to eat or chew in small bites 2 : to take nibbles **vi** 1 **a** : to take gentle, small, or cautious bites 2 : to deal with something cautiously — **nib-blet** \n(y)ú-ú-níb-ú-ú *n*

nibble *n* 1 : an act of nibbling 2 : a very small quantity

ni-be-lung \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-bé-ú-lúng/ *n* [G] 1 : a member of a race of dwarfs in Germanic legend owning a board and ring taken from them by St. Nicholas

nib-lick \n(y)ú-ú-níb-ú-ú *n* [origin unknown] : an iron golf club with a wide deeply slanted face — **called also** *number nine iron*

nibs \n(y)ú-ú-níb-ú *n* **pl** but **sing** or **pl** in *constr.* [origin unknown] : an immature or inexperienced person (his *newbie*)

ni-ce-ol-ite \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-sí-ú *n* [**Nicene**, **nícel**, prob. fr. Sw *nickel*] : a pale copper-red usu. massive mineral Nias of metallic luster that is essentially a nickel arsenide

ni-ce \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú **adj** [ME, foolish, wanton, fr. OF, fr. L *nescius* ignorant, fr. *nescire* not to know — more at **nescience**] 1 **obs** **a** : WANTON, **DISOLUTE** **b** : COY, **RESENT** 2 : **SHOWING** fastidious or finicky tastes ; **REFINE** **b** : **SCRUPULOUS** 3 : marked by or demanding delicate discrimination or treatment (~ distinction) 4 **obs** : **TRIVIAL** 5 **a** : **PLEASANT**, **AGREEABLE** (~ time) (~ person) **b** : well-executed (~ shot) 6 : most inappropriate ; **BAID** (**a** — one take) 7 : **a** : socially acceptable ; **WELL-BRED** (offensive to ~ people) **b** : **VIRTUOUS**, **RESPECTABLE** (~ girl) — **ni-ce** **adv** — **ni-ce-ly** **adv** — **ni-ce-ness** *n*

ni-ce-ly *adv* : **FASTIDIOUS**, **FINICAL**, **PARTICULAR**, **SQUEAMISH**; **NICE** implies a tendency to reject what does not satisfy one's delicate taste or sensibility; **FASTIDIOUS** implies having very high and often capricious ethical, artistic, or social standards; **FINICAL** implies an affected often evasiveness; **PARTICULAR** implies an insistence on exacting standards; **WELL-BRED** suggests an oversensitive or prudish readiness to be nauseated, disgusted, or offended **SYN** see in addition **CORRECT**

Ni-ce-ne \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-sén-, ní-ú-ú **adj** [ME, fr. LL *nicaenus*, fr. L *Nicaea* Nicaea] : of or relating to a church council held in Nicaea in A.D. 325 or to the Nicene Creed

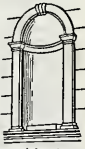
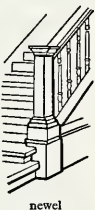
Nicene Creed *n* : a Christian creed issued by the first Nicene Council and later expanded that begins "I believe in one God"

Nice-nel-ly \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-sé-ú-ú **adv**, **often cap** 2d *n* [fr. the name *Nelly*] 1 : **FRUSTRATE** 2 : **EUPHEMISTIC** **adv**, **often cap** 2d *n* : **NICE-NEL-ISM** \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-sé-ú-ú *n*, **often cap** 2d *n*

ni-ce-ty \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú-sé-ú-ú *n* [ME *nicete*, fr. MF *nicete* foolishness, fr. *ni-ce*, **adj.**] 1 : the quality or state of being nice 2 : an elegant or civilized feeling 3 : a fine point or distinction; **WELL-BRED** 4 : delicate exactness ; **PRECISION** 5 : **FASTIDIOUSNESS**

ni-che \n(y)ú-ú-ní-ú *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *nicher* to nest, fr. (assumed) VL *nidicare*, fr. L *nidus* nest — more at **niche**] : a recess in a wall, esp. in a cathedral

ni-che *v* : something that resembles a niche 2 **a** : a place, employment, or activity for which a person



e buter^o kitten; or farther: a back; á bake; ä cot, cart; i joke; n sing; ð flow; ö flaw; oi coin; th thin; th this; ú out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ú foot; ú foot; y yet; yú few; yú furious; zh vision

is best fitted **b** : a habitat supplying the factors necessary for the existence of an organism or species

niche *v* : to place in a niche

nick *v* \nik- / [ME *nyke*, prob. alter. of *nocke* *nock*] **1** : NOTCH, SLIT; *spec* : a notch on the belly of a printing type **2** : a critical moment in a process

nick *v* **1** : to make a nick in; **NOTCH**, *CHIP* **2** : to jot down; **RECORD** **3** : to cut short **4** : to catch at the right point or time **5** : CHEAT, OVERCHARGE ~ *vi* **1** : to make petty attacks; **SNIBE** **2** : to complement one another genetically and produce superior offspring

nick-el *v* \nik-'el- / *attr* [prob. fr. Sw, fr. G *kupfernickel* *nickolite*, prob. fr. *kupfer* copper + *nickel* goblin; fr. the deceptive copper color of *nickolite*] **1** : a nearly silver-white hard malleable ductile metallic element capable of a high polish and resistant to corrosion used chiefly in alloys and as a catalyst — *see* ELEMENT table **2** **(1)** also *nick-16* : the U.S. 5-cent piece regularly containing 25 percent nickel and 75 percent copper **(2)** : the Canadian 5-cent piece **b** : five cents

nick-el *v* \nik-'el- / *nick-el-1ed*; **nick-el-1ing** or **nick-el-1ing** \nik-'el-'1- / *n* : to plate with nickel

nick-el-1ic \nik-'el-'1- / *adj* : of, relating to, or containing nickel esp. with a higher value than two

nick-el-1i-er-ous \nik-'el-'1i-'(ə-)rəs / *adj* : containing nickel

nick-el-ode-on \nik-'el-'1ōd-'ə-n / [prob. fr. *nickel* + *-odeon* (as in *melodeon* music hall)] **1** : a theater presenting entertainment for admission price of five cents **2** : JUKEBOX

nick-el-ous \nik-'el-'əs / *adj* : of, relating to, or containing nickel esp. when bivalent

nickel silver *n* : a silver-white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel

nick-er \nik-'ər- / *v* **nick-er-1ing** \-'(ə-)rɪŋ / [perh. alter. of *neigh*] **1** : *WINK*, *WHISPER*, *SMILE*

nicknack *var* of **KNICKKNACK**

nick-name \nik-'nām / [ME *nekename* additional name, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of an ekename) of *ekenome*, fr. *ekte* + *name*] **1** : a usu. descriptive name given instead of or in addition to the name belonging to an individual **2** : a familiar form of a proper name

nickname *vt* **1** : MISNAME, MISCALL **2** : to give (an individual) a nickname — *nick-nam-er* *n*

ni-co-ti-lana \nik-'ō-'shē-'an-ə-, 'ān-ə-, 'ā-nə- / *n* [NL, fr. *herba nicotiana*, lit., Nicot's herb, fr. Jean Nicot (1500-1560) F diplomat and ambassador] : any of several tobaccos (as *Nicotiana glauca*) with showy flowers

ni-co-tin-amide \nik-'ō-'tē-'nīd- / *n* [ISV] : a compound C₁₀H₁₄N₂O of the vitamin B complex found esp. as a constituent of many enzymes and used similar to nicotinic acid

ni-co-tine \nik-'ō-'tē-n / [fr. NL *nicotiana*] : a poisonous alkaloid C₁₀H₁₄N₂ that is the chief active principle of tobacco and is used as an insecticide

ni-co-tin-ic \nik-'ō-'tē-'nik-, '-tīn- / *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to nicotinic or nicotinic acid

nicotinic acid \nik-'ō-'tē-'nīk / *n* : a C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₂ of the vitamin B complex found widely in animals and plants and used esp. against pellagra

ni-co-ti-late \nik-'tō-'tāt / *v* [alter. of *nicotiate* (to wink), fr. L *nicotius*, pp. of *nicitare* — more at *CONNIVE*] : *WINK* — *nic-ti-la-tion* \nik-'tō-'tā-shən / *n*

nickitating membrane *n* : a thin membrane found in many animals at the inner angle or beneath the lower lid of the eye and capable of extending across the eyeball

nid-ger \ni-'dʒ- / *n* [alter. of earlier *nidios*, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of an *idiot*) of *idiot*] *archoic* : IDIOT, FOOL

ni-dic-ol-ous \ni-'dik-'ə-l- / *adj* [fr. *nic* + *colous*] : *REAR* for a time in a nest : *sharing* the nest of another kind of animal

ni-di-fi-ca-tion \ni-'dī-'fī-'kā-'shən, '-nīd- / *n* [ML *nidificatio*-, *nidificatio*, fr. L *nidificatus*, pp. of *nidificare* to build a nest, fr. *nidus* nest] : the act, process, or technique of building a nest

ni-di-fic-ous \ni-'dī-'fī-'g- / *adj* : *NIDIFY* **ni-di-fy** *v* [fr. *nidus* nest + *fugere* to flee — more at *FUGITIVE*] : leaving the nest soon after hatching

ni-dus \ni-'dī-'əs- / *n*, *pl* *ni-di* \ni-'dī-, 'dī- / or *ni-dus-ēs* [NL, fr. L] **1** : a nest or breeding place; **esp** : a place or substance in an animal or plant where bacteria or other organisms lodge and multiply **2** : a place where something originates, develops, or is located

niece \ni-'s- / [ME *nece*, granddaughter, *niece*, fr. OF *niece*, fr. LL *neptia*, fr. L *neptis*; akin to L *neptō*, *nepos* grandson, nephew — more at *NEPHEW*] : a daughter of one's brother or sister or of one's brother-in-law or sister-in-law

ni-gel \ni-'dʒ- / *n*, *pl* *ni-gel* \-'(ə-)l- / or *nielios* [fr. ML *nigellum*, fr. *niellum*, of *nigella* blackish, dim. of *niger* black] **1** : any of several metallic alloys of sulfur with silver, copper, or lead and a deep black color **2** : the art or process of decorating metal with inlaid designs filled with niello **3** : a piece of metal or other object decorated with niello

niello *v* : to inlay or ornament with niello

ni-li-heim \ni-'lī-'hām / [ON *Niflheimr*] : the northern region of cold and darkness in Norse mythology

ni-ly \ni-'lī- / *adj* [origin unknown] : FINE, SWELL — *nifty* *n*

ni-gard \ni-'gərd- / [ME, of Scandinavian origin; akin to ON *ni-gard* *nigardly*; akin to L *cinis* ashes more at *INCINERATE*] : a meanly contentious and spiteful person; *MISER* — *niggard* *adj*

niggard *vb*, *obs* : to act niggardly ~ *vi*, *obs* : to treat in a niggardly manner

nig-gard-1i-ness \ni-'gərd-'lī-'nəs / *n* : the quality or state of being niggardly

nig-gard-ly \-'dʒ- / *adj* **1** : grudgingly reluctant to spend or grant **2** : stingy **3** : characteristic of a niggard; *SCANTY* *SYN* *see* *STINGY* — *niggardly* *adv*

nig-gert \ni-'gert- / *n* [alter. of earlier *negert*, fr. MF *negre*, fr. Sp or Pg *negro*, fr. *negro* black, fr. L *niger*] **1** : NEGRO — *used* : taken to be offensive **2** : a member of any darkskinned race — *used* : taken to be offensive

nig-gle \ni-'g- / *vb* *nig-gling* \-'(ə-)lɪŋ / [origin unknown] *vt* **1** : to find fault constantly in a petty way; *CARP* **3** : GNAW ~ *vi* : to give trouble or in any petty way; *NI-GGLE* \-'(ə-)lɪŋ / *n*

nig-gling \ni-'g- / *adj* **1** : *NI-GGLE* **2** : a demanding meticulous care **b** : overly elaborate or feeble in execution — *nig-gling* *n* — *nig-gling-ly* \-'(ə-)lɪŋ- / *adv*

nigh \ni-'t / *adv* [ME, fr. OE *nāh*; akin to OHG *nāh*, *adv*, *nigh*, prep., *nigh*, *adv*, *ON* *nā* *nigh* : **1** : near in place, time, or relationship **2** : NEARLY, ALMOST

nigh *adj* **1** : CLOSE, NEAR **2** *chiefly dial* : DIRECT, SHORT **3** : being on the left side (the horse)

nigh \ni-'t / *prep* : NEAR

nigh \ni-'t / *v* : to draw or come near to : APPROACH ~ *vi* : to draw near

night \ni-'t / [ME, fr. OE *niht*; akin to OHG *naht* *night*, L *noct-*, *nox*, Gk *nykt-*, *nyx*] **1** : the time from dusk to dawn when no light of the sun is visible **2** **a** : an evening or night taken as an occasion or point of time **b** : an evening set aside for a particular purpose **3** **a** : DARKNESS **b** : a condition or period felt to resemble the darkness of night; as (1) : a period of dreary inactivity or affliction (2) : mental or moral darkness **c** : the beginning of darkness

night-blind \ni-'t-'blīnd / *adj* [back-formation fr. *night blindness*] : afflicted with night blindness

night blindness *n* : reduced visual capacity in faint light (as at night)

night-blooming cereus *n* : any of several night-blooming cacti; *esp* : a slender sprawling or climbing cactus (*Selenicereus grandiflorus*) often cultivated for its large showy fragrant white flowers

night-cap \ni-'t-'kæp / *n* **1** : a cloth cap worn with nightclothes **2** : a usu. alcoholic drink taken at bedtime **3** : the final race or contest of a day's sports; *esp* : the final game of a baseball doubleheader

night-clothes \ni-'t-'klōz / *n* *pl* : garments worn in bed

night-club \ni-'t-'klʌb / *n* : a place of entertainment open at night usu. serving food and liquor, having a floor show, and providing music and dancing

night-crawler \ni-'t-'krɔlər / *n* : a large earthworm found on the soil surface at night

night-dress \ni-'t-'dres / *n* **1** : NIGHTGOWN **2** : NIGHTCLOTHES

night-fall \ni-'t-'fɔl / *n* : the close of the day; DUSK

night-gown \ni-'t-'gaʊn / *n* **1** *archaic* : DRESSING GOWN **2** : a long loose garment worn to bed

night-hawk \ni-'t-'hɔk / *n* **1** : any of several N. American goatsuckers (genus *Chordeiles*) related to the whippoorwill **b** : the European nightjar **2** : a person who habitually stays up or goes about late at night

night heron *n* : any of various widely distributed nocturnal or crepuscular herons (as of the genus *Nycticorax*)

night-ingale \ni-'t-'ɪŋ-'gæl-, '-ŋ- / *n* [ME, fr. OE *nihtgale*, fr. *niht* + *golon* to sing — more at *YELL*] : any of several Old World thrushes (genus *Luscinia*) noted for the sweet usu. nocturnal song of the male

night-jar \ni-'t-'dʒ- / *n* : any of various birds that sing at night

night-lark \ni-'t-'l- / *n* : fr. its harsh sound; **1** : a common grayish brown European goatsucker (*Coprimulgus europaeus*); *broady* : GOATUCKER

night latch *n* : a door lock having a spring bolt operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob

night letter *n* : a letter sent by night at a reduced rate per word for delivery the following morning

night-long \ni-'t-'lɔŋ / *adj* : lasting the whole night

night-long \ni-'lɔŋ / *adv* : through the whole night

night-ly \ni-'t-'lī- / *adj* **1** : of or relating to the night or every night **2** : happening, done, or used by night or every night

night-ly *adv* : every night; also : at or by night

night-mare \ni-'t-'m- / *n*, *pl* *-'m-(ə)-* / **1** : an evil spirit formerly thought to oppress people during sleep **2** : a frightening dream accompanied by a sense of oppression or suffocation that usu. awakens the sleeper **3** : an experience, situation, or object having the characteristics of a nightmare for the purpose of producing a feeling of anxiety or terror — *night-mar-ish* \-'ish / *adj*

night owl *n* : a person who keeps late hours at night; *NIGHTHAWK*

night rail \ni-'r- / *n* [*nigh* + *rail* (garment)] *archaic* : NIGHTGOWN

night raven *n* : a bird that cries at night

night rider *n* : a member of a secret band who dark masked at night to do acts of violence for the purpose of punishing or terrorizing

night-robe \ni-'t-'rōb / *n* : NIGHTGOWN

nights \ni-'ts / *adv* : in the nighttime repeatedly : on any night (works ~)

night-shade \ni-'t-'shād- / *n* **1** : any of a genus (*Solanum*) of the family Solanaceae — more at *NIGHT* **2** : a viewpoint that traditional values and beliefs are unfounded and that existence is senseless and useless **b** : a doctrine that denies any objective ground of truth and esp. of moral truths **2** **(1)** : a doctrine or belief that conditions in the social organization are so bad as to make destruction desirable for the sake of independence of any conventional program or possibility **(2)** *usu* *cp* : the program of a 19th century Russian party advocating revolutionary reform and using terrorism and assassination

night *b* : TERRORISM — *ni-hil-1st* \-'s- / *n* — *ni-hil-1st* or *ni-hil-1st* \-'s- / *n* : nihilism

ni-hil-1st \ni-'hī-'l-'1st-, '-l-, '-t-, '-t- / *n* : NOTHINGNESS

ni-hil ob-stat \ni-'hī-'l-'1b-'st- / *n*, *pl* *ni-'hī-* / [NL, nothing hinders] **1** : the certification by an official censor of the Roman Catholic

north-east-wards \-'wɔ:rdz/ *adv* : **NORTHEASTWARD**
north-erly \-'nɔ:θ-ri/ *n* : a northerly wind; *esp* : a sudden strong north wind over the Great Plains or such a wind in Texas and on the Gulf of Mexico and western Caribbean sea
north-erly \-'θɛ/ *adv (or adj)* [*north* + *-erly* (as in *easterly*)]
 1 : from the north 2 : toward the north
northerly *n* : a wind from the north
north-ern \-'nɔ:θ-ri/ *adj* [ME *northen*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *nordarīni* northern, OE *northern*] 1 often *cap* : a : of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated North b : of, relating to, or constituting the northern dialect 2 a : lying toward the north b : coming from the north — **north-ern-most** *adj*
northern *n* : the dialect of English spoken in the part of the U.S. north of a line running northwest from central New Jersey across the northern tier of counties in Pennsylvania and through northern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois
Northern Cross *n* : a cross formed by six stars in Cygnus
Northern Crown *n* : CORONA BOREALIS
Northern-er \-'nɔ:θ-ri/ *n* : a native or inhabitant of the North; *esp* : a native or resident of the northern part of the U.S.
northern lights *n pl* : AURORA BOREALIS
north-ing \-'nɔ:θ-riŋ/ *n* 1 : difference in latitude to the north from the last preceding point of reckoning 2 : northerly progress
north-land \-'nɔ:θ-land/ *n* often *cap* : land in the north : the north of a country
north-man \-'mæn/ *n* : NORSEMAN
north-north-east \-'nɔ:θ-ri:n-'θi:st/ *n* — see COMPASS CARD
north-north-west \-'nɔ:θ-ri:n-'wɛst/ *n* — see COMPASS CARD
north pole *n* 1 a often *cap* N & P : the northernmost point of the earth b : the zenith of the heavens as viewed from the north terrestrial pole 2 of a magnet : the pole that points toward the north
North Star *n* : the star of the northern hemisphere toward which the axis of the earth points (called also *polstar*)
North-um-bri-an \-'nɔ:θ-əm-bri-ən/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of ancient Northumbria, its people, or its language 2 : of, relating to, or characteristic of Northumberland, its people, or its language
Northumbrian *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of ancient Northumbria 2 : a native or inhabitant of Northumberland 3 a : the Old English dialect of Northumbria b : the modern English dialect of Northumberland
north-ward \-'nɔ:θ-wɔ:rd/ *adv (or adj)* : toward the north
north-ward *n* : northward direction or part
north-wards \-'wɔ:rdz/ *adv* : NORTHWARD
north-west \-'nɔ:θ-wɛst/ *naut nor-'wɛst/ adv* : to, toward, or in the northwest
north-west *n* 1 a : the general direction between north and west b : the point midway between the cardinal points north and west 2 *cp* : regions or countries lying to the northwest of a specified or implied point of orientation
north-west *adj* 1 : coming from the northwest 2 : situated toward or at the northwest
northwest by north : a compass point that is one point north of due west : N 33° 45'
northwest by west : a compass point that is one point west of due northwest : N 56° 15' W
north-west-er \-'nɔ:θ-ri-'wɛs-tɔ:ri/ *n* : a storm, strong wind, or gale from the northwest
north-west-er-ly \-'θɛ/ *adv (or adj)* [*northwest* + *-erly* (as in *westerly*)] 1 : toward the northwest 2 : toward the northwest
north-west-ern \-'wɛs-tɔ:ri/ *adj* [*northwest* + *-ern* (as in *western*)]
 1 often *cap* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated Northwest 2 : lying toward or coming from the northwest
north-west-ern-er \-'tɔ:ri-'nɔ:θ-ri/ *n* : a native or inhabitant of the N. U.S.; *esp* : a native or resident of the northwestern part of the U.S.
north-west-ward \-'wɛs-twɔ:rd/ *adv (or adj)* : toward the northwest
northwestward *n* : **NORTHWEST**
north-westwards \-'wɔ:rdz/ *adv* : **NORTHWESTWARD**
Nor-we-gian \-'wɛ:ʒ-i-ən/ *adj* [*Norwegen* 'Norway'] 1 : a native or inhabitant of Norway 2 : the Germanic language of the Norwegian people — **Norwegian** *adj*
Norwegian elkhound *n* : any of a Norwegian breed of medium-sized compact short-bodied dogs with a very heavy gray coat tipped with black
nos- or **nosco-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *nosos*] : disease (nosology)
nose \-'no:z/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *nasa*; akin to OHG *nasa* nose, L *nasus*] 1 : the part of the face that bears the nostrils and covers the anterior part of the nasal cavity; *broadly* : this part together with the nasal cavity 2 : the sense of smell; **OLFACTION** 3 : the vertebrate olfactory organ 4 : the forward end or projection of something b : the projecting or working end of a tool 5 : the stem of a boat or its protective metal covering
nose v 1 : to detect by or as if by smell; **SCENT** 2 a : to push or move with the nose b : to advance the nose into 3 a : to touch or rub with the nose; **NUZZLE** 4 : to deflect by a narrow margin in a sport or contest — *vi* 1 : to use the nose in examining, smelling, or showing affection 2 : to search impertinently; **PRY** 3 : to move ahead slowly or cautiously
nose-band \-'bænd/ *n* : the part of a headstall that passes over a horse's nose
nose-bleed \-'bled/ *n* 1 : bleeding from the nose 2 : an attack of nosebleed
nose cone *n* : a protective cone constituting the forward end of a rocket or missile
nose-dive \-'daɪv/ *n* 1 : the downward nose-first plunge of a flying object (as an airplane) 2 : a sudden extreme drop — **nose-dive** \-'nɔ:z-'daɪv/ *vi*
nose-gay \-'gæ/ *n* [*nose* + E dial. *gay* (ornament)] : a small bunch of flowers; **POSY**
nose-piece \-'pi:ʃ/ *n* 1 : a piece of armor for protecting the nose 2 : **NOSEBAND** 3 : the end piece of a microscope body to which an objective is attached 4 : the bridge of a pair of eyeglasses
no-show \-'nɔ:ʃo/ *n* [*no* + *show*, *v.* (as in *show up*)] : a person

who reserves space on a train, ship, or airplane but neither uses nor cancels the reservation
nos-i-ty \-'no:z-i-ti/ *adv* : in a nosy manner
nos-i-ness \-'ze-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being nosy
nos-ing \-'no:z-ɪŋ/ *n* : the usu. rounded edge of a stair tread that projects over the riser; *also* : any of various similar rounded projections
no-sol- \-'no:z-'sɔ:l-/ *adj* [*no* + *sol-* (as in *soluble*)] : relating to nosology — **no-sol-og-i-cal** \-'i-kl-'kəl/ *adj* — **no-sol-og-i-cal-ly** \-'k(ə)-'lɪ/ *adv*
no-sol-o-gy \-'no:z-'sɔ:l-'ɔ:ʒi/ *n* [Prob. fr. NL *nosologia*, fr. *nos-* + *logia* -logy] 1 : a branch of medical science that deals with classification of diseases 2 : a classification or list of diseases
nos-tal-gia \-'nɔ:st-'tæl-'ʒi-ə/ *n*; *pl* : 'nɔ:st-'tæl-; *also* : 'nɔ:st-'tæl-, 'nɔ:st-'tæl-, 'jɛ-'tæl/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *nostos* return home + NL *algia*; akin to OE *genesan* to survive, Skt *nasare* he approaches] 1 : HOMESICKNESS 2 : a wistful or excessively sentimental sometimes abnormal yearning for return to or of some past period or irrevocable condition — **nos-tal-gic** \-'tæl-'ɪk/ *adj* — **nos-tal-gic-al-ly** \-'i-kl-'kəl/ *adv*
nos-tril \-'nɔ:st-ri:l/ *n* [ME *nostril*, fr. OE *nostril*, fr. *nos* nose + *thryel* hole; akin to OE *thurh* through — *more* at THROUGH] 1 : an external part; *broadly* : a naris with the adjoining passage on the same side of the nasal septum 2 : the fleshy lateral wall of the nose
nos-trum \-'nɔ:st-ɾəm/ *n* [L, neut. of *noster* our, ours, fr. *nos* we — *more* at US] 1 : a medicine of secret composition recommended by its preparer but usu. lacking general repute 2 : a questionable recommendation or scheme; **PASADENA**
nos-y or **nos-ey** \-'no:z-i/ *adj* **nos-i-er**; **nos-i-est** [*nos-*] : of prying or inquisitive disposition or quality; **INTRUSIVE**
not \-'nɔ:t/ *adv* [ME, alter. of *nought*, fr. *nought*, pron. — *more* at NAUGHT] 1 — used as a function word to make negative a group of words or a word 2 — used as a function word to stand for the negative of a preceding group of words (is sometimes hard to see and sometimes ~)
not- or **noto-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *nōt-*, *nōto-*, fr. *nōton*, *nōtos* back — *more* at NATES] : back; *back part* (*notochord*)
nota \-'no:tə/ *n*
no-ta-be-ne \-'no:tə-'ben-/ [L, mark well] — used to call attention to something important
no-ta-bil-i-ty \-'no:tə-'bɪl-ə-ti/ *n* : a notable or prominent person
no-ta-ble \-'no:tə-'bəl/ *adj* [*not* + *-able*] 1 a : worthy of note; **REMARKABLE**; **B**; **DISTINGUISHED**, **ADJUNCT** 2 *archaic* : efficient or capable in performance of householdly duties — **no-ta-ble-ness** *n* — **no-ta-bly** \-'bɪ-/ *adv*
no-ta-ble \-'no:tə-'bəl/ *n* 1 : a person of note; **NOTABILITY** 2 *pl*, *often cap* : a group of persons summoned esp. in monarchical France — *usu* as a deliberative body
no-tar-i-al \-'no:t-ri-əl/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of a notary 2 : done or executed by a notary — **no-tar-i-al-ly** \-'ri-əl/ *adv*
no-tar-i-za-tion \-'nɔ:t-ə-'ri-zə-'ʃən/ *n* 1 : the act, process, or an instance of notarizing 2 : the notarial certificate appended to a document
no-tar-ize \-'nɔ:t-ə-'ri-z/ *vt* : to acknowledge or attest as a notary public
no-tar-y \-'no:t-ri/ *n*, *pl* notaries public or notary publics [ME *notary* clerk, notary public, fr. L *notarius* clerk, secretary, fr. *notarius* of shorthand, fr. *nota* note, shorthand character] : a public officer who attests or certifies writings (as a deed) to make them authentic and takes affidavits, depositions, and protects of negotiable paper
no-tate \-'no:t-ɪ-/ *v* [*back-formation* fr. *notation*] : to put into notation
no-ta-tion \-'no:t-ɪ-'ʃən/ *n* [L *notatio-*, *notatio*, fr. *notatus*, pp. of *notare* to note] 1 : ANNOTATION, **NOTE** 2 a : the act, process, method, or an instance of representing by a system or set of marks, signs, figures, or characters b : a system of characters, symbols, or abbrevial expressions used in an art or science to express technical facts, quantities, or other data — **no-ta-tion-al** \-'ʃən-əl/ *adj*
notch \-'nɔ:tʃ/ *n* [perh. alter. (fr. incorrect division of an *otch*) of (assumed) *otch*, fr. MF *otche*] 1 a : a V-shaped indentation b : a slit made to serve as a record 2 : a deep close pass; **GAP** 3 : **DEGREE**, **STEP** — **notched** \-'nɔ:tʃ-d/ *adj*
notch v 1 : to cut or make a notch in 2 a : to mark or record by a notch b : **SCORE**, **ACHIEVE**
note \-'no:t/ *n* [ME *noten*, fr. OF *noter*, fr. L *notare* to mark, note, fr. *nota*] 1 a : to notice or observe with care b : to record or refer to in writing 2 a : to make special mention of; **REMARK** b : **INDICATE**, **SHOW** — **not-er** *n*
note \-'no:t/ *n* [*nota* mark, character, written note] 1 a (1) : **MELODY**, **SONG** (2) : a musical tone (3) : **CALL**, **SOUND** (4) : the musical call of a bird (5) : an expressive use of voice b : a character used to indicate duration by its shape and musical pitch by its position on the staff 2 a : a characteristic feature b : **MOOD**, **QUALITY** 3 a (1) : **MEMORANDUM** (2) : a condensed or informal record b (1) : a brief comment or explanation (2) : a printed comment or reference set apart from the text; c (1) : a written promise to pay a debt (2) : a piece of paper money d (1) : a short informal letter (2) : a formal diplomatic communication e : a scholarly or technical essay shorter than an article and restricted in scope 4 a : **DIS-**



relative duration of notes 1b : 1 whole, 2 half, 3 quarter, 4 eighth, 5 sixteenth, 6 thirty-second, 7 sixty-fourth

TABLE OF NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS ¹		SYMBOL		ORDINAL NUMBERS ⁴	
NAME ²	arabic	roman ³	NAME ⁴	SYMBOL ⁵	
ought or zero or cipher	0		first		1st
one	1	I	second		2d or 2nd
two	2	II	third		3d or 3rd
three	3	III	fourth		4th
four	4	IV	fifth		5th
five	5	V	sixth		6th
six	6	VI	seventh		7th
seven	7	VII	eighth		8th
eight	8	VIII	ninth		9th
nine	9	IX	tenth		10th
ten	10	X	eleventh		11th
eleven	11	XI	twelfth		12th
twelve	12	XII	thirteenth		13th
thirteen	13	XIII	fourteenth		14th
fourteen	14	XIV	fifteenth		15th
fifteen	15	XV	sixteenth		16th
sixteen	16	XVI	seventeenth		17th
seventeen	17	XVII	eighteenth		18th
eighteen	18	XVIII	nineteenth		19th
nineteen	19	XIX	twentieth		20th
twenty	20	XX	twenty-first		21st
twenty-one	21	XXI	twenty-second		22d or 22nd
twenty-two	22	XXII	twenty-third		23d or 23rd
twenty-three	23	XXIII	twenty-fourth		24th
twenty-four	24	XXIV	twenty-fifth		25th
twenty-five	25	XXV	twenty-sixth		26th
twenty-six	26	XXVI	twenty-seventh		27th
twenty-seven	27	XXVII	twenty-eighth		28th
twenty-eight	28	XXVIII	twenty-ninth		29th
twenty-nine	29	XXIX	thirtieth		30th
thirty	30	XXX	thirty-first		31st
thirty-one	31	XXXI	thirty-second etc		32d or 32nd
thirty-two etc	32	XXXII	fortieth		40th
forty	40	XL	forty-first		41st
forty-one etc	41	XLI	forty-second etc		42d or 42nd
fifty	50	L	fiftieth		50th
sixty	60	LX	sixtieth		60th
seventy	70	LXX	seventieth		70th
eighty	80	LXXX	eightieth		80th
ninety	90	XC	ninetieth		90th
one hundred	100	C	hundredth or one hundredth		100th
one hundred and one or	101	CI	hundred and first or		101st
one hundred one	102	CH	one hundred and first		102d
one hundred and two etc	200	CC	hundred and second etc		102d or 102nd
two hundred	200	CC	two hundredth		200th
three hundred	300	CCC	three hundredth		300th
four hundred	400	CD	four hundredth		400th
five hundred	500	D	five hundredth		500th
six hundred	600	DC	six hundredth		600th
seven hundred	700	DCC	seven hundredth		700th
eight hundred	800	DCCC	eight hundredth		800th
nine hundred	900	CM	nine hundredth		900th
one thousand or ten hundred etc	1,000	M	thousandth or one thousandth		1,000th
two thousand etc	2,000	MM	two thousandth etc		2,000th
five thousand	5,000	V	ten thousandth		10,000th
ten thousand	10,000	X	hundred thousandth or		100,000th
one hundred thousand	100,000	C	one hundred thousandth		
one million	1,000,000	M	millionth or one millionth		1,000,000th

¹The cardinal numbers are used in simple counting or in answer to "how many?" The words for these numbers may be used as nouns (he counted to *twelve*), as pronouns (*twelve* were found), or as adjectives (*twelve* boys).

²The roman numerals are written either in capitals or in lowercase letters.

³The ordinal numbers are used to show the order or succession in which such items as names, objects, and periods of time are considered (the *twelfth* month; the *fourth* row of seats; the *18th* century).

⁴Each of the terms for the ordinal numbers excepting *first* and *second* is used in designating one of a number of parts into which a whole may be divided (a *fourth*; a *sixth*; a *tenth*) and as the denominator in fractions designating the number of such parts constituting a certain portion of a whole (one *fourth*; three *fifths*). When used as nouns the fractions are usually written as two words, although they are regularly hyphenated as adjectives (a *two-thirds* majority). When fractions are written in numerals, the cardinal symbols are used ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{6}$).

⁵The arabic symbols for the cardinal numbers may be read as ordinals in certain contexts (January 1=January first; 2 Samuel=Second Samuel). The roman numerals are sometimes read as ordinals (Henry IV=Henry the Fourth); sometimes they are written with the ordinal suffixes (XIXth Dynasty).

DENOMINATIONS ABOVE ONE MILLION

NAME	American system ¹		NUMBER OF GROUPS OF FIVE 0's AFTER 1,000	NAME	British system ¹		POWERS OF 1,000,000
	VALUE IN POWERS OF TEN	NUMBER OF ZEROS ²			VALUE IN POWERS OF TEN	NUMBER OF ZEROS ²	
billion	10 ⁹	9	2	milliard	10 ⁹	9	—
trillion	10 ¹²	12	3	billion	10 ¹²	12	2
quadrillion	10 ¹⁵	15	4	trillion	10 ¹⁵	18	3
quintillion	10 ¹⁸	18	5	quadrillion	10 ²⁴	24	4
sextillion	10 ²¹	21	6	quintillion	10 ³⁰	30	5
septillion	10 ²⁴	24	7	sextillion	10 ³⁶	36	6
octillion	10 ²⁷	27	8	septillion	10 ⁴²	42	7
nonillion	10 ³⁰	30	9	octillion	10 ⁴⁸	48	8
decillion	10 ³³	33	10	nonillion	10 ⁵⁴	54	9
undecillion	10 ³⁶	36	11	decillion	10 ⁶⁰	60	10
duodecillion	10 ³⁹	39	12	undecillion	10 ⁶⁶	66	11
tredecillion	10 ⁴²	42	13	duodecillion	10 ⁷²	72	12
quattuordecillion	10 ⁴⁵	45	14	tredecillion	10 ⁷⁸	78	13
quintodecillion	10 ⁴⁸	48	15	quattuordecillion	10 ⁸⁴	84	14
sixdecillion	10 ⁵¹	51	16	quintodecillion	10 ⁹⁰	90	15
septendecillion	10 ⁵⁴	54	17	sixdecillion	10 ⁹⁶	96	16
octodecillion	10 ⁵⁷	57	18	septendecillion	10 ¹⁰²	102	17
novemdecillion	10 ⁶⁰	60	19	octodecillion	10 ¹⁰⁸	108	18
vigintillion	10 ⁶³	63	20	novemdecillion	10 ¹¹⁴	114	19
centillion	10 ⁶³	303	100	vigintillion	10 ¹²⁰	120	20
				centillion	10 ⁶⁰⁰	600	100

¹The American system of nomenclature for denominations above one million is the same as the French system, and the British system corresponds to the German. In the American system each of the denominations above 1,000 millions (the American *billion*) is 1,000 times the one preceding (one trillion=1,000 billions; one quadrillion=1,000 trillions). In the British system the first denomination above 1,000 millions (the British *milliard*) is 1,000 times the preceding one, but each of the denominations above 1,000 milliards (the *British billion*) is 1,000,000 times the preceding one (one trillion=1,000,000 billions; one quadrillion=1,000,000 trillions).

²For convenience in reading large numerals the thousands, millions, etc. are usually separated by commas (21,530; 1,155,465) or by half spaces (1 155 465). Serial numbers (as a social security number or the engine number of a car) are often written with hyphens (583-695-20).

nu-mis-mat-ic \n(y)u-məz-'mat-ik, -mə-'smat- \n [F *numismatique*, fr. L *numismata* = *numisma* coin, fr. Gk. *numisma*, coin; akin to Gk *nomos* 2; law — more at NIMBLE] 1: of or relating to numismatics 2: of or relating to currency: MONETARY — **nu-mis-mat-i-cal-y** \n-p(i)-k(ə)-l(ə)l-adv

nu-mis-mat-i-cs \-iks \n *pl* *sing* in constr: the study or collection of coins, tokens, medals, paper money, and similar objects — **nu-mis-mat-i-cs** \-i- \n(y)u-'mɪz-'mat-ɪ-s \n

nu-mu-lar \n(əm-yə-'lər) adj [F *nummulaire*, fr. L *nummulus*, dim. of *nummus* coin, fr. Gk *nommos* customary; akin to Gk *nomos*] : circular or oval in shape (~ lesions)

nu-mu-lit-le \n(ɪ-m'ju-ti-əl) \n(y)u-'mju-'lɪ-t(ə)-l \n [NL *Nummulites*, genus of foraminifers, fr. L *nummulus*]: the most widely distributed and distinctive formation of the Eocene in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa

num-skull \n(əm-'skɔ:l) \n [numb + skull] 1: a dull or stupid person; DUNCE 2: a thick or muddled head

nu-n \n(ə-'nən) [ME fr. OE *numme*, fr. *nenna*] 1: a woman belonging to a religious order; esp: one under solemn vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience **syn** see RELIGIOUS

nu-n \n(ɪ'n) [Heb *nūn*] : the 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — **syn** at 1

Nune Dicitur \n(ˌnʌŋk-'dɪt-'mɪt-'as, -dɪ-, 'nʌŋk-'dɪ-) \n [L, now left thou depart; fr. the first words of the canticle] : the prayer of Simeon in *Luke* 2:29–32 used as a canticle

nu-ni-ca-ture \n(ˌnɪ-tʃə-'tʃʊ-(ə)r, 'nɪn(t)-, -tʃɔ-, -(y)u-(ə)r) \n [It *nunciatura*, fr. *nuncio*] 1: the office or period of office of a nuncio 2: a papal delegate headed by a nuncio

nu-ni-cia-ry \n(ˌnɪ-tʃə-'tʃʊ-(ə)r, 'nɪn(t)-) [It, fr. L *nuntius* messenger, message]: a papal legate of the highest rank permanently accredited to a civil government

nu-ni-cle \n(ˌnɪn-'kɔ:l) \n [by alter. (resulting fr. incorrect division of *nucleus*) chiefly U.S.] : a convent of nuns 2: an order of nuns

nu-ni-cu-pa-tive \n(ˌnɪn-'kjʊ-'pɪ-tɪv, 'nɒŋ-, -ɒn-'kjʊ-'pɪ-t-ə) adj [ML *nuncupativus*, fr. LL, so-called, fr. L *nuncupatus*, pp. of *nuncupare* to name, contr. of *nomen capere*, fr. *nomen* name + *capere* to take — more at NAME, HEAVE] ; not written: ORAL (a ~ will)

nu-ni-cy \n(ˌnɪn-'kɪ) \n [a convent of nuns 2: an order of nuns] : SISTERHOOD **syn** see CLOISTER

nu-pi-al \n(ˌnʊ-'pi-əl, -tʃəl, nonstand -tʃə-wəl) adj [L *nuptialis*, fr. *nuptia*, pl., wedding, fr. *nuptus*, pp. of *nubere* to marry; akin to Gk *nymphē* bride, *nymph*] 1: of or relating to marriage or the marriage ceremony 2: characteristic of the breeding season **syn** see MATRILINEAL

nuptial \n [MARRIAGE, WEDDING — **usu**, used in pl.]

nurse \n(ɪ'nɜ:s) \n [ME, fr. OF *nurice*, fr. LL *nurica*, fr. L, fem. of *nuricus* nourishing — more at NUTRITIOUS] 1 a: a woman who cares for an infant not her own b: a woman who takes care of a young child or one that fosters or advises c: INFLENCE 3: one skilled or trained in caring for the sick or infirm esp. under the supervision of a physician 4 a: a worker of a social insect that cares for the young b: a female mammal used to suckle the young of another

nurse \n [ME *nurshen* to nourish, contr. of *nurishen*] **vt** 1 a: to nourish at the breast: SUCKLE **b**: to take nourishment from the breast of 2 REAR, EDUCATE **3 a**: to promote the development or progress of **b**: to manage with care or economy **c**: to take charge of and to care for **d**: to care for and wait on (as a sick person) **e**: to attempt to cure by care and treatment **5**: to hold in one's memory or consideration **6 a**: to use, handle, or operate carefully so as to conserve energy or avoid injury or pain **b**: to use sparingly ~ **vi** 1 a: to give suck **b**: to feed at the breast: SUCK **2**: to act or serve as a nurse — **nurs-er** \n

nurse-maid \n(ɪ'nɜ:s-'maɪd) \n 1: one who is regularly employed to look after children

nurs-ery \n(ɪ'nɜ:s-(ə)-rɪ) \n 1 **obs**: attentive care: FOSTERAGE **2 a**: a child's bedroom **b**: a place where children are temporarily cared for in their parents' absence **c**: DAY NURSERY **3 a**: something that fosters, develops, or promotes **b**: a place in which persons are trained or educated **4**: an area where trees, shrubs, or plants are grown for transplanting, for use as stocks for budding and grafting, or for sale

nurs-ery-maid \n(ɪ'nɜ:s-'maɪd) \n 1: NURSEMAID

nurs-ery-maid \n(ɪ'nɜ:s-'maɪd) \n 1: one whose occupation is the cultivation of trees, shrubs, and plants

nursery rhyme \n 2: a tale in rhymed verse for children

nursery school \n 2: a school for children **usu**, under five years

nurs-ling \n(ɪ'nɜ:s-'lɪŋ) \n 1: a bottle with a rubber nipple used in supplying food to infants

nurs-ling \n(ɪ'nɜ:s-'lɪŋ) \n 1: one that is sollicitously cared for **2**: a nursing child

nur-ture \n(ɪ'nɜ:-tʃər) \n [ME, fr. MF *nurriture*, fr. LL *nurritura* act of nursing, fr. L *nurritus*, pp. of *nurrire* to suckle, nourish — more at NOURISH] 1: TRAITING, UPBRINGING **2**: something that nourishes: FOOD **3**: the sum of the influences modifying the expression of the genetic potentialities of an organism

nur-ture \n **vt** **nu-tur-ling** \n(ɪ'nɜ:-tʃə-(ə)-rɪŋ) **1**: to supply with nourishment **2**: EDUCATE **3**: to further the development of: FOSTER — **nur-tur-er** \n(ɪ'nɜ:-tʃər-ər) \n

nut \n(ɪ'nʌt) \n [ME *nute*, *note*, fr. OE *nutra*; akin to OHG *nuz* nut, L *nux*] 1 a (1): a hard-shelled dry fruit or seed with a separable rim or shell and an inner kernel (2): the kernel of a nut **b**: a dry indehiscent one-seeded fruit with a woody pericarp **2**: something resembling a nut in the difficulty it presents; esp: a hard problem or undertaking **3**: a perforated bolt **usu**, of metal that has an internal screw thread and is used on a bolt or screw for tightening or

holding something **4**: the ridge in a stringed musical instrument over which the strings pass on the upper end of the fingerboard

5 pl: NONSENSE; **usu** used interjectionally **6 slang**: a person's head **7 a**: a foolish, eccentric, or crazy person **b**: ENTHUSIAST **8**: EN 2 — **nu-t** \n(ɪ'nʌt) \n

nut \n **vt** **nutted**; **nut-ting**: to gather or seek nuts

nu-tant \n(y)u-'tɪnt) adj [L *nutant*, *nutans*, pp. of *nutare*] : DRIPPING, DROOPING

nu-ta-tion \n(y)u-'tɪ-'tʃən) \n [L *nutatio*, *nutotio*, fr. *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare* to nod, rock, freq. of *nudare* to nod — more at NUMEN] 1: the act of nodding the head **2**: a libratory motion of the earth's axis like the nodding of a top **3**: a spontaneous **usu**, spiral movement of a growing plant part — **nu-ta-tion-al** \n-'ʃən-əl) adj

nut-brown \n(ˌnʌt-'braʊn) adj: of the color of a brown nut

nut-crack-er \n(ˌnʌt-'kræk-ər) \n 1: an implement for cracking nuts

nut-hatch \n(ˌnʌt-'hætʃ) \n [ME *notsche*, fr. *note* nut + *hache* ax, fr. OF, battle-axe — more at HATCH; any of various birds (family Sittidae) intermediate in character and habits between the titmice and creepers

nut-let \n(ˌnʌt-'lət) \n 1 a: a small nut **b**: a small fruit similar to a nut **2**: the stone of a drupelet

nu-tmeg \n(ɪ'nʌt-'mæg, -mɪŋ) \n [ME *nutmeg*, deriv. of OProv. *noz muscada*, fr. *noz* nut (fr. L *nuc*, *nux*) + *muscada*, fem. of *musca* musky — more at MUSCAT]: an aromatic seed used as a spice; also: a tree (*Myristica fragrans* of the family Myristicaceae, the nutmeg family) native to the Moluccas that produces it

nu-tmeg \n(ɪ'nʌt-'mæg) \n 1: a small sharp-pointed table implement for extracting the kernels from nuts

nu-trie \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ə) \n [Sp, modif. of L *lutra* otter; akin to OE *otter*] 1: COYPU 1 **2**: the durable **usu**, light brown fur of the coypu

nu-tri-ent \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ənt) adj [L *nutrient*, *nutriens*, pp. of *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH]: furnishing nourishment

nu-tri-ent \n 2: a nutritive substance or ingredient

nu-tri-ent \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ənt) \n [L *nutrimentum*, fr. *nutrire*] : something that nourishes or promotes growth and repairs the natural wastage of organic life

nu-tri-tion \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ʃən) \n [MF, fr. LL *nutritio*, *nutritio*, fr. L *nutritus*, pp. of *nutrire*] : the act or process of nourishing or being nourished; **specif**: the sum of the processes by which an animal or plant takes in and utilizes food substances — **nu-tri-tion-al** \n-'trɪ-ʃən-əl, -ʃən-əl) adj — **nu-tri-tion-al-ly** \n-əl-ɪ) adv

nu-tri-tion-ist \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ʃ(ə)-nɪst) \n 1: a specialist in the study of nutrition

nu-tri-tious \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ʃəs) adj [L *nutriticus*, fr. *nutric*, *nutrix* nurse; akin to L *nutrire* to nourish — more at NOURISH]: NOURISHING

nu-tri-tious-ly \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-ʃəs-ɪ) adv — **nu-tri-tious-ness** \n-ness) \n

nu-tri-tive \n(ɪ'n(y)u-'trɪ-tɪv) adj 1: of or relating to nutrition **2**: NUTRITIOUS — **nu-tri-tive-ly** \n-əl-ɪ) adv

nutritive ratio \n 2: the ratio of digestible protein to other digestible nutrients in a foodstuff or ration

nuts \n(ˌnʌts) adj 1: ENTHUSIASTIC, KEEN **2**: CRAZY, DEMENTED

nut-shell \n(ˌnʌt-'ʃel) \n 1: the hard external covering in which the kernel of a nut enclosed **2**: something of small size, amount, or scope — in a *nutshell*: in a small compass

nut-ti-ness \n(ˌnʌt-'tɪ-nəs) \n 1: the quality or state of being nutty

nut-ty \n(ˌnʌt-'ɪ) \n 1: having or producing nuts **2**: CRACK-BRAINED, ECCENTRIC; also: mentally unbalanced **3**: having a flavor like that of nuts

NUX VOM-I-CA \n(ˌnʌks-'vɒm-ɪ-'kə) \n **pl** **nux vomica** [NL lit., emetic nut]: the poisonous seed of an Asiatic tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica* of the family Loganiaceae) that contains several alkaloids but chiefly strychnine and brucine; also: the tree yielding *nux vomica*

NUZ-ZLE \n(ˌnʌz-'zəl) **vb** **nuz-zling** \n(ɪ'nʌz-'zɪŋ) [ME *nosenen*, to bring the nose through the ground, fr. *nose*] **vi** 1: to work with or as if with the nose; esp: to root, rub, or snuff something **2**: to lie close or snug: NESTLE — **vi**: to root, rub, or touch with or as if with the nose: NUZZLE

NYE-TA-LO-PIC \n(ˌnɪ-'tɔ-'lɒ-'pɪk, -'lɒ-'pɪk) \n [LL]: NIGHT BLINDNESS — **nye-ta-lo-pic** \n(ɪ'nɪ-'tɔ-'lɒ-'pɪk) \n

ny-lon \n(ˌni-'lɒn, -lɒn, often attrib [coined word] 1: any of numerous strong, elastic synthetic materials made **usu**, from a dicarboxylic acid and a diamine, fashioned into fibers, filaments, bristles, or sheets, and used esp. in textiles and plastics **2 pl**: stockings made of nylon

nymph \n(ɪ'nɪmp) \n **pl** **nymphs** \n(ɪ'nɪmp(s), 'nɪmp(s)) [ME *nympe*, fr. MF, fr. L *nympha* bride, *nymph*, fr. Gk *nymphē* — more at NUPITAL] 1: one of the minor divinities of nature in ancient mythology represented as beautiful maidens dwelling in the mountains, forests, meadows, and waters, **2**: **girl**: **3**: any of various immature insects; esp: a larva of an insect with incomplete metamorphosis that differs chiefly in size and degree of differentiation from the imago — **nymph-al** \n(ɪ'nɪmp-'fəl) adj

nym-phi-o-lep-ty \n(ɪ'nɪmp-'fɪ-lep-'sɪ) \n (*Nympholept*, fr. Gk *nympholept*, lit., caused by nymphs, fr. *nymphē* + *lambanō* to seize — more at CATCH] 1: a demonic enthusiasm held by the ancients to seize one bewitched by a nymph **2**: a frenzy of emotion — **nym-phi-o-lept** \n(ɪ'nɪmp-'fɪ-lep-'tɪ) \n — **nym-phi-o-leptic** \n(ɪ'nɪmp-'fɪ-lep-'tɪk) adj

ny-m-phi-o-ple \n(ɪ'nɪmp-'fɪ-lep-'mɪ-ə, -nyə) \n [NL, fr. *nymphae* inner lips of the vulva (fr. L, pl. of *nympha*) + *LL mania*]: excessive sexual desire by a female — **nym-phi-o-ma-ni-ac** \n-ə-'ak) \n or adj

nys-tag-mic \n(ɪ'nɪs-'tæg-'mɪk) adj [NL]: of or constituting nystagmus

nys-tag-mus \n(ɪ'nɪs-'tæg-'mʌs) \n [NL, Gk *nystagmos*, drowsiness, fr. *nystagō*, to move — more at DAZE] 2: a rapid involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs (as from dizziness)



specif : something external to the mind 3 a : the objective case b : a word in the objective case c : a strategic position to be attained or achieved by a military or naval operation 5 : a lens or system of lenses that forms an image of an object SYN see INTENTION

objective complement n : a noun, adjective, or pronoun used in the predicate as complement to a verb and as qualifier of its direct object

ob-ject-iv-ism \əb-'jektiv-iz-əm, əb-'n 1 : any of various theories stressing objective reality esp. as distinguished from subjective experience or appearance 2 : an ethical theory that moral goods are objectively real 3 : the theory or practice of objective art

ob-ject-iv-ity \əb-'jektiv-ət-i, əb-'n 1 : the quality or state of being objective

object lesson \əb-'jɛk-'lɛs-ən n 1 : a lesson having a material object as the basis of instruction 2 : something that teaches by a concrete example

ob-ject 'dɑ:t \əb-'zɛk-'dɑ:t n, pl ob-jects 'dɑ:t ə'sʌm [F, lit., art object] 1 : an article of some artistic value 2 : CURIO

ob-ject-gate \əb-'jɛk-'gɑ:t v [L oburgatus, pp. of oburgare, fr. oburgare = burgare to quarrel, lit., to take to law, fr. jur-, jus law + -gate (fr. agere to lead) — more at OB-, JUST, AGERE] 2 : to denounce harshly : CASTIGATE — ob-ject-gate-ion \əb-'jɛk-'gɑ:t-'ʃən n — ob-ject-gate-ly \əb-'jɛk-'gɑ:t-'li, əb-'n adj

ob-lan-ceo-late \(')əb-'læn(t)-sɛ-o-'lɑ:t adj : inversely lanceolate (as leaf)

ob-lat \əb-'læt, əb-'blət n [Russ oblast] : a political subdivision of a republic in the U.S.S.R.

obl-iate \əb-'li-ət, əb-, əb-'n \adj [prob. fr. NL oblatius, fr. ob- + -latus (as in prolatus prolatus) : flattened or depressed at the poles (< spheroid) — obl-iate-ness n

obl-iate \əb-'li-ət, əb-'n [ML oblatius, lit., one offered up, fr. L pp. of oblati] 1 : a layman living in monastic order under a religious superior and without vows 2 : a member of one of several Roman Catholic communities of men or women

obl-ation \əb-'li-ə-shən, əb-'n [ME oblatioun, fr. MF oblatioun, fr. LL oblatioun, oblatio, fr. L oblatius, pp. of offerre to offer] 1 a : a religious offering of something inanimate b : cop 2 : the act of offering the eucharistic elements to God 2 : something offered in worship

obl-ig-ate \əb-'li-g-ət, -i-ə-'gɑ:t adj 1 : restricted to a particular mode of life (as parasite) 2 : ESSENTIAL, NECESSARY — obl-ig-ate-ly adv

obl-ig-ate \əb-'li-g-ət, -i-ə-'gɑ:t v [L obligatus, pp. of obligare] 1 a : to bind legally or morally : CONstrain b : OBLIGE 2 a : to commit (as funds) to meet an obligation

obl-ig-a-tion \əb-'li-g-ə-'ʃən n 1 : an act of obligating oneself to a course of action 2 : a (1) a : an obligating factor that binds one to a course of action (2) the force in such a factor — ob- : a bond with a condition annexed and a penalty on nonfulfillment of a liability 3 : a formal and binding agreement or acknowledgment of a liability c : an investment security 3 : something that one is bound to do : DUTY 4 : INDEBTEDNESS 5 : money committed to a particular purpose 1 : LIABILITY

SYN OBLIGATION, DUTY mean something that one is bound as a responsible person to do or refrain from doing. OBLIGATION implies an immediate constraint imposed by circumstances; DUTY suggests a more general but greater impulsion on moral or ethical grounds

obl-ig-a-tor-ily \əb-'li-g-ə-'tɔr-ē-ə-, -tɔr-, 'əb-'li-g-ə-'dɔr-ē-ə- adv : in an obligatory manner

obl-ig-a-tor-y \əb-'li-g-ə-'tɔr-ē-, -tɔr-, 'əb-'li-g-ə-'dɔr-ē-ə- adj 1 : binding in law or conscience 2 : relating to or enforcing an obligation (a writ) 3 : REQUIRED, MANDATORY 4 : OBLIGATE 1

obl-ig-a-tion \əb-'li-g-ə-'ʃən v [ME obligen, fr. OF obliger, fr. L obligare, lit., to bind to, fr. ob-, towards + -ligere to bind — more at LIGATURE] 1 : FORCE, COMPEL 2 a : to bind by a favor or service b : to do a favor for ~ vi : to do something as a favor SYN see FORCE — oblig-er n

obl-ig-ee \əb-'li-g-ē-ē n 1 : one to whom another is obligated 2 : one who is obliged

obl-ig-ing \əb-'li-g-ɪŋ adj : willing to do favors : ACCOMMODATING SYN see AMABLE — oblig-ing-ly \əb-'li-g-ɪŋ-'li-ə-adv — oblig-ing-ness n

obl-ig-or \əb-'li-g-ə-'gɔr(ə), -'jɔ(ə)r(ə) n : one that places himself under a legal obligation

obl-ique \əb-'i-lik, ə-, -'bɪk; military usu \əb-'i-lik adj [ME oblique, fr. L obliquus, fr. ob- towards or -liquus (akin to una above) — more at ELI] 1 a : neither perpendicular nor parallel : INCLINED b : having the axis not perpendicular to the base (< cone) 2 a : not straightforward : INDIRECT b : DEVIANT, UNDERHAND 3 : situated obliquely and having one end not inserted on bone (< muscles) 4 : a defect from the plane of the surface directed horizontally or diagonally downward (< photograph) SYN see CROOKED — oblique-ly adv — oblique-ness n

obl-ique n 1 : something that is flat 2 : muscles forming the mid and outer layers of the lateral walls of the abdomen

obl-ique adv : at a 45 degree angle (to the right ~, march)

obl-ique angle n : an acute or obtuse angle

obl-ique case n : a grammatical case other than the nominative or vocative

obl-iv-ity \əb-'lɪv-ət-ē, -ə- n 1 : DISHONESTY, PERVERSITY (1) : deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity (2) : the amount of such deviation (3) : the angle between the planes of the earth's equator and orbit having a mean value of 23°26'40".16 in 1960 and diminishing 0.47 per year (< of the elliptic) 3 a : indirectness or deliberate obscenity of speech or writing b : : OBLIVIOUS

obl-iv-er-ate \əb-'lɪv-ə-'r-ət, -ə- v [L obliteratus, pp. of obliterare, fr. ob in the way of + litera letter — more at EPI-] 1 : to make undecipherable or imperceptible by obscuring or wearing away 2 : to remove utterly from recognition or memory b : to destroy completely all traces of the significance of c : to cause to disappear 3 : CANCEL SYN see ERASE — obl-iv-er-ate-ion \əb-'lɪv-ə-'r-ət-'ʃən n — obl-iv-er-ate-ly adv

obl-iv-ion \əb-'lɪv-ɪ-ən, -ə-, -ə- n [E, fr. MF, fr. L obliuion, obliuio, fr. obliuiscere to forget, perh. fr. ob- in the way + levis smooth — more at OB-, LIME] 1 : an act or instance of forgetting : FORGET-

FULNESS 2 : the quality or state of being forgotten 3 : official ignoring of offenses : PARDON

obl-iv-i-ous \əb-'lɪv-i-əs, -i-əs adj 1 : lacking remembrance, memory, or mindful attention 2 : lacking active conscious knowledge : UN-AWARE SYN see FORGETFUL — obl-iv-i-ous-ly adv — obl-iv-i-ous-ness n

ob-long \əb-'lɔŋ, -lɔŋ adj [ME, fr. L oblongus, fr. ob- towards + longus long : a : rectangular within a square or circular form through elongation : b : rectangular within adjacent sides unequal b : rectangular with the normally horizontal dimension the greater — oblong n

ob-liqu-ity \əb-'li-kw-ət-i, -ət-i n [LL obliquium, fr. obliquus to speak against, fr. ob- against + liqui to speak — more at OB-] 1 : strongly contradictory assertions or language 2 : the condition of one that is spoken ill of : bad repute SYN see ABUSE

ob-nox-i-ous \əb-'nɔks-ɪ-əs, -əs adj [L obnoxius, fr. ob in the way of, exposed to + noxa harm — more at EPI-, NOXIOUS] 1 : liable especially to a harmful influence — used with 2 : arcaic : deservng of censure 3 : OFFENSIVE, REPUGnant SYN see REPUGnant — ob-nox-i-ous-ly adv — ob-nox-i-ous-ness n

ob-nu-bi-late \əb-'nyū-bi-'l-ət, -l-ət v [L obnubilatus, pp. of obnubilare, fr. ob- in the way + nubilare to be cloudy, fr. L nubilus cloudy, fr. nubes cloud — more at OB-, NUNCE] : BECLOUD — ob-nu-bi-l-ate-ion \əb-'nyū-bi-'l-ət-'ʃən n

oboe \əb-'oʊ, -'bʊ- n [It, fr. F hautbois — more at HAUTOIS] 1 : a nontransposing woodwind instrument having a conical body, a double reed mouthpiece, and a nasal and penetrating tone quality 2 : an organ reed stop with a tone resembling an oboe

obol \əb-'ɔl, -'bɔl n [L obolus, fr. Gk obolos; akin to Gk obelos split] : an ancient Greek coin or weight equal to 1/6 drachma

ob-ovoid \əb-'ɔv-ɪ-əd, -v-əd adj : ovate with the narrower end basal

ob-ovoid \əb-'ɔv-ɪ-əd, -v-əd adj : ovoid with the broad end toward the apex (as ~ fruit)

ob-scene \əb-'si:n, əb-'sɪn adj [MF, fr. L obscenus, obscenus] 1 : disgusting to the senses : REPULSIVE 2 : abhorrent to morality or virtue specif : obscene language 3 : tending to lust or depravity SYN see COARSE — ob-scene-ly adv

ob-scen-i-ty \əb-'sen-ət-ē-ə- n 1 : the quality or state of being obscene 2 : something that is obscene

ob-scure-ant \əb-'skjʊr-ənt, əb-'n or ob-scū-ran-tic \əb-'skjʊr-ən-tɪk, -ən-tɪk adj : tending to make obscure

ob-scū-ran-tion \əb-'skjʊr-ən-'tɪ-ən, -tɪ-ən n [L obscuration, fr. obscurare to obscure, fr. obscurus dark] 1 : opposition to the spread of knowledge 2 a : deliberate vagueness or abstruseness b : an act or instance of obscurantism — ob-scū-ran-tist \əb-'skjʊr-ən-tɪst, -tɪst-ən n or adj

ob-scū-rā \əb-'skjʊr-ə, -ə- n [L obscurus, fr. ob- in the way + -scurus (akin to Gk kheimin to conceal) — more at HIDE] 1 : lacking or inadequately supplied with light : DARK, DUSKY 2 a : withdrawn from the centers of human activity b : a country village (< country village) b : not readily understood or not clearly expressed : ABSTRUSE c : lacking showiness or prominence : INCONSPICUOUS, HUMBLE (as ~ Roman poet) d : not distinct : FAINT 3 : constituting the unstressed vowel \ə- or -ə- in a syllable

ob-scū-rē-ness n \ə- as its value — ob-scū-rē-ly adv — ob-scū-rē-ness n

SYN OBSCURE, DARK, VAGUE, ENIGMATIC, CRYPTIC, AMBIGUOUS, EQUIVOCAL mean not clearly understandable. OBSCURE implies a hiding or veiling of meaning through some defect of expression or through lack of full knowledge; DARK implies an imperfect or clouded revelation often with ominous or sinister suggestion; VAGUE implies a lack of clear formulation because imperfectly conceived or thought out; ENIGMATIC stresses a puzzling, mystifying quality; CRYPTIC implies a purposely concealed meaning; AMBIGUOUS and EQUIVOCAL imply the use of the same word in different senses, AMBIGUOUS usu. suggesting inadvertence and EQUIVOCAL an attempt to confuse or evade

ob-scure w 1 : to make dark, dim, or indistinct 2 : to conceal or hide by covering or intervening 3 : to reduce (a vowel) to the value \ə-

ob-scure n : OBSCURITY

ob-scū-rī-ty \əb-'skjʊr-ət-ē-ə- n 1 : the quality or state of being obscure 2 : one that is obscure

ob-scū-ri-ty \əb-'skjʊr-ət-ē-ə- n [ME, fr. L obscuro, fr. obscurus, fr. ob- towards + sequi to follow — more at OB-, SEQUE] : exhibiting a servile attentiveness or complaisance : SYCOPHANTIC SYN see SUBSERVIENT — ob-scū-ri-ty \əb-'skjʊr-ət-ē-ə- n

ob-se-qui-ous-ly \əb-'sɛ-kw-ē-əs-ly [ME obsequie, fr. MF, fr. ML obsequia (n) : altar, or exequiae — more at ENSEQUI] : a funeral or burial rite — usu. used in pl.

ob-serv-able \əb-'zɛr-və-bəl adj 1 : NOTWORTHY 2 : capable of being observed : DISCERNIBLE — observ-able n — ob-serv-able-ly adv

ob-serv-ance \əb-'zɛr-vəns n 1 a : a customary practice or ceremony b : a rule governing members of a religious order 2 : an act or instance of following a custom, rule, or law 3 : an act or instance of watching : OBSERVATION

ob-serv-ant \əb-'zɛr-vənt n, obs : an assiduous or obsequious servant attendant

ob-serv-ant adj 1 : paying strict attention : WATCHFUL 2 : careful in observing : MINDFUL 3 : quick to observe : KEEN — ob-serv-ant-ly adv

ob-serv-a-tion \əb-'zɛr-və-'tɔn, -tɔn n [MF, fr. L observatio, observare, fr. observare, pp. of observare] 1 : an act or the faculty of observing 2 a : an act of recognizing and noting a fact or occurrence often involving measurement with instruments b : a record so obtained 3 : a judgment on or inference from what one has observed : OBSERVANCE ; REMARK, STATEMENT d obs : KEEP 5 : the condition of one that observes — observation adj — ob-serv-a-tion-al \əb-'zɛr-və-'tɔn-əl, -tɔn-əl adj

ob-serv-a-tor-y \əb-'zɛr-və-'tɔr-ē-, -tɔr-ə- n [prob. fr. NL observatorium, fr. L observatorius] 1 : a building or place given over to or equipped for the observation of natural phenomena (as in astronomy) also : an institution whose primary purpose is making such observations 2 : a situation or structure commanding a wide view : LOOKOUT

ob-serv-er \əb-'zɛr-vər vb [ME observen, fr. MF observer, fr. L ob-



oculomotor nerve *n*: either of a pair of chiefly motor cranial nerves that arise from the midbrain and supply most muscles of the eye
od or **odd** \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *adj* [often cap [euphemism for God]] — a mild oath
od-isk \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *n* [F, fr. Turk *odisk*]: a female slave or concubine in a harem
odd \ˈɒd- / *adj* [ME *odde*, fr. ON *oddi* point of land, triangle, odd number; akin to OE *od* point of a weapon] **1 a**: being without a corresponding mate (an ~ shoe) **b** (1): left over after others are paired or grouped (2): separated from a set or series **2 a**: something more than the indicated approximate quantity, extent, or degree **b** (1): left over as a remainder (2): constituting a small amount **3 a**: being one of the sequence of natural numbers beginning with one and counting by twos that are not divisible by two **b**: marked by an odd number **c**: apart from what is regular, expected, or planned **5**: having an out-of-the-way location **6**: REMOTE **6**: differing markedly from the usual or ordinary or accepted **7**: PECULIAR **8**: SYN SEE STRANGE — **odd-ly** *adv* — **odd-ness** *n*
odd-ball \ˈɒd-ɒ- / *n*: one whose behavior is eccentric — **oddball** *adj*

Odd Fellow *n*: a member of one of the major benevolent and fraternal orders
odd-ity \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *n*: **1**: an odd person, thing, event, or trait **2**: ECCENTRICITY **3**: the quality or state of being odd
odd-ment \ˈɒd-mənt- / *n*: **1**: something left over **2**: REMNANT **2**

odds \ˈɒdz- / *n* **pl** but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* **1 a**: *archaic*: INEQUALITIES **b** *obs*: degree of unlikeliness **2 a**: amount by which one thing exceeds or falls short of another **b** (1): difference favoring one of two opposed things (2): ADVANTAGE, BENEFIT **c** (1): the probability that one thing or will win or lose over another **2**: CHANCES (2): the ratio of probability that one thing is so or will happen rather than another **3**: DISAGREEMENT, VARIANCE — **usu**, used with **at** **4 a**: special favor **5**: PARTIALLY **6**: an allowance granted by one making a bet to one accepting the bet as designed to equalize the chances favoring one of the betters

odds and ends *n* **pl**: miscellaneous articles or matters of business **2**: miscellaneous remnants or leftovers
odds-on \ˈɒd-ɒn- / *adj*: having or viewed as having a better chance than even chance to win

Odin \ˈɒd-ɪn- / *n* [L, fr. LL, fr. Gk *ōidē*, lit., song, fr. *oidein*, *oidein* to sing; akin to Gk *ōidē* voice, OHG *farwāzan* to deny]; **1**: a lyric poem *usu*, marked by exaltation of feeling and style, varying length of line, and complexity of stanza forms
ode \ˈɒd- / *n* *comb form* [Gk *-odos*, fr. *hodos* — more at CEDE] **1**: a lyric poem (electrode) **2**: electrode (diode)

ode-um \ˈɒd-əm- / *n* [L & Gk; L, fr. Gk *ōideion*, fr. *ōidē* song] **1**: a small roofed theater of ancient Greece and Rome used chiefly for competitions in music and poetry **2**: a theater or concert hall

odious \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *adj*: relating to or forming an ode
Odin \ˈɒd-ɪn- / *n* [Dan, fr. ON *Óðinn*; akin to OE *Wōden* Odin]; the chief god in Germanic mythology

odious \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *adj* [ME, fr. MF *odieux*, fr. L *odiosus*, fr. *odium*]; exciting or deserving hatred or repugnance **SYN** SEE HATEFUL

odium \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *n* [L, *hated*, fr. *odisse* to hate; akin to OE *atol* terrible, Gk *odyssothos* to be angry] **1 a**: the state or fact of being subjected to hatred and contempt as a result of a despicable act or blameworthy situation **b**: hatred and condemnation marked by loathing or contempt **2**: a mark of disgrace or reproach **3**: STIGMA **b**: disrepute or infamy attached to something; **OPPROBRIUM**

odo-graph \ˈɒd-ə- / *n* [L, *to do* (as in *odometer*) + *-graph*]; **1**: an instrument for automatically plotting the course and distance traveled by a vehicle **2**: a device for recording the length and rapidity of striding and the steps taken by a walker

odom-eter \ˈɒd-əm-ɪ- / *n* [F *odometre*, fr. Gk *hodomētron*, fr. *hodos* way, road + *metron* measure — more at CEDE, MEASURE]; an instrument for measuring the distance traversed (as by a vehicle)

odon-ate \ˈɒd-ən- / *adj* [L, *der. of*, Gk *odontos*, *odontos* tooth, an order of insects, *odontos* taken by a walker]; pertaining to the dragonflies and damselflies — **odontate** *adj*

odont- or **odonto-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk, fr. *odont-*, *odontos* — more at TOOTH]; tooth (*odontium*) (*odontoblast*)

odont- *adj* [L, *tooth*]; *comb form* [Gk *odont-*, *odontos* tooth]; having to do with a tooth (odontology)

odon- *adj* [L, *tooth*]; *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *odont-*, *odontos*]; form, condition, or mode of treatment of the teeth (orthodontia)

odon-to-blast \ˈɒd-ən- / *n* [L, *tooth*]; one of the elongated radially arranged outer cells of the dental pulp that secrete dentin

odon-to-blas-tic \ˈɒd-ən- / *adj* [L, *tooth*]; pertaining to odontoblasts

odon-to-gloss- \ˈɒd-ən- / *n* [NL, *genus name*, fr. *odont-* + Gk *glossa* tongue — more at GLOSS]; any of a genus (*Odontoglossum*) of widely cultivated tropical American epiphytic orchids

odon-toid \ˈɒd-ən- / *adj* [Gk *odontoidēs*, fr. *odont-*, *odontos* tooth] **1**: resembling the form of a tooth **2**: of or relating to the odontoid process — **odontoid** *n*

odontoid process *n*: a toothlike process projecting from the anterior end of the centrum of the axis vertebra on which the atlas vertebra rotates

odon-tol-og-ist \ˈɒd-ən- / *n* [L, *tooth* + Gk *-logos*]; a specialist in odontology
odon-tol-og-y \ˈɒd-ən- / *n* [L, *tooth* + Gk *-logos*]; the science dealing with the teeth, their structure and development, and their diseases

odor or **chiefly Brit** *odour* \ˈɒd-ər- / *n* [ME *odour*, fr. OF, fr. L *odor*; akin to L *olere* to smell, Gk *ozein* to smell, *osme* smell, *odor*]; a quality or something that stimulates the olfactory organ **1**: SCENT **b**: a sensation resulting from adequate stimulation of the olfactory organ **2**: SMELL **2 a**: a predominant quality **3**: FLAVOR (~ of sanctity) **b**: REPUTE, ESTIMATION (in bad) **3**: *archaic*: something that emits a sweet or pleasing scent; PERFUME **SYN** SEE Scent

odor-ant \ˈɒd-ər- / *n*: an odorous substance
odor-if-er-ous \ˈɒd-ər- / *adj*: yielding an odor **1**: odorous **2**: morally offensive — **odor-if-er-ous-ly** *adv* — **odor-if-er-ous-ness** *n*

odor-ize \ˈɒd-ər- / *v*: to make odorous; SCENT
odor-less \ˈɒd-ər- / *adj*: free of odor
odor-ous \ˈɒd-ər- / *adj*: having an odor; SCENTED; as a: FRAGRANT **b**: MALODOROUS — **odor-ous-ly** *adv* — **odor-ous-ness** *n*
Odys-seus \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *n* [Gk *Odysseus*, *Odysseus*]; a king of Ithaca, leader in the Trojan War whose ten-year wanderings after the war recount the adventures of Odysseus
odys-sey \ˈɒd-ɪ- / *n* [the *Odyssey*, epic poem attributed to Homer recounting the long wanderings of Odysseus]; a long wandering *usu*, marked by many changes of fortune

oe-cu-mi-ni-cal \ˈɒ- / *adj* [Eccl, *of*]; var of ECUMENICAL
oe-de-ma \ˈɒ- / *n* [Eccl, *of*]; var of OEDIPUS

oe-di-pal \ˈɒ- / *adj*, often *cap*: of or relating to the Oedipus complex
oe-di-pus \ˈɒ- / *n* [L, fr. Gk *Oidipus*]; a son of Laius and Jocasta who kills his father and marries his mother as foretold by an oracle at his birth

Oedipus complex *n*: the positive libidinal feelings that a child develops toward the parent of the opposite sex and that when unresolved are conceived as a source of adult personality disorder
oeil-dé-boeuf \ˈɒ- / *n*, *pl* *oeils-dé-boeuf* [same] [Fr, lit., ox's eye]; a circular or oval window

oeil-lade \ˈɒ- / *n* [Fr, lit., laded eye]; a look
oeil *n*: more at EYE]; a glance of the eye; **OEY**; **OGLE**
oe-nol-og-y \ˈɒ- / *n*: *EOLOGY*

oen- or **oen-** *comb form* [LL *oenomele*, fr. Gk *oinomeli*, fr. *oinos* wine + *mellē* honey — more at WNE, MELLIFFLOUS]; **1**: an ancient Greek beverage of wine and honey **2**: a strong sweet draft (as of inspiration)

oen-no-ia \ˈɒ- / *n* [L, fr. Gk *Oinōmēnē*]; a nymph of Mount Ida and wife of Paris who abandons her for Helen of Troy
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oe-sop-la-gus var of ESOPHAGUS
oestradiol, **oestrin**, **oestriol**, **oestrone** var of ESTROADIOL, ESTRIN, ESTRIOL, ESTRONE

oestrogen var of ESTROGEN
oestrous, **oestrus** var of ESTROUS, ESTRUS
oeu-vre \ˈɒ- / *n* [Fr, *oeuvre*]; *same* [F *œuvre*, lit., work, fr. L *opera* — more at OPERA]; a substantial body of work constituting the lifework of a writer, an artist, or a composer

adv, before consonants also *adv*: *adv*, *away* [ME, *off*, of, fr. OE, *af* + *prep*; akin to OHG *aba* off, *ab*, *ab* from, from *away*, Gk *apo*]; **1**: — used as a function word to indicate a point of comparison (~ the lake) **2 a**: — used as a function word to indicate origin or derivation (a man ~ noble birth) **b**: — used as a function word to indicate the cause, motive, or reason (died ~ flu) **c**: *BY* (plays ~ Shakespeare) **d**: on the part of (very kind ~ him) **3**: — used as a function word to indicate the component material, parts, or elements or the contents (throne ~ gold) (cup ~ water) **4 a**: — used as a function word to indicate the whole that includes the part being referred to by the preceding word (most ~ the army) **b**: — used as a function word to indicate a whole or quantity of which a part is removed or expended (gave ~ his time) **5 a**: relating to; ABOUT (stories ~ his travels) **b**: in respect to (slow ~ speech) **6**: — used as a function word to indicate belonging to or a possessive relationship (king ~ England) **7**: used as a function word to indicate separation (died ~ him) **8**: — used as a function word to indicate a particular example belonging to the class denoted by the preceding noun (the city ~ Rome) **b**: — used as a function word to indicate apposition (that fool ~ a husband) **9 a**: — used as a function word to indicate the subject of an infinitive or participle (the preceding noun (love ~ nature) **b**: — used as a function word to indicate the application of a verb (cheats him ~ a dollar) or of an adjective (fond ~ candy) **10**: — used as a function word to indicate a characteristic or distinctive quality or possession (a man ~ courage) **11 a**: — used as a function word to indicate the position in time of an action or occurrence (died ~ a Monday) **b**: BEFORE (quarter ~ ten) **12**: *archaic*: ON (a plague ~ all cowards ~ SBARK)

off \ɒf- / *n* [orig, unknown] *slang*: a white person

off \ɒf- / *adj* [ME *off*, fr. OE — more at OF]; **1 a**: from a place or position (mark ~ spec); **2**: away from (took ~ to sea) **3**: to or toward (approach ~ the dog) **4**: *from* **5**: *from* a place or position (ASIDE (turned ~ into a bypath); *spec*: away from the wind) **6**: into an unconscious state (dozed ~) **2 a**: *so* as not to be supported (rolled to the edge of the table and ~) or covering or overlapping (the lid ~ the pot) **3**: *so* as to be divided (surface marked ~ into squares) **3**: to a state of discontinuance (shut ~ an engine) or exhaustion (drink ~ a glass) or completion (coat of paint to finish it ~) **4**: in absence from or suspension of regular work or service (take time ~ for lunch) **5**: at a distance in space or time (stood ten paces ~) **6**: OFFSTAGE

off \ɒf- / *prep* **1**: — used as a function word to indicate a supporting surface or a position of rest, attachment, or union (the chair separation is made (take it ~ the table) **2 a**: FROM (borrowed a dollar ~ him) **b**: *from* (at the expense of) (dived ~ his sister) **c**: *so* as to consume (dined ~ oysters) **3**: to seaward (two miles ~ shore) **4 a** (1) — used as a function word to indicate a usual occupation in which one is not now engaged (~ duty) (2): *absent* (the teacher ~ his room) **b**: being the usual standard or level (~ his game) (a dollar ~ the list price) **5 a**: diverging or opening from (a path ~ the main walk) **b**: being or occurring away or apart from (a shop just ~ the main street)

off \ɒf- / *adj* **1 a**: more removed or distant (the ~ side of the building) **b**: *off* (relating to the side of the cricket field opposite to that on which the batsman stands) **2 a**: started on the way (~ on a spree) **b**: CANCELED (not operating) **d**: not placed so as to permit operation **3 a**: not corresponding to fact; INCORRECT (~ in his recollection) **b**: POOR, *same*

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om-i-cron \’am-ə-krin, Brit *ō*-’mi-krən\ n [Gk *o mikron*, lit. small *o*]: the 15th letter of the Greek alphabet — symbol *O* or *o*

om-i-nous \’am-nəs\ *adj*: being or exhibiting an omen: **PORTENTOUS**; *esp*: foreboding or foreshadowing evil: **INAUSPICIOUS** — **ominously** *adv* — **om-i-nous-ness** *n*

ominous \’am-nəs\ *adj*: threatening or implying having a menacing, alarming character foreshadowing evil or disaster; **PORTENTOUS** suggests being frighteningly big or impressive but now seldom definitely connotes forewarning of calamity: **FATEFUL** suggests being of momentous or decisive importance

omis-sible \’om-sə-bəl\ *adj*: that may be omitted

omis-sion \’ō-mish-ən, ə\ n [ME *omission*, fr. LL *omission*, *omissio*, fr. L *omissus*, pp. of *omittere*] **1** a: apathy toward or neglect of duty **2**: something neglected or left undone **2**: the act of omitting; the state of being omitted

omit \’om-ət\ *v*: failing or neglecting to do: **OMITTING** — **omit-tive-ly** *adv*

omit \’ō-mīt, ə\ *v* or *omit-let*; **omit-ting**: **OMIT** (*omit*, fr. L *omittere*, fr. *ob-* toward + *mittere* to let go, send — more at *OB-*, *SMITE*) **1**: to leave out or leave unmentioned **2**: to fail to perform a make use of: **FORBEAR** **3** *obs*: **DISREGARD** **4** *obs*: to give up *syn* see **NEGLECT**

om-ma-tid-i-al \’ām-ə-’tid-ē-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having **ommatidia**

om-ma-tid-i-um \’ō-m-ə-’tī-əm\ *n*, pl *om-ma-tid-ia* \’ō-m-ə-’tī-ə\ [NL, fr. Gk *ommatidion*, *ommatidion* = one of the elements of the retina of a small simple eye that make up the compound eye of an arthropod]

om-ni-bus \’am-ni-’(b)əs\ n [F, fr. L, for all, dat. pl. of *omnis* all] **1**: a usu. automotive public vehicle designed to carry a comparatively large number of passengers: **BUS** **2**: a book containing entries of a number of subjects

om-ni-bus *adj*: of, relating to, or providing for many things or classes at once (an ~ bill)

om-ni-di-re-c-ti-on-al \’ām-ni-’dī-’rek-shən-əl, -’nī-dī-, -’(n)ī-dī-, -’shən-əl\ *adj* [L *omnis* + *ISV* directional]: receiving or sending signals equally well in all directions (an ~ antenna)

om-ni-far-i-ous \’ām-ni-’fār-ē-əs, -’fēr-əl\ *adj* [L *omni-farius*, fr. L *omnis* + *farius* (as in *multifarius* having great diversity) — more at **MULTIFARIOSUS**]: of all varieties, forms, or kinds

om-ni-fi-cen-t \’ām-nī-’f-s-ənt\ *adj* [L *omnis* + *E* *ficent* (as in *significans*): unlimited in creative power]

om-ni-pot-ent \’ām-nī-’p-ənt\ *adj*: of the quality or state of being omnipotent; also: an agency or force of unlimited power

om-ni-p-ot-ent \’at-ənt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *omnipotens*, *omnipotens*, fr. *omnis* + *potens*, *potens* potent] **1** *often cap*: **ALMIGHTY** **2** a: having virtually unlimited authority or influence **2** *adj*: **OMNIPOTENT** — **om-ni-p-ot-ent-ly** *adv*

om-ni-p-ot-ent *n*: one who is omnipotent **2** *cap*: **ALMIGHTY**

om-ni-pres-ence \’ām-nī-’prez-ē-ns\ *n*: the quality or state of being omnipresent: **UBIQUITY**

om-ni-pres-ent \’at-ənt\ *adj* [ML *omnipraesent-*, *omnipraesens*, fr. L *omnis* + *praesent-*, *praesens* present]: present in all places at all times

syn **OMNIPRESENT**, **UBIQUITOUS** mean present or existent everywhere. **OMNIPRESENT** in its strict sense is a divine attribute equivalent to *immanent*; more commonly it implies never being absent (poverty is *omnipresent*) **UBIQUITOUS** implies being in every place as numerous as to seem to be found everywhere (*ubiquitous* tourist)

om-ni-range \’ām-nī-’rāŋ\ n [L *omnis* + *E* range]: a system of radio navigation in which any bearing relative to a special radio transmitter on the ground may be chosen and flown by an airplane pilot — called also **omnidirectional range**

om-ni-scien-t \’ām-nī-’sh-ənt\ *adj* [ML *omniscientia*, fr. L *omnis* + *scientia* science]: the quality or state of being omniscient

om-ni-scien-t \’ənt\ *adj* [NL *omniscient-*, *omnisciens*, back-formation fr. ML *omniscientia*] **1**: having infinite awareness, understanding, and insight **2**: possessed of universal or complete knowledge — **om-ni-scien-t-ly** *adv*

om-ni-um-gath-er-um \’ām-nē-’er-um\ *n* [L *omnium* (gen. pl. of *omnis*) + *E* *gather* + *L* *um*, noun ending]: a miscellaneous collection of a variety of things or persons: **HODGEPODGE**

om-ni-vor-a \’ām-’niv-ə-rə\ *n* pl [NL, fr. L, neut. pl. of *omnivorus*] **2**: omnivorous animals

om-ni-vor-e \’ām-nī-’və(r), -’və(r)ə\ n [NL *omnivorus*]: one that is omnivorous

om-ni-vor-ous \’ām-’niv-(ə-)rəs\ *adj* [L *omnivorus*, fr. *omnis* all + *vorus* vorous] **1**: feeding on both animal and vegetable substances **2**: advanced in development or devoted to or consuming — **om-ni-vor-ous-ly** *adv* — **om-ni-vor-ous-ness** *n*

on \’(n)\ (*’ān*) *prep* [ME *on*, prep. & adv., fr. OE; akin to OHG *on*, Gk *ana* up, *on*] **1** a: **1**: over and in contact with (the book is ~ the table) (**2**): in contact or juxtaposition with (a knife is ~ the ceiling) (**3**): used as a function word to indicate a means of conveyance (left ~ the early train) (**4**): used as a function word to indicate a part (as of the body) that supports and is in contact with something underneath (stand ~ one foot) (**5**): in the direction or area of (~ the right) (**6**): **1**: to a position over and in contact with (directed ~ the wall) (**2**): into contact with (put the notice ~ the bulletin board) **2** a — used as a function word to indicate the object of actual or implied action directed against or toward the object (crept up ~ him) (smiled ~ her) **b**: to the disadvantage of (have some evidence ~ him) **3** — used as a function word to indicate the basis or source of an action, opinion, or computation (know it ~ good authority) (ten cents ~ the dollar) **4** a: with regard or respect to **1**: **ABOUT** (agreed ~ a price) (a monopoly ~ wheat) (**2** *satire* ~ society) **b** *archaic*: of **5**: in a connection, association, or activity with (went ~ cash) (~ a committee) (~ tour) **b**: in a state or process of (~ fire) (~ the increase) **6** a — used as a function word to indicate occurrence within the limits of a specified day or at a set time (came ~ Monday) (every hour ~ the hour) **b**: at or soon after the time of (~ a knife) (talking ~ the telephone) **8** — used as a function word to indicate reduplication or succession in a series (loss ~ loss)

In space, time, or action: **ONWARD** (went ~ home) **b**: in continuance or succession (and so ~) **3**: into operation or a position permitting operation (turn the light ~)

on \’ən, ’ān\ *adj* **1**: engaged in an activity or function (as a dramatic role) **2** a: **1**: **OPERATING** (the radio is ~) (**2**): placed in or as present or in operation (the switch is ~) **b**: taking place (the game is ~) **3**: **PLANNED** (has nothing ~ for tonight)

on- \’ən, ’ān, ’ən\ *suffix* [ISV, alter. of *-one*]: chemical compound not a ketone or other oxo compound (*parathion*)

on- \’ān\ *n* *suffix* [fr. *-on* (in *ion*)] **1**: elementary particle (*nucleon*) **2**: **ON** (*on* in *phonon*)

on- \’ān\ *n* *suffix* [fr. *-on* (in *argon*)] **1**: inert gas (*radon*)

on-a-ger \’ān-’jār-ə\ n [ME, wld. ass. fr. L, fr. Gk *onagos*, fr. *onass* ass + *geros* field — more at **ACRE**] **1**: a small pale-colored kiang with a broad dorsal stripe **2** [LL, fr. L]: an ancient and medieval heavy catapult

onea \’wān-’niz-əm\ n [Prob. fr. NL *onanismus*, fr. *Onon*, son of Judah (Gen. 38:9)]: **1**: uncompleted coitus **2**: **MASTURBATION** — **onan-istic** \’ō-n-’is-tik\ *adj*

once \’wən-’(t)s\ *adv* [ME *ones*, fr. gen. of *one*] **1**: one time and no more **2**: at any one time; under any circumstances: **EVER** **3**: at some indefinite time in the past: **FORMERLY** **4**: by one degree of relationship

once *adj*: that once was: **FORMER**

once *n*: one single time: one time at least — at **once** **1**: at the same time: **SIMULTANEOUSLY** **2**: **IMMEDIATELY**

once *also* **once** that *conj*: when once; if once; at the moment when as soon as

once-over \’wən-’(t),-sō-’vər\ *n*: a swift examination or survey

on-ci-d-i-um \’ān-’sīd-ē-əm, ’ān-’dī-’ān\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *onkos* barbed hook — more at **ANGLE**]: any of a genus (*Oncidium*) of showy tropical American epiphytic or terrestrial orchids

on-co-log-ic \’ān-kə-’lō-jī-’k\ *adj*: of or relating to oncology

on-co-log-y \’ān-’kōl-’ō-j-ē, -’j-ē\ n [Gk *onkos* mass + *ISV* *-log-y*: akin to *on* *on* *on* to carry — more at **ENOUGH**]: **1**: the study of tumors **2**: **ONCOLOGY** — **on-co-log-i-cal** \’ān-’k-’l-’j-ē\ *adj*: **1**: **APPROACHING** **2**: **FUTURE** **2**: **RIISING**, **EMERGENT**

one \’wən, ’wən\ *adj* [ME *on*, fr. OE *ān*, akin to OHG *ein* one, L *unus* (*OL* *ōnus*, *Skt* *eka*)] **1**: being a single unit or thing (~ man is *one*) **2**: being a single unit in a series (table **2**: being one in particular (early morning) **b**: being preeminently what one is) (*one* person) **3** a: being the same in kind or quality (both of ~ race) **b** (1): constituting a unified entity of two or more components (the combined elements form ~ substance) (**2**): **UNITED** **4**: existing or occurring as something not definitely fixed or placed (will see you again ~ day) **5**: being the only individual of an indicated or implied kind (the ~ person she wanted to marry)

one *pron* **1**: a certain indefinitely indicated person or thing (saw ~ of his classmates) **2**: any individual of a vaguely indicated group (~ *one*’s mother) (see that it happen) — sometimes used as a 3rd person substitute for a pronoun of the first person (~ supposes you will come)

one \’wən\ *n*: **1**: the number denoting unity **2**: the first in a set or series (wears a ~) **3**: a single person or thing (~ by a stand two) **4**: a *one-dollar* coin

one- \’ān\ *n* *suffix* [ISV, alter. of *-ene*]: ketone or related or analogous compound or class of compounds (lactone) (quinone) (silicene) (sulfone)

one another *pron*: **ONE** **OTHER**

one-bite hit \’wən-’bīt-ə\ *n*: a base hit that enables a batter to reach first base — called also *one-bog-ger* \’wən-’bāg-’ər\

one-bog-ger \’wən-’eb-, -’āg\ *adj*: **MONOVULV**

one-horse \’wən-’hōrs\ *adj* **1**: drawn or operated by one horse **2**: small in scope or importance (~ town)

Onei-da \’ō-nī-’də\ *n*, pl *Oneida* or *Oneidas* [Iroquois *Onéyōde*, lit., standing rock] **1** a: an Iroquoian people orig. living near Oneida Lake, N. Y. **b**: a member of this people **2**: the language of the Oneida people

onei-ric \’ō-nī-’(ə)-’rīk\ *adj* [Gk *oneiros* dream; akin to *Arm onur*] dream]: of or relating to dreams: **DREAMY**

onei-ro-crit-i-cal \’ō-nī-rō-’krī-tī-’kəl\ *adj* [Gk *oneirokritikos*, fr. *oneiros* + *kritikos* able to discern — more at **CRITIC**]: of, relating to, or specializing in the interpretation of dreams — **onei-ro-crit-i-cal-ly** *adv* (*one*-’l-’ē\)

onei-ro-man-ty \’ō-nī-rō-’mən-’(t)-ē\ n [Gk *oneiros* + *E* *man-ty*]: divination by means of dreams

one-ness \’wən-’nəs\ *n*: the quality or state or fact of being one: as **1**: **SINGLENESS** **2**: **UNIQUENESS**, **INTEGRITY** **3**: **HARMONY** **4**: **SAME-NESS**, **UNITY**, **UNIFORMITY**

oner-ous \’ān-rəs, ’ō-n-ə\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *onerous*, fr. L *onerosus*, fr. *oner*, *onus* burden; akin to *Skt* *onus* cart] **1**: involving, imposing, or constituting a burden: **TROUBLESOME** (an ~ task) **2**: having legal obligations that outweigh the advantages (~ contract) **3** *ones* *adv* — **oner-ous-ness** *n*

syn **ONEROUS**, **BURDENSOME**, **OPPRESSIVE**, **EXACTING** mean imposing hardship. **ONEROUS** stresses being laborious and heavy *esp.* because distasteful; **BURDENSOME** suggests causing mental as well as physical strain; **OPPRESSIVE** implies extreme harshness or severity in what is imposed; **EXACTING** implies rigor or sternness rather than tyranny or injustice in the demands made or in the one demanding

one-self \’wən-’səl\ *also* **one’s self** \’(n)wən-, ’wən-’z\ *pron* **1**: a person’s self: one’s own self *used* reflexively as object of a preposition or as subject of a verb or as modifier in various constructions **2**: one’s normal, healthy, or sane condition or self

one-shot \’wən-’shət\ *adj* **1**: that is complete or effective through being done or used or applied only once **2**: that is not followed by something else of the same kind

one-sided \’wən-’sīd-əd\ *adj* **1**: a: having or occurring on one side only (*one-sided* argument) **b**: having one side prominent or more developed **b**: limited to one side: **PARTIAL** **2**: **UNILATERAL** — **one-sided-ed-ly** *adv* — **one-sided-ed-ness** *n*

one-step \’wən-’step\ *n*: **1**: a ballroom dance marked by quick walking steps backward and forward in *the* time **2**: music used for the one-step — **one-step-ly** *adv* — **one-step-ly** *adv*

one-time \’wən-’tīm\ *adj*: **FORMER**, **SOME** **TIME**

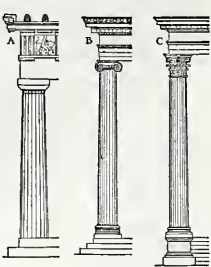
onetime *adv*: **FORMERLY**

a abut²; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; u foot; u foot; y less; y easy; y gift; y trip; y life; j joke; ŋ sign; b flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; u out; ch chin; y less; e easy; y gift; y trip; y life; u foot; u foot; y less; y easy; y gift; y trip; y life; j joke; ŋ sign; b flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; u out; ch chin; y less; e easy; y gift; y trip; y life; u foot; u foot; y less; y easy; y gift; y trip; y life

lath-shaped plicose crystals are enclosed in later formed angle
 ophthalm- or ophthalmic *comb form* [Gk, fr. *ophthalmos*] *c*
 ophthalmology *n* *ophthal'mi-ol-og-i-ke* *n* [Gk *ophthalmos* +
ophthal-mia \af-'thal-mē-a-, āp- \n [ME *ohtalmia*, fr. LL *ophthal-mia*, fr. Gk, fr. *ophthalmos* eye; akin to Gk *ōps* eye — more at EYE]; inflammation of the conjunctiva or eyeball
 ophthal-mic \m'ik, \adj / of, relating to, or situated near the
 eye or OCU-LAR
 ophthal-mo-log-ic \af-'thal-mō-'laj-ik, \āp- \adj / of or
 relating to ophthalmology — ophthal-mo-log-i-cal \-lō-'kəl, \adj
 — ophthal-mo-log-i-cal-ly \-lō-'k(ə)-lē, \adv
 ophthal-mo-ol-og-ist \af-'thal-'mō-'lō-j-ist, \āp-, -tho(l)-'māl-'n
 a specialist in ophthalmology
 ophthal-mol-o-gy \-lō-'j-ē, \n / a branch of medical science dealing
 with the structure, functions, and diseases of the eye
 ophthal-mo-scope \af-'thal-mō-'skōp, \āp- \n [ISV] : an instrument
 with a mirror centrally perforated for viewing the interior
 of the eye and eye; also the reflected ophthal-mo-scop-i-cal \-lō-'kəl, \adj
 — ophthal-mos-cop-y \af-'thal-'mīs-kōp-ē, \āp- \n
 opia \ō-'pē-ə, \n *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *ōpia*, fr. *ōps*] 1 : condition
 of having (such) vision (diplopia) 2 : condition of having
 (such) a weak eye (hyperopia)
 opi-ate \ō-'pē-ət-, \-ət, \adj 1 : containing or mixed with opium
 2 a : inducing sleep; NARCOTIC b : causing dullness or inaction
 opi-ate *n* 1 : a preparation or derivative of opium; broadly : NARCOTIC
 2 : something that induces rest or inaction or quiet
 unconsciousness
 opine \ō-'pīn, \v [MF *opiner*, fr. L *opinari* to have an opinion] *vt*
 : to state as an opinion — *vi* : to express opinions
 opin-ion \ō-'pīn-ən, \n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *opinio*-, *opinio*; akin
 to L *opinari*] 1 a : a view, judgment, or appraisal formed in the
 mind about a particular matter b : a belief or conviction held
 stronger than an impression and less strong than positive knowledge
 ; JUDGMENT b a : a generally held or popular view 3 a : a formal
 expression by an expert of his judgment or advice b : the formal
 expression of the legal reasons and principles upon which a legal
 decision is based
 SYN OPINION, VIEW, BELIEF, CONVICTION, PERSUASION, SENTIMENT
 mean a judgment one holds as true. OPINION implies a conclusion
 thought out yet open to dispute; VIEW suggests an opinion more
 or less colored by bias; BELIEF implies a belief based on acceptance
 of intellectual assent; CONVICTION applies to a firmly and
 seriously held belief; PERSUASION suggests a belief grounded on as-
 surance (as by evidence) of its truth; SENTIMENT suggests an opinion
 more or less settled because rooted in individual character
 opin-ion-ated \-yō-, -nāt-'əd, \adj / : unduly adhering to one's own
 opinion or to preconceived notions opin-ion-ated-ly \-əd-lē, \adv
 opin-ion-at-ed-ness \-əd-ness, \n
 opin-ion-ative \-nāt-iv, \adj 1 : of, relating to, or consisting of
 opinion 2 DOCTRINAL 2 : OPINIONATED
 op-is-thog-ma-thous \āp-'s-'thōg-'mā-'thōs, \adj [Gk *opisthen*
 behind + *E* + *sthenos*; akin to Gk *epi-* on — more at EPI-]; having
 retracting jaws
 opium \ō-'pē-əm, \n, *often attrib* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *opion*, fr.
 dim. of *opos* sap] 1 : a bitter brownish addictive narcotic drug
 that consists of the dried juice of the opium poppy 2 : something
 that has an effect that is similar to that of opium
 opium poppy *n* : an annual Eurasian poppy (*Papaver somniferum*)
 cultivated since antiquity as the source of opium, for its edible
 seeds, or for ornamental
 opos-sum \ō-'pās-əm, \n, *pl* opossums also opossum *often*
attrib [fr. *opossum*, lit., white animal (in some Algonquian language
 of Virginia)] 1 : any of various American marsupials (family
 Didelphidae); esp : a common omnivorous largely nocturnal
 and arboreal mammal (*Didelphis virginiana*) of the eastern U.S.
 2 : any of several Australian phalangers
 opo-sent \ō-'pō-sent, \n [L *opponere*, *opponens*, pp. of
opponere] 1 : one that OPPOSES 2 : a muscle that
 opposes or counteracts and limits the action of another
 SYN ANTAGONIST, ADVERSARY: OPONENT implies little more
 than position on the other side as in a debate, election, contest, or
 conflict; ANTAGONIST implies sharper opposition in a struggle for
 supremacy; ADVERSARY may carry an additional implication of
 active hostility
 oppon-ent *adj* 1 : OPPOSING, ANTAGONISTIC 2 : situated in front
 of; OPPOSITE
 op-or-tune \āp-'ər-'t(y)ūn, \adj [ME, fr. MF *opportun*, fr. L
opportunus, fr. *ob-* toward + *portus* port, harbor — more at OB-] 1 :
 suitable or convenient for a particular occurrence (an ~
 moment) 2 : TIMELY *syn see* SEASONABLE — op-or-tune-ly \-lē, \adv
 — op-or-tune-ness \-nēs, \n
 op-or-tun-ism \-t(y)-'niz-əm, \n the art, policy, or practice
 of taking advantage of opportunities or circumstances esp. with
 little regard for principles or ultimate consequences — op-or-tun-ist
 \-nist, \n or *adj* — op-or-tu-nis-tic \-t(y)-'niz-tik, \adj
 op-or-tu-ni-ty \āp-'ər-'t(y)-'niti-ē, \n 1 : a favorable juncture
 or circumstances : a good chance for advancement or progress
 op-pos-abil-i-ty \ō-'pō-'zə-'bil-ə-tē, \n : the quality or state of being
 opposable
 op-pos-able \ō-'pō-'zə-'b(ə)l, \adj 1 : capable of being opposed or
 resisted 2 : capable of being placed opposite something else
 op-po-sit-e \ō-'pō-z-ē, \v [F *opposer*, fr. L *opponere* perf. indc. pp.
 of *opponere*, fr. *ob-* against + *ponere* to place] 1 : placed opposite
 1 : to place opposite to or against 2 : to place over against something
 so as to provide resistance, counterbalance, or contrast 3 : to
 offer resistance to — op-pos-er *n*
 SYN COMBAT, RESIST, WITHSTAND: ANTAGONIZE: OPPOSE may apply
 to a range extending from mere objection to bitter hostility or
 warfare; COMBAT stresses the actual conflict with what one actively
 opposes; RESIST and WITHSTAND imply answering an offensive
 action with counter force, WITHSTAND usu. adding a suggestion of
 successful outcome; ANTAGONIZE implies an arousing of resistance
 or hostility in another
 op-po-sit-ess \ō-'pō-z-ē-s, \adj / IRRESISTIBLE
 op-po-sit-ite \āp-'ə-z-ət-, \-sət, \n 1 : something that is opposed
 or contrary 2 : ANTONYM
 op-po-sit-ive *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *oppositus*, pp. of *opponere*]
 1 a : set over against something that is at the other end or side

of an intervening line or space (< interior angles) (< ends of a
 diameter) b (1) : situated in pairs on an axis each being separated
 from the other by half the circumference of the axis (< leaves)
 (2) of floral parts : SUPERPOSED 2 a : OPPOSED, HOSTILE (< sides
 of the question) b : diametrically different : CONTRARY (< mean-
 ings) 3 : contrarily turned or moving (so in ~ directions)
 op-po-sit-ly \-sət-ē, \adv — op-po-sit-ness \-nēs, \n
 op-ty *CONTRADICTION, CONTRARY, ANTI-THETICAL*: OPPOSITE applies
 to things in sharp contrast or in conflict; CONTRADICTION applies
 to two things that completely negate each other so that if one is
 true the other must be false; CONTRARY implies that the two things
 implies extreme divergence or diametrical opposition; ANTI-THETICAL
 stresses clear and unequivocal diametrical opposition
 3opposite *adv* : on opposite sides
 op-po-sit-ure \ō-'pō-z-ī-sh-ən, \n 1 a : configuration in which one
 celestial body is opposite another in the sky or in which the
 elongation is near or equal to 180 degrees 2 : the relation between
 two propositions having the same subject and predicate but dif-
 fering in quantity or quality or both 3 : an act of setting opposite
 or over against; the condition of being so set 4 : hostile or
 contrary action or condition b : a member of a system or class who
 holds relatively the same position as a particular member in a correspond-
 ing system or class
 op-po-sit-ion \ō-'pō-z-ī-sh-ən, \n 1 a : configuration in which one
 celestial body is opposite another in the sky or in which the
 elongation is near or equal to 180 degrees 2 : the relation between
 two propositions having the same subject and predicate but dif-
 fering in quantity or quality or both 3 : an act of setting opposite
 or over against; the condition of being so set 4 : hostile or
 contrary action or condition b : a member of a system or class who
 holds relatively the same position as a particular member in a correspond-
 ing system or class
 op-press \ō-'pres, \v [ME *oppressen*, fr. MF *oppresser*, fr. L
oppressus pp. of *opprimere*, fr. *op-* to crush, to oppress —
 more at OB-, PRESS] 1 a : archaic : SUPPRESS b : to crush or
 burden by abuse of power or authority 2 : to burden spiritually
 or mentally as if by pressure : weigh down *syn see* DEPRESS,
 OPPRESSURE
 op-press-ion \ō-'pres-ən, \n 1 : unjust or cruel exercise of
 authority or power b : something that so oppresses 2 : a sense
 of heaviness or obstruction in the body or mind : DEPRESSION
 op-pres-sive \ō-'pres-iv, \adj 1 : unreasonably burdensome or
 severe (legislation) 2 : TYRANNICAL 3 : overpowering or
 despising in tone or spirit or force *syn see* GNEROUS — op-pres-
 sive-ly \-lē, \adv — op-pres-sive-ness \-nēs, \n
 op-pro-bri-ous \ō-'prō-'brē-əs, \adj 1 : expressive of opprobrium
 ; SCURRILOUS (< language) 2 : deserving of opprobrium —
 op-pro-bri-ously \-lē, \adv — op-pro-bri-ous-ness \-nēs, \n
 op-pro-ach \ō-'prō-'əch, \v [L, fr. *opprobriare* to reproach, fr.
ob in the way of + *probrium* reproach; akin to L *pro* forward and
 to L *ferre* to carry, bring — more at EPI-, FOR, BEAR] 1 : something
 that brings disgrace 2 a : public disgrace or ill fame that follows
 from conduct considered gross, atrocious or vicious : INFAMY
 b : CONTEMPT, REPROACH *syn see* DISGRACE
 op-pugn \ō-'pyūn, \v [ME *opugnare*, fr. L *opugnare*, fr. *ob-*
 against + *pugnare* to fight — more at OB-, PUNGENT] 1 : to fight
 against : ASSAIL 2 : to call in question : CONTRAVERT — op-pugn-
 er \-ər, \n
 Ops \āps, \n [L] : the wife of Saturn and goddess of the harvest
 op-sis \ō-'sīs, \n *comb form*, *pl* op-ses \ō-'sēz, \n or op-si-des
 \ō-'sē-dēz, \n [L, fr. Gk, fr. *opsis* appearance, vision] : structure
 resembling a (specified) thing (*carypopsis*)
 op-so-lit \ō-'sō-'līt, \adj / of, relating to, or involving opsin
 op-so-lit-ness \-nēs, \n [L *opsion*, rel. to *ops*, fr. Gk *opsis* ap-
 pearance, vision] : a constituent of blood serum that makes foreign cells
 more susceptible to the action of the phagocytes
 op-sy \ō-'sē, \n *comb form* [Gk *opsis*, fr. *opsis*] : examina-
 tion (retroscopy)
 op-t' \āp't, \v [F *opter*, fr. L *optare* — more at OPTION] : to make a
 choice
 op-ta-tive \āp-'tə-tiv, \adj 1 a : of, relating to, or constituting a
 mood of verbs that is expressive of wish or desire b : of, relating
 to, or constituting a sentence that is expressive of wish or hope
 2 : of, relating to, or wish — optative *n* : op-ta-tive-ly \-lē, \adv
 op-tic \āp-'tik, \adj [MF *optique*, fr. ML *opticus*, fr. Gk *optikos*,
 fr. *opsesthai* to be going to see; akin to Gk *opsis* appearance, *ōps*
 eye — more at EYE] 1 : of or relating to vision or the eye 2 :
 dependent chiefly on vision for orientation
 op-tic *n* 1 : any of the lenses, prisms, or mirrors of an
 optical instrument
 op-tic-al \āp-'tik-əl, \adj 1 : relating to the science of optics 2 :
 relating to vision — op-tic-al-ly \-k(ə)-lē, \adv
 optically active *adj* : capable of rotating the plane of polarization
 of light to the right or left
 op-tic-ally \-k(ə)-lē, \adv — op-tic-ally \-k(ə)-lē, \adv
 op-tic-axis \āp-'tik-'āks-əs, \n 1 : a doubly refracting medium that is parallel
 to the direction in which all components of plane-polarized light
 travel with the same speed
 op-tic-disk \āp-'tik-'dīsk, \n the optically light-colored area at the back
 of the retina where the nearby circular fibers enter the eyeball
 op-tic-in-strument \ō-'tik-'īn-'strə-mənt, \n 1 : a microscope or dealer in optical
 instruments and instruments 2 : one that grinds spectacle lenses to prescrip-
 tion and dispenses spectacles
 optic nerve *n* : either of a pair of sensory cranial nerves that arise
 from the ventral part of the diencephalon, supply the retina, and
 conduct visual stimuli to the brain — called also *third cranial*
nerve
 op-tics \āp-'tik-s, \n *pl* *sing* or *pl* *in constr* : a science that deals
 with light, its genesis and propagation, the effects that it undergoes
 and produces, and other phenomena closely associated with it
 op-tic-thalamus \āp-'tik-'thə-lə-məs, \n either of two masses of nerve tissue in the floor
 of the diencephalon from which arise
 op-ti-mal \āp-'tə-məl, \adj / most desirable or satisfactory : OP-
 TIMUM — op-ti-mal-ly \-mə-lē, \adv
 op-ti-mism \āp-'tə-miz-əm, \n [F *optimisme*, fr. L *optimus*, a.,
 best, fr. neut. of *optimus* best; akin to L *ops* power — more at
 OPTIC] 1 : a doctrine that this world is the best possible world 2 :
 an inclination to believe that the most favorable construction upon
 actions and happenings or to anticipate the best possible outcome —
 op-ti-mist \-mst, \n — op-timist *adj* — op-ti-mis-tic \āp-'tə-
 'miz-tik, \adj — op-ti-mis-ti-cal \-t(ə)-kəl, \adj — op-ti-mis-ti-
 cal-ly \-k(ə)-lē, \adv

or things grouped according to quality, value, or natural characteristics; *specif* 1 a category of taxonomic classification ranking above the family and below the class 4 a: the arrangement or sequence of objects in position or event in time 6 a: DEGREE 11 c: a transitive arrangement of mathematical elements d: the number of columns or rows in a determinant 5 a: the prevailing mode or arrangement of things (the old ~) b: regular or harmonious arrangement (the nature of the universe) c: a condition characterized by such an arrangement 6 a: the customary mode of procedure esp. in debate or other business (point of ~) b: a prescribed form of a religious service 8 a: the rule of law or proper order (to ~) b: a specific rule, regulation, or authoritative direction; *COMMAND* 8 a: a style of building 6 a: a type of column and entablature forming the basis of a style of architecture or condition esp. with regard to functioning or repair (out of ~) 10 a: a written direction to pay money to someone b: a commission to purchase, sell, or supply goods or to perform work c: goods or items bought or sold — in order for the purpose of



orders 8b: A Doric, B Ionic, C Corinthian

ORDER *v* *or det-ing* \ 'ord-(ə)r-ɪŋ \ *v* 1 to put in order; *ARRANGE* 2 a: to give an order to; *COMMAND* b: *DESTINE*, *ORDAIN* c: to command to go or come to a specified place d: to give an order for ~ *v* 1 a: to bring about order; *REGULATE* 2 a: to issue orders 3 *COMMAND* b: to give or place an order — *OR-der-er* \ 'or-də-*r* \ *n* *SYN* ORDER, ARRANGE, MARSHAL, ORGANIZE, SYSTEMATIZE, METHODIZE mean to put persons or things into their proper places in relation to each other. ORDER suggests a straightening out so as to eliminate confusion, ARRANGE implies a setting in sequence, relationship, or mutual suggests gathering and arranging in preparation for a particular operation or effective use; ORGANIZE implies arranging so that the whole aggregate works as a unit with each element having a proper function; SYSTEMATIZE implies arranging according to a predetermined scheme; METHODIZE suggests imposing an orderly procedure rather than a fixed scheme *SYN* see in addition *COMMAND*

OR-der-ly \ 'ord-ər-*l* \ *adj* 1 characterized by order: as a: marked by system, regularity, or discipline b: marked by a regular or harmonious arrangement or disposition c (1): having elements succeeding according to rule (~ sequence) (2): having a specified first element (~ pair)

OR-der-ly-ness \ 'ord-ər-*l*-nəs \ *n* 1 the quality or state of being orderly

OR-der-ly-ness \ 'ord-ər-*l*-nəs \ *adj* 1 a (1): arranged or disposed in some order or in return; *REGULAR* (2): NEAT, tidy b: governed by law or system; *REGULATED* (an ~ universe) c: *METHODICAL* (an ~ mind) 2 well behaved; *PEACEFUL* (an ~ crowd) 3 relating to or charged with the transmission of military orders (the ~ — *orderly*)

OR-der-ly *n* 1 a soldier who attends a superior officer to convey messages and perform various services 2 a hospital attendant who does general work

OR-di-nal \ 'ord-*n*-əl, 'n-əl \ *n* 1 [ME, fr. ML *ordinalis*, fr. LL neut. of *ordinalis*] *cop*; a collection of forms to be used in ordinal number 2 [L *ordinalis*, fr. *ordinālis*, adj.] 1 ORIGINAL NUMBER

OR-di-nal *adj* [LL *ordinalis*, fr. L *ordin-*, *ordo*] 1 of a specified order or rank (as sixth) in a series 2 of or relating to an order (as of fishes)

OR-di-nal *n* 1 a number designating the place (as first, second, third) occupied by an item in an ordered sequence — *see* NUMBER, table 2 a number that designates both the order of the elements of an ordered set and the cardinal number of the set

OR-di-nance \ 'ord-*n*-əns, 'ord-*n*-ən(t)s \ *n* [ME, fr. MF & ML; *MF* *ordenance*, lit., act of arranging, fr. ML *ordinantia*, fr. L *ordināre*, *ordinans*, pp. of *ordinare* to put in order — more at *ORDAIN*] 1 a: a legislative decree; b: direction; *ORDER* 2 a: law set forth by governmental authority; *specif* 1 a municipal regulation 2: something ordained or decreed by fate or a deity 3 a prescribed usage, practice, or ceremony *SYN* see LAW

OR-di-nar-ly \ 'ord-*n*-ər-*l* \ *adj* [L *ordinandus*, gerundive of *ordinare*] 1 a person being ordained

OR-di-nar-ly-ness \ 'ord-*n*-ər-*l*-nəs \ *n* 1 the quality or state of being ordinary

OR-di-nar-y \ 'ord-*n*-ər-*l* \ *n* [ME *ordinarie*, fr. AF & ML; AF fr. ML *ordinarius*, fr. L *ordinarius*, adj.] 1 a (1): a prelate exercising original jurisdiction over a specified territory or group (2): a clergyman appointed formerly in England to attend condemned criminals b: a judge of probate in some states of the U.S. 2 *often* one of the parts of the mass that do not vary from day to day 3: regular or customary condition or course of things (nothing out of the ~) 4 a *Brit*: a meal served to all comers at a fixed price b *chiefly Brit*: a tavern or eating house serving regular meals 5 a common heraldic charge (as the bend or chevron) of simple form

OR-di-nar-y *adj* [ME *ordinarie*, fr. L *ordinarius*, fr. *ordin-*, *ordo* order] 1 to be expected; *ROUTINE*, *NORMAL* 2: having or constituting immediate or original jurisdiction; *also*: belonging to such jurisdiction 3 a of common quality, rank, or ability b: POOR, *INFERIOR* c: lacking in refinement *SYN* see *COMMON*

OR-di-nate \ 'ord-*n*-ət, 'n-ət, 'n-*ē*-ət \ *n* [NL (*linea*) *ordinate* (*applicata*)] lit., line applied in an orderly manner; the Cartesian coordinate obtained by measuring parallel to the y-axis

OR-di-na-tion \ 'ord-*n*-ə-'*sh*-ən \ *n*: the act of ordaining; the state of being ordained

OR-dnance \ 'ord-*n*-əns (t)s \ *n* [ME *ordinaunce*, fr. MF *ordenance*, lit., act of arranging] 1 a: military supplies including weapons, ammunition, combat vehicles, and the necessary maintenance tools and equipment b: a service of the army charged with the procuring, distributing, and safekeeping of ordnance 2: *CANNON*, *ARTILLERY*

OR-do \ 'ord-(ə)-*d* \ *n* [ML, fr. L, order]; a list of offices and feasts of the Roman Catholic Church for each day of the year

OR-don-ance \ 'ord-*n*-əns \ *n* [F, alter. of MF *ordenance*] 1: disposition of the parts of a composition with regard to one another and the whole 2: *ARRANGEMENT* 3: *DECREE*, *ORDER*

OR-dovician \ 'ord-*v*-i-shən \ *adj* [L *Ordovices*, ancient people in northern Wales] 1: of, relating to, or being the period between the Cambrian and the Silurian or the corresponding system of rocks — *Ordovician* *n*

OR-dur-ē \ 'ord-*r*-ə \ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *ord*, filthy, fr. L *horridus* horrid] 1: a person of low moral character; *degrading* or *depraving*

OR-ē \ 'or-(ə)-*r* \ *n*, *often attrib* [ME or, fr. OE *ær*: akin to OHG *ær* bronze, L *aes* copper, bronze] 1: a mineral containing a valuable metallic or other constituent for which it is mined and worked 2: a source from which valuable matter is extracted

OR-ē \ 'or-(ə)-*r* \ *n*, pl *ōrē* [Sw *örē* & Dan & Norw *ør*] — *see* *krona*, *krona* and *MONÉ*, table

OR-ē-ad \ 'or-(ə)-*d*, 'ör-, 'ē-*d* \ *n* [L *oread-*, *oreas*, fr. Gk *oreiōd-*, *oreias*, fr. *oreios* of a mountain, fr. *oros* mountain — more at *RISE*] 1: one of the nymphs of mountains and hills

OR-ē-essing *n*: mechanical treatment of ore (as by crushing or grinding)

OR-ē-g-ano \ 'or-(ə)-*n*-ə, -*n*ə, 'ō-*r*-ē-*n* \ *n* [Sp *origano*, fr. L *origanum*]: a bushy perennial mint (*Oregano vulgare*) used as a seasoning and a source of aromatic oil — *called also wild marjoram*

OR-gan \ 'or-gən, 'ō-*r*-gən, 'ō-*r*-gən \ *n* [Orepan, fr. S.A.]: an evergreen shrub with yellow flowers and bluish black berries — *called also holy-grape* \ 'bäl-ē-*gr*-əp \

OR-es-tēs \ 'ō-*r*-ēs-, 'i-tēz-, ə \ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Orestēs*]: a son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra who avenges his father's murder by slaying his mother

OR-gan \ 'or-gən \ *n* [ME, partly fr. OE *organ*, fr. L *organum*, fr. Gk *organon*, lit., tool, instrument; partly fr. OF *organo*, fr. L *organum*: akin to Gk *ergon* work — more at *WORK*] 1 a *archaic*: any of various musical instruments; *esp*: *an* and *instrument* (1): wind instrument consisting of sets of pipes made to sound by compressed air and controlled by keyboards and producing a variety of musical effects — *called also pipe organ* (2): *REED ORGAN* (3): an instrument in which the sound and resources of the pipe organ are approximated by means of reeds

2 a: a differentiated structure consisting of cells and tissues and performing some specific function b: a bodily part performing a particular function (the speech ~) 3: an instrumentally exercising some function or accomplishing some end; *specif*: a governmental body 4: *PERIODICAL*

organ- or *organo-* *comb form* [ME, fr. ML, fr. L *organum*] 1: *organ* (*organogenesis*) 2: *organic* (*organomercurial*)

OR-gan-ic-ly *also* *OR-gan-ic-ly* \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adv* [Fr *organique*]: a very fine instrument made with a steel reed

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *n* [NL *organella*, fr. L *organum*]: a specialized part of a cell analogous to an organ

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *n*: one that cranks a hand organ

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adj* 1 *archaic*: pertaining to or relating to, or arising in a bodily organ 2: affecting the structure of the organism 3 a: of, relating to, or derived from living organisms b (1): of, relating to, or containing carbon compounds (2): of, relating to, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with the carbon compounds of living beings and most other carbon compounds 4 a: forming an integral element of a whole

b: having systematic coordination of parts

ORGANIZED (an ~ whole) c: developing in the manner of a living plant or animal (society ~); of, relating to, or situating the parts of which a government or organization exists — *OR-gan-i-cal-ly* \ 'i-*k*-(ə)-*l* \ *adv*

OR-gan-i-cism \ 'or-gən-*ə*-, -*s*iz-əm \ *n*: a theory that life and living processes are the manifestation of an activity possible only because of the systematic organization of the system rather than because of its individual components

OR-gan-ic-ism \ 'or-gən-*ə*-, -*s*iz-əm \ *n* 1: a complex structure of interdependent and subordinate elements whose relations and properties are largely determined by their function in the whole 2: an individual with the capacity to carry out an activity by means of organs separate in function but mutually dependent — *OR-gan-ic-ism* \ 'or-gən-*ə*-, -*s*iz-əm \ *adj* — *OR-gan-ic-ism-cal-ly* \ 'i-*k*-(ə)-*l* \ *adv*

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *n*: one who plays an organ

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adj* 1 *archaic*: pertaining to or relating to, or arising in a bodily organ 2: affecting the structure of the organism 3 a: of, relating to, or derived from living organisms b (1): of, relating to, or containing carbon compounds (2): of, relating to, or dealt with by a branch of chemistry concerned with the carbon compounds of living beings and most other carbon compounds 4 a: forming an integral element of a whole

b: having systematic coordination of parts

ORGANIZED (an ~ whole) c: developing in the manner of a living plant or animal (society ~); of, relating to, or situating the parts of which a government or organization exists — *OR-gan-i-cal-ly* \ 'i-*k*-(ə)-*l* \ *adv*

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *v* 1: to cause to develop an organic structure 2: to arrange or form into a coherent unit or functioning whole 3: *INTEGRATE* 3: to set up an administrative structure for; *specif*: to form or persuade workers to join an union

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *n* 1: one that organizes 2: *INDUCTOR* 3: the origin and development of bodily organs — *OR-gan-ic-ly* \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adj* — *OR-gan-ic-ly* \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adv*

OR-gan-ic-ly \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adv* [Fr *organoleptique*, fr. *organ-* or *Gk* *lēptikos* disposed to take, fr. *λαμβάνειν* to take — more at *LATCH*]: affecting or employing one or more of the organs of special sense; *also*: determined by organoleptic examination — *OR-gan-ic-ly* \ 'or-gən-*ik*-*l* \ *adv*

oro-graphy \ 'or-ig-rə-fē \ n [ISV] : a branch of physical geology that deals with mountains

oro-ide \ 'or-ə-wīd, 'or-ə \ n [F *oride*] : an alloy that resembles gold and is used in cheap jewelry

oro-tund \ 'or-ə-tənd, 'ār-, 'or-ə \ adj [modif. of L *oro rotundo*, lit., with round mount] 1 : marked by fullness, strength, and clarity of sound : **SONOROUS** 2 : **EMPHATIC**, **BOMBASTIC** — **oro-tund-ly** \ 'or-ə-tənd-ē, 'ār-, 'or-ə \ n

orphan \ 'or-fən \ n [LL *orphanus*, fr. Gk *orphanos*; akin to OHG *erbi* inheritance, L *orphans* orphaned] 1 : a child deprived by death of one or usu. both parents 2 : a young animal that has lost its mother — **orphan-ly** \ 'or-fən-ē \ adv

orphan w **orphan-ing** \ 'or-f(-ə)-nɪŋ \ n : to cause to become an orphan

orphan-age \ 'or-f(-ə)-nɪŋ \ n 1 : the state of being an orphan 2 : an institution for the care of orphans

or-phē-us \ 'or-fē-əs, -fjūs \ n [L, fr. Gk] : a musician held in Greek legend to have descended to Hades after the death of his wife Eurydice and by his music to have obtained her release on condition that he not look back at her until reaching the upper world

or-phic \ 'or-fik \ adj 1 *cap* : of or relating to Orpheus or the rites or doctrines ascribed to him 2 **MYSTIC**, **ORACULAR** 3 : **ENTRANCING** — **or-phic-al-ly** \ 'fi-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

Or-phism \ 'or-fiz-əm \ n : a mystic Greek religion offering initiates purification of the soul from innate evil and release from the cycle of reincarnation

Orphic \ 'or-fik \ n [ME *Orfey*, fr. MF *Orfeis*, fr. ML *auriligrum*, fr. L *aurum* gold + *Phrygius* Phrygian — more at **ORIOLE**] 1 : a elaborate embroidery 2 : a piece of such embroidery 2 : an ornamental border or band esp. on an ecclesiastical vestment

or-pi-ment \ 'or-pə-mənt \ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *auripigmentum*, fr. *aurum* + *pigmentum* pigment] : a lemon yellow arsenic trisulfide As_2S_3 used as a mineral or produced artificially and used as a pigment

or-pine \ 'or-pən \ n [ME *orpin*, fr. MF, fr. *orpinetum*] : an herb (*Sedum telephium* of the family *Crossulaceae*, the *orpine* family) with fleshy leaves and pink or purple flowers used in folk medicine; **BIOTRY**; **SEDUM**

Or-ping-ton \ 'or-pɪŋ-tən \ n (*Orpington*, Kent, England) : any of an English breed of large deep-chested domestic fowls

or-rezy \ 'or-er-ē, 'ār-ə \ n [Charles Boyle 1731 4th Earl of Orrey] : an apparatus showing the relative positions and motions of bodies in the solar system by balls moved by wheelwork

or-ris \ 'or-əs, 'ār-ə \ n [prob. alter. of ME *ireos*, fr. OI, modif. of L *iris*] : a European iris (*Iris florentina*); also, its fragrant rootstock used esp. in perfume and sachet powder

or-root \ 'or-rūt, 'rūn \ n : a fragrant rootstock of any of several European irises used esp. in perfumery

or-th \ 'o(ə)rt \ n [ME] : a morsel left at a meal; **SCRAP**

orth **or ortho-** **comb form** [ME, fr. MF, straight, right, true, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *orthos* — more at **ARDUOUS**] 1 : straight : upright : vertical (*orthoptic*) 2 : correct : corrective (*orthodontia*) 3 a : a ; hydro- or hydroxylated to the highest degree (*orthophosphoric acid*) b : involving substitution at or characterized by two neighboring positions in the benzene ring (*ortho-xylene*)

orth-ion \ 'or-thi-kān \ n [ISV *orth* + *ionoscope*] : a camera tube in which the charges are swept over by a low-velocity beam to eliminate the secondary emission

orth \ 'or-('th) \ adj [ortho-] 1 : derived from or being an *orth* 2 : relating to or having an ortho-relation in the benzene ring 2 **ORTH**; **ORTHOCHROMATIC**

orth-oc-ephal-ic \ 'or-thə-sə-'fal-ik \ or **orth-oc-epha-lous** \ 'sēf-ə-adj [NL *orthocephalus* orthocephalic person, fr. *orth* + Gk *kephalē* having a head at **CEPHALIC**] : having a medium ratio of the height to the length or breadth of the skull — **orth-oc-epha-ly** \ 'sēf-ə-adj \ n

orth-oc-ero-mat-ic \ 'or-thə-krō-'mat-ik \ adj [ISV] 1 : of, relating to, or producing tones of values of light and shade in a photograph that correspond to the tones in nature 2 : sensitive to all colors except red

orth-oc-lase \ 'or-thə-klās, '-klāz \ n [G *orthoklas*, fr. *orth* + Gk *klasis* breaking, fr. *klaō* to break — more at **HALT**] : a mineral $KAlSi_3O_8$ consisting of a monoclinic polymorph of common potassium feldspar often with sodium in place of some of the potassium

orth-oc-las-tic \ 'or-thə-'klas-tik \ adj [G *orthoklastisch*, fr. *orth* + Gk *klastos* broken — more at **CLASTIC**] : cleaving in directions at right angles to each other

orth-odon-ta \ 'or-thə-'dān-ch(ē)-ə \ n [NL] : **ORTHOCENTICS**

orth-odon-tic \ 'dānt-ik \ adj : of, relating to, or involving orthodontics

orth-odon-tics \ 'iks \ n *pl but sing or pl in constr* : a branch of dentistry dealing with irregularities of the teeth and their correction

orth-odon-tol-og-y \ 'dānt-ō-l-ə-jē \ n

orth-odox \ 'or-thə-'daks \ adj [MF or LL; MF *orthodoxe*, fr. LL *orthodoxus*, fr. LGk *orthodoxos*, fr. Gk *orth* + *doxa* opinion — more at **DOXOLOGY**] 1 a : conforming to established doctrine esp. in religion b : **CONVENTIONAL** 2 *cap* : of, relating to, or concerning each of various conservative religious or political groups; esp : **EASTERN ORTHODOX** — **orth-odox-ly** \ 'sēf-ə-adv

Orthodox Judaism **n** : Judaism that adheres to Biblical law as interpreted in the authoritative rabbinic tradition and seeks to observe all the precepts commanded in it

orth-odox-y \ 'or-thə-'daks-ē \ n 1 : the quality or state of being orthodox 2 : an orthodox belief or practice

orth-od-ep-ic \ 'or-thə-'wep-ik \ adj : of or relating to orthoepy

orth-od-ep-ic-al \ 'i-k(-ə) \ adj — **orth-od-ep-ic-al-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

orth-od-epist \ 'or-thə-'wep-est, 'or-thə-'p-əst \ n : a person who is skilled in orthoepy

orth-od-ep-y \ 'or-thə-'wep-ē, 'or-thə-'p-ē \ n [NL *orthoepeia*, fr. *orth* + *epos* word — more at **VOICE**] 1 : the customary pronunciation of a language 2 : the study of the pronunciation of a language

orth-gen-e-sis \ 'or-thə-'jen-ə-sēs \ n [NL] 1 : variation of organisms in successive generations along some predestined line resulting in progressive evolutionary trends independent of external factors 2 : the theory that social evolution takes place in the

same direction and through the same stages in every culture differing only in small conditions

or-tho-gen-et-ic \ 'or-thə-'džen-ē-tik \ adj — **or-tho-gen-et-ic-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

or-tho-gen-ic \ 'jen-ik \ adj 1 : **ORTHOGENERIC** 2 [*orth* + *genic*] : of, relating to, or devoted to the rehabilitation of emotionally disturbed or mentally retarded children

or-tho-gon-i-a-thous \ 'or-thə-'gōn-ē-ə \ adj [ISV] : having straight jaws that have the lower parts of the face projecting — **or-tho-gon-i-a-thous-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

or-tho-gon-i-ism \ 'or-thə-'gōn-ē-iz-əm \ n

or-thog-on-ial \ 'or-thə-'gōn-ē-əl \ adj [MF, fr. L *orthogonius*, fr. Gk *orthogōnios*, fr. *orth* + *gōnia* angle — more at **-GON**] 1 : mutually perpendicular 2 : statistically independent — **or-thog-on-ial-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

or-tho-grade \ 'or-thə-'grād \ adj : walking with the body upright or vertical

or-tho-graph-ic \ 'or-thə-'graf-ik \ adj 1 : **ORTHOGRAPHIC** 2 a : of or relating to orthography b : correct in spelling — **or-tho-graph-ic-al-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

orthographic projection **n** 1 : projection of a single view of an object in which the view is projected along lines perpendicular to both the view and the drawing surface 2 : the representation of related views of an object as if they were all in the same plane and projected by orthographic projection

or-thog-ra-phy \ 'or-thə-'grə-fē \ n [ME *ortografie*, fr. MF, fr. L *orthographia*, fr. Gk, fr. *orth* + *graphein* to write — more at **CARVE**] 1 a : the art of writing words with the proper letters according to the usual usage b : the phonetic transcription of the sounds of a language by written or printed symbols 2 : a part of language study that deals with letters and spelling

or-tho-pæ-dic **also** **or-tho-pæ-dic** \ 'or-thə-'pēd-ik \ adj [F *orthopédique*, fr. *orthopédie* orthopedics, fr. *orth* + Gk *paid*, *pais* child

or-tho-pæ-dic-ly \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv : of, relating to, or pertaining to 2 : marked by deformities or crippling — **or-tho-pæ-dic-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

or-tho-pæ-dics **also** **or-tho-pæ-dics** \ 'pēd-iks \ n *pl but sing or pl in constr* : the correction or prevention of skeletal deformities — **or-tho-pæ-dic-ly** \ 'pēd-ē \ adv

or-tho-sph-ate \ 'or-thə-'fās-īt \ n : a salt or ester of orthophosphoric acid

or-tho-phos-pho-ric acid \ 'or-thə-'fās-ī-ōr-ik-, '-fār-, '-fās-ī-ōr-ik- \ n [ISV] : a syrupy or deliquescent crystalline acid H_3PO_4 that is oxidized to *phosphoric acid* or *orthophosphoric acid* of phosphates that forms two soluble acid phosphates used in fertilizers

or-tho-psy-chi-at-ric \ 'or-thə-'sī-kē-'a-trik \ adj : of or relating to orthopsychiatry

or-tho-psy-chi-a-trist \ 'or-thə-'sī-'a-trist \ n : a psychiatrist concerned with incipient mental and behavioral disorders in youth

or-thop-ter-al \ 'or-thə-'pə-tə-rəl \ n [deriv. of Gk *orth* + *pteron* wing + *ptera* wings] : any of an order (Orthoptera) of insects with biting mouthparts, two pairs of wings or none, and an incomplete metamorphosis usu. including the grasshoppers, mantises, and crickets — **orthopteran** **or** **or-thop-ter-al** \ 'rəl \ or **or-thop-ter-ous** \ 'rəs \ adj — **or-thop-ter-oid** \ 'rōid \ n *or adj*

or-tho-thom-bic \ 'or-thə-'təm-bik \ adj [ISV] : of, relating to, or constituting a system of crystallization characterized by three unequal axes at right angles to each other

or-tho-scop-ic \ 's-kəp-ik \ adj [ISV *orth* + *-scopic* (as in *microscopic*)] : giving an image in correct and normal proportions 2 : giving a flat field of view

or-tho-trop-ic \ 'trɒp-ik \ adj : having the longer axis more or less vertical — **or-tho-trop-ic-al-ly** \ 'i-k(-ə)-lē \ adv — **or-tho-trop-ism** \ 'or-thə-'trɒp-iz-əm \ n

or-tho-tro-pous \ 'or-thə-'trɒp-əs \ adj [ISV] : having the ovule straight

or-to-lan \ 'or-tə-lən \ n [F or It; F, fr. It *ortolano*, lit., gardener, fr. L *hortolanus*, fr. *hortulus*, dim. of *hortus* garden — more at **YARD**] 1 : a European hunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) about six inches long that is valued as a table delicacy 2 a : **SORA** b : **ROBOLING**

or-ry \ 'or-ē, 'ōr-, 'ōr-ē \ n [ME *orie*, fr. L *orium*, fr. neut. of *orius*, adj. suffix] 1 : place of or for (observatory) 2 : something that serves for (crematory)

or-yx \ 'or-iks, 'ār-, 'ār-ə \ n *pl oryx* or *oryxes* [NL, genus name, fr. L a gazelle, fr. Gk, pickax, antelope, fr. *oryssein* to dig — more at **ROUGH**] : any of a genus (*Oryx*) of large straight-horned African antelopes

os \ 'sə \ n, *pl os* **os** \ 'sɪs \ n [L *os*, *os* — more at **OSSEOUS**] : **BONE**

os \ 'sə \ n, *pl ora* \ 'or-ə, 'ōr-ə \ [L *or*-, *os* — more at **ORAL**] : **NOSE**, **ORIFICE**

os \ 'sə \ n, *pl osar* \ 's-ār \ [Sw *ås* mountain ridge, fr. ON *ás*; akin to Gk *ónos* shoulder — more at **HUMERUS**] : **ESKER**

Osage \ 'o-sə \ n *pl Osage* or *Osages* [fr. *osage* = *osage*] 1 a : a Siouan people of the Osage people b : a member of this people 2 : the language of the Osage people

Osage orange **n** : an ornamental American tree (*Maclura pomifera*) of the mulberry family having hard bright orange wood; also : its fruit

os-cil-lat-ion \ 's-ik(-ə)-lā-shən \ n [L *oscillus*, pp. of *oscillare* to swing, fr. *oscillum* swing] 1 a : to swing backward and forward like a pendulum ; **VIBRATE** b : to move or travel back and forth, between two points 2 : to vary between opposing effects, feelings, or theories 3 : to **FLUCTUATE** 4 : to vary above and below a mean value

os-cil-lat-ory \ 's-ik(-ə)-lā-tōr-ē, '-tōr-ē \ adj *syn* **sw** **sw** — **os-cil-la-tōr-y** \ 's-ik(-ə)-lā-tōr-ē, '-tōr-ē \ adj

os-cil-la-tion \ 's-ik(-ə)-lā-shən \ n 1 : the act or fact of oscillating ; **VIBRATION** 2 : **VARIATION**, **FLUCTUATION** 3 : a flow of electricity changing periodically from a maximum to a minimum; *esp* : a

flow periodically changing direction 4: a single swing (as of an oscillating body) from one extreme limit to the other — *os-cil-la-tion* \-shən, -shən-1/ *n* 1: one that oscillates 2: a device for producing alternating current; *specif*: a radio-frequency or radio-frequency generator

os-cil-lo-gram \-sī-lō-gram, -ə- \ *n* [L *oscillare* + *ISV* -gram] 1: a record made by an oscillograph or oscilloscope

os-cil-lo-graph \-gräf \ *n* [F *oscillographe*, fr. L *oscillare* + F *grapho* -graph] 1: an instrument for recording alternating current wave forms or other electrical oscillations — *os-cil-lo-graph-ic* \-sī-lō-gräf-ik/ *adj* 2: *os-cil-log-rāphy* \-sī-lō-grāf-ē-n *n*

os-cil-lo-scope \-sī-lō-skōp, -ə- \ *n* [L *oscillare* + *ISV* -scope] 1: an instrument in which the variations in a fluctuating electrical quantity appear temporarily as a visible wave form on the fluorescent screen of a cathode-ray tube — *os-cil-log-raphy* \-sī-lō-grāf-ē-n *n*

os-cil-lo-scope-ic \-sī-lō-skōp-ik/ *adj*

os-cine \-sī-nē/ *adj* [deriv. of L *oscin-*, *oscen* bird used in divination, fr. *obs-* in front of + *canere* to sing — more at *OSTENSIBLE*, *CHANT*]; *PASSERINE* 2: *oscine* *n*

OS-ō-um \-ō-um/ *n* [L *os* -bone + *um* -suffix] *n* [L *Osceus* + E *Umbrian*] 1: a subdivision of the Italic branch of the Indo-European language family containing Oscan and Umbrian

os-cu-late \-s-kya-, -lāt/ *v* [L *osculatus*, pp. of *osculari*, fr. *osculum* *kiss*, fr. dim. of *os* mouth — more at *ORAL*] *archaic*; *KISS*

OS-ku-lā-tion \-s-kya-, -lā-shən/ *n*: the act of kissing; *also*: *KISS*

os-cu-late-to-ry \-s-kya-, -lā-tō-ri-, -lōr-ā/ *n*

1-ose \-ōs, -ōz/ *adv* sometimes *ōz*, *ōz* *adj* suffix [ME, fr. L *-osus*]; full of; having; possessing the qualities of (cymose)

2-ose \-ōs, -ōz/ *adj* suffix [F, fr. *glucose*] 1: carbohydrate (amyl-ose); *esp*: sugar (pentose) 2: primary hydrolysis product of a polysaccharide

osier \-ō-zhār/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *Auseria* osier bed] 1: any of various willows (esp. *Salix viminalis*) whose pliable twigs are used for furniture and basketry 2: a willow rod used in basketry 3: any of several American dogwoods

OS-ter \-ō-ster/ *n* [Gk, fr. Egypt *Wz*?] 1: the Egyptian god of the underworld and judge of the dead

-ō-sis \-ō-sēs/ *n* suffix, pl. *-ō-ses* \-ō-sēz/ or *-ō-sis-es* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *-ōsis*, fr. *-ō-* (stem of causative verbs in *-o-*) + *-sis*] 1: a action; process; condition (hypnosis) 2: abnormal or diseased condition (leukosis) 2: increase; formation (leukocytosis)

OS-man-li \-āz-, -mān-lē-n/ [Turk *osmanli*, fr. *Osman*, *Osman* 1132 founder of the Ottoman Empire] 1: a Turk of the western branch of the Turkish peoples 2: *TURKISH*

OS-mal-ic \-āz-, -mān-ik/ or **OS-mil-ic** \-āz-, -mīk/ *adj* [Gk *osmē* odor + *-itic* (as in *aqueatic*) — more at *ODOR*] depending chiefly on the sense of smell for orientation

OS-mic \-āz-, -mīk/ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or derived from osmium esp. with a relatively high valence

OS-mi-rid-i-um \-āz-, -mā-rid-ē-əm/ *n* [Gk *osmē* + NL *iridium*] 1: *IRIDIUM*

OS-mium \-āz-, -mē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *osmē* odor]: a hard brittle blue-gray or blue-black polyvalent metallic element of the platinum group with a high melting point that is the heaviest metal known and that is used esp. as a catalyst and in hard alloys — *see* ELEMENT table

OS-mose \-āz-, -mōs, -āz- \ *v* [back-formation fr. *osmosis*] *vt*: to subject to osmosis 2: *DIALYZE* — *vi*: to diffuse by osmosis

OS-mo-sis \-āz-, -smō-sēs, -āz-, -mō- \ *n* [NL, short for *endosmosis*] 1: a diffusion through a semipermeable membrane typically separating a solvent and a solution that tends to equalize their concentrations *esp* the passage of solvent in distinction from the passage of solute 2: a process of absorption or diffusion suggestive of the flow of osmotic action *also* **OS-mot-ic** \-āz-, -smāt-ik, -āz-, -māt- \ *adj* 3: **OS-mot-i-cal-ly** \-āz-, -kō- (ə)-lē/ *adv*

OS-mous \-āz-, -mās/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from osmium

OS-mun-dā \-āz-, -mān-dā/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML, *osmundā*, fr. OF *osmondē*]; any of a genus (*Osmunda*) of rather large ferns with fibrous creeping rhizomes

OS-prēy \-āz-, -prē-, -prā/ *n* [ME *osprey*, fr. (assumed) MF *osprete*, fr. L *ostragrus*] 1: a large brown and white hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*) that feeds on fish 2: a feather trimming used for millinery

OS-sē \-āz-, -sē-ən/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *oss-*, *os*]: the collagen of bones

OS-sē-ous \-āz-, -sē-əs/ *adj* [L *osseus*, fr. *oss-*, *os*; bone; akin to *Russ oss* — more at *ONE*]

OS-sel \-āz-, -sēl/ *n*; *ā-sel* or *OS-selē* \-āz-, -sē-, -āz-, -sē-ē/ *n* [Gk *Ossetin*]; one of an Aryan people of central Caucasia — **OS-sē-tian** \-āz-, -sē-shān/ *adj* or *n*

OS-sē-tic \-āz-, -sē-tik/ *n*; or the Iranian language of the Ossets

OS-si-an-ic \-āz-, -sī-ān-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling the Ossetians; *also* the name of the poems ascribed to him, or the rhythmic prose style used by James Macpherson in his alleged translations

OS-si-clē \-āz-, -sī-kāl/ *n* [L *ossiculum*, dim. of *oss-*, *os*]; a small bone or cartilagenous body part — **OS-si-clē-lar** \-āz-, -sī-kyo-lār/ *adj* — **OS-si-clē-lar-ly** \-āz-, -sī-kyo-lār-ē- \ *adv*

OS-si-fy-ca-tion \-āz-, -ō-fī-kā- -shān/ *n* 1: a: the natural process of bone formation b: the hardening (as of muscular tissue) into a bony substance 2: a mass or particle of ossified tissue 3: a tendency toward or state of being callous or conventional in outlook — **OS-si-fy** \-āz-, -sī-fī- \ *v* 1: to become callous or conventional 2: to change (as cartilage) into bone 2: to make callous or rigid

OS-si-frage \-āz-, -frāj-, -frāj/ *n* [L *ossifraga* sea eagle, fr. fem. of *ossifragus* bone-breaking, fr. *oss-*, *os* + *frangere* to break — more at *BREAK*] 1: LAMMERGEIER 2: *OSPREY*

OS-si-ly \-āz-, -sī- \ *v* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *ossificare*, fr. L *oss-*, *os*] *vt* 1: to change into bone 2: to become callous or conventional 2: *v* 1: to change (as cartilage) into bone 2: to make callous or rigid

OS-su-ary \-āz-, -wēr-ē-, -sūs-yo- \ *n* [LL *ossuarium*, fr. L, neut. of *ossuarius* of bones, fr. OL *ossua*, pl. of *oss-*, *os*]; a depository for the bones of the dead

OS-ter-ic \-ō-ster-ik/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *osteon* — more at *OSSEOUS*] 1: bone (osteal) (osteomyelitis)

OS-ter-ial \-āz-, -tē- \ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or resembling bone

also affecting or involving bone or the skeleton

OS-tē-tic \-ō-ster-ē-tik/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of bone

OS-ten-si-ble \-ō-ster-(t)-sə-bəl, -ō- \ *adj* [F, fr. *ostensus*, pp. of *ostendere* to show, fr. *ob-* in front of (akin to *ob-* in the way) + *tendere* to stretch — more at *OB*, *THIN*] 1: intended for display or open to view 2: ALLEGED SYN *see* APPARENT — *os-ten-si-bly* \-ō-ster-ē- \ *adv*

OS-ten-sive \-ō-ster-(t)-siv/ *adj* 1: obviously or directly demonstrative 2: OSTENSIBLE 2: *os-ten-sive-ly* *adv*

OS-ten-so-ri-um \-ōz-, -stən-sō-ri-əm, -tən-, -sō-ri- \ *n* [ML, fr. L *ostensus*] MONSTRANCE

OS-ten-ta-tion \-ōz-, -stən-tā-shən/ *n* [ME *ostentacion*, fr. MF *ostentacion*, fr. *ostentare*, fr. *ostentare*, pp. of *ostendere* to display ostentatiously, fr. *ostens-*, pp. of *ostendere*] 1: excessive display; PRETENTIOUSNESS 2 *archaic*: an act of displaying; SHOW

OS-ten-ta-tious-ness \-ōz-, -stən-tā-ti-ūs-ness/ *n* [NL] 1: PRETENTIOUSNESS SYN *see* SHOWY — *os-ten-ta-ti-ously* *adv* — *os-ten-ta-ti-ous-ly* *adv*

OS-teo-ar-thri-tis \-ōz-, -tē-, -thri-'trīt-əs/ *n* [NL]: degenerative arthritis

OS-teo-blast \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -blast/ *n* [ISV]: a bone-forming cell — **OS-teo-blastic** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -blas-tik/ *adj*

OS-teo-clast \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -klast/ *n* [ISV *osre* + Gk *klastos* broken — more at CLASTIC]: one of the large multinucleated cells in developing bone held to function in the dissolution of unwanted bone — **OS-teo-clastic** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -klast-ik/ *adj*

OS-teo-cra-ni-um \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -krā-ni-əm/ *n* [NL]: the bony cranium; *esp*: the parts of the cranium that arise in membrane bone

OS-te-oid \-ōz-, -tē-oid/ *adj* [ISV]: resembling bone

OS-teo-log-ic \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -lōj-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to osteology

OS-teo-log-i-cal \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -lōj-ik/ *adj* — **OS-teo-log-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē- \ *adv*

OS-te-ol-og-ist \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -lōj-ist/ *n*: a specialist in osteology

OS-te-ol-og-y \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -lōj-ē/ *n* [NL *osteologia*, fr. Gk, description of bones, fr. *oste-* + *-logia* -logy] 1: a branch of anatomy dealing with the bones 2: the bony structure of an organism

OS-ter-i-oma \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -mā/ *n*, pl. *osteomas* or **OS-ter-i-oma-ta** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -mā-tā/ *n*: a benign tumor composed of bone tissue

OS-teo-ma-lā-cia \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -mā-lā-sh-ē-ā/ *n* [NL]: a disease characterized by softening of the bones in the adult and equivalent to rickets in the immature

OS-ter-my-el-i-tis \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -mī-ē-'līt-əs/ *n* [NL]: an infectious inflammatory disease of bone marked by focal death and separation of tissue

OS-teo-path \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -pāth/ *n*: a practitioner of osteopathy

OS-teo-pāth-ic \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -pāth-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or employing osteopathy — **OS-teo-pāth-i-cal-ly** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -pāth-ik-ē- \ *adv*

OS-teo-pā-thy \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -pā- -thē/ *n* [NL *osteopathia*, fr. *oste-* + L *-pathia* -pathy] 1: a system of medical practice based on a theory that diseases are due chiefly to loss of structural integrity which can be restored by manipulation of the parts supplemented by therapeutic measures (as use of medicine or surgery)

OS-teo-phy-tic \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -fīt-ik/ *n* [ISV]: a pathological bony outgrowth — **OS-teo-phy-tic** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -fīt-ik/ *adj*

OS-teo-plas-tic \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -plāst-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the surgical replacement of bone — **OS-teo-plas-tic-ly** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -plāst-ē- \ *adv*

OS-te-ol-og-y \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -lōj-ē/ *n* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *osteologia*, fr. NL *oste-* + *-logia* -logy]; a surgical operation in which a bone is divided or a piece cut out of it

OS-ter-y \-ōz-, -tē-ē-, -āz-, -chē- \ *n* [L *ostiarium*, fr. *ostium*] 1: DOORKEEPER 2: a member of the lowest of the Roman Catholic minor orders

OS-ti-na-tō \-ōz-, -tāt-'nāt-, -ōz-, -stā- \ *n* [It, obsolete, fr. L *obstinatus*] 1: a persistently repeated musical figure

OS-ti-ol \-ōz-, -tē-ō- \ *n* [NL *ostiolium*, fr. L, dim. of *ostium*]: a small aperture, orifice, or pore

OS-ti-um \-ōz-, -tē-əm/ *n*, pl. *ostia* \-tē-ə/ [NL, fr. L, door, mouth of a river; akin to L *os* mouth — more at *ORAL*]: a mouthlike entrance or other opening

OSTER *vr* of *HOSTLER*

OS-ter-sis \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -sēs/ *n* comb form, pl. **OS-ter-ses** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -sēz/ or **OS-ter-sis-es** \-ōz-, -tē-ō- -sēz/ [NL, fr. Gk *ostēr*, fr. *ostēon* bone — more at *OSSEOUS*]; ossification of a (specified) part or to a (specified) degree (hyperostosis) (ectostosis)

OS-tra-cism \-ōz-, -trā-siz-əm/ *n* 1: a method of temporary banishment by popular vote without trial or special accusation practices in ancient Greece 2: exclusion by general consent from common privileges or social acceptance

OS-tra-cize \-ōz-, -sīz/ *v* [Gk *ostrakizein* to banish by voting with potsherd, fr. *ostrakon* shell, potsherd — more at *OSTER*] 1: to exile by ostracism 2: to exclude from a group by common consent

OS-trac-o-lid \-ōz-, -trā-kō-lid/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *ostrakon*]; any of a subclass (Ostracoda) of small active mostly freshwater crustaceans — **OS-trac-o-dan** \-ōz-, -trā-kōd-'n/ *adj* — **OS-trac-o-dous** \-kōd-'əs/ *adj*

OS-trich \-ōz-, -trīch, -ōs- also -trī/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *ostruce*, fr. (assumed) Latin, fr. L *avis struthio* ostrich — more at STRUTHIOUS] 1: a swift-footed two-toed flightless ratite bird (genus *Struthio*, sp. *camelus* of northern Africa) with valuable wing and tail plumes that is largest of existing birds and often weighs 300 pounds; b: RHEA 2: one who attempts to avoid difficult or disagreeable face

OS-tro-goth \-ōz-, -trō-gōth/ *n* [LL *Ostrogothi*, pl.]: one of the East Goths — **OS-tro-gōth-ic** \-ōz-, -trō-gōth-ik/ *adj*

OS-we-go \-ōz-, -swē-gō- \ *n* [Oswego river, N. Y.]: a No. American mint (*Monarda didyma*) with showy bright scarlet irregular flowers

OS-ter-ic \-ō-ster-ik/ *n* [Gk *ōstr*, *ōtr*, fr. *ōtr*, *ous* — more at *EAR*]; ear (otitis); ear and (otology) (otology)

OS-thel \-ō-thel-, -ō/ *n*: a Moor in the military service of Venice, based from Desdemona, and protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy *Othello*

OS-thi-ic \-ōz-, -thī- \ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *thier*; akin to OHG *andar* other, Skt *antara*] 1: a; being the one (as of two or more) left b; being the ones distinct from those first mentioned c: SECOND (every) —

ə abut; ʌ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ back; ʌ bake; ɪ cot, cart; ʌ out; ɔ chin; ɔ less; ʃ easy; ɛ gift; 1 trip; 1 life 1 joke; ʌ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ʌ thin; ʌ this; ʌ loot; ʌ foot; ʏ yet; ʏ few; ʏ furious; ʒa vision

out-come \ˈaʊt-kəm/ *n*: final consequence; **RESULT** **syn** see **EFFECT**
out-crop \-krɒp/ *n* 1 **a**: a coming out of bedrock or of an unconsolidated deposit to the surface of the ground **b**: the part of a rock formation that appears at the surface of the ground **2**: **EXTENSION, UMBRELLA**
out-curve \ˈaʊt-kɜrv/ *v* 1: to come out to the surface of the ground (rocks ~) **2**: to come to the surface: **APPEAR**
out-cross \ˈaʊt-kros/ *v*: to subject to outcrossing — **outcross** *n*
out-crossing \ˈaʊt-kro-sɪŋ/ *n*: a mating of individuals of different strains but usu. of the same breed
out-cry \ˈaʊt-krɪ/ *n* 1 **a**: a loud cry; **CLAMOR** **b**: a vehement protest **2**: **ACTION**
out-curve \-kɜrv/ *n*: a curve in baseball in which the ball breaks away from the batter
out-dated \ˈaʊt-də-təd/ *adj*: **OBsolete**
out-dist-ance \ˈaʊt-dɪs-tns(t)s/ *v*: to go far ahead of (as in a race) **OUTSTRIP**
out-do \-dʊ/ *v* 1: **EXCEL, SURPASS** **2**: **DEFEAT, OVERCOME** **syn** see **EXCEED**
out-door \ˈaʊt-dɔ(ə)r, -dɔ(ə)r/ *also* **out-doors** \-,dɔ(ə)r, -dɔ(ə)r/ *adj* [out (of) door, out (of) doors] 1: of or relating to the outdoors **2**: performed outdoors **3**: not enclosed; having no roof
out-doors \ˈaʊt-dɔ(ə)r, -dɔ(ə)r/ *adv*: outside a building; **in** or into the open air
outdoors *n* **pl** **but sing in constr** 1: the open air **2**: the world; **open** **3**: **open** **4**: **open**
out-er \ˈaʊt-ər/ *adj* [ME, fr. *out* + *-er*, compar. suffix] 1: **EXTERNAL, OBJECTIVE** **2**: situated farther out **b**: being away from a center
out-er-di-rect-ed \ˈaʊt-ər-dɪ-ɹekt-əd, -(ɹ)di-ˈrɛkt-əd/ *conforming to* the values and standards of society — **out-er-di-rect-ion** \-rɛk-shən/ *n*
out-er-most \ˈaʊt-ər-mɔst/ *adj*: farthest out
out-er-space *n* 1: space immediately outside the earth's atmosphere **2**: interplanetary or interstellar space
out-face \ˈaʊt-fæs/ *v* 1: to stare down **2**: to confront unfavourably; **DEFEAT**
out-fall \ˈaʊt-fɔl/ *n*: the outlet of a river, stream, lake, drain, or sewer
out-field \-fɛld/ *n* 1: the part of a baseball field beyond the infield and between the foul lines **2**: the baseball defensive half comprising right field, center field, and left field — **out-field-er** \-fɛld-ər/ *n*
out-fight \ˈaʊt-faɪt/ *v*: to surpass in fighting; **DEFEAT**
out-fight-ing \ˈaʊt-faɪt-ɪŋ/ *n*: fighting at long range
out-fit \ˈaʊt-fɪt/ *n* 1: the act of fitting out or equipping **2**: the tools or equipment for the practice of a trade **b**: wearing apparel and accessories for a special occasion **c**: physical, mental, or moral equipment **3**: **GROUP, TEAM** **4**: **RANCH**
out-fit *v* **out-fitted**; **out-fitting** 1: to furnish with an outfit **2**: **SUPPLY** — *fit*: to acquire an outfit **syn** see **FURNISH**
out-fit-ter \-fɪt-ər/ *n*: one who outfits: as **a**: **HABERDASHER** **b**: dealer in equipment and supplies for expeditions or camping trips
out-flank \ˈaʊt-flɒŋk/ *v*: to get around the flank of (an opposing force) — **out-flank-er** *n*
out-flow \ˈaʊt-flɔ/ *n* 1 **a**: a flowing out **2**: something that flows out
out-foot \ˈaʊt-fuʊt/ *v*: to outdo in speed **OUTSTRIP**
out-fox \-fɒks/ *v*: **OUTSMART**
out-gas \-gæs/ *v*: to remove occluded gases from usu. by heating
out-gen-er-al \ˈaʊt-jen-(ə)r-əl/ *v*: to surpass in generalship **OUTMANEUVER**
out-go \ˈaʊt-ɡoʊ/ *v*: to go beyond **OUTDO**
out-go-ing \ˈaʊt-ɡɔɪŋ/ *n*: something that goes out; **specif**: **EXPERIMENT** **2**: the act of going out **b**: **DEPARTURE** **3**: **OUTLET**
out-go-ing \ˈaʊt-ɡɔɪŋ, -ɡɔɪ-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1 **a**: going away; **DEPARTING** **b**: retiring or withdrawing from a place or position **2**: **FRIENDLY, RESPONSIVE**
out-grow \ˈaʊt-ɡrɔ/ *v* 1: to grow faster than **2**: to grow too large or too mature for
out-growth \ˈaʊt-ɡrɒθ/ *n* 1: a process or product of growing out **2**: **CONSEQUENCE, BY-PRODUCT**
out-guess \ˈaʊt-ɡes/ *v*: **ANTICIPATE, OUTWIT**
out-haul \ˈaʊt-hɔl/ *n*: a rope used to haul a sail taut along a spar
out-her-od \ˈaʊt-her-əd/ *v* **out-** + *Herod* Antipas [ab A. D. 40, fed out in medieval mystery plays as a blustering tyrant]: to exceed in violence or extravagance
out-house \ˈaʊt-haʊs/ *n*: **OUTBULLDOING**; *esp*: **PAVV**
out-ing \ˈaʊt-ɪŋ/ *n*: an excursion **syn** with a picnic
outing flannel *n*: a flanneltee sometimes having an admixture of wool
out-land \ˈaʊt-land, -lənd/ *n* 1: a foreign land **2** *pl*: the outlying regions of a country; **PROVINCES** — **outland** *adj* — **out-land-er** \-lən-dər, -lən-/ *n*
out-land-ish \ˈaʊt-land-ɪsh/ *adj* 1: of or relating to another country; **FOREIGN** **2**: foreign looking; **BIZARRE** **3**: remote from civilization **syn** see **STRANGE** — **out-land-ish-ly** *adv* — **out-land-ish-ness** *n*
out-last \ˈaʊt-lɑst/ *v*: to last longer than; **SURVIVE** **syn** see **OUTLIVE**
out-law \ˈaʊt-lɔ/ *n* [ME *outlaw*, fr. OE *utlaga*, fr. ON *utlaga*] *fr. fr* out (akin to OE *ūt* out) + *lag*, *laga* law — more at **OUT, LAW**] 1: a person excluded from the benefit or protection of the law **2**: a lawless person or a fugitive from the law **b**: a person or organization under a ban or disability — **outlaw** *adj*
out-law *v* 1 **a**: to deprive of the benefit and protection of law **b**: to make illegal **2**: to place under a ban or disability **3**: to remove from legal jurisdiction or enforcement — **out-law-ry** \ˈaʊt-lɔ(ə)r-ɪ/ *n*
out-lay \ˈaʊt-læ/ *v*: to lay out (money); **EXPEND**
out-lay *n* 1: the act of laying out or spending **2**: **EXPENDITURE, PAYMENT**
out-let \ˈaʊt-let, -lət/ *n* [out + *let*, *v*] 1 **a**: a means of exit

VENT **b**: a means of release or satisfaction for an emotion or impulse **c**: a stream flowing out of a lake or pond **3**: a market for a commodity; **a** box in which electric wiring terminates for connection to electrical appliances.
out-li-er \-lɪ-(ə)r/ *n* 1: one that does not live where his office, business, or estate is **2**: something that lies, dwells, or is situated far away from a main or related body
out-line \-lɪn/ *n* 1: a line that marks the outer limits of an object or figure; **BOUNDARY** **2**: **CONTOUR, SHAPE** **3**: a style of drawing in which contours are marked without shading **b**: a sketch in outline **3**: a summary of a written work **b**: **SYNOPSIS** **4**: a preliminary account of a project; **PLAN** **5**: a fishing line **6**: **OUTLINE**; **PROFILE**
syn **CONTOUR, PROFILE, SILHOUETTE**: **OUTLINE** applies to a line marking the outer limits or edges of a body or mass; **CONTOUR** stresses the quality of an outline or a bounding surface as being smooth, jagged, or curving, or sharply angled; **PROFILE** suggests a varied and sharply defined outline against a lighter background; **SILHOUETTE** suggests a shape esp. of a head or figure with all detail blacked out in shadow leaving only the outline clearly defined
outline *v* 1: to draw the outline of **2**: to indicate the principal features or different parts of
out-live \ˈaʊt-lɪv/ *v* 1: to live longer than **2**: to survive the effects of
syn **OUTLAST, SURVIVE**: **OUTLIVE** stresses the fact of enduring longer than another or of surmounting difficulty; **OUTLAST** is likely to stress capacity for endurance in relation to some other comparable or competing thing; **SURVIVE** implies a continuing to exist after a threatening event or circumstance
out-look \ˈaʊt-lʊk/ *n* 1 **a**: a place offering a view **b**: a view from a particular place **2**: **POINT OF VIEW** **3**: the act of looking out; **LOOKOUT** **4**: the prospect for the future; **syn** see **PERSPECTIVE**
out-lying \ˈaʊt-lɪ-ɪŋ/ *adj*: remote from a center; **far** **background**
out-ma-neu-ver \ˈaʊt-mə-nɪ-ju-vər/ *v* 1: to defeat by more skillful maneuvering **2**: to surpass in maneuverability
out-mach \ˈaʊt-mɑch/ *v*: to prove superior to; **OUTDO**
out-mo-d-er-n \-mɔd-ər/ *adj* [mode] 1: to make unfashionable or obsolete
out-mo-d-er-n-ly \-mɔd-əd/ *adj* 1: not in style **2**: no longer acceptable or usable
out-most \ˈaʊt-mɔst/ *adj*: farthest out; **OUTERMOST**
out-number \ˈaʊt-nəm-bər/ *v*: to exceed in number
out-of prep 1 **a** (1): from within to the outside of (walked out of the room) (2): used as a function word to indicate a change in quality, state, or form (woke up out of a deep sleep) **b** (1): beyond the range, limits, or sphere of (out of sight) (2) — used as a function word to indicate a position or state away from the usual or expected (out of practice) (3): used as a function word to indicate origin (a birth (a colt out of an ordinary mare) (4): from among (one out of four survived) **2**: in or into a state of loss or not having (cheated him out of his savings) **3**: because of; **FROM** (came out of curiosity) (4): used as a function word to indicate the constant basis, or foundation, of something (out of number)
out-of-date \ˈaʊt-əv-(ə)-dɛt/ *adj*: **OUTMODED, UNFASHIONABLE, OBSOLETE** — **out-of-date-ness** *n*
out-of-door \ˈaʊt-əv-(ə)-dɔ(ə)r, -dɔ(ə)r/ *or* **out-of-doors** \-dɔ(ə)r, -dɔ(ə)r/ *adj*: **OUTDOOR**
out-of-doors *n* **pl** **but sing in constr**: **OUTDOORS**
out-of-the-way \ˈaʊt-əv-(ə)-wa/ *adj*: off the beaten track **UNUSUAL**
out-pa-tient \ˈaʊt-pæ-shənt/ *n*: a patient who is not an inmate of a hospital but who receives diagnosis or treatment in a clinic or dispensary connected with it
out-pia \ˈaʊt-pɪə/ *v*: to excel or defeat in a game
out-point \-pɔɪnt/ *v* 1: to sail closer to the wind than **2**: to win more points than
out-post \ˈaʊt-pɔst/ *n* 1 **a**: a security detachment thrown out by a main body of troops to protect it from enemy surprise **b**: a military base established by treaty or agreement in another country **2**: a military or frontier settlement
out-pour \ˈaʊt-pɔ(ə)r, -pɔ(ə)r/ *v*: to pour out — **out-pour** \-ɔ(ə)r, -pɔ(ə)r/ *n*
out-pour-ing \ˈaʊt-pɔ(ə)r-ɪŋ, -pɔ(ə)r-/ *n* 1: the act of pouring out **2**: something that pours out or is poured out **OUTFLOW**
out-put \ˈaʊt-pʊt/ *n* 1: something produced: as **a**: mineral, agricultural, or industrial production **b**: **QUANTITY** or artistic production **c**: the amount produced by a person in a given time **d** (1): power or energy delivered by a machine or system for terminal or for conversion in kind or in characteristics (2): the storage for the output on an electrical device **e**: the information fed out by a computer or accounting machine **2**: the act or process of producing
out-rage \ˈaʊt-rɛɪʒ/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, excess, outrage, fr. *outré* beyond, in excess, fr. L *ultra* — more at **ULTRA**] 1: an act of violence or brutality **2**: **INSULT, INSULT** **3**: the anger and resentment aroused by **INSULT, INSULT**
outrage *v* 1 **a**: **RAPE** **b**: to subject to injury or insult **2**: to arouse anger or resentment in **syn** see **OFFEND**
ou-tri-geous \ˈaʊt-rɪ-ʒəs/ *adj* 1 **a**: **EXCESSIVE, EXTRAORDINARY** **b**: **FANCIFUL, FANTASTIC** **2**: **VIOLENT, UNRESTRAINED** **3**: **DOING GREAT EXCESS** **4**: **OFFENSIVE**; **ATROCIOUS** **5**: **OFFENSIVE**; **RUDE** — **ou-tri-geous-ly** *adv* — **ou-tri-geous-ness** *n*
syn **OUTRAGEOUS, MONSTROUS, HEINOUS, ATROCIOUS** mean enormously bad or horrible. **OUTRAGEOUS** implies exceeding the limits of what is bearable or endurable; **MONSTROUS** applies to what is abnormally or fantastically wrong, absurd, or horrible; **HEINOUS** implies being so flagrantly evil as to excite hatred or horror; **ATROCIOUS** implies merciless cruelty, savagery, or contempt of ordinary values
ou-trance \-træns/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *ou-trancer* to pass beyond, *ou-trance* excess, fr. *ou-tré*] 1: the last extremity
ou-tran-ge \ˈaʊt-træŋ/ *v*: to surpass in range
ou-tré \-trɛ-/ *adj* [R.F., fr. pp. of *ou-trer* to carry to excess]: violating convention or propriety; **BIZARRE**
out-reach \ˈaʊt-rɛch/ *n* 1: to surpass in reach; **EXCEED** **2**: to get the better of by trickery; **OVERREACH** — *vi* 1: to go too far **2**: to reach out

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **é** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **j** life
ü foot; **y** foot; **y** yet; **yü** few; **yü** furious; **zh** vision

2011-reach \ˈaʊt-ˈtʃeɪç/ *n* 1: the act of reaching out 2: the extent or limit of reach
2012-ride \ˈaʊt-ˈraɪd/ *v* 1: to ride better, faster, or farther than 2: **OUTSTRIP** 2: to ride out (a storm)
2013-ride \ˈaʊt-ˈraɪd/ *n*: an unstressed syllable or group of syllables added to a foot in sprung rhythm but not counted in the scansion
2014-ride \ˈaʊt-ˈraɪd-ər/ *n* 1: a mounted attendant 2: **FORERUNNER**, **FORERIDER**
2015-ridge \ˈaʊt-ˈrɪdʒ-ər/ *n* 1: a projecting spar with a shaped log at the end attached to a canoe to prevent upsetting 2: a spar or projecting beam run out from a ship's side to help secure the masts or from a mast to extend a rope or sail 3: a projecting support for an outer side also a boat so equipped 2: a projecting member run out from a main structure to provide additional stability or to support an extension; esp 2: a projecting frame to support the elevator or tail planes of an airplane or the rotor of a helicopter
2016-tight \ˈaʊt-ˈtaɪt/ *adv* 1: **ARCHAIC**: straight ahead 2: **DIRECTLY** 2: in entirety 3: **COMPLETELY** 3: on the spot 4: **INSTANTANEOUSLY** 4: without lien or encumbrance
2017-tight \ˈaʊt-ˈtaɪt/ *adj* 1: a: **UNQUALIFIED**, **THOROUGHGOING** b: given without reservation c: made without encumbrance or lien (on sale) 2: **ARCHAIC**: proceeding directly onward 3: **COMPLETE**, **ENTIRE**
2018-run \ˈaʊt-ˈrʌn/ *v*: to run faster than; also 2: **EXCEED**
2019-sell \ˈseɪl/ *v* 1: **ARCHAIC**: to sell for a higher price than 2: to exceed in number of items sold 3: to surpass in selling or salesmanship
2020-serve \ˈaʊt-ˈsɜːv/ *n* **Out + -sert** (as in *insert*): 1: a usu. 4-page section so imposed and printed that it can be placed outside another signature
2021-set \ˈaʊt-ˈset/ *n*: **BEGINNING**, **START**
2022-shine \ˈaʊt-ˈʃaɪn/ *v* 1: a: to shine brighter than b: to excel in splendor or showiness 2: **OUTDO**, **SURPASS** ~ *vi*: to shine out
2023-shoot \ˈʃuːt/ *v* 1: to surpass in shooting or making shots 2: to shoot or go beyond
2024-shoot \ˈaʊt-ˈʃuːt/ *n*: something that shoots out
2025-side \ˈsaɪd/ *n* 1: a: place remote or beyond an enclosure or boundary 2: an outer side or surface 3: an outer manifestation 4: the extreme limit of a guess
2026-side *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or being on or toward the outer side or surface (the ~ edge) b: of, relating to, or being on or toward the outer side also a curve or turn 2: a: situated or performed outside a particular place b: connected with or giving access to the outside (~ telephone line) 3: **MAXIMUM** 4: a: not included or originating in a particular group or organization b: not belonging to one's regular occupation or duties 5: barely possible; remote (an ~ chance)
2027-side *adv*: on or to the outside 4: **OUTDOORS**
2028-side *prep* 1: on the outer side of 2: beyond the limits of (~ the law) 3: to the outside of 4: **EXCEPT** 1
2029-side *prep*: **OUTSIDE**
2030-stander \ˈstænd-ər/ *n* 1: a person not a member of some group 2: a contender not favored to win
2031-sit \ˈaʊt-ˈsɪt/ *v*: to remain sitting or in session longer than or beyond the time of
2032-size \ˈaʊt-ˈsaɪz/ *n*: an unusual size; esp: a size larger than the standard
2033-size also **out-sized** \-ˈsaɪzd/ *adj* 1: unusually large or heavy 2: too large
2034-skirt \ˈaʊt-ˈskɜːrt/ *n*: a part remote from the center 4: **BORDER** — *usu.* used in pl.
2035-smart \ˈaʊt-ˈsmɑːrt/ *v*: to get the better of; esp: **OUTWIT**
2036-spear \ˈs-pɔːr/ *n*: a obs. *strip* beyond or above
2037-sole \ˈaʊt-ˈsoʊl/ *n*: the outside sole of a boot or shoe
2038-speak \ˈaʊt-ˈspiːk/ *v* 1: to excel in speaking 2: to declare openly or boldly
2039-spend \-ˈspɛnt/ *adj*: **EXHAUSTED**
2040-spo-ken \ˈspɔːk-ən/ *adj*: direct and open in speech or expression 4: **FRANK** — **out-spo-ken-ly** *adv* — **out-spo-ken-ness** \-ˈkən-ness/ *n*
2041-spread \ˈaʊt-ˈspred/ *v*: to spread out 4: **EXTEND**
2042-spread \ˈaʊt-ˈspred/ *adj*: spread out 4: **EXTENDED**
2043-stand \ˈaʊt-ˈstænd/ *v* 1: **1 dial chiefly Eng**: to resist stubbornly 2: to endure beyond (I have *outstood* my time—Shak.) ~ *vi*: to stand out
2044-stand-ing \ˈaʊt-ˈstænd-ɪŋ/ *adj* 1: standing out 4: **PROJECTION** 2: a: **UNPAID** b: **CONTINUING**, **UNRESOLVED** c: of stocks and bonds 3: publicly issued and sold 3: a: standing out from a group; **CONSPICUOUS** b: **OUTSTANDING**, **EMINENT** **SYN**: see **NOTICEABLE** — **out-standing-ly** \ˈaʊt-ˈstænd-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*
2045-station \ˈaʊt-ˈstæʃ-ən/ *n*: a remote or outlying station
2046-stay \ˈaʊt-ˈstɑː/ *v* 1: a: to stay beyond b: to stay longer than 2: to surpass in staying power
2047-stretch \ˈaʊt-ˈstretʃ/ *v*: to stretch out 4: **EXTEND**
2048-strip \ˈaʊt-ˈstriːp/ *v* *Out + -strip* (to move fast) 1: to go faster or farther than 2: **EXCEL** **SYN**: see **EXCEED**
2049-turn \ˈaʊt-ˈtɜːn/ *n*: a quantity produced 4: **OUTPUT**
2050-toward \ˈaʊt-ˈwɔːd/ *adj* 1: moving, directed, or turned toward the outside or away from a center 2: situated on the outside 4: **EXTERNAL** 3: of, relating to the body or to appearances rather than to the mind or the inner life 4: **EXTERNAL**, **MANIFEST** (~ patterns) 5: **dial Eng**: inclined to drink 4: **DISSIPATED**
2051-outward or **out-wards** \-ˈwɔːd/ *adj* 1: toward the outside 2: **obs** on the outside 4: **EXTERNALLY**
2052-outward *n*: external form, appearance, or reality
2053-outward-ly \ˈaʊt-ˈwɔːd-li/ *adv* 1: a: on the outside 4: **EXTERNALLY** b: toward the side 2: in outward state, behavior, or appearance
2054-outward-ness \-ˈwɔːd-ness/ *n*: the quality or state of being existent or external 2: concern with or respect to outward things
2055-outwear \ˈaʊt-ˈweə/ *v*: to wear out 4: **EXHAUST** 2: to last longer than
2056-outweigh \-ˈweɪ/ *v*: to exceed in weight, value, or importance
2057-outwind \-ˈwɪnd/ *v*: to exhaust the breath of
2058-out-wit \ˈaʊt-ˈwɪt/ *v*: to get the better of by superior cleverness
2059-outwitsm \ˈaʊt-ˈwɪtsm/ *n*: surplus in wisdom **SYN**: see **FRUSTRATE**
2060-out-work *v* 1: **1** \ˈaʊt-ˈwɜːk/ : to work out 4: **COMPLETE** 2: \(\) \ˈaʊt- : to outdo in working

2011-work \ˈaʊt-ˈwɜːk/ *n*: a minor defensive position constructed within a fortified area
2012-also also **ou-sel** \-ˈsɛl/ *n* [ME *ousel*, fr. OE *ōsle* — more at **MERL**] 2: a European blackbird (*Turdus merula*)
2013-ov- or **ovi-** or **ovo-** **comb form** [L *ov-, ovi-, ovum* — more at **EGG**] : egg (oviform) : ovum (oviduct) (ovocyte) (ovogenesis)
2014-ova *pl* of **OVUM**
2015-oval \ˈoʊ-ˈvəl/ *adj* [ML *ovalla*, fr. LL. of an egg, fr. L *ovum*] : having the shape of an egg; also 2: broadly inclined — **oval-ly** \-ˈvəl-i/ *adv*
2016-oval *n*: an oval figure or object
2017-oval \ˈoʊ-ˈvəl-ər-ən/ *n*: **1** **VER-** also **ovary** 1: **1** \ˈoʊ-ˈvəl-ər-ən/ : of, relating to, or involving an ovary 2: **1** \ˈoʊ-ˈvəl-ər-ən/ : the surgical removal of an ovary
2018-oval \ˈoʊ-ˈvəl-ər-ən/ *n*: surgical incision of an ovary 2: **OVARIECTOMY**
2019-ovari- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-ət-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *ovarium*] : inflammation of an ovary
2020-ovary \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-ɪ/ *n* [ANATOMY, fr. L *ovarium* egg] 1: the typically paired essential female reproductive organ that produces eggs and in vertebrates female sex hormones 2: the enlarged rounded usu. basal portion of the pistil or gynoecium of an angiospermous plant that bears the ovules and consists of one or more carpels
2021-ovate \ˈoʊ-ˈveɪt/ *adj* 1: shaped like an egg 2: having an outline like a longitudinal section of an egg with the basal end broader (~ leaves)
2022-ovation \ˈoʊ-ˈveɪ-shən/ *n* [L *ovatio*, *ovatio*, fr. *ovatus*, *pp* of *ovare* to exult; akin to *Gk* *εὐχα*, interjection used in bacchic revels] 1: a ceremonial act of praising or honoring 2: a general word that had won a victory of less importance than that for which a triumph was granted 2: public homage or tribute 4: **APPLAUSE**
2023-ov- or **ova-** \-ˈoʊ-ˈvə-/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *ofen*; akin to OHG *ofan* oven, *Gk* *ἄσπις*, *Aspis*, *olla pot*] : a chamber used for baking, heating, or drying
2024-oven- \-ˈbɔːd-/ *n* [fr. the shape of its nest] 1: any of various So. American passerine birds (genus *Furnarius*) 2: an American warbler (*Seiurus aurocapillus*) that builds a dome-shaped nest on the ground
2025-over \ˈoʊ-ˈvər/ *adv* [ME, *adv.* & *prep.*, fr. OE *ofer*; akin to OHG *ubar* (prep.) above, beyond, over, L *super*, *Gk* *hyper*] 1: a: across a barrier or intervening space b: down or forward and down (fell ~) c: across the brim (soup boiled ~) d: so as to bring the hand or foot ~: from a vertical to a prone or inclined position (knocked him ~) f: from one person or side to another (hand it ~) g: **ACROSS** (got his point ~) h: to agreement or concord (won them ~) 2: a: beyond some quantity, limit, or norm fixed by a specified amount or to a specified degree (show ran a minute ~) b: ~ *later* time 3: a: ABOVE b: so as to cover the whole surface (windows boarded ~) 4: a: at an end (the day is ~) b: used on a two-way radio circuit to indicate that a message is complete and a reply is expected 5: a: THROUGH (read it ~); also THROUGHLY b: once more 4: **AGAIN** (pract ~)
2026-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **1** **OVER** used as a function word to indicate position above or above another (towered ~ his mother) b: beyond the comprehension of (talked ~ their heads) 2: a: used as a function word to indicate the possession of authority, power, or jurisdiction in regard to some thing or person (was ~ his notes) b: ~ *sim* b: used as a function word to indicate superiority, advantage, or preference (a big lead ~ the others) 3: more than (cost ~ five dollars) 4: a: upon or down upon as to cover or conceal (laid a blanket ~ the child) b: ON, UPON (hit him ~ the head) c: throughout a specified area d: along the length of (~ the road) e: used as a function word to indicate a particular medium or channel of communication (~ the radio) f: all through (showed me ~ the house) g: used as a function word to indicate study, review, or examination of something (went ~ his notes) 5: a: used as a function word to indicate motion above something on the way to the other side or beyond (fly ~ a lake) b: used as a function word to indicate position on the other side or beyond (lives ~ the way) 6: a: THROUGHOUT, **OVINGO** (~ the past 25 years) b: used as a function word to indicate an object of solicitude, interest, consideration, or reference (the Lord watches ~ his own) b: used as a function word to indicate occupation or activity (an hour ~ cards) c: on account of (trouble ~ money)
2027-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* a: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER** c: **EXCESSIVE** 2: **REMAINING**
2028-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2029-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2030-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2031-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2032-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2033-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2034-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2035-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2036-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2037-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2038-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2039-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2040-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2041-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2042-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2043-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2044-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2045-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2046-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2047-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2048-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2049-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2050-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2051-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2052-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2053-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2054-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2055-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2056-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2057-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2058-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2059-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**
2060-over- \ˈoʊ-ˈvər-/ *adv* : **OVER** 4: **UPPER**, **HIGHER** b: **COVERING**, **OUTER**

more than the scoring capacity of a hand at cards **b** *Brit* to make a higher bid than the preceding one ~ *vt*: to bid beyond or in excess of; *specif*: to bid more than the value of (one's hand at cards)

overbid \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈbɪd\ *n*: **1**: the act of overcapitalizing **2**: the state of being overcapitalized

over-blown \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈblɔʊn\ *adj* **1**: excessively large of girth **2**: **PORTLY** **3**: **INFLATED**, **PRETENTIOUS**

overblown *adj*: past the prime of bloom (~ roses)

over-board \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈbɔrd\, \-ˈbɔrd\ *adv* **1**: over the side of a ship or boat into the water **2**: to extremes of enthusiasm **3**: into disarray; **ASIDE**

over-build \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈbɪld\ *vb*: to build beyond the actual demand

over-burden \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈbɜrdən\ *vt*: to place an excessive burden on

overburden \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈbɜrdən\ *n*: material overlying a deposit of useful geological materials

over-buy \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈbaɪ\ *vb*: to buy beyond need or ability to pay

over-call \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɔl\ *vt*: to make a higher card bid than (the previous bid or player) ~ *vi*: to bid over an opponent's bid in bridge when one's partner has not bid or doubled — **overcall** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɔl\ *n*

over-cap-i-tal-iza-tion \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkæp-ət-ɪ-ˈzɑːʃən, -ˈkæp-ət-ɪ-ˈzɑː\ *n*: the act of overcapitalizing **2**: the state of being overcapitalized

over-cap-i-tal-ize \-ˈkæp-ət-ɪ-ˈzɪz, -ˈkæp-ət-ɪ-ˈzɪ\ *v* **1**: to put a nominal value on the capital (of a corporation) higher than actual cost or fair market value **2**: to capitalize beyond what the business or corporation itself can properly warrant

over-cast *v* **1** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɑst, -ˈkɑst\ *v*: **DARKEN**, **OVERSHADOW** **2** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɑst\ *v*: to sew (raw edges of a seam) with long slanting widely spaced stitches to prevent raveling

overcast \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɑst, -ˈkɑst\ *adj*: clouded over (as ~ night)

overcast \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɑst, -ˈkɑst\ *n*: **COVERING**; *esp*: a covering of clouds over the sky

over-cast-ing \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɑst-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act of stitching raw edges of fabric to prevent raveling; *also*: the stitching so done

overcast stitch *n*: a small close embroidery stitch sometimes done over a foundation thread and used to form outlines

over-cau-tious \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɔ-shəs\ *adj* **overcautious** **2**: too cautious

over-cer-ti-fy \-ˈsɜrt-ə-ˈfɪ\ *vt*: to certify (a check) for more than the drawer's balance

over-charge \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈtʃɑrʒ\ *vb* **1**: to charge too much **2**: to fill too full **3**: **EXAGGERATE**, **OVERDRAW** — **overcharge** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈtʃɑrʒ\ *n*

over-clothes \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkloʊðz\ *n pl*: outer garments

over-cloud \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈklaʊd\ *vt*: to overspread with clouds; **DARKEN**

over-coat \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkoʊt\ *n*: a warm coat worn over indoor clothing

over-come \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkʌm\ *vb* [**ME** *overcomen*, fr. OE *ofercuman*, fr. *ofer* over + *cuman* to come] *v* **1**: to get the better of **2**: **OVER-SWELL**, **OVERWHELM** ~ *vi*: to gain the superiority; **WIN** *SYN* see **CONQUER** — **overcome** \-ˈkʌm-ə-ˈfɪn\ *n*

over-com-pen-sa-tion \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɒm-pən-ˈsɛʃən, -ˈpən-ˈtʃən\ *n*: excessive compensation; *specif*: excessive reaction to a feeling of inferiority, guilt, or inadequacy leading to an exaggerated attempt to overcome the feeling — **over-com-pen-sa-to-ry** \-ˈkɒm-pən-ˈtʃi-sə-ˈtɔr-ɪ-, -ˈtɔr-ɪ-\ *adj*

over-con-fi-dence \ˈoʊ-ər-kən-fɪ-dən(t)s, -fɪ-dən(t)s\ *n*: excess of confidence — **over-con-fi-dent** \-fɪ-dən(t), -fɪ-ˈdɛnt\ *adj*

over-crowd \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkraʊd\ *vt*: to crowd to congestion

over-de-vel-op \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈvɛl-əp\ *vt*: to develop excessively; *specif*: to subject (exposed photographic material) to the developing solution for excessive time or at excessive temperature, agitation, or concentration — **over-de-vel-op-ment** \-mənt\ *n*

over-do \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈduː\ *vt* **1**: to do to excess **2**: to use to excess **3**: **EXAGGERATE** **2**: to cook too much **3**: **EXHAUST** ~ *vi*: to go to extremes

over-dose \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdɔs\ *n*: too great a dose

over-dose \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdɔs\ *vt*: to give an overdose or too many doses to

over-draft \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdraɪt\ *n*: **1**: an act of overdrawing at a bank; the state of being overdrawn; *also*: the sum overdrawn **2**: a draft or current of air passing over a fire in a furnace

over-draw \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdraʊ\ *vt*: to draw checks on (a bank account) for more than the balance **2**: **EXAGGERATE**, **OVERSTATE** ~ *vi*: to make an overdraft

over-dress \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdres\ *n*: a dress worn over another

over-drive \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdraɪv\ *n*: an automotive transmission gear that transmits to the propeller shaft a speed greater than engine speed

over-due \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈdjuː\ *adj* **1**: unpaid when due **2**: delayed beyond an appointed time **2**: too great; **EXCESSIVE** **3**: more than ready

over-em-phas-ize \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈfem-p(ə)-ˈzəʒ\ *vt*: excessive emphasis

over-em-phas-ize \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈfem-p(ə)-ˈzəʒ\ *n*: excessive emphasis

over-es-ti-mate \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈres-tɪ-mət\ *vt*: to estimate too highly — **over-es-ti-mate** \-mənt\ *n* — **over-es-ti-ma-tion** \-ˈres-tɪ-mə-ʃən\ *n*

over-ex-pose \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈrɪk-spəʒ\ *vt*: to expose excessively; *specif*: to subject too long to the action of light or other radiation — **over-ex-po-sure** \-spəʒ-ər\ *n*

over-ex-tend \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈrɪk-stend\ *vt*: to extend or expand beyond a safe or reasonable point

over-fill \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈfɪl\ *vb*: to fill to overflowing

over-flight \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈflaɪ\ *n*: a passage over an area in an airplane

over-fly \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈflaɪ\ *vb*

over-flow \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈflɔʊ\ *vt* **1**: to cover with or as if with water ~ *vi*: to flow over bounds

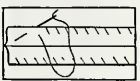
over-flow \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈflɔʊ\ *n*: **1**: to flow over the brim of **3**: to cause to overflow ~ *vi*: to flow over bounds

overflow \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈflɔʊ\ *n*: **1**: a flowing over; **INUNDATION** **2**: something that flows over; **SURPLUS** **3**: an outlet or receptacle for surplus liquid

over-gar-ment \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈgɑr-mənt\ *n*: an outer garment

over-glaze \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈglɑz\ *n*: a glaze applied over another

over-grow \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈgrɔʊ\ *vt*: to grow over so as to cover with herbage **2**: to grow beyond or rise above **3**: **OUTGROW** ~ *vi*: to grow excessively **2**: to become grown over — **over-growth** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈgrɔʊθ\ *n*



overcasting

over-hand \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhænd\ *adj* **1**: made with the hand brought down from above **2**: played with the hand downward or inward toward the body — **overhand** *adv* — **over-hand-ed** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhænd-əd\ *adj*

overhand \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhænd\ *n*: an overhand stroke (as in tennis)

overhand \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhænd\ *vt*: to sew with short vertical stitches

overhand knot \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhænd-ˈnɔt\ *n*: a small knot often used to prevent the end of a cord from fraying

over-hang \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhæŋ, -ˈhɔv-ər-\ *vt* **1**: to project over **2**: to impend over **3**: **THREATEN** ~ *vi*: to project so as to be over something

overhang \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhæŋ, -ˈhɔv-ər-\ *n*: something that overhangs; *also*: the extent of the overhanging **2**: the part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects over the water above the waterline **3**: a projection of the roof or upper story of a building beyond the wall of the lower part

over-haul \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhɔl\ *vt* **1**: to haul or drag over **2**: **a**: to examine thoroughly **b**: **REPAIR** **3**: **OVERTAKE** — *used* esp. of a ship

overhaul \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhɔl\ *n*

over-head \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhed\ *adv*: above one's head; **ALOFT**

overhead \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhed\ *adj* **1**: operating or lying above **2**: of or relating to overhead expense

overhead \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhed\ *n*: **1**: business expenses not chargeable to a particular part of the work or product **2**: **CEILING**; *esp*: the ceiling of a ship's compartment **3**: a stroke in a racket game made above head height

over-hear \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhɪə\ *vb*: to hear without the speaker's knowledge or intention

over-heat \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈhi:t\ *vt* **1**: to heat to excess **2**: to agitate unduly ~ *vi*: to become overheated

over-indulge \ˈoʊ-ər-ɪn-ˈdʒɪ\ *vb*: to indulge to excess — **over-indul-gence** \-ˈdʒɪn(t)s\ *n* — **over-in-dul-gent** \-dʒɪn(t)-\ *adj*

over-is-sue \ˈoʊ-ər-ɪ-ˈʃuː, -ˈrɪʃ-juː\ *n*: an issue exceeding the limit of capital, credit, or authority — **overissue** *vt*

over-joy \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈɔɪ\ *vt*: to fill with great joy

over-kill \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈkɪl\ *vt*: to obliterate (a target) with more ocular force than required — **over-kill** \-ˈkɪl-ər-\ *n*

over-land \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlænd, -ˈlænd\ *adv* (*or adj*): by, upon, or across land

over-lap \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlæp\ *vt* **1**: to extend over and cover a part of **2**: to have something in common with ~ *vi*: to lap over **2**: to have something in common — **overlap** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlæp\ *n*

over-lay \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈleɪ\ *v* **1**: **a**: to lay or spread over or across; **SUPERIMPOSE** **b**: to prepare an overlay for **2**: **OVERLIE** **2**

overlay \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈleɪ\ *n*: a covering either permanent or temporary; as **a**: an ornamental veneer **b**: paper patches added to the packing on a printing press to make a stronger impression **c**: a decorative and contrasting design or article placed on top of a plain one **d**: a transparent sheet containing graphic matter to be superimposed on another sheet

over-leap \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈleɪp\ *vt* **1**: to leap over or across **2**: to defeat (oneself) by going too far

over-look \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlʊk\ *vt* **1**: to lie over or upon **2**: to cause the death of by lying upon

over-load \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈləʊd\ *vt*: to load to excess — **overload** \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈləʊd\ *n*

over-long \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlɔŋ\ *adj* (*or adv*): too long

over-look \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlʊk\ *vt*: to look over; **INSPECT** **2**: **a**: to look down upon from above **b**: to rise above or afford a view of **3**: **a**: to look past; **MISS** **b**: to pass over; **IGNORE** **c**: **EXCUSE** **4**: to watch over; **SUPERVISE** **5**: to look on with the evil eye; **BEWITCH** *SYN* see **NEGLECT**

over-lord \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈlɔrd\ *n*: **1**: a lord who is lord over other lords; a lord paramount **2**: an absolute or supreme ruler — **over-lord-ship** \-ˈʃɪp, -ˈɔv-ər-\ *n*

over-ly \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈleɪ\ *adv*: **EXCESSIVELY**

over-man \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈmæn, -ˈmæn\ *n*: a man in authority over others; *specif*: **FOREMAN**

over-man \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈmæn\ *vt*: to have or get too many men for the needs of (~ a ship)

over-master \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈmɑstər\ *vt*: **OVERPOWER**, **SUBDUCE**

over-match \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈmætʃ\ *vt*: to be more than a match for; **DEFEAT** **2**: to match with a superior opponent

over-much \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈmʊtʃ\ *adj* (*or adv*): too much

over-much \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈmʊtʃ, -ˈɔv-ər-\ *n*: too great an amount; **EXCESS**

over-night \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈnaɪt\ *adv* **1**: on or during the evening or night (stayed away ~) **2**: **SUDDENLY** (became famous ~)

overnight *adj*: of or lasting the night

over-pass \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpɑs\ *vt* **1**: to pass across, over, or beyond **2**: **CROSS**; *also*: **SURPASS** **2**: **TRANSIGRESS** **3**: **DISREGARD**, **IGNORE**

overpass \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpɑs\ *n*: **a**: a crossing of two highways or of a highway and pedestrian path or railroad at different levels where clearance to traffic on the lower level is obtained by elevating the higher level; *also*: the upper level of such a crossing

over-persuade \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpɜr-swɑd\ *vt*: to persuade to act contrary to one's conviction or preference — **over-pers-uasion** \-ˈswɑ-zhən\ *n*

over-play \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpleɪ\ *v* **1**: **a**: to present (as a dramatic role) extravagantly; **EXAGGERATE** **b**: **OVEREMPHASIZE** **2**: to rely too much upon the strength of **3**: to strike a golf ball beyond (a putting green)

over-plus \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈplʌs\ *n* [**ME**, part trans. of **MF** *superplus*]: **SURPLUS**

over-power \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpaʊ-ə\ *vt* **1**: to overcome by superior force; **DEFEAT** **2**: **OVERWHELM** — **over-pow-er-ing-ly** \-ˈpaʊ-ə-ɪŋ-li\ *adv*

over-praise \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpraɪz\ *vt*: to praise excessively

over-price \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpraɪz\ *vt*: to price too high

over-print \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈprɪnt\ *vt*: to print over with something additional

overprint \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈprɪnt\ *n*: something added by overprinting; *specif*: a printed marking added to a postage or revenue stamp esp. to alter the original or to commemorate a special event

over-prize \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈpraɪz\ *vt*: to prize excessively

over-produce \ˈoʊ-ər-ˈprɔdjuːs\ *vt*: to produce beyond demand or allotment — **over-pro-duc-tion** \-ˈprɔd-ʃən\ *n*

ə abut; ʃ kite; or further; a back; ɪ hake; ɪ cot, cart; all out; ch chin; e less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life j about; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flav; ɔi coin; th thin; ʉ foot; y foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

over-proof \,ōv-ˈpru:f\ *adj*: containing more alcohol than proof spirit

over-prop-or-tion \-p(r)ə-ˈpōr-shən, -ˈpōr- \ *v*: to make disproportionately large — **overproportion** *n* — **over-prop-or-tion-ate** \-sh(ə)-ˈnā- \ *adj*: over-prop-or-tion-ate-ly *adv*

over-pro-tec-tion \,ōv-ˈprō-ˈtēk-shən \ *v*: to protect unduly — **over-pro-tection** \-ˈtēk-shən \ *n* — **over-pro-tec-tive** \-ˈtēk-tiv \ *adj*

over-rate \,ōv-ˈrāt(r)-rīt \ *v*: to rate too highly

over-reach \,ōv-ˈrēch \ *v* 1: to reach above or beyond: **OUTREACH** 2: to defeat (oneself) by seeking to do or gain too much 3: **OVER-TRECK** 4: *v*: of a horse: to strike the toe of the hind foot against the heel or quarter of the forefoot 2 a: to go to excess b: EXAGGERATE **SYN** see CHEAT — **over-reach-er** *n*

over-re-fine-ment \-ri-ˈfīn-mənt \ *n*: excessive refinement

over-ride \,ōv-ˈrīd(r)-rīd \ *v* 1: to ride over or across: **TRAMPLE** 2: to ride (as a horse) to meet or to hard 3 a: to extend or pass over; **ESP**: to DOMINATE b: to set aside: **ANNULL** 4 a: to extend or pass over; **ESP**: to OVERLAP

over-ride \,ōv-ˈvā(r)-rīd \ *n*: a commission paid to a sales manager on sales made by his salesmen

over-ripe \,ōv-ˈrīp(r)-rīp \ *adj* 1: passed beyond maturity or ripeness **TOV**: **DECADENT** 2

over-rule \,ōv-ˈrūl \ *v* 1: to rule over: **GOVERN** 2: to prevail over: **OVERCOME** 3 a: to rule against b: to set aside: **REVERSE**

over-run \,ōv-ˈrʌn \ *v* 1 a: to defeat decisively and occupy the positions of b: to warm over: **INFEST** 2 a: to run past b: **EXCEED** (1) to adjust (as a watch) to strike the tone of the hind foot from one line into another (2) **OVERSET** 3: to flow over

over-run \,ōv-ˈvā(r)-rʌn \ *n*: an act or instance of overrunning; *also*: the amount by which something overruns

over-sea \,ōv-ˈsē-, ˈsē-vār-, \ *adj* (*adv*): **OVERSEAS**

over-seas \,ōv-ˈsēz-, ˈsēz-ə \ *adv*: beyond or across the sea: **ABROAD** — **OVERSEAS** *adj*

over-see \,ōv-ˈsē-, ˈsē-vār-, \ *v* 1: SURVEY, WATCH 2 a: INSPECT, EXAMINE b: SUPERINTEND, SUPERVISE

over-seer \,ōv-ˈvā(r)-sī(ə)r-, ˈsē-ər-, ˈsē-vā(r)- \ *n*: SUPERINTENDENT, SUPERVISOR

over-set \,ōv-ˈvər-sət \ *v* 1 a: to sell too much to b: to sell too much of 2: to make excessive claims for: **OVERPHRASE**

over-sen-si-tive \-ˈsen(t)-sət-iv-, ˈstiv \ *adj*: unduly or extremely sensitive — **over-sen-si-tive-ness** *n*

over-set \,ōv-ˈsət \ *v*: to adorn with settings 2: to disturb mentally or emotionally: **UPSET** 3: to turn or to over: **OVERTURN** 4: **OVERTHROW** 5: to set too much type matter for — **overset** \,ōv-ˈvər-, \ *n*

over-sexed \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈsɛkst \ *adj*: exhibiting an excessive sexual drive or interest

over-shadow \,ōv-ˈshad(-)j-, ˈsɔ(-)w \ *v* 1: to cast a shadow over 2: **DARKEN** 2: to exceed in importance: **OUTWEIGH**

over-shoe \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈshū \ *n*: an outer shoe; **ESP**: **GALOSH**

over-shoot \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈshūt \ *v* 1: to pass swiftly beyond 2: to shoot over or beyond so as to miss 3: to excel in shooting

over-shot \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈshūt \ *adj*: having the upper jaw extending beyond the lower jaw: *also*: of a wheel: of water passing over and flowing from above (as ~ waterwheel)

overshot *n*: a pattern or weave featuring filling floats which pass two or more warp yarns before reentering the fabric

over-sight \,ōv-ˈsīt \ *n* 1: MANAGEMENT, SUPERVISION 2: an inadvertent omission or error

over-sim-pli-fi-ca-tion \,ōv-ˈsīm-plī-fə-ˈkā-shən \ *n* 1: the act or an instance of oversimplifying 2: something that oversimplifies

over-sim-pli-ly \-ˈsīm-plī- \ *adv*: to simplify to such an extent as to bring about distortion, misunderstanding, or error ~ *vi*: to engage in undue or extreme simplification

over-size \,ōv-ˈsīz \ *adj* or **over-sized** \-ˈsīzd \ *adj*: being of more than ordinary size

over-skirt \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈskɔrt \ *n*: a skirt worn over another skirt

over-slaugh \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈsləʊ \ *v* [**D overslaan** to pass over, omit]: to pass over for appointment or promotion in favor of another

over-sleep \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈslēp \ *v*: to sleep beyond the time for waking

overslip *v* 1 *obs*: OMIT 2 *obs*: ESCAPE

over-soul \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈsōl \ *n*: the absolute reality and ground of existences conceived as a spiritual being in which the ideal nature manifested in human beings is perfectly realized

over-spend \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈspend \ *v* 1: to spend or use to excess 2: **EXHAUST** 2: to exceed in expenditure ~ *v*: to spend beyond one's means

over-spread \-ˈspred \ *v*: to spread over or above — **overspread** \,ōv-ˈvər-, \ *adj*

over-stale \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstāl \ *v*: to state in too strong terms: **EXAGGERATE** **OVERSTATEMENT** *n*

over-stay \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstā \ *v* 1: to stay beyond the time or the limits of (~ed his leave) 2: to carry a transaction in (a market) beyond the point at which the greatest profit is possible (~ed his market)

over-step \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstēp \ *v*: EXCEED, TRANSGRESS

over-stick \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstīk \ *v*: to stick beyond requirements or facilities

over-strew \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstrī \ *v* 1: to strew or scatter about 2: to cover here and there

over-stride \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstrīd \ *v* 1 a: to stride over, across, or beyond b: **ASTRIDE** 2: to stride faster than or beyond

over-string \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstrɪŋ \ *adj*: too highly strung: too sensitive

over-stuff \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈstʌf \ *v* 1: to stuff too full 2: to cover (as a chair or sofa) completely and deeply with upholstery

over-sub-scribe \-səb-ˈskrīb \ *v*: to subscribe for more than that is offered for sale — **over-sub-scrip-tion** \-ˈskrīb-shən \ *n*

over-sub-tle \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈsʌt-əl \ *adj*: excessively or impractically subtle

over-suff-er \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈsʌf-ər \ *v*: to suffer excessively

over-supply \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈsʌp-ī \ *v*: to supply more than needed

over-take \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtāk \ *v* 1: to overtake, *fr.* **over-** + **taken** to take] 1 a: to catch up with b: to catch up with and pass by 2: to come upon suddenly: **SEIZE**

over-tax \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtaks \ *v* 1: to tax too heavily 2: to put too great a burden or strain on

over-the-counter \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈthə-ˈkaunt-ər \ *adj* 1: sold otherwise than on an organized securities exchange: **UNLISTED** 2: sold lawfully without prescription

over-throw \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈthrō \ *v* 1: **OVERTURN**, **UPSET** 2: to bring

down: **DEFEAT** 3: to throw a baseball over or past (a base) **SYN** see CONQUER — **overthrow** \,ōv-ˈvər-, \ *n*

over-time \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtīm \ *n*, *often attrib* 1: time in excess of a set limit 2: working time in excess of a standard day or week 2: the amount of time over and above the set limit

over-tone \,ōv-ˈtōn \ *n* 1: one of the higher tones that with the fundamental comprise a complex musical tone: **HARMONIC** 1a 2: the color of the light reflected (as by a paint) 3: a secondary effect, quality, or meaning: **SUGGESTION**

over-top \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtɒp \ *v* 1: to rise above the top of 2: to be superior to 3: **SURPASS**

over-trade \-ˈtrād \ *v*: to trade beyond one's capital

over-train \-ˈtrān \ *v*: to train more than is necessary or desirable

over-trick \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtrɪk \ *n*: a card trick won in excess of the number bid

over-trump \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtrʌmp \ *v* 1: to trump with a higher trump card than the highest previously played to the same trick

over-ture \,ōv-ˈvā(r)-ˈchū(ə)r-, -ˈchar-, ˈ(t)jū(ə)r \ *n* [**ME**, *lit.*, opening, *fr.* **MF**, *fr.* (assumed) **VL** *apertura*, *alter.* of *L apertura* — more at **APERTURE**] 1 a: an initiative toward agreement or action 2 **PROPOSAL** b: something introductory: **PRELUDE** 2: the orchestral introduction to a musical dramatic work

overture *v* 1: to put forward as an overture 2: to make or present an overture to

over-turn \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈtɜrn \ *v* 1: to cause to turn over: **UPSET** 2: **OVERFLOW**, **OBSTREPER** *v*: to turn over — **overturn** \,ōv-ˈvər-, \ *n*

over-use \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈyūs \ *n*: excessive use — **over-use** \-ˈyūs- \ *adj*

over-weigh \,ōv-ˈvāch \ *v* 1 *archaic*: to weary or exhaust by keeping awake 2: to watch over

over-wear \-ˈwə(ə)r-, ˈwə(ə)r \ *v*: to wear out: **EXHAUST**

over-weigh-ly \-ˈwī(ə)l-ē \ *adv*: to tire out

over-weight \,ōv-ˈvā- \ *v*: to weigh too much

over-ween-ing \,ōv-ˈvēr-ˈwē-ɪŋ \ *adj* 1: **ARROGANT**, **PRESUMPTUOUS** 2: **EXAGGERATED**, **IMMODERATE**

over-weight \-ˈwā \ *v* 1: to exceed in weight: **OVERBALANCE** 2: to weigh down: **OPPRESS**

over-weight \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈwāt, 2 *is usu* ˈōv-ˈvər- \ *n* 1: weight over and above what is required or allowed 2: excessive or burdensome weight — **overweight** \,ōv-ˈvər- \ *adj*

overweight \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈwā \ *v* 1: to give too much weight or consideration to 2: to weigh excessively 3: to exceed in weight

overwhelm \,ōv-ˈhweɪl-, ˈwelm \ *v* [**ME** *overwhelmen*, *fr.* *lover* + *whelmen* to turn over, cover up] 1: **OVERTHROW**, **UPSET** 2 a: to cover over completely: **SUBMERGE** b: to overcome by superior force or numbers: **CRUSH** — **overwhelm-ingly** \-ˈhweɪ-ɪŋ- \ *adv*

over-wind \,ōv-ˈwɪnd \ *v*: to wind too much

over-win-ter \-ˈwɪnt-ər \ *v*: to survive the winter

over-word \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈwɜrd \ *n*: **BURDEN**, **REFRAIN**

over-work \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈwɜrk \ *v* 1: to cause to work too hard, too long, or to exhaustion 2: to decorate all over 3 a: to work too much on b: **OVERDO** b: to make excessive use of ~ *v*: to work too much: **OVERDO** *n*: **OVERDO**

over-write \,ōv-ˈvā(r)-ˈrīt \ *v* 1: to write over the surface of 2: to write in inflated or pretentious style ~ *v*: to write too much

over-wrought \-ˈrōt \ *adj* [**pp.** of **overwork**] 1: extremely excited 2: **AGITATED** 2: **CLABORED** to excess: **OVERDONE**

over-zeal \,ōv-ˈzē- \ *n*: excessive zeal

ovi-cidal \,ōv-ˈsīd-əl \ *adj*: capable of killing eggs — **ovicide** \,ōv-ˈsīd- \ *n*

oviduct \,ōv-ˈvə-, ˈdɔkt \ *n* [**NL** *oviductus*, *fr.* *ov-* + *ductus* duct] a: a tube that serves exclusively or chiefly for the passage of eggs from an ovary — **oviductal** \,ōv-ˈvə-ˈdʌkt-əl \ *adj*

oviparous \,ōv-ˈvər-ˈpər- \ *adj* [**L** *oviparus*, *fr.* *ov-* + *parus* -parous] producing eggs that develop and hatch outside the maternal body; *also*: involving the production of such eggs — **oviparously** \-ˈpər- \ *adv*: **OVIPAROUSLY**

ovipositor \,ōv-ˈvə-, ˈpəz-ət-, ˈsē-vā- \ *v* [**prob.** back-formation *fr.* *ovipositor*] 1: to lay eggs — *used* **ESP.** of insects — **oviposition** \,ōv-ˈvə-ˈpəz-ə-shən \ *n*

ovipositor-leaf \,ōv-ˈvə-, ˈpəz-ət-ər-, ˈsē-vā- \ *n* [**NL**, *fr.* *L ovipositor*, *one* that serves one position, *fr.* *ponere* to place — more at **POSITION**]: a specialized organ (as of an insect) for depositing eggs

ovoid \,ōv-ˈvɔɪd, or ˈvɔɪ-dəl \,ōv-ˈvɔɪd- \ *adj* [**F** *ovoid*, *fr.* **L** *ovum* egg — more at **EGG**]: shaped like an egg: **OVATE** — **ovoid** \,ōv-ˈvɔɪ- \ *n*: **OVATE**, *pl* **OVoids** \-ˈdɔɪ- \ *n* [**It**, *dim.* of *ovum*, *ov* egg, *fr.* **L** *ovum*]

ovotestis \,ōv-ˈvə-, ˈtɛs-təs \ *n* [**NL**]: a hermaphrodite gonad

ovo-vi-vip-arus \,ōv-ˈvɪ-ˈvɪp-ə-rəs \ *adj* [**prob.** *fr.* (assumed) **NL** *ovoviviparus*, *fr.* *L* *ov-* + *viviparus* viviparous]: producing eggs that develop within the maternal body and hatch without the immediate aid of extra-uterine nutrition from the parent — **ovo-vi-vip-arus-ly** *adv* — **ovo-vi-vip-arus-ness** *n*

ovu-lar \,ōv-ˈvʊ-lər-, ˈvʊ- \ *adj*: relating to or being an ovule

ovu-late \,ōv-ˈvʊ-ˈlāt \ *v*: to produce eggs or discharge them from an ovary — **ovu-la-tion** \,ōv-ˈvʊ-ˈlā-shən \ *n*

ovule \,ōv-ˈvʊ- \ *n* [**NL** *ovulum*, *dim.* of **L ovum**] 1: an outgrowth of one that is the site of a seed plant that is a megasporangium and encloses an embryo sac within a nucellus 2: a small egg; **ESP**: one in an early stage of growth

ovum \,ōv-ˈvʊm-, ˈvʊ- \ *n*, *pl* *ova* \,ōv-ˈvā- \ *n* [**PL**, *fr.* egg — more at **EGG**]: a female gamete: **MACROGAMETE**

owe \,ōv- \ *v* [**ME** *owen* to possess, own, owe, *fr.* **OE** *agan*; akin to **OHG** *igō* to possess, own, owe, *fr.* **MLG** *igō* to possess, *Skt* *ī* he possesses] 1 *archaic*: to possess, own b: to have or bear (an emotion or attitude) to someone or something (~s the boss a grudge) 2 a (1): to be under obligation to pay or repay in return for something received: *also*: to be indebted in the sum of (~\$ me five dollars) (2): to be under obligation to render (as duty or service) b: to be indebted to (~s the grocer for supplies) 3: to be indebted for (owed his wealth to his father) ~ *v*: to be in debt (~s for his house)

owe \,ōv- \ *prep*: because of (delayed owing to a crash)

ow \,ō- \ *n* [**ME** *owle*, *fr.* **OE** *ūl*; akin to **OHG** *uola* owl] 1: any of an order (**Strigiformes**) of birds of prey with large head

and eyes, short hooked bill, strong talons, and more or less nocturnal habits

owl-er \ˈaʊ-lər/ *n* a small or young owl

owl-ish \ˈaʊ-lɪʃ/ *adj*: resembling or suggesting an owl — **owl-ish-ly** *adv* — **owl-ish-ness** *n*

own \ɔn/ *adj* [ME *owen*, fr. OE *āgen*; akin to OHG *eigan* own, ON *eigin*, OE *āgan* to possess — more at **OWE**]: belonging to one or itself — **own** *adv* used following a possessive case or pronoun

own *vt* 1: to have or hold as property: **POSSESS** 2: ACKNOWLEDGE, ADMIT (a debt) — **own** *vi*: ADMIT, CONFESS — used with *to* or *up* SYN see ACKNOWLEDGE, HAVE — **own-er** \ˈoʊ-nər/ *n* — **own-er-ship** \ˈoʊ-nər-ʃɪp/ *n*

own *from, sing or pl in constr*: one or ones belonging to oneself — used after a possessive and without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *own*

ox \ɒks/ *n, pl ox-en \ˈɒks-ən/ *also* *ox* [ME, fr. OE *oxa*; akin to OI *okso* *ok*, Gk *hygros woxos* — more at **HUMOR**] 1: the domestic bovine mammal (*Bos taurus*); *esp*: an adult castrated male 2: a bovine mammal*

ox- or **oxo-** *comb form* [F, fr. *oxygène*]: oxygen (oxazine)

ox-a-late \ˈɒks-ə-ˈleɪt/ *n*: a salt or ester of oxalic acid

ox-al-ic acid \ˈɒks-əl-ɪk/ *n*: **Fr** (*acide oxalique*, fr. L *oxalis* wood sorrel) poisonous strong acid (COOH)₂ or H₂C₂O₄ that occurs in various plants as oxalates and is used, esp. as a bleaching or cleaning agent and in making dyes

ox-at-is \ˈɒks-əl-ɪ-s/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, wood sorrel, fr. Gk, fr. *oxys* sharp — more at **OXGEN**]; **WOOD SORREL** 1

ox-ide \ˈɒks-ɪd/ *n* [ISV *ox-* + *id-*]; any of several carbon compounds C_xH_yNO containing a ring composed of four carbon atoms, one oxygen atom, and one nitrogen atom

ox-bow \ˈɒks-ˌbɔʊ/ *n* 1: a U-shaped frame forming a collar about an ox's neck and supporting the yoke 2: something (as a bend in a river) resembling an oxbow — **oxbow** *adj*

ox-eye \ˈɒks-ˌaɪ/ *n*: any of several composite plants having heads with both disk and ray flowers

ox-lord \ˈɒks-ˌlɔrd/ *n* [Oxford, England]: a low shoe laced or tied over the instep

Oxford *down* *n* [after *cap D* [Oxfordshire, county of England]]: any of a Down breed of large hornless sheep developed by crossing Cotswolds and Hampshire Downs

Oxford movement *n* [Oxford, England]: a High Church movement within the Church of England begun at Oxford in 1833

ox-heart \ˈɒks-ˌhɑrt/ *n*: any of various large sweet cherries

ox-i-dant \ˈɒks-ɪ-dənt/ *n*: an oxidizing agent

ox-i-dase \ˈɒks-ɪ-dās-, -dāz/ *n* [ISV]: any of various enzymes that catalyze oxidations; *esp*: one able to react directly with molecular oxygen — **ox-i-dase** \ˈɒks-ɪ-dās- / *adj*

ox-i-da-tion \ˈɒks-ɪ-də-ˈʃən/ *n* [F, fr. *oxidare*, *oxyder* to oxidize, fr. *oxide*] 1: the act or process of oxidizing 2: the state or result of being oxidized — **ox-i-da-tive** \ˈɒks-ɪ-də-tɪv/ *adj* — **ox-i-da-tive-ly** *adv*

oxidation-reduction *n*: a chemical reaction in which one or more electrons are transferred from one atom or molecule to another

ox-ide \ˈɒks-ɪd/ *n* [F *oxide*, *oxyde*, fr. *ox-* (fr. *oxygène* oxygen) + *-ide* (fr. *acide acid*)]: a binary compound of oxygen with an element or radical — **ox-ide-ic** \ˈɒks-ɪd-ɪk/ *adj*

ox-i-diz-able \ˈɒks-ɪ-dɪ-zə-ˈbəl/ *adj*: capable of being oxidized

ox-i-dize \ˈɒks-ɪ-dəz/ *v* [*oxidate* + *-ize*] *vt* 1: to combine with oxygen 2: to dehydrogenate esp. by the action of oxygen 3: to change (a compound) by increasing the proportion of the electronegative part or change (an element or ion) from a lower to a higher positive valence: remove one or more electrons from (an atom, ion, or molecule) — *vi*: to become oxidized — **ox-i-diz-er** *n*

ox-ime \ˈɒks-ɪm/ *n* [ISV *ox-* + *-ime* (fr. *imide*)]: any of various compounds obtained chiefly by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes and ketones and characterized by the grouping >C=N-OH

ox-lip \ˈɒks-ˌlɪp/ *n* [assumed] ME *oxslippe*, fr. OE *oxanslyppe*, lit. ox dung, fr. *oxa* ox + *slypa*, slyppe paste — more at **SLIP** 1: a hybrid primrose 2: a Eurasian primula (*Primula elatior*), differing from the cowslip chiefly in the flat corolla limb

ox-o-ni-an \ˈɒks-ə-ni-ən/ *n* [ML *Oxonia* Oxford] 1: a native or resident of Oxford, England 2: a student or graduate of Oxford University — **oxonian** *adj*

ox-tail \ˈɒks-ˌteɪl/ *n*: the tail of cattle; *esp*: the skinned tail used for soup

ox-ter \ˈɒks-ˌtɔr/ *n* [assumed] ME, alter. of OE *ōxta*; akin to L *alaxta* armpit — more at **AXIS**] 1: chiefly *Scott & Irish*: ARMPIT 2: chiefly *Scott & Irish*: ARM

ox-tongue \ˈɒks-ˌtʃŋ/ *n*: any of several plants (as a bugloss) having rough tongue-shaped leaves

oxy- *comb form* [F, fr. *oxygène* oxygen] 1: oxygen: containing oxygen or additional oxygen (oxyhemoglobin) 2: of oxygen and (oxyhydrogen) — **oxy** *adj*

oxy-acetyl-ylene \ˈɒks-ə-ˌsɛt-ɪ-ˌlən/ *n*, *-il-, -en* *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or utilizing a mixture of oxygen and acetylene (— torch)

oxy-cal-ci-um \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˌkəl-si-əm/ *adj*: of or relating to oxygen and calcium (the ~ light or limelight)

oxy-gen \ˈɒks-ɪ-ʒən/ *n, often attrib* [F *oxygène*, fr. Gk *oxys*, *adj*, acid, lit. sharp + *-gēn* -gen; akin to L *acer* sharp — more at **EDGE**]: an element that is found free as a colorless tasteless

odorless gas in the atmosphere of which it forms about 21 percent or combined in water, in most rocks and minerals, and in numerous organic compounds, that is capable of combining with all elements except the inert gases, is active in physiological processes, and is involved esp. in combustion processes — see **ELEMENT table** — **oxy-gen-ic** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ʒən-ɪk/ *adj* — **oxy-gen-ic-ly** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ʒən-ɪk-li/ *adv* — **oxy-gen-ic acid** *n*: an acid (as sulfuric acid) containing oxygen

oxy-gen-ate \ˈɒks-ɪ-ʒi-ˈneɪt/ *adj*: **ak-si-ʒə-ˈv** *vt* 1: to impregnate, combine, or supply with oxygen — **oxy-gen-ation** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ʒi-ˈneɪ-ʃən/ *n*, *-sion*, *-tʃən*

oxy-he-mo-glo-bin \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈhɛ-mə-ˌglɔ-bɪn, -ˈhɛm-ə-, -ˈhɛ-mə-, -ˈhɛm-ə-*n* [ISV]: hemoglobin loosely combined with oxygen (it releases the tissues)

oxy-hydro-gen \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈhɪ-drə-ʒən/ *adj*: of, relating to, or utilizing a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen (— torch)

oxy-mo-ro-n \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈmɔ(r)-ˌn, -ˈmɔ(r)-*n*, *pl oxy-mo-ra* \ˈmɔ(r)-, -ˈmɔ(r)- [Gk *oxymoron*, fr. neut. of *oxymōros* pointedly foolish, fr. Gk *oxys* sharp, keen + *mōros* foolish — more at **MORON**]: a combination of contradictory or incongruous words (as *cruel kindness*)

oxy-phil- \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈfɪl/ or **oxy-phil-** \-ˈfɪl/ or **oxy-phil-ic** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈfɪl-ɪk/ or **oxy-phil-i-ous** \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˈfɪl-i-əs/ *adj* [Gk *oxys* acid + *E -phil-, -phile-, -philous*]: ACIDOPHILIC — **oxy-phil-** *comb form*

oxy-sul-fide \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˌsʊl-ˈfɪd/ *n* [ISV]: a compound of oxygen and sulfur with an element or radical that may be regarded as a sulfide in which part of the sulfur is replaced by oxygen

oxy-tetra-cy-cline \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˌtɛ-trə-ˌsɪ-ˌkɪn/ *n*: a yellow crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic C₂₂H₂N₂O₆ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces rimosus*)

oxy-to-ic \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˌtɔ-ɪk/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *oxys* sharp, quick + *tokos* childbirth, fr. *aktin* to bear — more at **THANE**]: hastening parturition; *also*: inducing contraction of uterine smooth muscle — **oxy-toc** *n*

oxy-to-cin \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˌn [ISV, fr. *oxytocic*]: a postpituitary hormone C₄₃H₆₅N₁₂O₁₆S₂ that stimulates esp. the contraction of uterine muscle and the ejection of milk

oxy-tone \ˈɒks-ɪ-ˌtɔn/ *adj* [F *oxyton*, fr. Gk *oxytōnos*, fr. *oxys* sharp, acute in pitch + *tōnos* tone]: having an acute accent on the last syllable — **oxytone** *n*

oxy-uri-a-sis \ˈɒks-ɪ-ju-ˈrɪ-ə-sɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. *Oxyuris*, genus of worms + *-iasis*]: infestation with or disease caused by pinworms

oyer and **ter-mi-ner** \ˈɔɪ-(ə)-ˌrən-ˈtər-mə-nər/ *n* [ME, part trans. of AF *oyer* et *terminer*, lit. to hear and determine] 1: a commission authorizing a British judge to hear and determine a criminal case at the assizes 2: a high criminal court in some U.S. states

oyez \ˈɔz-ˌyɛz-, -yɛz-, -yɛz/ *imper* [ME, fr. AF, hear ye, imper. pl. of *oyre* to audire — more at **ADVERTISE**]: used by a court or public officer to gain attention before a proclamation — **oyez** *n*, *pl* *oyesses* \ˈɔz-ˌyɛz-, -yɛz-*z*]

oys-ter \ˈɔɪ-stər/ *n, often attrib* [ME, *oistre*, fr. MF, fr. L *ostrea*, fr. Gk *ostreon*; akin to Gk *ostrakon* shell, *osteon* bone — more at **OSSELES**] 1, 2: any of various marine bivalve mollusks (family Ostreidae) having a rough irregular shell closed by a single adductor muscle and including important shellfish 3: any of various mollusks resembling or related to the oysters 2: a small mass of muscle contained in a concavity of the pelvic bone on each side of the back of a fowl 3: an extremely taciturn person

oyster bed *n*: a place where oysters grow or are cultivated

oyster catcher *n*: any of a genus (*Haematopus*) of wading birds with stout legs and heavy wedge-shaped bill and often black and white plumage

oyster crab *n*: a crab (*Pinnotheres ostreum*) that lives as a commensal in the gill cavity of the oyster

oyster cracker *n*: a small salted cracker

oyster-man \və-mən/ *n*: a gatherer, opener, breeder, or seller of oysters

oyster plant *n*: SALSFY

ozo-ke-rite \ˌɔz-ˌkɛ-ˈrɪt/ *n*, or **ozo-ke-rite** \-ˈsɪ(r)-*n* [G *ozo-kerit*, fr. Gk *ozein* to smelt, *keros* wax — more at **CERUMEN**]: a waxy mineral mixture of hydrocarbons that is colorless or white when pure and often of unpleasant odor and is used esp. in making candles and in electrotyping

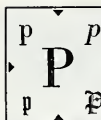
ozone or **ozono-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. *ozone*]: ozone (ozoneize)

ozone \ˈɔz-ˌɔn/ [G *ozon*, fr. Gk *ōzōn*, prp. of *ozein* to smelt — more at **COOK**] 1: an allotropic triatomic form of oxygen that is normally a faintly blue irritating gas with a characteristic pungent odor, is generated usu. in dilute form by a silent electric discharge in ordinary oxygen or air, and is used esp. in disinfection and deodorization and in oxidation and bleaching 2: pure and redistilled air — **oz-o-nic** \ˈɔz-ˌɔ-nɪk-, -ˌzɪn-ɪk/ *adj* — **oz-onif-er-ous** \ˈɔz-ˌɔ-nɪ-(ə)-ˌrɪs/ *adj* — **oz-on-ous** \ˈɔz-ˌɔ-nəs-, ˈɔ-*n* / *adj*

ozon-ide \ˈɔz-ˌɔ-nɪd/ *n*: a compound of ozone

ozon-ize \və-ˌnɪz/ *vt* 1: to convert (oxygen) into ozone 2: to treat, impregnate, or combine with ozone ~ *vi*: to become converted into ozone — **ozon-ize-er** *n*

ozon-no-sphere \ˈɔz-ˌɔ-nɔ-ˌsfɪr/ *n*: an atmospheric layer at heights of approximately 20 to 30 miles characterized by high ozone content



p \pɛ\ *n*, often *cap*, often *attrib* **1 a**: the 16th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **p** **2 a**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **p** **3**: one of the 26 letters of the alphabet **4**: a sign used for the 10th the 16th in order or class **5**: something shaped like the letter **P**

pá \pə\, **pò** \pɔr\ [short for *papa*]: **FATHER**
PABA \pəb-ə\, **pəb**-ə\, **pə**-ə\, **pə**-ə\ *n* [*para*-aminobenzoic acid]: **PARA-AMINOBENZOIC ACID**

pab-u-lum \pəb-yə-lŭm\ *n* [*L*, food, fodder; akin to *L* *pasere* to feed — more at *FODM*]: **FOOD**; *esp*: a suspension or solution of nutrients in a state suitable for absorption **2**: intellectual sustenance **3**: an insipid piece of writing
pá-cu-lus \pə'k-ŭs\, **pák** \pə'k-ŭs\ *n* [*L*, cup, bowl] **1 a**: a genus (*Cuniculus*, *esp*: *C. carolinensis*) of large So. and Central American rodents

pace \pæs\ [*ME* *pas*, fr. *OF*, *step*, fr. *L* *passus*, fr. *passus*, pp. of *pandere* to spread — more at *FATHOM*]: **1 a**: rate of movement; *esp*: an established rate of locomotion **b**: rate of progress; *specif*: parallel rate of growth or development **c**: an example to be emulated; *specif*: first place in a competition **d** (1): rate of performance or delivery **2** (1): rhythmic animation **2**: *TELETYPE* **3**: a manner of walking **4**: *STRIDE* **5** (1): **any of various units of distance** **6**: *MEASURE* **7**: **any of various units of distance** **8**: *MEASURE* **9**: **an exhibition of skills or capacities** **b**: *GAIT*; *esp*: a fast 2-beat gait (as of the horse) in which the legs move in lateral pairs and support the animal alternately on the right and left legs
pace *vt* **1 a**: to walk with slow or measured tread **b**: to move along **2**: to go to the animal a *pace* — *used esp*: of a horse — *vt* **1 a**: to measure by pacing **b**: to cover at a walk **2**: of a horse: to cover (a course) by pacing **3 a**: to set or regulate the pace of **b** (1): to go before **2**: *PRECEDE* **3**: to lead **c**: to keep pace with
pa-cé \pə'se\ *prep* [*L*, abl. of *pac*-, *pac* peace, permission]: with due respect to

pace-maker \pə'sm-ə-kər\ *n* **1**: one that sets the pace for another — called also *pacesetter* **2**: one that takes the lead or sets an example — **PACE-MAKING** \-kɪŋ\ *n*
pa-cé \pə'se\ *n* **1**: one that paces; *specif*: a horse whose gait is the pace **2**: **PACE-MAKER**

pa-chi-si \pə'che-zē\, *esp* *Brit* -sē\ *n* [*Hindi* *pacisī*]: an ancient board game resembling backgammon

pa-chu-co \pə'chi-(k)ŏ\, [*MexSp*]: a young usu. underprivileged Mexican-American affecting special clothes and jargon, and belonging to a neighborhood gang, and often identified by a small tattoo

pachy-derm \pə'ki-(d)ərm\ *n* [*F* *pachyderme*, fr. *Gk* *pachydermos* thick-skinned, fr. *pachys* thick + *derma* skin; akin to *ON* *bing* heap, *Skt* *bāhū* dense much — more at *DERM*]: **1**: any of various nonhuman hoofed mammals (as elephants or rhinos) usu. with a thick skin — **pachy-der-mal** \pə'ki-(d)ər-məl\ *adj* — **pachy-der-moid** \-mɔɪd\ *adj*

pachy-der-matous \pə'ki-(d)ər-mət-əs\ *adj* [*deriv*: of *Gk* *pachys* thick + *derma* skin] — *adj*: or relating to the pachyderms **2**: **THICK, THICKENED** **3**: *ADJ*: or relating to the pachyderms **4**: **THICK, THICKENED** **5**: *ADJ*: or relating to the pachyderms **6**: **THICK, THICKENED** **7**: *ADJ*: or relating to the pachyderms **8**: **THICK, THICKENED** **9**: *ADJ*: or relating to the pachyderms

pachy-s-an-dra \pə'k-ə's-an-drə\ *n* [*NL*, genus name, fr. *Gk* *pachys* + *NL* *-andrus* -androus]: a genus (*Pachysandra*) of the woody family of evergreen woody trailing plants often used as a ground cover

pa-ci-fi-able \pə's-ə,-fɪ-ə-bl\ *adj*: capable of being pacified
pa-ci-fic \pə'sɪf-ɪk\ *adj* [*ME* *pacifacīe*, fr. *L* *pacificus*, fr. *pac*-, *pac* peace + *-i-* + *ficus* -fic — more at *PEACE*]: **1 a**: tending to lessen conflict **2**: *CONCILIATORY* — *re*: *re*-tending use **3**: *PEACEFUL* **4**: *PEACEFUL* **5**: *PEACEFUL* **6**: *PEACEFUL* **7**: *PEACEFUL* **8**: *PEACEFUL* **9**: *PEACEFUL* **10**: *PEACEFUL* **11**: *PEACEFUL* **12**: *PEACEFUL* **13**: *PEACEFUL* **14**: *PEACEFUL* **15**: *PEACEFUL* **16**: *PEACEFUL* **17**: *PEACEFUL* **18**: *PEACEFUL* **19**: *PEACEFUL* **20**: *PEACEFUL* **21**: *PEACEFUL* **22**: *PEACEFUL* **23**: *PEACEFUL* **24**: *PEACEFUL* **25**: *PEACEFUL* **26**: *PEACEFUL* **27**: *PEACEFUL* **28**: *PEACEFUL* **29**: *PEACEFUL* **30**: *PEACEFUL* **31**: *PEACEFUL* **32**: *PEACEFUL* **33**: *PEACEFUL* **34**: *PEACEFUL* **35**: *PEACEFUL* **36**: *PEACEFUL* **37**: *PEACEFUL* **38**: *PEACEFUL* **39**: *PEACEFUL* **40**: *PEACEFUL* **41**: *PEACEFUL* **42**: *PEACEFUL* **43**: *PEACEFUL* **44**: *PEACEFUL* **45**: *PEACEFUL* **46**: *PEACEFUL* **47**: *PEACEFUL* **48**: *PEACEFUL* **49**: *PEACEFUL* **50**: *PEACEFUL* **51**: *PEACEFUL* **52**: *PEACEFUL* **53**: *PEACEFUL* **54**: *PEACEFUL* **55**: *PEACEFUL* **56**: *PEACEFUL* **57**: *PEACEFUL* **58**: *PEACEFUL* **59**: *PEACEFUL* **60**: *PEACEFUL* **61**: *PEACEFUL* **62**: *PEACEFUL* **63**: *PEACEFUL* **64**: *PEACEFUL* **65**: *PEACEFUL* **66**: *PEACEFUL* **67**: *PEACEFUL* **68**: *PEACEFUL* **69**: *PEACEFUL* **70**: *PEACEFUL* **71**: *PEACEFUL* **72**: *PEACEFUL* **73**: *PEACEFUL* **74**: *PEACEFUL* **75**: *PEACEFUL* **76**: *PEACEFUL* **77**: *PEACEFUL* **78**: *PEACEFUL* **79**: *PEACEFUL* **80**: *PEACEFUL* **81**: *PEACEFUL* **82**: *PEACEFUL* **83**: *PEACEFUL* **84**: *PEACEFUL* **85**: *PEACEFUL* **86**: *PEACEFUL* **87**: *PEACEFUL* **88**: *PEACEFUL* **89**: *PEACEFUL* **90**: *PEACEFUL* **91**: *PEACEFUL* **92**: *PEACEFUL* **93**: *PEACEFUL* **94**: *PEACEFUL* **95**: *PEACEFUL* **96**: *PEACEFUL* **97**: *PEACEFUL* **98**: *PEACEFUL* **99**: *PEACEFUL* **100**: *PEACEFUL*

pa-ci-fi-ca-tion \pə's-ə,-fɪ-ə-kā-shən\ *n* [*L*, *pac-* + *-i-* + *fic-*] *adj*: or relating to the Pacific ocean — **pa-ci-fi-ca-tion** \-tɪ-ən\ *n*: a state of being pacified; **APPEASEMENT** **2 a**: a treaty of pacification

pa-ci-fi-ca-tor \pə's-ə,-fɪ-ə-kā-ʃər\ *n* **1**: **PA-CIFICATOR**
pa-ci-fi-ci-ty \pə's-ɪf-ɪ-ki-ti\ *n*: **CONCILIATORY**
pa-ci-fi-cism \pə's-ɪf-ɪ-sɪz-əm\ *n*: **PA-CIFICISM** — **pa-ci-fi-cist** \-sɪst\ *n*

Pacific time [*n* [*Pacific* ocean]]: the time of the 8th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Pacific coastal region of the U.S.

pa-ci-fi-er \pə's-ə,-fɪ-ə-r\ *n* **1**: one that pacifies **2**: a usu. nipple-shaped device for babies to suck or bite upon

pa-ci-fism \pə's-ə,-fɪz-əm\ *n* [*F* *pacifisme*, fr. *pacifique* pacific]: **1**: opposition to war or violence as a means of settling disputes; **2**: attitude of refusal to bear arms on moral or religious grounds **3**: an attitude or policy of nonresistance **4**: *PA-CIFICISM* — **pa-ci-fi-ist** \-ɪst\ *n* — **pacifist** or **pa-ci-fis-tic** \-ɪst-ɪk\ *adj*

pa-ci-fy \pə's-ɪf-ɪ\ *vt* [*ME* *pacifien*, fr. *L* *pacificare*, fr. *pac*-, *pac* peace] **1 a**: to allay anger or agitation in **b**: *APPEASE, PROPITIATE* **2**: to restore to tranquility **3**: *SETTLE* **4**: to reduce to a submissive state **5**: *SUBDUCE*

SYB *APPEASE, PLACATE, MOLLIFY, PROPITIATE, CONCILIATE*: *PACIFY* suggests a soothing or calming of anger or agitation or the forceful quelling of insurrection; *APPEASE* implies quieting insistent demands by making concessions; *PLACATE* implies quieting anger or resentment or bitterness to goodwill; *MOLLIFY* implies soothing hurt feelings or rising anger; *PROFITATE* implies averting anger or malevolence; *PROPITIATE* implies averting anger or malevolence; *CONCILIATE* implies persuasion, concession, or settling of differences

PACK \pæk\ *n*, often *attrib* [*ME*, of *LG* or *D* origin; akin to *MLG* & *MD* *pak* pack, *MFlem* *pac*] **1 a**: a bundle arranged for convenience in carrying *esp*: on the back **b**: a group or pile of related objects: as (1): a number of separate photographic films packed together in a cartridge (2): a set of two or three color films or plates for simultaneous exposure (3): a stack of theatrical flats arranged in sequence **c** (1): **PACKET** (2): **CONTAINER** (3): a compact unitized assembly to perform a specific function **d**: the contents of a bundle **e**: a large amount or quantity **f**: *HEAP* **g**: a full set of playing cards **h**: an act or instance of packing **i**: a method of packing **4 a** (1): a group trained to hunt or run together (2): a group of often predatory animals of the same kind (3): a set of persons with a common interest **5**: a clique **6**: an organized group of combat craft **7**: a concentrated mass **8**: wet absorbent material for therapeutic application to the body **9 a**: a cosmetic paste for the face **b**: an

application or treatment of oils or creams for conditioning the scalp and hair **8**: material used as packing

pack *vt* **1 a**: to make into a compact bundle **b**: to fill completely **c**: to fill with packing **d**: to load with a pack **e**: to put in a protective container **2 a**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **3 a**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **4**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **5**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **6**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **7**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **8**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **9**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **10**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **11**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **12**: to crowd together **b**: to increase the density or compactness **13**: to crowd together **b**: to 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pack *vt* [*obs*, *pack* (to make a secret agreement)] **1**: to bring together or make up fraudulently to secure a favorable vote (~ a vote) **2**: *ARCHELIC*: to arrange (the cards in a trick) so as to cheat **3**: *PACK* **4**: *PACK* **5**: *PACK* **6**: *PACK* **7**: *PACK* **8**: *PACK* **9**: *PACK* **10**: *PACK* **11**: *PACK* **12**: *PACK* **13**: *PACK* **14**: *PACK* **15**: *PACK* **16**: *PACK* **17**: *PACK* **18**: *PACK* **19**: *PACK* **20**: *PACK* **21**: *PACK* **22**: *PACK* **23**: *PACK* **24**: *PACK* **25**: *PACK* **26**: *PACK* **27**: *PACK* **28**: *PACK* **29**: *PACK* **30**: *PACK* **31**: *PACK* **32**: *PACK* **33**: *PACK* **34**: *PACK* **35**: *PACK* **36**: *PACK* **37**: *PACK* **38**: *PACK* **39**: *PACK* **40**: *PACK* **41**: *PACK* **42**: *PACK* **43**: *PACK* **44**: *PACK* **45**: *PACK* **46**: *PACK* **47**: *PACK* **48**: *PACK* **49**: *PACK* **50**: *PACK* **51**: *PACK* **52**: *PACK* **53**: *PACK* **54**: *PACK* **55**: *PACK* **56**: *PACK* **57**: *PACK* **58**: *PACK* **59**: *PACK* **60**: *PACK* **61**: *PACK* **62**: *PACK* **63**: *PACK* **64**: *PACK* **65**: *PACK* **66**: *PACK* **67**: *PACK* **68**: *PACK* **69**: *PACK* **70**: *PACK* **71**: *PACK* **72**: *PACK* **73**: *PACK* **74**: *PACK* **75**: *PACK* **76**: *PACK* **77**: *PACK* **78**: *PACK* **79**: *PACK* **80**: *PACK* **81**: *PACK* **82**: *PACK* **83**: *PACK* **84**: *PACK* **85**: *PACK* **86**: *PACK* **87**: *PACK* **88**: *PACK* **89**: *PACK* **90**: *PACK* **91**: *PACK* **92**: *PACK* **93**: *PACK* **94**: *PACK* **95**: *PACK* **96**: *PACK* **97**: *PACK* **98**: *PACK* **99**: *PACK* **100**: *PACK*

pack *adj* [*perh*, fr. *obs*, *pack* (secret compact)]: an unjustified surcharge added to a price by a dealer
pack *adj* [*perh*, fr. *obs*, *pack* (to make a secret agreement)] chiefly *SCOT*: *INTIMATE*

PACK-AGE \pæk-'eɪdʒ\ *n* **1** *archaic*: the act or process of packing **2**: a small or moderate-sized pack **3**: **PARCEL** **b**: a commodity or a unit of a product uniformly wrapped or sealed **c**: a preassembled unit **3**: a covering wrapper or container **4**: something that packages a package: as **A**: **PACKAGE DEAL** **b**: a radio or television set or other equipment with postage **c**: a lump sum **c**: contract benefits gained through collective bargaining

PACKAGE *vt* **1**: to make into a package **2**: to enclose in a package or protective covering — **PACK-AGE-ER** *n*

PACKAGE DEAL *n* **1**: an offer or agreement involving a number of related items, the price being accepted on one item dependent on the acceptance of another **2**: the items offered

PACKAGE STORE *n*: a store that sells alcoholic beverages that may not lawfully be drunk on the premises

PACK-ER \pæk-'ər\ *n* **1**: one that packs; *specif*: a wholesale dealer **2**: *BEARER **3**: one who conveys goods on pack animals*

PACK-ET \pæk-'ət\ [*MF* *pacquet*, of *Gmc* origin; akin to *MD* *pak* pack] **1 a**: a number of letters dispatched at one time **b**: a small group, cluster, or mass **2**: a passenger boat carrying mail and cargo on a regular schedule **3 a**: a small bundle or parcel **b**: a small container, as a pack

PACK ICE *n*: sea ice formed into a mass by the crushing together of pans, floes, and brash

PACKING \pæk-'ɪŋ\ *n* **1 a**: the act or process of packing goods; *specif*: the wholesale processing of food **b**: a method of packing **2**: the act or process of transporting on the backs of men or animals **3**: material used to pack

PACKING-HOUSE \-hauz\ or **PACKING PLANT** *n*: an establishment for slaughtering, processing, and packing livestock into meat, meat products, and by-products or for processing and packing other products

PACK-MAN \pæk-'mən\ *n*: **PEDDLER**

PACK RAT *n*: **WOOD RAT**; *esp*: a large bushy-tailed rodent (*Neotoma cinerea*) of the Rocky Mountain area that hoards food and miscellaneous objects

PACK-SACK \pæk-'sæk\ *n*: a canvas or leather case used to carry gear on the back when traveling on foot

PACK-SADDLE \-səd-'l\ *n*: a saddle designed to support loads on the backs of pack animals

PACK-THREAD \-θred\ *n*: strong thread or small twine used for sewing or tying packs or parcels

PACK *vt* [*perh*, fr. *ME*, *pacium*, fr. *neut*. of *pacus*, pp. of *pacere* to agree, contract; akin to *OE* *fian* to seize, *L* *pacere* to fix, fasten, *Gk* *pacnnyai*]: **COMPACT**; *specif*: an international treaty
pad \pəd\ *n* [*orig* unknown] **1 a**: a thin flat mat or cushion: as (1): a piece of soft stuffed material used as or under a saddle (2): a mat used to shape an article of clothing (3): a guard worn to shield body parts (4): a piece of usu. folded absorbent material (as gauze) used as a surgical dressing or protective covering **b**: a piece of material saturated with ink for inking the surface of a rubber stamp **2 a**: the foot of an animal; *the*: the cushioned part of the underside of the seat of a chair **3**: a floating layer of a water plant **4**: **TABLET** **5 a**: a section of an airstrip used for warm-ups, takeoffs, or landings **b**: **LAUNCHING PAD** **6**: *slang* **a**: living quarters **b**: **BED**

pad *vt* **pad**-ed; **pad**-ing [*perh*, fr. *MD* *paden* to follow a path, fr. *pad* path — more at *PATH*]: **1**: to traverse on foot ~ *vi* **1**: to go on foot **2**: *WALK* **3**: to move along with a muffler **esp**: *to* *ride* *Drift* *Drift* <

pa-laes-tra \pə-'les-trə/ *n*, *pl* **pa-laes-trae** \-(t)rē/ [L, fr. Gk *palaistra*, fr. *palaein* to wrestle; akin to Gk *pallein* to brandish — more at **POLEMIC**] **1** : a school in ancient Greece or Rome for wrestling and other sports **2** : GYMNASIUM

pa-lā-quin \pə-'lɑ-ŋkən/ *n* [Fr. *palanquin*, fr. Jav. *pālanki*] **1** : a conveyance (formerly used in eastern Asia esp. for one person that consists of an enclosed litter borne on the shoulders of men by means of poles

pal-at-ah-il-yi-ti \pə-'lɑ-t-ə-'bil-ət-ē/ *n* : the quality or state of being palatable

pal-at-able \pə-'lɑ-t-ə-'həl/ *adj* **1** : agreeable to the palate or taste **2** : SAVORY **3** : agreeable to the mind or taste **ACCEPTABLE** — **pal-at-able-ness** *n* — **pal-at-ably** \-bly/ *adv*

pal-a-tal \pə-'lɑ-t-əl/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to the palate **2** : formed with the front of the tongue behind the lowered tip near or touching the hard palate (the *ʎ* in German *ʎich* and the *ʎ* in English *yeast* are ~ sounds) **3** (1) : formed with the blade of the tongue near the hard palate (the *h* — sounds represented by *sh* in *she* and *si* in *vision*) (2) of a vowel : **FRONT** — **palatal** *n* — **pal-a-tal-ly** \-təl-i/ *adv*

pal-a-tal-iza-tion \pə-'lɑ-t-əl-ə-'zā-shən/ *n* : the quality or state of being palatalized **2** : an act or instance of palatalizing an utterance

pal-a-tal-ize \pə-'lɑ-t-əl-ə-'zē/ *v* **1** : to pronounce as or change into a palatal sound **2** : to modify the pronunciation of (a nonpalatal sound) by simultaneously bringing the front of the tongue to or near the hard palate

pal-ate \pə-'lɑ-t-ē/ [ME, fr. L *palatum*] **1** : the roof of the mouth separating the mouth from the nasal cavity **2** : intellectual restraints **3** : SYR

pa-la-tial \pə-'lɑ-shi-əl/ *adj* [L *palatium* palace] **1** : of, relating to, or being a palace **2** : suitable to a palace; MAJESTIC — **pal-a-tial-ly** \-shē-ē/ *adv* — **pal-a-tial-ness** *n*

pal-a-ti-nate \pə-'lɑ-t-ən-ət/ *n* : the territory of a palatine

pal-a-tine \pə-'lɑ-t-ən/ *adj* [L *palatinus*, fr. *palatinum*] **1** : a : of or relating to a palace esp. of a Roman or Holy Roman emperor **b** : **PALATIAL** **2** : a : possessing royal privileges **b** : of or relating to a palatine or a palatinate

palatine \-tən/ *3* is also, *-i-ən* [L *palatinus*, fr. *palatinus*, *adj*] **1** : a high officer of an imperial palace **2** : a feudal lord having sovereign power within his domain **3** *cap* : a native or inhabitant of the Palatinate **3** [F, fr. Elisabeth Charlotte of Bavaria 1712-1722 Princess *Palatine*] : a fur cape or stole covering the neck and shoulders

palatine \-tən/ *adj* : of, relating to, or lying near the palace

palatine \-tən/ *n* : a palatine bice

pa-la-ver \pə-'lɑ-vər-, '-vēr-/ *n* [Fr. *palavra* word, speech, fr. LL *parabola* parable, speech] **1** : a : a long parlay usu. between persons of different levels of culture or sophistication **b** : CONFERENCE, DISCUSSION **2** : idle talk **3** : CHATTER **4** : misleading or beguiling speech

palaver *v* **1** : to talk profusely or idly **2** : PARLEY — **pal-av-er-ly** \-(ə-)rē/ *adv* **1** : to talk profusely or idly **2** : PARLEY — **vt** : to use palaver to : CAJOLE

pale \pə-'(ə)/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *palidus*, fr. *pallore* to be pale — more at **FOLLOW**] **1** : deficient in color or intensity of color; **PALLID** **2** : not bright or brilliant; **DIM** **3** : FEEBLE, FAINT **4** : deficient in chroma (a ~ pink) — **pal-ey** \pə-'(ə)-ē/ *adv* — **pale-ness** \-nəs/ *n*

pale *v* : to become pale — **vt** : to make pale

pale *v* [ME *palen*, fr. MF *paler*, fr. *pal*] : to enclose with pales : **FENCE**

pale [ME, fr. MF *pal stake*, fr. L *palius* — more at **POLE**] **1** *archaic* **1** : **PALISADE**, **PALING** **2** : a : the stakes of a palisade **b** : PICKET **3** : ENCLOSURE **4** : territory or district within certain bounds or under a particular jurisdiction **4** : an area or the limits within which one is privileged or protected (as from censure) (conduct that was beyond the ~) **5** : a perpendicular stripe in an eschecheon

pale- or **palae-** or **palaeo-** or **palaeo-** *comb form* [Gk *palai-*, *palaios*- ancient, fr. *palaios*, fr. *palai* long ago; akin to Gk *rele* far off, Skt *carama* last] **1** : involving or dealing with ancient forms or conditions (paleobotany) **2** : early : primitive : archaic (paleolithic)

pa-lea \pə-'lē-ə/ *n*, *pl* **pa-le-ae** \-lē-ē/ [NL, fr. L *chaff* — more at **PALLETT**] **1** : one of the chaffy scales on the receptacle of many composite plants **2** : the upper bract that with the lemma encloses the flower in grasses — **pal-ae-acous** \pə-'lē-ə-'shəs/ *adj* — **pal-ae-ic** \-ē-ē/ *adj*

pa-le-eth-nol-o-gy \pə-'lē-ē-(ə)-'eth-'nāl-ə-'jē/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *n* [ISV] : ethnology of early prehistoric man

pal-ate \pə-'(ə)-tē/ *n* : a white person : CAUCASIAN

pa-leo-bi-tan-i-cal \pə-'lē-ē-'bā-'tan-i-kəl/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *adj* : of or relating to paleobotany — **pal-aeo-bi-tan-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-'lē-ē/ *adv*

pa-leo-hi-ol-o-gy \pə-'lē-ē-'hī-ō-'l-ə-'jē/ *n* [ISV] : a branch of botany dealing with fossil plants

pa-leo-cene \pə-'lē-ē-'sēn/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *adj* [ISV *paleo-* + *-cene*] : of, relating to, or being the earliest epoch of the Tertiary or the corresponding system of rocks — **Paleocene** *n*

pa-leo-g-rā-pher \pə-'lē-ē-'grā-'fər/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *n* : a specialist in paleography

pa-leo-graph-ic \-ə-'grāf-ik/ *adj* : of or relating to paleography — **pal-aeo-graph-i-cal** \-kəl/ *adj* — **pal-aeo-graph-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-'lē-ē/ *adv*

pa-leo-g-rā-phy \pə-'lē-ē-'grā-'fē/ *n* [NL *paleographia*, fr. Gk *palai-* + *-graphia* -graphy] **1** : an ancient manner of writing **2** : ancient writings **3** : the study of ancient writings and inscriptions

pa-leo-lith \pə-'lē-ē-'lith/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *n* : a Paleolithic stone implement

pa-leo-lith-ic \pə-'lē-ē-'lith-ik/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to the second period of the Stone Age characterized by rough or chipped stone implements

pa-leo-on-to-log-i-cal \pə-'lē-ē-'ŋt-ə-'l-ŋ-'j-ə-'kəl/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *adj* : of or relating to paleontology

pa-leo-on-to-log-i-ist \-ŋ-'j-ə-'l-ŋ-'j-ə-'kəl/ *n* : a specialist in paleontology

pa-leo-on-to-l-o-gy \-ŋ-'j-ə-'l-ŋ-'j-ə-'kəl/ *n* : **PALEONTOLOGY** + Gk *onto* existing things (fr. neut. pl. of *ontō*, *ōn*, prp. of *einai* to be) +

F -logie -logy — more at **IS**] : a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains

pa-leo-zo-ic \pə-'lē-ē-'zō-ik/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being an era of geological history which extends from the beginning of the Permian to the close of the Permian and is marked by the culmination of nearly all classes of invertebrates except the insects and in the later epochs of which seed-bearing plants, amphibians, and reptiles first appeared; also : relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — **Paleozoic** *n*

pa-leo-zo-ol-o-gy \pə-'lē-ē-'zō-'l-ŋ-'j-ə-'kəl/ *esp Brit* \pə-'lē-ē/ *adj* : of or relating to paleozoology

pa-leo-zo-ol-o-gy \pə-'lē-ē-'zō-'l-ŋ-'j-ə-'kəl/ *n* [F *paléozoologie*, fr. *palé-* + *zoologie* zoology, fr. *LL zoologia*] : a branch of paleontology dealing with ancient and fossil animals

pa-lē-let \pə-'lē-ēt/ *n* [Fr. *palette*] **1** : a tray or palette **2** : a palette

pal-ette \pə-'lɑ-tē/ [F, fr. MF, dim. of *pale* spade, shovel, fr. L *pala*] **1** : a thin oval or rectangular board or tablet with a hole for the thumb at one end by which a painter holds it and on which he lays and mixes pigments **2** : the set of colors put on the palette

palette knife *n* : a knife with a flexible steel blade and no cutting edge used to mix colors : SPATULA



palette 1

fr. ML palatrada, fr. LL *paraveredus* post-horse for secondary roads, fr. Gk *para-* beside, subsidiary + *L veredus* post-horse, fr. a Gaulish word akin to W *gorwydd* horse; akin to OIr *riadalm* 'ride — more at **PARA-**, **RIDE**] **1** : an archaic or suitable for a lady

Pa-li \pə-'li-/ *n* [Skt *pāli* row, series of Buddhist sacred texts] : an Indic language used as the liturgical and scholarly language of Hinayana Buddhism

pa-lim-pes-trus \pə-'līm-(p)-'trəs/ *n* [L *Palimpsestus*, fr. Gk *palimpsestos* scraped again], fr. *pal* + *psēn* to rub, scrape — more at **SANO**] : writing material (as a parchment or tablet) used two or three times after earlier writing has been erased

pal-in-drome \pə-'lɑ-n-'drōm/ *n* [Gk *palindromos* turning back again], fr. *palin* + *-drōm* *n* [Fr. *palin*] : a word or sentence on the *palin* axis, more — more at **POLE**, **DROMEDARY**] : a word, verse, or sentence (as "Able was I ere I saw Eliza") that reads the same backward or forward

pal-ing \pə-'lɪŋ/ *n* **1** : a fence of pales or pickets **2** : wood for pales **3** : a pale, for a fence

pal-in-gen-e-sis \pə-'lɑ-n-'jən-'sēs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *palin* again + *L genesis*] **1** : METEMPSYCHOSIS **2** : reproduction during development of characters or structures that have been maintained essentially unchanged throughout the phylogeny of a strain

pal-in-ic \pə-'lɪ-n-ik/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to a palisade

pal-in-ode \pə-'lɑ-n-'ōd/ *n* [Gk *palinōidia*, fr. *palin* back + *aeleōn* to sing — more at **ODE**] **1** : an ode or song recanting or retracting something in a former one **2** : RETRACTION; *esp* : a formal retraction

pal-i-sade \pə-'lɑ-'sād/ *n* [F *palissade*, deriv. of *L palus* stake — more at **POLE**] **1** : a fence of stakes esp. for defense **2** : a long strong stake pointed at the top and set close with others as a defense **3** : a line of fortification

palisade *v* : to surround or fortify with palisades

palisade parenchyma *n* : a layer of columnar cells rich in chloroplasts found beneath the upper epidermis of foliage leaves

pal-ish \pə-'lɪʃ/ *adj* : somewhat pale

pal-l \pə-'l/ *n* [ME, cloak, mantle, fr. OE *pell*, fr. L *pellium*] **1** : a square of linen usu. stiffened with cardboard **2** (1) : a heavy cloth draped over a coffin **2** : a coffin esp. when holding a body **3** : something that covers or conceals; *esp* : an overspreading element that produces an effect of gloom

pal-l *v* : to cover with a pall; **CLOAK**

pal-l *v* : to cover, short for *appeal* : to become pale — more at **APPEAL**] **1** : to lose strength or effectiveness **2** : to lose in interest or attraction **3** : to become tired of something — **vt** **1** : to cause to become insipid **2** : SATIATE, CLOY *syn* see **SATIATE**

Pal-la-dian \pə-'lɑ-d-ē-ən/ *adj* : of or relating to a revived classic style based on the works of Andrea Palladio

Pal-la-dian-ism \-iz-əm/ *n*

pal-la-di-um \pə-'lɑ-d-ē-əm/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *polladion*, fr. *Pallad-*, *Pallas*] **1** *cap* : a statue of Pallas Athena whose preservation was held to ensure the safety of Troy **2** *pl* *pal-la-di-ā* \-d-ē-ə/ : SAFE-GUARD

pal-ladium *n* [NL, fr. *Pallad*, *Pallas*, the asteroid] : a silver-white ductile malleable metallic element of the platinum group that is used esp. as a catalyst and in alloys — see **ELEMENT table**

Pal-las \pə-'lɑ-s/ *n* [L *Pallada*, *Pallas*, fr. Gk] **1** : ATHENA — called also *Pallas Athena* **2 [NL, fr. L, epithet of Athena] : one of the asteroids**

pal-lar-ear \pə-'lɑ-'bar-, '-her-/ *n* [pala] : a person who attends the coffin at a funeral

pal-let \pə-'læt/ *n* [ME *pallet*, fr. (assumed) MF *pailet*, fr. *paitle* straw, fr. L *palaeo* chaff, straw; akin to Skt *pālavo* chaff] **1** : a straw mat used for a mattress **2** : a small, hard, or temporary bed often on the floor

pal-let *n* [MF *palette*, lit. small shovel — more at **PALETTE**] **1** : a wooden flat-bladed instrument : as a : an implement for forming, beating, or rounding clay **2** : **PALETTE** **3** : a lever or surface in a timepiece that receives an impulse from the escapement wheel and imparts motion to a balance or pendulum **3** : a portable platform of wood or other material for handling, storage, or movement of materials and packages in warehouses, factories, or vehicles

pal-let-ize \pə-'læt-ə-'zē/ *v* : to place on, transport, or store by pallet

pal-lette \pə-'læt-/ *n* [alter. of *palette*] : one of the plates at the armpits of a suit of armor

pal-li-al \pə-'lɪ-əl/ *adj* [NL *pollium*] **1** : of or relating to the cerebral cortex **2** : of, relating to, or produced by a mantle of a mollusk

pal-lis-ee \pə-'lɪ-sē-/ *n* [modif. of F *pollasse*, fr. *paillie* straw] : a thin straw mattress used as a pallet

pal-li-ate \pə-'lɪ-ət/ *v* [LL *pollatus*, pp. of *pollare* to cloak, conceal, fr. *pollium* cloak] **1** : to reduce the violence of : **ABATE**

deriv. of *L. panis* bread) : a long slender cigar with straight sides rounded off at the sealed end

pan-cake \ˈpæn-ˌkæɪk n : GRIDDLE CAKE

pancake vi : to make a pancake landing ~ vt : to cause to pancake
pancake landing n : a landing in which the airplane is leveled off higher than for a normal landing causing it to stall and drop in an unanticipated manner with little forward motion

pan-chax \ˈpæn-ˌkaks n [NL] : any of numerous small brilliantly colored Old World killifishes (genus *Apocheilichthys*) often kept in the tropical aquarium

pan-chen Lama \ˈpæn-ˌtʃən-ˈlɑːmə n [*Ponchen* fr. Chin (Pek) *pan* ʼpan' : the sound] : a rank in the Dalai Lama

pan-cho-mat-ic \ˈpæn-ˌkrō-ˌmɑːt-ik, -pɑː-ˌdʒ adʒ [ISV] : sensitive to light of all colors in the visible spectrum (~ film)

pan-cra-ti-um \ˈpæn-ˌkrɑː-ˌʃi-ə-ˌm n [L, fr. Gk *pankratios*, fr. *pan-* + *kratos* strength — more at **HAR0**] : an ancient Greek athletic contest involving both boxing and wrestling

pan-cré-as \ˈpæn-ˌkrē-ˌas, -ˈpɑː-ˌn n [NL, fr. Gk *pankreas*, fr. *pan-* + *kreas* flesh, meat — more at **RAW1**] : a large compound racemose gland of vertebrates that secretes digestive enzymes and the hormone insulin ~ **pan-cré-at-ic** \ˈpæn-ˌkrē-ˌat-ik, -ˌpɑː-ˌn adʒ
pan-cre-ol or **pancre-ol** \ˈpæn-ˌkrē-ˌoʊ-ləm [NL, fr. Gk *pancreat-*, *pan-* + *creas*] : pancreas (*pancreatic*)

pancreatic juice n : a clear alkaline secretion of pancreatic enzymes that is poured into the duodenum and acts on food already acted on by the gastric juice and saliva

pan-cre-ol \ˈpæn-ˌkrē-ˌoʊ-ləm [NL, fr. Gk *pan-* + *creas*] : a mixture of enzymes from the pancreatic juice or a preparation containing such a mixture

pan-da \ˈpæn-ˌdɑː n [F, fr. native name in Nepal] : a large black-and-white mammal (*Ailuropus melanoleuca*) of Tibet that suggests a bear but is related to the raccoons

pan-da-ru-s \ˈpæn-ˌdɑː-ˌrʊ-s n [NL, genus name, fr. Malay *Pandanus* screw pine] : SCREW PINE

pan-da-rus \ˈpæn-ˌdɑː-ˌrʊ-s n [L, fr. Gk *Pandarus*] 1 : a leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War 2 : the procurer of Cressida for the Trojans

pan-dect \ˈpæn-ˌdɛkt n [LL *Pandectae*, the Pandects, digest of Roman civil law (6th cent. A.D.), fr. pl. of *pandectes* encyclopedic work, fr. Gk *pandektēs* all-receiving, fr. *pan-* + *dechesthai* to receive; akin to Gk *dokein* to seem, seem good — more at **DECENT**]

1 : a complete code of the law of a country or system of law 2 : treatise covering an entire subject

pan-dem-ic \ˈpæn-ˌdem-ik adʒ [LL *pandemias*, fr. Gk *pandēmios* of all the people, fr. *pan-* + *dēmios* people — more at **DEMAGOGUE**] : occurring over a wide geographic area and affecting an exceptionally high proportion of the population (as malaria)

pan-dem-ic n : pandemic outbreak of a disease

pan-de-mo-ni-um \ˈpæn-ˌdɑː-ˌmō-ni-əm n [NL, fr. Gk *pan-* + *daimōn* evil spirit — more at **DEMON**] 1 : the capital of Hell in Milton's *Paradise Lost* 2 : HELL 3 : not cap : a wild uproar

pan-der \ˈpæn-ˌdər/ or **pan-der-er** \-ˌdər-ər n [*pander* fr. ME *Pandare* Pandarus, fr. *L. Pandarus*; *panderer* fr. *pander*] 1 a : a go-between in love intrigues b : a man who solicits clients for a prostitute 2 : someone who caters to or exploits the weaknesses of others

pander vi **pan-der-ing** \-dɪŋ-ɪŋ/ : to act as a pander; *esp* : to provide gratification for others' desires

pan-dit \ˈpæn-ˌdɪt, -ˌpɑː-ˌn n [Hindi *pandit*, fr. Skt *pandita*] : a wise or learned man in India — often used as an honorary title

pan-dō-ra \ˈpæn-ˌdōr-ə, -ˌdōr-ə n [It, fr. LL *pandura* 3-stringed lute]

Pandora n [L, fr. Gk *Pandōra*, lit., having all gifts] : a woman given a box by Zeus from which all human ills escaped when she opened it

pan-dow-dy \ˈpæn-ˌdaʊ-ˌdɪ n [origin unknown] : a deep-dish apple sauce, spiced and sweetened with sugar, molasses, or maple syrup, and covered with a cruch crust

pan-du-rate \ˈpæn-ˌdɪ-ˌjʊr-ət adʒ [LL *pandura*] : resembling a fiddle in outline

pan-du-ri-form \ˈpæn-ˌdɪ-ˌjʊr-ə-ˌfɔrm adʒ [NL *panduriformis*, fr. LL *pandura* + *L. -formis* -iform] : PAN-DURATE

pan-el \ˈpæn-ˌel n [ME *pane* strip of cloth, pane, fr. MF *pan*, fr. *L. pannus* cloth, rag — more at **PA**] : a piece of fabric or silk or something; as a : a framed sheet of glass in a window or door b : one of the sides of a nut or bolt head 2 : one of the sections into which a sheet of postage stamps is cut for distribution

pan-ey-ry \ˈpæn-ˌɪ-jr-i, -ˌɪ-ˌrɪ n [Gk *panegyricus*, fr. Gk *panegyria*, fr. *panēgys* = a festival assembly, fr. *pan-* + *egyein* festival assembly, fr. *pan-* + *egyein* assembly; akin to Gk *agein* to gather — more at **GREGARIOUS**] : a eulogistic oration or writing; also : formal or elaborate praise ~ *syn* see **ENCONIUM** **pan-ey-ry-ist** \ˈpæn-ˌɪ-jr-i-ˌkəl, -ˌɪ-ˌrɪ-ˌkəl adʒ ~ **pan-ey-ry-ist** \-ˌkəl-ˌɪ-ˌkəl adʒ

pan-ey-ry-ist \ˈpæn-ˌɪ-jr-ɪ-st, -ˌɪ-ˌrɪ-st, -ˌpɑː-ˌn n : EULOGIST

pan-el \ˈpæn-ˌel n [ME, piece of cloth, slip of parchment, jury schedule, fr. MF, piece of cloth, piece, prob. fr. (assumed) VL *pannis*, dim of *L. pannus* cloth] 1 a (1) : a schedule containing names of persons summoned to court (2) : the group of persons so summoned (3) : JURY 1 b (1) : a group of persons selected (as to advise) (2) : a group of persons who discuss before an audience a topic of use, political or social interest; also : a discussion by such a group (3) : a group of persons or guests engaged as players in a quiz or guessing game on a radio or television program 2 : a separate or distinct part of a surface; as a : a fence section b : BUOYLE b (1) : a thin usu. rectangular board set in a frame (as a floor) (2) : a usu. sunken or raised section of a surface set off by a margin (3) : a flat vinyl rectangular sheet of construction material (as plywood) made to form part of a surface c : a vertical section of fabric (as a gore) d : any of several units of construction of an airplane wing surface e : a flat, smooth, or unmarked area or surface 2 : a flat, smooth, or unmarked area on which a picture is painted; also : a painting on such a surface 4 a : a section of a switchboard b : a flat insulating support for parts of an electrical device usu. with control handles on one face c : a usu. vertical panel for controls or dial instruments of measurement

panel vi **pan-eled** or **pan-elled** : **pan-el-ing** or **pan-el-ling** \ˈpæn-ˌel-ɪŋ, -ˌpɑː-ˌn-ɪŋ/ : to furnish or decorate with panels

panel heating n : space heating by means of wall, floor, baseboard,

or ceiling panels with embedded electric conductors or hot-air or hot-water pipes

pan-el-ing n : panels joined in a continuous surface; *esp* : decorative wood panels so combined

pan-el-ist \ˈpæn-ˌɪ-ˌst n : a member of a discussion or advisory panel or of a radio or television panel

panel truck n : a small light motor truck with a fully enclosed body used chiefly for delivery service

pan-e-tela or **pan-e-tel-la** var of PANATELA

pan-fish \ˈpæn-ˌfɪʃ n : a small food fish (as a sunfish) usu. taken with hook and line and not available on the market

pan-ic \ˈpæn-ɪk n [fr. Latin unknown] 1 : a brief, piercing spasm of pain 2 : a sudden sharp attack of mental anguish

panic vi : to cause to have pangs ; **TORMENT**

pan-gen-e-sis \ˈ(p)æn-ˌjən-ə-ˌsɪs n [NL] : a hypothetical mechanism of heredity in which the cells throw off particles that circulate throughout the system, multiply by subdivision, and collect in the reproductive products or in buds so that the egg or bud contains particles from all parts of the parent — **pan-gen-et-ic** \ˈpæn-ˌjə-ˌnet-ik adʒ ~ **pan-ge-net-ic-al-ly** \-ɪk-(ə)-ˌli-ɪ adʒ

pan-gō-lin \ˈpæn-ˌgō-ˌlɪn n [Malay *panguling*] : any of several Asiatic and African edentate mammals (*Manis*) or related genera of the order Pholidota having the body covered with large imbricated horny scales

pan-han-dle \ˈpæn-ˌhæn-ˌdɪ-l n : a narrow projection of a larger territory (as a state)

pan-hand-er \ˈpæn-ˌhænd-ɪŋ-ər, -ˌhænd-(d)ɪŋ-ər, -ˌdɪ-l-ɪŋ-ər, -ˌdɪ-l-ɪŋ-ər/ *prob.* fr. *panhandle*, n. fr. the backed-for-arm] vi : BEG ~ vt 1 : to accost on the street and beg from 2 : to get by panhandling — **pan-hand-ler** \-dɪ-l-ɪŋ-ər, -ˌdɪ-l-ɪŋ-ər n

pan-hel-len-ic \ˈpæn-ˌhəl-ˌjen-ik adʒ 1 : of or relating to all Greece or to the Hellenic world 2 : of or relating to the Greek-letter sororities or fraternities in American colleges and universities or to an association representing them

pan-ic \ˈpæn-ɪk adʒ [F *panique*, fr. Gk *panikos*, lit., of Pan, fr. *Pan*] 1 : of, relating to, or resembling the mental or emotional state of panic 2 : of, relating to, or arising from a panic 3 : of or relating to the god Pan

panic n 1 : a sudden overpowering fright; *esp* : a sudden unreasonable terror often accompanied by mass flight 2 : a sudden widespread fright concerning financial affairs and resulting in a depression 3 : a state of mind caused by violent measures for protection of casualties or other property 3 *slang* : something very funny *syn* see **FEAR** — **pan-ic-strick-en** \-ˌstrik-ən/ adʒ ~ **pan-icky** \ˈpæn-ɪk-ɪ adʒ

panic vt **pan-icked** \-ɪk-t/ **pan-ick-ing** 1 : to affect with panic 2 : to excite or stimulate (as a demonstrative appreciation on the part of ~ an audience with a gag)

pan-ic grass \ˈpæn-ɪk-ə-ˌgrɑːs n [ME *panik*, fr. MF or L; MF *panic* foxtail millet, fr. *L. panicum*, fr. *Panicum* swelling, ear of millet]; any of various grasses (*Panicum* or related genera) including important forage and cereal grasses

pan-icle \ˈpæn-ɪ-kəl n [L *panicula*, fr. dim. of *Panicum* swelling] : a compound racemose inflorescence; broadly : a pyramidal loosely branched flower cluster — **pan-icled** \-kə-lɪd/ adʒ ~ **pan-ic-u-late** \ˈpæn-ɪk-ɪ-ˌjʊ-l-ət adʒ

pan-ja-bi \ˈpæn-ˌdʒɑː-bi, -ˌdʒɑː-ˌbɪ n [Hindi *panjābī*, fr. *panjābī* of the Indic language of the Punjab] : PANJABI

pan-jan-drum \ˈpæn-ˌdʒɑːn-ˌdrʌm n [Grand *Panjandrum*, burlesque title of an imaginary personage in some nonsense lines by Samuel Foote] : a powerful personage or pretentious official

pan-ten-to-pe-nia \ˈpæn-ˌtɛn-ˌtə-ˌpɛ-ni-ə n [NL] : an acute usu. exanthematous disease of cats characterized by fever, diarrhea and dehydration and extensive destruction of white blood cells

pan-ne \ˈpæn n [F, fr. OF *panne*, *panne* fur used for lining, fr. *L. penna* leather, wing — more at **PEN**] 1 : a silk or rayon velvet with lustrous pile flattened in one direction 2 : a heavy silk or rayon fabric with a pile and high sheen and waxy smoothness

pan-nier or **pan-ier** \ˈpæn-ˌni-ər n [ME *panier*, fr. MF, fr. *L. panarium*, fr. *panis* bread — more at **FOOD**] 1 : a large basket; *esp* : one often carried on the back of an animal or the shoulders of a person 2 a : one of a pair of hoops formerly used to expand women's skirts at the sides b : an overskirt draped at the sides

pan-nik \ˈpæn-ˌnɪk n [Pan + *-nikin* (as in *cannikin*)] *Brit* : a small pan or cup

pan-no-cha \ˈpæn-ˌnō-ˌtʃɑː/ or **pan-no-ché** \-ˌtʃɛ-ʃ/ var of **PENCHE**

pan-no-pled \ˈpæn-ˌnɔː-ˌplɛd adʒ 1 : dressed in or having a panoply

pan-no-ply \ˈpæn-ˌnɔː-ˌplɛ/ n [Gk *panoplia*, fr. *pan-* + *hopla* arms, armor, pl. of *hoplon* tool, weapon — more at **HOPLITE**] 1 a : a full suit of armor 2 : a protective covering 3 : a magnificient or impressive array b : a display of all appropriate appearances

pan-or-a-ma \ˈpæn-ˌɔː-ˌrɑː-mə, -ˌrɑːm-ˌn n [Gk *pan* + *orama* sight, fr. *horan* to see — more at **WARY**] 1 a : CYCLOGRAM 1 b : a picture exhibited a certain time by a theater before the spectator 2 a : an unobstructed or complete view of a region in every direction b : a comprehensive presentation of a subject c : RANGE 3 : a mental picture of a series of images or events — **pan-oram-ic** \-ˌtrɪk-ik adʒ

pan-pipe \ˈpæn-ˌpɪ-pi n [Pan, its traditional inventor] : a primitive wind instrument consisting of a graduated series of short vertical flutes bound together with the mouthpieces in an even row — often used in pl.

pan-sé \ˈpæn-ˌzɛ n [MF *pensée*, fr. *pensée* thought, fr. *lem. pensé*, pp. of *penser* to think, fr. *L. pensare* to ponder — more at **SENSIVE**] 1 : a garden plant (*Viola tricolor hortensis*) derived chiefly from the wild pansy of Europe but hybridizing the latter with other wild violets; also : its flower 2 a : an effeminate youth b : a male homosexual

pan \ˈpæn vt [ME *panen*, fr. MF *panisier*, fr. (assumed) VL *panisari* to have hallucinations, fr. Gk *phantasia*, fr. *phantasia* imagination — more at **ALIZE**] 1 : to breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner 2 : to run panting c : to move with or make a throbbing or puffing sound 2 : to long eagerly : YEARN 3 : THROB, PULSATE ~ vt 1 : to utter with panting ; **GASP**

pan n 1 a : a panting breath b : the visible movement of the chest accompanying such a breath 2 : a throbbing or puffing sound



pant- or panto- comb form [MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. pant-, pas - more at PAN-] 1: (panology)

Pan-ta-lu-gu-el \pant-'gru-ol: pan-'tag-rə-wel-, wel- n [F]: the unrestrainedly humorous and huge son of Gargantua in Rabelais's Pantagruel - Pan-ta-gru-el-ian \pant-'gru-'el-ē-ən, (-)pan-'tag-rə-wel- adj - Pan-ta-gru-el-ism \pant-'gru-'el-'iz-əm, (-)pan-'tag-rə-wel-'iz-əm, -wel- n - Pan-ta-gru-el-ist \-'est-ŋ n

pan-ta-lets or pan-ta-lets \pant-'tə-ŋ, -tə-ŋ pl [pantaloons]: long drawers with a ruffle at the bottom of each leg, usually showing below the skirt and worn by women and children in the first half of the 19th century

pan-ta-loon \pant-'tɒn n [MF & OIt; MF Pantalon, fr. OIt Pantalone, Pantalone] 1: a or pair of trousers with a ruffle at the bottom of each leg; a character in the commedia dell'arte that is usu. a lean old dotard who wears spectacles, slippers, and a tight-fitting combination of trousers and stockings b: a buffoon in pantomimes 2 pl a: BREECHES b: TROUSERS

pan-techni-con \pant-'tek-ni-kən n [short for pantechnicum van, fr. pantechnicum (storage warehouse)] Brit: ʔAN 1

pan-the-ism \pant(-)thē-'iz-əm n [F panthéisme, fr. panthéiste pantheist, fr. E pantheist, fr. pan + -theist] 1: a doctrine that equates God with the forces and laws of the universe 2: pan-the-ist \pant(-)thē-'ist-ik, (-)pan(-)thē-'ist-ik n

pan-the-istic \pant(-)thē-'ist-ik, (-)pan(-)thē-'ist-ik adj

pan-the-on \pant(-)thē-'ān, (-)pən-ŋ n [ME Panteon, a temple at Rome, fr. L Pantheon, fr. Gk pantheon temple of all the gods, fr. neut. of pantheos of all gods, fr. pan + -theos god] 1: a temple dedicated to two or more gods 2: a building serving as the burial place of or containing memorials to famous dead 3: the gods of a people; esp: the gods officially recognized

pan-ther \pant(-)thər n, pl panthers is also panther [ME pantere, fr. OF, fr. L Panthera, fr. Gk panthēr] 1: LEOPARD; as a leopard 2: a spotted feline animal 3: a building serving as the burial place of the black color phase 2: COUGAR 3: JAGUAR

pan-tie or panty \pant-'ē n [pents]: a woman's or child's undergarment covering the lower trunk and made with closed crotch and very short legs usu. used in pl

pan-tle \pant-'l n: a woman's article with a sewed-in or detachable crotch made with or without garters and boning

pan-tile \pant-'rɪl n [pan]: 1: a roofing tile whose cross section is a dissymmetric curve 2: a longitudinally curved roofing tile laid alternately with convex and concave tiles

pan-to-ile \pant-'tɔf-əl, -'it-əl, -'it-ət; 'pant-a-til n [ME pantuile, fr. MF pantouille]: SLIPPER

pan-to-graph \pant-'ə-gra-f n [F pantographe, fr. pant + -graphie graph] 1: an instrument for copying on any predetermined scale consisting of four light rigid bars jointed in parallellogram form; also: a similar jointed device 2: an electrical tray carried by a collapsible and adjustable frame

pan-to-graph-ic \pant-'ə-graf-ik adj

pan-to-mime \pant-'ə-mim n [L pantomimus, fr. pant- + mimus mime] 1: Pantomimist 2: a: an ancient Roman dramatic performance featuring a solo actor whose choreography was limited to dramatic or dancing performances in which a story is told by expressive bodily or facial movements of the performers 3: conveyance of a story by bodily or facial movements esp. in drama or dance 4: the art or genre of conveying a story by bodily movements only - pantomime v - pan-to-mim-ic \pant-'ə-mim-ik adj

pan-to-mim-ist \pant-'ə-mim-ist, -'mim-ŋ n: an actor or dancer in or a composer of pantomimes

pan-to-the-nate \pant-'ə-then-'āt, pan-'tith-ə-'nāt n: a salt or ester of pantoic acid

pan-to-then-ic acid \pant-'ə-then-'ik-əd n [Gk pantothen from all sides, fr. pant-, pas all - more at PAN-]: a viscous oily acid C₉H₁₇NO₆ of the vitamin B complex found in all living tissues

pan-toum \pant-'tu:m n [F, fr. Malay pantun]: a series of quatrains with interlaced rhyming (as abcbcb) rhymes within the second and fourth verses of each stanza; each stanza are repeated as the first and third verses of the following stanza and the first and third verses of the opening stanza as the second and fourth verses of the final stanza

pan-trop-ic \pant-'trɒp-ik adj: occurring or distributed throughout the tropical regions of the earth

pan-try \pant-'rɪ n [ME panterie, fr. MF panterie, fr. OF, fr. paneter servant in charge of the pantry, irreg. fr. pan bread, fr. L panis - more at FOOD] 1: a room or closet used for storing provisions or groceries and china or for serving 2: a room for preparation of food

pants \pant(s) n pl [short for pantaloons] 1: TROUSERS 2 chiefly Brit: men's short underpants 3: PANTSIE

pant-y-waist \pant-'ē-waist n 1: a child's garment consisting of short pants buttoned to a waistband 2: a suit 3: pantywaist adj

Pan-zar or pan-zar \pant-'zər n [F] a witty rascal and companion of Pantagruel in Rabelais's Pantagruel

pan-zer \pant-'zər, 'pān(-)zər adj [Gk panzer-, fr. panzer coat of mail, armor, fr. OF pancière, fr. ponce belt, paunch - more at PANCH] 1: of or relating to a panzer division or similar armored unit

pan-zer n: TANK

panzer division n: a German armored division

pap \pəp n [ME pappe, of imit. origin] 1 chiefly dial: NIPPLE, TEAT 2: something shaped like a nipple

pap n [ME] 1: a soft food for infants or invalids 2: political patronage 3: something lacking solid value or substantiality

pap-a-pap \pəp-'pəp n [F] (baby talk): FATHER

Papa - a communications code word for the letter P

pap-a-cy \pəp-'pə-sē n [ME papacie, fr. ML papatia, fr. LL papa pope - more at POPE] 1: the office of pope 2: a succession or line of popes 3: the term of a pope's reign 4 cap: the system of government of the Roman Catholic Church of which the pope is the supreme head

pap-a-in \pəp-'pā-ŋ, -'pī-ŋ n [ISV, fr. papayo]: a proteinase

in the juice of unripe papaya used esp. as a tenderizer for meat and in medicine

pap-a-ly \pəp-'al-ē adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML papalis, fr. LL papa] 1: of or relating to a pope or to the Roman Catholic Church

pap-a-ly \pəp-'al-ē adv

papal cross n: a cross illustration

Pap-a-pō-ko-lau test \pəp-'ə-nē-kə-'lāu-, pəp-'ə-nik-'ə-ŋ n [George C. Papanicolaou] 1: 853 Am. medical scientist; 2: a method for early detection of cancer by smearing and staining of exfoliated cells

pap-a-pher-ine \pəp-'pəv-'rēn-, (-)rən-ŋ n [ISV, fr. L papaver poppy] 1: a crystalline alkaloid C₂₀H₂₁NO₄ found in opium and used chiefly as an antispasmodic because of its ability to relax smooth muscle

pap-a-w \pəp-'əw n [prob. modif. of Sp papayo] 1: PAPA-TO 2: PAPA 2 \pəp-'(j)ə, 'pəp-'ə n: a No. American tree (Asimina triloba) of the custard-apple family with purple flowers and a yellow edible fruit; also: its fruit

pap-a-paya \pəp-'əp-ə n [Sp, of AmerInd origin; akin to Otomac papaya]: a tropical American tree (Carica papaya of the family Caricaceae, the papaya family) with large oblong yellow edible fruit; also: its fruit

pap-er \pəp-'ər n [ME papir, fr. MF papier, fr. L papyrus papyrus, p. paper, fr. Gk papyrus papyrus] 1 a: a felted sheet of vegetable fibers laid down on a fine screen from a water suspension b: a sheet or piece of paper 2 a: a piece of paper containing a written or printed statement: DOCUMENT b: a piece of paper containing writing or print c: a written composition d: a piece of writing or printing 3: a paper containing news or reports 4: NEWSPAPER 5: the negotiable notes or instruments of commerce 6: WALL-PAPER 7: TICKETS; esp: free passes

paper v: pap-er-ing \pəp-'p-ər-ɪŋ 1 archaic: to put down or describe in writing 2: to fold or enclose in paper 3: to cover or line with paper 4: to apply wall paper 5: to fill by giving out free passes ~ vi: to hang wall paper - pap-er-er \pəp-'ər-ər adj 1 a: made of paper, paperboard, or papier-mâché (~ carton) b: resembling paper in texture, strength, or thickness

PAPER-Y \pəp-'ər-ē n: 1: of or relating to clerical work or written communication 2: NOMINALLY THEORETICAL 4: admitted by free passes (~ audience) 5: issued as paper money

pap-er-back \pəp-'p-ər-'bæk n: a paper-covered book - paperback adj

paper birch n: an American birch (Betula papyrifera) with peeling white bark often swayed into a curve

pap-er-board \pəp-'p-ər-'bɔrd-, 'bɔb(ə)rɪd n: a composition board: CARDBOARD - paperboard adj

paper chase n: HARE AND HOUNDS

paper cutter n 1: PAPER KNIFE 2: a machine for simultaneous cutting of many sheets of paper

pap-er-hang \pəp-'p-ər-'hæŋ n: a paper containing news or reports

pap-er-hang-ing \pəp-'p-ər-'hæŋ-ɪŋ n: the act of applying wallpaper

pap-er-iness \pəp-'p-ər-'ri-nəs n: the condition of being papery

paper knife n 1: a knife for slitting envelopes or uncut pages 2: the knife of a paper cutter

paper money n 1: money consisting of government notes and bank notes 2: BANK MONEY

pap-er-mul-ber-y \pəp-'p-ər-'mʌl-bər-ē n: an Asiatic tree (Broussonetia papyrifera) of the mulberry family widely grown as a shade tree

paper profit n: a profit that can be realized by selling (as when market value exceeds book value)

pap-er-weight \pəp-'p-ər-'weɪt n: an object used to hold down loose papers by its weight

paper work: 1: routine clerical or record-keeping work often incidental to a more important task

pap-ery \pəp-'p-ər-ē adj: resembling paper in texture or consistency

pap-er-ter-rie \pəp-'p-ər-'trē, 'pəp-'ə-ŋ n [F]: packaged fancy writing paper

Pap-ri-a \pəp-'ri-ə n [F, glued paper] 1: COLLAGE

pap-ier-mâ-ché \pəp-'p-ər-'mə-'shā-, (-)jə-mə-ŋ n [F, lit, chewed paper] 1: a light strong molding material of waste paper pulped with glue and other additives 2: papier-mâché

pap-ill-ia \pəp-'il-ē-ə n [L papilla, fr. papilla - nipple] 1: a small papillary projection 2: a vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth b: one of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer and often containing tactile corpuscles c: one of the small protuberances on the upper surface of the tongue - pap-ill-ia-ly \pəp-'il-ē-ə-'l-ē, pəp-'il-ē-ə-'l-ē adj - pap-ill-ate \pəp-'il-ē-ət, -'pīl-ē-ət adj - pap-ill-ose \pəp-'il-ē-əs, -'pīl-ē-əs adj

pap-ill-oma \pəp-'il-ə-ŋ n, pl pap-ill-om-ā \pəp-'il-ē-ŋ, -'l-ŋ [L; akin to L papula pimple, Litho paps nipple] 1: abs: a nipple of the breast 2: a small papillary projection on the body part similar to a nipple in form: a: a vascular process of connective tissue extending into and nourishing the root of a hair, feather, or developing tooth b: one of the vascular protuberances of the dermal layer of the skin extending into the epidermal layer and often containing tactile corpuscles c: one of the small protuberances on the upper surface of the tongue - pap-ill-ia-ly \pəp-'il-ē-ə-'l-ē, pəp-'il-ē-ə-'l-ē adj - pap-ill-ate \pəp-'il-ē-ət, -'pīl-ē-ət adj - pap-ill-ose \pəp-'il-ē-əs, -'pīl-ē-əs adj

pap-ill-oma n: 1: a benign tumor (as a wart) due to overgrowth of epithelial tissue on papillae of vascular connective tissue (as of the skin) 2: an epithelial tumor caused by a virus - pap-ill-oma-tous \pəp-'il-ə-ŋ-'t-əs, -'l-ē-ŋ-'t-əs adj

pap-ill-ion \pəp-'il-ē-ŋ-ən n [F, papilion, fr. papilion, fr. L papilion-, papilion- (papilion) 1: a butterfly, fr. L papilion-, papilion- a long-haired Chihuahua

pap-ill-ite \pəp-'il-ē-ŋ-'it-ē, -'it-ē n [F, fr. papillon butterfly] 1: CURLPAPER 2: a greased paper wrapper in which food is cooked

pap-ist \pəp-'ist n, often cap [MF or NL; MF papiste, fr. pape pope; NL papista, fr. LL papa pope]: ROMAN CATHOLIC - usu. used disparagingly

ə about; ʔ kiten; or further: a back; ā bake; ā cot; cart; ä out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life 1 joke; ɪ joken; ɔ flow; ɔ blow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

something equal to **1**: MATCH **2**: to correspond to **3**: to place as to be parallel in direction with something **4**: to extend, run, or move in a direction parallel to

parallel adv: in a parallel manner

parallel bars *n pl*: a pair of bars on a support adjustable in height and spacing that are parallel to each other and are used for gymnastic exercises

parallel-ellipted \par-ə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈpɪ-pəd, -ˈpɪp-əd, -ˈleɪ-ə-ˈpɛd\ *n* [Gk *parallelēpeidon*, fr. *parallēlos* + *epide* plane surface, fr. neut. of *epipedos* flat, fr. *epi* + *pedon* ground; akin to *L ped-*, *pes foot* — more at FOOT]: a prism whose bases are parallelograms

parallel forces *n pl*: forces acting in parallel lines

parallel-ism \par-ə-ˈlɪz-əm\ *n* [Gk *parallelismos*]: the quality or state of being parallel **2**: RESEMBLANCE, CORRESPONDENCE **3**: recurrent syntactical similarities introduced for rhetorical effect **4**: a theory that mind and matter accompany one another but are not causally related **5**: the development of similar new characters by two or more related organisms in response to similarity of environment

par-al-lel-o-gram \par-ə-ˈleɪ-ə-ˈɡrɑm\ *n* [LL or Gk; LL *parallelogrammum*, fr. Gk *parallelogrammōn*, fr. neut. of *parallelogrammos* bounded by parallels, fr. *parallēlos* + *grammē* line, fr. *graphein* to write — more at CARVEL]: a quadrilateral with opposite sides parallel and equal

par-ral-o-gism \par-ˈrɑl-ə-ˈdʒɪz-əm\ *n* [MF *paralogisme*, fr. LL *paralogismus*, fr. Gk *paralogismos*, parallelograms] *n*: a fallacious argument, esp. one in which the conclusion follows from premises by speech, reason — more at LEGUEND]: a fallacious argument contrary to logical rules

par-ral-y-sis \par-ˈrɑl-ə-ˈsɪs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk, fr. *paralyein* to loosen, dissipate, fr. *para-* + *ralein* to loosen, more at LOOSE]: complete or partial loss of function esp. when involving the motion or sensation in a part of the body **2**: loss of the ability to move **3**: a state of powerlessness or incapacity to act; IMPOTENCE — *par-a-ly-tic* \par-ə-ˈlɪ-tɪk\ *adj* or *n*

par-aly-sis agitans \pə-ˈlɪz-ə-ˈtændʒ\ *n* [NL, lit., shaking palsy]: a chronic progressive nervous disease of later life marked by tremor and weakness of resting muscles and a peculiar gait

par-a-ly-z-a-tion \par-ə-ˈlɪz-ə-ˈtʃən\ *n*: paralyzed state; also: the act or process of paralyzing

par-alyze \par-ˈlɪz-əɪ\ *v* [Fr. *paralyser*, back-formation fr. *paralyse* paralysis, fr. *paralyzō*] **1**: to affect with paralysis **2**: to make powerless or ineffective **3**: UNNERVE **4**: STUN, STUPEFY **5**: to bring to an end; PREVENT, DESTROY — *par-a-lyz-er* *n*

para-mag-net \par-ə-ˈmæg-nət\ *n* [back-formation fr. *paramagnetic*]: a paramagnetic substance

para-mag-net-ic \par-ə-ˈ(m)æg-net-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV]: being or relating to a magnetizable substance that like aluminum and platinum has small but positive susceptibility varying but little with magnetizing force — *para-mag-net-ism* \-ˈmæg-nɪz-əm\ *n*

para-ma-ta-lic \par-ə-ˈmɑt-ə-ˈlɪk\ *adj* [Gk *paramatē*]: a fine lightweight dress fabric of silk and wool or cotton and wool

para-me-cium \par-ə-ˈmeʃ-(ē)-əm, -sē-əm\ *n* [pl *para-me-cia* -sh-(ē)-ə, -sē-ə] also *paramécium* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *paramēkios* oblong, fr. *para* + *mēkos* length; akin to Gk *paramēnos* curved]: a parasitic genus of ciliates (Paramecium) ciliate protozoans having an elongate body rounded at the anterior end and an oblique funnel-shaped buccal groove bearing the mouth at the extremity

par-a-ment \par-ə-ˈmɒnt\ *n* [ME, fr. ML *paramentum*, fr. *parare* furnish, fr. *para-* + *mentum* more at PARE]: an ornamental ecclesiastical hanging or vestment

pa-ram-ō-ter \pə-ˈrɑm-ət-ər\ *n* [NL, fr. *para* + Gk *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] **1**: an arbitrary constant each of whose values characterizes a member of a system (as a family of curves); *spec. 1*: a quantity that defines a statistical population **2**: a characteristic element or constant factor — *para-met-ric* \par-ə-ˈme-trɪk\ *adj*

par-am-ne-sia \par-ˈɑm-nē-ʒi-ə, -əm\ *n* [NL, fr. *para* + *mnēsia* (as in *amnesia*)]: a disorder of memory; as **1**: a condition in which the present meaning of words cannot be remembered **2**: the illusion of remembering scenes and events when experienced for the first time

para-mor-phic \par-ə-ˈmɔr-fɪk\ or *para-mor-phous* \-fəs\ *adj*: affected by metamorphism

para-par-ax-ism \pə-ˈrɑp-ə-ˈzɪz-əm\ *n*: the changing of one mineral species to another by a change in physical characters without change in chemical composition

para-pa-mount \par-ə-ˈpa-maʊnt\ *adj* [AF *paramount*, fr. OF *par* by (fr. *L per*) + *amount* above, fr. *a* to (fr. *ad* + *mont* mountain)]: *spec. 1*: a quantity superior to all others; SUPREME *syn* see DOMINANT — *par-a-mount-ry* \-ˈmaʊnt-(ə)-rɪ\ *n*

par-amount *n*: a supreme ruler

par-amour \par-ə-ˈmʊ(ə)\ *n* [ME, fr. *par amour* by way of love, fr. OF]: an illicit love; *esp*: MISTRESS

par-a-my-lum \pə-ˈrɑ-ˈmɪ-ləm\ *n* [NL, fr. *para* + *L amyllum* starch — more at AMYL-]: a reserve carbohydrate of various protozoans and algae that resembles starch

pa-rang \pə-ˈrɑŋ\ *n* [Malay]: a short sword, cleaver, or machete common in Malaya, British Borneo, and Indonesia

par-a-noi-a \pə-ˈnɔɪ-ə\ *n* [Gk, fr. Gk, madness, fr. *paranos* demented, fr. *para* + *nous* mind] **1**: a rare chronic psychosis characterized by systematized delusions of persecution or of grandeur *usu.* not associated with hallucinations **2**: a tendency on the part of individuals or of groups toward excessive or irrational suspicions and distrustfulness of others — *para-noi-ac* \-ˈnɔɪ-ək, -ˈnɔɪ-ɪk\ *adj* or *n*

par-a-noi-d \par-ə-ˈnɔɪ-d\ *adj* **1**: resembling paranoia **2**: characterized by suspiciousness, persecutory trends, or megalomania — *par-a-noi-d* *n*

para-noi-d schizophre-nia *n*: a psychosis resembling paranoia but commonly displaying hallucinations and marked behavioral deterioration

para-nor-mal \par-ə-ˈnɔr-məl\ *adj*: not scientifically explainable

SUPERNATURAL *par-nor-mal-i-ty* \-ˈnɔr-məl-ə-ˈtɪ\ *n* — *par-nor-mal-ly* \-ˈnɔr-məl-ɪ\ *adv*

para-nymph \par-ə-ˈnɪmp\ *n* [LL *paranymphus*, fr. Gk *para-*

nymphos, fr. *para* + *nymphē* bride — more at NUPTIAL] **1**: a friend going with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride in ancient Greece; also: the bridesmaid conducting the bride to the bridegroom **2**: a BEST MAN **3**: BRIDESMAID

par-a-pet \par-ə-ˈpɛt, -ˈpɛt\ *n* [It *parapetto*, fr. *parare* to shield (fr. *L* to prepare) + *petto* chest, fr. *L pectus* — more at PARE, PECTORAL] **1**: a wall, rampart, or elevation of earth or stone to protect soldiers; *usu.* NETWORK **2**: a low wall or railing to protect the edge of a platform, roof, or bridge — *par-a-pet-ed* \-ˈpɛt-əd\ *adj*

pa-rap-h \par-ə-ˈfɑ\ *n* [MF, fr. L *paraphrasia*] **1**: a flourish at the end of a signature sometimes made to safeguard against forgery

par-a-phē-ra \par-ə-ˈfɛr-ə\ *n* [NL, lit., paraphernalia] *n pl* *but sing or pl in constr* [ML, deriv. of Gk *parapherna* goods a bride brings over and above the dowry, fr. *para* + *phērnē* dowry, fr. *pherein* to bear — more at BEAR] **1**: the separate real or personal property of a married woman that she acquires by will or gift during her life **2**: common law during her life **2**: personal belongings **3**: FURNISHINGS, APPARATUS

para-phrase \par-ə-ˈfrɑz\ *n* [MF, fr. L *paraphrasis*, fr. Gk, fr. *paraphrazein* to paraphrase, fr. *para* + *phrazein* to point out] **1**: a restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form **2**: the use or process of paraphrasing in studying or teaching composition

paraphrase *vt*: to make a paraphrase of ~ *vi*: to make a paraphrase of

para-phras-er *n*

para-phras-tic \par-ə-ˈfrɑz-tɪk\ *adj* [F *paraphrastique*, fr. Gk *paraphrastikos*, fr. *paraphrazō*] **1**: PARAPHRASING **2**: explaining or translating more clearly and amply — *para-phras-ti-cal-ly* \-tɪ-kəl-ɪ\ *adv*

pa-rap-ty-sis \par-ə-ˈrɑf-ə-ˈsɪs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, sucker, offshoot, fr. *paratylos* to produce, at the side, fr. *para* + *tylos* to project forth — more at PHYSICS]: one of the slender sterile filaments borne among the sporogenous or gametogenous organs in cryptogamic plants

para-ple-gia \par-ə-ˈplɛj-ə\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *paraplegia*] *hemiplegia*, *fr. para* + *plegō* *n*: plegia]: paralysis of the lower half of the body with involvement of both legs — *para-ple-gic* \-dʒɪk\ *adj* or *n*

para-psychol-o-gy \par-ə-ˈ(s)ɪ-kəl-ə-ˈdʒɪ\ *n* [ISV]: a science concerned with the investigation of evidence for telepathy, clairvoyance, and psychokinetics

para-ros-an-i-line \par-ə-ˈ(r)ɔ-zən-ɪ-ˈnɪ\ *n* [ISV]: a white crystalline base C₁₁H₁₃N₂O that is the parent compound of many dyes; also: its red chloride used esp. in coloring paper and as a biological stain

Pa-ra rubber \par-ə-, pə-ˈrɑ-ˈru\ *n* [Pará, Brazil]: native rubber from a So. American tree (*genus Hevea*, esp. *H. brasiliensis*) of the spurge family

para-sang \par-ə-ˈsɑŋ\ *n* [L *parasanga*, fr. Gk *parasangēs*, of Indian origin; akin to Per *lasanga* parasang] **1**: any of various Persian units of distance; *esp*: an ancient unit equal to about four miles

para-se-le-ne \par-ə-ˈsɛ-ˈle-nē\ *n*, *pl* *para-se-le-ne* *v* \-(k)ɪ-nē, -nɪ\ [NL, fr. *para* + Gk *selēnē* moon — more at SELENIUM] **1**: a luminous biological phenomenon in dependence with lunar halos

para-se-le-nic \-ˈle-nɪk, -ˈle-n-əd\ *adj*

pa-ra-shah \pə-ˈrɑ-shə\ *n* [Heb *pārāshāh*, lit., explanation] **1**: one of the portions into which the law is divided for synagogue reading on the Sabbath; also: a section (as for a holy day) of the whole of the law

para-sit-e \par-ə-ˈsɪt\ *n* [MF, fr. *L parasitus*, fr. Gk *parasitos*, fr. *para* + *sitos* grain] **1**: one frequenting the tables of the rich and earning welcome by flattery; SYCOPHANT **2**: an organism living in or on another organism in parasitism **3**: something that resembles a biological parasite in dependence on something else for existence or support without making a useful or adequate return — *para-sit-ic* \par-ə-ˈsɪt-ɪk\ also *para-sit-i-cal* \-tɪ-kəl\ *adj* — *para-sit-i-cal-ly* \-(k)ə-ˈlɪ\ *adv*

para-sit-i-ci-dal \par-ə-ˈsɪt-ə-ˈsɪd-ɪ\ *adj*: destructive to parasites

para-sit-i-ci-de \-ˈsɪt-ə-ˈsɪd\ *n* [L *parasitus* + *E -cide*]: a parasiticide agent

para-sit-ism \par-ə-ˈsɪt-ɪz-əm\ *n* **1**: the behavior of a parasite **2**: an intimate association between organisms of two or more kinds; *usu.* injuries **3**: PARASTOSIS

para-sit-ize \par-ə-ˈsɪt-ɪz-, -sɪt-, ɪz\ *v*: to infest or live on or with as a parasite

para-sit-ol-o-gy \par-ə-ˈsɪt-ə-ˈlɔj-ə\ *n* [L *parasitus* + ISV + *-ology*]: a branch of biology dealing with parasites and parasitism *esp.* among animals

para-sit-osis \-ˈsɪt-ə-ˈsɪs\ *n*: infestation with or disease caused by parasites

para-sol \par-ə-ˈsɔl, -ˈsɪl\ *n* [F, fr. OF *parasole*, fr. *parare* to shield + *sol* sun] **1**: a LIL (as from PARAFET, SOLAR] **1**: a lightweight umbrella used as a sunshade *esp.* by women **2**: a monoplane with wings raised above a pilot's head to permit downward vision

para-syn-pa-thet-ic \par-ə-ˈsɪm-pə-ˈθet-ɪk\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, being, or acting on the parasympathetic nervous system — *parasympathetic* *n*

parasympathetic nervous system *n*: the part of the autonomic nervous system that contains chiefly cholinergic fibers and tends to induce secretion, decrease the tone and contractility of smooth muscle, and cause the dilatation of blood vessels and that consists of a cranial and a sacral part

para-sym-pa-tho-mi-met-ic \par-ə-ˈsɪm-pə-(k)θə-(mɪ)-ˈmet-ɪk, -mɔ\ *adj* [ISV]: simulating parasympathetic nervous action in physiological effect

para-syn-thet-ic \par-ə-ˈsɪn-(θ)-ˈtɛs\ *n* [NL]: the formation of words by adding a derivative ending and prefixing a particle (as in *denaturalize*) — *para-syn-thet-ic-ly* \-(θ)-ˈtɛt-ɪk\ *adv*

para-tac-tic \par-ə-ˈtɑk-tɪk\ *adj*: of or relating to parataxis

para-tac-ti-cal \-tɪ-kəl\ *adj*: *para-tac-ti-cal-ly* \-(k)ə-ˈlɪ\ *adv*

para-tax-is \par-ə-ˈtɑk-sɪs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, act of placing side by

about; *ʃ* kitten; or further; a back; *ā* bake; *ā* cot, cart; all out; ch chin; *o* less; *e* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life *j* joke; *ŋ* sing; *o* flow; *o* flaw; *o* coin; *th* thin; *th* thus; *l* foot; *u* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *z*h vision

of MF *parochien*, fr. *parochel* 1 : a member or inhabitant of a parish

par-oh-ly \par-oh-ly\ n [L *paritas*, fr. *par equal*] 1 : the quality or state of being equal or equivalent 2 a : equivalence of a commodity price expressed in one currency to its price expressed in another b : equality of purchasing power established by law between different kinds of money at a given ratio 3 a : an equivalence between farmers' purchasing power and the purchasing power of a worker at a selected base period maintained by government support of agricultural commodity prices

parity n : the state or fact of having borne offspring; also : the number of children previously borne

par-oh-ly \par-oh-ly\ n [ME, fr. OF *parce* enclosure, fr. (assumed) VL *parcius*] 1 a : an enclosed piece of ground stocked with beasts of the chase and held by royal prescription or grant b : a tract of land often including lawns, woodland, and pasture attached to a country house and used as a game preserve and for recreation 2 a : a piece of ground in an orchard or town kept for ornament and recreation b : an area maintained in its natural state as a public property 3 a : a level valley between mountain ranges b : an open space surrounded by woodland 4 a : a space occupied by military animals, vehicles, or materials b : PARKING LOT 5 : an enclosed arena or stadium used esp. for ball games

park vt 1 : to enclose in a park 2 a (1) : to bring to a stop and keep standing at the edge of a public way (2) : to leave temporarily on a public way or in a parking lot or garage b : to land or leave an airplane (3) : to set aside for temporary use (4) : to assemble (as equipment or stores) in a military dump or park ~ vt, to park a vehicle — **park** n

par-ka \par-ka\ n [Aleut, skin, outer garment, fr. Russ, belt, fr. Samoyed] 1 : a hooded fur pullover garment for arctic wear 2 : a fabric or material used for sports or military wear

parking lot n : an outdoor lot for the parking of motor vehicles

par-kin-son-ism \par-kin-sən-iz-əm\ n 1 : PARALYSIS AGITANS 2 : a chronic nervous disorder marked by muscle rigidity but without tremor of resting muscles

par-kin-son's disease \par-kin-sən-z\ n [James Parkinson 1824 E phrenologist]

park-way \par-ka-way\ n : a broad landscaped thoroughfare

par-lance \par-lɑ̃(t)s\ n [MF, fr. OF, fr. *parler*] 1 : SPEECH; 2 : formal debate or parley 2 : manner or mode of speech; IDIOM

par-lan-ol \par-lɑ̃(ol)\ n [JDO] or **par-lan-ol** \par-lɑ̃(ol)\ n [parlando fr. It, verbal of *parlare* to speak] : ML *parlanol*, *parlanol* fr. It, a type of *parlando* delivered or performed in an unsustained style suggestive of speech — used as a direction in music

par-lay \par-lā-lee\ vi [F *parler*, n., *parlay*, fr. It dial., pl. of *parolo*, fr. *parolo* equal, fr. L *par*] 1 : to bet in a parlay 2 : to exploit successfully; MAGNIFY

parlay n : a set of two or more bets so set up in advance that the original stake plus its winnings are risked on the successive wagers; **broaddy** : the fresh risking of an original stake together with its winnings

parle \par-lee\ vi or n [ME *parlen* to parley, fr. MF *parler*] **archaic**

par-ley \par-lee\ vi [MF *parler* to speak, fr. ML *parabolare*, fr. LL *parabola* speech, *parabole* — more at PARABLE] : to speak with another; **CONFER**; **specif** : to discuss terms with an enemy

parley n 1 a : a conference for discussion of points in dispute b : a conference with an enemy 2 : CONVERSATION, DISCUSSION

par-liament \par-lə-mənt\ US also \parl-yə-m\ [ME, fr. OF *parlement*, fr. *parle*] 1 : a formal conference for the discussion of public affairs; **specif** : a council of state in early medieval England 2 a : an assemblage of the nobility, clergy, and commons called together by the British sovereign as the supreme legislative body in the United Kingdom b : a similar assemblage in another nation or state 3 a : the supreme legislative body of a usu. major political unit that is a continuing institution comprising a series of individual parliaments b : the British House of Commons 4 : one of several principal courts of justice existing in France before the revolution of 1789

par-liament-ary \par-lə-mən-ter-ē-ən, -mə-n-, -pərl-yə-\ n 1 **often cap** : an adherent of the parliament in opposition to the king during the English Civil War 2 : an expert in the rules and usages of parliament or other deliberative assembly

par-liament-ary \-ment-ə-ri-, -ment-er-ē\ adj 1 a : of or relating to a parliament b : enacted, done, or ratified by a parliament 2 : of or adhering to the parliament as opposed to the king during the English or British period 3 : having the characteristics of parliamentary government 4 : of or relating to members of a parliament 5 : of or according to parliamentary law

parliamentary government n : a system of government having the real executive power vested in a cabinet composed of members of the legislature who are individually and collectively responsible to the legislature

parliamentary law n : the rules and precedents governing the proceedings of deliberative assemblies and other organizations

par-lor or **chiefly Brit par-lour** \par-lor\ n, **often attrib** [ME *parlor*, fr. (G) *parloir* used as the surname of a Frenchman on the occasion of the reception of guests; a : a room in a private dwelling for the entertainment of guests b : a conference chamber or private reception room c : a room in an inn, hotel, or club for conversation or semiprivate uses 2 : any of various business places (funeral parlors, beauty parlors)]

parlor car n : an extra-fare railroad passenger car for day travel equipped with individual chairs

par-lor-maid \-māid\ n : a maid in a private home who attends to the parlor, the table, and the door

par-lous \par-lōs\ adj [ME, alt. of *perilous*] 1 : fraught with danger or risk; **HAZARDOUS** 2 : dangerously shrewd or cunning — **par-lous-ly** adv

par-ous \par-ōs\ : by a very great extent; **EXCEEDING**

par-me-san \par-mə-zān, -zən, -zən\ n [*parmisan* (of Parma)] 1 : a very hard cheese 2 : a variety of cheese

par-me-san \par-mē-sən\ adj 1 : L *parmossius* of Parmassus, fr. Gk *parnassos*, fr. *Parnassus* Parmassus, mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses] : of or relating to poetry 2 [*parnassien*, fr. *Parnasse* Parmassus; fr. *Le Parnasse contemporain* (1866) an anthology of poetry] : of or relating to a school of

French poets of the second half of the 19th century emphasizing metrical form rather than emotion — **Parnassian**

par-oh-ial \par-oh-ē-əl\ adj [ME *parochial*, fr. MF *parochial*, fr. LL *parochialis*, fr. *parochia* parish — more at PARISH] 1 : of or relating to a church parish 2 : confined or restricted as if within the borders of a parish; **PROVINCIAL** — **par-oh-ial-ly** \-kē-ē-əl\ adv

par-oh-ial-ism \-kē-ē-iz-əm\ n : the quality or state of being parochial; **esp** : **NARROWNESS**

parochial school n : a school maintained by a religious body

par-oh-dist \par-oh-dist\ n : a writer of parodies

par-oh-od-ly \par-oh-od-ly\ n [L *parodia*, fr. Gk *parōidia*, fr. *para-* + *oidēin* to sing — more at ODE] 1 : a literary or musical work in which the style of an author or work is closely imitated for comic effect or in ridicule 2 : a feeble or ridiculous imitation **syn see** CARICATURE — **parody** vt

par-rol \par-rōl\ n [MF *parole*] : **WORD OF MOUTH** (prove by ~) (**parol** adj)

par-rol \par-rōl\ n [F *parole*, parol, fr. LL *parabola* speech — more at PARABLE] 1 a : promise made with or confirmed by a pledge of one's honor; **esp** : the promise of a prisoner of war to fulfill stated conditions in consideration of his release 2 : a watchword given only to officers of the guard and of the day 3 : a conditional release of a prisoner serving an indeterminate or unexpired sentence — **parole** adj

parole vt 1 : to release (a prisoner) on parole — **par-rol-lee** \par-rō-lee, -par-lee\ n

par-oh-nom-ia \par-oh-nō-mē-zh-ə-sh-ə-, -pə-rā-nō-mē-ā-\ n [L, fr. Gk *parōnomazō*, to call something by a false name] 1 : a name + *onomia* name — more at NAME] : a play on words; **FUN** — **par-oh-nom-ias-tic** \-mas-tik\ adj

par-oh-onym \par-oh-nim\ n [LL *paronymon*, fr. Gk *parōnymon*, neut. of *parōnymos*] : a paronymous word

par-oh-onym \par-oh-nōm\ n [Gk *parōnymos*, fr. *par-* + *-onymos* (as in *homōnymos* homonymously)] 1 : **CONJUGATE** 4 2 a : formed from a word in another language b : having a form similar to that of a cognate foreign word

par-otid \par-ō-tid-, -rō-tid\ adj [NL *parotid-*, *parotis* parotid gland, also *parotis* parotid gland, fr. Gk *parōtīd-*, *parōtis* parotid gland, fr. *par-* + *-ot-*, *-ous* ear — more at EAR] : of or relating to the parotid gland

parotid gland n : either of a pair of large serous salivary glands situated below and in front of the ear

par-ot-i-lis \par-ō-tī-lis-, -pə-rō-ē-\ n : inflammation of the parotid gland; also **parotitis**

par-orous \pə-rō-rəs\ adj **comb form** [L *parus*, fr. *parere* to give birth to, produce — more at PARE] : giving birth to ; producing (a biparous)

Par-ous-ia \par-ū-sē-ə-, -pə-rō-rē-ə-\ n [Gk, lit., presence, fr. *parous-*, *parō*, prep. of *parēinai* to be present, fr. *para-* + *einai* to be — more at IS] : **SECOND COMING**

par-ox-ysm \par-ək-siz-əm\ n [F & ML; F *paroxysme*, fr. ML *paroxysmos*, fr. Gk *paroxysmos*, fr. *paroxysme* to stimulate, fr. *par-* + *oxynēin* to provoke, fr. *oxys* sharp — more at OXYGEN] 1 : a sudden onset of an acute or sharp recurrence or increase of symptoms; **CONVULSION** 2 : a sudden violent emotion or action — **par-ox-ys-mal** \-ək-siz-məl\ adj

par-ox-y-tone \pə-rō-ē-āk-sī-tōn\ adj [NL *paroxysmion*, fr. Gk *paroxysmos*, fr. *par-* + *oxynōs* oxytone] having or characterized by an acute accent on the penult — **par-ox-y-tonic** n

par-quet \par-keṭ\ vi **par-quetted** \-kēd\ **par-quet-ting** \-kē-ŋ\ 1 : to furnish with a floor of parquet 2 : to make of parquet

parquet n [F, fr. MF, small enclosure, fr. *parc* park] 1 a : a patterned flooring **esp** : the part of a parquet 2 : **PARQUETRY** 2 : the lower floor of a theater; **specif** : the part from the front of the stage to the parquet circle

parquet circle n : the part of the lower floor of a theater beneath the galleries

par-quet-ry \par-keṭ-ri-\ n : a patterned wood inlay used esp. for floors

par \par\ n, **pl** **par** also **parrs** [origin unknown] : a young salmon actively feeding in fresh water; also : the young of any of several other fishes

par-ra-keet \par-rə-keṭ\ n [Sp & MF; Sp *periquito*, fr. MF *perroquet* parrot] : any of numerous usu. small slender parrots with a long graduated tail

par-rol or **par-rol** \par-rōl\ n [ME *perrell*, fr. alter. of *parol* apparel, short for *appareil*, fr. MF *appareil*, fr. *appareillier* to prepare — more at APPAREL] : a rope loop or sliding collar by which a yard or spar is held to a mast in such a way that it may be hoisted or lowered

par-ri-ci-dal \par-rə-sīd-əl\ adj : of, relating to, or guilty of parricide

par-ri-ci-de \par-rə-sīd\ n 1 [L *parricida* killer of a close relative, fr. *parri-* (akin to Gk *phōs* kinsman by marriage) and *-cidia* -cide] : one who kills his father, mother, or a close relative 2 [L *parricidium* murder of a close relative, fr. *parri-* + *-cidium* -cide] : the act of a parricide

par-rot \par-ət\ n [prob. irreg. fr. MF *perroquet*] 1 : any of numerous widely distributed tropical zygodactyl birds (order Psittaciformes) that have a distinctive hooked bill and are often crested and brightly variegated and excellent mimics 2 : a person who sedulously echoes the words of another — **parrot** adj

parrot vt : to repeat by rote

parrot \par-ət\ n : **PSITTACIFORM** — called also **parrot fever**

parrot fish n : any of numerous marine percid fish (as of the families Scaridae and Labridae) having the teeth in each jaw fused into a cutting plate like a beak

par-ry \par-ē-\ n [prob. fr. F *parer*, imper. of *parer* to parry, fr. L *parare* to prepare] : a parry 2 : to ward off a weapon or blow 2 : to turn aside something ~ vt 1 : to ward off (as a blow) 2 : to evade esp. by an adroit answer — **parry** n

parse \pars, -pərz\ v [L *pars orationis* part of speech] vt 1 : to resolve (as a sentence) into component parts of speech and describe

ə abūt; ɔ kiten; ər furth; a back; ɔ bāke; ɔ cōt, cart; i jōke; ɪ ŋ; ə flōw; ɔ flāw; ɔ cōin; th thɪŋ; th

ə ūt; ch ūn; e less; ɛ eās; ɡ gīt; i trīp; i fīle; ū lōot; ū fōot; y ees; yū fēw; yū fūrus; zʰ vīon



parquetry

them grammatically 2; to describe grammatically by stating the part of speech and explaining the inflection and syntactical relationships ~ vi 1; to give a grammatical description of a word or a group of words 2; to admit of being parsed

par-sec \pär-'sek\ n [parallax + second] a unit of measure for interstellar space equal to a distance having a heliocentric parallax of one second and to 206,265 times the radius of the earth's orbit or to 3.26 light-years or to 19.2 trillion miles

Par-si also **Pars-i** \pär-'sī, -sī\ n [Fr. *Pars Persia*] 1: a Zoroastrian descended from Persian refugees settled principally at Bombay 2: the Iranian dialect of the Parsi religious literature — **Par-si-ism** \pär-'sī-zəm\ n

Par-sil-ly \pär-'sil-'fāl, -sə-'fōl\ n [G] : a knight of the Holy Grail and hero of Wagner's *Parsifal*

par-sil-mo-ni-ous \pär-'sī-'mō-nē-əs\ adj : excessively frugal : NIGGARDLY syn see **STINGY** ~ **par-sil-mo-ni-ous-ly** adv

par-sil-mo-ny \pär-'sī-'mō-nē\ n [ME *parcimonia*, fr. L *parcimonia*, fr. *parcus*, pp. of *parcere* to spare] 1: a: carefulness with money or resources; 2: thrift; 3: NIGGARDLINESS, STINGINESS 2; economy in the use of a means to an end

pars-ley \pär-'sī\ n [ME *persely*, fr. OE *petersile*, fr. (assumed) VL *petroselinum*, alter. of L *petroselinum*, fr. Gk *petroselinon*, fr. *petros* stone + *selinon* celery]; a southern European annual or biennial herb (*Petroselinum crispum*) of the carrot family widely cultivated for its leaves which are used as a culinary herb or garnish

pars-nip \pär-'snəp\ n [ME *pasnepe*, modif. of MF *pasnaie*, fr. L *pastinaca*, fr. *pastinum* 2-pronged dibble]; a European biennial herb (*Pastinaca sativa*) of the carrot family with large pinnate leaves and yellow flowers; also : its long tapered root used in cultivated varieties as a vegetable

par-son \pär-'sɔn\ n [ME *persone*, fr. OF, fr. ML *persona*, lit., person, fr. L] 1: RECTOR 2: CLERGYMAN; esp : a Protestant minister

par-son-age \pär-'snāj, 'pär-'sɔn-'ij\ n : the house provided by a church for its pastor

'part \pär't\ n [ME, fr. OF & OE, both fr. L *part-, pars*; akin to L *parare* to prepare — more at **PARÉ**] 1 (1) : one of the portions into which something is or is regarded as divided and which usually composes the whole; 2 : a part of a whole; 3 : an element b : one of several or many equal units of which something is composed c (1) : ALIQUOT (2) : PARTIAL FRACTION d pl : the external genital and excretory organs e : a division of a literary work f (1) : a part of an instrumental melody in concerted music or in harmony (2) : a particular voice or instrument in concerted music; also : the score for it g : a constituent member of a machine or other apparatus; also : a spare part 2 : something falling to one in a division or apportionment : SHARE 3 : PUTY, PORTION 4 : one of the parts of a conflict or dispute b : DISTRICT, REGION 6 : a function or course of action performed 7 : an actor's lines in a play b : the role of a character in a play 8 : a constituent of character or capacity : TALENT 9 : the line which the hand is parted

SYN PART, PORTION, PIECE, MEMBER, DIVISION, SECTION, SEGMENT, FRAGMENT mean something less than the whole. **PART** is a general term interchangeable with any of the others; **PORTION** implies an assigned or allotted part; **PIECE** applies to a separate or detached part of a whole; **MEMBER** implies a part of a composition or of a body; **DIVISION** and **SECTION** imply a part made by cutting, **DIVISION** usu. suggesting a larger or more diversified subordinate part than **SECTION**; **SEGMENT** applies to a part separated or marked off by natural lines of cleavage; **FRAGMENT** applies to a part produced accidentally as by breaking off or shattering

'part vb [ME *parten*, fr. OF *partir*, fr. L *partire* to divide, fr. *part-, pars*] 1 a : to separate from or take leave of someone b : to take leave of one another 2 : to become separated into parts to go away : DEPART c : to become separated, detached, or broken off : to relinquish possession or control d : to divide into parts b : to separate by coming on each side of a line c : to break or suffer the breaking of (as a rope or anchor chain) 2 : to divide into shares and distribute; **APPORTION** 3 : to separate UNDER b : to separate by breaking off or shattering d : to separate by a process of extraction, elimination, or secretion 4 a : archaic : LEAVE, QUIT b *dial* BRIT : to give up; **RELIQUISH** syn see **SEPARATE**

part adj : PARTLY

part-take \pär-'tāk, pər-'\ vb [back-formation fr. *partaker*, alter. of *part taker*] vi 1 : to take a part or share : PARTICIPATE 2 : to have some of the qualities or attributes of something ~ vt : to take part in syn see **SHARE** ~ **part-tak-er** n

part-tell \pär-'tél\ n [ME *part-tell*, of Celtic origin; akin to Sc Gael *part-tell*] European edible mushroom (*Agaricus partitellus*)

part-ed \pär-'təd\ adj 1 a : divided into parts b : cleft so that the divisions reach nearly but not quite to the base (3-parted corolla) 2 : archaic : DECEASED

part-ic-er \pär-'(ə)'tər\ n [F, fr. MF, fr. *part terre* on the ground] 1 : a small ornamental garden path 2 : a raised walk or shed 3 : the part of the floor of a theater behind the orchestra; esp : PARQUET CIRCLE

par-the-no-car-pic \pär-'thə-nō-'kär-'pik\ adj : exhibiting parthenocarpic fruiting ~ **par-the-no-car-pi-cal-ly** \pär-'(ə)'pik\ adv

par-the-no-car-py \pär-'thə-nō-'kär-'pī\ n [Gk *parthenos* virgin + *karpis* fruit — more at **HARVEST**]; the production of fruits without fertilization

par-the-no-gen-e-sis \pär-'thə-nō-'jen-'ə-sēs\ n [NL, fr. Gk *parthenos* + *genesis*]; reproduction by development of an unfertilized gamete that occurs esp. among lower plants and invertebrate animals — **par-the-no-gen-et-ic** \pär-'thə-nō-'net-'ik\ adj — **par-the-no-gen-et-ic-al-ly** \pär-'(ə)'pik\ adv

Par-the-non \pär-'thə-nən, -non\ n [L, fr. Gk *Parthenōn*]; a temple dedicated to Athena built on the acropolis at Athens in the 5th century BC

Par-thi-an \pär-'thē-ən\ adj 1 : of, relating to, or characteristic of ancient Parthia or its people 2 : of or relating to a shot fired while in real or feigned retreat — **Parthian** n

par-ti-al \pär-'tī-əl\ n [ME *partial*, fr. MF *portial*, fr. ML *partialis*, fr. LL, of a part, fr. L *part-, pars*] 1 : inclined to favor one party more than the other; **BIASED** 2 : markedly or foolishly fond of someone or something 3 : of or relating to a part of rather than to the whole — **par-ti-al-ly** \pär-'tī-əl\ adv

partial n : OVERTONE 1 — called also *upper partial*

partial fraction n : one of the simpler fractions into the sum of which the quotient of two polynomials may be decomposed

par-tial-ly \pär-'shē-'lā-'ət-'ē, pär-'shāl-'n\ 1 : the quality or state of being partial; 2 : a : a special case of or liking

partially ordered adj : having elements connected by a relation that is transitive and not symmetric (*partially ordered set* of numbers)

part-ible \pär't-ə-bəl\ adj : capable of being parted; **DIVISIBLE** **par-tic-i-pant** \pər-'tis-(ə)'pənt, pər-'\ n : one that participates — **part-ic-i-pant-ly** adv

part-ic-i-pate \pär-'tis-ə-'pāt, pər-'\ n [L *participatus*, pp. of *participare*, fr. *particip-*, *particeps* participant, fr. *parti-, pars* part + *capere* to take — more at **HEAVE**] vt : **PARTAKE** ~ vi 1 : to possess something of the nature of a person, thing, or quality 2 : to take part in syn see **SHARE** ~ **par-tic-i-pa-tive** \pär-'tī-iv\ adj — **par-tic-i-pa-tor** \pär-'tī-ət-ər\ n

part-ic-i-pat-ing \pär-'tī-ət-ɪŋ\ 1 : involving participation by more than one person or agency (~ mortgage) 2 : sharing in distributions (~ stock)

part-ic-i-pa-tion \pər-'tis-ə-'pā-'shən, (pär-'n\ 1 : the act of participating 2 : the state of being related to a larger whole

par-ti-cip-ial \pär-'tī-'sip-ē-əl\ adj : of, relating to, or formed with or from a participle — **par-ti-cip-ial-ly** \pär-'tī-'ē-əl\ adv

par-ti-ci-ple \pär-'tī-'sip-əl\ n [ME, fr. MF, modif. of L *participium*, fr. *particip-*, *particeps*]; a word having the characteristics of both verb and noun; 2 : an affirmative or negative verbal form that has the function of an adjective and at the same time shows such verbal features as tense and voice and capacity to take an object

par-ti-cle \pär'tī-'kl\ n [ME, fr. L *particula*, fr. dim. of *parti-, pars*] 1 : archaic : a clause or article of a composition or document 2 : one of the minute subdivisions of matter 3 : a minute subatomic fragment b : the smallest possible portion or amount of something 4 a : a unit of speech serving almost as a loose affix, expressing some general aspect of meaning or some connective or limiting relation, and including the articles, most prepositions and conjunctions and some interjections and adverbs b : an element that resembles a word but that is used only in composition (as *un-* in *unfair* and *-ward* in *backward*) 5 : a small eucharistic wafer distributed to a Roman Catholic layman at Communion

par-ti-col-ored \pär-'tī-'kəl-'ərd\ adj [obs. E *party* (parti-colored) *particolored*] : having different colors or tints

par-tic-u-lar \pər-'tī-'kyə-lər\ adj [ME *particular*, fr. MF, fr. L *particularis*, fr. L *particula* small part] 1 : of or relating to a single person or thing 2 : obs. : PARTIAL 3 : of or relating to details : MINUTE 4 : distinctive among others : SPECIAL 6 a : being a particular in logic b : affirming or denying a predicate of a part of the subject — used of a proposition in logic ("some men are wise" is ~ 5 : affirmative) 6 a : attentive to details; **EXACT** b : nice in taste; **FASTIDIOUS** c : hard to please; **EXACTING** syn see **CIRCUMSTANTIAL**, **NICE**, **SINGLE**, **SPECIAL**

particular 1 : archaic : a separate part of a whole 2 : an individual fact or detail b : a specific item or detail of information or news (bill of ~s) 3 a : an individual or a specific subclass in logic falling under some general concept or term b : a particular proposition in logic syn see **ITEM**

par-tic-u-lar-ly \pər-'tī-'kyə-'lī\ adv [obs. *particular* ~ *particular-ly*] 1 : exclusive or special devotion to a particular interest 2 : a theological doctrine that redemption through Christ is provided only for the elect 3 : a political theory that each political group has a right to promote its own interests and esp. independence without regard to the interests of larger groups 4 : a tendency to explain complex phenomena in terms of single causative factor — **par-tic-u-lar-ly-ist** \pər-'tī-'\ n

par-tic-u-lar-ly-ity \pər-'tī-'kyə-'lī-'ə-tē\ (pär-'n\ 1 a : a minute detail; **PARTICULAR** 1 b : an individual characteristic; **PECULIARITY**; **INDIVIDUALITY** 2 a : the quality or state of being particular; 2 : opposed to universal b : attentiveness to detail; **EXACTNESS** c : fastidiousness in behavior or expression

par-tic-u-lar-iza-tion \pər-'tī-'kyə-'lī-'zā-'shən\ n : the act of particularizing; the condition of being particularized

par-tic-u-lar-ly-ize \pər-'tī-'kyə-'lī-'zīz, pər-'\ vt : to state in detail : **SPECIFY** ~ vi : to go into details

par-tic-u-lar-ly-ly \pər-'tī-'kyə-'lī-'lē\ (pär-'n\ vt : to state in detail : **SPECIALLY**

par-tic-u-late \pər-'tī-'kyə-'lāt, pər-'\ adj [L *particula*] : of or relating to minute or separate parts

particulate inheritance n : inheritance of characters specific, transmitted by genes in accordance with Mendel's laws

par-ti pris \pär-'ī-'prē\ n, pl **par-tis pris** \pär-'ī-'prē-ē\ [F, lit., side taken] a preconceived opinion; **PREJUDICE**

par-ti-san or **par-ti-zan** \pär-'tī-'zən əlso -sən, Brīz usə, pär-'tī-zən\ n [F, *partisan*]; fr. Oit. *part* part, *partir*, fr. *partir* 2 a : a member of a body of detached light troops making forays and harassing an enemy b : a member of a guerrilla band operating within enemy lines syn see **FOLLOWER** — **partisan** adj — **par-ti-san-ship** n

par-ti-san or **par-ti-zan** \pär-'tī-'zən, -sən\ n [MF *partisane*, fr. Oit. *partigiana*, fem. of *partigiano*]; a weapon of the 16th and 17th centuries with long shaft and broad blade

par-ti-la \pär-'tī-'lə\ n [It, fr. *partire* to divide, fr. L — more at **PART**] 3 : VARIATION 5 2 : SUITE 2b (1)

part 1 : a : a part of a whole; 2 : a part of a whole (part of *partire*) 1 : divided into a usu. specified number of parts 2 : PARTED 1b

par-ti-tion \pər-'tī-shən, pər-'\ n 1 a : the action of parting; the state of being parted; **DIVISION** b : separation of a class or whole into constituent elements 2 : something that divides; esp : an individual instance of 2 : the quality or state of being parted

par-ti-tion-er \pər-'tī-shən-ər\ n : one who divides or separates

par-ti-tion-ing \pər-'tī-shən-ɪŋ\ n : the act of parting; the state of being parted; **DIVISION** b : separation of a class or whole into constituent elements 2 : something that divides; esp : an individual instance of 2 : the quality or state of being parted

par-ti-tion-ly \pər-'tī-shən-ē\ adj 1 : serving to part or divide into parts 2 a : of, relating to, or denoting a part (a ~ construction) b : serving to indicate that part of which a part is specified (~ sentence)

par-ti-tive \pər-'tī-tiv\ n : a partitive (a ~ construction) b : serving to indicate that part of which a part is specified (~ sentence)

par-ti-tive-ly \pər-'tī-tiv-ē\ adv

part-let \pär-'lēt\ n [ME *Sc patele*, fr. MF *palette*, fr. dim. of *patie* paw — more at **FATEN**]; a 16th century chemist's with a band or collar

part-ly \pär-'tī-ē\ adv : in some measure or degree; **PARTIALLY**

pas-se-men-ter-ie \pa-'smen-tré, -'smen-t-ré\ *n* [F, fr. *passemant* ornamental braid, fr. *passer*]; a fancy edging or trimming made of braid, cord, gimp, beading, or metallic thread in various combinations

pas-sen-ger \pas-'sén-jér\ *n*, often attrib [ME *passager*, fr. MF, fr. *passager*, ad], *passing*, fr. *passage* act of passing, fr. OF, fr. *passer*] 1: one who passes by 2: WAYFARER 3: a traveler in a public or private conveyance

passenger pigeon *n*: an extinct but formerly abundant N. American migratory pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*)

pas-se-par-tout \pas-'por-tú, -'pár-\ *n* [F, fr. *pas* *par*out pass everywhere] 1: something that passes or enables one to pass everywhere 2: a MASTER KEY 3: a method of framing in which a picture, a mat, a glass, and a back (as of cardboard) are held together by strips of paper or cloth pasted over the edges 3: a strong paper gummed on one side and used esp. for mounting pictures

pas-ser-by \pas-'or-'bí, 'pas-'or-\ *n*, pl *pas-sers-by* \-'erz-\: one who passes by

pas-ser-ine \pas-'ó-rín\ *adj* [L *passerinus* of sparrows, fr. *passer* sparrow] 1: of or relating to the largest order (Passeriformes) of birds including more than half of all living birds and consisting chiefly of altricial songbirds of perching habits 2: of or relating to a suborder (Passeres) of passerine birds comprising the true songbirds with specialized vocal apparatus — *passerine n*

pas-soul \pá-'sér-(ó), -'sól\ *n* [F, lit., solo step]: a solo dance or solo figure

pas-si-ble \pas-'ó-bél\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *passibilis*, fr. L *passus*, pp. of *pati* to suffer — more at PATIENT] 1: capable of feeling or suffering

pas-sim \pas-'sím, 'pas-'ím, 'pás-'adv [L, fr. *passus* scattered, fr. *sp. of passer* to spread — more at PATIENT] 1: here and there

pass-ing *n*: the act of one that passes or causes to pass; *esp*: DEATH — *in passing*: by the way 2: PARENTHETICALLY

passing adj 1: going by or past 2: having a brief duration 3 *obs*: SUPPASSING 4: marked by haste, inattention, or inadequacy 5: OFFICIAL 6: of, and used in, a method of framing in the process of passing 7: given on satisfactory completion of an examination or course of study

passing adv: to a surprising degree: EXCEEDINGLY (~ fair)

passing note *n*: a note or tone foreign to the harmony and usu. unintended that is interpolated for melodic smoothness between essential notes or tones — called also *passing tone*

pas-sion \pas-'shón\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *passio*, *passio* suffering, being acted upon, fr. L *passus*, pp. of *pati* to suffer — more at PATIENT] 1 *often cap* 2: the sufferings of Christ between the gospel narrative of the passion of Christ 2 *obs*: SUFFERING 3: the state or capacity of being acted on by external agents or forces 4 a (1): EMOTION (2) *pl*: the emotions as distinguished from reason 5: violent, intense, or overmastering feeling 6: an outbreak of anger 7: a state of mind characterized by a strong liking for or devotion to some activity, object, or concept 8: sexual desire 9: an object of desire or deep interest — *pas-sion-less* \-'lós\ *adj*

pas-sion, **FERVOR**, **ARDOR**, **ENTHUSIASM**, **ZEAL** mean intense emotion compelling action. **PASSION** applies to an emotion that is deeply stirring or unmanageable; **FERVOR** implies a steadily glowing emotion; **ARDOR** suggests warm and excited feeling likely to be fitful or short-lived; **ENTHUSIASM** applies to lively or eager interest in a pursuit or a proposal; **ZEAL** is an active and energetic and unflinching pursuit of an aim or devotion to a cause *syn* see in addition **FEELING**

pas-sion-al \pas-'shón-'l, 'pash-'nəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or marked by passion

pas-sion-ate \pas-'shón-'at\ *adj* 1: a: easily aroused to anger 2: filled with anger; **ANGRY** 2: a: capable of, affected by, or expressing intense feeling 2: **ENTHUSIASTIC** 3: swayed by or affected with sexual desire *syn* see **IMPASSIONED** — *pas-sion-ate-ly* *adv* — *pas-sion-ate-ness* *n*

pas-sion-flow-er \pas-'shón-'fláw-(ə)r\ *n* [fr. the fancied resemblance of parts of the flower to the instruments of Christ's crucifixion]; any of a genus (*Passiflora* of the family Passifloraceae, the passionflower family) of chiefly tropical woody tendrils climbing vines or erect herbs with usu. showy flowers and pulpy often edible berries

pas-sion-ist \pas-'shón-'ist\ *n*, often attrib [It *passionista*, fr. *passione passion*, fr. L *passio*, *passio*] 2: a priest of a Roman Catholic mendicant order founded in Italy in 1720 and devoted chiefly to missionary work and activity

passion play *n*, often *cap* 1st P: a dramatic representation of the scenes connected with the passion of Christ

Passion Sunday *n*: the 5th Sunday in Lent

Passion-tide \pas-'shón-'tí-d\ *n*: the last two weeks of Lent

Passion Week *n*: 1: HOLY WEEK 2: the second week before Easter

pas-sive \pas-'sív-\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *passivus*, fr. *passus*, pp.] 1: a (1): acted upon by an external agency (2): receptive to outside impressions or influences 2 (1) of a *verb form* or *voice*: asserting that the person or thing represented by the grammatical subject is subjected to or affected by the action represented by the verb (2) of a *grammatical construction*: containing a passive verb form 3: lacking in energy or will; **LETHARGIC** 4: induced by an outside agency 5: *external* 6: *not active*, operating 7: **INERT** 8: **LATENT** 9: *c*: of, relating to, or characterized by a state of chemical inactivity; *esp*: resistant to corrosion 3 a: receiving or enduring without resistance 2 **SUBMISSIVE** 3: existing without being active or open (~ support) *syn* see **INACTIVE** — *pas-sive-ly* *adv* — *pas-sive-ness* *n* — *pas-siv-ly* \pa-'sív-'l\ *adv*

passive n 1: a passive verb form 2: the passive voice of a language

pas-sive resistance *n*: resistance esp. to a government or an occupying power characterized mainly by techniques of acts of noncooperation in place of violence or active measures of opposition

pas-siv-ism \pas-'sív-'iz-əm\ *n*: a passive attitude, behavior, or way of life

pas-s-key \pas-'ské-\ *n*: 1: MASTER KEY 2: SKELETON KEY

pass out *vt* 1: to make public or offer for sale with intent to deceive 2: to give a false identity or character to

pass out *vi* 1: to lose consciousness 2: DIE

Pass-over \pas-'ó-vər-\ *n*: a Jewish holiday beginning on the 14th of Nisan and commemorating the Hebrews' liberation from slavery in Egypt

pass over *vt* 1: to ignore in passing 2: to pay no attention to the claims of: **DISREGARD**

pass-port \pas-'pó-(ə)r't, -'pó-(ə)r't\ *n* [MF *passaport*, fr. *passer* to pass + *port* port, fr. *litoris* more at FORGE] 1: a formal document that is issued by an authorized official of a country to one of its citizens and usu. necessary for exit from and reentry into the country, that allows him to travel in a foreign country in accordance with visa requirements, and that requests protection for him while abroad 2: a license issued by a country permitting a foreign citizen to pass or take goods through a territory 3: **SAFE CONDUCT** 4: a document of identification required by the laws of a country to be carried by persons residing or traveling within that country 2 a: a permission or authorization to go somewhere 2 b: something that secures admission or acceptance

pass up *vt*: **OBLIVION**, **REJECT**

pass-word \pas-'wɔrd\ *n* 1: a word or phrase that must be spoken by a person before he is allowed to pass a guard 2: **WATCHWORD** 1

past \pást\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *passen* to pass] 1: a: **AGO** (ten years ~) 2: b: just gone or elapsed (for the ~ few months) 2: having elapsed or occurred in a period before the present 3: *adv*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that in English is usu. formed by internal vowel change (as in *sang*) or by the addition of a suffix (as in *laughed*) and that is expressive of elapsed time 4: having served as a specified officer in an organization (~ president)

past \pást\ *prep* 1: a: beyond the age for or of 2: **AFTER** (half ~ two) 2 a: at the farther side of 2: **BEYOND** 2: in a course or direction going close to and then beyond 3 *obs*: more than 4: beyond the range, scope, or sphere of

past \pást\ *n* 1: a time gone by 2: something that happened or was done in the past 2 a: the past tense of a language 2 b: a verb form in the past tense 3 a: a past life, history, or course of action 2: a past life or career that is kept secret esp. because of criminal or immoral behavior

past \pást\ *adv*: so as to reach and go beyond a point near at hand

pas-ta \pas-'tá-\ *n* [It, fr. LL] 1: a paste in processed form (as spaghetti) or in the form of fresh dough (as ravioli) 2: a dish of cooked pasta

paste \pást\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *pastis* dough, paste] 1: a dough that contains a considerable proportion of fat and is used for pastry crust or fancy rolls 2: a confection made by evaporating fruit with sugar or by flavoring a gelatin, starch, or gum arabic preparation 3: a smooth food product made by evaporation or grinding 4: a shaped dough (as spaghetti or ravioli) prepared from semolina, farina, or wheat flour 2: a soft plastic mixture or composition: as 2: a preparation usu. of flour or starch and water used as an adhesive or a vehicle for mordant or color 2 b: a moistened clay mixture used in making pottery or porcelain 3: a brilliant glass of high lead content used for the manufacture of artificial gems

paste *vt* 1: to cause to adhere by paste; **STICK** 2: to cover with something pasted on

paste *vt* [later. of *baste*]: to strike hard at — *paste* *n*

paste-board \pást-'bɔrd, -'bó-(ə)r-d\ *n* 1: paperboard made by pasting together two or more sheets of paper 2: **PAPERBOARD** 2: **VISITING CARD** 2: **PLAYING CARD** 3: **TICKET**

pasteboard *adj* 1: made of pasteboard 2: **SHAM**, **UNSUBSTANTIAL**

paste-down \pást-'daun-\ *n*: the outer leaf of an endpaper that is pasted down to the inside of the front or back cover of a book

pas-tel \pas-'tél\ *n* [F, fr. It *pastello*, fr. LL *pastellus* woad, fr. dim. of *stercus*], a soft paste made of ground color and used for making crayons; also: a crayon made of such paste 2 a: a drawing in pastel 2 b: the process or art of drawing with pastels 3: a light literary sketch 4: any of various pale or light colors

paste *adj* 1: a: of or relating to a pastel 2: made with pastels 2: not an artist in color (~ shades) 3: lacking in body or vigor: **DELICATE**

pas-tel-ist or **pas-tel-list** \pas-'tél-'íst\ *n*: a maker of pastel drawings

pas-tern \pas-'tɔrn\ *n* [MF *pasturon*, fr. *pasture* pasture, tether attached to a horse's foot] 1: a part of the foot of an equine extending from the fetlock to the coffin bone, broadly: a corresponding part of the leg of other animals

pas-ter-iza-tion \pas-'cha-'r-iz-'zā-shən, 'pas-tə-\ *n*: partial sterilization of a substance (as a fluid) at a temperature that destroys objectionable organisms without major chemical alteration of the substance

pas-teur-ize \pas-'ché-'ríz, 'pas-tə-\ *vt* [Louis Pasteur |1895 F chemist]: to subject to pasteurization — *pas-teur-iz-er* *n*

Pas-teur treatment \pas-'stər-\ *n*: a method of aborting rabies by stimulating production of antibodies through successive inoculations with virus of decreasing virulence

pas-tic \pas-'tí-\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or characterized by a state of chemical inactivity; *esp*: resistant to corrosion 3 a: receiving or enduring without resistance 2 **SUBMISSIVE** 3: existing without being active or open (~ support) *syn* see **INACTIVE** — *pas-sive-ly* *adv* — *pas-sive-ness* *n* — *pas-siv-ly* \pa-'sív-'l\ *adv*

pas-tic *n*: **PASTICHE**

pas-tiche \pas-'stēsh, pá-\ *n* [F, fr. It *pasticcio*] 1: a literary, artistic, or musical work that imitates the style of previous composition 2: a musical composition or piece written made up of selections from different works: **POTPOURRI** 2: **HODGEPODGE**

pas-tic-tile \pas-'stí-(ə)l\ also *pl* \pas-'tí-\ *n* [F *pastille*, fr. L *pastillus* small loaf, lozenge; akin to L *panis* bread — more at FOOD] 1: a small mass of aromatic paste for fumigating or scenting the air of a room 2: an aromatic or medicated lozenge

pas-tic-tile *n*: **TROCHE**

pas-time \pas-'tím\ *n*: something that amuses and serves to make time pass agreeably: **DIVERSION**

past-ness \pást-'nēs-\ *n*: the quality or state of being pasty

pastor \pas-'tɔr-\ *n*: a person who has the office of worshipful master in a lodge of Freemasons or of master in some other society



path·find·er \ˈpɑːθ-ˌfɪnd-ər, ˈpɑːθ-ˌn / *n* : one that discovers a way; *esp* : one that explores untraversed regions to mark out a new route

path·less \-ləs / *adj* : UNTRIDDEN, TRACKLESS — **path·less·ness** *n*

patho·gen \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌdʒən / [ISV] : a specific cause of disease (as a bacterium or virus)

patho·gen·e·sis \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌdʒen-ə-səs / *n* [NL] : the origin and development of a disease

patho·gē·net·ic \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌdʒen-ət-ɪk / [ISV] 1 : of or relating to pathogenesis 2 : **PATHOGENIC** 2

patho·gen·ic \-ˌdʒen-ɪk / *adj* [ISV] 1 : **PATHOGENETIC** 1 2 : causing or capable of causing disease — **patho·gen·ic·al·ly** \-ɪk(ə)-li / *adv* — **patho·gē·net·ic·ly** \-ˌdʒen-ət-ɪk(ə)-li / *adv*

pa·thic \ˈpɑːθ-ɪk / *adj* [ISV] : **PATHOLOGIC** 1

pa·tho·log·ic \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌlɒj-ɪk / *adj* [ISV] : of or relating to pathology 2 : altered or caused by disease

pa·tho·log·ic·al \-ˌlɒj-ɪk(ə)-li / *adv*

pa·tho·log·ist \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌlɒj-ɪst, ˈpɑː- / *n* : a specialist in pathology; *specif* : one who interprets and diagnoses the changes caused by disease in tissues

pa·thol·o·gy \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌlɒj / *n* [NL *pathologia* & MF *pathologie*, fr. Gk *pathos* = study of the emotions + *logos* = study] 1 : the study of the essential nature of diseases and esp. of the structural and functional changes produced by them 2 : something abnormal: a : the anatomic and physiologic deviations from the normal that characterize and characterize a particular disease b : deviation from propriety or from an assumed normal state of something nonliving or nonmaterial

pa·thom·e·ter \ˈpɑːθ-ə-ˌmɛ-tər, ˈpɑː- / *n* : an instrument that measures changes in bodily electrical conductivity and is used as a lie detector

pa·thos \ˈpɑːθ-ɪs, -ˌθɒs / *n* [Gk, suffering, experience, emotion, fr. *paschein* = to experience, suffer; akin to Lith *kesti* to suffer] 1 : an element in experience or in artistic representation evoking pity or compassion 2 : an emotion of sympathetic pity

pa·th·way \ˈpɑːθ-ˌweɪ, ˈpɑːθ- / *n* : **PATH**

pa·thy \ˈpɑːθ-i / *n* **comb form** : *pathia*, fr. Gk *pathos*, *pathos* suffering — more at **PATH** 1 : feeling; suffering (*empathy*) (*telepathy*) 2 : disease of (such) a part or kind (*neuropathy*) 3 : system of medicine based on (such) a factor (*osteopathy*)

pa·tient \ˈpɑːt-ɪ-ənt / *n* : one in the capacity, habit, or fact of being patient 2 : *chiefly* Brit *SOLITAIRE* 3a

pa·tient \ˈpɑːt-ɪ-ənt / *adj* [ME *pacient*, fr. MF, fr. L *patient-*, *patiens*, fr. *ppr.* of *pato* to suffer; akin to L *paene* almost, *penuria* need, *Gk* *penia* suffering] 1 : bearing pains or trials calmly or without complaint 2 : manifesting forbearance under provocation or strain 3 : steadfast despite opposition, difficulty, or adversity 4 : able or willing to bear — used with 5 : **SUSCEPTIBLE**, **ADMITTING** (~ of one interpretation) — **pa·tient·ly** *adv*

pa·tient *n* 1a : an individual awaiting or under medical care and treatment 1b : a recipient of medical care

pa·ti·na \ˈpɑːt-i-nə / *n* : a shallow dish 2 : one that is acted upon

pa·ti·na \ˈpɑːt-i-nə, ˈpɑːt-i-nə / *n*, *pl* *pa·ti·nas* \-ˈnəz / or *pa·ti·nas* \-ˈnəz, -ˌnɪ / [NL, fr. L, shallow dish — more at **PATEN**] 1a : a usu. green film formed naturally on copper and bronze by long exposure or artificial means 1b : the capacity, habit, or fact of being patient 2 : a surface appearance of something green beautiful esp. with age or use c : an appearance or aura that is derived from association, habit, or established character 2 : **PATEN** 1

pa·ti·na \ˈpɑːt-i-nə / *n* [F, fr. NL *patina*] : **PATINA** 1

pa·ti·ne \ˈpɑːt-i-nə / *n* : to cost with a patina

pa·tio \ˈpɑːt-i-ə, ˈpɑːt- / *n* [Sp] 1 : COURTYARD; *esp* : an inner court open to the sky 2 : a recreation area that adjoins a dwelling, is often paved, and is adapted esp. to outdoor dining

pa·tois \ˈpɑːt-wɑɪ, ˈpɑː- / *n*, *pl* *pa·tois* \-ˈwɑɪ / 1a : a dialect other than the standard or liter.: a : the oldest member or representative of a group (2) : a venerable old man 2a : any of the bishops of the ancient or Eastern Orthodox sees of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem or the ancient and Western see of Rome with authority over other bishops; b : the head of any of various Eastern churches; c : Roman Catholic bishop next in rank to the pope with purely titular or with metropolitan jurisdiction 3 : the head of the Sanhedrin 4 : a Mormon of the Melchizedek priesthood empowered to perform the ordinances of the church and pronounce blessings within a stake or other prescribed jurisdiction — **pa·tri·ar·ch·al** \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ / *adj*

pat·ri·ar·ch·al *n* — see **CROSS** illustration

pa·tri·ar·ch·ate \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ, -ˌkæt / *n* 1a : the office, jurisdiction, or time in office of a patriarch; b : the residence or headquarters of a patriarch 2 : **PATRIARCHY**

pa·tri·ar·ch·al \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ / *n* : a social organization marked by the supremacy of the father in the clan or family, the legal dependence of wives and children, and the reckoning of descent and inheritance in the male line 2 : a society organized according to the principles of patriarchy

pa·tri·ar·ch·an \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ / *n* [ME *patrician*, fr. MF *patricien*, fr. L *patricius*, fr. *patres* senators, fr. *pl.* of *pater* father — more at **FATHER**] 1 : a member of one of the original citizen families of ancient Rome 2 : a person of high birth; **ARISTOCRAT** b : a member of one of the original citizen families of ancient Rome

pa·tri·ar·ch·ic \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ / *adj* : **PATRIARCHAL**

pa·tri·ar·ch·ic \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ, -ˌkæt / *n* 1 : the position or dignity of a patrician 2 : a patrician class

pa·tri·ar·ch·id \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ / *n* : of or relating to patricide

pa·tri·ar·ch·id \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌɑːr-keɪ / *n* 1 : **PL** *patricida*, fr. *patr-* + *-cida* [-cidē] + *-cidium* [-cidē]] : the murder of one's own father

pa·tri·lin·eal \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌlɪn-ē-əl / *adj* : relating to, based on, or tracing descent through the paternal line (~ society)

pa·tri·mo·ni·al \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌmɒ-ni-əl / *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting a patrimony

pa·tri·mo·ny \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌmɒ-ni / *n* [ME *patrimoine*, fr. MF, fr. L *patrimonium*, fr. *patr-*, *pater* father] 1a : an estate inherited from one's father or other ancestor b : anything derived from one's father or ancestors; **HERITAGE** 2 : an estate or endowment belonging by ancient right to a church; *syn* see **HERITAGE**

pa·tri·ot \ˈpɑːt-ri-ət, -ˌtɹē-ət, ˌtʃiːfli / *n* : one who loves his country and zealously supports its authority and interests

pa·tri·ot·ic \ˈpɑːt-ri-ət-ɪk, -ˌtɹē-ət-ɪk, ˌtʃiːfli / *adj* 1 : inspired by patriotism 2 : befitting or characteristic of a patriot — **pa·tri·ot·ic·al·ly** \-ɪk(ə)-li / *adv*

pa·tri·ot·ism \ˈpɑːt-ri-ət-ɪz-əm, ˌtʃiːfli / *n* : love for or devotion to one's country

Patriots' Day : April 19 observed as a legal holiday in Maine and Massachusetts in commemoration of the battles of Lexington and Concord in 1775

pa·tris·tic \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌstɪk / *adj* : of or relating to the church fathers or their writings — **pa·tris·tic·al** \-tɪk(ə)-li / *adj*

pa·tris·tic \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌstɪk / *n* *pl* but *str.* in *const.* : the writing or background of the church fathers

Pa·tro·klos \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌkɒl-əs, ˌtrɔː- / *n* [L, fr. Gk *Patroklos*] : a Greek slain in the Trojan War by Hector and avenged by his friend Achilles

pa·trol \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒl / *n* 1a : the action of traversing a district or beat of land or the rounds along a chain of guards for the purpose of observation or of the maintenance of security b : the person performing such an action c : a detachment of two or more men employed for reconnaissance, security, or combat 2a : a subdivision of a boy scout troop made up of two or more boys b : a subdivision of a girl scout troop unit, composed of from six to eight girls

patrol *vb* **pa·troled**; **pa·trooling** [F *patrouiller*, fr. MF, to tramp around in the mud, fr. *patte* paw — more at **PATEN**] *vt* : to carry out a patrol 2 : to carry out a patrol of — **pa·troled** *adj*

pa·tro·man \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒl-mən / *n* : one who patrols; *esp* : a policeman assigned to a patrol

patrol wagon *n* : an enclosed police wagon or motor truck used to carry prisoners

pa·tron \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒn / *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML & L; *patronus* patron saint, benefice, pattern, fr. *pat-*, *pater* father] 1a : a person chosen, named, or honored as a special guardian, protector, or supporter b : a wealthy or influential supporter of an artist or writer c : a social or financial sponsor of an entertainment or other function 2 : one who gives his means or influence to help an individual, an institution, or a cause 3 : a regular client or customer 4 : the holder of the right of presentation to an English ecclesiastical benefice 5 : a master of antiquity who frees his slave but retains some rights over him 6 : the copier of a manuscript (as an nun) 7 : the chief male officer in some fraternal lodge having both men and women members — **pa·tron·al** \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒn-əl / *adj*

pa·tron·age \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒn-ɪdʒ, ˈpɑː- / *n* 1 : **ADVOUSON** 2 : the support or influence of a patron 3 : kindness done with an air of superiority 4 : the trade of customers 5a : the power to make appointments to government jobs on a basis other than merit alone b : the distribution of jobs on this basis c : the jobs so distributed

pa·tron·ess \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒn-əs / *n* : a female patron

pa·tron·ize \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒn-ɪz, ˈpɑː- / *v* 1 : to act as patron of 2 : to attract an air of condescension toward 3 : to be a customer or client of

patron saint *n* 1 : a saint to whose protection and intercession a person, a society, a church, or a place is dedicated 2 : an original leader or prime exemplar

pa·tro·nym·ic \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌnɪm-ɪk / *n* [LL *patronymicum*, fr. neut. of *patronymicus*, fr. *patr-* + *onyma* name — more at **NAME**] : a name derived from that of the father or a paternal ancestor usual by the addition of an affix — **patronymic** *adj*

pa·tron \ˈpɑːt-ri-ˌtrɒn / *n* [F *patron* & Sp *patrón*, fr. ML *patronus*, fr. *pat-*, *pater* father] : the captain or officer commanding a ship 2 [D, F, *F. patron*] : the proprietor of a manorial estate esp. in New York originally granted under Dutch rule but in some cases existing until the mid-19th century

pa·t·ee \ˈpɑːt-ɪ / *perb.* [It. *pazzo fool*] : one who is duped or victimized by a sucker

pa·tee \ˈpɑːt-ɪ, ˈpɑː- / *adj* [MF *patée*, fr. *patte* paw] of a heraldic cross : **FORMÉE**

pa·ten \ˈpɑːt-ən / *n* [ME *patin*, fr. MF, fr. *patte* paw, hoof, fr. (assumed) VL *patin*, of imit. origin] : a clog, sandal, or overshoe often with a wooden sole or metal piece to elevate the foot and increase the wearer's height or aid in walking in mud

pa·ter \ˈpɑːt-ər / *vb* [ME *patren*, fr. *paternoster*] *vt* : to say or speak in a rapid or mechanical manner ~ *vi* 1 : to recite paternosters or other prayers rapidly or mechanically 2 : to talk glibly 3 : to utter a word or phrase with a rapid-fire words in a theatrical performance — **pa·ter·er** \-ər- / *adj*

pa·tter *n* 1 : a specialized lingo; **CANT**; *esp.* the jargon of criminals (as thieves) 2 : the spiel of a street hawker or of a circus Barker 3 : empty chattering talk 4a (1) : the rapid-fire talk of a comedian (2) : talk with little or no meaning 4b : the patter of a machine gun; *syn* see **ROUTINE** b : the words of a comic song or of a rapidly spoken usu. humorous monologue introduced into such a song

pa·tter *vb* [freq. of *pat*] *vt* 1 : to strike or pat rapidly and repeatedly 2 : to run with quick light-sounding steps ~ *vi* : to strike or pat rapidly

pa·tter *n* 1 : a quick succession of slight sounds or pats

pa·tern \ˈpɑːt-ən / *n* [ME *patron*, fr. MF, fr. ML *patronus*] 1 : a form or model proposed for imitation; **EXEMPLAR** 2 : something designed or used as a model for making things (as dressmaker's ~) 3 : a model for making a mold into which metal is poured to form a casting 4 : **SPECIMEN**, **SAMPLE** 5a : an artistic or mechanical design b : form or style in literary or musical composition 6 : a natural or chance configuration 7 : a length of fabric sufficient for an article 8a : the distribution of the shot from a shotgun or the bullets from an exploded shrapnel b : the

a qualifying term **b**; the seed of such a plant **3**; something resembling a pea. *usu. in size, shape, or formation*

1 *peac* \ˈpiːs, n, often attrib [ME *pees*, fr. OF *pais*, fr. L *pac-*, *pac-*; akin to L *pacatus* to agree, more *FACT*] **1**: a state of tranquillity or quiet; as **a**: freedom from civil disturbance **b**: a state of security or order within a community provided for by law or custom (a breach of the ~) **2**: freedom from disquieting or oppressive thoughts or emotions **3**: harmony in personal relations **4**: a state of amicable or mutually beneficial relations **b**: a pact or agreement to end hostilities between those who have been at war or in a state of enmity

2 *peac* *vi*: to be, become, or keep silent or quiet — often used interjectionally

3 *peac* *adj* \ˈpiː-sə-bəl/ **adj** **1**: disposed to peace **b**: quietly behaved **2**: marked by freedom from strife or disorder — *peace-able-ness* *n* — *peace-ably* \-bi-ē/ *adv*

4 *peac* *ful* \ˈpiː-s-fəl/ **adj** **1**: PEACEABLE **2**: untroubled by conflict, agitation, or commotion; QUIET, TRANQUIL **3**: of or relating to a state of time or peace **4**: devoid of violence or force *syn* see CALM — *peace-ful-ly* \-fəl-i-ē/ *adv* — *peace-ful-ness* *n*

5 *peac* *mak* *er* \ˈpiː-s-mək-ər/ **n**: one who makes peace esp. by reconciling parties at variance — *peac* *mak* *ing* \-kɪŋ/ *n* or *adj*

6 *peac* *offer* *ing* **n**: a gift or service to procure peace or reconciliation

7 *peac* *officer* **n**: a civil officer whose duty it is to preserve the public peace

8 *peac* *pipe* **n**: CALUMET

9 *peac* *time* \ˈpiː-stɪm/ **n**, often attrib **1**: time when a nation is not at war

10 *peach* \ˈpiːtʃ, n [ME *peche*, fr. MF, fr. LL *persica*, fr. L, pl. of *persica*, fr. neut. of *persicus* Chinese tree, fr. Persia] **1**: a low spreading fruit-bearing Chinese tree (*Prunus persica*) of the rose family that is cosmopolitan in cultivation in temperate areas and has lanceolate leaves, sessile *usu.* pink flowers borne on the ends and twigs in early spring, and a fruit which is a single-seeded drupe with a hard endocarp **2**: a pulpy white or yellow mesocarp, and a thin downy epicarp **3**: the edible fruit of the peach **2**: a variable color averaging a moderate yellowish pink **3**: one likened to a peach in sweetness, beauty, or excellence

4 *peach* *vb* [ME *pechten*, short for *apacher* to accuse, fr. (assumed) AF *apacher*, fr. LL *impedicare* to entangle — more at IMPEACH] **vi**: to inform against; BETRAY ~ *vi*: to turn informer; BLAB

5 *peach* *blow* \-blɔ/, **n**: a glaze of the color of peach blooms used on a Chinese porcelain

6 *peachy* \ˈpiː-tʃi/ **adj** **1**: resembling a peach **2**: unusually fine; DANDY

7 *peacock* \ˈpiː-kɔk/, **n** [ME *pecock*, fr. *pe-* (fr. OE *pea* peafowl) + *cock*; akin to OHG *plāwo* peacock; both fr. a prehistoric WGMc-NGmc word borrowed fr. L *pavon*, *pavo* peacock] **1**: a male peafowl distinguished by a crest of upright plumules and by greatly elongated loosely webbed upper tail coverts mostly tipped with ocellated spots and erected and spread at will in a fan shimmering with iridescent color; *broodly*: PEAFOWL **2**: one making a proud display of himself — *pea* *cock* *ish* \-ɪʃ/ *adj* — *pea* *cock* *ed* *ly* *adv*

3 *peacock* *vt*: to make a vainlorious display

4 *peacock* *blue* **n**: a variable color averaging a moderate greenish blue

5 *pea* *low* \ˈpiː-foʊ/, **n** [*pea-* (as in *peacock*) + *low*] : a very large terrestrial pheasant (genus *Favo*) of southeastern Asia and the east Indies that is often reared in an ornamental show

6 *pea* *green* **n**: a variable color averaging a moderate yellow-green

7 *pea* *hen* \ˈpiː-hen-, -hɛn/ **n** [ME *pehenne*, fr. *pe-* + *henne* hen] : a female peafowl

8 *pea* *jack* \ˈpiː-ʃæk/ **n** [by folk etymology fr. D *pijker*, fr. *pij*, a kind of cloth — *pecker* jacket] : a heavy woolen double-breasted jacket worn chiefly by sailors

9 *peak* \ˈpiːk/ [origin unknown] **1**: to grow thin or sickly **2**: to dwindle away

10 *peak* *n* [perh. alter. of *pike*] **1**: a pointed or projecting part of a garment; esp.: a projecting brim of a cap **2**: PROMONTORY **3**: a hill, or pointed end **4**: a 1) a hill or mountain ending in a point (2) : a whole hill or mountain esp. when isolated **b**: something resembling a mountain peak **5**: a the upper aftermost corner of a fore-and-aft sail **b**: the narrow part of a ship's bow or stern or the part of the hold in it **6**: the highest level or highest degree **7**: a high bearing position; the highest esp. as represented on a graph **7**: a point formed by the hair on the forehead *syn* see SUMMIT

11 *peak* *vt*: to reach a maximum ~ *vt*: to cause to come to a peak

12 *peak* *adj*: being at or reaching the maximum

13 *peak* *vr* [fr. *apeak* (held vertically)] **1**: to set (as a gaff) nearer the perpendicular **2**: to hold (oars) with blades well raised

14 *peaked* \ˈpiːkəd/ also \ˈpiː-kəd/ *adj*: having a peak; POINTED

15 *peaked-ness* \ˈpiːkəd-nəs/ *n*: *peak* *ness*, *peaked-ness*, *peaked-ness*

16 *peal* \ˈpiː-əl/ **n** [ME, *peal*, summons to church, short for *appel* appeal, fr. *appellen* to appeal] **1**: a the loud ringing of bells (1) : a complete set of changes on a given number of bells; esp.: the series on seven bells (2) : a shorter performance than a full set **2**: a set of bells **3**: a loud bearing; esp.: the loud scale for change ringing **2**: a loud sound or succession of sounds

3 *peal* *vt*: to give out peals; RESOUND ~ *vt*: to utter or give forth loudly

4 *pea-like* \ˈpiː-lik/ *adj* **1**: resembling a garden pea esp. in size, shape, and show **2**: being showy; pay-as-you-go

5 *pea* *nut* \ˈpiː-nʌt/ **n** **1**: a low-branched widely cultivated leguminous annual herb (*Arachis hypogaea*) with showy yellow flowers having a peduncle which elongates and bends into the soil where the ovary ripens into a pod containing one to three oily seeds **2**: the seed or the seed-bearing part of the peanut **2**: an insignificant or tiny person **3** *pl*: a trifling amount

6 *peanul* *adj*: INSIGNIFICANT, FETTY (~ politics)

7 *peanut butter* **n**: a paste made by grinding roasted skinned peanuts

8 *pear* \ˈpiː-ər/, *peo* \ˈpiː-ə/ **n** [ME *pera*, fr. OE *peru*, fr. L *pirum*] **1**: the fleshy fruit of a tree (genus *Fyrus*, esp. *F. communis*) of the rose family **2**: a tree bearing pears

within the shell of some mollusks and used as a gem **b**: MOTHER-OF-PEARL **2**: one that is very choice or precious **3**: something resembling a pearl intrinsically or physically **4**: a nearly neutral slightly bluish medium gray

2 *pearl* *vb* *pearl* *ing* \ˈpɔrl-ɪŋ/ **vt** **1**: to set or adorn with pearls **2**: to sprinkle or bead with pearl drops **3**: to form into small round grains **4**: to give a pearly color or luster to ~ *vi* **1**: to form drops or pearls **2**: to like pearls **2**: to fish or search for pearls — *pearl* *er* \ˈpɔrl-ɪ-ər/ **n**

3 *pearl* *adj* **1**: a: of, relating to, or resembling pearl **b**: made of or adorned with pearls **2**: having grains of medium size

4 *pearl* *n* or *w* [alter. of *perl*] Brit: PICOET

5 *pearl* *dank* *n*: a small lustrious cyprinid fish (*Brachydanio albolaria*) found in the tropic aquarium

6 *pearl* *gray* **n**: a yellowish to light gray **2**: a variable color averaging a pale blue

7 *Pearl Harbor* **n** [*Pearl Harbor*, Oahu, Hawaii, an naval station attacked without warning by the Japanese] : a sneak attack *usu.* with devastating effect

8 *pearl* *ite* \ˈpɔrl-ɪ-ti/ **n** [F *perlite*, fr. *perle* pearl] **1**: the lamellar mixture of ferrite and cementite in slowly cooled iron-carbon alloys occurring normally as a principal constituent of both steel and cast iron **2**: PERLITE — *pearl* *ite* *ic* \ˈpɔrl-ɪ-ti-ik/ *adj*

9 *pearl* *reef* \ˈpɔrl-riːf/ *adj*: resembling mother-of-pearl

10 *pearl* *mil* **n**: a tall cereal grass (*Pennisetum glaucum*) with large leaves and dense round spikes that is widely grown for its seeds and for forage

11 *pearly* \ˈpɔrl-i/ *adj* **1**: resembling, containing, or adorned with pearls or mother-of-pearl **2**: highly precious

12 *pearl* *shaped* \ˈpɔrl-ʃeɪpt/ *adj* **1**: having an oval shape markedly tapering at one end (end) **2**: of a vocal note: free from harshness, thinness, or nasality

13 *pearl* \ˈpɔrl-i/ *adj* [alter. of *perl*] chiefly South & Midland : in good spirits; LIVELY — *pearl* *ly* *adv*

14 *peasant* \ˈpiː-zənt/ **n**, often attrib [ME *poissant*, fr. MF *poissant*, fr. OF, fr. *païs* country, fr. LL *paganis* inhabitant of a district, fr. L *paganus* district — more at PAGAN] **1**: one of a chiefly European class of persons tilling the soil as small landowners or as laborers — a person of low social status esp. when comparatively uneducated or unskilled

2 *peasant* *adj* \-n-treɪ/ **1**: PEASANTS **2**: the position, rank, or behavior of a peasant

3 *pease* \ˈpiːz/ **n** [ME *pece*] chiefly Brit: PEA

4 *pease* *pl* of PEA

5 *pease* *pod* \ˈpiːz-kɔd/ **n** [ME *pesecod*, fr. *pese* + *cod* bag, husk, more at CODDICE] : a pea pod

6 *pea* *shoot* *er* \ˈpiː-ʃuːt-ər/, -ʃuːt-ən/ **n**: a toy blunton for shooting peas

7 *pea* *soup* **n**: a thick soup made of dried peas *usu.* pureed **2**: a heavy fog

8 *peaty* \ˈpiː-ti/ **n**, often attrib [ME *pete*, fr. ML *petra*] **1**: TURF **2**: partially carbonized vegetable tissue formed by partial decomposition in water of various plants (as mosses of the genus *Sphagnum*) — *peaty* \ˈpiː-ti/ *adj*

9 *peal* *n* [origin unknown] : a bold gay woman

10 *pea* *verb* or *pea* *verb* \ˈpiː-ə/ *n* [prob. fr. the name *Peavy*] : a stout lever like a cant hook but with the end armed with a strong sharp spike used esp. in handling logs

11 *pebble* \ˈpeb-əl/ **n** [ME *pebble*, fr. OE *pebbol*, fr. *pebol* (prob. imit.) : a small stone] **1**: a small *usu.* round stone esp. when worn by the action of water **2**: transparent and colorless quartz; ROCK CRYSTAL **3** — an irregular, crinkled, or grainy surface — *pebbly* \ˈpeb-əl-i/ *adj*

12 *pebble* *vb* *pebble* *ing* \-ə-ɪŋ/ **1**: to pelt with pebbles **2**: to pave or cover with pebbles or something resembling pebbles **3**: to grain (as leather) so as to produce a rough and irregularly indented surface

4 *pe-can* \ˈpiː-kən/ **n** [of Algonquian origin; akin to Ojibwa *pagan*, a hard-shelled nut] : a large hickory (*Carya illinoensis*) of the south central U.S.; also : its edible oblong nut

5 *pe-ca-sin* \ˈpiː-kə-sən/ *adj* [MF, fr. L *peccare*] : liable or prone to sin

6 *pe-ca-dil-lo* \ˈpiː-kə-dil-(ə)-lo/ **n**, pl *peccadilloes* or *peccadillos* [Sp *peccadillo*, dim. of *peccado* sin, fr. L *peccatum*, fr. neut. of *peccatus*, pp. of *peccare*] : a slight offense

7 *pe-ca-ry* \ˈpiː-kə-ri/ **n** **1**: the quality or state of being peccant **2**: OFFENSE

3 *peccant* \ˈpiː-kənt/ *adj* [L *peccant-*, *peccans*, pp. of *peccare* to stumble, sin] **1**: guilty of a moral offense; SINNING **2**: violating a principle or rule — *peccant* *ly* *adv*

4 *pe-ca-ry* \ˈpiː-kə-ri/ **n** [of Cariban origin; akin to Chayma *paquera* peccary] : either of two largely nocturnal gregarious American mammals in the family *Cariacus* related to a grizzled animal (*Tayassu angulatus*) with an indistinct white collar **b**: a blackish animal (*Tayassu pecari*) with whitish cheeks

5 *pe-ca-vi* \ˈpiː-kə-(v)-i/ *n* [L, I have sinned, fr. *peccare*] : an acknowledgment of sin

6 *peck* \ˈpek/, *peck* *er*, fr. OF] **1** — see MEASURE table **2** : a large quantity or number

2 *peck* *vb* [ME *pecken*, alter. of *piken* to pierce — more at PICK] **vt** **1**: to strike or pierce esp. repeatedly with the bill or a pointed tool **b**: to make by pecking (~ a hole) **2**: to pick up with the bill ~ *vi* **1**: to take, pierce, or pick up something with or as if with the bill **b**: CARP, NAG **2**: to bite daintily; NIBBLE (~ at food)

3 *peck* *n* **1**: an impression or hole made by pecking **2**: a quick sharp stroke

4 *peck* *er* \ˈpek-ər/ **n** **1**: one that pecks **2** chiefly Brit: COURAGE (keep your ~ up)

3 *peck* *order* or *pecking* *order* **n** **1**: the basic pattern of social organization within a flock of poultry in which each bird pecks another lower in the scale without fear of retaliation and submits to pecking by one of higher rank **2**: a hierarchy of social dominance or prestige

4 *peck-sniff* *ian* \ˈpek-ˈsnɪf-ē-ən/ *adj* [Seth Pecksniff, character in *Martin Chuzzlewit* (1843-44) by Charles Dickens] : selfish and corrupt behind a display of seeming benevolence; SANCTIMONIOUS



peavy

pecky \ˈpek-ē\ *adj* [ˈpeɪk]: marked by lens-shaped or finger-shaped pockets of decay caused by fungi (← cypress)
peccate \ˈpek-ət\ *n*; a salt or ester of a peccic acid
peccan \ˈpek-tən\ *n*, *pl* **peccans** [NL *peccans*, *peccan*, fr. L *peccare*, to sin] 1 a small fleshy part of a plant that felt to resemble a comb; *esp*: a folded vascular pigmented membrane projecting into the vitreous humor in the eye of a bird or reptile 2 = SCALLOP 1a
peccet \ˈpek-ək\ *adj* [F *peccique*, fr. GK *pektikos* coagulating, fr. *pektin* to fix + *coagulate* — more at **FACT**]; of, relating to, or derived from pectin
pectic acid *n*: any of various water-insoluble substances formed by hydrolyzing the methyl ester groups of pectins
pectin \ˈpek-tən\ *n* [F *pectine*, fr. *pectique*]; any of various watersoluble plant tissues that yield a gel which is the basis of fruit jellies; also: a commercial product rich in pectins — *pectin-ous* \-tə-nəs\ *adj*
pecti-nate \ˈpek-tə-nāt\ also **pecti-nated** \-nātəd\ *adj* [L *peccinatus*, fr. *peccin*, *peccen* comb; akin to GK *pektin*, *pektin*, *pektin* *n*; having narrow parallel projections or divisions suggestive of the teeth of a comb — *pecti-nation* \-pek-tə-nā-shən\ *n*
pectin-ester-ase \ˌpek-tə-ˈnes-to-rās, -ˈtās\ *n*: an enzyme that catalyzes the hydrolysis of pectins into pectic acids and methanol
pectin-lyase \ˌpek-tə-ˈlī-ās\ *n*: something work on the breast
pectoral adj [MF & L; MF, fr. L *pectoralis*, fr. *pector*, *pectus* breast; akin to Toch A *paššim* the two breasts] 1: of, situated in, or on, or worn on the chest 2: relating to or good for diseases of the respiratory tract 3: coming from the breast or heart as in the case of emphysema
pectoral cross *n*: a cross worn on the breast *esp*: by a prelate
pectoral fin *n*: either of the fins of a fish that correspond to the forelimbs of a quadruped
pectoral girdle *n*: the bony or cartilaginous arch supporting the forelimbs of a vertebrate
peculi-ate \ˈpek-yū-lāt\ *vt* [L *peculatus*, pp. of *peculor*, fr. *peculium*]; **EMBEZZLE** — **pec-u-la-tion** \ˌpek-yū-lā-shən\ *n* — **pec-u-la-tor** \ˌpek-yū-lā-tər\ *n*
pecu-liar \ˌpi-kyū-lī-ər\ *adj* [ME *peculier*, fr. L *peculiaris* of private property, special, fr. *peculium* private property, fr. *pecu* car, akin to *pecus* cattle + *car* something worn; belonging exclusively to one person or group 2: felt to be characteristic of one only; **OBSCURITE** 3: different from the usual or normal: a: **SPECIAL**, **PARTICULAR** b: **CURIOUS** c: **ECCENTRIC**, **QUEER** **SYMBOLIC CHARACTERISTIC**, **STRANGE** — **pec-u-liar-ly** *adv*
pecu-liar-ly \ˌpi-kyū-lī-ər-lee\ *adv* [ME *peculiariter*, fr. *peculiaris*]; something exempt from ordinary jurisdiction; *esp*: a church or parish exempt from the jurisdiction of the ordinary in whose territory it lies
pe-cu-liar-i-ty \ˌpi-kyū-lī-ər-ē-tee, -kyū-lī-ər-ē\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being peculiar 2: a distinguishing characteristic
PECUNIOUS, **QUICK** *adj*
pe-cu-ni-ary \ˌpi-kyū-nī-er-ē, -kyū-nī-er-ē\ *adv*: with respect to money
pe-cu-ni-ary \ˌpi-kyū-nī-er-ē\ *adj* [L *pecuniaris*, fr. *pecunia* money — more at **FE**]; 1: consisting of or measured in money 2: relating to money; **MONETARY** **SYN** **SEE FINANCE**
ped \ˈped\ [GK *pedon* ground; akin to L *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**]; a natural soil aggregate
ped — see **PAED-**
ped \ˈped also pəd\ or **pede** \ˈped\ *n* *comb form* [L *ped-*, *pes*]; foot (maxilliped) (maxilliped)
ped-a-gog-ic \ˌped-ə-ˈgōj-ik\ also **ˈgōj-ē-adj**: of, relating to, or befitting a teacher — **ped-a-gog-i-cal** \-dōj-ē-kəl\ *adj* — **ped-a-gog-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē\ *adv*
ped-a-gog-ics \-iks\ *n* *pl* *but sing in constr*; **PEDAGOGY**
ped-a-gogue \ˌped-ə-ˈgōj-ē\ *n* [ME *pedagogus*, fr. L *pedagogus*, fr. *paid-*, *paid-* + *agogos* leader, fr. *agein* to lead — more at **AGENT**]; **TEACHER**, **SCHOOLMASTER**
ped-a-gog-y \ˌped-ə-ˈgōj-ē, -gōj-ē\ *n*: the art, science, or profession of teaching; *esp*: **EDUCATION** 2
ped-al \ˈped-əl\ *n* [MF *pedale*, fr. It, fr. L *pedalis*, *adj*]; 1: a lever acted on by the foot in the playing of musical instruments 2: a foot lever or treadle by which a part is actuated in a mechanism
ped-al adj [L *pedalis*, fr. *ped-*, *pes*] 1: **pedal** 2: of or relating to the foot 2: **pedal**: of, relating to, or involving a pedal
ped-al-ly \ˈped-əl-lee\ *adv* also **ped-ally**: **ped-al-ly** *adv*
ped-al-ing \ˈped-əl-ɪŋ\ *v*: to use or work a pedal 2: to ride a bicycle — *vi*: to work the pedals of
ped-al-ter \ˌpə-dəl-ˈfər, -fə-(ə)r\ *n* [GK *pedon* ground + E *alumen* + L *terrum* iron]; a soil that lacks a hardened layer of accumulated carbonates — **ped-al-ter-ic** \ˌped-əl-ˈfər-ik\ *adj*
ped-ant \ˈped-ənt\ *n*: a person who is too serious or pedantic in his learning; b: one who is unimaginative or who unduly emphasizes minutiae in the presentation or use of knowledge c: a formalist or precisionist in teaching — **ped-an-tic** \ˌpə-dən-tik\ *adj* — **ped-an-ti-cal-ly** \-tī-kəl-lee\ *adv*
ped-an-try \ˌped-ə-n-trē\ *n* 1: pedantic presentation or application of knowledge or learning 2: an instance of pedantry
ped-ate \ˈped-ət\ *adj* [L *pedatus*, fr. *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**] 1: a: having a foot b: having tube feet 2: palmate with the lateral lobes cleft into two or more segments — **ped-ate-ly** *adv*
ped-dle \ˈped-dl\ *v* [ME *peddieren*, fr. *ped-*, *ped-* + *di-* to sell or offer for sale from place to place + *hawk* 2: to deal out or seek to disseminate — **ped-dler** \ˌped-dl-ər, *bejare* ˈoʊj also ˈlō-ər\ *n* — **ped-dlar** \ˌped-dl-ər\ *n*
ped-dler-y or **ped-lar-y** \ˌped-dl-ər-ē, -l-ər-ē\ *n* 1: peddlers' merchandise 2: the trade of a peddler
ped-dling \ˌped-dl-ɪŋ, -l-ɪŋ, -l-ɪŋ\ *adj* [later. of *peddling*] 1: **PETTY**

ped-er-ast \ˈped-ər-əst\ *n* [GK *paiderastēs*, lit., lover of boys, fr. *paid-* + *erastēs* lover, fr. *erasthai* to love — more at **EROS**]; one that practices pederasty — **ped-er-ast-ic** \ˌped-ər-əst-ik\ *adj*
ped-er-ast-i-cal-ly \ˌped-ər-əst-ik-lee\ *adv*
ped-er-ast-y \ˌped-ər-əst-ē\ *n*: anal intercourse *esp*. with a boy
pedes pl of pes
ped-est-al \ˈped-əst-əl\ *n*, *often attr* [MF *pedestral*, fr. OIt *pedestallo*, fr. *pie di stallo* foot of a stall] 1 a: the support or foot of an Ionic or classical column b: the base of an upright structure 2 = **BASE**, **FOUNDATION** 3: a position of esteem
pedestal v **pedes-taled** or **ped-es-talled**; **ped-es-tal-ing** or **ped-es-tal-ling**: to place on or furnish with a pedestal
ped-es-tri-an \ˌpə-des-trē-ən\ *adj* [L *pedestr-*, *pedester*, lit., going on foot, fr. *pedes* one going on foot, fr. *ped-*, *pes* foot — more at **FOOT**]; 1: **UNIMAGINATIVE**, **COMMONPLACE** 2: a position of esteem on foot b: of or relating to walking
pedestrian n: a person going on foot; **WALKER**
ped-es-tri-an-ism \ˌpə-ˈdē-strē-ən-iz-əm\ *n* 1 a: the practice of walking b: a addiction to walking for exercise or recreation 2: the quality or state of being unimaginative or commonplace
ped-i-at-ric \ˌped-ē-ə-trik\ *adj*: of or relating to pediatrics
ped-i-a-tri-cian \ˌped-ē-ə-trish-ən\ also **ped-i-a-trist** \ˌped-ē-ə-trəst, ˌpē-dē-ə-trist\ *n*: a specialist in pediatrics
ped-i-a-tri-cian-ry \ˌped-ē-ə-trish-ən-ri\ *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: a branch of medicine dealing with the child, its development, care, and diseases
pedi-cab \ˌped-ē-kəb\ *n* [L *ped-*, *pes* + E *cab*]; a small 3-wheeled hooded passenger vehicle that is pedaled
ped-i-cel \ˌped-ē-sel\ *n* [NL *pediculus*, dim. of L *pediculus*] 1: a small plant stalk; *esp*: one that supports a fruiting or spore bearing part 2: a narrow part of a stalk by which a larger part or organ of an animal is attached b: a small foot or footlike organ — **ped-i-cel-ate** \ˌped-ē-sel-ət\ *adj*
ped-i-cle \ˌped-ē-kəl\ *n* [L *pediculus*, fr. dim. of *ped-*, *pes*]; **PEDICEL** — *see* **ped** & **pedal**
ped-i-cu-lar \ˌped-ē-kyū-lər\ *adj* [L *pedicularis*, fr. *pediculus*, dim. of *pedis* loose] 1: of or relating to lice; **LOUSY**
ped-i-cu-late \-lāt\ *adj* [deriv. of L *pediculus* footstalk]; of or relating to an order (Pediculati) of teleost fishes with jugular ventral fins, pectoral fins at the end of an armlike process, and part of the dorsal fin modified into a lure — **ped-i-cu-late** *n*
ped-i-cu-lo-sis \ˌpi-dik-yū-lō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. L *pediculus* louse]; infestation with lice — called also **lousiness** — **ped-i-cu-lo-us** \-dik-yū-lūs\ *adj*
ped-i-cure \ˌped-ē-kyūr\ *n* [F *pedicure*, fr. L *ped-*, *pes* foot + *cura* to take care of, fr. *cura* care — more at **CURE**] 1: **CHIROPODIA** 2: a care of the feet, toes, and nails b: a single treatment of these parts — **ped-i-cur-ist** \-kyūr-ist\ *n*
ped-i-gree \ˌped-ē-ɡree\ *n* [ME *pedegra*, fr. MF *pie de gre* crane's foot; fr. the shape made by the lines of a genealogical chart] 1: a line of descent a line of ancestry 2: a: an ancestral line; **LINEAGE** b: the origin and the history of something 3 a: distinguished ancestry b: recorded purity of breed of an individual or strain *syn* **SEE ANCESTRY** — **ped-i-greed** \-grēd\ *adj*
ped-i-ment \ˌped-ē-mənt\ *n* [Obs. E *periment*, prob. alter. of E



pediments

pyramid: a triangular space forming the gable of a 2-pitched roof in classic architecture; also: a similar form used as a decoration
ped-i-men-tal \ˌped-ē-mənt-əl\ *adj*
pedo- — see **PAED-**
ped-o-cal \ˌped-ə-kəl\ *n* [GK *pedon* earth + L *calx*, *calx* lime — more at **PE**, **CHALK**]; a soil that includes a definite hardened layer of accumulated carbonates — **ped-o-cal-ic** \ˌped-ə-kəl-ik\ *adj*
pedo-gen-e-sis \ˌped-ə-ˈjən-ə-sis\ *n* [NL, fr. GK *pedon* + L *genesis*]; the formation and development of soil — **pedo-gen-ic** \-jen-ik\ or **pedo-ge-net-ic** \-jə-net-ik\ *adj*
ped-o-log-ic \ˌped-ə-ˈlōj-ik\ *n* [GK *pedon* earth + *logos* study] 1: of or relating to soil science 2: **pedology**: of or relating to child study — **ped-o-log-i-cal** \-kəl\ *adj*
ped-o-log-ist \ˌped-ə-ˈlōj-ist\ *n*: a specialist in child study
ped-o-log-ist \ˌpī-dī-əl-ə-jist, -pē-\ *n*: a soil scientist
ped-o-logy \ˌped-ə-ˈlōj-ē\ *n*: the scientific study of the life and development of children
ped-o-logy \ˌpī-dī-əl-ə-jē, -pē-\ *n* [GK *pedon* + ISV *-logy*]; a science dealing with the earth
ped-om-eter \ˌpī-dəm-ət-ər\ *n* [F *podomètre*, fr. L *ped-*, *pes* foot + F *mètre* -meter — more at **FOOT**]; an instrument used in watch form that records the distance a walker covers by responding to his body motion at each step
ped-er \ˌpā-, -drē, -pē-\ *n* [Sp *pedero* Peter]; the five of trumps in cards
ped-er-ast \ˌpē-d-ər-əst\ *n*: **pederast**
ped-un-cel \ˌped-ūn-kəl, -pī-\ *n* [NL *pedunculus*, dim. of L *ped-*, *pes*]; 1: a stalk bearing a flower or flower cluster or a fructification 2: a narrow part by which some larger part or the whole body of an organism is attached; **STALK**, **PEDICEL** 3: a narrow stalk by which a tumor or polyp is attached — **ped-un-cel-ly** \-kəl-lee\ *adj*
ped-un-cu-lar \ˌpī-dūn-kyū-lər\ *adj*
ped-un-cu-lar \ˌpī-dūn-kyū-lər\ or **ped-un-cu-lat-ed** \-lāt-əd\ *adj* [NL *pedunculus*]; having, growing on, or being attached by a peduncle — **ped-un-cu-la-tion** \ˌpī-dūn-kyū-lā-shən, -pē-\ *n*
ped-uncle \ˌpē-d-ūn-kəl\ *n*: **peduncle**
ped-uncle \ˌpē-d-ūn-kəl\ *n* 1: a to look furtively b: to peer through a crack or hole or from a place of concealment 2: to take a brief look; **GLANCE**
peek *n*: a brief or surreptitious look
peel \ˈpiːəl\ *vb* [ME *pelen*, fr. MF *peler*, fr. L *pillare* to remove the hair from, fr. *plus* to peel — more at **PL**]; 1: to strip off an outer layer 2: to remove by stripping — *vi* 1 a: to come off in sheets

o abut; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; o chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; oi coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; u foot; y yet; yf few; yū furious; zt vision

[NL, fr. L. basin; akin to OE & ON full cup, Gk *petla* wooden bowl] **1** : a basin-shaped structure in the skeleton of many vertebrates formed by the pelvic girdle and adjoining bones of the spine **2** : the cavity of the pelvis **3** : the funnel-shaped cavity of the kidney into which urine is discharged

Pem-broke \ˈpɛm-ˌbrɔk, -ˌbrʊk\ *n* [Pembroke, Wales] : a Welsh group of a variety characterized by pointed erect ears, straight legs, and short tail

pen-mi-cal also **pen-i-can** \ˈpɛm-i-ˌkæn\ *n* [Cree *pimikān*] : a concentrated food used by N. American Indians consisting of lean meat dried, pounded fine, and mixed with melted fat; also : a similar preparation (as of dried beef, flour, molasses, suet) used as emergency rations

pen-pli-gus \ˈpɛn(p)-lɪ-ˌɡɪs, ˈpɛn-ˈlɪ-ˌgʌ\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *penphigis*, *penphix* breath, pustule] : a disease characterized by large blisters on skin and mucous membranes and often by itching or burning

pen \ˈpɛn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *penning*] **1 a** : a small enclosure for animals **b** : animals in or in number to fall into one such enclosure; also : a small group of animals functioning as a unit **2** : a small place of confinement or storage **3** : a dock or slip for reconditioning submarines

pen w **penned**; **pen-ning** : to shut in a pen

pen w **offen**; **pen-ning** [ME *penne*, fr. MF, feather, pen, fr. L *penna*, quill feather; akin to Gk *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] **1** : an implement for writing or drawing with ink or a similar fluid; as **a** : **QUILL** **b** : a small thin convex metal device tapering to a split point and fitting into a holder **c** : a penholder containing a pen **2** : **FOUNTAIN PEN** **3 a** : a writing instrument that is a means of expression **b** : **WRITER** **3** : the internal horny feather-shaped shell of a squid

pen w **penned**; **pen-ning** : WRITE, INDITE

pen n [origin unknown] : a female swan

pen n, *slang* : PENITENTIARY

pen-alty \ˈpɛn-ˌæl-ti\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *penalis*, fr. *poena* punishment — more at PAIN] **1** : of, relating to, or involving punishment, penalties, or punitive institutions **2** : liable to punishment — *pen-al-ly* \-ˈlɪ-ˌɛd\ *adv*

penal code n : a code of laws concerning crimes and offenses and their punishment

pen-al-iza-tion \ˈpɛn-ˈlɪ-ˌzə-ʃən, ˈpɛn-ˌɪ-ˌ\ *n* **1** : the act of penalizing **2** : the state of being penalized

pen-al-ize \ˈpɛn-ˈlɪ-ˌz, ˈpɛn-ˌɪ-ˌ\ *v* **1** : to inflict a penalty on **2** : to put at a serious disadvantage

pen-al-ity \ˈpɛn-ˈlɪ-ˌɪ-ti\ *n* [ML *poenalis*, fr. L *poenalis*] **1** : punishment for crime or offense **2** : the suffering or the sum to be forfeited by which a person subjects himself by agreement in case of nonfulfillment of stipulations **3** : disadvantage, loss, or hardship due to some action **4** : points scored in bridge by the side that defeats the opposing contract; usu. used in pl. *penalty* *adj*

pen-ance \ˈpɛn-ˌæns\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *penitentia* penitence] **1** : an act of self-abasement, mortification, or devotion performed to show sorrow or repentance for sin **2** : a sacrament in the Roman Catholic and Eastern Churches consisting in repentance or contrition for sin, confession to a priest, satisfaction as required by the confessor, and absolution

penance vt : to impose penance on

pen-an-tes \ˈpɔ-ˈnāt-ɛz, -ˈnāt-ˌn\ *pl* [L — more at PENETRATE] : the Roman gods of the household worshipped in close connection with Vesta and with the lares and household genies

pen-tyl \ˈpɛn-ˌtɪl\ *n* [OF]

pen-cel or **pen-cil** \ˈpɛn-ˌsɛl\ *n* [ME *penzel*, modif. of OF *penncel*] : PENNOCILL

pen-chant \ˈpɛn-ˌtʃənt, *esp* Brit ˈpiː-ˌʃɑnt, ˈpiː-ˌʃ\ *n* [F, fr. prp. of *pencher* to incline, fr. (assumed) VL *pendicare*, fr. L *pendere* to weigh — more at PENDANT] : a strong leaning; **LIKING** *syn* see **LIKING**

pen-cil \ˈpɛn-ˌsɪl\ *n*, *often* *attrib* [ME *penzel*, fr. MF *pinzel*, fr. (assumed) VL *penicillus*, fr. L *penicillus*, lit., little tail, fr. dim. of *penis* tail, penis] **1** : an artist's brush **2** : an artist's individual skill or style **3 a** : an implement for writing, drawing, or marking consisting of a containing a slender cylinder or strip of a solid marking substance **b** : a small medicated or cosmetic roll or stick for local applications **4 a** : an aggregate of rays of light or other radiation *esp.* when diverging from or converging to a point **b** : a one-parameter family (as of lines) in a plane **5** : a point on a line or something long and thin like a pencil

pen-cil *w* **pen-ciled** or **pen-cilled**; **pen-cil-ling** or **pen-cil-ling** \-(s)-lɪŋ\ : to paint, draw, or write with a pencil; **SKETCH**

pen-cil-ler \-(s)-lɪ-lər\ *n*

pen-cil-ling n : the work of the pencil or brush or a product of it

pen-dant also **pen-dent** \ˈpɛn-ˌdant; 3 & 4 *are* also ˈpɛn-ˌdnt, 6 *is* also ˈpɛn-ˌdnt\ *n* [ME *pendant*, fr. MF *pendre*, fr. prp. of *pendre* to hang, fr. (assumed) VL *pendere*, fr. L *pendere*; akin to L *pendere* to weigh, estimate, pay, *pondus* weight — more at SPAN] **1** : something suspended; as **a** : an ornament allowed to hang free **b** : an electrical fixture suspended from the ceiling or from a hanging ornament of roofs or ceilings much used in the later styles of Gothic architecture **3** : a short rope hanging from a spar and having at its free end a block or spliced thimble **4 chiefly** Brit : PENNANT **1 a** **5** : a small pendant or ornament to which the bow attaches **6** : a companion piece or supplement

pen-den-cy \ˈpɛn-ˌdɛn-ˌsɪ\ *n* : the state of being pending

pen-dent or **pen-dant** \ˈpɛn-ˌdɛnt\ *adj* [ME *pendant*] **1** : supported from above; **SUSPENDED** **2** : jutting or leaning over; **OVERHANGING** **3** : remaining undetermined; **PENDING** — *pen-dent-ly* *adv*

pen-dent-ive \ˈpɛn-ˌdɛnt-ɪ-v\ *n* [F *pendentif*, fr. L *pendens*, *pendens*, prp. of *pendere*] **1** : one of the triangular spherical sections of vaulting that spring from the corners of a rectangular ground plan and serve to allow the room enclosing it to be covered by a cupola or rotunda or polygonal plan **2** : the part of a groined vault that springs from a single pier or corbel

pend-ing \ˈpɛn-ˌdɪŋ\ *prep* [F *pendant*, fr. prp. of *pendere*] **1** : DURING **2** : while awaiting

pend-ing adj **1** : not yet decided **2** : IMPENDING, IMMINENT

pen-drag-on \ˈpɛn-ˌdræg-ən\ *n* [ME, fr. W, fr. *pen* chief + *dragon*

leader] : head of all the chiefs among the ancient Britons; **KING**
pen-du-lar \ˈpɛn-ˌdʒ-lər, -ˌdʒ-lər, -ˌdʒ-l-ər\ *adj* : being or resembling the movement of a pendulum

pen-du-lous \ˈpɛn-ˌdʒ-ləs, -ˌdʒ-ləs, -ˌdʒ-l-əs\ *adj* [L *pendulus*, fr. *pendere* to weigh] **1** : hanging; **POUNDED** **2** : poised without support, *esp.* as suspended so as to swing freely **b** : inclined or hanging downward **3** : **DROOPING** **3** : **WAVERING**, **VACILLATING** — *pen-du-lous-ly* *adv*

pen-du-lous-ness n
pen-dul-sion \ˈpɛn-ˌdʒ-lɪ-ʒən, -ˌdʒ-lɪ-ʒən, -ˌdʒ-l-ɪ-ʒən\ *n*, *often* *attrib* [NL, fr. L, neut. of *pendulus*] : a body suspended from a fixed point so as to swing freely and from under the action of gravity and commonly used to regulate the movements of clockwork and other machinery

pen-elope \ˈpɛn-ˌnɛl-ə-pɛ\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Pēnelope*] : the wife of Odysseus

pe-ne-plain also **pe-ne-plane** \ˈpɛn-ɪ-ˌplæn, ˈpɛn-ˌɪ-ˌ\ *n* [L *paene*, *paene* almost + *E plain* or *plane* — more at PATIENT] : a land surface of considerable area and slight relief shaped by erosion

pen-e-tra-bil-ity \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɪ-ˌbɪl-ə-ti\ *n* : the quality or state of being penetrable

pen-e-tra-ble \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɪ-ˌbəl\ *adj* : capable of being penetrated — *pen-e-tra-ble-ness n* — *pen-e-tra-ble-ly* *adv*

pen-e-tra-ria \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɪ-ˌɹi-ə\ *n* *pl* [NL, neut. pl. of *penetralis* inner, fr. *penetrare* to penetrate] : the innermost or most private parts

pen-e-trat-er \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtræt-ər\ *n* [Pronunciation + *meter*] : a device for measuring the penetrating power of X rays or other radiation

pen-e-trance \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɛn(t)s\ *n* : the relative ability of a gene to produce its specific effect in any degree whatever in the organism of which it is a part

pen-e-trant \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɛnt\ *adj* : PENETRATING

penetrant n : one that penetrates or is capable of penetrating

pen-e-trate \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɪt\ *vb* [L *penetratus*, pp. of *penetrare*; akin to L *penitus* inward, *Penates* household gods, *Lith peneti* to nourish] **1 a** : to pass into or through **b** : to enter by overcoming resistance **2** : to enter into or through **3** : to discover the inner contents or meaning of **3** : to affect profoundly with feeling **4** : to diffuse through; **PERMEATE** ~ *vi* **1 a** : to pass, extend, pierce, or diffuse into or through something **b** : to pierce something with the eye or mind **2** : to affect deeply the senses or feelings *syn* see **ENTER**

pen-e-trat-ing *adj* **1** : having the power of entering, piercing, or pervading **2** : ACUTE, DISCERNING — *pen-e-trat-ing-ly* *adv*, *ir-rit-iv-ly* *adv*

pen-e-tration \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɪ-ˌʃən\ *n* **1** : the act or process of penetrating; as **a** : the act of entering a country so that actual establishment of influence is accomplished **b** : an attack that penetrates the enemy's front or territory **2 a** : the depth to which something penetrates **b** : the power to penetrate; *specific* : the ability to discern meaning and acutely *syn* see **DISCERNMENT**

pen-e-tra-tive \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɪ-ˌtɪ-v\ *adj* **1** : tending to penetrate; **PIERCING** **2** : ACUTE **3** : IMPRESSIVE — *pen-e-tra-tive-ly* *adv* — *pen-e-tra-tive-ness n*

pen-e-trom-e-ter \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtrɒm-ət-ər\ *n* [L *penetrare* + *ISV meter*] **1** : an instrument for measuring the consistency of semisolid **2** : **PENETRIMETER**

pen-gō \ˈpɛn-ˌɡoʊ\ *n*, *pl* *pengō* or *pengōs* [Hung, lit., jingling] : the basic monetary unit of Hungary from 1925 to 1946

pen-guin \ˈpɛn-ˌɡwɪn, ˈpɛn-ˌɪ-ˌ\ *n* [perth. fr. W *penquin* white head] : any of various erect, short-legged flightless aquatic birds (family Spheniscidae) of the southern hemisphere

pen-holder \ˈpɛn-ˌhɔl-dər\ *n* : a holder or handle for a pen

pen-cil-late \ˈpɛn-ˌsɪl-ət, -ət\ *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *penicillatus*, fr. L *penicillus* brush — more at PENCIL] : furnished with tuft of fine filaments — *pen-cil-late-ly* *adv* — *pen-cil-lation n* — *pen-cil-lous-ly* *adv*

pen-cil-lin \ˈpɛn-ˌsɪl-ɪn\ *n* : any of several relatively nontoxic antibiotic acids of the general constitution C₉H₁₁N₂O₅SR or a salt or ester of one of these acids or a mixture produced by molds (genus *Penicillium* and *esp.* *P. notatum* or *P. chrysogenum*) or synthetically and used as an antibiotic

pen-cil-li-um \ˈsɪl-ɪ-ˌɪ-əm\ *n*, *pl* *pen-cil-li-um* \-ɪ-ə\ [NL, genus name; fr. L *penicillus*]; any of a genus (*Penicillium*) of fungi (family Moniliaceae) comprising the blue molds found chiefly on moist nonliving organic matter

pen-ile \ˈpɛn-ɪ-ˌ\ *adj*, of, relating to, or affecting the penis

pen-in-su-la \ˈpɛn-ɪn-ˌsʊ-lə; -ˌnɪn-ˌch-a-lə, -ˌno; -ˌnɪn(t)s-lə, -ˌnɪn(t)s-ɪ-ˌsʊ-lə\ *n* [L *paeninsula*, fr. *paene* almost + *insula* island — more at PATIENT] : a portion of land nearly surrounded by water and connected with a larger body by an isthmus; also : a piece of land that projects into the water whether with or without a well-defined isthmus — *pen-in-su-lar* \-l-ər\ *adj*

pen-is \ˈpɛn-ɪ-s\ *n*, *pl* *pen-es* \ˈpɛ-(ɹ)ˌnɛz\ or *pen-is-es* [L *penis*, tail; akin to OHG *fasse* penis, Gk *peos*] : a male organ of copulation

pen-itence \ˈpɛn-ɪ-ˌtɛns(t)s\ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *penitentia*, the quality of *L penitens* repent, fr. *penitentis*, *penitens*, prp.] : the quality or state of being penitent : sorrow for sins or faults

syn PENITENCE, REPENTANCE, CONTRITION, COMUNCTION, REMORSE mean regret for sin or wrongdoing. PENITENCE implies humble realization of one's guilt for one's sins and a desire to atone. REPENTANCE suggests additionally an awareness of one's general moral shortcomings and a resolve to change; CONTRITION suggests penitence shown by signs of grief or pain; COMUNCTION implies a painful stirring of conscience; REMORSE suggests prolonged and insistent self-reproach and mental anguish for consequences that cannot be escaped

pen-it-ent \-tɛnt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *penitent-*, *penitens*, fr. prp. of *paenitere* to be sorry; akin to L *paene* almost — more at PATIENT] : feeling or expressing pain or sorrow for sins or offenses

REPENTANT — *pen-it-ent-ly* *adv*

pen-it-ent-ry \ˈpɛn-ɪ-ˌtɛn-ˌtɪ-ri\ *n* **1** : a person who repents of sin **2** : a person under church censure but admitted to penance *esp.* under the direction of a confessor

pen-it-ent-ial \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtɛn-ˌtʃəl\ *adj*, of or relating to penitence or penance — *pen-it-ent-ial-ly* *adv*

pen-it-ent-ial-ly \ˈpɛn-ə-ˌtɛn-ˌtʃ-ɪ-ˌ\ *adv* [ME *penitentiarium*, fr. ML *penitentiorius*, fr. *penitentia*] **1 a** : an officer in

aù out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life
j joke; j ning; ô flow; ô flow; ô coio; th thin; th this;

some Roman Catholic dioceses vested with power from the bishop to absolve in cases reserved to him b; a tribunal of the Roman curia concerned with private spiritual matters 2: a public institution in which offenders against the law are confined for detention or punishment; *specif*: a state or federal prison in the U.S.

pen-i-ten-ti-ary \pen-'ə-tench-(ə)-rē, 1 also -'tench-ē-, -er-ē, 2 also -'tench-ē-*adj* 1: PENITENTIAL 2: of, relating to, or incurring confinement in a penitentiary

pen-ant \pen-'ən-ə¹ n (fr. its original use for mending quilt pens) 1: a small pocketknife usu. with only one blade

pen-man \pen-'mən-ən 1: a; COPIST, SCRIBE b: one who is expert in penmanship 2: AUTHOR

pen-man-ship \pen-'mən-'shɪp n 1: the art or practice of writing with the pen 2: quality of handwriting

pen-na \pen-'nə, n/ pl pen-nae \pen-'ē-, -ā\ n (feather, wing — more at PEN) 1: a contour feather esp. as distinguished from a down feather or plume — **pen-na-ceous** \pen-'nə-'shəs¹ *adj*

pen name n an author's pseudonym

pen-nant \pen-'nənt n (alter. of *pendant*) 1: a; any of various nautical flags tapering usu. to a point or swallowtail and used for identification or signaling b: a flag or banner longer in the fly than in the hoist; *esp*: one that tapers to a point 2: a flag emblematic of championship

pen-nate \pen-'ə-tē, also pen-'nat-əd \-āt-əd¹ *adj* [L *pen-natus*, fr. *pen-* + *nat-*] 1: one that pens a document 2: WRITER

pen-ni \pen-'ē-nē, n/ pl pen-nia \-ē-ə/ or pen-nis \-ē-z\ [Finn] — see *markka* at MONEY table

pen-niless \pen-'līs-, pen-'līs-əs¹ *adj*; destitute of money; POOR

pen-non \pen-'nən n (ME *penon*, ang. of *penne* feather — more at PEN) 1: a long usu. triangular or swallow-tailed streamer typically attached to the head of a lance as an ensign b: PENNANT

1a 2: a flag of any shape 3: BANNER 3: WING, PINION

pen-non-cel or **pen-on-cel** \pen-'nən-'sel n [ME *penoncell*, fr. MF *penoncel*, dim. of *penon*] a flag or streamer borne esp. at the head of a lance in late medieval or Renaissance times

Penn-syl-va-nia **Dutch** \pen-(t)-səl-'vā-nyə-, -nē-ə-, *rapid* -sə-, *char-*

1: a people living mostly in eastern Pennsylvania whose characteristic cultural traditions go back to the German migrations of the 18th century 2: a dialect of High German spoken in parts of Pennsylvania and Maryland — called also *Pennsylvania German* — **Pennsylvania Dutchman** n

Penn-syl-va-nian \-'vā-nyən-, -nē-ən¹ *adj* 1: of or relating to Pennsylvania or its people 2: of, relating to, or being the period of the Paleozoic or New York or the Mississippian and Permian or the corresponding system of rocks — **Pennsylvanian n**

pen-ny \pen-'ē-nē, n/ pl pen-nies \-ē-z/ or *penne* \pen-'(t)əs often *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *penning*, *penig*: akin to OHG *penning*, a coin] 1: — see *pond* at MONEY table 2: a coin of small denomination; as 1 — **pen-nies**: a coat of the U.S. or Canada 3: a piece or sum of money

penny ante n: poker played for very low stakes

penny arcade n: an amusement center where each device for entertainment may be operated for a penny

penny dreadful n: a novel of violent adventure or crime orig. costing only one penny

pen-ny-pinch \pen-'ē-'pɪnʃ v [back-formation fr. *penny pincher*] 1: to give out money to in a niggardly or stingy manner — **pen-ny pincher n**

pen-ny-royal \pen-'ē-'rōi-(ə)-l, -'rōi-, rī-əl n [prob. by folk etymology, fr. MF *penult*, modif. of *penule*] 1: a European perennial mint (*Mentha pulegium*) with small aromatic leaves 2: a similar American mint (*Hedeoma pulegioides*) that yields an oil used in folk medicine or to drive away mosquitoes

pen-ny-weight \pen-'ē-'wāi-ə¹ n — see MEASURE table

pen-ny-wise \pen-'ē-'wīz-ə¹ *adj*: wise or prudent only in small matters

pen-ny-wort \-'wɔrt-, -wō(ə)r(t) n: any of several round-leaved plants (as of the genera *Hydrocotyle* and *Centella*)

pen-ny-worth \pen-'ē-'wɜrθ-, *Brit* often \-'pē-ə-rθ\ n, pl **pen-ny-worth** or **pen-nies**: a penny's worth 2: BARGAIN 3: a small quantity; MODICUM

Pe-nob-scot \pə-'nəb-'skɔt-, -skɪt\ n 1: a Penobscot or Penobscots 2: an Indian people of the Penobscot river valley and Penobscot Bay region 3: a member of the Penobscot people

pen-o-log-ic-ist \pen-'lɔj-'ɪk-əl-ə¹ *adj*: of or relating to penology

pen-o-l-o-gist \pī-'nɔl-ə-'jɪst\ n: a specialist in penology

pen-o-l-o-gy \jē-'nɔl-ə-'dʒi\ n [Gk *poine* penalty + *-logy* — more at PAIN] 1: a branch of criminology dealing with prison management and the treatment of offenders

pen-ol-ic \pen-'ɔl-ɪk¹ *adj* [L *penicillus*, fr. *penus*, pp. of *pendere* to hang] 1: HANGING, PENDENT 2: having or building a hanging nest

pen-ol-ic n, *often attrib* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pen-sion-*, *pen-sio*, fr. *pen-sus*, pp. of *pendere* to pay — more at PENDANT] 1 \pen-'chən-ə\ a fixed sum paid regularly to a person: an *archaic*: wage b; a gratuity granted (as by a government) as a favor or reward c; one paid under given conditions to a person following his retirement from service or to his surviving dependents 2 \pə-'sɪ-ʃən-ə\ a; payment for board and room b: a boardinghouse esp. in continental Europe — **pen-sion-less** \pen-'chən-'ləs¹ *adj*

pen-sion \pen-'chən-ə¹ v [pen-si-ən-ə¹ \pen-'chən-(ə)-mən\ to grant or pay a pension to pen-si-ən-ə-ble \pen-'chən-(ə)-nə-ə-ə-ə¹ *adj*

pen-sion-ary \pen-'chən-'er-ē-ə¹ n: PENSIONER; *esp*: HIRELING — **pensionary adj**

pen-sion-er \pen-'chən-(ə)-nər-ə¹ n 1: a person who receives or lives on a pension 2: a; GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS b: RETAINER c; MERRYMAID, HIRELING

pen-sive \pen-'(t)-sɪv-ə¹ *adj* [ME *pensif*, fr. MF, fr. *pensare* to think, fr. L *pensare* to ponder, fr. *pen-sus*, pp. of *pendere* to weigh — more at PENDANT] 1: musingly or dreamily thoughtful 2: suggestive of sad thoughtfulness; MELANCHOLY — **pen-sive-ly adv** — **pen-sive-ness n**

pen-ster \pen-'tər-, 'pē-(t)-stər\ n [pen + -ster]: WRITER; *esp*: a hack writer

pen-stock \pen-'stɔk\ n 1: a sluice or gate for regulating a flow (as of water) 2: a conduit or pipe for conducting water

pen-tr \pen-'tər\ [prob. fr. pp. of *E. pend* (to confine)] 1: shut up 2: CONFINED (*pen-tr* feelings)

pen-ta- or **pent-** *comb form* [ME, fr. Gk, fr. *pentē* — more at FIVE] 1: five (*pentadecadon*) 2: containing five atoms, groups, or equivalents (*pentane*)

pen-ta-chlo-ro-ph-e-nol \pen-'tə-'klɔ-rə-'fē-'nɔl-, -k-lɔ-'fi-'n\ n 1: a crystalline compound C₆Cl₅OH used as a wood preservative, fungicide, and disinfectant

pen-ta-cle \pen-'tɪ-kəl n [OIt *pentacolo*, fr. (assumed) ML *pentaculum*, prob. fr. Gk *pentē*: a 5-pointed or sometimes 6-pointed star used as a magical symbol

pen-tad \pen-'təd-ən n [Gk *pentad-*, *pentas*, fr. *pentē*] 1: a group of five

pen-ta-dac-tyl \pen-'tə-'dæk-'tɪ-əl also **pen-ta-dac-tyl-ite** \-'tɪt-, -lɪt\ *n* [L *pentadactylus*, fr. Gk *pentadactylos*, fr. *pentad-* + *dactylos* (finger, toe)] 1: having five digits to the hand or foot or five digitate parts — **pen-ta-dac-tyl-ism** \-'tɪz-'lɪz-əm\ n

pen-ta-gon \pen-'tɪ-'gɔn\ n [Gk *pentagonon*, fr. *pent-* + *gonon* pentagonal] 1: a polygon with five sides 2: a polygon with five angles and five sides — **pen-tag-o-nal** \pen-'tag-ən-'əl\ *adj*

1 — **pen-tag-o-nally** \-'tɪ-ē-əl\ *adv*

Pentagon n [the Pentagon building, headquarters of the Department of Defense] 1: the U.S. military establishment

pen-tag-o-noid \pen-'tə-'gɔ-'nɔɪd\ *adj*: somewhat pentagonal

pen-ta-gram \pen-'tə-'grəm\ n [Gk *pentagramma*, fr. *pent-* + *-gramma* (akin to *gramma* letter) — more at GRAM]; PENTACLE

pen-ta-hedron \pen-'tə-'hē-'drɔn\ n [NL]: a solid bounded by five faces

pen-tam-e-ter \pen-'təm-'ə-tər\ n [NL *pentameter*, fr. *pen-ta-* + *-metrus* (meter)] 1: divided into 5 or consisting of five parts 2: *specif*: having each floral whorl consisting of five or a multiple of five members

pen-tam-e-ter \pen-'təm-'ə-tər\ n [L, fr. Gk *pentameteros* having five metrical feet, fr. *pent-* + *metron* measure — more at MEASURE] 1: a verse consisting of five metrical feet

pen-tane \pen-'tān\ n [ISV]: any of three isomeric hydrocarbons C₅H₁₂ of the methane series occurring in petroleum

pen-ta-ngle \pen-'tə-'ŋgəl\ n: PENTACLE

pen-ta-ploid \pen-'tə-'plɔɪd\ *adj*: fivefold in appearance or arrangement; *esp*: having or being a chromosome number that is five times the basic number — **pentaploid n** — **pen-ta-ploid-ly** \-'plɔɪ-'ē-əl\ *adv*

pen-ta-quin also **pen-ta-quin** \pen-'tə-'kwɛn-, -kwɔn\ n [*pen-ta-* + *quinoline*] 1: an antimalarial C₁₀H₇N₂O used esp. in the form of its hydrochloride

pen-tar-chy \pen-'tər-'ki\ n [Gk *pentarchia*, fr. *pent-* + *-archia* (-archy)]: a government by five persons

Pen-ta-teuch \pen-'tə-'tɪ(y)ʊk\ n [LL *Pentateuchus*, fr. Gk *Pentateuchos*, fr. *pent-* + *teuchos* tool, vessel, book; akin to Gk *teuchos* to make — more at DOUGHTY]; the first five books of the Old Testament

pen-tath-lon \pen-'tath-'lɔn-, -lɔn\ n [Gk, fr. *pent-* + *athlon* contest — more at ATHLETE]: an athletic contest involving participation by each contestant in five different events

pen-ta-ton-e scale \pen-'tə-'tɔn-'skāl\ n: a musical scale of five tones *specif*: one that has the tones arranged like a major scale with the fourth and seventh omitted

pen-ta-va-lent \pen-'tə-'və-'lənt\ *adj*: having a valence of five

pen-ta-cost \pen-'tɪ-'kɔst-, -kɔst\ n [ME, fr. OE *pentecosten*, fr. LL *pentecoste*, fr. Gk *pentēkostos*, lit., fiftieth day, fr. *pentēkostos* fiftieth, fr. *pentēkonta* fifty, fr. *pent-* + *-konta* (akin to L *viginti* twenty) — more at VIGESIMAL] 1: SHABUOTH 2: a Christian feast on the 7th Sunday after Easter commemorating the descent of the Holy Spirit on the apostles

pen-ta-cos-tal \pen-'tɪ-'kɔst-'l-, -kɔst-¹ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or used in relation to, the Pentecost 2: relating to or constituting any of various Christian religious bodies that employ revivalistic methods typically including the generating of great emotionalism and that are usu. fundamentalist in outlook — **Pentecostal n** — **Pentecostalism n** — **pen-ta-cos-tal-ly adv**

pen-ta-tism \pē-'tɪ-z-əm\ n [OE *penitis*, fr. MF *appennis*, prob. fr. ML *appenticium* appendage, fr. L *appendic-*, *appendix* — more at APPENDIX] 1: a shed or roof attached to and sloping from a wall or building b: a smaller structure joined to a building: ANNEX 2: a structure or dwelling built on the roof of a building

pen-ta-ter-ite \pen-'tə-'tər-ī-tē\ n [Fr. *Joseph* (brand) 1873 Irish scientist]: a bronzy yellow mineral (Fe, Ni)₂S₄ that is isomeric nickel iron sulfide and the principal ore of nickel

pen-to-bar-bi-tal \pen-'tə-'bər-'bɪ-'təl\ n: a granular barbiturate C₁₁H₁₀N₂O₅ used esp. in the form of its sodium or calcium salt as a tranquilizer

pen-tom-ic \pen-'təm-'ɪk\ *adj* [blend of *pent-* and *atomic*] 1: made up of five battle groups (~ division) 2: 2 organized into peatonic divisions (~ army)

pen-to-san \pen-'tə-'sən-, -səŋ\ n: any of various polysaccharides that yield only pentoses on hydrolysis and are widely distributed in plants

pen-tose \pen-'tɔs-, -tɔz-ə\ n [ISV]: any of various monosaccharides C₅H₁₀O₅ containing five carbon atoms in the molecule

pen-to-side \pen-'tə-'sɪd\ n: a glycoside that yields a pentose on hydrolysis

pen-to-thal \pen-'tə-'θɔl\ *trademark*: used for thio-pental **pen-to-thal** \pen-'tə-'θɔl\ n [ISV]: an oxide containing five atoms of oxygen in the molecule

pen-ster-mon or **pen-ster-mon** \pen-(t)-'stɛ-'mən-, 'pen-(t)-'stə-¹ n [NL *penstemon*, alter. of *Penstemon*, genus name, fr. Gk *pensta-* + *stemon* thread — more at STAMEN] 1: any of a genus (*Penstemon*) of plants in the American herbs in the figwort family with showy blue, purple, red, yellow, or white flowers

pen-tyl \pen-'tɪ-əl\ n: any of eight isomeric alkyl radicals C₅H₁₁ derived from pentanes

pen-tyl alcohol n: any of eight isomeric liquid alcohols C₅H₁₁OH used chiefly as solvents and in making esters

pen-tyl-ene-tet-ra-zole \pen-'tɪ-'ēn-'tɛ-'trə-'zɔl-, -zɔl\ n [*pen-* + *amethylene-tetrazole*]: a compound C₆H₁₀N₄ used as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant and for producing a state of convulsion in treating mental disorders

pe-nu-che \pə-'nū-'chē-ə\ n [MexSp *panocha* raw sugar, fr. dim. of Sp *pan* bread, fr. L *panis* — more at FOOD]: fudge made usu. of brown



suggests having definitely measurable weight or importance esp. as distinguished from eluding such determination

per-cip-tion \pə-'sep-shən\ n [L *perception*, *perceptio* act of perceiving, fr. *perceptus*, pp. of *percipere*] 1 *obs*: CONSCIOUSNESS 2 a result of receiving: OBSERVATION, b: a mental image

CONCEPT 3 a: awareness of the elements of environment through physical sensation (color ~) b: physical sensation interpreted in the light of experience 4 a: direct or intuitive cognition

DISPATCH b: dispatch for comprehension SYN see DISCERNMENT

per-cip-tion-al \-shənəl, -shən-əl\ adj

per-cip-tive \pə-'sep-tiv\ adj 1: responsive to sensory stimulus

DISCERNING 2 a: capable of or exhibiting keen perception

OBSERVANT b: characterized by sympathetic understanding of others

per-cip-tive-ness \-tə-'sep-tiv-ē-nəs\ adv

per-cip-tiv-i-ty \-tə-'sep-tiv-ət-ē\ n

per-cip-tu-al \-tə-'sep-tsh-ə-wəl, -'sepsh-wəl\ adj [L *perceptus*] 1: of, relating to, or involving sensory stimulus as opposed to abstract concept

per-cip-tu-al-ly \-tə-'sep-tsh-ə-wəl-ē\ adv

perch \pə'tʃ\ n [ME *perche*, fr. OF, fr. L *perica* pole] 1: the main shaft connecting the front and rear axles of a coach or other vehicle 2: a bar or peg on which something is hung 3 a: a root for a bird b: a resting place or vantage point; SEAT c: EMINENCE 4: a *chilly Brier*; ROD 2 b: any of various units of measure for stonework

perch vt: to place on a perch, a height, or precarious spot (~ed himself on the table) ~ vi: to alight, settle, or rest often uneasily or precariously on a perch

perch n, pl perch or **perches** [ME *perche*, fr. MF, fr. L *perca*, fr. Gk *perka* *perca* O/HG *perca* colored, L *perca*, a spiny fish] 1 a: a small European freshwater spiny-finned fish (*Perca fluviatilis*) b: a closely related American fish (*P. flavescens*) 2 a: any of numerous teleost fishes (as of the families Percidae, Centrarchidae, Serranidae)

per-chance \pə-'tʃan(t)s\ adv [ME *per chance*, fr. MF, by chance] 1: PERHAPS, POSSIBLY

Per-che-rone \pə-'tʃə-rən, -shə-n\ n [F]: any of a breed of powerful rugged draft horses from the Perche region of France

per-chlor-ate \pə-'klor-ət\ n, -klōr-(ə)-, -ət\ n [ISV]: a salt or ester of perchloric acid

per-chlor-ic acid \pə-'klor-ik-, -klōr-ə\ n: a fuming corrosive strong acid HClO₄ that is the highest oxygen acid of chlorine and a powerful oxidizing agent when heated

per-cip-i-ence \pə-'sɪp-ē-ən(t)s\ n: PERCEPTION

per-cip-i-ent \-ənt\ adj [L *percipient*, *percipiens*, pp. of *percipere* 'perceive'] capable of or characterized by perception: DISCERNING — **per-cip-i-ent** n

per-ci-vale \pə-'sə-val-, -vāl\ n: an Arthurian knight who wins a sight of the Holy Grail

per-coid \pə-'kōid\ also **per-coi-de-an** \pə-'kōid-ē-ən\ adj [equiv. of L *perca perca*] 1: of or relating to a very large suborder (Percoidae) of spiny-finned fish including true perches, sunfishes, sea basses, and sea breams — **per-coid** n

per-co-iate \pə-'ka-ī-ət, nonstand -kya-\ vb [L *percolatus*, pp. of *percolare*, fr. *per-* through + *colare* to sieve — more at *PER-*, COLANDER] 1 a: to cause to pass through a permeable substance 2: to be diffused 3: to prepare (coffee) in a percolator 2: to be diffused through: PENETRATE ~ vi: to ooze or trickle through a permeable substance: SEEP 2 a: to become percolated b: to become lively or effervescent 3 a: to become diffused — **per-co-ia-tion** \pə-'kō-ī-ə-shən\ n

per-co-la-tor \pə-'kō-lā-tər, nonstand -kya-\ n: one that percolates; *specif*: a coffeepot in which boiling water rising through a tube is repeatedly deflected downward through a perforated basket containing the grounds to extract the essence

per-co-lu-trā \pə-'kō-lū-trā, -lū-čh-(trā)-\ n [L, by the opposite side (of the ledger)] 1 a: on the contrary; *adv* b: by way of contrast 2: as an offset

per-cus-sion \pə-'kʌs-ən\ n [L *percussus*]: to tap sharply; *esp*: to practice percussion on

per-cus-sion-ist \pə-'kʌs-ən-ist\ n [L *percussus*, *percussio*, fr. *percussus*, pp. of *percussus* to beat, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *quassare* to shake — more at *PER-*, QUASH] 1: the act of percussing; as a: the striking of a percussion cap so as to set off the charge in a firearm b: the beating or striking of a musical instrument c: the act or technique of tapping the surface of a body part to learn the condition of the parts beneath by the resultant sound 2: the striking of sound on the ear 3: percussion instruments *esp*. as forming a section of a band or orchestra

percussion cap n: CAP 6

percussion instrument n: a musical instrument sounded by striking

percussion-ist \pə-'kʌsh-(ə)-nəst\ n: one skilled in the playing of percussion instruments

percussion lock n: the lock of a gun fired by percussion

percussion-sive \pə-'kʌs-iv\ adj: of or relating to percussion; *esp*: operative to be operated by striking — **per-cus-sive-ly** adv — **per-cus-sive-ness** n

per-cu-ta-ne-ous \pə-'kju-tyā-'tā-nē-əs\ adj: effected or performed through the skin — **per-cu-ta-ne-ous-ly** adv

per-die \-dē\ (pə-'dē) var of *PARDIE*

per-di-em \pə-'dē-əm\ adj [ML]: by the day: for each day — **per-di-em** adv or n

per-dition \pə-'dɪ-shən\ n [ME *perdition*, fr. LL *perditionem*, *perditio*, fr. L *perditus*, pp. of *perdere* to destroy, fr. *per-* to destruction + *dare* to give — more at *PER-*, DATE] 1 a *archaic*: utter destruction b *obs*: LOSS 2 a: eternal damnation b: HELL

per-du or per-due \pə-'dju-ē\ adj [MF *perdu*, masc., & *perdue*, fem., lit. of *perdre* to lose, fr. L *perdere*]: remaining out of sight; CONCEALED

per-du or per-due \pə-'dju-(d)yū, -(d)yū-\ n, *obs*: a soldier assigned to extremely hazardous duty

per-du-ra-bil-i-ty \pə-'dju-rə-'bəl-ət-ē\ n: the quality or state of being *perdu-rabil*: PERMANENCE

per-du-ra-ble \pə-'dju-rə-'bəl\ adj [L *perdurabilis*, fr. *per-* to endure, fr. OF, fr. LL *perdurabilis*, fr. L *perdurare* to endure, fr. *per-* throughout + *durare* to last — more at *DURING*]: very durable — **per-du-ra-bil-ly** adv

per-du-ri-ate \pə-'dju-rē-āt\ vi: to travel esp. on foot: WALK

~ vi: to walk or travel over: TRAVERSE — **per-du-ri-ation** \pə-'dju-rē-ā-shən\ n

per-du-ri-ate \pə-'dju-rē-āt\ adj [ML *perduratus*, fr. L *perdurus* — more at *PER-*]: having a tendency to wander: ROVING

peregrine n: a swift nearly cosmopolitan falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) much used in falconry

per-emp-to-ri-ly \pə-'rem-p(t)-t(ə)-rē-ē-, -rem(p)-'tɔr-ə-, -'tɔr-ə\ adv: in a peremptory manner

per-emp-tory \pə-'rem-p(t)-t(ə)-rē-əs\ n: the quality or state of being peremptory

per-emp-to-ry \pə-'rem-p(t)-t(ə)-rē-əs\ adj [LL & L, *peremptorius*, fr. L, *destructive*, fr. *peremptus*, pp. of *perimere* to take entirely, destroy, fr. *per-* to destruction + *emere* to take — more at *RE-*]: 1: having an end to or precluding a right of action, debate, or delay b: ABSOLUTE, FINAL 2: expressive of urgency or command: IMPERATIVE (~-tōne) 3 a: marked by self-assurance; POSITIVE b: DECISIVE 4: HAUGHTY, DICTATORIAL SYN see MASTERFUL

per-en-na-te \pə-'ren-ə-nt\ vi [L *perennatus*, pp. of *perennare*, fr. *perennis*] 1: to live over from season to season — **per-en-na-tion** \pə-'ren-ə-nā-shən\ n

per-en-ni-al \pə-'ren-ē-əl\ adj [L *perennis*, fr. *per-* throughout + *annus* year — more at *PER-*, ANNUAL] 1: present at all seasons of the year 2: persisting for several years usu. with new growth from a perennating part 3 a: PERSISTENT, ENDURING b: continuing without interruption: CONSTANT c: regularly repeated: RECURRENT SYN see CONTINUAL — **per-en-ni-ally** \pə-'ren-ē-əl-ē\ adv

per-fer-ri-act \pə-'fɛr-ikt\ adj [ME *parfit*, fr. OF, fr. L *perfectus*, fr. pp. of *perficere* to carry out, perfect, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *facere* to make, do — more at *DO*] 1: EXPERT, PROFICIENT 2 a: being entirely without fault or defect: FLAWLESS b: satisfying all requirements: ACCURATE c: corresponding to an ideal standard 3: carefully reproducing the original; *specif*: LETTER-PERFECT e: legally valid 3 a: PURE, TOTAL b: lacking in no essential detail: COMPLETE e *obs*: SANE d: ABSOLUTE, UNEQUIVOCAL e: of an extreme kind: UNMIGRATED 4 *obs*: MATURE 5: of, relating to, or constituting a verb form or verbal phrase that has reached a state completed at the time of speaking or at a time spoken of 6 *obs* a: CERTAIN, SURE b: SATISFIED, CONTENT 7 of an interval: belonging to the consonances unison, fourth, fifth, and octave which retain their character when inverted and when raised or lowered by a half step or a whole tone and diminished 8 a: sexually mature and fully differentiated b: MONOCLINOUS — **per-fer-ri-act-ness** \-fɛk(t)-mə-s\ n

SYN WHOLE, ENTIRE, INTACT: PERFECT implies the soundness and the excellence of a part, element, or quality of a thing frequently in an unattainable or theoretical state; WHOLE suggests a completeness or perfection that can be sought, gained, or regained, ENTIRE implies perfection deriving from integrity, soundness, or completeness of a thing; INTACT implies retention of perfection of a thing in its original state.

per-fer-t \pə-'fɛr-t\ also **par-fik-t** \-fɛk-t\ n 1: to make perfect: IMPROVE, REFINED 2: to bring to final form: COMPLETE — **per-fer-t-er** n

per-fer-t \pə-'fɛr-t\ n: the perfect tense of a language; also a verb form in the perfect tense

per-fer-tile \pə-'fɛr-təl\ n: a monoclinous flower

per-fer-ti-lity \pə-'fɛr-təl-ē-ty\ also **par-fik-ē-ty** \-fɛk-ē-ty\ n: a capacity for improvement *esp*. in moral qualities

per-fer-ti-bile \pə-'fɛk-t-ə-bəl\ also **par-fik-ē-ty** \-fɛk-ē-ty\ adj: capable of improvement or perfection

per-fec-tion \pə-'fɛk-tʃən\ n 1: the quality or state of being perfect 2: SAINTLINESS 2 a: an exemplification of supreme excellence b: an unsurpassable degree of accuracy or excellence 3: the act or process of perfecting

per-fec-tion-ism \-shə-'nɪz-əm\ n 1 a: the doctrine that the perfection of a human or a creature constitutes man's highest good b: the theological doctrine that a state of freedom from sin is attainable in the earthly life 2: a disposition to regard anything short of perfection as unacceptable — **per-fec-tion-ist** \-sh-ə-'nɪst\ n or adj

per-fec-tive \pə-'fɛk-tiv\ also **par-fik-ē-ty** \-fɛk-ē-ty\ adj 1 *archaic*: a: tending to make perfect b: becoming better 2 of a verb: expressing action as complete or as implying the notion of completion, conclusion, or result — **per-fec-tive** n — **per-fec-tive-ly** adv — **per-fec-tive-ness** n — **per-fec-tiv-i-ty** \pə-'fɛk-tiv-ət-ē-ty\ also **par-fik-ē-ty** \-fɛk-ē-ty\ n

per-fec-tiv-ly \pə-'fɛk-tiv-ē-ly\ adv 1: in a perfect manner 2: to an advantage

per-fec-tu-ly \pə-'fɛk-tū-ē-ly\ n [Sp, perfect, fr. L *perfectus*]: a clar that is thick in the middle and tapers almost to a point at each end

perfect participi-er: PAST PARTICIPLE

perfect square n: an integer whose square root is an integer (9 is a perfect square because it is the square of 3)

perfect year n: a common year of 355 days or a leap year of 355 days in the Jewish calendar

per-fer-vid \pə-'fɛr-vəd, -vəd\ adj [NL *perfervidus*, fr. L *perthoroughly* + *fervidus* fervid]: extremely fervent SYN see IMPASSIONED

per-fid-i-ous \pə-'fɪd-ē-əs\ adj: of, relating to, or characterized by *perfidious*: see FAITHLESS — **per-fid-i-ous-ly** adv — **per-fid-i-ous-ness** n

per-fi-di-ty \pə-'fɪd-ē-ty\ n [L *perfidia*, fr. *perfidus* faithless, fr. *per fidem* (deceive) to deceive by trust]: the quality or state of being faithless or disloyal: TREACHERY

per-fol-i-ate \pə-'fɔl-ē-ət, -vəd\ adj [NL *perfoliata*, an herb having leaves pierced by the stem, fr. L *per* through + *foliata*, fem. of *foliatus* foliate] 1: having the basal part naturally united around the stem 2: having the terminal joints expanded into flattened plates and enclosing the stalk which connects them (~-ate) 3: of a leaf or leaflet: *per-fol-i-ate* \pə-'fɔl-ē-ət\ n

per-for-ate \pə-'fɔ-r-āt\ vb [L *perforatus*, pp. of *perforare* to bore through, fr. *per-* through + *forare* to bore — more at *BORE*] 1: to make a hole through; *specif*: to make a line of holes in to facilitate separation 2: to pass through or into by or as if by making a hole — **per-for-a-tion** \pə-'fɔ-r-ā-ti-ən\ n

per-for-a-tion \pə-'fɔ-r-ā-ti-ən\ n 1: the act or process of perforating 2 a: a hole or pattern made by or as if by piercing or boring b: one of the series of holes made between rows of postage stamps in a sheet

per-force \per-'fɔ(r)s, -'fə(ɔ)r/s/ *adv* [ME *per force*, fr. MF, by force] **1 obs** : FORCIBLY **2** : by force of circumstances or of necessity : WILLY-NILLY

per-form \pə(r)-'fɔ(r)m/ *vb* [ME *performen*, fr. AF *performer*, alter. of OF *performer*, fr. *per-* thoroughly (fr. L) + *fournir* to compound more thoroughly] **1** : to adhere to the terms of; FULFILL **2** : to carry out; DO **3 a** : to do in a formal manner or according to prescribed ritual **b** : to give a rendition of; PRESENT ~ *vi* **1** : to carry out an action or pattern of behavior; ACT, FUNCTION **2** : to give a performance; PLAY ~ *per-form-able* \-'fɔ(r)m-ə-bəl/ *adj* **1** : *per-form-er*

per-form-er \pə(r)-'fɔ(r)m-ər/ *n* [MF *performer*, fr. AF *performer*, alter. of OF *performer*, fr. *per-* thoroughly (fr. L) + *fournir* to compound more thoroughly] **1** : one who performs **2** : one who carries out appointed duties or tasks; ACCOMPLISH stresses the successful completion of a process rather than the means of carrying it out; ACHIEVE adds to ACCOMPLISH the implication of conquered difficulties; EFFECT adds to ACHIEVE emphasis on the inherent force in the agent capable of surmounting obstacles; FULFILL implies a complete realization of ends or possibilities

per-form-mance \pə(r)-'fɔ(r)m-əns/ *n* **1 a** : the execution of an action **b** : something accomplished; DEED, FEAT **2** : the fulfillment of a claim, promise, or request; PROMISE, OBLIGATION **3 a** : the action of representing a character in a play **b** : a public presentation or exhibition **4 a** : the ability to perform; EFFICIENCY **b** : the manner in which a mechanism performs **5** : the manner of reacting to a stimulus **6** : a performance that emits a pleasant odor; *per-form-ing adj* : of, relating to, or constituting an art that involves public performance

per-fume \pə(r)-'fju:m, ('pə(r)-\ *n* [MF *perfum*, prob. fr. OProv, fr. *perfumare* to perfume, fr. *per-* thoroughly (fr. L) + *fumar* to smoke, *fumar* more perfumed; *per-fume* more of the scent of something sweet-smelling **2** : a substance that emits a pleasant odor; *per-fume-ment n* : preparation of floral essences or synthetics and a fixative used for scenting *syn see* FRAGRANCE

per-fume \pə(r)-'fju:m, 'pə(r)-\ *v* : to fill or impregnate with an odor or SCENT

per-fum-er \pə(r)-'fju:m-ər/ *n* : one that makes or sells perfumes

per-fum-ery \pə(r)-'fju:m-(ə)-rē-/ *n* **1 a** : the art or process of making perfume **b** : the products made by a perfumer **2** : a perfume establishment

per-func-to-ri-ly \pə(r)-'fʌŋ(k)-(tə)-rə-'rē-/; ('pə(r)-'fʌŋ(k)-(tə)-rə-, 'fʌŋ(k)-(tə)-rē-/ *adv* : in a more satisfactory manner

per-func-to-ri-ness \pə(r)-'fʌŋ(k)-(tə)-rē-'nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being perfumatory

per-func-to-ry \pə(r)-'fʌŋ(k)-(tə)-rē-/ *adj* [LL *perfunctorius*, fr. L *perfunctus*, pp. of *perfungi* to accomplish, get through with, fr. *per-* through + *fung* to perform — more at PER-; FUNCTION] **1** : characterized by routine or superficiality; MECHANICAL **2** : lacking in interest or enthusiasm; APATHETIC

per-fuse \pə(r)-'fju:z/ *v* [L *perfundus*, pp. of *perfundere* to pour over, fr. *per-* through + *fundere* to pour — more at FOUND] **1** : SUFFUSE **2** : to cause to flow or to seep; DIFFUSE **3** : to force a fluid through (an organ or tissue) esp. by way of the blood vessels

per-fu-sion \-'fju:z-ən/ *n* — *per-fu-sive* \-'fju:z-ə-, -zə-/ *adj*

per-go-la \pə(r)-'gə-lə, pə(r)-'gə-lə/ *n* [It, fr. L *pergula* projecting roof] **1** : ARBOR, TRELLIS **2** : a structure used, consisting of parallel columns supporting an open roof of girders and cross rafters

per-haps \pə(r)-'hʌps, 'hʌps/ *adv* [*per* + *hap*]; possibly but not certainly; MAYBE

per-haps *n* : something open to doubt or conjecture

per-i \pə(r)-'i/ *n* [P_{er} *peri* fairy, genius, modif. of Av *patrikā* = spirit, akin to L *patres* compounds] **1** : supernatural being in Persian folklore descended from a pine grove and excluded from paradise until penance is accomplished **2** : a beautiful and graceful girl or woman

peri-*per-* [L, fr. Gk, around, in excess, fr. *peri*; akin to Gk *peran* to surround — more at FARE]; all around; about (*periscope*)

peri- \pə(r)-'i/ *n* [Gk *peri-* surrounding, surrounding (*perithous*)]

peri-anth \pə(r)-'e-ən(t)h/ *n*, *pl* *perianth's* \-'ən(t)h-, -'ən(t)h-/ [NL *perianthium*, fr. *peri-* + Gk *anthos* flower — more at ANTHOLOGY]; the external envelope of a flower esp. when not differentiated into calyx and corolla

peri-apt \pə(r)-'e-əpt/ *n* [MI, fr. Gk; MF *periapte*, fr. Gk *periapton*, fr. *per-* inaptein to fasten around oneself, fr. *peri-* + *haptein* to fasten]; AMULET

peri-card-i-al \pə(r)-'kɑ:d-ē-əl/ *also* **peri-card-i-ak** \-'e-ək/ *adj* : of, relating to, or affecting the pericardium; *also* : situated around the heart

peri-card-i-tis \-'kɑ:d-'dīt-əs/ *n* : inflammation of the pericardium

peri-card-i-um \pə(r)-'kɑ:d-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-card-i-a* \-'e-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *perikardion*, neut. of *perikardios* around the heart, fr. *peri-* + *kardia* heart — more at HEART]; the conical sac of serous membrane that encloses the heart and the roots of the great blood vessels and the ventricles

peri-carp \pə(r)-'kɑ:rp/ *n* [NL *pericarpium*, fr. Gk *perikarpion*, fr. *peri-* + *karpion* -carp]; the ripened and variously modified walls of a plant ovary — *peri-carp-i-al* \pə(r)-'kɑ:p-ē-əl/ *or* **peri-carp-*pic*** \-'pɪk/ *adj*

peri-chon-dri-al \pə(r)-'e-ə-'kʌn-drē-əl/ *also* **peri-chon-dri-al** \-'drəl/ *adj* : of or relating to the perichondrium

peri-chon-dri-um \pə(r)-'e-ə-'drē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-chon-dri-a* \-'drē-ə/ [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk *chondros* grain, cartilage — more at GRIND]; the membrane of fibrous connective tissue investing a cartilage except at its joints

Peri-clē-an \pə(r)-'klē-ən/ *adj* : of or relating to Pericles or his age

peri-cline \pə(r)-'klɪn/ *n* [Gk *periklinēs* sloping on all sides, fr. *peri-* + *klinein* to lean — more at LEAN]; an albite occurring in white opaque crystals elongated

per-*cap-* \pə(r)-'kæp-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *perikapō* section, fr. *peri-* + *kapō* act of cutting, akin to Gk *koptein* to cut — more at CAPON]; a section from a book; SPECI; LECTON **1**

peri-cra-ni-al \pə(r)-'krā-nē-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to the pericranium

peri-cra-ni-um \-'nē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-cra-ni-a* \-'nē-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *pericranium*, neut. of *perikranios* around the skull, fr. *peri-* + *kranion* skull — more at CRANIUM]; the external pericostium of the skull

peri-cy-cle \pə(r)-'sɪ-kaɪ/ *n* [F *pericycle*, fr. Gk *perikhylak* spherical, fr. *peri-* + *kyklos* circle — more at WHEEL]; a thin layer of embryonic or sclerenchymatous cells surrounding the stele in most vascular plants — *peri-cy-clic* \pə(r)-'sɪ-klɪk-, -'sɪ-klɪk/ *adj*

peri-derm \pə(r)-'dɔ:rm/ *n* [NL *peridermis*, fr. *peri-* + *-dermis*] : an outer layer of tissue; esp. : a cortical protective layer of many roots and stems — *peri-der-mal* \pə(r)-'dɔ:rm-əl/ *or* *peri-der-mic* \-'mɪk/ *adj*

peri-did-i-um \pə(r)-'rɪd-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-did-i-a* \-'ē-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *perididion*, dim. of *pēra* leather bag]; the outer envelope of the sporophore of many fungi

peri-did-ite \pə(r)-'rɪd-ē-ɪt-, -'dɪt-/ *n* [F *peridot*]; a deep yellowish green transparent olivine used as a gem — *peri-did-ite* \pə(r)-'dōt-ɪk-, -'dɪt-/ *adj*

peri-do-tite \pə(r)-'rɪd-ə-ɪt-, 'pə(r)-'dōt-ɪt-, -'dɪt-/ *n* [F *peridotite*, fr. *peridot*]; any of a group of granitoid igneous rocks composed of olivine and usu. other ferromagnesian minerals — *peri-dōt-ite* \pə(r)-'rɪd-ə-ɪt-ɪk-, 'pə(r)-'dōt-ɪt-ɪk/ *adj*

peri-ge-*on* \pə(r)-'jē-əm/ *adj* : of or relating to perigee

perigee \pə(r)-'dʒi-jeɪ/ *n* [MF & NL; MF, fr. NL *perigeum*, fr. Gk *perigeion*, fr. neut. of *perigeios* near the earth, fr. *peri-* + *gē* earth]; the point in the orbit of a satellite of the earth that is nearest to the earth

per-ig-y-nous \pə(r)-'rɪj-ə-nəs/ *adj* [NL *perigynus*, fr. *peri-* + *gynus* -gynous]; borne on a ring or cup of the receptacle surrounding a pistil (~ petals); *also* : having perigynous stamens and petals

per-ig-y-ny \-'rɪj-ə-nɪ-/ *n*

peri-he-li-al \pə(r)-'hel-yə-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to perihelion

peri-he-li-on \-'hel-yən/ *n* [NL, fr. *peri-* + Gk *hēlios* sun — more at SOLAR]; the point in the path of a planet or other celestial body that is nearest to the sun

per-il \pə(r)-əl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *periculum* — more at FEAR] **1** : exposure to the risk of being injured, destroyed, or lost; DANGER **2** : something that imperils **3**

per-il *v* **per-illed** *also* **per-illed**; **per-il-ling** *also* **per-il-ling** : to expose to danger; HAZARD

per-il-ous \pə(r)-'eɪ-əs/ *adj* : full of or involving peril; HAZARDOUS *syn see* DANGEROUS — *per-il-ous-ly* *adv* — *per-il-ous-ness* *n*

per-i-m-e-t-er \pə(r)-'mē-tər/ *n* [F *perimètre*, fr. L *perimetros*, fr. Gk, fr. *peri-* + *metron* measure — more at METRE]; **1 a** : the boundary of a closed plane figure **b** : the length of this boundary **2** : a line or strip bounding or protecting an area **3** : outer limits *syn see* CIRCUMFERENCE — *per-i-met-ric* \pə(r)-'mē-trɪk/ *adj* — *per-i-met-ri-cal-ly* \-'k(ə)-'rɪ-əl/ *adv* — *per-i-met-ry* \pə(r)-'mē-trɪ-/ *n*

peri-morph \pə(r)-'mɔ:rf/ *n* [LIVS]; a crystal of one species enclosing one of another species

peri-my-si-um \pə(r)-'mɪz(h)-'eɪ-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-my-si-a* \-'ē-ə/ [L, irreg. fr. *peri-* + Gk *mys* mouse, muscle — more at MOUSE]; the connective tissue sheath that surrounds a muscle and forms sheaths for the bundles of muscle fibers

peri-ne-al \pə(r)-'nē-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to the perineum

peri-ne-um \-'nē-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-ne-ia* \-'nē-ə/ [NL, fr. LL *perineum*, fr. Gk, fr. *peri-* + *nein* to empty out; akin to L *ira ire*]; **1** : the marking externally the approximate boundary of the outlet of the pelvis and giving passage to the urogenital ducts and rectum; **also** : the area between the anus and the posterior part of the external genitalia esp. in the female

peri-neu-ri-um \pə(r)-'nē-ʊ(r)-'eɪ-əm/ *n*, *pl* *peri-neu-ri-a* \-'ē-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *peri-* + *neurion* nerve — more at NERVE]; the connective-tissue sheath that surrounds a bundle of nerve fibers

peri-*o-* \pə(r)-'i-ə-/ *n* [ME *periode*, fr. MF *periode*, fr. ML, L, & Gk; ML *periodus* period of time, punctuation mark, fr. L & Gk; L rhetorical period, fr. Gk *periodos* circuit, period of time, rhetorical period, fr. Gk *perios* way, *hodos* way — more at PERI] **1 a** : an utterance from one full stop to another; SENTENCE (2) : a well-proportioned sentence of several clauses (3) : PERIODIC SENTENCE **b** : a musical structure or melodic section usu. of 8 or 16 measures and of 2 or more contrasting or complementary phrases and ending with a cadence **2 a** : the full pause with which the utterance of a sentence closes **b** : END, STOP **3 obs** : GOAL, PURPOSE **4 a** : a point used to mark the end (as of a declarative sentence or an abbreviation) **b** : a rhetorical unit in Greek verse composed of the end of two or more cola **5** : a complete cycle of a cycle, a series of events, or a single action; CONCLUSION **6 a** : a portion of time determined by some recurring phenomenon **b** : the interval of time required for a cyclic motion or phenomenon to complete a cycle and repeat itself **c** : a single cyclic occurrence of a phenomenon **d** : a period of geological time **7** : a stage **b** : a division of geologic time longer than an epoch and included in an era **c** : a stage of culture having a definable place in time and space **8 a** : one of the divisions of the academic day **b** : one of the divisions of the playing time of a game

PERIOD, **EPOCH**, **ERA**, **AGE** mean a division of time. **PERIOD** may designate an extent of time of any length; **EPOCH** applies to a period begun or set off by some significant or striking quality, change, or series of events; **ERA** suggests a period of history marked by a certain type or order of things; **AGE** + **STAGE** **b** : a division of a fairly definite period strongly dominated by a central figure or prominent feature

period adj : of, relating to, or representing a particular historical period

peri-*o-*dic \pə(r)-'i-əd-ɪk/ *adj* **1 a** : occurring at regular intervals **b** : RECURRENT **2** : consisting of or containing a series of repeated stages; CYCLIC (~ decimals) **3** : of or relating to a period **4** : expressed in or characterized by periodic sentences *syn see* INTERMITTENT

peri-*o-*xid-ant \pə(r)-'ɪd-ɪk-ənt/ *n* [ISV *per-oxidant*]; any of the strongly oxidizing acids (as H₂O₂ or HIO₃) that are the highest oxygen acids of iodine

peri-*o-*id-ic-*al* \pə(r)-'i-əd-ɪk-əl/ *adj* **1** : PERIOCID **2 a** : published with a fixed interval between the issues or numbers **b** : published

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; i joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th thus;

ə u out; ɔb obin; e less; ɛ easy; ɡ gift; i trip; i life; ɪ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zb vision

per-spi-cac-i-ty \par-spa-'kas-ət-ē\ n 1: the quality or state of being perspicacious
 per-spi-ci-ty \pə-'sɪ-ki-ət-ē\ n 1: the quality or state of being perspicuous 2: PERSPICACITY
 per-spic-u-ous \par-'spɪ-ko-wəs\ adj [L *perspicuus* transparent, perspicuous, fr. *perspicere*] : plain to the understanding **syn** see CLEAR
 per-spi-cu-ous-ly adv — per-spi-cu-ous-ness n
 per-spi-ra-to-ry \par-'spɪ-rə-'rɪ-ə\ n 1: the act or process of perspiring 2: a saline fluid secreted by the sweat glands; SWEAT
 per-spi-ra-to-ry \par-'spɪ-rə-, 'tɔr-ē, 'par-sp-(ə)-rə-, 'tɔr-ē\ adj : of, relating to, secreting, or inducing perspiration
 per-spire \par-'spɪr-(ə)\ v [Fr. *perspirer*, fr. MF, fr. L *per-* through + *spirare* to blow, breathe — *more* at PER- SPIRIT] : to emit matter through the skin; *specif* : to secrete and emit perspiration
 per-suad-a-ble \par-'swād-ə-bəl\ adj : capable of being persuaded
 per-suade \par-'swād-ə\ v [L *persuadere*, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *suadere* to advise, urge — *more* at SUADERE] 1: to move by argument, entreaty, or postulation to a belief, position, or course of action 2: to plead with; URGUE **syn** see INDUCE — per-suad-er n
 per-sua-si-ble \pə-'swā-zə-bəl, 'swā-sə-ə\ n [MF, fr. L *persuasibilis* persuasive, fr. *persuadere*] : PERSUADABLE
 per-sua-sion \par-'swā-zhən\ n [ME *persuasioun*, fr. MF or L; MF *persuasiō*, fr. *persuadere*, *persuadere*, fr. *persuadere*, pp. of *persuadere*] 1 a: the act or process or an instance of persuading b: a persuading argument; INDUCEMENT c: PERSUASIVENESS 2: the condition of being persuaded 3 a: OPINION, BELIEF; b: a system of religious beliefs; c: a group adhering to a particular system of beliefs d: KIND, SORT **syn** see OPINION
 per-sua-sive \pə-'swā-siv-, -zɪv\ adj : tending to persuade — per-sua-sive-ly adv — per-sua-sive-ness n
 per-vert \pə-'vɜrt\ [ME *open*, bold, pert, modif. of *Open*, fr. L *aperire* open, fr. pp. of *aperire* to open — *more* at WER] 1: a: to cause to turn away from; MURDER b: to bring to mind; c: RAUNTY c: piquantly stimulating 2: LIVELY, VIVACIOUS — *per-vert-ly* adv — *per-vert-ness* n
 per-vert-er \pə-'vɜrt-ər\ v [ME *perverten*, fr. MF *perverten*, fr. L *pervertēre* to react, to belong, fr. *per-* through + *vertēre* to hold — *more* at PER-] 1: to belong to a part, member, accessory, or product (2); to belong as an attribute, feature, or function (3); to belong as a duty or right b: to be appropriate 2: to have reference; RELATE
 per-vert-er \pə-'vɜrt-ər\ n [ME *pervertēre*, fr. L *pervertēre*, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *vertēre*, *vertēre* tenacious, fr. *tenēre*] 1: a: adhering resolutely to an opinion, purpose, or design b: perversely persistent; OBSTINATE 2: stubbornly unyielding or tenacious 3: PERSISTENT **syn** see OBSTINATE — per-vert-er-ly adv — per-vert-er-ness n
 per-vert-i-ty \pə-'vɜrt-ət-ē\ n 1: the quality or state of being perverted
 per-ti-nence \pərt-'n-ən(t)s, 'pɑrt-'n-ən(t)s\ or per-ti-nen-cy \pərt-'n-ən-sē, 'pɑrt-'n-ən-sē\ n 1: the quality or state of being pertinent; RELEVANT
 per-ti-nent \pərt-'n-ənt, 'pɑrt-'n-ənt\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pertinent*, *per-tinens*, prp. of *per-tinere*] : relevant or applicable to the matter in hand **syn** see RELEVANT — per-ti-nent-ly adv
 per-turb \pə-'tɜrb\ v [ME *per-turben*, fr. MF *per-turben*, fr. L *per-turbare* to throw into confusion, fr. *per-* through + *turbare* to disturb] 1: to disturb greatly in mind; DISQUET 2: to throw into confusion; DERANGE 3: to cause (a celestial body) to deviate from a theoretically regular orbital motion **syn** see DISCOMPOSE — per-turb-a-ble \pə-'tɜrb-ə-bəl\ adj
 per-tur-ba-tion \pərt-'tɜr-ə-'tʃən, 'tʃən-ə\ n
 per-tur-ba-tion \pərt-'tɜr-ə-'tʃən, 'tʃən-ə\ n [NL, fr. L *per-turbatio* : WHOOPING COUGH
 pe-ruc-ka \pə-'ru:k\ n [MF *peruque*, fr. OIt *parrucco*, *perucca* hair, wig] : wig; *specif* : a type of popular from the 17th to the early 19th century
 per-ru-cial \pə-'ru:ʒi-əl\ n 1: the action of perusing
 per-ru-sive \pə-'ru:ʒiv\ [ME *perusen*, prob. fr. L *per-* thoroughly + *ME* *usare* to use] 1: to examine or consider with attention and in detail 2: READ — *per-ru-sive-ly* adv
 per-ru-vi-an \pə-'ru:v-ē-ən\ n [NL *Peruvia* Peru, country of S. America, fr. Sp *Peru*] : CINCHONA
 per-va-lid \pə-'væl-əd\ v [L *pervalere* to go through, pervade, fr. *per-* through + *vadere* to go — *more* at PER-, VADE] : to become diffused throughout every part of — per-va-lid-ly \pə-'væl-əd-lee\ adv — per-va-sive \pə-'vā-siv-, -zɪv\ adj — per-va-sive-ly adv — per-va-sive-ness n
 per-verse \pə-'vɜrs-, 'pɜr-ə\ adj [ME, fr. L *per-versus*, fr. pp. of *pervertēre*] 1: a: turned away from what is right or good; CORRUPT b: INCORRECT, IMPROPER c: contrary to the evidence or the direction of the judge on a point of law (~ verdict) 2 a: obstinate in opposing what is right, reasonable, or accepted b: WRONG b: a: to be in favor of or indicative of stubbornness or obstinacy 3: marked by peevishness or petulance; CRANKY **syn** see CONTRARY — per-verse-ly adv — per-verse-ness n
 per-ver-sion \pə-'vɜr-zhən, 'ʃən\ n 1: the action of perverting; the condition of being perverted 2: a perverted form; *esp* : an altered sexual nature
 per-ver-sive \pə-'vɜr-sɪv\ n 1: the quality, state, or an instance of being perverse
 per-ver-sive \pə-'vɜr-sɪv-, -zɪv\ adj 1: that perverts or tends to pervert 2: marked by perversion
 per-ver-ter \pə-'vɜrt-ər\ v [ME *perverten*, fr. MF *perverten*, fr. L *pervertēre* to return, to convert, to pervert, fr. *per-* thoroughly + *vertēre* to turn — *more* at PER-, WERTH] 1 a: to cause to turn aside or away from what is good or true or morally right; CORRUPT b: to cause to turn aside or away from what is generally done or accepted; MISDIRECT 2 a: to divert (stream) from its course b: to twist the meaning or sense of; MISINTERPRET **syn** see DEBASE — per-vert-er n
 per-vert-er \pə-'vɜrt-ər\ n 1: one that has been perverted; *specif* : one

given to some form of sexual perversion
 per-vert-ed \pə-'vɜrt-əd\ adj 1: CORRUPT, VICIOUS 2: marked by perversion — per-vert-ed-ly adv — per-vert-ed-ness n
 per-vi-ous \pə-'vi-ə-s\ adj [L *per-vius*, fr. *per-* through + *via* way — *more* at PER-, VIA] : admitting passage; PERMEABLE — per-vi-ous-ness n
 pes \pɛs\ n [pl. *pes* -*pēs*es \pɛd-əs\] [NL *pes*, fr. L, foot — *more* at PEST] : any of the segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate including the tarsus and foot
 Pe-sach \pə-'sɪ-ək\ n [Heb *pesach*] : PASSOVER
 pe-se-ta \pə-'sɪ-tə\ n [Sp, fr. dim. of *peseta*] — *see* MONEY table
 pes-ky \pɛs-'keɪ\ adj [prob. irreg. fr. *pest* + -y] : TROUBLESOME, VEXATOUS
 pes-sant \pɛs-'sɪ-ənt\ n [Sp, lit. weight, fr. L *pesum* — *more* at POISE] 1: an old silver coin of Spain or Spanish America equal to eight reals 2 — *see* MONEY table 3: the former basic monetary unit of Chile
 pes-sar-y \pɛs-'sɪ-ər-ē\ n [ME *peessorie*, fr. LL *peessorium*, fr. *peusus*, *peusum* pessary, fr. Gk *peos* oval stone for playing checkers, pessary] 1: a vaginal suppository 2: a device worn in the vagina to support the uterus, remedy a malposition, or prevent conception
 pes-si-mism \pɛs-'sɪ-mɪ-zəm\ or also 'pez-ə\ n [F *pessimisme*, fr. L *pessimus* worst, *more* at PEJORATIVE] 1: an inclination to emphasize adverse aspects, conditions, and possibilities or to expect the worst possible outcome 2 a: the doctrine that reality is essentially evil b: the doctrine that evil overbalances happiness in life — pes-si-mist \pɛs-'sɪ-mɪst\ n
 pes-si-mis-tic \pɛs-'sɪ-mɪs-tɪk\ or also 'pez-ə\ adj : of, relating to, or characterized by pessimism; GLOOMY **syn** see CYNICAL — pes-si-mis-tic-ally \pɛs-'sɪ-mɪs-tɪk-lee\ adv
 pest \pɛst\ n [ME *pestis*, fr. L *pestis*] 1: an epidemic disease associated with high mortality; *specif* : PLAGUE 2: something resulting in or characterized by destruction; *esp* : a plant or animal detrimental to man 3: one that pesters or annoys
 pes-ter \pɛs-tər\ v [Fr. *pester*, *pester* -ing \pɛs-tər-ɪŋ\] [modif. of MF *empes-trer* to hobble, embarrass, fr. (assumed) VL *impastoriare*, fr. L *in-* + (assumed) VL *pastoria* hobbler, fr. L *pastor* herdman — *more* at PASTOR] 1 a: to harass with petty irritations; ANNOY **syn** see WORRY
 pest-hole \pɛst-'hɔl\ n : a place subject or liable to epidemic disease
 pest-house \pɛs-'həʊz\ n : a shelter or hospital for those infected with a contagious disease
 pes-ti-cide \pɛs-'tɪ-sɪd-ə\ n : an agent used to destroy pests
 pes-ti-fer-ous \pɛs-'stɪf-(ə)-rəs\ adj [ME, fr. L *pestifer* pestilential, noxious, fr. *pestis* + *-fer* -ferous] 1: dangerous to society; PERNICIOUS 2 a: carrying or propagating infection; TROUBLEFUL b: infected with a pestilential disease; 3: ANNOYING, TROUBLESOME
 pes-ti-fer-ous-ly adv — pes-ti-fer-ous-ness n
 pes-ti-lice \pɛs-'tɪ-lɪs\ n : a contagious or infectious epidemic disease that is virulent and devastating; *specif* : BUBONIC PLAGUE
 pes-ti-lent \pɛs-'tɪ-lənt\ adj [ME, fr. L *pestilent-*, *pestilentis* pestilential, fr. *pestis*] 1: destructive of life; DEADLY 2: PERNICIOUS 3: VEXATIOUS 4: marked by infectiousness
 pes-ti-len-tial \pɛs-'tɪ-lən-ʃəl\ adj 1: a: causing or tending to cause pestilence b: DEADLY b: of or relating to pestilence 2: morally harmful; PERNICIOUS 3: IRRITATING, ANNOYING — pes-ti-len-tial-ly \pɛs-'tɪ-lən-ʃəl-lee\ adv
 pes-tle \pɛst-əl\ n [ME *pestel*, fr. MF, fr. L *pestillum*; *akin* to MLG *pestel*, L *pilum* pestle, javelin, *pisere* to pound, crush] 1: a usu. club-shaped implement for pounding or grinding substances in a mortar 2: any of various devices for pounding, stamping, or pressing — *pestle* v [ME *pestelen* \pɛs-(ə)-lɪŋ; 'pɛst-(ə)-lɪŋ\]
 pet \pɛt\ n [Fr. back-formation fr. ME *pety* small — *more* at PETTY] 1: a domesticated animal kept for pleasure rather than utility 2 a: a pampered and usu. spoiled child b: a person who is treated with unusual kindness or consideration; DARLING 3: a: kept or treated as a pet 2: expressing fondness or endearment 3: FAVORITE
 pet-ty \pɛt-ē\ v [Fr. back-formation fr. ME *pety* small — *more* at PETTY] 1: to treat as a pet b: to stroke in a gentle or loving manner 2: to treat with unusual kindness and consideration 3: PAMPER ~ *vi* : to engage in amorous embracing, caressing, and kissing **syn** see CARESS — pet-ty-er n
 pet-ty \pɛt-ē\ n [Fr. back-formation fr. ME *pety* small — *more* at PETTY] 1: to take offense; SULK
 pet-ty \pɛt-ē\ n [NL *petalum*, fr. Gk *petalon*; *akin* to Gk *petalon* -*nyal* to spread out — *more* at FATHOM] : one of the modified leaves of a corolla of a flower — pet-aled or pet-alled \pɛt-'ə-ld\ adj — pet-ally \pɛt-'ə-lee\ adv
 pet-al-oid \pɛt-'ə-ld-ē\ adj 1: resembling a flower petal 2: consisting of petaloid elements
 pet-al-ous \pɛt-'lə-s\ adj : having petals
 pet-al-ous \pɛt-'lə-s\ adj comb form [NL *petalus*, fr. *petalum*] : having (such or so many) petals (polypetalous)
 pet-ard \pɛt-'ɑrd\ n [MF, fr. *petier* to break wind, fr. pet- *ex-pulsion* of intestinal gas, fr. *pedere*, fr. *pedis*, fr. *pedere* to break wind; *akin* to Gk *bain* to break wind] 1: a case containing an explosive to break down a door or gate or breach a wall 2: a firework that explodes with a loud report
 pet-a-sos or pet-a-sus \pɛt-ə-'sɔs\ n [L & Gk; *akin* to Gk *petanys* -*nyal* to spread out — *more* at FATHOM] : a broad-brimmed low-crowned hat worn by ancient Greeks and Romans; *esp* : the winged hat of Hermes
 pet-cock \pɛt-'k\ n : a small cock, faucet, or valve for letting out air, releasing compression, or draining
 pe-tē-cha \pɛt-'tʃə\ n [NL *peteucha*, deriv. of L *petimpigo*] : a kind of hemorrhagic or purpuric spot appearing *esp* in some infectious diseases — pe-tē-cha-ly \pɛt-'tʃə-lee\ adv — pe-tē-cha-ly \pɛt-'tʃə-lee\ adv
 pe-ti-er \pɛt-'ɪər\ v [origin unknown] 1: to diminish gradually and cease to exist; give out (stream) or spread out (brood)
 pe-ti-er \pɛt-'ɪər\ n [LL *petrus*, fr. Gk *Petros*, fr. *petra* rock] : a fisherman of Galilee and one of the twelve apostles
 Peter Pan \pɛt-ər-'pæn\ n 1: a boy in Sir James Barrie's play *Peter Pan* who never grows up 2: a small close-fitting round

o abut; k kitted; e further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flow; ō coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; I life; u loot; ū foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; z vision

philosopher 2: to expound an esp. superficial moralizing philosophy. **philosophy** \fī-lə-sə-fə-zē n
philosophical \fī-lə-sə-fə-zē n [ME *philosophicus*, fr. OF, fr. L *philosophia*, fr. Gk, fr. *philosophos* philosopher] 1 a: pursuit of wisdom b: a search for truth through logical reasoning rather than factual observation c: an analysis of the grounds of and the nature of existing fundamental beliefs 2 (1) *archaic*: PHYSICAL SCIENCE (2) *ETHICS* b(1): all learning exclusive of technical precedents and practical arts (2) sciences and liberal arts exclusive of medicine, law, and theology (doctor of ~) (3) the 4-year college course of major seminars c: a discipline comprising logic, aesthetics, ethics, metaphysics, and epistemology 3 a: a system of philosophical concepts b: a theory underlying or regarding a sphere of activity or thought 4 a: the beliefs, concepts, and attitudes of an individual or group b: calmness of temper and indifference to pleasure
philosophical \fī-lə-sə-fə-zē n [Gk *-philos*, fr. *philos* dear, friendly] 1: loving to have an affinity for (acidophilous)
phil-trer or **phil-trer** \fī-lī-trēr n [MF *philtr*, fr. L *philtrum*, fr. Gk *philttron*; akin to Gk *philos* dear] 1 a: a potion, drug, or charm held to have the power to excite sexual passion 2: a potion credited with magical power
phiz \fīz n [by shortening & alter. fr. *physiognomy*] 1: FACE
phle- or **phlebo-** *comb form* [ME *fleb-*, fr. MF, fr. LL *phlebo-*, fr. Gk *phlēb-*, *phlēbo-*, fr. *phlēb-*, *phlēps*; akin to L *fluere* to flow — *see* PHLEBO-]
phle-bit-ic \fī-lē-bit-əs n [NL]: inflammation of a vein
phle-bot-o-mist \fī-lē-bō-tō-mōst n 1: one that practices phlebotomy
phle-bot-o-miz \fī-lē-bō-tō-mīz vt: to draw blood from; BLEED ~ vt: to practice phlebotomy
phle-bot-o-my \fī-lē-bō-tō-mī n [ME *flebotomie*, fr. MF *flebotomie*, fr. LL *phlebotomia*, fr. L, fr. *phlebo-* + *tomia*] 1: the letting of blood in the treatment of disease; VENESECTION
Phleg-e-thon \fī-lē-gə-thān n [L, fr. Gk *Phlegethōn*] 2: a river of Hades in Greek mythology containing fire instead of water
phlegm \flem n [ME *fleume*, fr. MF, fr. LL *phlegma*, *phlegma*, fr. Gk *phlegma*, inflammation, fr. *phlegain* to burn more at black] 1: one of the four humors of early physiology supposed to be cold and moist and to cause sluggishness 2: viscid mucus secreted in abnormal quantity in the respiratory passages 3 a: dull or sthenic coldness or indifference in resp.; intrepid coolness or calm fortitude SYN see EQUANIMITY, STENOCHORDIA, STONY, *et al.*
phleg-mat-ic \fī-lē-mat-ik adj 1: resembling, consisting of, or producing the humor phlegm 2: having or showing a slow and stolid temperament SYN see IMPASSIVE — **phleg-mat-ic-al** \fī-lē-kəl adj
phlo-em \flō-ēm n [G, fr. Gk *phloos*, *phloos* bark; akin to Gk *phallos* penis — more at BLOW] 1: a complex tissue in the vascular system of higher plants consisting mainly of sieve tubes and elongated parenchyma cells, with fibers and functioning in translocation and in support and storage
phloem necrosis n 1: a pathological state in a plant characterized by brown discoloration and disintegration of the phloem; esp.: a fatal virus disease of the American elm
phlo-em-ry n 1: a vascular ray or part of a vascular ray that is located in the phloem — called also *bast ray*; see *XYLEM RAY*
phlo-est-ic \flō-est-ik adj 1: of, relating to, or containing phloem 2 [Gk *phlogistos*]: of or relating to inflammations and fevers
phlo-gis-tion \flō-jē-shən n [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *phlogistos* inflammable, fr. *phlogizein* to set on fire, fr. *phlog-*, *phlox* flame, fr. *phlegain*]: 1: a hypothetical principle of fire regarded formerly as a material substance
phlog-o-pite \flō-gə-pīt n [G *phlogopit*, fr. Gk *phlogopitos* fiery-looking, fr. *phlog-*, *phlox* + *ops* face — more at EYE] 1: a usu. brown color of mica
phlox \flāks n [NL] 1: *phlox* or *phlox-es* (NL, genus name, fr. L a flower, fr. Gk, flame, wallflower) 2: any of a genus (*Phlox*) of the family Polemoniaceae, the phlox family) of American annual or perennial herbs with red, purple, white, or variegated flowers
phlox-er-ia \flōk-er-ē-ri-ā n [NL, *phlyscenula*, dim. of *phlyscen* pustule, fr. Gk *phlyscen* blister, fr. *phlyzin* to boil over — more at FLUID] 1: a small vesicle or pustule; esp.: one on the conjunctiva or cornea of the eye
phlo-y-fōb n *comb form* [Gk *-phobos* fearing] 1: one fearing or loathing to something specified (Francophobe)
phlo-y-fō-bi- \fī-lə-fō-bē-ē n [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *-phobos* fearing, fr. *phobos* fear, flight; akin to Gk *phobesthai* to flee, be frightened, Lith *begai* to flee]; an exaggerated use, inexplicable and irrational fear of a particular object or class of objects
phlo-y-fō-bi-k, *phlo-y-fō-bi-k* n 1: of, relating to, or constituting phobia 2: tending to withdraw from something unpleasant
phlo-ic \fō-bik, *phlo-y-fō-bi-* or *ph-lo-bous* \fō-bəs adj *comb form* [*-phobic* fr. *-phobique*, fr. LL *-phobicus*, fr. Gk *-phobikos*, fr. *-phobia*; *-phobus* fr. LL *-phobus*, fr. Gk *-phobos*] 1: having an aversion to (calciphobic) 2: lacking affinity for (dysphobic)
phlo-er \fē-lō-er n [alter. of *phoebe*] 1: any of several American flycatchers (genus *Sayornis*); esp.: one (*S. phoebe*) of the eastern U.S. that has a slight crest and is plain grayish brown above and yellowish white below
phlo-er-ia \fē-lō-er-ē n [L, fr. Gk *Phoibē*, fr. *phoibē*, fem. of *phoibos*] 2: ARTEMIS
Phloe-lus \fē-lō-s n [L, fr. Gk *Phloios*, fr. *phloios* radiant] 1: APOLLO
phloe-ni-cian \fī-nish-ən, -nē-shən n 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Phoenicia 2: the Semitic language of ancient Phoenicia
Phloe-ni-cian \fī-nish-ən n 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Phoenicia 2: the Semitic language of ancient Phoenicia
phloe-nix \fē-niks n [ME *fenix*, fr. OE, fr. L *phoenix*, fr. Gk *phoinix* purple, crimson, Phoenician, phoenix, date palm, fr. *Phoenix* bloodred; akin to Gk *phoinos* marbled, *phoinēin* to strike red more at DEFEND; cf. secondary red reported by ancient writers] 1: a legendary fire-eating bird, being consumed in fire by its own act, and rising in youthful freshness from its own ashes
phion \fān n [SV, fr. Gk *phōnē* voice, sound]; the unit of loudness level on a scale beginning at zero for the faintest audible sound and ending at the decibel scale of sound intensity with the number of phons of a given sound being equal to the decibels of a pure 1000-cycle tone judged by the listener to be equally loud

phion- or **phono-** *comb form* [L, fr. Gk *phōn-*, *phōno-*, fr. *phōnē* — more at BARK] 1: sound; voice; speech (*phonate*) (*phonograph*)
phio-na- \fō-nā-ē n [L, fr. *phōnē* voice; to produce speech sounds — *pho-na-tion* \fō-nā-shən n]
phione \fōn n [by shortening] 1: EARPHONE 2: TELEPHONE
phione vb 1: TELEPHONE
phion-ic [Gk *phōnē*]: a speech sound considered as a physical event with regard to its place in the structure of a language
phio-ni- \fō-nī-ē n *comb form* [Gk *-phōnē*, *phōnē*]: sound (*homophone*) — often in names of musical instruments and sound transmitting devices (radiophone) (*xylophone*)
pho-ne-mat-ic \fō-nī-mat-ik adj 1: PHONEMIC
pho-neme \fō-nēm n [F *phonème*, fr. Gk *phōnēmatā*, *phōnēmatā*]: the smallest units of a phoneme 2: constituting members of a set of the smallest units of speech that serve to distinguish one utterance from another in a language or dialect (the *p* of English *pin* and the *f* of English *fin* are two different ~s)
pho-net-ic \fē-nē-tik, fō-adj 1: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a phoneme 2: a: constituting members of different phonemes (in English \n\ and \ŋ\ are ~) b: DISTINCTIVE 2 — **pho-net-ic-al-ly** \fē-nē-tik-əl-ly adv
pho-net-ics \fē-nē-tiks n *pl but sing in constr* 1: a branch of linguistic analysis that consists of the study of phonemes 2: the structure of a language in terms of phonemes
pho-net-ic \fē-nē-tik adj [NL, *phoneticus*, fr. Gk *phōnētikos*, fr. *phōnēin* to sound with the voice, fr. *phōnē* voice] 1: a: of or relating to spoken language or speech sounds b: of or relating to the science of phonetics 2: representing the sounds and other phenomena constituting an alteration of the pronunciation of a word that better represents the spoken language, that employs only characters of the regular alphabet, and that is used in a context of conventional spelling b: representing speech sounds by means of symbols that have no value only: employing for speech sounds more than the minimum number of symbols necessary to represent the significant differences in a speaker's speech — **pho-net-ic-al-ly** \fē-nē-tik-əl-ly adv
phonetic alphabet n 1: a set of symbols used for phonetic transcription 2: any of various systems of identifying letters of the alphabet by means of code words or numbers
pho-ne-ti-cian \fō-nē-tish-ən also fō-nā-ē n 1: a specialist in phonetics
pho-net-ics \fē-nē-tiks n *pl but sing in constr* 1 a: the study and systematic classification of the sounds made in spoken utterance b: the practical application of the science of language study 2: the system of speech sounds of a language or group of languages
pho-nic \fā-nik, except *2b* also fō-nik adj 1: of, relating to, or producing sound 2: ACOUSTIC 2 a: of or relating to the sounds of speech b: of or relating to phonics — **pho-nic-al-ly** \fō-nē-kəl-ly adv
pho-nics \fā-niks, *fr. it* also fō-niks n *pl but sing in constr* 1: the science of sound 2: ACOUSTICS 2 a: a method of teaching beginners to read and pronounce words by learning the phonetic value of letters, letter groups, and esp. syllables
pho-ni-ly \fō-nē-lē-ē adv 1: in a phony manner; SPURIOUSLY
pho-ni-ness \fō-nē-nəs n 1: the quality or state of being phony
pho-no-gram \fō-nō-grām n [IS *fonogram*]: a sound symbol used to represent a word, syllable, or phoneme 2: a succession of orthographic letters that occurs with the same phonetic value in several or many words (as the *light* of *bright*, *flight*, *light*, *right*) — **pho-no-gram-mic** or **pho-no-gram-ic** \fō-nō-grām-ik-əl-ly adv
pho-no-gram-i-cal-ly or **pho-no-gram-i-cal-ly** \fō-nō-grām-ik-əl-ly adv
pho-no-graph \fō-nō-graf n 1: an instrument for reproducing sounds by means of the vibration of a stylus or needle following a spiral groove on a revolving circular disc or cylinder
pho-ni-gra-fic \fō-nō-graf-ik, *fr. it* also fān-ē adj 1: of or relating to phonography 2: of or relating to a phonograph — **pho-no-graph-i-cal-ly** \fō-nō-graf-ik-əl-ly adv
pho-nog-ra-phy \fō-nō-grə-fē, fō-ē n 1: spelling based on pronunciation 2: a system of shorthand writing based on sound
pho-nog-rā-phy \fō-nō-grā-fē n [F, fr. *pho-nologie*, *pho-n-* *lych*; fr. its ringing sound when struck] 1: a gray or green volcanic rock consisting essentially of orthoclase and nepheline — **pho-no-lit-ic** \fō-nō-lit-ik-əl-ly adv
pho-no-log-i-cal \fō-nō-lī-ā-jī-kəl also fān-lē-ē also **pho-no-log-ic** \fō-nō-lō-jī-kəl-ly n 1: of or relating to phonology — **pho-no-log-i-cal-ly** \fō-nō-lō-jī-kəl-ly adv
pho-no-log-ist \fō-nō-lō-jī-ā-jīst, fō-ē n 1: a specialist in phonology
pho-no-lō-gy \fē-n-ē n 1: the science of speech sounds including esp. the history and theory of sound changes in a language or in two or more related languages 2: the phonetics and phonemics of a language
pho-no-re-cep-tion \fō-nō-rē-šep-shən n 1: the perception of vibratory motion of relatively high frequency; *specif*: HEARING — **pho-no-re-cep-tor** \fō-nō-rē-šep-tər n
pho-ny or **pho-ney** \fō-nē-ē adj **pho-ni-er**; **pho-ni-est** [origin unknown] 1: marked by empty pretension; FALSE, SPURIOUS SYN see SPURIOUS
phony or **phoney** n 1: one that is fraudulent or spurious; FAKE
pho-ny \fō-nē, fō-nē also **pho-nia** \fō-nē-ē n *comb form* [ME *-phonie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-phonia*, fr. Gk *-phōnia*, fr. *-phōnos* sounding more at *-PHONE*] 1: sound (telephony) 2 *usu* *-phonia*: speech disorder (specifically *stuttering*)
pho-re \fō(ə)r, fō(ə)r n *comb form* [NL *-phorus*, fr. Gk *-phoros*, fr. *-phoros* (adj. *comb. form*) carrying, fr. *pherein* to carry — more at BEAR] 1: carrier (gametophore)
pho-re-sis \fō-rē-səs n *comb form, pl -pho-re-ses* \fō-rē-sēz n [NL, fr. Gk *phōresis* act of carrying, fr. *pherein* to carry, wear, fr. *pherein*]; transmission (electrophoresis)
pho-sen *comb form* [Gk *phōs-*, fr. *phōs*]; light (phosgene)
pho-sen-ge \fāz-jen n [fr. its originally having been obtained by the action of sunlight]: a colorless gas COCl₂ of unpleasant odor that is a severe respiratory irritant and used as a war gas
phos-pho-pro-tein *comb form* [*phosphorus*] 1: phosphorus (*phosphor*) (*phosphoprotein*)
phos-phat-ase \fās-fās, -fās, -fās n 1: any of numerous enzymes that accelerate the hydrolysis and synthesis of organic esters of phos-

pho-ny: 1 kitten; 2 further; 3 a back; 4 a hake; 5 a cot, cart; 6 a joke; 7 a sing; 8 a flow; 9 a flaw; 10 a coin; 11 a thin; 12 a this; 13 a lot; 14 a foot; 15 a yet; 16 a few; 17 a furious; 18 a vision

pho-ny: 1 kitten; 2 further; 3 a back; 4 a hake; 5 a cot, cart; 6 a joke; 7 a sing; 8 a flow; 9 a flaw; 10 a coin; 11 a thin; 12 a this; 13 a lot; 14 a foot; 15 a yet; 16 a few; 17 a furious; 18 a vision

phoric acid and the transfer of phosphate groups to other compounds

phosph-phate \ˈfās-fāt-ən [F, fr. *acide phosphorique* phosphoric acid] **1** a salt or ester of a phosphoric acid **2** a carbonated beverage of carbonated water with a small amount of phosphoric acid or an acid phosphate flavored with fruit syrup **3** a phosphatic material used for fertilizers

phosphate rock *n*: a rock that consists of calcium phosphate usu. with either with iron or aluminum and other minerals. It is used in making fertilizers, and is a source of phosphorus compounds

phos-phat-ic \ˈfās-fat-ik, -ˈfāt-əd *adj* **1** of, relating to, or containing phosphoric acid or phosphates

phos-phat-ide \ˈfās-fat-īd *n*: a complex phosphoric ester lipid found in all living cells in association with stored fats — **phos-phat-ide** \ˈfās-fat-īd *adj*

phos-phat-ti-zation \ˈfās-fāt-ə-zā-shən, -ˈfās-fāt-ə- *n*: the process of phosphatizing

phos-phat-ize \ˈfās-fāt-īz *v* **1** to change to a phosphate or phosphates **2** to treat with phosphoric acid or a phosphate

phos-phat-ur-ia \ˈfās-fāt-ūr-ē-ə *n* [NL, fr. *acide phosphate* + NL *-uria*]: the excessive discharge of phosphates in the urine — **phos-phat-ur-ic** \ˈfās-fāt-ūr-ē-ək *adj*

phos-phene \ˈfās-fēn *n* [ISV *phos* + Gk *phainō* to show — more at FANCY]: a luminous impression due to excitation of the retina

phos-phide \ˈfās-faɪd *n* [F]: a binary compound of phosphorus usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

phos-phine \-fēn *n* [ISV]: a colorless poisonous flammable gas PH₃ that is a weaker base than ammonia; *broodily*: any of various derivatives of phosphine analogous to amines but weaker as bases

phos-phite \ˈfās-faɪt *n*: a salt or ester of phosphoric acid

phos-pho-creat-ine \ˈfās-fō-krē-ə-tēn *n* [ISV]: a compound C₄H₇N₃O₆P of creatine and phosphoric acid found in vertebrate muscle and used as a source of physiologic energy

phos-pho-lip-ide \ˈfās-fō-ˈlīp-īd *n*: PHOSPHATIDE

phos-pho-ni-tum \ˈfās-fō-nē-əm *n* [NL]: a univalent radical PH, analogous to ammonium and derived from phosphine

phos-pho-pro-tein \ˈfās-fō-ˈprō-tēn *n*: any of various proteins (as casein) containing combined phosphoric acid

phos-phor \ˈfās-for-, -fō- (ə) *n* [L *phosphorus*, fr. Gk *phōsphoros*, lit., light bringer, fr. *phōsphoros* light-bearing, fr. *phōs* + *pherein* to carry, bring — more at STAR] **1** cap **2** MORNING STAR; *specif*: Venus as morning star **2** also **phos-phore** *v* same **3** VENUS

phos-pho-rite \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīt *n*: a phosphate mineral that is a phosphorus substance; *specif*: a substance that emits light when excited by radiation

phosphor bronze *n*: a bronze of great hardness, elasticity, and toughness that contains a small amount of phosphoric acid

phos-pho-res-ence \ˈfās-fō-ˈres-ə *n* [prob. back-formation fr. *phosphorescent*]: to exhibit phosphorescence

phos-pho-res-ence \-ˈres-ən(t)s *n*: luminescence that is caused by the absorption of radiations and continues for a noticeable time after the radiation source has stopped **2** an enduring luminescence without sensible heat

phos-pho-res-cent \-ˈnt *adj*: exhibiting phosphorescence — **phos-pho-res-cent-ly** *adv*

phos-pho-ret-ed or **phos-pho-ret-let** \ˈfās-fō-ˈret-əd *adj* [NL *phosphoretum* phosphide, fr. *phosphorus*]: impregnated or combined with phosphorus

phos-pho-ric \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīk, -ˈfār-, -ˈfās-fō-ˈrīk *adj* **1** of, relating to, or from phosphorus esp. with a valence higher than in phosphorous compounds

phosphoric acid *n*: an oxygen acid of phosphorus (as metaphosphoric acid, orthophosphoric acid, or pyrophosphoric acid)

phos-pho-rism \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīz-əm *n*: poisoning by phosphorus esp. when chronic

phos-pho-rite \-ˈrīt *n*: **1** a fibrous concretionary apatite **2** PHOSPHATE ROCK — **phos-pho-rite-ic** \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīt-īk *adj*

phos-pho-ryl-y-sis \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīl-ə-sīs *n* [NL]: a reversible reaction analogous to hydrolysis in which phosphoric acid functions in a manner similar to that of water with the formation of a phosphate — **phos-pho-ryl-ic** \-ˈrīl-īk *adj*

phos-pho-ryl-ous \ˈfās-fō-ˈras-, -ˈfās-fō-ˈrəs-, -ˈfōr- *adj*: of, relating to, or containing phosphorous, with a valence lower than in phosphoric compounds

phosphorous acid *n*: a deliquescent crystalline acid H₃PO₃ made esp. by hydrolysis of phosphorus trichloride and used esp. as a reducing agent and in making phosphites

phos-pho-rus \ˈfās-fō-ˈras *n*, often *atribis* [NL, fr. Gk *phōsphoros* light-bearing, fr. *phōs* light + *phoros*]: **1** a phosphorescent substance or body; *esp*: one that shines or glows in the dark **2** a nonmetallic multivalent element of the nitrogen family that occurs widely esp. as phosphates — *SEE* ELEMENT TABLE

phos-pho-ryl-ase \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīl-ās-, -ˈlās *n* [phosphoryl] (the radical -yl) + any enzyme that catalyzes phosphorylation with the formation of organic phosphates

phos-pho-ryl-ate \-ˈlāt *v* [phosphoryl]: to convert (an organic compound) into an organic phosphate — **phos-pho-ryl-ation** \-ˈlā-ti-ən *n* — **phos-pho-ryl-ative** \ˈfās-fō-ˈrīl-ə-tīv *adj*

phot \ˈfōt-, -ˈfāt *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *phōt-, phōs* light]: the cgs unit of illumination equal to one lumen per square centimeter

phot- or photo- *comb form* [Gk *phōt-, phōto-, fr. phōt-, phōs* — more at FANCY] **1** light (*photos*) (photography) **2** photograph

photo- *comb form* [Gk *phōt-, phōt-, phōs* — more at FANCY] **1** light (*photos*) (photography) **2** photograph

pho-tic \ˈfōt-ik *adj* **1** of, relating to, or involving light, esp. in relation to organisms **2**: penetrated by light esp. of the sun

pho-to- (fōt-, ə-w) *n*: **PHOTOGRAPH** — **pho-to-vo** *adj* **1** of, relating to, or involving light

pho-to-ly- \ˈfōt-ə-, -ˈlī- *adj*: requiring light in order to live or thrive

pho-to-cell \ˈfōt-ə-, -səl *n* [ISV]: PHOTOELECTRIC CELL

pho-to-chem-i-cal \ˈfōt-ē-, -kēm-ē-kəl *adj*: of or relating to photochemistry

pho-to-chem-is-try \ˈkēm-ē-strē *n*: a branch of chemistry that deals with the effect of radiant energy in producing chemical changes

pho-to-chro-no-graph \ˈkrā-n-ə-, -gräf-, -ˈkrō-n-ə- *n* [ISV *pho-* + *chron-* + *graph*]: **1** an apparatus for photographing a moving object at regular minute intervals; *also*: one of the photographs

thus taken **2**: an instrument for the photographic recording of star transits **3**: an instrument for recording minute intervals of time photographically

pho-to-com-pose \ˈfōt-ə-, -kəm-ˈpōz- *v*: to compose (reading matter) for reproduction by means of characters photographed on film — **pho-to-com-po-si-tion** \-ˈkəm-pō-zh-ən *n*

pho-to-con-duc-tive \-kən-ˈdʌk-tīv- *adj*: having or operating by photoconductivity

pho-to-con-duc-tiv-ity \-kīn-ˈdʌk-tīv-ət-ē-, -kən- *n*: electrical conductivity that is affected by exposure to light or other radiation

pho-to-copy \ˈfōt-ə-, -kōp-ē- *n* [ISV]: a photographic reproduction of graphic matter — **photocopy** *vb*

pho-to-cur-rent \ˈfōt-ē-, -kōr-ənt-, -ˈkō-rənt *n* [photoelectric current]: a stream of electrons produced by photoelectric or photo voltaic action

pho-to-dis-in-ter-gra-tion \ˈfōt-ē-(d)is-ˈlnt-ə-ˈgrā-shən *n*: disintegration of the nucleus of an atom produced by absorption of radiant energy

pho-to-dra-ma \ˈfōt-ə-, -drām-ə-, -ˈdrām- *n*: MOTION PICTURE

pho-to-du-ation \-ˈfōt-ə-ˈdʌ-ʃən *n* [F, fr. *photocopy* — **pho-to-du-ple-gate** \-ˈpl-ˌkāt *n* — **pho-to-du-ple-ic-ation** \-ˈdʌ-ʃən-ˌkā-shən *n*]

pho-to-dy-nam-ic \-(d)ˈtī-nam-īk *adj* [ISV]: **1** of, relating to, or having the property of intensifying or inducing a toxic reaction on living cells or sunlight in living systems — **pho-to-dy-nam-i-cal-ly** \-ˈk-ˌk-ˌl- *adv*

pho-to-elec-tric \ˈfōt-ə-wo-ˈlek-trīk *adj* [ISV]: relating to or utilizing any of various electrical effects due to the interaction of light or other radiation with matter

photoelectric cell *n*: a cell whose electrical properties are modified by the action of light

pho-to-elec-tron \ˈlek-trōn *n* [ISV]: an electron released in photoemission

pho-to-emis-sion \-ə-wi-ˈmīsh-ən *n*: the release of electrons from a metal by means of energy supplied by incidence of light or other radiation — **pho-to-emis-sive** \-sīv *adj*

pho-to-en-grave \ˈfōt-ə-wan-ˈgrāv *v* [back-formation fr. *photograving*]: to make a photograving of — **pho-to-en-grav-er** *n*

pho-to-en-grav-ing \-ˈgrāv-īŋ *n*: a photomechanical process for making linecuts and halftone cuts by photographing an image on a metal plate and then etching **2** a plate made by photograving **3**: a print made from such a plate

photo finish **1**: a race finish in which contestants are so close that a photograph of them as they cross the finish line has to be examined to determine the winner **2**: a close contest

pho-to-flash \ˈfōt-ə-, -ˈflāsh *n*: an electrically operated flash lamp; *esp* FLASHBULB

pho-to-flood \-ˈflod *n*: an electric lamp using excess voltage to give intense sustained illumination for taking photographs

pho-to-flu-o-ro-gram \ˈfōt-ə-ˈflūr-ə-, -grām *n*: a photograph made by photofluorography

pho-to-flu-o-ro-graph-ic \-ˈflūr-ə-ˈgräf-īk *adj*: of, used in, or relating to photofluorography

pho-to-flu-o-ro-graph-y \-ˈgräf-ē- *n*: the photography of the image produced on a fluorescent screen by X rays

pho-to-ge-l-a-tion \ˈfōt-ə-ˈjē-l-ə-ti-ən *n*: COLLOTYPE

pho-to-gene \ˈfōt-ə-, -jēn *n* [ISV]: an afterimage or retinal impression

pho-to-ge-nic \ˈfōt-ə-, -jēn-īk, -ˈjē-nīk *adj* **1**: produced or precipitated by light **2**: producing or generating light: PHOSPHORESCENT **3**: suitable for being photographed — **pho-to-ge-ni-cal-ly** \-ˌk-ˌl- *adv*

pho-to-gram \ˈfōt-ə-, -grām *n* [ISV]: a shadowlike photograph made by placing objects between light-sensitive paper and a light source

pho-to-gram-metric \ˈfōt-ə-ˈgrā-ˈme-trīk *adj*: of, made by, or relating to photogrammetry

pho-to-gram-me-try \-ˈgrā-ˈme-trē *n* [ISV *photogram* photograph (fr. *phōt-* + *gram*) + *-metry*]: the science of making reliable measurements by the use of aerial photographs in surveying and map making

pho-to-graph \ˈfōt-ə-, -gräf *n*: a picture or likeness obtained by photography

photograph *v*: to take a photograph of ~ *vt* **1**: to take a photograph **2**: to undergo being photographed — **pho-to-graph-er** \-ˈgräf-ə- *n* — **pho-to-graph-ic** \-ˈgräf-īk *adj* *also* **pho-to-graph-er** \-ˈgräf-ə- *n* — **pho-to-graph-ic-ly** \-ˈgräf-īk- *adv*

pho-to-graph-ic \ˈfōt-ə-, -gräf-īk *adj* **1**: relating to, obtained by, or used in photography **2**: representing nature and human beings with the exactness of a photograph **3**: capable of retaining vivid impressions (a ~ mind) — **pho-to-graph-ic-cal-ly** \-ˌk-ˌl- *adv*

pho-to-graph-y \ˈfōt-ə-, -gräf-ē- *n*: the art or process of producing an image on a sensitized surface by the action of light or other radiant energy

pho-to-gra-vure \ˈfōt-ə-, -grā-ˈvʏr-ə- *n* [F, fr. *phot-* + *gravure*]: a process for making prints from an intaglio plate prepared by photographic methods; *also*: a print produced by photogravure — **photogravure** *n*

pho-to-he-li-o-graph \-ˈhē-ˈlē-əs-, -gräf *n*: a telescope adapted for photographing the sun

pho-to-ki-ne-sis \-ˈkə-nē-sīs-, -(k)ˌk- *n* or *pho-to-ki-ne-sis* \-ˈsə- *n*, -ˈkī-nē- *n* [NL, fr. *phōt-* + Gk *kinesis* motion — more at KINESIS] **1** motion or activity induced by light — **pho-to-ki-net-ic** \-ˈnet-īk *adj*

pho-to-lith \ˈfōt-ˌlī- *n*: PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY — **photolith** *adj* — **photolith** *vb*

pho-to-litho-graph \ˈfōt-ˌlī-*th*-ə-, -gräf *n*: a print made by photolithography — **pho-to-litho-graph-ic** \-ˈgräf-īk *adj*

pho-to-litho-graph-y \-ˈgräf-ē- *n*: the lithography of **pho-to-litho-graph-er** \ˈfōt-ˌlī-*th*-ˈgräf-ə- *n*, -ˈgräf- *n* — **pho-to-litho-graph-ic** \-ˈgräf-īk *adj*

pho-to-litho-graph-y \ˈfōt-ˌlī-*th*-ˈgräf-ē- *n* [ISV]: lithography in which photographically prepared plates are used

pho-to-ly-sis \ˈfōt-ˌlī-*s*-əs *n* [NL]: chemical decomposition by the action of radiant energy — **pho-to-lyt-ic** \ˈfōt-ˌlī-*t*-īk *adj*

pho-to-ma-p \ˈfōt-ə-, -māp *n*: a photograph taken vertically from an airplane upon which a grid and data pertinent to maps have been added — **photomap** *vb*

pho-to-me-chan-i-cal \ˈfōt-ē-m-ˌkän-ī-kəl *adj* [ISV]: relating to or involving any process for producing printed matter from a photo-

piano accordion n an accordion with a keyboard for the right hand resembling and corresponding to the middle register of a piano keyboard

piano forte vpe-'an-a-fó(ə)rt, -'án-, f(ó)rt(ə), -fórt-ē, -an-ə-'fórt-ē, -án- n [It]: PIANO

pi-as-sa-va \pé-'sá-və\ n [Pg piassaba, fr. Tupi piçaba] 1: any of several stiff coarse fibers obtained from palms and used esp. in cordage or brushes 2: a palm yielding piassava, esp.: either of two Brazilian species (Attalea funifera and Leopoldinia piassaba)

pi-as-ter or pi-as-terre \pé-'as-ter, -'ás- n [F piastre] 1: a Spanish dollar: PIECE OF EIGHT 2: a — see POUND at MONEY table b: a former monetary unit of Saudi Arabia equal to 1/2 riyal c: — see MONEY table

pi-az-za \pé-'az-ə, / is usu -'at-sə, -'ít-ə\ n pl pi-az-zas \-'az-zə/ or pi-az-ze \-'at-(l)zə, -'ít-(l)zə\ n [It, fr. platea broad street — more at PLACE] 1: a pl. piazza: an open square in an Italian or other European town 2: a: an arcade and roofed gallery b chiefly North & Midland: VERANDA, PORCH

pi-brók vpe-'brók, -'brík\ n [ScGael piobaireachd pipe-music] 1: a set of martial or mournful variations for the Scottish Highland bagpipe

pi-ca \pí-'kə\ n [prob. fr. ML collection of church rules] 1: 12: a point 2: a unit of 1/6 inch used in measuring typographical material

pic-a n [NL, fr. L, magpie — more at PIE]: a craving for unnatural food

pic-a-dor \pík-ə-'dó(ə)r, pík-ə-'dó\ n pl picadors \-dó(ə)rə/ or pic-a-dor \pík-ə-'dó(ə)r, -'dó(ə)r\ n [Sp, fr. picar to prick, fr. PISCUMED] 1: a mounted man on a horse 2: a horseman in a bullfight who prods the bull with a lance to weaken its neck and shoulder muscles

pi-ca-rá \pík-ə-'rá\ n [Sp, fem. of picador] 1: a female picario

pi-ca-resque \pík-ə-'resk, -'pə-kə\ adj [Sp picaresco, fr. picario] 1: of or relating to rogues or rascals 2: of or relating to a type of fiction of Spanish origin dealing with rogues and vagabonds

pi-ca-roo \pík-ə-'ró\ n [Sp picarón] 1: ROGUE, BOHEMIAN

pic-a-roon or pick-a-roon \pík-ə-'rún\ n [Sp picarón, aug. of picarón] 1: PICARO 2: PIRATE

picaroon v: to act as a pirate

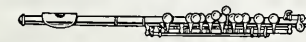
pic-a-yune \pík-ə-'yún, -'yün\ n [F picailion halffence, fr. Prov picaioun, fr. picato money, fr. pica to prick, jingle, fr. (assumed) VL picare to prick — more at PIKE] 1: a: a Spanish half real piece formerly current in Louisiana and other southern states b: HALF DIME 2: something trivial

pic-a-yune adj of little value: PALTRY; also: PETTY, SMALL-MINDED

pic-a-yun-ish \ish\ adj: PICAYUNE

pic-cil-li \pík-ə-'lil-ē\ n [prob. alter. of pickle] 1: a relish of chopped vegetables and pungent spices

pic-co-lo \pík-ə-'lō\ n [It, short for piccolo flauto small flute]



piccolo

: a small shrill flute pitched an octave higher than the ordinary flute — pic-co-lo-ist \-ist\ n

piccolo adj [It, small]: smaller than ordinary size (~ banjo)

pic \pís\ n, pl pice [Hindi paisa] 1: a former monetary unit of India and Pakistan equal to 1/4 of the rupee 2: — see RUPEE at MONEY table

pic-a-sus \pík-ə-'səs\ adj [L piccus, fr. pic-, plx pitch — more at PITCH] 1: of, relating to, or resembling pitch; esp.: glossy brownish black in color

pick \pík\ vb [ME piken, partly fr. (assumed) OE pican (akin to MD picken to prick), partly fr. MF piquer to prick — more at PIKE] 1: to pierce, penetrate, or break up with a pointed instrument 2: a: to remove bit by bit (~ meat from bones) b: to remove covering or adhering matter from (~ the bones) 3: a: to gather by plucking (~ apples) b: GULL, SELECT 4: PILFER, ROB (~ coins) 5: to shove (a coin) into or out of a slot 6: to hit or pull lightly at 7: to pluck with a plectrum or with the fingers c: to loosen or pull apart with a sharp point 7: to unlock with a wire used instead of the key ~ vi 1: to use or work with a pick 2: to gather or harvest something by plucking 3: PILFER 4: to eat sparingly or meagerly ~ vt 1: to pierce 2: to pierce 3: to pierce 4: to eat sparingly or meagerly ~ vt 1: to pierce 2: to pierce 3: to pierce 4: to eat sparingly or meagerly

pick n 1: a blow or stroke with a pointed instrument 2: a: the act or privilege of choosing or selecting: CHOICE b: the best or choicest one 3: the portion of a crop gathered at one time

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pick-er-el-weed \-'wēd\ n: any of various monocotyledonous aquatic plants; as a: any of a genus (Pontederica); esp.: a blue-flowered American shallow-water herb (P. cordata) b: any of several other water herbs (genus Potamogeton)

pick-er \pík-ət\ n [F picker, fr. MF, fr. piquer to prick — more at PIKE] 1: a pointed or sharpened stake, post, or pile 2: a: a detached body of soldiers serving to guard an army from surprise b: a detachment kept ready in camp for such duty c: SENTINEL 3: a person posted by a labor organization at a place of work affected by a strike; also: a person posted for a demonstration or protest

picklet vt 1: to enclose, fence, or fortify with pickets 2: a: to guard with a picket b: to post as a picket 3: TETHER 4: a: to guard pickets at b: to walk or stand in front of as a picket ~ vi 1: to serve as a picket — pick-er-er n

pick-ings \pík-ŋz, -ŋz\ n pl 1: gleanable or eatable fragments: SCRAPS 2: yield or return for effort expended

pick-je \pík-ə\ n [ME peckille] 1: a solution or bath for preserving dried herbs (genus Potamogeton) 2: a brine or vinegar solution in which foods are preserved b: any of various baths used in industrial cleaning or processing 2: a difficult situation: FLIGHT 3: an article of food that has been preserved in brine or in vinegar

pick-let vt pick-ling \-(ə-'lŋ)\ : to treat, preserve, or clean in or with a pickle

pick-let n [perh. fr. Sc pickle (to trifle, pilfer)] 1 Scot: GRAIN, KERNEL 2 Scot: a small quantity

pick-lock \pík-'lɔk, -'læk\ n 1: a tool for picking locks 2: BURGLAR, PICKER

pick off vt 1: to shoot or bring down one by one

pick out vt 1: a: SELECT, CHOOSE b: DISTINGUISH 2: to play the notes of by ear or one by one

pick over vt: to examine in order to select the best or remove the unwanted

pick-pock vt \pík-'pɔk, -'pɔt\ n: one who steals from pockets

pick-thank \pík-'θɔŋk\ n [fr. pick a thank to seek someone's favor] archaic: SYCOPHANT

pick up vt 1: a: to take hold of and lift up b: to take into a vehicle 2: to acquire casually; esp.: to strike up an acquaintance with a casual acquaintance 3: to pick up a mechanical movement into electrical impulses in the reproduction of sound; also: a device (as on a phonograph) for making such conversion 4: a: the reception of sound or an image into a radio or television transmitting apparatus for conversion into electrical signals b: a device (as a microphone or a television camera) for converting sound or the image of a scene into electrical signals c: the place where a broadcast originates d: the electrical system for connecting to a broadcasting station a program produced outside the studio 5: a light truck having an open body with low sides

pick-wick-ian \pík-'wɪk-ē-ən\ adj [Samuel Pickwick, character in the novel Pickwick Papers (1836-37) by Charles Dickens] 1: marked by simplicity and generosity 2: intended or taken in a sense other than the obvious or literal one

pick-y \pík-ē\ adj: RUSSY, FINICKY

pic-nic \pík-'nɪk, -'nɪk\ n often attrib [G or F; G. picknick, fr. F pique-nique] 1: an excursion or outing with food us. provided by members of the group and eaten in the open 2: a pleasant or amusing experience b: an easy task or feat 3: a shoulder or part of the much of the butt removed

pic-nic \pík-'nɪk, -'nɪk\ v pic-nicked \-(nɪk)t\ pic-nick-ing \-pɪk-'nɪk-ŋ\ : to go on a picnic: eat in picnic fashion — pic-nick-er \-nɪk-ər\ n

picnometer var of PYCNOMETER

pic-o- \pík-ə\ comb form [ISV, perh. fr. It piccolo small] 1: one of the parts of a compound

pic-o-line \pík-ə-'lɪn, -'lɪn\ n [L pic-, plic- plus + ISV -ol + -ine — more at PITCH] 1: any of the three liquid pyridine bases C₇H₇N₃ found in coal tar, ammonia liquor, and bone oil and used chiefly as solvents and in organic synthesis

pic-tor-ial \pík-'tɔr-ē-əl, -'tɔr-ē-əl\ n [F, It, small of a series of small ornamental loops forming an edging on ribbon or lace]

pic-tor-ial \pík-'tɔr-ē-əl, -'tɔr-ē-əl\ n [F picoté pointed, fr. picoter to mark with points, fr. picot] 1: a flower having one basic color with a margin of a different color

pic-tor-ial \pík-'tɔr-ē-əl, -'tɔr-ē-əl\ n [F, Gk pikr-, pikro-, fr. pikros — more at PAINT] 1: bitter (picric acid) 2: picric acid (picrate)

pic-rate \pík-'rāt\ n: a salt or ester of picric acid

pic-ric acid \pík-'rɪk, -'rɪk\ n [ISV] 1: a bitter toxic explosive yellow crystalline strong acid C₆H₃N₃O₇ used esp. in high explosives, as a dye, or in medicine

pic-ro-tox-in \pík-'rə-'tɪk-sən\ n [ISV] 1: a poisonous bitter crystalline stimulant and convulsive drug C₉H₇O₃ used intravenously as an antidote for barbiturate poisoning

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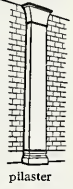
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about; o kitten; or further; a back; á baka; á cot, cart; i juke; o sing; ó flow; o flow; ó coin; th thin; th this;

all out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

pig-tailed \-'táid/ *adj* wearing a pigtail
pig-weed \-'wéd/ *n* : any of various strongly growing weeds esp. of the broomrape or amaranth families
pike \-'pík/ *n* [Frangus *pike*] : any of various short-eared small lagomorph mammals (family Ochotonidae) of rocky uplands of Asia and western N. America that are related to the rabbits
pike \-'pík/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pic* pickax] : 1 : PIKEFAKE! 2 : a sharp point on spike; also : the tip of a spear — **PIKED** \-'pík/ *adj*
pike w [ME *picke* (refl.)] : to leave abruptly 2 : to make one's way (~ along)
pike *n* [ME, perh. of Scand origin; akin to Norw dial. *pike* pointed] 1 *diel Eng* : a mountain or hill having a peaked summit — used esp. in place names 2 [Sp *pico*, fr. *picar* to prick — more at **PICTOR**] : a peak
pike n : **PIKE** or **PIKES** [ME, fr. *'pike*] 1 *a* : a large elongate long-nouted voracious teleost fish (*Esox lucius*) valued for food and sport and widely distributed in cooler parts of the northern hemisphere 2 : any of various related fishes (family Esocidae) : 3 : MUSKILLONGE (as in **PIKE**) 2 : a variety of various fishes resembling the pike in appearance or habits
pike n [MF *pie*, fr. *piequer* to prick, fr. assumed VL *piccore*, fr. *picus* woodpecker, fr. L *picus* — more at **PIE**] : a weapon formed of a long wooden shaft with a pointed steel head used by the foot soldier until superseded by the bayonet
pike v : to pierce, kill, or wound with a pike
PIKE n : TURNPIKE
pike-man \-'pík-mán/ *n* : a soldier armed with a pike
pike perch *n* : a walleye or other fish of the perch group that resembles the pike
pike \-'pík/ *n* [Pike county, Missouri, thought to be the original home of many shiftless farmers] 1 : one who gambles or speculates with small amounts of money 2 : one who does things in a small way; also : TIGHTWAD, CHEAPSKATE
pike-staff \-'pík-stáf/ *n* : a spiked staff for use on slippery ground 2 : the staff of a foot soldier's pike
pill- or pill- or pill- comb form [L *pilus* — more at **PILE**] : hair (pilous) (piliferous)
pill-laf or **pill-laf** \-'píl-'láf/ \-'pé-/ or **pill-lau** \-'píl-'lò-/ \-'lò-/ \-'pé-/ : South often \-'pár-'lú-/ \-'lò-/ [Per & Turk *pilau*] : a dish made of saffron with meat
pill-las-ter \-'píl-lás-ter/ also **pa-lás-ter**, **pl-'** *n* [MF *pilastre*, fr. It *pilastro*] : an upright architectural member that is rectangular in plan and is structurally a pier but architecturally treated as a column and that usu. projects a third of its width or less from the wall
pill-chard \-'píl-'chárd/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a fish (*Sardinia pilchardus*) of the herring family resembling the herring and occurring in great schools along the coasts of Europe 2 : any of several sardines related to the European pilchard
pile \-'píl/ *n* [ME, dart, stake, fr. OE *pil*; akin to OHG *pfil* dart; both fr. a prehistoric Wgmc word borrowed fr. L *pilum* javelin — more at **PESTLE**] : 1 : a long slender member, stud, or reinforced concrete driven into the ground to carry a vertical load 2 : a wedge-shaped heraldic charge usu. placed vertically with the broad end up 3 : a target-shooting arrowhead, without cutting edges : an ancient Roman foot soldier's heavy javelin
pile v : to drive piles into
pile n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *pilo*] 1 (a) : a quantity of things heaped together (2) : a heap of wood for burning a corpse or a sacrifice 2 **PIRE** : b : any great number or quantity ; LOT 2 : a large building or group of buildings 3 : a great amount of money ; FORTUNE 4 : a vertical series of alternate disks of two dissimilar metals (as copper and zinc) with disks of cloth or paper moistened with an electrolyte between them for producing a current of electricity by a battery made up of cells similarly constructed 5 : REACTOR
pile v 1 : to lay or place in a pile 2 : to heap in abundance : LOAD ~ **vi** 1 : to form a pile ; ACCUMULATE 2 : to move or press forward in or as if in a mass ; CROWD (*pled into a car*)
pile n [ME, fr. L *pilus* hair; akin to L *pila* ball, *pilleus*, *pilleus* felt cap, Gk *pilos*] 1 : a coat or surface of usu. short close fine hairy hairs 2 : a hairy crest or mane of a horse
pile n [ME, fr. L *pila* ball] 1 : a single hemorrhoid 2 **pl** : MEMORRHoids; also : the condition of one affected with hemorrhoids
pile-ate \-'píl-'é-/ \-'píl-'é-/ *adj* 1 : having a pile 2 : having crest or mane
pile n [ME, fr. L *pila* ball] : a pile
pile driver *n* : a machine for driving down piles with a pile hammer or a steam or air hammer — called also **pile engine** 2 : an operator of a pile driver
pile hammer *n* : the heavy weight of the pile driver whose impact forces a pile into the earth
pile-um \-'píl-'é-/ *n*, **pl** *pl* \-'lé-/ \-'lé-/ [NL, fr. L *pilleus*, *pilleum* felt cap] : the top of the head of a bird from the bill to the nape
pile-um \-'píl-'é-/ *n*, **pl** *pl* \-'lé-/ \-'lé-/ [NL, fr. L] : the umbrella-shaped part of the head of a mushroom (as the mushrooms) 2 [L] : a pointed or cone-fitting cap worn by ancient Romans
pile-wort \-'píl-'wárt/ \-'wó-(ó)r/ *n* 1 : CELANDINE 2 : a coarse hairy perennial figwort (*Scrophularia marilandica*) of the eastern and central U.S.
pillar \-'píl-'lár/ *n* [Frangus *pillar*] [MF *pillier*, fr. *pillier* booty] **v** : PLUNDER, ROB; esp : to practice petty theft ~ **vi** : to steal in small quantities ; FLECH **syn** see **STEAL** — **pill-er-age** \-'(ó)-r-ij/ *n* — **pill-er-er** \-'(ó)-r-er/ *n* : a bald head b : a bald-headed man 2 : a man looked upon with humorous contempt or mock pity
pill-grim \-'píl-'grím/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *pelgrim*, fr. LL *pelegrinus*, alter. of L *peregrinus* foreigner, fr. *peregrinus* foreign, fr. *peregrin* abroad, fr. *per* through + *ager*, *ager* land — more at **FOR**, **ACRE**] : a priest who travels in a shrine or holy place as a devotee 3 **cap** : one of the English colonists founding the first permanent settlement in New England at Plymouth in 1620

pill-grim-age \-'píl-'grám-ij/ *n* 1 : a journey of a pilgrim; esp : one to a shrine or a sacred place 2 : the course of life on earth
pillgrimage *vi* : to go on a pilgrimage
pill-ing \-'píl-'ín/ *n* : a structure of piles; also : PILES
pill n [Frangus *pillen*, *pillen*, partly fr. OE *pilum* to peel, partly fr. MF *pillier* to plunder] *v*, *dic* **chiefly Eng** : to come off in flakes or scales ; PEE ~ **vi** 1 **archaic** : to subject to deprivation or extortion : DESPOLI 2 **dial** : to peel or strip off 3 **obs** : to remove hair from
pill n [L *pilula*, fr. dim. of *pila* ball — more at **PILE**] : 1 : medicine in a small rounded mass to be swallowed whole 2 : something repugnant or unpleasant that must be accepted or endured 3 : something resembling a pill in size or shape 4 : a disagreeable or tiresome person
pill w 1 : to dose with pills 2 : BLACKBALL
pill w 1 : to plunder with pills 2 : PLUCKBALL
pill w 1 : LILLEMUM, PILLEUS felt cap — more at **PILE** 1 : the act of looting or plundering esp. in war 2 **archaic** : something taken as booty 3 **see** **SPOLI**
pillage \-'píl-'láj/ *v* : to take booty ; PLUNDER **syn** see **RAVAGE** — **pill-lag-er** *n*
pill-lar \-'píl-'lár/ *n* [ME *pilare*, fr. OF, fr. ML *pilare*, fr. L *pilo*] 1 : a firm upright support for a superstructure ; POST 2 : a column or shaft standing alone esp. for a monument 2 : a chief supporter ; PROP 3 : a solid mass of coal, rock, or ore left standing to support a mine roof 4 : a body part likened to a column — from **pillar** to **post** : from one place or one situation to another
pillar w 1 : to support or strengthen with a pillar
pill-lar-box \-'píl-'lár-'boks/ *n* : a box of pillar-shaped mailboxes
pill n [Frangus *pillen*, *pillen*, partly fr. OE *pilum* to peel, partly fr. MF *pillier* to plunder] 1 : a small round box of pastebore 2 : small loose round embossment for machine guns and antitank weapons 3 : a small round hat without a brim; **specif** : a woman's shallow hat with a flat crown and straight sides
pill bug *n* : WOOD LOUSE 1
pill-ow \-'píl-'ó/ *n* [ScGael or IrGael: ScGael *pilleán*, dim. of *pill* covering, couch; IrGael *pillín*, dim. of *pill* covering, couch] 1 : a light saddle for women consisting chiefly of a cushion 2 : a pad or cushion put on behind a man's saddle chiefly for a woman to ride on 3 : a motorcycle or bicycle riding saddle for a passenger
pillow *adv* : on or as if on a pillow (ride ~)
pillow-ry \-'píl-'ó-ri/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *pillori*] 1 : a device for publicly punishing offenders consisting of a wooden frame with holes in which the head and hands can be locked 2 : a means for exposing to public scorn or ridicule
pillory w 1 : to set in a pillory as punishment 2 : to expose to public contempt, ridicule, or scorn
pillow \-'píl-'ó/ \-'(ó)-w/ *n* [ME *pillwe*, fr. OE *pyle*; akin to OHG *plulwi* pillow; both fr. a prehistoric Wgmc word borrowed fr. L *pilivus* pillow] 1 : a support for the head of a sleeping person; esp : a cloth bag filled with wool, cotton, or sponge 2 : a support or cushion 3 : a block or support used esp. to equalize or distribute pressure 3 : a cushion or pad thickly stuffed and used as a support for the feet and legs in making lace with a bobbin
pillow w 1 : to rest or lay on or as if on a pillow 2 : to serve as a pillow for ~ **vi** 1 : to lay or rest one's head on or as if on a pillow
pillow block *n : a block or standard to support a journal (as of a shaft) ; BEARING
pillow-case \-'píl-'ó-'kéis/ *n* : a removable covering for a pillow upon which one lies
pillow lace *n* : lace made with a bobbin
pillow sham *n* : an ornamental covering for a bed pillow
pillow slip *n* : PILLOWCASE
pillow — **see** **PIE**
pill-w \-'píl-'w/ \-'(ó)-w/ *n* [SV fr. NL *Pilococcus jaborandi*, special shrub of tropical Asia, an alkaloid C₁₁H₁₇N₃O obtained from jaborandi that is a strong sialagogue and diaphoretic
pill-lose \-'píl-'lós/ *adj* [L *pilosus*, fr. *pilus* hair — more at **PILE**] : covered with usu. soft hair — **pl-lós-ly** \-'píl-'lós-'at-'é-/ *adv*
pl-iol \-'píl-'i-ól/ *n* [MF *piole*, fr. It *piolota*, alter. of *pedota*, fr. AS *peol*, fr. Gk *peōs*, *peōs* to pierce, pierce, pl. of *peōō*; akin to Gk *pod-*, *poō* foot — more at **FOOT**] 1 : one employed to steer a ship ; HELMSMAN 2 : a person who is qualified and usu. licensed to conduct a ship into and out of a port or in specified waters, often for fixed fees 2 : GUIDE, LEADER 3 : an inclined frame at the front of a railroad locomotive for throwing obstacles off the track — called also **cowcatcher** 4 : one who flies or is qualified to fly an airplane 5 : a piece that guides a tool or machine part — **pl-iol-less** \-'lós-'ad/ *adj*
pl-iol w 1 : to steer or guide 2 : to steer or set the course of; also : to fly or act as pilot of **syn** see **GUIDE**
pliot adj : serving as a guiding or tracing device, an activating or auxiliary unit, or a trial or operation
pliot-age \-'píl-'t-ij/ *n* 1 : the act or business of piloting 2 : the compensation paid to a pilot
pliot balloon *n* : a small unmanned balloon sent up to show the direction and speed of the wind
pliot biscuit *n* : HAROTACK
pliot bread *n* : HAROTACK
pliot burner *n* : a small burner kept lighted to rekindle the principal burner
pliot engine *n* : a locomotive going in advance of a train to make sure that the way is clear
pliot fish *n* : a pelagic carangid fish (*Naucreates ductor*) that often swims in company with a shark
pliot-house \-'píl-'t-é-'háus/ *n* : a forward deckhouse for a ship's helmsman containing the steering wheel, compass, and navigating equipment
pliot light *n* : an indicator light showing where a switch or circuit breaker is located or whether a motor is in operation or power is on — called also **pilot lamp** 2 : a small permanent flame used to ignite gas at a burner*



pilaster



pillory 1

a but; **u** kitten; **r** further; **a** back; **á** bake; **á** cot, cart; **j** joke; **n** sing; **ó** flow; **ó** flaw; **ó** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

á out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **é** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life **ú** foot; **ú** foot; **y** yet; **yú** few; **yú** furious; **zh** vision

Pitldown man \ˌpɪt-dáun- n [Pitldown, East Sussex, England] : a supposedly very early primitive modern man based on skull fragments uncovered in a gravel pit at Pitldown and used in combination with comparatively recent skull remains of various animals in the development of an elaborate fraud

pi-u-lar or **pi-lu-lar** \ˌpɪ-ju-lər \ˌpɪ-lu-lər adj : of, relating to, or resembling a pill

pi-ule or **pi-lu-le** \ˌpɪ-(l)u-(ə)l n [MF, fr. L *piula* pill — more at *pill*] **1** : pill

pi-ma cotton \ˌpɪ-mə-, ˌpɪ-mə- n [Pima county, Arizona] : a cotton with fiber of exceptional strength and firmness developed in the southwestern U.S. by selection and breeding of Egyptian cottons

pi-mta \ˌpɪ-mənt- adj : of, relating to, or constituting a language family of the Uto-Aztecan phylum

pi-men-to \ˌpɪ-mənt-(ə)l n, pl **pi-men-tos** or **pimento** [Sp *pimenta* allspice, pepper, fr. LL *pimenta*, pl. of *pimentum* plant juice, fr. L *pimentum*] **1** : PIMENTO **2** : ALLSPICE

pim-per or **cheese n** \ˌpɪ-mə-, ˌmɛz-, ˌmɛs-, ˌmɛs- n : a short-lived meso having a mass approximately 270 times that of the electron and being responsible for a part of nuclear forces

pi-men-to \ˌpɪ-mənt-(ə)l, ˌpɪ-m-ˈyent- n, pl **pi-men-tos** [Sp, fr. *pimenta*] **1** : ALLSPICE **2** : bluntly conical thick-fleshed sweet peppers of European origin with a distinctive mild sweet flavor used esp. as a garnish, as a stuffing for olives, and as a source of paprika **2** : a plant that bears pimentos

pimp \ˈpɪmp- (origin unknown) : **1** : PROCURER, PANDER **2** : pimp **vi** : to act the pimp

pin-per-nel \ˌpɪn-pər-nel-, ˌpɪr-nəl n [ME *pimpernele*, fr. MF *pimpernelle*, fr. LL *pimpinella*, a medicinal herb] : any of a genus (*Anagallis*) of herbs of the primrose family; esp : one (*A. arvensis*) whose scarlet, white, or purplish flowers close at the approach of rain or other cloudy weather called also *scarlet pimpernel*

pin-ning \ˌpɪn-ˈpɪn-, ˌpɪn-ˈdʒɪn- adj [origin unknown] **1** : PETTY, INSIGNIFICANT **2** chiefly dial : PUNY, SICKLY

pin-ple \ˌpɪn-pəl n [ME *pinple*] **1** : a small inflamed elevation of the skin : **2** **PAUPUS** **3** **FISTULUS** **4** **WELLING** or protuberance

pin-pled \ˌpɪn-pɪld- adj [origin unknown] **1** : **2** : **pin-pled** **3** : **pin-pled** **4** : **pin-pled** **5** : **pin-pled** **6** : **pin-pled** **7** : **pin-pled** **8** : **pin-pled** **9** : **pin-pled** **10** : **pin-pled** **11** : **pin-pled** **12** : **pin-pled** **13** : **pin-pled** **14** : **pin-pled** **15** : **pin-pled** **16** : **pin-pled** **17** : **pin-pled** **18** : **pin-pled** **19** : **pin-pled** **20** : **pin-pled** **21** : **pin-pled** **22** : **pin-pled** **23** : **pin-pled** **24** : **pin-pled** **25** : **pin-pled** **26** : **pin-pled** **27** : **pin-pled** **28** : **pin-pled** **29** : **pin-pled** **30** : **pin-pled** **31** : **pin-pled** **32** : **pin-pled** **33** : **pin-pled** **34** : **pin-pled** **35** : **pin-pled** **36** : **pin-pled** **37** : **pin-pled** **38** : **pin-pled** **39** : **pin-pled** **40** : **pin-pled** **41** : **pin-pled** **42** : **pin-pled** **43** : **pin-pled** **44** : **pin-pled** **45** : 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the front of a theater for the orchestra (3) 2 an area in a securities or commodities exchange in which members do trading 2: HELL (as in a) with 2 a; a hollow indentation esp. in the surface of an organism; as a; a natural hollow in the surface of the body 2: one of the indented scars left in the skin by a pustular disease 2: POCMARK C 6 a minute depression in the secondary wall of a cell wall fulfilling in the intercellular movement of water and dissolved material

pit *v* **pit**; **pit**-ing *vi* 1 a: to place, cast, bury, or store in a pit b: to make pits into; *esp*: to scar or mark with pits 2 a: to set (as gamecocks) into or as if into a pit to fight b: to set into operation or activity; *oppos*: to set on foot c: to become marked with pits; *esp*: to preserve for a time an indentation made by pressure

pit *n* (D, fr. MD — more at PITH): the stone of a drupaceous fruit **pit-a-pit**; **pit**-ing; **pit**-ing: to remove the pit from **pit-a-pit** *v* **pit** *n* [Sp & Pg] 1: any of several fiber-yielding plants; as a CENTURY PLANT b: YUCCA c: a Central American yucca-leaved plant (*Musa madagascariensis*) 2 a: the fiber of a pita b: any of several other fibers

pit-a-pat \pit-i-'pat\ *adv* (or *adj*) [imit.]: PITTER-PATTER — **pit-a-pat** *n* — **pit-a-pat** *vi*

pitch \pich\ *n* (ME *picch*, fr. OE *pic*, fr. L *pic*, *pic*; akin to L *opimus* *fat* — more at FAT) 1: a black or dark viscid substance obtained as a residue in the distillation of tars or other organic materials 2: any of various bituminous substances 3: an often medicinal resin obtained from various conifers 4: any of various artificial mixtures resembling resinous or bituminous pitches

pitch *vt*: to cover, smear, or treat with pitch **pitch** *v* **pitch** \pich\ [ME *picchen* *v*] 1: to erect and fix firmly in place (~ a tent) 2: THROW, FLING: as a: to deliver (a baseball) to a batter b: to toss (as coins) so as to fall at or near a mark (~ pennies) 3: to sell or advertise esp. in a high-pressure way 4 a (1): to set in to be an actor at a particular quality (2): to set in to a particular musical key b: to cause to be set at a particular angle 5: to utter with glissincerity 6 a: to use as a starting pitcher b: to play as pitcher ~ *vi* 1 a: to fall precipitately or headlong b of a ship: to have the bow alternately plunge precipitately down and rise abruptly up c: SUCK, 1 2 a: ENCLAVE b: to choose something up, in a casual way 3: to incline downward; SLOPE 4 a: to pitch something (as a baseball or softball) b: to play ball as a pitcher *syn* *see* THROW

pitch *n* 1: the action or manner of pitching 2 a: degree of slope b: RAKE b (1): distance between one point on a gear tooth and the corresponding point on the next tooth (2): distance from any point on the pitch of a screw to the corresponding point on an adjacent thread measured parallel to the axis (3): distance advanced by a propeller in one revolution 4: the number of teeth or threads per inch 3 *archaic*: TOP, ZENITH 4 a: the relative level, intensity, or extent of some quality or state b (1): the property of a musical note that is determined by the frequency of the sound waves producing it; *highness* or *lowness* of sound (2): a standard frequency for tuning instruments c (1): the difference in the relative vibration frequency of the human voice that contributes to the total meaning of speech (2): a definite relative pitch that is a significant phenomenon in speech 5: a steep place; DECLIVITY 6: an all-fours game in which the first card led is a trump 7 a: an often high-pressure sales talk b: ADVERTISEMENT 8 a: the declivity of a baseball by a pitcher to a batter b: a baseball so thrown — **pitched** \pich't\ *adj*



Four-times-accented or four-line octave
 three-accented or three-line octave
 two-accented or two-line octave
 once-accented or one-line octave
 middle C
 great octave
 subcontractive
 double contractive
 staff notation of pitch 4b(1)

pitch-out \pich-'aut\ *n* 1: a pitch in baseball deliberately out of reach of the batter to enable the catcher to check or put out a base runner 2: a lateral pass in football between two backs to a scrimmage line

pitch pipe *n*: a small reed pipe or flue pipe producing one or more tones to establish the pitch in singing or in tuning an instrument

pitch-stone \pich-'stōn\ *n*: a glassy rock with a resinous luster containing more water than obsidian

pit \pich-'ē\ *adj* 1 a: full of pitch; TARRY b: of, relating to, or having the qualities of pitch c: PITCH-BLACK

pit-ous \pit-'ōs-\ *adj*: arousing or deserving pity or compassion *syn* *see* PITIFUL — **pit-ō-ous-ly** *adv* — **pit-ō-us-ness** *n*

pit-fall \pit-'fōl\ *n* 1: TRAP, SNARE; *specif*: a pit firmly covered or camouflaged and used to capture and hold animals or men 2: a hidden or unsuspected danger or difficulty

pit \pich\ *n* (ME, fr. OE *pieth*; akin to MD & MLG *pit* *pit*, *pit*) 1 a: a vas. continuous central strand of spongy tissue in the stems of most vascular plants that prob. functions chiefly in storage b: any of various loose spongy plant tissues that resemble true pits c: the soft or spongy interior of a part of the body 2 a: the essential part; CORE b: substantial quality (as of meaning) 3: IMPORTANCE, SIGNIFICANCE

pit *vt* 1 a: to kill (as a cat) by piercing or severing the spinal cord b: to destroy the spinal cord or central nervous system of (as a frog) w. a passing blade c: to pierce and run down the vertebral canal 2: to remove the pit from (a plant stem)

pit-head \pit-'hed\ *n*: the top of a mining pit or coal shaft; *also*: the immediately adjacent ground and buildings

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'i-'kan'th-'thro-'pōid\ *adj*, *relating to, or resembling the primitive extinct man (genus Pithecanthropus)*

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'i-'kan'th-'thro-'pōs-\ *n*, *pl* **pit** *ec-an-thro-pi* \-pi-'pē\ [NL, fr. Gk *pithekos* ape & *anthrōpos* human being; akin to OHG *ibēn* to tremble, L *Joedus* ugly]; any primitive extinct man (genus *Pithecanthropus*) known from skeletal remains from Java and the Philippines

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'i-'ē\ *adv*: in a pithy manner

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n*: the quality or state of being pithy **pit** *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *adj* 1: consisting of or abounding in pit 2: having substance and point; tersely cogent *syn* *see* CONCISE

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *adj* 1: pitifully insignificant; *despicable* *syn* *see* CONTEMPTIBLE, PITIFUL — **pit-ec-an-thro-pus-ly** *adv* — **pit-ec-an-thro-pus-ness** *n* — **pit-ec-an-thro-pus-ly** *adv*

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n*: one that pities

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *adj* 1 a: describing or arousing pity b: MEAN, MEAGER 2 *archaic*: full of pity; COMPASSIONATE — **pit-ec-an-thro-pus-ly** *adv* — **pit-ec-an-thro-pus-ness** *n*

syn PITIFUL, PITEOUS, PITIABLE mean calling for pity. PITIFUL implies making a successful appeal to compassion or commiseration though the feeling of pathetic. PITEOUS implies pleading for compassion or mercy whether successfully or not; PITIABLE suggests sympathy, arousing some contempt along with pity

pitiless \pit-'i-'lē-\ *adj*: devoid of pity; MERCILESS — **pit-iless-ly** *adv* — **pit-iless-ness** *n*

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n* 1: pit (2) 2: one who works in or near a pit (as a worker in a coal mine) 2 *pl* **pit** *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n*: CONNECTING ROD

pit-on \pē-'tōn\ *n* (F): a spike, wedge, or peg driven into a rock or ice surface as a support often with an eye through which a rope may pass

pit-ot-static tube \pē-'tō-'stat-ik-\ *n*: a device that consists of a Pitot tube and a static tube and that measures pressures in such a way that the relative speed of a fluid can be determined

pit-ot tube \pē-'tō-\ *n* (F) (*tube de Pitot*, fr. Henri Pitot 1771-78) *pl* *physicist*: a device that consists of a tube having a short bent part angled behind the tip. The fluid pressure in the body of fluid with the mouth of the bent part directed upstream and is used with a manometer to measure the velocity of fluid flow 2: PITOT-STATIC TUBE

pit saw *n*: a hand saw worked by two men one of whom stands on or above the log being sawed and the other below it usu. in a pit

pitance \pit-'n(t)s\ *n* (ME *piance*, fr. OF, *piety*, *pit*, fr. ML *pietaria*, fr. *pietari*, *pietans*, *ppr*. of *pietari* to be charitable, fr. L *pietas*); a small portion, amount, or allowance

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *adj*: marked with pits

pit-ter-pat \pit-'or-'pat-, 'piter-'ē-\ *n* [imit.]: a rapid succession of light sounds or beats; FATTER — **pit-ter-pat** \pit-'or-'piter-'ē-\ *adv* (or *adj*) — **pit-ter-pat** \piter-'piter-'ē-\ *adv* *vi*

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n*: the action or process of forming pits 2: an arrangement of pits 3: the bringing of gamecocks together to fight

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n*: a *pit* *ec-an-thro-pus* *pl*: the body of fluid with the mouth of the bent part directed upstream and is used with a manometer to measure the velocity of fluid flow 2: PITOT-STATIC TUBE

pituitary body \pit-'yū-tē-\ *n*: a small endocrine organ attached to the infundibulum of the brain that consists of an epithelial anterior lobe joined by an intermediate part to a posterior lobe of nervous origin and produces various internal secretions directly or indirectly impinging on most basic body functions

pituitary body \pit-'yū-tē-\ *n*: a *pituitary* *pl*: the body of extract of the fresh pituitary body of cattle

pit viper *n*: any of various mostly New World specialized venomous snakes (family Crotalidae) with a sensory pit on each side of the head and hollow perforated fangs

pit *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n* (ME *pit*, fr. *pit*, fr. L *pietas*, *pietas* *piety*, *piety*); *pl* *ec-an-thro-pus* \pich-'ē-\ *n*: a sympathetic sorrow for one suffering, distressed, or unhappy; COMPASSION b: capacity to feel pity 2: something to be regretted

syn COMPASSION, COMMISERATION, RUTH, CONDOLENCE, SYMPATHY; *syn* *see* COMPASSIONATE, CONDOLENT, SORROWFUL, SORROWY for one in misery or distress; COMPASSION implies pity coupled with an urgent desire to aid or spare; COMMISERATION suggests pity expressed outwardly in exclamations, tears, words of comfort; RUTH implies pity coming from a change of heart or a relenting; CONDOLENCE applies chiefly to formal expression of grief to one

ab *ab*: kitten; *er* further; a back; *ā* bake; *ā* cot, cat, f joke; *o* sing; *ō* flow; *ō* flow; *o* coin; *th* thin; *th* this; *th* this

plain-tive \ˈplānt-iv/ *adj* [ME *plainif*; fr. MF, fr. *plain*]; expressive of grief or woe; MELANCHOLY — **plain-tive-ly** *adv* — **plain-tive-ness** *n*

plain weave *n*: a weave in which the threads interlace alternately **plait**-*ter* \ˈplā-stər/ *var* of **PLASTER**

plait \ˈplāi, -stər/ *n* [ME *pleit*, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *plictus*, fr. *plictus*, pp. of *L plicare* to fold — more at **PLY**] 1: **PLEAT** 2: a 2 to 4, of hair, or other matter; *specif*: RIGIDAL

plait *v* 1: **PLEAT** 2: a: to interweave the strands or locks of: **BRAID** b: to make by **plaiting** — **plait-er** *n*

plaiting *n*: the interlacing of strands: **BRAIDING**

plan \ˈplān/ *n* [F, plane, foundation, ground plan; partly fr. *L planus* level ground; fr. neut. of *planus* level; partly fr. F *planter* to plant, fix in place; cf. LL *plantare* — more at **PLANT**] 1: a drawing or diagram drawn on a plane: as a: a top or horizontal view of an object b: a large-scale map of a small area 2: a: a method of carrying out a design; *DEVICE* b: a method of doing something: *PROCEDURE* c: a detailed program of action d: **GOAL**, **AIM** 3: an orderly arrangement of parts of an overall design or objective

SYN **PLAN**, **DESIGN**, **PLOT**, **SCHEME**, **PROJECT** mean a method devised for making or doing something or achieving an end. **PLAN** always implies mental formation and sometimes graphic representation. **DESIGN** often suggests a particular pattern and some degree of achieved order or harmony; **PLOT** implies a laying out in clearly distinguished sections with attention to their relations and proportions. **SCHEME** stresses calculation of the end in view and may apply to a plan motivated by craftiness and self-seeking; **PROJECT** often stresses imaginative scope and vision

plan *vb* **planned**; **plan-ning** *v* 1: to arrange the parts of; *DESIGN* 2: to devise or project the realization or achievement of 3: to have in mind; *INTEND* — *vi* 1: to make **plan-ner** *n*

plan- or **plano-** *comb form* [prob. fr. NL, fr. Gk, wandering, fr. *planos*; akin to Gk *planasthai* to wander — more at **PLANET**]: moving about; *motive* (*planoblast*)

plan- or **plano-** *comb form* [L *planus*] 1: flat (*planosol*) 2: flatly (*planospiral*) 3: flat and (*plano-concave*)

plan-ar \ˈplā-nər, -nār/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or lying in a plane 2: two-dimensional in quality

plan-ar-i-an \ˈplā-nər-ē-ən, -ner-/ *n* [deriv. of L *planum* plane]; any of a family (Planariidae) or order (Tricladida) of small soft-bodied ciliated mostly aquatic turbellarian worms

plan-na-tion \ˈplā-nā-shən/ *n*: mechanical erosion producing flat surface

plan-chet \ˈplān-çət/ *n* [dim. of *planch* (flat plate)] 1: a metal disk to be stamped as a coin 2: a small metal or plastic disk sometimes with a raised edge

planch \ˈplānç/ *n* [F, fr. dim. of *planche* plank, fr. L *planco*]; a small board supported on casters at two points and a vertical pencil at a third and believed to produce automatic writing when lightly touched by the fingers

plane \ˈplān/ *vb* [ME *plānen*, fr. MF *plāner*, fr. LL *planare*, fr. L *planare* to level, more at **PLANE**] 1: to make smooth or even 2: to level b: to make plane by use of a plane 2: to remove by **planing** — *vi* 1: to work with a plane 2: to do the work of a plane — **plan-er** *n*

plane *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *planatus*, fr. Gk *planatus*: akin to Gk *planō* to level — more at **PLATE**]; any of a genus (*Platanus* of the family Platanaceae, the plane-tree family) of trees with large palmately lobed leaves and flowers in globose heads — called also **buttonwood**, **scycamore**

plane *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *planities*]; a flat surface; *specif*: a tool for smoothing or shaping a wood surface

plane *n* [L *planus*, fr. neut. of *planus* level] 1: a: a surface of set in a straight line joining two of its points lies wholly in the surface b: a flat or level surface 2: a level of existence, consciousness, or development 3: a: one of the main supporting surfaces of an airplane b: by shortening] = **AIRPLANE**

plane *adj* [L *planus*] 1: having no elevations or depressions; **FLAT** 2: of, relating to, or dealing with geometric planes b: lying in a plane *specif*: *SYN* see **LEVEL**

plane *vi* [F *planer*, fr. *plan* plane; fr. the plane formed by the wings of a soaring bird] 1: a: to soar on wings b: to skim across the surface of the water 2: to travel by airplane

plane angle *n*: an angle formed by two lines

plane geometry *n*: a branch of elementary geometry that deals with plane figures

plan-er-tree \ˈplā-nər-ē-/ *n* [J. J. Planera 1789 G botanist]; a small-leaved *NO*. American tree (*Planera aquatica*) of the elm family with an oval ribbed fruit

plan-et \ˈplā-nət/ *n* [ME *planete*, fr. OF, fr. LL *planeta*, modif. of Gk *planētēs* lit., wanderer; fr. *planōsthai* to wander; akin to *ON* *planā* to rush around] 1: a: any of the seven heavenly bodies sun, moon, Venus, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, and Saturn that in ancient belief have motions of their own among the fixed stars b: one of the bodies except a comet, meteor, or satellite that re-

volves around the sun in the solar system; *specif*: **EARTH** 2: a heavenly body held to influence the fate of human beings 3: a person or thing of great importance; **LUMINARY**

plane table \ˈplān-ē-/ *n*: an instrument that is observed and is used on a tripod with a ruler pointing at the object observed and is used for plotting the lines of a survey directly from the observation

plan-e-tar-i-um \ˈplān-ət-er-ē-əm/ *n*, *pl* **planetarium** or **plan-e-tar-i-ūm** \ˈplā-n-ət-er-ē-ūm/ *n*: a model or representation of the solar system 2: a device, or other matter, for displaying various celestial images and effects b: a building or room housing such a device

plan-e-tary \ˈplān-ət-er-ē-/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a planet b (1): **WANDERING** (2): having a motion like that of a planet c: **EMPIREAN** 2: **TERRESTRIAL**, **WORLDWIDE** 3: having or consisting of an epicyclic train of gear wheels

plan-e-tes-i-mal \ˈplān-ət-es-ē-məl, -tez-/ *n* [*planet* + *-esimal* (as in *infinitesimal*)]; one of numerous small solid heavenly bodies that may have existed at an early stage of the development of the solar system

planetesimal hypothesis *n*: a hypothesis in astronomy: the planets have evolved by aggregation from planetesimals

plan-e-toid \ˈplān-ət-ōid/ *n* 1: a body resembling a planet 2: **ASTEROID** — **plan-e-toi-dal** \ˈplān-ət-ōi-dəl/ *adj*

plan-et-strick-en \ˈplān-ət-strīk-ən/ or **plan-et-struck** \-strʊk/ *adj*: affected by the influence of a planet 2: **PANIC-STRIKEN**

planet wheel *n*: a gear wheel that revolves around the wheel which it meshes in an epicyclic train

plan-form \ˈplān-ˈfɔrm/ *n*: the contour of an airplane as viewed from above

plan-ge-ry \ˈplān-ʒən-ē-/ *n*: the quality or state of being **plangent**

plan-ge-nt \-jənt/ *adj* [*L* *plangent-*, *plangens*, pp. of *plangere* to strike, lament] 1: having a loud reverberating sound 2: having an expressive esp. plaintive quality — **plan-ge-nt-ly** *adv*

plan-i-m-e-ter \ˈplā-nī-m-ət-ər, -plā-/ *n* [F *planimètre*, fr. L *planum* flat + *-mètre* meter]; an instrument for measuring the area of a plane figure by tracing its boundary line

plan-i-metric \ˈplā-nī-m-etr-ik/ *adj* [F *planimétrique* measurement of plane surfaces, fr. ML *planimetria*, fr. L *planum* plane + *-metria* -metry] of a map; having no indications of contour

plan *v* [L *planus*] (of *MF* *plānen*, stem of *plānen* for measuring the area of a plane figure by tracing its boundary line)

plan *v* [L *planus*]: to make smooth or plane; *specif*: to toughen and polish by hammering lightly — **plan-ish-er** *n*

plan-i-sphere \ˈplā-nī-sf-(ə)r-/ *n* [ML *planisphaerium*, fr. L *planum* plane + *sphaera* sphere]; a representation of the circles of the sphere on a plane; *esp*: 1: a polar projection of the celestial sphere and the stars on a plane with adjustable circles or other appendages for showing celestial phenomena for any given time

plank \ˈplæk/ *n* [ME, fr. ONF *planke*, fr. L *planca*] 1: a heavy thick board; *specif*: one 2 to 4 inches thick and at least 8 inches wide; 2: an object made of plank or planking c: **PLANKING** 2: a: an article in the platform of a political party b: a principal item of a policy or program

plank *v* 1: to cover or floor with planks 2: to set down 3: to load and serve on a board usu. with an elaborate garnish

plank-ing \ˈplæk-ŋ-/ *n*: the act or process of covering or fitting with planks 2: a quantity of planks

plank-sheer \ˈplæk-ʃi-(ə)r/ *n* [alter. of obs. *plancher* (planking)]; a heavy plank forming the outer edge of a ship's deck

plank-ter \ˈplæk-(t)ər/ *n* [Gk *planktēr* wanderer, fr. *plazesthai*]; a planctic organism

plank-ton \ˈplæk-(t)ən, -tān/ *n* [G, fr. Gk, neut. of *planktos* drifting, fr. *plazesthai* to wander, drift, pass. of *plazein* to drive astray; akin to L *plangere* to strike — more at **PLAIN**]; the passively floating or weakly swimming animal and plant life of a body of water

plan-less \ˈplān-ləs/ *adj*: functioning or taking place without a plan or set goal — **plan-less-ly** *adv* — **plan-less-ness** *n*

plan-o-con-cave \ˈplā-nō-ˈkāv, -ˈkāv-/ *adj*: flat on one side and concave on the other

plan-o-convex \ˈplā-nō-ˈkæks, -ˈkæv-, -kən-/ *adj*: flat on one side and convex on the other

plan-o-graph \ˈplā-nō-ˈgräf/ *n* [back-formation fr. *planography*]; to print by planography — **planograph** *n*

plan-o-graph-ic \ˈplā-nō-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj*: involving planography

plan-o-graph-y \ˈplā-nō-ˈgräf-ē-/ *n*: a process (as lithography) for printing from a planigraph; *also*: matter printed by such a process

plan-o-sol \ˈplā-nō-ˈsɔl, -ˈsɔl/ *n* [*plan-* + L *solum* ground, soil]; any of an intrazonal group of soils with strongly leached upper layers over a compacted clay or silt developed on smooth flat uplands

plan position indicator *n*: **PPI**

plant \ˈplānt/ *vb* [ME *planten*, fr. OE *plantian*, fr. LL *plantare* to plant, fix in place; fr. L *to plant*, fr. *planus* plant] *v* 1: a: to put or set in the ground for growth (= seeds) b: to set or sow with seeds or plants c: to establish or institute b: **COLONIZE**, **SETTLE** c: to place (animals) in a new locality to grow and multiply d: to stock with animals 3: a: to place in or on the ground b: to place firmly or forcibly 4: a: **CONCEAL** b: to covertly place for discovery publication or dissemination

plant *v* 1: to plant something — **plant-able** \-ˈd-ə-bəl/ *adj*

plant *n* [ME *plante*, fr. OE, fr. L *planta*] 1: a: a young tree, vine, shrub, or herb planted or suitable for planting b: any of a kingdom (Plantae) of living beings typically lacking locomotor movement or obvious nervous or sensory organs and possessing cell walls c: a: the land, buildings, machinery, apparatus, and fixtures employed in carrying on a trade or an industrial business b: a factory or workshop for the manufacture of a particular product c: the total facilities available for production or service d: the land, buildings, and other things that establish or institute 3: an act of planting 4: something or someone planted — **plant-like** \-līk/ *adj*

plant-tag-e-net \ˈplān-tāj-ē-nət/ *adj* [*Plantagenet*, nickname of the family adopted as surname] of or relating to an English royal house deriving its name from 1154 to 1399 — **Plantagenet** *n*

plantain \ˈplānt-ən/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *plantagin*, *plantago*, fr.

SYMBOL	NAME	PLANETS		PERIOD IN DAYS OR YEARS	DIAMETER IN MILES
		MEAN DISTANCE FROM THE SUN astronomical miles	PERIOD IN DAYS OR YEARS		
J	Jupiter	5.20	483	12 years	88,640
S	Saturn	9.54	886	29 years	74,100
U	Uranus	19.19	1783	84 years	32,000
N	Neptune	30.07	2749	165 years	31,000
E	Earth	1.00	93	365 1/4 days	7,927
V	Venus	0.72	67	225 days	7,700
M	Mars	1.52	142	687 days	4,215
P	Pluto	39.46	3670	248 years	4,000?
C	Mercury	0.39	36	88 days	3,100

e about; **o** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **i** bake; **a** cot, cart; **u** joke; **o** sing; **e** flow; **o** flaw; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

g out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **o** easy; **g** gift; **f** trip; **i** life **l** foot; **o** foot; **y** yet; **y** few; **y** furious; **z** vision

chemically, or electrically; also: to deposit (as a layer) on a surface 2: to make a printing surface from or for 3: to fix or secure with a layer

plateau \plā-'tō, -'plā-, n/, pl plateaus or plā-teaux \-'tōz, -'tōz/ [F, fr. MF, plateau, fr. *plat* flat] 1 a: a usu. extensive land area with a relatively level surface raised sharply above adjacent land on at least one side b: TABLELAND 2: a similar upsurge feature 2 a: a region of little or no change in a graphical representation b: a relatively stable level, period, or condition

plateau vt \-'tō- / n: a minute flattened body; *specif*: BLOOD LEVY

plate-like \-'līk/ adj: resembling a plate esp. in smooth flat form

plat-en \-'plāt-ən/ n [MF *plateine*, fr. *plate*] 1 a flat plate of metal; esp: one that exerts or receives pressure 2: the roller of a typewriter

plate proof n: a proof taken from a plated letterpress printing surface

plat-er \-'plāt-ər/ n 1: one that plates 2 a: a horse that runs chiefly in plate races b: an inferior race horse

plate rail n 1 chiefly Brit: a primitive type of flat rail of cast iron with an upright ledge on the outer edge to keep wheels on the rail 2: a rail or narrow shelf along the upper part of a wall to hold plates or ornaments

plat-form \-'plāt-'fōrm/ n, often attrib [MF *plate-forme* diagram, map, lit., flat form] 1 a: PLAN, DESIGN b: a declaration of the principles on which a group of persons stand; esp: a declaration of principles and policies of a political party or a candidate 2: a horizontal flat surface, usu. higher than the adjoining area; esp: a raised flooring for speakers, performers, or other persons 3: a layer (as of leather) between the inner sole and outer sole of a shoe b: a shoe having such a sole

platform car n: LITACAR

platform rocker n: a chair that rocks on a stable platform

platform scale n: a weighing machine with a flat platform on which objects are weighed — called also *platform balance*

platin- or **platin-** comb form [NL *platinum*]: platinum (<*platinum* - platinum)

plati-na \plā-'tē-nə/ n [Sp]: PLATINUM; esp: crude native platinum

platina adj: of the color platinum

plating n 1: the act or process of plating 2 a: a coating of metal plates b: a thin coating of metal

platin-ic \-'plāt-īk/ adj: of, relating to, or containing platinum esp. when trivalent — compare PLATINOUS

platin-ize \-'plāt-īz/ vt: to cover, treat, or combine with platinum

platin-ous \-'plāt-ən-əs/ adj: of, relating to, or containing platinum esp. when bivalent — compare PLATINIC

platin-um \-'plāt-ən-əm/ n [NL, fr. Sp *platina*, fr. dim. of *plata* silver — more at PLATE] 1: a heavy precious grayish white noncorroding ductile malleable metallic element that fuses with difficulty and is used esp. in chemical ware and apparatus, as a catalyst, and in dental and jewelry alloys — see ELEMENT table 2: a moderate GRAY

platinum black n: a soft dull black powder of metallic platinum obtained by reduction and precipitation from solutions of its salts and used as a catalyst

platinum blonde n: a pale silvery blonde color that in human hair is usu. produced by bleach and a bluish rinse 2: a person whose hair is of the color platinum blonde

platin-tude \-'plāt-ī-tūd-(t)yūd/ n [F, fr. *plat* flat, dull] 1: the quality or state of being dull or insipid 2: TRITENESS 2: a flat, trite, or worn c: remark 3: COMMONPLACE — **platin-tu-di-nous** \-'plāt-ī-tūd-ē-nəs/ adj

platin-tu-di-nal \-'plāt-ē-'tūd-ē-nəl/ adj: PLATTINODINUS

platin-tu-di-nar-i-an \-'tūd-ē-n-er-ē-ən/ n: one given to platitudes

platin-tu-di-nize \-'tūd-ē-n-īz/ vt [*platinodinus*]: to utter platitudes

platon-ic \plō-'tān-īk, plī-ə/ [L *platonicus*, fr. Gk *platonikos* fr. *Platon* Plato] 1 cap: of, relating to, or characteristic of Plato or Platonism 2 a: relating to or based on platonic love; also: experiencing or professing platonic love b: NOMINAL; THEORETICAL — **platon-ic-ally** \-'tān-ē-ē-ē/ adv

Platonic love n, often cap P 1: love conceived by Plato as ascending from passion for the individual to contemplation of the universal and ideal 2: a close relationship between two persons in which sexual desire has been suppressed or sublimated

Plato-nism \-'plāt-ən-īz-əm/ n 1 a: the philosophy of Plato stated as actual doctrine b: a group of persons sharing an ideal and that these ideas are the objects of true knowledge apprehended by reminiscence b: NEOPLATONISM 2: PLATONIC LOVE — **Plato-nist** \-'plāt-ən-īst/ n — **Plato-nis-tic** \-'plāt-ē-n-īst-ik/ adj

Plato-nize \-'plāt-ē-n-īz/ vt: to adopt, imitate, or conform to Platonism esp. esp: to explain in accordance with or adapt to Platonic doctrines; esp: IDEALIZE

plato-on \-'plāt-ōn, plā- / [F *peloton* small detachment, lit., ball, fr. *pelote* little ball — more at PELLET] 1: a subdivision of a company-size military unit normally consisting of a headquarters and two or more squads or sections 2: a group of persons sharing a common characteristic or activity; *specif*: a group of football players trained for either offense or defense and sent into or

withdrawn from the game as a body

platoon sergeant n 1: an army noncommissioned officer in charge of a platoon 2: a SERGEANT

Platt-deutsch \-'plāt-'dōich, -'plāt- / n [G, fr. D *Plattdeutsch*, lit., Low German, fr. *plat* flat, low + *deutsch* German] 1: a colloquial language of northern Germany comprising several Low German dialects

plat-er \-'plāt-ər/ n [ME *plater*, fr. AF, fr. MF *plate*] 1 a: a large plate used esp. for serving meat b: PLATE 3c(2) 2: a photograph record

platy \-'plāt-ē/ adj 1: resembling a plate 2: consisting of plates or used chiefly of soil or mineral formations

platy-plat- \-'plāt-ē/ n: **platy-plat-** or **plati-** (NL *Platycyclus*, genus name): any of various small stockily built Mexican topminnows highly favored for the tropical aquarium, noted for variability and brilliant color, and held to form a single species (*Platy-platys maculatus*)

platy-hel-minth \-'plāt-ē-'hēlm-īn-th/ n [deriv. of Gk *platys* broad, flat + *helminth*, helminth(ism)]: any of a phylum (Platyhelminthes) of soft-bodied usu. much flattened worms (as the planarians, flukes, and tapeworms) — **platy-hel-min-thic** \-'hēlm-īn-th-ē-ē-ē/ adj

platy-pus \-'plāt-ē-'pas, -'pūs/ n [NL, fr. Gk *platypus* flat-footed, fr. *platys* broad + *pus* foot — more at PLACE, FOOT]: a small aquatic oviparous mammal (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) of southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania having a fleshy bill resembling that of a duck, dense fur, webbed feet, and a broad flattened tail

plat-yr-rhine \-'plāt-ē-'rīn/ adj [Gk *platyrrhin-*, *platyrrhis* broad-nosed, fr. *platys* + *rhin-*, rhin(nose)]: having a short broad nose

plaud-er \-'plō-d-ər/ n [L *plaudere* applaud, pl. Imper. of *plaudere* to applaud] 1: an act or round of applause 2: enthusiastic approval

plau-si-bil-ity \-'plō-zə-'bil-ē-tē/ n 1: the quality or state of being plausible 2: something plausible

plau-si-bly \-'plō-zə-'bəl/ adj [L *plausibilis* worthy of applause, fr. *plausus*, pl. of *plaudere*] 1: superficially fair, reasonable, or valuable 2: SPECIOUS 2: superficially pleasing or persuasive 3: superficially worthy of belief: CREDIBLE — **plau-si-bly-ness** n — **plau-si-bly-ness** adv

PLAUSIBLE, CREDIBLE, COLORABLE, SPECIOUS mean outwardly acceptable as true or genuine. **PLAUSIBLE** implies reasonableness at first sight or hearing usu. with some hint of a possibility of being deceived; **CREDIBLE** may suggest plausibility but more clearly stresses worthiness of belief; **COLORABLE** implies plausibility as merely outward grounds; **SPECIOUS** stresses plausibility usu. with a clear implication of dissimulation or fraud

PLAU-SIVE \-'plō-ziv, -siv/ adj [L *plausus*, pp.] 1: manifesting praise or approval; **APPLAUDING** 2 obs: PLEASING 3 archaic: SPECIOUS

Plau-tine \-'plō-'tīn/ adj: of, relating to, or characteristic of Plautus or his writings

play \plā/ n [ME, fr. OE *plega*; akin to OE *plegan* to play, MD *pleyten* to play, *pleyten* to play, *pleyten* to play; *pleyten* or instrument b (1) archaic: GAMBOL SPORT (2) the conduct, course, or action of a game (3) a particular act or maneuver in a game c (1) obs: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (2) DALLIANCE d (1): recreational activity; esp: the spontaneous activity of children (2) to play (said in a scornful way) (3) the act or an instance of playing on words or speech sounds e: GAMBLING, GAMING 2 a (1): act, way, or manner of proceeding (2): DEAL, VENTURE b (1): OPERATION, ACTIVITY (2): brisk, fiducial, or light movement (3): free or unimpeded motion (as of a part of a machine); also: the length or measure of such motion (4) scope or opportunity for action 3 a: the stage representation of an action or story b: a dramatic composition: DRAMA **syn** see FUN — **in play**: in condition or position to be legitimately played

play vt \plā/ n [ME, fr. OE *plegan*; akin to OE *plegan* to play, MD *pleyten* to play, *pleyten* to play, *pleyten* to play; *pleyten* or instrument b (1) archaic: GAMBOL SPORT (2) the conduct, course, or action of a game (3) a particular act or maneuver in a game c (1) obs: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (2) DALLIANCE d (1): recreational activity; esp: the spontaneous activity of children (2) to play (said in a scornful way) (3) the act or an instance of playing on words or speech sounds e: GAMBLING, GAMING 2 a (1): act, way, or manner of proceeding (2): DEAL, VENTURE b (1): OPERATION, ACTIVITY (2): brisk, fiducial, or light movement (3): free or unimpeded motion (as of a part of a machine); also: the length or measure of such motion (4) scope or opportunity for action 3 a: the stage representation of an action or story b: a dramatic composition: DRAMA **syn** see FUN — **in play**: in condition or position to be legitimately played

play-able \-'plā-'ə-bəl/ adj: suitable for or in a condition to be playfully or amusingly about; TRIFLE (2) to deal or behave frivolously or mockingly 3: to deal in a light, speculative, or sportive manner (4): to make use of double meaning or of the similarity of sound of two words for stylistic or humorous effect 2 a: to take advantage (~ing upon fears) b (1): FLUTTER, FRISK (2) to move or operate in a lively, irregular, or intermittent manner c: to move or function freely within prescribed limits d: to discharge, eject, or fire repeatedly or so as to make a stream (hoses ~ing to fire) (1) to perform (music) (2) to perform (a play) or sound in performance (the organ is ~ing) b (1): to act on a stage or other dramatic medium (2): SHOW, RUN (what's ~ing at the theater) c: to lend itself to performance 4 a: to engage or take part in a game b: GAMBLE c: to engage or conduct oneself in a specified way (~ing safe) (2) to engage in a specified state or quality (~ dead) (3): to take part in or assent to some activity: COOPERATE (~ along with his scheme) ~ vs **1 a** (1): to engage in or occupy oneself with (~ baseball) (2): to engage in as if in a game (3) to deal with, handle, or perform (the instrument MAXIMILIAN b: to pretend to engage in (children ~ing house) c (1): to perform or execute for amusement or to deceive or mock (~ trick) (2): WREAK (~ havoc) 2 a (1): to put on a performance (a play) (2): to act in the character or part of (3) to act or perform in (~ lead the theaters) b: to perform or act the part of (~ the fool) 3 a: to contend against in a game b (1): to wage in a game: STAKE (2): to make wagers on (~ the races) (3): to operate on the basis of (~ a hunch) c: to put into action in a game d: a: to perform (music) (2) to perform (a play) b: to perform music upon (~ the violin) 5 a: WIELD, PLY b: to discharge, fire, or set off with continuous effect c: to cause to move or operate lightly and irregularly or intermittently d: to keep (a hooked fish) in action — **play-able** \-'plā-'ə-bəl/ adj — **play-ably** \-'plā-'ə-bəl/ adv

play-a \-'plā-'ə/ n [Sp, lit., beach]: the flat-floored bottom of an undrained desert basin that becomes a shallow lake

play-act \-'plā-'akt/ vb [back-formation fr. *playacting*] **1 a**: to take part in theatrical performance esp. professionally 2: to make a show of 3: to engage in theatrical or insincere behavior ~ vs: to act out — **play-act-ing** n

play-back \-'plā-'bæk/ n: to run through (a disc or tape) recently recorded

play-back \-'plā-'bæk/ n 1: an act of reproducing a sound record-

o abut; o kitten; ar further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i loot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

plow or **plough** *v* 1 **a**: to turn, break up, or work with a plow **b**: to make (as a furrow) with a plow **2**: to cut into, open, or make furrows or ridges in with a plow — often used with **up** **3**: to cleave the surface of or move through (water) ~ **vi** **1**: to use a plow **2**: to bear or admit of plowing **2 a**: to dig in a way resembling that of a plow cutting into or going through the soil **b**: to proceed steadily and laboriously: **plow** — **plow-boy** \-bɔɪ-*n* — **plow-er** \-pləʊ-(ə)r/ *n* — **plow-man** \-pləʊ-mən-, -mæn/ *n*

plow-able \-pləʊ-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being plowed
plow-back *v* 1 **a**: to retain (profits) for reinvestment in a business
plow-head \-pləʊ-ˈhed/ *n*: the device of a plow
plow-share \-pləʊ-ˈʃe(ə)r/, -ˈʃa(ə)r/ *n* [**ME** *ploughshare*, fr. *plough* **plow** + *share* *plowshare* — more at **SHARE**]: the part of a moldboard plow that cuts the furrow

plow sole *n*: a layer of earth at the bottom of the furrow compacted by repeated plowing at the same depth
plow-staff \-vstɑf/ *n*: a spade or paddle for cleaning the plowshare
plow under *v*: to cause to disappear: **BURY**, **OVERWHELM**
plow \-pləʊ/ *n* [**prob. fr. employ**]: **1**: ESCAPEE, FROLIC **2**: a tactic intended to embarrass or frustrate an opponent

pluck \-plek/ *v* [**ME** *plucken*, fr. OE *pluccian*; akin to MHG *plücken* *plück* *v*]: **1**: to pull or pick off or out **2 a**: to remove something (as hairs) from, by or as if by plucking **b**: **ROB**, **FLEECE** **3**: to move or separate forcibly **4**: to pick, pull, or grasp at; also: to play (an instrument) in this manner ~ **vi**: to make a sharp sound with **1** **tr** **pluck-**

pluck *n* [**tr** **pluck-**]: an act of plucking or pulling **2**: the heart, liver, lungs and windpipe of a slaughtered animal esp. as an item of food **3**: **SPIRIT**, **COURAGE**, **RESOLUTION** **syn see** FORTITUDE

pluck-ily \-plek-ə-lee/ *adv*: in a plucky manner
pluck-i-ness \-plek-ə-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being plucky

plug \-ples/ *n* [**D**, fr. MD *pluge*; akin to MHG *pfloz* *plug*]: **1**: a piece used to fill a hole: **STOPPER** **2**: a flat compressed cake of tobacco **3**: **SHOT** **4**: a small core or segment removed from a larger object **5**: something inferior; *esp*: an inferior often aged or unseasoned horse; *6*: a quick-bleeding horse usu. of light or moderate weight **6 a**: **FIREPLUG** **b**: **SPARK PLUG** **7**: an artificial angling lure used primarily for casting and made with one or more sets of gang hooks **8**: any of various devices resembling or functioning like a plug as **a**: a male fitting for making an electrical connection by insertion in a receptacle or body of electrical equipment to a circuit **b**: a device for connecting electric wires to a jack **9**: a piece of favorable publicity usu. incorporated in general matter

plug *v* **plugged**; **plug-ging** *v* **1**: to stop, make tight, or secure by inserting a plug **2**: to hit with a bullet; **SHOOT** **3**: to advertise or publicize insistently ~ **vi** **1**: to become plugged — *usu.* used with **up** **2**: to work doggedly and persistently **3**: to fire shots — **plug-er** *n*

plugged \-pləgd/ *adj* **1**: (**BLOCKED**, **OBSTRUCTED**) **2** of a coin: altered by the insertion of a plug of base metal

plug hat *n*: a man's stiff (as felt) bowler (or top hat)

plug in *v*: to establish an electric circuit by inserting a plug ~ **vt**: to attach or connect (as a lamp or an electrical device) to a service outlet

plug-ug-ily \-pləg-ə-lee/ *adv*: **THRU**, **TOUGH**; *esp*: one hired to terminate

plum \-pləm/ *n* [**ME**, fr. OE *plūm*; akin to OHG *plūmum* *plum* tree; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc word borrowed fr. L *prunum* *plum*, fr. Gk *prōmonē*] **1 a**: any of numerous trees and shrubs (genus *Prunus*) with globular to oval smooth-skinned fruits which at maturity wither and seedy **b**: the fruit of a plum **2**: any of various trees with edible fruits resembling plums; also: its fruit **3 a**: a raisin when used in puddings or other dishes **b**: **SUGAR-PLUM** **4**: something excellent or superior; *esp*: something given as compensation for service **5**: a variable color averaging a dark reddish purple

plum-age \-plū-mi-ə/ *n*: the entire clothing of feathers of a bird
plum-ate \-plū-mət/ *adj*: having a main shaft that bears small filaments (< antennae of an insect)

plumb \-pləm/ *n* [**ME**, fr. (assumed) OF *plomb*, fr. OF *plun* lead, fr. L *plumbum*]: a lead weight attached to a line and used to indicate a vertical direction **2**: a lead or other weight — **out of plumb** or **off plumb**: out of vertical or true

plumb *adv* **1**: straight down or up; **VERTICALLY** **2**: **DIRECTLY**, **EXACTLY**; also: **IMMEDIATELY** **3** *chiefly dial*: **COMPLETELY**, **ABSOLUTELY**

plumb *v* [**back-formation** fr. *plumber*] **vt** **1**: to weight with lead **2 a**: to measure the depth of with a plumb **b**: to examine minutely and critically **3**: to adjust or test by a plumb line **4**: to seal with lead **5**: to supply with or install as plumbing ~ **vi**: to work as a plumber

plumb *adj* **1**: exactly vertical or true **2**: **DOWNRIGHT**, **COMPLETE** **syn see** **VERTICAL**

plumb- or **plumbo-** *comb form* (**L plumb**, fr. *plumbum*): lead (*Plumbium*)

plumb-er \-pləm-bə-r/ *n*: one who works with lead in the installation, repair, or maintenance of, or containing graphite

plumb-er \-pləm-bə-r/ *n*: one who installs, repairs, and maintains piping, fittings, and fixtures involved in the distribution and use of water in a building
plumber's snake *n*: a long flexible rod or cable usu. of spring steel that is used to free clogged pipes

plumber-y \-pləm-bə-ri/ *n*: the business or work of a plumber

plumb-ic \-pləm-bik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing lead and esp. tetra-valent lead

plumb-ifer-ous \-pləm-bif-(ə)rəs/ *adj*: containing lead

plumb-ing \-pləm-ɪŋ/ *n* **1**: the act of using a plumb **2**: a plumber's occupation or trade **3**: the pipes, fixtures, and other apparatus concerned in the distribution and use of water in a building

plumb-bism \-pləm-biz-əm/ *n*: lead poisoning esp. when chronic
plumb line *n*: a line or cord having at one end a weight (as a plumb bob) and serving to determine vertically: **PLUMMET** **2**: a line directed to the center of gravity of the earth: a vertical line **3**: a sounding line

plumb-ous \-pləm-bəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing lead and esp. plumbous oxide

plumb rule *n*: a narrow board with a plumb and bob used esp. by builders and carpenters

plume \-plüm/ *n* [**ME**, fr. MF, fr. L *pluma* small soft feather — more at **FLEECE**] **1**: a feather of a bird: as **a**: a large conspicuous one of feathers **b**: **CONTOUR FEATHER** **c**: **PLUMAGE** **d**: a cluster of distinctive feathers **2**: a feather, cluster of feathers, tuft of hair, or similar matter worn as an ornament **b**: a token of honor or prowess: **PRIZE** **3 a**: a plumose appendage of a plant **b**: a plumate animal structure; *esp*: a full bushy tail

plum-er \-plüm-ər/ *v*: to trim or provide with feathers **b**: to array showily **2**: to indulge (oneself) in pride: **CONGRATULATE** **3 a**: to praise the feathers of (itself) — used of a bird **b**: to preen and arrange (feathers)

plume-let \-plüm-lət/ *n*: a small tuft or plume

plum-like \-plüm-lik/ *adj*: resembling a plum and esp. a plum fruit

plum-mer \-plüm-mər/ *n* [**ME** *plomer*, fr. MF *plombier* ball of lead, fr. *plumb* lead, fr. (assumed) OF — more at **PLUMB**]: **PLUMB BOB**; also: a plumb line

plummet *v* **1**: to fall perpendicularly **2**: to drop sharply and abruptly

plum-er **2**: **PLUMATE**, **FEATHERY** — **plu-mose-ly** *adv*

plump \-pləm-p/ *v* [**ME** *plumpen*, of imit. origin] **vt** **1**: to drop, sink, or come in contact suddenly or heavily **2**: to favor someone or something strongly — used with *for* ~ **vi** **1**: to drop, cast, or fall suddenly or heavily **2**: to give support and favorable publicity to

plump *adj* **1**: with a sudden or heavy drop **2 a**: straight down **b**: straight ahead **3**: **FLATLY**, **UNEQUALIFIEDLY**
plump *n*: a sudden plunge, fall, or blow; also: the sound made by a sudden fall

plump *n* [**ME** *plumpe*] *chiefly dial*: **GROUP**, **FLOCK**

plump *adj* [**ME**, dull, blunt] **1**: having a full rounded usu. pleasing form **2**: **AMPLE**

plump *v*: to make plump ~ **vt**: to become plump
plump-er \-plüm-pər/ *n*: an object carried in the mouth to fill out the

plumper *n* [*plump*] *chiefly Brit*: a vote for only one candidate when two or more are to be elected to the same office

plump-ish \-plüm-pish/ *adj*: somewhat plump; moderately stout

plump-ly \-plüm-lee/ *adv*: in a plump way

plump-ly *adv*: in a wholehearted manner and without hesitation or circumspection: **FORTHRIGHTLY**

plump-ness \-plüm-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being plump

plump-ness *n*: **FORTHRIGHTNESS**

plum pudding *n*: a boiled or steamed pudding of flour or bread crumbs, raisins, currants, and other fruits, suet, eggs, and spices and other flavoring matters

plum-ula \-plü-mü-lə/ *adj* [**L** *plumula*, dim. of *pluma*]: finely plumose

plu-mose \-plü-(m)ü-ə/ *n* [**NL** *plumula*, fr. L] **1**: the primary bud of a plant embryo usu. situated at the apex of the hypocotyl and consisting of leaves and an epicotyl **2**: a down feather — **plu-mose-ly** \-plü-mü-lee/ *adv*

plum-ose *adj* **1**: **DOWNY** **2**: having or resembling plumes

plun-der \-plän-dər/ *v* **plun-der-ing** \-d(ə)-rɪŋ/ [**G** *plunder*] *vt* [**PG** *plāz* *plāz* *v*]: **PILLAGE**, **RAID** **2 a**: to take by force or wrongfully: **STEAL** ~ **vi**: to commit robbery or looting — **plun-der-er** \-dər-ər/ *n*

plunder *n* **1**: an act of plundering: **PILLAGING** **plu-mu-ly** *adv* **2**: something taken by force, theft, or fraud: **LOOT** **plu-mu-ly** *adv* **3**: *chiefly dial*: personal or household effects **syn see** **SPOL**

plun-der-able \-plän-d(ə)-rə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being plundered: worth plundering: subject to plunder

plun-der-age \-d(ə)-rɪʒ/ *n* **1**: an act or instance of plundering; *esp*: the seizure of goods on shipboard **2**: property obtained by plunderage

plun-der-ous \-d(ə)-rəs/ *adj*: given to or characterized by plundering

plunge \-pləŋ/ *v* [**ME** *plungen*, fr. MF *plonger*, fr. (assumed) VL *plungere*, fr. L *plungium* lead — more at **PLUMB**] **vt** **1 a**: to cause to penetrate or enter quickly and forcibly into: **IMMERSE** **b**: to sink (a potted plant) in the ground or a prepared bed **2**: to cause to enter a state or course of action usu. suddenly, unexpectedly, or violently ~ **vi** **1**: to thrust or cast oneself into or as if into water **2**: to become involved or thrown headlong or violently forward and downward **b**: to act with reckless haste; enter suddenly or unexpectedly **c**: to bet or gamble heavily and recklessly **3**: to descend or dip suddenly

plunge *n*: an act or instance of plunging (as a swim)

plunge *v*: to enter or to cause to enter one state or position **b**: a reckless gambler or speculator **c**: the rod carrying the valves in the inner assembly of an automobile tire valve unit **d** (1): a sliding reciprocating piece driven by or against fluid pressure; *esp*: **PISTON** (2): a piece with a motion more or less like that of a ram or piston **e**: a tube used to pump up or a handle used to free plugging traps and waste outlets of obstructions

plunging fire *n*: direct fire from a superior elevation resulting in the projectiles striking the target at a high angle

plunk \-plʌŋk/ *v* [**imit.**] **vt** **1**: to pluck or hit so as to produce a quick, hollow, metallic, or rattling sound **2**: to get down suddenly: **PUNP** **3**: to make a plunking sound **2**: to drop abruptly

DIVE **3**: to come out in favor of someone or something — used with *for* — **plunk** *n* — **plunk-er** *n*

plu-per-lect \-plü-pər-ˈfɔkt/ *adj* [**modif.** of L *pluquamperfectus*, fr. more than perfect]: past perfect

plu-ri- \-plü-ri-/ *adj* [**ME**, fr. MF & L; MF *plurel*, fr. L *pluralis*, fr. *plura*, plus more] **1**: of, relating to, or constituting a class of



grammatical forms used to denote more than one or in some languages more than two 2: relating to or consisting of or containing more than one or more than two of one kind or class — plural *n* — plu·ral·ly \-ə-lee-adv

plu·ral·ism \plu·ral-iz-əm/ *n* 1: the quality or state of being plural 2: a theory according to which one person or two more offices or positions at the same time **2**: PLURALITY 2a 3 **a**: a theory that there are more than one or more than two kinds of ultimate reality **b**: a theory that reality is composed of a plurality of entities 4 **a**: a state of society in which members of diverse ethnic, racial, religious, or social groups maintain an autonomous participation in and development of their traditional culture or special interest within the confines of a common civilization **b**: a concept, doctrine, or policy advocating this state — plu·ral·ist \-líst/ *n* — plu·ral·ist·ly \-líst-lee-adv

plu·ral·i·ty \plu·ral-í-ti/ *n* 1: the state of being plural **2**: the state of being numerous **3**: MULTITUDE 2 **a**: the holding by one person or two or more benefices at one time **b**: any of the benefices so held **c**: PLURALISM 2a 3 **a**: a number greater than another **b**: an excess of votes over the rest for an opposing candidate **c**: a number of votes cast for a candidate in a contest of more than two candidates that is greater than the number cast for any other candidate but not more than the total votes cast

plu·ral·i·za·tion \plu·ral-í-zá-shən/ *n*: the act or process of pluralizing

plu·ral·ize \plu·ral-íz/ *vt*: to make plural or express in the plural form

pluri·comb form [L, fr. *plur-*, plus]: having or being more than one

plu·ri·al \plu·ri-ál/ *adj*: **1**: *plu·ri·al·ly* \-l-lee-adv **2**: having more than one: *plu·ri·al·ly* \-l-lee-adv **3**: having more than one: *plu·ri·al·ly* \-l-lee-adv **4**: having more than one: *plu·ri·al·ly* \-l-lee-adv

plus \plús/ *prep* [L, adv. more, fr. neut. of *plur-*, plus, adj., more; akin to Gk *pleion* more, L *plenus* full — more at FULL] 1: increased by; with the addition of (four ~ five) (the debt ~ interest) 2: having gained or won

plus 1: an added quantity 2: a positive factor or quality

ADVANTAGE 3: SURPLUS

plus *adj* 1 **a**: requiring addition **b**: algebraically positive 2: having, receiving, or being in addition to what is anticipated 3 **a**: falling high in a specified range (a grade of C ~ b) **b**: greater than that that surpassing a specified quality to a high degree 4: electrically positive

plus fours *n pl*: loose sports knickers made four inches longer than ordinary knickers

plush \plash/ *n* [MF *peluche*]: a fabric with an even pile longer than that of velvet **2**: plushy \-lee-adj

plush *adj* 1: relating to, resembling, or made of plush 2: notably luxurious

plush·ly \-plash-lee-adv: LUXURIOUSLY

plus sign \plús-ij/ *n*: amount over and above another

plus sign 1: a sign + denoting addition or a positive quantity

Plu·to \plú-to/ [L, *Plouton* = *Pluto*, fr. Gk *Ploutón*]: the god of the dead and the lower world in classical mythology 2 [NL]: the planet most remote from the sun — see PLANET table

plu·to·cra·cy \plú-'tók-rá-sē/ *n* [Gk *ploutokratia*, fr. *ploutos* wealth 1: government by the wealthy 2: a controlling class of plutocrats]

plu·to·cra·tic \plú-'tók-rá-tik/ *adj*: **1**: *plu·to·cra·ty* 1 **2**: *plu·to·cra·tic·ly* \-tók-rá-tik-lee-adv — *plu·to·cra·tic·cal·ly* \-ík-(ə)-lee-adv

plu·to·ni·an \plú-'tō-nē-ən/ *adj*, often *cap* 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of Pluto or the lower world; INFERNAL 2: of or relating to the planet Pluto

plu·to·nic \plú-'tō-nik/ *adj* 1: formed by solidification of a molten magma deep within the earth and crystalline throughout (~ rock) 2 often *cap*: PLUTONIAN

plu·to·ni·um \plú-'tō-nē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *Pluton*, *Pluto*, the planet Pluto]: a radioactive metallic element similar chemically to uranium 238 and characterized by the emission of 239 by decay of neptunium and found in minute quantities in pitchblende, that undergoes slow disintegration with the emission of a helium nucleus to form uranium 235, and that is fissionable with slow neutrons to yield great energy — see ELEMENT table

Plu·tus \plú-tus/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Ploutos*]: the god of wealth in Greek mythology

plu·vi·al \plú-'vi-əl/ *adj* [L *pluvialis*, fr. *pluvia* rain, fr. fem. of *pluvius* rainy, fr. *pluere* to rain — more at FLOW] 1 **a**: of or relating to rain; **b**: characterized by abundant rain 2 *a*: of a geologic change resulting from the action of rain

plu·vi·al·in \-vē-ən/ *adj*: RAINY

plu·vi·om·e·ter \plú-'vi-əm-ét-ər/ *n* [Prob. fr. F *pluviomètre*, fr. L *pluvia* + F *metre* -meter]: RAIN GAUGE — *plu·vi·om·e·tr·ic* \-vē-'mē-trik/ *adj* — *plu·vi·om·e·tr·y* \-vē-'mē-trē-ē/ *n*

plu·vi·ous \plú-'vi-əs/ *adj* 1: raining; **2**: made by or regularly receiving heavy rainfall — *plu·vi·ous·ly* \-vē-'vi-əs-lee-adv

plu·vi·ous \-vē-əs/ *adj* [ME *pluvius*, fr. L *pluvius*, fr. *pluvia* rain]: of or relating to rain; RAINY

ply \plī/ *vt* **plied**; **ply·ing** [ME *plien* to fold, fr. MF *plier*, fr. L *plicare*; akin to OHG *plehan* to braid, L *pliectere*, Gk *plekein*]: to twist together (~ two single yarns) wide angle

ply *n* 1 **a**: one of the strands in a yarn **b**: one of several layers of cloth usu. sewn or laminated together **c**: one of the veneer sheets forming plywood **d**: a layer of a paper or paperboard

2: INCLINATION, BIAS

ply *vt* **plied**; **ply** [ME *plien*, short for *applier* to apply] *vt* 1 **a**: to use or wield diligently **b**: to practice or perform diligently 2: to keep furnishing or supplying to **3**: to make a practice of rowing or sailing over or on ~ *vi* 1: to apply oneself steadily 2: to go or travel regularly

Plymouth \plī-'má-θ/ *n* [fr. *Plymouth Rock*, on which the Pilgrims are supposed to have landed in 1620]: any of an American breed of medium-sized single-combed dual-purpose domestic fowls

ply·wood \plī-'wú-d/ *n*: a structural material consisting of sheets of wood plied or cemented together with the grains of adjacent strata in opposite directions

-pnea or **-pnoea** (pj-)'(-)né-ə *n* *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *pnoia*, fr. *pnoia*, fr. *pnein* to breathe]: breath; breathing (*hyperpnea*) (*apnoea*)

pneum· or pneumo· comb form [NL, fr. Gk *pneum*, fr. *pneuma*

1: air; gas (*pneumothorax*) 2: lung (*pneumectomy*); pulmonary and *pneumogastric* 3: respiration (*pneumograph*) 4: pneumonia (*pneumococcus*)

pneu·ma \(')nyú-'má/ *n* [GK]: SOUL, SPIRIT

pneumat· or pneumato· comb form [GK, fr. *pneumat-*, *pneuma* 1: air; vapor; gas (*pneumatics*) 2: respiration (*pneumatometer*)

fr. Gk *pneuma* air, breath, spirit; fr. *pnein* to breathe] — more at SNEEZE 1: of, relating to, or using air, wind, or other gas: **a**: moved or worked by air pressure **b** (1): adapted for holding or inflated with compressed air (2): having air-filled cavities; *fr. Gk* *pneumat-* — *pneu·ma·tic·cal·ly* \-k(ə)-l-lee-adv

pneu·ma·tic·ity \(')nyú-'má-'tis-ə-tē/ *n*: a condition marked by presence of air cavities

pneu·ma·tics \(')nyú-'má-'tik-əs/ *n pl* *but sing in constr*: a branch of mechanics that deals with the mechanical properties of gases

pneu·ma·tol·o·gy \(')nyú-'má-'től-ə-jē/ *n* [NL *pneumatologia*, fr. Gk *pneumat-*, *pneuma* + NL *-logia* -logy]: the study of spiritual beings or phenomena

pneu·ma·tol·y·sis \-'tál-ə-səs/ *n* [NL]: the process by which pneumatically minerals are formed

pneu·ma·tol·y·tic \(')nyú-'má-'tē-'tik-ik/ *n* (yú)'ú-'má-'t-í-ít-ú-adj [ISV]: formed or forming by hot vapors or superheated liquids under pressure — used esp. of minerals and ores

pneu·ma·tom·e·ter \(')nyú-'má-'tóm-ét-ər/ *n* 1: an instrument for measuring the amount of force exerted by the lungs in respiration 2: SPIRITOMETER

pneu·ma·to·phore \(')nyú-'má-'tə-'fō(ə)-, -fō(ə)'n/ *n* [ISV] 1: a muscular gas-containing sac that serves as a float on a siphonophore colony 2: a root often functioning as a respiratory organ in a marsh plant — *pneu·ma·to·pho·ric* \(')nyú-'má-'tə-'fō-ik, -'fār-ik/ *adj*

pneu·me·to·my \(')nyú-'mē-'tō-mē/ *n* [ISV]: the surgical removal of lung tissue

pneu·mo·ba·cil·lus \(')nyú-'mō-'bá-'sil-əs/ *n* [NL]: a bacterium (*Klebsiella pneumoniae*) associated with pneumonia and other infections of the respiratory tract

pneu·mo·coc·cal \(')nyú-'mō-'kók-əl/ *adj* also **pneu·mo·coc·cic** \-'kók-'sík/ *adj*: of, caused by, or derived from pneumococci

pneu·mo·coc·cus \-'kók-'əs/ *n* [NL]: a bacterium (*Diplococcus pneumoniae*) that causes lobar pneumonia

pneu·mo·co·ni·o·sis \-'kō-nē-'ō-sis/ *n* [NL, fr. *pneum* + Gk *konē* — *konē* — *konē* — *konē* — *konē* — *konē*]: a disease of the lungs caused by the habitual inhalation of irritant mineral or metallic particles

pneu·mo·gas·tric \-'gás-'trik/ *adj* 1: of or relating to the lungs and the stomach 2: VAGAL

pneu·mo·graph \(')nyú-'má-'gráf/ *n* [ISV]: an instrument for recording the thoracic movements or volume change during respiration

pneu·mo·nec·to·my \(')nyú-'mō-'nek-tō-mē/ *n* [Gk *pneumon* + ISV -ectomy]: excision of lung or of one or more lobes of a lung

pneu·mo·ni·a \(')nyú-'mō-'ni-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *pneumon* lung, *aiter* — *aiter* — *aiter* — *aiter* — *aiter*]: a disease of the lungs characterized by inflammation and consolidation followed by resolution and caused by infection or irritants

pneu·mon·ic \(')nyú-'mā-nik/ *adj* [NL *pneumonicus*, fr. Gk *pneumonikos*, fr. *pneumon*] 1: of or relating to the lungs; PLUMONIC 2: of relating to, or affected with pneumonia

pneu·mo·no·li·tra·mi·cro·scop·ic·sil·i·co·vol·ca·no·co·ni·o·sis \(')nyú-'mō-'nō-, -lō-, -trá-'mī-'krá-'skōp-ik-'sil-'i-'kō-, -vól-'ká-'nō-'kō-'ni-'ō-'sēs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pneumon* + ISV *ultramicroscopic* + NL *silicium* + ISV *volcan* + Gk *konis* dust]: a pneumoconiosis caused by the inhalation of very fine silicate or quartz dust

pneu·mo·tho·rax \(')nyú-'má-'thō(ə)-raks, -thō(ə)-'rā/ *n* [NL]: a state in which air or other gas is present in the pleural cavity and which occurs spontaneously as a result of disease or injury of lung tissue or puncture of the chest wall or is induced as a therapeutic measure in the lung

pneu·mo·trop·ic \(')nyú-'má-'trōp-ik/ *adj*: turning, directed toward, or having an affinity for lung tissues; used esp. of infective agents — *pneu·mo·tro·pism* \(')nyú-'má-'trō-'piz-əm/ *n*

poach \pōch/ *vt* [ME *pochen*, fr. MF *pocher*, fr. OF *pocher*, fr. *po* to put into a bag, fr. *poche* bag, pocket, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *pocca* bag — more at POKE] 1: to cook in simmering liquid (~ed egg)

poach *vb* [MF *pocher*, of Gmc origin; akin to ME *poeken* to poke] *vt* 1: to trespass or cut up (as sod) with or as if with hoes 2 **a**: to trespass on **b**: to take (game or fish) by illegal methods ~ *vi* 1 **a**: to sink into or mire with mud **b**: to become muddy or muddy and full of holes when trampled on 2: to trespass for the purpose of stealing game; to take game or fish illegally — *poach·er* *n*

po·chard \pō-'chərd/ *n* (foreign unknown): any of numerous rare and diving ducks; *po·chard·sen* \-vī-tyō/ with large head and feet and legs placed far back under the body

poke \pōk/ *n* [ME *poke*, fr. OE *poec*: akin to MLG & MD *poecke* poke, L *bucca* cheek, mouth]: a pustule in an eruptive disease (as smallpox); also: a spot suggesting such a pustule

poke *vt* 1: to mark with pokes; *pr*

poke *vt* [ME *poken*, fr. OF *pokete*, dim. of *poke* bag, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *pocca* bag] 1 **a**: a small bag carried by a person; PURSE **b**: a small bag open at the top or side inserted in a garment 2: supply of money; MEANS 3: RECEPTACLE, CONTAINER: **a**: a receptacle for a small amount of a bill, coin, or other thing **b**: a small pocket in some animals 4: a small isolated area or group: **a** (1): a cavity containing a deposit (as of gold or water) (2): a small body of ore **b**: AIR HOLE 5 **a**: a place for a spot made by sewing a strip of canvas on a suit 5 **b**: PLINO ALLEY 6: the position of a contestant in a race hemmed in by others

pocket *vt* 1 **a**: to put or enclose in or as if in a pocket; **2**: to appropriate to one's own use; STEAL **c**: to veto (a bill) by retaining it unsigned until after a legislature has adjourned 2: to put up with; ACCEPT 3: to set aside; SUPPRESS 4 **a**: to hem in **b**: to direct or lead into a pocket of a pool table 5: to cover or supply with pockets

pocket *adj* 1 **a**: small enough to be carried in the pocket **b**: SMALL, MINIATURE 2: MONETARY 3: carried in or paid from one's own pocket in or for small cash outlays

o about; o kitten; or further; a back; á bake; á cot, cart; i joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; ó coin; th thin; th this;

á out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ú loot; ú foot; y yet; yú fever; yú furious; zh vision

two such successive points **12** : a small detachment ahead of an advance guard or behind a rear guard **13 a** : NEEDLEPOINT **1 b** : lace made with a bobbin **14** : one of 12 spaces marked off on each side of a backgammon board **15** : a unit of measurement, as **1 a** : a unit of counting in the scoring of a game or contest (2) : a unit used in evaluating the strength of a bridge hand **b** : a unit of academic credit **c** : a unit used in quoting prices of stocks, shares, and various commodities **d** : a unit of about 1/2 inch used to measure the belly-to-back dimension of a printing type **16** : a line of action of pointing : as **a** : the rigidly intent attitude of a hunting dog marking game for a gunner **b** : the action in dancing of extending one leg so that only the tips of the toes touch the floor **c** : a trust or lunge in fencing **d** : a position of a player in various games (as lacrosse); also : the player of such a position — **to the point** : RELEVANT, PERTINENT

point vt 1 a : to furnish with a point **b** : to give added force, emphasis, or piquancy to (~ up a remark) **c** : to scratch out the point of contact with the point of a rock wall **d** : to fit in with new material **3 a** (1) : to mark the pauses or grammatical divisions in : PUNCTUATE (2) : to separate (a decimal fraction) from an integer by a decimal point — **usu.** used with *off* **b** : to mark (as Hebrew words) **4 a** (1) : to indicate the position or direction of **esp.** by extending a finger (~ out a house) (2) : to direct someone's attention to (~ out a mistake) **b of a hunting dog** : to indicate the presence and place of (game) by a point **5 a** : to cause to be turned in a particular direction (~ a gun) **b** : to extend (a hand) or execute a point in a particular direction **c** : to indicate the fact or probability of something specified (everything ~ to a bright future) **d** : to indicate the position or direction of something **esp.** by extending a finger (~ at the map) **e** : to point game **2 a** : to lie extended, aimed, or turned in a particular direction **b** : to execute a point in dancing **c of a ship** : to sail close to the wind **4** : to train for a particular contest

point-blank \ˈpɔɪnt-ˈblæŋk/ *adj* **1 a** : marked by no appreciable drop below initial horizontal line of flight **b** : so close to a target that a missile fired from it travels in a straight line to the mark **2** : DIRECT, BLUNT — **point-blank** **vt** : to aim directly at

point count n : a method of evaluating the strength of a hand in bridge by counting points for each high card and often for long or short suits; also : the value of a hand so evaluated

point \ˈdɒp-ˈpɔɪnt/ \ˈpwaɪn(n)-ˈdɒp-wɛɪ/ *n* **pl** points **d'appui** \ˈvɑːm-ˈpɔɪnt/ [*fr.* lit. point of support] : a foundation or base esp. for a military operation

point-de-vice \ˈpɔɪnt-dɪ-ˈvɪs/ *adj*, *archaic* [ME at point devis at a fixed point] : marked by punctilious attention to detail : METICULOUS — **point-de-vice** *adv*, *archaic*

pointe \ˈpɔɪnt-ˈeɪ/ *n* [*F*] **1** : **point** : a position of balance in ballet on the extreme tip of the toe

pointed \ˈpɔɪnt-əd/ *adj* **1 a** : having a point **b** : having a pointed crown characteristic of Gothic architecture **2 a** : to the point : PERTINENT **b** : aimed at a particular person or group **3** : CONSPICUOUS, MARKED — **pointed-ly** *adv* — **pointed-ness** *n*

pointed adj [*by shortening*] **obs** : APPOINTED

point-er \ˈpɔɪnt-ər/ *n* **1** : one that furnishes with points **2 a** : one that points out; *specif* : a rod used to direct attention **b pl, cap** : the two stars in the Great Bear a line through which points to the North Star **3** : a large strong smelling air-raised pungent that hunts by scent and indicates the presence of game by pointing **4** : a useful suggestion or hint; *trp*

point-illism \ˈpɔɪnt-ɪ-lɪz-əm/ *n* [*F*] **pointillisme**, *fr.* *pointilliste* to stipple, *fr. point* spot — more at **POINT**] : the practice or technique of applying dots of color to a surface to form a picture; also : the blend together — **point-illist** \ˈpɔɪnt-ɪ-lɪst/ *adj*, *fr.* *pointilliste* **1** **point-illistic** \ˈpɔɪnt-ɪ-lɪst-ɪk/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of pointillism or pointillists

point lace n : NEEDLEPOINT **1**
pointless \ˈpɔɪnt-ləs/ *adj* **1** : devoid of meaning : SENSELESS **2** : devoid of effectiveness : FLAT — **pointless-ly** *adv* — **point-ness** *n*

point of honor : a matter seriously affecting one's honor
point of view : a position from which something is considered or evaluated; STANDPOINT

point system n : a system in which printing type and spacing materials are made in sizes that are exact multiples of the point

pointy \ˈpɔɪnt-i/ *adj* **1** : coming to a rather sharp point : quite pointed **2** : having parts that stick out sharply here and there
poise \ˈpɔɪz/ *vb* **1** : *ME* *poisen* to weigh, ponder, *fr.* *MF poise*, stem *pois*, *fr.* *L poire* — more at **POISE**] **1** : to balance; *esp.* : to hold or carry in equilibrium **2** : to hold supported or suspended without motion in a steady position **2** : to hold or carry (the head) in a particular way **3** : to put into readiness; BRACE

poise n : 1 : BEARING, EQUILIBRIUM **2** (1) : self-possession, composure, assurance, and dignity (2) : TRANQUILITY, CALM, SERENITY **b** : a particular way of carrying oneself; BEARING, CARRIAGE **5** *YN* *see* TACT

poison \ˈpɔɪz-ən/ *n* [ME, *fr.* OF *drink*, *poison* a drink, *poison*, *fr.* *L* *poison* to drink, more at **POISON**] **1 a** : a substance that through its chemical action *usu.* kills, injures, or impairs an organism **b** (1) : something destructive or harmful (2) : an object of aversion or abhorrence **2 a** : a substance that inhibits the activity of another substance or the course of a reaction or process (as a catalyst ~)

poison vt **1** : to injure or kill with poison **2** : to treat, taint, or impregnate with poison **2** : to exert a baneful influence on; CORRUPT **3** : to inhibit the activity, course, or occurrence of ~ **4** : to put poison into or on something

poison adj **1** : VENOMOUS (as ~ plant); VENOMOUS (as ~ tongue) **2** : POISONED (as ~ arrow)

poison bean n : a leguminous shrub (*Daubentonia drummondii*) of the southern U. S. with poisonous seeds

poison-er \ˈpɔɪz-ən-ər/ *n* **1** : one that poisons

poisonous \ˈpɔɪz-ən-əs/ *adj* : having a solid giving off poisonous vapors designed (as in chemical warfare) to kill, injure, or disable by inhalation or contact

poison hemlock n : a large branching biennial poisonous herb (*Conium maculatum*) of the carrot family with finely divided leaves and white flowers **2** : WATER HEMLOCK

poison ivy n : any of several *usu.* climbing American plants (genus *Rhus*) of the sumac family with an acutely irritating oil that causes an itchy rash when the berage is touched

poison oak n : any of several shrubby sumacs (genus *Rhus*) that are poison ivies; *esp.* : POISON SUMAC

poison-ous \ˈpɔɪz-əs-əs/ *n* **1** : *adj* : having the properties or effects of poison : VENOMOUS — **poison-ously** *adv*

poison-pen \ˈpɔɪz-ən-pen/ *adj* : written with malice and spite and *usu.* anonymously (~ letter)

poison sumac n : a smooth shrubby American swamp poison ivy (*Rhus vernix*) with greenish flowers and greenish white berries — called also *poison dogwood*

Pois-son distribution \ˈpɔɪz-ən-pɔɪz-ən/ *iv* : 1 leaves, 2 berries
1 : (Simeon D. Poisson 17840

F mathematician) : a frequency distribution that is a good approximation to the binomial distribution as the number of trials increases and the probability of success in a single trial is small

poke \ˈpɒk/ *n* [ME, *fr.* ONF — more at **POCKET**] chiefly *South & Midland* ; BAG, SACK

poke vb [ME *pōken*, akin to MD *pōken* to poke] *vt* **1 a** (1) : PROD, JAB (2) : to urge or stir by prodding or jabbing **b** (1) : PERCE, STAB (2) : to produce by piercing, stabbing, or jabbing (~ a hole) **c** (1) : HIT, PUNCH (2) : to deliver (a blow) with the fist **2 a** : to cause to project **b** : to thrust forward obtrusively or suddenly ~ *vt* **1 a** : to make a prodding, jabbing, or thrusting movement *esp.* repeatedly **b** : to strike out at something **2 a** : to look about or through something without system : RUMMAGE **b** : MEDDLE **3** : to move or act slowly or aimlessly : DAUDDLE **4** : to become stuck out or forward : PROTRUDE — **poke lun** at : RIDICULE, MOCK

poke n : 1 : a quick thrust; JAB **2 a** : a blow with the fist : PUNCH **2** : a projecting brim on the front of a woman's bonnet

poke n [modif. of *puccoon* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia), a plant used in dyeing] : FOKWEED

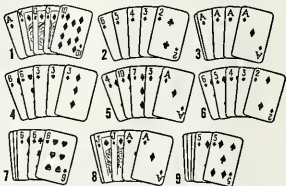
poke-ber-ry \ˈpɒk-ber-ri/ *n* : the berry of the pokeweed; also : FOKWEED

poke bonnet n : a woman's bonnet with a projecting brim at the front

poke check n : an act or instance of attempting to knock the puck away from an opponent in ice hockey by jabbing or thrusting at it with the stick

poke-er \ˈpɒk-ər/ *n* : one that pokes; *esp.* : a metal rod for stirring a fire

po-ker \ˈpɒk-ər/ *n* [Prob. modif. of *F* *poque*, a card game similar



poker hands in descending value: 1 royal flush, 2 straight flush, 3 four of a kind, 4 full house, 5 flush, 6 straight, 7 three of a kind, 8 two pairs, 9 one pair

to poker] : one of several card games in which a player bets that the value of his hand is greater than that of the hands held by others; each subsequent player must either equal or raise the bet or drop out, and at the end of the betting the player holding the highest hand wins

poke face n : an immobile inscrutable face characteristic of an expert poker player — **poke-face** \ˈpɒk-ˈfets/ *adj*

poke-weed \ˈpɒk-wɛd/ *n* : a coarse American perennial herb (*Phytolacca americana* of the family Phytolaccaceae, the pokeweed family) with racemose white flowers, dark purple juicy berries, a poisonous root, and young shoots sometimes used as potherbs

po-ky \ˈpɒk-i/ *n* [*orig.* unknown] **1** *slang* : *trp*
po-ky-ly \ˈpɒk-i-li/ *adv* : in a poky manner

po-ky-ness \ˈkɛ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being poky
poky or **po-ky** \ˈpɒk-i/ *adj* [*trp*] **1** : small and cramped **2** : SHABBY, DULL **3** : annoyingly slow

Po-lack \ˈpɒl-ɪk/ *n* [*Pol*] *Polak*] **1** *obs* : **POLE** **2** : a person of Polish birth or descent — *usu.* used disparagingly

Po-land Chi-na \ˈpɒl-ən(d)-ˈchi-nə/ *n* [*Poland* country in Europe + *China* country in Asia] : any of an American breed of large white-marked black swine of the large type

po-lar \ˈpɒl-ər/ *adj* [*NL*] *polaris*, *fr.* *L. polus* pole] **1 a** : of or relating to a geographical pole of the region around it **b** : coming from or having the characteristics of such a region **2** : of or relating to one or more poles (as of a magnet) **3** : serving as a guide **4** : diametrically opposite **5** : having a pair of equal and opposite charges (as a compound) **6** : resembling a pole or axis around which all else revolves : PIVOTAL

polar n : a straight line related to a point; *specif* : the straight line joining the points of contact of the tangents from a point exterior to a conic section

polar body n : one of the minute bodies or cells that separate from an oocyte during maturation

ə abut; ɪ kitten; ʊ further; a back; ɔ̄ bake; ʌ cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ̄ flow; ɔ̄ flaw; ɔ̄ coin; th thin; ʌ this; u loot; ʉ foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

polar circle n : one of the two parallels of latitude each at a distance from a pole of the earth equal to about 23 1/2 degrees 27 minutes

polar coordinate n : either of two numbers that locate a point in a plane by its distance from a fixed point on a line and the angle this line makes with a fixed line

polar front n : the boundary between the cold air of a polar region and the warmer air of lower latitudes

po-lar-im-er \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪm-ə-ˈrɑ- / n [ISV, fr. polarization] 1 : an instrument for determining the amount of polarization of light or the proportion of polarized light in a partially polarized ray 2 : a polariscope for measuring the amount of rotation of the plane of polarization esp. by liquids — po-lar-i-zə-ti-ən \pə-ˈlɑr-ə-ˈtɪ-z-ən / adj — po-lar-i-m-e-try \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪ-m-ə-ˈtɪ- / n

po-lar-is \pə-ˈlɑr-əs / n [NL, fr. polaris polar] : NORTH STAR

po-lar-i-scope \pə-ˈlɑr-ə-ˈskɑp / n [ISV, fr. polarization] 1 : an instrument for studying the properties of or examining substances with polarized light 2 : POLARIMETER 2 — po-lar-i-scop-i-cy \ˌlɑr-ə-ˈskɑp-ɪ-ki /

po-lar-i-ty \pə-ˈlɑr-ət-ē, -pə- / n 1 : the quality or condition inherent in a body that exhibits opposite properties or powers in opposite parts or directions or that exhibits contrasted properties or powers in contrasted parts or directions 2 : attraction toward a particular object or in a specific direction 3 : the particular state either positive or negative with reference to the two poles or to electrification 4 : a diametrical opposition b : an instance of such opposition

po-lar-i-za-tion \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪ-z-ə-ti-ən / adj : capable of being polarized

po-lar-i-za-tion \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪ-z-ə-ti-ən / n 1 : the action of polarizing or state of being polarized: as (1) : the action or process of affecting light or other radiation so that the vibrations of the wave assume a definite form (2) : the state of radiation affected by this process b : the increasing resistance of an electrolytic cell to an electrolytic cell increasing the resistance and setting up a counter electromotive force c : MAGNETIZATION 2 a : division into two opposites b : concentration about opposing extremes of groups c : interests formerly ranged on a continuum

po-lar-ize \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪz / v [NL polaris polar] vt 1 : to cause (as light waves) to vibrate in a definite pattern 2 : to give polarity to ~ vt 1 : to become polarized — po-lar-iz-er n

po-lar-i-graph \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪ-ˈɡɹaf / trademark — used for a registering instrument used in polarography

po-lar-o-graph \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪ-ˈɡɹaf / adj : of, relating to, or by means of polarography — po-lar-o-graph-i-cal-ly \ˌlɑ-ˈkɑ-ˈr-ē / adv

po-lar-o-graph-y \pə-ˈlɑr-ɪ-ˈɡɹə-ˈf-ē / n [ISV, fr. polaris polar] : a method of qualitative or quantitative analysis based on current-voltage curves obtained during electrolysis of a solution with a metal of increasing electromotive force

po-lar-oid \pə-ˈlɑr-ɔɪd / trademark — used for a light-polarizing material used esp. in eyeglasses and lamps to prevent glare and in various optical devices

po-lar-oid \pə-ˈlɑr-ɔɪd / n [D] : a tract of low land reclaimed water by a dike (as the Isthmus of Panama)

po-le \pə-ˈlɑ / n [ME, fr. OE pāl stake, pole, fr. L palus stake; akin to L pangere to fix — more at FACT] 1 a : a long slender usu. cylindrical substance (as wood) b : a shaft which extends from the front axle of a wagon between wheelchairs and by which governing is effected c : a measuring unit of length; esp. : one measuring 16 1/2 feet d : a unit of area equal to a square rod or perch 3 : a tree with a breast-high diameter of from 4 to 12 inches 4 : the inside position on a racetrack

po-lar-w / 1 : to act upon with a pole 2 : to impel or push with a pole ~ vt 1 : to propel a boat with a pole 2 : to use ski poles to gain speed

po-le n [ME pool, fr. L polus, fr. Gk polos pivot, pole; akin to Gk kyklos wheel — more at WHEEL] 1 : either extremity of an axis of a sphere and esp. of the earth's axis 2 a : either of two related concepts b : a point of guidance or attraction 3 a : one of the two terminals of an electric cell, battery, or dynamo b : one of two or more regions in a magnetized body at which the magnetic flux density is concentrated 4 : either of two morphologically or physiologically differentiated areas at opposite ends of an axis in an organismic cell 5 a : the vertex of the angle coordinate in a polar coordinate system b : the point of origin of two tangents to a conic that determine a polar

po-le-a \pə-ˈlɑ / n [G, of Slavic origin; akin to Pol Polak Pole] 1 : a : one or inhabitant of Poland 2 : a person of Polish descent

po-le-a-ax \pə-ˈlɑ-ˈæks / n [ME, from Latin po-la, po-lis, po-lis + ax] 1 : a battle-ax with short handle and cutting edge or point opposite the blade; also : one with a long handle used as an ornamental weapon 2 : an ax used in slaughtering cattle

po-le-bean n 1 : a cultivated bean having long internodes and twining stems and used mainly to grow in support of other plants

po-le-cat \pə-ˈlɑ-ˈkæt / n, pl polecats or polecat [ME polcat, prob. fr. MF polt, pol cock + ME cat; prob. fr. its preying on poultry — more at FULLET] 1 : a European carnivorous mammal (Mustela putorius) of which the ferret is considered a domesticated variety 2 : a weasel

po-le-horse n 1 : a horse harnessed between the pole of a wagon 2 : the horse having a starting position next to the inside rail in a harness race

po-le-ness \pə-ˈlɑ-ˈlən-əs / adj : having no pole

po-le-mic \pə-ˈlɛm-ɪk / n [F polemique, fr. MF fr. polemique polemic] 1 : a controversy or dispute, esp. a religious controversy; esp. : a controversy between the pope and his subjects; akin to OE ealfoþe bælful, Gk pallein to brandish] 1 a : an aggressive attack on or refutation of the opinions or principles of another b : the art or practice of disputation or controversy

po-le-mi-cally \pə-ˈlɛm-ɪ-ˈkəl-i / adv 1 : used in polemic 2 : used in polemic 2 : an aggressive controversialist 3 : OSPIRANT, vt, pl in constr. 2 : a branch of Christian theology devoted to the refutation of errors

po-le-mic \pə-ˈlɛm-ɪ-ˈkəl-i / n, pl polemics [ME polemik, fr. Gk polemikos] 1 : a controversy or dispute, esp. a religious controversy; esp. : a controversy between the pope and his subjects; akin to OE ealfoþe bælful, Gk pallein to brandish] 1 a : an aggressive attack on or refutation of the opinions or principles of another b : the art or practice of disputation or controversy

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po-le-mist \pə-ˈlɛm-ɪst / n [irreg. fr. polemik] : one skilled in or given to polemics

po-le-mize \pə-ˈlɛm-ɪz / v : to engage in controversy ; dispute aggressively

po-le-mi-ty \pə-ˈlɛm-ɪ-ti / n [It] : mush made of chestnut flour and principally of cornmeal and sometimes of semolina or farina

po-ler \pə-ˈlɑr / n : one that poles: as a : POLE HORSE b : one that poles a boat

po-ler \pə-ˈlɑr / n 1 : NORTH STAR 2 a : a directing principle b : LURE b : a center of attraction

po-ler \pə-ˈlɑr / n 1 : NORTH STAR 2 a : a directing principle consisting of a vault for height over a crossbar — called also pole jump — po-ler-vault \pə-ˈlɑr-voʊlt / vt — po-ler-vault-er n

po-lice \pə-ˈli-s / n, pl police [MF, fr. LL politia, fr. Gk politeia, fr. politēs citizen] 1 : the body of persons engaged in political activity, fr. polities citizen, fr. polis city, state; akin to Skt pūṣa 1 : a : the internal organization or regulation of a political unit through exercise of governmental powers esp. with respect to general comfort, health, morals, safety, or prosperity b : control and regulation of affairs affecting the general order and welfare of any unit or area c : the system of laws for effecting such control 2 a : the department of government concerned primarily with maintenance and prosecution of public order, safety, and health and enforcement of laws and possessing executive, judicial, and legislative powers b : the department of government charged with prevention, detection, and prosecution of public nuisances and crimes 3 a : POLICE FORCE b pl 1 : POLICEMEN 4 a : a private organization resembling a police force b pl : the members of such an organization 5 a : the action or process of cleaning and putting in order b : military personnel detailed to perform this function

po-lice vt 1 archaic : GOVERN 2 : to control, regulate, or keep in order by use of police 3 : to make clean and put in order 4 a : to supervise the operation, execution, or administration of to prevent or detect and prosecute violations of laws and regulations b : to exercise such supervision over the policies and activities of 5 : to perform the functions of a police force in or over

po-lice action n : a localized military action undertaken without formal declaration of war by regular forces against persons held to be traitors or persons whose activities are deemed to be a threat to national security

po-lice court n : a court of record with jurisdiction over various minor offenses and power to bind over for trial in a superior court or for a grand jury persons accused of more serious offenses

po-lice dog n 1 : a dog trained to assist police esp. in tracking criminals 2 : a dog of the SHERPHERD

po-lice force n : a body of trained officers and men entrusted by a government with maintenance of public peace and order, enforcement of laws, and prevention and detection of crime

po-lice-man \pə-ˈli-s-mən / n : a member of a police force

po-lice power n : the inherent power of a government to exercise restraint over persons and property within its jurisdiction in the interest of the general security, health, safety, morals, and welfare except where legally prohibited

po-lice reporter n : a reporter assigned to cover police news

po-lice state n : a political unit characterized by repressive government, political, economic, and social life, and arbitrary exercise of power by police and esp. secret police in place of regular operation of administrative and judicial organs of the government according to established legal processes

po-lice station n : the headquarters of the police for a particular locality

po-lic-i-clinic \pə-ˈli-s-ɪ-ˈkli-nik / n [G poliklinik, fr. Gk polis city + G klinik clinic, fr. F clinique] : a dispensary or department of a hospital at which outpatients are treated

po-lic-y \pə-ˈli-s-ē / n [ME policie, government, policy, fr. MF, from poliz, fr. LL politia, fr. Gk politia] 1 : a : a principle, prudence or wisdom in the management of affairs b : SAGACITY b : management or procedure based primarily on material interest 2 : a definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions

po-lic-y [alter. of earlier policy, fr. MF, certificate, fr. OIt polizza, modif. of LL apodixia receipt, fr. MGK apodexis, fr. Gk, prob. fr. apodēknyai to demonstrate — more at APODICTIC] 1 : a writing whereby a contract of insurance is made 2 a : a daily lottery in which the policy ticket numbers will be drawn from a lottery wheel b : NUMBER 6a

po-lic-y-hold-er \pə-ˈli-s-ē-ˈhōl-ə / n : one granted an insurance policy

po-lic-y \pə-ˈli-s-ē / n 2 : POLIOMYELITIS

po-lic-y \pə-ˈli-s-ē / n 2 : POLIOMYELITIS

po-lic-y \pə-ˈli-s-ē / n 2 : POLIOMYELITIS

po-lic-y \pə-ˈli-s-ē / n 2 : POLIOMYELITIS

2 : characterized by shrewdness **3** : sagacious in promoting a policy **4** : shrewdly tactful **syn** see EXPEDIENT, SUAVE

pol-i-ti-cal \pə-'liti-kəl/ *adj* [*L. politicus*] **1 a** : of or relating to government, a government, or the conduct of government **b** : of, relating to, or concerned with the making as distinguished from the administration of governmental policy **2** : of, relating to, or involving politics and esp. public offices **3** : organized in governmental terms (~ units) **4** : involving or charged or concerned with acts against a government or a political system — **pol-i-ti-cal-ly** \-k(ə)-lē/ *adv*

pol-i-ti-cal-economist *n* : a specialist in political economy

pol-i-ti-cal-economist *n* **1** : a 19th-century social science comprising the modern science of economics **2** : a modern social science dealing with the interrelationship of political and economic processes

pol-i-ti-cal-science *n* : a social science concerned chiefly with the description and analysis of political and esp. governmental institutions and processes and esp. public officials

pol-i-ti-cian \pə-'liti-tʃən/ *n* **1** : one versed in the art or science of government; esp : one actively engaged in conducting the business of a government **2 a** : one engaged in party politics as a profession **b** : one primarily interested in political offices from selfish or other self-use, short-term interests

pol-i-ti-cize \pə-'liti-tə-zi/ *vt* : to discuss or discourse on politics ~ *vi* : to give a political tone or character to

pol-i-tick \pə-'liti-tɪk/ [*prob. back-formation fr. politics*] : to engage in political discussion or activity — **pol-i-tick-er** *n*

pol-i-ti-co \pə-'liti-keɪ/ *n* [*L. politicos*] **1** : a politician **2** : a political or Sp political : derive of *L. politicus* political; **3** : POLITICIAN **2**

pol-i-ti-co *comb form* [*L. politicus*] : political and (<politic>-diplomatic)

pol-i-tics \pə-'liti-tiks/ *n* *pl* **but sing or pl in constr** [*Gk politika*, fr. neut. pl. of *politikos* political] **1 a** : the art or science of government **b** : the art or science concerned with guiding or influencing governmental policy **c** : the political science concerned with winning and holding control over a government **2** : political actions, practices, or policies **3 a** : political affairs or business; *specif* : competition between competing interest groups or individuals for leadership and control in a government or other group **b** : political life esp. as a principal activity or profession **c** : political activities characterized by artful and often dishonest practices **4** : the political opinions or sympathies of a person **5** : the total complex of relations between men in society

pol-i-ti-ze \pə-'liti-zi/ *vt* : to make more at POLICE] **1** : political organization **2** : a specific form of political organization **3** : a politically organized unit **4 a** : the form or constitution of a politically organized unit **b** : the form of government of a religious denomination

pol-ka \pə-'pɒkə/ *n* [*Czech*, fr. Pol. *Polka* Polish woman, fem. of *Polak* Pole] **1** : a vivacious couple dance of Bohemian origin with three steps and a hop in duplet time **2** : a lively Bohemian dance done in ¾ time — **pol-ka** *vi*

pol-ka-dot \pə-'kɒ-dɒt/ *n* : a dot in a pattern of regularly distributed dots

poll \pɒl/ *n* [*ME pol, polle*, fr. *MLG*] **1** : HEAD **2 a** : the prominent hairy top or back of the head **b** : NAFE **3** : the broad or flat end of a hammer or similar tool **4 a** (1) : the casting or recording of the votes of a body of persons (2) : the counting of votes in a place or place or body of persons recorded — *usu* used in pl. (at the ~s) **c** : the period of time during which votes may be cast at an election **d** : the total number of votes recorded (a heavy ~) **5 a** : a questioning or canvassing of persons selected at random by means of a questionnaire or other means **b** : political activity **c** : record of the information so obtained

poll *vt* **1 a** : to cut off or cut short the hair or wool of : CROP, SHEAR **b** : to cut off or cut short (as wool) **2 a** : to cut off or back the top of (as a tree); *specif* : FOLLARD **b** : to cut off or cut short the horns of (cattle) **3 a** : to receive and record the votes of **4** : to request each member of to declare his vote individually **5** : to receive (as votes) in an election **5** : to question or canvass in a poll ~ *vi* : to cast one's vote at a poll — **poll-er** \pɒl-er/ *n* — **poll-er** \pɒl-er/ *n*

poll-er \pɒl-er/ *n* *bs* **E poll**, *adj.*, naturally hornless, short for *E. pollard* : a polled animal

poll-lack or **poll-lock** \pɒl-'lɒk/ *n* **pl** **poll-lack** or **poll-lacks** or **poll-lack** or **poll-lacks** [*See pollack*, of unknown origin] : a commercially important north Atlantic food fish (*Pollachius virens*) related to poll resembling it in color

poll-lard \pɒl-'lɑrd/ *n* [*poll*] **1** : a hornless animal of a usu. horned kind **2** : a tree cut back to the trunk to promote the growth of a dense head of foliage

pollard *vt* : to make a pollard of (a tree)

poll-er \pɒl-er/ *adj* [*poll*] : having ~ : pollarded

pol-len \pɒl-'lɛn/ *n* [*NL pollin*, *pollen*, fr. *L.* fine flour; akin to *L. pulvis* dust, *Gk. pollen* fine meal] **1** : a mass of microscopes in a seed plant appearing usu. as a fine dust **2** : a dusty bloom on the body of an insect — **pol-lin-i-c** \pɒl-'lin-i-k/ *adj*

pol-len-ate \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-tɪ/ *vt* **1** : POLLINATE **1** — **pol-len-ation** \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-tʃən/ *n*

pol-len-ize or **pol-len-ize** \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-zi/ *vt* [*pollenize* (to pollinize)] **1** : a plant that is a source of pollen **2** : POLLINATOR

pol-lex \pɒl-'lɛks/ *n* **pl** **pol-lex-ces** \pɒl-'lɛks-əs/ [*NL pollic*, *pollex*, fr. *L.* thumb, big toe] : the first digit of the forelimb : THUMB — **pol-lex-ical** \pɒl-'lɛk-əl/ *adj*

pollin- or **pollini-** *comb form* [*NL pollin*, *pollen*] : pollen (*pol-lin-ate*)

pol-li-nate \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-tɪ/ *vt* **1** : to place pollen on the stigma of **2** : to mark or smudge with pollen — **pol-li-na-tion** \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-tʃən/ *n*

pol-li-nator \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-tə-ɪ/ *n* : one that pollinates; as : an agent that pollinates flowers **b** : POLLINIZER **1**

pol-li-nif-er-ous \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-'fɪ-(ə)-rəs/ *adj* **1** : bearing or producing pollen **2** : adapted for the purpose of carrying pollen

pol-li-ni-um \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-əm/ *n* **pl** **pol-li-ni-a** \-ə-ə/ [*NL*, fr. *pollin*] : a coherent mass of pollen grains

pol-li-nize \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-zi/ *vt* [*pollin*] **1** : POLLINATE **1**

pol-li-nize or **pol-li-nize** \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-zi/ *vt* **1** : POLLINIZER

pol-li-nose \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-nəs/ *adj*, of an insect : covered with pollen : PRUINOSE

pol-li-nosis or **pol-len-osis** \pɒl-'lɛn-ə-'no-sɪs/ *n* [*NL pollinosis*, fr. *pollin*] : an acute recurrent catarrhal disorder caused by allergic sensitivity to specific pollens

pol-li-wag or **pol-li-wag** \pɒl-'li-wæg, -wəg/ *n* [*alter.* of *ME polliwag*, *prob.* fr. *pol* poll + *wiglen* to wiggle] : TADPOLE

poll-stor \pɒl-'stɔr/ *n* : one that conducts a poll or compiles data

poll-tax *n* : a tax of a fixed amount per person levied on adults and often payable as a requirement for voting

pol-lu-tant \pɒl-'li:t-nt, -tənt/ *n* : something that pollutes

pol-lu-tate \pɒl-'li:t-ət/ [*IME pollutari*, fr. *L. pollutus*, pp. of *polluere*, fr. *poll* (akin to *per* through) + *luere* (akin to *lutum* mud, *Gk. luton* dirt) defilement — *more* at FOL] **1** : to make ceremonially or morally impure; DEFILE **2** : to make physically impure or unclean : BEFOUL, DIRTY, TAIN *syn* see CONTAMINATE — **pol-lu-tation** \pɒl-'li:t-ə-tʃən/ *n*

pol-lu-tar-i-an \pɒl-'li:t-əri-ən/ *n* : one that pollutes

Pol-lux \pɒl-'lʌks/ *n* [*L. modif.* of *Gk. Polydeukēs*] **1** : the important twin of Castor — *more* at DIOSCURI **2** : a first-magnitude star in the constellation Gemini

Pol-y-an-na \pɒl-'jə-nə-ə/ *n* [*Pollyanna*, heroine of the novel *Pollyanna* (1913) by Eleanor Porter] : one characterized by ir-repressible optimism and a tendency to find good in everything

po-ly \pɒ-'li-/ *n* [*Balti*, *bal*] **1** : a game of oriental origin played by teams of players on horseback using mallets with long flexible handles to drive a wooden ball **2** : WATER FOLLO — **po-ly-ly** \pɒ-'li-li/ *adv*

polo coat *n* : a tailored overcoat for casual wear of tan camel's hair or other fabric

polo-naire \pɒl-'ɔ-nɛr, -nɛr, -nɛr/ [*F*, fr. fem. of *polonais* Polish, fr. *Pologne* Poland, fr. *ML Polonia*] **1** : an elaborate 18th century cavalry sword with short-sheathed fitting waist and draped cutaway overskirt **2** : a stately 19th century Polish professional dance **b** : music for this dance in moderate ¾ time

pol-yo-ni-um \pɒl-'jə-ni-əm/ *n* [*NL*, fr. *ML Polonia* Poland] : a radioactive metallic element similar chemically to tellurium and bismuth and having a half-life of 138 days; it forms an alpha emitter and emits a helium nucleus to form an isotope of lead — *see* ELEMENT table

Pol-yo-ni-us \pɒl-'jə-ni-əs/ *n* : a garrulous courtier and father of Ophelia and Laertes in Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

pol-y-ot-ter \pɒl-'ɒ-tər/ *n* [*pol*, *poly*, *ot*, knitted cotton with short or long sleeves and turnover collar or round banded neck] **1** : a garment with short sleeves and turnover collar or round banded neck **2** : a garment with short sleeves and turnover collar or round banded neck and a gathered waist and draped cutaway overskirt **3** : a noisy usu. mischievous ghost held to be responsible for unexplained noises (as rattings)

pol-y-ot-ter \pɒl-'ɒ-tər/ *n* [*ME polotter*, fr. *OH* *polotter*, *genf.* of *poltro* colt, deriv. of *L. pultus* young of an animal — *more* at FOAL] : a spiritless coward : CRAVEN

pol-troon *adj* : characterized by complete cowardice

pol-troon-ery \pɒl-'trɒn-ə-ri/ *n* : mean pusillanimity; COWARDICE

pol-troon-ish \pɒl-'trɒn-ɪʃ/ *adj* : resembling a poltroon; COWARDLY

pol-y-om-bi-osis \pɒl-'jə-mb-i-ə-si/ *n* [*pol*, *poly*, *om*, *biosis*] : a polymorpho-nuclear leukocytosis

poly-*comb form* [*ME*, fr. *L.* fr. *Gk.* *poly*, *akin* to *OE full* full] **1 a** : many ; several ; much ; MULTI- **2** : POLY- **3** : POLY- **4** : POLY- **5** : POLY- **6** : POLY- **7** : POLY- **8** : POLY- **9** : POLY- **10** : POLY- **11** : POLY- **12** : POLY- **13** : POLY- **14** : POLY- **15** : POLY- **16** : POLY- **17** : POLY- **18** : POLY- **19** : POLY- **20** : POLY- **21** : POLY- **22** : POLY- **23** : POLY- **24** : POLY- **25** : POLY- **26** : POLY- **27** : POLY- **28** : POLY- **29** : POLY- **30** : POLY- **31** : POLY- **32** : POLY- **33** : POLY- **34** : POLY- **35** : POLY- **36** : POLY- **37** : POLY- **38** : POLY- **39** : POLY- **40** : POLY- **41** : POLY- **42** : POLY- **43** : POLY- **44** : POLY- **45** : POLY- **46** : POLY- **47** : POLY- **48** : POLY- **49** : POLY- **50** : POLY- **51** : POLY- **52** : POLY- **53** : POLY- **54** : POLY- **55** : POLY- **56** : POLY- **57** : POLY- **58** : POLY- **59** : POLY- **60** : POLY- 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— more at PUNGIANT : a dagger with a usu. slender triangular or square blade

poniard *vi* : to pierce or kill with a poniard
pons *n* [ˈpɒnz] *n*, pl *pon-tə* [ˈpɒn-tə] [NL *pons* (Varoli), lit., bridge of Varoli, fr. Costanzo Varoli 1575 lit surgeon and anatomist] : a broad mass of chiefly transverse nerve fibers conspicuous on the ventral surface of the brain of man and lower mammals at the anterior end of the medulla oblongata — called also *pons Varoli* [ˈpɒnz-və-roʊ-ɪ-ti-, -ɪ-ti-]

pons as-i-no-rum \ˈpɒnz-ə-si-ˈnɔr-əm, -ˈnɔr-ɪ\ *n* [NL, lit., asses' bridge, name applied to the proposition that the base angles of an isosceles triangle are equal] : a critical test of ability imposed upon the experimenter or contestant
Pon-tic \ˈpɒnt-ɪk\ *adj* [L *ponticus*, fr. Gk *ponitikos*, fr. *Pontos* & *Pontos* the Black sea (lit., the sea)] : of or relating to Pontus or the Black sea

pon-tif-ic \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks\ *n*, pl *pon-tif-ics* \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks\ [L *pontifex*, *pontifex*] : a member of the council of priests forming the most important part of the Roman religious hierarchy
pon-tif-ic \ˈpɒnt-ə-ɪ\ *n* [F *pontif*, fr. L *pontifex*, *pontifex*, lit., bridge maker, fr. *pon-t*, *pons* bridge + *facere* to make — more at FIND, DO] 1 : PONTIFF 2 : BISHOP; *specif* : POPE

pon-tif-ic-al \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks-əl\ *adj* [L *pontificatus*, fr. *pontifex*, *pontifex*] 1 a : of or relating to a pontiff or pontifex b : celebrated by a prelate of episcopal rank with distinctive ceremonies (~ mass) 2 : pompous 3 : pretentiously dogmatic — *pon-tif-ic-al-ly* \-l-ɪ\ *adv*

pon-tif-ic-al \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks-əl\ 1 : episcopal attire; *specif* : the fasnaga of the episcopal order worn by a prelate when celebrating pontifical mass — *usu.*, used in pl. 2 : a book containing the forms for sacraments and rites performed by a bishop
pon-tif-ic-ate \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks-ə-ti\ *n* [L *pontificatus*, fr. *pontifex*, *pontifex*] : the state of office or term of office of a pontiff
pon-tif-ic-ate \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks-ə-ti\ *vb* [ML *pontificatus*, pp. of *pontificare*, fr. L *pontifex*, *pontifex*] 1 a : to officiate as a pontiff b : to celebrate pontifical mass 2 : to deliver oracular utterances or dogmatic opinions — *pon-tif-ic-ate* \-ɪ-ɔr-\, -kət-ɪ-\ *vb*

Pon-tif-ic-que \ˈpɒnt-ə-ˈfɛks-ə-ˈkɛk\ *n* [Fr. *Pontif-ique*, France] : a firm cheese with a water and mild flavor made of whole milk and artificially colored yellow

pon-tion \ˈpɒnt-ɪ-ən, -ˈtɪ-ən\ *n* [F] : PONTON

pon-tion-er \ˈpɒnt-ɪ-ən-ɪ-ər\ *n* [F *pontonnier*, fr. *pon-ton*] : an individual engaged in constructing a pontoon bridge

pon-ton \ˈpɒnt-ɪ-ən\ *n* [F, floating bridge, punt, fr. L *pons*, *pons*, fr. *pon-t*, *pons* bridge] 1 : a flat-bottomed boat (as a lighter); *esp* : a flat-bottomed boat or portable float used in building a floating temporary bridge 2 : a float of an airplane

pon-ton-bridge \ˈpɒnt-ɪ-ən-ˈbrɪdʒ\ *n* : a bridge whose deck is supported on pontoons

pon-ty \ˈpɒn-ti\ *n* [prob. fr. obs. F *potentier*, dim. of F *potain* colt, fr. ML *potinus*, fr. L *potius* young of an animal, foal — more at FOAL] 1 : a small horse; *esp* : one of any of several breeds of very small stocky animals noted for their gentleness and endurance b : a bronco, mustang, or similar horse of the western U.S. c : RACEHORSE 2 : something smaller than standard 3 : a literal translation used in studying a foreign language
pon-ty-ex-press \ˈpɒn-ti-ˈeks-ˌpres\ *n* : a rapid postal and express system operating by relays of ponies

pon-ty-tail \ˈpɒn-ti-ˈteɪl\ *n* : hair arranged to resemble the tail of a pony

pon-ty-up \ˈpɒn-ti-ˈʌp\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt* : to pay (money) in settlement of an account — *vi* : PAY

poob \ˈpʊb\ *n* [origin unknown] *slang* : DOG

pood \ˈpʊd\, ˈpʊt\ *n* [Russ *puđ*, fr. ON *puđ* pound — more at POUND] : a Russian unit of weight equal to about 36.11 pounds

poop-die \ˈpʊd-ɪ-ə\ *n* [G *puddel*, short for *puddelhund*, fr. *puddel* to stink, fr. *pu* to stink, fr. OHG *pu* to stink — more at FIDDLE, HOUND] : any of an old breed of active intelligent heavily-coated solid-colored dogs

poop \ˈpʊ-, ˈpʊ-ɪ-ə\ *interj* — used to express contempt, disapproval, or impatience

poop-bah \ˈpʊ-ˈbi-, -ˈbɪ-\ *n*, often *exp* P & B [Pooh-Bah, character in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera *The Mikado* (1885) bearing the title Lord-High-Everything-Else] 1 : one holding many public or private offices 2 : one in high position

poop-pooh \ˈpʊ-ˈ(pʊ-, ˈpʊ-) ˌvɔ- also *pooh* \ˈpʊ-ɪ\ *vb* [pooh (interj), expressing contempt] *vt* : to express contempt or impatience — *vi* : to express contempt for : SCORN

pool \ˈpʊl\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pōl*; akin to OHG *fuol* pool] 1 : a small and rather deep body of water, fresh water 2 : a small body of standing liquid 3 : FIDDLE 3 : a continuous area of porous sedimentary rock which yields petroleum or gas

pool \ˈfʊ-, ˈfʊ-ɪ-\ *n*, *pl* *pools* *n*, *pl* *poole* *n*, *pl* *poole* *n* — more at FULLET] 1 : a game stake to which each player of a game has contributed 2 : all the money bet by a number of persons on a particular event 3 : a game played on an English billiard table in which each of the players stakes a sum and the winner takes all 4 : any of various games of chance played on a pool table having 6 pockets with usm. 15 object balls 3 : an aggregation of the interests or property of different persons made to further a joint undertaking by subjecting them to the same control and a common head 4 : a common fund or combination of interests for the common adventure in buying or selling; *esp* : one for speculating in or manipulating the market price of securities or commodities (as grain) b : a combination between competing business houses for the control of a market by removing competition 4 : a fencing contest in which each member of a team successively engages each member of another team 6 : a readily available supply; as a : the whole quantity of a particular material present in the body and available for function or the satisfying of metabolic demands b : a body product (as blood) collected from many donors and stored for later use *syn see* MONOPOLY

pool *vt* : to contribute to a common fund or effort

pool-room \ˈrʊm-, -ˈrʊm\ *n* 1 : a room in which bookmaking is carried on 2 : a room for the playing of pool

pool \ˈpʊl\ *n* [ME *poop*, fr. *pu*, *pu*] 1 *obs* : STERN 2 : an enclosed superstructure at the stern of a ship above the main deck

poop *vt* 1 : to break over the stern of 2 : to ship (as a wave) over the stern

poop *vb* [origin unknown] *vi*, *slang* : to put out of breath; also : to wear out : EXHAUST — *vi*, *slang* 1 : to become exhausted (~ out)

POOP *n* [origin unknown] *slang* : official or unofficial information

poop-deck *n* : a partial deck above a ship's main afterdeck

poop-va (ə); ˈpɒ-(ə)\ *adj* [ME *poore*, fr. OF *poore*, fr. L *pauper*; akin to L *paucus* little and to L *parere* to produce, *parere* to acquire — more at FEW, FARE] 1 a : lacking material possessions b : of, relating to, or characterized by poverty 2 a : less than adequate b : MEAGER b : small in worth 3 : exciting pity 4 a : inferior in quality b : HUMBLE, UNPROMISING c : MEAN, PETTY 5 : EMACIATED, LEAN 6 : BARREN, UNPRODUCTIVE — used of land — *poor-ly* *adv* — *poor-ness* *n*

poor box *n* : a box for alms for the poor; *esp* : one placed near the door of a church

poor-ly \ˈpɒ-(ə)\ *adv*, ˈpɒ-(ə)\ *n* : a nun of an order founded early in the 13th century at Assisi by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis

poor farm \ˈpɒ-(ə)-ˈfɑrm-, ˈpɒ-(ə)-ˈfɑrm\ *n* : a farm maintained at public expense for the support and employment of needy or dependent persons

poor-house \-ˈhɑʊs\ *n* : a place maintained at public expense to house needy or dependent persons

poor-ish \-ɪʃ-, ɪʃ-\ *adj* : rather poor

poor-law *n* : a law providing for or regulating the public relief or support of the poor

poor-ly \ˈpɒ-(ə)\ *adv* : somewhat ill : INDISPOSED

poor-spir-it-ed \-ˈspɪr-ɪt-əd\ *adj* : lacking zest, confidence, or courage — *poor-spir-it-ed-ly* *adv* — *poor-spir-it-ed-ness* *n*

poor white *n* : a member of an inferior or underprivileged white social group — often taken to be offensive

pop \ˈpɒp\ *n* [ME *poppe*, *poppe* [ME *poppen*, of limit. origin] *vb* 1 : to strike or knock sharply or hit 2 : to push, punt, or thrust suddenly 3 : to cause to explode or burst open 4 : to fire at : SHOOT ~ *vi* 1 : to go, come, or enter suddenly 2 : to make or burst with a sharp sound : EXPLODE 3 : to protrude from the surface 4 : to shoot with a firearm 5 : to hit a pop fly — *pop* the question : to propose marriage

pop *n* 1 : a sharp explosive sound 2 : a shot from a gun 3 [fr. the sound made by drawing a cork of its container] : a flavored carbonated beverage

pop-ly \ˈpɒ-ˈli-\ *adv* : with a pop : SUDDENLY

pop-corn \ˈpɒp-ˈkɔrn\ *n* : an Indian corn (*Zea mays everta*) whose kernels on exposure to dry heat burst open to form a white starchy mass; also : the popped kernels

pop-pə \ˈpɒp-ə\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *pāpa*, fr. LL *papa*, fr. Gk *pappas*, *papas*, lit., bishops, lit., papa] 1 : often *cap* : the head of the Roman Catholic Church 2 : one held to resemble a pope in authority or position

pop-ery \ˈpɒ-p-(ə)-ɪ-\ *n* : ROMAN CATHOLICISM — *usu.*, used disparagingly

pop-eyed \ˈpɒp-ɪ-d\ *adj* : having eyes that bulge (as from disease or excitement)

pop fly *n* : a short high fly ball in baseball

pop foul *n* : a pop fly hit into foul territory

pop-gun \ˈpɒp-ˈɡʌn\ *n* : a child's toy gun for shooting pellets with compressed air

pop-in-like \ˈpɒp-ɪn-ˈliːk\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Alexander Pope of his poetry

pop-in-let \ˈpɒp-ɪn-ˈlɛt\ *n* [ME *papey*, fr. MF *papelet*, *papelet*, fr. Ar. *boghāḏā*] 1 *obs* : PARROT 2 : a strutting suspicious person

pop-ish \ˈpɒp-ɪʃ-\ *adj* [poppe] : ROMAN CATHOLIC — often used disparagingly — *pop-ish-ly* *adv*

pop-lar \ˈpɒp-ˈlɑr\ *n* [ME *poplere*, fr. MF *populier*, fr. *popule* poplar, L *populus*] 1 a : any of a genus (*Populus*) of slender quick-growing trees of the willow family b : the wood of a poplar 2 a : TULIP TREE b : the wood of a tulip tree

pop-lin \ˈpɒp-ˈliːn\ *n* [F *popeline*] : a strong plain-woven fabric with crosswise ribs

pop-ly \ˈpɒp-ˈliː-əl-, ˈpɒp-ˈliː-əl\ *adj* [NL *popliteus*, fr. L *popliteus*, *popliteus* has of the knee] : of or relating to the back part of the leg behind the knee joint

pop off *vi* 1 a : to leave suddenly b : to die unexpectedly 2 : to talk thoughtlessly and often loudly or angrily

pop-off \ˈpɒp-ɔf\ *n* : one who talks loosely or loudly

pop-out \ˈpɒp-ˈaʊt\ *n* : a quick bread made from a thin batter of eggs, milk, and flour and baked into a hollow shell

pop-per \ˈpɒp-ər\ *n* : one that pops; *specif* : a utensil for popping corn

pop-pet \ˈpɒp-ət\ *n* [ME *paper* doll, puppet — more at PUPPET] 1 *chiefly Brit* ; DEAR 2 *a Midland* ; DOLL b *obs* ; MARIONETTE 3 *a* : a support or upright of a machine that is fastened at the bottom only b : a valve that rises perpendicularly to or from its seat 4 : any of the small pieces of wood on a boat's gunwale supporting or forming the rowlocks

pop-pied \ˈpɒp-ɪ-d\ *adj* 1 : growing or overgrown with poppies 2 : *pop*-inducing like poppy juice b : characterized by solemnity ; DROWSY

pop-pie \ˈpɒp-ɪ-\ *n* [ME *popul*, fr. OE, fr. L *populus*] *chiefly dial* : POPLAR 1

pop-pie *n* [popple, *vb*, fr. ME *poppen*, prob. of limit. origin] 1 : a heaving of water (as from boiling) 2 : a choppy sea — *pop-pie* *vi* [popple, *vb*]

pop-py \ˈpɒp-ɪ-\ *n* [ME *poppe*, fr. OE *popus*, *poppe*, modif. of L *popaver*] 1 a : any of a genus (*Popaver*) of the family Papaveraceae, the poppy family) of chiefly annual or perennial herbs with milky juice, showy regular flowers, and capsular fruits including one (*P. somniferum*) that is the source of opium and several that are cultivated as ornamentals b : an extract or decoction of poppy used medicinally 2 : a strong reddish orange

pop-py-cock \ˈpɒp-ɪ-ˈkɔk\ *n* (D *di* dial. *poppe*, *poppe*, lit. soft dung, fr. D *pop* pap + *kak* dung) : empty talk ; NONSENSE

pop-py-head \-ˈhed\ *n* : a raised ornament often in the form of a finial generally used on the tops of the upright ends of seats in Gothic churches

pop-u-lace \ˈpɒp-ɪ-ˈlɑs\ *n* [MF, fr. It. *popolaccio* rabble, pejorative of *popolo* the people, fr. L *populus*] 1 : the common people ; MASSES 2 : POPULATION

pop-u-lar \ˈpɒp-ɪ-ˈlɑr-\ *adj* [L *popularis*, fr. *populus* the people, a



poppy

people) 1: of or relating to the general public 2: suitable to the masses; as in: a suit to the people **PI** **OV** 1: suited to the means of the majority; **INEXPENSIVE** 3: having general currency; **PREVALENT** 4: commonly liked or approved **SYN** see **COMMON** — **POP-ular-ly adv**

popular front *n*, often **cap** **P&F**: a working coalition of leftist and sometimes middle-of-the-road political parties against a common opponent; **specif**: one sponsored and dominated by Communists as a device for gaining power

popu-lar-ly-ty \pəp-ya-lar-ē-ty/ *n*: the quality or state of being popular

pop-u-lar-iza-tion \pəp-ya-lar-ē-zā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of popularizing or the state of being popularized 2: something that is popularized

pop-u-lar-ize \pəp-ya-lar-ē-zē/ *v* **t** to cater to popular taste ~ **vt**: to make popular; as **a**: to cause to be liked or esteemed **b**: to make popular in a generally understandable or interesting form — **pop-u-lar-ize-er** *n*

popular sovereignty *n*: a pre-Civil War doctrine asserting the right of the people living in a newly organized territory to decide by vote of their territorial legislature whether or not slavery would be permitted in the territory

pop-u-lar-ly \pəp-ya-lar-ē-ly/ *adv* [ML *popularis*, pp. of *populare* to please, fr. *L. populus* people] 1: to have a place in; **INHABIT** 2: to furnish or provide with inhabitants; **PEOPLE**

pop-u-lar-iza-tion \pəp-ya-lar-ē-zā-shən/ [LL *populatio*, *populatio*, fr. *L. populus* 1: the whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region 2: the act or process of populating 3 **a**: a body of persons having a quality or characteristic in common **b** (1): the organisms inhabiting a particular area or biotope (2): a group of interbreeding biotypes that represents the level of organization at which speciation begins 4: a group of individual persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken for statistical measurement

Pop-u-lism \pəp-ya-liz-əm/ *n*: the political and economic doctrines advocated by the Populists

Pop-u-lar-ly \pəp-ya-lar-ē-ly/ *adv* [ML *popularis*] a member of a U.S. political party formed in 1891 primarily to represent agrarian interests and to advocate the free coinage of silver and government control of monopolies — **populist** also **pop-u-lar-ly-ty** \pəp-ya-lar-ē-ty/ *adv*, often **cap**

pop-u-lous \pəp-ya-ləs/ *adj* [LL *populosus*, fr. *populus* people] 1: densely populated 2 **a**: NUMEROUS **b**: CROWDED — **pop-u-lous-ly adv** — **pop-u-lous-ness** *n*

por-be-agle \pə'be-ə-gəl/ *n* [Corn *porch-bugee*] 1: a small voracious viviparous shark (*Lamna nasus*) of the north Atlantic and Pacific oceans with a pointed snout and inhabitants in a bay

por-ce-lain \pə'se-lān/ *n* [Fr. *porcelaine* corwile shell, porcelain, fr. *lit. porcellana*, fr. *porcellio* vulva, lit., little pig, fr. *L. porcellus*, dim. of *porcus* pig, vulva; fr. the shape of the shell — more at **FAREW**] 1: a fine ceramic ware that is hard, translucent, and has a glossy and nonporous surface, consists essentially of kaolin, quartz, and feldspar — **por-ce-lain-like** \līk/ *adj* — **por-ce-lain-ous** \əs/ *adj* — **por-cell-ine-ous** \əs/ *adj* — **por-cell-ine-ous-ly adv**

porcelain enamel *n*: VITREOUS ENAMEL

por-ce-lain-ize \pə'se-lān-ē-zē/ *v* **t** to fire a vitreous coating on a surface

porch \pə'ɔ:ʃ/ *n* [**OE** *porc* = *ME* *porche*, fr. **OF**, fr. *L. porticus* portico, fr. *portio* gate — more at **FOR**] 1: a covered entrance to a building, usu. with a separate roof; **VERANDA** 2 **obs**: PORTICO 3: a place for waiting before entering; **PASSAGE**

por-cine \pə'r-sīn/ *adj* [**L.** *porcinus*, fr. *porcus* pig — more at **FOR**] 1: of or relating to a pig 2: of or relating to a pig

por-cin-pine \pə'r-ki-n-pīn/ *n*, often **attrib** [**ME** *porkepin*, fr. **MF** *porc espin*, fr. **Old** *porcospino*, fr. *L. porcus* pig + *spina* spine, prickle] 1: any of various relatively large rodents having stiff sharp erectile bristles mingled with the hair and constituting an Old World terrestrial rodent family (Hystricidae) and a New World arboreal family (Erethizontidae)

por-e \pə'ɔ:ʃ/ *adj*, *vi* [**ME** *pourren*] 1: to gaze intently; **STARE** 2: to read studiously or attentively 3: to reflect or meditate steadily; **PONDER**

por-t *n* [**ME**, fr. **MF**, fr. *L. portus*, fr. **Gk** *poros* passage, pore — more at **FARE**] 1: a minute opening esp. in an animal or plant; **esp**: one by which matter passes through a membrane 2: a small interstice (as in stone) admitting absorption or passage of liquid

por-ed \pə'ɔ:ʃd/ *adj*; **Having pores**

por-e-fungus *n*: a fungus (family Boletaceae or Lycoperdaceae) that has the spore-bearing surface within tubes or pores

por-ey \pə're-ē/ *n*, pl **porgies** also **porage** [partly fr. earlier *pargo* (porgy); partly fr. earlier *scopodopus* (porogy)] 1: a blue-spotted crimson percid food fish of the genus *Porgy* of the coast of Europe and America; **also**: 2: any of various related fishes (family Sparidae) 2: any of various teleost fishes (as a menhaden) not closely related to the red porgy

por-ri-er-er \pə'r-ē-er/ *n* [**Deriv.** of *L. porus* pore — **see** **RE**] 1: any **a**: a phylum (Porifera) of primitive invertebrate animals comprising the sponges — **poriferan** or **po-ri-er-er-al** \-er-er-ē-əl/ *adj*

pork \pə'ɔ:k/ *n*, pl **porcs** [**ME**, fr. **OF**, pig, fr. *L. porcus* — more at **FAREW**] 1: the flesh of salted (as in ham) or fresh dressed (as in pork chops) government money, jobs, or favors used by politicians as patronage

pork barrel *n*: a government project or appropriation yielding rich patronage benefits

pork-er \pə'ɔ:k-er/ *n*, pl **por-ers** [**ME**, fr. *L. portus* gate; **also**: 2: any of various related fishes (family Sparidae) 2: any of various teleost fishes (as a menhaden) not closely related to the red porgy

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pork-pie hat \pə'ɔ:k-pī-ət/ *n*: a felt, straw, or cloth hat with a low crown, flat top, and turned-up brim or snap-brim

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pork-pie *n*, pl **por-k-ies** [**ME**, fr. *L. portus* gate; **also**: 2: any of various related fishes

coléce, lit., sliding door; 1 a grating of iron hung over the gateway of a fortified place and lowered between grooves to prevent passage

Porte \pò(ə)rɪ, 'pò(ə)rɪ\ n [F. short for *Sublime Porte*, lit., sublime gate; fr. the gate of the sultan's palace where justice was administered]; the government of the Ottoman empire

ports-cochère \pòrt-kò-'she(ə)rɪ, pòrt-\ n [F. *porte cochère*, lit., coach door] 1 archaic: a passageway through a building or screen wall designed to let vehicles pass from the street to an interior courtyard; 2 a roomed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles

porte-món-máie \pòrt-'món-'má-'eɪ\ n [F., fr. *porter* to carry + *monnaie* coined gold; fr. MF *monnaie* — more at **PORT**, **MONEY**]; a small pocketbook or purse

por-tend \pòr-'tend, pòr-\ v [ME *portenden*, fr. L. *portendere*, fr. *por-* forward (akin to *per-* through) + *tendere* to stretch — more at **FOR**, **THIN**] 1 : to give an omen or anticipatory sign of; **BODE** n 1 : INDICATE, SIGNIFY

por-tent \pò(ə)r-'tent, 'pò(ə)r-\ n [L. *portentum*, fr. neut. of *portentus*, pp. of *portendere*] 1 : something that foreshadows a coming event; **OMEN** 2 : prophetic indication or significance 3 : MARVEL, PRODIGY

por-ten-tous \pòr-'tent-əs, pòr-'adʒ-\ adj 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a portent 2 : eliciting amazement or wonder; **PRODIGIOUS** 3 : self-consciously weighty; **POMPOUS** **syn** see **OMINOUS** — **por-ten-tous-ly** **adv** — **por-ten-tous-ness** **n**

por-tier \pòr-'tɪər, 'pòr-\ n [ME, fr. OF *portier*, fr. LL *portarius*, fr. L. *portus* gate; more at **PORT**] 1 chiefly Brit: a person stationed at a door or gate to admit or assist those entering

por-tier n [ME *portour*, fr. MF *portour*, fr. LL *portator*, fr. L. *portatus*, pp. of *portare* to carry — more at **FARE**] 1 : one who carries burdens; **spicel**: one employed to carry baggage for patrons at a hotel or for transportation terminals; 2 : a porter-car or sleeping-car attendant who waits on passengers and makes up berths 3 [short for *porter's beer*]: a weak stout that is rich in saccharine matter and contains about four percent of alcohol

por-ter-áge \-ə-'rɪj\ n : the work of a porter; also : the charge for it

por-ter-háús \pòr-'tɛr-'háus, 'pòr-\ n 1 archaic: a house where malt liquor (as porter) is sold 2 : a large steak cut from the thick end of the short loin to contain a T-shaped bone and a large piece of tenderloin

por-ti-fó \pòrt-'fó-'lɛ-'sɪ-, 'pòr-\ n [It. *portafoglio*, fr. *portare* to carry + *foglio* leaf, sheet] 1 : a portable case for carrying papers or drawings 2 [fr. the use of such a case to carry documents of state]: the office and functions of a minister of state or member of a cabinet 3 : the securities held by an investor or the commercial paper held by a bank or other financial house

port-hole \pò(ə)r-'hól, 'pò(ə)r-\ n [pòrt] 1 : an opening (as a window) in the side of a ship or airplane 2 : an embrasure or loophole through which to shoot 3 : **PORT** 2

Portia \pòr-'shə-, 'pòr-\ n : the heroine in Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*

por-ti-co \pòrt-'i-kò, 'pòr-\ n, pl **porticoes** or **porticos** [It., fr. L. *porticus* — more at **PORTCH**]; a colonnade or covered ambulatory esp. in classical architecture and often at the entrance of a building

por-tiere \pòrt-'tɪər, 'pòr-, 'pòr-'tɪ(ə)r, 'pòr-, 'pòrt-'ɛər, 'pòr-\ n 1 *Portier*, fr. OF fem. of *portier* porter, doorkeeper; 1 a curtain hanging across a doorway

por-tion \pòr-'shən, 'pòr-\ n [ME, fr. OF, fr. L. *portio*-, *portio*; akin to L. *parti*-, *pars* part] 1 : an individual's part or share of something; as : a share received by gift or inheritance 2 : **POWRY** 3 : helping : food 4 : individual's lot, fate, fortune 5 : a part of a whole 6 : a limited amount or quantity **syn** see **FATE**, **PART**

por-tion v **por-tion-ing** \-sh(ə)'nɪŋ\ 1 : to divide into portions 2 : **DISTRIBUTE** 2 : to allot or give as a portion 3 : **POWER**

por-tion-leave \pòr-'shən-'lɛv\ adj : having no portion; esp : having no dowry or inheritance

port-land cement \pòrt-'lənd (d)-, 'pòr-\ n [Isle of Portland, England; fr. its resemblance to a limestone found there]; a hydraulic cement made by finely pulverizing the clinker produced by calcining to incipient fusion a mixture of argillaceous and calcareous materials

port-ly-ness \pòr-'lɛ-'nəs, 'pòr-\ n : the quality or state of being portly

port-ly \-lɛ\ adj [pòrt] 1 chiefly dial : **DIGNIFIED**, **STATELY** 2 : heavy or rotund of body; **COULFULENT**

port-man-teau \pòrt-'mánt-'tə-, 'pòr-\ n, pl **portmanteaus** or **port-man-teaux** \-'tɔ(ə)'lɔ(ə)\ [MF *portmanteau*, fr. *porter* to carry + *mantau* mantle, fr. L. *mantellum* — more at **PORT**]; **TRAVELING BAG**; esp : a large gliststone bag

portmanteau adj : combining more than one word or quality

port-trait \pòr-'trɛɪ, 'pòr-\ n : a picture of a person

port of call 1 : an intermediate port where ships customarily stop for supplies, repairs, or transshipment of cargo 2 : a stop included on an itinerary

port of entry 1 : a place where foreign goods may be cleared through a customs office 2 : a place where an alien may be permitted to enter a country

port-trait \pòr-'trɛɪ, 'pòr-, '-trɛɪ\ n [MF, fr. pp. of *portraire*] 1 : **PICTURE**; esp : a pictorial representation (as a painting) of a person usu. showing his face 2 : **BUST**, **STATUE** 3 : a graphic portrayal in words

port-trait-ist \-ɪst\ n : a maker of portraits

port-trait-ure \pòr-'trɛɪ-'tʃ-(ə)rɪ-, 'pòr-, '-char-, '(t)ɪ(ə)rɪ\ n 1 : the making of portraits; **PORTRAYAL** 2 : **PORTRAIT**

por-tray \pòr-'trɛɪ, 'pòr-, 'pər-\ v [ME *portrairen*, fr. MF *portraire*, fr. L. *protrahere* to draw forth, reveal, expose, fr. *pro-* forth + *trahere* to draw — more at **PRO-**, **DRAW**] 1 : to make a picture of; **DEPICT** 2 : to describe in words 3 : to play the role of; **ENACT** — **por-tray-er** **n**

por-tray-al \-'trɛɪ-(ə)\ n 1 : the act or process of portraying; **REPRESENTATION** 2 : **PORTRAIT**

por-tray-er \pòr-'trɛɪ-, 'pòr-\ n : a female porter; as a : a door-keeper in a convent or apartment house 6 : a **CHARWOMAN**

Port Royal-ist \pòrt-'rɔɪ-'ə-lɪst, 'pòr-\ n [F. *port-royaliste*, fr. *Port-Royal*, a convent near Versailles, France] 1 : a royalist or adherent of a 17th century French Jansenist lay community distinguished as logicians and educators

Por-tu-guese \pòr-'tʃə-'gɛz-, 'gɛs-\ n, pl **Portuguese** [Pg. *portuguez*, adj & n., fr. *Portugal*] 1 a : a native or inhabitant of Portugal 6 : a person of Portuguese descent 2 : the Romance language of Portugal and Brazil

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— **pos-i-tiv-ist** \-s(ə)t/ *adj* or *n* — **pos-i-tiv-ist-ic** \pəz-ət-iv-ist-ik/, **pəz-iv-ə** *adj*
pos-i-tiv-ist \pəz-ət-iv-ə/ *n*: the quality or state of being positive
POSITIVE \pəz-ə-tiv-ə/ *adj*
pos-i-tro-n \pəz-ə-tro-n/ *n* [**positive** + *-tron* (as in *electron*)]: a positively charged particle having the same mass and magnitude of charge as the electron
pos-SE \pəz-ē/ *n* [ML *posses comitatus*, lit., power or authority of the lord] 1 a: a body of persons summoned by a sheriff to assist in preserving the public peace usu. in an emergency
pos-SES \pəz-ēs/ *adj* [**possession**, fr. MF *possession*, fr. *possession*, pp. of *possidere* to have possession of, take possession of, fr. *potis* able, in power + *sedere* to sit — more at **POTENT**, *pos* + *sed* = to sit in the owner's house; to make the owner or holder C: to have possession of 2 a: to have and hold as property; **OWN** b: to have as an attribute, knowledge, or skill 3 a: to take into one's possession b: to enter into and control firmly
DOMINATE (—*ed* of a demon) *syn see HAVE*
pos-SESS \pəz-ēs-ən/ *n* [**possession**] 2 a (1): influenced or controlled by something (as an evil spirit or a passion) (2): MAD, CRAZED b: urgently desirous to do or have something 3: **SELF-POSSESSED**, **COOL**, **CALM** — **pos-SESS-ed-ly** *adv* — **pos-SES-sed-ness** *n*
pos-SES-sion \pəz-ē-shən/, also **-sesh-ən** 1 a: the act of having or taking into control b: control or occupancy of property without regard to ownership c: **OWNERSHIP** 2: something owned, occupied, or controlled; **PROPERTY** 3 a: domination by something b: a psychological state in which an individual's normal personality is altered by another c: the fact or condition of being self-controlled
pos-SES-sion-ally \pəz-ē-shən-ə-lē/ *adv* [**possession**, *pos* + *sess*, *sed* + *-ally*]
pos-SES-sive \pəz-ē-siv-ə/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a word, a word group, or a grammatical case that denotes ownership or a relation analogous to ownership 2: manifesting possession or the desire to possess or own — **pos-SES-sive-ly** *adv* — **pos-SES-sive-ness** *n*
pos-sessive 1 a: the possessive case b: a word in the possessive case 2 a: possessive word or word group
possessive adjective *n*: a pronominal adjective expressing possession
pos-sible \pəz-ə-sə-bəl/ *adj* [**pos** + *pos*, *poss*, *posse*, *possum*]: possible
pos-sible-pronoun *n*: a pronoun that derives from a personal pronoun and denotes possession and other analogous relationships
pos-SES-sor \pəz-ēs-ər/ *n* [**pos** + *ses*, *sedere*]: one that possesses
pos-SES-so-ry \pəz-ēs-ə-ri-ə/ *adj* [**pos** + *ses*, *sedere*]: of, arising from, or having the nature of possession 2: having possession 3: characteristic of a possessor; **POSSESSIVE**
pos-set \pəz-ət/ *n* [ME *poshet*, *possor*]: a hot drink of sweetened and spiced milk curdled with ale or wine
pos-si-bil-i-ty \pəz-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n* 1: the condition or fact of being possible 2: something that is possible 3 *archaic*: one's utmost power, capacity, or ability
pos-si-bly \pəz-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *possibilis*, fr. *posse* to be able, fr. *potis*, *potē* able + *esse* to be — more at **POTENT**, *is*] 1 a: being within the limits of ability, capacity, or realization of a thing which may be done or achieved according to nature, custom, or manners 2: being something that may or may not occur 3: able or fitted to become; **POTENTIAL**
POSS *POSSIBLE*, **PRACTICABLE**, **FEASIBLE** mean capable of being realized, **POSSIBLE** implies that a thing may certainly exist or occur under the proper conditions, **PRACTICABLE** implies that something may be easily or readily effected by available means or under current conditions; **FEASIBLE** applies to what is likely to work or be useful in attaining the end desired *syn see* in addition **PROBABLE**
pos-si-bly \-hē/ *adv*: in a possible manner; **PERHAPS**
pos-si-ble-ly \-hē/ *adv*: in a possible manner; **PERHAPS**
POST \pəst/ *n* [ME, fr. OF; akin to OHG *plasto* post; both fr. a prehistoric WGMc word borrowed fr. L *postis*; akin to Gk *pro* before and to Gk *histasthai* to stand — more at **FOR**, **STAND**] 1: a piece of timber or metal fixed firmly in an upright position esp. at the top or support of a pillar, column 2: a pole or stake set up to mark or indicate something
post *vt* 1: to affix to a usual place (as a wall) for public notices; **PLACARD** 2: to publish, announce, or advertise by or as if by use of a placard b: to denounce by public notice c: to enter on a public listing d: to forbid (property) to trespassers under penalty of legal prosecution by notices placed along the boundaries e: **SCORE**
POST *n* [MF *poste* relay station, courier, fr. OIt *postō* relay station, fr. fem. of *postus*, pp. of *ponere* to place, fr. L *ponere* — more at **POST**, **POSTURE**] 1: a station or place where messengers or keepers for relays b: the distance between any two such consecutive stations; **STAGE** 3 *chiefly Brit* a: a nation's organization for handling mail; also: the mail handled b: a single dispatch of mail; **POST OFFICE** c: **POSTBOX**
post *vi* 1: to travel with post horses 2: to ride or travel with haste; **HURRY** ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: to dispatch in haste 2: **MAIL** 3 a: to transfer or carry from a book of original entry to a ledger b: to make transfer entries in 4: to make familiar with a subject
POSTAGE \pəst-ij/ *n*: the cost of postage
post-adv. *adv.*: with post-horses; **EXPRESS**
post *n* [MF *poste*, fr. OIt *postō*, fr. pp. of *ponere* to place] 1 a: the place at which a soldier is stationed; *esp.*: a sentry's beat or station b: a station or task to which anyone is assigned c: the place at which a body of troops is stationed; **CAMP** d: a local subdivision of a military organization e: one of two bugle calls sounded atattoo (as in the British Army) 2: an office or position to which a person is appointed 3 a: **TRADING POST**, **SETTLEMENT** b: a trading station on the floor of a stock exchange *syn see* **POSITION**
post *vt* 1 a: to station in a given place b: to carry ceremoniously to a position (—*ing* the colors) 2: to put up (as bond)
post- *prefix* [ME, fr. L, fr. *post*; akin to Skt *paśca* behind, after, Gk *apo* away from — more at **OF**] 1 a: after; subsequent; later (*postdate*) b: behind; posterior; following after (*postlude*) [**postnominally** or **ad**; a subsequent to a later time or cooperative] **POSTER** (*post* + *ter*, *ter* = posterior to) [**posterior**]
post-age \pəst-ij/ *n* 1: the fee for postal service 2: adhesive stamps or printed indicia representing postal fees
postage meter *n*: a machine that prints postal indicia on pieces of mail, records the amount of postage given in the indicia, and sub-

tracts it from a total amount which has been paid at a post office and for which the machine has been set
postage stamp *n*: a government adhesive stamp or imprinted stamp for use on mail matter as evidence of prepayment of postage
post-ally \pəst-ə-lē/ *adj*: of or relating to the mails or to the post office
postal card *n*: **POSTCARD**
postal union *n*: an association of governments setting up uniform regulations and practices for international mail
post-ax-ial \pəst-ak-sē-əl/ *adj*: located behind an axis of the body *esp.* of or relating to the posterior side of the axis of a vertebrate limb — **post-ax-ial-ly** \-ē-lē/ *adv*
post-bel-lum \pəst-('b)el-əm/ *adj* [L *post bellum* after the war] 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the period following a war and esp. following the American Civil War
post-boy \pəst-('b)ɔi/ *n*; **MAILBOY**; *esp.*: a public mailboy
post-box \pəst-('b)ɒks/ *n*; **POSTOFFICE**
post-breeding \pəst-('b)ri:d-ŋ/ *adj*: following a period of physiological fitness for reproduction (~ regressive changes)
post-card \pəst-('k)ɑ:d/ *n*: a card on which a message may be written for mailing without an envelope
post-cau-dal \pəst-('k)ɑ:d-nəl/ *n*: **TAIL**
post-ca-va \pəst-('k)ɑ:v-ə/ *n* [**NL**]: the inferior vena cava of vertebrates higher than fishes — **post-ca-val** \-kāv-əl/ *adj*
post-chaise *n*: a carriage usu. having a closed body on four wheels and seating two to four persons
post-clas-si-cal \pəst-('k)lɑ:s-i-ke-l/ *adj*: of or relating to a period following the classical
post-com-mu-nion \pəst-('k)ɒm-ju:ni-ən/ *n*, often *cap* **P&C** [**postcommunio**, *postcommunio*, fr. L *post-* + **LL** *communio* communion]: a prayer following the communion of the people at Mass
post-con-so-nan-tal \pəst-('k)ɒn-ənt-ə-nənt-əl/ *adj*: immediately following a consonant
post-date \pəst-('d)et/ *vt*: to date with a date later than that of the document
post-di-lu-vi-um \pəst-('d)ilj-ŋ-əm/ *n*: (*post-diluvian*) of or relating to the period after the flood described in the Bible (~ man)
postdiluvian *n*: one living after the flood described in the Bible
post-doc-tor-al \pəst-('d)ɒk-ə-t(ə)r-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting in advanced academic or professional work beyond a doctor's degree
post-er \pəst-ər/ *n* [**post**] 1 *archaic*: a swift traveler 2: **POSTHORSE**
post-er *n* [**post**]: a bill or placard for posting in a public place
poster color *n*: a water-color paint with a gum or glue-size binder **solid** use in ink
post-er-est-able \pəst-('s)tr-ē-ə-bəl/ *n*: (*post-erestable*) *n* [F, lit., waiting mail]; **GENERAL DELIVERY**
post-er-ri-ud \pəst-('s)tr-ē-əd/ *adj* [**posterior** + *-ud*]: **POSTERIOR-ONLY**
post-er-ri-or \pəst-('s)tr-ē-ər/ *adj* [L, compar. of *posterus* coming after, fr. *post* after — more at **POST**] 1 a: later in time; **SUBSEQUENT** b: logically consequent 2: situated behind; as a: **CAUDAL** b: **NOXAL** — used of human anatomy 3: of a plant part: **ADAXIAL**, **SUPERIOR** — **pos-ter-ri-or-ly** *adv*
post-er-ri-or-ity \pəst-('s)tr-ē-ər-ē-tē/ *n*: the quality or state of being later or subsequent
post-er-i-ty \pəst-('s)tr-ē-tē/ *n* [ME *posterite*, fr. MF *posterité*, fr. L *posteritas*, *posteritas*, fr. *posterus* coming after] 1: the offspring or progeny to the furthest generation; **DESCENDANTS** 2: all future generations
post-ern \pəst-ər-n/ *n* [ME *posterne*, fr. OF, after, of *posterle*, fr. LL *posteriora*, dim. of *postera* back door, fr. L, fem. of *posterus*] 1 a: a back door or gate 2: a private or side entrance or way — **post-ern-ly** *adv*
post exchange *n*: a store at a military installation that sells merchandise and services to military personnel and authorized civilians
post-ex-il-ic \pəst-('s)teg-zil-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to the period of Jewish history between the end of the exile in Babylon in 538 B.C. and A.D.
post-form \pəst-('f)ɒ(ə)r-m/ *n*: to shape (as a sheet material after laminating) subsequently
post-free \pəst-('f)ri:/ *adj*, *chiefly Brit*: **POSTPAID**
post-gan-gli-on-ic \pəst-('g)æŋ-ɡli-ɒn-ik/ *adj*: distal to a ganglion of or relating to, or being an axon arising from a cell body within an autonomic ganglion
post-gla-cial \pəst-('g)lɑ-shəl/ *adj* [**ISV**]: occurring after a period of glaciation
post-grad-u-ate \pəst-('g)ræd-ə-wet-, -ə-wət/ *n*: **GRADUATE** 1h
post-graduate *n*: a student continuing his education after graduation from high school or college
post-haste \pəst-('h)æst/ *n* [**post**]: speed in traveling; great haste — **post-haste** *adj* or *adv*
post hoc \pəst-('h)ɒk/ *n* [**NL** *post hoc*, *ergo propter hoc* after this, then because of this]: the fallacy of arguing from temporal sequence to a causal relation
post-hole \pəst-('h)ɒl/ *n*: a hole sunk in the ground to hold a fence post
post horn *n*: a simple straight or coiled brass or copper wind instrument with cupped mouthpiece used esp. by postillions of the 18th and 19th centuries
post-horse \pəst-('h)ɔ:rs/ *n* [**post**]: a horse for use esp. by couriers or mail carriers
post-hu-mous \pəst-('h)u-məs/ *adj*: **POSTHUMOUS**, **POSTHUMOUS-ly** *adv* [**posthumus**, alter. of *postumus* late-born, posthumous, fr. OIt *post* after, *humus* coming after — more at **POSTERIOR**] 1: born after the death of the father 2: published after the death of the author 3: following or occurring after one's death — **post-hu-mous-ly** *adv* — **post-hu-mous-ness** *n*
post-hyp-notic \pəst-('h)ip-('n)ɪ-tik/ *adj* [**ISV**]: of, relating to, or characteristic of the period following a hypnotic trance

ə aht; ɔ: ɔ: kiten; ər further; a back; ā bake; ă cot, cart; j joke; ɔ: ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɪ loot; ɪ uate; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

pot cheese *n* COTTAGE CHEESE
pot-teen also **po-teen** \pə-'tēn, -'chēn, -'tēn, -'tēn\ *n* [Ir Gael *potain*]; illicitly distilled whiskey of Ireland
po-tence \pōt-'n(t)s\ *n*; POTENCY
pot-ten-ry \pōt-'n-sē\ *n* 1: the quality or state of being potent 2: POTENTIALITY
POTENTIAL \pōt-'n(ə)\ *adj* [obs. E potent crutch] of a heraldic cross : having flat bars across the ends of the arms — see CROSS illustration
potent adj [ME (Sc), fr. L *potens*, *potens*, fr. prp. of (assumed) L *potere* to be powerful, fr. L *potis*, *potē* able; akin to Goth *brūþins* 'brother-in-law, Gk *posis* husband, Skt *pati* master] 1: having the ability of compelling, influencing, or influencing 2: expressing possibility; *specif*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb phrase expressing possibility, liberty, or power by the use of an auxiliary with the infinitive of the verb (as in 'it may rain') *syn* see LATENT
POTENTIALITY \pōt-'n(ə)-'l(ə)\ *adv*
pot *n* 1: something that can develop or become actual 2: any of various functions from which the intensity or the velocity at any point in a field may be readily calculated; *specif*: the degree of electrification as referred to some standard
potential energy *n*: the energy that a piece of matter has because of its position or location relative to parts of a system
pot-ten-ti-ā-lī-ty \pōt-'tēn-'chē-'al-'ē-\ *n* 1: the ability to develop or come into existence 2: POTENTIAL 1
pot-ten-ti-ā-tē \pōt-'tēn-'chē-'ā-tē\ *n*; to make potent; *specif*: to augment (as a drug) systematically — **pot-ten-ti-ā-ti-ōn** \pōt-'tēn-'chē-'ā-ti-ōn\ *n*; something that increases the potency of a drug
pot-ten-ti-lā \pōt-'n-'tī-'ā\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. ML, garden valerian, fr. L *potens*, *potens*]; any of a large genus (*Potentilla*) of herbs and shrubs of the rose family comprising cinquefoils and related plants and having opposite pinnate or palmate leaves
pot-ten-ti-ō-m-e-ter \pōt-'tēn-'chē-'m-ē-t-er\ *n* [ISV, potential + forces 2]; VOLTAGE DIVIDER — **pot-ten-ti-ō-m-e-tric** \chē-'ō-'m-e-'trik\ *adj*
pot-ful \pōt-'fūl\ *n*: the quantity held by a pot
pot *n*: a hat with a stiff crown; *see* OBEREY
POTPHENOL \pōt-'fēn-ol\ *n* [from *chielty*, *chielty*: APOTHECARY
pot-her \pōt-'hər\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a noisy disturbance 2: FUSS 2: a choking cloud of dust or smoke 3: mental turmoil *syn* see STRIR
pot-her *v* **pot-her-ing** \-(ə)-'rɪŋ\ *v*: to put into a potter ~ *vi* 1: to add to a pot
pot-herb \pōt-'hərb\ *n*: an herb used for food or seasoning
pot-hole \pōt-'hōl\ *n* 1: a circular hole formed in the rocky bed of a river by the grinding action of stones or gravel whirled round by the water 2: a pot-shaped hole in a road surface
pot-hook \pōt-'hūk\ *n* 1: an S-shaped hook for hanging pots and kettles over an open fire 2: a written character resembling a pothook
pot-house \pōt-'həʊs\ *n*; TAVERN 1
pot-hunt-er \pōt-'hʌnt-ər\ *n*: one who hunts game for food
pot-liche \pōt-'lɪch\ *n*, *pl* **pot-liches** \pōt-'lɪch\ *n*, *pl* [Fr, *pot* — more at POTAGE]; a kitchen with a separate cover, a body usu. rounded or polygonal with nearly vertical sides, a rounded shoulder, and a tapered neck
pot-licion \pōt-'shən\ *n* [ME *poticion*, fr. MF *potion*, fr. L *potio*, *potio* drink, *potio*, fr. *potus*, pp. of *potare* to drink — more at POTAGE]; a liquid mixture or dose
pot-latch \pōt-'lætʃ\ *n* [Chinook Jargon, fr. Nootka *patshat* giving] 1: a ceremonial feast of the Indians of the northwest coast marked by the host's lavish distribution of gifts requiring reciprocation 2: *Northwest*: a social event or celebration
pot-latch *v* 1: to hold or give a potlatch for (as a tribe or group) 2: to give (as a gift) esp. with the expectancy of reciprocation ~ *vi*: to hold or give a potlatch
pot liquor *n*: the liquid left in a pot after cooking
pot-luck \pōt-'lʌk\ *n*: the regular meal available to a guest for whom no special preparations have been made
pot-plant *n*: a calendula (*Calendula officinalis*) grown esp. for ornament
pot-pie \pōt-'pi\ *n*: meat and vegetables covered with pastry and boiled or baked in a pot
pot-pour-ri \pōt-'pō-ri\ *n* [Fr *pot pourri*, lit., rotten pot] 1: a jar or vessel containing spices used for scent 2: a miscellaneous collection; MEDLEY
pot roast *n*: a piece of beef or other meat cooked by braising usu. on top of the stove
pot-sherd \pōt-'shərd\ *n* [ME *pot-sherd*, fr. *pot* + *sherd* shard] 1: a fragment of pottery
pot-shot \pōt-'shɒt\ *n* 1: a potthunter's shot 2: a shot taken in a casual manner or at an easy target 3: a critical remark made in a random or sporadic manner — **potshot** *vb*
pot still *n*: a still used esp. in the distillation of Irish grain whiskey and Scotch whisky in which the heat of the fire is applied directly to the pot containing the wash
pot-stone \pōt-'stɒn\ *n*: a more or less impure stearic acid esp. in prehistoric times used to make cooking vessels
pot-tage \pōt-'tʃ\ *n* [ME *potage*, fr. OF] 1: a thick soup of vegetables or vegetables and meat
pot-ter \pōt-'tər\ *n*: one that makes pottery
pot-ter-er [prob. freq. of E dial. *poke* to *poke*]; **POTTER** — **pot-ter-er** \pōt-'tər-ər\ *n* — **pot-ter-ing-ly** \pōt-'tər-ɪŋ-\ *adv*
pot-ter's clay *n*: a plastic clay suitable for modeling or throwing pottery — called also *potter's earth*
pot-ter's field *n*: the mention in Mt 27:7 of the purchase of a potter's field for use as a graveyard 1: a public burial place for paupers, unknown persons, and criminals

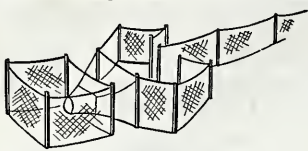
potter's wheel *n*: a horizontal disk revolving on a vertical spindle and carrying the clay being shaped by a potter
pot-tery \pōt-'ər-\ *n* 1: a shop or factory where earthen vessels are made 2: the art of the potter; CERAMICS 3: ware made usu. from clay that is shaped while moist and soft and hardened by heat; *specif*: coarser ware so made
pot-tie \pōt-'ti\ *n* [ME *potel*, fr. OF, fr. *pot*] 1: archaic: a measure equal to a half gallon 2: a container holding about oneottle 3: a bottle of wine or liquor
Pott's disease \pōt-'s\ *n* [Percival Pott 1788 E surgeon]; tuberculosis of the spine with destruction of bone resulting in curvature of the spine
pot-ty \pōt-'i\ *adj* [prob. fr. *pot*] 1: *Brit*: TRIVIAL, INSIGNIFICANT 2: slang *chiefly Brit*: slightly crazy 3: SNOBISH
pot-ty *n*: a small child's pot for voiding or defecation
pot-ty-chair \pōt-'tʃ-ər-, -'tʃ-ə(r)-\ *n*: a child's chair having an open seat under which a receptacle is placed for toilet training
pot-ty-pouch \pōt-'tʃ-\ *n* [ME *pouche*, fr. MF of Gmc origin; akin to OE *pocca* bag — more at POKE] 1: a small drawstring bag carried on the person 2: a bag of small or moderate size for storing or transporting goods; *specif*: a locking bag for first class mail or diplomatic dispatches *h chiefly Scot*; POCKET 6; PACKET 3: an anatomical structure resembling a pouch
pot-ty *v*: to put or form into, as if into a pouch — *vi* 1: to be pot-ty 2: to be untrained in toilet habits
pouchy \pau-'tʃi\ *adj*: having, tending to have, or resembling a pouch
pout \paʊt\ *n* [F, of imit. origin] 1: PUFF 3b(3) 2: a bouffant or fluffy part of a garment or accessory 3: OTTOMAN
pu-llet also **put-lar** \pju-'lətər\ *n* [F *poulette*]; a pullet sterilized to produce fattening
poult \poult\ *n* [ME *polt*, *pulte* young fowl — more at FULLET]; a young fowl; *esp*: a young turkey
put-ter-er \pūt-'tər-ər\ *n* [alter. of ME *putter*, fr. MF *puttelier*]; one that deals in poultry
put-ter-measure \pūt-'tə-zə-\ *n* [fr. the former practice of occasionally giving one or two extra when counting eggs by dozens] 1: a meter in which lines of 12 and 14 syllables alternate
put-tilice \pūt-'tɪl-ɪs\ *n* [ML *pultis* pulp, fr. L, pl. of *pult-*, *puls* porridge]; a soft usu. heated and sometimes medicated mass applied to a sore cloth and applied to sores or other lesions
put-tilice *v*: to apply a poultice to
poultry \poult-ri\ *n* [ME *pultrie*, fr. MF *putelerie*, fr. OF, fr. *puteler* poultier, fr. *potet* — more at FULLET]; domesticated birds kept for eggs or meat
poultry-man \poult-'mən\ *n*: one that raises domestic fowls *esp*. on a commercial scale for the production of eggs and meat 2: a dealer in poultry or poultry products
put-ron \pau'n(t)ən\ *n* [ME, *talon*]; the claw of a bird of prey
put-ronce *v* 1: to swoop upon and seize something with or as if with talons 2: to make an abrupt assault or approach
put-ronce *n*: the act of pouncing
put-ronce *v*: to dust, rub, finish, or stencil with pounce
put-ronce *n*: a fine powder, pumice, fr. LL *pumice*, *pumex*, alter. of L *pumice*, *pumex* — more at FOAM] 1: a fine powder formerly used to prevent ink from spreading 2: a fine powder for making stenciled patterns
put-ronce-box \pau'n(t)-sɒt-\ *n* [prob. fr. (assumed) MF *ponette* small pounce]; archaic: a box for carrying pomander
pound \paʊnd\ *n*, *pl* **pounds** also **pond** [ME, fr. OE *pund*; akin to ON *pund* pound; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L *pondo* pound; akin to L *pondus* weight — more at PENDANT] 1: any of various units of mass or weight; *specif*: 1 unit now in general use among English-speaking peoples equal to 16 avoirdupois ounces or 7000 grains or 0.45359237 kilogram — called also *avoirdupois pound*; see MEASURE table 2: a: the basic monetary unit of the United Kingdom — called also *pound sterling* b: any of numerous basic monetary units of other countries — see MONEY table
pound *vb* [alter. of ME *pouen*, fr. OE *þīnian*] *v* 1: to reduce to powder or pulp by beating 2: a: to strike heavily or repeatedly b: to produce by means of repeated vigorous strokes 6: to im-culate with insistent repetition 7: drive 3: to move along heavily or persistently — *vi* 1: to strike heavy repeated blows 2: to work hard to move with or make a heavy repetitive sound b: to work hard and continuously
pond *n*: an act or sound of pounding
pond *n* [ME, enclosure, fr. OE *þind*]; a: an enclosure for animals; *esp*: a public enclosure for stray or unlicensed animals b: a depot for holding personal property until redeemed by the owner 2: a place or condition of confinement 3: a: a confine for fish; *esp*: the inner compartment of a fish trap or pound net b: an establishment selling live lobsters
pond-er *v*, archaic: IMFOUND
pond-er-age \pau'n-dɪ-\ *n* 1: a tax levied in pounds sterling b: COMMISSION 2: a: a charge per pound of weight b: weight in pounds
pond-er-er \pau'n-dɪ-\ *n*: the act of impounding; the state of being impounded
pond-er-er *v*: a fee for the release of an impounded animal
pond-er-er \pau'n-dɪ-\ *n* [pond + -er (as in *quintal*)] 1: a unit of force equal to the force that would give a free mass of one pound an acceleration of one foot per second per second
pond cake *n*: a rich butter cake made with a large proportion of eggs and shortening
pon-der-er \pau'n-dɪ-\ *n*: one that pounds
pon-der-er *n*: one having a usu. specified weight or value in pounds 2: a gun throwing a projectile of a specified weight
pond-er-er-er \pau'n-dɪ-'fɪ-\ *adj* [fr. the proverb *penny-wise and pound-foolish*]; imprudent in dealing with large sums or large matters



potter's wheel

ə about; ɪ kitten; ʌ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot. cart; aŭ out; ch chin; ɔ less; ē easy; ġ gift; 1 trip; 1 life
 j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

pound mile *n*: the transport of one pound of mail or express for one mile
pound net *n*: a fish trap consisting of a netting arranged into a



pound net

directing wing and an enclosure with a narrow entrance
pour \pɔr-\ /, \pɔr(ə)\ *vb* [ME *pouren*] *vt* 1: to cause to flow in a stream 2: to spill or produce freely or copiously ~ *vi* 1: to move with a continuous flow 2: to rain hard 3: to preside at a tea table — **pour-able** \pɔr-ə-bəl, \pɔr- / *adj* — **pour-er** \ɔr-\ *n* — **pour-ingly** \-ɪŋ-lee\ *adv*

pour *n*: the action of pouring; **STREAM**; *esp*: a heavy fall of rain
pour-boire \pɔr(ə)-bɔr-wār\ *n* [F, fr. *pour boire* for drinking]: TIP, GRATUITY

pour-parler \pɔr(ə)-r(-)pār- / \-lā\ *n* [F]: a discussion preliminary to negotiations

pour-point \pɔr(ə)-r(-)pɔint-, \-pɔwnt\ *n* [ME *purpoint*, fr. MF *purpoint*]: a padded and quilted doublet

pour point \pɔr(ə)-r(-)pɔint-, \pɔr(ə)-r(-)\ *n*: the lowest temperature at which a substance flows under specified conditions

pousse-café \pü,-ska- /-fē\ *n* [F, lit. coffee chaser] 1: a cocktail consisting of several liquors of different colors and specific gravities poured one at a time to remain in separate layers 2: a small drink of brandy or a liqueur taken with black coffee after dinner

poussette \pü-'set\ *vi* [F]: to swing in a semicircle with hands joined with one's partner in a country-dance

pout \pəut\ *n*, *pl* **pouts** or **POES** [*prob.* fr. (assumed) ME *poute*, a fish with a large head, or *FOE*; *prob.* akin to ME *pouten* to pout, Skt *budhuda* bubble]: any of several large-beaked fishes (as a bullhead or eelpout)

pout *vb* [ME *pouten*] *vt* 1: to show displeasure by thrusting out the lips or widening the mouth expression **B**; **SULK** 2: **PROTRUDE** ~ *vi*: to cause to protrude

pout *n* 1: a protrusion of the lips expressive of displeasure 2: *pl*: a fit of pique

pouter \pəut-ər\ *n* 1: one that pouts 2: a domestic pigeon of a breed characterized by erect carriage and a distensible and dilatate crop

pouty \pəut-ē\ *adj*: SULKY

power-ty \pəv-ər(-)tē\ *n* [ME *povertie*, fr. OF *poverté*, fr. L *pauper-tas*, *paupertas*, fr. *pauper* poor — more at **FOOR**] 1: a lack of money or material possessions; **PAINT** 2: renunciation as a member of a religious order of the right as an individual to own property 2: **SCARCITY**, **DEARTH** 3: a: debility due to malnutrition b: lack of fertility

SYN INDIGENCE, **FENURY**, **WANT**, **DESTITUTION**; **POVERTY** may cover a range from extreme want of necessities to a falling short of having comfortable means; **INDIGENCE** implies seriously straitened circumstances; **FENURY** suggests a cramping or oppressive lack of money; **WANT** and **DESTITUTION** imply extreme poverty that threatens self through starvation or exposure

power-ty **STRICTURE** \-strīk-ər\ *adj*: afflicted with poverty; very poor; **DESTITUTE**

pow \pɔ-, \pə\ *n* [by alter.]: **POLL**

pow \pə\ *n* [imit.]: a sound of a blow or explosion

powder \pəud-ər\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME *poudre*, fr. OF, fr. L *pulvis*, *pulvis* dust — more at **POLLEN**] 1: a substance composed of fine particles 2: a medicinal, cosmetic, or other preparation in the form of fine particles 3: any of various solid explosives used chiefly in gunnery and blasting

powder *vb* **powd-er-ing** \-ə-ŋ-ŋ\ *vt* 1: to sprinkle or cover with or as if with powder 2: to reduce to powder ~ *vi* 1: to become powder 2: to apply cosmetic powder — **powd-er-er** \-ər-\ *n*
powder blue *n* 1: a pigment consisting of powdered smalt 2: a variable color averaging a pale blue

powder horn *n*: a flask for carrying gunpowder; *esp*: one made of the horn of an ox or cow

powder keg *n* 1: a small usu. metal cask for holding gunpowder or blasting powder 2: something liable to explode

powder metallurgy *n*: the production of metallic objects by compressing powdered metal or alloy with or without other materials and heating without thoroughly melting to solidify and strengthen

powder monkey *n*: one who transports powder from the magazine to the guns *esp.* on shipboard

powder pull *n*: a small fluffy device (as a pad) for applying cosmetic powder

powder room *n*: a rest room for women

powd-er-y \pəud-ər-ē\ *adj* 1: resembling or consisting of powder or as if with powder 2: to reduce to powder ~ *vi* 1: to become powder 2: to apply cosmetic powder — **powd-er-er** \-ər-\ *n*

powdery mildew *n* 1: a perfect fungus (family Erysiphaceae) or an imperfect fungus (genus *Oidium*) producing abundant powdery conidia on the host 2: a plant disease caused by a powdery mildew

pow-er \pə-(ə)-r\ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OF *poer*, fr. *poer* to be able, fr. (assumed) L *potere* to be powerful — more at **POTENT**] 1: a: possession of control, authority, or influence over others b: one having such power; *specific*: a sovereign state c: *archaic*: a force of armed men *also* *obsolete*; a large number or quantity 2: a (1): ability to act or produce an effect (2): capacity for being acted upon or undergoing an effect b: legal or official authority, capacity, or right 3: a: physical might b: mental or moral efficiency c: political control or influence 4: an angel of the fourth lowest rank 5: a: the number of times as indicated by an exponent a number is to be multiplied by itself b: **CARDINAL**

NUMBER 2 6: a: a source or means of supplying energy; *esp*: **ELECTRICITY** b: the time for one cycle of the time for which work is done or energy emitted or transferred 7: **MAGNIFICATION** 2b 8: **SCOPE**, **COMPREHENSIVENESS**

SYN **POWER**, **FORCE**, **ENERGY**, **STRENGTH**, **MIGHT** mean the ability to exert effort. **POWER** may imply latent or exerted, physical, mental, or spiritual ability; **FORCE** is acted upon; **POWER** implies the actual and efficacious exercise of power; **ENERGY** applies to power expended or capable of being transformed into work; **STRENGTH** applies to the quality or property of a person or thing that enables him to exert force with or without strain, pressure, or attack; **MIGHT** implies great or overwhelming power or strength

SYN **POWER**, **AUTHORITY**, **JURISDICTION**, **CONTROL**, **COMMAND**, **SWAY**, **DOMINION** mean the right to govern or rule or determine. **POWER** implies possession of the ability to wield coercive force, persuasive authority, or substantial influence. **AUTHORITY** implies the granting of power for a specific purpose within specified limits; **JURISDICTION** applies to official power exercised within prescribed limits; **CONTROL** stresses the power to direct and restrain; **COMMAND** implies the power to make arbitrary decisions and compel obedience; **SWAY** suggests the extent or scope of exercised power or influence; **DOMINION** stresses sovereign power or supreme authority

POWER *vt*: to supply with power *esp.* motive power

power-boat \-bɔt\ *n*; **MOTORBOAT**
power drive *n*: a drive of an engine accelerated by the power of the engine — **power-drive** \-dīv-\ *vt*

power-ful \pəu(-)r(-)fəl\ *adj* 1: having great power 2: leading to many or important deductions (~ set of postulates) — **power-fully** \-lee\ *adv*

power-house \pəu(-)r(-)həus\ *n* 1: a: an electric utility generating station b: a source of influence or inspiration 2: one having or wielding great power

power-less \-ləs\ *adj* 1: devoid of strength or resources 2: lacking the authority or capacity to act; **UNABLE** — **power-less-ly** *adv*

power-less-ness \-ləs-nəs\ *n*

power mower *n*: a motor-driven lawn mower

power of attorney: a legal instrument authorizing one to act as the attorney or agent of the grantor

power pack *n*: a unit for converting a power supply (as from a battery) to a voltage suitable for an electronic device

power plant *n*: a: a power plant b: a: an engine or related parts supplying the motive power of a self-propelled vehicle

power play *n*: a: an offensive maneuver (as in football or hockey) in which mass interference is provided at a particular point or in a particular zone

power politics *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *const*: politics based primarily on the use of power as a coercive force rather than upon ethical precepts; *esp*: international politics characterized by attempts to advance national interests through coercion on the basis of military and economic strength

power series *n*: an infinite series whose terms are successive integral powers of a variable multiplied by constants

power shovel *n*: a power-operated excavating machine consisting of a boom or crane that supports a dipper band with a dipper at the end of it

power steering *n*: automotive steering with engine power used to amplify the torque applied at the steering wheel by the driver

power take-off *n*: a supplementary mechanism on a truck or tractor enabling the engine power to be used to operate nonauto-motive apparatus (as pumps or saws)

pow-wau \pəu-'wəu\ *n* [of Aequiaua kin; akin to Natick *powwau* conjurer] 1: a No. American Indian medicine man 2: a No. American Indian ceremony (as for victory in war) 3: a social get-together b: a meeting for discussion

powwow *vi*: to hold a powwow

pow \pɔ-, \pə\ *n* [by alter.]: **POLL** or **POX** or **SYPHILIS** [alter. of *poek*, pl. of *poek*] 1: a virus disease characterized by pustules or eruptions (chicken pox) b: *archaic*: **SMALLPOX** c: **SYPHILIS** 2: an afflictive rash; **PLAGUE** (a ~ on him)

pox *vb*, *archaic*: to infect with a pox and *esp.* with syphilis
poz-zo-lane \pɔz-'zɔ-lān-, \-pɔz-'zɔ-lān-\ *n* [It *poz-zolone*] a: a pulverulent siliceous or siliceous and aluminous substance that reacts chemically with slaked lime at ordinary temperature and in the presence of moisture to form a cement — **poz-zo-lane** \-lān-ik\ *adj*

PP \pɪ-'pɪ-\ *n* [plan position indicator]: a radarscope in which spots of light representing reflections of radar waves indicate the range and bearing of objects

prac-tic \præk-'tik\ *adj* [ME *practick*, fr. MF *practique*, fr. LL *practicus*]: **PRACTICAL**

prac-tic-abil-ity \præk-'tīk-ə-'bil-ət-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being practicable

prac-tic-able \præk-'tīk-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: possible to practice or perform 2: capable of being used: **USABLE** — **prac-tic-able-ness** *n* — **prac-tic-abil-ity** \-bīl-ē\ *adv*

prac-tic-al-ly \præk-'tīk-ə-'lee\ *adv*: **PRACTICALLY** *used* in practice or use but are not interchangeable. **PRACTICABLE** applies to what has been proposed and seems feasible but has not been actually tested in use; **PRACTICAL** applies to things and to persons and implies success in meeting the demands made by actual living or use **SYN** see **practicable**

prac-tic-al \præk-'tīk-əl\ *adj* [LL *practicus*, fr. Gk *praktikos*, fr. *prassein* to pass over, fare, do; akin to Gk *peran* to pass through — more at **FARE**] 1: actively engaged in some course of action or occupation 2: a: of, relating to, or marked by practice or action (a ~ purpose) b: being such to practice or act: **VITAL** (a ~ failure) 3: capable of being put into use or account: **USEFUL** 4: a: disposed to action as opposed to speculation or abstraction b: (1): qualified by practice or practical training b: (2): designed to support theoretical training by experience b: concerned with voluntary action and ethical decisions (~ reason) **SYN** see **PRACTICABLE** — **prac-tic-al-ity** \-kəl-ē-\ *n* — **prac-tic-al-ly** \-kəl-ē-\ *adv*

practical art *n*: an art (as woodworking) that serves ordinary or material needs in life and is usually used

practical joke *n*: a joke whose humor stems from the tricking or abuse of an individual placed somehow at a disadvantage — **practical joker** *n*

practical nurse *n*: a nurse that cares for the sick professionally without having the training or experience required of a registered nurse

— more at **DICTION** | **1** : to deliver a sermon **2** : to urge acceptance or abandonment of an idea or course of action; *specif* | to exhort in an officious or tiresome manner **3** : to set forth in a sermon (or the gospel) **4** : to advocate earnestly **5** : to utter (as a sermon) publicly; **DELIVER** **4** : to bring, put, or affect by preaching — **preach-er** *n* — **preach-ing-ly** \ˈprɛtʃ-ɪŋ-li/ *adv*

preach-fuly \ˈprɛtʃ-ɪf-ly/ *vi* : to preach ineptly or tediously

preach-fully \ˈprɛtʃ-ɪf-ly/ *adv* : in a preachy manner

preach-iness \ˈtʃɛtʃ-ɪ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being preachy

preach-ment \ˈprɛtʃ-mənt/ *n* **1** : the act or practice of preaching **2** : SERMON, EXHORTATION; *specif* : a tedious or unwelcome exhortation

preachy \ˈprɛtʃ-ɪ/ *adj* : marked by obvious moral exhortation

pre-ad-oles-cence \ˈprɛ-əd-ˈlɛs-ən(t)s/ *n* : the period of human development just preceding adolescence; *specif* : the period between the approximate ages of 9 and 12 — **pre-ad-oles-cent** \-nt/ *adj*

pre-am-ble \ˈprɛ-əm-bəl, ˈprɛ-ə/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *preambule*, fr. ML *preambulum*, fr. LL neut. of *praebambulus* walking in front of, fr. L *prae- + ambulare* to walk] **1** : an introductory statement; *specif* : the introductory part of a constitution or statute that usu. states the reasons for and intent of the law **2** : an introductory fact or circumstance; *esp* : one indicating what is to follow

pre-ar-range \ˈprɛ-ə-rɪŋ/ *vi* : to arrange beforehand — **pre-ar-range-ment** \-mənt/ *n*

pre-as-signed \ˈprɛ-ə-s-ɪnd/ *adj* : assigned beforehand

pre-a-ward \ˈprɛ-ə-wərd/ *adj* : of or relating to a time before the use of the atom bomb and other weapons

pre-ax-ial \ˈ(p)ri-ˈæk-si-əl/ *adj* : situated in front of an axis of the body — **pre-ax-ial-ly** \-li/ *adv*

pre-bend \ˈprɛb-nd/ *n* [ME *prebende*, fr. MF, fr. ML *praebenda*, fr. LL, subsistence allowance granted by the state, fr. L fem. of *praebendus*, adjective or noun derived from *praebere* to provide] **1** : an endowment held by a cathedral or collegiate church for the maintenance of a prebendary **2** : the stipend paid from this endowment **3** : PREBENDARY — **pre-ben-dary** \-dɛr-ɪ/ *n*

pre-ben-dary \ˈprɛb-nd-er-ɪ/ *n* **1** : a clergyman receiving a prebend for officiating and serving in the church **2** : an honorary canon

Pre-cam-brian \ˈ(p)ri-ˈkæm-brɪ-ən/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being the oldest part of geological history equivalent to the Archeozoic and Proterozoic eras or the corresponding system of rocks — **Pre-cambrian** *n*

pre-can-cel \ˈ(p)ri-ˈkæn(t)-səl/ *vi* : to cancel (a postage stamp) in advance of use — **pre-can-cel-lation** \-lɪ-ˈtʃən/ *n*

pre-can-cer-ous \ˈ(p)ri-ˈkæn(t)-s(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [ISV] : likely to become cancerous — *ca* ~ *lesion*

pre-car-i-ous \ˈpri-kə-ri-əs, -ˈker-/ *adj* [*precarius* obtained by entreaty, uncertain — more at **PRAYER**] **1** archaic : depending on the will or pleasure of another **2** : dependent on uncertain prospects | **3** : depending on uncertain financial circumstances, unknown conditions, or uncertain developments **4** : characterized by a lack of security or stability that threatens with danger *syn see DANGEROUS* — **pre-car-i-ously** *adv* — **pre-car-i-ous-ness** *n*

pre-cau-tion \ˈpri-ˈkɔ-shən/ *n* [F *precaution*, fr. LL *praecautio*, *praecautio*, fr. *praecautus*, pp. of *praecavere* to guard against, fr. *prae- + cavere* to be on one's guard — more at **HEAR**] **1** : care taken in advance | **2** : a measure taken beforehand to prevent harm or secure good | **SAFEGUARD** — **pre-cau-tion-ary** \-shən-er-ɪ/ *adj*

pre-cau-tion-ary \ˈprɛ-ˈkɔ-ʃən-er-ɪ/ *adj* [*precaution*, fr. LL *praecautio*, *praecautio*, fr. *praecautus*, pp. of *praecavere* to guard against, fr. *prae- + cavere* to be on one's guard — more at **HEAR**] **1** : care taken in advance | **2** : a measure taken beforehand to prevent harm or secure good | **SAFEGUARD** — **pre-cau-tion-ary** \-shən-er-ɪ/ *adj*

pre-cede \ˈpri-sɛd/ *vb* [ME *preceden*, fr. MF *preceder*, fr. L *praecedere*, *prae- + cedere* to go — more at **CEDE**] *vi* **1** : to surpass in rank, dignity, or importance | **2** : to be ahead or in front of | **3** : to be earlier than **4** : to cause to be ahead | **PREFACE** ~ *vi* : to go or come before

pre-ced-ence \ˈprɛs-əd-ən(t)s, ˈpri-sɛd-ən(t)s/ *n* **1** *obs* : ANTECEDENT **2** : the fact of preceding in time **3** : PRIORITY, PREFERENCE : the right to superior honor on a ceremonial or formal occasion **4** : the order of ceremonial or formal preference

pre-ced-en-cy \-ən-sɛ-, -n-sɛ/ *n* : PRECEDENCE

pre-ced-ent \ˈpri-sɛd-nt, ˈprɛs-əd-nt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *praecedens*, *praecedens*, pp. of *praecedere*] : prior in time, order, or degree of significance

pre-ced-ent \ˈprɛs-əd-nt/ *n* **1** : an earlier occurrence of something similar **2** : a something done or said that may serve as an example or a rule to authorize or justify a subsequent act of the same or an analogous kind **3** : the convention established by precedent or by law

pre-ced-ing \ˈpri-sɛd-ɪŋ/ *adj* : that precedes : going before *syn* PRECEDING, ANTECEDENT, FOREGOING, PREVIOUS, PRIOR, FORMER, ANTERIOR mean being before. PRECEDING *adv* implies being immediately before in time or in place; ANTECEDENT applies to order in time and may suggest a causal relation; FOREGOING applies to what has preceded *esp*. in a discourse; PREVIOUS and PRIOR imply existing or occurring earlier, but PRIOR often adds an implication of greater importance; FORMER implies always a certain comparison or contrast with something that is *later*; ANTERIOR applies to position before or ahead of *usu*. in space, sometimes in time or order

pre-cen-sor \ˈ(p)ri-sen(t)-sər/ *vi* : to censor (a publication or film) before its release to the public

pre-cen-tor \ˈprɛ-sen-tər/ *n* [LL *praecentor*, fr. L *praecentus*, pp. of *praecingere* to sing before, fr. *prae- + cinere* to sing — more at **CHANT**] : a leader of the singing of a choir or congregation — **pre-cen-tor-ship** \-tər-ʃɪp/ *n*

pre-cept \ˈprɛ-ˈsept/ *n* [ME, fr. L *praecipitum*, fr. neut. of *praecipere*, pp. of *praecipere* to take beforehand, instruct, fr. *prae- + capere* to take — more at **HEAVE**] **1** : a command or principle intended as a general rule of action **2** : an order issued by legally constituted authority to a subordinate official *syn see LAW*

pre-cep-tive \ˈpri-sɛp-tiv/ *adj* : giving precepts — **pre-cep-tive-ly** *adv*

pre-cep-tor \ˈpri-sɛp-tər, ˈprɛ-/ *n* **1** : A TEACHER, TUTOR **2** : the headmaster or principal of a school **3** : the head of a preceptory

of Knights Templars — **pre-cep-tor-ial** \ˈpri-sɛp-ˈtɔr-ɪ-əl, ˈprɛ-, ˈtɔr-/ *adj* — **pre-cep-tor-ship** \ˈpri-sɛp-ˈtɔr-ʃɪp, ˈprɛ-/ *n* — **pre-cep-tress** \-trɛs/ *n*

pre-cep-tor-ly \ˈprɛ-sɛn-t(ə)-li, ˈprɛ-/ *adv* **1** : a subordinate house or community of the Knights Templars; *broadly* : COMMANDERY **2** : COMMANDERY **2**

pre-cess \ˈprɛ-sɛs/ *vi* [back-formation fr. *precession*] : to progress with a movement of precession

pre-ces-sion \ˈprɛ-sɛsh-ən/ *n* [NL *praecessio*, *praecessio*, fr. ML act of *praecessus*, pp. of *praecedere* to precede] : a comparatively slow gyration of the rotation axis of a spinning body about another line intersecting it so as to describe a cone caused by the application of a torque tending to change the direction of the rotation axis — **pre-ces-sional** \-sɪ-ʃəl, -ən-/ *adj*

pre-cession of the equinoxes : a slow westward motion of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic caused by the action of sun and moon upon the protuberant matter about the earth's equator

pre-Chel-lean \ˈ(p)ri-ˈʃel-ɪ-ən/ *adj* : of or relating to a lower Paleolithic culture preceding the Abbervilian and characterized by crudely flaked stone hand axes

pre-clin-ic \ˈprɛ-si-ɪk/ or **pre-clin-ic** \-sɪ-ɪk/ *adj* [F *précliné*, masc., & *précluse*, fem., lit., PRECISE, fr. OF *preciosus*] : extremely or excessively refined : AFFECTED

pre-cinct \ˈprɛ-sɪŋkt/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *praecinctum*, fr. L, neut. of *praecinctus*, pp. of *praecingere* to gird about, fr. *prae- + cinere* to gird — more at **CINCTURE**] **1** : a part of a territory with definite bounds or functions often established for administrative purposes | **DISTRICT** : as **1** : a subdivision of a county, town, city, or village for administrative purposes **2** : a part of a city for police control **2 often pl** : the enclosure bounded by the walls or limits of a building or place **3 pl** : the region immediately surrounding a place | **ENVIRONS** **4** : BOUNDARY

pre-cin-si-ly \ˈprɛ-sɪ-si-ly/ *adv* **1** : fastidious refinement

pre-cin-sure \ˈprɛ-sɪ-ʃʊr-/ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *preciosus*, fr. L *preciosus*, fr. *pretium* price — more at **PRICE**] **1** : of great value or high price **2** : highly esteemed or cherished **3** : excessively refined : AFFECTED **4** : GREAT, THROUGHGOING (~ SOUND) *syn see COSTLY*

pre-cious-ly *adv* — **pre-cious-ness** *n*

pre-cip-itate \ˈprɛ-sɪ-p-ɪ-t-ət, -ɪ-/ *vb* [L *praecipitatus*, pp. of *praecipitare*, fr. *praecipit-*, *praecipit-* *n* [ME, fr. L *praecipitum*, fr. *praecipit-*, *praecipit-* headlong, fr. *prae- + caput* head — more at **HEAD**] **1** : a very steep or overhanging place **2** : the brink of disaster

pre-cip-itate-ly \ˈpri-sɪp-ɪ-t-ə-ly/ *adj* : capable of being precipitated

pre-cip-itate-ly \ˈpri-sɪp-ɪ-t-ə-ly/ *adv* : capable of being precipitated

pre-cip-itate-ly \ˈpri-sɪp-ɪ-t-ə-ly/ *adv* : capable of being precipitated

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pre-cip-itate-ly \ˈpri-sɪp-ɪ-t-ə-ly/ *adv* : capable of being precipitated

pre-clin-i-cal \prē'klīn-ik-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to the period preceding clinical manifestations
pre-clude \pri-'kloo-d/ *vt* [L *praeccludere*, fr. *prae-* + *cludere* to close — more at *clude*] 1 *archaic* : CLOSE 2 : to make impossible or unnecessary consequence **SYN** PREVENT — **PRE-CLU-SION** *n* \-'kliu-zhən/ — **pre-clin-siv-ə** \-'kliu-siv-, -ziv/ *adj* — **pre-clin-siv-ly** *adv*
pre-co-ci-al \pri-'kō-shəl/ *adj* [NL *praecocis* precocious birds, fr. L, pl. of *praecox*, *praecox*] : capable of a high degree of independent activity from birth
pre-co-ci-ous \pri-'kō-shəs/ *adj* [L *praecox*, *praecox* early ripening, precocious, fr. *prae-* + *coquere* to cook — more at *cook*] 1 : exceptionally early in development or occurrence 2 : exhibiting mature qualities at an unusually early age — **pre-co-ci-ously** *adv* — **pre-co-ci-ous-ness** *n* — **pre-co-ci-ty** \pri-'kō-si-tē/ *n*
pre-cog-ni-tion \prē-'kōg-nish-ən/ *n* [LL *praecognitio*, *praecognitio*, fr. L *praecognitus*, pp. of *praecognoscere* to know beforehand, fr. *prae-* + *cognoscere* to know — more at *COGNITION*] 1 : clairvoyance relating to the future not yet experienced — **pre-cog-ni-tive** \-'prē-'kōg-nōt-iv/ *adj*
pre-con-ceive \prē-'kōn-'sēv/ *vt* : to form an opinion of prior to actual knowledge or experience
pre-con-cep-tion \-'sep-shən/ *n* 1 : a preconceived idea 2 : **PRE-CONCEPTION**
pre-con-vert \prē-'kōn-'vɔrt/ *vt* : to settle by prior agreement
pre-con-di-tion \-'dīsh-ən/ *n* : something that must exist before something else can come about : PREREQUISITE
pre-condition *vt* : to put in proper or desired condition or frame of mind in advance
pre-con-sci-ous \prē-'kōn-'chəs/ *adj* : not present in consciousness but capable of being recalled without encountering any inner resistance or repression — **pre-con-sci-ous-ly** *adv*
pre-cook \-'prē-'kuk/ *vt* : to cook partially or entirely before final cooking or reheating
pre-clin-i-cal \prē-'krit-ik-əl/ *adj* : prior to the development of critical capacity
pre-cur-sor \pri-'kɔr-sɔr, 'prē-, \ *n* [L *praecursor*, fr. *praecursus*, pp. of *praecurrere* to run before, fr. *prae-* + *currere* to run — more at *CURRENT*] 1 *a* : one that precedes and indicates the approach of another b : **PREDECESSOR** 2 : a substance from which another substance is formed **SYN** SEE FORERUNNER
pre-cur-so-ry \pri-'kɔr-s(ə)-rē/ *adj* : having the character of a precursor : **PREMONITORY**
pre-da-ci-ous or **pre-da-ci-ous** \pri-'dā-shəs/ *adj* [L *praedari* to plunder (fr. *prae* to prey)] 1 : *E* *cladus* as in *rapacious*] — more at *PREY* : living by preying on other animals : **PREDATORY** — **pre-da-ci-ous-ness** *n* — **pre-da-ci-ty** \-'das-ət-ē/ *n*
pre-date \-'prē-'dāt-/ *vt* : ANTEDATE
pre-da-tion \pri-'dā-shən/ *n* [L *praedation*, *praedatio*, fr. *praedare*, pp. of *praedare* to prey] 1 : the act of preying or plundering : **DEPREDATE** 2 : a mode of life in which food is primarily obtained by killing and consuming animals
predation pressure *n* : the effects of predation on a natural community esp. with respect to the survival of species preyed upon
pre-de-ter- \prē-'dēt-ər-/ *to* (ə)-*n* 1 : one that preys, destroys, or devours 2 : an animal that preys
pre-da-to-ri-ally \prē-'dā-tōr-ē-əl-, 'tōr-/ *adv* : **PREDATORY**
pre-da-to-ri-ly \prē-'dā-tōr-ē-, 'tōr-/ *adv* : in a predatory manner
pre-da-to-ry \prē-'dā-tōr-ē-, 'tōr-/ *adj* 1 *a* : of, relating to, or practicing plunder, pillage, or rapine b : disposed or showing a disposition to injure or exploit others for one's own gain 2 : living by predation : **PREDACIOUS**; also : adapted to predation
pre-de-cease \prē-'dēs-'sēv/ *vt* : to die before (another person) ~ *vi* : to die first — **predecease** *n*
pre-de-ces-sor \prē-'dēs-'sɔr, 'prē-, \ *n* [ME *praecessor*, fr. ME *praecessor*, fr. L *praecessor*, fr. L *praecedere* to retreating, go before, fr. *decedere*, pp. of *decedere* to depart, retire from office — more at *DECEASE*] 1 : one that precedes; esp. : a person who has previously occupied a position or office to which another has succeeded 2 *archaic* : ANCESTOR
pre-des-ti-nate \prē-'des-tē-jāt-/ *vt* : to designate beforehand — **pre-des-ti-na-tion** \prē-'des-tē-jā-'shən/ *n*
pre-des-ti-nar-i-an \prē-'des-tā-'ner-ə-'n/ *adj* [**PREDESTINATION** + *-arian*] 1 : of or relating to predestination 2 : holding the doctrine of predestination — **predestinarian** *n* — **pre-des-ti-nar-i-ty** \-'n-ri-tē/ *n*
pre-des-ti-nate \prē-'des-tā-'nāt-/ *nāt* *adj* [ME, fr. L *praedestinus*, pp. of *praedestinare*] : **PREDESTINATED**, **PREDESTINED**
pre-des-ti-nate \-'nāt/ *vt* [ME *praedestinatus*, fr. L *praedestinus*, pp. of *praedestinare*] 1 : to foreordain to an earthly or eternal lot or destiny 2 : to foredecide or prearrange
pre-des-ti-na-tion \prē-'des-tā-'nā-'shən/ *n* : the act of predestinating : the state of being predestinated
pre-des-ti-na-tor \-'nāt-ər-/ *n* 1 : one that predestinates 2 *archaic* : **PREDESTINATOR**
pre-des-tine \prē-'des-tā-'n/ *vt* [ME *praedestinen*, fr. MF or L; MF *praedestinare*, fr. ME *praecessor*, fr. L *praecessor*, fr. L *praecedere* to depart, retire from office, to destine, decree, determine, appoint, or settle beforehand; *specif* : **PREDESTINATE**] 1 : to determine beforehand; *specif* : **PREDESTINATE** 2 : to determine beforehand 2 : to impose a direction or tendency
pre-dial \prē-'dē-əl/ *var* of **PREDAIAL**
pre-di-c-a-ble \prē-'dik-ə-bəl/ *n* [ML *praedicabile*, fr. neut. of *praedicabilis*] : something that may be predicated; *esp* : one of the five most general kinds of attribution in traditional logic that include genus, species, difference, property, and accident
pre-dic-a-ble \prē-'dik-ə-bəl/ *adj* [ML *praedicabile*, fr. LL *praedicare* to predicate] : capable of being asserted
pre-dic-a-ment \pri-'dik-ə-'mənt, I *is* *u* 'prē-'dik-ə-/ [IME, fr. LL *praedicationem*, fr. *praedicare*] 1 : the character, status, or

classification assigned by a predication; *specif* : **CATEGORY** 1 2 *archaic* : **CONJUNCTION**, **STATE** 3 : a difficult, perplexing, or trying situation : **DILEMMA**
SYN **DILEMMA**, **QUANDARY**, **PLIGHT**, **FIX**, **JAM**, **PICKLE** : **PREDICAMENT** suggests a difficult situation *usu.* offering no satisfactory solution; **CONJUNCTION** suggests a predicament presenting a choice between equally bad alternatives; **QUANDARY** stresses puzzlement and perplexity; **PLIGHT** suggests an unfortunate or trying situation; **FIX** and **JAM** are informal equivalents of **PLIGHT** but are more likely to suggest impasse or embarrassment; **PICKLE** and **PICKLE** imply a predicament through some fault or wrongdoing; **PRE-DIC-ABLE** implies a predicament or embarrassing situation
pre-di-cate \prē-'dik-ət-/ *n* [LL *praedicatum*, fr. neut. of *praedicatus*] 1 *a* : something that is affirmed or denied of the subject in a proposition in logic (in "paper is white", whiteness is the ~) b : the subject in a proposition that designates a property or relation 2 : the part of a sentence or clause that denotes what is asserted or predicated and to which that consists of a verb with or without objects, complements, or adverbial modifiers — **pre-di-cat-ive** \prē-'dik-ət-iv-, 'prē-'dik-ət-iv/ *adj*
pre-dic-a-tive \prē-'dik-ət-iv/ *vt* [LL *praedicatus*, pp. of *praedicare*] to assert, predicate logically, preach, fr. L, to proclaim, publicly assert — more at **PREACH**] 1 *a* : **AFFIRM**, **DECLARE** b *archaic* : **PREACH** 2 *a* : to assert to be a quality, attribute, or property b : to make (a term) the predicate in a proposition 3 : to cause to be based on 4 : **IMPLY**
pre-di-cate \prē-'dik-ət/ *adj* : belonging to the predicate; *specif* : completing the meaning of a copula or linking verb
predicatio nominative *n* : a noun or pronoun in the nominative or common case completing the meaning of a linking verb
pre-di-cat-ion \prē-'dik-ət-ē-ən/ *n* : the act of preclaiming or preaching b : **SERMON** 2 : an act or instance of predicating; as *a* : the expression of action, state, or quality by a grammatical predicate b : the logical affirmation of something about another; *esp* : assignment of something to a class
pre-di-ca-to-ry \prē-'dik-ət-ōr-ē-, 'tōr-/ *adj* [L *praedicatorius*, fr. *praedicator*, pp. of *praedicare* to preach] : of or relating to preaching
pre-dict \pri-'dikt/ *vt* [L *praedictus*, pp. of *praedicerē*, fr. *prae-* + *dicere* to say — more at **DICTION**] 1 : to declare in advance : foretell 2 : to make (a forecast) an observation, experience, or scientific result **SYN** SEE **FORETELL** — **pre-dic-ta-ble** \-'dik-tə-bəl/ *adj* — **pre-dic-ta-ble-ly** \-'dikt-ə-bəl/ *adv*
pre-dict-abil-ity \-'dik-tə-'bil-ət-ē-/ *n* : the quality or state of being predictable
pre-di-c-tion \pri-'dik-shən/ *n* 1 : an act of predicting 2 : something that is predicted : **FORECAST** — **pre-dic-tive** \-'dik-tiv/ *adj* — **pre-dic-tive-ly** *adv*
pre-di-ct-ior \-'dik-tōr-/ *n* : one that predicts
pre-di-gest \prē-'dij-est, 'prē-'d-ə-/ *vt* : to subject to predigestion
pre-di-ges-tion \prē-'dij-est-ē-ən/ *n* : artificial partial digestion of food for use in illness or impaired digestion
pre-di-lec-tion \prē-'dī-'lek-shən, 'prē-'d-/ *n* [F *prédilection*, fr. ML *praedilectus*, pp. of *praediligere* to love more, prefer, fr. L *prae-* + *diligere* to love — more at **DILIGENT**] : a prepossession in favor of one thing over another
SYN **PREPOSSESSION**, **PREJUDICE**, **BIAS** : **PREDILECTION** implies a strong liking deriving from one's temperament or experience; **PREPOSSESSION** suggests a fixed conception likely to preclude objective judgment of anything seeming to be counter to it; **PREJUDICE** implies *usu.* but not always an unfavorable prepossession and connotes a feeling rooted in suspicion, fear, intolerance; **BIAS** implies an unreasoned and unfair distortion of judgment in favor of or against a person or thing
pre-dis-posed \prē-'dis-'pōz-/ *vt* : to dispose in advance : make susceptible **SYN** SEE **INCLINE**
pre-dis-po-si-tion \prē-'dis-'pō-'zish-ən/ *n* : a condition of being predisposed : **INCLINATION**
pre-dom-i-nance \pri-'dām-(ə)-n(ə)s/ *n* also **pre-dom-i-nan-cy** \-'n(ə)-sē-/ *n* : the quality or state of being predominant
pre-dom-i-nant \-'dām-ə-'n(ə)nt/ *adj* [MF, fr. ML *praedominans*, fr. *praedominans*, pp. of *praedominari* to predominate, fr. L *prae-* + *dominari* to rule, govern — more at **DOMINATE**] : having superior strength, influence, or authority : **PREVAILING** **SYN** SEE **DOMINANT** — **pre-dom-i-nant-ly** *adv*
pre-dom-i-nate \-'n(ə)nt/ *adj* [alter. of *praedominant*] : **PREDOMINANT** — **pre-dom-i-nate-ly** *adv*
pre-dom-i-nate-ly \pri-'dām-ə-'n(ə)nt-ē-/ *vb* [ML *praedominatus*, pp. of *praedominari*] *vt* 1 : to exert controlling power or influence 2 : to bind advantage in numbers or quantity : **PREEMPT** 3 : to exert control over i **DOMINATE** — **pre-dom-i-nation** \-'dām-ə-'n(ə)-'shən/ *n*
pree \prē/ *vt* [short for *preve* to prove, test, fr. ME *preven*, fr. OF *preuv*, stem of *prover* to prove] *vt* : to taste tentatively; **SAMPLE**
pre-emp-tion \prē-'em-p(ə)-'n(ə)nt-ē-ən/ *n* : the quality or state of being preemptive : **SUPERIORITY**
pre-emp-tive \-'n(ə)nt-ē-/ *adj* [LL *praeminent-*, *praeminentis*, fr. L, pp. of *praeminerē* to be outstanding, fr. *prae-* + *eminere* to stand out — more at **EMINENT**] : having paramount rank, dignity, or importance : **OUTSTANDING**, **SUPERIOR** — **pre-emp-tive-ly** *adv*
pre-empt \prē-'em-p(ə)-'nt/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *preemptio*] *vt* 1 : to acquire (as land) by preemption 2 : to seize upon to the exclusion of others : take for oneself ~ *vi* : to make a preemptive bid in bridge **SYN** SEE **APPROPRIATE**
pre-emp-tion \-'em-p(ə)-'n(ə)nt-ē-ən/ *n* [ML *praemptio*, pp. of *praemere* to preempt] 1 : the right of purchasing before others; *esp* : one given by the government to the actual settler upon a tract of public land b : the purchase of something under this right 2 : a prior seizure or appropriation : a taking possession before others
pre-emp-tive \-'em-p(ə)-'nt-ē-/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to preemption : having power to preempt 2 : of a bid in bridge that is higher than necessary and designed to shut out bids by the opponents 3 : giving a stockholder first option to purchase new stock in an available proportionate to his existing holdings (~ right) — **pre-emp-tive-ly** *adv*
pre-emp-tor \-'em-p(ə)-'nt-ər-/ *n* : one that preempts
preen \prē'n/ *n* [ME *prene*, fr. OE *preōn*; akin to MHG *plrieme* *aw*] 1 *dialect* *chiefly* Brit; **FIN** 2 : **BROOD**
aw out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *I* life
j joke; *n* sing; *ō* flow; *ō* flaw; *ō* coin; *th* thin; *th* this; *ū* loot; *ū* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *z*h vision

zpreen *vt*, chiefly *Scot* 2 **zpin**
zpress *vb* [*ME preinsen*] *vt* 1 : to trim or dress with the bill 2 : to dress or smooth (oneself) up; **PRIMP** 3 : to pride or congratulate (oneself) for achievement ~ *vt* 1 : to make oneself sleek 2 : **GLOAT**, **gloat** — **preen** *n*
pre-ex-ili-an \prē-(j)eg-'zil-ē-ən, -'zil-yən/ or **pre-ex-il-ic** \-'zil-ik/ *adj*; previous to the exile of the Jews to Babylon in about 600 B.C.
pre-ex-ist \prē-'eg-'zist/ *vb*; to exist before
pre-ex-ist-ence \-'eg-'zist-ən(t)s/ *n*; existence in a former state or previous to something else; *specific*: to exist before the soul before its union with the body — **pre-ex-ist-ent** \-tənt/ *adj*
pre-fab \(')prē-'fab, -'prē-'n/ *n*; a prefabricated structure
pre-fab-ri-cate \prē-'fab-'rī-'kāt/ *vt* 1 : to fabricate the parts of a factory or construction consists mainly of assembling and uniting standardized parts 2 : to produce synthetically or artificially — **pre-fab-ri-ca-tion** \prē-'fab-'rī-'kā-shən/ *n*
pre-face \-'prē-'fās/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *praefatio*, alter. of L *praefatio*, *praefatio* forehead, fr. *praefatus*, pp. of *praefari* to say beforehand, fr. *prae*-pre + *facere* say — more at **FACE**] 1 often *cap*: a eucharistic prayer of thanksgiving forming in the Roman rite an introduction to the canon 2 : the introductory remarks of a speaker or the author's introduction to a book 3 : **PRELIMINARY**
pre-face *vi* to make introductory remarks ~ *vt* 1 : to say or write as a preface 2 : to introduce by or begin with a preface 4 : to locate in front of 5 : to be a preliminary to — **pre-fac-er** *n*
pre-fa-to-ri-al \-'prē-'fō-'rē-əl, -'fō-'r/ *adj*; **PREFATORY** — **pre-fa-to-ri-ally** \-'fō-'rē-əl/ *adv*
pre-fa-to-ri-ly \-'prē-'fō-'rē-ē, -'fō-'r/ *adv*; in a prefatory manner — as a preface
pre-fa-to-ry \-'prē-'fō-'rē, -'fō-'r/ *adj* [L *praefatus*, pp.] 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a preface 2 **INTRODUCTORY** 2 : located in front
pre-fect \prē-'fekt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *praefectus*, fr. pp. of *praeficere* to place at the head of, fr. *prae*- + *facere* to make — more at **DO**] 1 : any of various high officials or magistrates of differing functions and ranks 2 : a presiding or other chief officer or chief magistrate 3 : a student monitor in some us. private schools
pre-fect-ap-pel-late \-'prē-'fekt-'ə-pel-'lāt/ *n*; a quasi-episcopal jurisdiction over a district of a missionary territory
pre-fec-tur-al \-'prē-'fek-'chə-rəl, -'fek-'sbrəl/ *adj*; of or relating to a prefecture
pre-fec-ture \-'prē-'fek-'chər-/ *n* 1 : the office or term of office of a prefect 2 : the official residence of a prefect 3 : the district governed by a prefect
pre-fer \prē-'fər/ *vi **pre-ferred**; **pre-fer-ring** [ME *praeferre*, fr. MF *praferre*, fr. L *praefere* to put before, *prae*, fr. *prae*- + *ferre* to carry — more at **BEAR**] 1 *archaic*: to promote or advance to a post or position 2 : to choose content above another 3 : to give (a creditor) priority 4 *archaic*: to put or set forward or before someone 5 **RECOMMEND** 5 : to bring or lay (as a complaint) against 6 : to bring forward or lay before one for consideration
pre-fer-a-bil-i-ty \-'prē-'fər-'ə-bil-'ē-tē-/ *n*; the quality or state of being preferable
pre-fer-a-ble \-'prē-'fər-'ə-bəl, -'prē-'fər-'ə-bəl/ *adj*; worthy to be preferred — **pre-fer-a-ble-ness** *n* — **pre-fer-a-bly** \-'bē-lē/ *adv*
pre-fer-ence \prē-'fərəns/ *n* [L *praefere*, *praefere*, pp. of *praefere*] 1 *a*: the act of preferring; the state of being preferred *b*: the power or opportunity of choosing 2 : one that is preferred 3 : the act, fact, or principle of giving advantages to some over others 4 : priority in the right to demand ad receive satisfaction 5 : an obligation *syn* see **CHOICE**
pre-fer-en-tial \-'prē-'fər-'en-'chəl/ *adj* 1 : showing preference 2 : employing or creating a preference in trade relations 3 : designed to permit expression of preference among candidates 4 : giving preference esp. in hiring to union members (~ shop) — **pre-fer-en-tial-ly** \-'fər-'en-'chəl/ *adv*
pre-fer-ment \prē-'fər-mənt/ *n* 1 *a*: advancement or promotion in dignity, office, or station *b*: a position or office of honor or profit 2 : priority or seniority in right esp. to receive payment or to purchase property on equal terms with others 3 : the act of bringing forward (as charge)
preferred stock *n*: stock guaranteed by a corporation's charter priority over common stock in the payment of dividends and usu. in the distribution of assets
pre-fig-ur-a-tion \-'prē-'fig-(y)ə-'rā-shən-/ *n* 1 : the act of prefiguring; the state of being prefigured 2 : something that prefigures
pre-fig-ur-a-tive \(')prē-'fig-(y)ə-'rə-tiv-, (y)ə-'rā-tiv/ *adj*; of, relating to, or showing by prefiguration — **pre-fig-ur-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **pre-fig-ur-a-tive-ness** *n*
pre-fig-ure \(')prē-'fig-yər-/ *vt* [*ME prefigurare*, fr. ML *praefigurare*, fr. L *prae*-pre + *figurare* to shape, picture, fr. *figura* figure] 1 : to show, suggest, or announce by an antecedent type, image, or likeness 2 : to picture or imagine beforehand — **pre-fig-ur-er** \-'fig-yər-/ *n*
pre-fix *vi* [*ME prefixare*, fr. MF *prefixer*, fr. *prae*- + *fixer* to fix, fr. *fix* fixed, fr. L *fixus* — more at **FIX**] 1 : to prefix — **pre-fix-es** *archaic*: to fix or appoint beforehand 2 'prē-, prē-' [ɹefix] : to place before
pre-fix \-'prē-'fiks/ *n* [NL *praefixum*, fr. L, neut. of *praefixus*, pp. of *praefigere* to fasten before, fr. *prae*- + *figere* to fasten — more at **FIX**] 1 : a sign or sequence of sounds or in writing a letter or sequence of letters occurring as a bound form attached to the beginning of a word, base, or phrase and serving to produce a derivative word or an inflectional form 2 : a title used before a person's name — **pre-fix-al** \-'prē-'fiks-əl, -prē-'fiks-/ *adj* — **pre-fix-al-ly** \-'fiks-əl/ *adv*
pre-flight \-'prē-'flīt/ *adj*; preparing for or preliminary to airplane flight
pre-form \-'prē-'fō(r)m/ *vt* [L *praeformare*, fr. *prae*- + *formare* to form, fr. *forma* form] : to form or shape beforehand — **pre-form** \-'fō(r)m-/ *n*
pre-for-ma-tion \-'prē-'fō(r)-mə'shən/ *n* 1 : previous formation 2 : a now discredited theory holding that every germ cell contains the organism of its kind fully formed and that development consists merely in increase in size
pre-frontal \-'prē-'frɒnt-əl/ *adj*; anterior to or involving the anterior part of a frontal structure (& ~ bone)*

pre-gan-gli-on-ic \-'prē-'gæn-'glē-'ŋō-ŋk-/ *adj*; proximal to a ganglion; *specific*: of, relating to, or being a usu. medullated axon arising from a cell body in the central nervous system and terminating in an autonomic ganglion
preg-nant \-'prē-'gnānt/ *n*; the quality of being pregnant
preg-nant-ly \-'prē-'gnānt-ē-/ *adv*; in a pregnant manner
preg-nant-ly \-'prē-'gnānt-ē-/ *adj* [modif. of *ME* *pregnable*, fr. MF — more at **IMPREGNABLE**] 1 vulnerable to capture (a ~ fort)
preg-nant-ly \-'prē-'gnānt-ē-/ *adv*; in a pregnant manner
preg-nant-ly \-'prē-'gnānt-ē-/ *adj* [ME *pregnant*, fr. MF, fr. pp. of *pregnare* to press, fr. L *pregnare* — more at **PRESS**] *archaic*: **COGNATE**
pregnant *adj* [ME, fr. L *praegnant*, *praegnants*, alter. of *praegnas*, fr. *prae*-pre + *gnas* (akin to *gignere* to produce) — more at **KIN**] 1 : containing unborn young within the body 1 **GRAVID** *b*: capable of producing 2 : abounding in fancy, wit, or resource of mind 3 : **INVENTIVE** 3 : rich in significance or implication; **MEANINGFUL** 4 : containing the germ or shape of future events 5 : exhibiting fertility; **TEEMING** 5 — **preg-nant-ly** *adv*
pre-heat \-'prē-'heit/ *vt* to heat beforehand; *specific*: to heat (an oven) to a designated temperature before placing food therein
pre-hen-sile \prē-'hen(-)səl, -'hen-'sīl/ *adj* [F *prehensile*, fr. L *prehensus*, pp. of *prehendere* to grasp, fr. *prae*- + *hendere* (akin to **ON** get to get) — more at **GET**]; adapted for seizing or grasping esp. by the hand (a ~ tail) — **pre-hen-sil-ly** \prē-'hen-'sīl-ē-/ *adv*
pre-hen-sion \prē-'hen-'chən-/ *n* 1 : the act of taking hold, seizing, or grasping 2 *a*: **UNDERSTANDING**, **COMPREHENSION** *b*: apprehension by the senses
pre-his-tor-ic \-'prē-'hɪs-'tɔ-rē-ŋk-/ *adj*; of, relating to, or existing in times antecedent within history 2 : of or relating to a language in a period of its development from which contemporary records of its actual sounds and forms have not been preserved — **pre-his-tor-ic-ally** \-'hɪs-'tɔ-rē-ŋk-ē-/ *adv*
pre-his-tor-y \-'prē-'hɪs-'tɔ-rē-/ *n* 1 : the study of prehistoric man 2 : a history of the antecedents of an event or situation
pre-hom-i-nid \-'hɪəm-'nɪd-/ *n* [deriv. of L *pre*- + *homin*, *homo* man — more at **HOMAGE**]; any of the extinct manlike primates that have been thought to constitute a natural family (*Prehominidae*) — **prehominid** *adj*
pre-ign-i-tion \-'prē-'ig-'nɪ-shən-/ *n*; ignition in an internal-combustion engine while the inlet valve is open or before compression is completed
pre-judge \-'prē-'jʌdʒ/ *vi* [MF *praefigere*, fr. L *praeficere*, fr. *prae*- + *iudicare* to judge — more at **JUDGE**] 1 : to judge before hearing or before full and sufficient examination — **pre-judg-er** *n* — **pre-judg-ment** \-'jʌdʒ-mənt/ *n*
pre-jud-ice \-'prē-'jʌd-əs-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. ML *praedjudicium* previous judgment, damage, fr. *prae*- + *iudicium* judgment — more at **JUDGE**] 1 : a preconception or false conclusion, opinion, or action of another in disregard of one's rights; *esp*: detriment to one's legal rights or claims 2 *a* (1) : preconceived judgment or opinion (2) : an opinion or leaning adverse to a person or thing just ground or more sufficient evidence *b*: an instance of such judgment or opinion; *c*: an irrational attitude of hostility directed against an individual, a group, a race, or their supposed characteristics *syn* see **PREJUDICATION**
prejudice *vi* 1 : to injure or damage by some judgment or action *esp*: at law 2 : to cause or have prejudice
pre-ju-di-cial \-'prē-'jʌd-ɪ-shəl/ *adj*; tending to injure or impair — **pre-ju-di-cial-ness** \-'jʌd-ɪ-shəl-ē-/ *adv* — **pre-ju-di-cial-ly** \-'jʌd-ɪ-sh-əl-ē-/ *adv*
pre-ju-di-cious \-'dɪʃ-əs-/ *adj*; **PREJUDICIAL** — **pre-ju-di-cious-ly** *adv*
pre-late \-'prē-'lāt-/ *n* 1 : the office or dignity of a prelate 2 : the whole body of prelates 3 : episcopal church government
pre-late \-'prē-'lāt/ *adj* also **prē-'lāt** *n* [ME *prelat*, fr. OF, fr. ML *praefator*, lit., one receiving preferment, fr. L, (pp. of *praefare* to prefer) fr. *prae*- + *latius*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at **LEBERATE**, **BEAR**]; an ecclesiastic (as a bishop or abbot) of superior rank
prelate \-'prē-'lāt-/ *n* [L *praefatus*, *praefatus*, pp. of *praefare* to prefer or to choose] 1 : a Roman Catholic prelate usu. a titular bishop with ordinary jurisdiction over a district independent of any diocese
pre-late-ure \-'prē-'lāt-ʃər-, -'t(ɪ)ʃ(ə)-r-/ *n* 1 : **PRELACY** 1, 2 2 : the jurisdiction of a prelate
pre-lect \prē-'lekt/ *vi* [L *praefectus*, pp. of *praeficere*, fr. *prae*- + *legere* to read — more at **LECTURE**] : to discourse publicly; **LECTURE** — **pre-lection** \-'lekt-'shən/ *n*
pre-li-ba-tion \-'prē-'lɪ-'bā-shən/ *n* [L *praelibatio*, *praelibatio*, fr. *praelibatus*, pp. of *praelibare* to taste beforehand, fr. *prae*- + *libare* to pour as an offering, taste — more at **LIBATION**]; **FORETASTE**
pre-lim-i-nar-y \-'prē-'lɪ-m-ə-'nər-ē-/ *adj* **PRELIMINARY**
pre-lim-i-nar-y \-'prē-'lɪ-m-ə-'nər-ē-/ *adv*; in a preliminary manner : as a preliminary
pre-lim-i-nary \-'prē-'lɪ-m-ə-'nər-ē/ *n* [F *préliminaires*, pl., fr. ML *praeparationes*, *praeparationes*, fr. L *prae*-pre + *limin*, *limen* threshold — more at **LIMB**]; something that precedes or is introductory or preparatory, as *a*: a preliminary scholastic examination *b*: a minor match preceding the main event
preliminary *adj*; preceding the main discourse or business; **INTRODUCTORY**
pre-lu-d- \-'prē-'lyʊd-, -'prā-'lyʊd-/ *n* [MF, fr. ML *praeludium*, fr. *praeludere* to play beforehand, fr. *prae*- + *ludere* to play — more at **LUD**]; 1 : introductory performance, action, or event preceding and preparing for the principal or a more important matter; *a*: a musical section or movement introducing the theme or chief subject (as of a fugue or suite) or serving as an introduction to an act or scene *b*: a preliminary or voluntary *c*: a separate concert piece usu. for piano or orchestra and based entirely on a short motive
pre-lu-d- \-'prē-'lyʊd-, -'prā-'lyʊd-/ *n*; to play a musical introduction ~ *vt* 1 : to serve as prelude to; **FORESHADOW** 2 : to play ~ *vi* 1 : to play ~ *vt* 1 : to play ~ *vi* 1 : to play ~
pre-lu-sion \-'prē-'lyʊz-ən/ *n* [L *praelusio*, *praelusio*, fr. *praelusus*, pp. of *praeludere*]; **PRELUDE**, **INTRODUCTION**
pre-lu-sive \-'lyʊ-siv-, -zɪv/ or **pre-lu-sor-y** \-'lyʊ-s(ə)-rē-, -'lyʊz-/ *adj*; constituting or having the form of a prelude; **INTRODUCTORY** — **pre-lu-sive-ly** or **pre-lu-sor-y-ly** \-'lyʊ-s(ə)-rē-ē-, -'lyʊz-/ *adv*

pre-man \pré-'mæn/ *n*: a hypothetical ancient primate constituting the immediate ancestor of man; **PREHOMINID**

pre-ma-ture \pré-'má-(y)ú(ə)/, '-chú(ə) also prə-'má- *adj* [L *praematurus* too early, fr. *prae* + *maturus* ripe, mature] : happening, arriving, existing, or performed before the proper or usual time; **born** *adj* : a session or period less than 37 weeks (of babies) — **pre-mature-ly** *adv* — **pre-mature-ly** *adv* — **pre-mature-ness** *n — **pre-ma-tu-ri-ty** \-(y)ú(ə)-rət-, '-chúr- *n**

pre-max-illa \pré-'(j) mák-'sil-ə/ *n* [NL]: either of a pair of bones of the upper jaw of vertebrates between and in front of the **pre-milla** — **pre-max-illary** \-(j)pré-'mák-sá-'ler-č/, chiefly Brit. \pré-'(j) mák-'sil-ə/ *adj* or *n*

pre-med \pré-'med/ *adj*: **PREMEDICAL** — **pre-med** *n*

pre-med-i-an \-(j)pré-'med-é-ən/ or **pre-med-i-al** \-é-əl/ *adj*: lying in front of the middle (as of the body)

pre-med-i-cal \pré-'med-í-čk-əl/ *adj*: preceding and preparing for the professional study of medicine

pre-med-i-ate \pré-'med-é-'i-át-, '-pré- *vb* [L *praemediatus*, pp. of *praemediari*, fr. *prae* + *mediari* to meditate] *vi*: to think about and revolve in the mind beforehand ~ *vi*: to think, consider, or deliberate beforehand — **pre-med-i-ate-ly** \-i-át-ər- *adv*

pre-med-i-tat-ed *adj*: characterized by fully conscious willful intent and a measure of forethought and planning — **pre-med-i-tat-ed-ly** *adv*

pre-med-i-ta-tion \pré-'med-ə-'tá-shən-, '-pré- *n*: an act or instance of premeditating *specif*: consideration or planning of an act beforehand that shows intent to commit that act

pre-med-i-ta-tive \pré-'med-ə-'tá-tív-, '-pré- *adj*: given to or characterized by premeditation

pre-men-stru-al \-(j)pré-'men(t)-'strá-(wə)/ *adj*: of or relating to the period just preceding menstruation — **pre-men-stru-al-ly** \-é- *adv*

pre-mier \pri-'mí-ə(r)/, '-pré-'mí-ər-, '-prém-č- *adj* [ME *primier*, fr. MF *premier* first chief, fr. L *primarius* of the first rank — more at **PRIMARY** 1] : first in position, rank, or importance; **PRINCIPAL** 2; first in time; **EARLIEST**

pre-mier *n* [fr. *premier* *adj*]: **PRIME MINISTER**

pre-miere \pri-'mí-ə(r)/, '-mí-ə(r)/, '-prím-č-'(é)ər/ *n* [F *première*, fr. fem. of *premier* first] 1 : a first performance or exhibition 2 : the leading lady of a group; *esp* : the chief actress of a theatrical cast

pre-miere or **pre-mier** \víke 'PREMIERE/ *vi*: to give a first public performance of ~ *vi* 1 : to have a first public performance 2 : to appear for the first time as a star

pre-miere *adj* [alter. of 'premier]: **OUTSTANDING**, **CHIEF**

pre-mier-ship \pri-'mí-ə(r)-'šíp-, '-pré-'mí-ər-, '-prém-č- *n*: the office of a premier

pre-mil-le-nar-i-an \pré-'míl-ə-'ner-é-ən/ *n* [pre + millenary] : **PREMILLENNIALIST** — **pre-mil-le-nar-i-an-ism** \-é-č-, '-níz-əm/ *n*

pre-mil-len-ni-al \pré-'míl-'len-'é-əl/ *adj* [pre + millennial] 1 : coming before a millennium 2 : holding or relating to the view that the future is determined by the millennium — **pre-mil-len-ni-al-ism** \-é-č-, '-níz-əm/ *n* — **pre-mil-len-ni-al-ist** \-ə-'lóst/ *n* — **pre-mil-len-ni-al-ly** \-ə-'l- *adv*

pre-mise \pré-'mí-s-ə/ *n* [In sense 1, fr. ME *premissa*, fr. MF, fr. ML *praemissio*, fr. L, fem. of *praemissus*, pp. of *praemittere* to place ahead, fr. *prae* + *mittere* to send; in other senses, fr. ME *premissa*, fr. ML *praemissa*, fr. L, neut. pl. of *praemissus* — more at **SMITE**] 1 : a proposition antecedently supposed or proved as a basis of argument or inference; *specif*: either of the first two propositions of a syllogism from which the conclusion is drawn 2 : the matters previously treated; *specif*: the preliminary and explanatory part of a deed or of a bill in equity 3 *pl* *a*: a tract of land with the buildings thereon *b*: a building or part of a building usw. with its grounds and other appurtenances

pre-mise \pré-'mí-s-ə also pri-'mí-z-ə/ *v* 1 *a*: to set forth beforehand as a proposition to be considered 2 : to offer as a premise in an argument 2 : to presuppose or imply as precedent; **POSTULATE**

pre-mi-um \pré-'mí-əm/ *n*, *pl* **pre-miums** also **pre-mia** \-mí-ə-/ [L *praemium* booty, profit, reward, fr. *prae* + *emere* to take, buy — more at **REDEEM**] 1 *a*: a reward or recompense for a particular act *b*: a sum over and above a regular price paid chiefly as an inducement or incentive *c*: a sum in advance of or in addition to the nominal value of something *d*: something given free or at a reduced price with the purchase of a product or service 2 : the consideration paid for a contract of insurance *a*: a high value or a high value in necessity of or use expected ~ at a premium 3 : above par; unusually valuable esp. because of demand (housing was at a premium)

pre-mium *adj*: of exceptional quality

pre-mix \pré-'míks/ *v* 1 : to mix before use

pre-mo-lar \-(j)pré-'mó-'lár/ *adj*: situated in front of or preceding the **molars**; *teeth*: beveled; *specif*: the preliminary and explanatory part of a deed or of a bill in equity 3 *pl* *a*: a tract of land with the buildings thereon *b*: a building or part of a building usw. with its grounds and other appurtenances

pre-mon-ish \-(j)pré-'má-n-ísh/ *v*; **FOREWARN** ~ *vi*: to give warning in advance — **pre-mon-ish-ment** \-má-n-í- *n*; **FR**: **LL praemonition-**, **praemonitio**, fr. L *praemonitus*, pp. of *praemonere* to warn in advance, fr. *prae* + *monere* to warn — more at **MIND**] 1 : previous warning or notice 2 : **FOREWARNING** 2 : anticipation of an event without conscious reason; **PRESENTMENT**

pre-mon-i-tor-ily \-(j)pré-'má-n-ə-'tór-é-ly-, '-tór- *adv* : in a pre-montory manner

pre-mon-i-to-ry \-(j)pré-'má-n-ə-'tór-é-, '-tór- *adj*: giving previous warning (~ symptom)

pre-mon-strat-ion-sian \pré-'má(n)-'tór-'stré-n-čh-ən/ *n* [ML *praemonstratensis*, fr. *praemonstratus* of the contrary, fr. *prae* + *monstratus* 'to be proved'] : a member of a sect of regular canons founded by St. Norbert at Premontre near Laon, France, in 1119

pre-morse \pri-'mó-(ə)rs/ *adj* [L *praemorsus*, fr. pp. of *praemordere* to bite off in front, fr. *prae* + *mordere* to bite — more at **SMART**]: terminated abruptly but irregularly as if bitten off (~ a

pre-mu-ni-tion \pré-'myú-'níb-ən/ *n* [L *praemunitio*, *praemunitio* advance fortification, fr. *praemunitus*, pp. of *praemunito* to fortify in advance, fr. *prae* + *munire* to fortify — more at **MUNITION**] 1 *archaic*: an advance provision of protection 2 *a*: resistance to a disease due to the existence of its causative agent in a state of equilibrium in the host *b*: immunity to a disease due to previous presence of the causative agent

pre-name \pré-'nám/ *n*: **FORENAME**

pre-na-tal \-(j)pré-'nát-əl/ *adj*: occurring or existing before birth — **pre-na-tal-ly** \-é- *adv*

pre-nom-i-nate \-(j)pré-'nám-ə-'nát-əd/ [LL *praenominatus*, pp. of *praenominare* to name before, fr. L *prae* + *nominare* to name — more at **NOMINATE**] *obs*: previously mentioned

pre-nom-i-nate \-nát- *vi*, *obs*: to mention previously — **pre-nom-i-nation** \-(j)pré-'nám-ə-'ná-shən/ *n*, *obs*

pre-no-tion \pré-'nó-shən/ *n* [L *praenotio*, *praenotio* pre-conception, fr. *prae* + *notio* idea, conception — more at **NOTION**] 1 : **PRESENTMENT**, **PROMENTION** 2 : **PRECONCEPTION**

pre-n-tice \pré-'tens-ə/ *n* [ME *prentis*, short for *apprentis*]: **APPRENTICE** 1, **LEARNER** — **pre-n-tice** *adj*

pre-oc-cu-pa-cy \-(j)pré-'ák-yú-p-ə-'š- *n* 1 : an act or the right of taking possession before another 2 : the condition of being completely busy or preoccupied

pre-oc-cu-pa-tion \-(j)pré-'ák-yú-'pá-shən/ *n* [L *praecoccupatio*, *praecoccupatio* seizure beforehand, fr. *praecoccupatus*, pp. of *praecoccupare* to seize beforehand, fr. *prae* + *occupare* to seize, occupy] 1 : an act of preoccupying; the state of being preoccupied 2 *a*: complete absorption of the mind or interests *b*: something that causes such absorption

pre-oc-cu-pied \-pá-'š- *adj* 1 *a*: lost in thought; **ENGROSSED** *b*: already occupied 2 : previously applied to another group and unavailable for use in a new sense — used of a biological generic or specific name

pre-oc-cu-py *vt* [pre + occupy] 1 \pré-'ák-yú-'pí/ : to engage or engage or to take possession of beforehand or preferentially 2 \-(j)pré-' : to take possession of or fill beforehand or before another

pre-op-er-a-tive \-(j)pré-'áp-(ə)-'rát-ív-, '-áp-ə-'rát- *adj*: occurring during the period preceding a surgical operation — **pre-op-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*

pre-or-bit-al \-(j)pré-'órt-əl- *adj*: occurring before going into orbit

pre-or-dain \-(j)pré-'ór-'dán- *vt*: to decree or ordain in advance; **FOREORDAIN** — **pre-or-dain-ment** \-mánt- *n* — **pre-or-di-na-tion** \-(j)pré-'ór-'d-é-'ná-shən/ *n*

pre-or-ov-u-lat-ion \-(j)pré-'óv-ya-lá-'tór- *adj*: occurring in or typical of the period immediately preceding ovulation

prep \pré'p/ *n* 1 *Brit*: preparation of lessons; **HOMEWORK** 2 : **PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

2prep *vb* **prepped**, **pre-pping** *vt*: to attend preparatory school or engage in preparatory study or training *vi*: **PREPARE**

pre-pre-paration \-(j)pré-'pí-ə-pá-'r- *n*, *fr.* MF *preparation*, fr. L *praeparatio*, *praeparatio*, fr. *praeparatus*, pp. of *praeparare*] 1 : the action or process of making something ready for use or service or of getting ready for some occasion, test, or duty 2 : a state of being prepared; **READINESS** 3 : a preparatory act or measure 4 : something that is prepared; *specif*: a medicinal substance fitted for use

pre-par-a-tive \-(j)pré-'pá-r-ət-ív- *n*: something that prepares the way for or serves as a preliminary to something else; **PREPARATION**

preparative *adj*: **PREPARATORY** — **pre-par-a-tive-ly** *adv*

pre-pa-rator \-(j)pré-'pá-r-ə-tór- *n*: one that prepares; *specif*: one that prepares scientific specimens

pre-pa-r-a-to-ri-ly \-(j)pré-'pá-r-ə-'tór-ə-ly-, '-tór-é- *adv* : in a preparatory manner; by way of preparation

pre-pa-r-a-to-ry \-(j)pré-'pá-r-ə-'tór-é-, '-tór-é- *adj* : in a preparatory manner; for something; **INTRODUCTORY**, **PRELIMINARY** — **pre-pa-r-a-to-ry** *adv*

preparatory school *n* 1 : a usu. private school preparing students primarily for college 2 *Brit*: a private elementary school preparing students primarily for public schools

pre-pare \-(j)pré-'pá-(ə)r-, '-pé-(ə)r/ *vb* [ME *preparer*, fr. MF *preparer*, fr. L *praeparare*, fr. *prae* + *parare* to procure, prepare — more at **PARE**] *vi* 1 : to make ready (prepared her gradually for the shocking news) 2 : to procure as suitable or necessary; **PROVIDE** 3 *a*: to put together; **COMPOUND** (~ a vaccine) (~ a prescription) *b*: to get ready for or to get ready to get ready 2 : to arrange things in readiness — **pre-pare-r** *n*

pre-pared \-(j)pré-'pá-(ə)r-d-, '-pé-(ə)r-d/ *adj* 1 : made ready, fit, or suitable beforehand 2 *READY*, **EQUIPPED** 2 : subjected to a special process or treatment (~ chalk) — **pre-pared-ly** \-é- *adv* — **pre-pare-ly** \-é- *adv* — **pre-pare-ness** \-n- *n* — **pre-pare-ness** \-n- *n* : the quality or state of being prepared; *specif*: a state of adequate preparation in case of war

pre-pay \-(j)pré-'pá- *vt*: to pay or pay the charge on in advance — **pre-pay-ment** \-mánt- *n*

pre-pen-sed \-(j)pré-'pén-s-əd/ *adj* [by shortening & alter. fr. earlier *purposed*, fr. ME, pp. of *purpensen* to deliberate, premeditate, fr. MF *purpenser*, fr. OF, fr. *pur* for + *penser* to think — more at **PURCHASE**, **PENSIVE**]: deliberated or planned beforehand; **PRE-MEDITATED** (malice) ~ *adj* — **pre-pense-ly** *adv*

pre-pen-sion \-(j)pré-'pén-š-ən/ *n* 1 : a superiority in weight or in power, importance, or strength 2 *a*: a superiority or excess in number or quantity *b*: **MAJORITY**

pre-pon-der-an-cy \-(j)pré-'pón-ə-'r-ən-č- *n*: **PREPONDERANCE**

pre-pon-der-ant \-(j)pré-'pón-ə-'(ə)-r-ənt/ *adj* 1 : **PREDOMINANT**, **PREPONDERATING** 2 : having greater prevalence **SYN** **SEE** **DOMINANT**

pre-pon-der-ate \-(j)pré-'pón-ə-'rát- *vb* [L *praeponderatus*, pp. of *praeponderare*, fr. *prae* + *ponder-*, *ponderus* weight — more at **PENDANT**] *vi* 1 *archaic*: **OUTWEIGH** 2 *archaic*: to weigh down ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to exceed in weight *b*: to descend or incline downward 2 : to be in influence, power, or importance 3 : to exceed in numbers — **pre-pon-der-a-tion** \-(j)pré-'pón-ə-'rát- *n* — **pre-pón-der-ant** *adj*

pre-po-si-tion \-(j)pré-'pó-z-í-sh-ən/ *n* [ME *prepositioun*, fr. L

ə abut; ʔ kites; ʔ further; ʔ a back; ʔ a bake; ʔ a cot, cart; ʔ a joke; ʔ a sing; ʔ a flow; ʔ a flaw; ʔ a coin; ʔ thin; ʔ thin; ʔ a foot; ʔ a foot; ʔ a yet; ʔ a few; ʔ a furious; ʔ a vision

ə abut; ʔ kites; ʔ further; ʔ a back; ʔ a bake; ʔ a cot, cart; ʔ a joke; ʔ a sing; ʔ a flow; ʔ a flaw; ʔ a coin; ʔ thin; ʔ thin; ʔ a foot; ʔ a foot; ʔ a yet; ʔ a few; ʔ a furious; ʔ a vision

least on November 21 celebrating the presentation of the Virgin Mary in the Temple 6: the method by which radio, navigation, or radar information is given to the operator (as the pilot of an airplane) — **pre-sen-ta-tion-əl** \ˌʃnəl, -ʃən-əl/ *adj*

pre-sen-ta-tive \ˌprez-nt-ə-tiv, -prez-nt-ət-əd/ *adj* 1: known, suggestive, or capable of being known directly rather than through cogitation 2: **NONREPRESENTATIONAL**

pres-ent-day \ˌprez-nt-ˈdä/ *adj*: now existing or occurring: **CURRENT**

pre-sen-tē \ˌprez-nt-ˈtē, -prez-nt-ən/ *n*: one who is presented or by whom something is presented

pre-sen-tent \ˌprez-nt-ent-(-)ənt, -prez-nt-ent-əd/ *adj* [**L** *praesentent-*, *praesententis*, *prp. of praesententis*]: having a presentiment

pre-sen-ti-ment \ˌprez-nt-ə-mənt/ *n* [**F** *presentiment*, *fr. MF, fr. presentir* to have a presentiment, *fr. L praesentire* to feel beforehand, *fr. praer-* + *sentire* to feel — more at **SENSE**]: a feeling or intuition that something is about to happen: **PREMONITION** — **pre-sen-ti-men-tal** \ˌprez-nt-ə-mənt-əl/ *adj*

pres-en-ty \ˌprez-nt-ē/ *adv* 1: **archaic**: at once 2: before long: **SOON** 3: at the present time: **NOW**

pre-sen-tment \ˌprez-nt-ment/ *n* 1: the act of presenting to an authority a formal statement as to a matter to be dealt with; *specif*: the notice taken or statement made by a grand jury of an offense from their own knowledge without a bill of indictment laid before them 2: the act of offering a document at the proper time and place requiring to be accepted or paid by another 3 a: the act of submitting to a new or controversial bill + something soon forth presented, or exhibited *c*: the aspect in which something is presented

present participle *n*: a participle that typically expresses present action in relation to the subject of the verb in which it is used and that in English is formed with the suffix *-ing* and is used in the formation of the progressive tenses

present perfect *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a verb tense that is formed in English with having and that expresses action or completed at the time of speaking: **present perfect n**

present tense *n*: the tense of a verb that expresses action or state in the present time and is used of what occurs or is true at the time of speaking and of what is habitual or characteristic or is always or necessarily true, that is sometimes used to refer to action in the future (as in the historical present), and that is sometimes used for future events

pre-serv-a-ble \ˌprez-ər-və-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being preserved

pre-serv-a-tion \ˌprez-ər-və-ʃən/ *n*: the act of preserving: the state of being preserved

pre-serv-a-tive \ˌprez-ər-vət-iv/ *adj*: having the power of preserving

pres-er-vative *n*: something that preserves or has the power of preserving; *specif*: an additive used to protect against decay, discoloration, or spoilage

pre-serve \ˌprez-ər-v/ *vb* [**ME** *preserven*, *fr. MF preserver*, *fr. ML praeservare*, *fr. LL* to observe beforehand, *fr. L praer-* + *servare* to keep, guard, direct and CONSERVE] *vt* 1: to keep safe from injury, harm, or destruction: **PROTECT** 2 a: to keep alive, intact, or free from decay **b**: **MAINTAIN** 3 a: to keep or save from decomposition *b*: to can, pickle, or similarly prepare for future use 4: to keep and reserve for personal or special purposes *v* 1: to make preserves 2: to raise and protect game for purposes of sport 3: to stand preserving (as by canning) — **pre-serv-er** *n*

preserve *n* 1: something that preserves or is designed to preserve 2: fruit canned or made into jams or jellies or cooked whole or in large pieces and sugar so as to keep its shape — often used in pl. 3: an area restricted for the protection and preservation of animals, trees, or other natural resources; *esp*: one used primarily for regulated hunting or fishing 4: something regarded as worthy for certain purposes

pre-sēt \ˌprez-ēt/ *vi*: to set before

pre-shrink \ˌprez-ʃrɪŋk, *esp* South -sɹɪŋk/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a fabric subjected to a shrinking process during manufacture usu. to reduce later shrinking

pre-sid-e \ˌprez-ɪd-/ *vt* [**L** *praesidēre* to guard, preside over, lit., to sit in front of, *fr. praer-* + *sedēre* to sit — more at **SIT**] 1 a: to occupy the place of authority: act as president, chairman, or moderator *b*: to occupy a position similar to that of a president or chairman 2: to exercise guidance, direction, or control 3: to occupy a position of featured instrumental performance

pres-i-den-cy \ˌprez-əd-ən-sē, -prez-dən-also -prez-ə-dən-t(-)sē/ *n* 1 a: the office of president *b* (1): the office of president of the U.S. (2): the American governmental institution comprising the office of president and various administrative and administrative agencies 2: the term during which a president holds office 3: the action or function of one that presides 4: **SUPERINTENDENCE** 5: a Mormon executive council of the church or a stake consisting of a president and two counselors

pres-i-den-t \ˌprez-əd-ənt, -prez-dənt, -also -prez-ə-dən-t/ *n* [**ME**, *fr. L praesidēs*, *praesidēs*, *fr. prp. of praesidēre*] 1: an official chosen to preside over a meeting or assembly 2: an appointed governor of a subordinate political unit 3: the chief officer of a corporation, institution, or similar organization usu. entrusted with the direction and administration of its policies 4: the presiding officer of a governmental body 5 a: an elected official serving as both chief of state and chief political executive in a republic having a presidential government *b*: an elected official having the position of chief of state but usu. only minimal political powers in a republic having a parliamentary government — **pres-i-den-tial** \ˌprez-(-)dən-ʃəl/ *adj*

presidential government *n*: a system of government in which the president is constitutionally independent of the legislature

pres-i-den-tial-ship \ˌprez-əd-ənt-ʃɪp, -prez-dənt-also -prez-ə-dən-t-ʃɪp/ *n*: **PRESIDENCY**

pre-sid-er \ˌprez-ɪd-ər/ *n*: one that presides

pre-sid-er-ial \ˌprez-ɪd-ər-əl, -prez-ɪd-əd/ *adj* [**LL** *praesidēralis*, *fr. L praesidium* garrison, *fr. praesid-, praesēs* guard, governor, *fr. praesidēre*] 1: of, having, or constituting a garrison 2: **PRESIDENTIAL** 3 [**F** *presidial*, *fr. MF*, *alter. of praesidial*, *fr. L praesidialis*

of a provincial governor, *fr. L praesid-, praesēs*]: of or relating to a province: **PROVINCIAL**

pre-sid-er-ial-ly \ˌprez-ɪd-ər-əl-ē, -prez-ɪd-əl/ *adv*: **PRESIDENTIALLY**

pre-si-dio \ˌprez-ɪd-ē-ō, -sɪd-, -sɪd-əd-, -zɪd-/ *n* [**Sp**, *fr. L praesidium*]: a garrisoned place; *esp*: a military post or fortified settlement in Spanish territory currently or orig. under Spanish control

pre-si-dio \ˌprez-ɪd-ē-ō, -sɪd-, -sɪd-əd-, -zɪd-/ *n* [**Sp**, *fr. pre-si-dia* -*l* -*o* or *presidium*] [**Russ** *prezdium*, *fr. L praesidium* garrison]: a permanent executive committee selected in Communist countries to act for a larger body

pre-sig-ni-fy \ˌprez-ɪg-ni-faɪ/ *vt* [**L** *praesignificare*, *fr. praer-* + *significare* to signify, to intimate or signify beforehand; **PRE-AGREE**]: to signify or indicate

pre-so-cra-tic \ˌprez-sə-kra-tɪk, -sə-ˈdɔːk-/ *adj*: of or relating to Greek philosophers before Socrates — **pre-so-cra-tic n**

press \ˈpres/ *n* [**ME** *presse*, *fr. OF, fr. presser* to press] 1 a: a crowd or crowded condition: **THROUGH** *b*: a thronging or crowding together 2: a device for pressing or pushing of matter by which a substance is cut or shaped, an impression of a body is taken, a material is compressed, pressure is applied to a body, liquid is expressed, or a cutting tool is fed into the work by pressure *b*: a building containing presses or a business using presses 3: **CLOSET**, **CUPBOARD** 4: an act of pressing or pushing: **PRESSURE** 5: the properly smoothed and creased condition of a freshly pressed garment 6 a: **PRINTING PRESS** *b*: the act or the process of printing *c*: a printing or publishing establishment 7 a: the gathering and publishing or broadcast of news 2: **JOURNALISM** *b*: newspapers, periodicals, and often radio and television news broadcasting *c*: news reporters, publishers, and broadcasters 4: comment or notice in newspapers and periodicals 8: any conspicuous presser or presser's office (as one for keeping sporting gear from warping when not in use)

press *vb* [**ME** *pressen*, *fr. MF presser*, *fr. L pressare*, *fr. pressus* *pp. of premere* to press; akin to **L prelum** press and *perh.* to **Russ** *pressi* to press] *w* 1: to act upon through steady pushing or squeezing 2 a: to exert in contact + **SQUEEZE** 2 *b*: **ASSAIL**, **HARASS** *b*: **AFFLICT**, **OPPRESS** 3 a: to squeeze out the juice or contents of *b*: to squeeze with apparatus or instruments to a desired density, smoothness, or shape 4 a: to exert influence on: **CONSTRUCTIVE** 5: to try hard to persuade; **BESTECH**, **ENTREAT** 6: to move by means of pressure 6 *c*: **push one's way** 7: to seek urgently *b*: to insist on or request urgently 7: to follow through (a course of action) 8: to clasp in affection or courtesy 9: to make (a photograph record) from a matrix ~ *vi* 1: to crowd closely together 2: to crowd or push one's way 3: to seek urgently: **CONTEND** 4: to require haste or speed in action 5: to exert pressure 6: to take or hold a press — **press-er** *n*

press *vb* *latter* of *obs.* *press* (to elicit by giving pay in advance), *fr. "press"* *vt* 1: to force into service *esp.* in the army or navy 2: **HARASS** 2 a: to take by authority *esp.* for public use: **COM-MANDEER** *b*: to take and force into any usu. emergency service ~ *vi*: to impress men as soldiers or sailors

press *n* 1: impressment into service *esp.* in a navy 2 *obs*: a warrant for impressing recruits

press-agent \ˌpres-ə-jent/ *n*: one that employed to establish and maintain good public relations through publicity — **press-agent** \ˌpres-ə-jənt/ *vb* — **press-agent-ry** \-jən-trē/ *n*

press-board \ˌpres-bɔ(ə)r(d), -bɔ(ə)r(d)/ *n* 1: a strong highly glazed board resembling vulcanized fiber 2: an ironing board; *esp*: a small one for clothes

press box *n*: a space reserved for reporters (as at a game)

press conference *n*: an interview given by a public figure to newsmen by appointment

pressed \ˈpresɪd/ *adj*: of food: shaped, molded, or having liquid or other particles under pressure

press-gang \ˌpres-ɡɑŋ/ *n [**press** + *gang*] a detachment of men under command of an officer empowered to force men into military or naval service — **press-gang** *vt**

pressing *adj* 1: urgently important: **CRITICAL** 2: **EARNEST**, **WARMBLY** **INTERESTED** — **pressing-ly** \-lɪ/ *adv*

press-man \ˌpres-mən, -mən/ *n* 1: an operator of a press; *esp*: the operator of a printing press 2 *Brit*: **NEWSPAPERMAN**

press-mark \ˌmɑrk-/ *n*, chiefly *Brit*: a mark assigned to a book to indicate its location in a library

press money *n*: **PREST MONEY**

press of sail: the fullest amount of sail that a ship can crowd on — called also **press of canvas**

pre-sor \ˌpres-ə(ə)r, -ər/ *adj* [**LL**], one that presses, *fr. L pressus*, *pp. of premere* to press — more at **PRESS**]: raising or tending to raise blood pressure; *also*: involving vasoconstriction

press-out \ˌpres-ə-ʊt/ *n*: material given in advance to a newspaper for publication at a future date

press-room \ˌpres-rum, -rüm/ *n*: a room in a printing plant containing the printing presses

press-run \ˌpres-rən/ *n*: a continuous operation of a printing press producing a specified number of copies; *also*: the number of copies printed

pressure \ˈpresh-ər/ *n* 1 a: the burden of physical or mental distress *b*: the constraint of circumstance 2: the application of force to something by something else in direct contact with it 3: **COMPRESSION** 3 *archaic*: **IMPRESSION**, **STAMP** 4 a: the action of force against an opposing force *b*: the force or thrust exerted over a surface divided by its area *c*: **ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE** 5: the stress or urgency of matters demanding attention 6: **EXIGENCY** 6: a factor that tends to reduce a wild animal population *esp.* with arising from atmospheric pressure 7: a sensation aroused by moderate compression of a body part or surface

pressure *vt* *pre-sor-ing* \(-)ə-rɪŋ/ 1: to apply pressure to 2: **CONSTRAIN** 2: **PRESSURIZE** 3: to cook in a pressure cooker

pressure cabin *n*: a pressurized cabin

pressure-cooker \ˌpresh-ər-ˈkuk-ər/ *n* [**back-formation** *fr. pressure cooker*]: to cook in a pressure cooker

pressure cooker *n*: an airtight utensil for quick cooking or preserving of foods by means of superheated steam under pressure

pressure gauge *n* 1: a gauge for indicating fluid pressure 2: a device to measure the pressure of an explosive

pressure group: an interest group actively organized to in-

ə but; ʊ kitten; ɜr further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; i joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ̄ flaw; ɔi coin; th thin; th̄ thus; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh usual

to the first group or order in successive divisions, combinations, or ramifications (~ nerves) 8; of, relating to, or constituting the inducing current or its circuit in an induction coil or transformer 4; resulting from the substitution of one of two or more atoms or groups in a molecule; esp: being or characterized by a carbon atom united by a single valence to only one chain or ring member

primary n 1: something that stands first in rank, importance, or value **2: FUNDAMENTAL** — usu. used in pl. 2 [short for *primary planet*]: a planet as distinguished from its satellites 3; one of the usu. 9 or 10 strong quills on the distal joint of a bird's wing 4 a; any of a set of colors from which all other colors may be derived b: primary colors of light 5 a; CAUCUSUS b: an election in which qualified voters nominate or express a preference for a particular candidate or group of candidates for political office, choose party officials, or select delegates for a party convention

primary atypical pneumonia n: a usual pneumonia believed to be caused by a virus

primary cell n: a cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by irreversible chemical reactions

primary coil n: the coil through which the inducing current passes in an induction coil or transformer

primary road n: a principal usu. state-maintained road in a recognized system of highways

pri-mate \pri-'māt or esp for 1-'māt\ n [ME *primat*, fr. OF, fr. ML *primat*, *primas* archbishop, fr. L, leader, fr. *primus*] 1 often cap: a bishop who sets precedents in a province, group, or nation 2 **archaic**: one first in authority or rank; **LEADER** 3; any of an order (Primates) of mammals comprising man together with the apes, monkeys, and related forms (as lemurs and tarsiers) — **pri-mate-ship** \-shīp\ n — **pri-ma-tial** \pri-'mā-shi-əl\ adj

prime \pri-'mē\ n [ME, fr. OE *prim*, fr. L *prima* hour first] 1 a *often cap*: the second of the canonical hours b: the 1st hour of the day 2 a: the earliest stage b: **SPRING** c: **YOUTH** 3; the most active, thriving, or successful stage or period 4; the chief or best individual or part; **PIECE** 5 a number that has no factor except itself and one 6; **UNISON** 2 7; the first of the eight defensive positions in fencing 8; the symbol √

prime adj [ME, fr. MF, fem. of *prim*, fr. L *primus*; akin to L *primus* 1; cf. *primus*; *ostion*] 1 a: having no factor except itself and one (3 is a ~ number) b: having no common factor except one (12 and 25 are relatively ~) 3 a: first in rank, authority, or significance; **PRINCIPAL** b: first in excellence, quality, or value (~ beef) 4; not deriving from something else; **PRIMARY** — **prime-ly** \-lē\ adv — **prime-ness** \-nēs\ n

prime vb [prob. fr. *prime*] vt 1: **FILL, LOAD** 2: to prepare for firing by supplying with priming or a primer 3: to lay the first color, coating, or preparation on in painting 4: to put into working order by filling or charging with something 5: to instruct (a coach) 6: ~ vt; to stimulate 7: to become **PRIME**

prime cost n: the combined total of raw material and direct labor costs incurred in production

prime meridian n: the meridian of 0° longitude which runs through the original site of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, England, and is the one which other meridians are measured from

prime minister n: the chief minister of a ruler or state 2: the official head of a cabinet or ministry; esp: the chief executive of a parliamentary government — **prime ministership** n — **prime ministry** n

prime mover n [trans. of ML *primus motor*] 1: the self-moved being that is the source of all motion 2: a powerful tractor or truck usu. with all-wheel drive 3: the original or most effective force in an undertaking or work

prim-er \pri-'mər or, esp Brit, \pri-'mər\ n [ME, fr. ML *primatorum*, fr. L, neut. of *primarius* the first] 1: a book for teaching children to read 2: a small introductory book on a subject

prim-er \pri-'mər\ n 1: a device for priming; esp: a cap, tube, or wafer containing percussion powder or compound used to ignite an explosive charge 2: **WAMING**

prim-er \pri-'mər\ n [Modif. of Sp *primera*] 1: an old card game in which each player holds three or four cards

prim-er-ial \pri-'mē-ri-əl\ adj [L *primæus*, fr. *primus* first + *ærium* age — more at *AYE*] 1: of or relating to the earliest ages 2: **PRIMITIVE** — **prim-er-ial-ly** \-v-ē-ri-əl\ adv

prim-ing \pri-'mīŋ\ n 1: the act of priming 2: the explosive used in priming a charge 3: the material used in priming a surface

prim-ip-a-ria \pri-'mip-ə-ri-ə\ n, pl *primiparas* or *primiparae* \-ri-ə-, -ri-ā\ [L, fr. *primus* first + *para*] 1: an individual bearing a first offspring 2: an individual that has borne only one offspring — **prim-ip-a-ri-ty** \-ri-ə-, -ri-ā- 'ti-ti\ n — **prim-ip-a-rous** \pri-'mip-ə-rəs\ adj

prim-i-tive \pri-'mīt-iv\ adj [ME *primitiu*, fr. L *primitivus*, fr. *primitus* originally, fr. *primus* first — more at *PRIME*] 1 a: not derived; **ORIGINAL**, **PRIMARY** b: assumed as a basis; esp: **AXIOMATIC** 2 a: of or relating to the earliest age or period; **PRIMEVAL** b: little evolved and closely approximating an early ancestral type; **ARCHAIC** c: belonging to or characteristic of an early stage of development; **BUDIMENTARY** d: of, relating to, or constituting the assumed parent speech of related languages (~ Germanic) e: **ELEMENTARY**, **NATURAL** 3: of or relating to a relatively simple people or culture c: **NAÏVE** d (1): **SELF-TAUGHT, UNTUTORED** (2): produced by a self-taught artist — **prim-i-tive-ly** \-tī-v-ē\ adv — **prim-i-tive-ness** \-nēs\ n

prim-itive n 1: something primitive; esp: a primitive idea, term, or proposition 2: a root word 3 a (1): an artist of an early period of a culture or artistic movement (2): a later imitator or follower of such an artist b (1): a self-taught artist (2): an artist whose work is marked by directness and naïveté c: a member of art produced by a self-taught artist 3 a: a member of a primitive people b: an unsophisticated person

prim-i-tiv-ism \-tī-v-iz-əm\ n 1: belief in the superiority of a simple way of life close to nature 2: the style of art of primitive peoples or primitive artists

prim-i-tiv-ist \-tī-v-ist\ n, pl *prim-i-tiv-ists* \-ist-əz\ n or adj — **prim-i-tiv-ist-ly** \-tī-v-ist-ē\ adv

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genitor begetter, fr. *genitus*, pp. of *gignere* to beget — more at *KIN*]; **ANCESTOR**, **FOREFATHER**

primogeniture \pri-'mō-jen-ĭ-tur-ə\ n, -ĭ-chor, -ə-(t)yo(ə)l-ə\ n [LL *primogenitura*, fr. L *primus* + *genitura* birth, fr. *genitus*] 1: the state of being the firstborn of the children of the same parents 2: an exclusive right of inheritance belonging to the eldest son

prim-or-di-āl \pri-'mōrd-ē-ə\ adj [ME, fr. LL *primordialis*, fr. L, fr. neut. of *primordialis* original, fr. *primus* first + *ordi* to begin — more at *PRIME, ORDER*] 1: at first created or developed; **PRIMEVAL** b: earliest formed in the growth of an individual or organ; **PRIMITIVE** 2: **FUNDAMENTAL**, **PRIMARY** — **prim-or-di-āl-ly** \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

prim-or-di-āl-ly \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

prim-or-di-āl-ly \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

prim-or-di-āl-ly \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

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prim-or-di-āl-ly \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

prim-or-di-āl-ly \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

prim-or-di-āl-ly \-i-ē-ri-əl\ adv

pro-bā [F, lit, verbal trial] : an official written record
pro-clām (fr. *clāma*, *prō-v* [ME *proclamen*, fr. MF or L; MF *proclamer*, fr. L *proclamare*, fr. *prō*- before + *clamare* to cry out — more at **PRO-**, **CLAIM**] **1 a** : to declare publicly through speech or writing ; **ANNOUNCE** **2** : to give outward indication of : show **3** : to declare or declare as being solemnly, officially, or formally (the country a republic) **3** : to praise or glorify openly or publicly ; **EXTOL** **syn** see **DECLARE** — **pro-clām-er** *n*

pro-clā-ma-tion (fr. *prōk-lā-mā-shōn* [ME *proclamacion*, fr. MF *proclamacion*, fr. L *proclamatio*, *proclamatio*, fr. *proclamatus*, pp. of *proclamare*]) **1** : a public proclamation; the state of being proclaimed **2** : something proclaimed; *speech* ; an official formal public announcement

pro-clī-max (fr. *prō-kli-maks*) *n* : an ecological community that suggests a climax of stability and permanence but is not primarily the product of climate

pro-clit-ic (fr. *prō-kli-tik*) *adj* [NL *procliticus*, fr. Gk *prō-* + *-cliticus* (as in *encliticus* enclitic)] : of, relating to, or constituting a word or particle without sentence stress that is accentually dependent upon a following stressed word and is pronounced with it as a phonetic unit — **pro-clit-ic** *n*

pro-cliv-i-ty (fr. *prō-kli-v-at-ē*) [NL *proclivitas*, fr. *proclivis* sloping, prone, fr. *prō-* forward + *clivus* hill — more at **PRO-**, **DECLIVITY**] : an inclination or predisposition toward something; *esp* : a strong inclination toward something objectionable **syn** see **LEANING**

pro-cne (fr. *prō-knē*) [L, fr. Gk *Prokne*] : a sister of Philomela transformed by the gods into a swallow

pro-con-sul (fr. *prō-kān-ti-sul*) *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. *pro consul* for a consular **1** : a governor or procurator or a member of an ancient Roman province **2** : an administrator in a modern colony, dependency, or occupied area usu. with wide powers — **pro-con-sul-ar** (s-ə-lər) *adj* — **pro-con-sul-ate** (s-ə-lət) *n* — **pro-con-sul-ship** (s-əl-shīp) *n*

pro-cras-ti-nian (fr. *prō-kras-ti-nān*, *prō-kras-ti-vb* [NL *procrastinatus*, pp. of *procrastinare*, fr. *prō*- forward + *crastinus* of tomorrow, fr. *cras* tomorrow] *vt* : to put off intentionally and habitually ; **POSTPONE** — *vi* : to put off intentionally and reprehensibly the doing of something that should be done **syn** see **DELAY** — **pro-cras-ti-ni-an-ly** (s-kras-ti-nā-shən) *adv* — **pro-cras-ti-ni-ator** (s-kras-ti-nā-shən) *n*

pro-cre-ant (fr. *prō-kre-ant*) *adj* : PROCREATIVE

pro-cre-ate (fr. *prō-kre-āt*) *vb* [NL *procreatus*, pp. of *procreare*, fr. *prō*- forth + *creare* to create — more at **PRO-**, **CREATE] *vt* : to produce (offspring) by generation — **pro-cre-ator** (s-krē-āt-ōr) *n* — **pro-cre-ation** (s-krē-āt-ōn) *n* — **pro-cre-ative** (s-krē-āt-iv) *adj* — **pro-cre-ator** (s-krē-āt-ōr) *n***

pro-crus-te-an (fr. *prō-krus-tē-an*, *prō-k*) *adj*, *often cap* **1** : of, relating to, or typical of Procrustes **2** : marked by arbitrary often ruthless disregard of individual differences or special circumstances **pro-crus-tean bed** *n*, *often cap* **P** : a scheme or pattern into which someone or something is arbitrarily forced

pro-crus-tes (fr. *prō-krus-tēz*) *n* [L, fr. Gk *Prokruustes*] : a legendary robber of ancient Greece who took the length of his bed

pro-cryp-tic (fr. *prō-krip-tik*) *adj* [*prō-* (as in *protect*) + *-cryptic*] : of, relating to, or being a concealing pattern or shade of coloring *esp* in insects

pro-to-dae-tum (fr. *prōk-tō-dē-əm*) *n*, *pl* **pro-to-dae-ta** (s-dē-ə) *n*, *pl* **pro-to-dae-ta** [NL, fr. Gk *prōktos* anus + *hodos* way — more at **PRO-**, **CEDE**] : the posterior ectodermal part of the alimentary canal formed in the embryo by invagination of the outer body wall

pro-to-log-ic (fr. *prōk-tō-lō-jik*) *adj* : of or relating to protozoology

pro-to-top-i-cal (fr. *prōk-tōp-ik-əl*) *adj* : of or relating to protology

pro-ctol-o-gist (fr. *prōk-tōl-ō-jist*) *n* : a specialist in protozoology

pro-ctol-o-gy (fr. *prōk-tōl-ō-jī*) *n* [Gk *prōktos* anus + *E-logy*] : a branch of medicine dealing with the structure and diseases of the anus, rectum, and sigmoid colon

pro-ctor (fr. *prōk-tar*) *n* [ME *proctour* procurator, proctor, alter. of *procurator*] : a SUPERVISOR, MONITOR, or one appointed to supervise students (as at an examination) — **pro-ctor** *vb* **pro-ctor-ing** (s-krō-tōr-ŋ) *adv* — **pro-cto-ri-al** (prōk-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-ē-əl) *adj* — **pro-ctor-ship** (prōk-tōr-shīp) *n*

pro-cum-bent (fr. *prō-kūm-bent*) *adj* [L *procumbens*, *procumbens*, pp. of *procumbere* to fall or lean forward, fr. *prō-* forward + *cumbere* to lie down — more at **HIP**] **1** : being or having stems that trail along the ground without rooting **2** : lying face down

pro-cur-able (fr. *prō-kūr-ə-bəl*, *prō-*) *adj* : capable of being procured

pro-cure (fr. *prō-kūr*) *vb* [NL *procure*] : the action of procuring ; **PRO-CUREMENT**

pro-cu-r-a-tion (fr. *prōk-yū-rā-shən*) *n* [ME *procuratioun*, fr. MF *procuracion*, fr. L *procuracion*, *procuratio*, fr. *procuratus*, pp. of *procurare*] **1 a** : the act of appointing another as one's agent or attorney **b** : the authority vested in one so appointed **2** : **PRO-CUREMENT**

pro-cu-ra-tor (fr. *prōk-yū-rā-tōr*) *n* **1** : one that manages another's affairs ; **AGENT** **2** : an officer of the Roman empire entrusted with management of the financial affairs of a province ; **an** : an administrative authority as agent of the emperor **3** : one that obtains or gets something (as supplies) *esp*. regularly or in an official capacity — **pro-cu-ra-tō-ri-al** (prōk-yū-rā-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-ē-əl) *adj*

pro-cure (fr. *prō-kūr*) *vb* [ME *procurer*, fr. LL *procurare*, *procurare*, *procurare*, fr. *prō*- for + *curo* care] *vt* **1 a** : to get possession of ; **OBTAIN** **2** : to get and make available for promiscuous sexual intercourse **3** : to bring about ; **ACHIEVE** — *vi* : to procure **syn** see **GET** — **pro-cure-ment** (s-mənt) *n*

pro-cur-er (fr. *prō-kūr-er*) *n* : one that procures; *esp* **PANDER** — **pro-cur-er-y** (s-kūr-er-ē) *n*

pro-cy-on (fr. *prō-sē-ŋon*, *prās-ē-ŋon*) [L, fr. Gk *Procyon*, lit. fore-dog; fr. its rising before the Dog Star] : a first-magnitude star in Canis Minor

prod (fr. *prōd*) *vb* **prod-ed**, *prod-ing* [origin unknown] **1 a** : to touch in a pointed instrument into ; **PRICK** **b** : to incite to action ; **STR** **2** : to poke or stir as if with a prod — **prod-der** *n*

prod n **1** : a pointed instrument used to prod **2** : an incitement to act

ə about; **o** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **j** joke; **n** sing; **o** flow; **o** flaw; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

prod-gal (fr. *prōd-gal*) *adj* [L *prodigus*, fr. *prodigere* to drive away, squander, fr. *prō-* prod- forth + *egere* to drive — more at **PRO-**, **AGENT**] **1** : recklessly extravagant **2** : characterized by wasteful expenditure ; **LAVISH** **3** : yielding abundantly ; **LUXURI-ANT** **syn** see **PROFUSE** — **prod-i-gal-ly** (prōd-gal-i-lē) *adv*

prod-i-gious (fr. *prōd-i-j-əs*) *adj* **1 a** *obs* : PORTENTOUS **b** *archaic : UNUSUAL, EXTRAORDINARY **2** : exciting amazement or wonder **3** : extraordinary in bulk, quantity, or degree ; **ENORMOUS** **syn** see **CONSTROUS** — **prod-i-gious-ly** (prōd-i-j-əs-lē) *adv* — **prod-i-gious-ness** *n**

prod-i-gi-ous (fr. *prōd-i-gi-əs*) *adj* [L *prodigium* omen, monster, fr. *prō-* before + *-igium* (akin to *pro* I say) — more at **ADAGE**] **1 a** *archaic* : a portentous event ; **OMEN** **b** : something extraordinary or inexplicable **2 a** : an extraordinary, marvelous, or unusual accomplishment, deed, or event **b** : a highly talented child

prod-ro-mal (fr. *prōd-rō-māl*) *adj* [fr. *prodromic* (s-dram-ik) *adj* ; **PRE-CURSORY**, *esp* : marked by prodromes

prod-rome (fr. *prōd-rōm*) *n*, *pl* **prod-rome-ta** (s-drōm-ēt-ə) or **prod-romes** (fr. *prōd-rōmz*) [F, lit. precursor, fr. Gk *prodromos*, fr. *prō-* before + *dromos* running — more at **PRO-**, **DROMEDARY**] : a precursory symptom of disease

prod-uce (fr. *prōd-yūs*, *prō-v*) [ME (Sc) *producen*, fr. L *producere*, fr. *prō-* forward + *ducere* to lead — more at **TOW**] *vt* **1** : to offer to view or notice ; **EXHIBIT** **2** : to give birth or rise to ; **YIELD** **3** : to present to the public, area, or volume (— *s* a side of a triangle) **4** : to extend to the public on the stage or screen or over radio or television **5** : to give being, form, or shape to ; **MAKE; *esp* : **MANUFACTURE** **6** : to accrue or cause to accrue — *vi* : to bear, make, or yield something**

prod-uc-tive (fr. *prōd-ct-iv*, *prōd-ct-iv*) *adj* : disproportionately elongated (a ~ leaf)

prod-uc-tive (fr. *prōd-yū-sar*, *prō-n*) **1** : one that produces; *esp* : one that grows agricultural products or manufactures crude materials into articles of use **2** : a furnace or apparatus that produces combustion heat for use as fuel for by circulating steam or a mixture of air and steam through a layer of incandescent fuel **3** : a person who supervises or finances the production of a stage or screen production or radio or television program

producer gas *n* : gas made in a producer and consisting chiefly of carbon monoxide, hydrogen, and nitrogen

producer goods *pl* : goods (as tools and raw materials) that are used to produce other goods and satisfy human wants only indirectly

prod-uc-tive (fr. *prōd-yū-sə-bəl*, *prō-n*) *adj* : capable of being produced ; **PRESENTABLE**

prod-uct (fr. *prōd-akt*) *n* [in sense, fr. ME, fr. ML *productum*, fr. L, something produced, fr. neut. of *producere*, pp. of *producere*; in other senses, fr. L *productum*] **1** : the number or expression resulting from the multiplication together of two or more numbers or expressions **2** : something produced **3** : the amount, quantity, or total produced **4** : **CONJUNCTION** **5** : something produced

prod-uct (fr. *prōd-akt*, *shən*, *prō-n*) **1 a** : something produced ; **PRODUCT** **b** (1) : a literary or artistic work (2) : a work presented on the stage or screen or over the air **c** : an exaggerated activity ; **the** : the act or process of producing ; **3** : the creation of utility; *esp* : the making of goods available for human wants **3** : total output *esp*. of a commodity or an industry — **prod-uc-tion-al** (sh-nəl, shən-ŋəl) *adj*

production control *n* : systematic planning, coordinating, and directing of the production of activities and influences to insure having goods made on time, of adequate quality, and at reasonable cost

prod-uc-tive (fr. *prōd-ct-iv*) *adj* **1** : having the quality or power of producing *esp* in abundance (fishing waters) **2** : effective in bringing about (a result) **3** : yielding (of) or furnishing (results, benefits, or profits) **4 a** : effecting or contributing to effect production **b** : yielding or devoted to the satisfaction of wants or the creation of utilities **5** : continuing to be used in the formation of new words or constructions (— *s* a ~ prefix) **6** : raising mucus or sputum (as from the bronchi) (a ~ cough) — **prod-uc-tive-ly** (s-iv-lē) *adv* — **prod-uc-tive-ness** *n*

prod-uc-tiv-i-ty (fr. *prōd-ct-iv-ət-ē*, *prōd-ct-iv-ət-ē*) *n* : the quality or state of being productive

prod-em (fr. *prō-em*) [ME *proheme*, fr. MF, fr. L *proemium*, fr. Gk *proemion*, fr. *prō-* + *oimē* song; *proemion* preliminary comment; **PREFACE** — **PRELUDE** — **prod-em-ial** (prō-ē-mē-əl, -em-ē-əl) *adj*

prod-em-zyme (fr. *prō-ēn-zīm*) *n* [SV] : ZYMOGEN

prod-es-trus (fr. *prō-ēs-trəs*) *n* [NL] : a preparatory period immediately preceding estrus

prod (fr. *prō*) *n*, *pl* **PROFESSOR**

prod-a-na-tion (fr. *prōd-ā-nā-shən*, *prō-fā-nā*) *n* : the act of profaning ; **TO PROFANE**, **DESCRIBING** ; **PROFANACE**, **SACRILEGE** mean violation of that which is sacred. **PROFANATION** implies irreverence or contempt as shown by vulgar intrusion or vandalism; **DESCRIBING** implies a loss of sacred character as through deliberate or reduction to secular use; **SACRILEGE** may apply to technical violations not intrinsically outrageous such as improper reception of sacraments or theft of sacred objects, but it may also imply outrageous profanation

prod-fa-na-ly (fr. *prōd-fā-n-ē-əl*, *prō-fā-n-ē-əl*) *adv* : tending to profane ; **DESCRIBING**

prod-fa-na-tion (fr. *prōd-fā-n-āt-ōn*, *prō-v*) *n* : to treat (something sacred) with abuse, irreverence, or contempt ; **DESECRATE**, **VIOLATE** **2** : to debase by a wrong, unworthy, or vulgar use — **prod-fan-er** *n*

profane *adj* [ME *profane*, fr. MF, fr. L *profanus*, fr. *prō-* before + *fanum* temple — more at **PRO-**] **1** : not consecrated with or for religious purposes ; **SECULAR** **2** : not holy because unconsecrated, impure, or defiled ; **UNSANCTIFIED** **3** : serving to debase or defile what is holy ; **IRREVERENT** **4 a** : not among the initiated **b** : not possessing esoteric or expert knowledge — **profane-ly** (s-fā-n-ē-lē) *adv* — **profane-ness** (s-fā-n-ē-nəs) *n*

prod-fan-i-ty (fr. *prōd-fān-ət-ē*, *prō-n*) **1 a** : the quality or state of

ə about; **o** kitten; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **j** joke; **n** sing; **o** flow; **o** flaw; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

ə out; **ch** chin; **o** less; **e** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life

l foot; **o** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

being profane **b** : the use of profane language **2** : profane language

pro-fess \prə-ˈfɛs, prɒ-ˈfɛs/ *vb* [in sense 1, fr. ME *profess*, fr. *profes*, *adl*, having professed one's vows, fr. OF, fr. LL *professus*, fr. L, pp. of *profiteri* to profess, confess, fr. *pro-* before + *fateri* to acknowledge; in other senses, fr. L *professus*, pp. more at CON-FESS] **1 a** : to receive formally into a religious community following a novitiate or acceptance of vows **b** : to take (vows) as a member of a religious community or order **2 a** : to declare or admit openly or freely **b** : AFFIRM **b** : to declare in words or appearances only **3** : to confess one's faith in or allegiance to : PRACTICE **4** : to practice or claim to be versed in (a *2* obs : to profess friendship)

pro-fessed \-ˈfɛst/ *adj* **1** : openly and freely declared or acknowledged **2** : AFFIRMED **2** : professing to be qualified **3** : EXPERT

pro-fessed-ly \prə-ˈfɛst-əd-ē, -ˈfɛst-ī-ē/ *adv* **1** : AWOKEYLY **2** : AL-TERNA-TIVELY

pro-fes-sion \prə-ˈfɛsh-ən/ *n* **1** : the act of taking the vows of a religious community **2** : an act of openly declaring or publicly claiming a belief, faith, or opinion **3** : an avowed religious faith **4** : a calling requiring specialized knowledge and often long and intensive academic preparation **b** : a principal calling, vocation, or employment **c** : the whole body of persons engaged in a calling

pro-fes-sion-al \prə-ˈfɛsh-ən-əl, -ən-ˈl/ *adj* **1 a** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a profession **b** : engaged in or learned in professions **c** : characterized by or conforming to the technical or ethical standards of a profession **2 a** : participating for gain or livelihood in an activity or field of endeavor often engaged in by amateurs **b** : engaged in by persons receiving financial return (~ *3*) : following the standards of a profession **3** : were a profession (a ~ patriot) **pro-fes-sion-al-ly** \-ē/ *adv* **1** : professionally **2** : one that engages in a pursuit or activity professionally

pro-fes-sion-al-ism \-iz-əm/ *n* **1** : the conduct, aims, or qualities that characterize or mark a profession or occupation **2** : the following of a profession (as athletics) for gain or livelihood

pro-fes-sion-al-ize \-ī-z/ *v* : to give a professional character to

pro-fes-sor \prə-ˈfɛs-ər/ *n* **1** : one that professes, avows, or declares **2 a** : a faculty member of the highest academic rank at an institution of higher education **b** : a teacher at a university, college, or sometimes secondary school **c** : one that teaches or professes special knowledge of an art, sport, or occupation requiring skill

pro-fes-so-ri-al \prə-ˈfɛs-ō-ri-əl, -sō-ri-əl/ *adj* **1** : *pro-fes-so-ri-ally* \-ē-ō-ri-ē/ *adv*

pro-fes-so-ri-ate \prə-ˈfɛs-ō-ri-ət, -sō-ri-ət/ *n* : the office, term, office, or position of a professor

pro-fes-so-ri-ate \prə-ˈfɛs-ō-ri-ət, -sō-ri-ət, -sō-ri-ət/ or **pro-fes-so-ri-ate** \-ət, -ət/ *n* [modif. of F *professor*, fr. *professeur* professor, fr. L *professor*, fr. *professus*] **1** : the body of college and university teachers at an institution **2** : society **3** : a group of

pro-fes-ship \prə-ˈfɛs-ər-ship/ *n* : the office, duties, or position of an academic professor

pro-fet \ˈprɛf-ər/ *vb* **pro-fet-er-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME *profren*, fr. AF *profren*, fr. OF *porofren*, fr. *por-forward* (fr. L *pro-* + *offiri* to offer — more at *pro-*) **1** : to offer or offer up : acceptance **2** : TENDER, ~ *v* : to offer to move *ad* about to act

pro-fet-er **1** : OFFER, SUGGESTION **2** obs : ATTEMPT

pro-fi-ci-ent-cy \prə-ˈfɪsh-ən-sē/ *n* **1** : advancement in knowledge or skill **2** : PROGRESS **2** : the quality or state of being proficient

pro-fi-ci-ent \prə-ˈfɪsh-ən-t/ *adj* [L *proficientis*, *proficiens*, pp. of *proficere* to go forward, accomplish, fr. *pro-* forward + *ficere* to make — more at *pro-*, DO] : well advanced in an art, occupation, or branch of knowledge **2** : ADEPT — **pro-fi-ci-ent-ly** *adv*

pro-fi-ci-ent *syn* PROFICIENT, ADEPT, SKILLED, SKILLFUL, EXPERT *mean* having advanced knowledge and experience in a trade or profession. **PROFI-CIENT** implies a thorough competence derived from training and practice; **ADEPT** implies special aptitude as well as proficiency; **SKILLED** stresses mastery of technique; **SKILLFUL** implies individual dexterity in execution, or performance; **EXPERT** implies extraordinary proficiency and often connotes knowledge as well as technical skill.

pro-fi-le \prə-ˈfɪl, Brit *us* -ˈfɪl/ *n* [It *profilo*, fr. *profilare* to draw in outline, fr. *pro-* forward (fr. L *pro-* + *ficare* to spin, fr. a LL *more* at FILE) **1 a** : a drawing showing the outline of a human body or face represented or seen in a side view **2** : an outline seen or represented in sharp relief **3** : CONTOUR **3** : a side or sectional elevation : as a drawing showing a vertical section of the ground **4** : a vertical section of a soil exposing its various zones of inclusion **5** : a side or sectional elevation of a specimen to which an individual exhibits traits or abilities as determined by tests or ratings **5** : a concise biographical sketch *syn* see OUTLINE

pro-fi-le **1** : to represent in profile : draw or write a profile of **2** : to shape the outline of by passing a cutter around

pro-fi-t \ˈprɒf-ɪt/ *vb* [L *proficere*, fr. *pro-* forward + *ficere* to advance, profit, fr. *proficere*, pp. of *proficere*] **1** : a valuable return **2** : GAIN **2** : the excess of returns over expenditure in a transaction or series of transactions; *specif* : the excess of the selling price of goods over their cost **3** : net income *usu*. for a given period of time

pro-fi-t-a-ble \ˈprɒf-ɪ-tə-ə-ble/ *adj* **1** : yielding a profit **2** : to derive profit **3** : GAIN ~ *v* : to be of service to **4** : BENEFIT

pro-fi-t-a-bil-ity \ˈprɒf-ɪ-tə-ə-bil-ə-ti, -prɒf-ɪ-tə-ə-ˈbil-ə-ti/ *n* : the quality or state of being profitable

pro-fi-t-a-ble \ˈprɒf-ɪ-tə-ə-ble, -prɒf-ɪ-tə-ə-ˈbil-ə-ble/ *adj* : affording profits **2** : RESULT *syn* see BENEFICIAL — **pro-fi-t-a-ble-ness** *n* — **pro-fi-t-a-ble-ly** *adv*

pro-fit and loss *n* : a summary account used at the end of an accounting period to collect the balances of the nominal accounts that the net profit or loss may be shown

pro-fi-tee \prə-ˈfɪ-ti/ *n* : one who makes what is considered an unreasonable profit on the sale of essential goods during times of emergency — **pro-fi-tee** *v*

pro-fit sharing *n* : a system or process under which employees receive a part of the profits of an industrial or commercial enterprise

pro-fit system *n* : FREE ENTERPRISE

pro-fi-li-ga-ry \ˈprɒf-ɪ-lɪ-gə-ri/ *n* : the quality or state of being profli-gate

pro-fi-li-gate \ˈprɒf-ɪ-lɪ-ɡət, -lɪ-ɡət/ *adj* [L *profli-gotus*, fr. pp. of *profiligare* to strike down, fr. *pro-* forward, down + *ficigare* (akin to *ficere* to strike); akin to Gk *thibaine* to squeeze] **1** : completely given up to dissipation and licentiousness **2** : wildly extravagant

pro-fi-li-gate-ly \-lɪ-ɡət-ē-ly/ *adv* **1** : diffidently

pro-flu-ent \prə-ˈflu-ənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *fluens*, pp. of *fluere* to flow — more at *pro-*, FLUENT] : flowing copiously or smoothly

pro-flu-ent *syn* FLUENT

pro-for-ma \(ˈ)prɒ-ˈfɔr-mə/ *adj* [L] **1** : for the sake of or as a matter of form **2** : provided in advance to prescribe form or describe items (*pro forma* invoice)

pro-found \prə-ˈfaʊnd, prɒ-ˈfaʊnd/ [ME, fr. MF *profund* deep, fr. L *profundus*, fr. *pro-* before + *iundus* bottom — more at *pro-*, BOT-TOM] **1 a** : having intellectual depth and insight **b** : difficult to fathom or understand **2 a** : extending far below the surface **b** : coming from, reaching to, or situated at a depth **3** : DEEP-SEATED (~ sigh) **3 a** : characterized by intensity of feeling or quality **4** : all encompassing **5** : COMPLETE (~ sleep) *syn* see DEEP

pro-found-ly \ˈfaʊnd-ɪ-ē/ *adv* **1** : *pro-found-ness* \-ˈfaʊnd-ɪ-nəs/ *n* **1** : *pro-found* **2** : something that is very deep; *specif* : the depths of the sea

pro-fun-dul-ity \prə-ˈfʌn-dəl-ə-ti/ [ME *profunditie*, fr. MF *profundité*, fr. L *profunditas*] *pro-fun-dul-ity* *syn* *profundus* depth, fr. *profundus*] **1 a** : intellectual depth **b** : something profound or abstruse **2** : the quality or state of being very profound or deep

pro-fuse \prə-ˈfjuːz, prɒ-ˈfjuːz/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *profusus*, pp. of *profundere* to pour forth, fr. *pro-* forth + *iundere* to pour — more at FOUND] **1** : pouring forth liberally **2** : EXTRAVAGANT (~ in their thanks) **2** : exhibiting great abundance **3** : BOUNTIFUL — **pro-fuse-ly** *adv*

pro-fuse *syn* LAVISH, PRODIGAL, LUXURIANT, LUSH, EXUBERANT: **PROFUSE** implies pouring forth without restraint; **LAVISH** suggests an unstinted or unmeasured profusion; **PRODIGAL** implies reckless wastefulness tending to lead to early exhaustion of resources; **LUXURIANT** and **LUXURIOUS** are rich and splendid abundance; **LUSH** suggests rich, soft luxuriance; **EXUBERANT** implies marked vitality or vigor in what produces abundantly

pro-fu-sion \-ˈfjuː-zhən/ *n* **1** : lavish expenditure **2** : EXTRAVAGANCE **2** : a state of being profuse **3** : PRODIGALITY **3** : lavish display **4** : ABUNDANCE

prog \ˈprɒɡ/ *v* *progged*; **prog-ging** [origin unknown] chiefly *dial* : to search about; *esp* : FORAGE

prog *n*, chiefly *dial* : FOOD, VICTUALS

pro-ga-mete \prɒ-ˈɡæ-mi-ti, -ˈɡæ-m-ē-ti/ [MSV] : an oocyte or spermatozoon

pro-gen-i-ty \prɒ-ˈʒen-ət-ə, prɒ-ˈʒ-ən/ [ME, fr. MF *progeniteur*, fr. L *progenitor*, fr. *progenitus*, pp. of *progenire* to beget, fr. *pro-* forth + *gnire* to beget — more at KIN] **1 a** : an ancestor in the direct line **2** : FOREFATHER **3** : a biologically ancestral form **2** : ORIGINATOR

prog-e-ny \ˈprɒ-ʒ-ə-nē/ [ME *progenie*, fr. OF, fr. L *progenies*, fr. *progenire*] **1 a** : DESCENDANTS, CHILDREN **b** : offspring of animals or plants **2** : OUTCOME, PRODUCT

pro-ges-ta-tion-al \prɒ-ˈʒes-ˈtā-shən-əl/ *adj* : preceding pregnancy or gestation **2** : relating to, or constituting the modifications of the female mammalian system associated with ovulation

pro-ges-ter-one \prɒ-ˈʒes-tər-ən/ [L *Progesterin* + *sterol* + *-one*] **1** : a steroid progestational hormone $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$

pro-ges-tin \prɒ-ˈʒes-tɪn/ [L *pro-* + *gestatio* + *-in*] : a progestational hormone; *esp* : PROGESTERONE

pro-glot-tid \(ˈ)prɒ-ˈglɒt-əd/ *n* : a segment of a tapeworm containing both male and female reproductive organs — **pro-glot-tid-ē-an** \-ˈglɒt-əd-ē-ən/ *adj*

pro-glot-tis \(ˈ)prɒ-ˈglɒt-ɪs/ *pl* **pro-glot-tis-ides** \-ˈglɒt-ɪ-dēz/ [L *proglottis*, fr. *pro-* + *glottis*, fr. Gk *glottis* tip of the tongue, fr. *pro-* before + *glōtia* tongue — more at PRO-, GLOSS] : PROGLOTTID

prog-na-thic \ˈprɒɡ-ˈnæ-thɪk, -ˈnæ-thɪk/ *adj* **1** : PROGNOTHOUS

prog-na-thous \ˈprɒɡ-ˈnæ-thɪz-əm, -ˈnæ-thɪz/ *n* : prognathous condition

prog-na-thism \-ˈθɪz-əm/ *adj* : having the jaws projecting beyond the upper part of the face

prog-no-sis \prɒ-ˈnɒ-sɪs/ [L [LL, fr. Gk *prognōstis*, lit., foreknowledge, fr. *prognōskein* to know before, fr. *pro-* before + *gnōskein* to know — more at PRO-, KNOW] **1** : the prospect of recovery as anticipated from the usual course of disease or peculiarities of the case; *usu*, fr. FORECAST, PROGNOSTICATION

prog-no-s-tic \ˈprɒɡ-ˈnɒ-stɪk/ [ME *pronostique*, fr. MF, fr. L *prognosticum*, fr. Gk *prognōstikon*, fr. neut. of *prognōstikos* foretelling, fr. *prognōskein*] **1** : something that foretells **2** : PORTENT **2** : PROGNOSTICATION, PROPHECY **3** : PROGNOSTIC *adj*

prog-nos-ti-cate \ˈprɒɡ-ˈnɒ-stɪ-ˈkeɪ-tə/ *v* **1** : to foretell from signs or omens **2** : FORECAST, PROPHECY **3** : FORESHOULDER, PRESAGE *syn* see FORETELL — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tive** \-ˈkeɪ-tɪv/ *adj* — **prog-nos-ti-ca-tor** \-ˈkeɪ-tər/ *n*

prog-nos-ti-ca-tion \(ˈ)prɒɡ-ˈnɒ-stɪ-ˈkæ-shən/ *n* **1** : an indication in advance **2** : FORETOLDEN **2** : a : an act, the fact, or the power of prognosticating **3** : FORECAST

pro-gram or **pro-gramme** \ˈprɒɡ-ˈræm, -ˈgræm/ [F *programme* agenda, public notice, fr. Gk *programma*, fr. *prographēn* to write before, fr. *pro-* before + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE]

1 [LL *programmata*, fr. Gk] : a public notice **2 a** : a brief outline of the order to be pursued or the subjects embraced (as in a public entertainment) **b** : the performance of a program; *esp* : a performance broadcast on radio or television **3 a** : a plan of procedure **b** : a proposed project or scheme **c** : a comprehensive schedule **4** : PROSPECTUS, SYLLABUS **5** : a plan of procedure or furnish a program **6** : a plan **7** : a dance order **6 a** : a plan for the programming of a digital computer **7** : a sequence of coded instructions for a digital computer

2 : program also *programme* **1** *pro-grammed* or *programmed*; **2** : program-ming or *pro-gramming* **3** : to arrange or furnish a program **4** : to enter in a program **5** : to work out a sequence of operations to be performed by (as an electronic computer) — **pro-gram-mer** *n*

3 : program director *n* : one that is in charge of planning and scheduling program material for a radio or television station or network

pro-gram-mat-ic \prō-grō-mat-ik/ *adj* 1 : relating to program
2 : of, resembling, or having a program — **pro-gram-mat-ic-ally** \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
program *n* 1 : music intended to suggest a sequence of images or incidents

pro-gress \prō-gres-, -res, chiefly Brit \prō-, gres/ *n* [ME, fr. L *progressus* advance, fr. *progressus*, pp. of *progredi* to go forth, fr. *pro-* forward + *grad-* to go — **GRADE**] 1 : a royal journey or tour marked by pomp and pageant 2 : an official journey or circuit 3 : a journeying forward; **TOUR** 2 : a forward or onward movement 4 : **ADVANCE** 3 : gradual betterment; esp. the progressive development of a field 4 : a transforming change
pro-gress \prō-'gres/ *vi* 1 : to move forward; **PROCEED** 2 : to develop to a higher, better, or more advanced stage

pro-gres-sion \prō-'gresh-ən/ *n* 1 : a sequence of numbers in which each term is related to its predecessor by a uniform law 2 : an act of progressing 3 : **ADVANCE** 4 : a continuous and connected series 5 : **SEQUENCE** 6 : **PROGRESS** 3 : a succession of musical tones or chords 7 : the movement of musical parts in harmony 8 : **SEQUENCE** 2c — **pro-gres-sion-al** \-'gresh-nəl, -nəl/ *adj*

pro-gres-sion-ist \-'gresh(-ə)-nəst/ *n* : one who believes in progress; esp. : one who believes in the continuous progress of the human race or of social conditions

pro-gres-sist \prō-gres-ist-, -res-; prō-'gres-/ *n* 1 : **PROGRESSIVIST** 2 : **PROGRESSIVE** 1

pro-gres-sive \prō-'gres-iv/ *adj* 1 a : of, relating to, or characterized by progress 2 : of, relating to, or constituting an educational theory based on emphasis on the individual child, informality of classroom procedure, and encouragement of self-expression 2 : of, relating to, or characterized by progression 3 : moving forward or onward 4 : **ADVANCING** 4 : increasing in extent or severity (a ~ disease) 5 often cap : of or relating to political progressives 6 : relating to, or constituting a verb form that expresses action or state in progress at the time of speaking or a time spoken of — **pro-gres-sive-ly** *adv* — **pro-gres-sive-ness** *n*

pro-gres-sive *n* 1 a : one that is progressive 2 : one believing in moderate political change and esp. social improvement by governmental action 3 : a member of a U.S. political party; as 2 : a member of a predominantly agrarian minor party split off from the Republicans about 1912; *specif* : **BULL MOOSE** 2 : a follower of Robert M. La Follette in the presidential campaign of 1924 6 : a member of Henry A. Wallace in the presidential campaign of 1948
Progressive Conservative *n* : a member of a major political party in Canada traditionally advocating economic nationalism and close ties with the United Kingdom — **Progressive Conservative** *n*

progressive jazz *n* : a jazz of the 1940s characterized by harmonic, contrapuntal, and rhythmic experimentation

pro-gres-siv-ism \prō-'gres-iv-iz-əm/ *n* 1 : the principles or beliefs of progressives 2 cap : the political and economic doctrines advocated by the Progressives 3 : the theories of progressive education — **pro-gres-siv-ist** \-vəst-/ *n* or *adj*

pro-hib-it \prō-'hib-ət-, -vət/ *v* [ME *prohibit*, fr. L *prohibere*, fr. *pro-* to hold back or restrain + *hibere* to hold — more at **GIVE**] 1 : to forbid by authority 2 : to prevent from doing something 3 : to make impossible; **DEBAR** 2 : to prevent
pro-hib-it-ion \prō-'bīsh-ən/ *n* 1 : the act of prohibiting by authority 2 : an act of prohibiting by authority 3 : the forbidding by law of the sale and sometimes the manufacture and transportation of alcoholic liquors as beverages

pro-hib-it-ion-ist \-'bīsh(-ə)-nəst/ *n* : one who favors the prohibition of the sale or manufacture of alcoholic liquors as beverages; *specif* : a member of a committee or political party advocating the prohibition by law of the manufacture, importation, transportation, and sale of alcoholic beverages

pro-hib-it-ive \prō-'hib-ət-iv-, -vət/ *adj* 1 : tending to prohibit or restrain 2 : serving to preclude the use of something — **pro-hib-it-ive-ly** *adv*

pro-hib-it-o-ry \-'hib-ət-, -tər-, -tōr-/ *adj* **PROHIBITIVE**

pro-ject \prō-'jekt-, -ikt/ *n* [ME *proiecte*, modif. of MF *projet*, fr. *proijeter* to throw out, spy, plan, fr. *pow-* (fr. *por-* forward) + *jecter* to throw; akin to GK *pro-* forward — more at **FOR**, **JET**] 1 : a specific plan or design 2 **SCHEME** 2 **IDEA** 3 : a planned undertaking 4 : a committee or group of individuals working for a large usu. government-supported undertaking 4 : a task or problem engaged in usu. by a group of students to supplement and apply classroom studies *syn see* **PLAN**

pro-ject \prō-'jekt/ *v* [partly modif. of MF *proijeter*; partly fr. L *proicere*, pp. of *proicere*, fr. *pro-* forward + *icere* to throw; *pro-* forward — more at **JET**] 1 : to devise in the mind; **DESIGN** 2 : to throw or cast forward 3 : to present for consideration characteristics of 4 : to cause to protrude 5 : to cause (light or shadow) to fall into space, or (an image) upon a surface 6 : to reproduce in print, film, or area of a subject by means of its prescribed direction 7 : to communicate vividly esp. to an audience 8 : to externalize and regard as objective or outside oneself ~ *vi* : to jut out — **PROTRUDE**

pro-ject-able \prō-'jekt-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being projected
pro-ject-ile \prō-'jekt-əl/ *n*, *pl* chiefly Brit \prō-'jekt-ik-, -ik/ *n* 1 : a body projected by external force and continuing in motion by its own inertia; *specif* : a missile for a firearm, cannon, or other weapon 2 : a self-propelling weapon (as a rocket)

pro-ject-ive *adj* 1 : projecting or impelling forward 2 : capable of being thrust forward

pro-ject-ion \prō-'jekt-shən/ *n* 1 a : a systematic presentation of intersecting coordinate lines on a flat surface upon which features from the curved surface of the earth or the celestial sphere may be mapped 2 : the process or technique of reproducing a spatial object upon a flat or curved surface at its points 3 : a point on a map 4 : the graphic reproduction so formed 5 : a transforming change 3 : the act of throwing or shooting forward; **EJECTION** 4 : the forming of a plan 5 **SCHEMING** 5 a (1) : a jutting out (2) : a part that juts out 6 : a view of a building or architectural element 6 : the act of projecting a subject or object as if seen from a subjective; also : something so perceived 7 : the act of externalizing or objectifying what is primarily subjective 7 : the display of mo-

tion pictures by projecting an image from them upon a screen 8 : an estimate of future possibilities based on a current trend — **pro-ject-ion-ally** \-shən-lē/ *adv*

syn **PROJECTION**, **PROTRUSION**, **PROTUBERANCE**, **BULGE** mean an extension beyond the normal line or surface. **PROJECTION** implies a jutting out esp. at a sharp angle; **PROTRUSION** suggests a thrusting out as if to seem 2 deformity; **PROTUBERANCE** implies a growing or swelling out to rounded form; **BULGE** suggests an expansion caused by internal pressure

pro-ject-ion-ist \-sh(-ə)-nəst/ *n* : one that makes projections; as 2 : a map maker 2 b : one that operates a motion-picture projector or television equipment

pro-ject-ive \prō-'jekt-iv/ *adj* 1 : relating to, produced by, or involving geometric projection 2 : jutting out 3 : **PROJECTING** 3 of or relating to a test or device designed to analyze the psychodynamic constitution of an individual

projective geometry *n* : a branch of geometry that deals with the properties of configurations that are unaltered by projection

pro-ject-or \prō-'jekt-tər/ *n* 1 : one that plans a project; *specif* : **PROMOTER** 2 : one that projects; as 2 : a device for projecting a beam of light 3 : an optical instrument for projecting an image upon a surface 6 : a machine for projecting motion pictures on a screen 3 : an imagined trace from an object to a surface along which projection takes place

pro-ject \prō-'zhā/ *n*, *pl* **projets** \-'zhā(z)/ [F, fr. MF *projet*] 1 : **PLAN**; esp. : a draft of a proposed measure or treaty 2 : a method of proposed design

pro-lac-tin \prō-'læk-tən/ *n* [*pro-* + *lact-* + *-in*]; a pituitary lactogenic hormone

pro-la-min or **pro-la-mine** \prō-'lə-mən-, -mēn/ *n* [ISV *proline* + *ammonia* + *-in*, *-ine*]; any of various simple proteins found esp. in seeds and insoluble in absolute alcohol or water

pro-lan \prō-'lə-n/ *n*, *pl* **prolans** *n* [G, fr. L *prolans* progeny] : more at **PROLETARIAN**; either of two gonadotropic hormones found esp. in urine in pregnancy

pro-lapse \prō-'laps-, 'prō-, *n* [NL *prolapsus*, fr. LL, fall, fr. L *prolapsus*, pp. of *prolabi* to fall or slide forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *labi* to slide or slip] : a fall or slipping down or slipping of a body part from its usual position or relations

pro-lapse \prō-'laps/ *vi* : to undergo prolapse

pro-late \prō-'lāt/ *adj* [L *prolatus* (pp. of *proferre* to bring forward, extend) fr. *pro-* forward + *latus*, pp. of *ferre* to carry — more at **TRAIL**, **FERRE**, **EXTENDEO**; esp. : elongated in the direction of a line joining the poles

pro-leg \prō-'leg-, 'lāg/ *n* : a fleshy leg on an abdominal segment of some insect larva

pro-le-gem-e-nous \prō-'lē-gəm-ə-nən-, -nən/ *n*, *pl* **pro-le-gem-e-nous** *n* [L *prolegemēnos*, fr. *pro-* to pass + *legēn* to say]; predatory remarks; *specif* : a formal essay or critical discussion serving to introduce and interpret an extended work — **pro-le-gem-e-nous-ness** \-nəs/ *adj*

pro-lep-sis \prō-'lep-səs/ *n*, *pl* **pro-lep-ses** \-'lep-sēz/ [GK *proleptēs*, fr. *pro-* before + *leptēs* to slip] : *pro-* before + *leptēs* to take — more at **LATCH**; **ANTICIPATION**; as 1 : the representation or assumption of a future act or development as if presently existing or accomplished 2 : the application of an adjective to a noun in anticipation of the action of the action of the verb (as in "while you slow oxen turn the furrowed plain") — **pro-lep-tic** \-'lep-tik/ *adj*

pro-le-tar-i-an \prō-'lə-'ter-ē-ən/ *n* [L *proletarius*, fr. *proles* progeny, fr. *pro-* forth + *-olescere* (fr. *olescere* to grow) — more at **PROLE**; a member of the proletariat

proletarian *adj* : of, relating to, or representative of the proletariat

pro-le-tar-i-an-iza-tion \-'ter-ē-ə-nə-'zā-shən/ *n* : reduction to a proletarian status or level

pro-le-tar-i-an-ize \-'ter-ē-ə-nə-'zē/ *vi* : to cause to undergo proletarianization

pro-le-tar-i-ate \prō-'lə-'ter-ē-ət-, 'tər-/ *n* [Fr *prolétariat*, fr. L *proletarius*] 1 : the lowest social or economic class of a community 2 : industrial workers who lack their own means of production and hence sell their labor to live

pro-lif-er-ate \prō-'lif-ə-'rēt/ *v* [back-formation fr. *proliferation*, fr. *Proliferatio*, fr. *proliferāre* to proliferate, fr. *prolifer* proliferous, fr. *proles* + *-fer* -ferous] : to grow by rapid production of new parts, cells, buds, or offspring — **pro-lif-er-a-tion** \-'lif-ə-'rē-shən/ *n*, *pl* **pro-lif-er-a-tions** *n* [*pro-* + *-fer* -ferous]

pro-lif-er-ous \prō-'lif-ə-'rəs/ *adj* [back-formation fr. *proliferation*] : developing a leafy shoot from a normally terminal organ (~ flowers)

pro-lif-er-ous \prō-'lif(-ə)-rəs/ *adj* 1 : reproducing freely by vegetative means (as offsets, bulbils, gemmae) 2 : **PROLIFERATING**; *specif* : producing a cluster of branches from a larger branch (as coral) — **pro-lif-er-ous-ly** *adv*

pro-lif-ic \prō-'lif-ik/ *adj* [Fr *prolifique*, fr. L *proles* progeny] 1 : producing young or fruit esp. freely 2 : **FRUITFUL** 2 *archaic* : causing abundant growth, generation, or reproduction 3 : marked by prolific fecundity or productivity (as a ~ writer) *syn see* **FERTILE** — **pro-lif-ic-a-cy** \-'lif-ik-ə-sē/ *n* — **pro-lif-ic-ally** \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv* — **pro-lif-ic-ness** \-ik-nəs/ *n*

pro-line \prō-'līn-/ *n* [G *prolin*]; an amino acid C₅H₉NO₂ of many proteins that may be freed by hydrolysis

pro-lix \prō-'liks-, 'prō-(l)-/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *de* L: MF *prolixus*, fr. L *prolixus* extended, fr. *pro-* forward + *lixare* to be fluid — more at **LIQUID**] 1 : unduly prolonged or drawn out 2 : given to verbosity and diffuseness in speaking or writing : **LONG-WINDED** *syn see* **WORDY** — **pro-lix-ly** *adv*

pro-lix-ity \prō-'liks-ē-tē/ *n* : the quality or state of being prolix

pro-loc-ut \prō-'lɔk-ut-/ *n* [L, fr. *pro-* forward + *locutus* spoken, fr. *locutus*, pp. of *loqui* to speak] 1 : one who speaks for another 2 : **SPOKESMAN** 2 : presiding officer : **CHAIRMAN**

pro-lo-gize \prō-'lə-gīz-, 'lāg-, 'lə-'jōz/ or **pro-lo-gue** \-'lə-g-iz-, 'lāg-/ *v* : to write or speak a prologue
pro-log-ue \prō-'lə-g-, 'lāg-/ *n* [ME *prolog*, fr. OF *prologue*, fr. L *prologus* preface to a play, fr. *pro-* before + *logos* part of a Greek play preceding the entry of the chorus, fr. *pro-* before + *legēn* to speak — more at **PRO**, **LEGEND**] 1 : the preface or introduction (as to

0 a about; 0 kitten; ar further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; n sing; a flow; o flow; oi coin; th thin; ths; th; u out; uc chin; u less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i loot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zs vision

a discourse or play) 2 : the actor speaking a prologue 3 : an introductory or preceding act, event, or development

pro-long *prō-'lɔŋ* *v* [ME *prolonger*, fr. MF *prolonçer*, fr. LL *prolongare*, fr. L *pro-* forward + *longus* long] 1 : to lengthen in time : CONTINUE 2 : to lengthen in extent, scope, or range (~ the boundary northward) **SYN** SEE EXTEND — **pro-long-er** *'lɔŋ-er* *n*

pro-long-ate *prō-'lɔŋ-gāt*, *prō-'v* *v* : **PROLONG** — **pro-long-a-tion** *(-)'lɔŋ-'lɔŋ-gā-shən*, *prō-'n* *n*

pro-jo-ther-a-py *prō-'lɔ-thē-rə-'pē* *n* [L *proles* progeny + E *pro-* + *therapy* — more at **PROLETERIAN**] : the rehabilitation of an incipient fracture (as a ligament or tendon) by the induced proliferation of new cells

pro-lu-sion *prō-'li-zhən* *n* [L *prolusion*, *prolusio*, fr. *prolusus*, pp. of *procludere* to play beforehand, fr. *pro-* before + *ludere* to play — more at **LUDICROUS**] 1 : a preliminary trial; EXERCISE, TRIAL 2 : an introductory or preliminary discourse — **pro-lu-sion-ry** *'li-si(-)ōn-ri*, *'li-zə* *adj*

prom *'prəm* *n* (short for *promenade*) : a formal dance given by a high school or college class

prom-e-nad-er *prəm-'nād*, *'nād* *n* [F, fr. *promener* to take for a walk, fr. L *prominare* to drive forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *minare* to drive (as at AMENABLE)] 1 : a leisurely walk or ride esp. in a public park for pleasure or display 2 : a place for strolling 3 : a ceremonious opening of a formal ball consisting of a grand march of all the guests **b** : a figure in a square dance **c** : **PROM** — **prom-enad-er** *vi* 1 : to take or go on a promenade 2 : to perform a promenade in a dance 3 : to walk about in or on — **prom-enad-er** *n*

promenade deck *n* : an upper deck or an area on a deck of a passenger ship where passengers promenade

Pro-me-th-e-us *prō-'mē-thē-əs* *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling Prometheus, his persistence or heroism

Pro-me-th-e-us *'-t(ə)θi-s*, *'-thē-əs* *n* [L, fr. Gk *Promētheus*] : a Titan in Greek legend who steals fire from heaven as a gift for man

pro-me-thi-um *'-thē-əm* *n* [NL, fr. *Prometheus*] : a metallic element of the rare-earth group obtained as a fission product of uranium or from neutron-irradiated neodymium — SEE ELEMENT table

prom-i-nence *'prəm(-)nə-'n(ə)s* *n* 1 : the quality, state, or fact of being prominent or conspicuous; SALIENCE 2 : something prominent; PROJECTION 3 : a mass of gas resembling a cloud protruding from the chromosphere of the sun

prom-i-nent *'(-)nə-'n(ə)nt* *adj* [L *prominent*, *prominens*, fr. pp. of *prominere* to jut forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *minere* (akin to *mont-*, *mons* mountain) — more at **MOUNT**] 1 : standing out or projecting beyond a surface or line; PROTRUSANT 2 : readily noticeable; PROMINENTIOUS 3 : NOTABLE, EMINENT **SYN** SEE NOTICEABLE — **prom-i-nent-ly** *adv*

pro-mis-cu-ity *'prəm(-)s-i-'ki-ət(ə)ni*, *'prəm(-)s-i-s*, *prō-'mɪ-s* *n* 1 : indiscriminate mingling; PROMISCUOUSNESS 2 : promiscuous sexual union

pro-mis-cu-ous *prō-'mɪ-s-kyə-wəs* *adj* [L *promiscuus*, fr. *pro-* forth + *miscere* to mix — more at **PRO-**, MIX] 1 : consisting of a heterogeneous mixture 2 : not restricted to one class, sort, or person; *specific* : not restricted to one sexual partner 3 : CASUAL, IRREGULAR — **pro-mis-cu-ous-ly** *adv* — **pro-mis-cu-ous-ness** *n*

prom-iss-um *'prəm(-)s-əm* *n* [ME *promissum*, fr. neut. of *promissus*, pp. of *promittere* to send forth, promise, fr. *pro-* forth + *mittere* to send — more at **PRO-**, SMITE] 1 : a declaration that one will do or refrain from doing something specified **b** : a declaration that gives the person to whom it is made a right to expect or to claim the performance of a specified act 2 : ground for expectation usu. of success, improvement, or excellence 3 : something that is promised

promise *vi* 1 : to engage to do, bring about, or provide (~ said) 2 : ARCHAIIC : PROMISE, ASSURE 3 : *Hebilly diol*; AETHEON 4 : to suggest beforehand; FOREBODE (as dark clouds ~ rain) — *vi* 1 : to make a promise 2 : to give ground for expectation; be imminent — **prom-is-er** *n*

promised land *n* : a place or condition believed to promise final satisfaction or realization of hopes

prom-is-e-e *'prəm(-)s-ē* *n* : a person to whom a promise is made

prom-is-ing *'prəm(-)s-ɪŋ* *adj* : full of promise; AUSPICIOUS — **prom-is-ing-ly** *'-sɪŋ-ɪ* *adv*

prom-is-or *'prəm(-)s-ə(-)r* *n* : one who engages or undertakes

prom-is-so-ry *'prəm(-)s-ə-ri*, *'sə-ri* *adj* [ML *promissorius*, fr. L *promissus*, pp.] : containing or conveying a promise or assurance (as a contract)

promissory note *n* : a written promise to pay on demand or at a fixed future time a sum of money to a specified person

prom-on-to-ry *'prəm(-)n-ə-tō-ri*, *'tō-ri* *n* [L *promonturius*, *promonturius*; prob. akin to *prominere* to jut forth — more at **PROMIN-**] 1 : a point or promontory projecting into a body of water; HEADLAND 2 : a bodily prominence

pro-not-able *prō-'nɔt-ə-b(ə)l* *adj* : likely or deserving to be advanced in rank or position

pro-mote *prō-'mɔt* *v* [L *promotus*, pp. of *promovere*, lit., to move forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *movere* to move] 1 : to advance in station, rank, or honor; RAISE **b** : to advance (a student) from one grade to the next higher grade 2 : to contribute to the growth or prosperity of; FURTHER **b** : to help bring (as an enterprise) into being; LAUNCH 3 : *strong* : to get possession of by doubtful means or by impurity **SYN** SEE ADVANCE

prom-ot-er *'-mɔt-ər* *n* 1 : one that promotes; *esp.* : one who assumes the financial responsibilities of a sporting event including contracting with the principals, renting the site, and collecting gate receipts 2 : *obj.* : PROSECUTOR 3 : a substance that in very small amounts increases the activity of a catalyst

prom-o-tion *prō-'mɔ-shən* *n* 1 : the act or fact of being raised in position or rank; PREFERENCE 2 : the act of furthering the growth or development of something — **prom-o-tion-al** *'-ʃənəl*, *'-ʃ(ə)nl* *adj*

pro-mo-tive *'-mɔt-ɪv* *adj* 1 : tending to further or encourage 2 : PROMOTIONAL — **pro-mo-tive-ness** *n*

prompt *'prəmpt* *v* [ME *prompter*, fr. ML *promptare*, fr. L *promptus* prompt] 1 : to move to action; INCITE 2 : to assist (one acting or reciting) by suggesting the next words of something forgotten or imperfectly learned; CUE 3 : to serve as the inciting cause of; URGE — **prompt-er** *n*

prompt *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *promptus* ready, prompt, fr. pp. of *promere* to bring forth, fr. *pro-* forth + *emere* to take away] 1 : being ready or quick to act as occasion demands; PUNCTUAL 2 : performed readily or immediately (~ assistance) 3 : of or relating to prompting actors (~ side) **SYN** SEE QUICK — **prompt-ly** *'prəmpt(-)l(ə)*, *'prəm-plē* *adv* — **prompt-ness** *'-nəs* *n*

prompt *n*, *pl* prompts *'prəmpt(s)*, *'prɪmp(s)* 1 : REMINDER 2 : a limit of time for payment of an account for goods purchased; also : the contract by which this time is fixed

Prompt-book *'prəmpt-'bʊk*, *'prɪmp-'bʊk* *n* : a copy of a play with directions or performance used by a theater prompter

promp-ti-tude *'prəmpt(-)t(ə)ʊd* *n* [ME, MF, or L; MF, fr. LL *promptitudo*, fr. L *promptus*] : the quality or habit of being prompt; PROMPTNESS

pro-mul-gate *'prəm-əl-gāt*; *prō-'mɔl*, *prā-'*, *'prɔ(-)l* *v* [L *promulgare*, pp. of *promulgare*] 1 : to make known by open declaration; PROMULGATE 2 : to make known or public (as a law) (a proposed law) **b** : to issue or give out (a law) by way of putting into execution **SYN** SEE DECLARE — **pro-mul-ga-tion** *'prəm-əl-gā-shən*; *prō-'mɔl*, *(prō-'*, *prā-'* *n* — **pro-mul-ga-tor** *'prəm-əl-gāt-ər*; *prō-'mɔl*, *prā-'* *n*

prom-ul-ga *prō-'mɔl* *v* [ME *promulgen*, fr. L *promulgare*] *archaic* : PROMULGATE

pro-na-tē *'prɔ-nā* *v* [L *pronatus*, pp. of *prōnare* to bend forward, fr. L *pronus*] : to rotate (as the hand or forearm) so as to bring the palm or surface of downward or backward; *broadly* : to rotate (a joint or part) forward and toward the midline — **pro-na-tion** *'prɔ-nā-shən* *n*

pro-nā-tor *'prɔ-nīt-ər* *n* : a muscle that produces pronation

PRONE *'prɔn* *adj* [ME, fr. L *pronus* bent forward, tending; akin to L *pro-* forward, more at **FOR**] 1 : having a tendency or inclination to be DISPOSED (mainly used of the body) 2 : to lie or recline on the front or ventral downward **b** : lying flat or prostrate — **prone-ly** *adv* — **prone-ness** *'prɔn-əs* *n*

SYN PRONE, SUPINE, PROSTRATE, RECURRENT mean lying down. **PRONE** implies reclining with the front of the body turned toward the supporting surface; **SUPINE** implies lying on one's back and suggests inertness or abjectness; **PROSTRATE** implies lying full-length as in submission, defeat, or physical collapse; **RECURRENT** implies the posture of one sleeping or resting. **SYN** SEE ALSO **LIABLE**

pro-neph-ros *'prɔ-'nēf-rəs*, *'-rəs* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pro-* + *nephros* kidney — more at **NEPHRITIS**] : one of the anterior of the three pairs of embryonic renal organs of higher vertebrates

PRONG *'prɔŋ*, *'prən* *n* [ME *pronge*] 1 : FORK 2 : a tine of a fork or a slender point or projecting part; as 2 : a ring of a tooth **b** : a point of an antler — **pronged** *'prɔŋd*, *'prænd* *adj*

prong *v* : to stab, pierce, or break up with a prong

prong-horn *'-hɔ(ə)rŋ* *n*, *pl* pronghorns also pronghorns : a ruminant mammal (*Antilocapra americana*) of treeless parts of western North America resembling an antelope

pro-nom-i-nal *'prɔ-nəm(-)nəl* *adj* [L *pronominalls*, fr. L *pronomin-*, *pronomen*] 1 : of, relating to, or constituting a pronoun 2 : resembling a pronoun in identifying or specifying without describing (the ~ adjective *this* in *this dog*) — **pro-nom(-)nally** *adv*

pro-noun *'prɔ-nəʊn* *n* [ME *pronoun*, fr. L *pronomin-*, *pronomen*, fr. *pro-* for + *nomin-*, *nomen* name — more at **PRO-**, NAME] : a word belonging to one of the major form classes in any of a great many languages that is used as a substitute for a noun or noun equivalent, lacks noun constructions, and refers to persons or things named, asked for, or understood in the context

pro-nounce *prō-'naʊn(t)s* *v* [ME *pronuncer*, fr. MF *pronocier*, fr. L *pronuntiare*, fr. *pro-* forth + *nuntiare* to report, fr. *nuntius* messenger — more at **PRO-**] **vi** 1 : to utter officially or ceremoniously 2 : to declare, authorize, or announce 3 : to attempt to employ the organs of speech to produce (~ the words) 4 : **RECITE** ~ *vi* 1 : to pass judgment 2 : to produce the components of spoken language (~ faultlessly) — **pro-nounce-able** *'-naʊn(t)-ə-b(ə)l* *adj* — **pro-nounce-er** *n*

pro-nounced *'prɔ-nəʊnst* *adj* : strongly marked; DECIDED — **pro-nounced-ly** *'-naʊn(t)-səd-lē*, *'-nəʊn(t)-səd-lē* *adv*

pro-nounce-ment *'prɔ-'naʊn(t)-mənt* *n* 1 : a usu. formal declaration of opinion 2 : an authoritative announcement

pro-nounc-ing *adj* : relating to or indicating pronunciation (~ dictionary)

pro-to *'prɔ-t(ə)* *adv* [Sp, fr. L *promptus* prompt] : QUICKLY, PROMPTLY

pro-nu-cle-ar *'prɔ-n(ə)'y(ū)k-li-əs* *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling a nucleolus

pro-nu-cle-us *'prɔ-n(ə)'y(ū)k-li-əs* *n* [NL; cf. gamete nucleus after completion of maturation and entry of a sperm into the egg]

pro-nun-ci-a-men-tal *'prɔ-'nɔn(-)t(-)s(ə)-ment(-)l* *n*, *pl* pronunciamentos or pronunciamentos [Sp *pronunciamento*, fr. *pronunciar* to pronounce, fr. L *pronuntiare*] : PROCLAMATION, MANIFESTATION

pro-nun-ci-a-tion *prō-'nɔn(-)t(-)s(ə)-shən* *n* [ME *pronunciation*, fr. MF *pronunciation*, fr. L *pronuntiation*, *pronuntiatio*, fr. *pronuntius*, pp. of *pronuntiare*] : the act or manner of pronouncing something; articulate utterance — **pro-nun-ci-a-tion-al** *'-ʃənəl*, *'-ʃ(ə)nl* *adj*

proof *'pru:f* *n* [ME, alter. of *prove*, fr. OF *prove*, fr. LL *proba*, fr. L *probare* to prove — more at **PROVE**] 1 : the cogency of evidence that compels acceptance by the mind of a truth or a fact **b** : the process or an instance of establishing the validity of a statement; *esp.* : the process of finding or judgment of a tribunal with accepted or stipulated principles of reasoning 2 : *obj.* : EXPERIENCE 3 : an act, effort, or operation designed to establish or discover a fact or truth; TEST 4 : *archaic* : the quality or state of having been tested or tried; *esp.* : unyielding hardness 5 : evidence upon which a judgment is based or judgment of a tribunal 6 : an impression (as from type) taken for correction or examination **b** : a proof impression of an engraving, etching, or lithograph **c** : a test photographic print made from a negative 7 : a test applied to articles of substance to determine whether they are of standard or satisfactory quality 8 : the minimum alcoholic strength of proof spirit **b** : strength with reference to the standard for proof spirit

proof *adj* 1 : firm or successful in resisting or repelling — often used in combination 2 : used in proving or testing or a standard of

specialized for conduction and support — **pros-en-chym-a-tous** \prɒz-ən-ki-əm-ə-ʊs/ *adj*

prose poem *n* : a work in prose that has some of the qualities of a poem (as rhythm, patterned structure, or imaginative heightening) — **prose poem** *n*

prose-wr \prɒ-zə-ʃ/ *n* 1 : a writer of prose 2 : one who talks or writes in a prosaic style

PROSEWR-PI-NA \prɒ-ʃə-ʃə-pi-nə/ or **PROSEWR-PIN** \prɒ-ʃə-ʃə-pɪn/ *n* [*L* *Proserpina*] : PERSEPHONE

PRO-SI-LY \prɒ-si-lē/ *adv* : in a prosy manner

PRO-SI-NESS \prɒ-si-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being prosy

PRO-SI-VE \prɒ-si-ʒə-ʃ/ or **PRO-SI** \prɒ-si-ʒə/ *interj* [G, fr. *L* *prosi* may it be beneficial] : *prosi-ve* *n* : one who or that which is used to wish good health esp. before drinking

PRO-SO \prɒ-ʃ(ə)-s(ə)/ *n* [Russ] : MILLET 1

PRO-SOD-IC \prɒ-ʃɪd-ɪk əld-ʒə-ʃ/ *adj* : of or relating to prosody

PRO-SOD-I-CAL \prɒ-ʃɪd-ɪ-kəl/ *adj* — **PRO-SOD-I-CAL-LY** \prɒ-ʃɪd-ɪ-kəl-lee/ *adv*

PRO-SOD-I-CAL-LY \prɒ-ʃɪd-ɪ-kəl-lee/ *adv* : in a prosodic manner

PRO-SO-DY \prɒ-ʃɪd-ɪ/ *n* [ME, fr. *L* *prosodia* accent of a syllable, fr. Gk *prosōidia* song sung to instrumental music, accent, fr. *pros* in addition to + *ōidē* song — more at **PROOS**, **ODE**] 1 : the study of versification; *esp* : the systematic study of metrical structure; **METRICS** 2 : a literary system, theory, or style of versification

PRO-SO-MIA \prɒ-ʃɪs-mə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pros* + *sōma* body; akin to *L* *tumēre* to swell — more at **THUMA**] : the anterior region of the body of an invertebrate when not readily analyzable into its primitive segmentation; *esp* : CEPHALOTHORAX — **PRO-SO-MAL** \prɒ-ʃɪs-məl/ *adj*

PRO-SO-PHILIA \prɒ-ʃɪs-foʊ-lee-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *prosopophilia*, fr. *prosōpion* mask, person (fr. *pros* + *ops* face) + *philōn* to make — more at **EYE**, **POET**] 1 : a figure of speech in which an imaginary or absent person is represented as speaking or acting 2 : PERSONIFICATION

PRO-SPECT \prɒ-spekt/ *n* [ME, fr. *L* *prospectus* view, prospect, fr. *prospicere*, pp. of *prospicere* to look forward, exercise foresight, fr. *pro-* forward + *specere* to look — more at **PRO**, **SKY**] 1 : OUTLOOK, EXPOSURE 2b 2 (1) : an extensive view (2) : a mental consideration; **SUAVEY** 2 : a place that commands an extensive view; **LOOK-OUT** 3 : something that extends far into the future; **ORACLE 4 : a sketch or picture of a scene 3 **obs** : **ASPECT** 4 a : act of looking forward; **ANTICIPATION** 4 b : a mental picture of something to come; **VISION** 6 : something that is awaited or expected; **POSSIBILITY** *pl* (1) : financial expectations; **CHANCES** 5 a : a place showing signs of containing a mineral deposit 4 b : a partly developed mine 6 : the mineral yield of a tested sample of ore or gravel 6 a : a potential buyer or customer 6 b : a likely candidate**

SYN **PROSPECT**, **OUTLOOK**, **ANTICIPATION**, **FORBEARANCE** mean an advance realization of something to come; **PROSPECT** implies expectation of a particular event, condition, or development of definite interest or concern; **OUTLOOK** suggests a forecasting of the future; **ANTICIPATION** implies a prospect or outlook that involves advance suffering or enjoyment of what is foreseen; **FORBEARANCE** implies an actual though brief or partial experience of something that will or may come later in full force

PRO-SPECT \prɒ-spekt, chiefly Brit *prɒ-spekt*/ *v* : to explore an area esp. for mineral deposits ~ *vi* : to inspect (a region) for mineral deposits; **broodily** : **EXPLORE** — **PRO-SPECT-OR** \prɒ-spekt-ər/ *n* — **PRO-SPECT-IVELY** \prɒ-spekt-iv-lee/ *adv* : in a way that is directed toward or effective in the future 2 : **EXPECTANT**, **EXPECTED** — **PRO-SPECT-IVELY** *adv*

PRO-SPEC-TUS \prɒ-spek-təs, prɒ-ʃ(ə)/ *n* [L *prospect*] : a preliminary printed statement that describes an enterprise (as a business) and is distributed to prospective buyers, investors, or participants

PRO-SPER \prɒ-sper-/ *v* **pro** **pro-sper-ing** \-p-ɪ-ŋ/ [ME *prospere*, fr. MF *prosperer*, fr. *L* *prosperare* to cause to succeed, fr. *prosperus* favorable] *vi* 1 : **SUCCEED**; *esp* : to achieve economic success 2 : **LOURISH**, **THRIVE** ~ *vi* : to cause to succeed or thrive

PRO-SPER-IT-Y \prɒ-sper-ɪ-tee/ *n* : the condition of being successful or thriving; *esp* : economic well-being

PRO-SPE-RO \prɒ-spe-rə/ *n* : the rightful duke of Milan in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*

PRO-SPER-OUS \prɒ-sper-əs/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *prosperueux*, fr. *prosperer* to prosper + *-eux* -ous] 1 : **AUSPICIOUS**, **FAVORABLE** 2 a : marked by success or economic well-being 4 : **LOURISHING** — **PRO-SPER-OUS-LY** *adv* — **PRO-SPER-IT-NESS** *n*

PRO-STATE \prɒ-stæt/ *n* also **PRO-STAL-IC** \prɒ-stət-ɪk/ *adj* [NL *prostatia* prostate gland, fr. Gk *prostōtēs*, fr. *prostatōn* to put in front, fr. *pro-* before + *histōn* to cause to stand; more at **PROO**, **PRO-STATE**] : of or relating to the prostate gland

PRO-STA-LEC-TO-MY \prɒ-stə-tek-tə-mē/ *n* : surgical removal of the prostate gland

prostate gland *n* : a firm partly muscular partly glandular body about the base of the mammalian male urethra

PRO-STISM \prɒ-sɪz-əm/ *n* : disease of the prostate; *esp* : a disorder resulting from obstruction of the bladder neck by an enlarged prostate

PRO-SIS \prɒ-sɪs/ *n* also **PRO-SIS-AL** \prɒ-sɪs-əl/ *n*, *pl* **PRO-SIS-ES** \-sɪz/ [NL, fr. Gk, addition, fr. *prosihiōnē* to add to, fr. *pros* in addition over + *hihōnē* to put — more at **PROOS**, **DO**] : an artificial device to replace a missing part of the body

PRO-SIS-THET-IC \prɒ-sɪs-θet-ɪk/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to a prosthesis or prosthetics 2 : of, relating to, or constituting a nonprotein group of a conjugated protein — **PRO-SIS-THET-ICAL-LY** \-θet-ɪk-lee/ *adv*

PRO-SIS-THET-ICS \-θet-ɪks/ *n* *pl* *sing* or *pl* *in constr* : the surgical and artificial specialties concerned with the artificial replacement of missing parts

PRO-STH-ODON-TICS \prɒ-sth-ɒd-ɒn-ɪks/ *n* *pl* *sing* or *pl* *in constr* [NL *prosthodontia*, fr. *prosthesis* + *-odontia*] : prosthetic dentistry

PRO-STH-ODON-TIST \-ɒd-ɒn-tɪst/ *n*

PRO-STI-TUTE \prɒ-sɪ-ti-tu-tē/ *n* [L *prostitutus*, pp. of *prostituere*, fr. *pro-* before + *stituere* to put in place at **PRO**, **STATURE**] 1 : to offer indiscriminately for sexual intercourse esp. for money 2 : to devote to corrupt or unworthy purposes; **DEBASE** — **PRO-STI-TU-TOR** \-tɪ-tu-tər/ *n*

PRO-STI-TUTE *adj* : devoted to corrupt purposes; **PROSTITUTED**

PRO-STI-TUTE *n* : a woman who engages in promiscuous sexual intercourse esp. for money; **WHORE** 2 : a person who deliberately debases himself for consideration (as money)

PRO-STI-TUTION \prɒ-sɪ-ti-tu-ʃən/ *n* 1 : the act or practice of indulging in promiscuous sexual relations esp. for money 2 : the state of being prostituted; **DEBASEMENT**

PRO-STO-MI-AL \prɒ-ʃtə-mi-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to the stomatium

PRO-STO-MI-LI-NUM \prɒ-ʃtə-mi-əm/ *n*, *pl* **PRO-STO-MI-A** \-mē-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *pro-* stomach mouth — more at **STOMACH**] : the portion of the head of various forms and mollusks situated in front of the mouth and usu. held to be nonmetameric

PRO-STRA-TATE \prɒ-strət-ət/ *adj* [ME *prostrat*, fr. L *prostratus*, pp. of *prostrare*, fr. *pro-* before + *strare* to spread out, throw down — more at **STRIVE**] 1 a : stretched out with face on the ground in adoration or submission; **DEBASEMENT** 2 : extended in a horizontal position; **FLAT** 2 : lacking in vitality or will; **OVERCOME** 3 : trailing on the ground; **PRO-CUMBENT** (~ shrub) **SYN** **see PRONA**

PRO-STRA-TATE *v* 1 : to throw or put into a prostrate position 2 : to reduce to submission, helplessness, or exhaustion; **OVERCOME**

PRO-STRA-TION \prɒ-strə-ti-ən/ *n* 1 a : the act of assuming a prostrate position 2 a : the state of being in a prostrate position; **ABASMENT** 2 a : complete physical or mental exhaustion; **COLLAPSE** 2 b : **HELPLESSNESS**, **POWERLESSNESS**

PROSY \prɒ-zē/ *adj* 1 : **PROSAIC** 2 : **TEDIOUS**

PRO-T- or **PRO-TO-** *comb form* [ME *protho-*, fr. MF *pro-*, fr. LL *pro-*, fr. Gk *prōt-*, *prōto-*, fr. *prōtos*; akin to Gk *pro* before — more at **PRO**] 1 : first in time (protolithic) (protonymph) 2 a : first or lowest of a series and as such usa, having the smallest relative amount of a (specified) element or radical (protoxide) 4 b : parent substance of a (specified) substance (protactinium) 3 : first formed; primary (protoxylem) 4 *cop* : relating to or constituting the recorded or assumed language that is ancestral to a language or to a group of related languages or dialects (Proto-Indo-European)

PRO-TA-LI-TUM \prɒ-tə-lee-təm/ *n* [NL] : a shiny metallic substance that emits a characteristic short life — **SEE ELEMENT TABLE**

PRO-TAG-O-NIST \prɒ-tə-gə-nɪst/ *n* [Gk *protāgōnistēs*, fr. *prōt-* + *agōnistēs* competitor at games, actor, fr. *agōnisthēnā* to compete, fr. *agōn* contest, competition at games — more at **AGONY**] 1 : one who takes the leading part in a drama, novel, or story 2 : the leader of a cause or campaign 3 : a leader who, by his contraction actually causes a particular movement

PRO-TAL-INE \prɒ-tə-lee-nē/ *n* [ISV] : any of various simple strongly basic proteins that are not coagulable by heat but are soluble in dilute acids

PRO-TA-SIS \prɒ-tə-sɪs/ *n*, *pl* **PRO-TA-SES** \-sɪz/ [LL, fr. Gk, premise of a syllogism, conditional clause, fr. *proteinein* to stretch out before, put forward, fr. *pro-* + *teinōn* to stretch — more at **THIN**] 1 : the introductory part of a play or narrative poem 2 : the introductory part of a speech; **PRO-TA-SIS** *adj*

PROTE- or **PROTEO-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. F *protéine*] : protein (proteolysis) (protease)

PRO-TEA \prɒ-tē-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *Protea*, sea god able to assume various shapes] : any of a genus (*Protea*) of the family Proteaceae of the protea fam) of evergreen shrubs often grown for their showy bracts and dense flower heads

PRO-TEAN \prɒ-tē-ən, prɒ-tē-ə/ *adj* 1 : of or resembling Proteus 2 : **VARIABLE** 2 : readily assuming different shapes or roles

PRO-TEASE \prɒ-tē-ās, -āz/ *n* [ISV] : **PROTEINASE**, **PEPTIDASE**

PRO-TEC-TIV \prɒ-tek-tɪv/ *n* [L *protectus*, pp. of *protegere*, fr. *pro-* in front + *tegere* to cover more at **PROTECT**] : a protective cover or shield from injury or destruction; **GUARD** 2 : to save from contingent financial loss 2 : to shield or foster by a protective tariff

SYN **SEE DEFEND**

PRO-TECT-I-ON \prɒ-tek-shən/ *n* 1 : the act of protecting; the state of being protected 2 a : one that protects 2 b : the oversight or support of one that is smaller and weaker 3 : the freeing of the producers of a country from foreign competition in their home market by high duties or other restrictions on foreign competitive goods 4 : a device used to prevent injury; **GUARD** 2 : one having the care of a kingdom during the king's minority; **AGENT** — **PRO-TEC-TOR-ISH** \-ʃɪp/ *n* — **PRO-TEC-TOR-ISE** \-tek-treɪz/ *n*

PRO-TEC-TOR-AL \-tek-t(ə)r-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to a protector or protectorate

PRO-TEC-TOR-AL-E \-tek-t(ə)r-əl/ *n* 1 a : government by a protector 2 : the government of England (1653-59) under the Cromwells 3 : the rank, office, or period of rule of a protector 2 a : the relationship of superior authority assumed by one power or state over another dependent one 4 b : the dependent political unit in such a relationship

PRO-TEC-TO-RY \-t(ə)r-ē/ *n* : an institution for the protection and care usu. of homeless or delinquent children

PRO-TEG-EE \prɒ-tē-gē, prɒ-tē-ə/ *n* [F, fr. pp. of *protéger* to protect, fr. L *protégere*] : a man under the protection of an influential person; **WARD** 2 : one that protects; **GUARDIAN** 2 : a device used to prevent injury; **GUARD** 2 : one having the care of a kingdom during the king's minority; **AGENT** — **PRO-TEC-TOR-ISH** \-ʃɪp/ *n* — **PRO-TEC-TOR-ISE** \-tek-treɪz/ *n*

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PRO-TEG-EE \prɒ-tē-gē, prɒ-tē-ə/ *n* [F, fem. of *protégé*] : a female protégé

PRO-TEID \prɒ-tē-ɪd, prɒ-tē-əd/ *n* [ISV, fr. *proteine*] : **PROTEIN** 1

PRO-TEIDE \prɒ-tē-ɪd/ *n* [ISV, fr. *proteine*] : **PROTEIN** 1

PRO-TEIN \prɒ-tē-ɪn, prɒ-tē-ən/ *n*, *often attrib* [F *protéine*, fr. L *proteus*, fr. Gk *prōtēinos* first, primary] : any of a class of numerous naturally occurring extremely complex combinations of amino acids that contain the elements carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, usu. sulfur, occas. phosphorus, iron, or other elements, are essential constituents of all living cells, and are synthesized from raw materials by plants, by bacteria, by animals, and by animals 2 : the total nitrogenous material in plant or animal substances

ə abut; ɜ kitten; ɜ further; ɜ back; ɜ bake; ɜ cot, cart; ɜ out; ɜ ch chin; ɜ less; ɜ easy; ɜ gift; ɜ trip; ɜ life; ɜ joke; ɜ sing; ɜ flow; ɜ flow; ɜ coin; ɜ thin; ɜ this; ɜ loot; ɜ foot; ɜ yet; ɜ few; ɜ furious; ɜ vision

pro-lein-aceous \prō-lē-'nā-shəs, prōt-ē-ō-'nā-əd/ *adj*: of, relating to, resembling, or being protein

pro-lein-ase \prō-lē-'nās, 'prōt-ē-ə-, 'nāz/ *n* [ISV]: an enzyme that hydrolyzes proteins esp. to peptides

pro-lein-ic \prō-lē-'nīk/ *adj*: containing a protein (silver ~)

pro-lein-uria \prō-lē-'n(y)ūr-ē-ə, 'prōt-ē-ō-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *protein* + NL *-uria*]: the presence of protein in the urine ~ **pro-lein-uric** \-'n(y)ūr-īk/ *adj*

pro-tem \prō-'tēm/ *adv* [short for *pro tempore*]: for the time being

pro-tem-po-re \prō-'tēm-pō-rē/ *adv* [L]: for the time being; TEMPORARILY

pro-tend \prō-'tend/ *v* [ME *protere*, fr. *L protere*, fr. *pro + tendere* to stretch — more at **THIN**]: to stretch forth; **EXTEND**

pro-ten-sive \-'tən-sīv/ *adj* [L *protensus*, pp. of *protendere*]: 1: having continuation in time; 2: having lengthy extent or excess ~ **pro-ten-sively** *adv*

pro-teno-clas-tic \prōt-ē-'nō-'klas-tīk/ *adj* [*prote-* + GK *klan* to break — more at **HALT**]; **PROTEOLYTIC**

pro-te-o-l-y-sis \prōt-ē-'āl-ə-'səs/ *n* [NL]: the hydrolysis of proteins or peptides with formation of simpler and soluble products — **pro-te-o-l-yt-ic** \prōt-ē-ə-'līt-īk/ *adj*

pro-te-o-se \prōt-ē-'sē-, 'sēz/ *n* [ISV]: any of various water-soluble protein derivatives formed by partial hydrolysis of proteins

pro-ter-an-flower \prōt-ə-'ran(t)-'thās, 'prōt-ə/ *adj* [Gk *proteros + anthos flower* — more at **ANTHOLOGY**]: having flowers appearing before the leaves — **pro-ter-an-flor-ous** \prōt-ə-'ran(t)-'thē-, 'prōt-ə/ *adj*

Pro-terozo-ic \prōt-ə-'rō-'zō-īk, 'prōt-ə/ *adj* [Gk *proteros* former, earlier (fr. *pro* before) + ISV *-zoic* — more at **FOR**]: of, relating to, or being an era of geological history that includes the interval between the Archeozoic and the Paleozoic, perhaps extending in length to subsequent geological time, and is marked by rocks that contain a few fossils indicating the existence of annelid worms and algae; *also*: relating to the system of rocks formed in this era — **Proterozoic n**

pro-tes- \prō-'tes/ *n: a solemn declaration of opinion and of one's dissent ~ **1 a**: a sworn declaration that payment of a note or bill has been refused and that all responsible signers or debtors are liable for resulting loss or damage **b**: a formal declaration of dissent by a member to an act or resolution of a legislature; *esp*: one made by a member of a church ~ **2**: to make a declaration of dissent *before* or while paying that a tax is illegal and that payment is not voluntary **d**: a solemn declaration of disapproval **3**: the act of protesting **4 a**: a complaint, objection, or display of unwillingness usu. to an idea or a course of action **b**: a gesture of dissent ~ **5**: an objection made to an official or a governing body of a sport*

pro-test \prō-'test, 'prō-, 'prō-ə/ [ME *protesten*, fr. MF *protester*, fr. *L protestari*, fr. *pro-* forth + *testari* to call to witness — more at **PRO-**; **TESTAMENT** **v** **1**: to make solemn declaration or affirmation of: *also* to testify **2**: to urge or procure to be made a substantial protest of **3**: to make a protest against **4**: to object to ~ **vi** **1**: to make a protestation **2**: to make or enter a protest **3**: *see* **ASSERT, OBJECT**

pro-tes-tant \prōt-ē-'tənt, 'prōt-ē-/ *n* [ME, fr. *L protestans*, pp. of *protestari*]: **1 cap a**: one of a group of German princes and cities presenting a defense of freedom of conscience against an edict of the Diet of Speirs in 1529 intended to suppress the Lutheran movement **b**: a member or adherent of one of the Christian churches deriving from the Reformation and affirming justification by faith, the priesthood of all believers, and the primacy of the Bible **c**: a Christian not of a Catholic or Eastern church **2**: one who makes or enters a protest — **pro-tes-tant-ism** \prōt-ē-'tənt-iz-əm/ *n*: the act of protesting; a solemn declaration or avowal

Pro-teus \prō-'t(y)ūs, 'prōt-ē-'səs/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Proteus*]: a sea god in Greek mythology capable of assuming different forms

pro-tha-lia-mi-on \prōt-ē-'thā-'lī-əm-ē-ən-, 'lī-ən/ or **pro-tha-lia-mi-um** \prōt-ē-'thā-'lī-əm-ē-ən-, 'lī-əm-ē-/ *n*: a Latin church song — **thalamium** (as in *epithalamium*): a song in celebration of a marriage

pro-thal-lial \-'(ə) prō-'thāl-ē-'əl/ *adj*: of or relating to a prothallium

pro-thal-li-um \-'ē-əm/ *n, pl pro-thal-lia \-'ē-ə/ [NL, fr. *pro-* + *thallus* **1**: the gametophyte of a fern or other pteridophyte that is similar to a small flat green leafy prothallium with rhizoids **2**: a greatly reduced structure of a seed plant corresponding to the pteridophyte prothallium*

pro-th-e-sis \prōt-ē-'sīs, 'sīs/ *n, pl pro-th-e-ses \-'sēz, 'sēz/ [L, alter. of *prothesis*, fr. Gk, lit., addition — more at **PROSTHESIS**]: the addition device found to the beginning of a word — **pro-thet-ic** \prō-'thet-īk/ *adj**

pro-the-tic \prōt-ē-'tel-ē-ən/ *n* [prob. fr. Gk *prothetē* to put before (fr. *pro-* + *tithenai* to put) + *tein* to combine, perfect, fr. *teios* end — more at **DO, WHEEL**]: a relatively precocious differentiation of sex structure usu. associated with a later stage of development

pro-tho-no-tar-ial \-'(ə) prō-'thā-n-ə-'tēr-ē-əl, 'prōt-ē-'nō-'tēr-ə-/ *adj*: of or relating to a prothronary

pro-tho-no-tary \prō-'thā-n-ə-'tēr-ē-, 'prōt-ē-'nō-t-ə-rē/ or **pro-tho-no-tary** \prō-'thā-n-ə-'tēr-ē-, 'prōt-ē-'nō-t-ə-rē-ən/ *n* [ME *prothonorarius*, fr. *L prothonorarius*]: a chief clerk of any of various courts of law

prothonotary apostolic n, pl prothonotaries apostotic: a priest of the chief college of the papal curia who keeps records of consistories and canonizations and signs papal bulls; *also*: an honorary member of this college

pro-tho-rac-ic \prōt-ē-'thō-'ras-īk/ *adj*: of or relating to the prothorax

pro-tho-rax \-'(ə) prō-'thō(ə)-'raks-, 'thō(ə)-r-ə/ *n* [NL *prothorax*, *prothorax*, fr. *pro-* + *thorax*]: the anterior segment of the thorax of an insect

pro-throm-bin \-'(ə) prō-'thrōm-bən/ *n* [ISV]: a plasma protein produced in the liver in the presence of vitamin K and converted into thrombin in the clotting of blood

pro-tist \prōt-'ist, 'prō-'tīst/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *protistos* very first, primal, fr. *protos*, of *protos* first — more at **PROT-**]: any of a kingdom (Protista) of simple unicellular or acellular organisms comprising bacteria, protozoans, various algae and fungi, and sometimes viruses — **pro-tis-tan** \prōt-'tīst-ən/ *adj* or *n*

pro-ti-um \prōt-ē-'əm, 'prōt-ē-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *protios* first]: the ordinary light hydrogen isotope of atomic mass 1

proto- — *see* **PROT-**

pro-to-ac-tin-i-um \prōt-ē-'(ə) 'ak-'tīn-ē-əm/ *var* of **PROCTACTINIUM**

pro-to-col \prōt-ə-'kōl-, 'kōl-, 'kāl-, 'kai-/ *n* [MF *prothocolo*, fr. ML *protocollo*, fr. LGk *protokolon* first sheet of a papyrus roll before manufacture; *also* fr. *pro-* + *kollos* *to roll* to glue together, fr. *kolla* glue; akin to MD *helan* to glue] **1**: an original draft, minute, or record of a document or transaction **2 a**: a preliminary memorandum of diplomatic negotiation **b**: the records or minutes of a diplomatic conference or congress **3**: a copy of diplomatic or military etiquette and precedence

pro-to-his-to-ric \prōt-ē-'(ə) 'hīs-'tō-rīk-, 'hīr-əd/ *adj*: of or relating to protohistory

pro-to-his-to-ry \-'hīs-t(ə)-rē/ *n* [ISV]: the study of man in the times that just anteceded recorded history

pro-to-lym-ph \prōt-ē-'līm-fən-, 'līm-ən/ *adj*: of, relating to, or resembling an early primitive human or a manlike primate

pro-to-lan-guage \prōt-ē-'lāŋ-'gwj-/ *n*: an assumed or fragmentary ancestral language

pro-to-lith-ic \prōt-ē-'līth-īk/ *adj*: of or relating to the earliest period of the Stone Age; **EOLITHIC**

pro-to-mar-tyr \prōt-ē-'mārt-ə-r-ə/ *n* [ME *prothomartyr*, fr. MF, fr. LL *protomartyr*, fr. LGk *protomartyr*, *protomartyr*, fr. Gk *prōt-* + *martyr*, *martyr* martyr]: the first martyr in a cause or religion

pro-ton \prōt-ē-'lān/ *n* [Gk *prōton*, neut. of *prōtos* first — more at **PRO-**]: an elementary particle that is identical with the nucleus of the hydrogen atom, that along with neutrons is a constituent of all other atomic nuclei, that carries a positive charge numerically equal to the charge of an electron, and that has a mass of 1.672 x 10⁻²⁴ gram — **pro-ton-ic** \prōt-ē-'lān-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-nem-a-ta \prōt-ē-'nem-ə-'tā-, 'prōt-ē-'nem-ə-'tā-/ *n* [NL *protonemata*, *protonema*, fr. *pro-* + Gk *nēma* thread — more at **NEMAT-**]: the primary usu. filamentous thaloid stage of the gametophyte in mosses and in some liverworts corresponding somewhat to the prothallium in ferns — **pro-to-nem-atal** \prōt-ē-'nem-ə-'tāl-ē-ən/ *adj*: of or relating to a protonemata

pro-ton-syn-cho-tron \prōt-ē-'sīŋ-'k(ə)-trān-, 'sīn-ə-/ *n*: a synchrotron in which protons are accelerated by means of frequency modulation of the radio-frequency accelerating voltage so that they have energies of billions of electron volts

pro-to-zy-m \prōt-ē-'zīm-əm/ *n* [NL *protoplasma*, *protoplasma*, fr. *pro-* + *zy-m* yeast]: any of various acids in their first developmental stage — **pro-to-zy-m-ic** \prōt-ē-'zīm-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-path-ic \prōt-ē-'pəth-īk/ *adj* [ISV, fr. MGk *protopathēs* afflicted first, fr. Gk *prōt-* + *pathos* experience, suffering — more at **PATH-**]: relating to or characterized by continuous sensory reception responsive only to rather gross stimuli

pro-to-phlo-em \-'flō-ēm-/ *n*: the first-formed phloem developing from procambium and consisting of narrow thin-walled cells capable of a limited amount of stretching and usu. associated with a region of rapid growth

pro-to-plasm \prōt-ə-'plaz-əm/ *n* [Gk *protoplasma*, fr. *pro-* + NL *plasma*]: **1**: the colloidal complex of protein, other organic and inorganic substances, and water that constitutes the living nucleus, cytoplasm, plastids, and mitochondria of the cell and is regarded as the first form of protoplasm to which the vital phenomena are manifested **2**: **CYTOPLASM** — **pro-to-plas-mic** \prōt-ə-'plaz-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-plast \prōt-ə-'plast-/ *n* [MF *protoplaste*, fr. LL *protoplastus* first man, fr. Gk *protoplastos* first formed, fr. *prōt-* + *plastos* formed, fr. *plassein* to mold — more at **PLASTIC**]: **1**: one of the formed fr. of **PROTOZYME** **2 a**: the nucleus, cytoplasm, and plasma membrane of a cell constituting a living unit distinct from inert walls and inclusions **b**: **ENERGID** — **pro-to-plas-tic** \prōt-ə-'plast-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-porph-y-rin \prōt-ē-'pɔr-f(ə)-rān/ *n* [ISV]: a purple porphyrin acid C₁₄H₁₆N₄O₆ obtained from hemin or heme by removal of bound iron

pro-to-stele \prōt-ə-'stēl-, 'stēl-ē-/ *n*: a stele forming a solid rod with the phloem surrounding the xylem — **pro-to-ste-tic** \prōt-ē-'stet-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-tro-phic \prōt-ə-'trōf-īk-, 'trōf-īk/ *adj* [ISV]: deriving nutriment from inorganic sources

pro-to-ty-p-al \prōt-ə-'tī-pəl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a prototype; **ARCHETYPAL**

pro-to-type \prōt-ə-'tīp-/ *n* [E, fr. Gk *prototypon*, fr. neut. of *protos* + *typon* arch, fr. *prōt-* + *typon* type, *typon*]: an original model which its resemblance is patterned; **ARCHETYPE** **2**: an individual that exhibits the essential features of a later type **3**: a standard or typical example — **pro-to-ty-p-ic** \prōt-ə-'tīp-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-xylem \prōt-ə-'zī-ləm-, 'lēm-/ *n*: the first-formed xylem developed from the cambium and consisting of narrow cells with annular, spiral, or scalariform wall thickenings

pro-to-zo-an \prōt-ə-'zō-əl/ *adj*: **PROTOZOAN**

pro-to-zo-ol \prōt-ə-'zō-əl-/ *n* [NL *Protozoa*, phylum name, fr. *pro-* + *-zoō*]: any of a phylum or subkingdom (Protozoa) of minute unicellular or subcellular animals with various morphology and physiology and often complex life cycles that are represented in most habitats including the parasitic — **protozoan** *adj* — **pro-to-zo-ic** \-'zō-īk/ *adj*

pro-to-zo-ol-og-y \-'zō-'āl-ə-'jē-, 'zō-'wā-l-ə-/ *n* [NL *Protozoa* + ISV *-logy*]: a branch of zoology dealing with protozoans

pro-zo-ol-og-ist \-'zō-'āl-ə-'n-, 'pl prō-'zō-ōz-ə-'p-ə-/ *n*, fr. stng. of *Protozoa*]; **PROTOZOAN**

pro-tract \prō-'trakt-, p(r)-ə-/ *v* [L *protractus*, pp. of *protrahere*, lit., to draw forward, fr. *pro-* forward + *trahere* to draw — more at **PRO-**, **DRAW**] **1 archaic**: DELAY, DEFER **2**: to prolong in time or space **3**: to lay down the line and angle of with scale and protractor; **PLOT** *syn* *see* **EXTEND** — **pro-trac-tive** \-'trakt-īv/ *adj*

protracted meeting n: a series of revival meetings extending over a period of time

pro-trac-tile \-'trak-tī-, 'tīl/ *adj* [L *protractus*]: capable of being stretched; **PROTRACTILE**

pro-trac-tion \-'trak-shən-/ *n* [LL *protraction*, *protractio* act of drawing out, fr. *protractus*]: **1**: the act of protracting; the state of being protracted; **PROLONGATION** **2**: the drawing to some particular point of a line

pro-trac-tor \-'trak-tɔr-, 'tɔr-/ *n* **1 a**: one that protracts, prolongs, or delays **b**: a muscle that extends a part **2**: an instrument for laying down and measuring



protractor 2

proach, fr. *proximus* nearest, next, superl. of *prope* near — more at APPROACH **1** a: very near; CLOSE **h**: soon forthcoming; IMMINENT **2**: next preceding or following — *prox-i-mate-ly* adv — *prox-i-mate-ness*

prox-im-i-ty \präk-'sim-ät-ē\ n [MF *proximité*, fr. L *proximitas*, *proximitas*, fr. *proximus*] the quality or state of being proximate

proximity fuzō **n** 1 a: an electronic device that detonates a projectile within effective range of the target by means of the radio waves sent from a firing point to the nose of the projectile and reflected back to the set from the target

prox-i-mō \präk-sō-'mō\ adj [L *proximo mense* in the next month] **1**: of or occurring in the next month after the present

proxy \präk-sē\ n [ME *procurac*, contr. of *procurac*, fr. AF, fr. *procurator*, fr. L *procurator*, procurator] **1**: the agency, function, or office of a deputy who acts as a substitute for another **2** a: authority or power to act for another **h** 2 a document giving such authorization; *specif*: a power of attorney authorizing a specified person to vote corporate stock **3**: PROCURATOR — *proxy* adv

proxy marriage **n**: a marriage celebrated in the absence of one of the contracting parties who authorizes a proxy to represent him at the ceremony

prude \prūd\ n [F. good woman, prudish woman, short for *prudentissime* good woman, fr. OF *prude femme*] **1**: a person who is excessively or priggishly attentive to propriety or decorum; *esp*: a woman who shows or affects extreme modesty

pru-dence \prū-'dēns(t)s\ n **1**: the ability to govern and discipline oneself by the use of reason **2**: sagacity or shrewdness in the management of affairs; DISCRETION **3**: providence in the use of resources; ECONOMY **4**: caution or circumspection as to danger or risk

pru-dent \-'n\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *prudens*, *prudens*, contr. of *providens*, *providens* more at PROVIDENT **1**]; FORESIGHTING, WISE **2**: prudent in the management of practical affairs **3**: CIRCUMSPECT, DISCREET **4**: PROVIDENT, FRUGAL *syn see* WISE — *pru-dent-ly* adv

pru-den-tial \prū-'den-cho\ adj **1**: of, relating to, or proceeding from prudence **2**: exercising prudence *esp.* in business matters — *pru-den-tial-ly* adv

pru-dish \prū-'dīsh\ n **1**: the quality or state of being prudish

pru-dish-ly \prū-'dīsh-ē\ adj: marked by prudery; PRIGGISH — *pru-dish-ly* adv — *pru-dish-ness* n

pru-inose \prū-'ōs\ adj [L *pruinus* covered with hoarfrost, fr. *pruina* hoarfrost — more at FREEZE]; covered with whitish dust or hoarfrost

prune \prūn\ n [ME, fr. MF, plum, fr. L *prunum* — more at PLUM] **1**: a plum dried or capable of drying without fermentation **2**: a dull or unattractive person

prune vb [ME *pruynen*, fr. MF *pruaigner*, prob. alter. of *provigner* to liver, fr. *provain* liver, fr. L *propagin*, *propaga*, fr. *pro-* forward + *patere* to fix — more at PRO-, PACT] **1**: to cut off or cut back parts of for better shape or more fruitful growth **2** a: to cut down or reduce by eliminating superfluous matter **h**: to remove as superfluous **3**: to effect a reduction in; RETRENCH ~ *vi*: to cut down what is unwanted — *pruned* n

pru-nella \prū-'nel-ə\ n **1**: a twilled woolen dress fabric **2**: a heavy woolen fabric used for the uppers of shoes

pruning hook **n**: a pole bearing a curved blade for pruning plants

pru-ni-ty \prū-'nē-tē\ n (ōs) **1**: the quality or state of being pruned

pru-ri-ent-cy \prū-'sēn\ n: PRURIENCE

pru-ri-ent \prū-'sēn\ adj [L *prurient*, *pruriens*, prp. of *prurire* to itch, crave, he wanton; akin to L *pruna* glowing coal, Skt *psloasi* he singes] **1**: craving restlessly; ITCHING **2**: lascivious in thought or desire **3**: exciting to lasciviousness — *pru-ri-ent-ly* adv

pru-ri-gi-nous \prū-'rij-ə-nəs\ adj [L *pruriginosus* having the itch, fr. *prurigo*, *prurigo*]: resembling, caused by, affected with, or being pruriginous

pru-ri-ty \prū-'rē-tē\ n [NL, fr. L, Itch, fr. *prurire*]: a contagious inflammatory disease marked by itching papules

pru-ri-ty \prū-'rē-tē\ n (ōs) **1**: of, relating to, or marked by itching

pru-ri-tus \prū-'rīt-əs\ n [L, fr. *pruritus*, pp. of *prurire*]: ITCHING

Prussian blue \prə-'shən-ū\ n [Prussian (of Prussia)] **1**: any of numerous blue iron pigments formerly regarded as ferric ferrocyanide **2**: a dark blue crystalline hydrated ferric ferrocyanide Fe₄[Fe(CN)₆]₃ used as a test for ferric iron

Prussian-ism \prə-'shən-ū-'n-iz-əm\ n: the practices or policies (as the advocacy of militarism, ruthless discipline, and despotism) held to be typically Prussian

Prussian-ly \prū-'nē-tē\ n [Prussian (of Prussia)] **1**: a character or principle of authoritarian control or rigid discipline

prus-si-a-ate \prəs-ē-'āt\ n [F, fr. (acide) *prussique*] **1**: a salt of hydrocyanic acid; CYANIDE **2**: FERROCYANIDE **3**: FERRICYANIDE

prus-sic acid \prəs-ik\ n [F (acide) *prussique*, fr. (bleu de) *Prusse* Prussian blue]; HYDROCYANIC ACID

pru-si-ty \prū-'sē-tē\ n: PRURIENCE

pry \praɪ\ v: to look closely or inquisitively; PEER; *esp*: to make a presumptuous inquiry

pry vt: prying; *pry-ing* [alter. of *prize*] **1**: to raise, move, or pull apart with a pry or lever; PRIZE **2**: to extract, detach, or open with difficulty

pry n **1**: a tool for prying **2**: LEVERAGE

pry-er var of PRYER

pry-ing adj: impertinently or officiously inquisitive or interrogatory

syn see CURIOUS — *pry-ing-ly* \praɪ-'lē\ adv

psalm \salm\ n, often cap [ME, fr. OE *psalm*, fr. LL *psalmus*, fr. Gk *psalmos*, lit., twanging of a harp, fr. *psallein* to play, play a stringed instrument]; a sacred song or poem used in the praise of worship; *esp*: one of the biblical hymns collected in the Book of Psalms

psalm vt: to sing or extol in psalms

psalm-book \-'buk\ n **1**: PSALTER **2**: a book of sacred poems or psalms for use in public worship

psalm-ist \salm-'st\ n: a writer or composer of sacred songs

psalm-o-dy \salm-'əd-ē, 'säl-'mad-\ n [ME *psalmodie*, fr. LL *psalmodia*, fr. Lgk *psalmodia*, lit., singing to the harp, fr. *psalmos* + *aidain* to sing — more at ODE] **1**: the act, practice, or art of singing psalms in worship **2**: a collection of psalms

Psal-ter \səl-'tər\ n [ME, fr. OE *psalter* & OF *psaltier*, fr. LL *psalterium*, fr. Lgk *psalterion*, fr. Gk, psaltery]: the Book of Psalms; also: a collection of the Psalms or some of them for liturgical use

psal-te-ri-um \səl-'tē-rē-əm\ n, pl *psal-te-ria* \-ē-ə\ [NL, fr. LL *psalter*; fr. the resemblance of the folds to the pages of a book]; OMASUM

psal-tery also *psal-try* \səl-'tē-rē\ n [ME *psalterie*, fr. MF, fr. L *psalterium*, fr. Gk, *psalterion*, fr. LL *psalterium* to play on a stringed instrument]; an ancient stringed musical instrument resembling the zither

psued- or **psuedo-** comb form [ME, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *psuedēs*]: false; sham; spurious (*psuedaxis*) (*psuedo*classical) (*psuedo*-)

psued-epi-gra-pha \sūd-'ē-pī-ə-rə-fə\ n pl [NL, fr. Gk, neut. pl. of *psuedepigraphos* falsely ascribed, fr. *psued* + *epigraphēin* to inscribe, ascribe — more at EPIGRAM] **1**: APOCRYPHA **2**: cap; Jewish nonrabbinic religious writings of the period 700 B.C. to 200 A.D. not included in the Old Testament

psued-epi-gra-phal \-fal\ adj — **psued-epi-graphic** \sūd-'ē-p-ə-'grāf-ik\ adj

psued-epi-gra-phy \sūd-'ē-pī-ə-rə-fē\ n [Gk *psuedepigraphos*]: the inscription of false names of authors to works

psuedo-do-cto-ry \sūd-'dō-ktō-rē\ n [ME, fr. *psuedo* + SHAM, SPURIOUS] **1**: a person or thing acting as if a single member of an allelic pair

psuedo-di-al-lelic \-lē-'lē-ik, '-lē-'lē-ik\ adj — **psuedo-di-al-lel-ism** \-lē-'lē-'l-iz-əm, '-lē-'l-iz-əm\ n

psuedo-dou-ble \sūd-'dō-ubl\ n: any of various double sulphates of aluminum and a bivalent metal (as zinc) not isomorphous with common alum

psuedo-carp \sūd-'ə-'kär-p\ n: ACCESSORY FRUIT — **psuedo-car-pous** \sūd-'ə-'kär-p-əs\ adj

psuedo-classic \sūd-'dō-'klas-ik\ adj: pretending to be or erroneously regarded as classic — **psuedo**classical **n** — **psuedo-classi-cism** \-klas-'sīz-əm\ n

psuedo-morph \sūd-'ə-'mōrf\ n [prob. fr. F *psuedomorphe*, fr. *psued* + *morphe* -morphe] **1**: a mineral having the characteristic outward form of another mineral but with different chemical composition — **psuedo-mor-phic** \sūd-'ə-'mōr-'fik\ adj — **psuedo-mor-phism** \-fīz-əm\ n — **psuedo-mor-phous** \-fəs\ adj

psuedo-my-ce-li-al \sūd-'ō-'mī-'sē-'lē-əl\ adj: of, relating to, or forming pseudocyclium

psuedo-my-celium \sūd-'ō-'mī-'sē-'lē-əm\ n [NL]: a cellular association occurring among higher bacteria and yeasts in which cells form chains resembling small mycelia

psuedonym \sūd-'n-əm\ n [F *psuedonyme*, fr. Gk *psuedōnymos* bearing a false name] a fictitious name; *esp*: PEN NAME

psuedo-n-y-mous \sūd-'dō-'n-əm-əs\ adj [Gk *psuedōnymos*, fr. *psuedo* + *onyma*, *onyma* name — more at NAME]: bearing or using a fictitious name — **psuedo-n-y-mous-ly** adv — **psuedo-n-y-mous-ness** n

psuedo-pa-ren-chy-ma \sūd-'(ō)-pə-'rēn-kə-mə, '-rēn-\ n [NL]: compactly interwoven short-celled filaments in a thalophyte suggesting parenchyma of higher plants — **psuedo-pa-ren-chy-ma-tous** \sūd-'ō-'pə-rən-'kim-ət-əs\ adj

psuedo-pod \sūd-'ə-'pōd\ n [NL *psuedopodium*] **1**: PSEUDOPODIUM **2**: a supposed or apparent psychic projection — **psuedo-pod-ā-l** \sūd-'dāp-'ōd-'l\ or **psuedo-pod-ō-l** \sūd-'dōd-'ē-əl\ adj

psuedo-pod-i-um \sūd-'ō-'pōd-'ē-əm\ n, pl *psuedo-pod-ia* \-ē-ə\ [NL]: a temporary protrusion or retractile process of the protoplasm of a cell

psuedo-preg-nant-cy \sūd-'(ō)-prēg-'nənt-sē\ n: an anestrus state resembling pregnancy that occurs in various mammals usually following an infertile copulation — **psuedo-preg-nant** \-nənt\ adj

psuedo-salt \sūd-'ē-ō-'sōlt\ n a compound analogous in formula to a salt but ionized as such

psuedo-sci-ence \sūd-'ē-ō-'sī-'n-əns\ n: a system of theories, assumptions, and methods erroneously regarded as scientific — **psuedo-sci-ent-ific** \-ē-ō-'sī-'n-ē-'tīf-ik\ adj

psuedo-tu-ber-cu-lo-sis \-'(t)yū-'bər-'kyə-'lō-'sēs\ n [NL]: any of several diseases characterized by the formation of granulomas resembling tubercular nodules but not caused by the tubercle bacillus

pslaw \shō\ interj — used to express irritation, disapproval, contempt, or disbelief

psit \sīt\ n [Lgk, fr. Gk *psē*]: the 23d letter of the Greek alphabet

psit-ta-ceus \sə-'tā-shəs, 'sīt-ə\ adj [L *psittacus* parrot] **1**: PSITTACINE **2**: resembling a parrot (< chatter)

psit-ta-cine \sīt-'ə-'sīn\ adj [L *psittacinus*, fr. *psittacus* parrot, fr. Gk *psittakos*]: of or relating to the parrots — **psit-tacine** n

psit-ti-cu-lo-sis \sīt-'ē-'kū-'sēs\ n [NL, fr. L *psittacus*]: an infectious disease of birds caused by a rickettsia (*Miyogawanella psittaci*), marked by diarrhea and wasting, and transmissible to man in whom it occurs as an atypical pneumonia accompanied by high fever — **psit-ti-cu-lo-sis** \-'kāt-ik, '-kōt\ adj

psit-ti-cu-lus \sīt-'ē-'kū-'lūs\ n [NL, fr. F *Psocus*, genus of lice]: any of an order (Corrodentia) of minute winged primitive insects

psō-ri-a-sis \sə-'rī-ə-'sīs\ n [NL, fr. Gk *psōriasis*, fr. *psōria* to have the itch, fr. *psōra* itch; akin to Gk *psōn* to rub — more at SAND] a chronic skin disease characterized by circumscribed red patches covered with white scales — **psō-ri-a-tic** \sōr-'ē-'at-ik, 'sōr-ə\ adj or n

psych- or **psycho-** comb form [Gk, fr. *psychē* breath, principle of life, life, soul; akin to Gk *psychēin* to breathe, blow, cōk, Skt *babhasi* he blows] **1**: soul; spirit (*psychognosis*) **2**: a; mind; *mental* processes (*psychic activities*) (*psychology*) **b**: psychological methods (*psychanalysis*) (*psychotherapy*) **c**: brain (*psychosurgery*) **d**: mental and (*psychosomatic*)

psych-as-the-nia \sī-'kəs-'thē-nē-ə\ n [NL]: an incapacity to resolve doubts or uncertainties or to resist phobias, obsessions, or compulsions that one knows are irrational — **psych-as-the-ni-c** \-thēn-ik\ adj or n

Psy-che \sī-'kē\ n [L] **1**: a beautiful personification of classical mythology loved by Cupid **2** not cap [Gk *psychē*]: SOUL, SELF; also: MIND

Psyche knot n [fr. the frequent representation of Psyche in works

of art with this style) : a woman's hair style in which the hair is brushed back and twisted into a conical coil usu. just above the nape

psy-chi-at-ric \sī-kē-'a-trik/ adj : of or relating to psychiatry

1 psy-chi-at-ri-cal-ly \sī-kē-'a-tri-kəl/ adv

2 psy-chi-a-trist \sī-kē-'a-trəst, -sī- / n : a physician specializing in psychiatry

psy-chi-a-try \sī-'trē / n [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *psychiatria*, fr. *psychē* + *-iatria* (-i-try) : a branch of medicine that deals with mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders

psy-cho \sī-'kō- / adj [Gk *psychikos* of the soul, fr. *psychē* soul] 1 : of or relating to the psyche : PSYCHOGENIC 2 : lying outside the sphere of physical science or knowledge : immaterial, moral, or spiritual in origin or force 3 : sensitive to nonphysical or supernatural forces and influences — psy-cho-cal \sī-'kō-kəl/ adj — psy-cho-cal-ly \sī-'kō-kəl/ adv

PSYCHIC n 1 : a person apparently sensitive to nonphysical forces 2 : MEDIUM 2d 2 : psychic phenomena

psy-cho \sī-'kō- / n 1 slang : PSYCHOANALYSIS 2 [short for *psychoneurotic*] slang : a victim of severe mental or emotional disorder : MADMAN — psy-cho-anal-ly \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'laj/ adv

psy-cho-anal-ysis \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lī-səs / n [ISV] : a method of analysis esp. for therapeutic purposes based on the theory that abnormal mental reactions are due to repression of desires consciously rejected but subconsciously persistent — psy-cho-an-a-lyt-ic \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lī-tik/ or psy-cho-an-a-lyt-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lī-ti-kəl/ adv

psy-cho-an-a-lyt-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lī-ti-kəl/ adv

psy-cho-an-a-lyst \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lī-st / n : one who practices psychoanalysis

psy-cho-an-a-lyze \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lī-zē / v to treat by means of psychoanalysis

psy-cho-an-ol-o-gy \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lō-jī-kəl/ or psy-cho-his-tor-ic \sī-'kō-'a-nə-'lō-jī-'k / n : a branch of psychology

psy-cho-bi-ol-o-gy \sī-'kō-'bī-ō-'lō-jī-kəl / n [ISV] : the study of mental life and behavior in relation to other biological processes

psy-cho-dra-ma \sī-'kō-'drā-mə, -'dram- / n : an extemporized dramatization designed to afford catharsis and social relearning for one or more of the participants from whose life history the plot is abstracted — psy-cho-dra-ma-tic \sī-'kō-'drā-'mā-tik/ adj

psy-cho-dy-nam-ic \sī-'kō-'dī-'nām-ik/ adj : of or relating to mental or emotional forces or processes developing esp. in early childhood and their effects on behavior and mental states — psy-cho-dy-nam-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'dī-'nām-ikəl/ adv — psy-cho-dy-nam-ic-ly \sī-'kō-'dī-'nām-ik-əl/ adv

psy-cho-gen-e-sis \sī-'kō-'jē-nə-'səs / n [NL] 1 : the origin and development of the mind or of a mental function or trait 2 : development from psychic as distinguished from somatic origins — psy-cho-ge-net-ic \sī-'kō-'jē-'net-ik/ adj

psy-cho-gen-ic \sī-'kō-'jē-nik/ adj : originating in the mind or in mental or emotional conflict — psy-cho-gen-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'jē-nikəl/ adv

psy-cho-gno-sis \sī-'kō-'gō-'nō-səs, kō-gə- / also psy-cho-gno-sy \sī-'kō-'gō-'nə-'sē / n [NL *psychognosis*, fr. *psychē* + *-gnosis*] : the study of the psyche in relation to character

psy-cho-graph \sī-'kō-'grāf / n : PROFILE 4

psy-cho-ki-nes-is \sī-'kō-'kī-'nē-səs, -'kī-' / n [NL, fr. *psychē* + *Gk* *kinēsis* motion, more *AKINESIS*] : movement of physical objects by the mind without use of physical means — compare PRECOGNITION, TELEKINESIS — psy-cho-ki-net-ic \sī-'kō-'kī-'net-ik/ adj

psy-cho-log-i-cal \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-'kəl/ also psy-cho-log-ic \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-'k / adj 1 : of or relating to psychology 2 : MENTAL 2 : directed toward the will or toward the mind specif. in its cognitive function (~ warfare) — psy-cho-log-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-'kəl/ adv

psychological hedonism n : the theory that conduct is fundamentally motivated by the pursuit of pleasure or the avoidance of pain

psychological moment n : the occasion when the mental atmosphere is most certain to be favorable to the full effect of an action or event

psy-cho-log-ism \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-zəm / n : a theory that applies psychological concepts to the interpretation of historical events or logical thought

psy-cho-log-ist \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-st / n a specialist in psychology

psy-cho-log-ize \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-zē / v to explain or interpret in psychological terms ~ vi : to speculate in psychological terms or upon psychological motivations

psy-cho-log-y \sī-'kō-'lō-jī / n, often attrib [NL *psychologia*, fr. *psychē* + *-logia* -logy] : the science of mind and behavior 2 a : the mental or emotional characteristics of an individual or group 3 : the study of mind and behavior in relation to a particular field of knowledge or activity 3 : a treatise on psychology

psy-cho-met-ric \sī-'kō-'me-'trik/ adj : of or relating to psychometrics or psychometry — psy-cho-met-ri-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'me-'tri-kəl/ adv

psy-cho-met-rics \sī-'triks / n pl but sing in constr : the psychological theory or technique of mental measurement

psy-cho-m-e-try \sī-'kō-'me-'trē / n 1 : divination of facts concerning an object or its owner through contact with or proximity to that object 2 : PSYCHOMETRY

psy-cho-mo-tor \sī-'kō-'mō-tər- / adj [ISV] : of or relating to muscular activity believed to ensue from prior esp. conscious mental activity

psy-cho-neu-ro-sis \sī-'kō-'n(y)ū-'rō-'səs / n [NL] 1 : a neurosis based on emotional conflict in which an impulse that has been blocked seeks expression in a disturbed response or symptom 2 : NEUROSIS — psy-cho-neu-rol-ic \sī-'kō-'n(y)ū-'rō-'lī-k / adj or n

psy-cho-path \sī-'kō-'pəθ / n [ISV] 1 : a mentally ill or unstable person 2 : PSYCHOPATHIC PERSONALITY 2

psy-cho-path-ic \sī-'kō-'pəθ-ik/ adj : of or relating to psychopathy — psychopathic n — psy-cho-path-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'pəθ-ikəl/ adv

psychopathic personality n 1 : a disorder of behavior toward other individuals or toward society in which reality is usu. clearly perceived except for an individual's social and moral obligations, and which often seeks immediate personal gratification in criminal acts, drug addiction, or sexual perversion 2 : an individual having a psychopathic personality

psy-cho-path-ol-o-g-i-cal \sī-'kō-'pəθ-ō-'lō-jī-'kəl/ or psy-cho-

path-ol-og-ic \sī-'kō-'lō-jī-'k / adj : of, relating to, or exhibiting psycho-

psy-cho-pa-thol-o-gist \sī-'kō-'pəθ-ō-'lō-jī-st / n : a specialist in psychopathology

psy-cho-pa-thol-o-gy \sī-'kō-'pəθ-ō-'lō-jī / n [ISV *psychē* + *pathology*] : the study of psychologic and behavioral dysfunction occurring in mental disorder or in social organization; also : such dysfunction

psy-cho-pa-thy \sī-'kō-'pəθ-ē / n [ISV] : mental disorder; esp : extreme mental disorder marked usu. by egocentric and antisocial activity

psy-cho-phys-i-cal \sī-'kō-'fī-zī-'kəl/ adj : of or relating to psychophysics; also : sharing mental and physical qualities — psy-cho-phys-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'fī-zī-'kəl/ adv

psychophysical parallelism n : a theory that parallel physical and psychical events do not interact

psy-cho-phys-i-cist \sī-'kō-'fī-zī-'(ə)-səst / n a specialist in psychophysics

psy-cho-phys-ics \sī-'kō-'fī-zī-'iks / n pl but sing in constr [ISV] : a branch of psychology that studies the effect of physical processes upon the mental processes of an organism

psy-cho-sis \sī-'kō-'səs / n [NL] : fundamental lasting mental derangement characterized by defective or lost contact with reality SYN see INSANITY — psy-cho-tic \sī-'kō-'tik/ adj or n — psy-cho-ti-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'tik-əl/ adv

psy-cho-so-mat-ic \sī-'kō-'sō-'mā-tīk / adj [ISV] 1 : of, relating to, or resulting from the interaction and interdependence of psychic and somatic phenomena 2 : of or relating to psychosomatics or psychosomatic disorders — psy-cho-so-mat-i-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'sō-'mā-tī-kəl/ adv

psychosomatic n : one who evidences bodily symptoms or bodily and mental symptoms as a result of mental conflict

psy-cho-so-mat-ics \sī-'kō-'sō-'mā-tīks / n pl but sing in constr : a branch of medicine dealing with psychosomatic interrelationships and esp. with the psychic content of somatic symptomatology

psy-cho-sur-gery \sī-'kō-'sər-jē-'(ə)-rē / n : cerebral surgery employed in treating psychic symptoms

psy-cho-ther-a-peu-tic \sī-'kō-'thē-rə-'pyūt-ik / adj [ISV] : of or relating to psychotherapy — psy-cho-ther-a-peu-ti-cal-ly \sī-'kō-'thē-rə-'pyūt-ik-əl/ adv

psy-cho-ther-a-peu-tics \sī-'kō-'thē-rə-'pyūt-iks / n pl but sing or pl in constr : PSYCHOTHERAPY

psy-cho-ther-a-pist \sī-'thē-rə-'pəst / n : a practitioner of psychotherapy

psy-cho-ther-a-py \sī-'pē / n [ISV] : treatment of mental or emotional disorder or of related bodily ills by psychological means

psychro-cold form [Gk, fr. *psychros*, fr. *psychē* to cool — more at PSYCH-] : comb (*psychrometer*)

psy-chrom-e-ter \sī-'krām-ət-ər- / n [ISV] : a hygrometer consisting essentially of two similar thermometers — the higher of the two being kept wet so that the cooling that results from evaporation makes it register a lower temperature than the dry one and with the difference between the readings constitutes a measure of the dryness of the atmosphere

psy-cho-phil-ic \sī-'kō-'fī-'lī-k / adj : thriving at a relatively low temperature (~ bacteria)

PSYLLA \sī-'lā / n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk, feline; akin to *L. pulex* flea, Skt *psylla*] : any of various plant lice (family Psyllidae) including economically important plant pests

PSYLLID \sī-'lī-d / n [deriv. of NL *psylla*] : PSYLLA — PSYLLID ADJ *psyllid*-mān Gk \sī-'pā-'r-mān / n pl parmigan or partridges [modif. of ScGael *fàrmachan*] : any of various grouses (genus *Lagopus*) of northern regions with completely feathered feet

P T boat \sī-'pē-'tē- / n [patrol torpedo] : MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT

pter-i-d or pter-i-dio- / n [Gk *pteris*, *pteris*; akin to Gk *pteron* wing, feather] : fern (*Pteridoid*) (*pteridology*)

pter-i-d-oid \sī-'rī-d-ō-'d / adj : of or resembling a fern

pter-i-d-oid-ic \sī-'rī-d-ō-'d-ik / adj : of or relating to pteridology

pter-i-d-ol-o-gist \sī-'rī-d-ō-'dāl-ə-'jīst / n : a specialist in pteridology

pter-i-d-ol-o-gy \sī-'rī-d-ō-'dāl-ə-'jī / n : the study of ferns

pte-ri-d-ol-phyte \sī-'rī-d-ə-'fīt, -'tē-d-ə-'d- / n [deriv. of Gk *pteris*, *pteris* fern + *phyton* plant; more at PHYT-] : any of a division (Pteridophyta) of vascular plants comprising the ferns and related forms — pte-ri-d-ol-phyt-ic \sī-'rī-d-ə-'fīt-ik, -'tē-d-ə-'d- / or pte-ri-d-ol-phyt-ic \sī-'rī-d-ə-'fīt-ik, -'tē-d-ə-'d- / adj

pte-ri-d-ol-sperm \sī-'rī-d-ə-'spərm, -'tē-d-ə-'d- / n [ISV] : SEED FERN

pter-i-dac-tyl \sī-'rē-'dāk-'tī- / n [NL *Pterodactylus*, genus of reptiles with a long winged handlike finger — more at FEATHER] : any of an order (Pterosauria) of extinct flying reptiles existing from the Lower Jurassic nearly to the close of the Mesozoic and having a wing membrane but no feathers extending from the side of the body along the arm to the end of the greatly enlarged fourth digit — pter-i-dac-tyl-oid \sī-'rē-'dāk-'tī-'d- / adj — pter-i-dac-tyl-ous \sī-'s / adj

pte-ro-ic acid \sī-'rō-'ik- / n *Pterin* (a component of butterfly-wing pigments + -oic) : a crystalline amino acid C₁₄H₁₂N₂O₂ formed with glutamic acid by hydrolysis of folic acid or other pteroylglutamic acids

ptero-pod \sī-'tē-rə-'pōd / n [NL *Pteropoda*, group name, fr. Gk *pteron* wing + NL *-poda*] : any of a group (Pteropoda) of small gastropod mollusks having the anterior lobes of the foot expanded into broad thin winglike organs with which they swim — pteropod \sī-'tē-rə-'pōd / n

ptero-saur \sī-'tē-rə-'sō-(ə)r- / n [deriv. of Gk *pteron* wing + *sauros* lizard] : PTERODACTYL

pte-ro-yi-gli-tam-ic acid \sī-'tē-rə-'wīl-'glī-'tam-ik- / n [ISV *pteryol* (the radical (C₁₇H₁₇N₂O)₂) + *glutamic*] : an acid that is a conjugate of pterole acid and glutamic acid; esp : POLIC ACID

pte-ry-goid \sī-'tē-rə-'gōid / adj [NL *pterygoidea*, fr. Gk *pterygoidea*, lit., shaped like a wing, fr. *pteryx*, *pteryx* wing; akin to Gk *pteron* wing — more at FEATHER] : of, relating to, or lying in the region of the inferior part of the sphenoid bone of the vertebrate skull — pterygoid n

pterygoid bone n : a horizontally placed bone or group of bones of the upper jaw or roof of the mouth in most lower vertebrates

pterygoid process n : a process extending downward from each side of the sphenoid bone in man and other mammals

a; out; kitten; er further; a hack; a bake; a cot; cart; f joke; j sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u loot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision;

pter-ya \ter-'a-lə n, pl **pter-yae** -i, -iē, -iŷ [NL, fr. Gk *pteron* = wing, forest]; one of the definite areas of the skin of a bird on which feathers grow

pti-san (tiz-'an, 'tiz-'n) [ME *isane*, fr. MF, fr. L *ptisana* — more at *TSISANE*]; a decoction of barley with other ingredients; broadly: TEA, *TSISANE*

Ptol-e-ma-ic \ptō-'m-ā-ik ədʒ [Gk *Ptolemaïkos*, fr. *Ptolemaios* 'tol-ē-mē-ōs] 1 a Gc of relating to Ptolemy the geographer and astronomer who flourished at Alexandria about A.D. 130 2 or of relating to the Greco-Egyptian Ptolemies ruling Egypt from 323 B.C. to 30 B.C.

Ptolemaic system \ptō-'m-ā-ik sɪs-təm 1 a system of planetary motion in which the earth is at the center with the sun, moon, and planets revolving around it 2 a system of planetary motion in which the sun is at the center

Ptol-e-ma-ist \tō-'lō-,mā-'sɪt n : an adherent of the Ptolemaic system

ptō-ma-ine \tō-'m-,mā-'sɪn n [It *ptomaina*, fr. Gk *ptōma* *fall*, fallen body corpse, fr. *ptōmō* = to fall more at *FEATHER*]; any of various organic bases formed by the action of putrefactive bacteria on nitrogenous matter

ptomaine poisoning n : food poisoning caused by bacteria or bacterial products

ptō-sis \tō-'sɪs n [NL, fr. Gk *ptōsis* act of falling, fr. *ptōsein*]: a sagging or prolapse of an organ or part; esp: drooping of the upper eyelid

pty-a-lin \tī-'fō-lən n [Gk *ptyalon* saliva, fr. *ptyein* to spit — more at *SPREW*]; an amylose found in the saliva of many animals

pty-alism \tī-'fō-lɪz-əm n [It *ptyalismus*, fr. Gk *ptyalismos*, fr. *ptyaltein* to spit, fr. *ptyalon* an excessive flow of saliva]

pub \pʊb n 1 **chiefly Brit**: PUBLIC HOUSE 2 an establishment where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed

pub crawler n : one that goes from bar to bar

pub-ber-ial \pju-'ber-ē-əl n : of or relating to puberty

pub-er-ty \pju-'ber-ti n [ME *pubertatis*, fr. *puber* pubescent] 1 : the condition of being or the period of becoming first capable of reproducing sexually 2 : the age at which puberty occurs often construed legally as 14 in boys and 12 in girls

pub-er-u-lent \pju-'ber-'lyu-lən-t ədʒ [L *puber* pubescent + E *-ulent* (as in *pubescent*)] : covered with fine pubescence

pub-es \pju-'(b)ɛz n, pl **pubes** [NL, fr. L. manhood, body hair, public region; akin to L *puber* pubescent] 1 : the hair that appears upon the lower part of the hyogastric region at puberty 2 : the public region

pub-escence \pju-'bes-'n(ə)s n 1 : the quality or state of being pubescent 2 : a pubescent covering or surface

pub-es-cent \pju-'tnt ədʒ [L *pubescens*, *pubescens*, prp. of *pubescere* to reach puberty, become covered as with hair, fr. *pubes*] 1 : arriving at or having reached puberty 2 : covered with fine soft short hairs

pub-ic \pju-'bɪk ədʒ : of, relating to, or lying in the region of the pubes or the pubis

pub-is \pju-'bɪs n, pl **pub-es** -(b)ɛz [NL *os pubis*, lit., bone of the public region]; the ventral and anterior of the three principal bones composing either half of the pelvis

pub-lic \pju-'bɪk ədʒ [ME *publicus*, fr. MF, fr. L *publicus*, prob. abstr. from *populus* the people] 1 a : of, relating to, or affecting all the people or the whole area of a nation or state (~ law) b : GOVERNMENTAL c : in the service of the community or nation 2 a : of or relating to mankind in general; UNIVERSAL b : GENERAL, POPULAR 3 : of or relating to business or community interests as opposed to private affairs; SOCIAL 4 : devoted to the general or national welfare; HUMANITARIAN 5 : accessible to or shared by all members of the community 6 a : exposed to general view; OPEN b : WELL-KNOWN, PROMINENT c : OBJECTIVE, OBVIOUS

pub-lic n 1 : a place accessible or visible to the public — usu. used in the phrase in *public* 2 : the people as a whole; POPULACE 3 : a group of people having common interests or characteristics

public-address system n : an apparatus including a microphone and loudspeakers used for broadcasting to a large audience in an auditorium or out of doors

pub-lic-ian \pʊb-'lɪk-ən n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *publicianus* tax farmer, fr. *publicum* public revenue, fr. neut. of *publicus*] 1 a : a Jewish tax collector for the ancient Romans b : a collector of taxes or tribute

pub-lic-ly \pju-'bɪk-ly : in a public house

pub-lic-ity \pʊb-'lɪ-ti n [ME *publicitatem*, fr. MF *publicitatem*, fr. LL *publicatio*, *publicatio*, fr. L *publicatus*, pp. of *publicare*] 1 : the act or process of publishing 2 a published work

public defender n : a lawyer usu. holding public office whose duty is to defend accused persons unable to pay for legal assistance

public domain \pju-'bɪk dō-'m-ən n : that land owned by the government; also : the realm embracing property rights that belong to the community at large, are unprotected by copyright or patent, and are subject to appropriation by anyone

public house n 1 : INN, *HOTELRY* 2 **chiefly Brit** : a licensed saloon

pub-lic-ist \pʊb-'lɪ-sɪst n 1 a : an expert in international law b : an expert or commentator on public affairs 2 : one that publishes; *specif*: PRESS AGENT

pub-lic-ity \pju-'bɪk-ə-ti n : the quality or state of being public 2 a : an act or device designed to attract public attention; *specif*: advertisement with news value issued as a means of gaining public attention or support b : the dissemination of information or promotional material c : paid advertisement d : public attention or acclaim

pub-lic-ize \pju-'bɪk-ə-'sɪz v : to give publicity to; ADVERTISE

pub-lic law n 2 : a legislative enactment affecting the public at large 2 : a branch of law concerned with regulating the relations of individuals with the government and the organization and conduct of the government itself

pub-lic-ly \pʊb-'lɪk-ly adv 1 : in a public manner; OPENLY 2 : in a manner generally; b : in a government

public relations n pl *usu sing in constr* : the art or science of developing reciprocal understanding and goodwill between a person, firm, or institution and the public; also : the degree of understanding and goodwill achieved

pub-lic-ly \pju-'bɪk-ly : in a public manner; OPENLY

public school 1 : an endowed secondary boarding school in Great Britain offering a classical curriculum and preparation for the

universities or public service 2 : a free tax-supported school controlled by a local governmental authority

public servant n : a government official or employee

public service n 1 the business of supplying some commodity (as electricity or gas) or service (as transportation) to any or all members of a community 2 : a service rendered in the public interest 3 : governmental employment; *esp*: CIVIL SERVICE

public corporation n : a quasi-public corporation

public speaking n 1 : the act or process of making speeches in public 2 : the art or science of effective oral communication with an audience (took a course in *public speaking*)

pub-lic-spir-it-ed \pʊb-'lɪk-'sɪr-ət-əd ədʒ : motivated by devotion to the general or national welfare — *pub-lic-spir-it-ed-ness* n

public utility n 1 : a business organization (as a public-service corporation) performing some public service and subject to special governmental regulation

public works n pl : works (as schools, highways, docks) constructed for public use or enjoyment *esp*, when financed and owned by the government

pub-lish \pʊb-'lɪʃ v [ME *publischen*, modif. of MF *publier*, fr. L *publicare*, fr. *publicus*] vt 1 a : to make generally known b : to make public announcement of 2 *obs* : ADVERTISE 3 a : to place before the public; DISSEMINATE b : to produce or release for publication; *specif*: PRINT c : to issue the work of an author ~ vi 1 : to put out an edition 2 : to have one's work accepted for publication (a ~ing scholar) *syn see* DECLARE — **pub-lish-able** \pʊb-'lɪʃ-ə-bəl ədʒ

pub-lish-er \pʊb-'rɪ n : one that publishes; *esp*: one that issues and offers for sale books or other printed matter

pu-coon \pʊ-'kʊn n [fr. *puccon* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia) 1 : any of several American plants yielding a red or yellow pigment; *esp*: BLOODROOT 2 a pigment from a puccoon

puce \pju:s n [F, lit., flea, fr. L *public*, *pulex* — more at *PSYLLA*]; a flea

pu-ck \pʊk n [ME *puke*, fr. OE *pūca*; akin to ON *pūki* devil] 1 *archaic*: an evil spirit; DEMON 2 : a mischievous spirit; HOBGOBLIN; *specif*, *cap*: ROBIN GODFRELOW

pu-ck n [E dial. *puck* to poke, hit, alter. of E **poke*]; a vulcanized tire. *Use used in ice hockey*

pu-ck-a-er \pʊk-'ər v [ME *pucken*, modif. of MF *puquer*, fr. *puquer* v] : to become wrinkled or constricted ~ vi : to contract into folds or wrinkles

pu-ck-er \pʊk-'ər n : a fold or wrinkle in a normally even surface

pu-ck-er-y \pʊk-'ər-ē ədʒ : that puckers or causes puckering

pu-ck-ish \pʊk-'ɪʃ ədʒ : IMPISH, WHIMSICAL — **pu-ck-ish-ly** adv — **pu-ck-ish-ness** n

pu-d-ing \pju-'dɪŋ n [ME] 1 : BLOOD SAUSAGE 2 a (1) : a boiled or baked soft food usu. with a cereal base (2) : a dessert of a soft, spongy, or thick cream consistency b : a dish often containing suet or having a suet crust and origin, boiled in a bag

pudding stone n : CONGLOMERATE

pu-dle \pju-'dɪl n [ME *pucl*; akin to LG *pucl* puddle, OE *wudd* ditch] 1 : a very small pool of usu. dirty or muddy water 2 : a soft, spongy, or thick cream (as of clay, sand, and gravel) worked into a compact mass that becomes impervious to water when dry

pu-dle v [ME *pu-ding* \pju-'dɪŋ, -'lɪŋ v : to dabble or wade around in a puddle ~ w 1 : to make muddy or turbid; MUDGLE 2 a : to work (a wet mixture of earth or concrete) into a dense impervious mass b : to subject (iron) to the process of puddling 3 a : to strew with puddles b : to compact (soil) *esp*, by working when too wet c : to dip the roots of (a plant) in a thin mud before transplanting — **pu-dler** \pju-'dɪ-lər, -'dɪ-lər n

pu-den-ty \pju-'dɪn-ti n : the process of converting pig iron into wrought iron or rarely steel by subjecting it to heat and frequent stirring in a furnace in the presence of oxidizing substances

pu-den-cy \pju-'dɪn-sē n [L *puudentia*, fr. *puudent*, *pudens*, prp. of *pudere* to be ashamed, make ashamed] : MODESTY, FRUDISHNESS

pu-den-dum \pju-'dɪn-dəm ədʒ : of or relating to the external genital organs

pu-den-dum \pju-'dɪn-dəm n, pl **pu-den-da** \pju-'dɪn-də] [NL, sing. of L *puudentia*, fr. neut. pl. of *puudentus*, gerundive of *pudere* to be ashamed] : the external genital organs of a human being and esp. of a woman

pu-dig-ness \pju-'dɪŋ-nəs n : the quality or state of being pudgy

pu-dy \pju-'dɪ ədʒ [origin unknown]: being short and plump ; CHUBBY

pueb-lo \pju-'bɛ-(l)ɪ, 'pweb-, 'pyu-'bɛ-əl n [Sp, village, lit., people, fr. L *populus*] 1 : the community dwelling of an Indian village or tribe 2 : a group of people living in a community consisting of contiguous flat-roofed stone or adobe houses in groups sometimes several stories high b : an Indian village of the southwestern U.S. 2 *cap*: a member of any of several Indian peoples of Arizona and New Mexico

puer-ile \pju-'er-əl, -'rɪ ədʒ [F or L; F *puer*, fr. L *puerilis*, fr. *puer* boy, child; akin to Gk *pais* boy, child — more at *FLEW*] 1 : JUVENILE 2 : CHILDISH, SILLY (~ remarks) — **puer-ile-ly** \pju-'er-əl-ē, -'rɪ-ē ədʒ — **puer-ile-ly** \pju-'er-əl-ē, -'rɪ-ē n

puer-ile-ty \pju-'er-əl-ē, -'rɪ-ē n : the quality or state of being puerile; *specif*: an asymptomatic mental disorder

puer-per-al \pju-'er-'pɛr-əl ədʒ [L *puerpera* woman in childbirth, fr. *puer* child + *parere* to give birth to — more at *FARE*] : of or relating to parturition (~ infection)

puer-pe-ri-um \pju-'er-'pɛr-ē-əm n : the period of pregnancy

puer-pe-ri-um \pju-'er-'pɛr-ē-əm n : the condition of a woman immediately following childbirth

puff \pʊf v [ME *puffen*, fr. OE *pyffan*, of imit. origin] vt 1 a (1) : to blow in short gusts (2) : to exhale forcibly b : to breathe hard c : to PAINT or INFLATE d : to make snuff or smoke 2 : to speak or act in a scornful, conceited, or exaggerated manner 3 a : to become distended; SWELL — *usu.* used with *up* b : to open or appear in or as if in a puff ~ vi 1 : to emit, propel, blow, or expel by or as if by puffs; WAST a : to distend with or as if with air b : to puff (a person) b : to make snuff or smoke c : to praise extravagantly; *specif*: ADVERTISE

puft n 1 a : an act or instance of puffing ; WHIFF b : a slight explosive sound accompanying a puff c : a perceptible cloud or aura emitted in a puff 2 : a light pastry that rises when in baking 3 a : a slight swelling; PROTUBERANCE b : a fluffy mass; as

puncture of 3 : to make useless or absurd as if by a puncture

DESTRUCT ~ vi : to become punctured

punctured adj : having the surface covered with minute indentations or dots : PUNCTATE

pun-dit \poo-dai\ n [Hindi *pan-dit*, fr. Skt *pan-dita*, fr. *pan-dita* 'learned'] 1 : PAN-DIT 2 : a learned man ; TEACHER 3 : an authority or one who gives opinions in an authoritative manner ; CRITIC

pung \pang\ n [short for earlier *low-pung*, of Algonquian origin; akin to Micmac *lobdugm* 'drag made with skin'] NewEng 2 : a sleigh with a box-shaped body

pung-gei \poo-jen-se\ n : the quality or state of being pungent ; SHARPNESS

pung-ent \jont\ adj [L *pungens*, *pungens*, prp. of *pungere* to prick, sting; akin to L *pugnus* fist, *pugnare* to fight, Gk *pygnē* fist] 1 : having a stiff and sharp point (~ leaves) 2 : sharply pointed ; POINTED 3 a : AUSTERE, STINGING b : POINTED, TH. LINE 4 : causing a sharp or irritating sensation; esp : ACRID ~ pungent-ly adv

SYN PUNGENT, PIGNANT, PIGNANT, RACY mean sharp and stimulating to the senses. PUNGENT implies a stinging or biting quality esp. of odors; PIGNANT suggests a power to whet the appetite or interest through tartness or mild pungency; PIGNANT suggests a power to enter deeply as if by piercing or stabbing; RACY implies having a strongly characteristic natural quality fresh and unimpaired

pun-ge-ry \pyu-ji-ri\ adj [L *punire*, fr. *poena* infliction of Carthage, modif. of Gk *Phoinix* Phoenician] 1 : of or relating to Carthage or Carthaginians 2 : FAITHLESS, TREACHEROUS

2PUNIC n : the Phoenician dialect of ancient Carthage

pun-ny \pyu-ni\ n [adv. in a punny manner]

pun-ness \pyu-ne-s\ n : the quality or state of being puny

pun-ish \pan-ish\ vb [ME *punissen*, fr. MF *punire*, stem of *punire*, fr. L *punire*, fr. *poena* penalty — more at PAIN] vt 1 a : to impose a penalty on for a fault, offense, or violation b : to inflict a penalty for the commission of (an offense) in retribution or retaliation 2 : to deal with roughly or harshly b : to inflict injury upon

SHURT ~ to inflict punishment — *pun-ish-abil-ly* adv — *pun-ish-er* n — *pun-ish-able* \pan-ish-a-bol\ adj — *pun-ish-er* n

SYN CHASTISE, CASTIGATE, CHASTEN, DISCIPLINE, CORRECT: PUNISH implies subjecting to penalty or retribution; CASTIGATE implies corporal punishment; CASTIGATE implies a lashing with whips; CHASTEN suggests any affliction or trial that leaves one humbled or subdued; DISCIPLINE implies a punishing or chastening in order to bring under control; CORRECT implies punishing aimed at reforming an offender

pun-ish-ment \pan-ish-mont\ n 1 : the act of punishing 2 a : retributive suffering, pain, or loss b : a penalty inflicted on an offender through judicial procedure 3 : severe, rough, or disastrous treatment

pun-ish-ment \pan-ish-mont\ n [ME *punition*, fr. MF *punitio*, fr. L *punitio*, *punitio*, fr. *punitus*] : PUNISHMENT

pun-itive \pyu-ni-tiv\ adj [F *punitif*, fr. ML *punitivus*, fr. L *punitus*, pp. of *punire*] : inflicting, involving, or aiming at punishment

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a abnt; * kitten; or further; a back; b bake; c cot, cart; i life; j joke; n sing; o flow; o' flow; o' coin; th thin; th this; u' uot; u' foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

quiescent form assumed between the larval and the imaginal stages and characterized by internal dedifferentiation of larva

structures and their replacement by structures typical of the imago

— pu-pal \pyu-pal\ adj

pu-pale \pyu-pai\ vi : to become a pupa ; pass through a pupal stage — *pu-pation* \pyu-pai-shən\ n

pu-pil \pyu-pil\ n [ME *pupille* minor ward, fr. MF, fr. L *pupillus* male ward (fr. dim. of *pupus* b'w) & *pupilla* female ward, fr. dim. of *pupa* girl, doll, puppet] 1 : a child or young person in school or in the charge of a tutor or instructor ; STUDENT 2 : one who has been taught or influenced by a person of fame or distinction ; DISCIPLE. SYN see SCHOOL

2pupil n [MF *pupille*, fr. L *pupilla*, fr. dim. of *pupa* doll; fr. the tiny image of oneself seen reflected in another's eye] : the contractile eye, round aperture in the iris of the eye — *pu-pil-ar* \pyu-pil-er\ adj — *pu-pil-ary* \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj

pu-pil-ary \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj — *pu-pil-ary* \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj — *pu-pil-ary* \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj

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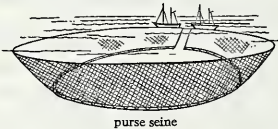
pu-pil-ary \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj — *pu-pil-ary* \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj — *pu-pil-ary* \pyu-pil-er-ē\ adj

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pur-ga-to-ry \ˈpɜr-ɡə-tɔr-ē-, -tɔr-\ *n* [ME, fr. AF or ML; AF *purgatorio*, fr. ML *purgatorium*, fr. LL neut. of *purgatorius* purging, fr. L *purgare*, pp. of *purpare*] 1: an intermediate state after death for expiatory purification; *spec*: a place or state of punishment according to Roman Catholic doctrine the souls of those who die in God's grace may expiate venial sins or satisfy divine justice for the temporal punishment still due to remitted mortal sin 2: a place or state of temporary punishment
pur-ga-ry \ˈpɜr-ɡə-tɔr-ē-, -tɔr-\ *n* [ME *purgare*, fr. L *purgare*, *purpare* to purify, purg. *purpare* pure + *-igare* (akin to *agere* to drive, do) — more at ACT *v*] 1: to clear of guilt or of moral or ceremonial defilement 2: to remove by cleansing 3 a: to cause evacuation from (as the bowels) b: to free (as a boiler) of sediment or relieve (a steam pipe) of trapped steam c: to rid (a state) of (as a state) by a purge (2); to get rid of (undesirable persons); ELIMINATE ~ *vi* 1: to become purged 2: to have or produce frequent evacuations 3: to cause purgation — **pur-ger** *n*
pur-ge *n* 1 a: an act or instance of purging b: a ridding of elements or members regarded as superfluous or displeasing 2: something that purges; *esp*: PURGATIVE
pu-ri-fi-ca-tion \ˈpyʊr-ə-fə-ˈkɑː-shən\ *n*: an act or instance of purifying or of being purified
pu-ri-fi-ca-tor \ˈpyʊr-ə-fə-ˈkæt-ər\ *n* 1: PURIFIER 2: a linen cloth used to wipe the chalice after celebration of the Eucharist
pu-ri-fi-ca-to-ry \ˈpyʊr-ə-fə-ˈkɑː-tɔr-ē-, ˈpyʊr-(ə)-fə-ˈkɑː-, -tɔr-\ *adj*: serving, tending, or intended to purify
pu-ri-ty \ˈpyʊr-ə-ti-(ə)-\ *n*: one that purifies
pu-ri-ty \ˈpɜr-ē-\ *v*: to make pure; as a: to clear from material defilement or imperfection b: to free from moral or ceremonial defilement c: to free from anything alien, extraneous, improper, corrupting, or otherwise damaging ~ *vi* 1: to grow or become pure or clean
Pu-rim \ˈpɜr-əm, ˈpɜr-ɪm\ *n* [Heb *pûrim*, lit., the lots; fr. the casting of lots by the Israelites, fr. OE *purz* Ir. a Jewish holiday celebrated from the 14th of Adar in commemoration of the rescue of the Jews from Haman's plotting
pu-rine \ˈpyʊr-ēn, ˈɪn\ *n* [G *purin*, fr. L *purus* pure + NL *aricus* uric, fr. *Uric*]: a crystalline base C₅H₄N₄ that is the parent compound of purines; also: a derivative of it
pu-rism \ˈpyʊr-ə-ɪz-əm\ *n* 1: rigid adherence to or insistence on purity or nicety *esp*. in use of words 2: an example of purism; *esp*: a word, phrase, or sense used chiefly by purists 3 a: 20th century theory and practice in art that reduces all natural appearance to geometric simplicity — **pur-ist** \-ə-ɪst\ *n* — **pu-ris-tic** \-ɪs-tɪk-\ *adj*
pu-ri-tan \ˈpyʊr-ət-ən\ *n* [prob. fr. LL *puritas* purity] 1 *cap*: a member of a 16th and 17th century Protestant group in England and New England opposing as unscriptural the traditional and formal usages of the Church of England 2: one who practices or preaches a more rigorous or professedly purer moral code than that which prevails — **puritan** *adj*, *often* *cop* — **pu-ri-tan-i-cal** \ˈpyʊr-ət-ən-ɪ-ˈkəl-\ *adj* — **pu-ri-tan-i-cal-ly** \-kəl-ɪ-ˈli-\ *adv* — **pu-ri-tan-ism** \ˈpyʊr-ət-ə-ɪz-əm\ *n*, *often* *cop*
pu-ri-ty \ˈpyʊr-ət-ē-\ *n* [ME *puritas*, fr. OF *purētē*, fr. LL *puritas*, *puritas*, fr. L *purus* pure] 1: the quality or state of being pure 2: SATURATION 4a
pur-ly \ˈpɜr-(ə)-\ *n* [obs. *pir* (to twist)] 1: gold or silver thread or wire for embroidering or edging 2: the interwist of thread knotting a stitch into a loop
pur-ly *v* 1 a: to embroider with gold or silver thread b: to edge or border with gold or silver embroidery 2: to knit in purl stitch ~ *vi* 1: to do knitting in purl stitch
pur-ly [perch. of Scand origin; akin to *Norw purla* to ripple] 1: a pattern of swells or ripples 2: a gentle murmur or movement (as of purling water)
pur-ly *v* 1: EDDY, SWIRL 2: to make a soft murmuring sound like that of a purling stream
pur-ly \ˈpɜr-(ə)-\ *n* [ME *purlyse* land severed from an English royal forest by perambulation, fr. AF *purlyse* perambulation, fr. OF *purly* to go through, fr. *pur* through + *ly* alter to go — more at PURCHASE, ALLEY] 1 a: a place of resort; HAUNT b *pl*: CONFINES, BOUNDS 2 a: an outlying or adjacent district b *pl*: ENVIRONS, NEIGHBORHOOD
pur-ly \ˈpɜr-(ə)-\ *n* [origin unknown]: a horizontal member in a roof supporting the common rafters
pur-loin \-(ə)-ˈlɔɪn-, ˈpɜr-, ˈvə\ *n* [ME *purloin* to put away, render ineffectual, fr. AF *purloigner*, fr. OF *porloigner* to put off, delay, fr. *por-* forward + *loing* at a distance, fr. L *longe*, fr. *longus* long — more at PURCHASE] *vt* 1: to appropriate wrongfully; FELCH ~ *vi* 1: to purloin theft; *see* STEAL — **pur-loin-er** *n*
pur-ly *n* [pur] 1: a knitting stitch *usu*. made by inserting the right needle into the front of a loop on the left needle from the right, catching the yarn with the right needle, and bringing it through to form a new loop
pur-pur \ˈpɜr-ɪ-\ *adj* [ME *purpel*, alter. of *purper*, fr. OE *purpuran*, gen. of *purpure* purple color, fr. L *purpura*, fr. Gk *porphyra*] 1: IMPERIAL, REGAL 2: of the color purple 3 a: highly rhetorical; ORNATE b: marked by profanity
pur-ple *n* 1 (1): TYRIAN PURPLE (2): any of various colors that are about the same between red and blue but are a cloudy dye purple (1) (2): a garment of such color; *esp*: a purple robe worn as an emblem of rank or authority c (1) a: a mollusk (as of the genus *Purpura*) yielding a purple dye and *esp*. the Tyrian purple of ancient times (2): a pigment or dye that colors purple 2 a: imperial or regal rank or power — **pur-ple** *adj*
pur-ple *vb* **pur-pling** \ˈpɜr-(ə)-lɪŋ-\ *v*: to turn purple
Purple Heart *n*: a U.S. military decoration awarded to any member of the armed forces wounded by enemy action
purple passage *n* [trans. of L *pannus purpureus* purple patch; fr. the reddish tinge or splendor of purple cloth as contrasted with more shabby materials] 1: a passage conspicuous or brilliant or effectiveness in a work that is characteristically dull, commonplace, or uninspired 2: a piece of obtrusively ornate writing — called *purple patch*
pur-ple *adj* [ˈpɜr-(ə)-lɪsh-\ *adj*: somewhat purple
pur-port \ˈpɜr-pɔ(ə)t-, -pɔ(ə)t-\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, content, tenor, fr. *port* to contain, fr. OF *portier* to convey, fr. *por-* forward + *porter* to carry — more at PURCHASE, PORT]: meaning conveyed, professed, or implied; IMPORT; also: SUBSTANCE, GIST
pur-port \-(ə)-ˈpɜr-pɔ(ə)t-, -pɔ(ə)t-\ *v* 1: to convey or profess

outwardly; *spec*: to have the typical appearance of being, intending, or claiming (something implied or inferred): PROFESS 2: INTEND, PURPOSE
pur-port-ed *adj*: REPUTED, RUMORED — **pur-port-ed-ly** *adv*
pur-pose \ˈpɜr-pə-s-\ *n* [ME *propos*, fr. OF, fr. *purposer* to propose, fr. L *propone* (perf. indic. *proposui*) to propose — more at PROPOSE] 1 a: something set up as an object or end to be attained b: INTENTION 2: RESOLUTION, DETERMINATION 3: an object or result aimed at 4: a subject under discussion or an action in course of execution *syn* *see* INTENTION — **pur-pose-ful** \-fəl-\ *adj* — **pur-pose-ful-ly** \-fəl-ɪ-\ *adv* — **pur-pose-ful-ness** \-fəl-nəs-\ *n* — **pur-pose-less** \-lə-s-\ *adj* — **on purpose**: by intent: INTENTIONALLY
pur-pose-ly \ˈpɜr-pə-s-ɪ-\ *adv*: with a deliberate or express purpose: INTENTIONALLY
pur-poss-ive \ˈpɜr-pə-sɪv-\ *adj* 1: serving or effecting a useful function though not as a result of design 2: having or tending to accomplish a purpose or purposeful: PURPOSEFUL — **pur-poss-ive-ly** *adv* — **pur-poss-ive-ness** *n*
pur-pu-ra \ˈpɜr-pyʊ-rə-\ *n* [NL, fr. L, purple color]: any of several hemorrhagic states characterized by extravasation of blood into the skin and mucous membranes resulting in patches of purplish discoloration — **pur-pu-ritic** \-pɜr-pyʊ-ˈrɪ-tɪk-\ *adj*
purr \ˈpɜr-\ *n* [imit.]: a low vibratory murmur typical of a cat apparently contented or pleased — **pur-rr** *vb*
purse \ˈpɜrs-\ *n* [ME *purse*, fr. OE, modif. of ML *bursa*, fr. LL *okhide*, fr. Gk *okys*] 1 a (1): a small bag for money (2): a receptacle (as a wallet) to carry money and often other small objects in b: a receptacle (as a pouch) shaped like a purse 2 a: RESOURCES, FUNDS b: a sum of money offered as a prize or present 3 **purse** *v* 1: to put into a purse 2: PUCKER, KNIT
purse crab *n*: a land crab (*Birgus latro*) widely distributed about islands of the tropical Indian and Pacific oceans where it burrows into the soil and feeds on coconuts and related to the hermit crabs but distinguished by its large size and broad symmetrical abdomen the oily flesh of which is esteemed a delicacy
purse-prood \ˈpɜr-sprəʊd-\ *adj*: proud because of one's wealth
purse-tender \ˈpɜr-sə-tər-\ *n*: an official on a ship responsible for papers and accounts and on a passenger ship also for the comfort and welfare of passengers
purse race *n*: a race for a fixed purse
purse seine *n*: a large seine designed to be set by two boats around



purse seine

a school of fish and so arranged that after the ends have been brought together the bottom can be closed — **purse seiner** *n*
pur-si-ness \ˈpɜr-si-nəs-, ˈpɜr-sə-\ *n*: the quality or state of being pursy
pur-sue \ˈpɜr-si-ən-, -sɪən-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *porceltoine*, fr. LL *porcelligin*, *porcellago*, alter. of L *porcella*, alter. of *portulaca*] 1: any of a family (Portulacaceae, the purslane family) of usu. succulent herbs having perfect regular flowers with two sepals and with fleshy leaves used as a potherb or for salads and common as a weed in gardens
pur-sue \ˈpɜr-si-ən-(t)s-\ *n*: the act of pursuing; *esp*: a carrying out or into effect: PROSECUTION
pur-sue-ant \-ən-t-\ *adj*: being in pursuit: PURSUING
pur-sue-ant-ly *adv*: CONSEQUENTLY
pursuant *prep*: in carrying out; In conformance to; according to
pur-sue \ˈpɜr-si-əl\ *vb* [ME *purseuer*, fr. AF *purseur*, fr. OF *poursuir*, fr. L *prosequi*, fr. *pro-* forward + *sequi* to follow — more at PRO-SUE] *vt* 1: to follow in order to overtake, capture, kill, or defeat 2: to find or employ measures to obtain or accomplish; SEEK (~ a goal) 3: to proceed along; FOLLOW (~s a northern course) 4: to engage in; PRACTICE (~s a hobby) 5: to continue to afflict 6: HAUNT 6: COURT, CHASE 1c ~ *vi*: to go in pursuit *syn* *see* CHASE — **pur-sue-er** *n*
pur-suit \ˈpɜr-si-ət\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *poursuite*, fr. *poursuir*] 1: the act of pursuing 2: an activity that one engages in as a vocation, profession, or avocation; OCCUPATION *syn* *see* WORK
pur-suit plane *n*: a fighter plane for pursuit of and attack on enemy airplanes
pur-sui-vant \ˈpɜr-(s)-vənt-\ *n* [ME *pursevant* attendant of a herald, fr. MF *pursevant*, lit., follower, fr. prp. of *poursuir*, *poursuire* to pursue] 1: an officer of arms ranking below a herald but above a pursuer 2: FOLLOWER, ATTENDANT
pur-sy \ˈpɜr-si-, ˈpɜr-sə-\ or **PUS-SY** \ˈpɜr-si-\ *adj* [ME *purisy*, fr. AF *purisj*, alter. of MF *polsij*, fr. *poulsier*, *polser* to beat, push, pant — more at PUSH] 1: a: short-winded; *esp*. because of corpulence b: FAT 2: characterized by or arising from arrogance of wealth, self-indulgence, or luxury
pur-sy \ˈpɜr-si-\ *adj* [purse] 1: PUCKERED 2: PURSE-PROUD
pur-tenance \ˈpɜr-tən-əns-, -n-ən-(t)s-\ *n* [ME, lit., appendage, modif. of ME *partenance*, fr. *partenir* to pertain — more at PERTAIN]; ENTRAILS, PLUCK
pur-vey \ˈpɜr-veɪ-, ˈpɜr-(v)-\ *v* [ME *purveien*, fr. MF *porveier*, fr. L *providere* to provide]: to supply (as provisions) *usu*. as a matter of business
pur-vey-ance \-ən-(t)s-\ *n*: the act or process of purveying or procuring
pur-vey-or \-ər-\ *n*: VICTUALLER, CATERER

putsch-ist \ˈpʊtʃ-ɪst/ *n*: one who advocates or organizes a putsch
putt \ˈpʊt/ *n* [alter. of *putt*]: a golf stroke made on a putting green
 to cause the ball to roll into or near the hole — **putt** *vt*
put-tee \ˈpʊt-ˌti-/ *n*: **put-È** *n* [Hindi *putti* strip of cloth, fr. Skt
putīkā] 1: a cloth strip wrapped around the leg
 from ankle to knee; 2: a leather legging secured
 by a strap or catch or by laces

putter \ˈpʊt-ər/ *n*: one who puts
putt-er \ˈpʊt-ər/ *n*: 1: a golf club used in putting
 2: one that puts
put-ter \ˈpʊt-ər/ *v* [alter. of *potter*] 1: to move
 or act aimlessly or idly: **putt-er** 2: to work at
 3: to TINKER — **putt-er-er** \-ər-ər/ *n*
put through 1: to carry to a successful conclusion
 (put through a number of reforms) 2: to make a
 telephone connection for b: to obtain a connection
 for (a telephone call)

putting green \ˈpʊt-ɪŋ-ˌgrɛn/ *n*: one that putties; GLAZIER
putt-in \ˈpʊt-ɪn/ *n*: a grassy area at the end of a golf fair-
 way containing the hole into which the ball must be played
put to vi, of a ship: to put in to shore (as for shelter)

putty \ˈpʊt-ɪ/ *n* [F *potée*, lit. potful, fr. OF, fr. *pot* — more at
 POTAGE] 1: a pasty substance consisting of hydrated lime and water
 2: a polishing material containing chiefly an oxide of tin
put 3 a a cement use, made of whitening and boiled linseed oil beaten
 or kneaded to the consistency of dough and used in fastening glass
 in sashes and stopping crevices in woodwork b: any of various
 substances resembling such cement in appearance, consistency, or
 use (1): a red and red-resistant mixture of ferric oxide and boiled linseed
 oil (2): a mixture of red and white lead and boiled linseed oil
 used as a lute in pipe fitting 4: of textiles: a light brownish gray
 to light grayish brown

put up 1: to put partly on or apply putty to
putt-y-root \ˈpʊt-ɪ-ru:t/ *n*: a No. American orchid (*Aplectrum*
hymalea) having a slender naked rootstock and producing
 brown flowers

put up w 1 a: to place to a container or receptacle (put his lunch up
 in a bag) b: to put away (a sword) c: to prepare for later use: CAN d: COM-
 POUND, PREPARE e: to put away out of use 2: to start (game)
 from cover 3: to nominate for election 4: to offer up (as a
 prayer) 5: to set (hair) in pin curls 6: to offer for public sale
 (his possessions) 7: to give food and shelter to
 ACCOMMODATE 8: to arrange (as a plot or scheme) with others
 PRECONCERT (put up a job to steal the jewels) 9: to BUILD, ERECT
10 a: to make a display of: EXHIBIT, SHOW (put up a bluff) b: to
 carry on (put up a struggle against odds) 11 a: CONTRIBUTE, PAY
 b: to offer aid in the tetraol system c: to increase the amount of
 RAISE — **put up w**: LODGE SYN see RESIDE — **put up to**: INCITE, INSTIGATE
 — **put up with**: to endure or tolerate without complaint or
 attempt at reprisal

put-up \ˈpʊt-ɪ-ˌpʊt/ *adj*: underrudely arranged: PRECONCERTED
put-up-put \ˈpʊt-ɪ-ˌpʊt/ *adj*: taken advantage of
putz-le \ˈpʊz-əl/ *vb* **putz-zling** \-ɪŋ/ [origin unknown] *vt*
1 obs: Baffle, CONFOUND 2: PERPLEX, NONPLUS 3: *archaic*: COM-
 Plicate, ENTANGLE 4: to solve with difficulty or ingenuity — **putz**
1: to be uncertain as to action or choice 2: to attempt a solution
 by guesswork or experiment — **putz-ler** \-ə-ˌlɛr/ *n*
SYN PUZZLE, PERPLEX, BEWILDER, DISTRACT, NONPLUS, CONFOUND,
 DUMFOUND mean to disturb and baffle. PUZZLE implies presenting
 a problem difficult to solve; PERPLEX suggests worry and uncertainty
 in making decisions; BEWILDER implies a confusion of mind
 preventing clear thinking; DISTRACT suggests agitation caused by
 conflicting preoccupations or interests; NONPLUS implies a bafflement
 causing complete blankness of mind; CONFOUND implies tempo-
 rary mental paralysis caused by astonishment or thorough
 amazement; DUMFOUND suggests a stronger but momentary confounding

putzle *n*: the state of being puzzled: PERPLEXITY 2 a: something
 that puzzles b: a question, problem, or contrivance designed
 for testing ingenuity **SYN** see MYSTERY
putz-zle-head-ed \ˈpʊz-ɪ-ˌzəl-ˌhɛd-əd/ *adj*: having or based on con-
 trived attitudes or ideas — **putz-zle-head-ed-ness** *n*
putz-zle-ment \ˈpʊz-ɪ-ˌzəl-ˌmɛnt/ *n*: 1: the state of being puzzled
 2: PERPLEXITY 3: PUZZLE

py- or **pyo-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *pyon* pus — more at FOUL]: pus
 (see PYO) **pya** \ˈpi-ə/ *n* [Burmese] — see *kyat* at MONEY table
pya-nid-ɪ-əl \ˈpi-ə-ˌnɪd-ɪ-əl/ *adj*: of or relating to pycnidia
pyo-nid-i-um \ˈpi-ə-ˌnɪd-ɪ-əm/ *n*, *pl* **pyo-nid-ia** \-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *pyknos*
 close; akin to Gk *pykna* thickly, *alut* push] *ks*: a flask-shaped spore
 of certain coniphophores and yeast on the interior and occur-
 ring in various imperfect fungi and ascomycetes
pyo-no-gon-id \ˈpi-ə-ˌnɔ-ˌɡɔn-ɪd/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *pyknos* + *gony*
 knee — more at KNEE]: SEA SPIDER

pyo-nom-e-ter \ˈpi-ə-ˌnɔm-ɪ-ˌtɛr/ *n* [Gk *pyknos* + ISV *-meter*]: a
 standard vessel often provided with a thermometer for measuring
 and comparing the densities of liquids or solids
pye-dog \ˈpi-ə-ˌdɔg/ *n* [prob. by shortening and alter. fr. *pariah dog*]:
 a half-wild dog common about Asian villages

py-ell-i-tis \ˈpi-ə-ˌlɪt-ɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pyelos* trough; akin to Gk
plein to sail — more at FLOW]: inflammation of the pelvis of a
 kidney

py-elo-ne-phri-tis \ˈpi-ə-ˌlɔ-ˌni-ˌfrɪt-ɪs/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pyelos* + NL
nephritis]: inflammation of both the pelvis and the substance of
 the kidney

pye-mia \ˈpi-ə-ˌmi-ə/ *n* [NL]: purulent septicemia — **pye-mic**
 \-mɪk/ *adj*
py-gid-i-al \ˈpi-ˌɡɪd-ɪ-əl/ *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting a
 pygidium

py-gid-i-um \ˈpi-ˌɡɪd-ɪ-əm/ *n*, *pl* **py-gid-ia** \-ɪ-ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *pygidion*,
 dim. of *pygē* rump; akin to *L. pustula* pustule]: a caudal structure
 on the terminal end of the abdomen of insects

pyg-mae-an or **pyg-mae-an** \ˈpi-ɡ-ˌmæ-ən/ *adj* [L *pygmaeus*]:
 PYGMY

Pyg-ma-lion \ˈpi-ɡ-ˌmāl-ɪ-ən/ *n* [Gk *Pygmalion*]: a
 sculptor and king of Cyprus — compare GALATHEA
pyg-moid \ˈpi-ɡ-ˌmɔɪd/ *adj*: resembling or partaking of the charac-
 teristics of the Pygmies
pyg-my \ˈpi-ɡ-ˌmi/ *n* [ME *pygmel*, fr. *L. pygmaeus* of a pygmy, dwarf-
 ish, fr. Gk *pygmaios*, fr. *pygmē* fist, measure of length — more at
 PUNGENCY] 1: *often cap*: one of a race of dwarfs described by ancient
 writers as inhabiting a small people of equatorial Africa
 ranging under five feet in height 3: a short insignificant person
 DWARF — **pygmy** *adj*

pye-my-ish \ˈpi-ə-ˌmi-ʃ/ *adj*: DWARFISH, STUNTED
pye-my-ism \ˈpi-ə-ˌmi-ɪz-əm/ *n*: the condition of a pygmy; a stunted or
 dwarfish state

py-ia-mas \ˈpi-ə-ˌmæz/ *chiefly Brit var* of PAJAMAS
pyk-nic \ˈpi-ˌk-nɪk/ *adj* [ISV, fr. Gk *pyknos* close — more at PYC-
 NIDIUM]: characterized by shortness of stature, broadness of girth,
 and powerful muscularity; ENDOMORPHIC — **pyknic** *n*

py-lon \ˈpi-ˌlɔn/ *n* [Gk *pylon*, *pylē* gate] 1 a: a usu,
 massive gateway b: an ancient Egyptian gateway building in a
 truncated pyramidal form c: a monumental mass flanking an
 entranceway or an approach to a bridge 2: a tower for supporting
 either end of a wire over a long span 3: a projection (as a
 pier or tower) on a vessel, a present, or a piece of art

py-loric \ˈpi-ˌlɔr-ɪk/ *pa-*, *-lɔr-ə-ˌl* *adj*: of, relating to, or lying in the
 region of the pylorus or the part of the stomach from which the
 intestine leads

py-lo-rus \ˈpi-ˌlɔr-ɪ/ *n*, *pl* **py-lo-ri** \ˈpi-ˌlɔr-ɪ-ˌrɪ/ *pa-*, *-lɔr-ɪ-ˌrɪ*, *-lɔr-ɪ-ˌrɪ-ˌrɪ*
 \-lɔr-ɪ-ˌrɪ-ˌrɪ/ *n*, *pl* **py-lor-ic**, lit. gatekeeper, fr. *pylos*: the opening
 in a vertebrate from the stomach into the intestine

pyo-dar-ma \ˈpi-ə-ˌdɑr-mə/ *n* [NL]: a bacterial skin inflammation
 marked by pusy lesions — **pyo-det-mic** \-mɪk/ *adj*
pyo-gen-ic \ˈpi-ə-ˌjɛn-ɪk/ *adj* [ISV]: producing pus; *spec* by
 derivation

py-or-rhea \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɪ-ə/ *n* [NL]: a discharge of pus; *marked*: pu-
 rulent inflammation of the sockets of the teeth leading us; to loosening
 of the teeth — **py-or-rheal** \-rɪ-əl/ *adj*

pyr- or **pyro-** *comb form* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *pyr* — more
 at FIRE] 1: fire 2: heat (pyrometer) (pyrochemistry) 3: produced
 by or in the tetraol system 4: of or relating to a radical
 from a corresponding ortho acid by loss of one molecule of
 water from two molecules of acid (pyrophosphoric acid) 3: fever
 (pyrotolysis)

pyra-canth-a \ˈpi-ə-ˌkæn(ə)-ˌθɪ-ˌrɑ-ˌnθə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr.
 Gk *Pyracantha*], *tree*, fr. *pyr*, *antho* thorn — more at ACANTH-
 1: any of a small genus (*Pyracantha*) of Eurasian thornberry evergreen
 and half-evergreen shrubs of the rose family with alternate leaves,
 corymbs of white flowers, and small reddish pomes

pyra-canth-ic \ˈpi-ə-ˌkæn(ə)-ˌθɪ-ˌrɑ-ˌnθ-ɪk/ *adj*: of or relating to
 a living in fr. Gk, fr. *pyr*: 1: any of a very large heterogeneous
 family (Pyralidae) of mostly small slender long-legged moths —
pyralid *adj*

pyr-a-mid \ˈpi-ə-ˌmɪd/ *n* [L *pyramid-*,
pyramis] 1: Gk, of unknown origin
1: an ancient massive structure found
 esp. in Egypt having typically a square
 ground plan, outside walls in the form of
 four triangles that meet in a point at the
 top, and a flat inner surface representing a
 structure or object of similar form 2:
 a polyhedron having for its base a polygon and for faces triangles
 with a common vertex — see VOLUME table 3: a crystalline form
 each face of which intersects the vertical axis and either two lateral
 axes in the tetrahedral system or three axes in the octahedral
 structure built on a broad supporting base and narrowing gradually
 to an apex (socioeconomic ~) — **pyr-a-mi-dal** \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɑm-ɪd-əl/
adj, **pyr-a-mi-dal-ly** \-əl-ɪ/ *adv* — **pyr-a-mid-**



pyramids

pyramid *vb* 1: to enlarge one's holdings on an exchange on a
 continued rise by using paper profits as margin to buy additional
 amounts 2: to increase rapidly and progressively step by step on
 a broad base — **vr** 1: to arrange or build up as if on the base of a
 pyramid 2: to increase or to deal with

Py-ram-i-don \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɑm-ɪ-ˌdɔn/ *trademark* — used for aminopyrine
Py-ras-mus \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɑs-məs/ [L, fr. Gk *Pyramos*]: a legendary Baby-
 lonian and lover of Thise

py-ran \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɑn/ *n* [ISV]: either of two parent cyclic com-
 pounds C₄H₄O that contain five carbon atoms and one oxygen atom
 in the ring — **pyran-oid** \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɑn-ɔɪd/ *adj*
pyr-ar-ge-y-ite \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɑr-ɪ-ˌɡɪt/ *n*, *pl* **pyr-ar-ge-y-ites** *n* [Gk *pyr* +
argyros silver — more at ARGENT]: a mineral Ag₂Sb₂S₃ consisting of
 silver antimony sulfide that occurs in rhombohedral crystals or
 massive nodules with a dark red or black color with a metallic adamantine
 luster

pyre \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛ/ *n* [L *pyrus*, fr. Gk, fr. *pyr* fire — more at FIRE]:
 a combustible heap for burning a dead body as a funeral rite;
 broadly: a pile to be burned

pyre-nol \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛn-ɔɪd/ *n* [NL *pyrena*, fr. Gk *pyrēn* stone of a
 fruit; akin to Gk *pyrēn*, *pyrē* wheat — more at FURZE]: the stone of a
 drupelet; broadly: a small hard nutlet

py-re-oid \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛ-ɔɪd/ *n* [ISV, fr. NL *pyrena*]: one of
 the protein bodies in the chromatophores of various low organisms
 that act as a reserve source of starch

pyre-thr-in \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛθ-rɪn/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *pyrethrum*]
 1: either of two oily liquid esters C₂₁H₃₂O₅ and C₂₁H₃₄O₅ that have
 high insecticidal properties and that occur esp. in pyrethrum
 flowers

py-re-thr-um \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛθ-rəm/ *n* [L, pellicitory, fr. Gk *pyreth-*
thron, fr. *pyr* fire] 1: any of several chrysanthemums with finely
 divided often aromatic leaves including ornamentals as well as
 important sources of insecticides 2: an insecticide consisting of
 the dried heads of acy of several Old World chrysanthemums

py-re-thr-ic \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛθ-ɪk/ *adj* [NL *pyrethrus*, fr. Gk *pyrethros*, fr.
pyrethros fever, fr. *pyr*] 1: of or relating to fever 2: FEBRILE
pyr-erex \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛks/ *trademark* — used for glass and glassware re-
 sistant to heat, chemicals, or electricity

pyr-erex-ia \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛks-ɪ-ə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *pyreresis* to be feverish, fr.
pyrethros]: abnormal elevation of body temperature 2: FEVER — **pyr-erex-ial**
 \-ɪ-əl/ *adj* — **pyr-erex-ic** \-ɪk/ *adj*
pyr-er-ol-ic or **pyr-er-ol-ic** \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɛθ-ɪk-ˌɔl-ɪk/ *n* [ISV]: an
 instrument for measuring the sun's radiant energy as received at
 the earth

pyr-ic \ˈpi-ə-ˌrɪk/ *n* [ISV, fr. Gk *pyrrique*, fr. Gk *pyr*]: resulting
 from fire, or associated with burning
pyr-i-dine \ˈpi-ə-ˌdɪn/ *n* [*pyr* + *-id-ine*]: a toxic water-soluble
 flammable liquid base C₅H₇N of pungent odor obtained by dis-

tilation of bone oil or as a by-product of cooking that is used as the parent of many naturally occurring organic compounds and is used as a solvent and a denaturant for alcohol and in the manufacture of pharmaceuticals and waterproofing agents
pyr-1-dox-al \pī-rə-ˈdāk-səl\ n [ISV, fr. *pyridoxine*] a crystalline aldehyde C₈H₉NO₃ of the vitamin B₆ group that occurs as a phosphorylative enzyme
pyr-1-dox-amine \pī-rə-ˈdāk-sə-mēn\ n [ISV *pyridoxamine* + *amine*] a crystalline amine C₈H₁₁N₂O₂ of the vitamin B₆ group that occurs as a phosphate active as a coenzyme
pyr-1-dox-ine also **pyr-1-dox-in** \pī-rə-ˈdāk-sēn, -sən\ n [*pyridine* + *-ox-* + *-ine*] a crystalline phenolic alcohol C₈H₉NO₃ of the vitamin B₆ group that occurs as a phosphate active and convertible in the organism into pyridoxal and pyridoxamine
pyr-1-form \pī-rə-ˈfɔrm\ *adj* [NL *pyriformis*, fr. ML *pyrum* gen. form of *L. pīrum* + *L. -iformis* -*iform* + *form* as *PEARL*] having the form of a pear
pyr-1-imine \pī-rim-ə-dēn, -pə-\ n [ISV, alter. of *pyridine*] 1: a fecble organic base C₄H₇N₂ of penetrating odor 2: a derivative of pyrimidine; *esp*: a base (as cytosine) that is an important component of nucleotides
py-rīte \pī(r)ˈrīt, rī\ n [*pyrites*]; a common mineral that consists of iron disulfide FeS₂ has a pale brass-yellow color and metallic luster, and is burned in making sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid
py-rī-tēs \pə-ˈrīt-ēz, pī-\ n, *pl* **py-rī-tēs** [L. flint, fr. Gk *pyrrhēs* of iron or fire, fr. *pyr* fire] any of various metallic-looking sulfides or selenides of which pyrite is the commonest — **py-rī-tic** \pī-rī-tik\ *adj*
py-ro-1-cate-chol \pī-rə-ˈkāt-sə-ˈchəl, -shəl, -chəl, -shōl\ n [ISV *pyr-* + *catechol* (C₆H₃O₂)₂] a crystalline phenol C₈H₄(OH)₂ obtained by pyrolysis of various natural substances (as resins and lignins) but usu. made synthetically and used esp. as a photographic developer and an organic synthesis
py-ro-cel-li-tose \pī-rə-ˈsēl-ī-tōs, -tōz\ n: cellulose nitrate that is of lower degree of nitration than gunotton and is used in smokeless powders
py-ro-chem-i-cal \ˈkēm-ī-kəl\ *adj*: relating to or involving chemical activity at high temperatures — **py-ro-chem-i-cal-ly** \ˈkē-ˈlī\ *adv*
py-ro-clas-tic \ˈklas-tik\ *adj*: formed by fragmentation as a result of volcanic or igneous action
py-ro-con-den-sa-tion \ˈkän-dem-ˈsā-shən, -dän-\ n: chemical condensation brought about by heat
py-ro-ton \pī-rə-ˈtɔn, -kāt-\ n: cellulose nitrate containing about 12.6 percent nitrogen and used in smokeless powders
py-ro-electric \pī-rə-ˈle-ˈlek-trik\ *adj* [ISV, back-formation fr. *pyroelectricity*]: of, relating to, or exhibiting pyroelectricity
py-ro-elec-tri-city \ˈle-ˈlek-tris-ət-ē, -trīs-tē\ n [ISV]: electrification produced on various crystals by changes of temperature
py-ro-gal-late \pī-rə-ˈgāl-ət, -ˈgō-lāt\ n: a salt or ester of pyrogallol
py-ro-gal-lic acid \pī-rə-ˈgāl-ik, -ˈgō-līk-\ n [ISV]: PYROGALLOL
py-ro-gal-lol \pī-rə-ˈgāl-əl, -əl\ n: a poisonous bitter crystalline phenol C₆H₃(OH)₃ with weak acid properties obtained usu. by oxidation of pyridic acid and used esp. as a photographic developer
py-ro-gen \pī-rə-ˈjən\ n [ISV]: a fever-producing substance
py-ro-gen-ic \pī-rə-ˈjēn-ik\ also **py-ro-ge-nous** \pī-rāj-ə-nəs\ *adj* [ISV] 1: producing or produced by heat or fever 2: of igneous origin — **py-ro-ge-nic-ly** \pī-rə-ˈjē-nis-ət-ē\ n
py-ro-lig-ne-ous \pī-rə-ˈlīg-nē-əs\ *adj* [F *pyroigneux*, fr. *pyrro* igneous wood + *L. lignosus*, fr. *lignum* wood — more at LIGNOUS]: obtained by destructive distillation of wood
pyroigneous acid n: an acid reddish brown aqueous liquid containing chiefly acetic acid, methanol, wood oils, and tars
py-ro-lu-site \pī-rəl-ū-ˈsīt, -sī\ n [G *pyrolusit*, fr. Gk *pyr-* + *laosis* washing, fr. *lao* to wash] a mineral MnO₂ containing small amounts of manganese dioxide that is of an iron-black or dark steel-gray color and metallic luster, is usu. soft, and is the most important ore of manganese
py-ro-ly-sis \pī-rəl-ə-ˈsīs\ n [NL]: chemical change brought about by the action of heat — **py-ro-lyt-ic** \pī-rə-ˈlīt-ik\ *adj*
py-ro-lyt-ic-ally \pī-rə-ˈlīt-ik-ē\ *adv*
py-ro-ly-zate \pī-rəl-ə-ˈzāt\ n: a product of pyrolysis
py-ro-ly-zed \pī-rə-ˈlīz-əd\ *vt*: to subject to pyrolysis
py-ro-man-cy \pī-rə-man(t)-sē\ n [ME *pyromancie*, fr. MF, fr. LL *pyromantia*, fr. Gk *pyromantia*, fr. *pyr* fire + *mantia* divination — more at *MANCY*] a divination by means of fire or flames
py-ro-ma-ni-c \pī-rə-ˈmā-ni-ək\ *adj*: irresistible
py-ro-ma-ni-c-ally \pī-rə-ˈmā-ni-ək-əl\ *adv*: an irresistible impulse to start fires — **py-ro-ma-ni-c-ally** \pī-rə-ˈmā-ni-ək-əl\ *adv*
py-ro-met-al-lur-gy \ˈmet-ŕ-ə-jē-ri\ n [ISV]: chemical metallurgy depending on heat action (as roasting and smelting)
py-ro-met-er \pī-rə-ˈmē-tēr\ n [ISV]: an instrument for measuring temperature esp. when beyond the range of mercurial thermometers usu. by the increase of electric resistance in a metal, by the generation of electric current by a thermocouple, or by the increase in intensity of light radiated by a incandescent body
py-ro-met-er-ic-ally \pī-rə-ˈmē-tēr-ik-ē\ *adv*: **py-ro-met-er-ic-ally** \pī-rə-ˈmē-tēr-ik-ē\ *adv* — **py-ro-met-er-ic-ly** \pī-rə-ˈmē-tēr-ik-ē\ *adv*
py-ro-mor-phite \pī-rə-ˈmɔr-fīt, -fī\ n [G *pyromorphit*, fr. Gk *pyr-* + *morphē* form]: a mineral Pb₃(PO₄)₂ consisting of a lead chloride and phosphate and occurring in green, yellow, brown, gray, or white crystals or masses
py-ro-ne \pī-rə-nē\ n [ISV]: either of two isomeric carbonyl compounds C₅H₈O₂ derived from pyran, also: a derivative of either
py-ro-nine \pī-rə-nēn\ n [ISV *pyr-* + *-on* + *-ine*]: any of several basic xanthene dyes used chiefly as biological stains — **py-ro-nic-ly** \pī-rə-nē-nē-ki\ *adv*
py-ro-nite \pī-rə-nīt\ n [ME *pyrope*, fr. red gem, fr. MF, fr. L *pyropus*, red bronze, fr. Gk *pyropos*, lit., fiery-eyed, fr. *pyr* + *ōp*, *ōps* eye — more at *EVE*]: a magnesium-aluminum garnet that is deep red in color and is frequently used as a gem
py-ro-phor-ic \pī-rə-ˈfɔr-ik, -fār-\ *adj* [NL *pyrophorus*, fr. Gk *pyrophoros* fire-bearing, fr. *pyr* fire + *phoros* phoros] 1: igniting spontaneously 2: emitting sparks when scratched or struck esp. with steel
py-ro-phos-phat-ic \pī-rə-ˈfās-fāt\ n: a salt or ester of pyro-

phosphoric acid — **py-ro-phos-phat-ic** \pī-rə-ˈfās-fāt-ik\ *adj*
py-ro-phos-pho-ric acid \pī-rə-ˈfās-fōr-ik, -fār-, -fās-fōr-ik-\ n [ISV]: crystalline acid H₂PO₄ that forms colorless orthophosphoric acid is heated or prepared in the form of salts by heating acid salts of orthophosphoric acid
py-ro-phy-lite \pī-rə-ˈfīl-īt, pī-rā-ˈfā-ˈlīt\ n [Gk *pyrophyllit*, fr. *pyr* fire + *phyllon* leaf — more at *PLATE*]: a white or greenish mineral Al₂Si₄O₁₀(OH)₂ that is a hydrous aluminum silicate, resembles talc, and occurs in a foliated form or in compact masses
py-ro-sis \pī-rə-sīs\ n [NL, fr. Gk *pyros* burning, fr. *pyron* to burn, fr. *pyr* fire — more at *FIRE*] + *HEARTBURN*
py-ro-sul-fur-ic acid \pī-rə-ˈsəl-fūr-ik\ n: a salt of pyrosulfuric acid
py-ro-sul-fur-ic acid \pī-rə-ˈsəl-fūr-ik-\ n [ISV]: an unstable crystalline acid H₂S₂O₇ usu. handled commercially as a thick oily fuming liquid and converted to sulfuric acid when mixed with water
py-ro-tech-nic \pī-rə-ˈtek-nik\ *adj* [F *pyrotechnique*, fr. Gk *pyr* fire + *techne* art]: of or relating to pyrotechnics
py-ro-tech-ni-cal-ly \pī-rə-ˈtek-nik-əl-ē\ *adv*
py-ro-tech-nic 1 *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* *in constr*: the art of making or the manufacture and use of fireworks 2 *pl* a: materials (as fireworks) for flares or signals b: a display of fireworks 3: a spectacular display (as of oratory) — usu. used in *pl.* — **py-ro-tech-ni-cally** \pī-rə-ˈtek-nik-əl-ē\ *adv*
py-ro-xene \pī-rə-ˈkēn, -sən, -pə-\ n [F *pyroxène*, fr. Gk *pyr* + *xenos* stranger]: any of a group of igneous-rock-forming silicate minerals that contain calcium, sodium, magnesium, iron, or aluminum, used often in short pyroelectric crystals or massive, are often laminated, and occur from white to dark green or black — **py-ro-xenic** \pī-rə-ˈkēn-ik, -sən-ik\ *adj*
py-ro-x-enite \pī-rə-ˈkēn-sīt, -nīt, -pə-\ n: an igneous rock that is free from olivine and is composed essentially of pyroxene
py-ro-xyl-in \pī-rə-ˈsəl-ən\ n [ISV *pyr-* + Gk *xylon* wood] 1: a flammable cellulose nitrate used as a propellant with less than 12.5 percent nitrogen that is less explosive than gunotton, soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol or other organic solvents, and used esp. in making plastics, lacquers, and other coatings 2: a pyroxylin product
pyr-1 \pī-rə-ˈwɔn\ n [L, fr. Gk]: the wife of Deucalion
pyr-rhic \pī-rīk-\ n [L *pyrrhichius*, fr. Gk (*pyros*) *pyrrhichios*, fr. *pyrrhichē*, a kind of dance]: a metrical foot consisting of two short or unaccented syllables — **pyr-rhic-ly** \pī-rīk-əl-ē\ *adv*
Pyrrhic victory \pī-rīk-ē-ˈvikt-ri\ n [Pyrrhos 1722 b.c. King of Epirus who sustained heavy losses in defeating the Romans]: a victory won at excessive cost
Pyrrho-nism \pī-rə-ˈniz-əm\ n [F *pyrrhonisme*, fr. *Pyrrhon* Pyrrho, 4th cent. B.C. Gk philosopher, fr. Gk (*pyros*) *Pyrrhōn*] 1: the doctrines of the founder of a school of skeptics in Greece 2: total or radical skepticism — **Pyrrho-nist** \pī-rə-ˈnɪst\ n
pyr-rho-lite \pī-rə-ˈrō-līt, -līt\ n [modif. of Gk *pyrrhōlit*, fr. Gk *pyrrhōs* redness, fr. *pyrros* red, fr. *pyr* fire — more at *FIRE*]: a bronze-colored mineral FeS of metallic luster that consists of ferrous sulfide and is attracted by the magnet
pyr-rhu-lox-ia \pī-rə-ˈrū-lōk-sē-ə\ n [NL, genus name, fr. *Pyrrhula*, genus of birds, fr. *pyr* fire + *rhūloxi* by the crabapple] a colorful showy finch (*Pyrrhuloxia sinuata*) of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico having the back gray and the breast and crest rose-colored in the male and yellowish in the female
pyr-rol \pī-rə-ˈrɔl, -rɔl\ n [Gk *pyrros* red, fr. *pyr* fire — more at *FIRE*]: a colorless weakly basic liquid C₄H₆ that smells like pyrrolidone and is the parent of many compounds
pyr-ruv-ate \pī-rū-ˈvāt, pī-rə-ˈrū-ˈvāt\ n: a salt or ester of pyruvic acid
pyr-uvic acid \pī-rū-ˈvīk-, pī-rə-ˈrū-ˈvīt-\ n [ISV *pyr-* + *uva* grape — more at *UVULA*]: a liquid keto acid C₃H₄COOCH that smells like acetic acid and is an important intermediate in metabolism
pyr-thag-o-re-an \pə-ˈthag-ə-rē-ən\ (pī-ˈtə-\ n: one of a group professing to be followers of the Greek philosopher Pythagoras and stressing mathematics, astronomy, music, metempsychosis, and the mystical significance of numbers — **Pythagorean** *adj*, *n*
Pythia \pī-thē-ə-\ n [L, fr. Gk, fem. of *pythios*]: a priestess and prophetess of Apollo at Delphi
Pythi-ad \pī-thē-əd\ n [Gk *Pythia*, the Pythian games, fr. neut. *pythios*], the four-year period between celebrations of the Pythian games in ancient Greece
Pythian \pī-thē-ən\ *adj* [L *pythius* of Delphi, fr. Gk *pythios*, fr. *Pythō* Pytho, former name of Delphi, Greece] 1: of or relating to the ancient Greek god Apollo esp. as patron deity of Delphi 2: of or relating to games celebrated at Delphi every four years
Pythi-as \pī-thē-əs\ n [Gk]: a friend of Damon condemned to death by Dionysus of Syracuse
py-thon \pī-thən, -thən\ n [L, monstrous serpent killed by Apollo, fr. Gk *Pythōn*]: a large constricting snake (as a boa); *esp*: any of a genus (*Python*) including the largest recent snakes — **py-thon-ine** \pī-thē-nīn\ *adj*
py-tho-ness \pī-thē-nēs\ n [ME *pythonesse*, fr. MF *pythonesse*, fr. L *Pythionissa*, fr. Gk *Pythōn*, spirit of divination, fr. *Pythō*, seat of the Delphic oracle] 1: a woman supposed to have a spirit of divination 2: a priestess of Apollo held to have prophetic powers — **py-thon-ic** \pī-thən-ik\ *adj*
py-ur-ia \pī-ˈyūr-ē-ə-\ n [NL]: pus in the urine; also: a condition in which pus occurs
pyx \pīks\ n [ME, fr. ML *pyxis*, fr. L, box, fr. Gk — more at *BOX*] 1: a container for the reserved Host; *esp*: a usu. watch-shaped case used to carry the Eucharist to the sick 2: a box used in a mint for deposit of sample coins reserved for testing weight
pyx-id-ium \pīk-sīd-ē-əm\ n, *pl* **pyx-id-ia** \pī-ē-\ [NL, fr. Gk *pyxidion*, dim. of *pyxis*] 1: a capsular fruit that dehisces so that the upper part falls off like a cap 2: CAPSULE 2b
pyx-ile \pīk-sē-\ n [by shortening & alter. fr. NL *Pyxidanthra*, genus name of a creeper, fr. *Pyxidanthra barbata*] of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina that is related to the true harts and has usu. white star-shaped flowers
pyx-is \pīk-sīs\ n, *pl* **pyx-ides** \sə-dēz\ [NL, fr. L, box] + PYXIDION 1

o abnt; o kitten; or further; a back; ā baker; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

q: to separate into either more or fewer than four parts (~ an orange) *c archaic*; to divide (a human body) into four parts **2**: to provide with lodging or shelter **3**: to crisscross (an area) in many directions **4 a**: to arrange or bear (as different coats of arms) quarterly on one escutcheon **b**: to add (a coat of arms) to others on one escutcheon **5**: to adjust or locate (as cranks) at right angles in a machine ~ **vi** **1**: to occupy a residence **2**: to express a district **3**: to change from one quarter to another (the moon ~) **4**: to strike on a ship's quarter (the wind ~s)

quarterly adj: consisting of or equal to a quarter

quarter-terge \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-ʃi/ **n**: a quarterly payment, tax, wage, or allowance

quarter-back \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'bæk, 'kwɔrt-ɔ-bæk/ **n**: a backfield player in football who calls the signals and directs the offensive play of his team

quarterback **vt** **1**: to call the signals and direct the offensive play of (a football team) **2**: to give executive direction to; boss

quarter crack **n**: a sand crack seen in a horse's forefoot

quarter day **n**: the day beginning a quarter of the year and often when a quarterly payment falls due

quarter-deck \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'dek/ **n**: the stern area of a ship's upper deck **2**: a part of a deck on a naval vessel set aside by the captain for ceremonial and official use

quarter-final \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'fɪn-əl/ **adj** **1**: being next to the semifinal in an elimination tournament **2**: of or participating in a quarterfinal

quarterfinal **n**: **1**: a quarterfinal match **2 pl**: a quarterfinal round — **quar-ti-fɪn-əl** **adv**

quarter horse **n**: [fr. its high speed for distances up to a quarter of a mile] an alert cobby muscular horse developed for great endurance under the saddle

quarter hour **n**: 15 minutes **2**: any of the quarter points of an hour

quarter-ter \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-ri/ **n**: a division into quarters or some other number of parts **2 a**: the providing of living quarters **b**: LODGING **3**: a ranging to and fro; CRISSCROSSING **4 a**: the division of an escutcheon containing different coats of arms into quarters or compartments **b**: a quarter of an escutcheon or the coat of arms on it

quartering **adj** **1**: coming from a point well abaft the beam of a ship but not directly astern (~ waves) **2**: lying at right angles (~ cranks of a locomotive)

quarterly \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-ʃi/ **adv**: at 3-month intervals (interest compounded ~)

quarterly adj **1**: computed for or payable at 3-month intervals (~ premium) **2**: recurring, issued, or spaced at 3-month intervals (~ meeting) **3**: divided into heraldic quarters or compartments

quarterly n: a periodical published four times a year

Quarterly Meeting **n**: an organizational unit of the Society of Friends usu. composed of several Monthly Meetings

quarter-master \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'mas-tɜr, 'kwɔrt-ɔ-'mas-/ **n**: **1**: a petty officer who attends to a ship's helm, binnacle, and signals **2**: an army officer who provides clothing and subsistence for a body

quarter-orn \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'ɔrn/ **n**: [ME *quaterorn*, fr. OF, quarter of a pound, quarter of a hundred, fr. *quartier* quarter] **1**: a fourth part; **QUARTER** **2 Brit**: a loaf of bread weighing about four pounds

quarter note **n**: a musical note equal in time value to a fourth of a whole note; also called *quater*

quarter-phase \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'fāz/ **adj**: DIPHASE

quarter-saw \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'sɔ/ **vi**: to saw (a log) into quarters and then into planks in which the annual rings are nearly at right angles to the wide face

quarter section **n**: a tract of land that is half a mile square and contains 160 acres in the U.S. government system of land surveying

quarter sessions **n pl** **1**: an English local court with limited original and appellate criminal and sometimes civil jurisdiction and often administrative functions held quarterly usu. by two justices of the peace or a county recorder in a borough

quarter town **n**: a local court with criminal jurisdiction and sometimes administrative functions in some states of the U.S.

quarter-staff \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛr-'staf/ **n**: a long stout staff formerly used as a weapon and wielded with one hand in the middle and the other between the middle and fore fingers

quarter tone **n**: **1**: a musical interval of one half a semitone **2**: a tone at an interval of one quarter

quar-tet also **quar-tette** \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛt/ **n**: [It *quartetto*, fr. *quarto* fourth, fr. *quartus* — more at **QUART**] **1**: a musical composition for four instruments or voices; **2**: a group or set of four; **esp**: the musicians that perform a quartet

quar-tic \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛk/ **adj** [L *quartus* fourth]: of the fourth degree (~ equation) — **quar-tic** **n**

quar-tile \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛl, 'kwɔrt-'ɪl/ **n**: [HSV, fr. L *quartus*]: the value that divides a boundary or between two consecutive intervals in a frequency distribution of four intervals each containing one quarter of the total population

quar-to \k'wɔ(r)l-tɔ/ **n**: [L, abl. of *quartus* fourth] **1**: the size of a piece of paper cut four from a sheet; also: paper or a page of this size **2**: a book printed on four pages

quartz \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛz/ **n**: [G *quarz*]: a mineral SiO₂ consisting of a silicon dioxide that occurs in colorless and transparent or colored hexagonal crystals and also in crystalline masses — **quartz-ose** \k'wɔ(r)l-tɛz-ə/ **adj**

quartz battery **n**: STAMP MILL — called also *quartz mill*

quartz glass **n**: vitreous silica prepared also from pure quartz and noted for its transparency to ultraviolet radiation

quartz-ii-er-ous \k'wɔrt-'sɪf-(ə-r)ɪ-ʊz/ **adj**: bearing or containing quartz

quartz-ite \k'wɔrt-'sɪt/ **n**: [ISV]: a compact granular rock composed of quartz and derived from sandstone by metamorphism — **quartz-itic** \k'wɔrt-'sɪt-ɪk/ **adj**

quash \k'wɔsh, 'kwɔsh/ **vi** [ME *quassen*, fr. MF *casser*, *quasser* to annul, fr. LL *casare*, fr. L *casus* void, without effect; akin to *quash* to be without — *quash* [ASTRE]; to put an end to, set aside, or make void esp. by judicial action (~ an indictment)

quash **vt** [ME *quashen* to smash, fr. MF *quasser*, *casser*, fr. L *quassare* to shake violently, shatter, fr. *quassus*, pp. of *quater* to shake; akin to OE *hædan* to shake]: to suppress or extinguish completely; QUELL (~ a rebellion)

quasi \k'wɔz-'ɪ-, -sɪ; 'kwɔz-'ɪ-, 'kwɔz-'ɪ-/ **adv** [L, as if, as it were, approximately, fr. *quam* as + *si* if — more at **QUANTITY**, **SO**]: in some sense or degree: SEEMINGLY (*quasi-historical*) (*quasi-official*)

quasi adj **1**: having some resemblance usu. by possession of certain attributes (as function) (a ~ corporation) **2**: having a legal status but only by operation or construction of law and without reference to actual contrast

quasi-judicial \k'wɔz-'ɪ-jʊ-'dɪʃ-ɪ-əl/ **adj** **1**: having a partly judicial character by possession of the right to hold hearings on and conduct investigations into disputed claims and alleged infractions of rules and regulations and to make decisions in the general manner of courts (~ bodies) **2**: essentially judicial in character but not within the judicial power; function esp. as constitutionally defined (~ review) — **quasi-judicial-ly** \dɪ-'dɪʃ-(ə)-lɪ/ **adv**

quasi-legislative \k'wɔz-'ɪ-lɛj-ə-'slɪ-tɪv/ **adj** **1**: having a partly legislative character by possession of the right to make rules that have the force of law (a ~ agency) **2**: essentially legislative in character but not within the legislative power or function esp. as constitutionally defined (~ powers)

quasi-modo \k'wɔz-'ɪ-mɔd-(ə)-rɔ, 'kwɔz-'ɪ/ **n**: [ML *quasi modo geniti infantes* as newborn babes (words of the introit for Low Sunday)]: LOW SUNDAY

quasi-public \k'wɔz-'ɪ-pʌb-lik; see 'QUAS/ **adj**: essentially public (as in services rendered) although under private ownership or control (~ corporations)

quasi-sia \k'wɔsh-'ɪ-/ **n**: [NL, genus name, fr. *Quasi* 18th cent. Sw. *quasi* because Negro slave who discovered the medicinal value of *quasi-sia*]: a drug from the heartwood of various tropical trees of the allanths family used esp. as a bitter tonic and remedy for roundworms in children and as an insecticide

quaternary \k'wɔt-(ə)-rɪ-, nɛr-'ɛ-, k'wɔr-'tɛn-rɪ-/ **adj** [L *quaternarius* quaternary, fr. *quater* four, fr. *quattuor* four, fr. *quatuordecim* four tens or members; **QUADRUPL-** **2 cap**: of, relating to, or being the geological period from the end of the Tertiary to the present time or the corresponding system of rocks **3**: consisting of, containing, or being an atom united by four bonds to carbon atoms]

quaternary n: **1**: a member of a group fourth in order or rank **2 cap**: the Quaternary period or system of rocks

quaternary ammonium compound **n**: any of numerous strong bases and their salts derived from ammonium by replacement of the hydrogen atoms by organic radicals; an important esp. as surface-active agents, disinfectants, and drugs

quatern-ny-on \k'wɔr-'tɛn-'nɪ-/ **n**: [ME *quaternyon*, fr. LL *quaternion*, fr. *quater*, fr. *quaterni* four each, fr. *quater* four times; akin to L *quattuor* four — more at **QUART**] **1**: a set of four parts, things, or persons; **2**: a period of four years; **3**: a mathematical number composed of a real number and a vector and depending on one real and three imaginary units **4 pl**: the calculus of the quaternion

quater-n \k'wɔ-, trɪ-n, kwɔ-'n/ **n**: [fr. MF, fr. *quatre* four, fr. L *quattuor*]; a unit or group of four lines of verse

quater-foil \k'wɔr-'fɔɪl/ **n**: [ME *quaterfoil* set of four leaves, fr. MF *quatre* + ME *-foil* (as in *trefoil*)] **1**: a conventionalized representation of a flower with four petals or of a leaf with four leaflets **2**: a 4-lobed foliation in architecture

quater-fool \k'wɔr-'trɔ-'fʊl/ **n**: often cap [It, lit., four hundred; fr. *quattro* four, fr. *quattrocento* a hundred; **IN** at CINQUECENTO]: the 15th century esp. with reference to Italian literature and art

quater-lu-or-de-cil-ion \k'wɔt-ə-'wɔr-'dɪ-'sɪl-ɪ-ən/ **n**: often attr [L *quattuordecim* fourteen (fr. *quattuor* four + *decem* ten) + E *-illion* (as in *million*) — more at **TEN**] — see NUMBER TABLE

quaver \k'wɔv-ər/ **vb** **quaver-ingly** \k'wɔv-(ə)-rɪŋ/ [ME *quavere*, freq. of *quavere* to tremble] **vi** **1**: TREMBLE, SHAKE (~ing inwardly) **2**: TRILL **3**: to utter sound in tremulous tones ~ **vi**: to utter quaveringly **quaver-ingly** \k'wɔv-(ə)-rɪŋ-ɪ-əl/ **adv** — **quaver-ly** \k'wɔv-'lɪ-/ **adv**

quaver n: **1**: EIGHTH NOTE **2**: TRILL **3**: a tremulous sound

quay \k'e, 'k(w)ɔ/ **n**: [alt. of earlier *key*, fr. ME, fr. MF *caî*, of Celt origin; akin to *Corne* *kê* hedge, fence; akin to OE *hecg* hedge — more at **HEGGE**]: a stretch of paved bank or a solid artificial landing place beside navigable water for convenience in loading and unloading ships

quay-age \-ɪj/ **n**: **1**: a charge for use of a quay **2**: room on or for quays **3**: a system of quays

quay-side \-sɪd/ **n**: often attr **1**: land bordering on a quay

quean \k'wɛn/ [ME *queue*, fr. OE *cwene*; akin to OE *cwēn* woman, *quean*]; **1**: a disreputable woman; **2**: a prostitute **3** chiefly S: a woman who has one that is without or unmarried

quea-sily \k'wɛ-z-ɪ-/ **adv**: in a quasy manner

quea-siness \k'wɛ-z-ɪ-/ **n**: the quality or state of being queasy

quea-sy also **quea-zey** \k'wɛ-z-/ **adj** [ME *coysy*, *qwesye*] **1**: full of doubt; HAZARDOUS **2**: a causing nausea (~ motion) **b**: NAUSEATED **3 a**: causing uneasiness **b** (1): DELICATE, SQUEAMISH (2) **1**: a person who is easily nauseated

Que-bec \k'wi-'bɛk/ **n**: — a communications code word for the letter *q*

que-bracho \k'kɛ-'brɔch-(ə)-/ **n**: [AmerSp, alter. of *quebracha*, fr. Sp *quebrar* it breaks + *hacha* ax] **1**: any of several tropical American trees with hard wood; **esp**: a chiefly Argentine tree (fromopsis) one of the chief of the subic family **2**: a woman rich in tannins — called also *red quebracho* **2 a**: the wood of a quebracho **b**: a tannin-rich extract of the Argentine quebracho used in tanning leather

Que-chua \k'ɛch-(ə)-wɔ, 'kɛ-'tʃu-/ **n**: **pl** Quechua or Quechuas [Sp, Quechua *kéchuwa* plunderer, robber] **1 a** (1): a people element of Peru (2): a group of peoples constituting the dominant element of the Inca empire **b**: a member of any of these peoples **2 a**: the language of the Quechua people widely spoken by other Indian peoples of Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, Chile, and Argentina **b**: a language family comprising the Quechua language — **Que-chu-an** **adj** or **n**

queen \k'wɛn/ [ME *queene*, fr. OE *cwēn* woman, wife, *queene*; akin to Goth *gens* wife, Gk *gynē* woman, wife] **1 a**: the wife or widow of a king; **b**: the wife or widow of a tribal chief **2 a**: a female monarch; **b**: a female sovereign **3 a**: a woman eminent in rank, power, or attractions **b**: a goddess or a thing personified as female and having supremacy in a specified realm **c**: an attractive girl or woman; **esp**: a beauty contest winner **4**: the most privileged piece in a set of chessmen having the power to move

curve **b**: a peculiar trait; IDIOSYNCRASY **c**: ACCIDENT, VAGARY **2**: a groove separating a bead or other molding from adjoining members — **quirk-i-ly** \k'wɔrk-kə-lē/ *adv* — **quirk-i-ness** \k'kə-nəs/ *n* — **quirk-i-ly** \k'kə-*adj*

quirk *v*: to give a quirk to ~ *vi*: to make or exhibit a quirk

quirt \k'wɔrt/ *n* [MexSp *cuarta*] a riding whip with a short handle and a rawhide lash

quirt *v*: to strike or drive with a quirt

quising \k'kwiz-ŋ/ *n* [Vidkun Quisling †1945 Norw politician] a traitor who collaborates with the invaders

quits country *esp*: by serving in a puppet government — **quits-ling-ism** \k'kwiz-ŋ-iz-əm/ *n*

quit \k'wit/ *adj* [ME *quite*, *quit*, fr. OF *quite*]; released from obligation, charge, or penalty: ABSOLUTE; *esp*: FREE (of unnecessary fears)

quit *v* **quit** *quit*: **quit-ting** [ME *quiten*, *quitten*, fr. MF *quiter*, *quiter*, fr. OF, fr. *quite* free of] released, lit., at rest, fr. L *quietus* quiet, at rest] **1**: to set free: RELIEVE, RELEASE (~ oneself of fear) **2**: to make full payment of / pay up (~ a debt) **3**: CONDUCT, ACCOUT (the youths ~ themselves like men) **4**: a: to depart from or out of **b**: to leave the company of **c**: to relinquish, abandon, or give over (as a way of thought, acting, or living): FORSAKE **d**: to give up (an action, activity, or employment): LEAVE (~ a job) **e**: *vi* **1**: to cease normal, expected, or necessary action **2**: to give up employment **3**: to give up: admit defeat *syn* see GO, STOP

quit *n*: the act of quitting

quitch \k'witʃ/ *n* [assumed] ME *quiche*, fr. OE *cuice*; akin to OHG *quice* couch grass, OE *cuic* living — more at **quick**]; a couch grass (*Agropyron repens*)

quit-claim \k'wit-klām/ *v*: to release or relinquish a legal claim to; *esp*: to release a claim to or convey by a quitclaim deed *quitclaim n*

quitclaim deed *n*: a legal instrument used to release one person's right, title, or interest to another without providing a guarantee or warranty of title

quite \k'wit/ *adv* [ME, fr. *quite*, *adj.*, *quit*] **1**: COMPLETELY, WHOLLY (not ~ all) **2**: to an extreme; POSITIVELY (~ sure) **3**: to a considerable extent; RATHER (~ new) **4**: to the utmost

quit-rent \k'wit-rent/ *n*: a fixed rent payable to a feudal superior in commutation of services; *specif*: a fixed rent due from a socage tenant

quits \k'wits/ *adj* [ME, *quitt*, prob. fr. ML *quittus*, *alter*, of L *quies* at rest]; on even terms by repayment or requital

quittance \k'wit-(n)ts/ *n* **1**: a: discharge from a debt or an obligation **b**: a document evidencing quittance **2**: RECOMPENSE, REQUITAL

quilt \k'kwilt/ *n*: one that gives up too easily; *esp*: DEFEATIST

quilt *tor* \k'kwilt-ər/ [ME *quilture* *pus*, prob. fr. OF, act of boiling, fr. L *coctura*, fr. *coctus*, *pp*, of *coquere* to cook — more at **cook**]; a purulent inflammation of the feet *esp*: of horses and asses affecting chiefly the cartilage

quiver \k'kwiv-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *quivre*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *cozer* quiver, OHG *kuhhar*] **1**: a case for carrying arrows **2**: the arrows in a quiver

quiver *v* **quiver-er-ing** \k'kwiv-(ə-)ŋ/ *to come to rest* — used of an arrow

quiver *vb* **quiver-er-ing** \k'kwiv-(ə-)ŋ/ [ME *quiveren*, prob. fr. *quiver* agile, quick, fr. (assumed) OE *cwifer*]; to shake or move with a slight trembling motion

quiver *n*: the act or action of quivering; TREMOR

qui vive \k'kē-ˈvēv/ *n* [F *qui-vive*, fr. *qui vive* ? long live who ? challenge of a French sentry] **1**: CHALLENGE **2**: ALERT, LOOKOUT — used in the phrase on the *qui vive*

qui-xote \k'kwix-sat, kē-ˈhōt-ēv/ *n*, often *cap* [Don Quixote]: a quixotic person — **quix-o-tism** \k'kwix-sə-ˈtiz-əm/ *n* — **quix-o-try** \-sə-ˈtrē/ *n*

quix-ot-ic \k'kwix-ˈsɪt-ik/ *adj* [Don Quixote, hero of the novel *Don Quixote de la Mancha* (1605, 1615) by Cervantes]; idealistic to an impractical degree; *esp*: marked by rash lofty romantic ideas or extravagantly chivalrous action *syn* see IMAGINARY — **quix-ot-i-cal** \-i-kəl/ *adj* — **quix-ot-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)li/ *adv*

quizz \k'kwiz/ *n*, *pl* **quizzes** [origin unknown] **1**: an eccentric person **2**: a practical joke **3**: the act or action of quizzing; *specif*: a short oral or written test

quizz *v* **quizzed**; **quizz-ing** **1**: to make fun of: MOCK **2**: to look at inquisitively **3**: to question closely: EXAMINE — **quizz-er** *n*

quizz-i-cal \k'kwiz-i-kəl/ *adj* **1**: slightly eccentric; *opp*: **2**: BANNING, TEASING **3**: QUESTIONING, INQUISITIVE — **quizz-i-cal-i-ty** \k'kwiz-ə-kəl-ə-tē/ *n* — **quizz-i-cal-ly** \k'kwiz-i-k(ə-)li/ *adv*

quod \k'kwɔd/ *n* [origin unknown] *slang Brit*: PRISON



quirt

quod-li-bet \k'kwɔd-lē-ˈbet/ *n* [ME, subtle theological question proposed as an exercise for argument, fr. ML *quodlibetum*, fr. L *quodlibet*, *neut*, of *quidlibet* *any whatever*, fr. *qui* who, *what* + *libet* it pleases, fr. *libere* to please — more at **who**, **LOVE**]; a whimsical combination of familiar melodies or texts

quod-lore *var* of **QUARROG**

quoin \k'kwɔɪn/ *n* [alter, of *cofin*] **1**: a solid exterior angle (as of a building) **b**: one of the blocks forming it **2**: the keystone or a voussoir of an arch **3**: a wooden or expandable metal block used by printers to lock up a form within a chase

quoin *vt* **1**: to equip (a type form) with **quoins** **2**: to provide with **quoins** (red walls)

quoin \k'kwɔɪn/ *n* [ME *coife*] **1**: a flattened ring of iron or circle of rope used in a throwing game **2** *pl* but *sing* in *constr*: a game played with quoits

quoin *vt*: to throw like a quoit

quoin-dam \k'kwɔɪn-dəm, -ˈdām/ *adj* [L, at one time, formerly, fr. *quom*, *cum* when; akin to L *qui* who — more at **who**]: FORMER, SOMETIME (a ~ friend)

Quon-sat \k'kwɔn(t)-sət, k'kwɔn-ˈzət/ *trademark* — used for a prefabricated shelter set on a foundation of bolted steel trusses and built of a semicircular arching roof of corrugated metal insulated with wood fiber

quorum \k'kwɔr-əm, k'wɔr-ˈəm/ [ME, quorum of justices of the peace, fr. L, of whom, *gen. pl.* of *qui* who; fr. the wording of the commission fraternity issued to justices of the peace] **1**: the number — usually a majority of officers or members of a body that when fully assembled is legally competent to transact business **2**: a select group **3**: a Mormon body comprising those in the same grade of priesthood

quo \k'kwɔ-ə/ *n* [ML, fr. L *quota* *parts* how great a part] **1**: a proportional part or share; *esp*: the share or proportion assigned to each in a division or to each member of a body **2**: the number or amount constituting a proportional share

quot-able \k'kwɔt-ə-bəl/ *also* \k'kɔt-/ *adj*: fit for or worth quoting

quot-a-tion \k'kwɔt-ˈɪz-ən/ *also* \k'kɔt-/ *n*: something that is quoted; *esp*: a passage referred to, repeated, or adduced **2**: the act or process of quoting **b**: the naming or publishing of current bids and offers or prices of securities or commodities; *also*: the bids, offers, or prices so named or published

quotation mark *n*: one of a pair of punctuation marks " " or " " or " " used chiefly to indicate the beginning and the end of a quotation in which the exact phraseology of another or of a text is directly cited

quote \k'kwɔt/ *also* \k'kɔt/ *vb* [ML *quotare* to mark the number of, number references, fr. L *quotus* of what number or quantity, fr. *quor* how many, (as) many; as; akin to L *qui* who — more at **who**] **vt** **1**: a: to speak or write (a passage) from another *usu.* with credit acknowledgment **b**: to repeat a passage from *esp.* in substantiation or illustration **2**: to cite in illustration (~ cases) **3**: a: to name (the current price) of a commodity, stock, or bond **b**: to give exact information on **4**: to set off by quotation marks ~ *vi* **1**: to inform a hearer or reader that matter following is quoted

quote *n* **1**: QUOTATION **2**: QUOTATION MARK

quoth \k'kwɔθ/ *vb* *post* [ME, past of *quethen* to say, fr. OE *cuethen*; akin to OHG *quedan* to say] *archaic*; *said* — used chiefly in the first and third persons with a postpositive subject

quotha \k'kwɔθ-ə/ *interj* [alter, of *quoth he*] *archaic* — used *esp.* to express surprise or contempt

quod-tid-i-an \k'kwɔd-ˈtɪd-ē-ən/ *adj* [ME *cotidianus*, fr. MF, fr. L *quodtidanus*, *cotidianus*, fr. *quodtidie* every day, fr. *quod* (as many as) *days* day — more at **DEITY**] **1**: OCCURRING EVERY DAY (~ fever) **2**: COMMONPLACE, ORDINARY *syn* see **DAILY**

quod-tient \k'kwɔd-ʃənt/ *n* [ME *quodient*, *modif.* of L *quotiens* how many times, fr. *quot* how many] **1**: the number resulting from the division of one number by another **2**: the numerical ratio *usu.*, multiplied by 100 between a test score and a measurement on which that score might be expected largely to depend (intelligence ~) (<accomplishment ~) **3**: QUOTA, SHARE

quo-wa-r-ant \k'kwɔ-wə-ˈrɑnt(-)ō, -ˈrɑnt-/ *n* [ML, by what warrant, fr. the wording of the writ] **1**: a: an English writ formerly requiring a person to show by what authority he exercises a public office, franchise, or liberty **b**: a legal proceeding for a like purpose begun by an information **2**: the legal action begun by a quo warranto

Qur-an or **Qur-an** \k'kʊr-ˈɑn, -ˈrɑn; k'kɔ(r)-ˈɑn, -ˈfɪn/ *var* of **KORAN**

qursh \k'kɔ(r)ʃ/ or **qu-rush** \k'kʊr-sʃ/ *n* [Ar *qirsh*] — see **RIYAL** at **MONEY** table



quoins of stone set in brickwork



r \r'ak-, *n*, often cap, often attrib **1** a: the 18th letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **r** **2**: a graphic device for reproducing the sound of **r** **3**: a musical note, esp. as the 17th or when it is used for the 10th the 18th in order or class **4**: something shaped like the letter **R**

Ra \r'a (Egypt r) **1**: the great pod of the sun and the chief deity of historical Egypt **2**: a deity of the ancient Egyptians **3**: *ra-ba-to* *ra-b'at* (-b'at) [*modif.* of MF *rabat*, lit., act of turning down]; a wide lace-edged collar of the early 17th century often stiffened to stand high at the back

rab-bit \r'ab-ət *n* [ME *rabēt*, fr. MF *rabat* act of heating down, fr. OF *rabotter* to heat down, reduce — more at **REHEAT**]; a channel, groove, or recess cut out of the edge or face of any body; *esp*: one intended to receive another member (as a panel)

rabbit vt **1**: to cut a rabbit in **2**: to unite the edges of in a rabbit joint **3**: to become joined by fitting together

rabbit joint *n*: a joint formed by fitting together rabbeted boards or timbers

rab-bi \r'ab-, -i *n* [LL, fr. Gk *rhabbō*, fr. Heb *rabbi* my master, fr. *rab* master + *-i* my] **1**: MASTER, TEACHER — used by Jews as a term of address **2**: a Jew qualified to expound and explain the halakah and other Jewish or rabbinic authorities simpler than that developed the Talmudic basis of orthodox Judaism during the first centuries of the Christian era **3**: a Jew trained and ordained for professional religious leadership; *specif*: the official leader of a Jewish congregation

rab-bin \r'ab-ən *n* [F]: **RABBI**

rab-bin-ate \r'ab-nət-, -nāt *n* **1**: the office or tenure of a rabbi **2**: a group of rabbis

rab-bin-ic \r'ab-'hin-ik, -rə- *adj* **1**: of or relating to rabbis or their writings **2**: of or preparing for the rabbinate **3**: comprising or belonging to any of several sects of rabbis characters simpler than the square Hebrew letters — **rab-bin-ic-al** \-i-kəl *adj* — **rab-bin-ic-al-ly** \-k(-ə-lē) *adv*

Rabbinic Hebrew *n*: the Hebrew used esp. by medieval rabbis

rab-bin-ism \r'ab-ən-iz-əm *n*: rabbinic teachings and traditions

rab-bit \r'ab-ət *n*, *pl* *rabbits* often attrib (*see* **RABBIT**) **1**: a small long-eared mammal (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) of the hare family that differs from ordinary hares in producing naked young and in its burrowing habits **2**: HARE **3**: the pelt of a rabbit **4**: WELSH RABBIT — **rab-bit-ly** \-lē *adv*

rab-bit-er \r'ab-ət-ər *n*: a person who kills or hunts rabbits

rab-bit-eye \-i-ē *n*: a blueberry (*Vaccinium oshet*) of the south-eastern U.S.

rabbit lever *n*: TULAREMIA

rabbit punch *n*: a short chopping blow delivered to the back of the neck or the base of the skull

rab-bit-ry \r'ab-ət-ri *n*: a place where domestic rabbits are kept; *also*: a rabbit-raising enterprise

rab-ble \r'ab-əl *n* [ME *rabell*] **1**: a pack or swarm of animals or insects **2**: a disorganized or confused collection of things **3**: a disorganized or disorderly crowd of people; *moos* **4**: the lowest class of people

rab-ble \r'ab-'bl-ing \(-ə-'lŋ) *n*: to insult or assault by a mob

rab-ble *n* [F *rabie* fire shovel, fr. ML *rotabulum*, alter. of L *rotabulum*, fr. *rotas*, pp. of *ruere* to dig up — more at **RUG**]; an iron bar with the end bent for use like a rake in puddling iron; *also*: a similar device used in a melting, refining, or roasting furnace

rab-ble \r'ab-'bl-ing \(-ə-'lŋ) *n*: to stir or skim with a rabble — **rab-ber** \r'ab-(-ə-'lŋ) *n*

rab-ble-ment \r'ab-əl-'mənt *n* **1**: **RABBLE** **2**: DISTURBANCE

rab-ble-rous-er \r'ab-əl-'rə-z-ər *n*: one that stirs up (as in hatred or violence) the masses of the people; DEMAGOGUE

Ra-be-l \r'ab-əl *n*: a rabble; *also*: a style of relating to, or characteristic of, Rabelais or his works **2**: marked by or manifesting gross robust humor, extravagance of caricature, or bold naturalism

Ra-bi \r'ab-ə *n* [Ar *rabī*]: either of two months of the Muhammadan year: **a**: the 3d month **b**: the 4th month

ra-bic \r'ab-'hik *adj* **1**: of or relating to rabies **2**: extremely violent; **FURIOUS** **3**: going to extreme lengths in expressing or pursuing a feeling, interest, or opinion **4**: affected with rabies — **ra-bid-ly** \-hīd-lē *adv*, **ra-bi-** \-ə- *n* — **ra-bid-ly** \r'ab-əd-lē *adv* — **ra-bid-ness** \-əd-ness *n*

ra-bies \r'ab-'hēz *n*, *pl* *rabies* [NL, fr. L *madness*, fr. *rabere* to rave — more at **RAGE**]; a acute virus disease of the nervous system of warm-blooded animals us. transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal

rac-coon \r'ak-'kūn *also* *rə-* *n*, *pl* *raccoons* or *raccoons* [*Etymology uncertain* (in some Algonquian language of Virginia)] **1**: a small flesh-eating mammal (*Procyon lotor*) of No. America that is chiefly gray, has a bushy ringed tail, and lives chiefly in trees **2**: the pelt of this animal **3**: any of several animals resembling or related to the raccoon

race \r'ās *n* [ME *rās*, fr. ON *rās*; akin to OE *rās*, *L. rorari* skirmishes, Gk *εἰς* rush] **1** chiefly *Scot*: the act of running **2**: a strong or rapid current of water through a narrow channel **3**: a heavy or choppy sea **c**: a watercourse used industrially **d**: the current of a race or a check **3**: **a**: a set course or duration of time **b**: the course of life **4**: **a**: a running in competition **b**: **a**: a meeting for contests in the running esp. of horses **c**: a contest involving progress toward a goal **5**: a track or channel in which something rolls or slides; *specif*: a groove (as for the balls in a bearing) **6**: a track

race vt **1**: to run in a race **2**: to go or move at top speed or out of control **3**: to revolve too fast under a diminished load **4**: to engage in a race with **5**: to enter in a race **6**: to race against **7**: to drive at high speed **8**: to transport or propel at maximum speed **9**: to speed in an engine without a working load or with the transmission disengaged

race *n* [MF, generation, fr. OIt *razza*] **1**: a breeding stock of animals **2**: a family, tribe, people, or nation belonging to the same stock **3**: a class or set of individuals with common characteristics, interests, or habits **4**: any of various infraspecific taxonomic groups: **a**: SUSPECTS **b**: a permanent or fixed variety **c**: BREED **d**: a division of mankind possessing traits that are

transmissible by descent and sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type **4**: *obs*: inherited temperament or disposition **5**: a distinctive flavor, taste, or strength

race-course \r'ās-,skō(ə)r-, -skō(ə)r- *n* **1**: a course for racing; *esp*: a turf course for steeplechase or cross-country racing

race-horse \r'ās-,hō(ə)r- *n*: a horse bred or kept for racing

ra-cé-mate \r'ās-'sē-māt, rā-, 'rās-ə- *n* **1**: a salt or ester of racemic acid **2**: a racemic compound or mixture

ra-cé-mic \r'ās-'sē-mik, rə- *n* [L *racemus* bunch of grapes]; a simple inflorescence in which the elongated axis bears flowers on short stems in succession toward the apex

ra-cé-mic \r'ās-'sē-mik *adj* **1**: relating to or derived from racemic acid **2**: of, relating to, or constituting a compound or mixture that is composed of equal amounts of dextrorotatory and levorotatory forms caused by a racial axis as optically inactive

racemic acid *n*: optically inactive tartaric acid that consists of equal parts of *dextro*- and *levo*-tartaric acids and is often found with *dextro*-tartaric acid in the juice of grapes

ra-cé-mi-form \-'sē-mə-'fōrm *adj* [ISV]: having the form of a raceme

ra-cé-mi-za-tion \r'ās-,sē-mə-'zā-shən, rā-, 'rās-ə-mə- *n*: the action or process of changing from an optically active compound into a racemic compound or mixture — **ra-cé-mize** \r'ās-'sē-mīz-, rā-, 'rās-ə- *vb*

ra-cé-mo-sis \r'ās-ə-'mōs-, r'ās-, r'ās-, r'ās- *n* [L *racemosus* full of clusters, fr. *racemus*] having an inflorescence in the form of a raceme

racemose gland *n*: a compound gland of freely branching ducts that end in acini

ra-cé-ry \r'ās-'rē-ri *n* **1**: one that races **2**: any of various active American snakes (genera *Colester* and *Masticophis*)

ra-cé-ry \r'ās-'rē-ri *adj*: a riot caused by racial animosities or hatreds

race runner *n*: a No. American lizard (*Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*) that moves swiftly

ra-cé-track \r'ās-'strak *n*: **a**: usu. oval course on which races are run **b**: a channel for loosely holding electrical wires in buildings **3**: **RACE** **4**: a track for harness racing

ra-chet \r'ach-ət *n*, *pl* *of RATCHET*

ra-chi- or **ra-chio-** *comb* form [Gk *rhachī*, fr. *rhachis*; akin to Gk *rhachos* thorn, *Lith rōtis* stiblet]; spine (*rachiodont*)

ra-chi-odont \r'āk-ē-'dɔnt, r'āk-ē-'dɔnt *adj*: having gular teeth that are modified into venaral spines (~ snake)

ra-chis \r'āk-'kəs, r'āk-'kəs *n*, *pl* *ra-chis-es* *also* *ra-chi-des* \r'āk-ē-'dēz, -r'āk-ē- [NL *rachis*, *rachis*, *modif.* of Gk *ῥαχίς*] **1**: **RACIAL COLUMN** **2**: an axial structure: **a** (1): the elongated axis of an inflorescence (2): an extension of the petiole of a compound leaf that bears the rachlets **3**: the distal part of the shaft of a feather that bears the web

ra-chit-ic \r'āk-'tik *adj* **1**: **RICKETY** **2**: suggesting the condition of one affected with rickets

ra-chit-ies \r'āk-'kī-əs *n* [NL, fr. Gk *rhachitis* disease of the spine, fr. *rhachis*]

ra-cial \r'ās-'shəl *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or based on a race **2**: existing or occurring between races — **ra-cial-ly** \-shē-lē *adv*

ra-cial-ism \r'ās-'shə-'līz-əm *n*: racial prejudice or discrimination

2: **RACIASM** **3**: **ra-cial-ist** \-līst *n* — **ra-cial-ist-ic** \r'ās-'shē-'lī-sik *adj*

ra-cial-ly \-shē-'lē *adv*: in a racial manner

ra-cial-ness \r'ās-'shē-ness *n*: the quality or state of being racial

ra-cing *n*: **1**: the sport or profession of engaging in or holding races **2**: horse races that are a sport or business

ra-cing form *n*: an information sheet giving pertinent data about horse races

ra-cism \r'ās-'sīz-əm *n*: **1**: a belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race **2**: **RACIALISM** **3**: **ra-cist** \-sīst *n*

rack \r'ak *n* [ME *rak*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *rak* wreck; *akin* to OE *wreacan* to drive — more at **WREAK**]; a wind-driven mass of high often broken clouds

rack vt **1**: to fly or skid in high wind

rack *n* [ME, prob. fr. MD *reck* framework; *akin* to OE *reccan* to stretch, Gk *ορειν* — more at **RIGHT**] **1**: a framework for holding fodder for livestock

2: an instrument of torture on which a body is stretched **3** (1): a cause of anguish or pain (2): acute suffering **4**: STRAINING, WRECHING **5**: a frame placed in a stream to stop fish and in which articles are placed for washing **6**: a bar with teeth on one face for gearing with a pinion or worm gear **7**: a notched bar used as a ratchet to engage with a pinion **8**: a triangular frame used to set up the balls in a pool game; *also*: the balls as set up — on the rack; under great mental or emotional stress

rack vt **1**: to torture on the rack **2**: to cause to suffer torture, pain, or anguish **3**: to stretch or strain violently (~ *under his brains*) **4**: to rail (fr. *fr*) oppressively or to harass or oppress with high rents or extortions **5**: to work or treat (material) on a rack **6**: to selze (as parallel ropes of a tackle) together **7**: to place (as pool balls) in a rack ~ *vi*: to become forced out of shape or out of plumb *syn* *see* **AFFLICT** — **rack-er** *n*

rack *n* [ME *racken*, fr. OPov *arocco*] **1**: to draw off (as wine) from the lees

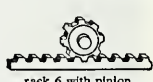
rack vt [prob. alter. of *wreck*] **1**: to draw off (as wine) from the lees

rack n: either of two galls of a horse: **a**: **PACE** **4b** **b**: a fast showy us. artificial 4-beat gait

rack n: [perh. fr. *wrack*] **1**: the neck and spine of a forequarter of a pork or ham **2**: a rib section of a forequarter

wrack n: [alter. of *wrack*] **1**: destruction (~ and ruin)

rack-et *also* **rac-quet** \r'ak-ət *n* [MF *raquette*, fr. Ar *raḥab* palm of the hand] **1**: a light bat that consists of a netting (as of nylon) stretched in an oval open frame and that is used for striking the ball in tennis and similar games **2**: a small round paddle with a short handle used in table tennis **3**: *see* **RACQUETS** **4**: *but sing* *fr* *cont*: a game for two or four played with ball and racket on a four-walled court



rack 6 with pinion

racket *n* [prob. *imit.*] 1 : confused clattering noise : CLAMOR
 2 *a* : social whirl or excitement *b* : the strain of exciting or trying experiences 3 *a* : a fraudulent scheme, enterprise, or activity *b* : a usu. illegitimate enterprise made workable by bribery or intimidation *c* : an easy and lucrative means of livelihood *d* slang : OCCUPATION, BUSINESS
racket up *v* 1 : to engage in active social life 2 : to move with and make a racket
rack-er *n* [rack-ə-*r*-(ə)r] *n* : one who extorts money or advances threats of violence *b* : an blackmail, or by unlawful interference with business or employment
racketeer *v* 1 : to carry on a racket *~ vt* : to practice extortion on
rack-ety [rak-ət-*ē*] *adj* 1 : NOISY 2 : FLASHY, ROWDY 3 : RICKETY
rack-ety [rak-ət-*ē*] *adj* [ME *raketi*] *chiefly Scot* : IMPETUOUS, HEADSTRONG
rack railway *n* : a railway having between its rails a rack that meshes with a gear wheel or pinion of the locomotive for traction on steep grades
rack rent *n* [ˈræk] : an excessive or unreasonably high rent; *esp* : one equal or nearly equal to the full annual value of the property
rack-rent [ˈræk-*r*ent] *n* : subject to rack rent
rack-renter \-*r*ent-*r*əl *n* : one that pays or exacts rack rent
rack up *vt* : SCORE (racked 30 points up in the first half)
ra-con [ˈræ-kən] *n* [radar beacon] : RADAR BEACON
ra-con-loc \-*r*ak-*ən*-*l*o-*k*-, -*ən*-*l* [F, fr. MF, fr. *raconer* to tell, fr. OF, fr. *re- + acconter*, *to tell, to tell, count* — more at ACCOUNT] *n* : one who excels in telling anecdotes
ra-coon *var* of RACCOON
tracy [ˈtræ-si] *adj* [ˈtræ-si] 1 : having the distinctive quality of something in its original or most characteristic form 2 : full of zest or vigor *b* : Piquant, pungent *c* : RISQUE, SUGGESTIVE *SYN* see *tracy*
tracy *adj* : having a build fitted for racing : long-bodied and lean
rad-ary [ˈræ-dəri] *n* [radio detecting and ranging] : a radio device or system for locating an object by means of ultrahigh-frequency radio waves reflected from the object and received, observed, and measured
rad-ary *n* : the use of the device in such a way that characteristics (as distance and direction) of the object may be determined — *ra-dar-man* \-*m*ən-, -*m*ən *n*
radar beacon *n* : a radar transmitter that upon receiving a radar signal emits a signal which reinforces the normal reflected signal or which introduces a code into the reflected signal *esp*. for identification purposes
ra-dar-scope [ˈræ-dər-, -sköp] *n* [radar + oscilloscope] : the oscilloscope or screen serving as the visual indicator in a radar receiver
rad-dle [ˈræ-dəl] *n* [prob. *alter.* of *radicle*] : RED OCHER
rad-dle *vt* [rad-*ə*-*d*l-, -*ə*-*d*l-, -*ə*-*d*l] : to mark or paint with radicle
rad-dle *vt* [E *dia.* *rad-dle* (supple stick) interwoven with others as in making a fence] : to twist together ; INTERWEAVE
rad-dled [ˈræ-dl-d] *adj* [origin unknown] 1 : CONFUSED, BEDUDDLED 2 : broken down ; WORSE
ra-di-al [ˈræ-di-əl] *adj* [ML *radialis*, fr. *L. radius* ray] 1 : arranged or placed in a radiating line 2 : relating to *a* : relating to, placed like, or moving along a radius *b* : characterized by divergence from a center 3 : of, relating to, or adjacent to a bodily radius 4 : developing uniformly around a central axis — *ra-di-al-ly* *adv*
radial *n* 1 : radial part *b* : RAY 2 : a body part lying near or following the course of the radius
ra-di-a-ly [ˈræ-di-əl-, -*ē*-, -*ī*-, -*ā*-] *n*, *pl* *ra-di-a-ly* [ˈræ-di-əl] [NL, fr. ML, *neut.* of *radialis*] : a bone or cartilage of the carpus that articulates with the radius; *specif* : the navicular in man
radiant engine *n* : a point-combustion engine with cylinders arranged radially like the spokes of a wheel
ra-di-an [ˈræ-di-ən] *n* : a unit of plane angular measurement equal to the angle at the center of a circle subtended by an arc equal in length to the radius
ra-di-ance [ˈræ-di-əns] *n* also *ra-di-an-ey* [ˈræ-di-ən-*ē*] *n* 1 : the quality or state of being radiant ; SPLENDOR 2 : a deep pink
ra-di-ant [ˈræ-di-ənt] *adj* 1 *a* : radiating rays or reflecting beams of light *b* : vividly bright and shining ; GLOWING 2 : marked by or expressive of love, confidence, or happiness 3 *a* : emitted or transmitted by radiation *b* : emitting or relating to radiant heat 4 : of, relating to, or exhibiting biological radiation *SYN* see BRIGHT — *ra-di-an-tly* *adv*
radiant *n* : something that radiates; *a* : a point in the heavens at which the visible parallel paths of meteors appear to meet when their tracks cross *b* : a point or object from which light emanates *c* : the part of a gas or electric heater that becomes incandescent
radiant energy *n* : energy traveling as a wave motion; *specif* : the energy of electromagnetic waves
radiant flux *n* : the rate of emission or transmission of radiant energy
radiant heating *n* : RADIANT HEAT
ra-di-ate [ˈræ-di-*ē*-t] *vb* [L *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, fr. *radius* ray] *vi* 1 : to send out rays ; shine brightly 2 : to issue in rays 3 : to proceed in a direct line from or toward a center *~ vt* 1 : to send out in rays 2 : IRRADIATE, ILLUMINATE 3 : to spread abroad or around as if from a center
ra-di-ate-ly [ˈræ-di-*ē*-t-*ē*] *adv* : having rays or radial parts; *a* : having ray flowers *b* : characterized by radial symmetry — *ra-di-ate-ly* *adv*
ra-di-a-tion [ˈræ-di-*ē*-tʃən] *n* 1 *a* : the act or process of radiating *b* (1) : the process of emitting radiant energy in the form of waves or particles (2) : the combined processes of emission, transmission, and absorption of radiant energy 2 *a* : something that is radiated *b* : energy radiated in the form of waves or particles 3 : radial arrangement 4 : RADIATOR
ra-di-a-tion-al [ˈræ-di-*ē*-tʃən-*əl*] *adj* — *ra-di-a-tive* [ˈræ-di-*ē*-tʃ-*ə*-*v*] *adj*
ra-di-a-tor [ˈræ-di-*ē*-tʃ-*ər*] *n* : one that radiates; *a* : as : any of various devices (as a nest of pipes or tubes) for heating external objects or cooling internal substances *b* : a transmitting antenna
ra-di-cal [ˈræ-di-*k*əl] *adj* [ME, fr. LL *radicalis*, fr. *L. radice*, *radix* root] *n* : more radical; *radical* *adj* : of, relating to, or proceeding from a root 2 : of or relating to the origin ; FUNDAMENTAL 3 *a* : marked by a considerable departure from the usual or traditional ; EXTREME *b* : tending or disposed to make extreme changes in existing views, habits, conditions, or institutions *c* : of, relating to, or constituting

a political group associated with views, practices, and policies of extreme change — *rad-i-cal-ly* *adv*
rad-ical *n* 1 *a* : a root part *b* : basic principle ; FOUNDATION 2 *a* : ROOT *b* : a sound or letter belonging to a radical 3 *a* : one who is radical 4 *a* : a single replaceable atom or the reactive atomic form of an element *b* : a group of atoms that is replaceable by a single atom that is capable of remaining unchanged during a series of reactions, or that may show a definite transitory existence in the course of a reaction 5 *a* : RADICAL EXPRESSION *b* : RADICAL SIGN
radical expression *n* : a mathematical expression involving radical sign

rad-i-cal-ism [ˈræ-d-*k*əl-, -*l*z-əm] *n* 1 : the quality or state of being radical 2 : the doctrines or principles of radicals
rad-i-cal-ly [ˈræ-d-*k*əl-*ē*] *adv* 1 : in origin or essence 2 : in a radical or extreme manner
radical sign *n* : a sign *v* placed before an expression to denote that the square root is to be extracted or that some other root is to be extracted when a corresponding index is placed over the sign
rad-i-cand [ˈræ-d-*k*ænd-] *n* [L *radicandum*, *neut.* of *radicans*, *gerundive* of *radicare*] : the quantity under a radical sign
ra-di-cate [ˈræ-d-*k*ē-t] *vb* [ME *radicate*, fr. *L. radicans*, pp. of *radicare* to take root, fr. *radice*, *radix* root] : to cause to take root
radices *pl* of RADIX
ra-di-cle [ˈræ-d-*k*əl] *n* [L *radicula*, *dim.* of *radix*, *radix*] 1 : the lower part of the axis of a plant embryo or seedling; *a* : the root 2 : the rootlike beginning of a body, vessel, or part 3 : RADICAL — *ra-di-cu-lar* [ˈræ-d-*k*ū-*l*ər] *adj*
radii *pl* of RADIIUS
ra-di-o [ˈræ-di-*ō*] *n* [short for *radiotelegraphy*] 1 *a* : the wireless transmission and reception of electric impulses or signals by means of electric waves *b* : the use of these waves for the wireless transmission of electric impulses into which sound is converted 2 : a radio message 3 : a radio receiving set 4 *a* : a radio transmitting station *b* : a radio broadcasting organization *c* : the radio broadcasting industry *d* : a communication by radio
radio *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or operated by radiant energy 2 : of or relating to electric currents or phenomena of frequencies between about 15,000 and (10¹¹) per second 3 *a* : of, relating to, or used in radio or a radio set *b* : specializing in radio or associated with the radio industry *c* : transmitted by radio (2) : wireless or participating in radio broadcasts *d* : controlled or directed by radio
radio *vi* 1 : to send or communicate by radio 2 : to send a radio message to *~ vt* : to send or communicate something by radio
radio-comb form [F, fr. *L. radius* ray] 1 *a* : radial ; radially (*radio-sy-temic* *n*) : radial and (tele)optical 2 *a* : radiant energy ; radiation (*radioactive*, *radiodermatitis*) *b* : radioactive (*radio-element*) *c* : radium ; X rays (*radiotherapy*) *d* : radioactive isotopes *esp*. as produced artificially (*radio-carbon*) *e* : radio (*radio-telegraphy*)

ra-di-o-ac-tive [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*ä*-*t*iv] *adj* [ISV] : of, caused by, or exhibiting radioactivity — *ra-di-o-ac-tive-ly* *adv*
ra-di-o-ac-tiv-i-ty [ˈræ-d-*ä*-*t*iv-*ə*-*t*ē] *n* [ISV] : the property possessed by some elements (as uranium) of spontaneously emitting alpha or beta rays and sometimes also gamma rays by the disintegration of the nucleus of an atom
radio astronomy *n* : a branch of astronomy dealing with electromagnetic radiations of radio frequency received from outside the earth's atmosphere
ra-di-o-au-to-graph [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*ä*-*u*-*ō*-*g*ræf] *n* : AUTORADIOGRAPH
ra-di-o-au-to-graph-ic [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*ä*-*u*-*ō*-*g*ræf-*ə*-*k*] *adj* — *ra-di-o-au-to-graph-ic-ly* [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*ä*-*u*-*ō*-*g*ræf-*ə*-*k*-*l*] *adv*
radio beacon *n* : a radio transmitting station that transmits special radio signals for use (as on a landing field) in determining the direction or position of those receiving them
ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-i-cal [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*b*ī-*ō*-*l*o-j-*k*əl] or *ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-i-cally* [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*b*ī-*ō*-*l*o-j-*ə*-*k*] *adj* : relating to, produced by, or employing radio-biology
ra-di-o-bi-ol-og-y [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*b*ī-*ō*-*l*o-j-*ē*] *n* : a branch of biology dealing with the interaction of biological systems and radiant energy or radioactive materials
ra-di-o-broad-cast \-*br*əd-*k*ast *v* : BROADCAST 3 — *ra-di-o-broad-cast-er* *n*
radio car *n* : an automobile equipped with radio communication
ra-di-o-car-bon [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*k*är-*b*ɑ:n] *n* [ISV] : radioactive carbon; *esp* : CARBON
ra-di-o-cast [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*k*ast] *vt* [*radio-* + broadcast] : BROADCAST 3 — *ra-di-o-cast-er* *n*
ra-di-o-chem-i-cal [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*k*em-*i*-*k*əl] *adj* : of, relating to, or using the methods of radiochemistry
ra-di-o-chem-ist-ry [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*k*em-*ə*-*s*t-rē] *n* : a branch of chemistry dealing with radioactive phenomena
radio compass *n* : a direction finder used in navigation
ra-di-o-el-e-ment [ˈræ-di-*ō*-*ē*-*l*-*ə*-*m*ənt] *n* [ISV] : a radioactive element
radio frequency *n* : an electromagnetic wave frequency intermediate between frequencies of visible and infrared frequencies used *esp*. in radio and television transmission

CLASS	ABBREVIATION	RANGE
very low frequency	vlf	10 to 30 kilocycles
low frequency	lf	30 to 300 kilocycles
medium frequency	mf	300 to 3000 kilocycles
high frequency	hf	3 to 30 megacycles
very high frequency	vhf	30 to 300 megacycles
ultrahigh frequency	uhf	300 to 3000 megacycles
superhigh frequency	shf	3000 to 30,000 megacycles
extremely high frequency	ehf	30,000 to 300,000 megacycles

a about; *k* kitten; or further; *a* back; *ā* bake; *ā* cot, cart; *j* joke; *ŋ* sing; *ō* flow; *ō* flaw; *oi* coin; *th* thin; *th* this; *ü* out; *ch* chin; *o* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life; *ü* foot; *ū* foot; *y* yet; *yü* few; *yü* furious; *zh* vision

rag-ent \ˈrɑːɡ(ə)n\ n [F *ragout*, fr. *ragoutier* to revive the taste, fr. *re- + a- ad-* (fr. *L. ad-*) + *gout* taste, fr. *L. gustus*; akin to *L. gustare* to taste — more at *CHOUSE*]; well-seasoned meat and vegetables cooked in a thick sauce

rag-pick-er \ˈrɑːɡ-pɪk-ər\ n : one who collects rags and refuse for a second-hand trade

rag-tag and **botball** \ˈrɑːɡ-tæg-\ n : RABBLE

rag-time \ˈrɑːɡ-tɪm\ n [prob. fr. *ragged + time*] 1 : rhythm characterized by strong syncopation in the melody with a regularly accented accompaniment 2 : music having ragtime rhythm

rag-weed \ˈrɑːɡ-wiːd\ n 1 : any of various chiefly No. American weedy composite herbs (genus *Ambrosia*) that produce highly allergenic pollen 2 : FRANSERIA

rag-wort \ˈrɑːɡ-wɔːrt-\, -wɔ(ə)r(t)\ n : any of several composite herbs (genus *Senecio*); esp : TANSY RAGWORT

rah \ˈrɑː\ n [Heb. *raah*; HURRAH — used esp. to cheer on a team (<ah, rah, team)]

rah-rah \ˈrɑː-ˈrɑː-\, -rɑ(ə)-ˈrɑ(ə)\ adj [redupl. of *rah* (hurrah)]: marked by the enthusiastic expression of college spirit

raid \ˈraɪd\ n [Sc. dial., fr. OE *rād* ride, *raid* — more at *ROAD*] 1 : a hostile or predatory incursion b : a surprise attack by a small force on a brief foray outside one's usual sphere b : sudden invasion by officers of the law c : a daring operation against a competitor 3 : the act of mulcting public money 4 : an attempt by professional operators to depress stock prices by consolidating shares

raid vt : to make a raid on ~ vi : to conduct or take part in a raid

raid-er \ˈraɪd-ər\ n : one that raids; as a : a fast lightly armed ship operating against merchant shipping b : a soldier specially trained for close-range fighting

raile \ˈrɑɪ(ə)\ n [ME *raile*, fr. MF *railler* more, *ra*, fr. *L. regula* ruler, *ra* = *ra* = to rule, *ra* = to rule, *ra* = to rule, *ra* = to rule] 1 : a bar extending from one post or support to another and serving as a guard or barrier b : a structural member or support 2 : RAILING b : a lighting structure serving as a guard at the outer edge of a ship's deck c : a fence bounding a racetrack 3 : a bar of rolled steel forming a track or wheelset **vb** : to track 6 : RAILROAD

raile vt : to provide with a railing; FENCE

raile n, pl rails [ME *raile*, fr. MF *raile*]: any of numerous precocial wading birds (family *Rallidae*) that are structurally related to the cranes but of small to medium size and have short rounded wings and short tail, and use very long toes which enable them to run on the soft mud of swamps

raile vi [ME *railler*, fr. MF *railler* to mock, fr. OProv *ralhar* to babble, joke, fr. (assumed) Vulg *regulare* to bray, fr. LL *rogare* to neigh] : to revile or rebuke in harsh, insolent, or abusive language **syn see** *raile*

raile-er \ˈraɪ-lər-\ n

raile fence n : a fence of posts and split rails

raile-head \ˈrɑɪ(ə)-hed\ n 1 : a point on a railroad In a theater of operations at which military supplies are unloaded for distribution toward the end of a railroad line

raile-ing \ˈrɑɪ-lɪŋ\ n 1 : a barrier consisting of a rail and supports 2 : RAILS

raile-ry \ˈrɑɪ-lər-ɪ-\ n [F *railerie*, fr. MF, fr. *railer* to mock] 1 : good-natured ridicule 2 : BANTER 2 : JEST

raile-road \ˈrɑɪ(ə)-roʊd\ n 1 : a permanent road having a line of rails on which the road is rolled and providing a track for rolling stock drawn by locomotives or propelled by self-contained motors; also : such a road and its assets constituting a single property

raile-road vt 1 : to transport by railroad 2 a : to push through hastily or without due consideration b : to convict with undue haste and by means of false charges or insufficient evidence ~ vi : to work for a railroad company — **raile-road-er** n

raile-road flat n : an apartment having a series of narrow rooms arranged in line

raile-road-ing n : construction or operation of a railroad

raile-worm \ˈrɑɪ-wɜːrm\ n : APPLE MAGGOT

raile-split-ter \ˈrɑɪ(ə)-splɪt-ər\ n : one that makes logs into fence rails

raile-way \ˈrɑɪ(ə)-weɪ\ n 1 : RAILROAD; esp : a railroad operating with light equipment or within a small area 2 : a line of track providing a runway for wheels (a cash or parcel ~ in a department store)

raile-ment \ˈrɑɪ-mənt\ n [ME *royment*, short for *arrayment*, fr. *arroyer* to array] : CLOTHING, GARMENTS

raile \ˈrɑɪn\ n, often *arail* [ME *reyn*, fr. OE *reġn*, *rēn*; akin to OHG *regan* rain] 1 : a water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere 2 : the descent of soft water 2 a : a fall of rain : RAINSTORM b pl : the rainy season 3 : rainy weather 4 : a heavy fall of particles or bodies

raile vi 1 : to fall as water in drops from the clouds 2 : to send down rain 3 : to fall like rain ~ vt 1 : to pour down 2 : to bestir abundantly

raile-bird \ˈrɑɪn-bɜːrd\ n : any of numerous birds (esp. of the family *Cuculidae*) whose cries are popularly believed to augur rain

raile-bow \ˈrɑɪn-bɔʊ\ n 1 : an arc or circle that exhibits in concentric bands the colors of the spectrum and that is formed opposite the sun by the refraction and reflection of the sun's rays in raindrops, spray, or mist 2 a : a multicolored array b : a wide assortment or range 3 : ILLUSION

raile-bow fish n : any of numerous brilliantly colored fishes (as a butterflyfish, or guppy)

raile-bow perch n : a small brilliantly striped, red, orange, and blue surf fish (*Hypsurus caryi*) of the Pacific coast of No. America

raile-bow runner n : a large brilliantly marked blue and yellow food and sport fish (*Elogaris bipinnulatus*) common in warm seas

raile-check n 1 : a ticket stub good for a later performance when the scheduled one is rained out 2 : an assurance of a deferred extension of an offer

raile-coat \ˈrɑɪn-kōt\ n : a coat of waterproof or water-resistant material

raile-drop \ˈdrɒp-\, -drɒp\ n : a drop of rain

raile-fall \ˈfɔːl-\, -fɔːl\ n 2 : the amount of precipitation measured by the depth in inches

raile forest n : a tropical woodland with an annual rainfall of at least 100 inches and marked by lofty broad-leaved evergreen trees forming a continuous canopy — called also *tropical rain forest*

raile gauge n : an instrument for measuring the quantity of precipitation

raile-making \ˈrɑɪn-mə-kiŋ\ n : the act or process of attempting to produce rain by artificial means

raile-out vt : to interrupt or prevent by rain

raile-proof \ˈrɑɪn-pruːf\ adj : impervious to rain

raile-spout \ˈspəʊt-\, -spəʊt\ n : a pipe, duct, or orifice draining a roof

raile-squall \ˈskwɔːl\, -skwɔːl\ n : a squall accompanied by rain

raile-storm \ˈstɔː(ə)rnm\ n : a storm of or with rain

raile-wash \ˈwɔːʃ-\, -wɔːʃ\ n : the washing away of material by rain; also : the material so washed away

raile-water \ˈwɔːt-ər-\, -wɔːt-ər\ n : water fallen as rain that has not collected solid matter from the soil and is therefore soft

raile-wear \ˈweɪ-ər-\, -weɪ(ə)r\ n : waterproof or water-resistant clothing

raile-y \ˈrɑɪ-neɪ\ adj : marked by, abounding with, or bringing rain **raile-y day** n : a period of want or need

raile \ˈraɪz\ vb [ME *raisen*, fr. ON *reisa* — more at *REAR*] **w** 1 : to raise higher c : to place higher in rank or dignity : ELEVATE d : HEIGHTEN, INVIGORATE (~ the spirits) e : to end or suspend the operation or validity of (~ a siege) 4 : to get together for a purpose : COLLECT (~ funds) 5 a : to breed and bring (an animal) to maturity b : to grow, CULTIVATE (~ cotton) c : to bring up (a child) : REAR 6 : to give rise to : PROVOKE (~ a rebellion) (2) : to bet more than (a previous bet) (1) : to make a higher bridge bid (in a partner's suit) (2) : to increase the bid of (one's partner) 9 : to make light and porous (~ dough) 10 : to cause to ascend 11 : to bring in sight on the horizon by approaching (~ land) 12 a : to bring up the nap of (cloth) b : to cause (as a blister) to form on the skin 13 : to increase the nominal value of (frantically) (~ a check) 14 : to articulate (a sound) with the tongue in a higher position ~ vt 1 : to raise 2 : to increase a bet or bid **syn see** *LIFT* — **raile-raise** n

raile vt 1 : an act of raising or lifting 2 : an upward grade : RISE 3 : an increase in amount; esp : an increase of a bet or bid

raile-d ad 1 a : done in relief b : NAPPED 2 : leavened with yeast rather than with baking powder or soda

raile-er \ˈraɪ-zər-\ n [ME, fr. MF, grape, fr. *L. racemus* cluster of grapes or berries] : a grape vine, of a special type dried in the sun or by artificial heat

raile-son \ˈdɪʒrə-, -rɔːzə-, -detr\ n [F] : reason or justification for existence

raile \ˈrɑɪj\ n [Hindi *rāj*, fr. Skt *rājāya*; akin to Skt *rājān* king] : REIGN

raile-raj \ˈrɑɪ-ˈrɑːj-\, -rɑɪ-ˈrɑːj\ n [Hindi *rājā*, fr. Skt *rājān* king — more at *RAJ*] 1 : an Indian or Malay prince or chief 2 : the bearer of a title of nobility among the Hindus

raile-raj \ˈrɑɪ-ˈrɑːj-\, -rɑɪ-ˈrɑːj\ n [Ar] : the 7th month of the Muhammadan year

raile-poot or **raile-poot** \ˈrɑɪ-puːt\, -puːt\ n [Hindi *rājput*, fr. Skt *rājaputra* lit., *rāj* = king + *putra* = son — more at *FEW*] : a member of an Indo-Aryan caste of northern India

raile \ˈrɑːk\ n [ME, fr. OE *ræc*; akin to OHG *reho* rake] 1 a : an implement equipped with projecting prongs to gather material (as grass) or for loosening or smoothing the surface of the ground b : a machine for gathering hay 2 : an implement resembling a rake

raile vt 1 : to gather, loosen, or smooth with or as if with a rake 2 : to gain rapidly or in abundance (~ in a fortune) 3 a : to touch in passing (of a light) : SCRATCH b : to scold severely 5 a : to search through : RANSACK b : to sweep the length of (esp. with gunfire; ENFILEADE 7 : to glance over rapidly — **raile-er** n

raile vt [origin unknown] : to incline from the perpendicular

raile n 1 : inclination from the perpendicular; esp : the overhang of a ship's bow or stern 2 : inclination from the horizontal : SLOPE 3 : the angle between the top cutting surface of a tool and a plane perpendicular to the surface of the work 4 : the angle between a wing-tip edge that is sensibly straight in planform and the plane of symmetry of an airplane

raile \ˈrɑːk-ə-\, -rɑːk-ə-\ n : a dissolute person : LIBERTINE

raile-hell \ˈrɑːk-hel\ n : RAKE — **raile-hell** or **raile-helly** \-hel-ə\ adj

raile-off \ˈrɑːk-ɒf\ n [*roak* + *off*]: fr. the use of a rake by a croopier to collect the operator's profits in a gambling casino] : a percentage or cut taken (as a tip) from a sum of money

raile vt : to dig out : UNCOVER (*raile* up a scandal)

raile \ˈrɑːk-ɪʃ-\, -ɪʃ-\ adj : of, relating to, or characteristic of a rake : DISSOLUTE — **raile-ishly** adv — **raile-ish-ness** n

raile \ˈrɑːk-ɪʃ-\, -ɪʃ-\ n : the raking marks of pirate ships] 1 : having a smart stylish appearance suggestive of speed (2) : a member of a crew of a ship or of a party : JAUNTY (~ clothes) — **raile-ishly** adv — **raile-ish-ness** n

raile \ˈrɑːl-\, -rɑːl\ n [F *râle*] : an abnormal sound heard accompanying the normal respiratory sounds

raile-tan-down \ˈrɑɪ-tæn-dəʊn-\, -dəʊn\ adv (or *adj*) [lit. lit., slowing down, verbal of *raile* + *down*] : to slow down again, fr. *re- + allentare* to slow down] : with a gradual decrease in tempo — used as a direction in music

raile-tail-form \ˈrɑɪ-təɪl-ˈfɔːrm\ adj [ML *rallis* rail (fr. MF *raale*) + E *-form*] : resembling or related to the ralis

raile-y \ˈrɑɪ-ɪ-\, -ɪ-\ vb [F *rallier*; fr. OF *rallier*, fr. *re- + aller* to unite — more at *ALLY*] **w** 1 a : to muster for a common purpose b : to recall to order 2 a : to arouse for action b : to rouse from depression or weakness ~ vi 1 : to come together again to renew an effort 2 : to join in a common cause 3 : RECOVER, REBOUND 4 : to engage in a rally

raile-y n 1 a : a mustering of scattered forces to renew an effort b : a summing up of strength or courage after weakness or dejection c : a recovery of price after a decline 2 : a mass meeting intended to arouse group enthusiasm 3 : a series of strokes inter-

about; ~ kitten; ar further; a back; ~ bake; ~ cor, cart; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this;

changed between players (as in tennis) before a point is won 4: a competitive automobile run over public roads

rally *v* [F *rallier* to mock, rally — more at RAIL]: to attack with raillery: **BANTER** *syn* see RIDICULE

ram *v* [rəm] *n* [ME, fr. OE *ramm*; akin to OHG *ram* 1: a male sheep 2: a BATTERING *ram* *b*: a warship with a heavy beam at the prow for piercing enemy vessels 3: any of various guided pieces for exerting pressure or for driving or forcing something by impact: as *a*: the plunger of a hydrostatic press or force pump *b*: the weight that strikes the blow in a pile driver

ram *vb* *v* rammed, *v* ramming [ME *rammen*] *v* 1: to strike with violence: *c*: to move with extreme rapidity ~ *v* 1: to force in by driving 2: *a*: to make compact (as by pounding) *b*: CRAM, CROWD 3: to force passage or acceptance of (~ home an idea) 4: to strike against violently — *ram-mer* *n*

Ram-a-dan *v* [rəm-ə-ˈdæn, -ˈdæn] *n* [AF *Ramadān*], the 9th month of the Muhammadan year observed as sacred with fasting practiced daily from dawn to sunset

Ra-ma-ism *v* [rə-mə-ˈi-z-əm] *n* [Rama, 7th avatar of Vishnu, fr. Skt *Rāma*]: the worship of the Hindu epic hero Rama as an incarnation of the god Vishnu

ram-mate *v* [ˈræ-mi-ti] *adj* [L *ramus* branch]: having branches

ram-ble *v* [ˈræm-blə] *vb* ram-bling *v* (-b) [ŋ] [perh. fr. ME *romblen*, freq. of *romen* to roam] *v* 1: to move aimlessly from a place to place 2: to explore idly 2: to talk or write in a desultory fashion 3: to grow or extend irregularly ~ *v* 1: to wander over

ram-ble *n*: a leisurely excursion for pleasure; *esp*: an aimless walk

ram-bler *v* [ˈræm-blər] *n* 1: one that rambles 2: a soy of various climbing roses with rather small often double flowers in large clusters

ram-bling *v* [ˈræm-blɪŋ] *adj*: DISCURSIVE — *ram-bling-ly* *adv* [ˈræm-blɪŋ-lɪ] *adv*

ram-bouil-let *v* [ˈræm-boʊ-ˈlɛ, -(-)ˈbɪl-ˈjɛ] *n*, often *cap* [Rambouillet, France]: a large sturdy plain-bodied sheep developed in France for mutton and wool

ram-bouil-ling *v* [ˈræm-boʊŋ(k)-ˈʃəʒ] *adj* [prob. irreg. fr. *robust*]: marked by uncontrollable exuberance: UNRULY — *ram-bouil-ling-ly* *adv* — *ram-bouil-ling-ness* *n*

ram-bu-tan *v* [ˈræm-buː-tən] *n* [Malay]: a bright red spiny Malayan fruit closely related to the litchi nut; also: a tree (*Nephelium lappaceum*) of the soapberry family that bears this fruit

ram-ek-kin or **ram-ek-quin** *v* [ˈræm-ɪ-kɪn] *n* [F *raméquin*, fr. LG *ramken*, dim. of *ram cream*] 1: a preparation of cheese with bread crumbs, puff paste, or eggs baked in a mold or shell 2: an individual baking dish

ram-en-tum *v* [ˈræm-ən-təm] *n*, pl *ra-men-ta* *v* [ŋ] [NL, fr. L *ramen*, fr. *radere* to scratch, scrape — more at RAT]: a thin brownish scale on a leaf or young shoot of a fern

ram-et *v* [ˈræ-met] *n* [L *ramus* branch]: an independent member of a clone

ram-ette *v* [ˈræ-mɛt, -ˈrɛ-mɛt] *n* [Malay *rami*]: an Asian perennial plant (*Boehmeria nivea*) of the nettle family; also: the strong lustrous bast fiber of this plant

ram-i-fi-ca-tion *v* [ˈræm-ə-fa-ˈkæ-shən] *n* 1: the act or process of branching *b*: arrangement of branches (as on a plant) *c*: BRANCH, BROOKHOOD, a branched structure 3: OUTGROWTH, CONSEQUENCE (the ~ of a problem)

ram-i-form *v* [ˈræm-ə-ˈfɔrm, ˈræ-mə-ˈfɔrm] *adj* [L *ramus* + F *-form*]: resembling or constituting branches: BRANCHED

ram-i-ly *v* [ˈræm-ə-ˈli] *vb* [MF *ramifier*, fr. ML *ramificare*, fr. L *ramus* branch, akin to L *radix* root — more at ROOT] *v* 1: to cause to branch 2: to separate into divisions ~ *v* 1: to split up into branches or constituent parts 2: to send forth branches or extensions

Ra-mism *v* [ˈræ-mɪz-əm] *n*: the doctrines of the French reformer Ramus (1572) based on opposition to scholasticism and advocacy of Calvinism and of a new logic blended with rhetoric — *Ra-mist* *v* (-mɪst) *n* or *adj*

ram-jet engine *v* [ˈræm-ˈdʒet-ɪŋ] *n*: a jet engine having in its forward end a continuous inlet of air so that there is a compressing effect produced on the air taken in while the engine is in motion

ram-mose *v* [ˈræm-ˈmoʊz] *adj* [L *ramosus*, fr. *ramus* branch]: consisting of or having branches — *ram-mose-ly* *adv*

ram-ose *v* [ˈræm-ˈoʊz] *adj* [L *ramosus*] 1: RAMOSE 2: resembling branches

ram-p *v* [ˈræmp] *v* [ME *rampen*, fr. OF *ramper* to crawl, rear, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *rampan* to show, to march, to march] *v* 1: to be rampant *b* (1): to stand or advance menacingly with forelegs or with arms raised (2): to move or act furiously: STORM 2: to creep up — *used* *esp*. of plants

ram-p *n*: the act or an instance of ramming

ram-p *v* [ˈræmp] *fr.* *ramper*, *fr.* *ramper*]: to show bend, slope, or curve usu. in the vertical plane where a handrail or coping changes its direction 2: a sloping way: as *a*: a sloping floor, walk, or roadway leading from one level to another *b*: a stairway for entering or leaving the main door of an airplane

ram-page *v* [ˈræm-pɑːʒ] (*v* [ræm-ˈpɑːʒ] *v* [Sc]: to rush wildly about

ram-page *v* [ˈræm-pɑːʒ] *n*: a course of violent, riotous, or reckless action or behavior — *ram-pa-geous* *v* [ˈræm-pɑːʒ-əs] *adj* — *ram-pa-geous-ly* *adv* — *ram-pa-geous-ness* *n*

ram-pan-ey *v* [ˈræm-pən-ˈeɪ] *n*: the quality or state of being rampant

ram-pant *v* [ˈræm-pənt, -ˈpɑːnt] *adj* [ME, fr. MF, prp. of *ramper*] 1: a: returning to the hind foot with the forelegs extended *b*: of a heraldic beast: standing on one hind foot with one foreleg raised above the other and the head in profile 2: *a*: marked by a menacing, violent, extravagant, or absence of restraint *b*: WIDESPREAD 3: having one in front or abutment higher than the other (as ~ arch) — *ram-pant-ly* *adv*

ram-part *v* [ˈræm-pɑːrt, -ˈpɑːrt] *n* [MF] 1: a broad embankment raised as a fortification and usu. surmounted by a parapet 2: a protective barrier; BULWARK 3: a ridge like a wall of rock fringed with earth and not detached from the rock

ram-pike *v* [ˈræm-pɪk] *n* [origin unknown]: an erect broken or dead tree

ram-pi-on *v* [ˈræm-pi-ən] *n* [prob. modif. of MF *rapponce*, fr. OIt *rapponzo*] *a*: European bellflower (*Campanula rapunculoides*) with a showy rose red or purple leaves in salad

ram-rod *v* [ˈræm-rɒd] *n*: 1: a rod ramming home the charge in a muzzle-loading firearm 2: a cleaning rod for small arms

ram-rod *adj*: marked by rigidity, severity, or stiffness

ram-shack-le *v* [ˈræm-ʃæk-əl] *adj* [alter. of earlier *ramshackled*, fr. pp. of obs. *ramshackle*, freq. of *ramshack*] 1: appearing ready to collapse: RICKETY 2: carelessly or loosely constructed

ram's horn *n*: SHOFAH

ram-s-horn *v* [ˈræm-ˈhɔ(ɹ)n] *n*: a snail (genus *Planorbis*) often used as an aquarium snail

ram-ti *v* [ˈræm-ti] *n* [Hindi *ramtil*, fr. Skt *Rāma Rama*, Hindu epic hero + *tīla* sesame]: a tropical composite herb (*Guztizia abyssinica*) cultivated in India for its oil seeds

ram-i-lose *v* [ˈræm-ˈloʊ-sə] or **ram-i-n-lose** *v* [ˈræm-ˈloʊ-sə] *adj* [L *ramulosus*, fr. *ramulus* small branch, dim. of *ramus*]: having many small branches

RAM-US *v* [ˈræ-məs] *n*, pl *ra-mi* *v* [ˈmɪ] [NL, fr. L, branch — more at RAMIFY]: a projecting part or elongated process: BRANCH

RAM PAST OF RUN

ran-cher *v* [ˈræn-ʃər] *n* [MexSp *ranchero* small ranch, fr. Sp, camp, hut & Sp *cañal*, small farm, fr. OSP *rancher* (see) to open up quarters, fr. MF (see) *ranger* to take up a position, fr. *ranger* to set in a row — more at RANGE] 1: a large farm for raising horses, cattle, or sheep 2: a farm or area devoted to a particular specialty

ran-cher *v*: to live or work on a ranch ~ *v* 1: to work as a rancher on 2: to raise on a ranch

ran-cher-er *v* [ˈræn-ʃər-ər] *n*: one who owns, operates, or works on a ranch

ran-chie-ro *v* [ˈræn-ʃe(ɹ)-ro] *n*, pl *ran-cheros* [MexSp, fr. *ranchero*]: RANCHER

ranch house *n*: a one-story house typically with a low-pitched roof and open plan

ranch-mau *v* [ˈræn-ʃə-məʊ] *n*: RANCHER

ran-cho *v* [ˈræŋ-ʃo] *n*, pl *ran-chos* [MexSp, small ranch]: RANCH 1

ran-cid *v* [ˈræŋ(t)-sɪd] *adj* [L *rancidus*, fr. *rancere* to be rancid] 1: having a rank smell or taste 2: OFFENSIVE — *ran-cid-ly* *adv* [ˈræŋ(t)-sɪd-lɪ] *adv*

ran-cid-ous *v* [ˈræŋ(t)-sɪd-əs] *adj*: OFFENSIVE

ran-cor *v* [ˈræŋ-kɔ(ɹ)] *n* [ME *rancor*, fr. MF *rancœur*, fr. LL *rancor* rancidity, rancor, fr. L *rancere*]: bitter deep-seated ill will *syn* see ENMITY

ran-cor-ous *v* [ˈræŋ-kɔ(ɹ)-əs] *adj*: marked by rancor — *ran-cor-ously* *adv* [ˈræŋ-kɔ(ɹ)-əs-lɪ] *adv*

rand *v* [ˈrænd] *n* [the *Rand*, So. Africa] — *see* MONEY table

ran-dom *v* [ˈrændəm] *n* [ME, impetuously, fr. MF *randon*, fr. OF, fr. *randir* to run, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *rimman* to run — more at RUN]: a haphazard course — at random: without definite aim, intention, rule, or method

random *adj*: 1: lacking a definite plan, purpose, or pattern 2: being a member of, consisting of, or relating to a set of elements that have a definite probability of occurring with a specific frequency (~ variable); *specif*: being or relating to a member of a set whose members have an equal probability of occurring (table of ~ numbers) — *ran-dom-ly* *adv* — *ran-dom-ness* *n*

SYN RANDOM, HAPHAZARD, CASUAL, DESULTORY mean determined by accident rather than design. RANDOM stresses lack of definite aim, fixed goal, or regular procedure; HAPHAZARD applies to what is done with regard for regularity or fitness or ultimate consequence; CASUAL suggests working or acting without deliberation, intention, or purpose; DESULTORY implies a jumping or skipping from one thing to another unguided by method or system

random *adv*: in a random manner

ran-dom-i-za-tion *v* [ˈrænd-ə-ma-ˈzɪ-shən] *n*: arrangement of tests, samples, and other factors so as to simulate a chance distribution, reduce interference by irrelevant variables, and yield unbiased statistical data

ran-dom-ize *v* [ˈrænd-ə-ma-ˈzɪz] *v*: to use randomization on

randy *v* [ˈrændi] *adj* [prob. fr. obs. *rand* to rant] 1 chiefly *Scot*: having a coarse manner 2: LEERIOUS, SEXY

randy *n*, chiefly *Scot*: a scolding or dissolute woman

rang *past* of RING

range *v* [ˈræŋ] *n*, often *attrib* [ME, row of persons, fr. OF *reng*, fr. *rengier* to range] 1: a (1): a series of things in a line; row (2): a series of mountains (3): one of the north-south rows of a township in a U.S. public-land survey that are numbered east and west from the principal meridian of the survey *b*: an aggregate of individuals in one order *c*: a direction line 2: a cooking stove that has a flat top with plates or racks to hold utensils over flames or coils of gas (as in a kitchen) *a*: an open or place bounded by an open region over which livestock may roam and feed *c*: the region throughout which a kind of organism or ecological community naturally lives or occurs 4: the act of ranging about 5 (1): the horizontal distance to which a projectile may be ranged (2): the maximum distance a vehicle can travel without refueling *b*: a place where shooting is practiced 3: *a*: the space or extent included, covered, or used: SCOPE *b*: the extent of pitch covered by a melody or lying within the capacity of a voice or instrument 2: *a*: a sequence of notes, or scale, or series of notes *b*: to extend in a series *c*: the difference between the least and greatest values of the attribute or variable of a frequency distribution 8: the set of values a function may take on *b*: the class of admissible values of a variable

ran-ger *v* [ˈræŋ] *n* [ME *ranger*, fr. MF *ranger* to set in a row, place, fr. OF *rengier*, fr. *reng*, *reng* line, place, row — more at RANK] *v* 1: to set in a row or in the proper order *b*: to place among others in a position or situation *c*: to assign to a category: CLASSIFY 2: *a*: to rove over or through *b*: to sail or pass along *c*: to arrange (an anchor) in a cable *d*: to raise (livestock) on a range 5: to determine or give the elevation necessary for (a gun) to propel a projectile to a given distance ~ *v* 1: *a*: to roam at large or freely *b*: to move over an area so as to explore it 2: to take a position 3: *a*: to range in direction or line *b*: to range in position *c*: to extend in a particular direction 4: to have range 5: to change or differ within limits 6: of an organism: to live or occur in or be native to a region *syn* see LINE

range finder *n*: 1: an instrument used in gunnery to determine the distance to a target 2: a camera attachment used in photography for measuring the distance between the camera and an object

range paralysis *n*: an avian leukosis involving flaccid paralysis *esp*. of the legs and wings of maturing chickens

ran-ger *v* [ˈræŋ-ʒər] *n* 1: a: the keeper of a British royal park or forest *b*: a person engaged in patrolling and protecting a forest 2: one that ranges 3: a: one of a body of organized armed men

who range over a region **b** a soldier specially trained in close-range fighting and raiding tactics
rangy ˈrɑːŋ-ɪ / ˈrɑːŋ-ɪ-ə *n* the quality or state of being rangy
range ˈrɑːŋ-ɪ / ˈrɑːŋ-ɪ-ə *adj* **1** : able to range for considerable distances **2** : of long length or long-bodied (~ *cattalo*) **3** : being tall and slender **4** : having room for being **5** : having a wide scope
ran-i or **ra-ne** ˈrɑːn-ɪ / ˈrɑːn-ɪ-ə *n* [Hindi *rāni*, fr. Skt *rājñī*, fem. of *rājan* king — *more* at **ROYAL**]: a Hindu queen; a rājñī's wife
ran-nd ˈrɑːn-əd, ˈrɑːn-əd *n* [Hindu *ṛ* (deriv. of *L rana* frog)] any of a large family (Ranidae) of frogs distinguished by slightly dilated transverse sacral processes and the typical organ
ran-nine ˈrɑːn-ɪn / ˈrɑːn-ɪ-ən *adj* [*L rana* frog] **1** of, or relating to, frogs **2** : of or relating to the region beneath the tip of the tongue
rank ˈrɑːŋ-k / ˈrɑːŋ-k *adj* [ME, fr. OE *ranc* overbearing, strong; akin to OE *ranc* right — *more* at **RIGHT**]: **1** : luxuriantly or excessively vigorous growth **2** : of offensive or grossly coarse **3** : *obs* ; vigorous **4** : too large **4** : *DOWNRIGHT* **b** : COMPLETE, UTTER **5** : archaic **6** : LUSTFUL, RUTHLESS **6** : RANCID **7** : PUTRID, FESTERING **8** : high in amount; EXCESSIVE **syn** see FLAGRANT, MALODOROUS — **rank-ly** ˈrɑːŋ-k-les *adv*
rank ˈrɑːŋ-k *n* [ME, fr. Gmc origin; akin to OHG *hring* ring — *more* at **RING**] **1** : *ROW*, SERIES **2** : a row of people **3** (1) : a line of soldiers ranged side by side in close order (2) *pl* : ARMED FORCES (3) *pl* : the body of enlisted men **4** : a row of squares extending horizontally across a chessboard **5** *Brit* : STAND **6** : an orderly standing in a row **7** : social position; *obs* ; *dated* **8** : a social arrangement; *FORMATION* **3** : the social position of dignity, eminence, or excellence **4** : a degree or position of dignity, eminence, or excellence **5** : *DISTINCTION* **c** : high social position **d** : a grade of official standing
rank *vt* **1** : to arrange in lines or in a regular formation **2** : to determine the relative position of; *RATE* **3** : to take precedence of ~ *vi* **1** : to form or move in ranks **2** : to take or have a position in relation to others
rank and file *n* **1** : the enlisted men of an armed force **2** : the individuals who constitute the body of an organization, society, or nation as distinguished from the leader
rank-er ˈrɑːŋ-k-ər *n* : one who serves or has served in the ranks; *esp* : a commissioned officer promoted from the ranks
rank-ine ˈrɑːŋ-k-ɪn *adj* [William J. M. Rankine 1817-82 Sc engineer & physicist] : being, relating to, or relating to an absolute-temperature scale on which the unit of measurement is a Fahrenheit degree and on which the freezing point of water is 491.69° and the boiling point 671.69°
rank-ing ˈrɑːŋ-ɪŋ *adj* : having a high position; as a : FOREMOST (~ *poet*) **b** : the chairman in seniority; *COMMITTEE* member
rank-le ˈrɑːŋ-kəl *vb* [rank-ling ˈrɑːŋ-k-ɪŋ] [ME *ranciere* to fester, fr. MF *rancier*, fr. OF *drancier*, *rancier*, fr. *drancio*, *rancie* festering sore, fr. (assumed) VL *dracuncul*, fr. L, dim. of *draco* serpent — *more* at **DRAGON**] *vt* **1** : to cause anger, irritation, or deep bitterness **2** : to chafe with anger ~ *vi* : to cause irritation or bitterness *in*
ran-sack ˈrɑːn-sæk, (ˈ)rɑːn-ɪ *vt* [ME *ransaken*, fr. ON *ransaka*, fr. *rann* house + *-saka* (akin to OE *sēcan* to seek)] **1** : to search thoroughly **2** : to examine closely and carefully **3** : to search for booty **4** : to commit robbery; *fr* : *obs* ; *dated*
ran-son ˈrɑːn(-)səm *n* [ME *ranson*, fr. OF *rançon*, fr. L *redemptio*, *redemptio* — *more* at **REDEMPTION**] **1** : a consideration paid or demanded for the redemption of a captured person **2** : the act of ransoming
ransom *vt* **1** : to deliver esp. from sin or its penalty **2** : to free from captivity or punishment by paying a price **syn** see RESCUE — **ran-son-er** *n*
rant ˈrɑːnt *vt* [Obs. *D ranten*, *randen*] **1** : to talk in a noisy, excited, or declamatory manner **2** : to scold vehemently ~ *vi* : to rant in a bombastic declamatory fashion — **rant-er** *n* — **rant-ling** ˈrɑːŋ-ɪŋ *adv*
raunt *n* **1** : a bombastic extravagant speech **b** : bombastic extravagant language **2** *dialect* *Brit* : a rousing good time **syn** see BOMBAST
raun-ty ˈrɑːn-ti *n* [NL, fr. L, swelling on the tongue of cattle, fr. dim. of *rana* frog]: a cyst formed under the tongue by obstruction of a gland duct
ra-un-nu-cu-lus ˈrɑː-ŋoo-kyu-ləs *n*, *pl* **ra-un-nu-cu-lus-es** or **ra-nu-nu-cu-lu-s** ˈrɑː-ŋu-ləs [NL, genus name, fr. L, tadpole, crowfoot, dim. of *rana* frog]: any of a large widely distributed genus (*Ranunculus*) of dicotyledonous herbs (as a buttercup)
rap ˈrɑːp *n* [ME *rapp*] **1** : a sharp blow or knock **2** : a sharp rebuke or criticism **3** *slang* **a** : the responsibility for or adverse consequences of an action **b** : a criminal charge **c** : a prison sentence
rap *vb* **1** : to strike with a sharp blow **2** : to utter suddenly and forcibly **3** : to cause to be or come by raps (~ the meeting to order) **4** : to criticize sharply **5** *slang* : to arrest, hold, or sentence on a criminal charge ~ *vi* **1** : to strike a quick sharp blow **2** : to make a sharp sound
rap-p ˈrɑːp *adj* **1** : to snatch away or upward **2** : to transport out of oneself; ENRAPTURE
rap *n* [perh. fr. *rapp*]: something of little value
rap-a-cious ˈrɑː-pə-shəs *adj* [*L rapac*-, *rapax*, fr. *rapere* to seize] **1** : excessively grasping or covetous **2** : living on prey **3** : RAVENOUS, VORACIOUS — **rap-a-cious-ly** ˈrɑː-pə-shəs-lee *adv*
rap-a-rous ˈrɑː-pə-rəs *n* : the quality of being rapacious
rape ˈræp *n* [ME, fr. L *rapa*, *rapum* turnip, rape; akin to OHG *rāba* turnip, rape, fr. a European herb (*Brassica napus*) of the mustard family grown as a forage crop for sheep and hogs and for its seeds which yield rape oil and are a bird food]
rape *vt* [ME *rapere*, fr. L *rapere*] **1** : to seize and take away **2** : to commit rape on — **rape-r** *n* — **rap-ist** ˈrɑːp-ɪst *n*
rape *n* **1** : an act or process of robbing or despoiling or carrying away a person by force **2** : the unlawful carnal knowledge of a woman by a man without her consent and chiefly by force or deception — *compare* STATUTORY RAPE **3** : a unlawful carnal knowledge other than of a woman by a man **4** : an outrageous violation
rape *n* [Fr *rapé* grape stalk]: a grape pomace
rape oil *n* : a nondrying or semidrying oil obtained from rapeseed and turnip seed and used chiefly as a lubricant, illuminant, and food — *called* also **rapeseed oil**

rape-seed ˈrɑːp-sēd *n* : the seed of rape
Ra-phae-el ˈrɑːf-ē-əl, ˈrɑːf-ē-ən *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Rhaphaēl*, fr. Heb *Rēphāʾīl*]: one of the archangels
ra-phe ˈrɑːf-ē *n* [NL, fr. Gk *raphē* seam, fr. *raphain* to sew — *more* at **RAHPOSDY**] **1** : the seamlike union of the two lateral halves of a part or organ (as the tongue) having externally a ridge or **2** : a part of the stalk of an antrypous ovary that is united in growth to the outside covering and forms a ridge along the body of the ovule **3** : the median line of a diatom's valve
Ra-phia ˈrɑːf-ē-ə, ˈrɑːf-ē-ən *n* [NL, genus of palms, fr. Malagasy *rafiā* raffia]
Ra-phid ˈrɑːf-ɪd, ˈrɑːf-ɪ-əd *n*, *pl* **ra-phides** ˈrɑːf-ɪd-ēz, ˈrɑːf-ɪd-ēz, ˈrɑːf-ɪ-əd *n* [NL *raphides*, fr. Gk *raphidēs*, *pl* of *raphid*, *raphidēs* needle, fr. *raphain*]: one of the needle-shaped crystals, usu. of calcium oxalate that develop as metabolic by-products in plant cells — **ra-phid-i-fi-er-ous** ˈrɑːf-ɪd-ɪ-f-ə-ɪ-əs, ˈrɑːf-ɪd-ɪ-f-ə-ɪ-əs *adj*
rap-id ˈrɑːp-əd *adj* [*L rapidus* seizing, sweeping, rapid, fr. *rapere* to seize, sweep away; akin to *OE rāpan* to blame]: **1** : marked by a fast rate of motion, activity, succession, or occurrence; SWIFT **2** *syn* see **FAST** **3** : a part of a river where the current is fast and the surface is usu. broken by obstructions **usu.** used in *pl.* but *sing.* or *pl.* in *constr.*
rap-id-fire ˈrɑːp-əd-ɪ-f-ɪ(ə)r *adj* **1** : firing or adapted for firing shots in rapid succession **2** : marked by rapidity, liveliness, or sharpness
ra-pid-i-ty ˈrɑːp-ɪd-ə-ti, ˈrɑː-ɪ-*n* : the quality or state of being rapid
rapid transit *n* : fast passenger transportation (as by subway) in urban areas
ra-pier ˈrɑːp-ɪ-ər *n* [MF *espada rapier*, fr. *rapier* 2-edged sword with a narrow pointed blade]
rap-ine ˈrɑːp-ɪ-n *n* [ME *rapi-*ne**, fr. L *rapina*, fr. *rapere* to seize] *vb* **1** : PILLAGE, PLUNDER
rap-ra-ree ˈrɑːp-rə-ri *n* [Irish Gaelic *rāpáire*] **1** : an Irish irregular soldier or freebooter **2** : PLUNDERER, VAGABOND
rap-ree ˈrɑːp-ri *n* [F (*tabac rapé*, lit., graded tobacco)]: a pungent snuff made from dark *runk* tobacco leaves
rap-er ˈrɑːp-ər, ˈrɑː-*n* [F, lit., recall, fr. OF *rapel*, fr. *rapeler* to rap, *cl. re* + *apeler* to appeal, *cl. re* — *more* at **APPEAL**]: descent of cliff by means of a double rope passed under one thigh, across the body, and over the opposite shoulder — **rap-pel** *vb* **1** : rappelled; **rap-pel-ling**
rap-er-er ˈrɑːp-ər-ər *n*, *pl* **rap-pen** [G, lit., raven; akin to OHG *hraban* raven — *more* at **RAVEN**] — *see* **FRANC** at **MONEY** table
rap-per ˈrɑːp-ər *n* : one that raps; *specif* : a door knocker
rap-pi-ni ˈrɑːp-pi-nē *n* *pl* [*it* *rapini*, *pl* of *rapino*, dim. of *rapo* turnip, fr. L *rapum* — *more* at **RAPE**]: immature turnip plants for use as greens
rap-port ˈrɑːp-pō(ə)r, ˈpō(ə)r *n* [F, fr. *rapporteur* to bring back, refer, fr. OF *rapporter* to bring back, fr. *re* + *aporter* to bring, fr. L *apportare*, fr. *ad* + *portare* to carry — *more* at **FARE**]: *RELATION*; *specif* : relation marked by harmony, conformity, accord, or affinity
rap-port-er ˈrɑːp-pō(ə)r-ər *n* [F, fr. *rapporteur* to bring together, fr. MF, fr. *re* + *apporter* *encher* to approach, fr. OF *apporter*]: establishment or state of cordial relations
rap-scal-li-ous ˈrɑːp-skəl-ɪ-əs *n* [alter. of earlier *rascallion*, fr. *rascall*]
rap-scal ˈrɑːp-skəl *adj* [ME, fr. L *rapulus*, *pp* of *rapere* to seize — *more* at **RAPE**]: ENRAGED, RASCALIOUS
rap-sal ˈrɑːp-səl *n* : a wholly absorbed; ENROUSED — **rap-sal-ly** ˈrɑːp-səl-lee *adv*
rap-ta-to-ri-al ˈrɑːp-tə-tō-ri-əl, ˈtōr-ɪ-əl *adj* [alter. of *raptorial*] : *RAVING*
rap-tor ˈrɑːp-tər, ˈtō(ə)r *n* [deriv. of L *raptor* plunderer, fr. *rapere*]: a bird of prey
rap-to-ri-al ˈrɑːp-tō-ri-əl, ˈtōr-ɪ-əl *adj* **1** : PREDACIOUS **2** : adapted to seize prey **3** : of, relating to, or being a bird of prey
rap-ture ˈrɑːp-tʃər *n* [*L raptus*] **1** : a state or experience of being carried away by overwhelming emotion **2** : an expression or manifestation of ecstasy or passion — **rap-tur-ous** ˈrɑːp-tʃər-əs, ˈrap-shrəs *adj* — **rap-tur-ous-ly** ˈrɑːp-tʃər-əs-lee *adv* — **rap-tur-ous-ness** ˈrɑːp-tʃər-əs-nes *n*
2 *rap-ture* *vt* : ENRAPTURE
ra-ra avis ˈrɑːrə-ˈɪ-v-ɪ-s, ˈrər-ɪ-, ˈrɑːr-ə-ˈɪ-v-ɪ-s *n*, *pl* **ra-ra avis-es** ˈrɑːr-ə-ˈɪ-v-ɪ-s-ɪ-z, ˈrər-ɪ-, ˈrɑːr-ɪ-ˈɪ-v-ɪ-s *n*, *pl* **ra-ra avis** : a rare person or thing; *RARITY*
ra-re ˈrɑːr-ɪ, ˈrɑːr-ɪ-əd *adj* [alter. of earlier *rere*, fr. ME, fr. OE *hære* boiled lightly; akin to OE *hreran* to stir, OHG *hreran*]: cooked a short time; UNDERDONE
ra-re-er ˈrɑːr-ɪ-ər *n* [*L rarus*] **1** : marked by wide separation of component particles; THIN (~ *air*) **2** : *marked* by unusual quality, merit, or appeal; *DISTINCTIVE* **b** : superlative or extreme of its kind **3** : seldom occurring or found; UNCOMMON **syn** see INFREQUENT, UNCOMMON
ra-re-ib ˈrɑːr-ɪ-b *n* [*Welsh rarebit*] : WELSH RABBIT
ra-re-ear-th *n* **1** : any of a group of similar oxides of metals or a mixture of such oxides occurring together in widely distributed but relatively scarce minerals **2** : any of the series of chiefly trivalent metallic elements whose oxides are the rare earths and which include lanthanum and sometimes yttrium and scandium — *called* also **ra-re-ear-th element**, **ra-re-ear-th metal**; *compare* **ELEMENT** table
ra-re-er-show ˈrɑːr-ɪ-shō, ˈrər-ɪ-*n* [alter. of *rare show*] **1** : PEEP SHOW **2** : SHOW, SPECTACLE; *specif* : a cheap street show
ra-re-fac-tion ˈrɑːr-ɪ-fæk-shən, ˈrər-ɪ-*n* [F or ML, fr. *rarefaction*, fr. ML *rarefactio*, *rarefactio*, fr. L *rarefactus*, *pp* of *rarefacere* to rarefy] **1** : the act or process of rarefying **2** : the quality or state of being rarefied — **ra-re-fac-tion-al** ˈrɑːr-ɪ-fæk-shən-əl, ˈrər-ɪ-əl *adj* — **ra-re-fac-tion-ly** ˈrɑːr-ɪ-fæk-shən-lee *adv*
ra-re-fy ˈrɑːr-ɪ-f-ɪ, ˈrər-ɪ-*fy* *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or interesting to a select group; *ESOTERIC* **2** : very high
ra-re-fy *also* ˈrɑːr-ɪ-f-ɪ-*vy* *vb* [ME *rarefien*, *rortlien*, fr. MF *rarefier*, modif. of L *rarefacere*, fr. *rarus* rare + *facere* to make — *more* at **DO**] **vt** **1** : to make rare, thin, porous, or less dense **2** : to



rapier

ə abut; ɪ kitted; ər further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; j joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ʌ out; ɔh ohin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life; ʌ foot; ʌ foot; ʏ yet; ʏ few; ʏ furious; ʒh vision

rat mite *n*: a widely distributed mite (*Beltonyssus bacoti*) that uses these conditions in man and is a vector of typhus
rat-oon 'rɑ:tu:n\ *n* [Sp *retoño*; fr. *retoñar* to sprout, fr. re- (fr. *l-*) + *otoñar* to grow in autumn, fr. *otoño* autumn, fr. *l autumnus*]: 1: a shoot of a perennial plant (as cotton) 2: a crop (as of bananas) produced on ratoons

rat-roo *v*: to sprout or spring up from the root ~ *vi*: to grow
rat-roo 'rɑ:t-rʊ: \ *n* [Sp *rotoño*] rocket-assisted takeoff]: **JATO UNIT**
rat-race *n*: violent, senseless, and unscrupulous activity or rush
rats-bane 'rɑ:ts-bæn\ *n*: arsenic trioxide 2: any of various plants held to be poisonous to rats

rat-snake *n*: any of numerous rat-eating colubrid snakes
rat-tail 'rɑ:t-tāil\ *n*: a hard rat tail with little or no hair 2: any of several plants with elongated terete spikes

rattail cactus *n*: a commonly cultivated tropical American cactus (*Apocactus flagelliformis*) with creeping stems and showy crimson flowers

rat-tan 'rɑ:t-tæn, rɑ:-\ *n* [Malay *rotan*] 1: a climbing palm (esp. of the genera *Calamus* and *Daemonorops*) with very long tough stems 2: a part of one of these stems used esp. for walking sticks and wickerwork 2: a rattan cane or switch

rat-tail 'rɑ:t-tāil\ *n* [Fr *ratine*] archaic: a coarse woolen fabric
rat-trap 'rɑ:t-ræp\ *n*: one that catches rats; *specif*: a rat-catching dog or cat

rat-tle 'rɑ:t-rl\ *vb* **rat-tling** 'rɑ:t-rl-ŋ\ *n* [ME *raterlen*; akin to MD *ratel* rattle, OE *hratian* to rush — more at **CARDINAL**] *v*: 1: to make a rapid succession of short sharp noises 2: to chatter incoherently and to move with a clatter or rattle 3: to talk or act: to have room to move about aimlessly ~ *vi*: 1: to say, perform, or affect in a brisk lively fashion 2: to cause to make a rattling sound 3: ROUSE; *specif*: to beat (a cover) for game 4: to disturb the composure of *syn* see **EMBARASS**

rattle *n*: 1: a rapid succession of sharp clattering sounds 2: NOISE, RACKET 2: a: a device that produces a rattle; *specif*: a case containing pellets used as a baby's toy 6: the sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail 3: a throat noise caused by air passing through mucus and heard esp. at the approach of death

rattle 'rɑ:tl\ *n* [Fr *ratine*] archaic: a coarse woolen fabric
rat-tle-brain 'rɑ:t-rl-brāin\ *n*: a flighty or thoughtless person
rat-tle-brained 'rɑ:t-rl-brānd\ *adj*

rat-tler 'rɑ:t-rl-er, -lɔ:r\ *n*: one that rattles 2: a freight train 3: RATTLENAKE

rat-tle 'rɑ:t-rl\ *n*: any of various thick-bodied American venomous snakes (family Crotalidae, genera *Sistrurus* and *Crotalus*) with horny interlocking joints at the end of the tail that make a sharp rattling sound when shaken

rattlesnake plantain *n*: an orchid (genus *Goodyera*) with checked or mottled leaves

rattlesnake root *n*: 1: a composite plant (genus *Prenanthes*, esp. *P. altissima*) formerly held to be a remedy for snake bites 2: SENECA ROOT

rattlesnake weed *n*: 1: a hawkweed (*Hieracium venosum*) with purple-veined leaves 2: a weedy herb (*Dioclea pusillula*) of the U.S. S. E. to the Caribbean

rat-tle-trap 'rɑ:t-rl-træp\ *n*: something ratty or rickety; *esp*: an old car — **rattletrap** *adj*

rat-tling *adj*: 1: LIVELY, BRISK 2: extraordinarily good: SPLENDID — **rat-tlingly** 'rɑ:t-rl-ŋ-ŋ\ *adv*

rat-ty 'rɑ:t-ŋ-ŋ\ *adj*: likely to rattle; making a rattle

rat-ton 'rɑ:t-tən\ *n* [ME *ratoun*, fr. MF *raton*, dim. of *rat*, *rob* of Gmc origin; akin to OE *ret* rat] chiefly dial: RAT

rat-trap 'rɑ:t-træp\ *n*: 1: a trap for rats 2: a dirty dilapidated structure 3: a hopeless situation

rat-ty 'rɑ:t-ŋ-ŋ\ *adj*: 1: a: infested with rats 6: of, relating to, or suggestive of *rat*: c: SHABBY, UNKEMPT 2: a: DESPICABLE, TREACHEROUS 6: IRRITABLE

rat unit *n*: a bioassay unit consisting of the amount of a material that under standardized conditions is just sufficient to produce a response in experimental rats

rat-wool 'rɑ:t-wū:l\ *n* [Fr *raton*; hoarse; akin to OE *rōfan* to lament more at **AUMON**] 1: disagreeably harsh or strident: HOARSE 2: boisterously disorderly — **rau-cous-ly** *adv* — **rau-cous-ness** *n*

raun-eh 'rɑ:n-eh, -ræn\ *adj* [orig unknown] 1: falling below standard; *esp*: SLOWLY 2: SMUTTY

rau-wolf 'rɑ:u-wūlf\ *n* [L *rau-wulf*, *genus name*, fr. Leonhard Rauwolf (1530-1613) botanist] 1: any of a large pantropic genus (*Rauwolfia*) of the dogbane family of somewhat poisonous trees and shrubs yielding emetic and purgative substances 2: a medicinal extract from the root of an Indian *rauwolfia* (*Serpentina*) used in the treatment of hypertension and mental disorders

raw-age 'rɑ:v-ŋ-ŋ\ *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *ravir* to ravish — more at **RAVISH**] 1: an act or practice of ravaging 2: damage resulting from ravaging

raw-ge 'rɑ:v-ŋ-ŋ\ *n*: to lay waste: **PLUNDER** ~ *vi*: to commit destructive actions — **raw-ge-er** *n*

RAVAGE, **DEVASTATE**, **WASTE**, **SACK**, **PILLAGE**, **DESPOIL** mean to lay waste by plundering or destroying. **RAVAGE** implies violent often cumulative depredation and destruction. **DEVASTATE** implies total ruin and total desolation. **WASTE** may imply producing the same result by a slow process rather than sudden and violent action; **SACK** implies carrying off all valuable possessions from a helpless city; **PILLAGE** implies ruthless plundering at will but without the complete suggestion by **SACK**; **DESPOIL** is to looting or robbing of a particular place or person without suggesting accompanying destruction

rave 'ræv\ *vb* [ME *ravenen*] *vi*: 1: a: to talk irrationally in or as if in delirium 6: to declaim wildly 6: to talk with extreme enthusiasm 2: to move or act violently; **STORM** ~ *vi*: to utter in raves or in *syn* see **RAV-ER** *n*

rave *n*, often *attrib* 1: an act or instance or raving 2: an extravagantly favorable criticism

rav-el 'ræv-əl\ *vb* **rav-eled** or **rav-elled**; **rav-el-ling** or **rav-el-ling** *n* [OE *rafelan* 'rafer'] 1: to separate or undo the texture of: **UNRAVEL** 6: to undo the intricacies of: **DISENTANGLE** 2: **ENTANGLE**, **UNRAVEL**

ra-vine 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *ravine*] 1: RAPINE, RAVINITY 2: a: an act or habit of preying 6: something seized as prey

ra-vi-er 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ-er\ *n* [F, fr. MF, rapine, rush, fr. L *rapina* rapine]: a small narrow steep-sided valley larger than a gulch, smaller than a canyon, and usu. worn by rushing water

rav-ied 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ-əd\ *adj*, *obs*: **RAVENOUS**

rav-i-ol 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ-əl\ *n* [It, fr. It dial, pl. of *raviole*, lit., little turnip, dim. of *rava* turnip, fr. *L rapa* — more at **RAPE**] 1: little cases of dough containing a savory filling

rav-er 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ-er\ *n* [ME *ravere*; stem of *ravir*, fr. (assumed) VL *rapire*, alter. of *L rapere* to seize, rob — more at **RAPE**] 1: a: to seize and take away by violence 6: to transport with emotion 6: **RAPINE**, **VIOLATE** 2: **PLUNDER**, **ROB** — **rav-er-er** 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ-er-er\ *n*: **RAVISHMENT** 'ræv-ŋ-ŋ-ment\ *n*: 1: an act, means, or effect of ravishing 2: the state of being ravished; *specif*: a transport of delight

raw 'rɑ: \ *adj* **raw-er** 'rɑ:-er\ **raw-est** 'rɑ:-st\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hraw* (2) *hraw*, OE *hrāw* 1: *crus* raw, *cras* blood; Gk *kreas* flesh] 1: not cooked 2: a (1): being in or nearly in the natural state (~ fibers) 2: (2) not diluted or blended (~ spirits) 6: unprepared or imperfectly prepared for use 3: a (1): having the underlying tissues exposed 2: very irritated 6: lacking covering 6: lacking experience or understanding 6: **OBTUSE** 6: (1): marked by absence of refinements 2: **VULGAR**, **COARSE** (a ~ story) 6: disagreeably damp or cold *syn* see **RADE** — **raw-ly** *adv* — **raw-ness** *n*

raw *n*: a raw place or state; *specif*: **NUDITY**

raw-bond 'rɑ:u-bɔnd\ *adj*: having little flesh; **GAUNT** *syn* see **LEAN**

raw-deal *n*: an instance of unfair treatment

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raw material *n*: material available or suitable for manufacture, use, or finishing

raw-ox 'rɑ:u-ɔks\ *n* [ME (northern dial) *raxen*, fr. OE *raxan*; akin to OE *reccan* to stretch — more at **RACK**] chiefly **SO**: **STRETCH**

ray 'rɑ: \ *n* [ME *raye*, fr. MF *raie*, fr. *L rōla*]: any of numerous elasmobranch fishes (order Heteroptera) having the body flattened dorsoventrally, the eyes on the upper surface, and a much-reduced caudal region

ray *n* [ME, fr. MF *raie*, fr. *L radii* rod, ray] 1: a: one of the lines of light that appear to radiate from a bright object 6: a beam of light or other radiant energy of small cross section 6: (1): a stream of matter particles traversed by a stream line (as in radioactive phenomenon) (2): a single particle of such a stream 2: a light cast by rays: **RADIANCE** 6: a moral or intellectual light 3: a thin line suggesting a ray: as a: any of a group of lines diverging from a common center 6: **HAIR LINE** 4: a: one of the bony rods that extend and support the membrane in the fin of a fish 6: one of the radiating divisions of the body of a radiate animal 6: a longitudinal vein of an insect's wing 5: a: a branch or flower stalk of an umbel 6: (1): **MEDULLARY RAY** 6: **VEGETABLE RAY** 6: **PART**

ray *vi*: 1: to shine in or as if in rays 6: to issue as rays 2: to extend like the radii of a circle: **RADIATE** ~ *vi*: 1: to emit in rays 2: to furnish or mark with rays

rayed 'rɑ:d\ *adj*: having ray flowers

ray flower *n*: one of the marginal flowers of the head in a composite flower 2: a lacking ray flowers; also has disk flowers; also: the entire head in plant (as chicory) that lacks disk flowers — called also *ray floret*

ray-less 'rɑ:z-ləs\ *adj*: 1: having, admitting, or emitting no rays; *esp*: **DARK** 2: lacking ray flowers — **ray-less-ness** *n*

ray-les-golden *n*: any of several composite plants (*Haplopappus* or related genera) some of which produce trembles in cattle

ray-on 'rɑ:z-ɔn\ *n* [irreg. fr. *roy*] 1: any of a group of smooth textile fibers made in filament and staple form from regenerated cellulose or other cellulose materials by extrusion through minute orifices in a rayon yarn, thread, or fabric

raze 'ræz\ *vt* [alter. of *rase*] 1: to destroy to the ground: **DEMOLISH** 2: a: to scrape, cut, or shave off 6: *archaic*: **ERASE** — **raz-er** 'ræz-er\ *n*: a: a razor 6: *archaic*: **RAZOR** 6: **RAZOR-BILL** 'ræz-ɔ-bīl\ *n*: a: a woodpecker with the upper beak cut away 6: **RAZOR-BILL** 'ræz-ɔ-bīl\ *n*: to convert to a razor

raz-or 'ræz-ɔr\ *n* [ME *raseor*, fr. OF *raseor*, fr. *raser* to raze, shave — more at **RASE**] 1: a kecn-edged instrument for shaving or cutting hair

raz-or-bill 'ræz-ɔr-bīl\ *n*: a thin-bodied long-legged half-wild woodpecker native to the southeastern U.S.

raz-or-backed 'ræz-ɔr-bækt\ or **ra-zor-back** 'ræz-ɔr-bækt\ *adj*: having a sharp narrow back (a ~ horse)

raz-or-bill 'ræz-ɔr-bīl\ *n*: No. Atlantic auk (*Alca torda*) with

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life

o about; **o** kitten; **o** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ī** cat, cart; **j** joke; **o** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flav; **ō** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ū** foot; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

CONFUSE ~ *vi* 1: to become entangled or confused 2: to become unwoven, untwisted, or unwound: **FRAY** — **rav-el-er** 'ræv-əl-er\ *n*: one that unravels

ravel *n*: an act or result of raveling; as a: something tangled 6: something raveled out; *specif*: a loose thread

rav-el-ment 'ræv-əl-mənt\ *n*: **RAVEL**, **TANGLE**

rav-en 'ræv-vən\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hræn*; akin to OHG *hraban* raven, L *corvus* Gk *korax*, L *crepare* to rattle, crack]; a glossy black corvine bird (*Corvus corax*) of northern Europe, Asia, and America — compare **CROW**

raven *adj*: of the color or glossy sheen of the raven

rav-en 'ræv-vən\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *ravine*] 1: **RAVINE**, **RAPINITY**, taken by force, fr. *ravine* rapine] *vi*: to devour greedily ~ *vi*: 1: to feast greedily 2: to prow for food; **PREY** 3: **PLUNDER** — **rav-en-er** 'ræv-er-er\ *n*

rav-en-ing *adj*: greedily devouring: **RAPACIOUS**

rav-en-ous 'ræv-ə-nəs\ *adj*: 1: **RAPACIOUS**, **VORACIOUS** 2: very eager for food, satisfaction, or gratification — **rav-en-ous-ly** *adv* — **rav-en-ous-ness** *n*

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raw-ox 'rɑ:u-ɔks\ *n* [ME (northern dial) *raxen*, fr. OE *raxan*; akin to OE *reccan* to stretch — more at **RACK**] chiefly **SO**: **STRETCH**

ray 'rɑ: \ *n* [ME *raye*, fr. MF *raie*, fr. *L rōla*]: any of numerous elasmobranch fishes (order Heteroptera) having the body flattened dorsoventrally, the eyes on the upper surface, and a much-reduced caudal region

ray *n* [ME, fr. MF *raie*, fr. *L radii* rod, ray] 1: a: one of the lines of light that appear to radiate from a bright object 6: a beam of light or other radiant energy of small cross section 6: (1): a stream of matter particles traversed by a stream line (as in radioactive phenomenon) (2): a single particle of such a stream 2: a light cast by rays: **RADIANCE** 6: a moral or intellectual light 3: a thin line suggesting a ray: as a: any of a group of lines diverging from a common center 6: **HAIR LINE** 4: a: one of the bony rods that extend and support the membrane in the fin of a fish 6: one of the radiating divisions of the body of a radiate animal 6: a longitudinal vein of an insect's wing 5: a: a branch or flower stalk of an umbel 6: (1): **MEDULLARY RAY** 6: **VEGETABLE RAY** 6: **PART**

ray *vi*: 1: to shine in or as if in rays 6: to issue as rays 2: to extend like the radii of a circle: **RADIATE** ~ *vi*: 1: to emit in rays 2: to furnish or mark with rays

rayed 'rɑ:d\ *adj*: having ray flowers

ray flower *n*: one of the marginal flowers of the head in a composite flower 2: a lacking ray flowers; also has disk flowers; also: the entire head in plant (as chicory) that lacks disk flowers — called also *ray floret*

ray-less 'rɑ:z-ləs\ *adj*: 1: having, admitting, or emitting no rays; *esp*: **DARK** 2: lacking ray flowers — **ray-less-ness** *n*

ray-les-golden *n*: any of several composite plants (*Haplopappus* or related genera) some of which produce trembles in cattle

ray-on 'rɑ:z-ɔn\ *n* [irreg. fr. *roy*] 1: any of a group of smooth textile fibers made in filament and staple form from regenerated cellulose or other cellulose materials by extrusion through minute orifices in a rayon yarn, thread, or fabric

raze 'ræz\ *vt* [alter. of *rase*] 1: to destroy to the ground: **DEMOLISH** 2: a: to scrape, cut, or shave off 6: *archaic*: **ERASE** — **raz-er** 'ræz-er\ *n*: a: a razor 6: *archaic*: **RAZOR** 6: **RAZOR-BILL** 'ræz-ɔ-bīl\ *n*: a: a woodpecker with the upper beak cut away 6: **RAZOR-BILL** 'ræz-ɔ-bīl\ *n*: to convert to a razor

raz-or 'ræz-ɔr\ *n* [ME *raseor*, fr. OF *raseor*, fr. *raser* to raze, shave — more at **RASE**] 1: a kecn-edged instrument for shaving or cutting hair

raz-or-bill 'ræz-ɔr-bīl\ *n*: a thin-bodied long-legged half-wild woodpecker native to the southeastern U.S.

raz-or-backed 'ræz-ɔr-bækt\ or **ra-zor-back** 'ræz-ɔr-bækt\ *adj*: having a sharp narrow back (a ~ horse)

raz-or-bill 'ræz-ɔr-bīl\ *n*: No. Atlantic auk (*Alca torda*) with

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life

o about; **o** kitten; **o** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ī** cat, cart; **j** joke; **o** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flav; **ō** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ū** foot; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **zh** vision

tion exist independently of the mind 3: fidelity in art and literature to nature or to real life and to accurate representation without idealization — **re-al-ist** \-lɒst/ *adj* or *n* — **re-al-ist-ic** \-rɪ-ə-ˈlɪst-ɪk/ *adj* — **re-al-ist-ic-ally** \-rɪ-ə-ˈlɪst-ɪk-ə-ˈli/ *adv* 1: a real event, entity, or state of affairs (2): the totality of real things and events 3: something that is neither derivative nor dependent but exists necessarily

re-al-iz-able \rɪ-ə-ˈlɪ-zə-bəl, ˈrɪ-ʒɪ-/ *adj*: capable of being realized **re-al-iz-ation** \rɪ-ə-ˈlɪ-zə-ʃən/ *n* 1: the action of realizing 2: the state of being realized 3: something realized

re-al-ize \rɪ-ə-ˈlɪz-, ˈrɪ-ʒɪz-/ *vt* **IF** *realiser*, *fr.* *MF realiser*, *fr.* *real real* 1: to make real or apparently real; **ACCOMPLISH** 2 a: to convert into actual money (*realized assets*) b: to bring or get by such investment, effort, or gain 3: to understand clearly **SYN** see **THINK** — **re-al-iz-er** *n*

re-al-ly \rɪ-ə-ˈli-, ˈrɪ-ə-ˈli-/ *adv* 1 a: in reality; **ACTUALLY** b: **UNQUESTIONABLY**, **TRULY** 2: **INDEED**

realm \rɪˈeɪm/ [ME *realme*, *fr.* OF, *domin.* of L *regimen* rule — more at **REGIMEN**] 1: KINGDOM 2: SPHERE, **DOMAIN** 3: a primary marine or terrestrial biogeographic division of the earth's surface **re-al-pol-itic** \rɪ-ˈæl-pə-ˈlɪt-ɪk/ *n* [G, *fr.* *real* practical + *politik* politics]: politics based on practical and material rather than theoretical or ethical factors

real presence *n*, *often cap R&P*: the doctrine that Christ is actually present in the Eucharist

real-estate \rɪ-ˈeɪ-ʃt-ə-ti-, ˈrɪ-ə-ˈst-ə-ˈtɪ-/ *n*: a real estate agent who is a member of the National Association of Real Estate Boards **real-ty** \rɪ-ˈeɪ-ʃt-ə-ˈti/ *n* (*real-ty* as in *property*): real estate

re-am-ly \rɪ-ˈeɪ-ˈli-/ *adv* [ME *reame*, *fr.* *MF realme*, *fr.* *Ar rizmalh*, *lit.*, bundle] 1: to ream 2: to cut with a reamer and variously 480, 500, or 516 sheets 2: a great amount, *used* in pl.

ream *vt* [perfr. fr. (assumed) ME dial. *remen* to open up, *fr.* OE dial. *rēman*; akin to OE *rēman* to open up, *rīm* rooly — more at **ROOM**] 1 a: to widen the opening of (a hole); **COUNTERSINK** b: to enlarge (a hole) with a reamer (2): to enlarge the bore of (as a gun) in this way c: to remove by reaming 2 a: to press out with a reamer b: to press out the juice of with a reamer

ream-er \rɪ-ˈeɪ-mər/ *n*: one that reams: a rotating finishing tool with cutting edges used to enlarge or shape a hole b: a fruit squeezer

reap \rɪˈeɪp/ *vb* [ME *repen*, *fr.* OE *reamern* 1: to reap 2: to cut with a sickle, scythe, or reaping machine (2): to clear of a crop by so cutting b: to gather by so cutting **HARVEST** 2: **OBTAIN**, **WIN** ~ *vi*: to reap something

reap-er \rɪ-ˈeɪ-pər/ *n*: one that reaps; *esp*: any of various machines for reaping grain

reap-er's hook: a hand implement with a hook-shaped blade used in reaping — called also *reap hook*

re-ap-prais-al \rɪ-ə-ˈpraɪ-zəl/ *n*: a fresh appraisal

rear \rɪər/ *vt* [ME *rezen*, *fr.* OE *rēzan*; akin to ON *rēta* to raise, OE *rīsan* to rise] *vt* 1: to erect by building; **CONSTRUCT** 2: to raise upright 3 a: (1) to breed and raise (an animal) (2) to bring up (a person) b: to cause (as plants) to grow 4: to cause (a horse) to rise up on the hind legs ~ *vi* 1: to rise high 2 of a horse: to rise up on the hind legs **SYN** see **LIFT**

rear *n* [prob. *fr.* *rear* (in such terms as *rear guard*)] 1: the back part of something 2 a: the unit (as of an army) or area farthest from the enemy b: the part of something located opposite its front c: **BUTTOCKS** 2: the space or position at the back

rear *adj*: being at the back — *rear adv*

rear admiral *n*: a commissioned officer in the navy ranking below a vice admiral and above a captain

rear division *n*: an element of military headquarters or unit located at a considerable distance from the front and concerned esp. with administrative and supply duties

rear guard *n* [ME *regerarde*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* OF, *fr.* *repe* backward, behind (*fr.* *L retro*) + *garde* guard — more at **RETRO**]: a military detachment detailed to bring up and protect the rear of a main body or force

rear-guard action \rɪ-ə-ˈgɑrd-/ *n* 1: a defensive or delaying fight engaged in by forces covering the rear 2: a preventive or delaying effort in defense of the existing order

re-arms \rɪ-ə-ˈɑrmz/ *n* (*fr.* the way it rears up when disturbed): **MANTIS**

re-arm \rɪ-ə-ˈɑrm/ *vb*: to arm again with new or better weapons — **re-arm-ment** \-ˈɑrm-mənt/ *n*

rear-most \rɪ-ə-ˈmɒst/ *adj*: farthest in the rear; **LAST**

rear-mouse *vb* of **AREMOUSE**

rearward \rɪ-ə-ˈwɔrd/ [ME *rewardsde*, *fr.* AF; akin to OF *rewardsde* rear guard]; **REAR**; *esp*: the rear division of an army or fleet

rearward \-wɔrd/ *adj* 1: located at, near, or toward the rear 2: directed toward the rear; **BACKWARD** — **rear-ward-ly** *adv*

rear-ward \-wɔrd/ *adv* also *rear-wards* \-wɔrdz/ *adv* 1: at, near, or toward the rear; **BACKWARD**

rea-son \rɪ-ˈzən/ *n* [ME *resoun*, *fr.* OF *razon*, *fr.* L *ratio*-, *ratio* reason, computation; akin to Goth *gararhjan* to count, L *ratio* to calculate, think, Gk *arariskien* to fit — more at **ARM**] 1: a statement offered in explanation or justification 2: a rational ground or basis of sufficient ground of explanation or of logical defense 3: the thing that makes some fact intelligible; **CAUSE** 4 (1): the power of comprehending, inferring, or thinking esp. in orderly rational ways; **INTELLIGENCE** (2): proper exercise of the

mind (3): **SANITY** b: the sum of the intellectual powers 3 *archaic* a: treatment that offers satisfaction b: a formal accounting **SYN** see **CAUSE** — *in reason*: with reason; **JUSTIFIABLY**, **RIGHTLY** **reason** *vb* **reason** \rɪ-ˈzən-/ *vt* 1: to use the faculty of reason **THINK** 2 a: *obs*: to take part in conversation, discussion, or argument — to talk with another so as to influence his actions or opinions — *vt* 1 *archaic*: to justify or support with reasons 2: to persuade or influence by use of reason 3: to discover, formulate, or conclude by use of reason **SYN** see **THINK** — **rea-son-er** \rɪ-ˈzən-ər/ *n*

rea-son-abil-ly \rɪ-ˈzən-ə-bəl-ət-ē-, ˈn-ə-ˈbəl-/ *adv*: the quality or state of being reasonable

rea-son-able \rɪ-ˈzən-ə-bəl-, ˈn-ə-ˈbəl/ *adj* 1 a: agreeable to reason b: not extreme or excessive c: **MODERATE**, **FAIR** d: **INEXPENSIVE**

rea-son-er \rɪ-ˈzən-ər/ *n*: one who reasons 2: one who is subject to judgment — **rea-son-er-able-ness** *n* — **rea-son-er-ably** *adv*

rea-son-ing \rɪ-ˈzən-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the use of reason; *esp*: the drawing of inferences or conclusions through the use of reason 2: an instance of the use of reason; **ARGUMENT**

rea-son-less \rɪ-ˈzən-ˈlɪs-/ *adj* 1: not having the faculty of reason 2: not reasoned; **SENSELESS** 3: not based on or supported by reasons — **rea-son-less-ly** *adv*

re-as-so-ci-ate \rɪ-ə-ˈsə-si-ə-ti-/ *vb*: to associate again — **re-as-so-ci-ation** \-sə-si-ə-ˈtɪ-ʃən, -ʃi-/ *n*

re-as-sure \rɪ-ə-ˈʃʊr-(ə)n-/ *vt* 1: the action of reassuring 2: to reassure

re-as-sure \rɪ-ə-ˈʃʊr-(ə)n/ *vt* 1: to assure anew 2: **REINSURE**

re-ala \rɪ-ˈeɪ-ˈlɑ-, ˈeɪ-ˈlɑ-/ *n* [AmerSp] 1: LARIAT

re-a-mur \rɪ-ə-ˈmʊr-/ *n* [René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur 1757 F physicist]: relating or conforming to a thermodynamic unit of the boiling point of water — b at 80° above the zero of the scale and the freezing point is a zero

reave \rɪˈeɪv/ *vb* **reaved** or **reft** \rɪˈeɪft/ **reav-ing** [ME *reven*, *fr.* OE *rēafjan*; akin to OHG *raubōn* to rob, L *rumper* to break, *ruere* to rush, dig up — more at **ROO**] *vt*, *archaic*: **PLUNDER**, **ROB** ~ *vi* 1: to deprive 2: to strip 3: to deprive of b: **SEIZURE** 3 *archaic*: to carry or tear away — **reav-er** *n*

reave *vb* **reaved** or **reft** \rɪˈeɪft/ **reav-ing** [ME *reven*] *archaic*: **BURST**

reb \rɪˈeb/ *n* [short for *rebel*]; **JOHNNY REB**

re-beat \rɪ-ˈbi:t-/ *vb* [Fr *rebattre*, *fr.* *rebattre*, *fr.* *MF*, *fr.* *rebater* to be repellent, *fr.* *re-* + *barbe* beard, *fr.* *L barba* — more at **BEARD**]; **CRABBED**, **REFEELT**

re-bate \rɪ-ˈbeɪt, ˈrɪ-ˈbi-/ *vb* [ME *rebatien*, *fr.* *MF rabattre* to beat down again, *fr.* OF, *fr.* *re-* + *abatre* to beat down, *fr.* *fr.* *ab-* (fr. *L ab-* beat) + *archaic* *bat*, *fr.* *batere*, *fr.* *batere*] *vt*: to reduce the force or activity of; **DIMINISH** 2: to reduce the sharpness of; **BLUNT** 3 a: to make a rebate of b: to give a rebate to ~ *vi*: to give rebates — **re-bat-er** *n*

re-bate \rɪ-ˈbeɪt, ˈrɪ-ˈbi-/ *n*: a return of a portion of a payment; **ABATEMENT**

re-bat-er \rɪ-ˈbeɪ-tər, ˈrɪ-ˈbɪ-tər/ *n*: one who rebates

re-ba-to \rɪ-ˈbɑ-tə-, ˈbɑ-tə-/ *n*: **ABATTO**

re-bec or **re-beck** \rɪ-ˈbek, ˈrɪ-ˈbek/ *n* [MF *rebec*, *alter.* of OF *rebebe*, *fr.* *Opro rebec*, *fr.* *Ar rebāb*]: a small bowed wood, 3-stringed musical instrument with a pear-shaped body and slender neck

re-belle \rɪ-ˈbɛl-, ˈrɛb-əl/ *n* [Heb *ribbēl*]: the wife of Isaac

re-bel \rɪ-ˈbɛl-/ *adj* [ME, *fr.* OE *rebell*, *fr.* *rebelle*, *fr.* *re-* + *bellum* war, *fr.* *OL* *duellum* to be at duell] 1 a: opposing or taking arms against the government or ruler b: of or relating to rebels 2: **DISOBEDIENT**, **REBELLIOUS**

re-bel *n*: one who rebels or participates in a rebellion

re-bel-li-ous \rɪ-ˈbɛl-i-ʊs/ *adj* 1: to oppose or disobey one in authority or control 2 a: to renounce and resist by force the authority of one's government 2 a: to act in or show disobedience b: to feel or exhibit anger or revulsion

re-bel-li-ous-ly \-i-ʊs-li/ *adv* 1: opposition to one in authority or control 2 a: open defiance or resistance to an established government b: an instance of such defiance or resistance

SYN **REVOLUTION**, **UPRISING**, **REVOLT**, **INSURRECTION**, **MUTINY**: **REBELLION** implies open, organized, and often armed resistance to established authority; **REVOLT** implies successful rebellion resulting in a change in government; **UPRISING** implies no more than an effort at rebellion; **REVOLT** and **INSURRECTION** imply an armed uprising that quickly fails or succeeds; **MUTINY** applies to group insubordination or insurrection esp. against maritime or naval authority

re-bel-li-ous-ly \-i-ʊs-li/ *adv* 1 a: given to or engaged in rebellious b: of, relating to, or characteristic of a rebel or rebellion c: resistant to authority or tradition 2: resisting treatment or management; **REBELIOUS** **SYN** see **INSUBORDINATE** — **re-bel-li-ous-ly** *adv* — **re-bel-li-ous-ness** *n*

re-bind \rɪ-ˈbɪnd/ *vt*: to bind anew or again

re-birth \rɪ-ˈbɜrθ-, ˈrɪ-/ *n* 1 a: a new or second birth; **METEMPSYCHOSIS** b: spiritual regeneration 2: **RENAISSANCE**, **REVIVAL**

reb-ō-ant \rɪ-ˈbə-ɔnt/ *adj* [L *reboant*, *reboans*, *prt.* of *reboare* to roar, *fr.* *re-* + *boare* to cry aloud, roar, *fr.* *Gk boan*, of *imit.* origin]; **REVERBERATING**

re-born \rɪ-ˈbɔrn-/ *adj*: born again; **REGENERATED**

re-bound \rɪ-ˈbaʊnd, ˈrɪ-/ *vb* [ME *rebounden*, *fr.* *MF rebondir*, *fr.* OF, *fr.* *re-* + *bondir* to bound more at **BOUND**] *vt* 1 a: to spring back or rebound 2: to rebound or impact with another body b: to recover from setback or frustration 2: **REBCHO** ~ *vi*: to cause to rebound

re-bound \rɪ-ˈbaʊnd, ˈrɪ-/ *n* 1 a: the action of rebounding; **RECOIL** b: an upward leap or movement; **RECOVERY** 2 a: a basketball or hockey puck that rebounds b: the act of taking

See re- and 2d element	reappear	rearrange	reassert	reassume	reauthorize
reallocate	reappearance	rearrangement	reassertion	reassumption	reauthorize
reanalysis	reapplication	rearsert	reassessment	reattachment	reback
reanalyze	reapplied	rearsend	reassign	reattack	rebaptism
reanimate	reappoint	reassail	reassigning	reattain	rebid
reanimation	reapportion	reassemble	reassignment	reattainment	rebidable
reannex	reapportionment	reassembly	reassertion	reattempt	rebid
reannexation	reappraise				

e: about; n: kitten; fr: further; a: back; ā: bake; ā: cot, cart; ā: out; ō: oh, oh; e: less; ē: easy; g: gift; i: trip; i: life; j: joke; ŋ: sing; ē: flow; ō: flaw; ō: coin; th: thin; th: this; i: foot; ō: foot; y: yet; y: few; y: furious; zh: vision

SYN RECIPROCAL, MUTUAL, COMMON mean shared or experienced by each. **RECIPROCAL** implies an equal return or counteraction by each of two sides toward or against or in relation to the other; **MUTUAL** applies to feelings or effects shared by two jointly; **COMMON** does not suggest reciprocity but merely a sharing with others. **RECIPROCAL** is something that is reciprocal to another. **2**: one of a pair of numbers ($\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{3}$) whose product is one. **reciprocal pronoun** *n*: a pronoun (as *each other*) used to denote mutual action or cross relationship between the members combined in a plural subject.

re-cip-ro-cate \ri-'sip-rə-'kāt-ē\ *v* **1**: to give and take mutually **2**: **REPAY** ~ *v* **1**: to make a return for something **2**: to move forward and backward alternately — **re-cip-ro-ca-tor** \ri-'kāl-ər-\ *n* **re-cip-ro-cating engine** *n*: an engine in which the piston moves to and fro

re-cip-ro-ca-tion \ri-'sip-rə-'kā-shən\ *n* **1**: a mutual exchange **b**: a return in kind or of like value **2**: an alternating motion — **re-cip-ro-ca-tive** \ri-'sip-rə-'kāt-iv-, -kāt-ē\ *adj*

re-ci-proc-i-ty \res-ə-'prās-ət-ē-, 'prās-ēv-ē\ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being reciprocal **2**: a mutual exchange of privileges; **3**: a reciprocal agreement between two countries or institutions of the validity of licenses or privileges granted by the other. **reciprocity** \ri-'sish-ən\ *n* [MF, alter. of *recision*, fr. LL *recisio*-, *recisio* *recisio*] : CANCELLATION

re-cit-al \ri-'sīt-'l-ē\ *n* **1**: the act, process, or an instance of **REMEMBRANCE**; **2**: a public reading or recitation of a piece of writing; **3**: a public performance given by a musician or dancer or by a dance troupe but at an exhibition concert given by music or dance pupils — **re-cit-al-ist** \ri-'sīt-'l-ēst\ *n*

re-ci-ta-tion \res-ə-'tā-shən\ *n* **1**: **ENUMERATION** **2**: the act or an instance of reading or repeating aloud esp. publicly **3**: a student's oral reply to questions **b**: a class period

re-ci-ta-tive \res-ə-'tā-tēv-\ *n* [It *recitativo*, fr. *recitare* to recite, fr. L] : a rhythmically free declamatory vocal style for reciting a narrative text; also : a passage to be delivered in this style — **re-cit-ative** *adj*

re-ci-ta-ti-vo \res-ə-'tā-tē-(j)əv-\ *n*, *pl* **re-ci-ta-ti-ti-vo** \-(j)əv-\ *adj* : **RECI-TATIVE**

re-cite \ri-'sīt-\ *vb* [ME *reciten* to state formally, fr. MF or L; *MF reciter* to recite, fr. *re-* + *citare* to summon] **1**: to read or publicly read from a book **2**: to repeat from memory or read aloud publicly **3**: to give a detailed narration of **b**: **ENUMERATE** **3**: to repeat or answer questions about (a lesson) ~ *v* **1**: to repeat or read aloud something memorized or prepared **2**: to reply to a teacher's question on a lesson (day of) **3**: **APPOINT**

reck \rek-\ *vb* [ME *recken*, fr. OE *reccan*; akin to OHG *ruochen* to take heed] *v* **1**: **WORRY**, **CARE** **2**: **MATTER** ~ *v* **1**: to care for **2**: **REGARD** **3**: to matter to **CONCERN**

reck-less \rek-'ləs-\ *adj* **1**: marked by lack of caution; **RASH** **2**: **IRRESPONSIBLE**, **WILD** **3**: **CARELESS**, **NEGLECT** *SYN* see **ADVENTUROUS** — **reck-less-ly** *adv* — **reck-less-ness** *n*

reck-on \rek-'ən-\ *vb* **reck-on-ing** \-(ə)n-ŋ-\ [ME *rekenen*, fr. OE *reccenan* (as in *gereccenan* to narrate); akin to OE *reccan* *v* **1**: **ACCOUNT**; **b**: **ESTIMATE**, **COMPUTE**; **c**: to determine by reference to a scale **2**: to refer to **3**: to calculate **4**: to estimate **5**: to settle accounts **2**: to make a calculation **3**: a **JUDGE** *chiefly* *dat*; **SUPPOSE** **4**: **DEPEND** *SYN* see **CALCULATE**, **RELY**

reck-on-ing *n* **1**: the act or an instance of reckoning; as **1**: **ACCOUNT**, **BILL**; **b**: **COMPUTATION**; **c**: calculation of a ship's position **2**: a sailing course (day of) **3**: **APPOINT**

re-claim \ri-'klām-\ *vb* [ME *reclamen*, fr. OF *reclamer* to call back, fr. L *reclamare* to cry out against, fr. *re-* + *clamare* to cry out — more at **CLAIM**] **1**: to act to recall from wrong or improper conduct; **2**: **REFORM**; **b**: **TAME** **2**: to rescue from an undesirable or uncultivated state **3**: to obtain from a waste product or by *re-* + *claim*; **3**: **RECOVER** *SYN* see **RESCUE** — **re-claim-able** \-'klām-ə-bəl-\ *adj*

re-claim \('rē-'klām-\ *vt*: to demand or obtain the return of. **re-claim-a-tion** \rek-lo-'mā-shən\ *n* [MF, fr. L *reclamatio*-, *reclamatus*, pp. of *reclamare*]; the act or process of reclaiming; as **1**: **REFORMATION**; **2**: restoration to a better way **3**: **RECLAIM** *vb* **3**: **CLAIM** *n* [F, advertising; fr. *reclamer* to appeal, fr. OF *reclamer*] **1**: public acclaim; **VOGUE** **2**: **SHOWMANSHIP**

re-cline \ri-'kīn-\ *vb* [ME *reclinare*, fr. MF or L; MF *reclinare*, fr. L *reclinare*, fr. *re-* + *clinare* to bend or to cause or permit to incline backward] *v* **1**: to lean or incline backward; **2**: **REPOSE**, *lit.* **2**: to recline; **3**: to recline; **4**: to recline; **5**: to recline; **6**: to recline; **7**: to recline; **8**: to recline; **9**: to recline; **10**: to recline; **11**: to recline; **12**: to recline; **13**: to recline; **14**: to recline; **15**: to recline; **16**: to recline; **17**: to recline; **18**: to recline; **19**: to recline; **20**: to recline; **21**: to recline; **22**: to recline; **23**: to recline; **24**: to recline; **25**: to recline; **26**: to recline; **27**: to recline; **28**: to recline; **29**: to recline; **30**: to recline; **31**: to recline; **32**: to recline; **33**: to recline; **34**: to recline; **35**: to recline; **36**: to recline; **37**: to recline; **38**: to recline; **39**: to recline; **40**: to recline; **41**: to recline; **42**: to recline; **43**: to recline; **44**: to recline; 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red /rɛd/ *adj* red-der; red-dest [ME, fr. OE *rēad*; akin to OHG *rōd* 'red', L *ruber* & *rufus*, Gk *erythros*] 1 a: of the color red b: having red as a distinguishing color 2 a (1); FLUSHED (2); RUDDY, FLORID (3); of a coppery hue b: BLOODSHOT (2); in the color range between a moderate orange and russet or bay d: tinged with red; REDDISH 3 c: heated to redness; GLOWING 4 a: inciting or endorsing radical social or political change esp. by violence b: COMMUNIST c: or relating to the U.S.S.R. or its allies — *red-ly adv* — *red-ness n*

red n 1: a color whose hue resembles that of blood or of the ruby or is that of the long-wave extreme of the visible spectrum 2: one that is of a red or reddish color; *esp*: an animal with a reddish coat 3 a: a pigment or dye that colors red b: a shade or tint of red 4 a: one who advocates or is thought to advocate or endorse the violent overthrow of an existing social or political order b: cap: COMMUNIST 5 [fr. the bookkeeping practice of entering debit items in red ink]: the condition of showing a loss (in the ~)

red-act /rɪ-'dækt/ *vt* [back-formation fr. *redaction*] 1: to put in writing 2 FRAME 2: EDIT — *red-act-er* \-'dækt-ər, -'t(ə)z(ə) *n*

red-act-ion /rɪ-'dæk-shən/ *n* [F *réduction*, fr. LL *redaction*, *redactio* act of reducing, compressing, fr. L *redactus*, pp. of *redigere* to bring back, reduce, fr. *re-*, *red-* *re-* + *agere* to lead — more at AGENT] 1: an act or instance of redacting 2: EDITION — *red-act-ion-al* \-shənəl, -shən-'l *adj*

red alert n: the final stage of alert in which enemy attack appears imminent

red alga n: an alga (division Rhodophyta) having predominantly red pigmentation

red-dan /rɪ-'dæn/ *n* [F, alter. of *redent*, fr. *re-* + *dent* tooth, fr. L *dens*, *dens* — more at TOOTH]: a fortification having two parapets forming a salient angle

red-dan *n*: any of various reddish ants (as the pharaoh ant)

red-dar-gue /rɪ-'dɑr-(d)ʒy, -r-, -gə-'wə/ *vt* [ME *redarguen*, fr. L *redarguere*, fr. *red-* + *arguere* assert, make clear — more at ARGENT] *archaic*: CONFUTE, DISPROVE

red-bell-y dace /rɛd-'bel-'eɪs/ or **red-bell-ed dace** \-(ɛ)d-'eɪs/ *n*: either of two small fish that color red. No. American cyprinid fishes (*Chrosomus* *sus* and *C. erythrogaster*)

red birch n 1: the heartwood lumber of the yellow birch (*Betula lutea*) and of the sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) 2: a valuable New Zealand timber tree (*Nothofagus fusca*); *also*: its hard wood

red-bird /rɛd-'bɜrd/ *n*: any of several birds (as a cardinal, several tanagers, or the bullfinch) with prominently red plumage

red blood cell n: one of the cells responsible for the red color of vertebrate blood — *called also* *red blood corpuscle*

red-blood-ed /rɛd-'blʌd-'ɛd/ *adj*: VIGOROUS, LUSTY

red-bone /rɛd-'bɒn/ *n*: a moderate-sized speedy dark red or red and black American hound

red-breast /rɛd-'brɛst/ *n* 1: a bird (as a robin) with a reddish breast 2 or **red-breast-ed bream** /rɛd-'brɛst-'ɛd/: a reddish-bellied sunfish (*Lepomis auritus*) of the eastern U.S.

red-bud /rɛd-'bʌd/ *n*: an American tree (genus *Cercis*) with usu. purple pink flowers

red-cap /rɛd-'kæp/ *n*: a baggage porter (as at a railroad station)

red-car-pet /rɛd-'kɑr-'pɛt/ *adj* [fr. the traditional laying down of a red carpet for important guests to walk on]: marked by ceremonial courtesy (~ treatment)

red clover n: a Eurasian clover (*Trifolium pratense*) with globose heads of reddish purple flowers widely cultivated as a hay, forage, and cover crop

red-coat /rɛd-'kəʊt/ *n*: a British soldier esp. during the Revolutionary War

red coral n: a gorgonian (*Corallium nobile*) of the Mediterranean and of the present part of the Atlantic having a hard stony skeleton of a delicate red or pink color used for ornaments and jewelry

Red Cross n: a red Greek cross on a white ground used as the emblem of the International Red Cross

redd /rɛd/ *vb* redd-ed or redd; redd-ling [ME *redden* to clear, pp. of *reddan* — more at RED] *vt* chiefly dial: to set in order ~ *vi*, chiefly dial: to make things tidy

redd n [origin unknown]: the spawning ground or nest of various fishes

red deer n 1: the common deer of temperate Europe and Asia (*Cervus elaphus*) which is related to but smaller than the elk 2: the whitetail in its summer coat

red-den /rɛd-'nə/ *vb* red-den-ing /rɛd-'nɪŋ, -'nɪŋ/ *vt*: to make red or reddish — *vi*: to become red; *esp*: BLUSH

red-dish /rɛd-'ɪʃ/ *adj*: tinged with red — *red-dish-ness n*

red-dle /rɛd-'l/ *red-dle-man* \-'mən/ *var* of RIDDLE, RUDLEMAN

red-dle /rɛd/ *vt* [ME *redden* — more at RED] 1 dial: to give counsel 2 *obsolete*: to REITERATE, EXPLAIN

redde n 1 chiefly dial: COUNSEL, ADVICE 2 *archaic*: ACCOUNT, STORY

red-ear /rɛd-'i(ə)/ *n*: a common sunfish (*Lepomis microlophus*) of the southern and eastern U.S. resembling the bluegill but having the lower part of the gill cover bright orange-red

red-dec-o-rate /rɛd-'dek-ə-'reɪt/ *vt*: to freshen or change in appearance: REFURBISH ~ *vi*: to freshen or change a decorative scheme — *red-dec-o-ration* /rɛd-'dek-ə-'rɪʃ-ən/ *n*

red-ded-i-ca-tion /rɛd-'ded-ɪ-'kæ-shən/ *n*: a second or additional dedication

red-dem /rɪ-'dem/ *vt* [ME *redemen*, modif. of MF *redimere*, fr. L *redimere*, fr. *re-*, *red-* *re-* + *emere* to take, buy; akin to Lith *imti* to take] 1 a: to buy back; REPURCHASE b: to get or win back 2 a: to liberate by payment; RANSOM b: to free by force; LIBERATE c: to release from blame or debt; CLEAR d: to free from the charge of a crime 3 a: to change for the better; REFORM 4 a: REPAIR, RESTORE b *archaic*: RECLAIM 5 a: to free from a lien by payment of an amount secured thereby b (1): to remove the obligation of payment (2) to convert (as certificates) into cash 6: to make good; FULFILL 6 a: to atone for; EXPIATE b (1): to

offset the bad effect of (2): to make worthwhile; RETRIEVE *syn* see RESCUE — *red-deem-able* \-'dɛ-mə-bəl/ *adj* — *red-deem-er* \-'dɛ-dɪ-vər \-'rɪ-'dɪ-v-ər/ *vt*: to deliver back or again

red-demp-tion /rɪ-'dɛm(p)-shən/ *n* [ME *redempcion*, fr. MF *redempcion*, fr. L *redemptio*, *redemptio*, fr. *redemptus*, pp. of *redimere* to redeem] the act, process, or an instance of redeeming — *red-demp-tion-al* \-'dɛm(p)-shənəl, -shən-'l *adj* — *red-demp-tion-er* \-'dɛm(p)-tɪ-v/ *adj*

red-demp-tion-er /rɪ-'dɛm(p)-shən-ər/ *n*: an immigrant to America in the 18th and 19th centuries obtaining passage by becoming an indentured servant

Red-demp-tion-ist /rɪ-'dɛm(p)-tɪ-(ə)-rɪst/ *n* [F *redemptoriste*, fr. LL *redemptor* redeemer, fr. L, contractor, fr. *redemptus*]: a member of the Roman Catholic congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer

red-demp-to-ry /rɪ-'dɛm(p)-tɪ-(ə)-rɪ/ *adj*: suitable to redeem

red-de-ploy /rɛd-'i-plɔɪ/ *vt*: to transfer from one area to another — *vi*: to relocate men or equipment — *red-de-plot-ment* \-'mɛnt/ *n*

red-de-sign /rɛd-'i-zɪn/ *vt*: to revise in appearance, function, or content — *red-de-sign* *n*

red-de-tect /rɛd-'dɛt/ *vt*: to detect

red-de-ter-mi-nation /rɛd-'i-tər-mɪ-'nā-shən/ *n*: an act or instance of determining again

red-de-ter-mine /rɛd-'tər-mɪn/ *vt*: to determine again; CONFIRM

red-de-vel-op-ment /rɛd-'i-vel-'əp-'mɛnt/ *n*: the act or process of redeveloping; *esp*: redevelopment of a blighted area

red-eye /rɛd-'i/ *n*: cheap whiskey

red-eye n: small marine planktonic copepods that are a leading food of some commercial fishes

red-fin /rɛd-'fɪn/ *n*: a fish (as any of several American shiners or suckers) with more or less red fins

red fire n: a pyrotechnic composition usu. containing a strontium or barium salt that burns with a red light

red-fish /rɛd-'fɪʃ/ *n*: any of various reddish fishes

red fox n: a fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) with bright orange-red to dusky reddish brown fur

red gum n 1: any of several Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus* (esp.: *E. camaldulensis*, *E. amygdalina*, and *E. calophylla*) 2 *obsolete*: *red gum*

red-hand-ed /rɛd-'hænd-'ɛd/ *adv* (or *adj*): in the act of committing a crime or misdeed

red-head /rɛd-'hed/ *n* 1: a person having red hair 2: an American cactus (*Asya americana*) related to the canvasback but having its head a brighter rufous head and shorter bill

red heat n: the state of being red-hot; *also*: the temperature at which a substance is red-hot

red herring n 1: a herring cured by salting and slow smoking to a dark brown color 2 [fr. the practice of drawing a red herring across a trail to confuse hunting dogs]: a diversion intended to distract attention from the real issue

red-hot /rɛd-'hɒt/ *adj* 1: glowing with heat 2: exhibiting or marked by intense emotion, enthusiasm, or violence (red-hot line drive) 3 *EXHIBIT, NEW*

red-i-ate /rɛd-'eɪ-/ *vt* *red-i-ate* \-'eɪ-/ *also* *red-i-as* [NL, fr. Francesco Redi |1698? It naturalist]: a larva produced within the sporocyst of many trematodes that produces another generation of rediae or develops into a cercaria — *red-i-al* \-'eɪ-/ *adj*

Red Indian n: AMERICAN INDIAN — *called also* *Red Man*

red-ing /rɛd-'ɪŋ/ *n*: a fitted riding coat [fr. *red* + *ing* (as *riding coat*)] a fitted outer garment: as a woman's lightweight coat open at the front h: a dress with a front gore of contrasting material

red-in-te-grate /rɪ-'dɪnt-ə-'grɛt, -rɛ-/ *vt* [ME *redintegrare*, fr. L *redintegrare*, pp. of *redintegrare*, fr. *re-*, *red-* *re-* + *integrare* to make complete — more at INTEGRATE] *archaic*: to restore to a former or sound state — *red-in-te-gra-tion* /rɪ-'dɪnt-ə-'grɛ-shən, -rɛ-, (r)ɛ-'n- / *n* — *red-in-te-gra-tive* /rɪ-'dɪnt-ə-'grɛ-ɪv, -rɛ-/ *adj*

red-di-rect /rɛd-'rɛkt, -rɛd-'dɪ-/ *vt*: to change the direction of — *red-di-rect-ion* \-'rɛk-shən/ *n*

red-di-rect-ion /rɛd-'dɪ-'kʃən/ *n*: the direction of

red-dis-count /rɛd-'dɪs-'kaʊnt, -rɛ-'dɪs-/ *vt*: to discount again (as commercial paper) — *red-dis-count-able* \-'ə-bəl/ *adj*

red-dis-count /rɛd-'dɪs-/ *n*: the act or process of rediscouinting or negotiating paper rediscouted

red-dis-tribute /rɛd-'dɪs-'trɪb-yʊt/ *vt*: to alter the distribution of: REALLOCATE — *red-dis-trib-ut-ion* /rɛd-'dɪs-'trɪ-'bjuʃ-ən/ *n* — *red-dis-trib-ut-ive* /rɛd-'dɪs-'trɪb-yʊt-ɪv/ *adj*

red-dis-trict /rɛd-'dɪs-'trɪkt/ *vt*: to divide again into districts; *specif*: to revise the legislative districts of

red-dit-vi-vus /rɛd-'dɪt-'vɪ-vʊs, -vɛ-/ *adj* [LL, fr. L, renovated] brouse back to life; REBORN

red-flas-sine n: widely cultivated frangipani (*Plumeria rubra*) with large terminal cymes of pink, red, or purple fragrant flowers 2: CYPRESS VINE

red lead n: an orange-red to brick-red lead oxide Pb₃O₄ used in storage-battery plates, in glass and ceramics, and as a paint pigment — *called also* *minium*

red-leaf n: any of several plant diseases characterized by reddening of the foliage

red-leg /rɛd-'leg, -lɛŋ/ *n*: any of several birds (as a redshank) with red legs

red-leaf /rɛd-'let-ər/ *adj*: of special significance; MEMORABLE

red light n 1: a warning signal; *esp*: a red traffic signal 2: a cautionary sign; DETERRENT

red-light district n: a district in which brothels are frequent

red mass n, *often cap R & M*: a votive mass of the Holy Ghost celebrated in red vestments esp. at the opening of courts and congresses

red mulberry n: a No. American forest tree (*Morus rubra*) with soft weak but durable wood; *also*: its dense purple fruit

red-neck /rɛd-'nek/ *n*: a member of the Southern rural laboring class

red-o /rɛd-'dɪ-/ *vt* 1: to do over or again 2: REDECORATE

red oak n: any of numerous American oaks (as *Quercus borealis* and *Quercus falcata*); *also*: the wood of red oak

See re- and 2d element	redelivery	redevelop
rededicate	redemand	redeveloper
rededine	redemandable	redifferentiation
rededinition	redesposit	redesign

redigestion	rediscovery	redissolve
redip	redipose	redistill
rediscover	redisposition	redistillation

a abut; ʰ kitten; ʰ further; a back; ʰ bake; ʰ cot, cart; ʰ out; ch chin; ʰ less; ʰ easy; g gift; i trip; I life j joke; ʰ sing; ʰ flow; ʰ flaw; ʰ coin; th thin; ʰ thin; ʰ out; ʰ foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision

reef *\rē-fer* *n* 1: one that reefs 2: a close-fitting usu. double-breasted jacket of thick cloth
reefer *n* [*reef*]: a marihuana cigarette
reefer *\rē-fer* *n* [by shortening & alter.] 1: REFRIGERATOR 2: a refrigerator car, truck, trailer, or ship
reefer *\rē-fer* *n*: a square knot used in reefing a sail
reef *\rē-fer* [*ME reef*, fr. *OE* *reaf* akin to *OHG rouh* smoke] 1 chiefly dial: SMOKE 2: VAPOR, FOG 3: a strong or disagreeable fume or odor
reek *vi* 1: to emit smoke or vapor 2 a: to give off or become permeated with a strong or offensive odor b: to give a strong impression of some constituent quality or feature 3: MANATEE ~ *vr* 1: to subject to the action of smoke or vapor 2: to give off as or as if a reek: EXUDE ~ *reek-er* *n* ~ *reeky* *\rē-keɪ* *adj*
reek *\rē(ə)l* [*ME*, fr. *OE hreok*; akin to *ON hrell* weaver's reed, *OE hreok* to weave] 1: a revoluble device on which something flexible is wound as a reel 2: a fishing rod for the line b chiefly *Brit*: a spool or bobbin for sewing thread c: a flanged spool for photographic film 2: a quantity of something wound on a reel 3: a frame for drying clothes usu. having radial arms on a vertical pole
reel *vi* 1: to wind upon or as if upon a reel 2: to draw by reeling a line *n* *vi*: to wind on a reel — **reel-able** *\rē-lə-bəl* *adj* — **reel-er *n*
reel *vb* [*ME* *revel*, prob. fr. *revel*, *n* *vi* 1 a: to turn or move round about b: to revel c: to give oneself up to: to behave in a violent disorderly manner 3: to waver or fall back from a blow 4 *RECUIT*: 4: to walk or move unsteadily 5: SWAY ~ *vr*: to cause to reel
reel *n*: a reeling motion
reel *n* [prob. fr. *reef*]: a lively Scottish-Highland dance or its music
re-elect *\rē-ə-ˈlekt* *vt*: to elect for another term in office — **re-election** *\rē-ˈlek-shən* *n*
re-employ *\rē-əm-ˈplɔɪ* *vt*: to hire back — **re-employment** *\rē-əm-ˈplɔɪ* *n*
re-enact *\rē-ə-ˈnækt* *vt* 1: to enact again 2: to perform again
re-enforce *\rē-ən-ˈfɔrs*, *-fɔ(ə)r(s)* *vor* of REINFORCE
re-entrance *\rē-ˈtrɛn-trɑnt* *n*: REENTRY
re-entrant *\rē-ˈtrɑnt* *adj*: directed inward
reentrant *n*: one that reenters or is reentrant
re-entrty *\rē-ˈtrɛn-trɪ* *n* 1: a retaking possession; *esp*: entry by a player on licensed premises on the grounds of his failure to perform the conditions of the lease 2: a second or new entry 3: a playing card that will enable a player to retake the lead 4: the action of reentering the earth's atmosphere after travel in space
reest *\rēst* *n* [prob. short for *Rest arrest* to arrest, fr. *ME* (Sc) *reest*, fr. *OF* *reest* — more at *ARREST*] chiefly *Scot*: BALK
reeve *\rēv* [*ME* *reve*, fr. *OE* *gerefa*, fr. *ge-* (associative prefix) + *refa* (akin to *OE* *rād* number, *OHG ruova*) — more at *CO-*] 1: a local administrative agent of an Anglo-Saxon king 2: a medieval English manor officer responsible chiefly for overseeing the discharge of feudal obligations 3 a: the council president in some Canadian municipalities b: a local official charged with enforcement of specific regulations (deer ~)
reeve *vb* *rov* [*rov*] or *reeved*; **reev-ing** [origin unknown] *vt* 1: to pass (as a rope) through a hole or opening 2: to fasten by passing through a hole or around something 3: to pass a rope through ~ *vi*, of a rope: to pass through a block or similar device
reeve *n* [prob. alter. of *ruff*]: the female of the ruff
ree-xam-i-na-tion *\rē-ɪŋ-zəm-ə-ˈnā-shən* *n*: a second or new examination
re-examine *\rē-ˈzɑm-ən* *vt*: to subject to reexamination
re-fash-ion *\rē-ˈfɑsh-ən* *vt*: to make over 1: ALTER
re-fect *\rē-ˈfekt* *vt* [*L refectus*, pp.] *archaic*: to refresh with food or drink
re-fec-tion *\rē-ˈfɛk-shən* [*ME* *refectioun*, fr. *MF* *refectio*, fr. *L refectio*, *refectio*, *fr. re-ctus*, pp. of *reficere* to restore, fr. *re-* + *ficere* to make + *move* (to re-), 1: refreshment of mind; spirit; or body; *esp*: NOURISHMENT 2 a: the taking of refreshment b: food and drink together: REPAST
re-fec-to-ry *\rē-ˈfɛk-t(ə)-rɪ* [*LL* *refectorium*, fr. *L refectus*] 1: a dining hall *n*: a long narrow table with heavy legs
re-fel *\rē-ˈfel* [*re-fell* *re-fell-ing*] [*L* *refellere* to prove false, *refute*, fr. *re-* + *fallere* to deceive] *obs*: REJECT, REPULSE
re-fer *\rē-ˈfɛr* *vb* *referred*; **re-fer-ring** [*ME* *referren*, fr. *L referre* to bring back, report, refer, fr. *re-* + *ferre* to carry — more at *BEAR*] *v* 1 (1): to think of, regard, or classify within a general category or group (2): to explain in terms of a general cause b: to allot to a particular place, station, or period c: to repay as coming from or located in a specific area 2 a: to send or direct for treatment, aid, information, or decision b: to direct for testimony or guaranty as to character or ability ~ *vr* 1 a: to have relation or connection b: to direct attention or make reference 2: to have recourse ~ **re-fer-able** *\rē-(ə)-rə-bəl*, *\rē-lə-rə-bəl* *adj* — **re-fer-ter** *\rē-ˈfɛr-tər* *n*
REFER *ALLUDE* mean to call or direct attention to something *REFER* *usu.* implies intentional introduction and distinct mention as by direct naming *ALLUDE* suggests indirect mention (as by a hint, roundabout expression, or figure of speech) *SYN* see in addition *ASCRIE*
ref-er-ee *\rē-ˈfɛr-ē* *n* 1: a person to whom a legal matter is referred for investigation and report or for settlement 2: a sports official who keeps final authority in administering a game — **ref-eree** *vb* *re-fer-eeed*; **ref-er-ee-ing**
ref-er-ence *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən(t)s*, *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən(t)s* *n* 1: the act of referring or consulting 2: a bearing on a matter 3: RELATION 3: something that refers: as a: a CLUSION, MENTION b: a sign or indication referring a reader to another passage or book c: consultation of**

sources of information 4: one referred to: as a: a person to whom inquiries as to character or ability can be made b: a statement or the qualifications of a person seeking employment or appointment given by someone familiar with them c: a book or passage to which a reader is referred d: DENOTATION, MEANING
refer-ence *vt*: to supply with references
ref-er-ent-um *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən-dəm*, *pl* **ref-er-en-da** *\rē-ˈɒ-ə* or *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən-də* [*fr. L*, neut. of *referendus*, gerundive of *referre* to refer] 1 a: the principle or practice of submitting to popular vote a measure passed upon or proposed by a legislative body or by popular initiative b: a vote on a measure so submitted 2: a diplomatic agent's note asking his government for instructions
ref-er-er *\rē-ˈfɛr-ər*, *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən* [*L* *referens*, *refers*, *pp. of referre*] something that refers or refers to
ref-er-ent-ial *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən-ʃəl* *adj*: containing or constituting a reference — **ref-er-ent-ial-ly** *\rē-ˈfɛr-ən-ʃəl-ɪ* *adv*
ref-er-ral *\rē-ˈfɛr-əl* *n* 1: the act or an instance of referring 2: one that is referred
re-fill *\rē-ˈfɪl* *vt* to fill again: **REPLENISH** ~ *vi*: to be refilled again — **re-fill-able** *\rē-ˈfɪl-ə-bəl* *adj*
re-fill *\rē-ˈfɪl* *n* 1: a product or a container and a product used to refill the exhausted supply of a device 2: something produced again; *esp*: a second filling of a medical prescription
re-finance *\rē-ˈfɑn-ɪs* *vt*: to renew or reorganize the financing of
re-fine *\rē-ˈfɪn* *vt* 1: to reduce to a pure state (~ sugar) 2: to free from moral imperfection: ELEVATE 3: to improve or perfect by pruning or polishing 4: to free from what is coarse, vulgar, or unbecomingly ~ *vr*: to become finer or elevated 2: to make improvement by introducing subtleties or distinctions — **re-fin-er** *\rē-ˈfɪn-ər* *adj* 1: free from impurities 2: FASTIDIOUS, CULTIVATED 3: PRECISE, EXACT
re-fine-ment *\rē-ˈfɪn-ə-mənt* *n* 1: the action or process of refining 2: the process of being refined; *esp*: CULTURE 3 a: a refined feature or method b: SUBTLETY c: a contrivance or device intended to improve or perfect
re-fin-ery *\rē-ˈfɪn-ə-ri* *n*: a building and equipment for refining or purifying metals, oil, or sugar
re-finish *\rē-ˈfɪn-ɪsh* *vt*: to give (as furniture) a new surface — **re-finish-er** *n*
re-fit *\rē-ˈfɪt* *vt*: to fit out or supply again ~ *vi*: to obtain repairs or fresh supplies or equipment — **re-fit** *\rē-ˈfɪt*, *\rē-ˈfɪt* *adj*
re-flect *\rē-ˈflekt* *vb* [*ME* *reflektion*, fr. *L reflectere* to bend back, fr. *re-* + *flexere* to bend] *vt* 1 *archaic*: to turn into or away from a course or path 2 a: to turn away from b: to reflect 2: to make an angle (mirror ~ *vs* light) b: to cast back 3: to bend or fold back 4: to give back or exhibit as an image, likeness, or outline 5: MIRROR 5: to bring or cast as a result 6: to make manifest or apparent: SHOW 7: to realize, to understand *vr* 1 *obs*: to become turned or thrown back 2: to throw back light or sound 3: to think quietly and calmly 4 a: to tend to bring or reflect b: to have a bearing or influence *SYN* see *THINK*
re-flec-tance *\rē-ˈflek-tən(t)s* *n*: the fraction of the total luminous flux reflected by a surface for a given angle of incidence according to the wavelength distribution of the incident light
reflecting telescope *n*: REFLECTOR 2
re-flec-tion *\rē-ˈflek-shən* [*LL* *reflexio*, *reflexio* *adj* of bending back, fr. *L reflexus*, pp. of *reflexere*] 1: an instance of reflecting; *esp*: the return of light or sound waves from a surface 2: the production of an image by or as if by a mirror 3 *obs*: the action of bending or folding back b: a reflected part: FOLD 4: something produced by reflecting; *esp*: an image given back by a reflecting surface 5: REFRACTION, CENTER OF GRAVITY 6: a thought, idea, or opinion formed or a remark made as a result of meditation 7: consideration of some subject matter, idea, or purpose 8 *obs*: turning back: RETURN *SYN* see *ANIMADVERSION* — **re-flec-tion-al** *\rē-ˈflek-shən-əl* *adj*
re-flec-tive *\rē-ˈflek-tɪv* *adj* 1: capable of reflecting light, images, sound, etc. 2: marked by reflection 2: relating to, marked by reflection 4: REFLEXIVE *re-flec-tive-ly* *\rē-ˈflek-tɪv-ɪ-ɪ* *adv*
re-flec-tom-e-ter *\rē-ˈflek-ˈtəm-ət-ər, -rɪ-* *n*: a device for measuring the reflectance of light
re-flec-tor *\rē-ˈflek-tər* *n* 1: a polished surface for reflecting light or other radiation 2: a telescope in which the principal focusing element is a mirror
re-flec-tor-ize *\rē-ˈflek-tə-ɪz* *vt* 1: to make reflecting 2: to provide with reflectors
re-flex *\rē-ˈfleks* [*L* *reflexus*, pp. of *reflexere* to reflect] 1: a reflex action, light, or color 2: a mirrored image c: a copy exact in essential or peculiar features 2 a: an act performed involuntarily in consequence of a nervous impulse transmitted inward from a receptor to a nerve center and outward to an effector (as a muscle or gland) b: the process consisting of reception, transmission, and reaction culminating in a reflex act 2: the power of acting or responding with adequate speed c: an habitual and predictable way of thinking or behaving
reflex *adj* [*L* *reflexus*] 1: bent, turned, or directed back 2: REFLECTOR 2: marked by reflection 2: relating to, marked by reflection 4: of an angle: being between 180° and 360° 5: of, relating to, or produced by reflex action without intervention or consciousness — **re-flex-ly** *adv*
reflex *art* *n*: the complete nervous path involved in a reflex
reflex *camera* *n*: a camera in which the image formed by the lens is reflected onto a screen for focusing and composition
re-flex-ive *\rē-ˈflek-sɪv* *adj* [*ML* *reflexivus*, fr. *L reflexus*] 1: directed or turned back upon itself 2: of, relating to, or constituting an action (as in "he perjured himself") directed back upon the agent and grammatical object of the action 2: reflexive — **re-flex-ive-ness** *\rē-ˈflek-sɪv-ɪ-ti*, *\rē-ˈflek-sɪv-ə-ti* *n*

See re- and 2 element	reemergence	reestablishment	reevaluation	reexport	refill
reeligibility	reemerge	reenter	reevaluation	refactor	refilter
reembolden	reemphasize	reestablishment	reevaluate	refall	refill
reembody	reemphasize	reestablishment	reevaluate	refastener	refinish
reembody	reemphasize	reestablishment	reevaluate	refight	refinisher
reemerge	reemphasize	reestablishment	reevaluate	refigure	refix

re abut; e kitten; e farther; a back; a bake; ä cot, cart; ä out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flow; oi coln; th thin; th this; ü foot; ü foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

reflexive *n*: a reflexive pronoun or verb
reflexive pronoun *n*: a pronoun referring to the subject of the sentence, clause, or verbal phrase in which it stands; *specif*: a personal pronoun compounded with *self*
re-flex-i-o-log-y \rē-'flek-'sai-ə-lə-jē, rī-ŋ [ISV]: the study and interpretation of behavior in terms of simple and complex reflexes
re-flo-res-cence \rē-'flō-'res-'n(ə)s, -'flō-ŋ *n* [L *reflorescere* to bloom again]: fr. *reflorescere* to bloom — more at FLORES-CENCE: a renewed blossoming
re-flow (\rē-'flō) *v* 1: to flow back: **2** *EBB*: 2: to flow in again — *re-flow* (\rē-'flō) *v*
reflu-ence (\rē-'flū-ən(t)s, -'lō-wən(t)s) *n* [L *refluere* to flow back + *fluere* to flow — more at FLUID]: **REFLUX** — *ref-lu-ent* (\flū-ənt, -'ə-wənt) *adj*
re-flux (\rē-'flʌks) *n* [ME, fr. ML *refluxus*, fr. L *re-* + *fluxus* flow — more at FLUX]: a flowing back: **2** *EBB*
re-flo-cu-late (\rē-'fās-ə-'lātə, -'lajət) *v* [LL *refocillatus*, pp. of *refocillare* to refocus + *fluere* to flow]: fr. L *re-* + *foculare* to warm by warmth, fr. *foculum* chafing dish, *bracium*, fr. *fovere* to warm]: REFRESH, REVIVE
re-for-est (\rē-'fɔr-'ə-st, -'fār-ŋ) *v*: to renew forest cover on by seeding or planting — *re-for-es-ta-tion* (\rē-'fɔr-'ə-'stā-shən, -'fār-ŋ)
re-for-give (\rē-'fɔr-'(ə)g-, -'fɔr-'(ə)g-) *v* [ME *reforgien*, fr. MF *reforgier*, fr. *re-* + *forgier* to forge]: to forgive again: **1** make over
re-form (\rē-'fɔr-m) *vb* [ME *reformen*, fr. MF *reformare*, fr. L *reformare*, fr. *re-* + *formare* to form] *v* 1: to amend or improve by change of or removal of parts: **2** to change: **3** to put or change into an improved form or condition: **2**: to put an end to (an evil) by enforcing or introducing a better method or course of action: **3**: to induce or cause to abandon evil ways (~ a drunkard) **4**: to subject (oil or gas) to cracking: **5**: to produce (as gasoline) from by cracking: *re-form-able* (\rē-'fɔr-mə-'bəl) *adj*
reform *n* 1: amendment of what is defective, vicious, corrupt, or depraved: **2**: a removal or correction of an abuse, a wrong, or errors
re-forma-tion \rē-'fɔr-'mə-shən) *n* 1: the act of reforming: 1: the state of being reformed: **2** *cap*: a 16th century religious movement marked ultimately by rejection or modification of much of Roman Catholic doctrine and practice and establishment of the Protestant churches — *re-forma-tion-ally* (\rē-'fɔr-'mə-'tɔn-'lē) *adj*
re-for-ma-tive \rē-'fɔr-'mə-tɪv) *adj*: tending or disposed to reform
re-for-ma-to-ry \rē-'fɔr-'mə-'tɔr-ē, -'tɔr-'ə-) *adj*: REFORMATIVE (~ measures)
reformatory *n*: a penal institution to which young or first offenders or women are committed for training and reformation
reformed *adj* 1: restored to purity or excellence: **CORRECTED**: **2** *cap* **1**: PROTESTANT **b: of relating to the chiefly Calvinist Protestant churches formed in various continental European countries
reformed spelling *n*: any of several methods of spelling English words with letters with more phonetic consistency than the conventional spelling and use. discard some silent letters (as in *thoro* for *thorough*)
re-form-er \rē-'fɔr-mər) *n* 1: one that works for or urges reform: **2** *cap* **1**: a leader of the Protestant Reformation
re-form-ism \rē-'fɔr-'mɪ-zəm) *n*: a doctrine, policy, or movement of reform — *re-form-ist* (\rē-'fɔr-'mɪst) *n*
Reform Judaism *n*: a 19th and 20th century development of Judaism marked by rationalization of belief, simplification of many observances, and affirmation of the religious rather than national character of Judaism
reform school *n*: a reformatory for boys or girls
re-for-mu-late (\rē-'fɔr-'myə-'lātə, -'lajət) *v*: to formulate again esp. in a different way — *re-for-mu-lation* (\rē-'fɔr-'myə-'lā-shən) *n*
re-fract \rē-'frækt) *v* [L *refractus*, pp. of *refringere* to break open, break up, refract, fr. *re-* + *frangere* to break — more at BREAK]: to be subject to refraction: **2**: to determine the refracting power of
re-frac-tile (\rē-'frak-'tɪl, -'tɪl) *adj*: REFRACTIVE
refracting telescope *n*: REFRACTOR
re-frac-tion \rē-'fræk-'shən) *n* 1: deflection from a straight path undergone by a light ray or energy wave in passing obliquely from one medium (as air) into another (as glass) in which its velocity is different: **2**: the change in the apparent position of a celestial body due to bending of the light rays emanating from it as they pass through the atmosphere; also: the correction to be applied to the apparent position of a body because of this bending
re-frac-tive \rē-'frak-tɪv) *adj* 1: having power to refract: **2**: relating to due to refraction — *re-frac-tiv-i-ty* *adv* — *re-frac-tive-ness* *n* — *re-frac-tiv-i-ty* \rē-'frak-tɪv-i-ə-ti, -tē-ŋ *n*
refractive index *n*: INDEX OF REFRACTION
re-frac-tion-e-ter \rē-'fræk-'tɪm-ət-ər, -tē-ŋ [ISV]: an instrument for measuring the refractive index — *re-frac-tion-eter* \rē-'fræk-tɪ-'me-trɪk) *adj* — *re-frac-tion-etry* \rē-'fræk-'tɪm-ət-ər-ē, -tē-ŋ *n*
re-frac-tor \rē-'frak-tər) *n*: a telescope whose principal focusing element is usu. an achromatic lens
re-frac-to-ri-ly \rē-'frak-'tɔr-ē-'lē) *adv*: in a refractory manner
re-frac-to-ri-ness \rē-'frak-'tɔr-ē-'nəs) *n*: the quality or state of being refractory
re-frac-to-ry \rē-'frak-'tɔr-ē-) *adj* [alter. of *refractory*, fr. L *refractorius*, irreg. fr. *refragari* to oppose, fr. *re-* + *fragari* (as in *subfragari* to support with one's vote) — more at SUPFRAGE]: with a resisting control or authority: **STUBBORN**: **2** *a*: resistant to treatment or cure: **b**: unyielding to stimulus **3**: IMPURE, INSUSCEPTIBLE: **3** difficult to fuse, corrode, or draw out; esp.: capable of enduring high temperature: *syn* see UNSULY
refractory *n*: a refractory person or thing; esp.: a heat-resisting nonmetallic ceramic material
re-frain \rē-'frān) *vb* [ME *refrainen*, fr. MF *refraindre* to restrain, fr. L *refringere* to break up, destroy, check — more at REFRACT]: *v*, *archaic*: CURB, RESTRAIN ~ *vi*: to keep oneself from doing, feeling, or indulging in something: ABSTAIN — *re-frain-ment* (\rē-'frān-mənt) *n*
SYN REFRAIN, ABSTAIN, FORBEAR mean to keep oneself from doing or indulging in something. REFRAIN commonly suggests the check-**

ing of a passing impulse; ABSTAIN implies deliberate renunciation or self-denial; FORBEAR suggests self-restraint motivated by compassion, charity, or stoicism
re-in [ME *refreyn*, fr. MF *refrain*, fr. *refraindre* to resound, fr. L *refringere* to break up, refract]: a regularly recurring phrase or verse esp. at the end of each stanza or division of a poem or song: *common also*: the musical setting of a refrain
re-fran-gi-bil-i-ty \rē-'frān-'gɪ-'bɪl-ə-tē, -tē-ŋ) *n*: the quality or state of being refrangible
re-fran-gi-ble \rē-'frān-'gɪ-'bəl) *adj* [irreg. fr. L *refringere* to refract]: capable of being refracted — *re-fran-gi-ble-ness* *n*
re-fresh \rē-'fresh) *vb* [ME *refreschen*, fr. MF *refreschir*, fr. OF, fr. *refraire* to refresh — more at REFRESH] *v* 1: to restore strength and animation: **2** *REVEIVE: **2**: to freshen up: **RENOVATE**: **3** *a*: to restore or maintain by renewing supply: **REPLENISH**: **b**: AROUSE, STIMULATE: **4**: to restore water to ~ *vi* 1: to become refreshed: **2**: to take refreshment: **3**: to lay in fresh provisions: *syn* see RENEW
re-fresh-en \rē-'fresh-ən) *v* [re- + *freshen*]: REFRESH
re-fresh-er \rē-'fresh-ər) *n* 1: something that refreshes: **2**: RE-MINDER: **3** review or instruction designed esp. to keep one abreast of professional developments
re-fresh-ment \rē-'fresh-mənt) *n* 1: the act of refreshing; the state of being refreshed: **2** *a*: something that refreshes: **b** *pl*: a light meal: LUNCH
re-frig-er-ant \rē-'frɪj-'ə-rənt) *adj* 1: COOLING: **2**: allaying heat or fever
refrigerant *n*: a refrigerant agent or agency: as: a medication for reducing body heat: **b**: a substance used in refrigeration
re-frig-er-ate \rē-'frɪj-'ə-rēt) *v* [L *refrigeratus*, pp. of *refrigerare*, fr. *re-* + *frigerare* to cool, fr. *frigor*, frigus cold — more at FRIGID]: to make or keep cold or cool; *specif*: to freeze or chill (food) for use
re-frig-er-a-tion \rē-'frɪj-'ə-'tɪ-ən) *n*: the act of refrigerating
re-frig-er-a-tor \rē-'frɪj-'ə-'rə-tər) *n*: something that refrigerates or keeps cool: **a**: a cabinet or room for keeping food or other items cool: **b**: an apparatus for rapidly cooling heated liquids or vapors in a cooling process
re-frin-gent \rē-'frɪn-'dʒənt) *adj* [L *refringens*, *refringens*, pp. of *refringere* to refract]: REFRACTIVE, REFRACTING
rest *part* of REAVE
re-tu-el (\rē-'fyū-'ə-l, -'fyū-'ə-l) *v*: to provide with additional fuel ~ *vi*: to add to additional fuel
re-tu-gi-ant (\rē-'tʃu-'gɪ-ənt) [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *retugium*, fr. *refugere* to escape, fr. *re-* + *fugere* to flee — more at PUGNANT] *n*: shelter or protection from danger or distress: **2**: a place that provides shelter or protection: **3**: a means of resort for help in difficulty: RESOURCE
re-tu-ge \rē-'fyū-'ə-l) *v*: to seek or take refuge
re-tu-gee \rē-'fyū-'ə-l) *n* [F *réfugié*, pp. of (se) *réfugier* to take refuge, fr. L *retugium*]: one that flees for safety; esp.: one who flees to a foreign country or power to escape danger or persecution
re-tu-gence \rē-'fʃu-'g(ə)nt(s), -'həl-ŋ) [L *retugentia*, fr. *refugentis*, *refugens*, pp. of *refugere* to shine brightly, fr. *re-* + *fugere* to shine brightly]: a radiant or resplendent quality or state: **BALLIANCE** — *re-tu-gent-ly* (\rē-'tʃu-'g(ə)nt-ly) *adj*
re-tu-nd \rē-'fʃu-'nd, -'fʃu-'fənd) *v* [ME *refundere*, fr. MF & L; MF *refundere*, fr. L *refundere*, lit., to pour back, fr. *re-* + *fundere* to pour — more at FUND]: to give or put back: **1**: to return (money) in restitution, repayment, or balancing of accounts — *re-tu-nd-able* (\rē-'fʃu-'fənd-ə-bəl) *adj*
re-tu-nd \rē-'fʃu-'fənd) *n* 1: the act of refunding: **2**: a sum refunded
re-tu-nd-er (\rē-'fʃu-'fənd-ər) *n*: one who refunds: **2**: a sum refunded (a debt) again or anew
re-tu-ri-bish (\rē-'fʃu-'rɪ-bɪsh) *v*: to brighten or freshen up: **RENOVATE** — *re-tu-ri-bish-ment* (\rē-'fʃu-'rɪ-bɪsh-mənt) *n*
re-tu-s-al \rē-'fʃu-'zɪ-əl) *n* 1: the act of refusing or denying: **2**: the opportunity or right of refusing or taking before others
re-tu-se \rē-'fʃu-'zə) *vb* [ME *refusen*, fr. MF *refuser*, fr. (assumed) VL *refusare*, fr. L *refusare*, pp. of *refutare* to rebut back] *v* 1: to decline to accept: **REJECT**: **2** *a*: to show or express unwillingness to do or comply with: **b**: OENY (was *refused* entrance): **3** *obs*: to give up: **RENOUCE**: **4** of a horse: to decline to jump or leap over ~ *vi*: to withhold acceptance, compliance, or permission: *syn* see DECLINE — *re-tu-s-er* *n*
re-tu-s-e \rē-'fʃu-'zə, -'yʊ-zə) *n* [ME, fr. MF *refus* rejection, fr. OF, fr. *refuser*]: 1: the worthless or useless part of something: LEAVINGS: **2**: TRASH, GARBAGE
re-tu-s-ive \rē-'fʃu-'zə, -'yʊ-zə) *adj*: thrown aside or left as worthless
re-tu-l-able \rē-'fʃu-'l-ə-bəl, -'ref-yət-ə) *adj* [LL *retulabilis*, fr. L *retulare*]: capable of being refuted — *re-tu-l-ably* (\rē-'fʃu-'l-ə-bəl) *adv*
re-tu-la-tion \rē-'fʃu-'l-ə-'tɪ-ən) *n*: the act or process of refuting: DISPROOF
re-tu-ri-ty \rē-'fʃu-'rɪ-ti) *n* [L *refutatio*, fr. *re-* + *future* to beat — more at BEAT] 1: to overthrow by argument, evidence, or proof: **2**: to prove to be false or erroneous: *syn* see DISPROVE — *re-tu-ri-er* *n*
re-gain (\rē-'geɪn) *v*: to gain or reach again: **RECOVER**
re-gal \rē-'gəl) *adj* [ME, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *regalis* — more at REGAL] 1: of, relating to, or suitable for a king: **2**: of notable excellence or refinement: **RELEND** — *re-gal-i-ty* \rē-'gəl-i-tē) *n*
re-gal-ly (\rē-'gəl-ē) *adv*
re-gale \rē-'gəl) *vb* [F *régaler*, fr. MF, fr. *regale*, *a*] *v* 1: to entertain sumptuously or agreeably: **2**: to give pleasure or amusement to ~ *vi*: to feast oneself: **FEED** — *re-gale-ment* (\rē-'gəl-mənt) *n*
regale *n* [F *regal*, fr. MF *regale*, fr. *re-* + *galer* to have a good time — more at GALLANT] 1: a choice or sumptuous feast: **2**: a choice piece esp. of food
re-gal-ia \rē-'gəl-i-ə) *n* *pl* [ML, fr. L neut. pl. of *regalis*] 1: royal rights or prerogatives: **2**: the emblem, symbols, or paraphernalia indicative of royalty or of office or membership: **3**: special costume: **ENERGY**
re-gard \rē-'gɑrd) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *regarder*] 1: *archaic*: ASPECT: **2** *a*: CONSIDERATION, HEED: **b**: LOOK, GAZE: **3** *a*: the worth or estimation in which something is held: (U): a feeling of respect and affection: **ESTEEM**: (D): friendly greetings implying*

See re- and 2d element	reflorescent	reflower	refold
refloat	reflourish	refly	refortify
reflorescence	reflow	refocus	refund

reframe	refrain	refrainish
refreeze	refrain	refrainish

such feeling (give him my ~) **c** : a protective interest : CARE **4** : a ground of action or opinion : MOTIVE **5** : an aspect to be taken into consideration **RESPECT** **6** **OB** **ATTENTION**

regard vb [ME *regarden*, fr. MF *regarder* to look back at, regard, fr. OF, fr. *re- + garder* to guard, look at] **1** : to pay attention to **2** : to show respect or consideration for **b** : to hold in high esteem **3** : to look at **4** : to take into consideration or account **5** : to look to **6** : to think of as ~ **v** **1** : to look attentively : GAZE **2** : to pay attention : **HEED**

SYN REGARD, RESPECT, ESTEEM, ADMIRE mean to recognize the worth of a person or thing. REGARD is a formal term and may stress the fact of caring or feeling; RESPECT usu. adds the implication that the feeling is justly due; ESTEEM somewhat implies a warmer warmth of feeling accompanying high evaluation; ADMIRE connotes enthusiastic often uncritical appreciation

re-gar-dant \ri-'gärd-nt\ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, *pro. of regarder*] **1** : looking backward over the shoulder — use of a heraldic animal

re-gard-ful \ri-'gärd-fəl\ *adj* **1** : HEEDFUL, OBSERVANT **2** : full or expressive of regard or respect : **RESPECTFUL** — **re-gard-ful-ly** \ri-'gäd-fəl-ly\ *adv* — **re-gard-ful-ness** *n*

re-gard-less \ri-'gärd-ls\ *adj* : CONCERNLESS, CARELESS — **re-gard-less-ly** *adv* — **re-gard-less-ness** *n*

regardless adv : without prudent regard to impediments

regardless of prep : in spite of (*regardless of our mistakes*)

re-gat-la \ri-'gät-lə\, -'gät-'l\ *n* [**1**] : a rowing, speedboat, or sailing race or a series of such races

re-gel-ation \ri-'jē-jē-'shən\ *n : the freezing again of water derived from ice melting under pressure when the pressure is relieved*

re-gen-ey \ri-'jē-jē-\ *n **1** : the office, jurisdiction, or government of a regent or of a body of regents **b** *archaic* : governmental authority : **REGENT** **2** : a body of regents **3** : the period of rule of a regent or body of regents*

regency adj (fr. the regency of George, Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV) during the period 1811–20) : of, relating to, or resembling furniture or dress of the regency of George, Prince of Wales

re-gen-er-a-cy \ri-'jēn-(ə-)'rē-'sē-\ *n : the state of being regenerated*

re-gen-er-ate \ri-'jēn-(ə-)'rēt-\ *adj* [ME *regenerat*, fr. L *regeneratus*, pp. of *regenerare* to regenerate, fr. *re- + generare* to beget — more at GENERATE] **1** : formed or created again **2** : spiritually reborn or restored **3** : restored to a better, higher, or more worthy state — **re-generate** *n* — **re-gen-er-ate-ly** *adv* — **re-gen-er-ate-ness** *n*

re-gen-er-ate \ri-'jēn-'rät\ *v* **1** : to become formed again **2** : to become regenerate **3** : to undergo regeneration — **v** **1** **2** : to subject to spiritual regeneration **b** : to change nature to be better **2** : to generate or produce anew; *esp* : to replace (a body part) by a new growth of tissue **b** : to produce again chemically sometimes in a physically changed form **3** : to reestablish on a new and usu. better basis **4** : to restore to original strength or properties **5** : to increase the amplification of an electrocircuit by turning a part of the power in the output circuit to act upon the input circuit

regenerated cellulose *n* : cellulose obtained in a changed form by chemical treatment (as of a cellulose solution or derivative)

re-gen-er-a-tion \ri-'jēn-'ä-'rā-shən, -'rē-\ *n **1** : an act or the process of regenerating the state or being regenerated **2** : a spiritual renewal or revival **3** : renewal or restoration of a body or bodily part after injury or as a normal process **4** : utilization by special devices of heat or other products that would ordinarily be lost*

re-gen-er-a-tive \ri-'jēn-'ä-'rät-iv, -'jēn-(ə-)'rät-\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or marked by regeneration **2** : tending to regenerate — **re-gen-er-a-tive-ly** *adv*

re-gen-er-a-tor \ri-'jēn-'ä-'rät-ər\ *n* **1** : one that regenerates **2** : a device used esp. with hot-air engines or gas furnaces in which incoming air or gas is heated by contact with masses (as of brick) that is cooled by outgoing hot air or gas

re-gent \ri-'jēnt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF or ML; MF, fr. ML *regens*, fr. L *reg-*, pp. of *regere* to rule — more at RIGHT] **1** *archaic* : a ruling authority or principle **b** : one who rules or reigns **2** : GOVERNOR **3** : one who governs a kingdom in the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign **3** : a member of a governing board (as of a state university) — **regent** *adj*

reg-i-ci-dal \ri-'jē-ə-'sīd-'l\ *adj* : relating to, constituting, or disposed to regicide

reg-i-cide \ri-'jē-ə-'sīd-\ *n* **1** **prob.** fr. (assumed) NL *regicida*, fr. L *regis* + *cid-* = *regia* + *cid-* = more at ROYAL] **1** : one who kills a king or assists in his death **2** **prob.** fr. (assumed) NL *regicidium*, fr. L *reg-*, *rex* + *cidium* (-cid-) : the killing of a king

re-gime also **re-gi-me** \ri-'zhēm, -rē-\ *n* [F *régime*, fr. L *regimin-*, *regimen*] **1** : a REGIMEN **1** : a regular pattern of activities **2** : a mode of rule or management **b** : a form of government or administration; *specif* : a governmental or social system

reg-i-men \ri-'jē-man, -men\ *n* [ME, fr. L *regimin-*, *regimen* rule, fr. *regere*] **1** : a systematic course of therapy **2** : GOVERNMENT, RULE **3** : the characteristic behavior or orderly procedure of a natural phenomenon or process

reg-i-ment \ri-'jē-(j)-mənt\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL *regimentum*, fr. L *regere*] **1** : governmental rule **2** : a military unit consisting of a variable number of battalions or other units — **reg-i-men-tal** \ri-'jē-mənt-'l\ *adj* — **reg-i-men-tal-ly** *adv* — **re-gi-men-tal-ness** *n*

reg-i-ment \ri-'jē-'mənt\ *v* **1** : to form into or assign to a regiment **2** : to organize rigidly esp. for the sake of regulation or control **b** : to subject to order or uniformity — **reg-i-men-ta-tion** \ri-'jē-man-'tā-shən, -mənt-'n\ *n*

reg-i-men-tal \ri-'jē-'mənt-'l\ *n* **pl** **1** : a regimental uniform **2** : a military dress

re-gion \ri-'jōn\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *regio-*, *regio*, fr. *regere* to rule] **1** : an administrative area, division, or district **2** : a major indefinite division of inanimate creation **b** : a sphere of activity or influence : **HEMISPHERE** **3** : an area of land **b** : a broad homogeneous geographical area **4** : (1) : a major world area that supports a characteristic fauna (2) : an area characterized by prevalence of one or more vegetational climax types **4** : one of the major subdivisions

into which the body or one of its parts is divisible **5** : one of the zones into which the atmosphere is divided according to height or the area according to depth

re-gion-al \ri-'jōn-'l\ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of a region (a ~ turn of speech) **2** : affecting a particular region : LOCALIZED — **re-gion-al-ly** \ri-'jōn-'l-ly\ *adv*

re-gion-al-ism \ri-'jōn-'l-iz-əm, -ən-'l-\ *n **1** : consciousness of and loyalty to a distinct region with a homogeneous population **b** : development of a political or social system based on one or more such areas **2** : emphasis on regional locale and characteristics in art or literature **3** : a peculiarity characteristic of a geographic area — **re-gion-al-ist** \ri-'jōn-'l-ist\ *n* or *adj* — **re-gion-al-istic** \ri-'jōn-'l-ist-ik\ *adj**

re-gis-seur \ri-'zhē-'sər\ *n* [F *régisseur*] : a director responsible for staging a theatrical work (as a ballet)

reg-is-ter \ri-'jē-'stər\ *n* [ME *registre*, fr. MF, fr. ML *registerium*, alter. of LL *registra*, pp. of *registrare*, L *re-* + *scribere* to write, *re-* + *scribere* to bear — more at CAST] **1** : a written record containing regular entries of items or details **2** : a book or system of public records **b** : a roster of qualified or available individuals **3** : an entry in a register **4** : a set of organ pipes of like quality : **STOP** **b** (1) : the range of a human voice or a musical instrument (2) : a portion of such a range similarly produced or of the same quality **5** : a device regulating admission of air to fuel **b** : a grille often with shutters for admitting heated air or for ventilation **6** : REGISTRATION, REGISTRY **7** : an automatic device registering a number or a quantity **b** : a number or quantity so registered **8** : a condition or corresponding element to be in correct alignment or register

register vb **1** : to make or secure official entry in a register **b** : to enroll formally esp. as a voter or student **c** : to record automatically : INCOINATE **2** : to make or adjust so as to correspond exactly **3** : to secure special protection for the purpose of making a record **b** : to register with shutters expression and bodily movements alone ~ **v** **1** : to enroll one's name in a register **b** : to enroll one's name officially as a prerequisite for voting **c** : to enroll formally as a student **2** : to correspond exactly **3** : to be in correct alignment or register **3** : to make or convey an impression

register n [**prob.** alter. of ME *register*] : REGISTRAR

reg-is-tered *adj* **1** : having the owner's name entered in a register (~ security) **b** : recorded as the owner of the security **2** : recorded in the public album of pedigrees or breed characteristics in the studbook of a breed association **3** : qualified formally or officially

registered mail *n* : mail recorded in the post office of mailing and at each successive point of transmission and guaranteed special care in delivery

registered nurse *n* : a graduate trained nurse who has been licensed by a state authority after passing examinations for registration

reg-is-trable \ri-'jē-(ə-)'rā-bəl\ *adj* : capable of being registered

reg-is-trant \ri-'strənt\ *n* : one that registers or is registered

reg-is-trar \ri-'jē-'strər\ *n* [alter. of ME *register*, fr. MF *register*, fr. *register* to register, fr. ML *registrare*, fr. *registrum*] : an official who records

reg-is-tra-tion \ri-'jē-'strā-shən\ *n **1** : an act or the fact of registering **2** : an entry in a register **3** : the number of individuals registered : ENROLLMENT **4** : the art or act of selecting and adjusting the parts of organs **b** : the combination of stops selected for performing a particular organ work **6** : a document certifying an act of registering*

reg-is-try \ri-'jē-'strē-\ *n* **1** : ENROLLMENT, REGISTRATION **2** : the nationality of a ship as evidenced by its being entered in a register : **REG** **3** : a place of registration **4** : an official record book or an entry in one

re-gius professor \ri-'jē-'jūs-\ *n* [NL, royal professor] : a holder of a professorship founded by royal bounty at a British university

reg-ule \ri-'jē-'lāt\ *n* [F *régule*, fr. MF *regle* straightedge, fr. *regle*, fr. *regula* — more at RULE] **1** : a flat narrow architectural molding **2** : a low strip of wood used like leads between lines of type **b** : reglets or material for them

reg-ual \ri-'jē-'nāl\ *adj* [ML *regualis*, fr. L *regnum* rule — more at REIGN] : of or relating to a king or his reign; *specif* : calculated from a monarch's accession to the throne (< year)

reg-nant \ri-'jē-'nənt\ *adj* [L *regnant-*, *regnans*, pp. of *regnare* to reign, fr. *regnum*] **1** : exercising rule; **REIGNING** **2** : having the chief power : DOMINANT **b** : of common or widespread occurrence : PREVALENT

reg-nant \ri-'jē-'nənt\ *v* : to reign

reg-nal \ri-'jē-'nəl\ *n* [Gk *rhēgos* blanket + E *-lith*; akin to Skt *rāga* color] : MANTLEROCK

re-gorge \ri-'gō-(ə)'rj\ *v* [F *regorger*, fr. MF, fr. *re- + gorgere* to gorge] : DISGORGE

reg-ol-ite \ri-'jē-'säl, -səl\ *n* [*regol-* (as in *regolith*) + L *solum* soil more at SOIL] : an azonal soil consisting chiefly of imperfectly consolidated material and having no clear-cut and specific morphology

re-grant \ri-'grənt\ *v* : to grant back or again — **re-grant** \ri-'grənt-\ *n*

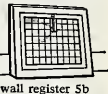
re-greet \ri-'grēt\ *v*, *archaic* : to greet in return

regrets n pl, *ob* : GREETINGS

re-gress \ri-'grēs-\ *n* [ME, fr. L *regressus*, fr. *regressus*, pp. of *regredi* to go back, fr. *re- + gradi* to go — more at GRADE] **1** : an act or the privilege of going or coming back : WITHDRAWAL **2** : REGRESSION, RETROGRADATION **3** : the act of reasoning backward

re-gress \ri-'grēs-\ *v* **1** : to make or undergo regress : RETROGRADE **2** : to tend to approach or revert to a mean ~ **v** **1** : to induce a state of regression in a psychological or physiological process

re-gres-sion \ri-'grēs-'shən\ *n* **1** : an act or the fact of regressing : RETROGRADATION **2** : a trend or shift toward a lower or less perfect state : as : a progressive decline of a manifestation of disease **b** : gradual loss of differentiation and function by a body part or



See re- and 2d element	regid regive	reglaze	reglow	reglue	regrade
o abut; j jockey	o kitten; o jockey	er further; o flow;	a back; o flow;	a bake; o flow;	a cot, cart; o flow;
		o coin;	th thio;	th thio;	u out; o foot;
				o less; o foot;	o easy; y yet;
				o easy; y yet;	g gift; y yuff;
					i trip; z vision

of memories and acquired skills esp. as a physiological change accompanying aging c : reversion to an earlier mental or behavioral level d : the amount by which the conditional expectation of one of two correlated variables is closer to the mean of its set than are given values of the second to the mean of its set 3 : retrograde motion esp. of an astronomical orbital characteristic

re-gres-sive \ri-'gres-iv\ adj 1 : tending to regress or produce regression 2 : being, characterized by, or developing in the course of an evolutionary process involving increasing simplification of bodily structure 3 : decreasing in rate as the base increases (~ tax) ~ re-gres-sive-ly adv ~ re-gres-sive-ness n

re-gret \ri-'gr-et\ vb re-gret-let\ re-gret-ling [ME regretten, fr. MF regretter, fr. L re, fr. G. re, prefix (of more origin; akin to OF re- & re-), more at ORET; re- L: to mourn the loss or death of; to miss poignantly 2 : to be keenly sorry for ~ vi : to experience regret ~ re-gret-ia-ble \ri-'gr-et-ə-bəl\ adj ~ re-gret-ia-ly \ri-'gr-et-ə-ly\ adv ~ re-gret-ler n

re-gret \ri-'gr-et\ n 1 : sorrow aroused by circumstances beyond one's power to remedy 2 a : an expression of sorrow, disappointment, or other distressing emotion b pl : a note politely declining an invitation syn see sorrow ~ re-gret-ful \ri-'gr-et-fəl\ adj ~ re-gret-ful-ly \ri-'gr-et-fəl-ly\ adv ~ re-gret-ful-ness n

re-group \ri-'gr-əp\ vb : to form into a new grouping ~ re-group-ment \ri-'gr-əp-mənt\ n

re-grow \ri-'gr-ə\ vb : to grow (as a missing part) anew ~ vi : to continue growth after interruption or injury

reg-u-lar \reg-yə-lər\ adj [ME regular, fr. MF, fr. LL regularis regularis part, fr. L regulus, a rule 1 a : belonging to a religious order 2 a : formed, built, arranged, or ordered according to some established rule, law, principle, or type b (1) : both equilateral and equiangular (a ~ polygon) (2) : having equal normal angles of inclination (2) : MAK 7, 8 a : a pl., relating to, or constituting the regular army of a state b : constituting or made up of individuals properly recognized as legitimate combatants in war ~ reg-u-lar-i-ty \reg-yə-'lar-ə-ti\ n ~ reg-u-lar-ly \reg-yə-lər-ly\ adv

REGULAR, NATURAL: REGULAR stresses conformity to a rule, standard, or pattern; NORMAL implies lack of deviation from what has been discovered or established as the most usual or expected; TYPICAL implies showing all important traits of a type, class, or group and may suggest lack of strong individuality; NATURAL applies to what conforms to a thing's essential nature, function, or mode of being

regular n 1 : one who is regular: as a : one of the regular clergy b : a soldier in a regular army c : a player on an athletic team who starts every game 2 : a clothing size designed to fit the person of average build

regular army n : a permanently organized body constituting the army of a state and being often identical with the standing army maintained by a federal government

reg-u-lar-ize \reg-yə-lə-ri-z\ vt : to make regular by conformance to the rules or custom ~ reg-u-lar-ize-er n

regular solid n : any of the five regular polyhedrons

regular year n : a common year of 364 days or a leap year of 384 days in the Jewish calendar

reg-u-lar-ize \reg-yə-lə-ri-z\ vt [LL regularis, pp. of regularis, fr. L regulus, a ruler or control 1 a : to govern or direct according to rule b : to bring under the control of law or constituted authority 2 : to reduce to order, method, or uniformity 3 : to fix or adjust the time, amount, degree, or rate of ~ reg-u-lar-ize-er \ri-'gr-et-ə-ri-z-er\ adj ~ reg-u-la-tor \ri-'gr-et-ə-tor\ n ~ reg-u-la-to-ry \ri-'gr-et-ə-tor-ē\ n 1 : the act of regulating; state of being regulated 2 a : an authoritative rule dealing with details of procedure b : a rule or order having the force of law issued by an executive authority of a government 3 a : redistribution of material (as in an embryo) to restore a damaged or lost part independent of new tissue growth b : reestablishment of which an early embryo maintains normal development syn see LAW

reg-u-lus \reg-yə-ləs\ n [NL, fr. L, petty king, fr. reg-, rex king ~ more at ROYAL] 1 cap : a first-magnitude star in the constellation Leo 2 [ML, metallic antimony, fr. L] : the more or less impure metalloid beneficial in smelting and reducing ~ reg-gur-gi-tate \ri-'gr-gj-ə-tāt\ vb [ML regurgitare, pp. of regurgitare, fr. L re- + LL gurgitare to engulf, fr. L gurgit, gurgies whirlpool ~ more at VOCABULARY] vi : to become thrown or poured back ~ vi : to throw or pour back or out

re-ha-bi-lit-ate \ri-'hə-bil-ə-tāt\ vt 1 : a regurgitating: as a : the casting up of incompletely digested food (as by some birds in feeding their young) b : the backward flow of blood through a defective heart valve

re-ha-bi-lit-ate \ri-'hə-bil-ə-tāt\ vt 1 : a disabled person undergoing rehabilitation ~ re-ha-bi-lit-ation \ri-'hə-bil-ə-tā-ti-ən\ n

re-ha-bi-lit-ate \ri-'hə-bil-ə-tāt\ vt [ML rehabilitare, pp. of rehabilitare, fr. L re- + LL habitare to habitate] 1 a : to restore to a former capacity : REINSTATE b : to restore to good repute by vindicating 2 a : to restore to a state of efficiency, good management, or solvency b : to restore to a condition of health or useful and constructive activity ~ re-ha-bi-lit-ation \ri-'hə-bil-ə-tā-ti-ən\ n ~ re-ha-bi-lit-ative \ri-'hə-bil-ə-tā-tiv\ adj

re-hash \ri-'həsh\ vt : to present or use again in another form without substantial change or improvement ~ re-hash \ri-'həsh\ vt ~ re-hashing \ri-'həsh-ing\ n 1 : a second or new hearing by the same tribunal

re-hears-al \ri-'hēr-səl\ n 1 : something recounted or told again : RECI-TAL 2 a : a private performance or practice session preparatory to a public appearance b : a practice exercise : TRIAL

re-hearse \ri-'hēr-s\ vb [ME rehearsen, fr. MF rehercier, lit., to harrow again, fr. re- + hercier to harrow, fr. herce harrow ~ more at HEARSE] vt 1 a : to say again 2 REPEAT b : to recite aloud in a formal manner c : to rehearse : PRESENT an account of : RELATE 3 : to recount in order : ENUMERATE 4 a : to give a rehearsal of b : to train or make proficient by rehearsal 5 : to perform or practise as if in a rehearsal ~ vi : to engage in a rehearsal ~ re-hearsal \ri-'hēr-səl\ n

re-house \ri-'həuz\ vt : to establish in a new or different housing unit of a better quality

re-ly-drate \ri-'li-'drāt\ vt : to restore fluid lost in dehydration to ~ re-ly-dra-tion \ri-'li-'drā-ti-ən\ n

reichs-mark \ri-'k-märk\ n 1 : pl. reichsmarks also reichsmark [G. fr. reich empire + mark] : the German mark from 1925 to 1948

re-i-li-ca-tion \ri-'i-ə-fə-'kā-shən\ n : the process or result of reifying

re-ily \ri-'i-ə\ n [L res thing ~ more at REAL] : to regard (something abstract as a material thing)

reign \ri-'i-ən\ [ME regne, fr. OF, fr. L regnum, fr. reg-, rex king ~ more at ROYAL] 1 a : royal authority : SOVEREIGNTY b : the dominion, sway, or influence of one resembling a monarch 2 : the period of reign of a sovereign

reign vi 1 a : to possess or exercise sovereign power : RULE b : to hold office as chief of state although exercising minimal powers of making and executing governmental policy 2 : to exercise authority or hold sway in the manner of a monarch 3 : to be predominant or prevalent

reign n [Reign of Terror, a period of the French Revolution that was conspicuous for mass executions of political suspects] 1 a state or a period of time marked by conditions of violence that produce terror among the people involved

re-im-burs-able \ri-'em-'bər-sə-bəl\ adj : REPAYABLE

re-im-burse \ri-'em-'bər-s\ vt [re- + obs. E imbourse (to pocket money, pay)] 1 : to pay back someone REPAID 2 : to make restoration or payment of an equivalent to syn see PAY ~ re-im-burse-ment \ri-'em-'bər-s-mənt\ n

re-im-press-ion \ri-'em-'pre-shən\ n 1 : REPRINT 1

re-i-ne \ri-'i-ən\ [ME reine, fr. MF rene, fr. (assumed) VL retina, fr. L retina, a restraining more at REIN] 1 a line fastened to a bit on each side by which a rider or driver controls an animal ~ usu. used in pl. 2 a : a restraining influence : CHECK b : controlling or guiding power 3 : complete freedom : SCOPE ~ usu. used in the phrase give reins 3 : complete freedom

re-in \ri-'i-n\ vt 1 : to check or stop by or as if by a pull at the reins 2 : to control or direct with or as if with reins ~ vi 1 archaic : to submit to the use of reins 2 : to stop or slow up one's horse or oneself by or as if by pulling the reins

re-in-car-na-tion \ri-'i-n-kār-'nā-shən\ n 1 a : the action of reincarnating 2 the state of being reincarnated b : rebirth in new bodies or forms of life; esp : a rebirth of a soul in a new human body 2 : a fresh embodiment ~ re-in-car-na-tion-ist \ri-'i-n-kār-'nā-ti-ə-nəst\ n

re-in-deer \ri-'i-n-dē-er\ n pl. reindeer also reindeers [ME reindeer, fr. re- + reindeer, fr. ME deer] : any of several deer (genus Rangifer) inhabiting northern Europe, Asia, and America and having antlers in both sexes

reindeer moss n : a gray, erect, tufted, and much-branched lichen (Cladonia rangiferina) that forms extensive patches in arctic and north-temperate regions, constitutes a large part of the food of reindeer, and is sometimes eaten by man

re-in-fec-tion \ri-'i-n-fek-'shən\ n : infection following recovery from or superimposed on infection of the same type

re-in-force \ri-'i-n-fō-ərs\ n \ri-'i-n-fō-ərs\ vb [re- + enforce, alter. of ENFORCE] vt 1 : to strengthen by additional assistance, material, or support 2 a : to strengthen through additional force b : to strengthen or increase by fresh additions ~ vi : to seek or get reinforcements ~ re-in-for-er n

reinforced concrete n : concrete in which metal (as steel) is embedded so that the two materials act together in resisting forces

re-in-force-ment \ri-'i-n-fō-ərs-mənt\ n 1 : the action of reinforcing or the state of being reinforced 2 : something that reinforces

re-in-less \ri-'i-n-ləs\ adj : having no reins : UNCHECKED

re-ins \ri-'i-nz\ n pl [ME, fr. MF & L; MF, fr. L renes] 1 a : KIDNEYS b : the region of the kidneys : LONS 2 : the seat of the feelings or passions

re-ins-man \ri-'i-nz-mən\ n : a harness driver : JOCKEY

re-in-state \ri-'i-n-stāt\ vt 1 : to place again 2 : to restore to a previous effective state ~ re-in-sta-tion \ri-'i-n-stā-ti-ən\ n

re-in-sure \ri-'i-n-shūr-ən\ vt, esp South \ri-'i-n-ē\ n : to insure again ~ re-insurance \ri-'i-n-shūr-ən-s\ n

re-in-sure \ri-'i-n-shūr-ən\ vt 1 : to insure again by transferring to another insurance company all or a part of a liability assumed 2 : to insure again by assuming all or a part of the liability of an insurance company already covering a risk ~ vi : to provide increased insurance ~ re-insurer n

re-in-te-grate \ri-'i-n-tē-'grāt\ vt [ML reintegratus, pp. of reintegrare to renew, re-intate, fr. L re- + integrare to integrate] : to integrate again into an entity or restore to unity after disintegration ~ re-in-te-gra-tion \ri-'i-n-tē-'grā-ti-ən\ n ~ re-in-te-gra-tive \ri-'i-n-tē-'grāt-iv\ adj

re-in-ter-pret \ri-'i-n-tēr-'prət\ rapid \pt\ vt : to interpret again; specif : to give a new or different interpretation to ~ re-in-ter-pret-a-tion \ri-'i-n-tēr-'prət-ā-ti-ən\ rapid \pt\ n

re-in-vest \ri-'i-n-vest\ vt 1 : to invest again or anew 2 a : to invest (as income from investments) in additional securities b : to invest in a business that will distribute as dividends or profits ~ re-in-vest-ment \ri-'i-n-vest-mənt\ n

re-in-vig-o-rate \ri-'i-n-vig-ə-'rāt\ vt : to give renewed or fresh vigor to ~ re-in-vig-o-ra-tion \ri-'i-n-vig-ə-'rā-ti-ən\ n

re-i-ter-nite \ri-'i-ter-'ni-tē\ vt \ri-'i-tē\ vt : to come forth again ~ vt : to issue or be issued again to come out or come over again ~ re-iterate \ri-'i-ter-ə-tē\ vt \ri-'i-tē\ vt [L iteratus, pp. of iterare to repeat, fr. re- + iterare to iterate] : to say or do over again or repeatedly sometimes with wearying effect syn see REPEAT ~ re-iter-er \ri-'i-ter-er\ n

See re- and 2d element

rehammer
rehandle
rehear

rehearing
reheat
rehouse

reimpose
reimposition
reincarnate

reincorporate
reinsert
reinsertion

reintroduce
reintroduction
reinvasion

re-mé-dial \rĭ-'méd-ē-əl\ *adj* 1: affording a remedy 2: concerned with the correction of faulty study habits (~ reading) **re-mé-dial-ly** \rĭ-'mē-dē-əl-ē\ *adv*
re-mé-diate \rĭ-'mē-dē-āt\ *adj*; **obs** 1: REMEDIAL
re-mé-di-less \rĭ-'mē-dē-lē-s\ *adj* 1: NOT admitting remedy: IR-REMEDIAL, IRREPARABLE 2: having no legal remedy — **re-mé-di-less-ly** *adv*
re-mé-dy \rĭ-'mē-dē-ē\ *n* [ME *remedie*, fr. AF, fr. L *remedium*, fr. *re-medi* + *mederi* MEDICAL 1: a medicine or application that relieves or cures a disease 2: something that corrects or counteracts an evil 3: CORRECTIVE 3: the legal means to recover a right or to prevent or obtain redress for a wrong
remedy *v*: to provide or serve as a remedy for: RELIEVE **SYN** see REMEDY, CURE
re-mem-ber \rĭ-'mem-bər\ **v** **re-mem-ber-ing** \b(ə)-rĭŋ-\ [ME *remem-ben*, fr. MF *remem-ben*, fr. LL *rememori*, fr. L *re-* + LL *memorari* to be mindful of, fr. L *memor* mindful — more at MEMORY] *v* 1: to bring to mind or think of again 2: *archaic* a: to THINK b: to keep and often to re-treat in consideration b: REWARD 3: to retain in the memory 5: to convey greetings from 6: RECORD, COMMEMORATE ~ *vi* 1: to exercise or have the power of memory 2: to have a recollection or remembrance — **re-mem-ber-able** \b(ə)-rĭ-b(ə)-bəl\ *adj* — **re-mem-ber-ly** \-b(ə)-rĭ-ə\ *adv*
SYN RECOLLECT, RECALL, REMIND, REMINISCE — remember implies a keeping in memory that may be effortless or unwilling; RECOLLECT implies a bringing back to mind what is lost or scattered; RECALL implies an effort to bring back to mind and often to re-treat in speech; REMIND suggests a jogging of one's memory by an association or similarity; REMINISCE implies a casual often nostalgic recalling of experiences long past and gone
re-mem-brance \rĭ-'mēm-brəns\ \b(ə)-brəns(t)s\ *n* 1: the state or act of remembering 2: the act of remembering: MEMORY b: the period over which one's memory extends 3: an act of recalling to mind 4: a memory of a person, thing, or event 5: a: something that serves to keep in or bring to mind: REMINDER b: COMMEMORATION, REMINISCENCE c: a greeting or gift recalling or expressing friendship or affection **SYN** see MEMORY
Remembrance Day *n*, *Brit*: VETERANS DAY
re-mem-branc-e-er \-brəns-ər\ *n*: one that reminds; *esp*: one of several English officials appointed to remind a government authority
re-mex \rĭ-'meks, 'rē-\ *n*, *pl* **re-mi-ge-ge** \rĭ-'mĭ-gē-, 'rēm-ə-jē-\ [NL *remig-*, *remex*, fr. L, oarsman, fr. *remus* oar + *agere* to drive — more at ROW, AGENT] a: primary or secondary quill feather of the wing of a bird — **re-mi-gial** \rĭ-'mĭ-j(ē)-əl\ *adj*
re-mi-l-i-tar-ize \rĭ-'mĭ-lĭ-tā-'rī-zē\ *v*: to equip again with military force and installation
re-mind \rĭ-'mĭnd\ *v*: to put in mind of something or someone **SYN** see REMEMBER — **re-mind-er** *n*
re-mind-ful \rĭ-'mĭnd(-d)-fəl\ *adj* 1: MINDFUL 2: tending to remind **re-mi-nisce** \rĭ-'mĭ-nĭs\ *v* [back-formation fr. *reminiscent*]: to indulge in reminiscence **SYN** see REMEMBER
re-mi-nis-cent \rĭ-'mĭ-nĭs(-nt)\ *n* 1: apprehension of a Platonic idea as if it had been known in a previous existence 2: a: recall to mind of a long-forgotten experience or fact b: the process or practice of thinking or telling about past experiences 3: a: a remembered experience b: an account of a memorable experience c: a story used in pl. 4: something so like another as to be regarded as an unconscious repetition, imitation, or survival **SYN** see MEMORY
re-mi-nis-cent-ly \-nt\ *adv* [L *reminiscent-*, *reminiscens*, prp. of *reminiscere* to remember, fr. *re-* + *minisci* (akin to L *mens*, *mens* — more at MIND)] 1: in a way that is reminiscent 2: serving to remind: SUGGESTIVE — **re-mi-nis-cent-ly** *adv*
re-mi-nis-cent-tial \rĭ-'mĭ-nĭs(-nt)-ch(ə)-əl\ *adj*: REMINISCENT
re-miss \rĭ-'mĭs\ *v* [ME *remissen*, fr. MF *remis*, pp. of *remittere* to put back, fr. L *remittere* to send back] to give, grant, or remit — **claim** to DEFER
re-miss \rĭ-'mĭs\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *remissus*, fr. pp. of *remittere* to send back, relax] 1: negligent in the performance of work or duty: CARELESS 2: showing neglect or inattention: LAX **SYN** see NEGLECT — **re-miss-ly** *adv* — **re-miss-ness** *n*
re-mis-si-ble \rĭ-'mĭs(-ə)-b(ə)-bəl\ *adj*: that may be forgiven (~ sins) — **re-mis-si-bly** \-blē\ *adv*
re-mis-sion \rĭ-'mĭsh(-ən)\ *n*: the act or process of remitting
re-mit \rĭ-'mĭt\ **v** **re-mit-ted**; **re-mit-ting** [ME *remitten*, fr. L *remittere* to send back, fr. *re-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] *v* 1: a: to release from the guilt or penalty of a crime b: to release from or to give relief from (suffering) 2: a: to lay aside (a mood or disposition) partly or wholly b: to desist from c: to let slacken 3: to relax 3: to submit or refer for consideration, judgment, or arbitration (as tend money to payment) — **re-mit** \rĭ-'mĭt, 'rē-, -ē-\ — **re-mit-ment** \rĭ-'mĭt-mənt\ *n* — **re-mit-ta-ble** \-mĭt-ə-b(ə)-bəl\ *adj* — **re-mit-ter** *n*
re-mit-tal \rĭ-'mĭt-'təl\ *n*: REMISSION
re-mit-tance \rĭ-'mĭt-'t(ə)s\ *n* 1: a: a sum of money lent or borrowed, an instrument by which money is remitted 2: transmittal of money
remittance man *n*: a person living abroad on remittances from home
re-mit-ter \rĭ-'mĭt-'tər\ *adj* [L *remittere*, *remittens*, prp. of *remittere*] of a disease: marked by alternating periods of abatement and increase of symptoms — **re-mit-ter-ly** *adv*
re-mi-nant \rĭ-'mĭ-nənt\ *n* [ME, contr. of *remenant*, fr. MF, fr. *re-* + *remenoir* to remain, fr. L *remānere* — more at REMAIN] 1: a: a usu. small part, member, or trace remaining b: REMAINDER

c: a small surviving group — often used in pl. 2: an unsold or unused end of piece goods
re-mant \rĭ-'mānt\ *adj*: LEFT, REMAINING
re-mo-d-el \rĭ-'(r)ē-'mād-'ŷ\ *v*: to alter the structure of: RECONSTRUCT **SYN** see RECONSTRUCT
re-mo-n-e-tize \rĭ-'(r)ēm-ə-'nā-, -'mān-\ *v*: to restore to use as legal tender (~ silver)
re-mo-n-strance \rĭ-'mān(-t)-strəns(t)s\ *n* 1: *archaic*: REPRESENTATION, DEMONSTRATION; *specif*: a document formally stating points of objection or grievance 2: an act or instance of remonstrating: EXPOSTULATION
re-mo-n-strant \-strənt\ *adj*: vigorously objecting or opposing — **re-mo-n-strant-ly** *adv*
re-mo-n-strate \rĭ-'mān-'strāt\ **v** [ML *remonstratus*, pp. of *remonstrare*, fr. *re-* + *monstrare* to show, more at MUSTER] *v*: to say or plead in protest, reproof, or opposition ~ *vi* 1: to present or urge reasons in opposition: EXPONENT **SYN** see OBJECT — **re-mo-n-stra-tion** \rĭ-'mān-'strā-shən-, 'rēm-ə-'nā-shən\ *n* — **re-mo-n-stra-tive** \rĭ-'mān(-t)-strā-tĭv\ *adj* — **re-mo-n-strive-ly** *adv* — **re-mo-n-striv-er** \-strā-tĭv-ər\ *n*
re-mo-ra \rĭ-'mō-rə\ *n* LL *lit.*, delay, fr. *remorari* to delay, fr. *re-* + *morari* to delay — more at MORATORY] 1: any of several specialized fishes (of *Eche-nis* and related genera) having the anterior dorsal fin converted into a suckling disk on the head by means of which they cling to other fishes and to ships 2: HINDRANCE, DRAG — **re-mo-ri-rid** \-rĭd\ *adj*
re-mor-se \rĭ-'mō-r(ə)s\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *remors*, fr. ML *remorsus*, fr. LL, act of biting again, fr. L *remorsus*, pp. of *remordere* to bite again, fr. *re-* + *ordere* to bite — more at SMAR] 1: a gnawing distress arising from a sense of guilt for past wrongs 2: a feeling of remorse — **re-mor-se-ful** \-fəl\ *adj* [L *remotus*, fr. pp. of *removere* to remove] 1: separated by great intervals 2: a: far removed in space, time, or relation (the ~ past) b: DIVERGENT (comments ~ from the truth) 2: low degree of association or connection 3: acting on or controlling indirectly or from a distance b: NOT arising from a primary or proximate action 5: small in degree: SLIGHT 6: distant in manner: ALOOF **SYN** see DISTANT — **re-mote-ly** *adv* — **re-mote-ness** *n*
re-mo-tion \rĭ-'mō-shən\ *n* 1: the act of removing: REMOVAL 2 **obs**: DEPARTURE
re-mount \rĭ-'məunt\ **v** [ME *remounten*, partly fr. *re-* + *mounten* to mount, partly fr. MF *remontar*, fr. *re-* + *monter* to mount] *v* 1: to mount again 2: to furnish remounts to ~ *vi* 1: to become remounted 2: REVERT
re-mount \rĭ-'məunt, 'rĭ-'ē-\ *n*: a fresh horse to replace one no longer available
re-mov-abil-ity \rĭ-'mĭ-və-'bil-ə-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being removable
re-mov-able \rĭ-'mĭ-və-b(ə)-bəl\ *adj*: capable of being removed
re-mov-abil-ly \-ə-b(ə)-b(ə)-l-ē\ *adv*
re-mov-al \rĭ-'mĭ-vəl\ *n*: the act of removing: the fact of being removed
re-move \rĭ-'mōv\ **v** [ME *removen*, fr. OF *removoir*, fr. L *removere*, fr. *re-* + *movere* to move, fr. *mo-* to change the location, position, station, or residence of b: to transfer (a legal proceeding) from one court to another 2: to move by lifting, pushing aside, or taking away or off 3: to dismiss from office 4: ELIMINATE ~ *vi* 1: to change location, station, or residence 2: to go to a new location 3: to be removed — **re-mov-er** \-rĭ-'mōv-ər\ *n* 1: REMOVAL; *specif*: MOVE 2c 2: a: a distance or interval separating one person or thing from another b: a degree or stage of separation
re-moved *adj* 1: a: distant in degree of relationship b: of a younger or older generation (a second cousin's child is a second cousin once ~) 2: separate or remote in space, time, or character **SYN** see DISTANT
re-mu-da \rĭ-'mĭd-ə\ *n* [AmerSp, relay of horses, fr. Sp, exchange] 1: the herd of horses from which are chosen those to be used for the day
re-mu-ner-ate \rĭ-'myū-nə-'rāt\ *v* [L *remuneratus*, pp. of *remunerare* to recompense, fr. *re-* + *munerare* to give, fr. *muner-*, *munus* gift] 1: to pay an equivalent for 2: to pay an equivalent to for a service, loss, or expense: RECOMPENSE **SYN** see PAY — **re-mu-ner-a-tion** \rĭ-'myū-nə-'rā-shən\ *n* — **re-mu-ner-a-to-ry** \rĭ-'myū-n(ə)-'rĭ-ə-, -'tōr-\ *adj*
re-mu-ner-a-tion \rĭ-'myū-nə-'rā-shən\ *n* 1: an act or fact of remunerating 2: something that remunerates; RECOMPENSE
re-mu-ner-a-tive \rĭ-'myū-nə-'rā-tĭv-, 'myū-n(-ə)-rĭ-ə-tĭv\ *adj* 1: serving to remunerate 2: affording remuneration: PROFITABLE
re-mu-ner-a-tive-ly *adv* — **re-mu-ner-a-tive-ness** *n*
Re-mus \rĭ-'mōs\ *n* [L]: the twin brother of Romulus
re-nais-sance \rĭ-'nā-s(ə)-ns\ \-'zān(t)s-, -'zā's-, -'zā's-, chiefly Brit *rĭ-'nā-s(-n)(t)s\ n*, often attrib [F, fr. MF, rebirth, *renaisstre* to be born again, fr. L *renasci*, fr. *renasci* to be born — more at REBORN] 1: *cap*: a: the transitional movement in Europe between medieval and modern times beginning in the 14th century in Italy, lasting into the 17th century, and marked by a humanistic revival of classical influence expressed in a flowering of the arts and literature by the beginnings of modern science b: the period of the Renaissance c: the neoclassic style of architecture prevailing during the Renaissance 2: *cap*: a movement or period of vigorous artistic and intellectual activity 3: REBIRTH, REVIVAL
re-nal \rĭ-'nāl\ *adj* [F or L]; *F*: renal, fr. LL *renalis*, fr. L *renes* kidneys; *relat*: to, involving, or located in the region of the kidneys: NEPHRITIC
re-nas-cence \rĭ-'nas-'n(ə)s-, '-nās-'n\ *n*, often *cap*: RENAISSANCE
re-nas-cent \-nt\ *adj* [L *renascens-*, *renascens*, prp. of *renasci*] : rising again into being, or vigor
re-noun-ter \rĭ-'nə-'kɔ'tr-, 'rĭ-'kənt-ər\ or **re-noun-ter** \rĭ-'

See re- and 2d element	remigrant	remigration	remig	remonetization	renature
remelt	remigrate	remilitarization	remold	rename	

see abut; kitten; or further: a back; ā bake; ħ cot, cart; aŭ out; ch chin; o less; 8 easy; g gift; i trip; j life j joke; ŋ sing; 0 flow; 0 flaw; 0 coin; th thin; th this; tŭ foot; 0 foot; y yet; yŭ furious; zŭ vision

re-par-a-tive (\rē-'pār-ō-tiv) *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or effecting repair 2 : serving to make amends
re-pair-tee (\rē-'pār-'tē, -'tī-, -'tā) *n* [F *repartir*, fr. *repartir* to return, fr. *par* to divide, more at PART] 1 a : a quick and witty reply b : a succession of clever retorts 2 : adroitness and cleverness in reply **syn** see **WIT**
re-pár-ti-tion *n* [prob. fr. Sp *repartición*, fr. *repartir* to distribute, fr. *re-* + *partir* to divide, fr. *L partire* — more at PART] 1 \, rē-'pār-'tī-, -'tā; 2 \, rē-'pār-'tī-; a second or additional partition
re-pass (\rē-'pās) *vb* [ME *repassen*, fr. MF *repasser*, fr. OF *fr. re-* + *passer* to pass] *vi* : to pass again esp. in the opposite direction → **RETURN** 1 : to pass through, over, or by again 2 : to cancel 3 : pass again 4 : to cancel again → **RE-PA-SSAGE** \-'pās-'sāj-
re-past (\rē-'pāst, -'rē-, -'tā) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *repastare* to feed, fr. *re-* + *paistre* to feed, fr. *L pascere* — more at FOOD] 1 : something taken as food : MEAL 2 : the act or time of taking food
re-past (\rē-'pāst) *vi, obs* : to supply food to : FEED ~ *vi* : to take food : FEAST
re-pa-tri-ate (\rē-'pā-'trē-āt, -'pā-) *v* [LL *reparitatus*, pp. of *reparitare* to go back to one's country — more at REPAIR] 1 : to restore or return to the country of origin, allegiance, or citizenship → **RE-PÁ-TRĪ-ATĪE** \rē-'tā-, -'trē-, -'tā; 2 → **RE-PÁ-TRĪ-ATĪON** \-'pā-'trē-āt-'shən, -'pā-
re-pay (\rē-'pā) *v* 1 a : to pay back : REFUND b : to give or inflict in return or requital 2 : to make a return payment to : COMPENSATE, REQUITE 3 : to make required for : RECOMPENSE → **RE-PAY-ABLE** \-'pā-'ə-bəl; 4 : to make a return payment **syn** see **PAY** → **RE-PAY-ABLE** \-'pā-'ə-bəl *adj* → **re-pay-ment** \-'mənt-
re-peal (\rē-'pi-ē) *vb* [ME *repelen*, fr. MF *repeler*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *opeler* to appeal, call] 1 : to rescind or annul by authoritative act; esp. : to revoke or abrogate legislative enactment 2 : to ANNUL, REVENGE 3 : to summon to : summon to : RECALL → **re-peal-er** \-'pē-'i-ē-er *n* → **re-peal-er** \-'pē-'i-ē-er *n*
re-pet-er (\rē-'pēt) *vb* [ME *repeten*, fr. MF *repeter*, fr. L *repetere*, fr. *re-* + *petere* to go to or toward — more at FEATHER] *v* 1 a : to submit state again 1 REITERATE b : to say over from memory 2 : REITERATE c : say after another 2 a : to say, do, or perform again b : to make appear again c : to go through or experience again 3 : to express or present (oneself) again in the same words, terms, or form ~ *vi* : to say, do, or accomplish something again → **re-pet-able** \-'pē-'i-ē-ə-bəl *adj* → **re-pet-er** \-'pē-'i-ē-er *n*
syn REPEAT, ITERATE, REITERATE mean to say or do again. REPEAT is the general term and may imply once or many times by the same agent or different agents; ITERATE and REITERATE stress exact repetition of something said; REITERATE may be stronger in implying manifold repetition.
re-peat (\rē-'pē, -'rē-, -'tā) *n* 1 : the act of repeating 2 a : something repeated b (1) : a musical passage to be repeated in performance (2) : a sign consisting typically of two vertical dots placed before another passage to be repeated c : a rebroadcast of a radio or television program
re-peated (\rē-'pē-əd) *adj* 1 : renewed or recurring again and again : CONSTANT 2 : said, done, or presented again → **re-pealed** \-'pē-'i-ē-əd *adv*
re-peal-er (\rē-'pē-er) *n* : one that repeals as : a one who relates or recites a watch or clock with a striking mechanism that upon pressure of a spring will indicate the time c : a firearm having a magazine that holds a number of cartridges loaded into the firing chamber automatically by the action of the piece d : an habitual violator of the laws e : a student enrolled in a class or course for a second or subsequent time
repeating decimal *n* : a decimal in which after a certain point a particular digit or sequence of digits repeats itself indefinitely
repeating firearm *n* : a firearm having a magazine or a revolving cylinder holding several rounds and an action that makes possible rapid firing of successive shots
re-pel (\rē-'pel) *vb* **re-pelled**; **re-pel-ling** [ME *repellen*, fr. L *repellere*, fr. *re-* + *pellere* to drive — more at FELT] *v* 1 a : to drive back : REPUSE b : to fight against : RESIST 2 : to turn away : REJECT (*repelled*) c : to drive away : to drive away taking up, or holding c : to force away or apart or tend to do so by mutual action at a distance 4 : to cause aversion in : DISGUST ~ *vi* : to cause aversion → **re-pel-ler** \-'pē-'l-er *n*
re-pel-ent (\rē-'pē-nt) *n* : the quality or capacity of repelling
re-pel-ent \-'ə-nt *adj* [L *repellens*, *repellens*, prp. of *repellere*] 1 : serving or tending to drive away or ward off 2 : arousing aversion or disgust : REPULSIVE **syn** see **REFUGNANT** → **re-pel-ent-ly** *adv*
repellent *n* : something that repels; esp. : a substance employed to prevent insect attacks
re-pent (\rē-'pēnt) *vb* [ME *repenten*, fr. OF *repentir*, fr. *re-* + *penitir* to be sorry, fr. L *paenitere* — more at PENITENCE] *vi* 1 : to turn from sin and dedicate oneself to the amendment of one's life 2 a : to feel regret or contrition b : to change one's mind ~ *vt* : to cause to feel regret or contrition 2 : to feel sorrow, regret, or contrition for → **re-pent-er** \-'pē-nt-er *n*
re-pent (\rē-'pēnt) *adj* [L *repent-*, *repens*, prp. of *repere* to creep — more at REPTILE] : CREEPING, PROSTRATE
re-pen-tance (\rē-'pēnt-'n)(s) *n* : the act or process of repenting
re-pen-tant \-'n(ə)nt *adj* 1 : experiencing repentance : PENITENT 2 : expressing or showing repentance (~ tears) → **re-pen-tant-ly** *adv*
re-pep-ple (\rē-'pē-'pē) *vi* [MF *repeupler*, fr. OF *repeupler*, fr. *re-* + *peupler* to peopple] *vt* : to peopple anew → **RE-PEP-PLER** \-'pē-'pē-er *n*
re-per-cus-sion (\rē-'pər-'kʌ-sh-ən, -'rē-'pər-'kʌ-) *n* [L *repersussio*, *repersussio*, fr. *repersucere*, pp. of *repersucere* to drive back, fr. *re-* + *percutare* to beat — more at PERCUSSION] 1 : REFLECTION, REVERBERATION 2 a : a reciprocal action or effect b : a wide-spread indirect or unforeseen effect of an act, action, or event → **re-per-cus-sive** \-'kʌ-s-iv *adj*
rep-er-toire (\rē-'pər-'twā) *n* [F *répertoire*, fr. LL *repertorium*] 1 a : a list or supply of dramas, operas, pieces, or parts that a

company or person is prepared to perform b : a supply of skills, devices, or expedients possessed by a person 2 a : the complete list or supply of dramas, operas, or musical works available for performance b : the complete list or supply of skills, devices, or ingredients used in a particular field, occupation, or practice
rep-er-to-ry (\rē-'pər-'tō-, -'tō-) *n* [LL *repertorium* list, fr. L *repertus*, pp. of *repere* to find, fr. *re-* + *perere* to produce — more at PART] 1 : a place where something may be found : REPERTORY 2 : a repertoire b : a list of performers b : a list of performers in succession or alternately in the same season
rep-e-tend (\rē-'pē-'tend) *n* [L *repetendus* to be repeated, gerundive of *repere* to repeat] : a repeated sound, word, or phrase; *specif* : REFRAIN
rep-er-ti-tion (\rē-'pē-'tī-sh-ən) *n* [L *repertitio*, *repertitio*, fr. *repertitus*, pp. of *repere* to repeat] 1 a : the act or an instance of repeating b : MENTION, RECITAL 2 : the fact of being repeated
rep-e-ti-tious \-'tī-'sh-əs *adj* : marked by repetition; esp. : tediously repeating → **rep-e-ti-tious-ly** *adv* → **rep-e-ti-tious-ness** *n*
re-pli-ca-tion (\rē-'plī-'kā-ti-ən) *n* 1 : a copy 2 : a copy or reproduction → **re-pli-cation** \-'plī-'kā-ti-ən *n* 1 : a copy 2 : a copy or reproduction
re-pline (\rē-'plī-) *vi* 1 : to feel or express dejection or discontent : COMPLAIN 2 : to wish discontentedly → **re-plin-er** \-'plī-'er *n*
re-place (\rē-'plās) *vi* 1 : to restore to a former place or position 2 : to take the place of : SUPPLANT 3 : to fill the place of → **re-place-able** \-'plā-'s-ə-bəl *adj* → **re-plac-er** \-'plā-'s-er *n*
syn DISPLACE, SUPPLANT SUPERSEDE: REPLACE implies a filling of a place once occupied by something lost, destroyed, or no longer usable or adequate; DISPLACE implies an ousting or dislodging precisely; SUPERSEDE implies SUPPLANT applies to taking the place of one forced out by craft or fraud; applied to things it implies the new and usu. more efficient displacing the old; SUPERSEDE implies replacing a person or thing that has become superannuated, obsolete, or otherwise inferior.
re-place-ment \-'plā-'smənt *n* 1 : the act of replacing : the state of being replaced : SUBSTITUTION 2 : something that replaces; esp. : an individual assigned to a military unit to replace a loss or complete a quota
re-plead (\rē-'plē-'plād) *v* 1 : to plead again or anew 2 : to provide with new plans
re-plead-er (\rē-'plē-'plē-er) *n* [replead (to plead again) + -er (as in *misnomer*)] 1 : a second legal pleading 2 : the right of pleading again granted usu. when the issue raised is immaterial or insufficient
re-ple-nish (\rē-'plē-'nīsh) *vb* [ME *replenishen*, fr. MF *replenissen*, stem of *replenir* to fill, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *plen* full, fr. L *plenus* — more at FULL] *v* 1 a : to fill with persons or animals : STOCK b : *archaic* : to supply fully : PERFECT c : to fill with a source of living food or nourishment : NOURISH 2 a : to fill or build up again b : to make good : REPLACE ~ *vi* : to become full : fill up again → **re-ple-nish-er** \-'nīsh-er *n* → **re-plen-ish-ment** \-'nīsh-'mənt *n*
re-plet (\rē-'plēt) *adj* [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *replet*, fr. L *repletus*, pp. of *replere* to fill up, fr. *re-* + *plere* to fill — more at FULL] 1 : full or abundantly provided 2 : WILL FULL b : abundantly fed : GORGED c : FAT, STOUT 3 : COMPLETE **syn** see **FULL** → **re-plete-ness** *n*
re-ple-tion (\rē-'plē-'shən) *n* 1 : the act of eating to excess : the state of being fed to excess : SURFEIT 2 : the condition of being full or overcrowded 3 : fulfillment of a need or desire : SATISFACTION
re-plev-able (\rē-'plēv-'ə-bəl) or **re-plev-i-sa-ble** \-'plēv-'ə-s-ə-bəl *adj* : capable of being repleved
re-plev-in (\rē-'plēv-'ən) *n* [ME, fr. AF *replevine*, fr. *replevin* to give back, fr. L *replevin*, fr. *re-* + *plevin*, fr. (assumed) LL *plebere*] 1 : the recovery by a person of goods or chattels claimed to be wrongfully taken or detained upon the person's giving security to try the matter in court and return the goods if defeated in the action 2 : the action or the common-law action whereby goods and chattels are replevied
replevin *vi* : REPLEVY
re-plev-er (\rē-'plēv-'er) *n* [ME, fr. AF *replevir*, v.] : REPLEVIN
replevy *vi* : REPLEVIED; **re-plev-ing** : to take or get back by a writ for replevin
re-pli-ca-tion (\rē-'plī-'kā-ti-ən) *n* [It, *replicare*, fr. *replicare* to repeat, fr. LL, fr. L, to fold back — more at REPLY] 1 : a close reproduction or facsimile esp. by the maker of the original 2 : COPY : DUPLICATE **syn** see **REPRODUCTION**
re-pli-cate (\rē-'plī-'kāt) *vi* [LL *replicatus*, pp. of *replicare*] 1 : to duplicate REPEAT 2 [L *replicatus*] : to fold or bead back (*replicated* leaf)
re-pli-cate \-'lī-'kāt *n* : one of several identical experiments, procedures, or samples
repligate \-'lī-'kāt *adj* 1 : folded over or backward : folded back → **REPLICATED** \-'lī-'kāt *adj*
re-pli-ca-tion (\rē-'plī-'kā-'shən) *n* 1 a : ANSWER, REPLY b (1) : an answer to a reply : REJOINER (2) : a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's plea, answer, or counterclaim 2 : ECHO, REVERBERATION 3 a : COPY, REPRODUCTION b : the act or process of reproducing 4 : the act of repeating an experiment or procedure at the same time and place; esp. : systematic or random repetition of agricultural test rows or plots to reduce error
re-pli-er (\rē-'plī-'er) *n* : one that replies
re-ply (\rē-'plī-) *vb* **re-plied**; **re-ply-ing** [ME *replien*, fr. MF *replier* to fold again, fr. L *replevin*, fr. *re-* + *plevin* to fold — more at PLY] *v* 1 a : to respond in words or writing b : ECHO, RESOUND c : to make a legal replication 2 : to do something in response; *specif* : to return an attack ~ *vi* : to give as an answer **syn** see **ANSWER**
re-ple-tion (\rē-'plē-'tī-ən) *n* : something said, written, or done in reply 2 : REPLICATION (b)
re-port-er (\rē-'pɔr-'tər, -'pɔr-'tər) *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *reporter* to report, fr. L *reportare*, fr. *re-* + *portare* to carry more at PART] 1 a : a person who talks or an account spread by common talk 2 : a person who reports news : NEWSMAN 2 a : usu. detailed account or statement b : an account or statement of a judicial opinion or decision c : a usu. formal record of the proceedings of a meeting or session 3 : an explosive noise

See **re-** and **ad-** 2 element [rephotograph] [rephrase] [replay]

a abut; * kitten; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ai out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; I life

j joke; j ring; o flow; o flaw; oi coin; th thin; th this; i foot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

body of system as a result of its absorbing radiation incident on it
re-er-dos \ri-'er-,däs also tri-'er-,däs, 'ri(ə)-,däs\ n [ME, fr. AF *arredos*, fr. MF *arriere* behind + *dos* back, fr. L *dorsum* — more at AREA] 1 a usu. ornamental wood or stone screen or partition wall behind an altar 2 the back of a fireplace or open hearth
re-er-mouse \ri-'er-,maʊz\ n [ME *reymaus*, fr. OE *hryrmūs*, prob. fr. *hryran* to stir + *mūs* mouse — more at RARE, MOUSE] chiefly dial; BAT
re-er-run \ri-'er-,rʌn\ v; to run again or anew
re-er-run \ri-'er-,rʌn, 'ri-'er-,rʌn\ n; the act or action or an instance of re-running; esp. presentation of a motion picture or television film after its first run
re-er-ras \ri-'er-,räs, pl res [L — more at REAL]; a particular thing; MATTER — *used esp. in legal phrases*
re-ed-able \ri-'ed-,dä-ə, 'ri-'ed-,jü-d-ə-'kät-ə\ n [LL]; RES JUDICATA
re-sail \ri-'se-,səl\ v; to sail back or again
re-sale \ri-'se-,säl, 'ri-'se-,säl\ n 1 the act of selling again usu. to a new party 2 a second sale
re-scale \ri-'se-,skäl\ v; to plan, establish, or formulate on a new and usu. smaller scale
re-scind \ri-'sind\ v; [L *rescindere* to annul, fr. *re-* + *scindere* to cut — more at SHEAR] 1 to take away; REMOVE 2 a ANNULL CANCEL b; to abrogate (a contract) by restoration of preexisting conditions 3 to make void (as an act) of the enacting of a superior authority; REPEAL — *re-scind-er* n
re-scind \ri-'sind\ n [L *rescindere*, *rescindis*, fr. L *rescindis*, pp. of *rescindere*]; an act of rescinding
re-scis-so-ry \ri-'siz-,ə-'ri-, 'siz-,ə-'ri-, 'siz-,ə-'ri-\ adj; relating or tending to or having the effect of rescission
re-script \ri-'skript\ n [L *rescriptum*, fr. neut. of *rescriptus*, pp. of *rescribere* to write in reply, fr. *re-* + *scribere* to write — more at SCRIBE] 1 a written answer or reply to a request or petition 2 a legal inquiry or petition 2: an official or authoritative order, decree, edict, or announcement 3 an act or instance of rewriting
re-scue \ri-'skju:z\ v [ME *rescuen*, fr. MF *rescourre*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *scourre* to shake out, fr. L *excutare*, fr. *exc-* + *quater* to shake — more at QUASH] 1 to free from confinement, danger, or evil 2 to save, DELIVER b; to take (as a prisoner) forcibly from legal custody 2 a; to recover (as a prize) by force b; to deliver (as a place besieged) by force of arms — *re-scue* n — *re-scu-er* n
re-deliver \ri-'del-iv-er\ v; to return to RECLAIM SAVE; rescue implies freeing from imminent danger but prompt or vigorous action DELIVER implies release usu. of a person from confinement, temptation, slavery, suffering; REDEMPT implies releasing from bondage or penalties by giving what is demanded or necessary; RANSOM usually implies a price to be paid out of captivity RECLAIM suggests a bringing back to a former state or condition someone or something abandoned or debased; SAVE may replace any of the foregoing terms; it may further imply a preserving or maintaining for usefulness or continued existence
rescue mission n; a city religious mission seeking to convert and rehabilitate human derelicts
re-search \ri-'sərch, 're-'\ n [MF *recherche*, fr. *rechercher* to investigate thoroughly, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *cercher* to search — more at SEARCH] 1 careful or diligent search 2 studious inquiry or examination; esp. investigation by scientific methods 3 the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws — *re-search* vb — *re-search-er* n
re-search-ist \ri-'sərch-ist, 'sə-'ri-\ n; one engaged in research; RESEARCHER
re-seau \ri-'sə, ro-\ n, pl *re-seaux* \ri-'səz\ [F *réseau*, fr. OF *resel*, dim. of *rais* net, fr. L *retis*, *rete* — more at RETINA] 1 a network of lines for feeding small squares of standard size photographed by a separate exposure on the same plate with star images to facilitate measurements 2 a net ground or foundation in lace 3 a screen with minute elements of three colors in a regular geometric pattern used for taking color photographs
re-section \ri-'sek-shən\ n [L *resectus*, pp. of *rescere* to cut off, fr. *re-* + *scire* to cut — more at SAW]; to perform resection of
re-sect-abil-ity \ri-'sek-tə-'bil-ə-ti-\ n — *re-sect-able* \ri-'sek-tə-'bil\ adj
re-section \ri-'sek-shən\ n; the surgical removal of part of an organ or structure
re-se-dā \ri-'sē-dā\ n [NL, genus name, fr. L, a plant used to reduce tumors] 1 \ri-'sē-də\; any of a genus (*Reseda*) of Old World herbs of the mignonette family having racemose flowers with cleft petals and numerous stamens 2 \ri-'zə-,dā\; a variable color averaging a grayish green
re-seed \ri-'sē-'sēd\ v; to sow seed on again or anew 2; to maintain (itself) by self-sown seed ~ *vi*; to maintain itself by self-sown seed
re-sem-blance \ri-'sem-bləns\ n (tə)s n 1 the quality or state of resembling; SIMILARITY also a point of likeness 2 REPRESENTATION, IMAGE 3 *archaic*; characteristic appearance; SEMBLANCE 4 obs; PROBABILITY SYN see LIKENESS
re-sem-blant \ri-'blənt\ adj; marked by or showing resemblance
re-sem-ble \ri-'zem-həl\ v; *re-sem-ling* \ə-'b(ə)-lɪŋ\ [ME *resembler*, fr. MF *resembler*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *sembler* to be like, seem, fr. L *similare* to copy, fr. *similis* like — more at SAME] 1 to be like or similar to 2 *archaic*; to represent as like; COMPARE
re-send \ri-'sēnd\ v; to send again or back
re-sent \ri-'zēnt\ v [F *ressentir* to be emotionally sensible of, fr. OF, fr. MF *resensier*, fr. OF, fr. *re-* + *sensier* to feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at more at SENSE] 1 to feel, express, or exhibit indignant displeasure at
re-sent-ful \ri-'fəl\ adj 1: full of resentment; inclined to resent 2: caused or marked by resentment — *re-sent-ful-ly* \ri-'fəl-ē-\ adv *re-sent-ful-ness* n
re-sent-ment \ri-'zēnt-mənt\ n; a feeling of indignant displeasure at something regarded as a wrong, insult, or injury; UMBRAGE SYN see OFFENSE
re-ser-pine \ri-'səp-pən, 'zər-, 'pēn, 'ins-ər-,pēn, 're-'\ n [G *reserpina*, fr. Itreg, fr. NL *Rauwolfia serpentina*, a species of rauwolfia]; a drug, a crude extract, from the root of rauwolfias

and used in the treatment of hypertension, mental diseases, and tension states
re-ser-va-tion \ri-'zər-'vā-shən\ n 1 an act of reserving something; as (1) the act of fact of a grantor's reserving some newly created thing out of the thing granted (2) the right or interest so reserved in the setting of limiting conditions or withholding from complete exposition 3 an act of reserving a right, an accommodation or service; also; a promise, guarantee, or record of such engagement 2; something reserved; as a: a limiting condition h (1); a tract of public land set aside (as for the use of Indians) (2) a tract of land set aside (as for hunting is not permitted; esp.; one set aside as a secure breeding place
re-serve \ri-'zər-v\ [ME *reserver*, fr. MF *reserver*, fr. L *reservare*, lit., to keep back, fr. *re-* + *servare* to keep — more at CONSERVE] 1 a; to keep in store for future or special use h (1); to retain power, authority, or absolute or conditional control of h (2); to set aside (part of the consecrated elements) at the Eucharist for future use c; to retain or hold over to a future time or place 2; DEFER d; to make legal reservation of 2; to set or have set aside or apart SYN see KEEP
re-serve n, often attrib 1: something stored for future use 2 STOCK 2; something reserved or set aside for a particular purpose, use, or reason; as (1) a military force withheld from action for later decisive use — *used in pl.* (2) forces not in the field but held in reserve by the military forces of a country not part of the regular military; also; RESERVE 3; a tract of land for RESERVATION 3; an act of reserving; EXCEPTION 4 a; restraint, closeness, or caution in one's words and bearing b; forbearance from making a full explanation, complete disclosure, or free expression of one's mind; c; a mode or method of reserving; also; a mode of setting apart usu. to meet liabilities b; the liquid resources of a nation for meeting international payments 7; the capacity of blood or bacteriological media to react with acid or alkali within predetermined physiological limits of hydrogen-ion concentration 8; SUBSTITUTE
reserve bank n; a central bank holding reserves of other banks
re-served \ri-'zər-vd\ adj 1; restrained in words and actions 2; kept or set apart for future or special use SYN see SELECT, RE-SERVE-ED, *re-served-ly* \ri-'zər-vd-ē-\ adv — *re-served-ness* \ri-'zər-vd-ə-nəs\ n
reserved power n; a political power reserved by a constitution to the exclusive jurisdiction of a specified political authority
re-ser-vist \ri-'zər-vəst\ n; a member of a military reserve
re-ser-voir \ri-'zər-'riv-wār-, 'zər-'riv-(w)ər-, 'ər-,vəi\ n [F *réservoir*, fr. It. *reservoir*, fr. a place where something is kept in store; as: an artificial lake where water is collected or kept in quantity for use b; a part of an apparatus in which a liquid is held 2; an extra supply 3 RESERVE 3; an organism in which a parasite that is pathogenic for some other species lives and multiplies without damaging its host; also; a non-economic organism within which a pathogen of economic or medical importance flourishes
res-ges-tae \ri-'räs-'ges-,tē\ n pl [L]; things done; esp.; the facts that form the environment of a litigated issue and are admissible in evidence
re-shā \ri-'šā\ n [Heb *reshā*]; the 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — *symbol* 1
re-shape \ri-'šāp\ v; to give a new form or orientation to
re-ship \ri-'šip\ v; to ship again; *specif*; to put on board a second time ~ *vi*; to embark on a ship again or anew — *re-ship-ment* \ri-'šip-mənt\ n *re-ship-per* n
re-shuf-fle \ri-'shuf-əl\ v; to shuffle again 2; to reorganize; usually, by redistribution of existing elements — *reshuffle* n
re-side \ri-'zid\ v [ME *residen*, fr. MF or L; MF *resider*, fr. L *residere* to sit back, remain, abide, fr. *re-* + *sedere* to sit — more at SIT] 1 a; to be in residence as the incumbent of a benefice or office 2 a; to be in residence for a certain period 2 b; to be present as an element or quality h; to be vested as a right — *re-sid-er* n
re-si-dence \ri-'zid-ən(t)s, 'rez-dən(t)s, 'rez-də-,den(t)s\ n 1 a; the act or fact of dwelling in a place for some time b; the act or fact of living or regularly staying at or in some place for the discharge of a duty or the enjoyment of a benefit 2 a; the place where one actually lives as distinguished from his domicile or a place of temporary sojourn (2) DOMICILE 2a b; the place where a corporation is actually or officially established c; the status of a legal resident 3 a; DWELLING b; housing, or a unit of housing provided for students 4 a; the period of duration of one's abode in a place b; a period of active study, research, or teaching at a college or university
res-i-den-cy \ri-'zid-ən-sē-, 'rez-dən-, 'rez-dən(t)-\ n 1 a; usu. official place of residence 2; a territorial unit in which a political resident exercises authority 3; a period of advanced training in a military school
re-si-dent \ri-'zid-ənt, 'rez-dənt, 'rez-dən(t)-\ adj [ME, fr. L *resident*, *residents*, pp. of *residere*] 1 a; RESIDING h; being in residence 2; PRESENT, INHERENT 3; not migratory
resident n 1; one who resides in a place 2; a diplomatic agent accredited to a foreign court or seat of government; esp.; one exercising authority in a protected state as representative of the protecting power 3; a physician serving a residency
resident commissioner n 1 a; a nonvoting representative of a dependency in the U.S. House of Representatives 2; a resident accredited to a foreign court or seat of government
res-i-den-tial \ri-'zid-ən(t)-'den-čəl\ adj 1 a; used as a residence or by residents b; providing living accommodations for students (a ~ college) 2; restricted to or occupied by residences 3; of or relating to residences or residences — *res-i-den-tial-ly* \ri-'den-čəl-ē-\ adv
re-sid-u-al \ri-'zid-(ə)-wəl, 'zid-(ə)-\ adj [L *residuum* residue] 1 a; of, relating to, or constituting a residue 2; leaving a residue remaining effective for some time — *re-sid-u-al-ly* \ri-'zid-ē-\ adv
residual n; REMAINDER, RESIDUUM; as a: the difference between results obtained by observation and by computation from a formula or between the observed and the predicted results b; the difference between h; a residual product or substance c; an internal aftereffect of experience or activity that influences later behavior; esp.; a disability remaining from a disease or operation
residual power n; power held to remain at the disposal of a govern-

See re- and 2d element	resay	rescreen
re-roll	rescale	reserial
re-run	rescore	reserial
resaw		

rescreta	resensitize	resettlement
reseregation	reset	resew
resell	resettle	reshow

mental authority after an enumeration or delegation of specified powers to other authorities

re-sid-er-ary \ri-'zid-er-ē-*rē*\ *adj* 1 of, relating to, consisting or disposing of, or constituting a residue (~ clause)
re-sid-ue \ri-'zid-*u*(y)ū\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *residue*, fr. L *residuum*, fr. neut. of *residuis* left over, fr. *residēre* to remain] 1 something that remains after a part is taken, separated, or designated; **REMAINDER**; **2** the part of a testator's estate remaining after the satisfaction of all debts, charges, allowances, and previous devises and bequests **3**; the remainder after subtracting a multiple of a modulus from an integer or a power of the integer **4**; the second of two terms in a congruence $a \equiv 2 \pmod{7}$ and $a \equiv 7 \pmod{5}$ (9 is a quadratic $\pmod{7}$ modulo 5, since $9 \equiv 4 \pmod{5}$)
re-sid-uit-um \ri-'zid-*u*(w)ŋ-*u*m\ *n*, pl *re-sid-uit-ū* \-wə\ [L]; something residual as **1**: **RESIDUE** **2**: **a** residual product [as from the distillation of crude petroleum]

re-sig-n \ri-'zign-\ *v* [ME *resignen*, fr. MF *resigner*, fr. L *resignare*, lit. to unseal, from *signare* to sign, from *signum* a sign] *vt* **1**: to give up deliberately; *specif*: to renounce by a formal act **2**: **RELEGATE**, **CONSIGN**; *esp*: to give (oneself) over without resistance *vi* **1**: to give up one's office or position; **QUIT**; **2**: to accept something as inevitable; **3**: to give up more at ALLY] *adv* — **re-sig-ned-ly** \-zid-'nod-nəs-, -zid-(d)-nəs\ *adv* — **re-sig-ning** \-zid-'nign-\ *n*

re-sig-ni-tion \ri-'zign-*n*i-'shən-\ *n* **1**: an act or instance of resigning something; **SURRENDER** **2**: a formal notification of relinquishment **3**: the quality or state of being resigned; **SUBMISSION**

re-sile \ri-'zil-(ə)\ *vi* [LL & L; LL *resilire* to withdraw, fr. L, to recede]; **RECOL**, **RETRACT**; *esp*: to return to a prior position

re-sil-i-ence \ri-'zil-*i*-yən-(s)\ *n* **1**: the capability of a strained body to return to its original state after deformation **2**; *esp*: by compressive stress **3**: an ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change

re-sil-i-ent-ly \-yən-'sē-\ *adv* **1**: **RESILIENCE**

re-sil-i-ent-ly \-yən-'sē-\ *adj* [*resilient-*, *resiliens*, pp. of *resilire* to jump, fr. *re-* + *sistere* to stand firm] *adj* **1**: marked by resilience; *specif*: capable of withstanding shock without permanent deformation or rupture *syn* see **ELASTIC** — **re-sil-i-ent-ly** *adv*

re-sin \ri-'zē-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *resine*, fr. L *resina*, fr. Gk *rhētina* resin] **1**: any of various solid or semisolid amorphous flammable flammable natural organic substances that are usu. transparent or translucent and yellowish to brown, are formed esp. in plant secretions, are soluble in ether and other organic solvents but not in water, are electrical nonconductors, and are used chiefly in paints, varnishes, printing, lacs, plastics, and sizes and in medicine **2**: **ROSIN** **2**: **a**: any of a large class of synthetic products that have some of the physical properties of natural resins but are different chemically and are used chiefly as plastics **2**: any of various products made from natural resin or a natural polymer — **re-sin-ous** \ri-'zē-'nəs-, 'rez-'nəs-\ *adj*

re-sin-ous \ri-'zē-'nəs-, 'rez-'nəs-\ *adj* **1**: to treat with resin

re-sin-ate \ri-'zē-'n-āt-\ *vi*: to impregnate or flavor with resin

resin canal *n*: a tubular intercellular space in gymnosperms and some angiosperms that is lined with epithelial cells which secrete resin

re-sin-i-ly \ri-'zē-'n-ē-\ *adv* **1**: to convert into or treat with resin *vi* **1**: to change into resin **2**: to form a gummy material

re-sin-oid \ri-'zē-'n-ōid-\ *adj*: somewhat resinous

resinoid *n*: **1**: a resinoid substance; *esp*: a thermosetting synthetic resin **2**: **RESIN**

re-sist \ri-'zist-\ *vb* [ME *resisten*, fr. MF or L; MF *resister*, fr. L *resistere*, fr. *re-* + *sistere* to take a stand; akin to L *stare* to stand — more at STAND] *vt* **1**: to withstand the force or effect of **2**: to exert oneself to counteract or defeat *vi*: to exert force in opposition *syn* see **OPPOSE** — **re-sist-er** \ri-'zist-er-\ *n*

re-sist-er-ly \ri-'zist-er-*l*i-\ *adv*: something that resists or prevents a particular action

re-sis-tance \ri-'zis-'təns-(t)s\ *n* **1**: an act or instance of resisting; **OPPOSITION** **2**: a means of resisting **3**: the ability to resist **4**: an opposing or retarding force **4**: the opposition offered by a resistor or substance to the passage through it of a steady electric current **5**: a source of resistance **5** often *cap*: an underground organization of a conquered country engaging in sabotage and secret operations against occupation forces and collaborators

re-sis-tant \ri-'zist-ənt-\ *adj*: giving or capable of resistance

resistant *n*: one who resists; **RESISTOR**

re-sis-tant-ly \ri-'zis-'tənt-*l*i-\ *adv* **1**: the quality or state of being resistant **2**: the ability to resist

re-sis-ti-ble \ri-'zis-'tə-bəl-\ *adj*: capable of being resisted

re-sis-ti-ve \ri-'zis-'tiv-\ *adj*: marked by resistance — **re-sis-ti-ve-ness** *n*

re-sis-ti-ve-ly \ri-'zis-'tiv-*l*i-\ *adv* **1**: capacity for resisting

RESISTANCE **2**: the longitudinal electrical resistance of a uniform rod of unit length and unit cross-sectional area; the reciprocal of conductivity

re-sis-tless \ri-'zis-(t)-ləs-\ *adj* **1**: **IRRESISTIBLE** **2**: offering no resistance — **re-sis-tless-ly** *adv* — **re-sis-t-less-ness** *n*

re-sis-tor \ri-'zis-'tər-\ *n*: a device that has electrical resistance and is used in an electric circuit for protection, operation, or current control

res ju-di-ca-ta \räs-'yüd-*i*-kät-ə-, räs-'shid-; -räs-'hid-*u*-*n*\ [L]: a matter finally decided on its merits by a court having competent jurisdiction and not subject to litigation again between the same parties

reso-jet engine \ri-'zē-'jet-\ *n* [*resonance* + *jet* + *engine*]: a jet engine that consists of a continuously open air inlet, a diffuser, a combustion chamber, and an exhaust nozzle, has fuel admitted continuously, and has resonance established within the engine so that there is a pulsating thrust produced by the intermittent flow of hot gases

re-sol-u-ble \ri-'zöl-'yū-bəl-\ *adj* [LL *resolubilis*, fr. L *resolvere* to resolve]; **SOLUBLE**

re-sol-ute \ri-'zöl-'lit-, -lət-\ *adj* [L *resolutus*, pp. of *resolvere*]; **1**: marked by firm determination; **RESOLVED** **2**: **BOLD**, **STEADY**

See *re-* and *2d* element *resolver*

[resitting

syn see **FATHFUL** — **re-sol-ute-ly** \-lüt-'it-ē-, -lət-\; **re-zö-'lüt-*u* adv** — **re-sol-ute-less** \-lüt-nəs-, -lət-, -'lüt-*u* *n*

RESOLUTION **1**: one who is a resolver

re-sol-ute-ly \ri-'zöl-'yū-'lüt-'it-ē-\ *adv* **1**: the act or process of reducing to simpler form; **2**: the act of analyzing a complex notion into simpler ones **3**: the act of answering; **SOLVING** **4**: the act of determining **5**: the passing of a voice part from a dissonant to a consonant tone or the progression of a chord from dissonance to consonance; **6**: the division of a prosodic syllable into its component parts **7**: the substitution in Greek or Latin prosody of two short syllables for a long syllable **8**: the process or capability of making distinguishable the individual parts of an object, clear lines of optical images, or sources of light **9**: the substitution of inflammation esp. in lungs **6**: **a**: something that is resolved **b**: firmness of resolve **7**: a formal expression of opinion, will, or intent voted by an official body or assembled group **8**: the point in a play or other work of literature at which the action changes

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sembling a net; *specif* : having veins, fibers, or lines crossing (a ~ leaf) 2 : of, relating to, or constituting evolutionary change dependent on complex new combinations of genes from varied strains of a diversified interbreeding population — **re-tic-u-late-ly** *adv* ~ **re-tic-u-lose** \-lōs-ē *adj*

re-tic-u-late \rē-'tī-ku(ə)l-ē\ *MF* *reticulate*, *adj.* (reticulate) *v* 1 : to divide, mark, or construct so as to form network 2 : to distribute by a network ~ *vi* 1 : to become reticulated

re-tic-u-la-tion \rē-'tī-ku-yā-'lā-shən\ *n* : reticulated formation

re-tic-u-lum \rē-'tī-ku-yā-'lŭm\ *n*, *pl* **re-tic-u-lā** \-'lā\ [NL, fr. L. network] 1 : the second stomach of a ruminant in which folds of the mucous membrane form reticulations 2 : NETWORK; *esp* : crustal tissue composed of reticulum cells

reticulum cell *n* : one of the branched anastomosing reticuloendothelial cells that form an intricate interstitial network ramifying through other tissues and organs

re-ti-cu-lum \rē-'tī-ku-'lŭm\ *adj* [NL *reticulum*, fr. L. rete + *-form* (-i-form)] : composed of crossing lines and interstices; RETICULAR

re-tin- or **retino-** *comb form* [*retina*]: retina (*retinitis*) (*retinoscopy*)

reti-na \rē-'tī-nə-, 'rē-tə-nə\ *n*, *pl* **retinas** or **reti-nae** \-'tī-nə-, 'rē-tī-nə\ [ME *retina*, fr. ML *retina*, *prob.* fr. L. *rete* net; akin to Gk *erēma* scintillate with *retis* sieve] : the sensory membrane of the eye that receives the image formed by the lens, is the immediate instrument of vision, and is connected with the brain by the optic nerve

reti-na-l \rē-'tī-nəl-, 'rē-tə-nəl\ *adj*

reti-na-l-ly \rē-'tī-nəl-'lī-, 'rē-tə-nəl-'lī-*ly*\ *adv* : relating to or resembling a retinaculum

reti-nao-u-lum \-'lŭm\ *n*, *pl* **reti-nao-u-lā** \-'lā\ [NL, fr. L. halter, cable, fr. *retinere* to hold back — more at RETAIN] : a connecting or retaining band or body

reti-nene \rē-'tī-n-ēnə\ *n* [*retinene*] : a yellow crystalline compound (C₁₂H₂₂O) formed from rhodospin or iodospin by the action of light

reti-nis-po-ra \rē-'tī-n-'līs-pō-'rā\ or **reti-nos-po-ra** \-'s-ŭ-*n* [NL, fr. Gk *rhētinae* resin + NL *spora* spore] 1 : any of various Japanese ornamental dwarf shrubs (genus *Chaenactis*) that resemble cypresses 2 : any of several shrubs (genus *Thuja*) that retain the needlelike juvenile foliage permanently

reti-ni-tis \rē-'tī-n-'tī-s\ *n* [NL] : inflammation of the retina

reti-nos-co-py \rē-'tī-n-'s-ŭ-kə-pē\ *n* : observation of the retina of the eye, to determine the state of refraction

re-tin- or **retin-** *comb form* [*retina*]: *retin-* fr. MF, fr. fem. of *retenu*, *pp.* of *retineri* to retain]; the body of retainers who follow a distinguished person : SUITE

re-tin-u-lae \rē-'tī-n-yō-'lā\ *n*, *pl* **re-tin-u-lae** \-'lā\ [NL, dim. of ML *retina*]; the neural receptor of a single facet of an arthropod compound eye

re-tir- or **retir-** *comb form* [*retire*]: *retir-* *adj*

re-tire \rē-'tī-(ə)r-ē\ *v* [MF *retirer*, fr. *retirer* to draw — more at TIRAGE] *v* 1 : to withdraw from action or danger : RETREAT 2 : to withdraw *esp.* for privacy 3 : to fall back : RECEDE 4 : to withdraw from one's position or occupation 5 : to go to bed ~ *vi* 1 a : WITHDRAW 1 b : to march (a military force) away from the front 2 a : to withdraw from circulation or from the market : RECALL 1 b : to withdraw from usual use or service 3 : to cause to retire from one's position or occupation 4 : to put out (a batter or side) in baseball *syn* see GO

re-tired \rē-'tī-(ə)r-ēd\ *adj* 1 : QUIET (~ village) 2 : withdrawn from one's position or occupation 3 : received by or due to one in retirement — **re-tired-ly** \-'lī-*ad*-lē-, 'tī-(ə)r-ēd-*ly*\ *adv* — **re-tired-ness** \-'tī-(ə)r-ēd-nəs\ *n*

re-tire-ment \rē-'tī-(ə)-mənt\ *n* 1 : an act of retiring : the state of being retired, *esp.* : withdrawal from one's position or occupation

re-tir-ing \rē-'tī-(ə)-rīŋ\ *adj* : RESERVED, SHY — **re-tir-ing-ly** \-'lī-*ad*-lē-*ly*\ *adv* — **re-tir-ing-ness** *n*

re-tool \rē-'tōl\ *v* 1 : to reequip with tools 2 : REORGANIZE (~ the nation's economy)

re-tort \rē-'tō(ə)rb\ *v* [L. *retortus*, *pp.* of *retorque*, *lit.*, to twist back, *hurl* back; fr. *re-* + *torque* to twist — more at TORTURE] *v* 1 : to pay back : RETURN (~ an insult) 2 a : to make a reply to b : to say in reply 3 : to answer by a counter argument ~ *vi* 1 : to answer back *us.* sharply 2 : to return an argument or charge

re-tort-ant \rē-'tō(ə)-*ant*\ *n* : one who answers

re-tort *n* : a quick, witty, or cutting reply; *esp.* : one that turns the first speaker's words against him

re-tort \rē-'tō(ə)r-ē\ *n*, *pl* **re-tort-ae** \-'tō(ə)-*ae*\ [MF *retortie*, fr. ML *retortia*, fr. L. fem. of *retortus*, *pp.*; fr. its shape] : a vessel in which substances are distilled or decomposed by heat

re-tor-tion \rē-'tōr-shən\ *n* : an act of retorting

re-touch \rē-'tʊtʃ\ *v* [F *retoucher*, fr. MF, fr. *re-* + *toucher* to touch] 1 : to touch up 2 : to alter (as a photographic negative) to produce a more desirable appearance ~ *vi* : to make or give retouches

re-touch-er \rē-'tʊtʃ-*er*\ *n* — **re-touch-er-y** \rē-'tʊtʃ-*er*-*ē*\ *adj*

re-trace \rē-'trās\ *v* [F *retracer*, fr. MF *retracer*, fr. *re-* + *tracer* to trace] : to trace again or back

re-tract \rē-'trakt\ *v* [ME *retracten*, fr. L. *retractus*, *pp.* of *re-*

trahere to *pull* : to draw back or in (cats ~ their claws) b : to move (the tongue) further back 2 a : to take back (as a promise) : RECALL b : DISAVOW ~ *vi* 1 : to draw back 2 : to recant or disavow something *syn* see ABJURE, RECEDE — **re-trac-ta-ble** \-'trakt-ə-bəl\ *adj*

re-trac-tile \rē-'trakt-*ī*-*l*-ē\ *adj* : capable of being drawn back or in — **re-trac-ti-ly** \-'trakt-*ī*-*l*-ē-*l*-*ē*\ *adv*

re-trac-tion \rē-'trakt-shən\ *n* 1 : RECANTRATION; *specif* : a statement made by one retracting 2 : an act of retracting : the state of being retracted 3 : the ability to retract

re-trac-tor \rē-'trakt-*er*\ *n* : one that retracts; as a : a surgical instrument for holding open the edges of a wound b : a muscle that draws in an organ or part

re-tral \rē-'trəl-, 'rē-*ad*\ *LL* *retro* — more at RETRO- 1 : situated at or toward the back : POSTERIOR 2 : BACKWARD, RETROGRADE — **re-tral-ly** \-'trə-lē-*l*-*ē*\ *adv*

re-tread \rē-'trēd\ *v* : to tread again

re-tread \rē-'trēd\ *v* : to cement, mold, and vulcanize a new tread of cambium upon the bare cord fabric of a worn pneumatic tire

re-tread \rē-'trēd\ *n* 1 : a new tread on a tire 2 : a retreaded tire 3 : one pressed into service again; also : REMAKE

re-treat \rē-'tri-*et*\ *n* [ME *retret*, fr. MF *retreat*, fr. *pp.* of *retreire* to withdraw, *lit.*, to draw back; fr. *re-* + *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] 1 : an act or process of withdrawing *esp.* from what is difficult, dangerous, or disagreeable b (1) : the usual forced withdrawal of troops from an enemy or from an advantageous position (2) : a signal for retreating c (1) : a signal given by a band at the beginning of a military flag-lowering ceremony (2) : a military flag-lowering ceremony 2 : a place of privacy or safety : REFUGE 3 : a period of group withdrawal for prayer, meditation, study, and instruction under a director

re-treat \rē-'tri-*et*\ *v* : to make a retreat; WITHDRAW ~ *vi* : to draw or lead back 1 : REMOVE; *specif* : to move (a piece) back in chess *syn* see RECEDE

re-trench \rē-'trēnʃ\ *v* [obs. F *retrencher* (now *retrencher*), fr. MF *retrencher*, fr. *re-* + *trenchier* to cut] *v* 1 a : to cut down : REDUCE b : to cut out c EXCESS 2 : to pare away : REMOVE ~ *vi* : to cut down : REDUCE; *specif* : to economize *syn* see SHORTEN

re-trench-ment \-'ment\ *n* : REDUCTION, CURTAILMENT; *specif* : a cutting of expenses

re-tri-al \rē-'tri-(ə)l\ *n* : a second trial, experiment, or test

re-tri-bu-tion \rē-'tri-'byū-shən\ *n* [ME *retribucion*, fr. MF *retribution*, fr. LL *retributio*, *retributio*, fr. L. *retributus*, *pp.* of *retribuere* to give back; fr. *re-* + *tribuere* to pay — more at TRIBUTE] 1 : RECOMPENSE, REWARD 2 : the dispensing or receiving of reward or punishment *esp.* in the hereafter 3 : something given or exacted in recompense; *esp.* : PUNISHMENT

re-tri-bu-tive \rē-'tri-'byū-*t*-*iv*-ē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or marked by retribution — **re-tri-bu-ti-ve-ly** *adv*

re-tri-bu-to-ry \rē-'tri-'byū-'tō-*r*-ē-, 'tō-*r*-ē\ *adj* : RETRIBUTIVE

re-triev-able \rē-'tri-'v-ə-bəl\ *adj* : capable of being retrieved

re-triev-al \rē-'tri-'v-əl\ *n* 1 : an act or process of retrieving 2 : possibility of being retrieved or of recovering

re-trieve \rē-'tri-'v\ *v* [ME *retreue*, *modif.* of MF *retrouer* to find again, fr. ML *retrouare* to find, *prob.* fr. (assumed) VL *trouare* to compose — more at TROUBADOUR] *v* 1 : to discover and bring in (quill or wounded game) 2 : to call to mind again 3 : REGAIN, REPOSSES 4 a : RESCUE, SALVAGE b : to return (as a ball that is difficult to reach) successfully 5 : RESTORE, REVIVE 6 : to remedy or cure consequences of : CORRECT ~ *vi* : to bring in game; also : to bring back an object thrown by a person

re-trieve *n* 1 : RETRIEVAL 2 : the successful return of a ball that is difficult to fetch or control (as in tennis)

re-triev-er \rē-'tri-'v-*er*\ *n* : one that retrieves; *specif* : a vigorous active medium-sized dog with heavy water resistant coat developed by the cross consequences of : CORRECT ~ *vi* : to bring in game; also : to bring back an object thrown by a person

re-tro- or **retro-** *comb form* [*retro*]: *retro-* *adv*

re-tro-act-ion \rē-'trŏ-'ak-shən\ *n* 1 : [re]troactive + *-ion*] : retroactive or retrospective operation 2 [re]tro + *-action*] : a reciprocal action; REACTION

re-tro-ac-tive \rē-'tāk-tiv\ *adj* [F *retroactif*, fr. L. *retroactus*, *pp.* of *retroagere* to drive back, reverse, fr. *retro-* + *agere* to drive — more at AGENT] : extending in scope or effect to a prior time; *esp.* : made effective after the event and used *esp.* for retrocession, retroaction, imposition (~ tax) — **re-tro-ac-tive-ly** *adv*, **re-tro-ac-tiv-i-ly** \-'tāk-tiv-*ē*-*l*-*ē*-*l*-*ē*\ *adv*

re-tro-cede \rē-'trŏ-'sēd\ *also* \rē-'*vi*\ *VL* [*retrocedere*, fr. *retro-* + *cedere* to go, *cedere* — more at CEDE] : to go back : RECEDE ~ *vi* [F *retrocedre*, fr. ML *retrocedere*, fr. L. *retro-* + *cedere* to go] 1 : to go back (as territory or jurisdiction) — **re-tro-ces-sion** \-'sesh-ən\ *n*

re-tro-flex \rē-'trŏ-'fleks\ or **ret-ro-flexed** \-'fleks-təd\ *adj* [ISV, fr. NL *retroflexus*, fr. L. *retro-* + *flexus*, *pp.* of *flexere* to bend] 1 : turned or bent abruptly backward : REFLEXIVE 2 : articulated with or involving the participation of the tongue tip turned up or curled back just under the hard palate (~ vowel)

re-tro-flex-ion or **ret-ro-flex-ion** \rē-'trŏ-'fleks-shən\ *n* 1 : the act or process of bending back 2 : the state of being bent back; *specif* : the bending back of an organ (as a uterus) upon itself 3 : retroflex articulation

re-tro-gra-da-tion \rē-'trŏ-'grā-'dā-shən-, 'grā-\ *n* : the act or process of retrograding

re-tro-grade \rē-'trŏ-'grād\ *adj* [ME, fr. L. *retrogradus*, fr. *retro-* + *grad* to go] 1 a : of a celestial body : having a direction contrary to that of the motion of similar bodies in the sky 2 : articulated directed backward (a ~ step) c : contrary to the normal order 2 : INVERSE; *specif* : written from right to left (~ alphabet) 2 : tending toward or resulting in a worse state 3 archaic : OPPOSED, CONTRADICTORY 4 : characterized by retrogression

re-trograde *adv* : BACKWARD, REVERSELY

re-trograde *v* [L. *retrogradi*, fr. *retro-* + *grad* to go — more at GRADE] *vi*, *archaic* : to turn back : REVERSE ~ *vi* 1 a : to go back 2 : RETREAT (a glacier ~s) b : RECAPITULATE 2 : to decline to a worse condition *syn* see RECEDE



retorts

to a government): **REBEL** 2 a: to experience disgust or shock (his nature) ~ vs against such treatment) b: to turn away with disgust ~ vt: to cause to turn away or shrink with disgust or abhorrence ~ NAUSEATE ~ **rev-ol-er** n

revolt n 1: an act or instance of revolting 2: a renunciation of allegiance to a government or other legitimate authority; esp: INSURRECTION ~ **rev-ol-er** n

rev-o-lute \rev-'ol-üt\ adj [L *revolutus*, pp.] : rolled backward or downward (~ margins)

rev-o-lu-tion \rev-'ol-shən\ n [ME *revolucion*, fr. MF *revolution*, fr. LL *revolutio*, *revolutio*, fr. L *revolutus*, pp. of *revolvere*] 1: (1) the action by a celestial body of going round in an orbit or elliptic course; also: apparent movement of such a body round the earth (2): the time taken by a celestial body to make a complete round in its orbit (3): the rotation of a celestial body on its axis (4): the completion of a course (of a year); also: the period made by the regular succession of a measure of time or by a succession of similar events c (1): a progressive motion of a body round a center or axis so that any line of the body remains parallel to and returns to an initial position (2): motion of any figure about a center or axis (3): ROTATION 1b 2 a: a sudden, radical, or complete change b: a fundamental change in political organization; esp: the overthrow or renunciation of one government or ruler and the substitution of another by the governed **syn** see REBELLION

rev-o-lu-tion-ary \vish-'ol-er-ē\ adj 1 a: relating to, or constituting a revolution (~ war) (1) tending to or promoting revolution (2) RADICAL, EXTREMIST 2 cop: of or relating to the American Revolution or the period of its occurrence

revolutionary n: REVOLUTIONIST

Revolutionary calendar n: the calendar of the first French republic adopted in 1793 and from 1794 to 1804; it was divided into 12 months of 30 days with five extra days in a regular year

rev-o-lu-tion-ist \rev-'ol-üsh-'ä-nəst\ n 1: one engaged in a revolution 2: an adherent or advocate of revolutionary doctrines ~ **revolutionist** adj

rev-ol-ü-tion-ize \vish-'niz-ē\ vt 1: to overthrow the established government of 2: to imbue with revolutionary doctrines 3: to change fundamentally or completely ~ vt: to undergo revolution ~ **rev-o-lu-tion-ize-er** n

rev-ol-ü-ble \vish-'väl-ü-bal, -'völ-ü\ adj: capable of being revolved

revolve \vish-'völ-ü\ vb [ME *revolvere*, fr. *revolvere* to roll back, cause to return, fr. *re-* + *volvere* to roll ~ more at VOLUBLE] vt 1: to turn over at length in the mind; PONDER (~ a scheme) 2 a: to cause to go round in an orbit b: to cause to turn round on or as if on an axis; ROTATE ~ vt 1: RECUR 2 a: to meditate on something b: to remain under consideration (as a matter revolving in his mind) 3 a: to move in a curved path round a center or axis b: to turn or roll round on an axis 4: to move in response to or dependence on a specified agent (whole household ~s about the baby) **syn** see CONSIDER

rev-ol-ving \vish-'völ-ü\ n 1: a handgun with a cylinder of several chambers brought successively into line with the barrel and discharged with the same hammer 2: one that revolves

rev-ol-ving adj: tending to revolve or recur; esp: recurrently available (~ credit)

rev-ol-ving vt: to fund set up for specified purposes to yield repayments restoring the fund for use again

rev-ü-ble \vish-'völ-ü\ n [F, fr. MF, review] ~ more at REVIEW] 1: a theatrical production consisting typically of brief often satirical sketches and songs

rev-ü-sion \vish-'shən\ n [L *revulsio*, *revulsio* act of tearing away, fr. *revulsus*, pp. of *revellere* to pluck away, fr. *re-* + *vellere* to pluck ~ more at VULNERABLE] 1: a strong pulling or drawing away; WITHDRAWAL 2 a: a sudden or strong reaction or change b: a seque of utter repugnance; REPULSION ~ **rev-ü-sive** \vish-'siv\ adj

rev-ü-ke \vish-'wäk\ or **rev-ü-ke-en** \vish-'wä-kən\ vb: to waken again or anew

rev-ü-ard \vish-'wä-örd\ vt [ME *rewarden*, fr. ONF *rewarder* to regard, reward, fr. *re-* + *warder* to watch, guard, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *rewarden* to reward, mod. *re-* + *ward*] vt: to give a reward to or for 2: RECOMPENSE ~ **rev-ü-ard-able** \vish-'wä-örd-ä-bəl\ adj ~ **rev-ü-ard-er** n

reward n: something that is given in return for good or evil done or received and esp. that is offered or given for some service or attainment

rev-ü-ünd \vish-'vünd\ vt: to wind again; esp: to reverse the winding of (as film)

rev-ü-ünd \vish-'vünd, ('vish-'v)\ n 1: something that rewinds or is rewound 2: an act of rewinding

rev-ü-rite \vish-'vör-ä\ vt: to write (as a house) anew

rev-ü-ward \vish-'wä-örd\ vt: to repeat in the same words 2: to alter the wording of; also: to restate in other words

rev-ü-örk \vish-'wörk\ vt: to work again or anew: as a: REVISE b: to reprocess (as used material) for further use

rev-ü-write \vish-'vrit\ vt 1: to write in reply 2: to make a revision of (as a story) 3: to revise (as a book) 4: to revise into form for publication b: to alter (previously published material) for use in another publication ~ vt: to revise something previously written ~ **rev-ü-writer** n

rev-ü-writ-er \vish-'vrit-er\ n: a piece of writing constructed by rewriting

rev-ü-üs \vish-'vüs\ n [F, fr. *rex* [F *castorex*, *castorex*, a variety of rabbit, fr. L *castor* beaver + *rex* king ~ more at CASTOR, ROYAL] 1: an animal showing a genetic recessive variation in which the guard hairs are shorter than the undercoat or often entirely lacking

rev-ü-nard \vish-'rän-örd, 'ren-, 'är-örd; rä-'när(d), re-'\ n, often cap [ME *Renard*, name of a fox who is hero of the F best epic *Roman de Renart*, fr. MF *Renart*, *Renard*]; FOX

rev-ü-zön \vish-'zön\ vt: to alter the zoning of

rhab-do-coe-le \rab-'dä-sē\ n [deriv. of Gk *rhabdos* rod + *kollon* hollow ~ more at CAVE] 1: a tubercularian worm (order Rhabdocoela) living in an unbranched intestine

rhab-do-man-ey \rā-'mān(t)-ē\ n [LGK *rhabdomanteia*, fr. Gk *rhabdos* rod + *manēia*-*manēia* ~ more at VERBANO]; divination by rods or wands

rhad-a-man-thine \rad-'ä-mān(t)-thən, -'mān, -thīn\ adj, often cap [Rhadamantus, mythical judge in the lower world]; rigorously strict or just

Rhae-to-ro-man-ic \rēt-'ō-rō-'mān-ik\ n [L *Rhaetus* of Raetia, ancient Roman province + *Romanic*]; a Romance language of eastern Switzerland, northeastern Italy, and adjacent parts of

rham-na-ceous \ram-'nä-shəs\ adj [deriv. of Gk *rhamnos*]; of, relating to, or being the shrubs family (Rhamnaceae)

rham-nose \ram-'nōs, -'nōz\ n [ISV fr. NL *Rhamnus*, genus of the buckthorn]; fr. its being produced from a plant of this genus: a crystalline sugar (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) that occurs combined in many plants and is obtained in the common dextrorotatory l form

rham-nus \-näs\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *rhamnos* buckthorn; akin to Gk *rhabdos* rod]; any of a genus (*Rhamnus*) of trees and shrubs of the buckthorn family with pinnately veined leaves, small perfumed or polygamous flowers with the ovary free from the disk, and a fruit that is a drupe

rhaphe var of RAPHE

rhap-sod-ic \rap-'säd-ik\ adj 1: resembling or characteristic of a rhapsody 2: extravagantly emotional; RAPTUREOUS ~ **rhap-sod-ic-al** \vish-'säd-ik\ adj ~ **rhap-sod-ic-al-ly** \vish-'säd-ik-ē\ adv

rhap-sod-ist \rap-'säd-ist\ n 1: a professional reciter of epic poems 2: one who writes or speaks rhapsodically

rhap-sod-ize \vish-'säd-iz-ē\ vt: to speak or write rhapsodically (~ about a new book)

rhap-sod-ize \rap-'säd-iz-ē\ n [L *rhapsodia*, fr. Gk *rhapsōidia* recitation of selections from epic poetry, rhapsody, fr. *rhapsōin* to sew, stitch together + *aidēin* to sing; akin to OHG *worf* scythe handle, Gk *rhepein* to bend, incline ~ more at ODE] 1: a portion of an epic poem adapted for recitation 2 *archaic*: a miscellaneous collection 3 *archaic*: a highly ornamental utterance or literary work (2): extravagant rapturous discourse b: RAPTURE, ECSTASY 4: a musical composition of irregular form having an improvisatory character **syn** see BOMBAST

rha-ta-ni-y \rat-'nī-ē\ n [Sp *ratania* & Pg *ratanhia*, fr. Quechua *rata* root, *ni* root of stibic tree, *ni* root of American shrubs (*Krameria triandra* and *K. argentea*) used as an astringent 2: a plant yielding rhatany

rhea \rē-'ä\ n [NL, genus of birds, prob. fr. L *Rhea*, mother of Zeus, fr. GK]; any of several large tall flightless So. American birds (order Rheiformes) that resemble but are smaller than the African ostrich, have three toes, a fully feathered head and neck, an undeveloped tail, and pale gray to brownish feathers that droop over the rump and back

rhe-bok \rē-'bök\ n [Afrik *reebok*, fr. MD, male roe deer, fr. *ree* roe + *bok* buck]; a large gray southern African antelope (*Pelea capreolus*)

Rheims Version \rē-'mz-ē\ n [*Rheims* (*Reims*), France, where it was made]; the New Testament portion of the Douay Version of the Bible

rhe-i-nium \rē-'nē-əm\ n [NL, fr. L *Rhenus* Rhine river]; a rare heavy metallic element that resembles manganese, is obtained either as a powder or as a silver-white hard metal, and is used in catalysts and thermocouples ~ **see** ELEMENT table

rheo-comb form [Gk *rhein* to flow ~ more at STREAM]; flow; CURENT ~ **see** COMB table

rheo-log-ic-al \rē-'lōj-ik\ adj: of or relating to rheology

rheo-ol-ö-gy \rē-'äl-ö-jē\ n [ISV]; a science dealing with the deformation and flow of matter

rhe-om-e-ter \rē-'äm-ō-ör-ä\ n [ISV]; an instrument for measuring the rate of viscous substance

rheo-phil \rē-'fil, also **rheo-phil** \-fīl\ adj [ISV]; preferring or living in flowing water (~ fauna)

rheo-slat \rē-'stat\ n: a resistor for regulating a current by means of variable resistances ~ **rheo-slat-ic** \rē-'stat-ik\ adj

rhe-us mon-kei \rē-'säs-ä\ n [NL *Rhesus*, genus of monkeys, fr. L, a mythical king of Thrace, fr. GK *Rhesos*]; a pale brown Indian monkey (*Macaca mulata*) often kept in zoos and used in medical research

rhe-tor \rē-'tō(r), 're-, 'rēt-ör, 'rēt-ör\ n [ME *rethor*, fr. L *rethor*, fr. Gk *rhetōr*]; RHETORICIAN

rhe-tor-ic \rē-'tō-rik\ n [ME *rethorik*, fr. MF *rethorik*, fr. L *rhetorica*, fr. Gk *rhetōrikē*, lit., art of oratory, fr. fem. of *rhetōrikos* of an orator, fr. *rhetōr* orator, rhetorician, fr. *erein* to say, speak ~ more at WORD] 1: the art of speaking or writing effectively; speech ~ the study of principles and rules of composition formulated by ancient orators 2 a: skill in the effective use of speech b: insincerity or grandiloquent language 3: verbal communication; DISCOURSE

rhe-tor-ic-al \ri-'tō-rik-əl, 'tār- also **rhe-tor-ic** \ri-'tō-rik, 'tār- adj 1: a: of, relating to, or concerned with rhetoric b: employed for rhetorical effect 2 a: given to rhetoric; GRANDILOQUENT b: VERBAL ~ **rhe-tor-ic-al-ly** \vish-'tō-rik-ē\ adv ~ **rhe-tor-ic-al-ness** \-kəl-nəs\ n

rhetorical question n: a question asked merely for effect with no answer expected

rhe-tor-i-cian \rē-'tō-ri-sh-ən\ n 1 a: a master or teacher of rhetoric b: ORATOR 2: an eloquent or grandiloquent writer or speaker

rheum \rē-'üm\ n [ME *reume*, fr. MF, fr. L *rheuma*, fr. Gk, lit., flow, flux, fr. *rhein* to flow ~ more at STREAM] 1: a watery discharge from the mucous membranes esp. of the eyes or nose 2 *archaic*: RHEUMY

rheum-atic \rē-'mat-ik\ adj [ME *reumatik* subject to rheum, fr. L *rheumaticus*, fr. Gk *rheumatikos*, fr. *rheumat-*, *rheuma*]; of, relating to, characteristic of, or affected with rheumatism ~ **rheu-mat-ic-al-ly** \vish-'tō-rik-ē\ adv

rheumatoid \rē-'mät-oid\ adj: affected with rheumatism

rheumatic disease n: any of several diseases (as rheumatic fever or fibrositis) characterized by inflammation and pain in muscles or joints

rheumatic fever n: an acute disease occurring chiefly in children and young adults and characterized by fever, inflammation and

See re- and 2d element	rewarm	rewater	rewed	reweigh	reweld
revote	rewash	rewake	rewigh		
a abut; ° kitten; ° further; ° a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; ä out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life f joke; j sing; ö flow; ö flow; ö coin; th thin; th this; ü loot; ü foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision					

pain in and around the joints, and inflammatory involvement of the pericardium and heart valves

rheu-ma-tism \r'i-mə-tiz-əm, -rüm-ə-tiz-əm [L *rheumatismus* flux, rheum, fr. Gk *rheumatismos*, fr. *rheumatizēnai* to suffer from a flux, fr. *rheumat-*, *rheuma* flux] **1** : any of various conditions characterized by inflamed synovial membranes, joints, or fibrous tissue (muscular) (~) **2** : RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

rheu-ma-tiz \r'i-tiz-ən, chiefly dial : RHEUMATISM

rheu-ma-toid \r'i-toid-ədj [ISV, fr. *rheumatism*] : characteristic of or affected with rheumatoid arthritis

Rheumatoid arthritis *n* : a constitutional disease of unknown cause and progressive course characterized by inflammation and swelling of joint structures

Rh factor \rə-'ri:ch-ən [rhesus monkey (in which it was first detected)] : any of one or more substances present in the red blood cells of most persons and of higher animals, inherited according to Mendelian principles, and capable of inducing intense antigenic reactions

rhiu- or **rhino-** comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *rhin-, rhis*] : nose (*rhinitis*) : nose and (*rhinology*)

rhi-nal \r'i-n-əl-ədj : of or relating to the nose : NASAL

rhi-ne see **RHINE**

rhi-noc-e-phal- \r'i-nə-si-fal-ik-ədj : of or relating to the rhinencephalon

rhi-noc-e-ph-a-lon \r'i-nə-si-fə-lən, -lən [NL] : the chief olfactory part of the forebrain

rhine-stone \r'i-n-stōn-ən [*Rhine* river, western Europe] : a colorless imitation stone of high luster made of glass, paste, or gem quartz

Rhine wine \r'i-ro-ən **1** : a typically light-bodied dry white wine produced in the Rhine valley **2** : a wine similar to Rhine wine produced elsewhere

rhi-ni-tis \r'i-ni-tis-əs **n** [NL] : inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose

rhi-no- \r'i-(n)ō **n** [origin unknown] : MONEY, CASH

rhi-no *n*, *pl* **rhi-no** or **rhi-nos** : RHINOCEROS

rhi-no-c-e-ros \r'i-nis-(ə)-rəs *n*, *pl* **rhi-no-c-e-ros-es** or **rhi-no-c-e-ros-es** or **rhi-no-c-e-ros-es** \r'i-nis-(ə)-rəs *n*, *pl* [ME *rhinoceros*, fr. L *rhinoceros*, fr. Gk *rhinokēros*, *rhi-* rhino, *kerōs* horn] : a large horned mammal of various large powerful herbivorous thick-skinned perissodactyl mammals (family Rhinocerotidae) that have one or two heavy upright horns on the snout — **rhi-no-c-e-ros-ot-ic** \r'i-nis-(ə)-rəs-ət-ik-ədj

rhi-no-s or **beetle** *n* : any of various large chiefly tropical beetles (*Dynastes* and closely related genera) having projecting horns on thorax and head

rhi-no-lar-yng-gol-o-gy \r'i-(n)ə-lar-ən-'gäl-ə-jə **n** : a branch of medicine dealing with the nose and larynx

rhi-no-plat-yng-gi-tis \r'i-nə-plat-ən-'jī-tis **n** [NL] : inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and pharynx

rhi-nos-co-py \r'i-nis-kə-pe-ə **n** [ISV] : examination of the nasal passages

rhi-no-spo-rid-i-um \r'i-no-spo-'rid-ē-əm **n** [NL, genus name, fr. *rhi-* rhino, *sporid-* small spore, *-i-um* a genus (*Rhizosporidium*) of microparasites of uncertain relationship associated with some nasal polyps in man and in horses

rhi-z- or **rhi-zo-** comb form [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *rhiza* — more at ROOT] : root (*rhizanthous*) (*rhizocarpon*)

rhi-za \r'i-zə or **rhi-zə** \r'i-zə **n** comb form, *pl* **rhi-zae** or **r-rhi-zae** \r'i-zə-ē **n**, *pl* **rhi-zae** \r'i-zə-ē **n** [NL, fr. Gk, fr. *rhiza*] : root (also part resembling or connected with a root) (*colerhiza*) (*myorrhiza*)

rhi-z-an-thous \r'i-zan(t)-thəs-ədj [ISV *rhiz-* + Gk *anthos* flower] **n** [derivative of ANTHOLOGY] : producing flowers apparently directly from the root

rhi-zo-bi-um \r'i-zō-bē-əm **n, *pl* **rhi-zo-bia** \r'i-bē-ə **n** [NL, genus name, fr. *rhiz-* + Gk *bios* life — more at QUICK] : any of a genus (*Rhizobium*) of small heterotrophic soil bacteria capable of forming symbiotic nodules on the roots of leguminous plants and of there becoming bacteroids that fix atmospheric nitrogen**

rhi-zo-car-pus \r'i-zə-'kär-pəs or **rhi-zo-car-pic** \r'i-pik-ədj [ISV] : having perennial underground parts but annual stems and foliage (~ herbs)

rhi-zo-ceph-a-lan \r'i-zēs-'sef-ə-lən or **rhi-zo-ceph-a-lid** \r'i-sd-ən [derivative of Gk *rhiza* root + *kephalē* head — more at ROOT, CEPHALIC] : a crustacean of an order (Rhizocephala) comprising degenerate forms living as parasites on crabs and hermit crabs

rhi-zo-to-mia \r'i-zō-'tō-mē-ə **n** [NL, genus name, fr. *rhiz-* + Gk *to-mia* swelling, *-itēs* pertaining to] : a skin disease characterized by wounds : a fungus belonging to a form genus (*Rhizoctonia*) and including major plant pathogens

rhizoctonia disease *n* : a plant disease caused by a rhizoctonia; esp : one of potatoes characterized esp. by black scurfy spots on the tubers

rhi-zo-gen-ic \r'i-zō-'jen-ik or **rhi-zo-ge-net-ic** \r'i-zō-jē-'net-ik-ədj : producing roots (~ tissue)

rhi-zoid \r'i-zoid-ən **n** : a rootlike structure — **rhi-zoid-al** \r'i-zoid-əl-ədj

rhi-zo-ma-tous \r'i-zō-m-ət-əs, -zām-ədj [ISV, fr. NL *rhizomat-, rhizoma*] : having or resembling a rhizome

rhi-zome \r'i-zōm-ən [NL *rhizomat-, rhizoma*, fr. Gk *rhizōmat-, rhizōma* — more at ROOT] : a somewhat elongate usu. horizontal stem without stem that is often thickened by deposits of reserve food material, produces shoots above and roots below, and is distinguished from a true root in possessing buds, nodes, and usu. scalelike leaves — **rhi-zo-mic** \r'i-zō-mik-, -zām-ik-ədj

rhi-zo-mor-phous \r'i-zō-'mōr-fəs-ədj [ISV] : shaped like a root

rhi-zo-pil-an \r'i-zō-'pil-ən **n** : a cell on the external surface of roots together with closely adhering soil particles and debris

rhi-zo-pod \r'i-zō-'pād-ən [derivative of Gk *rhiza* + *pod-*, roots foot — more at FOOT] : any of a subclass (Rhizopoda) of usu. creeping protozoans having lobate or rootlike pseudopods and including the tropical amoebae, forams, and related forms — **rhi-zop-od-al** \r'i-zāp-əd-əl-ədj — **rhi-zop-odous** \r'i-zō-'dūs **n**, *pl* **rhi-zo-pus** \r'i-zō-'pūs, -pūs **n** [NL, genus name, fr. *rhiz-* + Gk *pus* foot] : any of a genus (*Rhizopus*) of mold fungi including several species causing decay

rhi-zo-sphere \r'i-zō-'sf(i)ər **n** [ISV] : soil that surrounds and is influenced by the roots of a plant

rhi-zo-o-my \r'i-zō-'tō-mē **n** [ISV] : the operation of cutting the anterior or posterior spinal nerve roots for therapeutic purposes

Rh-neg-a-tive \rə-'nēg-ət-iv-ədj : lacking Rh factor in the blood

rhi-ro \r'i-ro [Gk *rhō-*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *rēsh* rest] : the 17th letter of the Greek alphabet — symbol P or p

rhi-rod- \r'i-rōd-ən **n** comb form [NL, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *rhodon* rose] : rose ; red (*rhodium*) (*rhodolite*)

rho-da-mine \r'i-rōd-ə-'mēn **n**, *often* cap [ISV] **1** : any of a group of yellowish red to blue fluorescent dyes **2** : a brilliant bluish red dye made by fusing an amino derivative of phenol with phthalic anhydride and used in coloring paper and as a biological stain — called also *rhodamine B*

Rhode Is-land \r'i-rō-d-ən(D)-\ **n** [*Rhode Island*, state of U.S.] : a lawn grass (*Agrostis tenuis*) of eastern No. America — called also *colonial bent*

Rhode Island *n* : any of an American breed of general-purpose domestic fowls having a long heavy body, smooth yellow or reddish legs, and rich brownish red plumage

Rhode Island White *n* : any of an American breed of domestic fowls resembling Rhode Island Reds but having pure white plumage

Rhodes grass \r'i-rōd-ən **n** [Cecil Rhodes 1902 E statesman and financier; + an African perennial grass (*Chloris gayana*) widely cultivated as a forage grass esp. in dry regions]

Rho-de-sian \r'i-rō-dē-zh(ə)-ən **n** [Northern Rhodesia, Africa] ; an extinct African man (*Homo rhodesiensis* or *Africanthropus rhodesiensis*) having long bones of modern type, a skull with prominent brow ridges and large face but human palate and dentition, and a simple but relatively large brain

Rhodesian Ridge-back \r'i-rj-'bak **n** : any of an African breed of powerful long-bodied hunting dogs having a dense harsh short tan coat and erect ears and a crest raised back along the spine

Rhodes scholar \r'i-rōd(z)-ə **n** : a holder of one of numerous scholarships founded under the will of Cecil J. Rhodes that are tenable at Oxford University for two or three years and are open to candidates from the British Commonwealth and the U.S.

rhi-ro-sin \r'i-rō-səm **n** [NL, fr. Gk *rhodon* rose] : a white hard crystalline salt element that is chemically inert, is resistant to attack by acids, occurs in platinum ores, and is used in alloys with platinum — see ELEMENT table

rhi-ro-do-chro-site \r'i-rō-dō-'krō-sit, -rād-ən [Gk *rhodochrosis*, fr. Gk *rhodochros* rose-colored, fr. *rhod-* + *chrōs* color; akin to Gk *rhodochros* *chromochrom* at CHROMO] : a rose red mineral MnCO₃ consisting essentially of manganese carbonate

rhi-ro-den-dron \r'i-rō-dēn-'drən **n** [NL, genus name, fr. L, rosebay, fr. Gk, fr. *rhod-* + *dendron* tree — more at DENOR-] : any of a genus (*Rhododendron*) of the heath family of widely cultivated shrubs and trees having alternate leaves and one or showy evergreen esp. : one with leathery evergreen leaves as distinguished from a deciduous azalea

rhi-ro-ile \r'i-rō-'il-ē **n** : a pink or purple garnet used as a gem

Rhodomontane var of RHODOMONTA

rhi-ro-nite \r'i-rō-n-īt-ən [Gk *rhodonit*, fr. Gk *rhodon* rose] : a pink to red mineral silicate of calcium and iron, is essentially of manganese silicate and is used as an ornamental stone

rhi-ro-plast \r'i-rō-'plast **n** [ISV] : one of the reddish chromatophores occurring in the red algae

rhi-ro-pis-in \r'i-rō-'pīp-sən **n** [ISV *rhod-* + Gk *opsis* sight, vision] **n** : more at OPTIC] : a red photosensitive pigment in the retinal rods of man and fishes and in most higher vertebrates that is important in vision in dim light — called also *visual purple*

rhi-ro-ra \r'i-rō-'dō-r-ə, -dōr-ə **n** [NL, genus name, fr. L, a plant] : any of a genus (*Rhodora*) of the heath family of shrubs that are found in Canada and New England and have delicate pink flowers produced before or with the leaves in the spring

rhom-b \r'äm(b)-ən, *pl* **rhom-bus** \r'äm(b) IMF *rhombe*, fr. L *rhombus*] : RHOMBUS

rhom-b- or **rhom-bo-** comb form [MF, fr. L, fr. Gk, fr. *rhombo-*] : rhomb (rhombencephalon) (*rhomboceros*)

rhom-b-ceph-a-lan \r'äm-'b-ə-'f-äl-ən, -lən **n** [NL] : the rhombus of the vertebrae with the brain that develop from the embryonic hindbrain; also : HINDBRAIN 1a

rhom-bic \r'äm-b'ik-ədj **1** : having the form of a rhombus **2** : ORTHORHOMBIC

rhom-bo-hed-ral \r'äm-bō-'hē-drəl-ədj : relating to or having the form of a rhomboid

rhom-bo-hed-ron \r'äm-bō-'hē-drən **n**, *pl* **rhombohedrons** or **rhom-bo-hedra** \r'äm-bō-'hē-drə **n** [NL] : a parallelepiped whose faces are rhombuses

rhom-boid \r'äm-'boid **n** [MF *rhomboide*, fr. L *rhomboïdes*, fr. Gk *rhomboïdes* resembling a rhombus, fr. *rhombo-*] : a parallelogram in which the angles are obtuse and adjacent sides are unequal

rhom-boid-adj — **rhom-boid-al** \r'äm-'boid-əl-ədj

rhom-boid-e-us \r'äm-'boid-ē-əs **n**, *pl* **rhom-boid-e-us** [NL] : either of two muscles that lie beneath the trapezius muscle and connect the spinous processes of various vertebrae with the medial border of the scapula

rhom-bus \r'äm-bəs **n**, *pl* **rhom-bus-es** or **rhom-bi** \r'äm-'bī-, -bē [L, fr. Gk *rhombo-*] : an equilateral parallelogram usu. having oblique angles

Rhombus \r'äm-'kəs **n**, *pl* **rhom-ci** \r'äm-'kī-, -kē [LGk, fr. *rhenchein* to snore, whence; akin to Olf *strenai* I snore] : a whistling or snoring sound heard on auscultation of the chest when the air channels are partly obstructed

rhi-pos-it-ive \r'är-'jēch-'pōz-ət-iv-, -pāv-ət-iv-ədj : containing Rh factor in the red blood cells

rhu-bar-bar \r'i-'bär-b-ən [ME *rubarbe*, fr. MF *reubarbe*, fr. ML *reubarbarum*, alter. of *the barbarum*, lit. barbarian *rubarb*] **1** : any of several plants (genus *Rheum*) of the buckwheat family having large leaves with thick succulent petioles often used as food **2** : a medicinal form of any of several kinds of rhubarb grown in China and Tibet and used as a purgative and stomachic bitter **3** : a heated dispute or controversy

rhum-b \r'äm(b)-ən, *pl* **rhum-bus** \r'äm(z) [Sp *rumbo* rhumb, rhumb line] : any of the points of the mariner's compass

rhum-bus var of **RHUMBUS**

rhum-bus line [Sp *rumbo*] : a line on the surface of the earth that makes equal oblique angles with all meridians and is the path of a



ship sailing always oblique to the meridian in the direction of one and the same point of the compass

Rhus dermatitis \r'us-, r'us-n [NL *Rhus*, genus name, fr. *L. rhus*, fr. *Gk rhus*] *n* : dermatitis caused by contact with poison ivy or related plants (genus *Rhus*)

rhyme \r'im- [alter. of *RIME*, fr. OF] **1** *a* : correspondence in terminal sounds of two or more words, lines of verse, or other units of composition or utterance **b** : one of two or more words thus corresponding in sound **c** : correspondence of other than terminal word sounds : as (1) : ALLITERATION (2) : INTERNAL RHYME **2** **1** : rhyming verse (2) : POETRY **3** : a composition in verse that rhymes **3** : RHYTHM, MEASURE

rhyme *vi* **1** : to make rhymes; also : to compose rhyming verse **2** **1** : to rhyme (with) **2** : to correspond to a rhyme **b** : to be a rhyme (cover ~s with lower) **3** : to be in accord ; HARMONIZE ~ *vi* **1** : to relate or praise to rhyming verse **2** **1** : to put into rhyme **b** : to compose (verse) in rhyme **c** : to cause to rhyme : to use as rhyme

rhyme-ster \r'im(-s)-st-*n* : one that makes rhymes; *specif* : RHYMESTER

rhyme royal \r'oi(-o)-l *n* : a stanza of seven lines in Iambic pentameter with a rhyme scheme of *ababbcc*

rhyme scheme *n* : the arrangement of rhymes in a stanza or a poem

rhyme-ster \r'im(p)-st-*n* : an inferior poet ; a maker of poor rhymes

rhyn-cho-oe-pha-lan \r'in-(-)k'eo-ss-'fal-zan-*adj* [deriv. of *Gk rhynehos*, *snout* + *kephala* = head ~ more at CEPHALIC] ; of or relating to an order (Rhynchocephalia) of reptiles resembling lizards

rhynchocephalian *n* : a rhynchocephalian reptile : TUATARA

rhynchophoran \r'in-'kif-(-)r-*adj*, *rhyn-* or **rhyn-cho-phora** \r'in-'k'io(-)r-, -(o)-r'an *n* [deriv. of *Gk rynchos* + *pherein* to bear] : any of a group (Rhynchophora) of beetles with the head usu. prolonged as a snout ; SNOUT BEETLE, WEEVIL

rhyn-choph-o-rous \r'in-'k'af-(-)r-*adj*, *rhyn-* [GK *rhynehos* *beak* + *rhynchos* *snout*] : having a beak

rhyn-cho-lite \r'in-'k'io-lit-*n* [G *rhyolith*, fr. *Gk rhyas* stream, stream of lava (fr. *rheîn*) + *G lith* -lite] : a very acid volcanic rock that is the lava form of granite ~ **rhyn-cho-litic** \r'in-'k'io-lit-*adj*

rhythm \r'ith-*n* [MF & L; MF *rhythme*, fr. *L. rhythmus*, fr. *Gk rhythmos*, fr. *rheîn* to flow ~ more at STREAM] **1** *a* : an ordered recurrent alternation of strong and weak elements in the flow of sound and sense in speech **b** : a particular example or form of rhythm (Iambic ~) **2** *a* : the aspect of music comprising all the elements (as accent, meter) that relate to forward movement **b** : a characteristic rhythmic pattern (rumba ~) ; also : METER **2** *a* : the group of instruments in a band supplying the rhythm **3** *a* : movement or fluctuation marked by the regular recurrence or natural flow of related elements **b** : the repetition in a literary work of phrase, incident, character type, or symbol **4** : a regularly recurring quantitative change in a functional biological process **5** : the effect created by the elements in a play, movie, or novel that relate to the temporal development of the action ~ **rhymic** \r'ith-'mik- or **rhym-i-cal** \-'mi-kal-*adj* ~ **rhym-i-cal-ly** \-'mi-k(-)l-*adv*

rhythm band *n* : a band usu. composed of school children who play simple percussive instruments (as rhythm sticks, sleigh bells, cymbals, or tambourines) to learn fundamentals of coordination and music

rhythm-mis-tly \r'ith-'mis-at-*ly* *n* : the state of being rhythmic or of responding rhythmically

rhythm-ics \r'ith-'miks-*n* *pl* *but sing* or *pl* *in constr* : the science or theory of rhythms

rhythm-ist \r'ith-(-)mst-*n* : one who studies or has a feeling for rhythm

rhythm-iz-a-tion \r'ith-(-)m-za-'zhen-*n* : the organization of a series of events or processes into a rhythmic flow

rhythm-mis-tic \r'ith-(-)miz-*n* : *1* : to order or compose rhythmically **2** : to be rhythmic

rhythm method *n* : a method of birth control involving continence during the period in which ovulation is most likely to occur

rhythm stick *n* : one of a pair of plain or notched wood sticks that are struck or rubbed together to produce various percussive sounds and are used esp. by young children in rhythm bands

rhytid-dome \r'it-(-)dum-*n* *prob*. fr. (assumed) NL *rhytidoma*, fr. *Gk rhytidoma* wrinkle, fr. *rhytidion* to wrinkle, fr. *rhytid-*, *rhytis* wrinkle] : the bark external to the last formed periderm

ri-al \r'e-'ol-, -'al-*n* [Per, fr. *Ar riyal* riyal] **1** ~ see **MOSEY** table **2** ~ see **FOUND** at **MOSEY** table

ri-al-ty \r'e-'ol-ty-*n* *n* [Rialto island and district in Venice] **1** : an exchange or marketplace **2** : a theater district

ri-ant \r'i-'at-, -'re-, -'re-'*adj* [MF, pp. of *rire* to laugh, fr. *L. ridere* ~ more at RIDICULOUS] : MIRTHFUL, GAY ~ **ri-an-ty** \r'i-'an-ti-, -'re-'-*adv*

ri-a-ta \r'e-'at-*n*, -'it-*n* [modif. of AmerSp *riata*] : LARIAT

rib \r'ib- [ME; akin to OHG *rippa* rib, *Gk rhiphain* to roof over] **1** : one of the paired curved bony or partly cartilaginous rods that stiffen the walls of the body of most vertebrates and protect the viscera **2** : a cut of meat including a rib *cf* *RIB*, the account of Eve's creation from Adam's rib, *Gen* 2:21-22 **3** : a sewing resemblance **4** : a rib in shape or function : as (1) : a traverse member of the frame of a ship that runs from keel to deck (2) : a light fore-and-aft member in an airplane's wing **b** : one of the stiff strips supporting an umbrella's fabric *cf* *RIB*, the arches in Romanesque and Gothic vaulting meeting and crossing one another and dividing the whole vaulted space into triangles **3** : an elongated ridge : as (1) : a vein of an insect's wing (2) : one of the primary veins of a leaf **b** : one of the ridges in a knitted or woven fabric

rib *vt* : ribbed; **rib-bing** *n* : the material used to enclose with ribs **2** : to form (vertical ridges) in knitting **3** : **rib-ber** *n*

rib *vt* : ribbed; **rib-bing** [prob. fr. *rib*], fr. the tickling of the ribs to cause laughter] : to poke fun at *KID* ~ **rib-ber** *n*

rib *n* : JOKE **2** : PARODY

rib-ald \r'ib-ald also 'rib-'old-, r'ib-'old-*n* [ME, fr. OF *ribaut*, *ribaud* wanton, rascal, fr. *riber* to be wanton, of *Gmc* origin; akin

to OHG *riban* to be wanton, lit., to twist; akin to *Gk rhipain* to throw] : a ribald person

ribald *adj* **1** : CRUDE, OFFENSIVE (~ language) **2** : characterized by or using broad indecent humor **SYB** see **COARSE**

rib-ald-ry \r'ib-ald-'ri-*n* *n* : ribald quality or element **2** : ribald language or humor

rib-and \r'ib-'and-*n* [ME, alter. of *riban*] : a ribbon used esp. as a decoration

rib-band \r'ib-(-)band-, 'rib-'and(-)*n* [r'ib + *band*] : a long narrow strip or bar used in shipbuilding; *esp* : one bent and bolted longitudinally to the frames to hold them in position during construction

rib-bing \r'ib-'ing-*n* : an arrangement of ribs (as in timberwork or leaves)

rib-bon \r'ib-'on-*n* [IME *riban*, fr. MF *riban*, *riben*] **1** *a* : a flat strip of tubular or circular finely woven fabric (as of silk or rayon) used for trimmings or knitting **b** : a narrow fabric used for tying packages **c** : a piece of usu. multicolored ribbon worn as a military decoration or in place of a medal **d** : a strip of colored material for marking a place in a competition **2** : a long narrow strip resembling a ribbon : as a board framed into the studs to support the ceiling or floor joists **b** : a strip of inked fabric (as in a typewriter) **3** *pl* : REINS **4** : TATTER, SHRED ~ *usu.* used in *pl.* **5** : RIBBANO ~ **rib-bon-like** \r'ib-'lik-*adj*

rib-bon-ry \r'ib-'on-ri-*n* : a division of ribbons **2** : to rip to shreds

ribbon candy *n* : a thin brittle usu. colored sugar candy folded back and forth upon itself and bought esp. at Christmas time

ribbon (development) *n* : a system of buildings built side by side along a road

rib-bon-fish \r'ib-'on-'fish-, 'rib-'m-*n* : any of various elongate greatly compressed marine fishes (as a dealfish or oarfish)

rib-by \r'ib-'e-*adj* : showing or marked by ribs

rib cage *n* : the bony enclosing wall of the chest consisting chiefly of the ribs and their connectives

rib-ber \r'ib-'ber-*n*, *pl* **RIBBER** [NL, genus name, fr. ML, current, fr. *Ar*, *rib* (rubus)] : any of genus *Rib* (*Rib*) of shrub of the saxifrage family including the currants and usu. the gooseberries

rib-grass \r'ib-'gras-*n* : **PLANTAIN**; *specif* : an Old World plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) with long narrow ribbed leaves

rib-let \r'ib-'let-*n* : one of the ribs and in the strip of breast of lamb or veal

ri-bo-fla-ve-n \r'ib-'fo-'fla-'v-*n* [ISV *ribose* + *L. flavus* yellow ~ more at *flue*] : a yellow crystalline compound $C_{17}H_{22}N_2O_6$ that is a growth-promoting member of the vitamin B complex occurring both free (as in milk) and combined (as in liver) ~ called also *riboflavin*, *vitamin B₂*, *vitamin G*

ri-bo-nu-cleic acid \r'ib-'o-'ny-'k'le-'ik-, -'k'le-'*n* [r'ibose + *nucleic*] : any of various nucleic acids that yield ribose — one product of hydrolysis and are obtained esp. from yeasts — called also *yeast nucleic acid*

ri-bone \r'ib-'b-*n*, -'b-*n* [ISV, fr. *riboic acid* (HOCH₂(CHOH)-CO₂H), fr. *rib* (rubus)] : any of the dicarboxylic acids $C_4H_8O_6$ (as adenosine) and obtained from nucleic acids

rib roast *n* : a cut of meat containing the large piece that lies along the outer side of the rib

rib-wort \r'ib-'wort-, -w(-)o(r)-*n* : **RIBGRASS**

rice \r'is-*n*, *pl* **RICE** [ME *ryz*, fr. OF *ris*, fr. OIt *ris*, fr. *Gk oryzo*, *oryza*] : an annual cereal grain (*Oryza sativa*) widely cultivated in warm climates for its seed that is used for food and for its by-products

rice-bird \r'is-'bard-*n* : any of several small birds common in rice fields; *esp* : BOBOLINK

rice CHRISTIAN *n* : a convert to Christianity for material benefits **rice** : a rice resemblance to paper made from rice straw] : a thin paper material made by cutting the rice-paper tree pith into a sheet and pressing it flat

rice-paper tree *n* : a small Asiatic tree or shrub (*Tetrapanax papyrifera*) of the ginseng family

rice polishings *n* *pl* : the inner bran layer of rice rubbed off in milling

rice-er \r'is-'er-*n* : a kitchen utensil in which soft foods are pressed through a perforated container to produce strings about the diameter of a rice grain

rice-er-car \r'e-'cher-'kär-*n* [It, fr. *ricciare* to seek again, fr. *ri-*, fr. *ri-*, fr. *ri-*, *cher-* to seek, fr. *L. riccare* to go about, fr. the disgusting nature of the subjects by various alterations ~ more at **SEARCH**] : any of various contraptorial instrumental forms chiefly of the 16th and 17th centuries

rich \r'ich-*adj* [ME *rich*, fr. OB *riche*; akin to OHG *riht* rich, OE *rice* kingdom, *OE rihht*, all fr. prehistoric GHO words borrowed from *OIr* (gen. *ri*) king ~ more at **ROYAL**] **1** : possessing or controlling great wealth ; **WEALTHY** **2** *a* : having high value or quality **b** : well supplied **3** : magnificently impressive ; **SUMPTUOUS** **4** *a* : vivid and deep in color (~ red) **b** : full and strong in tone and quality (~ voice) **c** : PUNGENT (~ odors) **5** : highly productive (~ mine) **6** *a* : having abundant plant nutrients (~ soil) **b** : highly seasoned, fatty, oily, or sweet (~ foods) **c** : high in the combustible component (~ fuel mixture) **7** *a* : AMUSING; also : LAUGHABLE **b** : MEANINGLESS, SIGNIFICANT (~ illusions) **c** : LUSH (~ meadows) **8** : pure or nearly pure (~ lime) ~ **rich-ness** *n*

SYD *RICH*, **WEALTHY**, **AFFLUENT**, **OPULENT** mean having goods, property, and money in abundance. **RICH** implies having more than enough for normal needs or desires; **WEALTHY** stresses the possession of property and intrinsically valuable things; **AFFLUENT** suggests prosperity and an increasing wealth; **OPULENT** suggests lavish expenditure and display of great wealth

Rich-ard Roe \r'ich-er-'dro-*n* : a party to legal proceedings whose true name is known ~ compare **JOHN DOE**

rich-er \r'ich-'er-*n* *w* **rich-er-er** \r'ich-'er-'er-*n* : to make rich or richer

rich-es \r'ich-'ez-*n* *pl* [ME, sing. or pl., fr. *richesse*, lit., richness, fr. OF, fr. *riche* rich, of *Gmc* origin; akin to OE *rice* rich.] : things that make one rich ; **WEALTH**

rich-er-ly \r'ich-'er-*ly* *adv* **1** : in a rich manner **2** : in full measure ~ **AMPLY** (praise ~ deserved)

o abut; o kitter; o further; a back; a bake; a cot, cart; a out; ch chin; o less; o easy; g gift; i trip; i life j joke; o ring; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; u loot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

of the bore of a gun causing a projectile when fired to rotate about its longer axis

riff /'rɪf/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Norw *rif* fissure, ON *rifa* to rive, to score above rive] **1 a**: FISSURE, CREVASSE **b**: a normal geological fault **2 a**: a clear space or interval **3**: ESTRONOPMENT, BREACH

riff *vt* **1**: CLEAVE, DIVIDE **2**: PENETRATE *~ vt* **1**: to burst open **2**: SPLIT (clouds *~ed*)

riff *n* [prob. alter. of E dial. *riff* (reef)]: a shallow or rocky place in a stream

rig /'rɪg/ *v* **1**: RIGGED; **rig-ging** [*ME ríggan*]: to fit out (as a ship) with rigging **2**: CLOTHE, DRESS *~ used* with *out* **3**: to furnish with special gear; **EQUIP** **4 a**: ADJUST, ARRANGE **b**: CONSTRUCT (*~ up* a temporary shelter) **5**: RIGOROUSLY PREPARE **6**: to fit **1**: to fit the stowage, number, and arrangement of sails and masts of a ship **2**: EQUIPAGE; *esp*: a carriage with its horse **3**: DRESS, CLOTHING **4**: tackle, equipment, or machinery fitted for a specified purpose (*oil-drilling* *~*)

rig *v* **1**: RIGGED; **rig-ging** [*rig* (swindle)] **1**: to manipulate or control *usu.* by deceptive or dishonest means (*an election* *~*) **2**: to fit in advance for a desired result (*~ a victory* *~ prices*) **3**: to rig-a-*doon* /'rɪ-gə-'du:n/ or *ri-gau-don* /rɪ-gə-'dɔ:dn/ [*Ri-gaudon*]: a lively dance of the 17th and 18th centuries; *also*: the music for this

rig-a-ma-rolé *var* of RIGMAROLS

rig-a-to-ri /'rɪ-gə-'tɔ:ri/ *n* [*It. rig.*, *fr. rigato* furrowed, fluted, *fr. pp. of rigare* to furrow, flute *fr. riga* line, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *riga* line — more or later *It.*]: macaroni made in short curved fluted pieces

rig-el /'rɪ-gəl/ *n* [*AR Ríggil*, *lit. foot*]: a first-magnitude star in the left foot of the constellation Orion

rig-ger /'rɪ-gər/ *n* **1**: one that rigs **2**: a long slender and pointed sable brush used in painting pictures **3**: a ship of a specified rig (*square-rigger*)

rig-ging /'rɪ-gɪŋ/ *n* **1 a**: the lines (as ropes and chains) used aboard a ship **b**: a similar end and support mast as used *sp. n.* **2**: a similar operation (as in theater scenery) used for support and manipulation **2**: CLOTHING

right /'raɪt/ *adj* [ME, *fr. OE riht*; akin to OHG *reht* right, *L. rectus* straight, right, *regere* to lead straight, direct, *rope, rogare* to ask, *rogare* to inquire for help] **1**: RIGHTWAY properly, as being in accordance with what is just, good, or proper (*~ conduct*) **3 a**: agreeable to a standard **b**: conforming to facts or truth **3**: CORRECT (*~ answer*) **4**: SUITABLE, APPROPRIATE (*~ man for the job*) (*~ tool*) **5**: STRAIGHT (*~ line*) **6**: GENUINE, REAL **7 a**: of the side, to, or before the front hand in most persons **b**: located nearer to the right hand than to the left (*~ pocket*); *esp*: located on the right hand when facing in the same direction as an observer (*~ wing of an army*) **8**: having its axis perpendicular to the base (*~ cone*) **9**: of, relating to, or following the principle of being prominent side of an object (*side out*) **10**: acting or judging in accordance with truth or fact (*time proved him* *~*) **11 a**: being in good physical or mental health or order (*~ mind*) **b**: being in a correct or proper state (*put things* *~*) **12**: most favorable or best (*the* *~* *13* *~* *14* *~* *15* *~* *16* *~* *17* *~* *18* *~* *19* *~* *20* *~* *21* *~* *22* *~* *23* *~* *24* *~* *25* *~* *26* *~* *27* *~* *28* *~* *29* *~* *30* *~* *31* *~* *32* *~* *33* *~* *34* *~* *35* *~* *36* *~* *37* *~* *38* *~* *39* *~* *40* *~* *41* *~* *42* *~* *43* *~* *44* *~* *45* *~* *46* *~* *47* *~* *48* *~* *49* *~* *50* *~* *51* *~* *52* *~* *53* *~* *54* *~* *55* *~* *56* *~* *57* *~* *58* *~* *59* *~* *60* *~* *61* *~* *62* *~* *63* *~* *64* *~* *65* *~* *66* *~* *67* *~* *68* *~* *69* *~* *70* *~* *71* *~* *72* *~* *73* *~* *74* *~* *75* *~* *76* *~* *77* *~* *78* *~* *79* *~* *80* *~* *81* *~* *82* *~* *83* *~* *84* *~* *85* *~* *86* *~* *87* *~* *88* *~* *89* *~* *90* *~* *91* *~* *92* *~* *93* *~* *94* *~* *95* *~* *96* *~* *97* *~* *98* *~* *99* *~* *100* *~*) **13**: most favorable or best (*the* *~* *13* *~* *14* *~* *15* *~* *16* *~* *17* *~* *18* *~* *19* *~* *20* *~* *21* *~* *22* *~* *23* *~* *24* *~* *25* *~* *26* *~* *27* *~* *28* *~* *29* *~* *30* *~* *31* *~* *32* *~* *33* *~* *34* *~* *35* *~* *36* *~* *37* *~* *38* *~* *39* *~* *40* *~* *41* *~* *42* *~* *43* *~* *44* *~* *45* *~* *46* *~* *47* *~* *48* *~* *49* *~* *50* *~* *51* *~* *52* *~* *53* *~* *54* *~* *55* *~* *56* *~* *57* *~* *58* *~* *59* *~* *60* *~* *61* *~* *62* *~* *63* *~* *64* *~* *65* *~* *66* *~* *67* *~* *68* *~* *69* *~* *70* *~* *71* *~* *72* *~* *73* *~* *74* *~* *75* *~* *76* *~* *77* *~* *78* *~* *79* *~* *80* *~* *81* *~* *82* *~* *83* *~* *84* *~* *85* *~* *86* *~* *87* *~* *88* *~* *89* *~* *90* *~* *91* *~* *92* *~* *93* *~* *94* *~* *95* *~* *96* *~* *97* *~* *98* *~* *99* *~* *100* *~*) **14**: most favorable or best (*the* *~* *14* *~* *15* *~* *16* *~* *17* *~* *18* *~* *19* *~* *20* *~* *21* *~* *22* *~* *23* *~* *24* *~* *25* *~* *26* *~* *27* *~* *28* *~* *29* *~* *30* *~* *31* *~* *32* *~* *33* *~* *34* *~* *35* *~* *36* *~* 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*100* *~*) **18**: most favorable or best (*the* *~* *18* *~* *19* *~* *20* *~* *21* *~* *22* *~* *23* *~* *24* *~* *25* *~* *26* *~* *27* *~* *28* *~* *29* *~* *30* *~* *31* *~* *32* *~* *33* *~* *34* *~* *35* *~* *36* *~* *37* *~* *38* *~* *39* *~* *40* *~* *41* *~* *42* *~* *43* *~* *44* *~* *45* *~* *46* *~* *47* *~* *48* *~* *49* *~* *50* *~* *51* *~* *52* *~* *53* *~* *54* *~* *55* *~* *56* *~* *57* *~* *58* *~* *59* *~* *60* *~* *61* *~* *62* *~* *63* *~* *64* *~* *65* *~* *66* *~* *67* *~* *68* *~* *69* *~* *70* *~* *71* *~* *72* *~* *73* *~* *74* *~* *75* *~* *76* *~* *77* *~* *78* *~* *79* *~* *80* *~* *81* *~* *82* *~* *83* *~* *84* *~* *85* *~* *86* *~* *87* *~* *88* *~* *89* *~* *90* *~* *91* *~* *92* *~* *93* *~* *94* *~* *95* *~* *96* *~* *97* *~* *98* *~* *99* *~* *100* *~*) **19**: most favorable or best (*the* *~* *19* *~* *20* *~* *21* *~* *22* *~* *23* *~* *24* *~* *25* *~* *26* *~* *27* *~* *28* *~* *29* *~* *30* *~* *31* *~* *32* *~* *33* *~* *34* *~* *35* *~* *36* *~* *37* *~* *38* *~* *39* *~* *40* *~* *41* *~* *42* *~* *43* *~* *44* *~* *45* *~* *46* *~* *47* *~* *48* *~* *49* *~* *50* *~* *51* *~* *52* *~* *53* *~* *54* *~* *55* *~* *56* *~* *57* *~* *58* *~* *59* *~* *60* *~* *61* *~* *62* *~* *63* *~* *64* *~* *65* *~* *66* *~* *67* *~* *68* *~* *69* *~* *70* *~* *71* *~* *72* *~* *73* *~* *74* *~* *75* *~* *76* *~* *77* *~* *78* *~* *79* *~* *80* *~* *81* *~* *82* *~* *83* *~* *84* *~* *85* *~* *86* *~* *87* *~* *88* *~* *89* *~* *90* *~*

esp. when the base color is red 3 : a sheepskin tanned with umac and colored and finished to imitate morocco

roar \rō'ə(r), rō'ə(r)\ v [ME *roren*, fr. OE *rōrian*; akin to OHG *rēran* to beat, *Skt rāvati* he barks] vt 1 a : to utter or emit a full loud prolonged sound b : to sing or shout with full force 2 a : to utter or emit a loud confused sound b : to laugh loudly 3 : to be hoisterous or disorderly 4 : to make a loud noise in breathing (as horses afflicted with roaring) ~ vt 1 : to utter or proclaim with a roar 2 : to cause to roar

roar n 1 : the deep cry of a wild beast 2 : a loud deep cry (as of pain or anger) 3 : a loud continuous confused sound 4 : a boisterous outcry

roar-er \rō'ə(r)-, rō'ə(r)- n 1 : one that roars 2 : a horse subject to roaring

roaring \rō'ə(r)-, rō'ə(r)- n 1 : noisy respiration in a horse caused by nerve paralysis and muscular atrophy and constituting an unsoundness in the horse

Roaring adj : THRIVING, BOOMING

roast \rō'st\ v [ME *rosten*, fr. OF *rostit*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *rōsten* to roast] vt 1 a : to cook by exposing to dry heat (as in an oven or before a fire) or by surrounding with hot embers, sand, or stones (~ a potato in ashes) b : to dry and parch by exposure to heat (~ coffee) (~ chestnuts) 2 : to heat (inorganic material) with access of air and without fusing to effect change (as expulsion of volatile matter) or to dry (as of salt from sulfide ores) 3 : to heat to excess 4 : to criticize severely ~ vi 1 : to cook food by heat 2 : to undergo being roasted

roast n 1 : a piece of meat suitable for roasting 2 : a gathering at which food is roasted before an open fire or in hot ashes or sand in an act or process of roasting; *specif* : severe banter or criticism

roast adj : BASTED (~ beef)

roast-er \rō'st-ə(r) n 1 : one that roasts 2 : a device for roasting 3 : something adapted to roasting; as a : a sucking pig b : a young domestic fowl

rob \rə'b\ v [ME *robben*; *rob* n [ME *robben*, fr. OF *rober*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *robban* to rob ~ more at REAVE] vt 1 a (1) : to take something away from by force; steal from (2) : to take personal property from by violence or threat b (1) : to remove valuables without right from a place (2) : to take the contents of (a receptacle) c : to take away as loot; STEAL 2 a : to deprive of something due, expected, or owed b : to withhold unjustly or injuriously ~ vi 1 : to commit robbery ~ rob-ber n

ro-ba-lo \rō-'bā-lō, rō-'bāl-(ə)l- n, pl *robalos* or *rohala* [Sp] : a snook (*Centropomus undecimalis*)

ro-band \rō-'bānd\ n [prob. fr. MD *roband*] : a piece of spun yarn or marine used to fasten the head of a sail to a spar

rob-ber \rō-'bər\ n : a member of numerous predaceous flies (family *Asilidae*) that sometimes closely resemble the bumblebees

rob-bery \rə'b-(ə)-rē\ n : the act or practice of robbing; *specif* : larceny from the person or presence of another by violence or threat

robe \rō'b\ n [ME, fr. OF, robe, booty of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *robban* to rob ~ more at REAVE] 1 a : a long flowing outer garment; *esp* : one used for ceremonial occasions or as a symbol of office or profession b : a loose garment for informal wear *esp* : at home (as a bathrobe) 2 : COVERING, MANTLE 3 : a covering of pelts or fabric for the lower body used while driving or at outdoor events

robe vt : to clothe or invest with or cover as if with a robe ~ vi 1 : to put on a robe 2 : to dress

robe de cham-bre \rō-'bē-'drə-'shə-'brə\ n, pl *robes de chambre* \rō'b-(ə)-\ [F] : DRESSING GOWN

robin \rə'bɪn\ n [short for *robin redbreast*] 1 a : a small European thrush (*Erithacus rubecula*) resembling a warbler and having a brownish olive back and yellowish red throat and breast b : any of various Old World songbirds that are related to or resemble the European robin 2 : a large No. American thrush (*Turdus migratorius*) with oliveous green upperparts, a bluish head, and a black and whitish streaked throat, and chiefly dull reddish breast and underparts

Rob-in Good-fel-low \rə'b-ən-'gud-fel-(ə)-, ə-(w)-\ n : a mischievous sprit in English folklore

Robin Hood \rə'bɪn hʊd\ n : a legendary English outlaw noted for his courage, courtesy, and skill in archery and for his habit of robbing the rich to aid the poor

robin red-breast \rə-'red-'brɛst\ n [ME, fr. *Robin*, nickname for *Robert*] : ROBIN

Rob-in-son Crus-oe \rə'b-ən-(n)-sən-'krʊ-(j)sō\ n : a shipwrecked sailor in Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe* who lives for many years on an uninhabited island

roble \rō-'(ə)blā\ n [AmerSp, fr. Sp, oak, fr. L *robur*] : any of several oaks of California and Mexico

ro-bol \rō-'bāt-, -bōt\ n [Czech, fr. *robota* work; akin to OHG *robeit* trouble, L *robus* upright, more at OPHAN] 1 : a machine in the form of a human being that performs the mechanical functions of a human being but lacks sensitivity 2 : an automatic apparatus or device that performs functions ordinarily ascribed to human beings or operates with what appears to be almost human intelligence 3 : a mechanism guided by automatic controls ~ ro-bol-ism \rə-'jz-əm\ n

robol bomb n 1 : GUIDED MISSILE 2 : a powered missile not subject to control after launching

ro-bo-liza-tion \rō-'bāt-ə-'zī-shən-, -bōt-ə\ n 1 : the process of forming a human being into a robot 2 : AUTOMATION

ro-bo-tize \rō-'bāt-, -īz-, -bōt-ə\ vt 1 : to make automatic (a robotized chemical plant)

ro-bust \rō-'bʊst-, (rō)'(b)st\ adj [L *robustus* oak, strong, fr. *robor*, *robur* oak, strength] 1 a : having or exhibiting strength or vigorous health; VIGOROUS b : firm in purpose or outlook 2 : BRIGHT, BUSHY 3 : robustly (as a man) 4 : robustness (~ coffee) *syn see* HEALTHY ~ ro-bust-ly adv ~ ro-bust-ness \rə-'bʊst-(t)-nəs-, -(t)-nəs\ n

ro-bus-tious \rō-'bʊs-'tʃəs\ adj 1 : ROBUST 2 : rudely vigorous

ROBUSTER ~ ro-bus-tious-ly adv ~ ro-bus-tious-ness n

rock \rɒk\ n [Ar, *ṣāh* : a hindu deity of great size and strength believed to inhabit the Indian ocean area]

rock-am-bole \rək-əm-'bōl\ n [F, fr. G *rockenbolle*, fr. *rocken*, *rogen* rye + *bolle* bulb] : a European leaf beetle (*Allium scorodopraeni*) used for flavoring

Ro-chelle powders \rɒ-'ʃel-'n pi [La *Rochelle*, France] : SEDLITZ POWDERS

Rochelle salt n : a crystalline salt $K_2NaC_4H_4O_6 \cdot 4H_2O$ that is a mild purgative

rock \rɒk\ n 1 : a fragment of rock 2 : a fragment of rock 3 : a fragment of rock 4 : a fragment of rock 5 : a fragment of rock 6 : a fragment of rock 7 : a fragment of rock 8 : a fragment of rock 9 : a fragment of rock 10 : a fragment of rock 11 : a fragment of rock 12 : a fragment of rock 13 : a fragment of rock 14 : a fragment of rock 15 : a fragment of rock 16 : a fragment of rock 17 : a fragment of rock 18 : a fragment of rock 19 : a fragment of rock 20 : a fragment of rock 21 : a fragment of rock 22 : a fragment of rock 23 : a fragment of rock 24 : a fragment of rock 25 : a fragment of rock 26 : a fragment of rock 27 : a fragment of rock 28 : a fragment of rock 29 : a fragment of rock 30 : a fragment of rock 31 : a fragment of rock 32 : a fragment of rock 33 : a fragment of rock 34 : a fragment of rock 35 : a fragment of rock 36 : a fragment of rock 37 : a fragment of rock 38 : a fragment of rock 39 : a fragment of rock 40 : a fragment of rock 41 : a fragment of rock 42 : a 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one's hoop slang : to attend to one's own business — roll the bones : to shoot craps

roll n 1 a : a sound produced by rapid strokes on a drum b : a sonorous and often rhythmic flow of speech c : a heavy reverberatory sound (the ~ of cannon) d : a chord in arpeggio style e : a trill of some birds (as a canary) 2 : a rolling movement or an action or process involving such movement (a ~ of the dice): as a : a swaying movement of the body b : a side to side movement (as of a ship or train) c : a flight maneuver in which a complete revolution about the longitudinal axis of an airplane is made with the horizontal direction of flight being approximately maintained d (1) : a series of several acrobatic and modern dance exercises in which the body is rotated on the floor (chest ~) (2) : a pivot or fulcrum about which the partners of a waltz or tango each other or toward a new partner b : SOMERSAULT 1 : the movement of a curling stone after impact with another stone

roll back vt 1 : to reduce (a commodity price) to or toward a previous level on a national scale by government control devices 2 : to cause to retreat or withdraw 3 : to push back

roll-back \rɔl-'bæk n : the act or an instance of rolling back

roll call n : the act or an instance of calling off a list of names (as for checking attendance); also : a time for a roll call

roll-er \rɔl-'rɔr n 1 a : a revolving cylinder over or on which something is moved or which is used to press, shape, or smooth something b : a roller on which something (as a shade) is rolled up 2 a : a long heavy wave on a coast b : a tumbler pigeon

roller \rɔl-'rɔv n [G, fr. *rollen* to roll, reverberat. fr. MF *roller*, fr. (assumed) VL *rotular*, fr. L *rotula*] 2 : any of numerous mostly brightly colored nonpasserine Old World birds (family Coraciidae) that feed on insects and other small prey as a canary having a song in which the notes are soft and run together

roller bearing n : a bearing in which the journal rotates in peripheral contact with a number of rollers usu. contained in a cage

roll-er coaster \rɔl-'rɔr-kō-'stər, 'rɔl-'rɔr-kō-'stər n : an elevated railway (as in an amusement park) constructed with curves and inclines on which cars roll

roller skate n : a skate with wheels instead of a runner for skating on a surface other than ice — **roll-er-skate** \rɔl-'rɔr-'skāt vi — **roller skater n**

roller towel n : an endless towel hung from a roller

roll up n 1 : a strip of film for still camera use wound on a spool 2 : a lick \rɔl-'lɪk n, fr. *roll up* to roll up, to behave in a carefree joyous manner; FROLIC — **roll-lick** — **roll-lick-ing adj**

rolling hitch n : a hitch for fastening a line to a spar or to the standing part of another line that will not slip when the pull is parallel to the spar or line

rolling mill n : an establishment where metal is rolled into plates and bars

rolling pin n : a long cylinder for rolling out dough

rolling stock n : the wheeled vehicles owned and used by a railroad or motor carrier

roll-man \rɔl-'mæn, 'mæn n : one who operates a rolling machine

roll out vt : to get out of bed

roll-top desk \rɔl-'tɒp-'dɛsk n : a writing desk with a sliding cover of parallel slats fastened to a flexible backing

roll up vt : to increase by successive accumulations; ACCUMULATE (rolled up a large majority) — **vi** 1 : to become larger by successive accumulations 2 : to arrive in a vehicle

roll-top \rɔl-'tɒp-'tɒp n : a bedroll of *roly*, fr. *troll* 1 : a sweet dough spread with a filling, rolled, and baked or steamed 2 : a roly-poly person or thing

roly-poly adj : being short and pudgy; ROTUND

Ro-ma-ic \rɔl-'mā-'ɪk n [NGK *Rhōmāikos*, fr. Gk *Rhōmāikos* Roman, fr. *Rhōmē* Rome] : the modern Greek vernacular — **Romaic adj**

ro-maine \rɔl-'mān n [F, fr. fem. of *romain* Roman, fr. L *Romanus*] : COS LETTUCE

ro-man \rɔl-'mān n [MF, fr. OF *romans* romance] : a metrical romance

Roman \rɔl-'mæn n [partly fr. ME, fr. OE, fr. L *Romanus*, adj. & n, fr. *Rōmō* Rome; partly fr. ME *Roman*, fr. OF, fr. L *Romanus*] 1 : a native or resident of Rome 2 : ROMAN CATHOLIC — often taken to be offensive 3 not cap : roman letters or type

Roman adj 1 : of or relating to Rome or the people of Rome; *specific* : characteristic of the ancient Romans (~ fortune, 2); LATIN 2 not cap : type consisting of numbers and letters whose capital forms are modeled on ancient Roman inscriptions 4 : of or relating to the see of Rome or the Roman Catholic Church 5 : having a semicircular intrados (~ arch) 6 : having a prominent slightly squarish bridge

ro-man a clef \rɔl-'mān ('n, 'klē-'lā-'n) n, pl **ro-mans a clef** \sə-mə, -māz-'(lā)- [F, lit., novel with a key] : a novel in which real persons or actual events figure under disguise

Roman architecture n : the classical architectural style of the Roman empire, marked by the use of the orders, pediment, arch, dome, and vault

Roman calendar n : a calendar of ancient Rome preceding the Julian calendar and having 12 months with the days of the month reckoned backward from fixed points — compare CALENDRS

Roman candle n : a straight cylindrical firework that discharges a series of stars by the top

Roman Catholic adj : of or relating to the body of Christians in communion with the pope having a hierarchy of priests and bishops under the pope, a liturgy centered in the Mass, and a body of dogma formulated by the church as the infallible interpreter of revealed truth; of or relating to the Western rite of this church marked by a Latin liturgy — **Roman Catholic n** — **Roman Catholicism n**

Ro-mance \rɔl-'mān(t)s, 'rā-, 'rɔ-, 'rɔ-' n [ME *romance*, fr. OF *romans* French, something written in French [L *Romanus* in the Roman manner, fr. *romanicus* Roman, fr. *Romanus*] 1 a (1) : a medieval tale in verse or prose based on legend, chivalric love and adventure, or the supernatural (2) : a prose narrative treating imaginary characters involved in events remote in time or place and usu. heroic, adventurous or mysterious (3) : a love story b : a class of such literature 2 : something that lacks basis in fact 3 : an emotional attraction or aura belonging to an esp. heroic era, adventure, or calling 4 : a passionate love affair 5 **cap** : the Romance languages

romance vt 1 : to exaggerate or invent detail or incident 2 : to

entertain romantic thoughts or ideas ~ vt : to carry on a love affair with

romance n : a short instrumental piece in ballad style

Ro-mance \rɔl-'mān(t)s, 'rā-, 'rɔ-, 'rɔ-' **adj** : of, relating to, or constituting the languages developed from Latin

ro-man-er \rɔl-'mān-er n : a writer of romance 2 : one that romances

Roman collar n : CLERICAL COLLAR

Ro-man-esque \rɔl-'mā-'nesk **adj** : of or relating to a style of architecture developed in Italy and western Europe between the Roman and the Gothic styles and characterized in its development after 1000 by the use of the round arch and vault, substitution of piers for columns, decorative use of arcades, and profuse ornament — **Romanesque n**

ro-man-flève \rɔl-'mā-'flɛv, 'flɛ(r)v n, pl **ro-mans-flèves** \v-mā-'flɛv, -flɛ(r)v(r)z [F, lit., river novel] : a distinctively French novel in the style of the round arch and vault, substitution of a family, community, or other social group

Ro-ma-nian \rɔl-'mā-'nē-ən, 'rɔ-, 'nyən **n** 1 : a native or inhabitant of Rumania 2 : the Romance language of the Romanians

Romanian adj

Ro-man-ism \rɔl-'mā-'niz-əm **n** : ROMAN CATHOLICISM — often taken to be offensive

Ro-man-ist \-nɪst **n** 1 : ROMAN CATHOLIC — often taken to be offensive 2 : a specialist in the language, culture, or law of ancient Rome

Ro-man-ize \-nəz **v** : to write or print (as a language) in roman characters

roman numeral n, often **cap R** : a numeral in a system of notation based on the ancient Roman system — see NUMBER table

Ro-ma-nish \rɔl-'mā-'nɪʃ, 'rɔ-, 'nɪʃ, fr. L *Romanus*] : a sharp hard cheese with blackish green rind

Ro-mansh or Ro-mansch \rɔl-'mānʃ, '-mānʃ **n** [Romansh *romansch*] : the Rhaeto-Romanic dialects spoken in the Grisons, Switzerland and adjacent parts of Italy

Ro-man-ic \rɔl-'mā-'ɪk, 'nɪ **adj** [F *romantique*, fr. obs. *romant* romance, fr. OF *romans*] 1 : consisting of or resembling a romance 2 : having no basis in fact; IMAGINARY 3 : impractical in conception or plan 4 : VISIONARY 4 a : marked by the imaginative or emotional appeal of the heroic, adventurous, remote, mysterious, or ideal b : of or relating to, or having the characteristics of romanticism 5 a : having an inclination for romance b : ARDENT, FERVENT; esp : marked by or constituting passionate love 6 : of, relating to, or constituting the part of the hero in a comedy — **Ro-man-ic-ally** \-ɪk(r)-lɪ **adv**

romantic n 1 : a romantic person, trait, or component 2 **cap** : ROMANTICIST

ro-man-ti-cism \rɔl-'mānt-ə-'sɪz-əm, 'rā- **n** 1 : the quality or state of being romantic 2 often **cap a** (1) : a literary, artistic, and philosophical movement originating in the 18th century, characterized chiefly by its reaction against neoclassicism and an emphasis on the imagination and emotions, and marked esp. in English literature by sensibility and the use of autobiographical material, an exaltation of the primitive and the common man, an appreciation of external nature, an interest in the remote, a predilection for the fantastic, and a preference for the medieval forms (2) : an aspect of romanticism b : adherence to or practice of romantic doctrine or assumptions — **ro-man-ti-cist** \-sɪst **n**, often **cap**

Ro-man-ti-ci-za-tion \-mānt-ə-'sɪz-ə-'zā-'tʃən **n** : the act or process of romanticizing

ro-man-ti-cize \-mānt-ə-'sɪz **v** : to make romantic ~ vi 1 : to hold romantic ideas 2 : to present details, incidents, or people in a romantic way

Ro-ma-ny \rɔl-'mā-'nɪ, 'rɔ-, 'mā-'nɪ n [Romanian *romani*, adj., gypsy] 1 : a Gypsy 2 : a Gypsy language

ro-ma-ny \rɔl-'mā-'nɪ, 'rɔ-, 'mā-'nɪ **n** [Romanian *romani*, adj., gypsy] 1 : a Gypsy 2 : the Iadic language of the Gypsies — **Romany adj**

ro-maunt \rɔl-'mɔnt, '-mānt **n** [ME, fr. MF *romant*] archaic : ROMANCE 1a(1)

rom-el-dale \rɔl-'ɛm-'dāl, n, often **cap** [blend of *Romney*, *Rom-boulet*, and *dale*] : any of an American breed of utility sheep yielding a heavy fleece of fine wool and producing a quickly maturing high-grade market lamb

Ro-meo \rɔl-'mē-ō, 'n, *in Shak* also 'rɔm-'(j)v n 1 : a son of Montague in love with Juliet in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* 2 : a Montague

Rom-er \rɔl-'mɛr n : a communications code word for the letter r

Ro-m-ish \rɔl-'mɪʃ **adj** : Roman Catholic — usu. used disparagingly — **Ro-m-ish-ly adv** — **Ro-m-ish-ness n**

Rom-ney \rɔl-'nɪ-'nɪ n [Romney Marsh, pasture tract in England] : any of a British breed of hardy long-wooled mutton-type sheep esp. of the hill, damp or marshy regions — called also *Romney marsh*, often **cap M**

romp \rɔmp, 'rɔmp n [partly alter. of *ramp*; partly alter. of *ramp* (bold woman)] 1 : one that romps; esp : a romping girl or woman 2 : boisterous play; FROLIC 3 : an easy winning pace

romp vi [alter. of *ramp*] 1 : to play in a boisterous manner 2 : to run or to proceed in a gay or animated manner 3 : to run so as to win easily

romp-er \rɔmp-'rɔr, 'rɔm-' **n** 1 : one that romps 2 : a child's one-piece garment with the lower part shaped like bloomers — usu. used in pl.

Ro-m-u-lus \rɔl-'mʊ-'lʊz, 'lʊz n [L] : the legendary founder and first king of Rome

ron-deau \rɔn-'dɛ, 'rɔn-'dɛ, 'n, pl **ron-deaux** \-(j)dɔz, '-dɛz [MF *ronde*, *rondou*] 1 a : a fixed form of verse running on two rhymes and consisting usu. of 15 lines of eight or ten syllables divided into three stanzas in which the opening words of the first and third stanzas serve as the refrain of the second and third stanzas — called also *rondel* b : a poem in this form 2 : a monophonic trovère song with a 2-part refrain

rondeau re-dou-blé \rɔn-'di-'blā 'n, pl **rondeaux re-dou-blés** \-dɔz, '-dɛz, 'rɔn-'di-'blā, '-dɛz- **n** (j)ɔz-'rɔn-'di-'blā, '-dɛz- **n** : a fixed form of verse running on two alternating rhymes that use, consists of five quatrains in which the lines of the 1st quatrain are used consecutively to end each of the remaining four quatrains which are in turn sometimes followed by an envoi of four lines that terminates with the opening words of the poem 2 : a poem in the rondeau redoublé form

rope-dance \rɒp-,dʌn(t)-s(ə)n\ n 1: one that dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope high in the air — **rope-dancing** \-sɪŋ\ n
rope-trick \rɒp-(ə)-trɪk\ n, *archaic*: roguish tricks or banter
rope-walk \rɒp-,wɒk\ n 1: a long covered walk, building, or room where ropes are manufactured
rope-walker \-,wɒk-ər\ n: an acrobat that walks on a rope high in the air
rope-way \rɒp-,weɪ\ n 1: a fixed cable or a pair of fixed cables between supporting towers serving as a track for suspended passenger or freight carriers 2: an endless aerial cable moved by a stationary engine and used to transport logs, ore, and other freight
rope yarn n 1: the yarn or thread composing the strands of a rope (as the median of fibers loosely twisted or right-handed)
ropy \rɒp-ɪ\ **adj** 1: the quality or state of being ropy
ropy \rɒp-ɪ\ **adj** 1 a: capable of being drawn into a thread 2: viscous b: having a gelatinous or slimy quality from bacterial or fungal contamination (~ milk) (~ flour) 2 a: resembling rope: STRANGY b: MUSCULAR
roue \rɒk\ n [alter. of *croquet*]: croquet played on a hard-surfaced board with a raised border
ro-que-laure \rɒk-ˈləʊ(ə)r, -rɪk-ə-, -ləʊ(ə)r\ n [F, fr. the Duc de Roquette-laure] 1738 F marshal]: a knee-length cloak worn esp. in the 18th and 19th centuries
ro-tal \rɒ(ə)-kwɔl-, -kwɔl\ n [F, fr. Norw *rødval*, fr. ON *reytharvalr*, fr. *reythr* torqual + *hvalr* whale]: a large whalebone whale (genus *Balaenoptera*) having the skin of the throat marked with deep longitudinal furrows
Ror-sach \rɒ(ə)-ʃɪk-, -ʃɪk\ n [rɒ(ə)r\ n [Hermann Rorschach 1872 Swiss psychiatrist]: a personality and intelligence test in which a subject interprets inkblot designs in terms that reveal intellectual and emotional factors
ro-sa-ceous \rɒ-ˈzɪ-shə-s\ **adj** [deriv. of *L rosa*] 1: of or relating to the rose family 2: of relating to, or resembling a rose esp. in having a 5-petaled regular corolla
ro-sa-an-i-line \rɒ-ˈzæn-ɪ-ɒn\ n [*L rosa rose* + ISV *aniline*] 1: a white crystalline base C₂₀H₁₉N₃O that is the parent of many dyes 2: FUCHSINE
ro-sar-i-an \rɒ-ˈzæ-ɪ-ən, -ˈzær-ən\ n 2: a cultivator of roses
ro-sary \rɒ(ə)-zɪ-əri\ n [ML *rosarium*, fr. *L rosa*, garden, fr. neut. of *rosarius* of roses, fr. *rosa rose*] 1: a string of beads used in counting prayers esp. of the Roman Catholic rosary 2 often *cap*: a Roman Catholic devotion consisting of meditation on usu. five sacred mysteries during recitation of five decades of Ave Maria of which each begins with a paternoster and ends with a Gloria
ro-scoe \rɒs-(ə)kɔ\ n [prob. fr. the name *Roscoe*] *slang*: PISTOL
ro-scoe *past* of *rise*
ro-sa \rɒ(ə)-zɪ\ n [ME, fr. OE, fr. *L rosa*] 1 a: any of a genus (*Rosa*) of the family Rosaceae, the rose family) of usu. prickly shrubs with pinnate leaves and showy flowers bearing five petals in the wild state but being often double or semidouble under cultivation b: the flower of a rose 2: something resembling a rose in form: as a (1): COMPASS CARD (2): a circular card with radiating lines used in surveying instruments b: a compass rose, a compass 3 (1): a form in which diamonds and other gems are cut that usu. has a flat circular base and facets in two ranges rising to a point (2): a gem with a rose cut 3: a variable color averaging a moderate purplish red
rose-like \-,lɪk\ **adj** — under the rose: in secret or private
rose **adj** 1: related to a rose b: containing or used for roses c: flavored, scented, or colored with or like roses 2: of the color rose
ro-sé \rɒ-ˈzɛ\ n [F]: a light pink table wine made from red grapes by removing the skins after fermentation has begun
ro-sé \rɒ-ˈzɛ\ **adj** [F]: a light pink color 1: resembling a rose esp. in color 2: overly optimistic: viewed favorably — **ro-sé-ate-ly** **adv**
rose-bay \rɒz-,bɪ\ n 1: OLEANDER 2: RHODODENDRON; *esp*: one (*Rhododendron maxima*) of eastern N. America with rosy bell-shaped flowers called also *big laurel* 2: a fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*) of the evening-primrose family with racemes of usu. pink flowers
rose chafer n: a common N. American beetle (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*) whose larva feeds on plant roots and adult on leaves of flowers (as of rose or rose hollyhock) called also *rose bug*
rose-colored \rɒz-,kɔl-əd\ **adj** 1: having a rose color 2: seeing or seen in a promising light: OPTIMISTIC
rose comb n: a flat broad comb of a domestic fowl having the upper surface studded with small tubercles and terminating posteriorly in a fleshy spike
rose daphne n: a low evergreen shrub (*Daphne cneorum*) with trailing pubescent branches and fragrant rose-pink flowers
rose fever n: hay fever occurring in the spring or early summer — called also *rose cold*
rose-fish \rɒz-,fɪʃ\ n: a marine food fish (*Sebastes marinus*) of the eastern coasts of Europe and America that when mature is usu. bright rose red
rose geranium n: any of several pelargoniums grown for their fragrant 3- to 5-lobed leaves and small pink flowers
rose mallow n 1: any of several plants (genus *Hibiscus*) with large rose-colored flowers; *esp*: a showy plant (*H. moscheutos*) of the salt marshes of the eastern U. S. 2: HOTLIPPOCK
rose-mary \rɒz-,mer-ɪ\ n [ME *rosmarina*, fr. *L rosmarinus*, fr. *ror-*, *ros* dew + *marinus* of the sea; akin to ON *rās rose* — more at *RACE*, *MARINE*] 1: a fragrant shrubby mint (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) of southern Europe and Asia Minor used in cookery and in perfumery 2: ROMMARY
rose of Jer-icho \-ˈjer-ɪ-ʃə\ [ME, fr. *Jericho*, ancient city in Palestine]: a Asiatic plant (*Anastatica hieracitica*) that rolls up when dry and expands when moistened — called also *resurrection plant*
rose of Sharon \-ˈʃar-ən-, -ˈsher-ən\ [Plain of Sharon, Palestine] 1: a Eurasian St-John's-wort (*Hypericum calycinum*) often cultivated for its large yellow flowers 2: a commonly cultivated Asiatic small shrubby tree (*Hibiscus syriacus*) having showy bell-shaped rose, purple, or white flowers
ro-se-o-la \rɒ-ˈzɛ-ə-lə-, -rɒz-ɛ-ə-lə\ [NL, fr. *L roseus*, fr. *rosa rose*]: a 2-colored eruption in spots; *specif*: GERMAN MEASLES — **ro-se-o-la-ry** \-l-ər\ **adj**

rose pink n: a variable color averaging a moderate pink
ros-ery \rɒz-(ə)-rɪ\ n 2: a place where roses are grown
rosé sling n: two of slimy green larval sawflies (*Claudius isomerus* and *Entomomyia aethiops*) that feed on the parenchyma of an skeletonized leaves of roses
ros-et \rɒz-(ə)-t\ n [alter. of ME *rosin*] *chiefly* *Scot*: RESIN
Ro-set-ta stone \rɒ-ˈzɛt-,zət-ə\ n [*Rosetta*, Egypt]: a black basalt stone found in 1799 that bears an inscription in hieroglyphics, demotic characters, and Greek and is celebrated for having given the first clue to the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphics
ro-sette \rɒz-ˈzɛt\ n [F, lit., small rose, fr. OF, fr. *rose*, fr. *L rosa*] 1: an ornament resembling a rose usu. gathered or pleated and worn as a badge of office, as evidence of having won a decoration (as the medal of honor), or as trimming 2: a clasp of foliage or a floral design usu. believed used as a decorative motif 3: a structure or color marking on an animal suggestive of a rosette; *esp*: one of the groups of spots on a leopard 4: a cluster of leaves in crowded circles or spirals arising basally from a crown (as in the dandelion) or apically from an axis with greatly shortened internodes (as in many tropical palms)
rose walet n: a watery solution of the odoriferous constituents of the rose used as a perfume
rose-wa-ter \rɒz-,wot-ər-, -wät-əl\ **adj** 1: having the odor of rose water 2: affectively nice or delicate
rose window n: a circular window filled with tracery
rose-wood \rɒz-,wud\ n 1: any of various tropical trees yielding valuable cabinet woods of a dark red or purplish color, streaked and variegated with black 2: the wood of a rosewood
Rosh Ha-sha-na-nah \rɒsh-(h)-ˈshə-nə\ n [Heb. *rōsh hashshānāh*, lit., beginning of the first year, the Jewish New Year observed the 1st and 2d by Orthodox and Conservative Jews also on the 2d of Tishri]



rose window

Ro-si-cru-cian \rɒ-ˈzɪ-kru-ʃən-, -ˈrɪz-ə-ʃən\ [Christian *Rosicrucius* (St. *Rosae Crucis*) reputed 15th cent. founder of the movement] 1: an adherent of a 17th and 18th century movement devoted to esoteric wisdom 2: a member of one of several organizations held to be descended from the Rosicrucians — **Rosicrucian** **adj** — **Ro-si-cru-cian-ism** \-sɪz-ən-ɪz-əm\ **n**
ros-i-ly \rɒ-ˈzɪ-ɪ-əl\ **adv** 1: with a rosy color or tinge 2: CHEERFULLY, PLEASANTLY
ros-in \rɒz-ɪn-, -rɒz-, dial -rɒ-zəm\ n [ME, modif. of MF *resine resin*] 1: a translucent amber-colored to almost black brittle friable resin that is obtained by chemical means from the oleoresin or dead wood of pine trees or from tall oil and used in making varnish, paper size, soap, and soldering flux and on violin bows
rosin *vt* **ros-in-ing** \rɒz-ɪn-ɪŋ-, -rɒz-, -ɪn-ɪŋ\ **v**: to rub with rosin (as the bow of a violin)
ros-i-nous \rɒz-ɪ-nəs\ n 1: the quality or state of being rosy
ros-i-ous \rɒz-ɪ-əs-, -rɒz-əs-, -rɒz-əl\ **adj**: containing or resembling rosin
ros-in-weed \rɒz-ɪn-,wɛd-, -rɒz-əl\ n: any of various American plants having resinous foliage or a resinous odor; *esp*: a coarse yellow-flowered composite herb (*Silphium laciniatum*)
ros \rɒs\ n [origin unknown]: the rough often scaly exterior of bark
ros-tel-lar \rɒs-ˈstɛl-ər\ **adj**: of, relating to, or having the form of a rostellum
ros-tel-late \rɒs-tɛl-ət-, -lāt-, -rɒs-ˈstɛl-ət\ **adj**: having a rostellum
ros-tel-lum \rɒs-ˈstɛl-əm\ n [NL, fr. *L*, dim. of *rostrum* beak]: a small, pointed, or beak-like projection that gives the order in which a duty is to be performed 2: an itemized list
ros-tral \rɒs-ˈtrɔl\ **adj**: of or relating to a rostrum — **ros-tral-ly** \-trɔl-əl\ **adv**
ros-trate \rɒs-ˈtræt-, -trət\ **adj**: having a rostrum
ros-trum \rɒs-ˈtrəm\ n, *pl* **rostrums** or **ros-tra** \-trə\ [NL] *Rom*, pl. *Rostrum*]: a platform for speakers in the Roman Forum decorated with the beaks of captured ships, fr. pl. of *rostrum*] a: an ancient Roman platform for public orators b: a stage for public speaking c: a raised platform on a stage d: the beak of a ship's prow e: the beak of a war galley 3: a bodily part or process (as a snout or median projection) suggesting a bird's bill
ro-su-late \rɒz-(h)-ə-lāt-, -rɒz-(h)-ə-ləl\ [LL *rosula*, dim. of *L rosa rose*]: arranged in the form of a rosette or in rosettes
rosy \rɒ-ˈzɛ\ **adj** 1 a: of the color rose b: having a rosy complexion
rosy **adj**: BLUSHING 2: characterized by or tending to promote optimism
rot \rɒt\ **vt** **rot-ted**, **rot-ting** [ME *rotēn*, fr. OE *rotian*; akin to OHG *rōzzēn* to rot, *L rudis* rubble — more at *RUDE*] *vt* 1 a: to undergo decomposition from the action of bacteria or fungi b: to become rotten or rotting (as food) c: to decay 2: to give the order in which a duty is to be performed 2: an itemized list
rot **n** 1 a: the process of rotting; the state of being rotten 2: DECAY b: a rotting, rotting, or rotting 3: a *rot* *archaic*: a wasting putrescent disease b: any of several parasitic diseases esp. of sheep marked by necrosis and wasting c: plant disease marked by breakdown of tissues and caused esp. by fungi or bacteria 3: NONSENSE — often used in interjection
ro-ta \rɒ-tə\ n [L, wheel — more at *ROLL*] 1 *chiefly* *Brit*: ROSTER 2 *cap* [ML, fr. *L*]: a tribunal of the papal curia exercising jurisdiction (as in matrimonial cases) appealed from diocesan courts
ro-la-me-ter \rɒ-tə-,mɛt-ər-, -rɒt-əm-ət-ər\ n [*L rola* + *E-meter*]: a gauge that consists of a graduated glass tube containing a free float measuring the flow of a fluid
Ro-lar-i-an \rɒ-ˈlær-ɪ-ən\ n [*Rotary (club)*]: a member of one of the major service clubs
ro-la-ry \rɒ-tə-rɪ\ **adj** [ML *rotarius*, fr. *L rota* wheel] 1 a: turn-

ing on an axis like a wheel **b**: taking place about an axis (~ motion) **2**: having an important part that turns on an axis (~ center) **3**: characterized by rotation **4**: of, relating to, or being a press in which paper is printed by rotation in contact with a curved printing surface attached to a cylinder

rotary n 1: a rotary machine **2**: a road junction formed around a central circle about which traffic moves in one direction only — called also *circle*, *traffic circle*

rotary cultivator n: an implement having blades or claws that revolve rapidly and till or stir the soil

rotary engine n 1: any of various engines (as a turbine) in which power is applied to vanes or similar parts constrained to move in a circular path **2**: a radial engine in which the cylinders revolve about a stationary crankshaft

rotary plow n 1: a plow having a rotating propeller-shaped element for throwing snow aside **2**: ROTARY CULTIVATOR

rotary-wing aircraft n: an aircraft supported in flight partially or wholly by rotating airfoils

ro-tat-a-ble \rō-'tāt-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being rotated

ro-tate \rō-'tāt/ *adj* [*Rotata*]: having the parts flat and spreading or radiating like the spokes of a wheel (~ blue flowers)

rotate *vb* [*rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, fr. *rotā* wheel — more at *ROLL*]: **1**: to turn about an axis or a center **2**: REVOLVE; *specif*: to move in such a way that all parts follow circles with a common angular velocity about a common axis **2**: to perform an act, function, or operation in turn ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to turn about an axis or a center **2**: REVOLVE **2**: to cause to turn in rotation **3**: to cause to rotate about a center; ALTERNATE **4**: to exchange (individuals or units) with other personnel

ro-ta-tion \rō-'tā-shən/ *n 1 a*: the act of rotating on or as if on an axis **b**: one complete turn: the angular displacement required to return a rotating body or figure to its original orientation **2**: return or succession in a series (as of different crops in succession on one field) **3**: the turning of a body part about its long axis as if on a pivot — *ro-ta-tion-al* \-shən-, -shən-'l/ *adj*

ro-ta-tive \rō-'tāt-iv/ *adj 1*: turning like a wheel **2**: ROTARY **2**: relating to, occurring in, or characterized by rotation — *ro-ta-tive-ly* *adv*

ro-ta-tor \rō-'tāt-ər/ *n*: one that rotates or causes rotation; *specif*: a muscle that partially rotates a part on its axis

ro-ta-to-ry \rō-'tō-ri-, -tōr-'l/ *1 of*: relating to, or producing rotation **2**: occurring in rotation

rotle \rō'l/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *hruczo* crowd; *hruc* **1**]

rotle n [ME] **1**: the use of memory usu. with little intelligence (learn by ~) **2**: routine or repetition carried out without understanding or mechanically

rotle n [perh. of Scand origin; akin to ON *rotare* to roar — more at *rot*]: the use of a series of small, round, metal pieces called aquatics

ro-ta-tone \rō-'tō-nō/ *n* [ISV, fr. Jap *roten* derrick plant]: a crystalline insecticide C₁₂H₁₆O₆ that is of low toxicity for warm-blooded animals and is used esp. in home gardens

ro-ti-fer \rō-'tī-ər/ *n* [deriv. of *L rota* + *-fer*]: any of a class (Rotifera) of minute usu. microscopic but many-celled aquatic invertebrate animals having the anterior end modified into a retractile disk bearing circles of strong cilia that often give the appearance of rapidly revolving wheels — *ro-ti-fer-al* \rō-'tī-(ə-'rəl/ *adj*

— *ro-ti-fer-an* \-(ə-'rō'n) *n or adj*

ro-tor-form \rō-'tōr-'fōrm/ *adj* [NL *rotorformis*, fr. *L rota* wheel + *-formis* -like] **1**: ROTARY

ro-tis-ser-er \rō-'tīs-(ə-'rē) *n* [Fr *rotisserie*, fr. MF *rotisserie*, fr. *rostitr* to roast — more at *ROAST*]: a restaurant specializing in broiled and barbecued meats **2**: an appliance fitted with a spit on which food is rotated before or over a source of heat

ro-ti-ti-n \rō-'tī-'tī/ *n* [Ar, *rot*]: any of various units of weight of Mediterranean and East Eastern countries ranging from slightly less than one pound to more than six pounds

ro-to \rō-'tō/ *n*: ROTOGRAVURE

ro-to-gra-vure \rō-'tō-ə-'grāv-(ə)'r/ *n* [L *rota* + *E -o-* + *gravure*] **1 a**: a photogravure process in which the impression is produced by a rotary press **b**: a print made by rotogravure **2**: a section of a newspaper devoted to rotogravure pictures

ro-to-me-ter \rō-'tō-'mēt-ər/ *n*: ROTAMETER

ro-tor \rō-'tōr/ *n* [Costr. of *rotator*] **1**: a part that revolves in a stationary part; *esp*: the rotating member of an electrical machine **2**: a revolving vertical cylinder of a rotor ship **3**: a complete system of motors or less hot rotating blades that supplies all or a major part of the force supporting an aircraft in flight

ro-tor-craft \rō-'krāft/ *n*: ROTARY-WING AIRCRAFT

ro-tor-plane *n*: ROTARY-WING AIRCRAFT

ro-tor-ship *n*: a ship propelled by the pressure and suction of the wind acting on one or more revolving vertical cylinders

ro-to-til-l \rō-'tī-'l/ *vt* [*Rotatioformis* fr. *Rototiller*]: to stir with rotary cultivator

ro-to-til-ler \rō-'tī-'lər/ *trademark* — used for a rotary cultivator

rot-ten \rōt-'ən/ *adj* [ME *rotten*, fr. ON *rotinn*; akin to OE *rotian* to rot **1**: having rotted; PUTRID **2**: morally corrupt **3**: extremely unpleasant or inferior **4**: marked by weakness or unsoundness

rot-ten-ly *adv* — *rot-ten-ness* \rōt-'ən-s/ *n*

rotten *n*: an election district that has many fewer inhabitants than other election districts with the same voting power

rot-ten-stone \rōt-'n-, -stōn/ *n*: a decomposed siliceous limestone used for polishing

rot-ter \rōt-'ər/ *n*: a thoroughly objectionable person

rot-wel-ler \rōt-'wī-ler-, rōt-'vī-, vī-'n/ *n*, often cap [G, fr. *Rotwell*, Germany]: any of a German breed of tall vigorous black short-haired cattle

ro-tund \rō-'tund/ *adj* [L *rotundus* — more at *ROUND*] **1**: marked by roundness **2**: ROUNDED **2**: FULL, SONOROUS **3**: PLUMP

CHUBBY — *ro-tund-ly* \rō-'tōd-əl-/ *n* — *ro-tund-ly* \-'tōd-ē-, rō-'vī-/ *adv* — *ro-tund-ness* \rō-'tund-nēs-/ *n* [*rotunda*, fr. L *rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*] **1**: a round building; *esp*: one covered by a dome **2**: a large round room **b**: a large circular area (as in a hotel)

ro-tu-ri-er \rō-'t(y)ūr-ē-, ā-/ [MF]: a person not of noble birth

roub \rō-'b/ *n*: a broken one on the wheel, fr. pp. of *rouer* to break on the wheel, fr. ML *rotare*, fr. L, to rotate; fr. the feeling that such a person deserves this punishment]; *DEBAUCHEE*, *RAKE*

rou-en \rō-'ān-, -ān/ [*Rouen*, France] *often cap*: any of a breed of domestic ducks resembling wild mallards in coloring

rouge \rō-'zh/ *n*: a red powder used in cosmetics; *fr. fr. L rubrus reddish — more at RUBY* **1**: any of various cosmetics to color the cheeks or lips red **2**: a red powder consisting essentially of ferric oxide used in polishing glass, metal, or gems and as a pigment **3**: the red compartments in roulette

rouge et noir \rō-'(L)zhāc-'wār/ *n* [F, lit., red and black]: a game in which two rows of cards are dealt and players may bet on which row will have a count nearer 31 or on the color of the cards

rough \rōf/ [ME, fr. OE *rūh*; akin to L *raga* wrinkle, Gk *roughos* to dig, ON *rōgg* turf — more at *RUG*] **1 a**: marked by inequalities, ridges, or projections on the surface; *COARSE* **b**: covered with or made up of coarse and often shaggy hair **c** (1): having a broken, uneven, or bumpy surface (2): difficult to travel over or penetrate; *WILD* **2 a**: TURBULENT, IMPETUOUS **b** (1): characterized by harshness, violence, or force (2): GRIEFFUL

TRYING **3**: coarse or rugged in character or appearance; as **a**: harsh to the ear **b**: crude in style or expression **c**: INDELICATE **d**: marked by lack of refinement or grace; *UNCOUTH* **4 a**: CRUDE, UNPLEASANT, UNEXPECTEDLY HOSTILE, FEELINGLY, OR IMPERFECTLY (*a ~ draft*) (*~ estimate*) **5**: pronounced with aspiration (*a ~ vowel*)

— *rough-ly* *adv* — *rough-ness* *n*

SYN: ROUGH, HARSH, UNEVEN, RUGGED, SCABROUS mean not smooth or even. ROUGH implies potholes, bristles, ridges, or projections on the surface; HARSH implies a surface or texture distinctly unpleasant to the touch; UNEVEN implies a lack of uniformity in height, breadth, or quality; RUGGED implies irregularity or roughness of land surface and connotes difficulty of travel; SCABROUS implies scalliness or prickliness and may connote diseased or decayed appearance. *SYN* see in addition *RUDE*

rough n 1: uneven ground covered with high grass, brush, and stones; *specif*: such ground bordering a golf fairway **2**: the disagreeable side or aspect **3 a**: something in a crude, unfinished, or preliminary state; *broad* or *rough* in a rough or preliminary way **b**: to indicate the chief lines of (~ out the structure of a building)

— *rough-er* *n* — *rough* it: to live under primitive conditions

rough-age \rōf-'ij/ *n*: coarse bulky food (as bran) that is relatively high in fiber and low in digestible nutrients and that by its bulk stimulates peristalsis

rough-and-er-ry \rōf-'ə-'red-'ē-/ *adj*: crude in nature, method, or manner but effective in action or use

rough-and-tum-ble \rōf-'əm-bəl/ *n*: a rough disorderly unrestrained struggle — *rough-and-tumble* *adj*

rough bluegrass *n*: a European forage grass (*Poa trivialis*) naturalized in eastern N. America

rough breathing n 1: a mark ~ used in Greek over some initial vowels or over *p* to show that they are aspirated (as in *ds* pronounced *thds* or *thsp* pronounced *thra*, *thra*) **2**: the sound introduced by a mark ~ over *h* in Greek or Latin

rough-cast \rōf-'kast/ *n 1*: a rough model **2**: a plastic of lime mixed with shells or pebbles used for covering buildings **3**: a rough surface finish (as of a plaster wall)

roughcast vt 1: to plaster (as a wall) with roughcast **2**: to shape or form roughly

rough-dry \rōf-'dri/ *vt*: to dry (laundry) without smoothing or ironing — *rough-dry* *adj*

rough-en \rōf-'ən/ *vb* *rough-en-ing* \-(ə-'nɪŋ/ *vt*: to make rough ~ *vt*: to become rough

rough fish *n*: a fish that is neither a sport fish nor an important food for sport fishes

rough-footed \rōf-'fū-təd/ *adj*: having feathered feet (the *rough-footed* eagles)

rough-hew \rōf-'hyū/ *vt 1*: to hew (as timber) coarsely without smoothing or finishing **2**: to form crudely; *ROUGHCAST* — *rough-hewn* \-'hyūn/ *adj*

rough-house \rōf-'hauz/ *n*: violence or rough boisterous play esp. among occupants of a room — *rough-house* \-'hauz-, 'hauz/ *vb* — *rough-house* \-'hauz/ *adj*

rough-ish \rōf-'iʃ/ *adj*: somewhat rough

rough-legged hawk \rōf-'leg-(ə-'d-, -līg-(ə-'d-) or rough-leg \rōf-'leg-, -līg/ *n*: any of several large heavily built hawks (genus *Buteo*) that have the tarsus feathered to the base of the toes, feed chiefly on rodents (as mice), and are beneficial to the farmer

rough-neck \rōf-'nek/ *n*: a rough or uncouth person; *esp*: *ROUGH TOUGH*

rough-rid-er \rōf-'rīd-ər/ *n 1*: one who breaks horses to the saddle or is accustomed to riding little-trained horses **2 a**: Irregular cavalryman **b cap**: a member of the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry regiment in the Spanish-American War commanded by Theodore Roosevelt

rough-shod \-'shōd/ *adj*: shod with calked shoes

roul-ade \rō-'lād/ *n* [F, lit., act of rolling]: a floral vocal embellishment sung to one syllable

roulade n (F): a slice of meat rolled with or without a stuffing

rou-leau \rō-'lō/ *n*, *pl*: *rou-leaux* \-'lōz/ [F] **1**: a little roll; *esp*: a roll of coins made up in paper **2**: a bundle of fables used in groups in stage operations

rou-lette \rō-'let/ *n* [F, lit., small wheel, fr. OF *roleta*, dim. of *roela* small wheel, fr. LL *rotella*, dim. of *L rota* wheel — more at

rot; *rot*: *ch* chin; *e* less; *f* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* life

l foot; *o* foot; *y* yet; *yū* furious; *z* vision



rotary 2

used for grazing (sheep ~); RANCH, STATION (run-holder) 4: an inclined passageway 10 a: an inclined course (as for skiing or tobogganding) b: a support (as a track, pipe, or trough) on which something runs 11 a: a ravel in a knitted fabric (as in hosiery) caused by the breaking of a thread b: a paint defect caused by excessive flow — in the long run: in the course of sufficiently prolonged time, trial, or experience — on the run 1: in haste: without stopping 2: in retreat: running away

run ad 1 a: MELTED (butter, etc) b: made from molten material: run in a mold (plastic) 2: JOINED 3: to have made: a migration or spawning run 3: exhausted or winded from running run-about \ˈrʌn-ə-ˌbaʊt/ n 1: one who wanders about 2: STRAY 2: a light open wagon, roadster, or motorboat

run-a-ate \ˈrʌn-ə-ˌeɪt/ n [alter, of renegade, fr. ML *renegatus* — run at RENEGADE] 1: a defect in a piece of work 2: VAGABOND

run along vi to go away: be on one's way DEPART

run-around \ˈrʌn-ə-ˌraʊnd/ n 1: matter typical in shortened measure to run around something (as a cut) 2: deceptive or delaying action esp. in response to a request

run away vi 1: FLEE, DESERT 2: to leave home; esp.: ELOPE 3: to run out of control: STAMPEDE BOLT — run away with 1: to take away in haste or secretly; esp.: STEAL 2: to outshine the others in (a theatrical performance) 3: to carry or drive beyond prudent or reasonable limits (his imagination *run away with him*)

runaway adj 1: running away: FUGITIVE 2: accomplished by elopement or during flight 3: won by or having a long lead 4: subject to uncontrolled changes (~ inflation)

run-a-ble spoon \ˈrʌn-ə-ˌbəl/ n [coined with an obscure meaning by Edward Lear] a sharp-edged fork with three broad curved prongs

run-ci-nate \ˈrʌn-ə-ˌnɑːt/ adj [L *runcinatus*, pp. of *runicare* to place off, fr. *runica* plane] pinnately cut with the lobes pointing outward

run-dle \ˈrʌn-dl/ n [ME *roundel* circle — more at ROUND] 1: a step of a ladder: RUNG 2: the drum of a windlass or capstan

run-dlet or run-let \ˈrʌn-(d)lɪt/ n [ME *roundelet* — more at ROUND-LET] 3: a small barrel: KEG 2: an old unit of liquid capacity equal to 1 U.S. gallons

run-down vi 1: to collide with and knock down b: to run against and sink 2 a: to chase until exhausted or captured b: to find by search: trace the source of c: to tag out (a base runner) between bases 3: DISPARAGE ~ vt 1: to cease to operate because of the exhaustion of motive power (the clock *run down* hours ago) 2: to decline physically (an athlete)

run-down \ˈrʌn-ˌdaʊn/ adj 1: being in poor repair: DILAPIDATED 2: worn out: EXHAUSTED 3: completely unbound

run-down \ˈrʌn-ˌdaʊn/ n an item-by-item report: SUMMARY

run \ˈrʌn/ n [ON & OE *rūn* mystery, runic character, writing; akin to RING *rūn* & RING *rūn*] 1: one of the characters of an alphabet proper, derived from Latin and Greek and used by the Germanic peoples from about the 3d to the 13th centuries 2: MYSTERY, MAGIC 3 [Fino *runo*, of Gmc origin; akin to ON *rūn*] 4: a Finnish or Old Norse poem b: POEM, SONG — run-lic \ˈrʌn-ˌlɪk/ adj

run past of RING

run \ˈrʌn/ n [ME, fr. OE *hrung*; akin to OE *hring* ring — more at RING] 1 archaic SCOT a heavy staff or cudgel 2: a spoke of a wheel 3 a: one of the rounds of a nail b: one of the crosspieces of a stage in an ascent 4: DEGREE

run in vt 1: to make (typset matter) continuous without a paragraph or other break b: to insert as additional matter 2: to arrest for a minor offense ~ vi: to pay a casual visit

run-in \ˈrʌn-ɪn/ n 1: something inserted as a substantial addition into copy or typeset matter 2: CONFRONTATION, QUARREL

run-less \ˈrʌn-ləs/ adj 1: scoring no runs

run-let \ˈrʌn-let/ n: RUNNEL

run-nel \ˈrʌn-ˌnɛl/ n [alter, of ME *rinei*, fr. OE *rynel*; akin to OE *rinnan* to run — more at RUN]; RIVULET, STREAMLET

run-ner \ˈrʌn-ər/ n 1 a: one of the runners 2: RACER b: BASE RUNNER c: a football player in possession of a live ball 2: MESSENGER b: one that smuggles or distributes illicit or contraband goods (as drugs, liquor, or goods) 3 a: any of various large active carangid fishes b: BLACKSNAKE 4 a: either of the longitudinal pieces on which a sled or toboggan rests b: the characters of an alphabet on the ice 5: SLADE c: the support of a drawer or a sliding door 5 a: a growth produced by a plant in running; esp.: STOLON 1 b: a plant that forms or spreads by means of runners c: a twining vine (as a scarlet runner) 6 a: a long narrow carpet for a hall or staircase b: a narrow decorative cloth cover for a table or dresser top

runner bean n, *chieffy Brit*: SCARLET RUNNER

run-ner-up \ˈrʌn-ər-ˌʌp, ˈrʌn-ə-ˌʌp/ n: the competitor in a contest that finishes next to the winner

run-ning adv 1: IN FLUID, RUNNER 2: INCESSANT, CONTINUOUS (a ~ battle) 3: measured in feet: straight line (cost of lumber per ~ foot) 4: FLOWING, CURSIVE 5: initiated or performed while running or with a running start 6: fitted or trained for running rather than walking, trotting, or jumping (~ horse)

run-ning adv IN SUCCESSION, CONSECUTIVELY

running board n a foothold or step, as the side of an automobile

running gear n 1: the parts of an automobile chassis not used in developing, transmitting, and controlling power 2: the working and carrying parts of a machine (as a locomotive)

running hand n: handwriting in which the letters are usu. slanted and the words formed without lifting the pen

running head n a headline repeated on consecutive pages (as of a book) — called also *running headline*

running knot n: a knot that slips along the rope or line round which it is tied; esp.: an overhead slipknot

running light n: one of the lights carried by a ship under way at night or on the water and in use of an airplane

running mate n 1: a horse's partner in a race to set the pace for a horse of the same owner or stable 2: a candidate running for a subordinate place on a ticket; esp.: the candidate for vice-president

run-ning n a person frequently seen in close association with another

running stitch n: a small even stitch run in and out in cloth

running title n: the title or part of a volume printed at the top of left-hand text pages or sometimes of all text pages

run-ny \ˈrʌn-ɪ/ adj having a tendency to run (watery eyes and ~ nose)

run off vt 1 a: to recite or compose rapidly or glibly b: to produce by a printing press c: to cause to be run or played to a finish d: to run off a race: to have a race: to carry out (a test) 2: to draw off; drain off 3 a: to drive off (as trespassers) b: to steal (as cattle) by driving away ~ vi: to run away — run off with: to carry off: STEAL

run-off \ˈrʌn-ɔf/ n 1: the portion of the precipitation on the land that runs off directly to the sea: the water from rain or melted snow that flows over the surface 2: a final race, contest, or election to decide an earlier one that has not resulted in a decision in favor of any one competitor

run-of-the-mill \ˈrʌn-əv(ə)-ˌθɪz-ˌmɪl/ adj not outstanding in quality: of ordinary or average

run-of-the-mine \ˈrʌn-əv(ə)-ˌmɪn/ adj 1: UNGRADED (~ coal) 2: RUN-OF-THE-MILL

run on vt 1: to keep going: CONTINUE 2: to talk or narrate at length ~ vt 1: to carry on (matter in type) without a break or a new paragraph: run in 2: to place or add (as an entry in a dictionary) at the end of a paragraph item

run-on \ˈrʌn-ˌoʊ, ˈæn/ adj continuing without rhetorical pause from one line of verse into another

run-on \ˈrʌn-ˌoʊ, ˈæn/ n: something (as a dictionary entry) that is run into another

run-on sentence n a sentence formed with a comma fault

run out vt 1 a: to come to an end; EXPIRE b: to become exhausted or used up; FAIL 2: to jut out ~ vt 1: to finish out (as a course, series, a contest): COMPLETE 2 a: to fill out (a line) with quads, leaders, or ornaments b: to see (as the first line of a paragraph) 4: to hang to attention 5: to exhaust (oneself) in running

run-out \ˈrʌn-ˌaʊt/ n: a change to leave by force or coercion: EXPEL — run out of: to use up the available supply of

run over vt 1: OVERFLOW 2: to exceed a limit ~ vt 1: to go over, examine, rehearse, or rehearse quickly 2: to run down (*run over a dog* in the road)

run-over \ˈrʌn-ˌoʊ-ˌvər/ adj: extending beyond the allotted space

run-over \ˈrʌn-ˌoʊ-ˌvər/ n: matter for publication that exceeds the space allotted

run \ˈrʌn/ n [origin unknown] 1: *chiefly Scot*: a hardened stalk or stem of a plant 2: an animal ungraciously small of its kind; esp.: the smallest of a litter of pigs 3: a person of small stature or stunted growth — run-li-ness \ˈrʌn-ˌlɪ-ˌnəs/ n — run-ly \ˈrʌn-ˌlɪ/ adj

run through vt 1: PIERCE 2: to spend or consume wastefully and rapidly 3: to read or rehearse without pausing

run-through \ˈrʌn-ˌθruː/ n a cursory reading, summary, or rehearsal

run up vt: to grow rapidly; shoot up ~ vt 1: to increase by bidding: bid up 2: to stitch quickly 3: to erect hastily 4: to run (an account) to a high speed

run-way \ˈrʌn-ˌweɪ/ n 1: the channel of a stream 2 a: a beaten path made by animals b: a passageway for animals 3: an artificially surfaced strip of ground on a landing field for the landing and takeoff of airplanes 4: a narrow platform from a stage into an auditorium

run-pee \ˈrʌn-ˌpiː, ˈruː-(ˌ)piː/ n [Hindi *rūpiyā*, fr. Skt *rūpya* coined silver] — see MONEY table

run-pi-ah \ˈrʌn-ˌpi-ə/ n, *pl rupiah* or *rupiahs* [Hindi *rūpiyā*] — see MONEY table

run-pi-o-rous \ˈrʌn-ˌpi-ə-ˌrʌs/ or run-pi-o-line \-lɪn/ adj [L *rupes* rock + *-colu* inabitative; akin to L *rumper* — more at WHEEL] living among, inhabiting, or growing on rocks

rup-ture \ˈrʌp-ˌtʃər/ n [ME *ruptur*, fr. MF or L; MF *ruptura*, fr. L *ruptura* fracture, fr. *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper* to break — more at RUP] 1: break; at break of peace or concord; *speed*: open hostility or war between nations 2 a: the tearing apart of a tissue (of the heart muscle) (~ of an intervertebral disk) b: HERNIA 3: a breaking apart or the state of being broken apart *syn* see FRACTURE

rupture vt *rup-tur-ing* \-tʃər-ɪŋ, -ʃrɪŋ/ vt 1 a: to part by violence b: to create or induce a breach of 2: to produce a rupture in ~ vt 1: to have a rupture

ruptured adj 1: torn apart: BROKEN 2: having a rupture (a ~ appendix)

ru-ral \ˈrʌ(ə)r-əl/ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *ruralis*, fr. *rus*, *rus* open land or country; cf. *rustic* & *rusticus*] 1: pertaining to the country, people or life, or agriculture — ru-ral-ism \-ə-, -lɪz-əm/ n — ru-ral-ist \-ɪst/ n — ru-ral-ly \-əl-ɪ/ adv (of) *ru-ral-ly* \-əl-ɪ/ adv

RU-RA-L, RUSTIC, PASTORAL, BUCOLIC mean characteristic of the country. RURAL suggests open country and farming; RUSTIC suggests more clearly a contrast with city life and connotes rudeness and lack of polish; PASTORAL implies an idealized simplicity and peacefulness; BUCOLIC suggests a peaceful, simple, open beauty of war between nations 2 a: the tearing apart of a tissue (of the heart muscle) (~ of an intervertebral disk) b: HERNIA 3: a breaking apart or the state of being broken apart *syn* see FRACTURE

rupture vt *rup-tur-ing* \-tʃər-ɪŋ, -ʃrɪŋ/ vt 1 a: to part by violence b: to create or induce a breach of 2: to produce a rupture in ~ vt 1: to have a rupture

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b: a sudden insistent demand **3**: a thronging of people usu. to a new place in search of wealth (gold ~) **4**: the act of carrying a football during a game; running play **5**: a round of attention usu. involving extensive social activity **6**: a print of a motion-picture scene processed directly after the shooting for review by the director or producer

rush adj **1**: requiring or marked by special speed or urgency (~ season) (**<** season)

rush candle **n**: RUSHLIGHT

rush-ee \rəsh-'ē/ **n**: a college or university student who is being rushed by a fraternity or sorority

rush-light \rəsh-'līt/ **n**: a candle made of the pith of various rushes and dipped in grease

rush \rəsk/ **n** [Modif. of Sp & P *roca* coil, twisted roll] **1**: hard crisp bread orig. used as ship's stores **2**: a soft or plain bread baked, sliced, and baked again until dry and crisp

Russ \rʌs, 'rʌs, 'rʌs/ **n**, pl **Russ** or **Russes** [**Russ** *Rus'*]: RUSSIAN — **Russ** *adj*

Russ-sell's viper \rʌs-'slz-/ **n** [Patrick Russell 1805 Brit physician] **1**: a strikingly marked highly venomous snake (*Vipera russelli*) of southeastern Asia

Rus-set \rʌs-'ət/ **n** [ME, fr. OF *russet*, fr. *russet*, *russet*, fr. *rous* russet, fr. *L. ruscus* red; akin to *L. ruber* red — more at **RED**] **1**: coarse homespun usu. reddish brown cloth **2**: a variable color averaging a strong brown **3**: any of various winter apples having russet rough skins

russet adj: of the color russet

rus-set-ling also **rus-set-ting** \rʌs-'ət-ŋŋ/ **n**: a brownish roughened area on the skin of fruit (as apples, pears, and citrus fruit) caused by injury

Rus-sia leather \rəsh-'ə-/ **n** [*Russia*, country in Europe]: leather made by tanning various skins with willow, birch, or oak and then rubbing the flesh side with birch oil — called also *Russia calf*

Rus-sian \rəsh-'ən/ **n** **1**: a; one of the people of Russia; *esp*: a member of the dominant Slavic-speaking Great Russian ethnic group of Russia **b**: one that is of Russian descent **2**: a; a Slavic language of the Russian people that is the official language of the U.S.S.R. **b**: the three Slavic languages of the Russian people including Belorussian and Ukrainian — **Russian adj**

Russian blue **n**: a pigment **1**: a slender long-bodied large-eared domestic cat with short silky bluish gray fur

Russian dressing **n**: mayonnaise with added chili sauce, chopped pickles, or pimientos

Russian-ize \rəsh-'ə-nīz-/ **vi**, often **cap**: to make Russian

Russian olive **n**: a chiefly silvery Eurasian large shrub or small tree (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*) cultivated in arid windy regions esp. as a shelterbelt plant

Russian thistle **n**: a prickly European herb (*Salsola kalin tenuifolia*) that is a serious pest in No. America — called also *Russian tumbleweed*

Russian wolffhound **n**: BORZOI

Rus-si-fi-ca-tion \rʌs-'ə-fə-'kā-shən/ **n**, often **cap**: the act or process of being russified

Rus-si-fy \rʌs-'ə-fī/ **vi**, often **cap**: RUSSIANIZE

Rus-so- *comb form* [*Russia* & *Russian*] **1**: \rʌs-'ə-, 'rʌs-, 'ō/ : Russia; Russians (*Russophobia*) **2**: \rʌs-'(h)-, 'ō-, 'rʌs-'(h)-/ : Russian and *(Russo-Japanese)*

rust \rʌst/ **n** [ME, fr. OE *rūst*; akin to OE *rēad* red — more at **RED**] **1**: the reddish brittle coating formed on iron esp. when chemically attacked by moist air and composed essentially of hydrated ferric oxide **b**: the similar coating produced on any of various other metals by corrosion **c**: something resembling rust

ACCRETION **2**: corrosive or injurious influence or effect **3**: any of numerous destructive diseases of plants produced by fungi (order *Uredinales*) and characterized by reddish brown pustular lesions; also: a fungus causing this **4**: a strong brown

rust v **1**: to form rust; become oxidized (iron ~) **2**: to degenerate esp. from inaction, lack of use, or passage of time (most men would... have allowed their faculties to ~ — T. B. Macaulay)

3: to become reddish brown as if with rust (the leaves slowly ~ed) **4**: to be affected with a rust (fungus ~) **1**: to cause (a metal) to form rust (keep up your bright swords, for the dew will ~ them — Shak.) **2**: to impair or corrode by or as if by time, inactivity, or deleterious use **3**: to cause to become reddish brown; turn the color of rust

rust-ic \rʌs-'tɪk/ **adj** [ME *rustik*, fr. MF *rustique*, fr. *L. rusticus*, fr. *Rus* open land — more at **ROOM**] **1**: of, relating to, or suitable for the country: **RURAL** **2**: a; made of the rough limbs of trees (~ furniture) **b**: RUSTICATED (a joint in masonry) **3**: a; characteristic of or resembling country people **b**: AWKWARD, BOORISH

4: PLAIN, STURDY **SYN** **SEE** **RURAL** — **rust-i-cal** \-tɪ-kəl/ **adj** — **rust-i-cal-ly** \-tɪ-k(ə)-lē/ **adv** — **rust-i-cian** \-tɪ-si-ən/ **n**

rustic n **1**: an inhabitant of a rural area **2**: a; an awkward coarse person **b**: an unsophisticated rural person

rust-i-cate \rʌs-tɪ-'kāt/ **vi**: to go into or reside in the country

: follow a rustic life ~ **vt** **1**: to suspend from school or college (had been first rusticated from Oxford and then expelled — Anthony Trollope) **2**: to bevel or rebate (as the edges of stone blocks) to make the joints conspicuous (a rusticated stone wall) **3**: to compel to reside in the country **b**: to cause to become rustic; implant rustic manners in — **rust-i-ti-ca-tion** \rʌs-tɪ-'kā-shən/ **n** — **rust-i-ti-cian** \rʌs-tɪ-'kāt-ər/ **n**

rust-i-ly \rʌs-tɪ-'le/ **adv**: in a rusty manner

rust-i-ness \rʌs-'tɪ-nəs/ **n**: the quality or state of being rusty

rust-ite \rʌs-'tɪt/ **vb**: **rust-ting** \rʌs-'tɪŋŋ/ [**ME** *rustelen*] **vi** **1**: to make or cause a rustle **2**: a; to act or move with energy or speed **b**: to forage food **3**: to steal cattle ~ **vt** **1**: to cause to rustle **2**: to procure by rustling; *esp*: **FORAGE** **3**: to take (as a cat) feloniously; **SYN** — **rust-let** \rʌs-'let-/ **vt** **1**: to rustle

rustle n: a quick succession or confusion of small sounds

rust mite **n**: any of various small gall mites that burrow in the surface of leaves or fruits usu. producing brown or reddish patches

rust-proof \rʌst-'pru:f/ **adj**: incapable of rusting

rusty \rʌs-'tɪ/ **adj** **1**: affected by or as if by rust; *esp*: stiff with or as if with rust **2**: inept and slow (a rusty hand) **3**: of old age **3**: a; of the color rust **b**: dulled in color or appearance by age and use (a ~ old suit of clothes) **4**: **OUTMODED** **5**: **GRATING**, **HOARSE**

rust-ty \rʌs-'tɪ/ **adj** [alter. of *restive*] chiefly **dial**: ill-tempered

rut \rʌt/ **n** [ME *rute*, fr. MF *rut* roar, fr. *LL. rugilus*, fr. *L. rugilus*, pp. of *rugere* to roar; akin to OE *rōc* wulf, *MiR rucht* roar] **1**: an annually recurrent state of sexual excitement in the male deer; broadly: sexual excitement in a mammal esp. when periodic; **2**: **ESTRUS**, **HEAT**; **3**: the period during which rut normally occurs — often used with *the*

rut v **rut-ted**; **rut-ting**: to be in or enter into a state of rut

MF rut [perh. modif. of MF *route* way, route] **1**: a track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage **b**: a groove in which something runs **c**: CHANNEL, FURROW **2**: a usual or fixed practice; a regular course; *esp*: a monotonous routine (fall easily into a conversational ~)

rut v **rut-ted**; **rut-ting**: to make a rut in: **FURROW**

rut-ta-ba-ga \rʌt-'ə-bā-gə-, 'rʌt-/ **n** [Sw *dial. rotabagge*, fr. *rot* root + *bagge* bag]: a turnip (*Brassica napobrassica*) commonly with a very large yellowish root

ruth \rʌθ/ **n** [ME *rute*, fr. *ruen* to rue] **1**: compassion for the misery of another **2**: sorrow for one's own faults; **REMORSE** **SYN** **SEE** **FITTY**

ruth-ic \rʌθ-'hɪk-, '-hɪk-/ **adj**: of, relating to, or derived from ruthenium esp. with a relatively high valence

ru-the-ni-ous \rʌθ-'thē-nē-əs/ **adj**: of, relating to, or derived from ruthenium esp. with a relatively low valence

ru-the-ni-um \rʌθ-'nē-əm/ **n** [NL, fr. ML *Ruthenia* Russia] **1**: a hard brittle grayish polyvalent rare metallic element occurring in platinum ores and used in hardening platinum alloys — **SEE** **ELEMENT** table

Ruth-er-ford \rʌθ-'(ə)-fərd-/ **n** [Baron Ernest Rutherford 1937 **E** physicist]: the atom held to consist of a small dense positively charged nucleus surrounded by planetary electrons

rut-ful \rʌθ-'fʌl/ **adj** **1**: full of ruts; **FITFUL** **2**: full of sorrow; **WOEFUL** **3**: causing sorrow — **rut-ful-ly** \-fʌl-ē/ **adv** — **rut-ful-ness** **n**

ruth-less \rʌθ-'lɪs/ **adj**: having no ruth; **MERCILESS**, **CRUEL** (act of savagery, ~ ferocity — J. A. Froude) — **ruth-less-ly** **adv** — **ruth-less-ness** **n**

ru-ti-jant \rʌt-'i-ənt/ **adj** [ME *rutilliant*, fr. *L. rutillans*, *rutillans*, pp. of *rutillare* to be reddish, fr. *rutillus* red; akin to *L. ruber* red — more at **RED**] **1**: having a reddish glow

ru-tile \rʌt-'tɪl/ **n** [G *rutile*, fr. *L. rutillus* reddish; akin to *L. ruber* red — more at **RED**] **1**: a mineral TiO₂ that consists of titanium dioxide usu. with a little iron, is of a reddish brown color but when deep red or black is sometimes cut into a gem, and has a brilliant metallic or adamantine luster

rut-tish \rʌt-'ɪʃ/ **adj**: inclined to rut: **LUSTFUL** — **rut-tish-ly** **adv** — **rut-tish-ness** **n**

rut-ty \rʌt-'ē/ **adj**: full of ruts

-ry \-rɪ/ **n** **suffix** [ME *-rie*, fr. OF, short for *serle* -ery] — **-ERY** (*wizardry*) (*citizenry*) (*ancientry*)

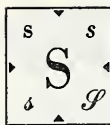
rye \rɪ/ **n** [ME, fr. OE *ryge*; akin to OHG *rocco* rye, Lith *ryguvas*] **1**: a hardy annual grass (*Secale cereale*) that is widely cultivated as a cereal grain and cover crop **2**: the seeds of rye

rye n [Romanian *rai*, fr. Skt *rajan* king — more at **ROYAL**] **1**: a gypsy gentleman

rye bread **n**: bread made wholly or in part of rye flour; *esp*: a light bread often with cataway seeds

rye-grass \rɪ-'grɑs-/ **n**: any of several grasses (genus *Lolium*); *esp*: **PERENNIAL** rye-grass (*L. perenne*)

rye whiskey **n**: a whiskey distilled from rye or from rye and malt



S \es\ *n*, often cap, often attrib **1 a**: the 19th letter of the English alphabet **2 a**: a graphic representation of this letter **3 a**: a speech counterpart of orthographic **s** **2 a**: a graphic device for reproducing the letter **s** **3**: one designated *s* esp. as the 18th or when *js* is used for the 10th the 19th in order or class **4 a**: a grade rating a student's work as satisfactory **5**: one graded or rated with an **S** **6**: some of the letters of the alphabet **1 s** **2**: *s* **1-s** **v** after a voiceless consonant sound, *z* after a voiced consonant sound or a vowel sound **2** *pl* suffix [ME -es-, fr. OE -as, mod. & acc. pl. ending of some masc. nouns; akin to OS -s] **1**: used to form the plural of most nouns that do not end in *-s*, *-ch*, *-x*, *-o*, *-y* (heads) (brook) (boys) (beliefs), to form the plural of proper nouns that end in postconsonantal *y* (Marys), and with or without a preceding apostrophe to form the plural of abbreviations, numbers, letters, and symbols used as nouns (McCs) (*dr*) (*ft*) (*lbs*) — compare *ies* **1** **2** [ME -es-, -pl. ending of nouns, fr. OE -as] **3**: gen. sing. ending of nouns (functioning adverbally), fr. OE -es] — used to form adverbs denoting usual or repeated action or state (always at home Sundays) (mornings he stops by the newstand) **2-s** **v** suffix [ME (Northern & North Midland dial.) -es, fr. OE (Northumbrian dial.) -es, -as, prob. fr. OE -es, -as, 2d sing. pres. indic. ending — more at -est] — used to form the third person singular present of most verbs that do not end in *s*, *z*, *ch*, *th*, or postconsonantal *y* (falls) (takes) (plays) (thinks) **2-es** **v** after voiceless consonant sounds (*ph*) (*th*) (*fan*) (*sh*) (*ch*); *z* after vowel sounds and voiced consonant sounds other than *z*, *zh*; *iz* after *s*, *sh*, *ch*, *z*, *zh*; *n* suffix or pron suffix [ME -es-, *s*. gen. sing. ending, fr. OE -es; akin to OHG -es, gen. sing. ending, Gk -oio-, -io-, Skt -asya-] — used to form the possessive of singular nouns ('boy's') and of plural nouns not ending in *s* (the hands of some pronouns (anyone's)), and of word groups functioning as nouns (the man in the corner's hat) or pronouns (someone else's) **1's** \ik-ə's v\ [contr. of *is*, *his*, *does*] **1**: *is* (she's here) **2**: HAS (he's seen this) **3**: POES (what's he want?) **2's** *s* *pron* [fr. contr. of *is*, *his*, *does*] *let's* **1**

Saa-nen \s'ā-nən, -zā-nən\ *n* [Saanen, location in southwest Switzerland]; any of a Swiss breed of usu. white and hornless short-haired dairy goats

sab-a-dil-la \s'ab-ə-dī-lə-, 'dē-(y)ə-n\ [Sp *cebadilla*] **1 a**: a Mexican plant (*Schmoukan officinalis*) (the herb) (used as a source of veratrine and in insecticide)

sab-bat \s'ab-ət, s'ab-ə\ *n*, often cap [F. lit., sabbath, fr. L. *Sabbatum*] **1**: a midnight assembly of witches and sorcerers held in medieval and Renaissance times (as on Walpurgis Night, Halloween) to renew allegiance to the evil and to celebrate rites and orgies **2**: *Sabbath* **3**: *Sabbath* **4**: *Sabbath* **5**: *Sabbath* **6**: *Sabbath* **7**: *Sabbath* **8**: *Sabbath* **9**: *Sabbath* **10**: *Sabbath* **11**: *Sabbath* **12**: *Sabbath* **13**: *Sabbath* **14**: *Sabbath* **15**: *Sabbath* **16**: *Sabbath* **17**: *Sabbath* **18**: *Sabbath* **19**: *Sabbath* **20**: *Sabbath* **21**: *Sabbath* **22**: *Sabbath* **23**: *Sabbath* **24**: *Sabbath* **25**: *Sabbath* **26**: *Sabbath* **27**: *Sabbath* **28**: *Sabbath* **29**: *Sabbath* **30**: *Sabbath* **31**: *Sabbath* **32**: *Sabbath* **33**: *Sabbath* **34**: *Sabbath* **35**: *Sabbath* **36**: *Sabbath* **37**: *Sabbath* **38**: *Sabbath* **39**: *Sabbath* **40**: *Sabbath* **41**: *Sabbath* **42**: *Sabbath* **43**: *Sabbath* **44**: *Sabbath* **45**: *Sabbath* **46**: 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(family Salmonidae); esp. a fish (genus *Oncorhynchus*) that breeds in rivers tributary to the northern Pacific **c** a fish (as a barramundi) resembling a salmon **2**; the variable color of salmon's skin averaging a strong yellowish pink **3**; **salmon-berries** *\säl-mŏn-ber-ēz* *n* **1**: showy red-flowered raspberry (*Rubus spectabilis*) of the Pacific coast; also: its edible salmon-colored fruit

sal-mo-nel-la *\säl-mŏ-nel-ə* *n*, *pl* salmonellas or salmonella **1**: a genus of Gram-negative, rod-shaped, flagellated, facultatively anaerobic, aerobic rod-shaped, yolk motile bacteria that are pathogenic for man and other warm-blooded animals and cause food poisoning, gastrointestinal inflammation, or diseases of the genital tract **2**: *sal-mo-nel-lŏ-sis* *\säl-mŏ-nel-ŏ-sis* *n* **1**: a disease caused by salmonellas

sal-mŏ-nŏ-oid *\säl-mŏ-nŏ-oid* *adj* **1**: resembling or related to the typical salmon — **salmonoid** **2**: salmon pink **3**: a strong yellowish pink

Sal-mŏ-mŏ *\säl-mŏ-mŏ* *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Salōmō*]: a niece of Herod Antipas given the head of John the Baptist as a reward for her dancing

sal-on *\säl-ŏn* *n* [*län*; *säl-ŏp*: 1-3 also, 4 usu *säl-ŏn*, *säl-ŏn*] [*F*] **1**: an elegant apartment or living room (as in a fashionable French home) **2**: a fashionable assemblage of notables (as literary figures, artists, or statesmen) held by custom at the home of a prominent person **3**: a ball for exhibition art **b** *cap*: an annual exhibition of such works **4**: a stylish business establishment or shop

sal-oon *\säl-ŏn* *n* [F *salon*, fr. It. *salone*, aug. of *sala* hall, of Celtic origin; akin to OHG *sal*; *akin* *säl* Lith *sala* *v*it] **1**: SALON **1** **2**: SALON **2** **3**: a an elaborately decorated public apartment or hall (as a large cabin for social use of a ship's passengers) **b**: SALON **4** **c**: a room or establishment in which alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed; **BARROOM**, **TAPROOM** **4 Brit** **5**: **BARLOR** **b**: **SEMI** **5**: **SEMI**

sal-loop *\säl-ŏp* *n* [modif. of *F* or *Sp* *salap*] **1**: SALEP **2**: a hot drink made from an infusion of salep or sassafras

salp *\säl-p* *n* [NL *Salpa*] : SALPA

sal-pä *\säl-pä* *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, a kind of stockfish, fr. Gk *salpa*]: a transparent barrel-shaped or fusiform free-swimming gelatinous tunicate family Salpidae and esp. genus *Salpa* that is abundant in warm seas

sal-pi-glos-sis *\säl-pi-glos-sis* *n* [NL, genus name, irreg. fr. Gk *salpinx* trumpet + *glossa* tongue — more at *GLOSS*]: any of a small genus (*Salpiglossa*) of Chilean herbs of the nightshade family with very showy funnel-shaped flowers of strikingly marked

salping- or **salpingo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *salping-*, *salpinx*]: salpinx (*salpingitis*)

sal-pin-gin-ia *\säl-pin-gin-ē-ŏn* *adj* : of or relating to a salpinx

sal-pin-gi-tis *\säl-pin-gi-tis* *n* : inflammation of a fallopian or oviductian tube

sal-pi-nix *\säl-pi-nik* (*k*) *n*, *pl* sal-pi-ni-ges *\säl-pin-ŏ-ŏ-jĕz* [NL *salping*, *salpinx*, fr. Gk, trumpet] **1**: EUSTACHIAN TUBE **2**: FALLOPIAN TUBE

sal-si-ty *\säl-si-tē* *n* [F *salstis*, modif. of *It* *sossifera*, fr. L *saxifraga*, any of various herbs, fr. *saxum* rock + *fricare* to rub — more at *SAXIFRAGE*, *FRICATE*] **1**: a European biennial composite herb *Fraxagora parviflora* with a long fusiform edible root — called also *oyster plant*, *vegetable cyster*

sal soda *\säl-sŏ-dä* *n* **1**: a transparent crystalline hydrated sodium carbonate $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$

sal *\sŏlt* *n* [ME, fr. OE *sealt*; akin to OHG *salz* salt, L *sal*, Gk *sal* salt, *seal* *s* **1**: a common compound NaCl that is the chloride of sodium, abundant in nature, and used esp. for seasoning or preserving food or in industry — called also *common salt* **b**: a substance (as sal soda) resembling common salt in some property **c** *pl* (**1**): a mineral or saline mixture (as Epsom salts) used as an aperient or cathartic (**2**): a group of salts **d**: any of numerous compounds formed by replacement of part or all of the acid hydrogen of an acid by a metal or radical acting like a metal **2**: an element that gives sauer, earthiness, or zest **3**: FLAVOR **4**: sharpness of wit or intellect **5**: **FARTHINGES** **6**: RESERVE, SKEPTICISM — often used in the phrase *with a grain of salt* **c**: a scattered dicit — usu. used in the phrase *salt of the earth* **3**: **SALOR**

salt v **1** **a**: to sprinkle, rub, impregnate, or season with salt **b**: to preserve (food) with salt or in brine **2**: to give flavor or punch to each other **3**: to mix (artificially by secreted) placing valuable mineral in some of the working places **4**: to supply (as an animal) with salt **5**: to sprinkle as if with salt (~ing clouds with silver iodide)

salt adj **1** **a**: SALINE, SALTY **b**: being or inducing one of the four basic taste sensations **2**: *säl-v* *n* **1**: a dry region **3**: SALTED **3**: overflowed with salt water **4**: SHARP, PUNGENT — **salt-ness** *n*

salt adj [by shortening & alter. fr. *assaut*, fr. ME *a saw*, fr. MF *a saut*, lit., on the jump] **1**: LUSTFUL, LASCIVIOUS

sal-tä-rel-ŏ *\säl-tä-rel-ŏ-ŏ*, *säl-ŏ* *n* [*It*] : an Italian dance with a lively hop step beginning each measure

sal-tä-ti-ŏn *\säl-tä-ti-ŏn*, *säl-v* *n* [*It* *saltation*, *saltatio*, fr. *salutare*, pp. of *salutare* to leap, dance, fr. *salvus*, pp. of *salve* to leap — more at *SALVE*] **1** **a**: the action of leaping or jumping **b**: **DANCING** **2** **a**: an abrupt change **b**: the reputed direct transformation of one form into another in the course of evolution; *broadly*: discontinuous variation

sal-tä-ti-ŏ-al *\säl-tä-ti-ŏ-al*, *säl-ŏ*, *-tŏr-ŏ* *adj* : relating to, marked by, or adapted for leaping

sal-tä-ti-ŏ-ry *\säl-tä-ti-ŏ-ry*, *säl-ŏ*, *-tŏr-ŏ* *adj* **1**: of or relating to dancing (the ~ art) **2**: proceeding by leaps rather than by gradual transition; *discontinuous* — compare *SALTATION* **2b**

salt away v **1**: to lay away safely; *SAVE*

salt-box *\säl-t-bŏks* *n*: a frame dwelling with two stories in front and one behind and a roof with a long rear slope

salt-bush *\säl-bush* *n*: any of various shrubby plants of the goosefoot family that thrive in dry alkaline soil; *esp*: one of the oraches that are important browse plants for livestock

salt-cell-lar *\säl-sel-lar* *n*: a small vessel for holding salt at table

salt-ed *\säl-täd* *adj*, of an animal: immune against a contagious disease because of prior infection and recovery

salt-er *\säl-tŏr* *n* **1**: one that manufactures or deals in salt **2**: one that salts something (as meat, fish, or hides)

salt-tern *\säl-tŏrn* *n* [OE *sealter*, fr. *sealt* salt + *tern* house; *akin*

to ON *rann* house]: a place where salt is made by boiling or evaporation

salt grass *n*: a grass native to an alkaline habitat (as a salt meadow)

salt-i-grade *\säl-ti-gräd*, *säl-ŏ* *adj* [LL *salus* leap (fr. *salvus*, pp. of *salve* to leap) + *-i-grade* to step — more at *SALLY*, *GRADE*] **1**: having feet or legs adapted for leaping

salt-line *\säl-ti-lēn* *n*: a thin crisp cracker sprinkled with salt

salt-i-ness *\säl-ti-nēs* *n*: the quality or state of being salty

salt-tire *\säl-ti-ŏr*, *säl-ŏ* *n* [ME *sautire*, fr. MF *sautiŏr* X-shaped animal barricade that can be jumped over by people, saltire, fr. *saute* to jump, fr. *salvare*, more at *SALVATION*] **1**: a heraldic device consisting of a cross formed by a bend dexter and a bend sinister crossing in the center

salt-ish *\säl-ti-sh* *adj*: somewhat salty

salt lick *n*: LICK **3**

salt marsh *n*: flat land subject to overflow by salt water

salt out v: to precipitate, coagulate, or separate (a dissolved substance or lyophilic sol) from a solution by the addition of salt ~ *stance*: to become salted out

salt-pet-ter *\säl-pet-ŏr* *n* [alter. of earlier *salpeter*, fr. ME, fr. MF *salpêtre*, fr. ML *salp petrae*, lit. salt of the rock] **1**: POTASSIUM NITRATE **2**: SODIUM NITRATE

salt-shak-er *\säl-shä-kŏr* *n*: a container with a perforated top for sprinkling salt

salt-wa-ter *\säl-t-wät-ŏr*, *-wät-ŏ* *adj* : relating to, living in, or consisting of salt water

salt-work *\säl-t-wŏrk*, *säl-v* *n* *pl* *but sing* or *pl in constr*: a plant where salt is made or commercial salt is produced

salt-wort *\säl-wŏrt*, *wŏ(ŏr)t* *n* : any of a genus (*Salsola*) of plants of the goosefoot family used in making soda ash **2**: GLASS-WORT **1**

säl-tŏ-ŏ *\säl-tŏ-ŏ* *adj* **1**: of seasoned wood, or containing salt; *SALINE* **2**: smacking of the sea or nautical life **3** **a**: **PIQUANT** **b**: **EARTHY**, *RALCY*

sa-lu-bri-ous *\säl-tŏ-brē-ŏs* *adj* [LL *salubris* — more at *SAFE*] **1**: favorable to or promoting health or well-being; **BENEFICIAL**, **HEALTHFUL** **2**: *sa-lu-bri-ŏ-us-ly* *adv* **3**: *sa-lu-bri-ŏ-us-ness* *n* — *sa-lu-bri-ŏ-ty* *n*

sa-lu-ki *\säl-lŏ-ki* *n* [Ar *salūkiya* of Saluq, fr. *Salūq* Saluq, ancient city in Arabia] **1**: any of an old northern African and Asiatic breed of tall slender swift-footed keen-eyed hunting dogs having long narrow skulls, long silky ears, and a smooth silky coat ranging from white or cream to black or black and tan

sa-lu-tar-i-ty *\säl-yŏ-ter-ŏ-ŏ* *adv* **1**: in a salutary manner

sa-lu-tar-i-ness *\säl-yŏ-ter-ŏ-nēs* *n*: the quality or state of being salutary

sa-lu-tary *\säl-yŏ-ter-ŏ* *adj* [MF *salutare*, fr. L *salutaris*, fr. *salvus*, *salvus* healthy] **1**: promoting health; **CURATIVE** **2**: producing a beneficial effect; **REMEDIAL**

sa-lu-tä-ti-ŏn *\säl-yŏ-tä-ti-ŏn* *n* **1**: an act or action of expressing greeting, goodwill, or courtesy by word, gesture, or ceremony **2**: the word or phrase of greeting (as *Gentlemen* or *Dear Sir*) that conveys an informal greeting to him or her before the body of a letter — *sa-lu-tä-ti-ŏn-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ* *adj*

sa-lu-tä-ti-ŏ-ri-ŏn *\säl-yŏ-tä-ti-ŏ-ŏn*, *-tŏr-ŏ* *n*: the graduating student year, second highest in rank who pronounces the salutatory oration

sa-lu-tä-ti-ŏ-ry *\säl-yŏ-tä-ti-ŏ-ŏ*, *-tŏr-ŏ* *adj* : expressing salutations or welcome

salutatory n: a salutatory oration delivered at the commencement exercises of an educational institution

sa-lu-tŏ *\säl-lŏ-tŏ* *v* [ME *salutare*, fr. L *salutare*, fr. *salvus*, *salvus* healthy] **1**: to salute, greet **2**: to address with expressions kind wishes courtesy, or honor or with a sign of respect, courtesy, or goodwill; **GREET** **b**: to become apparent to **2**: to honor by a conventional military or naval ceremony **b**: to show respect and recognition to (a military superior) by assuming a prescribed position **c**: to give or save (as from wreckage or ruin) — *sa-lu-tŏ-ŏ* *v* **1**: to make a salute — *sa-lu-tŏ-ŏ-r* *n*

salute n **1**: GREETING, SALUTATION **2** **a**: a sign, token, or ceremony (as a kiss or a bow) expressing goodwill, compliment, or respect **b**: the position of the hand or weapon or the entire attitude of a person saluting a superior **3**: FIRECRACKER

sa-lu-tif-er-ŏ-us *\säl-yä-tif-ŏ-rŏ-us* *adj* [L *salutifer*, fr. *salvus*, *salvus* + *-ifer* -fer-ferous] : SALUTARY

salv-able *\säl-vä-ŏ-ŏ* *adj* [LL *salvare* to save — more at *SAVE*] **1**: capable of being saved or salvaged

salv-age *\säl-vä-ŏ* *n* [F, fr. MF, fr. *salver* to save — more at *SAVE*] **1**: a compensation paid for saving a ship or its cargo from the perils of the sea or for the lives and property rescued in a wreck **b**: the act of saving or rescuing a ship or its cargo **c**: the act of saving or rescuing property in danger (as from fire) **2**: property saved from destruction in a calamity (as a wreck or fire) **3**: *salvage* *v* **1**: to save or save (as from wreckage or ruin) — *salv-age-able* *-ŏ-ŏ-ŏ* *adj* — *sal-vä-ŏ-ŏ-r* *n*

Salv-ar-sä-n *\säl-vär-sän* *trademark* — used for arsenamine

salva-ti-ŏn *\säl-vä-ti-ŏn* *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. LL *salvatione*, *salvatio*, fr. *salvatus*, pp. of *salvare* to save — more at *SAVE*] **1**: the saving of man from the power and effect of sin **2**: liberation from clinging to the phenomenal world of appearance and final union with ultimate reality **3** *Christian Science*: the realization of the supremacy of infinite Mind over all bringing with it the destruction of the illusion of sin, sickness, and death **4**: preservation from destruction or failure **b**: deliverance from danger or difficulty **5**: the agent or means or the course of spiritual experiences determining the soul's redemption **6**: something that saves from danger or difficulty **a** source, cause, or means of preservation

sal-vä-ti-ŏn-ŏ-ŏ *\säl-vä-ti-ŏn-ŏ-ŏ* *adj*, of relating to, or conducive to

Salvation Army n: a religious and charitable organization on military lines founded in 1865 by William Booth for evangelizing and social betterment of the poor and degraded

sal-vä-ti-ŏn-ism *\säl-vä-ti-ŏn-iz-ŏ-m* *n*: religious teaching emphasizing the saving of the soul

Sal-vä-ti-ŏn-ist *\säl-vä-ti-ŏ-nist* *n* **1**: a soldier or officer of the Salvation Army **2** *often not cap*: **EVANGELIST** — *salvatiŏnist* *adj*, *ŏtjen* *cap*

salvŏ *\säv*, *säv* *n* [ME, fr. OE *sealf*; akin to OHG *salba* salve, Gk *olpe* oil flask] **1**: a healing ointment **2**: a remedial or soothing

influence or agency 3; something laid on like a salve

2salve vt & QDET ASSUVE

1salve \salv/ n [back-formation fr. *salvage*]: SALVAGE — **salvor**

\sal-vər-, -və(r)/ n

sal-ver \sal-vər/ n [Modif. of F *salve*, fr. Sp *solva* sampling of food to detect poison, tray, fr. *salvare* to save, sample food to detect poison, fr. L *salvus* to save — more at **SAVE**]: a tray esp. for serving food or beverages

sal-ver-form \sal-vər-'fɔrm/ or **sal-ver-shaped** \-shəpt/ *adj* : tubular with a spreading limb — used of a gamopetalous corolla

sal-va \sal-və-ə/ n [NL, genus name, fr. L *salve* — more at **SAGE**]: any of a large and widely distributed genus (*Salvia*) of herbs or shrubs of the mint family having a 2-lipped open calyx and two others; esp.: the scarlet-flowered sage

sal-vo \sal-'(v)ŏ/ n, pl *salvos* or *salvoes* [It *salvo*, fr. F *salve*, fr. L *salvi*, imper. of *salvare* to be healthy, fr. *salvus* healthy — more at **SAFE**]: 1 a simultaneous discharge of two or more guns 2 salute on the salute 3 a release at the time of a rack of bombs or rockets (as from an airplane) 4 the bombs or projectiles released in a salvo 2: SALUTE, TRIBUTE 3: a sudden burst (as of cheers)

2salvo n [ML *salvo jure* with the right reserved] 1: a mental reservation 2: PROVISIO 2: a means of safeguarding one's honor or allaying one's conscience; SALVE

sal vo-la-ti-le \sal-və-'lat-i-əl/ n [NL, lit., volatile salt]: an aromatic solution of ammonium carbonate in alcohol or ammonia water or both

sa-mar-ri \sə-'mər-ri/; sə-'mər-ə-, -mər-'r/ n [NL, fr. L, seed of the elm]: a dry indehiscent usu. one-seeded winged fruit (as of an ash or elm tree) — called also *key*

sa-mar-i-tan \sə-'mər-ət-'n-, -mər-'n/ n [ME, *sa-maritani*, *sa-maritani*, & *ad*, fr. Gk *sa-maritēs* inhabitant of Samaria, fr. *Samarita*, district of ancient Palestine] 1: a native or inhabitant of Samaria 2 often not cap fr. the parable of the good Samaritan (L 10:30-37): one ready and generous in helping those in distress — **samaritan** *adj*, *open cap*

sa-mar-i-um \sə-'mər-ē-əm-, -mər-'n/ n [NL, fr. F *samarisque*]: a pale gray lustrous metallic element — see **CELESTINE** table

sa-mar-skī-t \sə-'mair-'skī-, 'səm-ər-'n/ n [F, fr. Col. von *Samar-skī*, 19th cent. Russ mine official]: a velvet-black orthorhombic mineral consisting of an oxide of rare earths, uranium, iron, lead, thorium, columbium, tantalum, titanium, and tin

sa-ma \sə-'mā-/ n [P]: a Brazilian dance of African origin characterized by a dip and spring upward with a bending of the knee at each beat of the music — **samba** *vi*

sam-bar or **sam-bur** \sə-'mā-bər-, 'səm-'n/ [Hindi *sābar*, fr. Skt *sambāra*]: a large Asiatic deer (*Cervus uicolor*) having long coarse hair on the throat and the antlers strong and three-pointed

SAM BROWNE belt \sə-'braun-/ n [fr. Samuel James Browne (1900) Brit army officer]: a leather belt for a dress uniform supported by a light strap passing over the right shoulder

sam- \sə-'sām-/ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *samr*: akin to OHG *sama* same, L *similis* like, *simul* together, at the same time, *sem-* one, Gk *homos* alike, *homo-* together, *homo-* like] 1: resembling in every way relevant respect 2: conforming in every respect — used with **AS** 2: a: being one without addition, change or discontinuance; IDENTICAL b: being the one under discussion or already referred to 3: corresponding so closely as to be indistinguishable 3: COMPARATIVE *adv* — **as** *adv* — **as** *adv*

SYN SAME, SELF-SAME, VERY, IDENTICAL, EQUIVALENT, EQUAL mean not different or not differing from one another. **SAME** may imply and **SELF-SAME** always implies that the things under consideration are one thing and not two or more things, or **SAME** may imply **IDENTICAL** and **SELF-SAME** without difference in kind, appearance, or other essential aspect; **VERY** implies no difference in number and may additionally stress agreement with a desire or intent; **IDENTICAL** may imply selfsameness or suggest absolute agreement in all details; **EQUIVALENT** implies agreement to the same thing in worth or significance; **EQUAL** implies being identical in value, magnitude, or some specified quality

2same *pron* 1: something identical with or similar to another 2: something previously defined or described

3same *adv* 3: in the same manner

same here *adv* & similarly *with me*

sa-mekh \sə-'mēk-/ n [Heb *sāmekh*]: the 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol **ד**

same-ness \sə-'mē-nəs/ n 1: the quality or state of being the same 2: IDENTITY 2: MONOTONY, UNIFORMITY

sa-mel \sə-'yēl-/ n [Turk *samyel*]: SIMOON

sa-m-i-sen \sə-'mō-'sen/ n [Jap]: a 3-stringed Japanese musical instrument resembling a banjo

sa-mite \sə-'mīt-, 'sə-'mīt-/ n [ME *samit*, fr. MF, fr. ME *examitum*, *samitum*, fr. MCK *hexamiton*, fr. Gk, neut. of *hexamitos* of six threads, fr. *hexa-* + *mitos* thread of the warp]: a rich medieval silk fabric interwoven with gold or silver

sa-m-let \sə-'mēt-/ n [Irreg. fr. *salmon* + *-let*]: PARR

sa-mo-an \sə-'mō-'ən/ n 1: a native or inhabitant of Samoa 2: the Polynesian language of the Samoans — **Samoan** *adj*

sa-mo-va \sə-'mō-'vā-, 'sə-'mō-'vā/ n [Russ, fr. *samo-voe* salt + *vor* to boil] 1: an urn with a spigot at its base used esp. in Russia to boil some hot tea 2: an urn similar to a Russian *samovar* with a device for heating the contents

sa-mo-ye'd also **sa-mo-ye'de** \sə-'mō-'yēd-, 'sə-'mō-'ol-'ed-/ n [Russ *samoed*] 1: a member of a people of the Nenets district of the Arkhangelsk region of the U.S.S.R. 2: any of a group of Uralic languages spoken by the Samoyed people 3: any of a Siberian breed of medium-sized deep-chested white or cream-colored arctic

dogs — **Samoayed** *adj* — **Sam-o-ye'd-ic** \sə-'mō-'yēd-'ik-, -'dō-'ed-'\ *adj*

sa-mp \sə-'mɒp/ n [Narraganset *yasid-corn* mush]: coarse hominy or a boiled cereal made from it

sa-m-pān \sə-'mā-'pān/ n [Chin (Peck) *sant pan*]: fr. *sant* three + *pan* board, plank]: a flat-bottomed Chinese skiff usu. propelled by one or two oars

sa-m-pi-er \sə-'m-pi-'er/ n [later, of earlier *sompiere*, fr. MF (*herbe saint Pierre*, lit., St. Peter's herb): 1: a fleshy European sea-coast plant (*Critium maritimum*) of the carrot family sometimes pickled 2: a common glasswort (*Salicornia europaea*) that is sometimes pickled

sa-m-pi-er \sə-'m-pi-'er/ n [ME, fr. MF *exsample*, fr. L *exemplum* — more at **EXAMPLE**]: 1: a representative part of a single item from a larger whole or group presented for inspection or shown as evidence of quality 2: a part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole **SYN** see **STATISTICS**

2sample *vi* **sa-m-pling** \-p(-)lɪŋ/ 1: to take a sample of; *esp*: to judge the quality of by a sample; **TEST** 2: to present a sample of

1sa-m-pler \sə-'m-plər-/ n a decorative piece of needlework typically having letters or verses embroidered on it in various stitches as an example of skill

2sa-m-pler \sə-'m-plər-/ n 1: one that collects or examines samples, before "of" also -pə-'lɪr/ n 1: one that collects or examines samples 2: something containing representative specimens or selections

sample room n 1: a room in which samples are displayed; *esp*: a hotel room in which salesmen display merchandise for the inspection of buyers in retail stores

sa-m-pling n 1 \-plɪŋ/: a small part selected as a sample for inspection or analysis 2 \-p(-)lɪŋ/: the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample

sa-m-shū \sə-'(s)hū-, 'shū-/ n [Perh. fr. Chin (Peck) *shao' chiu*, lit., spirits that will burn]: an alcoholic liquor distilled in China usu. from rice or large millet

Sam-son \sə-'m(p)-sən/ n [LL, fr. Gk *Sampsōn*, fr. Heb *Shimshōn*]: an Israelite judge of great physical strength

2Sam-son-ian \sə-'m(p)-sō-'ni-ən/ *adj* [Samson, Judge of Israel]: of heroic strength or proportions; MIGHTY

sa-m-tū-ēl \sə-'m-yə-'(w)əl/ n [LL, fr. Gk *Samouel*, fr. Heb *Shēmū'el*]: a prophet and judge of Israel

sa-m-tū-rāi \sə-'m(y)-rāi-, 'rāi-/ n, pl *samturai* [Jap]: 1: a military retainer of a Japanese daimyo practicing the chivalric code of Bushido 2: the warrior aristocracy of Japan

sa-na-tar-i-um \sə-'nā-'tər-ē-əm/ n, pl *sa-na-tar-i-nna* \-nə-/ or *sa-na-tar-i-a* \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. alter]: 1: SAMANTOUR

sa-na-tū-er \sə-'nā-'tū-'er-/ *adj* [ME *sanatur*, fr. MF, fr. LL *sanatus*, fr. L *sanatus*, pp. of *sanare* to cure, fr. *sanus* healthy]: CURATIVE, RESTORATIVE

sa-na-to-ri-um \sə-'nā-'tō-'rē-əm-, -'tōr-'n/ n, pl *sanatoriums* or *sa-na-to-ri-a* \-ē-ə/ [NL, fr. LL, neut. of *sanatorius* curative, fr. *sanare* established, fr. *sanare* to cure, fr. *sanare* to cure, fr. L *sanatus*, pp. of *sanare* to cure, fr. *sanus* healthy]: CURATIVE, RESTORATIVE

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sa-na-to-ri-um \sə-'nā-'tō-'rē-əm-, -'tōr-'n

sancto-rum sano-to-rum \səŋ(k)-təm-səŋ(k)-'tōr-əm, -'tōr-əŋ N [LL]: HOLY OF HOLIES
Sanctus \səŋ(k)-təs; 'səŋ(k)-təs-, -tīəs N [ME, fr. LL *Sanctus*, *Sanctus* *Sanctus*, Holy, holy, holy, opening of a hymn sung by the priest in its in 1563] a: an ancient Christian hymn closing the preface of most Christian liturgies and commencing with the words *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus* or *Holy, holy, holy*
Sanctus bell *n*: a bell rung by the server at the Sanctus of the mass
Sand \sənd N [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *sant* sand, L *sabulum*, Gk *psamma* *psamma* sand *psōn* to rub] *n*: 1 a: a loose granular material resulting from the disintegration of rocks that is used in mortar, glass, abrasives, and foundry molds **b**: soil containing 85 percent or more of sand and a maximum of 10 percent of clay and a trace of silt **c**: a beach **d**: a sandbank or sandbar **3**: the sand in an hourglass **4**: the moments of a lifetime **4 a**: an oil-producing formation of sandstone or unconsolidated sand **5**: firm resolution : COURAGE, BOLDNESS **6**: a variable color averaging a yellowish gray **SYN** see FORTITUDE
Sand-vr *vt*: to springle or powder with sand **2**: to cover or fill with sand **3**: to smooth by grinding or rubbing with an abrasive (as sandpaper)
sand-dal \sənd-'dāl N [ME *sandalie*, fr. L *sandalium*, fr. Gk *sandalion*, dim. of *sandalon* sandal] *n*: a shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot **2**: a low-cut shoe that fastens by an ankle strap **3**: a strap to hold on a slipper or low shoe **4**: a rubber overshoe cut very low
sand-dal-wood \sənd-'dāl wəd N [*sandal* (sandalwood) (fr. ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *sandalum*, fr. L Gk *santalum*, deriv. of Skt *śāntāna*, of Dravidian origin; akin to Tamil *śāntāna* sandalwood)] *n*: the compact close-grained fragrant yellowish heartwood of an Indo-Malayan parasitic tree (*Santalum album* of the family Santalaceae, the sandalwood family) much used in ornamental carving and cabinetwork; also: the tree that yields this wood **2**: any of various other trees of the same or related genera
sand-da-rac \sənd-'dā-rak N [L *sandaraca* red coloring, fr. Gk *sandarakē* realgar, red pigment from realgar] *n*: REALGAR **2**: a brittle faintly aromatic translucent resin obtained esp. from the African sandarac tree and used chiefly in making varnish and as incense
sandarac tree *n*: a large northern African tree (*Callitris articulata*) of the pine family with a hard durable fragrant wood much used in building; also: any of several related Australian trees
sand-bag \sənd-'dāg N [sənd] *n*: a bag filled with sand and used as in fortifications, in flat, or in a trap
sand-bag vr *vt*: 1: to bank, stop up, or weight with sandbags **2 a**: to hit or stun with a sandbag **b**: to coerce by crude means — **sand-bag-ger** *n*
sand-bank \sənd-'bāŋk N *n*: a large deposit of sand in a mound, hill, or bar, or shoal
sand-bar \sənd-'bār N *n*: a ridge of sand built up by currents in a river or in coastal waters
sand-blast \sənd-'bləst N *n*: a stream of sand projected by air or steam for engraving, cutting, or cleaning glass or stone, for cleaning and sandblasting fine metal, or for reducing scale from metals
sandblast vr *vt*: to engrave, cut, or clean with a high-velocity stream of sand — **sandblast-er** *n*
sand-blind \sənd-'blīnd N [*sand*, *blind*] *adj* [ME, prob. fr. (assumed) ME *sambind*, fr. OE *sami* half + *blind*; akin to OHG *sāmi* half — *SEMI* + *blind*]; having poor eyesight : PURBLIND
sand-bluestem \sənd-'blūstəm N [*sand*, *bluestem*] *n*: a tall rhizomatous American grass (*Andropogon hallii*) used for forage and as a soil binder
sand-box \sənd-'bɔks N *n*: a box or other receptacle containing loose sand: **a**: a shaker for sprinkling sand upon wet ink **b**: a box that contains sand for children to play in
sand-boy \sənd-'bɔi N [*sand*, *boy*] *n*: any of various hopping insects (as a sand flea) found on sandy beaches
sand-bur \sənd-'bər N *n*: any of several weeds of waste places with burry fruit: **a**: a No. American nightshade (*Solanum rostratum*) with prickly foliage and racemose yellow flowers **b**: an annual biennial (*Franseria acanthicarpa*) of western No. America related to the cocklebur
sand-cast \sənd-'kəst V *vt*: to make (a casting) by pouring metal in a sand mold (as in ordinary foundry)
sand casting *n*: a casting made in a mold of sand
sand column *n*: a dust devil
sand crack *n*: a fissure in the wall of a horse's hoof often causing lameness
sand dollar *n*: any of numerous flat circular sea urchins (order Eocycolida) that live on sandy bottoms
sand-dor \sənd-'dɔr N *n*: one that sands: **a**: a device on a locomotive for sanding the rails of a track **b**: a sanding machine **c**: one that sands surfaces (as of wood, metal, plastic) to smooth, clean, or roughen them in preparation for finishing
sand-er-ling \sənd-'er-līŋ N [perh. irreg. fr. *sand* + *-ling*] *n*: a small sandpiper (*Crociethia alba*) with largely gray-and-white plumage
sand flea *n*: 1: a flea (as a chigoe) found in sandy places **2**: BEACH FLEA
sand fly *n*: any of various small biting two-winged flies (families Psychodidae, Simuliidae, and Ceratopogonidae)
sand-glass \sənd-'glās N *n*: an instrument like an hourglass for measuring time by running sand
sand grouse *n*: any of numerous birds (family Pteroclididae) of arid parts of southern Europe, Asia, and Africa closely related to the pigeons but having precocial downy young
sand-ih \sənd-'i:ə, -sān-, -sən N [Skt *sāndhi*, lit., placing together] *n*: a metaphoric use of the sound of *ih* morpheme (as a word or affix) conditioned by the context in which it is uttered (pronunciation of *-ed* as *\d* in *glazed* and as *\t* in *paced*, and occurrence of *n* in a cow and of *an* in an old cow, are examples of *-y*)
sand-lag \sənd-'hɔg, -'hīg N *n*: a laborer who works in a caisson in driving wood under trestles
sand-i-ness \sənd-'i-nəs N *n*: the quality or state of being sandy
sanding machine *n*: a machine for smoothing, polishing, or scouring with an abrasive disk or belt
sand jack *n*: a device for lowering a heavy weight (as a bridge section) into place by allowing sand, which it is supported to run out, to escape
sand lance *n*: any of several small elongate marine teleost fishes (genus *Ammodytes*) that associate in large schools and remain buried in sandy beaches at ebb tide — called also **sand eel**
sand lily *n*: a western No. American spring herb (*Leucocorynium*

montanum) of the lily family with narrow linear leaves and fragrant star-shaped flowers
sand-ling \sənd-'dlīŋ N *n*: a small flounder
sand-lot \sənd-'dɔlət N *n*: a vacant lot esp. when used for the unorganized sports of boys from city streets — **sandlot adj** — **sandlotter** *n*
sand-man \sənd-'d-mən N *n*: the genie of folklore who makes children sleepy supposedly by sprinkling sand in their eyes
sand myrtle *n*: a variable low-branched evergreen upland shrub (*Leptophyllum buxifolium*) of the heath family found in the south-eastern U.S.
sand painting *n*: a Navaho and Pueblo Indian ceremonial design made of various materials (as colored sands) upon a flat surface of sand or buxskin
sand-pap-er \sənd-'pā-pər N *n*: paper covered on one side with sand or other abrasive material glued fast and used for smoothing and polishing
sandpaper vt *vt*: to rub with sandpaper
sand-pile \sənd-'pīl N *n*: a pile of sand; esp: sand for children to play in
sand-pip-er \sənd-'pī-pər N *n*: any of numerous small shore birds distinguished from the related plovers chiefly by the longer and soft-tipped bill
sand rat *n*: any of various rodents (as of Africa) native to sandy or desert areas
sand smelt *n*: SILVERSIDES *I*
sand-soap \sənd-'d-sōp N *n*: a gritty soap for all-purpose cleaning
sandstone \sənd-'stōn N [*sand*, *stone*] *n*: a sedimentary rock consisting of usually quartz grains united by some cement (as silica, iron oxide, or calcium carbonate)
sand-storm \sənd-'stō(ə)rnm N *n*: a desert windstorm driving clouds of sand before it
sand table *n*: 1: a table holding sand for children to mold **b**: a table that has a relief model of a terrain built to scale for study of a demonstration **2**: an inclined table for concentrating ores by shaking
sand trap *n*: a artificial hazard on a golf course consisting of a depression containing sand
sand verben *n*: any of several western American herbs (genus *Abronia*) of the four-o'clock family having flowers like the verben; esp: either of two plants (*A. latifolia* and *A. umbellata*) of the Pacific coast
sand-wich \sənd-'wīch N [*sand*, *wich*] *n*: John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, 1729: a diplomat *n*: 1: two or more slices of bread with a layer (as of meat, cheese, or savory mixture) spread between them **2**: something resembling a sandwich
sandwich vt *vt*: to make into a sandwich; also: to insert between two things of different quality or character
sandwich board *n*: two usu. hinged boards designed for hanging from the shoulders with one board before and one behind and used esp. for advertising
sandwich man *n*: one who advertises or pickets a place of business by wearing a sandwich board
sand-worm \sənd-'wɔrm N *n*: any of various sand-dwelling polychaete worms: **a**: any of several large burrowing worms (esp. genus *Nereis*) often used as bait **b**: LUGWORM
sand-wort \sənd-'d-wɔrt N [*sand*, *wort*] *n*: any of a genus (*Arenaria*) of low tufted herbs of the pink family growing usu. in dry sandy regions
sandy \sənd-'dē V *vt*: 1: consisting of, containing, or sprinkled with sand **2**: of the color sand (≈ hair)
sandy loam *n*: a loam low in clay and high in sand
sane \sə'n N [*sanus* healthy, *sane*] *n*: 1: free from hurt or disease **2**: HEALTHY **3**: mentally sound; esp: able to anticipate and judge of the effect of one's actions **3**: proceeding from a sound mind : RATIONAL **SYN** see WISE — **sane-ly adv** — **sane-ness** \sə'n-nəs, N *n*
sang past of SING
sang-a-ree \səŋ-'gā-rē N [*Sang sangria*] *n*: a cooling drink of wine or sometimes of ale, beer, or liquor sweetened, iced, and garnished with fruit
sang-roid \səŋ-'rɔi-(r)wā, -sā-(r)wā N [*Sang-roid*, lit., cold blood] *n*: self-protection or imperturbability esp. under strain **SYN** see EQUANIMITY
San-greal \səŋ-'grā(ə)l N [ME *Sangroyle*, fr. MF *Saint Graal* Holy Grail]: GRAIL
san-gui-nar-ia \səŋ-'gwā-ner-'ē-ə, -'nār-ə N [NL, fr. L, an herb that stanches blood, fr. fem. of sanguineus sanguinary] *n*: BLOOD-ROOT **2**: the rhizome and roots of a bloodroot used as an expectorant and emetic
san-gui-nar-ia-ly \səŋ-'nār-ē-ə-ly V *adv*: in a sanguinary manner
san-gui-nar-y \səŋ-'gwā-ner-'ē-ə-ly V *adj* [*san-gui-nar-ia*, *sanguis* blood] *n*: 1: ALOODTHIRSTY, MURDEROUS **2**: attended by bloodshed : BLOODY **3**: consisting of blood (≈ stream)
san-guine \səŋ-'gwōn V [*ME sanguin*, fr. MF, fr. L *sanguineus*, fr. *san-gui-nus* *sanguis*] *n*: BLOODED **2 a**: consisting of or relating to blood **b**: SANGLY *1 c*: of the complexion; ruddy **3 a**: having blood as the predominant bodily humor **b**: having the bodily conformation and temperament held characteristic of such predominance and marked by sturdiness, high color, and cheerfulness **4**: CONFIDENT, OPTIMISTIC — **san-guine-ly adv** — **san-guine-ness** \səŋ-'gwān-nəs, N *n*
sanguine *n*: a moderate to strong red
san-guine-ous \səŋ-'gwīn-'ē-əs, -səŋ- V *adj* *n*: BLOODED **2**: of, relating to, or involving bloodshed : ALOODTHIRSTY **3**: of, relating to, or containing blood
san-guine-ly \səŋ-'gwīn-'ē-ə-ly V *adv*: in the quality or state of being sanguine
san-guine-olent \səŋ-'gwīn-'ō-lənt V [*san-guineolentus*, fr. *sanguis*, *sanguis*] *n*: of, containing, or tinged with blood (≈ sputum)
san-guine-pu-ri-ent \səŋ-'gwā-nō-'pū-ri-ənt V [*pur* (pur) + *pur* (pur) + *pur* (pur)] *n*: sanguine blood + *E -o - + purulent*]; containing blood and purulent matter
San-he-drin \səŋ-'hēd-rīn; sīn-'hēd-, -sən N [L Heb *sanhedrin* *gēdōhāh* great council]: the supreme council and tribunal of the Jews in New Testament times having religious, civil, and criminal jurisdiction
san-i-tle \səŋ-'kəl N [ME, fr. MF, fr. MF *sanctula*]; any of several plants reputed to have healing powers: esp: a plant (genus *Santula*) of the carrot family with a root used in folk medicine as an anodyne or carotigen
sa-nies \səŋ-'(ā-)ēz, -sən-ə N, pl sanies [L]: a thin blood-tinged

seropurulent discharge from ulcers or infected wounds — **sa-ni-ous** *\sə-'pʊr-ə-lən-t' ad*
san-i-tar-i-an *\sən-'tər-ē-ən\ n* : a specialist in sanitary science and public health (milk ~)
san-i-tar-i-ly *\-tər-ē-əl\ adv* : in a sanitary manner ; with regard to sanitation
san-i-tar-i-um *\sən-'tər-ē-əm\ n* [NL, fr. L *sanitas*, *sanitas* *\sən-'tər-ē-əm\ n*] : SANATORIUM
san-i-tary *\sən-'tər-ē-əd\ adj* [F *sanitaire*, fr. L *sanitas*] : 1 : of or relating to health ; HYGIENIC (no-measures) 2 : of, relating to, or used in the disposal esp. of domestic waterborne waste (~ sewage) 3 : characterized by or readily kept in cleanliness (~ packages)
sanitary napkin *n* : a disposable absorbent pad (as of cellulose) in a package containing used to absorb the uterine fluid during menstruation or postpartum
san-i-tate *\sən-'tāt\ vt* [back-formation fr. *sanitation*] : to provide with sanitary appliances or facilities
san-i-ta-tion *\sən-'tā-shən\ n* : 1 : the act or process of making something 2 : the promotion of better matter and prevention of disease by maintenance of sanitary conditions
san-i-tize *\sən-'tīz\ vt* [L *sanitas*] : to make sanitary (as by cleaning or sterilizing)
san-i-ty *\sən-'o-tē-ē\ n* [ME *sanite*, fr. L *sanitari*, *sanitas* health, sanity, fr. *sanus* healthy, sane] : 1 : the quality or state of being sane ; esp. : soundness or health of mind
San Ja-cin-to Day *\sən-'jə-sin-tə-ə\ n* : April 21 observed as a legal holiday in Texas in commemoration of the battle of San Jacinto in 1836
San Jo-se scale *\sə-'dʌ-ə-zə-\ n* [San Jose, Calif.] : a prob. Asiatic scale insect (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) naturalized in the U.S. and a most damaging pest to fruit trees
sank *past of SINK*
San-kiya *\sən-'ki-ə\ n* [Skt *sāṅkya*, lit., based on calculation] : an orthodox Hindu philosophy teaching salvation through knowledge of the promotion of better matter and souls
san-nip *\sən-'nɪp\ n* [Ahnaki *senanibe*] : a married male American Indian — compare **SAWAK**
sann-ya-si *\sən-'yās-ē\ or sann-ya-sin* *\-'yūs-ən\ n* [Hindi *sanmāyāsī*] : a Hindu mendicant ascetic
sans *\sən-'sanz\ prep* [ME *sans*, *sans*, fr. MF *sans*, *sans*, modif. of *l. sine* without — more at **SUBSIDY**] : deprived or destitute of ; WITH-
sans-cu-lotte *\sən-'skju-'lɔt\ n* [F *sans-culotte*, lit., without breeches] : 1 : an extreme radical republican in France at the time of the Revolution. 2 : a person of the lower class : as one lacking culture and refinement 3 : a radical or violent extremist in politics — **sans-cu-lotte** *\-'lɔt-ik\ adj* — **sans-cu-lotte** *\-lɔt-ik\ ish* *adj* — **sans-cu-lotte** *\-lɔt-ik\ n*
sans *\sən-'sɪz\ n*, *\sən-'sɪz\ n*, *\sən-'sɪz\ n* [see **sansel** also **sansel** often **cop**] [ap **sans** third + **ser** generation] : a son or daughter of nisei parents who is born and educated in America and esp. in the U.S.
sans-se-vi-er-i-a *\sən-'sē-'vī-ē-ə-\ n* [NL, genus name, fr. Raimondo di Sangro, prince of San Severo 1774 lit scholar] : any of a genus (*Sansiviera*) of tropical herbs of the lily family with showy narrow pointed leaves usu. yielding a strong fiber
sans-krit *\sən-'skrit, 'sən-'skrit\ n* [Skt *sanskṛta*, lit., perfected, fr. *sam* together + *karoti* he makes] : 1 : an ancient Indic language that is the classical language of India and of Hinduism as described by the Indian grammarians 2 : classical Sanskrit together with the older Vedic and various later modifications of classical Sanskrit — **Sanskrit** *adj* — **Sanskrit** *ist* *\-vɔst\ n*
Sanskrit-ic *\sən-'skrit-ik\ n* : 1 : INOIC 2 : a group of Indic languages developed directly from Sanskrit — **Sanskritic** *adj*
sans-ser-iff or **sans-ser-iff** *\sən-'sēr-əf\ n* [prob. fr. *sans* + modif. of *schreef* stroke — more at **SERIF**] : a letter or typeface with no serifs
Santa Claus *\sənt-'ē-kloz, 'sənt-'ə-\ n* [modif. of *D Sinterklaas*, alter. of *Sant Nikolaas* Saint Nicholas 11th cent., bishop of Myra, Asia Minor and patron saint of children] : the religious and holiday spirit of Christmas personified
Santa Ger-tru-dis *\sənt-'ə-(j)ər-'trud-əs\ n* [Sonia Gertrudis, section of the Klug Ranch, Kingsville, Texas] : any of a breed of cherry-red beef cattle developed from a Brahman-Shorthorn cross and valued for their hardiness in hot climates and thrifty growth on grain
san-tou-lin-ca *\sən-'tūn-'lɪn-'kə-\ n* [NL, fr. L (*herba*) *santonica* an herb, prob. wormwood, fem. of *santonicus* of the Santoni, fr. *Santoni*, a people of Aquitania] : 1 : a European wormwood (*Artemisia parviflora*) 2 : the unexpanded dried flower heads of *santonica* a red plant used as an anthelmintic
san-to-nin *\sənt-'nɪn, sən-'tān-'nɪn\ n* [ISV, fr. NL *santonico*] : a poisonous slightly bitter crystalline compound $C_{15}H_{11}O_3$ found esp. in *santonica* and used as an anthelmintic
sans-los *\sən-'sɔz\ n* [Santon, Brazil] : a Brazilian coffee of moderate and somewhat acid flavor produced chiefly in São Paulo
sap *\səp\ n* [ME, fr. OE *sap*; akin to OHG *sap* *sap*] : 1 : a : the fluid part of a plant; *specif* : a watery solution that circulates through a plant's vascular system **b** (1) : a body fluid (as blood) essential to life, health, or vigor (2) : bodily health and vigor **c** : a foolish gullible person **3** : BLACKJACK, BLACKJACK
sap *vt* **sapped**; **sap-plug** : 1 : to drain or deprive of **2** : to knock out with a **sap**
sap *n* [MF & OIt; **MF** *sappe* *bo*, fr. OIt *zappo*] : the extension of a trench from within the trench itself to a point beneath an enemy's fortifications
sap *vt* **sapped**; **sap-plug** *vt* : to proceed by or execute a **sap** — *vt* : to subvert by digging or eroding the substratum or foundation
UNDERMINE **2** : to weaken or exhaust the energy or vitality of **3** : to operate against or pierce by a **sap** *syn* see **WEAKEN**
sap green *n* : a strong yellow green
sap-head *\səp-'hed\ n* : a weak-minded stupid person : **SAP** — **sap-head** *\-hed-əd\ adj*
sap-he-nous *\səp-'tē-nəs\ adj* [*saphena* (saphenous vein), fr. ME, fr. ML, fr. Ar *sāfin*] : of or relating to the two chief superficial veins of the leg
sap-id *\səp-'əd\ adj* [L *sapidus* tasty, fr. *sapere* to taste — more at

SAGE] **1 a** : affecting the organs of taste ; possessing flavor **b** : having a strong agreeable flavor **2** : agreeable to the mind
sa-pid-i-ty *\sə-'pɪd-ē-tē, sē-'pē-\ n* : the quality or state of being **sapid** **SAVOR** *syn* see **TASTE**
sa-pi-ence *\sə-'pɪ-əns, 'səp-'pē-\ n* : WISDOM, SAGENESS
sa-pi-ent *\sə-'pɪ-ənt, 'səp-'pē-\ adj* [NL (specific epithet of *Homo sapiens*), fr. L pp. of *sapere*] : of, relating to, or being recent **ma** (*Homo sapiens*) as distinguished from various fossil men
sa-pi-ent-ly *\sə-'pɪ-ənt-ē, 'səp-'pē-\ adv* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *sapiens*, *sapiens*, fr. pp. of *sapere* to taste, be wise] : **SAGE**, **DISCERNING** *syn* see **WISE** — **sa-pi-ent-ly** *adv*
sap-less *\səp-'ləs\ adj* : destitute of **sap** **DRY** **2** : lacking vitality or vigor ; **FEEBLE** — **sap-less-ness** *n*
sap-ling *\səp-'lɪŋ, -lɪn\ n* : 1 : a young tree ; *specif* : one not over four inches in diameter at breast height. **2** : **YOUTH** **2a** : a young sapling ; **2b** : a young sapling
sap-odilla *\səp-'ɒ-dɪ-lə, 'səp-'ɒ-dɪ-lə-\ n* : a tropical evergreen tree (*Achras zapota*) of the family Sapotaceae, the sapodilla family with hard reddish wood, a latex that yields chicle, and a rough-skinned brownish edible fruit; *also* : its fruit
sa-po-da-ceous *\səp-'ə-də-'sɪ-əs, 'səp-'ə-də-\ adj* [NL *saponeosus*, fr. L *sapo*, soap, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *sāpe* soap **1** ; resembling or having the qualities of soap ; **SOAPY** (a ~ root) **2** : ELUSIVE, SLIPPERY — **sa-po-da-ceous-ness** *n*
sa-po-ri-fic *\səp-'ɔr-ē-əf, 'səp-'ɒ-\ adj* : treated or combined with a soap (~ resinol solution)
sap-on-i-fi-able *\səp-'ɒn-ē-ə-fə-'ə-bəl\ adj* : capable of being saponified (~ oils)
sap-on-i-fi-ca-tion *\səp-'ɒn-ē-ə-fə-'kə-shən\ n* : 1 : the act, process, or result of conversion into soap **2** : the hydrolysis of an ester into the alcohol and saponin
sap-on-i-fer *\səp-'ɒn-ē-ə-fɪ-(ə)r-\ n* : a reagent or apparatus used in saponification
sap-on-i-ly *\-fɪ-\ vb* [F *saponifier*, fr. L *saponis*, *sapo*] *vt* : to convert (as fat) into soap ; *broadly* : to subject to saponification — *vi* : to undergo saponification
sa-po-ni-ia *\səp-'ə-ni-ə, səp-'pē-\ n* [F *sapoline*, fr. L *sapon*, *sapo*] : any of various glucosides found in plants (as soapwort or soap-bark), and marked by the property of producing a soapy lather; *esp* : a hydroscopic amorphous saponin mixture used esp. as a foaming and emulsifying agent and detergent
sap-on-ite *\səp-'ə-nīt, səp-'pē-\ n* [Sw *saponit*, fr. L *sapon*, *sapo* soap] : a hydrous magnesium aluminum silicate occurring in soft soapy amorphous masses and filling veins and cavities (as in serpentine or diabase)
sa-por-ous *\səp-'ɔr-ə-s\ n* [ME, fr. L — more at **SAVOR**] : a property (as bitterness) affecting the sense of taste ; **SAVOR**, **FLAVOR** — **sa-po-ri-ic** *\səp-'ɔr-ē-ik, 'səp-'ə-\ adj* — **sa-po-ri-ous** *\səp-'ɔr-əs, 'səp-'ɔr-\ adj*
sa-po-ri-ty *\səp-'ɔr-ē-ə-tē-\ n* [modif. of *Sap zapote*, fr. Nahuatl *sapōtli*] : **RODILLA**
sap-pan-wood *\səp-'pæn-'wud; sən-'pæn-, -ən-\ n* [Malay *sapang* heartwood of sappanwood ; **E wood**] : a red soluble brazilwood obtained from an East Indian leguminous tree (*Caesalpinia sappan*); *also* : the tree
sap-per *\səp-'ə-\ n* : 1 : a military engineer who does field fortification work (as sapping) **2** : an engineer who lays, detects, and disarms mines
isap-philic *\səp-'fɪ-lɪk\ adj* **1 cop** : of or relating to the Greek lyric poet Sappho **2** : of, relating to, or consisting of a 4-line strophe made up of chiefly trochaic and Sapphic feet **3** : **LESIAN**
sapphic *n* : 1 : a sapphic strophe **2** : a verse having the metrical pattern of one of the first three lines of a sapphic strophe
Sap-phi-ra *\səp-'fɪ-rə-\ n* [Gk *Sapphētrē*] : the wife of Ananias
sap-phire *\səp-'fɪ-(ə)r-\ n* [ME *saphir*, fr. OF, fr. L *sapphirus*, fr. Gk *sapphīrē*, fr. *Sapphira*, fr. Skt *sāphīrī*, lit., dear to the planet Saturn, fr. *Sant Satru* and *priya* dear] **1 a** : a precious stone of transparent rich blue corundum **b** : a pure variety of corundum in transparent or translucent crystals used as a gem; *also* : such a gem **2** : a variable color averaging a deep purplish blue — **sapphire** *adj*
sap-phire *\səp-'fɪ-rə, 'səp-'fɪ-r-ē-\ n* [ME *saphir*, fr. L *sapphirus*, fr. Gk *sapphīrē*, fr. *Sapphira*, fr. Skt *sāphīrī*, lit., dear to the planet Saturn, fr. *Sant Satru* and *priya* dear] **1 a** : a precious stone of transparent rich blue corundum **b** : a pure variety of corundum in transparent or translucent crystals used as a gem; *also* : such a gem **2** : a variable color averaging a deep purplish blue — **sapphire** *adj* : 1 : made of sapphire **2** : resembling sapphire esp. in color
sap-phire *\səp-'fɪ-r-ē-\ n* : a mineral (Mg,Fe)₃(Al,Fe)₂Si₆O₁₈ consisting of a green or pale blue magnesium aluminum silicate and oxide and occurring usu. in granular form
sap-phism *\səp-'fɪ-z-əm\ n* [Sappho *fr* ab 600 B.C. Greek poetess of the Lesbian school; the belle and poetess was homoerotic] : **LESBIANISM**
sap-pi-ness *\səp-'nɪs-\ n* : 1 : the state of being full of or smelling of **sap** **2** : the quality or state of being **sappy** ; **FOOLISHNESS**
sap-py *\səp-'ē-\ adj* : 1 : abounding with **sap** **2** : resembling or consisting largely of sapwood **3 a** : foolishly or immaturely sentimental ; **MAWKISH** **b** : lacking in good sense ; **SILLY**
sap-ry *\səp-'rɪ-\ n* [comb form, akin to *sapros*] : 1 : rotten ; **putrid** (*sapremia*) **2** : dead or decaying organic matter (**saprophyte**)
sa-prē-mia *\səp-'prē-mē-ə-\ n* [NL] : a toxic state in which toxic products of putrefactive bacteria are present in the blood — **sap-ri-ic** *\-mɪk\ adj*
sap-ro-bic *\səp-'rɒb-ɪk\ or sap-ro-bi-ot* *\-ɒt-\ n* [*sap-ro-bi-ot* *syn* *sap* ; Gk *bios* life ; *saprobion* irreg. fr. *sap-r* + *Gk* *biōt*, *biōn*, pp. of *biōn* to live, fr. *bios* — more at **QUICK**] : a saprobic organism
sa-prō-bic *\səp-'rɒb-ɪk\ adj* : **SAPROPHYTIC**; *also* : living in or being an environment rich in organic matter and relatively free from oxygen — **sa-prō-bi-cal** *\-bɪk-'ɒl-ē-\ adj*
sap-ro-gen-ic *\səp-'rɒ-jen-ɪk\ adj* : of, causing, or resulting from putrefaction — **sap-ro-gen-ic-ly** *\-rɒ-jən-ɪk-ē-\ n*
sap-ro-lite *\səp-'rɒ-līt-\ n* : disintegrated rock that lies in its original place
sap-ro-lytic *\səp-'rɒp-'lɪk-, 'pɪ-lɪk\ adj* [ISV *sap-r* + Gk *lōgōs* *clōm* *word*] : living in mud or ooze rich in decaying organic matter
sa-prop-ha-gous *\səp-'prəf-ə-gəs\ adj* [NL *Saprophagus*, fr. *sap-r* + *-phagus* *-phagous*] : feeding on decaying matter
sap-ro-phyte *\səp-'rɒ-fɪt\ n* [ISV] : 1 : a plant living on dead or decaying organic matter **2** : an organism engaging in saprophytic nutrition
sap-ro-phyt-ic *\səp-'rɒ-fɪt-ɪk\ adj* : obtaining food by absorbing

a *abut*; *o* *kitten*; *er* *further*; *a* *back*; *ā* *hake*; *ā* *cot*, *cart*; *j* *oke*; *o* *ring*; *o* *flow*; *o* *flaw*; *o* *cot*; *th* *thin*; *th* *thin*; *u* *out*; *ch* *chin*; *e* *less*; *o* *easy*; *g* *gift*; *i* *trip*; *i* *life*; *l* *foot*; *o* *foot*; *y* *yet*; *y* *few*; *y* *furious*; *zh* *vision*

dissolved organic material; esp: obtaining nourishment osmotically from the products of organic breakdown and decay — **sap-ro-phyt-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

sap-ro-zō-ic \,səp-rō-zō-ik/ *adj*: **SAPROPHYTIC** — used of animals (esp. protozoans) — **sap-ro-zō-ic** \-'zō-ik/ *adj*
sap-sage \-'sā-ŋ/ *n*: **SAP-SAGE** [Fr. *schabziger*] — a hard green skim-milk cheese containing dried leaf of an aromatic legume (*Trigonella coerulea*)
sap-sucker \-'səp-'sək-ər/ *n*: any of various small American woodpeckers (esp. genus *Sphyrapicus*) reputed to feed on sap
sap-wood \-'wōd/ *n*: the young, softer living or physiologically active outer portion of wood that lies between the cambium and the heartwood and is more permeable, less durable, and less yellow. lighter in color than the heartwood

sar-a-band or **sar-a-bānd** \-'sār-ə-'bænd/ *n* [F. *sarabande*, fr. Sp. *sarabanda*] **SAR-ABAND**: a court dance of the 17th and 18th centuries
SAR-ABAND: 2: the music for the sarabande in slow triple time with accent on the second beat

SAR-ə-ŋen \-'sār-ə-'sən/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *Sarcenus*, fr. LGK *Sarakēnos*] — a member of a nomadic people of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; broadly: a ARAB — **SAR-ə-ŋen** *adj* — **SAR-ə-ŋen-ic** \-'sār-ə-'ŋen-ik/ *adj*

SAR-rah \-'sə-rə-, 'sār-ə-, 'sā-rə-/ *n* [Heb. *Sārāh*]: the wife of Abraham and mother of Isaac

SAR-rah-lon \-'sār-ə-'lɒn/ *n* [fr. *Saran*, a trademark]: a tough flexible thermoplastic that can be formed into waterproof and chemically resistant products (as filaments, tubing, and coating)

SAR-rā-pē \-'sə-'rāp-ē/ *n* [MexSp]: a woolen blanket worn by Spanish-American men as a cloak or poncho

SAR-rā-tō-ga \-'sār-ə-'tō-gə/ *n* [Saratoga Springs, N.Y.]: a city in Saratoga County, New York, famous for its mineral springs

SAR-c- or **SARCO-** *comb. form* [Gk. *sark-*, *sarka-*, fr. *sark-*, *sarx*]: flesh (as in **SAR-c-**)

SAR-cas-um \-'sār-'kəz-əm/ *n* [F. *sarcasme*, fr. LL *sarcasmus*, fr. Gk. *sarkasmus*, fr. *sarkazein* to tear flesh, bite the lips in rage, sneer, fr. *sark-*, *sark-* fleshy; akin to Av. *šar-* to cut] 1: a cutting, biting, or contemptuous remark; GIBE 2: the use of caustic or ironic language **syn** see **WIT** — **SAR-cas-tic** \-'sār-'kəz-ik/ *adj* — **SAR-cas-ti-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

SAR-cel or **SAR-sel** \-'sār-'sɛl/ *n* [ME *sarcelnet*, fr. AF *sarzellnet*]: a hat with skin in plain or wool weaves used for dresses, veenings, or trimmings — **SAR-cel** *adj*

SAR-co-carp \-'sār-'kɑr-p/ *n* [F. *sarcocarpie*, fr. *sarc-* + *-carpe* (-*carp*) 1: a usu. thickened and fleshy mesocarp 2: a fleshy fruit

SAR-cold \-'sār-'kɔld/ *adj* [Gk. *sarkoidēs*, fr. *sark-*, *sark-* fleshy; of resembling flesh] **FLESHY**

SAR-co-ma \-'sār-'kɔ-mə/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk. *sarkōmā-*, *sarkōma* fleshy growth, fr. *sarkōm-* to grow flesh, fr. *sark-*, *sarx*]: a malignant neoplasm arising in tissue of mesodermal origin (as connective tissue, bone, cartilage, or striated muscle) — **SAR-co-ma-tō-sis** \-'sār-'kɔ-mə-'tō-'sɪs/ *n* — **SAR-co-ma-tō-sis** *adj*

SAR-coph-a-gous \-'sār-'kɔf-ə-'gəs/ or **SAR-co-phag-i-c** \-'sār-'kɔf-'i-k/ *adj* [L. *sarcophagus* flesh-eating, fr. Gk. *sarkophagos*] — **CARNIVOROUS** — **SAR-coph-a-gy** \-'sār-'kɔf-ə-'dʒ-ē/ *n*

SAR-coph-a-gus \-'sār-'kɔf-ə-'gəs/ *n*, pl. **SAR-coph-a-gi** \-'sār-'kɔf-'ə-'dʒ-ē/ or **SAR-coph-a-gus** \-'sār-'kɔf-ə-'gəs/ *n* [L. *sarcophagus* (lapis) limestone used for coffins, fr. Gk. (*lithos*) *sarkophagos*, lit., flesh-eating; *sark-*, fr. *sark-*, *sarx* + *phagēin* to eat — more at **BAKSHESH**] 1 *obs*: a limestone used among the Greeks for coffins and held to disintegrate the flesh of bodies deposited in it 2: a stone coffin

SAR-cop-tic \-'sār-'kɔp-tik/ *adj* [L. *Sarcoptes*, genus of mites, fr. *sark-* + *Gk koptein* to cut — more at **CAPOIN**]: mange caused by mites (genus *Sarcoptes*) burrowing in the skin esp. of the head and face

SAR-cus \-'sār-'kʊs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of muscle tissue; **FLESHY**

SARD \-'sɑrd/ *n* [F. *sarde*, fr. L. *sardā*]: a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony classed by some as a variety of carnelian

SARDAR *var* of **SIRDAR**

SAR-dine \-'sār-'dɪn/ *n* [ME, fr. L. (*lapis*) *sardinus*, fr. Gk. *sardinios* sard, lit., stone of Sardis; ancient city in Asia Minor] **SARD**

SAR-dine \-'sār-'dɪn/ *n*, pl. **SARDINES** also **SARDINE** [ME *sardine*, fr. MF *sardine*, fr. L. *sardinā*] 1: any of several small or immature clupeid fishes; esp: the young of the European pilchard (*Sardinia pilchardus*) when of a size suitable for preserving for food 2: any of various small fishes (esp. *Sardinia*) resembling the true sardines or similarly preserved for food

SAR-din-ial \-'sār-'dɪn-ē-əl/, 'dɪn-'yən/ *n* 1: a native or inhabitant of Sardinia 2: the Romance language of central and southern Sardinia — **SARDINIAN** *adj*

SAR-dios \-'sār-'dɪ-əs/ *n*, LL, fr. (*lapis*) *sardinus*, fr. Gk. *sardios* (*lithos*), lit., stone of Sardis]: **SARD**

SAR-don-ic \-'sār-'dɒn-ik/ *adj* [F. *sardonique*, fr. Gk. *sardonios*] — BITTER, MOCKING — **SAR-don-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

SAR-donyx \-'sār-'dɒn-iks/ also 'sār-'nɒn/ *n* [ME *sardonix*, fr. L. *sardonium*, fr. Gk. *sardon* having parallel layers of sard] 1: a gemstone

SAR-gas-so \-'sār-'gæs-'sɔ/ *n* [Fr. *sargasso*] 1: GULFSTREAM 2: a mass of floating vegetation; esp. sargassums

SAR-gas-um \-'gæs-'əm/ *n* [NL, fr. ISV *sargasso*] — any of a genus (*Sargassum*) of brown algae having a branching thallus with lateral growths differentiated as leafy segments, air bladders, or spore-bearing structures — **SARGASSUM** *adj*

SAR-ge \-'sɑr-ŋ/ *n* [by shortening & alter.]: SERGEANT

SAR-i or **SAR-ree** \-'sār-ē/ *n* [Hindi *sārī*, fr. Skt. *sārī*]: a garment of Hindu women that consists of yards of lightweight cloth draped so that one end forms a skirt and the other a head or shoulder covering

(*Sarracenia* of the family Sarraceniaceae, the pitcher-plant family) comprising insectivorous bog herbs of eastern N. America with pitcher-shaped or tubular leaves having an arched or hooded flap at the apex

SAR-sā-pa-ril-la \-'sār-'sə-'pə-'rɪ-lə-, 'sār-'sə-'pə-'rɪ-lə-/ *n* [Sp. *zarzaparrilla*] 1: any of various tropical American smilaxes 2: the dried roots of a sarsaparilla plant used as a flavoring 2: a sweetened carbonated beverage similar to root beer with the predominant flavor from birch oil and sassafras

SAR-to-ri-al \-'sār-'tō-ri-əl/, 'sār-'tō-ri-əl/ *adj* [L. *sartori*]: of or relating to a tailor or tailored clothes — **SAR-to-ri-al-ly** \-'tō-ri-əl-ē/ *adv*

SAR-to-ri-um \-'sār-'tō-ri-əm/, 'tō-ri-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L. *sartor* tailor, fr. *sartus*, pp. of *sarcire* to mend — more at **EXORCISE**]: a muscle that crosses the front of the thigh obliquely, assists in rotating the leg to the position assumed in sitting like a tailor, and in man is the longest muscle

SAR-um \-'sār-əm/, 'sər-ə/ *adj* [SARUM, old borough near Salisbury, England]: of or relating to the Roman rite as modified in Salisbury and used in England, Wales, and Ireland before the Reformation

SASH \-'sæʃ/ *n* [Ar. *shāsh* muslin]: any of various bands worn about the waist or over one shoulder as a dress accessory or the emblem of an order

SASH *pl* **sash** also **sashes** [prob. modif. of F. *châssis* chassis (taken as pl.)]: the framework in which panes of glass are set in a window

SASHAY \-'sæʃ-'shē-, sɪ-'v/ [alter. of *chassé*] 1: **CHASSÉ** 2: **WALK, GLIDE, GO** 3: to strut or move about in an ostentatious or conspicuous manner 4: to proceed or move in a diagonal or sideways manner

SASS \-'sæs/ [by alter.] 1: **CHASSÉ** 2: **TRIP, EXCURSION**

SAS-ka-toon \-'sæ-'kə-'tu:n/ *n* [Saskatchewan, Saskatchewan, Canada]: JUNEBERRY; esp: a shrubby western Juneberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*) with sweet usu. purple fruit

SASS \-'sæs/ *n* [back-formation fr. *sassy*]: **BACK TALK**

SASSY \-'sæ-si/ *adj* [by alter.] 1: **CHASSÉ** 2: **TRIP, EXCURSION**

SAS-sa-ni-an \-'sæ-'sə-'ni-ən/ *n* [L. *Sassanid*]: a tall eastern N. American tree (*Sassafras albidum*) of the laurel family with mucilaginous twigs and leaves 2: the dried root bark of the sassafras used esp. as a diaphoretic or flavoring agent

SAS-sa-ni-ān or **SAS-sā-ni-ān** \-'sæ-'sə-'ni-ən/, 'sə-'sā-/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of the Sassanid dynasty of ancient Persia or its art or architecture

SASSANIAN or **SASSANID** *n*: **SASSANID**

SAS-sa-nid \-'sæ-'sə-'ni-d/, 'sə-'ni-/ *n* [NL *Sassanidae* Sassanid, fr. *Sassan*, founder of the dynasty]: a member of a dynasty of Persian kings of the 3d to 7th centuries — **SASSANID** *adj*

SASSY \-'sæ-si/ *adj* [by alter.] 1: **CHASSÉ** 2: **TRIP, EXCURSION**

SASSY \-'sæ-si/ *adj* [by alter.] 1: SAUCY

SAS-sy bark \-'sæ-'sɪ-'bɑrk/ *n* [Sassy sassafras, prob. of African origin; akin to Ewe *sas* African oak]: sassafras bark formerly used locally as an ordeal poison

SAT *past of* **STR**

SAT-an \-'sæt-'ən/ *n* [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Gk. fr. Heb. *šāṭan*]: DEVIL 1: **SAT-an-ic** \-'sæt-'ən-ik/, 'sə-'d-/ *adj* — **SAT-an-i-cal-ly** \-'i-k(-ə)-lē/ *adv*

SAT-ang \-'sæt-'ɪŋ/ *n* [Thai *sātān*]: **see bahit** at **MONEY** table

SAT-an-ism \-'sæt-'ən-'ɪz-əm/ *n*, alter. *sat*: 1: innate wickedness 2: obsession with or affinity for evil; *specif*: a reputed Parisian cult of Satan in the 1890s marked by the travesty of Christian rites — **SAT-an-ist** \-'n-ə-st/ *n*, often *cap*

SATCh-el \-'sætch-'əl/ *n* [ME *satchel*, fr. MF, fr. L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus* bag — more at **SACK**]: a small bag often with a shoulder strap

SATe \-'sæt/, 'sət/ *archaic past of* **SIT**

SATe \-'sæt/ *vi* [prob. by shortening & alter. fr. *satiate*] 1: to cloy with overabundance; **GLUT** 2: to appease (as a thirst or violent emotion) by indulging to the full **syn** see **SATIATE**

SAT-ile \-'sæt-'ɪ-lē-, 'sæ-/ *n* [alter. of *saturn*]: a smooth durable lustrous fabric usu. made of cotton or rayon weave

SAT-ellite \-'sæt-'ɪ-lɪ-tē/ *n* [ME, fr. L. *satellit-*, *satelles* attendant] 1: a hired agent or obsequious follower; MINION, SYCOPHANT 2: a celestial body orbiting another of larger size 3: a man-made object or vehicle intended to orbit the earth, the moon, or another celestial body 4: someone or something attendant, subordinate, or dependent **syn** see **FOLLOWER** — **SAT-ellite** *adj*

SAT-tem \-'sæt-'əm/ *adj* [Av. *sātəm* hundred; fr. the fact that its initial sound derived fr. an alveolar fricative] is the representative of an Indo-European stem meaning HUNDRED; of, relating to, or constituting a unit of 100 — **SAT-tem-ful** *adj*

SAT-ta \-'sæt-'tə/ *n* [Indo-European; *sat* + *ta*]; the palatal stops became in prehistoric times palatal or alveolar fricatives — compare **CENTUM**

SAT-i \-'sæt-/ *n*, *ē*, *ē*, *ē* *var* of **SUTTEE**

SAT-i-ble \-'sæt-'ɪ-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being appeased or satisfied

SAT-i-ly \-'sæt-'ɪ-ē/ *adv*: **SATED**

SAT-i-tate \-'sæt-'ɪ-tət/ *n* [L. *satiatus*, pp. of *satiare*, fr. *satis* enough — more at **SAO**] 1: to satisfy fully 2: **GLUT, SATIATE** — **SAT-i-ta-tion** \-'sæt-'ɪ-tə-'ʃən/ *n*

SYN SATIATE, SATI, SUREFIT, CLOY, PALL, GLUT, GORGE mean to fill to satiety. **SATIATE** and **SATE** may sometimes imply only complete satisfaction but more often suggest repletion that has destroyed interest or desire; **SUREFIT** implies a nauseating repletion; **CLOY** stresses the resulting disgust or boredom of such surfeiting; **PALL** emphasizes the loss of power to stimulate interest or appetite; **GLUT** implies overfeeding or overeating; **GORGE** suggests glutting to the point of bursting or choking

SAT-i-tety \-'sæt-'ɪ-tē-ē/ also 'sæt-'ɪ-tē-/ *n* [MF *satiété*, fr. L. *satieta-*, *satiatus*, fr. *satis*] 1: FULLNESS, SUREFIT 2: the revulsion or disgust of overindulgence or excess

SAT-i-ty \-'sæt-'ɪ-ti-/ *n*, MF]: a fabric in satin weave with lustrous face and dull back wove of fiber (as of silk) — **SATIN** *adj*

SAT-in-ēt \-'sæt-'n-ēt/ *n* 1: a thin silk satin or imitation satin 2: a variation of satin weave used in making satinet

scab-by \ˈskɑ-bi-ə/ *adj* 1 *a*: covered with or full of scabs (~ skin) *b*: diseased with scab (~ animal) (~ potato) 2: MEAN, CONTEMPIBLE (a ~ trick)

scab-ies \ˈskɑ-bē-ēz/ *n, pl* scabies [L]: itch or mange esp. with exudative crusts — *scab-iet-ic* \ˈskɑ-bē-ē-t-ik/ *adj*

scabi-ol-ous \ˈskɑ-bē-ō-ləs, ˈskɑ-bē-, -zə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. family with small flowers] 1: any of a genus (*Scabiosa*) of herbs of the teasel family with small flowers 2: a plant resembling a teasel

scabi-ous \ˈskɑ-bē-əs, ˈskɑ-bē-ē/ *n* [ME *scabiose*, fr. ML *scabiosa*, fr. L, fem. of *scabiosus*, *skab-ē-1*] 1: SCABIOSA 2: any of several figan-banes (genus *Eriogonum*)

scal-ions *adj* [*scabiosus*, fr. *scabies*] 1: SCABBY 2: *adj*, of relating to, or like scab (~ eruptions)

scab-rous \ˈskɑ-b-rəs/ *adj* [*scabr-*, *scaber* rough, scurfy; akin to L *scabies* mange — more at SCAB] 1: DIFFICULT, KNOTTY (a ~ problem) 2: rough to the touch 3: SCALY, SCURFY

scal-try \ˈskɑ-ˌtri/ *n*: dealing with suggestive, indecent, or scandalous themes & ALLUSIVE ~ EQUALITY *syn* see ROUGH — *scab-rous-ly adv* — *scab-rous-ness n*

scald \ˈskɑld/ *n, pl* scald also scalds [origin unknown]: any of several carangid fishes

scald *n* [prob. alter. of E dial. *scald* a multitude, fr. *scald*] 1: a large number or quantity 2: *a*: a great abundance (~ of money) *b*: (assumed) VL *cataloqum*, IRREG, fr. GK *κατα- cata-* + L *folo* tower] 1 *a*: a temporary or movable platform for workmen, bricklayers, painters, or miners) to stand or sit on when working at a height above floor or ground *b*: a platform on which a criminal is executed (as by hanging or beheading) *c*: any platform at a height above ground or floor level 2: a supporting framework

scal-folding \-fɔld-ɪŋ/ *n*: a system of scaffolds; also: materials for scaffolds

scald-ilo-ous \ˈskɑld-ɪ-ō-ləs, -yo-ˌləs/ *n* [It. lit., lit. of chip] 1: an imitation of a natural marble consisting of finely ground experimental mixed with glue

scal-able \ˈskɑ-lə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being scaled

scald-ade \ˈskɑ-ˌlɑd-, ˌlɑd/ or scald-a-ade \-lɑd-(-lɔ-, -lɑd-/ *n* [obs. L *scaldada*, fr. *scaldare* to scald, fr. *scaldia* ladder, staircase, fr. LL — more at SCALE] *archaic*; ESCALADE

scal-age \ˈskɑ-lɪj/ *n*: 1: an allowance or percentage by which something (as listed weights, bulks, or prices of goods) is scaled down to compensate for loss (as by shrinkage) 2: the act of scaling in weight, quantity, or dimensions 3: the amount that logs or timber scale

scald-lar \ˈskɑ-lər/ *adj* [L *scalaris*, fr. *scalae* stairs, ladder — more at SCALE] 1: arranged like a ladder; GRADUATED (~ chain of authority) (~ cells) 2 *a*: that can be represented by a point on a scale *b*: of or relating to a scalar or scalar product (~ multiplication)

scaldar *n*: 1: a real number rather than a vector 2: a quantity (as mass or time) that has a magnitude describable by a real number and no direction

scald-er \ˈskɑ-lər/ *adj*, *fr.* *scald-*, *scald-* *n* [NL specific epithet], fr. L, neut. of *scalaris*, fr. the barred pattern on its body] 1: a black and silver laterally compressed So. American cichlid fish (*Pterophyllum scalare*) popular in aquariums

scald-lar-i-form \ˈskɑ-ˌlɑr-ə-ˌfɔrm/ *n* [NL *scalariformis*, fr. L *scalaris* — *-i-formis* -i-form]; resembling a ladder esp. in having transverse bars or markings like the rounds of a ladder (~ cells in plates)

scal-ar prod-uct *n*: a real number that is the product of the lengths of two vectors and the cosine of the angle between them — called also *dot product*, *inner product*

scal-at-ion \ˈskɑ-l-ɪ-shən/ *n* [Pscald]: LEPIDOSIS

scal-a-wag \ˈskɑ-l-ɪ-wæg/ *n* [origin unknown] 1: an animal of little value because of its small size, smallness, or age 2: SCAMP, REPROBATE 3: a white Southerner acting as a representative in the time of reconstruction after the Civil War

scald \ˈskɔld/ *v* [ME *scalden*, fr. ON *escaldar*, fr. LL *excaldare* to wash in warm water, fr. L *ex-* + *calidus*, *calda* warm water, fr. fem. of *calidus* warm — more at CALDRON] *v* 1: to burn with hot liquid or steam 2 *a*: to subject to the action of boiling water or steam *b*: to bring to a temperature just below the boiling point 3: SCORCH ~ *vi* 1: to scald something 2: to become scalded

scald *n*: 1: an injury to the body caused by scalding 2: an act or process of scalding 3 *a*: a burn or scald marked esp. by discoloration suggesting injury by heat *b*: a burning and browning of plant tissues resulting from high temperatures or high temperature and intense light

scald *adj* [scald + -ed] 1 *archaic*: SCABBY, SCURFY 2 *archaic*: SCALY, CONTEMPIBLE (~-tongues)

scald *v* of SKALD

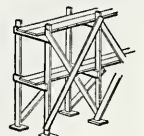
scald \ˈskɔld/ *adj*: SCALDED

scald-ing *adj* 1: causing the sensation of scalding or burning 2: BOILING 3: SCORCHING, ARDENT (the ~ sun) 4: BITING, SCATHING (a series of ~ editorials)

scald \ˈskɔld/ *n* [ME, bowl, scale of a balance fr. ON *skál*; akin to OE *skel* shell, more at SCALE] 1 *a*: either pan or tray of a balance *b*: a beam that is supported freely in the center and has two pans of equal weight suspended from its ends — *usu.* used in pl. 2: an instrument or machine for weighing

scale *v*: to weigh in scales ~ *vi*: to have a specified weight on scales

scale *n* [ME, fr. MF *escala*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *scalu* shell, husk — more at SHELL] 1 *a*: a small, flattened, rigid, and definitely circumscribed plate forming part of the external body covering esp. of a fish *b*: a small thin plate suggesting a fish scale (~ of mica) *c*: a scale on the wings of a butterfly *d*: a scale covering a reptile animal 2: a small thin dry lamina shed (as in many skin diseases) from the skin 3: a thin coating, layer, or incrustation: *a*: a black scaly coating of oxide (as magnetic oxide) forming on the surface of iron when heated for processing *b*: a similar coating forming on other metals 4 *a*: a modified leaf protecting a seed plant



scald 1a

bud before expansion *b*: a thin, membranous, chafy, or woody bract 5 *a*: one of the small overlapping *usu.* metal pieces forming the outer surface of scale armor *b*: SCALE ARMOR 6 *a*: SCALE INSECT *b*: SCALE WITH OR WITHOUT STAIRS *c*: SCALE BY SCALE ISOSETS — scaled \ˈskɔld/ *adj* — scale-less \ˈskɑ-lɪ-ləs/ *adj*

scalp *v* 1: to remove the scale or scales from (as by scraping) (~ a fish) 2: to take off in thin layers or scales 3: to form scale or to throw (as a thin flat stone) so that the edge cuts the air or so that it is as if it were a stone 4: to separate and come off in scales; FLAKE 2: to shed scales (*scaling skin*) 3: to become encrusted with scale

scalp *n* [ME, fr. LL *scala* ladder, staircase, fr. L *scalpe*, pl., stairs, range, ladder; akin to L *scandere* to climb — more at SCAN] 1 *a*: *obs.* LATER *b*: *obs.* 1: a series of stairs *c*: *archaic*: a means of ascent 2: a graduated series of musical tones ascending or descending in order of pitch according to a specified scheme of their intervals 3: something graduated esp. when used as a measure or unit of length or space marked by lines and used to measure distance or to register something (as the height of the mercury in a thermometer) *b*: a divided line on a map or chart indicating the length used to represent a larger unit of measure (as an inch to a mile) *c*: an instrument consisting of a strip (as of wood, plastic, or metal) with one or more sets of spaces graduated according to its surface for measuring or laying off distances or dimensions 4: a graduated series or scheme of rank or order 5: a proportion between two sets of dimensions (as between those of a drawing and its original) 6: a graded series of tests or of performances used in rating individual intelligence or achievement — *scale adj*

scalp *v* 1 *a*: to attack with or take by means of scaling ladders (~ a castle wall) *b*: to climb up or reach by means of a ladder *c*: to reach the highest point of; SURMOUNT 2 *a*: to arrange in a graduated series (1): to measure by or as if by a scale (2): to measure or estimate the sound content of (as logs) *c*: to pattern, make, regulate, set, or estimate according to some rate or standard ~ *vi* 1: to climb by or as if by a ladder (firemen given the command to ~) 2: to rise in a graduated series (windows *scaling* beside a stairway) 3: MEASURE *syn* see ASCEND

scale *n* 1 *obs.* ESCALADE 2: an estimate of the amount of sound lumber in logs or standing timber

scale armor *n*: armor made of small metallic scales on leather or cloth

scale-down \ˈskɑ-ˌdaʊn/ *n*: a reduction according to a fixed ratio (a ~ of debts)

scale insect *n*: any of numerous small but very prolific homopterous insects (esp. family Coccidae) including various economic pests and having winged males, degenerated scale-covered females similar to the scale plant, and young that suck the juices of plants — compare COCHINEAL, LAC

scale leaf *n*: a modified *usu.* small and scaly leaf (as a bud scale or bract or the leaf of cypress)

scale-like \ˈskɑ-ˌliːk/ *adj*: resembling a scale (~ design); *specif*: reduced to a minute appressed element resembling a scale (~ scale moss)

scale moss *n*: a foliose hepatic or liverwort

scale-plate \ˈskɑ-ˌplæt/ *n*: a graduated scale, fr. GK *skálēnos*, lit., uneven; akin to GK *skolios* crooked — more at CYLINDER] of a triangle; having the sides unequal

scalp-pan \ˈskɑp-pæn/ *n*: a pan of a scale for weighing

scal-er \ˈskɑ-lər/ *n*: 1: one that scales 2: an electronic device that operates a recorder after a specified number of impulses appearing too rapidly for individual recording

scalp-tail \ˈskɑp-ˌtɑɪl/ *n*: a rodent (genus *Anomalurus*) with horny scales under the base of the tail

scale-up \ˈskɑ-ˌlʊp/ *n*: an increase according to a fixed ratio (a ~ of wages)

scal-i-ness \ˈskɑ-l-ɪ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being scaly

scall \ˈskɔl/ *n* [ME, fr. ON *skalli* bald head]: a scurf or scabby disorder (as of the scalp)

scallion \ˈskɔl-ɪ-ən/ *n* [ME *scalion*, fr. AF *scalun*, fr. (assumed) VL *escalon*, fr. L *escalon* (*caepa*) onion of Ascalon, fr. fem. of *ascalonus* of Ascalon, fr. *Ascalon*, *Ascalo* Ascalon, seaport in southern Palestine] 1: SHALLOT 2: LEK 3: an onion forming a thick basal portion without a bulb; also: GREEN ONION

scallop \ˈskɔl-əp/ *n* [ME *scallop*, fr. MF *escalope* shell, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *schelpe* shell] 1 *a*: any of many marine bivalve mollusks (family Pectinidae) with the shell radially ribbed and the edge undulated that swim by opening and closing the valves of the adductor muscle of a scallop as an article of food *b*: a scallop or valve or other sharply shaped part of a shell 3: one of a continuous series of circle segments or angular projections forming a border 4: CYMLING 5 [F *escalope*, *perh.* fr. E *scallop*, fr. its being served curled like a scallop-shell valve]: a thin slice of boneless meat

scallop *v* 1 [escalop fr. earlier *escalop* scallop shell, alter. (influenced by MF *escalope* shell) of *scallop*]: to bake in a sauce *usu.* covered with seasoned bread or cracker crumbs (~ potatoes) 2 *a*: to shape, cut, or finish in scallops *b*: to form scallops in ~ *vi* 1: to flutter or dredge scallops

scallop *n* 1: a scallop

scal-lop-pi-ri \ˈskɔl-ə-pi-ˌri/ *n* [modif. of It *scalloppine*]: thin slices of meat (as veal) sautéed or coated with flour and fried

scal-ly-wag \ˈskɑ-l-ɪ-wæg/ *var* of SCALAWAG

scal-lo-gram \ˈskɑ-l-ɪ-gram/ *n* [ME *scalawag* + *-o-* + *-gram*]: an arrangement of letters, figures, or symbols of a psychological test in ascending order of difficulty (analysis by ~)

scalp \ˈskɔlp/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to ON *skálp* sheath; akin to MD *schelpe* shell] 1 *a*: the part of the integument of the human head *usu.* covered with hair *b*: the corresponding part of a lower animal or form *c*: a part of the human scalp with attached hair cut or torn from an enemy as a token of victory by Indian warriors of No. America *b*: a trophy of victory 3 *chiefly* Scot: a projecting mass of bare ground or rock

scalp *v* 1 *a*: to deprive of the scalp *b*: to remove an upper or better part of the scalp from a scalp *c*: to remove foreign materials or to separate out coarser grades 3 *a*: to buy and sell so as to make small quick profits (~ stocks) (~ grain) *b*: to obtain and resell at greatly increased prices ~ *vi* 1: to take scalps 2 *a*: to profit by slight market fluctuations *b*: to scalp tickets — *scalp-er n*

ab out; o kitten; or further; a back; á bake; á cot, cart; j joke; ñ sing; ó flow; ó flaw; ói coin; th thin; th thin;

au out; ch chin; o less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ú foot; ú foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

scarfin \ˈskɑr-fɪn\ *n* | **TIENIN**
scarf-pin \ˈskɑr-fɪn\ *n* | [**scarf**] | **EPIDERMIS**; *esp*: that forming the cuticle of a nail
scarf-ification \ˈskɑr-fɪ-keɪ-zən, -skər-*n* | **1**: the act or process of scarfing **2**: a mark or marks made by scarfing
scarf-i-fer \ˈskɑr-ə-fɪ(-)ər, -skər-*n* | **1**: one that scarifies
scar-i-ly \-lɪ | **MF** *scarifier*, *fr*: **LL** *scarificare*, alter. of **L** *scarifare*, *fr*: **Gk** *skariphasthai* to scratch an outline, sketch ~ more at **scar** **1**: **to** make scratches or small cuts in (as the skin) **2**: **to** irritate or vaccinate **3**: **to** lacerate the feelings of; **FLAY** **3**: **to** break up and loosen the surface of (as a field or road) **4**: **to** cut or soften the wall of (a hard seed) to hasten germination
scar-i-ous \ˈskɑr-əs, -skər-*əd* | [**NL** *scariousus*]; **dry** and membranous in texture (as a tract)
scar-la-ti-na \ˈskɑr-lə-ti-ə | **n** | [**NL**, *fr*: **ML** *scarlata* *scarlet*] | **SCARLET FEVER** ~ **scar-la-ti-nal** \-tɪ-nəl *adj*
scar-less \ˈskɑr-ləs *adj* | having or lacking no scar
ˈscar-let \ˈskɑr-lət | [**ME** *scarlet*, *scarlet*, *fr*: **OF** or **ML**; **OF** *scarlatia*, *fr*: **Per** *sagallā*, a kind of rich cloth] | **scarlet cloth or clothes** **2**: **fr**: the use of the word in **Isa** 1:18 & **Rev** 17:1-6 (AV); **WHORISH**; **also**; **FLAGRANT**
scarlet fever *n*: an acute contagious febrile disease caused by a hemolytic streptococcus and characterized by inflammation of the throat, a rash, and a swollen, generalized tonsillitis, and a red rash
scarlet letter *fr*: the novel *Scarlet Letter* (1850) by Nathaniel Hawthorne; **a** scarlet **A** worn as a punitive mark of adultery
scarlet runner *n*: a tropical American high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus coccineus*) with large bright red flowers and red-and-black seeds grown widely as an ornamental and in Great Britain as a preferred food bean
scarlet sage *n*: any of several red-flowered salvias
ˈscarp \ˈskɑrp | **n** | [**IT** *scarpa*] **1**: the inner side of a ditch below the parapet of a fortification **2**: **a**: a line of cliffs produced by faulting or erosion **b**: a low steep slope along a beach caused by wave erosion
ˈscarp w: **to** cut down vertically or **to** a steep slope
ˈscar-pore \ˈskɑr-pɔr | *vi* | [**perh.** *fr*: **L** *scappare*, *fr*: (assumed) **VL** *escappare* ~ more at **ESCAPE**] **Brit**: **to** run away
ˈscar-ry \ˈskɑr-ɪ *adj* | [**scar**] | characterized by bare and rugged projections of rock
ˈscarry *adj* | [**scar**] | bearing marks of wounds: **SCARRED**
ˈscar-y \ˈskɑr-ɪ | *vb* | [**ME** *skarten*, alter. of *scraten*] **chiefly Scot** | **SCRATCH**, **SCRAPE**
ˈscart *n*, **chiefly Scot** | **SCRATCH**, **MARK**; *esp*: one made in writing
scar tissue *n*: the connective tissue forming a scar and composed chiefly of fibroblasts in recent scars and largely of dense collagenous fibers in old scars
scarier *also* **scary** \ˈskeɪ(ə)-rɪ, -skɑ(ə)-rɪ *adj* | **scarier**; **scariest** **1**: causing fright; **ALARMING** **2**: easily scared: **TIMID** **3**: **SCARED**, **FRIGHTENED** (~ feeling)
ˈscat \ˈskæt | **vi** | **scat-led**; **scat-ting** \ˈskæt, -ɪŋ | **interj.** | **to** drive away **a cat** **1**: **to** go away quickly ~ often used interjectionally **2**: **to** scold away an animal (as a cat) **2**: **to** move fast; **SCOOT**
ˈscat n | [**perh.** *imit.*] | **1**: jazz singing with nonsense syllables
ˈscat w: **scat-led**; **scat-ting**: **to** improvise nonsense syllables to an instrumental accompaniment; **sing scat**
scat- or **scato-** *comb form* | [**Gk** *skato-*, *fr*: *skat*, *skōr*; *akin* to **OE** *scætan* *dung*, *L* *muscerda* mouse dropping]; **ordure** (*scatology*)
scat-back \ˈskæt-ˌbæk | [**scat** + **back**] | a backfield player in football who is an esp. fast and elusive runner
ˈscathe \ˈskæθ, *dial* also *ˈskæth*, *ˈskæth* | [**ME** *skathe*, *fr*: **ON** *skathi*; *akin* to **OE** *scætha* injury, **Gk** *askēthēs* unharmed]; **HARM**, **INJURY** ~ **scathe-less** \-ləs *adj*
ˈscathe w **1**: **to** do harm **to**; **INJURE**; *specif*: **SCORCH**, **SEAR** **2**: **to** assult with withering denunciation
ˈscath-ing \ˈskæθ-ɪŋ | *adj* | **bitterly severe** (~ rebuke) ~ **scath-ingly** \-lɪŋ-*lɪ* *adv*
scat-o-log-i-cal \ˈskæt-ɪ-ˈlɔj-*kəl* *adj* | **of** or relating to excrement or *scatology*
ˈscat-to-log-ey \ˈskɑ-tə-lɔj-ə-jɪ, -skɑ-*n* | **n**: the study of excrement **2**: interest in or treatment of obscene matters *esp*, in literature
ˈscat-toph-a-gous \ˈskɑ-tɒf-ə-ɡəs *adj* | [**Gk** *skatophagos*, *fr*: *skat*, *skā* + *phagos* -phagous]; **habitually feeding on dung** (as a beetle); **COPROPHAGOUS**
scatt \ˈskæt | [**ON** *skatt*, *akin* to **OE** *scæt* property, money, a small coin] **archaic**; **TAX**, **TRIBUTE**
ˈscat-ter \ˈskæt-ər | *vb* | [**ME** *scateren*] *w* | **archaic**: **to** fling away heedlessly **2**: **to** scatter **3**: **to** cause **to** separate widely **b**: **to** cause **to** vanish **3**: **to** distribute irregularly **4**: **to** sow broadcast **5**: **to** scatter **6**: **to** reflect irregularly and diffusely **b**: **to** diffuse or disperse (a beam of radiation) **6**: **to** divide into ineffectual small portions **7**: **to** separate and go in various directions **8**: **to** occur or fall randomly at random ~ **scat-ter-er** \-ər-*ər* *n* ~ **scat-ter-ing-ly** \-ɪŋ-*lɪ* *adv*
SYN **SCATTER**, **DISPERSE**, **DISSIPATE**, **DISPEL** mean **to** cause **to** separate or break up. **SCATTER** implies a force that drives parts or units in many directions. **DISPERSE** implies a force that disperses and a complete breaking up of a mass or group; **DISSIPATE** stresses complete disintegration or dissolution and final disappearance; **DISPEL** stresses a driving away or getting rid of as if by scattering.
ˈscatterer *n* **1**: the act of scattering **2**: a small supply or number irregularly distributed or scattered about **3**: the state or extent of being scattered; *specif*: **DISPERSION**
ˈscatter-brain \-brɛn | *n*: a giddy heedless person; **FILIBERTINE**
ˈscatter-brained \-brænd | *adj*
ˈscatter-good \-gʊd | *n*: a wasteful person; **SPENDTHRIFT**
ˈscat-ter-ing *n* **1**: an act or process in which something scatters or is scattered; something scattered; *esp*: **a** small number or quantity interspersed here and there (as of visitors)
ˈscattering *adj* **1**: going in various directions **2**: found or placed far apart and in no order **3**: divided among many or several (~ votes) ~ **scat-ter-ing-ly** \-lɪŋ-*lɪ* *adv*
ˈscat-ter-pin *n*: a small pin used as jewelry and worn *usu.* in groups of two or more on a woman's dress

scatter rug *n*: a rug of such a size that several can be used (as to fill vacant places) in a room
ˈscalp \ˈskɑlp | *n*, *pl* **scalps** or **scamps** | [**perh.** alter. of *scalp* (bed of shellfish); *fr*: its fondness for shellfish] | any of several diving devices (genus *Aplysia*)
scav-enge \ˈskæv-ɪŋ | *vb* | [**back-formation** from *fr. scavenger*] **1**: **to** clean away dirt or refuse from **CLEANSE** (~ a street) **b**: **to** feed on (dirt or refuse) **2**: **a**: **to** remove (burned gases) from the cylinder of an internal combustion engine after a working stroke **b**: **to** clean and purify (metals or metal) by taking out foreign elements **3**: **to** union **3**: **to** salvage from discarded or refuse material; *also*: **to** salvage usable material from ~ *vi*: **to** work or act as a scavenger
scav-en-ger \-ŋ-ər | *n* | alter. of earlier *scavager*, *fr*: **ME** *scavager* *colporteur*; **to** sell on goods sold by nonresident merchants; *fr*: **GNIF** *skawage* toll on goods sold by nonresident merchants; *fr*: **GNIF** *escavage* imposition **1** **chiefly Brit**: a person employed **to** remove dirt and refuse from streets **2**: one that scavenges; *as*: **a**: a garbage collector **b**: **JUNKMAN** **c**: a chemically active substance acting **to** make innocuous or remove an undesirable substance **3**: an organism that feeds habitually on refuse or carrion
scen-ar-i-ol \ˈsɛn-ər-ɪ-ə, -ˈnɛr-, -ˈnɛr-*n* | [**fr**: **L** *scenarium*, *fr*: *scena* stage] **1**: **a**: an outline or synopsis of a play; *esp*: a plot outline used by actors of the commedia dell'arte **b**: the book of an actor's part **2**: **SCENARIUM** **3**: **SHOOTING SCRIPT**
ˈscen-ar-ist \-ˈnɑr-ɪst, -ˈnɛr-, -ˈnɛr-*n* | **a** writer of scenarios
ˈscene \ˈsɛn-ɪ | *alter.* of *scēna*] **to** rise or heave upward under the influence of a natural force (as on a wave)
ˈscene *n* **1**: the upward movement of a pitching ship **2**: the lift of a wave; **3**: **SCENIC**
ˈscene \ˈsɛn | [**MF**, *stage*, *fr*: **L** *scena*, *scæna*, *fr*: **Gk** *skēnē* temporary shelter, tent, building forming the background for a dramatic performance, stage; *akin* to **Gk** *skia* shadow ~ more at **SHINE**] **1**: one of the subdivisions of a play: *as*: **a**: a division of an act or scene into two or more scenes in one place **b**: a single act or scene in a play **c**: a motion picture or television episode or sequence **2**: **a**: a stage setting **b**: a real or imaginary prospect suggesting a stage setting (a sylvan ~) (the painting ~) **3**: the place of an occurrence or action; **LOCAL** (~ of the crime) **4**: an exhibition of anger or indocorous behavior (make a ~)
ˈscene-ry \ˈsɛn-(ə)-rɪ | *n* **1**: the painted scenes or hangings and accessories used on a theater stage **2**: a picturesque view or landscape
ˈscene-shif-er \ˈsɛn-ʃɪf-ər | *n*: a worker who moves the scenes in a theater
ˈscene-steal-er \-stɪ-lər | *n*: an actor who skillfully or ostentatiously diverts attention to himself when he is not intended to be the center of attention
ˈscen-ic \ˈsɛn-ɪ-*k* | **scen-ic** *adj* **1**: of or relating to the stage, a stage setting, or stage representation **2**: of or relating to natural scenery **3**: representing graphically an action, event, or episode (as ~ bas-relief)
ˈscen-i-cal \-kəl | **scen-ic**; **scen-ic** *adj*: **SCENIC** ~ **scen-i-cal-ly** \-kəl-*lɪ* *adv*
ˈscen-i-cal-ly *adv* **1**: a miniature railway (as in an amusement park) with artificial scenery along its way
ˈscen-o-graph-ic \ˈsɛn-ŋ-ə-ˈgrɑf-ɪ-*k* | *adj* | **of** or relating to scenography
ˈscen-o-graph-i-cal-ly \-kəl-*lɪ* *adv*
ˈscen-o-graph-y \ˈsɛn-ŋ-ə-ˈgrɑf-ɪ-*n* | [**Gk** *skēnographia* painting of scenery, *fr*: *skēnographia* -graphy] | the art of perspective representation applied to the painting of stage scenery (as by the Greeks)
ˈsent \ˈsɛnt | *vb* | [**ME** *senten*, *fr*: **MF** *sentir* to feel, smell, *fr*: **L** *sentire* to perceive, feel ~ more at **SENSE**] **1**: **a**: **to** perceive by the senses **b**: **to** smell **b**: **to** meet **b**: **to** get or have an inkling of (~ trouble) **2**: **to** imbue or fill with odor ~ *vi*: **1**: **to** yield an odor of some specified kind (this ~s of sulfur); **also**: **to** bear indication or suggestions (the very air ~s of treachery) **2**: **to** use the nose in seeking or tracking prey
ˈscent \ˈsɛnt | *n*: the perfume from a substance that affect the sense of smell: *as*: **a**: an odor left by an animal on a surface passed over; *also: **a**: course of pursuit or discovery (throw one off the ~) **b**: a characteristic or particular odor; *esp*: one that is agreeable **2**: **a**: power of smelling; sense of smell (a keen ~) **b**: power of detection (a ~ for heaves) **3**: **INKLING**, **INTIMATION** (a ~ of trouble) **4**: **PERFUME** **5**: **bits** of paper dropped in the game of hare and hounds **6**: **a**: mixture prepared for use as a lure for an animal or fish **SYN** **SCENT**, **FRAGRANCE**, **SMELL**
ˈscent-ed *adj* | having scent: *as*: **a**: having the sense of smell **b**: **PERFUMED** **c**: having or exhaling a scent
ˈscent-less \ˈsɛnt-ləs | *adj* **1**: lacking the sense of smell **2**: emitting no odor **3**: holding no scent **b**: yielding no scent ~ **scent-less-ness** *n*
ˈscepter \ˈsɛp-*t*ər | [**ME** *sceptre*, *fr*: **OF** *ceptre*, *fr*: **L** *sceptrum*, *fr*: *scēptro* staff] | **1**: a scepter or staff **2**: a staff or baton borne by a sovereign as an emblem of authority **3**: a royal or imperial authority; **SOVEREIGNTY**
ˈscepter w | **scap-ter-ing** \-t(ə)-rɪŋ | **to** endow with the scepter in token of royal authority
ˈscep-tered \-təd | *adj* **1**: invested with a scepter or sovereign authority **2**: of or relating to a sovereign or to royalty
ˈsceptic \ˈsɛp-*t*ɪ-*k* | *n*: **SCPTIC** **var** of **SKEPTIC**
ˈsched-ul-ar \ˈskɛj-*d*-lər ~ **see** **next** | *adj* | **of** or relating to a schedule
ˈsched-ule \ˈʃɛd-(j)ū-*l* | *n*, *pl* **schedules**, *fr*: **MF**, *canad also *ˈʃɛd*, *Brit* *usu* | *ˈʃɛd*-*ju* | [**ON** *scēdula*, *fr*: **CE** *scēdula*, *fr*: **MF**, *scēd*, *paper*, *note*, *fr*: **LL** *scēdula* slip of paper, dim. of **L** *scēdula*, *scēda* sheet of papyrus, *fr*: (assumed) **Gk** *schēdē*; *akin* to **Gk** *schizein* to split ~ more at **SHEED**] **1**: **a** **obj**: a written document **b**: a statement of supplementary details appended to a legal or legislative document **2**: a written or printed list, catalog, or inventory; *also*: **TIME** **TABLE** **3**: **PROGRAM**, **PROPOSAL** **4**: **AGENDA**
ˈschedule w **1**: **a**: **to** place in a schedule **b**: **to** make a schedule of **2**: **to** appoint, assign, or designate for a fixed future time
ˈschee-lite \ˈʃi-*l*-(ə)-*l*ɪ-t | [**G** *scheelit*, *fr*: **Karl** **W.** *Scheele* 1786 *Sw* chemist]; **a** mineral, **CaWO₄** consisting of calcium tungstate that is a source of tungsten and its compounds**

ə about; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɒ flow; ɔ flow; o coin; th thin; ʌ this;

au out; ch chin; ɛ less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u foot; ʌ foot; y yet; yil few; yu furious; zh vision

Scheherazade \sha-her-'zād(-ə) \ n [G *Scheherazade*, fr. *Per Shirazād*]: the wife of the sultan of India and narrator of the tales in the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*

sche-ma \skē-mə \ n, pl **sche-ma-lia** \-mət-ə \ [Gk *schēmat-*, *schēma*]: a diagrammatic presentation; **OUTLINE**, **PLAN**; *specif* **DIAGRAM**

sche-matic \skē-'mat-ik \ adj [NL *schematicus*, fr. Gk *schēmat-*, *schēma*]: of or relating to a scheme or scheme; **DIAGRAMMATIC** — **schematic n** — **sche-mat-i-cal-ly** \-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

sche-ma-tism \skē-mə-'tiz-əm \ n: the disposition of constituents in a pattern according to a scheme; **DESIGN**; also: a particular systematic disposition of parts — **sche-ma-tist** \-mət-ist \ n

sche-ma-ti-zation \skē-mə-tə-'zā-shən \ n: an act or product of schematizing

sche-ma-tize \skē-mə-'tīz \ v [Gk *schēmatizein*, fr. *schēmat-*, *schēma*]: 1 to form or to form into a scheme or systematic arrangement; 2 to express or depict schematically

ischeme \iskēm \ n [L *schēmar*, *schēma* arrangement, figure, fr. Gk *schēmar*, *schēma*, fr. *echein* to have, hold, be in (such) a condition; akin to OE *sig* victory, *Sat sahate* he prevails] 1 a *arch* — a mathematical or astronomical diagram; 2 an instrumental figure; 3 a graphic sketch or outline; 4 a concise statement or table; **EPITOME** 3: a plan or program of action; *esp*: a crafty or secret one 4: a systematic or organized framework; **DESIGN**

SCHEM vt to form a scheme for ~ vi: to form plans; *also*: **FLOR**, **INTRIGUE** — **schem-er** n

schem-ing adj: given to forming schemes; *esp*: shrewdly devious and intriguing

scher-zan-dō \skert-'sā(-)dō \ adv (or MHG) [It, fr. verbal of *scherzare* to joke, cf. *scire* to know; akin to *OHG scherzen* to leap for joy, *skit*; to Gk *kakreō* to gambol (= more at **CARDINAL**)]: in sportive manner; **PLAYFULLY** — *used* as a direction in music indicating style and tempo (allegretto ~)

scher-zando \skē-'zā(-)dō \ n, pl **scherzos** or **scher-zo** \-zō \ n [It, joke, *scerzo* to gambol, *scerzo* a humorous or instrumental musical composition or movement common in quick triple time **Schick tesl** \shik- \ n [Bela *Schick* b1877 Am pediatrician]: a test by cutaneous injection of a diluted diphtheria toxin that causes an area of reddening and induration in a subject susceptible to diphtheria

schil-ler \shil-'ər \ n [G]: a bronzy iridescent luster (as of a mineral)

schill-ling \shil-'lɪŋ \ n [G, fr. *OHG skilling*, a gold coin — more at **SHILLING**] — **see** **MOG**, **TABLE**

schip-per-ke \ship-'ə-ke \ n, **schip-er** \-ər \ n [Flem. dim. of *schipper* skipper; fr. its use as a watchdog on boats — more at **SKIPPER**]: any of a Belgian breed of small stocky black dogs with fofy head and erect triangular ears

SCHISM \sīz-əm \ n [*theologians usu so*], \skiz-'ən \ n [ME *schisme*, fr. *schisme*, fr. L *schisma*, *schisma* fr. Gk *clēf*, division, fr. *schizein* to split — more at **SHEED**]: 1 **DIVISION**, **SEPARATION**; *also*: **DISCORD**, **DISHARMONY** 2 a: formal division or in separation from a church or religious body b: the offense of promoting schism

schis-mat-ic \s(k)iz-'mat-ik \ n: one who creates or takes part in schism

schismatic adj: of, relating to, or guilty of schism — **schis-mat-i-cal** \-i-kəl \ adv — **schis-mat-i-cal-ly** \-k(-ə)-lē \ adv

schis-ma-tist \s(k)iz-'mət-ist \ n [prob. fr. *schismotize*]: **SCHIS-MATIC**

schis-ma-tize \-mə-'tīz \ vi: to take part in schism; *esp*: to make a breach of union (as in the church) ~ *vr*: to induce into schism

SCHIST \shist \ n [F *schiste*, fr. L *schistos* (*lapis*), lit. fissile stone, fr. Gk *schistos* that may be split, fr. *schizein*]: a metamorphic crystalline rock, being a closely foliated structure and admitting of division along approximately parallel planes

schis-tose \shis-'tōs \ or **schis-tous** \-tōs \ adj: of or relating to schist

SCHIS-TO-SOME \shis-'tō-'səm, 'skis-'ən \ n [NL *Schistosoma*, genus name, fr. Gk *schistos* + *sōma* body — more at **SOMAT-**]: any of a genus (*Schistosoma*) of elongated trematode worms with the sexes separate that parasitize the blood vessels of birds and mammals and in man cause destructive schistosomiasis; *broadly*: a worm of the family (*Schistosomatidae*) that includes this genus — **schis-tosome** adj

SCHIS-TO-SO-MI-A-SIS \shis-tō-'sō-'mī-ə-'sēs, 'skis-'ən \ n [NL, fr. *Schistosoma*]: infestation with or disease caused by schistosomes; *specif*: a severe endemic disease of man in much of Asia, Africa, and So. America marked *esp*. by blood loss and tissue damage

SCHIZO or **schizo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *schizo-*, fr. *schizein* to split]: 1 split, cleft 2 characterized by or involving cleavage (*schizogenesis*) 3 schizophrenia (*schizophrenia*)

schizo \skit-'sō \ n: a schizophrenic individual

schizo-carp \skiz-'ə-'kärp, 'skit-'sə \ n [SV]: a dry compound fruit that splits at maturity into several indehiscent one-seeded carpels — **schizo-carp-ic** \skiz-'ə-'kär-'pik, 'skit-'sə \ adj — **schizo-carp-ous** \-pəs \ adj

schizo-gen-e-sis \skiz-'ō-'jē-n-'sēs, 'skit-'sō \ n [NL]: reproduction by fission

schiz-zo-g-o-ny \skiz-'zō-'gō-'nē, 'skit-'sō-'gō \ n [NL *schizogonia*, fr. *schizo-* + L *zōō*, *zōō* to produce, *gōnia* reproduction by multiple segmentation characteristic of sporozoans (as the malaria parasite)]

schiz-oid \skit-'sōid \ adj [SV]: characterized by, resulting from, or suggestive of a split personality — **schizoid n**

schizo-my-cete \skiz-'ō-'mī-'set, 'skit-'sə \ n [derivative of Gk *schizo-* *schizo-* + *mykēs* fungus, *mykē* to rot, *myc-*]: **BACTERIUM** — **schizo-my-cet-ous** \-('mī-'set-'sə \ adj

schiz-ont \skiz-'jnt, 'skit-'snt \ n [SV]: a multinucleate spore that reproduces by schizogony

schizo-phre-nic \skit-'sə-'frēn \ n [SV, prob. back-formation fr. *schizophrenia*]: **SCHIZOPHRENIC**

schizo-phre-nia \skit-'sə-'frē-nē-ə \ n [fren-'ēn \ n [NL]: a psychotic disorder characterized by loss of contact with environment and by disintegration of personality — **schizo-phre-nic** \-frē-nik \ adj or n

schizo-phyte \skiz-'ō-'fīt, 'skit-'sə-'fīt, 'skit-'sə \ n [derivative of Gk *schizo-* + *phuton* plant — more at **PLANT**]: any of a division (*Schizophyta*)

of plants comprising the blue-green algae and bacteria and characterized by unicellular or loosely colonial and often filamentous organization, by lack of an obvious nucleus, and by chiefly asexual reproduction — **schizo-phyte** \skiz-'ō-'fīt-ik, 'skit-'sə \ adj

schizo-pod \skiz-'ə-'pōd, 'skit-'sə \ n [derivative of Gk *schizo-* + *pōd* foot — more at **FOOT**]: any of various crustaceans (orders Mysidacea and Euphausiacea) with a soft carapace — **schizopod adj** — **schizop-o-dous** \skit-'ip-'ə-dəs, 'skit-'sāp- \ adj

schizo-thy-mia \skit-'sə-'thī-mē-ə \ n [NL]: a schizoid tendency or temperament remaining within the bounds of normality — **schizo-thy-mic** \-thī-'mīk \ adj

SCHLIE-MIL \shī-'mē'ō \ n [Yiddish *shlumieli*] *slang*: an unlucky bungler; **CHUMP**

schlie-ren \shīr-'ən, 'shī-'rən \ n pl [G] 1: small masses or streaks in an igneous rock that differ in composition from the main body 2: a mineralogical or astronomical diagram; 3: a transparent medium often caused by pressure or temperature differences and detectable *esp*. by photographing the passage of a beam of light — **schlie-ric** \shī-'ōr-ik, 'shī-'rik \ adj

schmolts or **schmalz** \shmolts, 'shmalts \ n [Yiddish *shmalts*, lit., rendered fat, fr. *MHG smaltz*, akin to *OHG smelzan* to melt — more at **SMELT**]: sentimental or florid music or art — **schmalzy** \-ē \ adj

Schmidt system \s('h)mit-'ən \ n [B. *Schmidt* †1933 G optical scientist]: an optical system (as for a telescope or camera) that consists of two lenses composed of a concave spherical mirror having in front of it a transparent plate to offset spherical aberration

schmo or **schmoe** \shim'ō \ n, pl **schmoes** [prob. modif. of Yiddish *shmok* fool, fr. *Slovenian šmok* *slang*; **JERK** 4

Schnaps \sne-'pəs \ n, pl **schnapps** [Gk *snaps*, lit. dram of liquor; *esp*: strong Holland gin] 1: any of various distilled liquors; *esp*: strong Holland gin

schnauz-er \shnau't-sər, 'sh('n)au-'zər \ n [G, fr. *schnauze* snout — more at **SNOUT**]: any of an old German breed of terriers with a cathead, small ears, heavy eyebrows, moustache, beard, and wiry coat

Schnitz-ler \shnit-'səl \ n [G, lit., shaping, *chp*, fr. *MHG*, dim. of *sniz*; akin to *OHG snidan* to cut, OE *smithan*, Czech *snít* bough]: a veal cutlet variously seasoned and garnished

Schnook \shnuk \ n [origin unknown] *slang*: a stupid or unimpressive person

Schnorkel \sh('n)ōrk-'əl \ var of **SNORKEL**

Schnor-er \shnōr-'ər, 'shnōr-'ər \ n [Yiddish *shnorer*] *slang*: a Jewish beggar

Schnoz-zle \shnōz-'zəl \ n [prob. modif. of Yiddish *shnolits*, dim. of *shnait* snout, fr. *G* *schnauze* snout, muzzle — more at **SNOUT**]; *slang*; **NOSE**

Scho-la can-to-rum \skō-'lə-'kɑ-'tōr-əm, 'kɑ-'n- \ n, pl **scho-lae cantorum** \-lē-, '-jā-, '-jī- \ n [ML, school of singers] 1: a singing school; *specif*: the choir or choir school of a monastery or of a cathedral 2: the part of an ecclesiastical edifice reserved to the choir

Schol-er \skol-'ər \ n [ME *scoler*, fr. OE *scolere* & OF *escoler*, fr. ML *scholaris*, fr. LL of a school, fr. L *schola* school] 1: one who attends a school or studies under a teacher; **PUPIL** 2 a: one who has done an accredited school; b: a special field b: a learned person 3: a holder of a scholarship

SCOLAR, **PUPIL**, **STUDENT**, **DISCIPLE** mean one who studies under a teacher. **SCHOLAR** stresses enrollment and instruction in a school; **PUPIL** stresses having a teacher's personal care and oversight; **STUDENT** commonly applies specifically to attending a higher institution of learning; **DISCIPLE** suggests devoted adherence to the teachings and precepts of a master without directly implying either attendance at school or academic discipline

Schol-er-ism \s-'ə-'rīz-əm \ n: scholastic often pedantic learning

Schol-er-ly \s-'ə-'rē \ adj: characteristic of or suitable to learned persons; **LEARNED**, **ACADEMIC**

Schol-er-ship \s-'ər-'shīp \ n 1: a grant-in-aid to a student (as by a college or foundation) 2: the character, qualities, or attainments of a scholar; **LEARNING** 3: the fund of knowledge and learning

SCHO-LAS-TIC \skō-'las-'tik \ adj [ML & L; ML *scholasticus* of the schoolmen, fr. L of a school, fr. Gk *scholastikos*, fr. *scholazein* to keep a school, fr. *scholē* school] 1 a *open cap*: b: of or relating to Scholasticism (~ theology) (~ philosophy) b: excessively scholastic; *used* *esp*. in reference to schools or scholars — **scho-las-ti-cal-ly** \-tī-'k(-ə)-lē \ adv

Scholastic 1 a *cap*: a Scholastic philosopher b: **PEDANT**, **FORMALIST** 2 [NL *scholasticus*, fr. L *scholasticus*, adj.]: a student in a scholasticate 3: one who adopts scholastic or traditional methods

SCHO-LAS-TI-CATE \skō-'las-tī-'kāt, '-tī-kət \ n [NL *scholasticatus*, fr. *scholasticus* student in a scholasticate]: a school of general study for those preparing for membership in a Roman Catholic religious order

SCHO-LAS-TI-CISM \skō-'las-tī-'sīz-əm \ n 1 *cap*: a philosophical movement dominant in western Christian civilization from the 9th until the 17th century and combining a fixed religious dogma with the mystical and intuitional tradition of patristic philosophy *esp*. of St. Augustine and later with Aristotelianism b: NEO-SCHOLASTICISM *see* **NEOSCHOLASTICISM** 2: the traditional teachings or methods of a school or sect

Scho-li-ast \skō-'lē-'ast, '-ēst \ n [MGk *scholiazēs*, fr. *scholiazēin* to write scholia on, fr. Gk *scholion*]: a maker of scholia; **COMMENTATOR**, **ANNOTATOR** — **scho-li-ast-ic** \skō-'lē-'ast-'ik \ adj

Scho-li-um \skō-'lē-əm \ n, pl **scho-lia** \-lē-ə \ or **Scho-li-ums** [NL, fr. Gk *scholion* comment, scholium, fr. dim. of *scholē* lecture] 1: a marginal annotation or comment (as on the text of a classic by an early grammarian) 2: a remark or observation subjoined but not essential to the demonstration of a main argument

Scho-lis-tic \skō-'lē-'stik \ n [ME *schol*, fr. OE *schola*, fr. Gk *scholē* leisure, discussion, lecture, school; akin to Gk *echein* to hold — more at **SCHEME**] 1 a (1): a group of scholars and teachers pursuing knowledge (as in a particular field) and constituting a college or medical university (2): the academic or learned body of the university b: the students attending a school; *also*: its teachers and students c (1): persons who hold a common doctrine or follow the same teacher (as in philosophy, theology, or medicine) (2): a group of artists under a common influence 2 a: an institution for the teaching of children b: an institution

scor-fi-ca-tion \skôr-ə-fə-'kă-shən, skôr-ə- n : the act, process, or result of scorifying

scor-fi-ty \skôr-ə-'fī, 'skôr-ə- n : to reduce to scoria

1scorn \skôr-(ə)m [ME, fr. OF *escarn*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *scern* less; akin to Gk *skairin* to gambol — more at CARDINAL] **1** : an emotion involving both anger and disgust; vigorous contempt; **DISDAIN** **2** : an expression of extreme contempt; **TAUNT** **3** : an object of extreme disdain, contempt, or derision

2scorn vt **1** : to reject with vigorous or angry contempt; **CONTEMN** (of an act or doctrine) **2** : to refuse because of scorn; **DISDAIN** (<off to reply to the charge) ~ vt; to show disdain or derision; **SCOFF** **SYN** SEE DESPISE — **SCORN-ER** **n**

scorn-ful \skôr-n-fəl **adj** : full of scorn; **CONTEMPTUOUS** — **scorn-fully** \-fə-'le-ē-ſl **adv** — **scorn-ful-ness** **n**

scor-pæ-nid \skôr-pē-'nīd **n** [deriv. of Gk *skorpaina*, a kind of fish]: any of a family (Scorpaenidae) of marine spine-lined fishes comprising the scorpion fishes — **scorpaenid** **adj** — **scor-pæ-noïd** \-noïd **adj** or **n**

Scor-pio \skôr-pē-'ō, 'skôr-pē-ſl **n** [L *Scorpius* (gen. *Scorpii*) & *Scorpio* (gen. *Scorpii*), fr. Gk *Skorpion*, lit. scorpion] **1** : a southern constellation partly in the Milky Way and next to Libra **2** : the 8th sign of the zodiac

scor-pi-oid \-pē-'ōid **adj** [Gk *skorpiōidēs*, fr. *skorpios*] **1** a : resembling a scorpion; **b** : of or relating to the order (Scorpioida) of an insect comprising the scorpion; **2** : cut at the end like a scorpion's tail; **CIRCINATE** (as an inflexion)

scor-pi-on \skôr-pē-'on **n** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *scorpion*, *scorpio*, fr. Gk *skorpion*; akin to OE *scieran* to cut — more at SHEAR] **1** : any of an order (Scorpiida) of arachnids having a single pair of elongated body and a narrow segmented tail bearing a venomous sting at the tip **2** : a scorpion prob. studded with metal **3** : something that incites to action like the sting of an insect

scorpion fish **n** **1** : a scorpaenid fish; **esp** : one with a venomous spine on the dorsal fin **2** : the common toadfish (*Opsanus tau*)

Scot \skɑ:t **n** [ME, fr. ON *skot* shot, contribution — more at SHOT] **1** : a monetary assessed or paid **Scot** \skɑ:t **n** [ME *Scotus* Scotchmen, fr. OE *Scotas* Irishmen, Scotchmen, fr. LL *Scotus* Irishman] **1** : one of a Gaelic people of northern Ireland settling in Scotland about A.D. 563 **2** : a native or inhabitant of Scotland; **b** : a person of Scotch descent

scot and lot **n** **1** : a parish assessment formerly laid on subjects in Great Britain according to their ability to pay **2** : obligations of all kinds taken as a whole

Scotch \skɔ:tʃ, v [ME *scocchen* to gash] **1** : to injure so as to make temporary harmless **2** : to stamp out; **CRUSH** **b** : to end decisively by demonstrating the falsity of

2scotch n : a slight cut; **SCORE**

3scotch n [origin unknown] **1** : a check to prevent rolling or slipping

4scotch vt **1** : to block with a check to prevent rolling or slipping **2** : **WATER**

1Scotch \skɔ:tʃ **adj** [constr. of *Scottish*] **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of Scotland, the Scotch, or Scots **2** : **FRUGAL**

2Scotch n **1** : **SCOTS** **2 pl in constr** : the people of Scotland

3Scotch trademark — used for any of numerous adhesive tapes that can be made to adhere under slight pressure without heating or moistening

Scotch broth **n** : a soup made from beef or mutton and vegetables and thickened with barley

Scotch-Irish **adj** **1** : of, relating to, or characteristic of the population of northern Ireland that is descended from Scotch settlers [the temporary] **2** : characteristic of the people of Scotch descent emigrating from northern Ireland to the U.S. before 1846 or their descendants

Scotch-man \skɔ:tʃ-'mən **n** : a man of Scotch descent; **a male Scot**

Scotch-woman \-wim-'n **n** : a Scotch woman

Scotch terrier **n** : **SCOTTISH TERRIER**

Scotch verdict **n** **1** : a verdict of not proved that is allowed by Scottish criminal law in some cases instead of a verdict of not guilty **2** : an inconclusive decision or pronouncement

Scotch whisky **n** : whiskey distilled in Scotland, esp. from malted barley

Scotch woodcock **n** : toast spread with anchovy paste and scrambled egg

scot-ter \skõt-ər **n, pl scoters** or **scoter** [origin unknown] : any of several sea ducks (genera *Oidemia* and *Melanitta*) of northern coasts of Europe and No. America and some larger inland waters

scot-ti-ty \skõt-'tī **adj** [*scot* + *free*] : completely free from obligation, harm, or penalty

scot-tia \skõ-sh(ē)-'ō, 'skõt-'ō **n** [L, fr. Gk *skotia*, fr. fem. of *skotios* dark, shadowy, fr. *skotos* darkness — more at SHADE]; a coag-ue moulding used esp. in classical architecture in the bases of columns

Scot-ic \skõt-'ik **adj** : of or relating to the ancient Scots

Scot-ism \skõt-'iz-əm **n** : the doctrines of Duns Scotus (as voluntarism, logical realism, and the plurality of substantial forms)

Scot-ist \skõt-'ist **n**

Scot-land \skõt-'lænd-(d)'yā-ſl **n** [Scotland *Yard*, street in London formerly the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police] : the detective department of the Metropolitan Police force of London

scot-to-ma \skõ-'tõ-mə **n, pl scotomas** or **scot-to-ma-ta** \-mät-ə **n** [*scot* + *oma*, fr. ME *blinness* of vision, fr. Gk *skotōma*, *skotōma*, fr. *skotoun* to darken, fr. *skotos*] : a blind or dark spot in the visual field — **scot-to-ma-tous** \-'tüm-ət-əs, '-tõ-m-'äd **adj**

scot-to-pia \skõ-'tõ-pē-ə **n** [NL, fr. Gk *skotos* darkness + *NL* *-opia*] : vision in dim light with darkened eyes believed to be mediated by the rods of the retina — **scot-to-pic** \-'tõ-pik, '-tõ-pik **adj**

1Scots \skɔ:t-s **adj** [ME *scotts*, alter. of *scotlich*] : **SCOTCH** **1**

2Scots n : the English language of Scotland

Scots-man \skɔ:t-'smən **n** : **SCOTCHMAN**

Scot-ti-clism \skõt-ə-'sīz-əm **n** [LL *scottulus* of the ancient Scots,

fr. *Scotus* Scot]; a characteristic feature of Scottish English esp. as contrasted with standard English

scot-ti-ty \skõt-'tī **n** **1 cap** : **SCOTCHMAN** **2** : **SCOTTISH TERRIER**

1Scot-tish \skõt-'ish **adj** : **SCOTCH** **1**

2Scot-tish n : **SCOTS**

Scot-tish Gaelic **n** : the Gaelic language of Scotland

Scot-tish rite **n** : a ceremonial observed by one of the Masonic systems **2** : a system or organization that observes the Scottish rite and confers 33 degrees

Scot-tish terrier **n** : any of an old Scottish breed of terrier that has short legs, a large head with small prick ears and a powerful muzzle and chest, and a very hard coat of wiry hair

scoun-drel \skoun-'drəl **n** [origin unknown] : a mean, worthless fellow

1scoundrel \skound-'rel **adj** — **scoundrel-ly** \-'drō-ē **adv**

scour \skau-(ə)r **vb** [ME *scouren*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skura* to rush] **vt** **1** : to move about quickly esp. in search ~ vt **1** : to move through or run over esp. rapidly **2** : to examine minutely and rapidly — **scour-er** **n**

2scour vb [ME *scouren*] **vt** **1** a : to rub hard for the purpose of cleansing **b** : to remove by rubbing hard and washing **2 archaic** : to make (a region) free (as from undesired occupants) **3** : to clean by purging; **PURGE** **4** : to clear by washing; **5** : to remove dirt and debris **5** : to free from foreign matter or impurities by or as if by washing (~ wool) **6** : to clear, dig, or remove by a powerful current of water ~ vt **1** : to perform a process of scouring; **2** : to suffer from diarrhea or dysentery; **PURGE** **3** : to become clean and bright by rubbing — **scour-er** **n**

3scour n **1** : a place scoured by running water **2** : scouring action **3** : **DIARRHEA**, **DYSENTERY** — **usu.** used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr.

1scourge \skɑ:rdj 'æskɑ:(ə)rɪ, 'skɔ:(ə)rɪ **n** [ME, fr. AF *escorge*, fr. (assumed) OF *escorgio* to whip, fr. OF *es-ec* + *l. corrigia* whip] **1** : WHIP; **esp** : one used to inflict pain or punishment **2** : an instrument of punishment or criticism **3** : a cause of widespread or great affliction

2scourge vt **1** : to whip severely; **FLOG** **2** a : to punish severely **b** : to subject to affliction; **DEVASTEATE** **c** : to force as if by blows of a whip **d** : to subject to severe criticism or satire — **scourge-er** **n**

scour-ing **n** **1** : material removed by scouring or cleaning; **REFUSE** **2** : the lowest rank of society; **SCUM** — **usu.** used in pl.

Scour-er \skau-'er **n** [*scour* + *er*, from *scoutum* (hymene) with strongly siliceous stems formerly used for scouring]

scouse \skau-s **n** : **LOUSCOUSE**

1scout \skaut **vb** [ME *scouten*, fr. MF *escouter* to listen, fr. L *auscultare* — more at AUSCULTATION] **vt** **1** : to explore an area to obtain information (as about an enemy) **2** a : to make a search; **b** : to act as an athletic scout; **3** : to observe in order to obtain information or evaluate **2** : to explore in order to obtain information; **RECONNOITER** **3** : to find by making a search

2scout n **1** a : the act of scouting; **b** : a scouting expedition; **RECONNOISSANCE** **2** a : one sent to obtain information; **esp** : a soldier, ship, or plane sent out in war to reconnoiter **b** : **WATCHMAN**, **LOOKOUT** **c** : a person who searches for talented newcomers (as to act on a sport) **3** a : **BOY SCOUT** **b** : **OUR SCOUT** **4** : **FELLOW, GUY**

Scout **vb** [of Scand origin; akin to ON *skúft* taunt; akin to OE *scotan* to shoot — more at SHOOT] **vt** **1** : to taunt fun of; **MOCK** **2** : to reject scornfully as absurd (~ a theory) ~ vt; **SCOFF** (~ at popular remedies) **SYN** SEE DESPISE

scout car **n** : a fast armored military reconnaissance vehicle with four or more open top seats

scout-craft \-'kraft **n** : the craft, skill, or practice of a scout

scout-er \skaut-'ər **n** **1** : one that scouts **2** : a member of the Boy Scouts of America over 18 years of age

scout-ing \skaut-'ing **n** [origin unknown] **Scot** : **PLENTY**

scouting \skaut-'ing **n** **1** : the action of one that scouts **2** : the activities of the various boy scout and girl scout movements

scout-mas-ter \skaut-'mas-ter **n** : the leader of a band of scouts; **specif** : the adult leader of a troop of boy scouts

scow \skau **n** [*D scow*; akin to OHG *scotta* punt pole]; a large flat-bottomed boat with broad square ends used chiefly for transporting sand, gravel, or refuse

1scowl \skau-(ə) **vb** [ME *skoulen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *skule* to scowl] **vt** **1** : to draw down the forehead and make a face in expression of displeasure **2** : to exhibit a threatening aspect **3** : to draw a scowl

2scowl n : a facial expression of displeasure; **FROWN**

scow-man \skau-'mən, '-mān **n** : one who works on a scow

1scrab-ble \skrab-'l **vb** **scrab-bling** \-(ə-'l) **in** [*D scrabbelen* to scratch] **vt** **1** : **SCRAWL**, **SCRIBBLE** **2** : to scratch or claw about clumsily or frantically **3** : **SCRAMBLE**, **FLAHER** **b** : to struggle by or as if by scraping or scratching ~ vt **1** : **SCRAMBLE** **2** : **SCRIBBLE** or **scrab-ble** **1** \-(ə-'l) **n**

2scrabble n **1** : **SCRIBBLE** **2** : a repeated scratching or clawing **3** : **SCRAMBLE**

scrab-ble-ly \skrab-(ə-'l) **adv** **1** : **SCRATCHY**, **RASPY** **2** : **SPARSE**, **SCRIBBLY**

1scrag \skrag **n** [perh. alter. of *scrag*] **1** : a rawnosed or scrawny person or animal **2** : the lean end of a neck of mutton or veal; **broody**; **NECK**

2scrag vt **scragged**; **scrag-ling** **1** a : to execute by hanging or by strangling **b** : to bring the neck of **2** : **CHOKED**

scrag-gly \skrag-(ə-'l) **adj** : **IRREGULAR**; **also** : **RAGGED**, **UNKEMPT**

scrag-gy \skrag-'ē **adj** **1** : **ROUGH**, **JAGGED** **2** : being lean and long; **SCRAWNY**

scram \skram **vt** **scrammed**; **scram-ming** [short for 'scramble] **2** : to go away at once (~ you) not wanted

scram-ble \skram-'bl **vb** **scrab-bling** \-(ə-'l) **in** [perh. alter. of 'scramble] **vt** **1** a : to move or climb hastily on all fours **b** : to move with urgency or panic **2** a : to struggle eagerly or unceremoniously for possession of something (~ for front seats) **b** : to get or to come out with difficulty or in irregularity **3** : **SCRAWL**, **STRAGGLE** **b** of a plant : to climb over a support **4** : to take off quickly in response to an alert ~ vt **1** : to collect by scrambling **2** a : to toss or mix together; **JUMBLE** **b** : to prepare (eggs) by stirring and frying **3** : to cause or to interrupt (a fighter-interceptor group) to scramble — **scram-ble** **n** — **scram-bler** \-(ə-'l) **n**

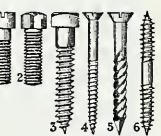


scorpion

ə butt; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ back; ă bake; ă cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flav; ɔ cot; th thin; ʒ this; ɹ out; ɔ chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; 1 trip; 1 life; ɹ loot; ɹ foot; ɹ yet; ɹ full; ɹ furious; ɹh vision

scran-ne \skran-'n\ *adj* [origin unknown]: HARSH, UNMELODIOUS
scrap \skrap\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *skrap* scraps; akin to ON *skrapa* to scrape] **1** *pl*: fragments of discarded or leftover food **2** *a*: a small detached piece: bit (~ of paper) **b**: a fragment of something written or printed **3**: a cracker **4**: fragments of stock rejected in manufacturing **5**: manufactured articles or parts removed or discarded and useful only as material for reprocessing
scrap *v* **scraped**; **scrap-ping** **1** to make into scrap (~ a battle-sword) **2** to abandon or get rid of; to lose or get rid of enough worth or effectiveness to obtain (~ out-of-mouth methods), *syn* see DISCARD
scrap *n* [origin unknown]: FIGHT
scrap *v* **scraped**; **scrap-ping**: QUARREL, FIGHT
scrap-book \skrap-'buk\ *n*: a blank book in which printed items or pictures cut from papers and magazines may be pasted or inserted
scrap-ole \skrap-'ol\ [ME *scrapole*, fr. ON *skrap* akin to OE *scrapian* to scrape, L *scrobis* ditch, Gk *keirain* to cut ~ used at SHEAR] *vt* **1** *a*: to remove (excessant matter) from a surface by usu. repeated strokes of an edged instrument **b**: to make (a surface) smooth or clean with strokes of an edged instrument or an abrasive **2** *a*: to scrape harshly over or against; **b**: to damage or injure the surface of by contact with a rough surface **c**: to draw roughly or noisily over a surface **3**: to collect by or as if by scraping: SCRAMBLE ~ *vi* **1**: to move in sliding contact with a rough surface **2**: to accumulate money by saving economies **3** *a*: to draw back the foot along the ground in making a bow **b**: to make one way with difficulty or succeed by a narrow margin ~ **scrap-er** *n* ~ **scrape** *a* leg: to make a low bow
scrape *n* **1** *a*: the act or process of scraping **b**: a sound made by scraping **2**: a sound made by drawing back the foot **3**: a disagreeable predicament **b**: QUARREL, FIGHT
scrap heap *n*: **1**: a pile of discarded metal **2**: the place to which useless things are relegated: DISCARD
scrap-ner \skrap-'nər\ *n*: QUARRELER, FIGHTER
scrap-pi-ness \skrap-'pī-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being scraped
scrap-py \skrap-'pī\ *adj*: consisting of scraps: FRAGMENTARY
scrappy *adj* **1**: QUARRELSOME **2**: aggressive and determined in speech
scratch \skrach\ *vb* [blend of E dial. *scrat* (to scratch) and obs. E *cratch* (to scratch)] *vt* **1**: to scrape or dig with the claws or nails **2**: to rub and tear or mark the surface of with something sharp or jagged **3**: to scrape or rub lightly (as to relieve itching) **4**: to scrape together **5**: to write or draw (as a surface) **6**: to cancel or erase by or as if by drawing a line through it: withdraw (an entry) from competition **7**: SCRIBBLE, SCRAWL **8**: to scrape along a rough surface (~ a match) ~ *vi* **1**: to use the claws or nails in digging, tearing, or wounding **2**: to scrape or rub oneself lightly (as to relieve itching) **3**: to gather money or get a living by hard work and saving **4**: to make a thin grating sound (this pen ~es) ~ **scratch-er** *n*
scratch *n* **1**: a mark or injury produced by scratching; *also*: a slight wound **2**: SCRAWL, SCRIBBLE **3**: the sound made by scratching **4**: a mark or injury on a surface **b**: NOTHING **5**: a type of courage **6**: satisfactory condition or performance (up to ~) **6**: a contestant whose name is withdrawn **7** *a*: a shot in billiards or pool that involves a penalty **b**: a shot that scores by chance **8**: FLUXES
scratch *adj* **1**: made as or used for a tentative effort (~ paper) **2**: made or done by chance and not as intended (~ shot) **3**: arranged or put together with little selection: HAPHAZARD (~ team) **4**: without handicap or allowance (~ golfer)
scratch hit *n*: a batted ball not solidly hit or cleanly placed yet reaching the batter as a base hit
scratch-i-ness \skrach-'ē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being scratchy
scratch line *n* **1**: a starting line for a race **2**: a line that marks the extreme limit of the takeoff for a broad jump **3**: a line from which the javelin is thrown and which must not be overstepped by the thrower
scratch paper *n*: paper that may be used for jottings, memoranda, or other casual writing
scratch sheet *n*: a racing publication listing horses scratched from races and giving the handicapper's grading of the horses in order of finishing chances
scratch test *n*: a test for allergic susceptibility made by rubbing an extract of an allergy-producing substance into small breaks or scratches in the skin
scratchy \skrach-'ē\ *adj* **1**: likely to scratch; FRICKLY (~ undergrowth) **2**: making a scratching noise **3**: marked or made with scratches (~ drawing) (~ handwriting) **4**: uneven in quality: RAGGED **5**: causing tingling or itching: IRRITATING (~ wool)
scrawl \skroʊ\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vt*: to write or draw awkwardly, hastily, or carelessly: SCRAWL *n*: a scribble
scrawl-i-ness \skroʊ-'ē-nəs\ *n*: the quality of being scrawly
scraw-ni-ness \skron-'ē-nəs, skran-'n\ *n*: the quality or state of being scrawny
scrawny \skroʊ-'ē\ *adj* [origin unknown]: ill-nourished: SKINNY (~ and thin) *syn* see LEAN
scream \skrek\ *vb* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *skrakja* to creak; akin to ME *scremen* to scream]: to make a harsh shrill noise: SCREECH ~ **scream** *n* ~ **screaky** \skri-'ē\ *adj*
screeam \skrem\ *vb* [ME *scremen*; akin to OHG *scirian* to scream] *vt* **1** *a*: (1) to voice a sudden sharp loud cry (2) to produce harsh high tones (3) to speak or move with a noise resembling a scream **2**: to speak or write with intense hysterical expressions **3**: to produce a vivid startling effect ~ *vi*: to utter with or as if with a scream
screeam *n*: **1**: a loud sharp penetrating cry or noise **2**: one that provokes mirth
screeam-er \skre-'mər\ *n*: one that screams **2**: any of several So. American birds (family Anhidae) **3**: a sensationally startling headline
screeam-ing-ly \mip-'ē-ē\ *adv*: to an extreme degree
scree \skri-'ē\ *vb* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *skriða* (to) land, *skriða* to creep; akin to OHG *scritan* to go, L *lyrris* felly, n.] **1**: PERABLE, STONE **2**: a heap of stones or rocky debris: TALLUS

screech \skričh\ *vb* [later, of earlier *scritch*, fr. ME *scricchen*; akin to ON *skrakja* to creak] *vi* **1**: to utter a high shrill piercing cry: make an outcry upon, in terror or pain **2**: to make a sound resembling a screech ~ *vt*: to utter with or as if with a screech ~ **screech-er** *n*
screech *n* **1**: a high shrill piercing cry usu. expressing pain or terror **2**: a sound resembling a screech
screen \skri:n\ *n* [ME *screen* fragment, fr. OE *scrōde* ~ more at SHRED] **1** *Scot*: RENT, TEAR **2** *a*: a lengthy discourse **b**: an instrument or apparatus for protection, carried up to a height, planned for the coat laid on as a guide
screen \skri:n\ *n* [ME *screen*, fr. MF *escrin*, fr. MD *scherm*; akin to OHG *skirm* screen, L *corium* skin ~ more at CUTRASS] **1** *a*: a device used as a protection from heat or drafts or as an ornament **b**: a nonbearing member of a mechanism that carries up to a height, necessary for saturation and protection **2** *a*: something that shelters, protects, or conceals; *specif*: a body of troops, ships, or planes thrown to protect a command, an area, or larger force **b**: a shield for secret use, evil practices **3** *a*: a perforated plate or cylinder or a meshed wire or cloth fabric usu. mounted and used to separate coarser from finer parts **b**: a system for examining and separating into different groups **c**: a piece of apparatus designed to prevent agencies in one part from affecting other parts (optical ~) (electric ~) (magnetic ~) **d**: a frame holding a usu. metallic netting used esp. in a window or door to exclude insects **4** *a*: (1) a flat surface upon which a picture or series of pictures is projected (2) the motion-picture industry **b**: something that receives or retains a mental image or impression **c**: the surface upon which the image appears in a television or in a picture receiver **5**: a glass plate ruled with crossing opaque lines through which an image is photographed in making a halftone
screen *vt* **1**: to guard from injury or danger **2** *a*: to give shelter or protection to with or as if with a screen **b**: to separate with or as if with a screen **c**: to separate (as coal, gravel, ashes) through a screen to separate the fine part from the coarse; *also*: to remove by a screen **b** (1) *2*: to examine usu. methodically in order to make a separation into different groups (2) to select or eliminate by a screening process **4**: to provide with a screen to keep out insects **5**: to project (as a motion-picture film) on a screen **6**: to be present in a motion picture ~ *vi*: to appear on a motion-picture screen *syn* see HIDE ~ **screen-able** \skri-'n-ə-bəl\ *adj* ~ **screen-er** *n*
screen-ing \skri-'nē-ŋ\ *n* **1** *pl* *ut* *sing* or *pl* *in constr*: material (as waxed or flued cloth) separated out by passage through or retention on a screen **2**: a metal or plastic screen
screen-land \skri-'lænd\ *n*: FILMDOM
screen memory *n*: an imagined or real recollection of early childhood that masks another memory of deep emotional significance
screen pass *n*: a forward pass in football in which the receiver is protected by a screen of blockers
screen-play \skri-'plē\ *n*: the written form of a story prepared for motion-picture production including description of characters, details of scenes and settings, dialogue, and stage directions
screen test *n*: a short film scene testing the ability of a prospective motion-picture actor ~ **screen-test** *vt*
screen-writer \skri-'rit-ər\ *n*: a writer of screenplays
scrofa \skroʊ-\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *escro* female screw, nut, fr. ML *scrofa*, fr. L, *sow*] **1**: a mechanical device consisting in its simplest form of a continuous helical rib cylindrical or conical in shape from which it projects ~ called also *external screw, male screw* **b**: the corresponding part of an internal screw, advances and fits when turned ~ called also *internal screw, female screw* **2** *a*: a screwlike form: SPIRAL **b**: a turn of a screw; *also*: a twist, the turn of a screw **c**: a screwlike device (as a screw) **1**: *a*: 1 cap, 2 screws, 3 rivet, 4 flathead, 5 chiefly Brit.: a small packet (as tobacco) or pepper **6**: a sharp bargainer **7**: SPINFLINT **8**: a prison PROFFLER **9**: THUMBSREW **2** ~ **screw-like** \-līk\ *adj*
2 *Scot* *vt* **1** *a* (1): to attach, fasten, or close by means of a screw (2) to unite or separate by means of a screw or a twisting motion (3) to twist or separate the screw threads of the screw **2**: to operate (as a vice) operated by a screw (4) to operate, tighten, or adjust by means of a screw (5) to torture by means of a thumbscrew **b**: to cause to rotate spirally about an axis **2** *a* (1): to twist into strained configurations; CONTORT (2) *a*: SOUND (3) *a*: CRUMPLE *b*: to crush or twist into a spiral groove or ridge: THREAD **3**: to increase the intensity, quantity, or capability of **4**: to practice extortion upon; OPPRESS **b**: to extract by pressure or threat ~ *vi* **1**: to rotate like or as a screw **2**: to turn or move with a twisting or writhing motion ~ **screw-er** *n*
1 *Scot* *vt* \skri-'bol-\ *n*: a baseball pitch having reverse spin and a break in opposite direction to a curve **2**: a whimsical, eccentric, or crazy person: ZANY
2 *Scot* *adj*: crazily eccentric or whimsical: ZANY
screw bean *n*: the twisted seed pod of a leguminous shrub or small tree (*Leucaena*) (the *Leucaena* of the south) *also*: to this plant
screw-driver \skri-'dri-'vər\ *n*: **1**: a tool for turning screws **2**: vodka and orange juice served with ice
screw eye *n*: a wood screw with a head in the form of a closed eye
screw-ily \skri-'lī-\ *n*: the adult of a screwworm
screw jack *n*: JACKSCREW
screw pine \skri-'pī-\ *n*: any of a genus (*Pandanus*) of the family Pandanaceae, the screw-pine family of tropical monocotyledonous plants with slender palmlike stems, often huge prop roots, and terminal crowns of swordlike leaves
screw propeller *n*: a device that consists of a central hub with radiating blades and an twisted end to each that forms part of a helical surface and is used to propel a vehicle (as a ship or airplane)
screw thread *n*: **1**: the projecting helical rib of a screw **2**: one complete turn of a screw thread
screw worm \skri-'wɔ:m\ *n*: the grub of a two-winged fly (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*) of the warmer parts of America that develops in sores or wounds or in the nostrils of mammals including



man with serious or sometimes fatal results; broadly: any of several fly larvae that parasitize the flesh of mammals

screwy \ˈskri-ə\ *adj* 1: crazily absurd, eccentric, or unusual
2: CRAZY, INSANE

scribe \ˈskri-bə\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or due to a scribe (~ error)

scribble \ˈskri-bəl\ *vb scrib-bling* \-(ə-)lɪŋ\ [ME *scribelen*, fr. ML *scribillare*, fr. L *scribere* fr. writing] *vt* 1: to write hastily or carelessly without regard to legibility or thought 2: to cover with careless or worthless writings ~ *vi*: to write or draw hastily and carelessly — **scribble** *n*

scrib-ble \ˈskri-blə\ *before "al" also -blər* *n* 1: one that scribbles 2: a minor or worthless author

scribe \ˈskri-b\ [ME, fr. L *scriba* official writer, fr. *scribere* to write; akin to GK *skriphasthōs* to scratch an outline, *keirēin* to cut — more at **scribble**] 1: one of a learned class in ancient Judaism studying the Scriptures and serving as copyists, editors, teachers, and jurists 2: a: an official or public secretary or clerk b: a copier of manuscripts 3: AUTHOR; scribe: JOURNALIST

scribe *vi*: to work as a scribe 3: WRITE

scribe *vt* [prob. short for *describer*; *scribble* mark a line on by cutting or scratching with a pointed instrument; *also*: to make by cutting or scratching

scribe *n*: SCRIBER

scrib-er \ˈskri-bər\ *n*: a sharp-pointed tool for marking off material (as wood or metal) to be cut — called also *scratchawl*

scribe *vt* \ˈskri-b\ [of Scand origin; akin to ON *skreifa* to stride] — *Scot*: to move along swiftly and smoothly

scrim \ˈskri-m\ [origin unknown]: a durable plain-weave usu. cotton fabric for use in clothing, curtains, building, and industry

scrimmage \ˈskri-m-ij\ *n* [alter. of *skirmish*] 1: a minor battle 2: a skirmish b: a confused struggle 3: a person of insignificant part b: the interplay between two football teams that begins with the snap of the ball and continues until the ball is dead c: practice play between a team's squads (as in football) d: the first line of scrimmage formed after kickoff in football

scrimmage *vt*: to take part in a scrimmage — **scrimmage** *n*

scrimp \ˈskri-m\ *vb* [perth. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skrympa* to shrink, ON *skorpa* to shrivel up — more at **shrimp**] *vt* 1: to be niggardly in providing for 2: to make too small, short, or scanty 3: *skimp* ~ *vi*: to be frugal or niggardly — **scrimpy** \ˈskri-m-pē-\ *adj*

scrimshaw \ˈskri-m-(ə)shə\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: any of various carved or engraved articles made esp. by American whalers usu. from whalebone or whale ivory 2: scrimshawed work 3: the art, practice, or technique of producing scrimshaw — **scrimshaw** *vt*

scrip \ˈskri-p\ *n* [ME *scrippe*, fr. ML *scrippum* pilgrim's knapsack] *archaic*: a small bag or wallet

scrip *n* [short for *script*] 1: a short writing (as a certificate, schedule, or list) 2: a small piece 3: a: any of various documents used as evidence that the holder or owner is entitled to receive something (as a fractional share of stock or an allotment of land) b: paper currency or a token issued for temporary use in an emergency

script \ˈskri-pt\ *n* [L *scriptum* thing written, fr. neut. of *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere* to write — more at **scribe**] 1: a: something written b: the original or principal instrument or document c: (1): MANUSCRIPT 1-(2): the written text of a stage play, screenplay, or broadcast; *specific*: the one used in production or performance 2: a: printed lettering resembling handwritten lettering b: written characters; **HANDWRITING** c: ALPHABET

script-to-rip \ˈskri-pt-ə-ri-p\ *adj* [back-formation from *script*] [ML, fr. L *scriptus*] a: copying room in a medieval monastery set apart for the scribes

scrip-tur-al \ˈskri-ptʃə-rəl, ˈskri-ptʃərəl\ *adj*: of, relating to, contained in, or according to a sacred writing; *specific*: BIBLICAL — **scrip-tur-al-ly** *adv*

scrip-ture \ˈskri-ptʃər\ *n* [ME, fr. LL *scriptura*, fr. L act or product of writing, fr. *scriptus*] 1: a (1) cap: the books of the Old and New Testament or of either of them: BIBLE — often used in pl. (2) often cap: a passage from the Bible b: the entire writing of a sacred body of writings considered as authoritative 2: something written

scrip-tur-er \ˈskri-ptʃər-ər\ *n*: one that writes screenplays or radio or television programs

scrip-tur-er \ˈskri-v-(ə-)nər\ *n* [ME *scrivener*, alter. of *scrivellin*, fr. Fr *scrivain*, fr. It *scrivano*, from *scribere* alter. of L *scriba* scribe] 1: a professional or public copyist or writer 2: SCRIBE 2: NOTARY

scrobiculate \ˈskrə-bik-yə-lət\ *adj* [LL *scrobiculus*, dim. of *scrobus* ditch — more at **scrape**]: having shallow grooves or pits

scrod \ˈskrəd\ *n* [perth. fr. obs. D *schrodd* shaves or cut] a: a small fish, esp. a young fish (as a cod or haddock); *esp*: one split and boned for cooking

scrofula \ˈskrə-fjə-lə, ˈskrə-f-\ *n* [ML, fr. LL *scrofula*, pl., swellings of the lymph glands of the neck, fr. pl. of *scrofula*, dim. of L *scrofa* breeding sow]; tuberculosis of lymph glands, esp. in the neck

scrofulous \-ləs\ *n* 1: of, relating to, or affected with scrofula 2: resembling scrofula b: morally contaminated

scroful \ˈskrəl\ *n* [ME *scrowle*, alter. of *scrove*, fr. MF *escroze* scrap, scroge, of Gmc origin; akin to *scraper*] *scrod* 1: a: a roll of cloth or a scroll in shape; esp: skin (or parchment) for writing a document b: *archaic*: a written message c: ROSTER, LIST d: a ribbon with rolled ends often inscribed with a motto 2: a: something resembling a scroll in shape; esp: a spiral or convoluted form in ornamental design derived from the curves of a loosely or partly rolled parchment scroll b: the curved head of a bowed stringed musical instrument

scroll saw *n*: a thin bandsaw for cutting curves

scroll *n*: REGULAR DESIGNS 2: FRETSAW 3: HIGSAW

scroll-work \ˈskrəl-wɜrk\ *n*: ornamentation characterized by scrolls; *esp*: fancy designs in wood often made with a scroll saw

serooge \ˈskri-ʒ\ *n*, often cap [Ebenezer Serrooge, character in A Christmas Carol, story by Charles Dickens] a: a miserly person

scro-tal \ˈskrət-əl\ *adj*: of, relating to, or having a scrotum

scro-tum \ˈskrət-əm\ *n*, pl *scro-ta* \-ə\ or *scrotums* [L; akin to L *scrupus* sharp stone — more at **shred**]; the external pouch that in most mammals contains the testes

scrudge \ˈskraɪdʒ, ˈskraɪn\ *vb* [alter. of E dial. *scrucze* (to squeeze)] *vt*: to deal; to crowd, press

scrudge \ˈskraɪdʒ, ˈskraɪn\ *vb* [alter. of E dial. *scrungie* (to wander about idly)] *vt* 1: to collect by or as if by foraging 2: CADGE, WHEELIE ~ *vi* 1: FORAGE, HUNT 2: WHEELED — **scrudge-er** *n*

scrung-ling *n*: the acquisition of goods or services other than by direct purchase

scrub \ˈskrʌb\ *n*, often *attrib* [ME, alter. of *schrobbe* shrub — more at **shrub**] 1: a: a stunted tree or shrub b: vegetation consisting chiefly of such scrubs c: a tract covered with such vegetation 2: a domestic animal of mixed or unknown parentage and usu. ill-tempered; MONSTER 3: a person of insignificant force or standing 4: a player not belonging to the first string

scrub *vb* **scrubbed**; **scrub-bing** [of LG or Scand origin; akin to MLG & MD *scrubben* to scrub, Sw *skrubba*] *vt* 1: a (1): to clean with hard rubbing; **SCOUR** (2): to remove by scrubbing b: to subject to friction 1: RUB 2: WASH (6,7) 3: CANCEL, ELIMINATE ~ *vi*: to use hard rubbing in cleaning

scrub *n*: 1: an act or instance of scrubbing 2: one that scrubs

scrub-bed \ˈskrəb-əd\ *adj* [*scrub*] *archaic*: SCRUBBY

scrub-ber \ˈskrəb-ər\ *n*: one that scrubs; *specific*: an apparatus for cleaning impurities esp. from gases

scrub brush *n*: a brush with hard bristles for heavy cleaning — called also *scrubbing brush*

scrub-by \ˈskrəb-ē\ *adj* 1: inferior in size or quality: STUNTED (~ cattle) 2: covered with or consisting of scrub 3: lacking distinction 4: PALTRY

scrub typhus *n*: TSUTSUMIGAMUSHI DISEASE

scrub-woman \ˈskrʌb-wʊm-ən\ *n*: a person who hires herself out for cleaning; CHARWOMAN

scruff \ˈskrʌf\ *n* [alter. of earlier *scuff*, of unknown origin]: the back of the neck; NAPE

scruff *vt* [prob. short for *scruff*] [E dial. *scruff* (something worthless)]: SHABBY, CONTEMPTIBLE

scrum \ˈskrʌm\ or **scrummage** \ˈskram-ij\ *n* [Scrum short for *scrummage*, alter. of *scrimmage*] 2: a Rugby play in which the forwards of each side crouch side by side typically in 3-2-3 formation and lock together with the two front lines meeting shoulder to shoulder — **scrummage** *vi*

scrumptious \ˈskrʌm-p(ə)-shəs\ *adj* [prob. alter. of *sumptuous*]: DELIGHTFUL, ELEGANT — **scrumptiously** *adv*

scrunch \ˈskrʌntʃ, ˈskrʌntʃ\ *vb* [alter. of *crunch*] *vt* 1: CRUNCH, CRUSH 2: a: CONTRACT, HUNCH b: to crush, crumple ~ *vi* 1: to make or move with a crunching sound 2: CROUCH, SQUEEZE

scrunch *n*: a crunching sound

scruple \ˈskri-pəl\ *n* [ME *scriple*, fr. L *scrupulus* a unit of weight, fr. *scrupulus* small sharp stone] 1 — see **MEASURE** table 2: a chiefly part or quantity

scruple *n* [MF *scrupule*, fr. L *scrupulus* small sharp stone, cause of mental discomfort, scruple, dim. of *scrupus* sharp stone — more at **shred**] 1: an ethical consideration or principle that inhibits action 2: SCRUPULOUSNESS *SYN* see **QUALM**

scrupleless \ˈskri-p(ə)-ləs\ *adj*: not having scruples 2: to be reluctant on grounds of conscience: HESITATE

scrupulous-ly \ˈskri-pjə-ləs-ət-ē\ *adv* *n*: the quality or state of being scrupulous 2: SCRUPLE

scrupulous \ˈskri-pjə-ləs\ *adj* [L *scrupulosus*]: full of or having scruples 1: inclined to scruple 2: STRICT, EXACT, PUNCTILIOUS *SYN* see **CAREFUL**, **UPRIGHT** — **scrupulously** *adv* — **scrupulousness** *n*

scrutable \ˈskrɪ-tə-bəl\ *adj* [LL *scrutabilis* searchable, fr. L *scrutari* to search, investigate, examine — more at **SCRUTINY**]: easily searched; comprehensible

scrutator \ˈskri-tət-ər, ˈskri-t-\ *n* [L, fr. *scrutator*, pp. of *scrutari* to search]; OBSERVER, EXAMINER

scrutineer \ˈskri-ti-ŋ-(ə)r\ *n* 1: EXAMINER 2 *Brit*: a canvasser of votes

scrutinize \ˈskri-ti-ŋ-\ *vt*: to examine closely 3: INSPECT ~ *vi* 1: to look; a scrutiny — **scrutinized** *vt* — **scrutinizer** *n*

syn SCRUTINIZE, SCAN, INSPECT, EXAMINE mean to look at critically or searchingly. SCRUTINIZE stresses close attention to minute detail; SCAN implies a surveying from point to point often suggesting a quick or superficial examination; INSPECT implies scrutiny for errors or defects; EXAMINE suggests a scrutiny in order to determine the nature, condition, or quality of a thing

scrutiny \ˈskri-ti-nē, ˈskri-ti-nē\ *n* [L *scrutinium*, fr. *scrutari* to search, examine, fr. *scruta* trash] 1: a searching study, inquiry, or inspection 2: EXAMINATION 3: a searching look 3: close watch

surveillance *n*

scuba \ˈsk(j)u-bə\ *n* [self-contained underwater breathing apparatus]; an apparatus used for breathing while swimming under water

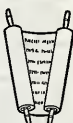
scud \ˈskʊd\ *vt* *scud-ded*; *scud-ding* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Norw *skudda* to push; akin to L *quovere* to shake — more at **QUASH**] 1: to move or run swiftly esp. as if driven forward 2: to run before a wind

scud *n* 1: the act of scudding; RUSH 2: a loose vapory cloud that often drifts in a wind 3: a light, sudden shower (2) 2: a gust of wind (3) 1: mist, rain, snow, or spray driven by the wind

scu-di \ˈskid-(ə)\ *n*, pl *scu-di* \-(ə)\ [It, lit., shield] 1: a gold coin first issued in the 15th century or a silver coin first issued in the 16th century and used in Italy to the 19th century approximately equivalent to a dollar 2: a unit of value equivalent to a scudo

scuff \ˈskʌf\ *vb* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skuffa* to push] *vi* 1: to walk without lifting the feet 2: SHUFFLE b: to poke or shuffle a foot in exploration or embarrassment 2: to touch or rub together; to crumple, or to crumple, or to be crumpled 2: to scrape (the feet) along a surface while walking or bump and forth while standing b: to poke at with the toe 3: to scratch, gouge, or wear away the surface of

scuff *n* 1: a: noise of or as if of scuffing, b: the act or an instance of scuffing or injury caused by scuffing 2: a flat-soled house slipper without quarter or counter



a abut; ɹ kitten; ər further; a back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; ʌ loat; ʌ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision
 ʌ out; ɛ chin; ɛ less; ɛ easy; ɡ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life
 j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɪ loot; ɪ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

scuff \skʌf-əl/ *v* **scuff-ling** \-(ə)-lɪŋ/ [prob. of Scand origin; akin to *Sw skuffa* to push] **1** : to struggle at close quarters with disorder and confusion **2** : to move with a quick shuffling gait
SCURRY *b* : **SCUFFLE** — **scuffle** *n*
scuffle \skʌf-əl/ *n* a garden hoe with both edges sharpened
scull \skʌl-əl/ *n* **SCULL** **1** : an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it forward with a thwartwise motion **2** : one of a pair of oars usu. less than 10 feet in length and operated by one person **2** : a boat usu. for racing propelled by one or two persons using sculls
sculler \skʌl-ər/ *v* : to propel (a boat) by sculls or by a large oar worked thwartwise ~ *vt* to scull a boat — **sculler** *n*
scullery \skʌl-(ə)-rɪ/ *n* [ME, *descurle* of household in charge of dishes, fr. MF *esculerie*, fr. *escuelle* bowl, fr. L *scutella* drinking bowl — more as SCUTTLE; *b* : a room or cleaning and storing dishes and culinary utensils, washing vegetables, and similar coarse work
scullion \skʌl-ɪ-ən/ *n* [ME *sculler*, fr. MF *escouillon* dishcloth, alter. of *escavillon*, fr. *escouve* broom, fr. L *scopa*, lit., twig; akin to L *scapus* stalk — more at SHAF] : a kitchen helper whose chief task is washing
sculpin \skʌlp-(ə)n/ *n* **PL SCULPIN** also **sculpin** [origin unknown] : any of numerous spiny large-headed broad-mouthed usn. scaleless scorpaeoid fishes (esp. family Cottidae); *esp* : a scorpion fish (*Scorpaena guttata*) of the southern California coast esteemed for its meat and sport
sculpt \skʌlp-(t) v/ [F *sculpter*, alter. of obs. *sculper*, fr. L *sculperē*] : CARVE, SCULPTURE
sculptor \skʌlp-(t)ər/ *n* [L, fr. *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpe*] : one that sculpts; an artist who produces works of sculpture — **sculptress** \-(t)res/ *n*
sculptural \skʌlp-ʃ(ə)-rəl/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to sculpture **2** : resembling sculpture : SCULPTURESCUE — **sculptural-ly** \-(t)l-ē/ *adv*
sculpture \skʌlp-ʃ(ə)-r/ *n* [ME, fr. L *sculptura*, fr. *sculptus*, pp. of *sculpe* to carve, alter. of *sculpe* — more at SHELF] **1** : the carving process, fr. art of carving, cutting, or otherwise processing plastic or hard materials into works of art **2** (1) : work produced by sculpture (2) : a three-dimensional work of art (as a statue) **2** : impressed or raised markings or a pattern of such on a plant **2** : an animal part
sculpture *vt* **sculpt-turing** \skʌlp-ʃ(ə)-rɪŋ/ *sculpt-shrɪŋ/* *vt* **1** : to form an image or representation of from solid material (as wood or stone) **2** : to carve or otherwise form into a three-dimensional work of art **2** : to change (the form of the earth's surface) by erosion — *vi* to work as a sculptor
sculpturesque \skʌlp-ʃ(ə)-rɪk/ *adj* : done in the manner of or resembling sculpture — **sculpturesquely** *adv*
scum \skʌm/ *n* [ME, fr. MD *schum*; akin to OHG *scūm* foam] **1** : a extraneous matter or impurities risen to or formed on the surface of a liquid often with a foamy film covering **2** : the scoria or dross in a molten state **2** : DROSS **2** : REFUSE **2** : the lowest class : RABBLE — **scum-my** \skʌm-ē/ *adj*
scum *vt* **scummed**; **scum-ming** : to become covered with or as if with scum
scum-ble \skʌm-bl/ *n* **SCUM-BLING** \-(b)-lɪŋ/ [freq. of *scum*] : to make scum or to paint or to apply less dilutant by covering with a thin coat of opaque or semiopaque color **2** : to apply (a color) in this manner **2** : to soften the lines or colors of (a drawing) by rubbing lightly
scumble *n* : **1** : the act or effect of scumbling **2** : a material used for scumbling
scun-ner \skʌn-ər/ *vi* [ME (Sc dial), *skunniren*] chiefly Scot : to be in a state of disgusted irritation
scunner *n* : an unreasonable or extreme dislike or prejudice
scup \skʌp/ *n*, **PL SCUPS** also **scups** [Narragansett *mischepi*] : either of two porpoises (*Scopelogadus*) of the Atlantic coast of the U.S.; also a fish (*S. chrysops*) occurring from So. Carolina to Maine and esteemed as a panfish **2** : a related fish (*S. aculeatus*) of more southerly distribution
scup-fer \skʌp-ər/ *n* [ME *skopper*] : an opening cut through the watertight bulkheads of a ship so that water falling on deck may flow overboard
scup-fer-nong \-(n)ŋ-, \-(n)ŋ/ *n* [Scuppernon, river and lake in No. Carolina] **1** : MUSCADINE; *esp* : a cultivated muscadine with yellowish green plum-flavored fruits **2** : a white aromatic table wine made from scuppernon
scurf \skʌr-f/ *n* [ME, of Scand origin; akin to Icel *skurfa* scurf; akin to OHG *scarf* scurf, L *carpere* to pluck — more at HARVEST] **1** : thin dry scales detached from the epidermis esp. in an abnormal skin condition **2** : something like flakes or scales adhering to a surface **2** : a foul or crusty deposit of something adherent **2** : a scaly deposit or covering on some plant parts; also : a localized or general darkening and roughening of a plant surface usu. more pronounced than russeting **2** : a plant disease characterized by scurf — **scurfy** \skʌr-ē/ *adj*
scur-rite or **scur-ry** \skʌr-(ə)-rɪ/ *adj* [MF *scurrite*, fr. L *scurritus*, fr. *scurre* buffoon] : SCURRILOUS
scur-ri-ly \skʌr-(ə)-rɪ-ət-ē/ *n* : **1** : the quality or state of being scurriulous **2** : a scurriulous or abusive language **2** : an offensively rude or abusive remark **syn** see ABUSE
scur-ri-ously \skʌr-(ə)-rɪ-ət-ē/ *adv* **1** : a : using or given to the language of scurriosity **2** : being vulgar and evil **2** : LOW **2** : containing low obscenities or coarse abuse — **scur-ri-ously-ly** *adv* — **scur-ri-ously-ness** *n*
scurry \skʌr-(ə)-rɪ/ *v* [short for *hurry-scurry*, redupl. of *hurry*] **1** : to move in or as if in a brisk rapidly alternating step **2** : to move **2** : to circulate in an agitated, confused, or flustering manner — **scurry** *n*
scur-vily \skʌr-(ə)-rɪ-ē/ *adv* : in a scurry manner
scur-vi-ness \skʌr-(ə)-rɪ-ē/ *n* : the quality or state of being scurry
scurvy \skʌr-ē/ *adj* [scurl] **1** : SCURVEY **2** : MEAN, DESPICABLE (see -tricks) **syn** see CONTENTIBLE
scurvy *n* : a disease marked by spongy gums, loosening of the teeth, and a bleeding into the skin and mucous membranes and caused by a lack of ascorbic acid
scurvy grass *n* : a cress (as *Cochlearia officinalis*) believed useful in preventing or treating scurvy
scut \skʌt/ *n* [origin unknown] : a short erect tail (as of a hare or rabbit)
scut *n* [prob. alter. of obs. *E scout*, fr. ME] : a contemptible fellow

scut-age \skʌt-(ə)-jɪ/ *n* [ME, fr. ML *scutogium*, fr. L *scutum shield* — more at ESQUIRE] : a tax levied upon a tenant of a knight's fee in commutation for military service
scut-ate \skʌt-(ə)-tɪ/ or **scut-lat-ed** \-(t)l-ət-əd/ *adj* [NL *scutatus*, fr. L, armed with a shield, *scutum*] **1** : PELTATE **2** : covered by bony or horny plates or large scales
scutcher \skʌtʃ-ər/ *v* (assumed) *F* *escoucher* to beat, fr. (assumed) VL *excutere* to beat out, fr. L *excutere*, fr. *ex-* + *quater* to shake, *stricke* — more at QUASH] : to separate the woody fiber from the pulp of hard wood by beating
scutch *n* : SCUTCHER **2** : a bricklayer's hammer for cutting, trimming, and dressing bricks
scutch-on \skʌtʃ-ən/ *n* [ME *scocoon*, fr. MF *escucho*] : ESCUTCHEON
scutch-er \skʌtʃ-ər/ *n* : an implement or machine for scutching flax, cotton, or cloth
scute \skʌt-(ə)-t/ *n* [NL *scutum*, fr. L, shield — more at ESQUIRE] : an external bony or horny plate or large scale
scute-let \skʌt-(ə)-t-let/ *adj* **1** : of or resembling a scutellum **2** : **scute-let-like** \skʌt-(ə)-t-let-ə/ *adj* : having or covered with scutella
scute-lla-tion \skʌt-(ə)-t-ɪ-ən/ *n* : LEPTODISMA
scute-llum \skʌt-(ə)-t-əl-əm/ *n*, **PL** **scute-lla** \-(t)l-ə/ [NL, dim. of L *scutum shield*] **1** : any of several small shield-shaped plant structures **2** : a hard plate or scale (as on the thorax of an insect or the wing of a bird)
scuti-form \skʌt-(ə)-fɔrm/ *adj* [NL *scutiformis*, fr. L *scutum* + *-iformis* -iform] : PELTATE
scuter \skʌt-ər/ *v* [alter. of *scuttle*] : SCURRY, SCUTTLE
scute-ri-um \skʌt-(ə)-rɪ-əm/ *n* [ME *scuel*, fr. L *scutella* drinking bowl, tray, dim. of *scura* patera] **1** : a shallow open basket for carrying something (as grain or garden produce) **2** : a metal pail for carrying coal
scuttle \skʌt-(ə)-l/ *n* : a small opening in a wall or roof furnished with a lid : also : a small opening or hatchway in the deck of a ship large enough to admit a man and with a lid for covering **2** : a small hole in the side or bottom of a ship furnished with a lid or glazed **2** : a lid that closes a scuttle
scuttle *vt* **scut-ling** \skʌt-(ə)-lɪŋ/ *scut* to cut a hole through the bottom, deck, or sides of (a ship); *specif* : to sink or attempt to sink (a ship) by making breaches through the bottom
scuttle *v* **scut-ling** \skʌt-(ə)-lɪŋ/ [prob. blend of *scud* and *shuttle*] : SCURRY
scuttle *n* : **1** : a quick shuffling pace : SCURRY **2** : a short swift run
scut-tle-butt \skʌt-(ə)-l-ət/ *n* : **1** : a cask on shipboard to contain fresh water for a day's use **2** : a drinking fountain on a ship or at a naval or marine installation **2** : RUMOR, GOSSIP
scutum \skʌt-(ə)-t-əm/ *n*, **PL** **scu-ta** \-(t)l-ə/ [NL, fr. L, shield — more at ESQUIRE] : a bony, horny, or chitinous plate : SCUTE
Scylla \sɪl-ə/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Skyllos*] : a rock on the Italian coast personified by the ancients as a female monster between Scythia and Charybdis \skə-ri-b-də/ : between two equally hazardous alternatives
scy-phis-to-ma \sɪ-ˈfɪs-tə-mə/ *n*, **PL** **scy-phis-to-mae** \-(t)mə/ also **scypthosoma** [NL, fr. L *scypthus* cup + Gk *stoma* stomach] : a sexually produced scyphozoan larva that ultimately repeatedly contracts to form free-swimming medusae
scypho-zo-an \sɪ-ˈfɪ-zə-ən/ *n* [NL *Scyphozoa*, class name, fr. L *scypthus* + NL *-zoa*] : any of a class (Scyphozoa) of coelenterates comprising jellyfishes lacking a true polyp and usu. a velum — **scyphozoan** *adj*
scy-phus \sɪ-ˈfɪs/ *n*, **PL** **scy-phal** \-(t)l-ə/ [L, fr. Gk *skypthos*] **1** : a vessel with a handle with two horizontal handles used esp. in ancient Greece **2** : a cup-shaped part
scythe \sɪθ/ *n* [ME *sihe*, fr. OE *sihe*; akin to OE *sagu* saw — more at SAW] : an implement used for mowing, consisting of a long curved blade fastened at an angle to a long handle
scythe *vt* : to cut with or as if with a scythe
Scythia \sɪθ-ə-ən/, \sɪθ-ə/ *n* [L *Scythia*, fr. Gk *Σκυθία*] **1** : one of an ancient nomadic people inhabiting Scythia **2** : the Iranian language of the Scythians — **Scythian** *adj*
sea \se/ *n* [ME *see*, fr. OE *see*; akin to OS & OHG *see* sea] **1** : a great body of salty water that covers much of the earth; broadly : the waters of the earth as distinguished from the land and air **2** : a body of salt water of second rank or less landlocked (the Mediterranean ~) **2** : OCEAN **2** : an inland body of water esp. if large or if salt or brackish (the Caspian ~) **2** : a small freshwater lake (the Sea of Galilee) **2** : a surface motion on a large body of water or its direction; also : rough water; heavy swell or wave **2** : the disturbance of the ocean or other body of water due to the wind **3** : something vast or overwhelming likened to the sea **4** : the seafaring life **5** : **MARE** — **SEA ADJ** — **at sea** **1** : on the sea; *specif* : on a sea voyage **2** : LOST, SEWLED **2** : not in the water; *specif* : out of the water
sea anchor *n* : a drag typically of canvas thrown overboard to retard the drifting of a ship or seaplane and to keep its head to the wind
sea anemone *n* : any of numerous usu. solitary polyps (order Actinaria) that in form, bright and varied colors, and cluster of tentacles superficially resemble a flower
sea-bag \sɛ-bæg/ *n* : a cylindrical canvas bag used esp. by a sailor for clothes and other gear
sea bass *n* : any of numerous marine fishes (family Serranidae) including the sea, the smaller more active members of the family as distinguished from the groupers **2** : the Atlantic croaker of the sea (*Centropristis striatus*) of the Atlantic coast of the U.S. **2** : any of numerous croakers or drums including noted sport and food fishes
sea-beach \sɛ-bɛtʃ/ *n* : a beach lying along the sea
sea-bed \sɛ-bɛd/ *n* : the floor of a sea or ocean
Sea-bee \sɛ-bi/ *n* : falter of *see* + *bee*; fr. the initials of construction battalion] : a member of one of the volunteer construction



scythe

battalions for building naval aviation facilities and defending them
sea-bird \sē-'hɔrd n 1 a bird (as a gull or albatross) frequenting the open ocean
sea biscuit n 1 hard biscuit or loaf bread prepared for use on shipboard 2 HARDTACK
sea-border \sē-'bɔ(ə)r(d)~',-'bɔ(ə)r(d) n 1 SEA COAST; also 2 the country bordering a seacoast — **sea-board** *adj*
sea-boot \sē-'bʊt n 1 a very high waterproof boot used esp. by sailors and fishermen
sea-borne \sē-'bɔ(ə)r(n)~',-'bɔ(ə)r(n) *adj* 1 : borne over or upon the sea (~ invasional) 2 : engaged in or carried off by overseas shipping (~ trade)
sea bread n 1 HARDTACK
sea bream n 1 : any of numerous marine percoid fishes (as of the families Sparidae or Bramidae)
sea breeze n 1 : a cooling breeze blowing generally in the daytime inland from the sea
sea cabin n 1 : an emergency cabin near a ship's bridge for the use of captain and officers
sea captain n 1 : the master of a merchant vessel
sea card n 1 : the card of a mariner's compass
sea change n 1 : a change made by the sea 2 : TRANSFORMATION
sea chest n 1 : a sailor's storage chest for personal property
sea-coast \sē-'kɔst n 1 : the shore or border of the land adjacent to the sea
sea cow n 1 : MANATEE, DUGONG 2 : WALRUS 3 : HIPPOPOTAMUS
sea-craft \sē-'krɑft n 1 : seagoing ships 2 : skill in navigation
sea-croaker n 1 : a fish, esp. a large one, called also *sea crocodile*
sea cucumber n 1 : HOLTURIAN; *esp* : one whose contracted body suggests a cucumber in form
sea devil n 1 : DEVILFISH 2 : STONEFISH
sea dog n 1 : any of several seals 2 : DOGFISH 3 : a veteran sailor
sea-dog \sē-'dɔg n 1 : FOGBOW
sea-drome \sē-'drɔm n 1 : a floating air-drome serving as an intermediate or emergency landing place
sea duck n 1 : a diving duck (as a scoter, merganser, or eider) that frequents the sea
sea duty n 1 : duty in the U.S. Navy performed outside the continental U.S. or specified dependencies thereof
sea eagle n 1 : any of various fish-eating eagles 2 : OSPREY
sea-ear \sē-'(ə)r n 1 : ABALONE
sea fan n 1 : a gorgonian with a fan-shaped skeleton; *esp* : one (*Gorgia* *labelina*) of Florida and the West Indies
sea-far \sē-'fɑr~',-'fər n 1 : MARINER
sea-faring \sē-'fɑr~',-'fər n 1 : a mariner's calling — **seafaring** *adj*
sea-leather n 1 : a gorgonian with a plumose skeleton; *esp* : SEA FEN
sea light n 1 : an engagement between ships at sea
sea fire n 1 : marine bioluminescence
sea-folk \sē-'fɔk n 1 : seafaring people; MARINERS
sea-food \sē-'fud n 1 : edible marine fish and shellfish
sea-fowl \sē-'faʊl n 1 : SEA BIRD
sea-front \sē-'frʌnt n 1 : the waterfront of a seaside place
sea gate n 1 : a gate, beach, or channel that gives access to the sea
sea-girt \sē-'gɜrt *adj* : surrounded by the sea
sea-goer \sē-'gɔ(ə)r n 1 : one that travels by sea; SEAFARER
sea-going \sē-'gɔ(ə)~',-'gɔ(ə)~' *adj* : OCEANOINGOING
sea-green n 1 : a moderate green or bluish green 2 : a moderate to deep green
sea gull n 1 : a gull frequenting the sea; broadly : GULL
sea hare n 1 : any of various large naked mollusks (genus *Tethys*) with arched backs and anterior tentacles that project like ears
sea holly n 1 : a European coastal herb (*Eryngium maritimum*) of the family Umbelliferae with spiny leaves and pale blue flowers
sea horse n 1 : WALRUS 2 : a fabulous creature half horse and half fish 3 : any of numerous small fishes (family Syngnathidae) related to the pipefishes but stockier with the head and forepart of the body sharply flexed like the head and neck of a horse 4 : a large whitecap on a wave
sea-island cotton \sē-'tʃən(d)-'n, often cap S&I *n* : a cotton (*Gossypium barbadense*) with esp. long silky fiber
sea-isle n 1 : a European fleshy plant (*Croton maritimus*) of the mustard family used as a potherb
sea king n 1 : a Norse pirate chief
seal \sē-'(ə)l n, pl seals also seal [ME *sele*, fr. OE *seolh*; akin to OHG *selh* seal] 1 : any of numerous marine aquatic carnivorous or omnivorous mammals of the orders Carnivora and Otariidae chiefly of cold regions with limbs modified into webbed flippers adapted primarily to swimming; *esp* : one (family Otariidae) valued for its soft dense underfur — called also *fur seal* 2 : a : the pelt of a fur seal b : leather made from the skin of a seal 3 : a sea grayish yellowish brown
seal vt 1 : to hunt seals
seal n [ME *seel*, fr. OF, fr. L *sigillum* seal, fr. dim. of *signum* sign, seal] 1 : a : something that confirms, ratifies, or makes secure b : GUARANTEE, ASSURANCE **D** (1) : a device with a cut or raised emblem, symbol, or word used to certify a signature or authenticate a document (2) : a medallion or ring face bearing such a device incised so that it can be impressed on wax or moist clay; also : a piece of wax or a wafer bearing such an impression c : an impression, or mark, given the effect of a common-law seal by statute law or by American local custom recognized by judicial decision **D** : an adhesive stamp given in fund-raising campaigns 2 : a : something that secures (as a wax seal on a document) b : a closure that must be broken to be opened again c : that thus reverses a : a : a tight or perfect closure (as against the passage of gas or water) (2) : a device to prevent the passage or return of gas or air into a pipe or container 3 chiefly Brit : a seal that is a symbol or mark of office — **under seal** : with an authenticating seal affixed
seal vt 1 : to confirm or make secure by or as if by a seal 2 : to solemnize for eternity (as a marriage or an adoption of a child) by a Mormon rite 2 : a : to set or affix an authenticating seal to; also : AUTHENTICATE, RATIFY **b** : to mark with a stamp. usu. as an equiv-

dence of standard exactness, legal size, weight, or capacity, or merchantable quality 3 : a : to fasten with or as if with a seal, to prevent tampering 5 : to secure with a closure against access or leakage 6 : to make fast with cement or plaster 4 : to determine invariably or indisputably (this answer ~ed our fate)
sea-lace n 1 : seaweed (*Codium flum*) with blackish fronds resembling cords — *usu.* used in pl.
sea ladder n 1 : a rope ladder or set of steps to be lowered over a ship's side for use in coming aboard (as at sea) 2 : SEA STEPS
sea lamprey n 1 : a large anadromous lamprey (*Petromyzon narinius*) that is parasitic on fish and is a pest destructive of native fish fauna in the Great Lakes
sea-lane \sē-'læn n 1 : an established sea route
sea-lant \sē-'lənt n 1 : a sealing agent (radiator ~)
sea lavender n 1 : any of a genus (*Limonium*) of mostly coastal plants of the plumbago family
sea-lawyer n 1 : any of an argumentative captious sailor
sea legs n pl 1 : ability to walk steadily on a ship at sea 2 : freedom from seasickness
seal-er \sē-'lər n 1 : an official who attests or certifies conformity to a standard of correctness (~ of weights and measures) 2 : a coat (as of size) applied to prevent subsequent coats of paint or varnish from sinking in
sealer n 1 : a mariner or a ship engaged in hunting seals
seal-ery \sē-'lə-ri n 1 : a seal fishery
sea lettuce n 1 : any of a genus (*Ulva*, of the family Ulvaceae) of green fronds sometimes eaten as salad
sea level n 1 : the level of the average surface of the sea *esp.* at its mean position midway between mean high and low water
sea lily n 1 : CRINOID; *esp* : a stalked crinoid
sealing wax n 1 : a resinous composition that is plastic when warm and is used for sealing (as letters, dry cells, or cans)
sea lion n 1 : any of several large carnivorous mammals of the genus *Zalophus* and *Otaria* related to the fur seals but lacking their valuable coat
sea-loft vt : to close tightly (*sealed* the airport off with a cordon of police)
seal ring n 1 : a finger ring engraved with a seal; SIGNET RING
seal-skin \sē-'(ə)l-'skɪn n 1 : the fur or pelt of a fur seal 2 : a garment (as a jacket, coat, or cape) of seal-skin — **seal-skin**
Sea-ly-ham terrier \sē-'li-'hɑm~', *esp* Brit 'li-'hɑm~' n [*Sealyham*, Pembrokehire, Wales] : a short-legged long-headed strong-jawed heavy-boned chiefly white terrier of a breed developed in Wales
seam \sē-'m n, OE *seam*, fr. OE *seam*; akin to OE *sewin* to sew — *more* at sew] 1 : a : the joining of two pieces (as of cloth or leather) by sewing; *usu.* near the edge **b** : the stitching used in such a joining 2 : the space between adjacent planks or strakes of a ship 3 : a : a line, groove, or ridge formed by the abutment of edges **b** : a thin layer or stratum (as of rock) between distinctive layers; also : a bed of coal or other valuable mineral of any thickness **c** : a line left by a cut or wound; also : WRINKLE — **seam-like** \-'li:k *adj*
seam vt 1 : a : to join by sewing **b** : to join as if by sewing (as by welding, riveting, or heat-sealing) 2 : to mark with lines suggesting seams : FURROW ~ *vi* : to become fissured or ridged — **seam-er** n
sea-maid \sē-'mæd, or sea-maid-en \-'mæd-'n n 1 : MERMAID; also : a goddess or nymph of the sea
sea-man \sē-'mɑn n 1 : SAILOR 1, MARINER 2 : an enlisted man in the navy ranking above a seaman apprentice and below a petty officer first class
seaman apprentice n 1 : an enlisted man in the navy ranking above a seaman recruit and below a seaman
sea-man-like \sē-'mɑn-'li:k *adj* : characteristic of or befitting a competent seaman
sea-man-ly \sē-'mɑn-'li:k *adj* : SEAMANLIKE
seaman recruit n 1 : an enlisted man of the lowest rank in the navy
sea-man-ship \sē-'mɑn-'ʃɪp n 1 : the art or skill of handling, working, and navigating a ship
sea-mark \sē-'mɑrk n 1 : a line on a coast marking the tidal limit 2 : an elevated object serving as a beacon to mariners
sea mew n 1 : SEA GULL; *esp* : a European gull (*Larus cornus*)
sea mile n 1 : NAUTICAL MILE
seam-iness \sē-'mē-'nəs n 1 : seamy condition
seam-less \sē-'mē-'ləs *adj* : having no seam — **seam-less-ly** *adv*
seam-lessness n
sea-mount \sē-'maʊnt n 1 : a submarine mountain rising above the deep sea floor
sea mouse n 1 : a large broad marine polychaete worm (*Aphrodite* or a related genus) covered with hairlike setae
seam-stress \sē-'stres also 'sem(p)-'n [ME *semestre*, *semster*, fr. OE *seamestre* seamstress, tailor, fr. *seam* seam] : a person employed at sewing; *esp* : TAILOR
seam-stress \sē'm(p)-'stɪrəs also 'sem(p)-'n n : a woman whose occupation is sewing
seamy \sē-'mi n 1 : archaic : having the rough side of the seam showing 2 : UNPLEASANT **D** : DEGRADED, SORDID
se-ancé \sē-'ɑn(t)s, -'ɑs, sē-'n [F, fr. *seoir* to sit, fr. L *sedere* — *more* at sit] 1 : SESSION, SITTING 2 : a spiritualist meeting to receive spirit communications
sea-bite n 1 : a stinging jellyfish
sea onion n 1 : a squill (*Urginea maritima*) 2 : a delicate bulb-flowered European scilla (*Scilla verna*)
sea otter n 1 : a rare large marine otter (*Enhydra lutris*) of the northern Pacific coasts whose pelt furnishes an extremely valuable fur
sea-otter's-cabbage n 1 : a gigantic kelp (*Nereocystis lütkeana*) of the northern Pacific
sea pen n 1 : any of numerous anthozoans (as of the genus *Penatula*) whose colonies have a feathery form
sea-piece \sē-'pi:s n 1 : a representation of the sea (as in a painting)
SEASCAPE
sea-plane \sē-'plæn n 1 : an airplane designed to take off from and alight on the water
sea-port \sē-'pɔ(ə)r(t)~',-'pɔ(ə)r(t) n 1 : a port, harbor, or town accessible to seagoing ships
SEA POWER n 1 : a nation having formidable naval strength 2 : naval strength



ə but; ɛ kitten; ɜ further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; ä out; ɔh chin; e less; ē easy; ġ gift; f trip; f life f joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ü foot; ü foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

se-clu-sion \ˈkluː-zhən\ n [ML *seclusio*-, *seclusio*, fr. L *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*] 1: the act of secluding; the condition of being secluded 2: a secluded or isolated place **syn** see **SOLITUDE** - **se-clu-sion** \ˈkluː-siv-, -zɪv\ *adj* - **se-clu-siv-o-ly** *adv* - **se-clu-siv-ness** *n*

se-cund \ˈsek-ənd-, -ənt, esp. before a consonant -ən-, -ə\ [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *secundus* second, following, favorable, fr. *sequi* to follow; more as **SECURE**] 1 a (1) - **see** NUMBER table (2): being a type of grammatical declension or conjugation conventionally placed second in a sequential arrangement **b**: next to the first in place or time (as in line) **c** (1): next to the first in value, excellence or degree (the ~ man in the department) (2): **INFERIOR**, **SUBORDINATE**, **SECOND** next below (the grade next below the degree in authority or precedence - used in titles) **c**: **ALTERNATE**, **OTHER** (elects a mayor every ~ year) **f**: resembling or suggesting a prototype **g**: **ANOTHER** (a ~ *Cat*) **g**: ingrained by discipline, training, or effort **h**: **ACQUIRED** (~ nature) **i**: of or relating to a part, part, or concert in musical music typically lower in pitch than the first or to the player or singer performing this part (~ violin) (~ bass) - **second** or **second-ly** *adv*

second *n* 1 a - **see** NUMBER table **b**: one that is next after the first in rank, position, or other serial order (the ~ in line) 2: one who assists or supports another; *esp*: the supporter of a duelist or pugilist 3 a: the musical interval embracing two diatonic degrees **b**: a tone at this interval; *specif*: the second note or tone of a scale **c**: **SUPERATONIC** 6: the harmonic combination of two tones a second apart **d**: an unit of article of merchandise 5 a: a second-order command **b**: one having authority or precedence next below the first in a grade or degree 6: the act or declaration by which a parliamentary motion is seconded 7: a place next below the first (as in an examination, competition, or contest) 8: the second gear or speed in an automotive vehicle 9 **pl**: a second helping of food

second *n* [ME *secunde*, fr. ML *secunda*, fr. L, fem. of *secundus* second; fr. its being the second sexagesimal division of a unit, as a minute is the first] 1: the 60th part of a minute of time or of an angle or equal measure 2: an instant of time; **MOMENT**

second *vt* 1 a: to give support or encouragement to; **ASSIST** **b** *obs*: to serve as follower or retainer of; **ATTEND**, **ACCOMPANY** **c**: to support in combat as reinforcement or second 2 a: to support or assist in contention or debate **b**: to endorse (a motion or nomination) so that it may be debated or voted on - **second-er** *n*

SEC-on-dar-i-ly \ˌsek-ə-ˈdər-ē-lē\ *adv*: in a secondary manner or degree

SEC-on-dar-i-ness \ˌsek-ə-ˈdər-ē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being secondary

SEC-on-dary \ˌsek-ənd-er-ē\ *adj* 1 a: of second rank, importance, or value **b**: of, relating to, or constituting the second strongest of the three or four degrees of stress recognized by most linguists (the fourth syllable of *basketball team* carries ~ stress) **c**: of a tense or expressive of past time 2: an instance of time; **MOMENT** - something original, primary, or basic **b**: of or relating to the induced current or its circuit in an induction coil or transformer (a ~ coil) (~ voltage) **c**: characterized by or resulting from the substitution of two atoms or groups in a molecule (a ~ salt); *esp*: being in or proceeding from a carbon atom united by two valences to chain members 3 a: of or relating to the second order or stage in a series **b**: of, relating to, or being the second segment of the wing of a bird or the quills of this segment **c**: intermediate between elementary and collegiate **d**: school

secondary *n*: 1: occupying subordinate or auxiliary position rather than that of a principal 2: a defensive football backfield 3: a secondary electrical circuit or coil 4: a any of the quill feathers of the forearm of a bird

secondary cell *n*: **STORAGE CELL**

secondary color *n*: a color formed by mixing primary colors in equal or equivalent quantities

secondary emission *n*: the emission of electrons from a surface that is bombarded by electrons or other charged particles from a primary source

secondary radiation *n*: rays (as X rays or beta rays) emitted by molecules or atoms as the result of the incidence of a primary radiation

secondary road *n*: a road not of primary importance 2: a feeder road

secondary sex characteristic *n*: a morphological or psychological peculiarity differentiated at puberty or in adolescence and not at the time of sex to members of one sex and not directly concerned with reproduction

second base *n*: 1: the base that must be touched second by a base runner in baseball 2: the player position for defending the area of the baseball infield on the first-base side of second base

second-best \ˈsek-ənd-ˈbest-, -ə\ *adj*: next to the best (give unto my wife my ~ bed - *Shak*)

second best *n*: one that is below or after the best

second best *adv*: in second place

second blessing *n*: sanctification as a second gift of the Holy Spirit subsequent to justification

second childhood *n*: **DOUAGE**

second class *n*: 1: the second and usu. next to highest group in a classification 2: **CABIN CLASS** 3: a class of U.S. or Canadian mail comprising newspapers and periodicals sent to regular subscribers

second-class \ˌsek-ə-ˈklas-, -ə\ *adj* 1: of or relating to a second class 2: **INFERIOR**, **MEIOCRAS**; *also*: socially or economically deprived

Second Coming *n*: the coming of Christ as judge on the last day

second-degree burn *n*: a burn marked by pain, blistering, and superficial destruction of dermis with edema and hyperemia of the tissues beneath the burn

second \ˈsek-ənd-ē\ [F, fr. fem. of *second*] 1: the second of the eight defensive positions in fencing

Second Empire \ˌsek-ənd-ˈem-p-ri-ə\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a style (as of furniture) developed in France under Napoleon III and marked by heavy ornate modification of Empire styles

second fiddle *n*: one who fills a subordinate or secondary role or function - **usu.** used in the phrase *to play second fiddle*

second growth *n*: forest trees that came up naturally after removal of the first growth; by cutting or by fire

SEC-on-d-guess \ˌsek-əp-ˈges-, -s\ *n*: 1: to think out alternative strategies or explanations for an event 2: a: **OUTGUESS** **b**: **PREDICT** - **SEC-on-d-guess-er** *n*

second hand \ˌsek-ənd-ˈhand\ *n*: an intermediate person or means **1**: **INTERMEDIARY** - **usu.** used in the phrase *at second hand*

second hand \ˌsek-ənd-ˈhænd\ *n*: the hand marking seconds on a timepiece

SEC-on-d-hand \ˌsek-ənd-ˈhænd\ *adj* 1: received from or through an intermediary; **ACQUIRED** 2 a: acquired after being used by another; not new (~ honks) **b**: dealing in secondhand merchandise (~ honks) **obs**

secondhand \ˌsek-ənd-ˈhænd\ *adv*: at second hand; **INDIRECTLY**

second lieutenant *n*: a commissioned officer in the army, air force, or marine corps of the lowest commissioned rank

second mortgage *n*: a mortgage the lien of which is subordinate to that of a first mortgage

SEC-on-dō \ˌsek-ənd-ō-, -kīə-, -kīə-\ *n*, *pl* **SEC-on-d-er-ē** \-d-ē-\ [It, fr. *secundo*, *adj*, second, fr. L *secundus*] 1: the second part in a concerted piece; *esp*: the lower part (as in a piano duet)

second person *n* 1 a: a set of linguistic forms (as verb forms, pronouns, and inflectional affixes) referring to the person or thing addressed in the utterance in which they occur **b**: a linguistic form belonging to such a set 2: reference of a linguistic form to the person or thing addressed in the utterance in which it occurs

SEC-on-d-rate \ˌsek-ənd-ˈd-rāt\ *adj*: of second or inferior quality or rank **1**: **MEIOCRAS** - **SEC-on-d-rate-ness** *n* - **SEC-on-d-er-er** \-d-er-er-\ *n*

Second Reader *n*: a member of a Christian Science church or society chosen for a term of office to assist the First Reader in conducting services by reading aloud selections from the Bible

second reading *n*: 1: the stage in the British legislative process following a bill's first reading and preceding its final reading 2: one of the principal features of a bill before its submission to a committee for consideration of details 2: the stage in the U.S. legislative process that occurs when a bill has been reported back from committee and that provides the opportunity for all members to amend before a vote is taken on the question of the third reading

second sight *n*: the capacity to see remote or future objects or events; **CLAIRVOYANCE**, **PRECOGNITION**

second-story man *n*: a burglar who enters a house by an upstairs window

SEC-cre-cy \ˌsek-kro-ˈse-ɪ-\ [alter. of earlier *secretis*, fr. ME *secretis*, fr. *secret*, secret, fr. MF *secrē*, fr. L *secretus*] 1: the habit or practice of keeping secrets or maintaining privacy or concealment **2**: **SECREATIVENESS** 2: the condition of being hidden or concealed

SEC-cre-tary \ˌsek-kri-ˈtār-i-\ [adj, ME, fr. MF, fr. L *secretarius*, fr. pp. of *secretari* to keep secret, fr. *secretus* hidden, fr. *se* apart + *creare* to sift - more as **SECEDE**, **CERTAIN**] 1 a: kept from knowledge or view; **HIDDEN** **b**: marked by the habit of discretion; **CLOSEMOUTHED** **c**: working with hidden aims or methods; **UNDERCOVER** (a ~ agent) **d**: **UNUSUAL**, **UNCOMMON**, **UNKNOWN** (a ~ friend) 2: someone from whom frequentation or notice is **SLUDDEN** 3: revealed only to the initiated; **ESOTERIC** 4: constructed so as to elude observation or detection (a ~ panel) - **se-cre-tar-i-ly** *adv*

SEY *SECRET*, **COVER**, **STEALTHY**, **FURTIVE**, **CLANDESTINE**, **SURREPTITIOUS**, **UNDERHAND** **MEAN** **don** without infringing observation **SECRET** implies concealment on any grounds for any motive; **COVER** stresses the fact of not being open or declared; **STEALTHY** suggests taking pains to avoid being seen or heard *esp*: in some misleading; **FURTIVE** implies sly or timid stealthiness; **CLANDESTINE** implies secrecy; **USE**, for an evil or illicit purpose; **SURREPTITIOUS** implies to action or behavior done secretly often with skillful avoidance of detection and in violation of usage, law, or authority; **UNDERHAND** stresses dishonest deception

secret *n 1 a: something kept hidden or unexplained; **MYSTERY** **b**: something kept from the knowledge of others or shared only confidentially with a few **c**: a method, formula, or process used in an art or a manufacturing operation and divulged only to those of one's own company or craft **d** *pl*: the practices or knowledge making up the shared discipline or culture of an esoteric society 2: a prayer said inaudibly by the celebrant just before the preface of the mass 3: something taken to be a specific or key to a desired end (the ~ of longevity)*

se-cre-tary \ˌsek-ri-ˈtār-i-\ [F *secrétariat*, fr. ML *secretarius*, fr. *secretarius*, pp. of *secretari* to keep secret, fr. *secretus* hidden, fr. *se* apart + *creare* to sift - more as **SECRETE**, **CERTAIN**] 1: the office of secretary 2: a secretarial corps; **SECRETARY** 3: an officer of an organization 3: the administrative department of a governmental organization (the United Nations ~)

se-cre-tary \ˌsek-ri-ˈtār-i-\ [ME *secretarius*, fr. *secretarius*, fr. L *secretarius* secret. fr. *secretus* hidden, fr. *se* apart + *creare* to sift - more as **SECRETE**, **CERTAIN**] 1: one entrusted with the secrets or confidences of a superior; **CONFIDANT** 2: one employed to handle correspondence and manage routine and detail work for a superior 3 a: an officer of a business concern who may keep records of directors' and stockholders' meetings and of stock ownership and transfer and help supervise the company's legal interests **b**: an officer of an organization, or society, responsible for its records and correspondence 4: an officer of state who superintends a government administrative department 5 a: **WATKIN** **DESK**, **ESCROWER** **b**: a writing desk with a top section for books - **se-cre-tar-y-ship** \-ˈtār-i-ˈʃɪp\ *n*



secretary 5b

ə about; ɒ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ʌ bake; ʌ cot, cart; u out; ʉ chin; ɛ less; ɛ easy; ɡ gift; i tríp; i life; j joke; j sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

se-crete \sɪ-'krēt-ən\ *v* [back-formation fr. *secretion*]: to form and give off (a secretion)
2 *se-crete* \sɪ-'krēt-, 'sɛ-'krət-\ *v* [alter. of obs. *secret*]: to deposit or conceal in a hiding place **2** to appropriate secretly: **ABSTRACT** *see* **HIDE**
se-cre-tin \sɪ-'krēt-ən\ *n* [*secretion* + *-in*]: an intestinal hormone capable of stimulating the pancreas and liver to secrete
se-cre-tion \sɪ-'krēt-shən\ *n* [*secretion*, fr. *L. secretio*, *secretio* *secretio* separation, fr. *secretus*, pp. of *secrevere* to separate — more at **SECRET**]: 1 a: the process of separating, elaborating, and releasing some material either functionally specialized (as saliva) or isolated for excretion (as urine) **b**: a product of such secretion formed by an animal or plant; *esp*: one performing a specific useful function in the organism **2** [*secret*]: the act of hiding something: **se-cre-tion-ary** \sɪ-'krēt-ən-er-ē-\ *adj* *se-cre-tive* \sɪ-'krēt-iv-\ *adj* [back-formation fr. *secretive*]: *secretive*, *trans.* **3** [*secretive*]: disposed to secrecy, concealment, or privacy *SYN* *see* **SILENT** — *se-cre-tive-ly* *adv* — *se-cre-tive-ness* *n*
se-cre-to-ry \sɪ-'krēt-ə-ri-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or promoting secretion; *also*: produced by secretion
secret police *n*: a police organization operating for the most part in secrecy and esp. for the political purposes of its government often with terrorist methods
secret service *n*: 1 a: governmental service of a secret nature **2** *cap both* *S*: a division of the U.S. Treasury Department charged chiefly with the suppression of counterfeiting and the protection of the president
secret society *n*: any of various oath-bound societies often devoted to brotherhood, moral discipline, and mutual assistance
sect \sek-t\ *n* [*ME* *secte*, fr. *MF & LL* *s*; *MF*, group, sect, fr. *LL secta* organized ecclesiastical body, fr. *L*, way of life, class of persons, fr. *sequi* to follow] **1** a: a dissenting or schismatic religious body; *esp*: one regarded as extreme or heretical **b**: a religious denomination **2** a: a class, order, or class of persons (*archaic*): *SEX* (so is all her — *Shak*) **3** a: a group adhering to a distinctive doctrine or to a leader **b**: *PARTY* **c**: *FACTION*
1-sec-tor-i-al \sek-tər-i-əl\ *adj* [*comb form* *L* *sectus*, pp. of *secare* to cut — more at **SAW**]: cut; divided (pinnate)
2 \sek-tər-i-əl\ *adj* [*comb form* *L* *sectus*]: cut **2** divide (bisect)
1-sec-tar-i-an \sek-tər-ē-ən\ *adj* *1*: of, relating to, or characteristic of a sect or sectarian **2** limited in character or scope: *PAROCHIAL* — *sec-tar-i-an-ism* \-ē-əm-\ *n*
2 *sec-tar-i-an* *n*: 1 an adherent of a sect **2**: a narrow or bigoted sectarian
sec-tar-i-an-ize \-ē-ə-nī-zē-\ *v*: to act as sectarians ~ *vi*: to make sectarian
sec-tar-i-ty \sek-tər-i-ē-ē-\ *n*: a member of a sect
se-cu-lar \sek-tyū-lər-\ *adj* [*L* *saecularis*, fr. *secularis*]: 1 capable of being severed by a knife with a smooth cut; *cut* into small divisions (*as — leaf*) — *se-cu-lar-ly* \sek-tyū-lər-ē-\ *adv*
1-sec-tion \sek-shən\ *n* [*L* *sectio*, *sectio*, fr. *sectus*]: 1 a: the action or an instance of cutting or separating by cutting **b**: a part set off by or as if by cutting **2**: a distinct part or portion of a writing; *as*: a subdivision of a chapter **b**: a division of a law *c*: a part of a contract **3**: a part of a plan or a drawing **4**: a part of something as it would appear if cut through by an intersecting plane **5**: the plane figure resulting from the cutting of a solid by a plane **6**: a natural subdivision of a taxonomic group **7**: a character § commonly used in printing as a mark for the beginning of a section and as the fourth in a series of the reference mark **8**: a piece of land one square mile in area forming one of the 36 subdivisions of a township **9**: a distinct part of a territorial or political area, community, or group of people **10** a: *PORTION*, *SLICE* **b**: one section of a firm or a branch of a firm **c**: a basic military unit; *usu*: having special function **10**: a very thin slice (as of tissue) suitable for microscopic examination **11** a: a division of a railroad sleeping car with an upper and a lower berth **b**: a part of a permanent railroad way under the care of a particular set of men **12**: one of two or more vehicles which run on the same track **13**: one of several component parts that may be assembled or reassembled **13**: a division of an orchestra composed of one class of instruments **14**: *SIGNATURE* *3b* *SYN* *see* **PART**
2-sec-tion \sek-shən-ŋ-\ *n* [*comb form* *L* *sectio*]: 1 to cut or separate into sections **2**: to represent in sections ~ *vi*: to become cut or separated into parts
1-sec-tion-al \sek-shən-əl-, shən-'l-ē-\ *adj* *1*: a: of or relating to a section **b**: local or regional rather than general in character (~ interests) **2** consisting of or divided into sections (~ furniture)
1-sec-tion-ally \-əl-ē-\ *adv*
2-sec-tion-al *n*: a piece of furniture made up of modular units capable of use separately or in various combinations
1-sec-tion-ally \-əl-ē-\ *adv*
1-sec-tion-al-ism \sek-shən-əl-iz-əm-, shən-'l-ē-iz-əm-\ *n*: an exaggerated devotion to the interests of a region
Section Eight *n*: a provision of the Registration Act of 1918, in effect from December 1922 to July 1944] **1**: a discharge from the U.S. Army for military inaptitude or undesirable habits or traits of character **2**: a soldier discharged for military inaptitude or undesirable habits or traits of character
section gang *n*: a gang or crew of track workers employed to maintain a railroad section
section hand *n*: a laborer belonging to a section gang
1-sec-tor \sek-tər-, tō(ə)-r-\ *n* [*LL*, fr. *L*, cutter, fr. *sectus*, pp. of *secare* to cut — more at **SAW**]: 1 a: a geometrical figure bounded by two radii and an arc of a circle **b**: a sector of a circle **2**: a portion of a defensive military position (**2**): a portion of a military front **2**: a mathematical instrument consisting of two rulers connected at one end by a joint and marked with several scales **3**: a distinctive part of an economy (the industrial ~)
2-sec-tor \sek-tər-ŋ-\ *v* [*comb form* *L* *sectio*]: to divide into or furnish with sectors
sec-to-ri-al \sek-tō-ri-əl-, tō-ri-'ē-\ *adj* *1*: of, relating to, or having the shape of a sector of a circle **2** of a chimera; having a sector of its front growth interspersed in an otherwise normal body of tissue
1-sec-tor-i-ally \sek-tō-ri-əl-ē-\ *adv* *see* **sector**, fr. *LL saecularis*, fr. *L*, coming once in an age, fr. *saeculum* breed, generation; akin to *L* *serere* to sow — more at **SAW**] **1**: of or relating to the worldly or temporal (~ concerns) **b**: not overtly or specif. religious (~ monks) *c*: not ecclesiastical or clerical (~ courts) (~ landowners) **2**: not bound by monastic vows or rules; *specif*: (~ landowners) or forming clergy not belonging to a religious order or congregation (a

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SYN SEDITION, TREASON mean a serious breach of allegiance. SEDITION implies conduct leading to or inciting commotion or resistance to authority but without overt acts of violence or betrayal; TREASON implies an overt act aiming at overthrow of government or betrayal to the enemy.

SEDITIONARY /sɪ-'dɪʃ-ə-ner-ē/ n an inciter or promoter of sedition

SE-DI-TIOUS /sɪ-'dɪʃ-əs/ adj 1: disposed to arouse or take part in or guilty of sedition 2: of, relating to, or inciting to sedition

SE-DU-CE /sɪ-'dʊ-si-əs/ v [L seducere to lead away, fr. se- apart + ducere to lead - more at TOW] 1: to persuade to disobedience or disloyalty 2: to lead astray 3: to entice into unchastity 4: ATTRACT SYN see LURE, SE-DUCE-er n

SE-DUCE-MENT /sɪ-'dʊ-si-ə-mənt/ n 1: SEDUCTION 2: something that seduces that serves to seduce

SE-DUC-TION /sɪ-'dʊk-ʃən/ n [MF, fr. LL seduction-, seductio-, fr. L, act of leading aside, fr. seductus, pp. of seducere] 1: the act of seducing to wrong; SPECIF: the enticement of a female to unlawful sexual intercourse without use of force 2: something that seduces 3: TEMPTATION 3: something that attracts or charms 4: ALLUREMENT

SE-DUCE-TIVE /sɪ-'dʊk-tɪv/ adj; ALLURING, TEMPTING - SE-DUCE-TIVE-ly adv - SE-DUCE-TIVE-NESS n

SE-DUCE-TRUSS /sɪ-'dʊk-trʌs/ n [obs. seductor male seducer, fr. LL, fr. seducere, pp. of seducere to seduce, fr. L, to lead away] : a female seducer

SE-DU-LI-TY /sɪ-'dʊ-lɪ-ti/ n: sedulous activity; DILIGENCE

SE-DU-LOUS /sɪ-'dʊ-lʊ-s/ adj [L sedulus, fr. sedulo sincerely, diligently, fr. se without + dolus guile - more at IDIOT, TALE] : diligent in application or pursuit; ASSIDUOUS SYN see BUSY - SE-DU-LOUS-ly adv - SE-DU-LOUS-NESS n

SE-DUM /sɪ-'dʊ-m/ n [NL, genus name, fr. L, houseleek]; any of a family (Sedum) of fleshy widely distributed herbs of the orpine family; STONECROP

SEE /sɪ/ vb [ME, fr. sēn SEEN /sɪ-ən/ see-ING /sɪ-ɪŋ/ DNE seen, fr. OE sēan; akin to OHG sehan to see, OE secan to say, more at SAY] 1: to perceive by the eye 2: to have experience of; UNDERGO (~ army service) 3: to come to know; DISCOVER 3: to form a mental picture of; VISUALIZE 3: to perceive the meaning or significance of; UNDERSTAND 3: to be aware of; RECOGNIZE 3: to imagine; as a possibility; SUPPOSE (couldn't ~ him as a crook) 4: 2: EXAMINE, WATCH (want to ~ how he handles the problem) 3: 1: READ (2) : to read of c: to attend as a spectator (to ~ a play) 5: a: to take care of; provide for (~ him through) b: to make sure that one will sign b: to regard as certain b: to prefer to have (I'll ~ him binged first) (I'll ~ you dead before I accept your terms) c: to find acceptable or attractive (still can't ~ the design) 7: a: to call on; VISIT 3: 1: to keep company with esp. in courtship or dating b: to be ~ing each other for a year) (2) : to grant an interview to; RECEIVE (the president will ~ you) 8: 1: ACCOMPANY, ESCORT (~ the girls home) 9: to meet (a bet) in poker or to equal the bet of (a player); CALL ~ 1: a: to give or pay attention 3: to look about; 2: a: to have the power of sight 3: to apprehend or understand 4: to grasp something mentally 4: UNDERSTAND 4: to make investigation or inquiry

SYN SEE, LOOK, WATCH mean to perceive something by use of the eyes. SEE stresses the reception of visual impressions; LOOK stresses the focusing of the eyes in the direction of; see; WATCH implies a persistent following of following with the eyes.

SEEK /sɪk/ vt, fr. OF, fr. L sedes seat; akin to L sedere to sit - more at SIT] 1: a: ARCHAIC; CATHEDRA 3: a cathedral town 2: the charge or territory of a bishop 3: a person or official body vested with episcopal authority (acts of the apostolic ~)

SEEK-ABLE /sɪk-ə-bəl/ adj: capable of being seen

SEEK-ED /sɪk-əd/ n, pl seed or seeds [ME, fr. OE sēd; akin to OJG sāt seed, OE sēdan to sow - more at SOW] 1: a (1) : the grains or ripened ovules of plants used for sowing (2) : the fertilized ripened ovule of a flowering plant containing an embryo and capable of germination or germination 2: a new plant, broadly speaking, a propagative plant structure (as a spore or small dry fruit) 3: a propagative animal structure: (1) MILK SEMEN (2) : a small egg (as of an insect) (3) : a developmental form of a lower animal suitable for transplanting; PROGENY 3: a: the condition or stage of bearing seed (in ~) 2: PROGENY 3: a source of development or growth; GERM (sowed the ~ of discord) 4: something that resembles a seed in shape or size (as a small bubble in glass) - SEED adj - SEED-BED /sɪd-əd/ n - SEED-ED /sɪd-əd/ adj - SEED-LESS /sɪd-ləs/ adj

SEED-WIND /sɪd-wɪnd/ n: a seed-bearing wind

SEED-WORM /sɪd-wɜ:m/ n: a larva of a seed-eating insect

SEED-Y /sɪd-i/ adj: full of seed; GENERATIVE

SEED-LIKE /sɪd-laɪk/ adj: resembling a seed

SEED-LING /sɪd-lɪŋ/ n: a young plant grown from seed 2: a young plant as a tree smaller than a sapling 3: a nursery plant not yet transplanted - SEEDLING adj

SEED-PEARL /sɪd-pɜ:rl/ n: a young plant after esp. of size for transplantation

SEED PEARL 1: a very small and often irregular pearl 2: minute pearls imbedded in some binding material

SEED PLANT n: a plant that bears seeds; SPECIF: SPERMATOPHYTE

SEED-SUCKER /sɪd-sʌk-ər/ n [Hindi sūrāker, fr. Per sūr-oo shakar, lit., milk and sugar] : a light fabric of linen, cotton, or rayon usu. striped and slightly puckered

SEED-SAW /sɪd-sɔ: / n [prob. fr. redupl. of SEED, with an alternating -s-] : a saw used for cutting down or backward-and-forward motion; also : a contest or struggle in which one side now the other has the edge 2: a game in which players or children or groups of children ride on opposite ends of a plank balanced in the middle so that one end goes up as the other goes down 3: the plank or apparatus so used - SEEDSAW adj

SEESAW /sɪs-ə-w/ v 1: to move backward and forward up and down 2: to play at seesaw 2: ALTERNATE ~ vt : to cause to move in seesaw fashion

SEETH /sɪθ/ vb [ME sethen, fr. OE sōthan; akin to OHG siodan to seethe, Lith sūtioti to raise] 1: to boil, stew 2: to soak or boil in liquid ~ vt 1: to boil or cook 2: to be in a state of rapid agitated movement 3: to churn or foam as if boiling 3: to suffer violent internal excitement

SEETHING /sɪθ-ɪŋ/ n: a state of seething; EBULLITION

SEETHINGLY /sɪθ-ɪŋ-li/ adv 1: intensely hot; BOILING (a ~ inferno) 2: coarsely moving or active; AGITATED

SEGMENT /sɛg-mənt/ n, often attrib [L segmentum, fr. secare to cut - more at SAW] 1: a piece or separate fragment of something 2: PORTION 3: (1) : a portion cut off from a geometrical figure by a line or plane; esp: the part of a circular area bounded by a chord and the arc of the circle or the part of the area as is cut off by the chord (2) : the part of a sphere cut off by a plane or included between two parallel planes (3) : the finite part of a line between two points in the line 2: one of the constituent parts into which a body, entity, or quantity naturally divides; DIVISION SYN see PART

SEGMENTARY /sɛg-mən-tər-i/ adj

SEGMENTED /sɛg-mənt-əd/ v: to separate into segments; give off as segments ~ vt : to be made up of or give off linear segments

SEGMENTAL /sɛg-mənt-əl/ adj 1: of, relating to, or having the form of one of the segments of a segmented worm 2: METAMERIC 3: of, relating to, or resulting from segmentation

SEGMENTARY /sɛg-mən-tər-i/ adj

SEGMENTATION /sɛg-mən-tə-ti-ən, -mə-n- / n: the process of dividing into segments; esp: the formation of many cells from a single cell (as in the developing embryo) 2: the process of segmentation cavity n: BLASTOCOEL

SE-IGN /sɪ-'ŋ/ n [It, sign, fr. L signum] : a notational sign; SPECIF: the sign that marks the beginning or end of a musical repeat

SEED-POD /sɪd-'pɒd/ n; FPOD 1

SEEDS-MAN /sɪd-s-mən/ n 1: SOWER 2: a dealer in seeds

SEED STOCK n: a supply (as of seed) for planting; broadly : a source of new individuals (leaving a ~ of trout in the streams)

SEED-TIME /sɪd-'tɪm/ n: the season of sowing

SEEDY /sɪd-i/ adj 1: a: containing or full of seeds (a ~ fruit) b: containing many small similar inclusions (glass ~ with air bubbles) 2: inferior in condition or quality (as : SHAAR, RUN-DOWN (~ clothes) (a ~ settlement) b: somewhat disreputable

SEEK-ER /sɪk-ər/ n: one who seeks; a: a good-looking; HANDSOME b: agreeably fashioned; ATTRACTIVE 2: conventionally proper 3: DECOROUS 3: suited to the occasion, purpose, or person; FIT - SEEM-ILY adv

SEEK-ING /sɪk-ɪŋ/ n: external appearance as distinguished from true character (eyes)

SEEK-LESS /sɪk-ləs/ adj: without a goal; a: a good-looking; HANDSOME b: agreeably fashioned; ATTRACTIVE 2: conventionally proper 3: DECOROUS 3: suited to the occasion, purpose, or person; FIT - SEEM-ILY adv

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seesaws 2b

a abnt; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ foot; ɔ chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; ɔ trip; ɔ life; ɔ joke; ɔ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ this; ɔ toot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ɔ few; ɔ furious; ɔ vision

se-go \sē-'gō\ *n* (Pauite): the edible bulb of the sego lily
sego lily *n* : a western N. American perennial herb (*Calochortus nuttallii*) of the lily family with bell-shaped flowers white within and largely green without

segr-ē-gate \sē-'gr-ē-,gāt\ *vb* [*L segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, fr. *segregare* *greg-* 'gather' + *gr-* 'to separate, to separate off'] : to separate or set apart from others from the general mass; **ISOLATE** 2; to cause or force the separation of (as from the rest of society) ~ *vi* 1 : **SEPARATE, WITHDRAW** 2; to practice or enforce a policy of segregation 3; to separate during meiosis — used esp. of allelic genes

segr-ē-gate \sē-'gr-ē-gāt-,gāt-\ *n* : a segregated individual or class of individuals

segr-ē-gat-ed *adj* 1 a : set apart or separated from others of the same kind or group (a ~ account in a bank); b : divided in facilities of a restaurant especially by sex; c : members of different groups or races (~ education) c : restricted to members of one group or one race by a policy of segregation (~ schools) 2 : practicing or maintaining segregation esp. of races (~ states)

segr-ē-ga-tion \sē-'gr-ē-,gā-shən\ *n* 1 : the act or process of segregating; the state of being segregated 2 : the separation or isolation of a race, class, or ethnic group by enforced or voluntary residence in a restricted area, by barriers to social intercourse, by separate educational facilities, or by other discriminatory means

segr-ē-ga-tion-ist \sē-'gr-ē-,gā-shən-ēst\ *n* : a person who believes in or practices segregation esp. of races

segr-ē-gate \sē-'gr-ē-gāt-,gāt-\ *adj* : segued; **seguing** [It. there follows, fr. *seguire* to follow, fr. *L sequi* more at *SET*]; to make a smooth transition — **segue** *n*

se-gui-di-lla \sē-'gū-'dē-(y)ə-,dē-'yā-\ *n* (Sp) 1 : a Spanish stanza of four or seven short verses partly assonant 2 a : a Spanish dance with various variations b : the music for such a dance

sei-cent- \sē-'chen-(ē)nt\ *n* [It. lit. six-hundreded, fr. *sei* six (fr. *L sex*) + *cento* hundred — more at *SIX, CINQUECENTO*]; the 17th century; *specif* : the 17th century period in Italian literature and art

seiche \sēsh\ *n* (F) : an oscillation of the surface of a lake or landlocked sea that varies in period from a few hours to several hours

sei-(-el) \sēd-,zēd-\ *n* (Gf. fr. *L situla* bucket) : a large glass for beer

Seid-Ilitz powders \sē-'sēd-ēts\ *n pl* [Seditz, Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; fr. the similarity of their effect to the water of the village] : effervescent salts consisting of one part of sodium bicarbonate and Rochelle salt and another part tartaric acid that are mixed in water and drunk as a mild cathartic

sei-gneur \sān-'yūr-\ *n*, often cap [MF, fr. *ML senior*, fr. *L*, adj., elder — more at *SENIOR*]; **LORD, SEIGNIOR**; esp. : a feudal lord

sei-gneur-ial \sān-'yūr-ē-əl-,yūr-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or befitting a **seigneur**

sei-gneur-y \sān-'yūr-ē-\ *n* 1 a : the territory under the government of a feudal lord b : a landed estate held in Canada by feudal tenure until 1854 2 : the manor house of a Canadian seigneur

sei-gneur-ry \sān-'yūr-ē-(r)ē-,sān-\ *n* [ME *seigneur*, fr. MF *seigneur*]; a manor; lordship; or authority; esp. : the lordship of a manor

sei-gneur-age or **sei-gneur-age** \sān-'yūr-ē-(r)ē-\ *n* [ME *seigneurage*, fr. MF, right of the lord (esp. to coin money), fr. *seigneur*]; a government revenue from the manufacture of coins calculated as the difference between the monetary and the bullion value of the silver contained in silver coins

sei-gnory or **sei-gnory** \sān-'yūr-ē-\ *n* 1 : **LORDSHIP, DOMINION**; *specif* : the power or authority of a feudal lord 2 : the territory over which a lord holds jurisdiction; **DOMAIN**

sei-gno-ri-(-al) \sān-'yūr-ē-(r)ē-,yūr-\ *adj* : of, relating to, or befitting a **seigneur** ; **LORDLY**

seine \sēn\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *segin*; akin to OHG *segin* seine; both fr. a prehistoric WGMc word horrified fr. *L sagena* seine, fr. Gk *sagēnē*]; a large net with sinkers on one edge and floats on the other used vertically to enclose fish when its ends are brought together or towed ashore

seine *vi* : to fish with or catch fish with a seine ~ *vt* : to fish for or in with a seine — **seine-er** *n*

sei-sin or **sei-zin** \sēz-'n-\ *n* [ME *seisine*, fr. OF *saisine*, fr. *Latin* to seize — more at *SEIZE*] 1 : the possession of land or chattels 2 : the possession of a freehold estate in land by one having title thereto

seism \sēz-'zēm-\ *n* [Gk *seismos*]; **EARTHQUAKE**

seis-mic \sēz-'mīk-,sēz-\ *adj* [Gk *seismos* shock, earthquake, fr. *seiein* to shake; akin to *SKITT* *skett* he is violently moved]; of, relating to, or caused by an earthquake or an artificial earth vibration — **seis-mic-al-ly** \mīk-(ē)lē-\ *adv*

seis-mic-i-ty \sēz-'mī-s-ət-ē-,sēz-\ *n* : the quality or state of being seismic

seis-mism \sēz-'mīz-əm-\ *n* : earthquake phenomena

seis-mism *comb form* [Gk, fr. *seismos*]; earthquake; vibration

seis-mo-graph \sēz-'mō-,gram-,sēz-\ *n* [DSV] : the record of an earth tremor by a seismograph

seis-mo-graph \sēz-'mō-,graf\ *n* [DSV] : an apparatus to measure and record vibrations within the earth and of the ground — **seis-mo-graph-ic** \sēz-'mō-,graf-ik-\ *adj* ; **seis-mo-graph-y** \sēz-'mō-,graf-ik-,rē-\ *n* ; **seis-mo-graph-ic-ly** \mīk-(ē)lē-\ *adv*

seis-mo-log-i-cal \sēz-'mō-'lō-jē-kəl-,rē-\ *adj* : of or relating to seismology — **seis-mo-log-i-cal-ly** \k-(ē)lē-\ *adv*

seis-mol-o-gist \sēz-'mō-'lō-jēst-,sēz-\ *n* : a geophysicist who specializes in seismology; **SEISMOGRAPHER**

seis-mol-o-gy \sēz-'mō-'lō-jē-\ *n* [DSV] : a science that deals with earthquakes and with artificially produced vibrations of the earth

seis-mom-e-ter \sē-'mām-ət-ər-\ *n* : a seismograph measuring the actual movements of the ground — **seis-mo-met-ric** \sēz-'mō-'mē-trē-,sēz-\ *adj* ; **seis-mo-met-ri-cal** \mē-trē-'rē-kəl-\ *adj*

seis-mom-e-try \sēz-'mō-'mē-trē-,sēz-\ *n* [DSV] : the scientific study of earthquakes

seis-mo-scope \sēz-'mō-,skōp-,sēz-\ *n* [DSV] : an instrument for recording only the time or fact of occurrence of earthquakes — **seis-mo-scop-ic** \sēz-'mō-'skōp-ik-,sēz-\ *adj*

seize \sēz\ *vb* [MF *seiser*, fr. OF *seiser* to put in possession of, fr. *ML scire*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *seizan* to set more at *SET*] *vt* 1 *a usu seize* \sēz-\ : to vest ownership of a freehold

estate in *b often seize* : to put in possession of something (the biographer will be seized of all pertinent papers) 2 a : to take possession of; **CONFISCATE** b : to take possession of by legal process 3 a : to possess or take by force; **CAPTURE** b : to take prisoner; **ARREST** 4 a : to take hold of; **CLUTCH** b : to possess or control; **GRASP** c : to understand fully and distinctly; **APPREHEND** 5 a : to attack or overwhelm physically; **AFFLICT** b : to possess (one's mind) completely or overwhelmingly 6 : to bind or fasten together with a lashing of small stuff (as yarn, twine, or fine wire) ~ *vi* 1 : to take or lay hold suddenly or forcibly 2 : to cohere to a relatively moving part through excessive pressure, temperature, or friction 3 *yn see TAKE* — **seiz-er** *n*

seiz-ing *n* 1 : the operation of fastening together or lashing with tarred small stuff 2 a : the cord or lashing used in seizing b : the material used for seizing

sei-zor \sē-'zō-(ə)r-\ *n* : one that seizes or takes possession esp. of a freehold estate

sei-zure \sē-'zhor-\ *n* 1 a : the act or process of seizing; the state of being seized b : the taking possession of person or property by legal process; a sudden attack (as of disease) c *FIN*

sei-jant \sē-'jant-\ *adj* [modif. of MF *seant*, prp. of *seoir* to sit, fr. *L sedere* — more at *SIT*] *heraldy* : SITTING (a lion ~)

SEL \sēl\ chiefly *Scot var* of *SELF*

sel-la-chi-an \sō-'lā-kē-ən-\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *selachos* cartilaginous fish, *schia* to shine] : a member of the Selachii, a subclass of the SELANIUM; any of a variable group (Selachii) of elasmobranch fishes comprising all the elasmobranchs, all except the chimaerae, the existing sharks and rays, or in its most restricted use the existing sharks as distinguished from the rays — **selachian** *adj*

selagin \sē-'lā-jin-\ *n* [L *selagin*, fr. *SEL*, genus name, fr. *L Selagin*, *selago*, a plant resembling the saviu] : any of a genus (*Selaginella*) of mossy lower tracheophytes constituting a family (Selaginellaceae)

sel-ah \sē-'lā-\ *interj* [Heb *selāh*] — a biblical term found in the Psalms and the *Book of Psalms* and believed to have been an exclamation or musical direction

sel-outh \sē-'kūth-\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *selūth*, fr. *selan* seldom + *cūth* know — more at *UNCOUTH*] *archaic* ; **UNUSUAL, STRANGE**

sel-dom \sē-'dōm-\ *adv* [ME, fr. OE *selðan*; akin to OHG *selðan* seldom, *L sedē*, *se* without — more at *IDIOT*]; in few instances ; **RARE, INFREQUENT**

sel-dom-ness *n* : **INFREQUENCY, RARENESS**

se-lect \sē-'lekt-\ *adj* [*L selectus*, pp. of *selegere* to select, fr. *se-* apart (fr. *sedē*, *se* without) + *legere* to gather, select — more at *LEGEND*] 1 : chosen from a number or group by fitness or preference 2 : of special value or excellence ; **SUPERIOR, CHOICE** b : exclusively or fastidiously chosen often with regard to social, economic, or cultural characteristics 3 : judicious or restrictive in choice ; **DISCRIMINATING**

select *n* : one that is select — often used in pl.

select *vt* : to take by preference from a number or group ; pick out ; **CHOOSE** ~ *vi* : to make a choice

se-lect-ed *adj* : **SELECT**; *specif* : of a higher grade or quality than the ordinary

se-lect-ee \sē-'lek-ē-\ *n* : one inducted into military service under selective service

se-lect-ing \sē-'lek-ē-ŋ-\ *n* 1 : the act or process of selecting; the state of being selected 2 : one that is selected ; **CHOICE**; also : a collection of selected things 3 : a natural or artificial process that prevents or tends to prevent some individuals or groups of organisms from surviving and propagating and allows others to do so

se-lective \sē-'lek-tiv-\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or characterized by selection ; selecting or tending to select 2 : of, relating to, or constituting the ability of a radio circuit or apparatus to respond to a specific frequency without interference — **se-lective-ly** *adv*

se-lective-ly \sē-'lek-tiv-ē-\ *adv* : **SELECTIVE**; **SELECTIVE** *n* : the service of a person in the armed forces conscripted to induction under a governmental act or decree

se-lect-man \sē-'lek-(t)-mən-,lek-(t)-mən-,lek-(t)-mən\ *n* : one of a board of officials elected in towns of all New England states except Rhode Island to serve as the chief administrative authority of the town

se-lect-ness \sē-'lek-(t)-nəs-\ *n* : the quality or state of being select

se-lect-or \sē-'lek-tər-\ *n* : one that selects

se-len- or **se-lenio-** *comb form* [*L selen-*, fr. Gk *selēn-*, fr. *selēnē*]; moon (*selenium*) (*selenography*)

se-len-ic \sē-'len-ē-ik-\ *adj* [*L selenicus* *comb form* [Sw, fr. NL *selenium*]; moon (*seleniferous*) (*selenious*)

se-len-ate \sē-'lə-nāt-\ *n* [Sw *selenat*, fr. *selen* selenic] : a salt ester of selenic acid

Se-le-nē \sē-'lē-nē-\ *n* [Gk *Selēnē*]; the goddess of the moon in Greek mythology

se-len-ic \sē-'lē-ŋ-ik-,lən-'ē-ŋ-ik-\ *adj* [Sw *selen*, fr. NL *selenium*]; of, relating to, or containing selenium esp. with a relatively high valence

selenic acid *n* : a strong acid H₂SeO₄ whose aqueous solution attacks gold and platinum

se-len-i-(-ous) \sē-'lē-nē-(ə)-əs-\ *adj* [DSV] : containing or yielding selenium (*vegetation*)

se-len-i-ous \sē-'lē-nē-əs-\ *adj* [DSV] : of, relating to, or containing selenium esp. with a relatively low valence

se-len-ite \sē-'lə-nīt-\ *n* [*L selenites*, fr. Gk *selēnitēs* (*Hihos*) lit., stone of the moon, fr. *selēnē*; fr. the belief that it waxed and waned with the moon] : a variety of gypsum occurring in transparent crystals or crystalline masses

se-len-i-um \sē-'lē-nē-əm-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *selēnē* moon; akin to Gk *selas* brightness, *L sol* sun — more at *SOLAR*]; a nonmetallic element that resembles sulfur and tellurium chemically, is obtained chiefly as a by-product in copper refining and occurs in allotropic forms of which a gray stable form varies in electrical conductivity with the intensity of its illumination and is used in electronic devices — see *ELEMENT* table

selenium cell *n* : an insulated strip of selenium mounted with electrodes as a photoconductive element

se-lenog-ra-pher \sē-'lē-nō-'gr-ə-fər-\ *n* : a specialist in selenography

se-le-no-graph-ic \sə-ˈlĕ-no-ˈgräf-ik/ *adj* : of or relating to selenography
sel-e-nog-ra-phy \sel-ə-ˈnäg-rə-ˈfĭ/ *n* 1 : the science of the physical features of the moon 2 : the physical geography of the moon
sel-e-nol-og-ist \-ˈnäl-ə-jĭst/ *n* 1 : a specialist in selenology
sel-e-nol-o-gy \-ˈjĕ/ *n* : a branch of astronomy that deals with the moon
sel-e-no-sis \sel-ə-ˈnō-sĭs/ *n* [NL] : poisoning of livestock by selenium due to ingestion of plants grown in seleniferous soils
self \self/ *adv* **se** *prep* [ME (intensive pron.) fr. OE; akin to OHG *sel*, intensive pron. 1. *sel* (reflexive pron.) of oneself — more at **SUICIDE**] 1. MYSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF (check payable to ~) (accommodations for ~ and wife)
self *adj* 1 **obs** : belonging to oneself : OWN 2 **obs** : IDENTICAL, SAME 3 **a** : have a ~ like character or quality throughout; *specif* : having one color only (a ~ flower) **b** : of the same kind (as in color, material, or pattern) as something with which it is used (a ~ belt) (~ trimming)
self *n*, *pl* *seives* \ˈselvz, *South* also ˈsevz/ 1 **a** : the entire person as an individual **b** : the realization or embodiment of an abstraction 2 **a** : an individual's typical or temporary character or behavior (his true ~ was revealed) (his better ~) **b** : a person in his normal or best condition (looked like his old ~) 3 : the union of elements (as body, emotions, thoughts, sensations) that constitute the individuality and identity of a person 4 : personal interest or advantage
self *v* 1 : INBREED 2 : to pollinate with pollen from the same flower or plant ~ *vi* : to undergo self-pollination
self-comb form [ME, fr. *self*] 1 **a** : oneself or itself (*self-supporting*) 2 : of oneself or itself (*self-abasement*) 3 **a** : by oneself or itself (*self-propelled*) (*self-acting*) 2 **a** : to, with, for, or toward oneself or itself (*self-consistent*) (*self-addressed*) (*self-love*) (*self-satisfaction*) **b** : of or in oneself or itself inherently (*self-evident*) **c** : the action of oneself or itself (*self-fertile*)
self-aban-don \sel-fə-ˈbän-dənd/ *adj* : abandoned by oneself; *esp* : given up to one's impulses
self-aban-don-ment \-dənd-mənt/ *n* 1 : a surrender of one's selfish interests or desires 2 : a lack of self-restraint
self-abas-ment \sel-fə-ˈbäs-mənt/ *n* : humiliation of oneself often on feelings of inferiority, guilt, or shame
self-ab-ne-gat-ing \sel-ˈfäb-nĭ-ˈgät-ŋ/ *adj* : SELF-DENYING
self-ab-ne-ga-tion \sel-ˈfäb-nĭ-ˈgä-shən/ *n* : SELF-DENIAL
self-ab-sorbed \sel-ˈfäb-ˈsɔ(ə)rbd, ˈzɔ(ə)rbd/ *adj* : absorbed in one's own thoughts, activities, or interests
self-ab-sorp-tion \-ˈsɔrp-shən, ˈzɔrp-ˈ/ *n* : preoccupation with oneself
self-abuse \sel-fə-ˈbyüs/ *n* 1 **obs** : SELF-DECEPTION 2 : reproach of oneself 3 : MASTURBATION
self-ac-cu-sa-tion \sel-ˈfäk-yə-ˈzä-shən/ *n* : the act or an instance of accusing oneself
self-ac-cu-sa-to-ry \sel-fə-ˈkyüz-zə-ˈtɔr-ĕ, ˈtɔr-ˈ/ *adj* : SELF-ACCUSING
self-ac-cu-sing \-ˈkyüz-ŋ/ *adj* : acting or serving to accuse oneself
self-ac-quired \sel-fə-ˈkwĭr(ə)d/ *adj* : acquired by oneself or for one's own use and benefit
self-act-ing \sel-ˈfäk-tŋ/ *adj* : acting or capable of acting of or by itself
self-ac-tion \-ˈfäk-shən/ *n* : action not dependent on an external agency or force : independent action
self-ac-tive \-ˈfäk-tĭv/ *adj* : acting of itself without dependence on an external agency or force
self-ac-tiv-i-ty \sel-ˈfäk-ˈtĭv-ə-tĭ/ *n* : SELF-ACTION
self-ad-dressed \sel-fə-ˈdrɛst, ˈtɔˈfäd-ˈrest/ *adj* : addressed for return to the sender (~ envelope)
self-ad-just-ing \sel-fə-ˈjäs-tŋ/ *adj* : adjusting by itself (a ~ wrench)
self-ad-just-ment \-ˈjäs(t)-mənt/ *n* : adjustment to oneself or one's environment
self-ad-min-is-tered \sel-fə-ˈmĭn-ə-ˈstɔrd/ *adj* : administered, managed, or dispensed by oneself
self-ad-mi-ra-tion \sel-ˈfäd-mĭ-ˈrā-shən/ *n* : SELF-CONCERN
self-ad-vance-ment \sel-fəd-ˈvæn(t)-smənt/ *n* : the act of advancing oneself
self-ad-ject-ed \sel-fə-ˈfɛkt-əd/ *adj* : SELF-LOVING, CONCEITED
self-ag-gran-dize-ment \sel-fə-ˈgrän-dəz-mənt, ˈdĭz-, sel-ˈfæg-rɛn-dĭz-/ *n* : the act or process of making oneself greater (as in power or influence)
self-ag-gran-dize-ing \sel-fə-ˈgrän-ˈdĭz-ŋ, sel-ˈfæg-rən-ˈdĭz/ *act-ing* or seeking to make oneself greater
self-anal-y-sis \sel-fə-ˈnäl-ə-sĭs/ *n* : a systematic attempt by an individual to understand his own personality without the aid of another person
self-an-a-lyt-i-cal \sel-ˈfän-ˈĭ-tĭ-kəl/ *adj* : using self-analysis
self-an-ni-hi-la-tion \sel-fə-ˈnĭ-ˈhĭ-shən/ *n* : annihilation of the self (as in his mystical contemplation of God)
self-ap-plaud-ing \sel-fə-ˈplɔd-ŋ/ *adj* : applauding oneself
self-ap-plause \-ˈplɔz/ *n* : an expression or feeling of approval of oneself
self-ap-point-ed \sel-fə-ˈpɔɪnt-əd/ *adj* : appointed by oneself *usu* without warrant or qualifications
self-ap-pro-ba-tion \sel-fəp-ˈrɔb-ə-shən/ *n* : satisfaction with one's own actions and achievements
self-as-ert-ing \sel-fə-ˈsɔrt-ŋ/ *adj* 1 : asserting oneself or one's own rights or claims 2 : putting one forward in a confident or self-assertive manner — **self-as-ert-ing-ly** \-ŋ-ĭ/ *adv*
self-as-er-tion \sel-fə-ˈsɔr-shən/ *n* 1 : the act of asserting oneself or one's own rights or claims 2 : the act of asserting one's superiority over others
self-as-ert-ive \-ˈsɔrt-ĭv/ *adj* : given to or characterized by self-assertion 3 : SELF-AGGRESSIVE — **self-as-ert-ive-ly** *adv* — **self-as-ert-ive-ness** *n*
self-as-sump-tion \sel-fə-ˈsʌmp(t)-shən/ *n* : SELF-CONCEPT
self-as-sure-ance \sel-fə-ˈʃɪr-ən(t)-s/ *n* : SELF-CONFIDENCE
self-as-sured \-ˈʃʃ(ə)r(ə)d/ *adj* : SELF-CONFIDENT — **self-as-sured-ness** \-ˈʃʃ(ə)r-əd-nəs, ˈʃʃ(ə)r-əd-ˈ/ *n*

self-aware-ness \sel-fə-ˈwə(ə)r-ə-nəs, ˈwɛ(ə)r-/ *n* : an awareness of one's own personality or individuality
self-be-tray-al \sel-ˈbi-ˈtrā-əl/ *n* : SELF-REVELATION
self-bind-er \sel-ˈbĭn-dər/ *n* : a harvesting machine that cuts grain and binds it into bundles
self-blind-ed \-ˈblĭndəd/ *adj* : blinded or misled by oneself — **self-blind-ed-ness** *n*
self-born \-ˈbɔ(ə)r(n)/ *adj* 1 : arising within the self (~ sorrows) 2 : springing from a prior self (phoenix rising ~ from the fire)
self-bur-ied \-ˈber-ĭəd/ *adj* : buried by natural forces rather than by and binds it into bundles
self-care \-ˈkeər-, ˈkɑ(ə)r-/ *n* : care for oneself
self-gas-i-li-ga-tion \sel-ˈkæs-ˈtĭ-ˈgä-shən/ *n* : SELF-PUNISHMENT
self-gen-tered \sel-ˈsent-əd/ *adj* 1 : independent of outside force or influence : SELF-SUFFICIENT 2 : concerned solely with desires, needs, or interests : SELFISH — **self-gen-tered-ly** *adv* — **self-gen-tered-ness** *n*
self-charge-ing \-ˈčhɑr-ŋŋ/ *adj* : charging by itself
self-clos-ing \-ˈklɔz-ŋ/ *adj* : closing or shutting automatically after being opened
self-cook-ing \-ˈkɔk-ŋ/ *adj* : cooked by the operation of some part of the act (a ~ on closing the bolt)
self-col-lect-ed \sel-ˈkɑ-ˈlɛk-təd/ *adj* : SELF-POSSESSED
self-col-ored \-ˈkɑl-əd/ *adj* : of a single color (a ~ flower)
self-com-mand \sel-ˈkɑ-ˈmænd/ *n* : control of one's own behavior and emotions : SELF-CONTROL
self-com-pa-ki-ty \sel-ˈkɑm-pat-ə-bĭ-ˈ/ *adj* : capable of effective self-pollination; *specif* : the production of seeds and fruits
self-com-pla-cen-cy \sel-ˈkɑm-ˈpläs-ˈn-sĕ/ *n* : SELF-SATISFACTION
self-com-pla-cent \-ˈnt/ *adj* : SELF-SATISFIED — **self-com-pla-cent-ly** *adv*
self-com-posed \sel-ˈkɑm-pōzd/ *adj* : having control over one's emotions : CALM — **self-com-posed-ly** \pɔz-ˈzɛd-ĭ-, ˈpōz-dĭ-/ *adv* — **self-com-posed-ness** \-ˈpōz-zəd-nəs, ˈpōz-dĭ-/ *n*
self-con-ceive \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈseĭ-/ *v* : an exaggerated opinion of one's own qualities or abilities : VANITY — **self-con-ceive-d** \-əd/ *adj*
self-con-cern \-ˈsɛrn/ *n* : a selfish or morbid concern for oneself
self-con-cern-ed \-ˈsɛrnəd/ *adj* : SELF-CONCERNED
self-con-dem-na-tion \sel-ˈkɑn-dĕm-ˈnā-shən, ˈdäm-/ *n* : condemnation of one's own character or actions
self-con-dem-ned \-kən-dĕmd/ *adj* : condemned by oneself
self-con-fess-ed \sel-ˈkɑn-fĕsh-əd/ *adj* : openly acknowledged : AVOWED
self-con-fes-sion \sel-ˈfĕ-shən/ *n* : AVOWAL
self-con-fid-ent \sel-ˈkɑn-fĭd-ən(t)-/ *adj* : SELF-CONFIDENTIAL : CONFIDENCE in oneself and in one's powers and abilities — **self-con-fid-ent-ly** \-fĭd-ənt, ˈfä-dĕnt/ *adv* — **self-con-fid-ent-ly** *adv*
self-con-grat-u-la-tion \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈgræç-ˈtĭ-ˈgä-shən/ *n* : congratulation of oneself; *esp* : a complacent acknowledgment of one's superiority or good fortune
self-con-grat-u-la-to-ry \-ˈgræç-ˈ(ə)l-ə-ˈtɔr-ĕ, ˈtɔr-ˈ/ *adj* : indulging in self-congratulation
self-con-scious \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈtʃəs/ *adj* 1 : conscious of one's own acts or states as belonging to or originating in oneself : aware of oneself as an individual 2 : unconformably conscious of oneself as an object of the observation of others : ill at ease — **self-con-scious-ly** *adv* — **self-con-scious-ness** *n*
self-con-se-cra-tion \sel-ˈkɑn(t)-ˈsɑ-ˈkrä-shən/ *n* : the act or an instance of consecrating oneself
self-con-sequ-ence \sel-ˈkɑn(t)-ˈsɑ-kwən(t)-, ˈsĭ-kwən(t)-/ *n* : SELF-IMPORTANCE
self-con-sis-ten-cy \sel-ˈkɑn-sĭs-tən-sĕ-/ *n* : the quality or state of being self-consistent
self-con-sis-tent \sel-ˈkɑn-sĭs-tĕnt/ *adj* : having each part logically consistent with the rest
self-con-stit-uted \sel-ˈkɑn(t)-ˈst-(y)üt-əd/ *adj* : constituted by oneself
self-con-tain-ed \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈtænd/ *adj* 1 : sufficient in itself 2 : a showing self-command **b** : formal and reserved in manner 3 : complete in itself (a ~ machine) — **self-con-tain-ed-ly** \-tænd-ĭ-, ˈtænd-ĭ-/ *adv* — **self-con-tain-ed-ness** \-ˈtænd-əd-nəs, ˈtænd-əd-/ *n* — **self-con-tain-ment** \-tænd-mənt/ *n*
self-con-tam-i-na-tion \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈtām-ˈnā-shən/ *n* 1 : contamination by oneself 2 : contamination from within
self-con-tem-pla-tion \sel-ˈkɑn-təm-ˈplā-shən, ˈkɑn-ˈtɛm-/ *n* : contemplation of or instance of contemplating oneself
self-con-tempt \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈtɛmp(t)-/ *n* : contempt for oneself
self-con-ten-t \-kən-tĕnt/ *n* : SELF-SATISFACTION
self-con-ten-t-ed \-kən-tĕd/ *adj* : SELF-SATISFIED — **self-con-ten-t-ed-ly** *adv* — **self-con-ten-t-ed-ness** *n*
self-con-ten-ment \-ˈtɛnt-mənt/ *n* : SELF-SATISFACTION
self-con-trad-ic-tion \sel-ˈkɑn-trä-ˈdĭk-shən/ *n* 1 : contradiction of oneself 2 : a self-contradictory statement or proposition
self-con-trad-ic-to-ry \-ˈdĭk-(t)ɔ-rĕ/ *adj* : consisting of two contradictory members or parts
self-con-trol \sel-ˈkɑn-ˈtrɔl/ *n* : restraint exercised over one's own impulses, emotions, or desires — **self-con-trol-léd** \-trɔld/ *adj*
self-cor-rect-ing \sel-ˈkɑ-ˈrɛk-tŋ/ *adj* : acting automatically to correct or compensate for errors or weaknesses
self-cre-at-ed \sel-ˈkrĕ-ˈĭt-əd, ˈsel-ˈkrĕ-ˈĭt-/ *adj* : created or approved by oneself
self-crit-i-cal \sel-ˈkrĭt-ĭ-kəl/ *adj* : critical of oneself
self-crit-i-cism \-ˈkrĭt-ĭ-sĭz-əm/ *n* : the act or capacity of criticizing one's own faults or shortcomings
self-cul-ti-va-tion \sel-ˈkʌl-tĭ-ˈvā-shən/ *n* : the act of cultivating oneself
self-cul-ture \sel-ˈkʌl-ˈtʃər-/ *n* : the development of one's mind or capacities through one's own efforts
self-de-ceive \sel-dĭ-ˈseĭ-/ *v* : SELF-DECEPTION
self-deceived \-ˈseĭvd/ *adj* : deceived or misled *esp* respecting oneself by one's own mistake
self-de-ceive-r \-ˈseĭ-vər/ *n* : one who practices self-deception
self-de-ceiving \-ˈvĭŋ/ *adj* 1 : given to self-deception (a ~ hypocrite) 2 : serving to deceive oneself (~ excuses)
self-de-cep-tion \-ˈsɛp-shən/ *n* : the act of deceiving oneself : the

ā abut; ō kitten; ē either; ē further; ā back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flow; ō coin; th thin; th this; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

state of being deceived by oneself — **self-de-cep-tive** \ˈsɛp-tiv-
ədʒ/

self-ded-i-ca-tion \sɛlf-ded-i-ˈkɪ-shən/ *n*: dedication of oneself to a cause or ideal

self-de-feat-ing \sɛlf-di-ˈfɛt-iŋ/ *adj*: acting to defeat its own purpose

self-de-fense \-di-ˈfɛn(t)s/ *n* 1: the act of defending oneself or something that belongs or relates to oneself 2: a plea of justification for the use of force and esp. homicide

self-de-fen-sive \-fɛn(t)-sɪv/ *adj*: given to or involving self-defense (as a person's attitude)

self-de-lu-sion \-di-ˈlud-ə-ʃən/ *n*: SELF-DECEIVED

self-de-lu-sion \-di-ˈlud-ə-ʃən/ *n*: SELF-DECEPTION

self-de-nial \-di-ˈni-(ə)-l/ *n*: a restraint or limitation of one's own desires or interests — **self-de-ny-ing** \-ni-ŋ/ *adj* — **self-de-ny-ing-ly** \-ŋ-li/ *adv*

self-de-pen-dent \sɛlf-dɛn-dɛnt/ *n*: dependence on one's own resources or exertions: **SELF-RELIANCE** — **self-de-pen-dent** \-dɛnt/ *adj*

self-de-prec-ia-tion \sɛlf-dɛp-ri-ˈkæ-ti-ən/ *n*: given to self-depreciation

self-de-prec-ia-tion \sɛlf-dɛp-ri-ˈʃɛn-ə-ʃən/ *n*: disparagement or undervaluation of oneself

self-de-spair \-di-ˈspɑ(r), -ˈspɛ-(ə)r/ *n*: despair of oneself: **HOPELESSNESS**

self-de-stroy-er \-di-ˈstrɔi-(ə)r/ *n*: one who destroys himself

self-de-stroy-ing \-strɔi-ŋ/ *adj*: SELF-DESTRUCTIVE

self-de-struct \-di-ˈstrʌk-tʃu-ʃən/ *n*: destruction of oneself; *esp* 1: SUICIDE **self-de-struct-ive** \-strʌk-tɪv/ *adj*

self-de-ter-min-a-tion \-di-ˈtɜr-mə-ˈnā-shən/ *n* 1: free choice of one's own acts or states without external compulsion 2: determination by the people of a territorial unit of their own future political status — **self-de-ter-min-ing** \-di-ˈtɜr-m-ŋ/ *adj*

self-de-ter-mined \-di-ˈtɜr-mənd/ *adj*: determined by oneself

self-de-ter-min-ism \-di-ˈtɜr-m-iz-əm/ *n*: a doctrine that the actions of a self are determined by itself

self-de-vel-op-ment \-di-ˈvel-əp-mənt/ *n*: development of the capabilities or possibilities of oneself

self-de-vot-ed \-di-ˈvɔt-əd/ *adj*: characterized by self-devotion — **self-de-vot-ed-ly** *adv* — **self-de-vot-ed-ness** *n*

self-de-vot-ing \-vɔt-iŋ/ *adj*: SELF-DEVOTED

self-de-vo-tion \-vɔ-shən/ *n*: devotion of oneself esp. in service or sacrifice

self-de-vo-tion-ing \sɛlf-di-ˈvəʊ(t)-iŋ/ *adj*: devaluing itself

self-di-ges-tion \sɛlf-(d)ʒ-ɛst-ɪŋ-ʃən/ *n*: decomposition of plant or animal tissue by internal process: **AUTOLYSIS**

self-di-rect-ed \sɛlf-d-ˈrɛk-təd-, -(d)ʒ- / *adj*: directed by oneself; *specif*: not guided or impelled by an outside force or agency (as ~ personality)

self-di-rect-ing \-tɪŋ/ *adj*: directing oneself

self-di-rect-ion \-rɛk-shən/ *n*: guidance by oneself

self-dis-charge-ing \sɛlf-dɪs-(h)-ˈtʃɑr-ʃiŋ, ˈsɛlf-dɪs-(h)- / *adj*: discharging by itself

self-dis-ci-pline \sɛlf-dɪs-ə-ˈplɪn-, -(d)plɪn/ *n*: correction or regulation of oneself for the sake of improvement

self-dis-ci-plined \-plɪnd-, -(d)plɪnd/ *adj*: capable of or subject to self-discipline

self-dis-cov-ery \sɛlf-dɪs-ˈkɒv-(ə)r-ē/ *n*: the act or process of achieving self-knowledge

self-dis-trib-ut-ing \-dɪs-ˈtrɪb-yʊt-iŋ/ *adj*: distributing itself automatically

self-dis-trust \-dɪs-ˈtrʌst/ *n*: a lack of confidence in oneself 1: **DIFFIDENCE** — **self-dis-trust-ful** \-fʊl/ *adj*

self-di-vi-sion \-dɔ-ˈvɪz-ən/ *n*: division of itself by its own action or process of growth

self-doubt \sɛlf-ˈdɔʊt-, ˈsɛlf-tɔm/ *n*: the essence of one's self: **INDIVIDUALITY**

self-doubt \-dɔʊt/ *n*: a lack of faith in oneself — **self-doubt-ing** \-iŋ/ *adj*

self-dram-a-ti-zation \sɛlf-drə-mə-tə-ˈzā-shən-, ˈdrɪm- / *n*: the act or an instance of dramatizing oneself

self-dram-a-tiz-ing \sɛlf-ˈdrə-mə-t-ɪz-iŋ/ *adj*: seeing and presenting oneself as an actor in a drama

self-driv-en \-drɪv-ən/ *adj*: driven by itself: **AUTOMOTIVE**

self-ed-u-cat-ed \sɛlf-ˈɛd-ju-ˈkæt-əd/ *adj*: educated by one's own efforts without formal instruction — **self-ed-u-ca-tion** \-tʃ-ən/ *n*: self-education

self-ef-face-ment \sɛlf-ɛf-ˈfæ-smənt/ *n*: the placing or keeping of oneself in the background

self-ef-fac-ing \-fæ-siŋ/ *adj*: RETIRING — **self-ef-fac-ing-ly** \-li/ *adv*

self-ef-fect-ed \sɛlf-ɛf-ˈfɛkt-əd/ *adj*: SELF-APPOINTED

self-emp-loy-ed \sɛlf-ɛm-ˈplɔɪ-əd/ *adj*: earning income directly from one's own business, trade, or profession rather than as a specified salary or wages from an employer

self-emp-loy-ment \-plɔɪ-mənt/ *n*: the state of being self-employed

self-en-giz-ing \sɛlf-ˈɛn-ʒ-ɪŋ-iŋ/ *adj*: containing means for augmentation of power within itself (as ~ brake)

self-en-forc-ing \sɛlf-ɛn-ˈfɔr-siŋ-, ˈfɔr- / *adj*: containing in itself the authority or means that provide for its enforcement (as ~ treaty)

self-en-rich-ment \-ɪn-ˈrɪch-mənt/ *n*: the act or process of increasing one's intellectual or spiritual resources

self-est-ee-m \sɛlf-ɛ-ˈstɛm/ *n* 1: **SELF-RESPECT** 2: **SELF-CONCEPT**

self-evi-dence \sɛlf-ˈɛv-əd-ənts-, ˈdɛn(t)s/ *n*: the quality or state of being self-evident

self-ex-act-ed \-əd-ənt-, ˈdɛn(t)- / *adj*: evident without proof or reasoning — **self-ex-act-ly** *adv*

self-ex-al-ta-tion \sɛlf-ɛg-zəl-tā-ʃən-, ˈɛk-səl- / *n*: exaltation of oneself

self-ex-alt-ing \sɛlf-ɛg-zəl-tiŋ/ *adj*: VANGLORIOUS — **self-ex-alt-ing-ly** \-li/ *adv*

self-ex-am-i-na-tion \sɛlf-ɛk-sə-ˈnā-shən/ *n*: **INTROSPECTION**

self-ex-cit-ed \sɛlf-ɛk-sɪ-ˈtɛd/ *adj*: excited by a current produced by the dynamo itself (as ~ generator)

self-ex-e-cut-ing \sɛlf-ɛk-sə-ˈkju-tiŋ/ *adj*: taking effect immediately without implementing legislation (as ~ treaty)

self-ex-iled \sɛlf-ˈɛg-zɪld-, ˈɛk-sɪld/ *adj*: exiled by one's own wish or decision

self-ex-ist-ence \sɛlf-ɛg-zɪs-tən(t)s/ *n*: the quality or state of being self-existent

self-ex-ist-ent \sɛlf-ɛg-zɪs-tənt/ *adj*: existing of or by itself

self-ex-plain-ing \sɛlf-ɛk-ˈspɪn-iŋ/ *adj*: SELF-EXPLANATORY

self-ex-pla-nation \sɛlf-ɛk-ˈspɪn-ə-ʃən-, ˈtɔr- / *n*: explaining itself: capable of being understood without explanation

self-ex-pres-sion \sɛlf-ɛk-ˈsprɛ-shən/ *n*: the expression of one's own personality: assertion of one's individual traits — **self-ex-pres-sive** \-sprɛ-sɪv/ *adj*

self-feed \sɛlf-ˈfi:d/ *vt*: to provide rations to (animals) in bulk so as to permit selecting food in kind and quantity as wanted — compare **HAND-FEED**

self-feed-er \-vɔr/ *n*: one that feeds itself automatically; *specif*: a device for feeding livestock that is equipped with a feed hopper that automatically supplies a trough below

self-feel-ing \sɛlf-ˈfi:l-iŋ/ *n*: self-centered emotion

self-fert-ile \-fɔrt-ɪ/ *adj*: fertile by means of its own pollen or sperm — **self-fert-il-i-ty** \sɛlf-, ˈfɔrt-ɪ-ti- / *n*

self-fert-il-iza-tion \sɛlf-ˈfɔrt-ɪ-ˈzā-shən/ *n*: fertilization effected by pollen or sperm from the same individual — **self-fert-il-ized** \-zɪd/ *adj*

self-flat-ter-ing \sɛlf-ˈflæt-ə-rɪŋ/ *adj*: given to self-flattery

self-flat-tery \-tɛr-ē/ *n*: the glossing over of one's own weaknesses or mistakes and the exaggeration of one's own qualities and achievements

self-for-get-ful \sɛlf-ˈfɔr-ˈɡet-fʊl/ *adj*: having or showing no thought of self or selfish interests — **self-for-get-ful-ly** \-fʊ-li/ *adv* — **self-for-get-ful-ness** *n*

self-for-get-ting \-fɔr-ŋ/ *adj*: **SELF-FORGETFUL** — **self-for-get-ting-ly** \-ŋ-li/ *adv*

self-form-ed \sɛlf-ˈfɔ(r)m-d/ *adj*: formed or developed by one's own efforts

self-fruit-ful \-ˈfrut-fʊl/ *adj*: capable of setting a crop of self-pollinated fruit — **self-fruit-ful-ness** *n*

self-ful-fill-ing \sɛlf-ˈfʊl-fɪl-iŋ/ *adj*: marked by or achieving self-fulfillment

self-ful-fill-ment \-fɪl-mənt/ *n*: fulfillment of oneself

self-giv-en \sɛlf-ˈgɪv-ən/ *adj* 1: derived from itself (as ~ entity) 2: given by oneself (~ authority)

self-giv-ing \sɛlf-ˈgɪv-iŋ/ *adj*: SELF-SACRIFICING, UNSELFISH

self-glor-i-fi-ca-tion \sɛlf-ˈglɔr-ə-ˈfɪ-ˈkæ-shən-, ˈglɔr- / *n*: a feeling of or one's superiority over others

self-glor-i-fy-ing \sɛlf-ˈglɔr-ə-ˈfɪ-iŋ-, ˈglɔr- / *adj*: **BOASTFUL**

self-glor-y \-ˈglɔr-ē-, ˈglɔr- / *n*: personal vanity; **PRIDE**

self-gov-ern-ed \-ˈgɒv-ənd/ *adj* 1: not influenced or controlled by others 2: exercising self-control

self-gov-ern-ing \-ˈgɒv-ər-niŋ/ *adj*: having control or rule over oneself: not subject to outside authority; *specif*: having self-government: **AUTONOMOUS**

self-gov-ern-ment \-ˈgɒv-ər-n-mənt-, ˈgɒv-əm- / *n* 1: **SELF-COMMAND**, **SELF-CONTROL** 2: government under the control and direction of the inhabitants of a political unit rather than by an outside authority

self-grat-i-fi-ca-tion \sɛlf-ˈgrət-ə-ˈfɪ-ˈkæ-shən/ *n*: the act of pleasing oneself or of satisfying one's desires

self-grat-u-la-tion \-ˈgræt-ə-ˈlā-shən/ *n*: **SELF-CONGRATULATION**

self-grat-u-la-to-ry \sɛlf-ˈgræt-ə-ˈ(ə)-lə-ˈtɔr-ē-, ˈtɔr- / *adj*: **SELF-CONGRATULATORY**

self-hard-en-ing \-ˈhɑrd-niŋ-, ˈn-ŋ/ *adj*: hardening by itself or without quenching after heating (as ~ steel)

self-hate \-ˈhæt/ *n*: hatred redirected toward one's self rather than toward others

self-hat-ing \-ˈhæt-iŋ/ *adj*: given to self-hate

self-hat-red \-ˈhæt-rɛd/ *n*: SELF-HATE

self-heal \sɛlf-ˈhɛl/ *n*: any of several plants held to possess healing properties; *esp*: a blue-flowered Eurasian mint (*Prunella vulgaris*) naturalized throughout No. America

self-help \sɛlf-ˈhɛlp/ *n*: the act or an instance of providing for or helping oneself without dependence on others

self-hood \-ˈhʊd/ *n* 1: **INDIVIDUALITY** 2: **PERSONALITY** 3: **SELF-ISHNESS**

self-hum-bling \-ˈhʌm-b(ə)-liŋ-, ˈɒm-, ˈhɪŋ/ *adj*: acting or serving to humble oneself

self-hy-mn-i-a-tion \sɛlf-ˈhɪ-m-ˈni-ˈtā-shən-, ˈsɛlf-yū- / *n*: the act or instance of humbling oneself

self-hyp-no-sis \sɛlf-ˈhɪp-ˈnɔ-sɪs/ *n*: hypnosis of oneself

self-iden-ti-cal \sɛlf-ɪ-ˈdɛn-tɪ-kəl-, ˈfə- / *adj*: having self-identity

self-iden-ti-fi-ca-tion \-ˈdɛnt-ə-ˈfɪ-ˈkæ-shən/ *n*: identification with someone or something outside oneself

self-iden-ti-ty \-ɪ-ˈdɛn-ti-ti- / *n*: sameness of a thing with itself

self-ign-ite \sɛlf-ˈɪ-ˈnɪt/ *vt*: to become ignited without flame or spark (as under high compression)

self-ign-i-tion \-ˈnɪsh-ən/ *n*: ignition without flame or spark

self-im-age \sɛlf-ˈfɪm-ɪj/ *n*: one's conception of oneself or of one's role

self-im-mo-la-tion \sɛlf-ɪ-m-ˈlā-shən/ *n*: a deliberate and willing sacrifice of oneself

self-im-port-ance \sɛlf-ɪm-ˈpɔrt-ˈn(t)ɪs-, ˈɔn(t)s/ *n* 1: an exaggerated estimate of one's own importance: **SELF-CONCEIT** 2: arrogant or pompous bearing or behavior — **self-im-port-ant** \-tənt/ *adj* — **self-im-port-ant-ly** *adv*

self-im-pose \sɛlf-ɪm-ˈpɔz- / *vt*: imposed on ooe by oneself: voluntarily assumed

self-im-prove-ment \sɛlf-ɪm-ˈprɪv-mənt/ *n*: improvement of oneself by one's own action

self-in-cru-sive \sɛlf-ɪn-ˈkru-sɪv-, zɪv/ *adj*: enclosing itself: complete in its means of humbling oneself

self-in-crim-i-nat-ing \sɛlf-ɪn-ˈkrɪm-ə-ˈnāt-iŋ/ *adj*: serving or tending to incriminate oneself

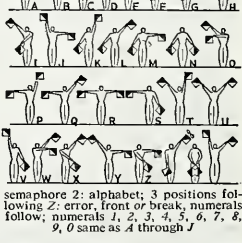
self-in-crim-i-na-tion \-krɪm-ə-ˈnā-shən/ *n*: incrimination of oneself; *specif*: the giving of evidence or answering of questions the tendency of which would be to subject one to criminal prosecution

self-in-duced \sɛlf-ɪn-ˈdʊst/ *adj*: induced by oneself; *specif*: produced by self-induction (as ~ voltage)

self-in-duc-tance \-ˈdʌk-tən(t)s/ *n*: inductance that induces an

oneself or one's interest for others or for a cause and ideal — self-sac-ri-fic-ing-ly \f-si-ŋ, -fjz-also-fos- \adj — self-sac-ri-fic-ing-ly \f-si-ŋ-ly \adv
 self-sac-ri-fic-er \f-si-z-ər, -fjz-also-fos- \n 1: one that practices self-sacrifice
 self-same \self-sām \adj: precisely the same; IDENTICAL *syn* see SAME — self-same-ness \self-sām-nəs, -sām- \n
 self-sat-is-fac-tion \self-sat-əs-fak-shən \n 1: a usu. smug satisfaction with oneself or one's position or achievements: SELF-COMPLACENCY
 self-sat-is-fied \self-sat-əs-ftīd \adj: feeling or showing by self-satisfaction
 self-sat-is-fy-ing \f-ti-ŋ \adj: giving satisfaction to oneself
 self-scru-ti-ny \self-skrūt-ə-nē, -skrūt-nē \n 1: INTROSPECTION
 self-seal-ing \self-sē-ŋ-ŋ \adj: capable of sealing itself (as after puncture) (a ~ tire)
 self-search-ing \f-sər-ʃi-ŋ \adj: SELF-QUESTIONING
 self-seek-er \self-sē-kər \n 1: one that seeks only or mainly his own advantage or pleasure — self-seeking \-ki-ŋ \n or adj
 self-se-lec-tion \self-sē-lek-shən \n: selection of goods by retail customers from display racks or counters in a store having clerks available to help
 self-ser-vice \self-sər-ves \n 1: the serving of oneself (as in a cafeteria or supermarket) with things to be paid for at a cashier's desk. *upon leaving* — self-service \adj
 self-serv-ing \f-sər-vi-ŋ \adj: serving one's own interests often in disregard of the truth or the reasonable interests of others
 self-slaugh-ter \self-slɑ-ŋ-tər \n: killing oneself
 self-slaugh-tered \-əd \adj: killed by oneself
 self-slay-er \self-slɑ-ər \n: one who kills himself
 self-sow \self-sō- \v: to sow itself by dropping seeds or by natural action (as of wind or water)
 self-start-er \self-stɑ-rt-ər \n 1: a more or less automatic attachment for starting an internal-combustion engine other than a crank or auxiliary engine
 self-start-ing \f-stɑ-rt-i-ŋ \adj: capable of starting by oneself
 self-ster-ile \self-stər-ə-ŋ \adj: sterile to its own pollen or sperm
 self-ster-ile-ity \self-stər-ə-ŋ-ə-ti \n: the quality or state of being self-sterile
 self-study \self-stad-ē \n 1: study of oneself; also: a record of observations from such study
 self-styled \f-stīd-ə-ŋ \adj: called by oneself (< experts)
 self-sub-sis-tence \self-səb-sis-tənt(s) \n 1: the quality or state of being self-subsistent
 self-sub-sis-ter \self-səb-sis-tənt \adj: subsisting independently of anything external to itself
 self-sub-sist-ing \f-sis-ti-ŋ \adj: SELF-SUBSISTENT
 self-suf-fi-cien-cy \self-sə-fish-ən-sē \n: the quality or state of being self-sufficient
 self-suf-fi-cient \f-sənt \adj 1: able to maintain oneself without outside aid: capable of providing for one's own needs 2: having an extreme confidence in one's own ability or worth: HAUGHTY, OVERBEARING
 self-suf-fi-cie-ly \f-si-ŋ-ly \adv — self-sufficient — self-suf-fi-cie-ly \f-si-ŋ-ly \adv — self-suf-fi-cie-ness \n
 self-sug-ges-tion \self-sə-ŋ-ʒ-ə-ʃən \n 1: a suggestion
 self-sup-port \self-sə-pō-ŋ \n 1: independent support of oneself or itself — self-sup-port-ed \-əd \adj — self-sup-port-ing \-i-ŋ \adj
 self-sur-ren-der \f-sə-ren-dər \n: surrender of the self: a yielding up (as to some influence or to another person) of oneself or one's will
 self-sus-tained \f-sə-stænd \adj: sustained by oneself
 self-sus-tain-ing \f-sə-stā-i-ŋ \adj: maintaining or able to maintain oneself by independent effort: SELF-SUPPORTING — self-sus-tain-ing-ly \f-si-ŋ-ly \adv
 self-taught \self-tɑ-ht \adj 1: having knowledge or skills acquired by one's own efforts without formal instruction 2: learned by oneself (< knowledge)
 self-tight-en-ing \self-ti-ŋ-i-ŋ, -n-ŋ \adj: tightening by itself
 self-tor-ment \self-tor-mənt \n: the act of tormenting oneself — self-tor-ment-ing \self-tor-mənt-i-ŋ, self-tor- \adj — self-tor-men-tor \self-tor-mənt-ər, self-tor- \n
 self-treat-ment \self-trēt-mənt \n: medication of oneself or treatment of one's own disease without medical supervision or prescription
 self-trust \self-trʌst \n: SELF-CONFIDENCE
 self-un-der-stand-ing \self-fən-dər-stān-di-ŋ \n 1: SELF-KNOWLEDGE
 self-un-fruit-ful \self-fən-frūt-fəl \adj: setting few or no fruits in the absence of cross-pollination — self-un-fruit-ful-ness \n
 self-un-load-ing \self-fən-lōd-i-ŋ \adj: unloading itself (< ~ tractor)
 self-will \self-wīl \n: stubborn or willful adherence to one's own desires or ideas: DESTINY
 self-willed \f-wīl-d \adj: governed by one's own will: not yielding to the wishes of others: OBSTINATE — self-willed-ly \f-wīl-d-ē \adv
 self-will-less \self-wīl-ə-ŋ \n: not needing to be wined by hand (a ~ watch)
 self-wor-ship \self-wər-ʃəp \n: worship of oneself — self-wor-ship-er \n
 Sel-juk \self-ʒik, sel- \ or Sel-ju-ki-ŋ \self-ʒi-ke-ŋ \adj [Turk *Selçuk*, eponymous ancestor of the dynasties] 1: of or relating to any of several Seljuk dynasties ruling over a great part of western Asia in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a Turkish people ruled over by a Seljuk dynasty — Seljuk or Seljuks
 sell \sel \v sold \seld \ selling [ME *sellēn*, fr. OE *sellan*; akin to OHG *sellēn* to sell, ON *sala* sale, Gk *hēlein* to take] vt 1: to deliver or give up in violation of duty, trust, or loyalty 2: BETRAY 2 a (1): to give up (property) to another for money 3: to make a valuable consideration for a price (2): to offer for sale b: to give up in return for something else esp. foolishly or dishonorably (*sold his birthright for a mess of pottage*) c: to exact a price for 3 a: to deliver into slavery for money b: to give into the power of another c: to deliver the personal services of for money 4: to dispose of or manage for profit instead of in accordance with conscience, justice, or duty (*sold his vote*) 5 a: to

develop a belief in the truth, value, or desirability of b: to persuade or influence to a course of action or to the acceptance of something (< children on reading) 6: to impose upon: CHEAT (realized that he had been sold) 7 a: to cause or promote the sale of b: to make an attempt to make sales to c: to influence or induce to make a purchase ~ vi 1: to dispose of something by sale 2: to achieve a sale 3: to have a specified price — sell-able \-ə-bəl \adj — sell short 1: to make a short sale (made a fortune by selling short) 2: to fail to value properly — UNDERSTIMATE (made the mistake of selling his rival short) 2sell n 1: a deliberate deception: HDAX 2: the act of an instance of selling: SALESMANSHIP
 sell or sellie \səl \n [ME *selle*, fr. MF, fr. L *sellā* — more at SETTLE] archaic SADDLE
 sell-sell \sɛl-sɛl \ Scot var of SELF
 sell-er \sɛl-ər \n one that offers for sale 2: a product offered for sale and selling well or to a specified extent
 sell-ing-plat-er \self-i-ŋ-plat-ər \n 1: a horse that runs in selling races
 selling race n 1: a claiming race in which the winning horse is put up for auction
 sell off vt: to dispose of by selling esp. completely ~ vi: to suffer a drop in prices
 sell-off \self-ɔf \n 1: a decline in prices of stocks or bonds
 sell out vt 1: to dispose of entirely by sale 2: to sell the goods of (a debtor) in order to satisfy creditors 3 a: to sell (as stocks or commodities) in open market to satisfy the demand for one of other unpaid liability b: to sell the stocks or commodities of in such manner ~ vi 1: to dispose of one's goods by sale 2: to betray one's cause or associates
 sell-out \self-ə-ʊt \n the act or an instance of selling out 2: a show, exhibition, or concert for which all seats are sold
 sell-syn \self-sin \n [self-synchronizing]: a system comprising a generator and a motor so connected by wire that angular rotation or position in the generator is reproduced simultaneously in the motor — *see* also *synchro*
 sell-zer \self-zər \ [modif. of G *Selters* (*wasser*) the waters of Selters, fr. Nieder Selters, Germany]: an artificially prepared mineral water containing carbon dioxide
 sel-vedge or sel-vedged \self-vē-ʒ \n [ME *selvage*, prob. fr. MFlem *selvege*, *selvege*, fr. selv self + *edge* *edge*, akin to OE *self* and to OE *edge* *edge* in part; cf. also the OE *edge* on either side of a woven or flat-knitted fabric so finished as to prevent raveling; *specif*: a narrow border often of different or heavier threads than the fabric and sometimes in a different weave b: an edge (as of fabric) prepared to be cut off and discarded 2: BORDER, EDGE 3: the edge plate of a lock through which the bolt is projected — sel-vedged or sel-vedged \-vīd-əd \adj
 selves pl of SELF
 se-man-tic \si-mant-ik \adj [Gk *semantikos* significant fr. *semainō* to signify, mean, fr. *sema* sign, token; akin to Sk *dhāri* fr. thinks] 1: of or relating to meaning in language 2: *FORMAL* lib(2) 2: of or relating to semantics — se-man-ti-cal \-i-kəl \adj — se-man-ti-cal-ly \-k(ə)-lē \adv
 se-man-ti-cist \si-mant-ə-sɪst \n 1: a specialist in semantics
 se-man-tic-ian \si-mant-iks \n pl but sing or pl in constr. — 1: the study of meaning in language 2: the historical and psychological study and the classification of changes in the signification of words or forms viewed as factors in linguistic development b (1): SEMIOTIC (2): a branch of semiotic dealing with the relations between signs and what they refer to and including theories of denotation, extension, naming, and truth 2: GENERAL SEMANTICS 3: the meaning or relationship of meanings of a sign or set of signs; esp: connotative meaning b: the exploitation of connotation and ambiguity (as in propaganda)
 sema-phore \se-mə-fō(ə)r, -fō(ə)r \n [Gk *sema* sign, signal + *ISV* -phorē] 1: an apparatus for visual signaling (as by the positioning of one or more arms) 2: a system of visual signaling by two flags held one in each hand
 sema-phore vb: to signal or as if by semaphore
 se-ma-si-o-log-i-cal \si-mā-sē-ə-lj-i-kəl, -sē-ə-lj-i-kəl \adj: SEMANTIC
 se-ma-si-o-log-i-cal-ly \-k(ə)-lē \adv
 se-ma-si-o-log-ist \si-mā-si-ŋ-ə-lj-i-ŋ-ə-ŋ \n: SEMANTICIAN
 se-ma-si-o-log-y \f-ŋ \n [ISV, fr. Gk *semasia* meaning, fr. *semainō* to mean]: SEMANTICS
 se-ma-si-o-log-y \f-ŋ \n: SEMANTICS
 se-ma-tic \si-mat-ik \adj [Gk *semat-*, *sema* sign]: warning of danger — used of conspicuous colors of a poisonous or noxious animal
 se-mi-bi-ble \sem-bi-bəl \adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *sembere* to be like, seem] 1: SIMILAR 2: SEEMABLE 3: APPARENT, SEEMING — sem-bi-ably \-bi-blē \adv
 sem-ble n 1 archaic: something similar: LIKE 2: one that is like oneself: one's fellow
 seem-ly \sem-blē \n [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *sembler* to be like, seem] 1: SEEMABLE 2: SEEMING 3: the outward appearance: FORM 2: COUNTERNANCE, ASPECT 3 a: phantasmal form: AP- PARITION b: IMAGE, LIKENESS 4: actual or apparent resemblance 5: specious appearance 6: slightest appearance
 se-mi-na-ry \sem-ə-n-ər-ē \adj [MF, fr. *semen* to sow, fr. L *seminare*, fr. *men*] having an ornamental pattern consisting of usu. regularly disposed separate objects or groups of small figures (as flowers or stars): SOWN, DOTTED — semē n
 se-men \sem-ən \n pl sem-i-na \sem-ə-nə \ or semens [NL, fr. L *semen*, akin to OHG *seman* seed, *serere* to sow, fr. L *semen*]: a viscid whitish fluid of the male reproductive tract con-



sisting of spermatozoa suspended in secretions of accessory glands
 ses-mes-ter \sə-'mes-tər\ n [G, fr. L. *sestertis* half-yearly, fr. *sex* six + *mensis* month — more at SIX, MOON] 1 : a period of six months 2 : either of the two usu. 18-week periods of instruction into which an academic year is usu. divided — *ses-me-ses-ter* \-trə\ or *ses-me-strī-āl* \-trē-əl\ *adj*
 semi- \sē-mī-, 'sem-, -i\ *prefix* [ME, fr. L.; akin to OHG *sāmt*, half, Gk *hēmi-*] 1 a : precisely half of: (1) forming a bisection of (*semivocal*) (2) being a usu. vertically bisected (*semicircular architecture*) (feature) (*semicircle*) (*semidome*) b : half in quantity or value : half of or occurring halfway through a specified period of time (*semiannual*) (*semicentenary*) — compare *bi-* 2 : to some extent ; partly ; incompletely (*semicivilized*) (*semiconducting*) (*semiregular*) (*semiregularly*) 2 a : partial ; incomplete (*semiconsciousness*) (*semidarkness*) B : having some of the characteristics of (*semiprecious*) C : quasi (*semigovernmental*) (*semimonastic*)
 semi-ab-strac-tion \sē-mē-'zī-āb-'strak-ti-ən\ 'sē-m-, -i-, 'ab-, -i\ *adj* : having the character of a semiautomatic
 semi-ab-strac-tion \-āb-'strak-shən\ n : a composition or creation (as in painting or sculpture) in which the subject matter is easily recognizable though the form is stylized according to an abstract system or device
 semi-an-nu-āl \sē-mē-'ān-yū-'wəl\ 'sē-m-, -i-, 'an-, -i\ *adj* : occurring every six months or twice a year — *semi-an-nu-āl-ly* \-ē\ *adv*
 semi-aqu-al-ic \-ə-'kwāt-ik\ 'kwat-*al* *adj* : growing indifferently in or adjacent to water; also : frequenting but not living wholly in water
 semi-ar-bor-ē-āl \-jūr-'bōr-ē-əl\ 'bōr-*al* *adj* : often inhabiting and frequenting trees
 semi-ar-id \-ar-'id\ *adj* : characterized by light rainfall; *specif* : having from about 10 to 20 inches of annual precipitation
 semi-au-to-mat-ic \sē-'ōt-'māt-ik\ *adj* : not fully automatic: as a : operated partly automatically and partly by hand b of a firearm : discharging a cartridge or force of recoil and mechanical spring action to eject the empty cartridge case after the first shot and load the next cartridge from the magazine but requiring release and another pressure of the trigger for each subsequent shot — compare *semi-automatic*
 semi-au-ton-o-mous \-jō-'tūn-'ō-məs\ *adj* : chiefly self-governing within a larger political or organizational entity
 semi-base-ment \sē-mī-, bā-'smənt\ 'sē-m-, -i- n : a basement that is below ground level for only part of its depth
 semi-breve \sē-mī-, brēv\ 'sē-m-, -i-, 'brēv\ n : WHOLE NOTE
 semi-ce-n-ten-ā-ri-āl \sē-mē-'tēn-'er-ē\ 'sē-m-, -i-, 'sent-'n-, er-'ē\ *adj* or n : SEMICENTENNIAL
 semi-ce-n-ten-ā-ri-āl \sē-mē-'tēn-'er-ē\ n : a 50th anniversary or its celebration — *semicentennially* *adv*
 semi-cir-cle \sē-mī-, sər-'kəl\ n [L. *semicirculus*, fr. *semi-* + *circulus* circle] 1 : a half of a circle 2 : an object or arrangement of objects in the form of a half circle — *semi-cir-cu-lar* \sē-mī-'sər-kyə-lər\ *adj*
 semicircular canal n : any one of the loop-shaped tubular parts of the labyrinth of the ear that together constitute a sensory organ
 semi-cir-cu-lar \sē-mī-'sər-kyə-lər\ *adj* : having the qualities of both a liquid and a solid; viscous (fluid and ~ greases) — *semiliquid* n
 semi-cir-cu-lar \-lōr-'mō\ *adj* & *adv* : being or suitable for an occasion of moderate formality (a ~ dinner) (~ *gowns*)
 semi-fos-sil \sē-mī-'fās-əl\ *adj* : incompletely fossilized
 semi-glob-ular \sē-mī-'glōb-yū-lər\ *adj* : having the form of half a sphere
 semi-gloss \sē-mī-, glōs\ 'sē-m-, -i-, 'glōs\ *adj* : having a low luster
 semi-gov-ern-ment-āl \sē-mī-, gov-'ər-n(ə)-'ment-'l\ 'sē-m-, -i-, 'gov-'ər-n-*al* *adj* : having some governmental functions and powers
 semi-hard \sē-mī-'hārd\ *adj* : moderately hard; *specif* : that can be cut with little difficulty
 semi-hol-i-day \sē-mī-'hōl-ē-dē\ 'sē-m-, -i- n : a weekday during a religious festival (as the Passover) on which ceremonial observances continue but activities prohibited on full festival days are permitted though discouraged
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 semi-in-di-rect \sē-mē-, in-'dō-'rekt\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* : using a translucent reflector that transmits some primary light while reflecting most of it
 semi-late \sē-mī-'lāt\ *adj*, of a plant : intermediate in development middle-of-the-season and late forms
 semi-leg-en-dary \sē-'lēj-ən-, der-'ē\ *adj* : elaborated in legend but having a dubious historical existence
 semi-li-uid \sē-mī-'lī-ū-d\ *adj* : having the qualities of both a liquid and a solid; SEMILUOUS (~ *peat*) — *semiliquid* n
 semi-lit-er-ate \sē-mī-'lī-tə-rət\ 'lī-tər-*al* *adj* 1 : able to read and write on an elementary level 2 : able to read but unable to write
 semi-log-a-rith-mic \sē-'lɔg-'ə-'rīθ-'mīk\ 'lāg-ə\ 'sē-mī-'lɔg\ 'sē-mī-'lɔg-'ə-'rīθ-'mīk\ 'lāg\ *adj* : having one scale logarithmic and the other arithmetic — *semi-log-a-rith-mic* *adj* : of graph paper or of such paper
 semi-lu-nar \sē-mī-'lū-nər\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* [NL *semilunaris*, fr. L. *semi-* + *lunaris* lunar] : shaped like a crescent
 semilunar valve n : any of the crescentic cusps that occur as a set of three between the heart and the aorta and another of three between the left and the pulmonary arteries, are forced apart by pressure in the ventricles during systole and pushed together by pressure in the arteries during diastole, and prevent regurgitation of blood into the ventricles; also : either set of three cusps
 semi-man-u-fac-tured \sē-mī-'mən-'fak-tʃəd\ 'sē-m-, -i- n : a semi-man-u-fac-tured \sē-mī-'mən-'fak-tʃəd\ n pl : products (as steel, rubber, neoprene) made from raw materials and used to manufacture finished goods
 semi-mat or semi-mat or semi-matte \sē-mī-'mat\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* [*semi-* + *mat*] : having a slight luster
 semi-met-al \sē-mī-'mēt-'l\ n : a element (as arsenic) possessing metallic properties in an inferior degree and not malleable — *semimetallic* \-mə-'tāl-ik\ *adj*
 semi-moist \sē-mī-'mɔɪst\ *adj* : slightly moist
 semi-mon-ast-ic \sē-mī-'mɔn-'nās-'tīk\ *adj* : having some features characteristic of a monastic order
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 semi-nar-i-āl \sē-mī-'nār-ē-əl\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* [L. *seminarium* seminary] 1 : a semi-man-u-fac-tured \sē-mī-'mən-'fak-tʃəd\ n pl : products (as steel, rubber, neoprene) made from raw materials and used to manufacture finished goods
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in a zoo of a wild animal in which its living conditions and often its breeding are controlled by man
 semi-dow-ble \-dəb-əl\ *adj* : having more than the normal number of petals or ray florets though retaining some pollen-bearing stamens or some perfect disk florets (~ flowers)
 semi-dry \sē-mī-'drī\ *adj* : moderately dry
 semi-dry-ing \sē-mī-'drī-'ŋ\ *adj* : that dries imperfectly or slowly — used of some oils (as cottonseed oil)
 semi-er-ect \sē-mē-'er-ēkt\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* : intermediate in bloom or maturity between an early and a late variety
 semi-er-ect \sē-mē-'er-ēkt\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* : the part of an ellipsoid from one end of the transverse diameter to the other — *semi-er-ect-ly* \-lī-'tē\ *adv*
 semi-er-ect \sē-mē-'er-ēkt\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* : imperfectly erect (~ *primates*)
 semi-er-ect \sē-mē-'er-ēkt\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* : HALF-ERECT
 semi-fi-nal \sē-mī-'fī-nəl\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* 1 : being next to the last in an elimination tournament (~ pairings) 2 : of or participating in a semifinal
 semi-fi-nal \sē-mī-'fī-nəl\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* 1 : a semifinal match 2 : a semifinal round
 semi-fi-nal-ist \sē-mī-'fī-nəl-ist\ 'sē-m-, -i- *n* : a participant in a semifinal
 semi-fi-nish-ed \sē-mī-'fī-nīsh-əd\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* : rolled from raw ingots into shapes (as bars, billets, or plates) ready for further processes
 semi-fi-tted \sē-mī-'fīt-əd\ *adj* : partly fitted
 semi-fi-x-ile \sē-mī-'fīk-sə-bəl\ 'sē-m-, -i- *adj* 1 : somewhat flexible 2 of a book cover : consisting of a heavy flexible board under the covering material
 semi-flu-id \sē-mī-'flū-əd\ *adj* : having the qualities of both a fluid and a solid; viscous (fluid and ~ greases) — *semiluid* n
 semi-for-mal \sē-mī-'fɔr-'mɔl\ *adj* & *adv* : being or suitable for an occasion of moderate formality (a ~ dinner) (~ *gowns*)
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a abut; ʰ kitten; ʰ further; a back; ʰ bake; ʰ cot, cart; ʰ joke; ʰ sing; ʰ flow; ʰ flaw; ʰ coin; ʰ thin; ʰ th; ʰ this;

au out; ch chin; ʰ less; ʰ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ʰ foot; ʰ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

sev-en-ty-five \sɛv-'fɪv/ *n* 1—see NUMBER table 2; a 75 millimeter lens; *esp*: the fieldpiece of this caliber used in the armies of France and of the U.S. in World War I— often written 75
sev-en-ty \sɛv-'tɪ/ *n* 1 an American variety of all fours in which a total of seven points is game
sever \sɛv-ər/ *v* *sever* \sɛv-'er/ *v* [ME *severen*, fr. MF *severer*, fr. *separare* 'more at a rate'] *v* 1 to put or keep apart; *DIVIDE*; *specif*: to part by violence (as by cutting) ~ *vi*: to become separated — *SYN* see SEPARATE
sever-er-abil-ly \sɛv-(ə)-rɪ-'bɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being severable
sever-er-able \sɛv-(ə)-rɪ-'bəl/ *adj*: capable of being severed; *esp*: capable of being divided into legally independent rights or obligations (a ~ contract)
sever-er-ally \sɛv-(ə)-rɪ-'əl/ [ME, fr. AF, fr. ML *separatim*, fr. L *separatim*, back-formation fr. *separare* to separate] 1 a; separate or distinct from others; *DISTINCT* (federated union of the ~ states) *b* (1): individually owned or controlled; *EXCLUSIVE* (a ~ fishery) — compare COMMON (2): of or relating separately to each individual involved; *SEVERABLE* (a ~ judgment) *c*: PARTICULAR, RESPECTIVE (specialists in their ~ fields) 2 a; more than one (~ pleas) *b*: more than two but fewer than many (moved ~ inches) *c chiefly dial*: being a great many *SYN* see DISTINCT — *sever-er-ally* \-ē/ *adv*
several *pron, pl in constr*: an indefinite number more than two and less than a hundred
sever-er-ally \sɛv-(ə)-rɪ-'əl/ *adv* 1: having several parts or aspects 2: being several times as large, as great, or as many as some understood size, degree, or amount (a ~ increase) — *sever-er-ally* *adv*
sever-er-ally \sɛv-(ə)-rɪ-'əl/ [ME *severaliter*, fr. AF *severalité*, fr. *severalis*] 1: the quality or state of being several; *DISTINCTNESS*, *SEPARATENESS* 2 a; a sole, separate, and exclusive possession, dominion, or ownership; one's own right without a joint interest in any other person (tenants in ~) *b*: the quality or state of being individual or particular *c*: land owned in severalty *d*: the quality or state of being held in severalty
sever-er-ance \sɛv-(ə)-rɪ-'ən(t)s/ *n*: the act or process of severing; the state of being severed
sever-er-ly \sɛv-'er-əl/ *adv* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *severus*] 1 a; strict in judgment, discipline, or government; *stern* in bearing or manner; *AUSTERE* 2: rigorous in restraint, punishment, or requirement; *STRINGENT*, *RESTRICTIVE* 3: strongly critical or condemnatory; *CENSORIOUS* (~ *critic*) 4 a; maintaining a scrupulously exacting standard of behavior or self-discipline; *b*: establishing exacting standards of accuracy and integrity in intellectual processes (~ *logician*) 6: sober or restrained in decoration or manner; *PLAIN* 6 a; inflicting physical discomfort or hardship; *HARSH* (~ *winter*); *b*: inflicting pain or distress; *GRIEVOUS* (~ *loss*) 7: requiring great effort; *ABOLUTUS* (~ *test*) 8: of a great degree; *MARKED*, *SERIOUS* (~ *economic depression*) — *sever-er-ly* *adv* — *sever-er-ous* *n*
SYN SEVERE, STERN, AUSTERE, ASCETIC mean showing or requiring strictness or of being strict. SEVERE implies standards enforced without indulgence or laxity and may suggest harshness; STERN stresses inflexibility and inexorability of temper or character; AUSTERE stresses absence of warmth, color, or feeling and may apply to rigorous restraint, simplicity, or self-denial; ASCETIC implies abstention from pleasure and comfort or self-indulgence as spiritual discipline and may even suggest the courting of what is hard or painful or disagreeable
se-ver-ly \sɛv-'er-əl/ *n*: the quality or state of being severe
SE-VERE \sɛv-'er/ *n* [SPORES] a fine often elaborately decorated veil
sew \sɔw/ *v* sewed; sewn \sɔwn/ *n* sewed; *SEWING* [ME *sewen*, fr. OE *siwian*; akin to OHG *siuwen* to sew, L *suere*] *v* 1: to unite or fasten by stitches made with a flexible thread or filament (~ *s on the button*) 2: to close or enclose by sewing (~ *the money in a letter*) — *vi*: to practice or engage in sewing
sew-age \sɔw-'iʒ/ *n* [SEWER]: refuse liquids or waste matter carried off by sewers
sew-er \sɔw-'er/ *n* [ME, fr. AF *aseuoir*, lit., seater, fr. OF *aseoir* to seat — more at ASSIZE]: a medieval household officer often of high rank in charge of serving the dishes at table and sometimes of seating and tasting
sew-er \sɔw-(ə)-r/ *n*: one that sews
sew-er \sɔw-'er/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *eseweur*, *seweur*, fr. *exseuer* to drain, fr. (assumed) VL *exsuarare*, fr. L *ex- + aqua* water + *suare* to drain] a vertical pipe, subterranean conduit to carry off water and waste matter
sew-er-age \sɔw-'er-ɪʒ/ *n* 1: SEWAGE 2: the removal and disposal of sewage and surface water by sewers 3: a system of sewers
sew-ing \sɔw-'ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act, method, or occupation of one that sews 2: material that has been or is to be sewed
sew up *v* 1: to restrict completely; *CONFINED* 2: to get exclusive use or control of 3: to make certain of; *ASSURE*
sex \sɛks/ *n* [ME, fr. L *sexus*] 1: either of two divisions of organisms distinguished respectively as male or female 2: the sum of the structural, functional, and behavioral peculiarities of living beings that subservise reproduction by two interacting parents and distinguish males and females 3 a; a sexually motivated phenomena or behavior *b*: SEXUAL INTERCOURSE
sex-bat \sɛks-'bæt/ *n* [obs. of ~ chicks] 2 a; to increase the sexual appeal of *b*: to INTERCOURSE
sex- or sexi- comb form [L *sex-* — more at SIX]: six (se(x)ivalent) (*sex*partite)
SEX-a-ge-sis-ma \sɛks-'sɛs-'mɑ-, 'sɪz-'mɑ-/ *n* [LL, fr. L fem. of *sexagesimus* sixtieth]: the second Sunday before Lent
SEX-a-ge-sis-mal \sɛks-'sɛs-'məl/ *adj* [L *sexagesimus* sixtieth, irreg. fr. *sex* six + *ginta* (akin to *viginti* twenty) — more at VIGESIMAL] 1: of relating to, or based on the number 60 (~ measurement of angles) — *SYN* system of numeration
SEX-agesim-ity \sɛks-'sɛs-'ɪ-ti/ *n*: a sexagesimal fraction
sex appeal *n*: personal appeal or physical attractiveness for members of the opposite sex
sex chromosome *n*: a chromosome inherited differently in the two sexes that is or is held to be concerned directly with the inheritance

of sex and is the seat of factors governing the inheritance of various sex-linked and sex-limited characters
SEX-de-cil-ion \sɛks-'di-'sɪl-'ɪən/ *n* often attrib [L *sexdecim*, *sexdecim* sixteen (fr. *sex* six + *decem* ten) + *E*-illion (as in *million*) — more at TEN] — see NUMBER table
sexed \sɛks-'tɪ/ *adj* 1: having sex or sexual instincts 2: having sex
sex hormone *n*: a hormone (as from the gonads or adrenal cortex) having an effect on the growth or function of the reproductive organs or on the development of secondary sex characteristics
sex hygiene *n*: a division of hygiene that deals with sex and sexual contact as bearing on the health of the individual and all the community
sex-i-ness \sɛks-'sɛ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being sexy
sex-less \sɛks-'sləs/ *adj*: lacking sex; *NEUTER* — *sex-less-ly* *adv* — *sex-less-ness* *n*
sex-link-age \sɛks-'slɪŋ-'ki/ *n*: the quality or state of being sex-linked
sex-linked \sɛks-'slɪŋ(k)' *adj* 1: located in a sex chromosome and heterozygous in one sex but homozygous in the other (a ~ gene) 2: mediated by a sex-linked gene (a ~ character)
SEX-ol-i-gy \sɛks-'sɪl-'ɪ-ʒi/ *n*: the study of sex or of the interaction of the sexes *esp*: among human beings
SEX \sɛks't/ *n*, often cap [ME *sexte*, fr. LL *sexta*, fr. L, sixth hour of the day, fr. fem. of *sextus* sixth, fr. *sex* six]: the fourth of the canonical hours
SEX-tants \sɛks-'stanz/ *n* [NL (gen. *Sexantius*), lit., sextant]; a constellation in the equator south of Leo
sex-tant \sɛks-'stɑnt/ *n* [NL *sextant*, *sexantus* sixth part of a circle, fr. L, sixth part, fr. *sextus* sixth]: an instrument for measuring altitudes of celestial bodies from a moving ship or airplane
sex-tet also **SEX-tette** \sɛks-'stet/ *n* [alter of *sextet*] 1: a musical composition for six instruments or voices 2: a group or set of six: as a: the musicians that perform a sextet *b*: a hockey team
sex-tile \sɛks-'stɪl-, 'stɪl/ *n* [L *sextilis* sixth, fr. *sextus*]: the aspect of two heavenly bodies when 60 degrees distant from each other
sex-til-ion \sɛks-'stɪl-'ɪən/ *n*, often attrib [fr. irreg. fr. *sex-* (fr. L *sex*) + *tilion* (as in *million*)] — see NUMBER table
sex-to \sɛks-'tɪs(t)ɒ/ *n* [L *sexta*, abl. of *sextus* sixth]: SIXMO
sex-to-de-ci-mo \sɛks-'tɪs-'des-'ə-mə/ *n* [L, abl. of *sextus* *decimus* sixteenth, fr. *sextus* sixth + *decimus* tenth — more at DIXE]; *SIX-TENMO*
SEX-TO \sɛks-'stɒ/ *n* [ME *secresteyn*, *sexeteyn*, fr. MF *secrestain*, fr. ML *secrestanus* — more at SACRISTAN]: a church officer or employee who takes care of the church property and sometimes rings the bell for services and digs graves
SEX-tuple \sɛks-'stɪp-əl/ *adj* [prob. fr. ML *sexseptus* six + *septus* sixth + *-plus* multiplied by sex or by DOUBLE] 1: having six units or members 2: being six times as great or as many 3: marked by six beats per measure (~ *meter*) — *SEX-tuple* *n* 2 *sex-tuple* *v* *sex-tuple* *v* \-əl-ɪŋ/ *v*: to make six times as much or as many — *vi*: to become six times as much or as numerous
SEX-tuple \sɛks-'stɪp-əl/ *n* 1: a combination of six of a kind 2: one of six offspring born to one birth 3: a group of six equal musical notes performed in the time ordinarily given to four of the same value
SEX-tuple \sɛks-'stɪp-əl/ *adj* [blend of *SEX-tuple* and *SEX-tuple* (as in *duplicate*)] 1: repeated six times 2: SIXTH (~ *file*) — *SEX-tuple* *adv*
SEX-tuple \-plə-'kæt/ *v* 1: *SEX-TUPLE* 2: to provide in sextuplicate
SEX-u-al \sɛks-(ə)-wəl, 'sɛks-'ʃəwəl/ *adj* [LL *sexualis*, fr. L *sexus* sex + *-ual* relating to or associated with sex or the sexes (~ *differentiation*) (~ *conflict*) 2: having or involving sex (~ *reproduction*) (~ *spores*) — *SEX-u-al-ly* \sɛks-(ə)-wə-'lɪ, 'sɛks-'ʃəwə-'lɪ/ *adv*
sexual generation *n*: the generation of an organism with alternation of generations that reproduces sexually
sexual intercourse *n*: sexual connection esp. between humans
SEX-u-al-ly \sɛks-'ʃəwə-'lɪ/ *n*: the quality or state of being sexual, a: the condition of having sex *b*: sexual activity or interest *esp*: then excessive
sexual relations *n pl*: *CORRUS*
SEXY \sɛks-'sɛ/ *adj*: sexually suggestive or stimulating; *EROTIC*
SEXT-ics \sɛks-'tɪk-s, 'sɛk-'tɪ- / *n pl* [by shortening & alteration] 1: ATMOSPHERICS 2 *sing in constr*: an electronic detector of storms
SEXT-zan-to \sɛks-'zɑnt-ə/ *adj* [It, verbal of *sforzare* to force] 1: of a different color from the surface layer 2: of a different color from the surface layer
SEXT-zo-ri-um \sɛks-'zɔr-i-əm/ *n*: an accented tone or chord
segrat-fi-to \sɛgrə-'fɪ-tə, skra-'n/, *n pl* *segrat-fi-ti* \-tɪ-/ [It, fr. pp. of *segraffire* to scratch, produce sgrafitto] 1: decoration produced by scratching through a surface layer (as of plaster or glazing) to reveal a different colored ground 2: pottery or ware decorated with sgrafitto
sh \ʃ/ *sh* often prolonged/ *interj* — used often in prolonged or reduplicated form to enjoin silence
Shā-bān (shā-'bān) *n* [Ar *shā'bān*]: the 8th month of the Muhammadan year
Shab-bat \shə-'bāt, 'shāb-'əs/ *n pl* *Shab-ba-tim* \shə-'bāt-əm, 'shə-'bāt-əm/ [Heb *shabbāth*]: the Jewish Sabbath
shab-bily \shəb-'ə-lee/ *adv*: in a shabby manner
shab-bi-ness \shəb-'ə-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being shabby
shab-by \shəb-'ɪ/ *adj* [obs. of *shab* (a low follow)] 1 a: threadbare and faded from wear *b*: ill kept; *DILAPIDATED* 2: clothed with worn or sooty garments 3 a; *MEAN*, *DESPICABLE* *b*: *UNGENEROUS*, *UNCHARITABLE*, *UNFRIENDLY*
Shā-bu-oth \shəb-'u-ə-'θ(h), -'əs-, 'əs/ *n* [Heb *shabbū'oth*]: a Jewish holiday observed on the 6th and 7th of *Sivan* in commemoration of the revelation of the Law at Mt. Sinai and of a wheat festival held in biblical times
shack \ʃæk/ *n* [fr. prob. back-formation fr. E dial. *shackly* (rickety)] 1: HUT, SHANTY 2: a room or similar enclosed structure for a particular person or use
shack-ly \ʃæk-'li/ *adj*: *shabby* — often used with *up*
shack-ly \ʃæk-'li/ *n* [ME *shakel*, fr. OE *seacul*; akin to ON *skakull* pole of a cart] 1 a; something (as a manacle or fetter) that

o but; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; i coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; l loot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh visio

shap-e-an or **Shak-sper-ian** \shāk-'spīr-ē-ən\ *adj.*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of Shakespeare or his writings
Shakespearean or **Shakespearean** *also Shakespearean* or **Shak-sper-ian** *n*: an authority on or devotee of Shakespeare
Shake-spear-e-ana or **Shake-spear-iana** \shāk-'spīr-ē-'an-ə-, 'shā-'pīr-ē-'n-ə/\ *n*: collected items by, about, or relating to Shakespeare
Shakespearean sonnet *n*: ENGLISH SONNET
shake up *vt* 1 *obs*: CHIDE, SCOLD 2: to jar by or as if by a physical shock (collision *shake up* both drivers) 3: to effect an extensive and often drastic reorganization of
shake-up \shāk-'pū\ *n*: an act or instance of shaking up; *specif*: an extensive and often drastic reorganization
shak-i-ly \shāk-ē-'lē\ *adv*: in a shaky manner
shak-i-ness \shāk-ē-'nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being shaky
shaking palsy *n*: PARALYSIS AGITANS
shak-ing \shāk-'ŋ\ *shāk-'ŋ*, *shāk-'ŋ*, *pl* shakos or shakoes [F, fr. Hung *csök*]: a stiff military salute
Shak-ta \sh(ə)'hāk-'tə\ *n* or *adj* [Skt *śakti*, fr. *Śakti*]: SHAKTI
Shak-ti \-'tē\ *n* [Skt *Śakti*]: the dynamic energy of a Hindu god personified as his female consort
Shak-tism \-'tiz-əm\ *n*: a Hindu sect worshipping Shakti under various names (as Kali, Durga) in a mother cult of devotion and a tantric cult with magical orgiastic rites — **Shak-tist** \-'tist\ *n* or *adj*
shāk-y \shāk-'kē\ *adj* 1: characterized by shakes (~ timber) 2: lacking stability *b*: lacking in firmness *c*: lacking in authority or reliability; QUESTIONABLE 3 *a*: somewhat unsound in health *b*: characterized by shaking; TREMBLING 4: easily shaken
RICKETY
shale \shā('ə)\ *n* [ME, shæl, scale, fr. OE *scæla* — more at SHELL]: a fissile rock that is formed by the consolidation of clay, mud, or silt, has a finely stratified or laminated structure, and is composed of minerals essentially unaltered since deposition
shall \shəl\ (*'shāl* *vb*, *past* should \shəd\ (*'shud*) *pres* sing & *pl* shall [ME *shal* (1st & 3rd sing. pres. indic.), fr. OE *scēal*; akin to OHG *scāl* (1st & 3rd sing. pres. indic.) ought to, must, Lith *skola* debet *terbal* auxiliary 1 *archaic*: a will have to; MUST *b*: will be able to; CAN *a*: used to express a command or exhortation (you ~ go) *b* — used in laws, regulations, or directives to express what is mandatory (it ~ be unlawful to carry firearms) 3 *a* — used to express what is inevitable or likely to happen in the future (you ~ have to be ready) (you ~ see) *b* — used to express simple futurity (when ~ we expect you) — used to express determination (they ~ not pass) ~ *vi*: will go (he to England ~ along with you — Shak.)
shal-lion \shā-'lī-ən, shā-'n\ [*Châlons-sur-Marne*, France]: a light-colored fabric of wool or worsted used chiefly for linings of coats and uniforms
shal-lop \shāl-'p\ *n* [MF *chaloupe*] 1: a usu. two-masted ship with lug sails 2: a small open boat propelled by oars or sails and used chiefly in shallow waters
shalt \shalt\ *n* [modif. of F *échalote*, deriv. of (assumed) VL *escallonia* — more at SCALLION]: a bulbous perennial herb (*Allium ascalonicum*) that resembles an onion and produces small clustered bulbs used in seasoning 2: GREEN ONION
shal-low \shāl-'hō-, ə-'w\ *adj* [ME *schalowe*] 1: having little depth 2: lacking intellectual depth *syn* see SUPERFICIAL — **shal-low-ly** \-'lē-, ə-'lē\ *adv* 1: to have little depth 2: to determine (they ~ not pass)
shallow *vt*: to make shallow ~ *vi*: to become shallow
shallow *n*: a shallow place or area in a body of water — *usu.* used in pl. but sing. or pl. in constr.
sham-lom \shā-'lō-m\ *interj* [Heb *shālōm* *interj*] — used as a greeting and farewell
sham-lom alei-chem \shō-'lē-'hā-'lə-'kəm\ *interj* [Heb *shālōm 'alekhem* peace unto you] — used as a traditional greeting
shalt \shalt\ (*'shalt*) *archaic* pres 2d sing of SHALL
sham \shām\ *n* [Iperh. fr. E dial. *sham* shame, altern. of E *shame*] 1: a trick that deludes; HOAX 2: cheap falseness; HYPOCRISY 3: a decorative piece of cloth made to simulate an article of personal or household linen and used in place of or over it 4: an imitation or counterfeit purporting to be genuine 5: a person who shams *syn* see IMPOSTURE
sham *vb* **sham-mer**, **sham-ning** *vt* 1 *archaic*: TRICK, DECEIVE 2: to go through the external motions necessary to counterfeit ~ *vi*: to act intentionally so as to give a false impression; FEIGN *syn* see ASSUME
sham *adj*: FALSE as a: PEIGNÉ, PRETENDED (no battle) *b*: that does not exist or is counterfeit
sham-man \shām-'ən, 'shā-'mən\ *n* [Russ or Tungus; Russ, fr. Tungus *šaman*]: a priest who uses magic to cure the sick, to divine the hidden, and to control events
sham-man-ism \-'jz-əm\ *n*: a religion of the Ural-Altaic peoples of northern Asia and Europe characterized by belief in an unseen world of gods, demons, and ancestral spirits responsive only to the shamans; *also*: any similar religion — **sham-man-ist** \-'sɪst\ *n* — **sham-man-is-tic** \shām-'ən-'is-'ik, 'shā-'mən-'is-\ *adj*
sham-ble \shām-'bəl\ *vi* **sham-bling** \-'b(ə)-lŋ\ [*shamble* (howed) *n*: a manner of going to walk awkwardly with dragging feet]; SHUFFLE — **sham-ble** *n*
sham-bles \shām-'bəl-z\ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. [*shamble* (meat market) & *obs*. E *shamble* (table for exhibition of meat for sale)] 1 *archaic*: a meat market 2: Slaughterhouse 2 3 *a*: a place of meat for slaughter *b*: a scene or a state of great destruction or great disorder
sham-bling *adj*: characterized by slow awkward movement
shame \shām\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *scamu*; akin to OHG *scama* shame] 1 *a*: a painful emotion caused by consciousness of guilt, shortcoming, or impropriety 2: the susceptibility to such emotion 2: DISHONOR, DISGRACE 3 *a*: something that brings strong regret, censure, or reproach *b*: a cause of feeling shame *syn* see OISOURCE
shame *vt* 1: to bring shame to; DISGRACE 2: to put to shame by outdoing 3: to cause to feel shame 4: to force by causing to feel ashamed (she ~ed me into confession)
shame-faced \shām-'fəst\ *adj* [alter. of *shamefast*] 1: showing modesty; BASHFUL 2: showing shame; ASHAMED — **shame-faced-ly** \-'fā-'səd-'lē-, '-fāst-'lē\ *adv* — **shame-faced-ness** \-'fā-'səd-nəs-, '-fāst-'nəs-\ *n*

shame-fast \shām-'fəst\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *scamfast*, fr. *scamu* + *fast* (see fast)] *archaic*: shameless
shame-ful \shām-'fəl\ *adj* **SHAMEFACE**
shame-ful-ly \shām-'fəl-ē\ *adv* 1: bringing shame 1: DISGRACEFUL *b*: arousing the feeling of shame; INDECENT 2 *archaic*: FULL of the feeling of shame; ASHAMED — **shame-ful-ly** \-'fā-'lē\ *adv* — **shame-ful-ness** \shām-'fəl-nəs\ *n*
shame-less \shām-'ləs\ *adj* 1: having no shame; BRAZEN 2: showing lack of shame; DISGRACEFUL — **shame-less-ly** *adv* — **shame-less-ness** *n*
sham-mer \shām-'ər\ *n*: one that shams
sham-ness \shām-'nəs\ *n*, *pl* sham-ism or sham-ma-shim \shām-'mə-'shəm\ [*Yiddish* *shames*, fr. MHCB *shammāsh*] 1: the sexton of a synagogue 2: the candle or taper used to light the other candles in a Hanukkah menorah
sham-my \shām-'ē\ *var* CHAMOIS
sham-poo \shām-'pu\ *vt* [Hindi *cāpa*, imper. of *cāpā* to press, shampoo] *archaic*: MASSAGE 2 *a*: to wash (as the hair) with soap and water with a special preparation *b*: to wash the hair of — **sham-poo-er** *n*
shampoo *n*: 1: an act or instance of shampooing 2: a preparation used in shampooing
sham-rock \shām-'rɔk\ *n* [IrGael *seamróg*]: a trifoliate leguminous plant used as a floral emblem by the Irish; *as a*: a yellow-flowered clover (*Trifolium dubium*) often regarded as the true shamrock *b*: a wood sorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*) *c*: WHITE DUTCH CLOVER *d*: a yellow-flowered medic (*Medicago lupulina*) with black pods
sham-ster \shām-'stər, 'shā-'mas\ *n* [prob. fr. Yiddish *shamster* sexton of a synagogue; prob. fr. a jocular compound of the Yiddish words sexton and store (those of a store detective)] 1 *slang*: POLICEMAN 2 *slang*: a private detective
shan \shān\ (*'shān*), *pl* Shan or Shans 1 *a*: a group of Mongoloid peoples of southeastern Asia *b*: a member of an of these people 2: the language of the Shan
shan-dry-dan \shān-'drī-'dān\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: a chaise with a hood 2: a rickety vehicle
shan-dy *gaf* \shān-'dē-, gāf\ or **shandy** *n* [origin unknown]: a drink consisting of beer and ginger beer or ginger ale
shang-hai \shāng-'hāi\ *vt* **shang-hated**; **shang-hai-ing** [*Shanghai*, the formerly widespread use of this method to secure sailors for voyages to the Orient] 1: to drug, intoxicate, or make insensible and put aboard a ship *esp.* as a sailor 2: to bring by deceit or coercion — **shang-hai-er** \-'hī-(ə)r\ *n*
shang-hai-ly \shāng-'hāi-'lē\ *adv* [*Shanghai-Land*, an imaginary land depicted in the novel *Lost Horizon* by James Hilton] 1: a remote beautiful imaginary place where life approaches perfection; UTOPIA 2: a remote *usu.* idyllic hideaway
shank \shānk\ *n* [ME *shanke*, fr. OE *scanca*; akin to ON *skakkr* *shank*, Gk *shankō* to limp] 1: the part of the leg between the knee and the ankle in man; for the corresponding parts of other vertebrates *b*; LEG *c*: a cut of beef, veal, mutton, or lamb from the upper or the lower part of the leg; SHIN 2: a straight narrow *usu.* essential part of an object *as a*: the straight part of a nail or pin *b*: the straight part of a bolt; STAM, STALK *c*: the part of an anchor between the ring and the crown *d*: the part of a fishhook between the eye and the bend *e*: the part of a key between the handle and the bit *f*: the stem of a tobacco pipe or the part of a stem that holds the bowl *g*: TANG 1 *h* (1): the narrow part of the sole of a shoe beneath the instep *h* (2): the Shank Piece 3: a part of an object by which it can be attached: *as* (1): a projection on the back of a solid button (2): a short bar of thread that holds a sewn button away from the cloth *b*: the projecting part of a knob handle that contains the spindle *c*: the end (as of a drill) that is gripped in a chuck *d*: a BODY 7 *5*: a: the latter part of a period of time *b*: the early or main part of a period of time
shank-peg \shānk-'pēg\ *n*: a support for the arch of the foot inserted in the shank of a shoe
shant \shānt\ (*'shānt*), (*'shānt*): shall not
shantey or **shanty** *var* of CHANTEY
shan-tung \shān-'tʌŋ\ *n* [*Shantung*, China]: a fabric in plain weave having a slightly irregular surface
shan-ty \shān-'tē\ *n* [CanF *chanter*, fr. F, *chantry*, fr. L *cantherius* treated as a noun] a ring of weaving
shan-ty-man \-'mən, '-mən\ *n*: one (as a logger) who lives in a shanty
shan-ty-town \-'tān\ *n*: a town or section of a town consisting mostly of shanties
shap-able or **shape-able** \shā-'p-ə-bəl\ *adj* 1: capable of being shaped
shape \shāp\ *vb* [ME *shapen*, alter. of OE *scieppan*; akin to OHG *scēpen* to shape] *vt* 1: FORM, CREATE; *esp*: to give a particular form or shape to 2 *obs*: ORDAIN, DECREE 3: to cut out and fashion (as a garment) by a pattern 4 *a*: DEVISE, PLAN *b*: to embody in definite form (*shaping* a folio into a spade) 5 *a*: to make fit for; ADAPT *b*: to determine or direct the course of (as life) ~ *vi* 1: HAPPEN, BEFALL 2: to take on or approach a mature form — often used with *up* *syn* see MAKE — **shap-er** *n*
shape *n*: 1: a: the visible makeup characteristic of a particular item or kind of (1): spatial form (2): a standard or universally recognized spatial form 2: the appearance of the body as distinguished from that of the face; FIGURE 3 *a*: PHANTOM, APPARITION *b*: assumed appearance; GUISE 4: form of embodiment 5: a mode of evidence or form of being having identifying features 6: something having a particular form 7: the condition in which someone or something exists at a particular time (in excellent ~ for his age) *syn* see FORM — **shaped** \shāpt\ *adj*
shap-er-less \shāp-'ləs\ *adj* 1: having no definite shape 2 *a*: deprived of usual or normal shape; MISSHAPEN *b*: not shapely — **shape-less-ly** *adv* — **shape-less-ness** *n*
shape-ly \shāp-'lē\ *adj*: having the quality or state of being shapely
shapely \shāp-'lē\ *adj*: having a regular or pleasing shape



shamrocks: 1 wood sorrel, 2 white Dutch clover, 3 black medic

a out; *b* kitten; *c* further; *d* back; *e* bake; *f* cot, cart; *g* joke; *h* ring; *o* flow; *o* flap; *oi* coin; *th* thin; *th* this;

au out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *ē* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *l* life; *u* loot; *u* foot; *y* yet; *yū* few; *yū* furious; *z* vision

shap-en \('shā-pən) *adj.*: fashioned in or provided with a definite shape — *usu.* used in combination (an ill-shapen body)

shape note *n*: one of a system of seven notes showing the musical scale degree by the shape of the note bear

shap-er \('shā-pər) *n*: one of a crew of hiring longshoremen by the day or shift by having applicants gather *usu.* in a semicircle for selection by a union-appointed hiring boss

shard \('shɑrd) also **sherd** \('shɪrd) *n* [ME, fr. OE *scæard*; akin to OE *scieran* to cut — *more* at **shear**] **1**: a piece or fragment of brittle substance; **2**: a small piece; **3**: SHIRTLE; **SCALES**; *esp.*: ELYTRON **2** *usu.* *sherd*: fragments of pottery vessels found on sites and in refuse deposits where pottery-making peoples have lived

share \('she(ə)r, 'shə(ə)r) *n* [ME, fr. OE *scæran* cutting, tonsure; akin to OE *scieran* to cut — *more* at **shear**] **1**: a portion belonging to, due to, or contributed by an individual **b**: one's full or fair portion **2**: the part allotted or belonging to one of a number owning together property or interest **b**: any of the equal portions into which property of invested capital is divided; **3**: any of the equal interests or rights into which the entire capital stock of a corporation is divided and ownership of which is regularly evidenced by one or more certificates *C pl, chiefly Brit* & STOCK 6b(1)

share *vt*: **1**: to divide and distribute in shares; **APPORTION** — *usu.* used with *out* or *with* **2**: to partake of, use, experience, or enjoy with others **3**: to grant or give a share in *~* *vi* **1**: to have a share — *used* with *in* **2**: to apportion and take shares of something

SH SHARE, PARTICIPATE, PARTAKE mean to have, get, use in common with another or others. SHARE implies that one as the original holder grants to another the partial use, enjoyment, or possession of a thing though it may merely imply a mutual use or possession; PARTICIPATE implies that one has part in an undertaking, activity, or discussion; PARTAKE implies accepting or acquiring a share esp. of food or drink

share *n* [ME *share*, fr. OE *scæar*; akin to OHG *scaro* plowshare, OE *scieran* to cut] **1**: FLOWSHARE

share-crop \('ʃeər-kɒp) *n*: a system of farm. *sharecropper* *vt*: to farm as a sharecropper *vr*: to farm (land) or produce (a crop) as a sharecropper

share-crop-per \-'krɒp-ər) *n*: a tenant farmer esp. in the southern U.S. who is provided with credit for seed, tools, living quarters, and the land, and who receives an agreed share of the value of the crop minus charges

share-holder \-'hɒl-dər) *n*: one that holds or owns a share in a joint fund or property; *see*: STOCKHOLDER

shar-er \('ʃeər-ər, 'ʃar-ər) *n*: one that shares

shar-ri \('ʃeər-ri) *n* [Ar *shari*], *pl.*, illustrious: a descendant of the prophet Muhammad through his daughter; *see*: **BRADY**

shar-ri-an \-'rɪ-fə-ən) *adj*: of noble ancestry or religious preeminence in Islam — **SHAR-RI-AN** \-'rɪ-fə-ən) *adj*

shark \('ʃɑrk) *n* [origin unknown]: any of numerous mostly marine elasmobranch fishes of medium to large size that have a firm body covered with bony plates or scales; **1**: shark, *brandy*: roughened by minute tubercles, are typically active, voracious, and rapacious predators, and are of economic importance esp. for the large fishers which are a source of oil and for their hides from which leather is made

shark *n* [prob. modif. of G *schurke* scoundrel] **1**: a rapacious crafty person who preys upon others through usury, extortion, or trickery **2**: one who excels greatly esp. in a particular field

shark *vt*, *archaic*: to get by playing the shark ~ *vi* **1**: to play the shark **2**: to live by shifths and stratagems

shark-skin \-'skɪn) *n*: the hide of a shark or leather made from it **2**: a thin, tough, durable, woven fabric, suiting in twill or basket weave with small woven designs **b**: a smooth crisp fabric with a dull finish made *usu.* of rayon in basket weave

sharp \('ʃɑrp) *adj* [ME, fr. OE *scæarp*; akin to OE *scieran* to cut — *more* at **shear**] **1**: adapted to cutting or piercing; as *a*: having a thin keen edge or fine point *b*: very sharp edge or may suggest **2**: NIPPING *C*: composed of hard angular particles; **GRITTY** **2**: *a*: keen in intellect; **QUICK-WITTED** **b**: keen in perception

1: ACUTE **6**: keen in attention; **VIGILANT** **d**: keen in attention to one's own interest sometimes to the point of being unethical (*a* ~ trader); **3**: *a*: keen in spirit or action; as *a*: **ENGER**, **BRISK** **b**: capable of acting or reacting strongly; *esp.*: **CAUSTIC** **4**: SEVERE, **HARSH**; as *a*: inclined to or marked by irritability or anger **b**: causing intense mental or physical distress *C*: cutting in language or in character *~* *in* *a*: to be very sharp edge or may suggest intensely; as *a* (**1**): having a strong odor or flavor (*~* cheese)

2: (**ACRID** **b**: having a strong piercing sound *c*: having the effect of or involving a sudden brilliant display of light **6**: *a*: terminating in a sharp edge or features) **5**: involving an abrupt change in direction (*a* ~ turn) *c*: clear in outline or detail; **DISTINCT** **d**: set forth with clarity and distinctness (*~* contrast)

7: *a*: of a tone; raised a half step in pitch **b**: higher than the proper pitch *C*: MAJOR, AUGMENTED — *key* of F ~ **8**: of an interval in music *d*: having sharp in its signature (*key* of F ~) **8**: **STYLISH**, **DRESSY** — **sharp-ly** *adv* — **sharp-ness** *n*

SH KEEN, ACUTE: SHARP applies to things with an edge or point making cutting or piercing easy; applied to persons it implies quick-wittedness; **KEY** applies esp. to a very sharp edge or may suggest a poignant, a zestful, or a bracing quality; ACUTE stresses a power to penetrate and may apply to the senses or to mental faculties such as logical discrimination

2: *sharp* *vt*: to raise (as a musical tone) in pitch; *esp.*: to raise in pitch by a half step ~ *vi*: to sing or play above the proper pitch

3: *sharp* *adv* **1**: in a sharp manner; **SHARPLY** **2**: PRECISELY, EXACTLY (*a* o'clock ~)

4: *sharp* *n*: one that is sharp; as *a*: a sharp edge or point **b** (**1**): a musical note or tone one half step higher than a note or tone **6**: (**2**): a character *~* *in* *a*: to be very sharp edge or may suggest indicating a pitch a half step higher than the degree would indicate without it *c*: a long sewing needle with sharp point **d**: a sharp-edged or self-styled expert; also **SHARPER**

5: *sharp* *vb* \('ʃɑrp-pən) *vb* **sharp-en** \('ʃɑrp-(ə)n) *vt*: to make sharp or sharper ~ *vi*: to grow or become sharp or sharper — **sharp-en-er** \('ʃɑrp-(ə)-nər) *n*

sharp-er \('ʃɑrp-ər) *n*: CHEAT, SWINDLER; *esp.*: a cheating gamester

sharp-eyed \('ʃɑrp-'ptɪd) *adj*: having keen sight; also: keen in observing or penetrating

sharp-fanged \('ʃɑrp-'fænd) *adj*: having sharp teeth; also:

sharp-freeze \-'frɛz) *vi*: **QUICK-FREEZE**

sharp-ri-e or **sharpy** \('ʃɑrp-'ri) *n* [**SHARPY**] **1**: a long narrow shallow-draft boat with flat or slightly V-shaped bottom and one or two masts that bear a triangular sail **2**: a sailor; **3**: one exceptionally keen or alert person

sharp-nosed \('ʃɑrp-'nɔzd) *adj* **1**: having a pointed nose or snout **2**: keen of scent

sharp practice *n*: dealing in which advantage is taken or sought unscrupulously

sharp-set \('ʃɑrp-'set) *adj* **1**: set at a sharp angle or so as to present a sharp edge **2**: eager in appetite or desire — **sharp-set-ness** *n*

sharp-shooter \-'ʃuɪt-ər) *n*: one skilled in shooting **2**: a good marksman — **sharp-shooting** \-'ɪn) *n*

sharp-sighted \-'sɪt-əd) *adj* **1**: having acute sight **2**: mentally keen or alert

sharp-tongued \-'tɒŋd) *adj*: having a sharp tongue; bitter of speech

sharp-wit-fed \-'wɪt-əd) *adj*: having or showing an acute mind

shash-lik also **shash-lik** or **shas-lik** \('ʃɑsh-'lɪk) *n* [Russ *shash-lik* Turkish origin; akin to Kazan Tatar *şışli-kabob*]; **KABOB** (**SHAT-TER** \-'ʃæt-ər) [ME *schater*] *vt* **1**: DISPERSE, SCATTER **2**: *a*: to break at once into pieces **b**: to damage badly; **RUIN** ~ *vi* **1**: CLATTER, RATTLE **2**: *a*: to break apart; **DISINTEGRATE** **b**: to drop off parts

shatter \('ʃæt-ər) *n*: **FRAGMENT**, **SHRED** (*in* ~) **2**: an act of shattering **3**: the state of being shattered **3**: a result of shattering; **SHOWER**

shat-ter-proof \-'ʃæt-ər-'pru:f) *adj*: proof against shattering (~ glass)

shave \('ʃəv) *vb*: shaved; shaved or shaven \('ʃəv-ən) *vb*: shaved; **shaven** *n*: shaver, fr. OE *scalan*; akin to LL *scabere* to shave, *capere* to cut **1**: to remove a thin layer from **b**: to cut off in thin layers or shreds; **SLICE** *C*: to cut off closely **2**: to sever the hair from close to the skin with a razor **3**: to discount (a note) at an exorbitant rate **b**: **DEDUCT**, **REDUCE** **4**: to come close to or touch lightly in passing **5**: *a*: **1**: to cut off hair or beard close to the skin **2**: to proceed with difficulty **6**: **SCRATZ**

2: *shave* *n* **1**: **SHAVER** **2**: a thin slice; **SHAVING** **3**: an act or process of shaving **4**: an act of passing very near to so as almost to graze

shaving \('ʃəv-'lɪn) *n* **1**: a tonsured clergyman; **PRIEST** — *usu.* used disparagingly **2**: STRIPPLING

shaver \('ʃəv-ər) *n*: **1**: a person who shaves **2**: *archaic*; **SWINDLER** **3**: a tool or machine for shaving; *spec.*: an electric-powered razor **4**: BOY, YOUNGSTER

shaves *pl* of SHAVE

shave *vt* \('ʃəv) *vt*: **SHAVE** **1**: to practice the shaving of the tails of newly broken mules to distinguish them from untrained ones **2**: to pack mule esp. when newly broken in **2**: **SECOND LIEUTENANT** — *usu.* used disparagingly

Shav-ian \('ʃəv-'i-ən) [*Shavius*, latinized form of George Bernard Shaw]; an admirer or devotee of G. Shaw, his writings, or his social and political theories — **Shavian** *adj*

shav-iv \('ʃəv-'i-v) [*shave* (swindle)] *Scot*: **PRACTICAL JOKE**, **PRANK**

shaving \('ʃəv-'ɪŋ) *n*: **1**: the act of one that shaves **2**: something shaved off (wood) ~

shaw \('ʃə) *n* [ME, fr. OE *scæaga*; akin to ON *skæg* beard — *more* at **SHAG**] *adj*: COFFICE, THICKET

shaw *n* [prob. alter. of *show*] *chiefly Brit*: the tops and stalks of a cultivated crop (as potatoes or turnips)

shaw \('ʃə) *n* [*Per shall*]: a square or oblong fabric garment or wrapper used esp. as a covering for the head or shoulders

shaw *vt*: to wrap in or as if in a shawl

shawm \('ʃə) *n* [ME *schalme*, fr. MF *chalemie*, modif. of LL *calamellus*, dimn. of *calamus* reed, fr. GK *kalamos* — *more* at **HAULM**] *n*: an early double-reed woodwind instrument

Shaw-nee \('ʃə-'ni) *n*: **SHAW-NEE**, *pl.* **Shawnees** or **Shawnees** [*back-formation* — *obs.* **Shawnee**, fr. Shawnee *Shawawwaaki*] **1**: an Algonquian people ranging through most of the states east of the Mississippi and south of the Great Lakes **2**: a member of the Shawnee people

shaw-wāl \('ʃə-'wɪl) *n* [Ar *shawwāl*]: the 10th month of the Muhammadan year

shay \('ʃeɪ) *n* [*back-formation* fr. *chaise*, taken as *pl.*] *chiefly dial*: CHAISE **1**

she \('ʃeɪ) *n* [ME, prob. alter. of *hwe*, alter. of OE *hēo* she — *more* at **HE**]: that female one (~ is my wife); that one regarded as female (*she* as by personification) (~ was a fine ship) — compare **HE**, **HER**, **HERS**, **IT**, **THEY**

she \('ʃeɪ) *n*: a female person or animal (*she-cat*) (*she-consult*) **shea butter** \('ʃeɪ-, 'ʃhə-) *n*: a pale solid fat from the seeds of the shea tree used in food, soap, and candles

sheep \('ʃi:p) *n*, *pl.* **sheep** \('ʃi:p) *n*: **SHAWNEE**; *see*: **SHAWNEE**; akin to OHG *scōb* sheaf, Russ *čub forelock*] **1**: a quantity of the stalks and ears of a cereal grass or sometimes other plant material bound together **2**: something resembling a sheaf of grain

shear \('ʃɪər) *n*, *pl.* **shears** \('ʃɪəz) *n*: **sheared** or **shorn** \('ʃeərd) *n*, *pl.* **shearings** \('ʃɪər-ɪŋz) *n*: **sheared** or **shorn** \('ʃeərd) *n*, *pl.* **shearings** *IME* *sheren*, fr. OE *scieran*; akin to ON *skera* to cut, LL *curtus* shortened, GK *keirino* to cut, *shear* *vt* **1**: to cut off the hair from (with *shorn*) **b**: to cut or clip (a hair) or to shear (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **2**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **3**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **4**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **5**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **6**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **7**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **8**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **9**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **10**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **11**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **12**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **13**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **14**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **15**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **16**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **17**: to cut or clip (a sheep) (*shear* *sb*) **18**: to cut or clip (a 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of rock masses on opposite sides of a fault or fault zone **6**; a change in frequency resulting in a change in position of a spectral line or band **6**; a removal from one person or thing to another **7**; TRANSFER **7**; CONSONANT SHIFT SYN SEE RESOURCE

shift-i-ly \shif-ti-lee/ *adv* : in a shifty manner

shift-i-ness \shif-ti-nos/ *n* : the quality or state of being shifty

shifting \shif-ting/ *n* : SORT POKA

shift-less \shif(-t)-les/ *adj* [shift (resourcefulness)] **1** : lacking in resourcefulness; INEFFICIENT **2** : lacking in ambition or incentive **3** : LAZY ~ **shift-less-ly** *adv* ~ **shift-less-ness** *n*

shifty \shif-tee/ *adj* **1** : full of or ready with expedients; RESOURCEFUL **2** : given to deception, evasion, or fraud; TRICKY **3** : capable of evasive movement; ELUSIVE **3** : indicative of a tricky nature (~ eyes)

Shi-ism \shē-'i-z-əm/ *n* : Shia Islam

Shi-ite \shē-'i-ə/ *n* : a Shia Muslim

Shi-kar \shik-'ār-ə/ *n* [Hindi *shikār*, fr. Per.] *India* : HUNTING

Shi-karred \shik-'ār-red/ *adj* : killed or hunted

Shi-ka-ri \shik-'ār-ē/ *n* [Hindi *shikārī*, fr. Per, fr. *shikār*] *India* : a big game hunter; *esp* : a professional hunter or guide

shill \shil/ *n* [prob. short for *shillboler*, of unknown origin] : one who acts as a decoy (as for a pitchman or gambler) ~ **shill** *vi*

shill-i-leagh also **shil-la-lah** \sho-'i-ə-lee/ *n* [Shillelagh, Ireland]

shilling \shil-'ing/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *scilling*: akin to OHG *skilling*, a gold coin; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc compound represented by OE *scield* shield and by OE *-ling*] **1** : a British monetary unit equal to 1/20 pence or 1/100 pound — see *pound* at MONEY table **2** : a coin equivalent to 1/20 of a unit of value equal to 1/20 pound and a corresponding coin in any of several countries in or formerly in the British Commonwealth **3** : any of several early American coins **4** : see MONEY table

Shin-ite \shin-'i-tee/ *n*, *pl* **Shinlun** or **Shinluns** **1** : a Nilotic Negro people of the Sudan dwelling mainly on the west bank of the White Nile **2** : a member of such people **2** : a Nilotic language of the Shilluk people

shilly-shally \shil-'e-shal-'e/ *adv* [Irreg. redupl. of *shall* 1] : to act irresolutely, undecided, or hesitating manner

shilly-shally *adj* : IRRESOLUTE; HESITATING

shilly-shally *n* : INDECISION, IRRESOLUTION

shilly-shally *vi* **1** : to show hesitation or lack of decisiveness or resolution; VACILLATE **2** : to waste time; DAWDLE

shin-pit \shin-'pī-t/ *adj* [origin unknown] **1** Scot : pinched and steepled in appearance; PUNY **2** Scot : WEAK, INSIPID — used of drink

shim \shim/ *n* [origin unknown] : a thin often tapered slip of wood, metal, or stone used to fill in (as in leveling a stone in a building)

shim *vt* **shimmed**; **shim-ming** : to fill out or level up by the use of a shim

shim-mer \shim-'ər/ *vb* **shim-mer-ing** \-(ə-)rīŋ/ [ME *schimieren*, fr. OE *scimerian*; akin to OE *scinan* to shine — more at SHINE] *vi* **1** : to shine with a tremulous or fitful light; GLIMMER **2** : to shimmer with a wavering, sometimes distorted visual image ~ *vr* : to cause to shimmer; SYN SEE FLASH

shimmer *n* **1** : a fitful tremulous light; subdued sparkle or sheen; GLIMMER **2** : a wavering sometimes distorted visual image produced by a reflection from heat waves ~ **shim-mery** \shim-'e-ree/ *adj*

shim-my \shim-'ē/ *n* [by alter.] CHEMISE **2** [short for *shimmy-shoke*] : a jazz dance characterized by a shaking of the body from the shoulders down **3** : an abnormal vibration *esp* in the front wheels of a motor vehicle

shin *vi* **1** : to shake, quiver, or tremble in or as if in dancing a shimmy **2** : to vibrate abnormally — used *esp* of automobiles

shin \shin/ *n* [ME *shine*, fr. OE *scinu*; akin to OHG *scino* shin, OE *scudan* to divide — more at SHED] : the front part of the vertebrate leg below the knee

shin *vb* **shined**; **shin-ning** *vi* **1** : to climb by moving oneself along alternately with the arms or hands and legs **2** : to move forward rapidly on foot ~ *vr* **1** : to kick or strike on the shins **2** : to climb by shinning

shin \shēn, 'shin/ *n* [Heb *shin*] : the 22d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol *v*

Shin \shin, 'shēn/ *n* [Jap, lit, belief, faith] : a major Japanese Buddhist sect that emphasizes salvation by faith alone, has a married clergy, and holds to the exclusive worship of Amida Buddha

shin-bone \shin-'bōn, -'bōn/ *n* : TIBIA **3**

shin-dig \shin-'dis/ *n* [prob. alter. of *shindy*] **1** : a social gathering with dancing **2** : a large or lavish party **2**; SHINNY **2**

shin-dy \shin-'de/ *n*, *pl* **shindies** or **shindies** [prob. alter. of *shiny*] **1**; SHINDIG **1**; ERACAS, UPROAR

shine \shīn/ *vb* **shone** \shōn, *esp* Brit *shān*/ or **shined**; **shin-ing** [ME *shinen*, fr. OE *scinan*; akin to OHG *scinan* to shine] *vi* **1** : to emit rays of light **2** : to be bright by reflection of light **3** : to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished **4** : to have a bright glowing appearance **5** : to be conspicuously evident or clear ~ *vr* **1** : to cause to emit light **2** : to throw or flash the light of **2** : to make bright by polishing

shine *n* **1** : brightness caused by the emission of light **2** : brightness caused by the reflection of light; LUSTER **3** : BRILLIANCE, SPLENDOR **4** : fair weather; SUNSHINE **5** : TRICK, CAPER — USED in pl. **6** : LIKING, FANCY (NONE AS TO BE HIM) **7** : a polish or gloss given to shoes **8** : a large or polishing of a pair of shoes

shin-nor \shin-'nɔr/ *n* : one that shines **2** : a silvery fish; *esp* : any of numerous small freshwater American cyprinid fishes (*esp*. genus *Notropis*) **3** : a black eye

shin-gle \shin-'gəl/ *n* [ME *schingle*] **1** : a small thin piece of building material often with one end thicker than the other for use in overlapping rows as a covering for the roof or sides of a building **2** : a small signboard **3** : a woman's haircut with the hair trimmed short from the back of the head to the nape

shingle *vt* **shin-gling** \-g(ə-)līŋ/ **1** : to cover with or as if with shingles **2** : to hob and shape (the hair) in a shingle **3** : to lay one shingle so as to overlap

shingle *n* [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Norw *singel* coarse gravel] **1** : coarse rounded detritus or alluvial material; *esp*. *oa*

the seashore that differs from ordinary gravel only in the larger size of the stones **2**; a place strewn with shingle

shin-gler \shin-'glər/ *n* : one that shingles

shin-leaf \shin-'lee/ *n*, *pl* **shin-leaf** *n* [Jap, lit, chingler, lit., to whip, fr. ME dial, fr. *chingle* strap, fr. L *cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird — more at CINCTURE] : to subject (as iron) to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing

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shin-gly \shin-'glee/ *adj* : composed of or abounding in shingle (a ~ beach)

Shin-gon \shin-'gōn, 'shēn-'ōn/ *n* [Jap, lit. true word] : an esoteric Japanese Buddhist sect using mystical symbols

shin-i-ness \shī-'e-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being shiny

shin-ing *adj* **1** : emitting or reflecting light **2** : bright and often splendid in appearance; RESPLENDENT **3** : possessing a distinguished quality; ILLUSTRIOUS **4** : full of sunshine

shin-leaf \shin-'lee/ *n*, *pl* **shin-leaf** *n* [Jap, lit, chingler, lit., to whip, fr. ME dial, fr. *chingle* strap, fr. L *cingula*, fr. *cingere* to gird — more at CINCTURE] : to subject (as iron) to the process of expelling cinder and impurities by hammering and squeezing

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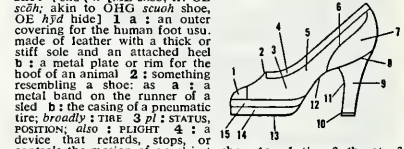
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ship's service *n* : a ship or navy post exchange — called also *navy exchange*
ship-way \ˈʃɪp-wá\ *n* 1 : the ways on which a ship is built
 2 : a ship canal
ship-worm \ˈʃɪp-wɜrm\ *n* : any of various elongated marine clams (esp. family Teredinidae) that resemble worms, burrow in submerged wood, and damage wharf piles and wooden ships
ship-wreck \ˈʃɪp-rɛk\ *n* [alter. of earlier *shipwrack*, fr. ME *schipwraek*, fr. OE *scipwraec*, fr. *scip* ship + *wraec* something driven by the sea — more at *wraek*] 1 : a wrecked ship or its parts 2 : **WRECKAGE**
 2 : the destruction or loss of a ship 3 : an irretrievable loss or failure : **AUIN**
shipwreck *vt* 1 a : to cause to experience shipwreck b : **AUIN** 2 : to destroy (a ship) by grounding or foundering
shipwright \ˈʃɪp-rá\ *n* : a carpenter skilled in ship construction and repair
ship-yard \ˈʃɪp-járd\ *n* : a yard, place, or enclosure where ships are built or repaired
shire \ˈʃɪr-ə\, *in place-name compounds* \ˈʃɪr-ə\, *shər* \n [ME, fr. OE *scīr* office, shire; akin to OHG *scīra* care] 1 : an administrative subdivision; esp : a county in England 2 : any of a British breed of large heavy draft horses with heavily feathered legs
shire town *n* 1 : a town that is the seat of the government of a county : **COUNTY SEAT** 2 : a town where a court of superior jurisdiction (as in a circuit court or a court with a jury) sits (there are three *shire towns* in our county)
shirk \ˈʃɜrk\ *vb* [origin unknown] *vi* 1 : to go stealthily : **SNEAK** 2 : to evade the performance of an obligation — *vi* : **AVOID**, **EVAD** — **SHIRK-ER** *n*
Shirley poppy \ˈʃɪr-lee-pŏ-pi\ *n* [Shirley vlearage, Croydon, Eng.] : a variable annual garden poppy with bright solitary single or double flowers
shirt \ˈʃɪrt\ *vt* [origin unknown] 1 : to draw (as cloth) together in a shirring 2 : to bake (shelled eggs) until set
shirting \ˈʃɪr-tɪŋ\ *n* : a decorative gathering of material made by drawing up the material along two or more parallel lines of stitching
shirt \ˈʃɜrt\ *n* [ME *schirte*, fr. OE *scyrte*; akin to ON *skyrta* shirt, OE *scort* short] : a garment for the upper part of the body : a t-shirt : a long-sleeved shirt having a collar, sleeves, a front opening, and a tail long enough to be tucked inside trousers or a skirt b : **UNDERSHIRT**
shirting \ˈʃɜrt-ɪŋ\ *n* : fabric suitable for shirts
shirt-maker \ˈʃɪrt-má-kər\ *n* 1 : one that makes shirts 2 : a woman's tailored garment (as a dress or blouse) with details copied from a man's shirt
shirt-tail \ˈʃɪrt-táil\ *n* : the part of a shirt that reaches below the waist esp. in the back
shirt-waist \ˈʃɪrt-wáist\ *n* : a woman's tailored blouse with details copied from men's shirts
shish-kabab \ˈʃɪʃ-kə-báb\ *n* [Arm *shish kabab*] : kabob cooked on skewers
shit-tah \ˈʃɪt-ə\ *n*, *pl* *shittahs* or *shit-tim* \ˈʃɪt-əm\ [Heb *shittah*] : a tree of uncertain identity but prob. an acacia (as *Acacia senyal*) from the wood of which the ark and fittings of the ark and tabernacle were made
shit-tim-wood \ˈʃɪt-əm-wú-d\ also *shittim* [Heb *shittim* (pl. of *shittah*) + E wood] 1 : the wood of the shittah tree 2 : any of several buckthorns; also : their hard heavy dense wood used for turning and for inlay
shiv \ˈʃɪv\ *n* [prob. fr. Romyany chiv blade] slang : **KNIFE**
Shi-va \ˈʃɪ-və\ *var* of **SIVA**
shiva-ree \ˈʃɪ-və-ri\, \ˈʃɪ-və-ri\ *n* [F *charivari*] : a noisy mock serenade to a newly married couple — **SHIVAREE** *vt*
shiver \ˈʃɪ-vər\ *n* [ME; akin to OE *scēdan* to divide — more at *SHED*] 1 : one of the small pieces into which a brittle thing is broken 2 : sudden violence
shiver *vb* **shiver-er-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ : to break into many small pieces : **SHATTER**
shiver *vb* **shiver-er-ing** \-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *shiveren*, alter. of *chiveren*] *vi* : to undergo trembling : **QUIVER**; *specif* : to tremble in the wind as it strikes first one and then the other side (of a sail) — *vi* : to cause (a sail) to shiver by steering close to the wind
shiver *n* : an instance of shivering : **TREMBLE**
shiver-ery \ˈʃɪ-vər-ē-ri\ *adj* : inclined to break into flakes : **BRITTLE**, **FLAKY**
shivery *adj* 1 : characterized by shivers : **TREMULOUS** 2 : causing shivers
shoal \ˈʃɔl\ *adj* [alter. of ME *shold*, fr. OE *scēald* — more at **SKELTON**] : **SHALLOW**
shoal *n* 1 : **SHALLOW** 2 : a sandbank or sandbar that makes the water shoal; also : a shallow elevation which is not rocky and on which there is a depth of water of six fathoms or less
shoal *vi* : to become shallow ~ *vi* 1 : to come to a shallow or less deep part of 2 : to cause to become shallow or less deep
shoal *n* (assumed) ME *shole*, fr. OE *scōl* multitude — more at **SCOL**; also : a large group (as of fish) : **CROWD**
shoal *vi* : **THWONG**, **SCHOO**
shoot \ˈʃu:t\ *n* [ME *shote*; akin to Flem *schote* shoot] : a young hog uis. less than one year old
shock \ˈʃɔk\ *n* [ME; akin to MHG *schoc* heap, OE *hōh* high more at **HIGH**] : a pile of sheaves of grain or stalks of Indian corn set up to dry with the butt ends down
shock *vt* : to collect into shocks
shock *n*, *often attrib* [ME *choc*, fr. *choquer* to strike against, fr. OF *choquer*, prob. of Gmc origin; akin to MD *schocken* to jolt] 1 : the impact or encounter of individuals or groups in combat 2 : a violent or sudden concussion 3 : an effect of such violence 3 a (1) : a disturbance in the equilibrium or permanence of something (2) : a sudden or violent disturbance in the mental or emotional faculties b : something that causes such disturbance 4 : a state of profound emotion that produces shudders associated with reduced blood volume and pressure and caused usually by severe esp. crushing injuries, hemorrhage, or burns 5 : sudden stimulation of the nerves and convulsive contraction of the muscles 6 : a shock of the discharge of electricity through the animal body
shock a : **AFORTUNE** b : **CONVULSION**
shock *vt* 1 a : to strike with surprise, terror, horror, or disgust b : to cause to undergo a physical or nervous shock c : to subject to the action of an electrical discharge 2 : to drive into or out

of by or as if by a shock ~ *vi* : to meet with a shock : **COLLIDE**
shock *n* [perh. fr. *shock*] : a thick bushy mass (as of hair)
shock *adj* : **BUSHY**, **SHAGGY**
shock absorber *n* : any of several devices for absorbing the energy of shocks or shocks in machinery or structures (as springs of automobiles)
shock-er \ˈʃɔk-ər\ *n* : one that shocks; something horrifying or offensive; *specif* : a sensational work of fiction or drama
shock-ing *adj* : extremely startling and offensive — **SHOCK-ING-ly** *adv*
shock therapy *n* : the treatment of mental disorder by the artificial induction of coma or convulsions through use of drugs or electricity
shock troops *n* *pl* : troops esp. suited and chosen for offensive work because of their high morale, training, and discipline
shock wave *n* 1 : **BLAST** 2 : a compressional wave formed by the action of the energy relative to a medium exceeds that at which the medium can transmit sound
shod \ˈʃɔd\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *shoen* to shoe, fr. OE *scōgan*, fr. *scōh* shoe — more at **SHOE**] 1 a : wearing shoes b : equipped with shoes 2 : furnished or equipped with a shoe
shod-dily \ˈʃɔd-ē-ly\ *adv* : in a shoddy manner
shod-diness \ˈʃɔd-ē-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being shoddy
shod-dy \ˈʃɔd-ē\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 a : wool of better quality and longer staple than wool reclaimed from materials that are not felted b : a fabric often of inferior quality manufactured wholly or partly from reclaimed wool 2 a : inferior, imitation, or pretentious articles or matter b : pretentious vulgarity
shoddy *adj* 1 : made wholly or partly of shoddy 2 a : cheaply imitative ; vulgarly pretentious b : hastily or poorly done : **INFERIOR** c : **SHABBY**
shoe \ˈʃu:ə\ *n* [ME *shoa*, fr. OE *scōh*; akin to OHG *scōh* shoe, OE *hōd* hide] 1 a : an outer covering for the human foot usu. made of leather with a thick outsole and an attached heel b : a metal plate or rim for the hoof of an animal 2 : something resembling a shoe : as a : a metal fitting on the runner of a slide b : the casing of a pneumatic tire; *broady* : **TIRE** 3 *pl* : **STATUS**, **POSITION**; also : **PILOT** 4 : a device that retards, stops, or controls the motion of an object 5 : any of various devices that are inserted in or run along a track or groove to guide a movement, provide a contact or friction strip, or protect against wear, damage, or slipping
shoe *vt* **shod** \ˈʃɔd\ also **shoed** \ˈʃɔd\ **shoe-ing** *vt* : to furnish with a shoe 2 : to cover for protection, strength, or ornament
shoe-bill \ˈʃu:bi:l\ *n* : a large broad-billed wading bird (*Balaeniceps rex*) of the valley of the White Nile that is related to the storks and herons
shoe-black \-ˈblæk\ *n* : **BOOTBLACK**
shoe-horn \-ˈhɔrn\ *n* : a curved piece (as of horn, wood, or metal) used in slipping on a shoe
shoehorn *vt* : to force into a small, narrow, or insufficient space
shoe-lace \-ˈlās\ *n* : a lace or string for fastening a shoe
shoe-maker \-ˈmá-kər\ *n* : a shoemaker whose business is selling or repairing shoes
shoe-pac or **shoe-pack** \ˈʃu:pæk\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Del *shoepack*] : a waterproof faced boot worn esp. over heavy socks in cold weather
shoe-er \ˈʃu:ər\ *n* : **HORSESHOER**
shoe-string \ˈʃu:stɪŋ\ *n* 1 : **SHOELACE** 2 [fr. shoestrings being a typical item sold by itinerant vendors] : a small sum of money ; capital inadequate or barely adequate to the needs of a transaction (start a business on a ~)
shoe tree *n* : a foot-shaped device for inserting in a shoe to preserve its shape
sho-far \ˈʃɔ-fár-, fər\ *n*, *pl* **sho-froth** \ˈʃɔ-frŏt(h)\ [Heb *shōphār*] : a ram's horn trumpet blown by the ancient Hebrews in battle and religious observances and used in synagogues before and during Rosh Hashanah and at the conclusion of Yom Kippur
shog \ˈʃɔg\ *vi **shogged**; **shog-ging** [ME *shoggen*] *chiefly dial* : to move along
shog *n*, *chiefly dial* : **SHAKE**, **JOLT**
sho-gun \ˈʃu:gən-, ʃu:ŋ\ *n* [Jap *shōgun* general] : one of a line of military governors ruling Japan until the revolution of 1867-68 — **sho-gun-ate** \ˈʃɔ-gə-nət-, ʃu:ŋ-, gə-nət-\ *n*
sho-ji \ˈʃɔ-ji\ *n*, *pl* **sho-ji** also **shojis** [Jap *shōji*] : a paper screen serving as a wall, partition, or sliding door
sho-lem \ˈʃɔ-ləm\ *var* of **SHOLIM**
shone *past* of **SHINE**
shoo \ˈʃu:ə\ *vt* [ME *schowe*, interj. used to drive away an animal] : to scare, drive, or send away by or as if by crying *shoo*
shoo-ily \ˈʃu:ə-ī-ly\ *n* [shoo, interj. (fr. ME *schowe*) + *fly*] 1 : a child's rocker having the seat built on or usu. between supports representing an animal figure 2 : any of several plants held to repel flies
shoo-in \ˈʃu:ɪn\ *n* : one that is as certain and easy winner (as an animal candidate for an office or contestants in a race)
shook *past* or *chiefly dial past part* of **SHAKE**
shook \ˈʃu:k\ *n* [prob. of Gmc origin; by effect of such violence] : a set of staves and headings for one hoghead, cask, or barrel b : a bundle of parts (as of boxes) ready to be put together 2 : **SHOCK**
shoon \ˈʃu:n\ *chiefly dial pl* of **SHOE**
shoot \ˈʃu:t\ *vt* **shot** \ˈʃɔt\ **shoot-ing** [ME *sheren*, *shuten*, fr. OE *scōtan*; akin to ON *skōta* to shoot, Lith *skūti* quick] *vt* 1 a (1) : to let fly or cause to be driven forward with force (as an arrow or bullet) (2) : to cause a missile to be driven forth from (as a bow or gun) ; **DISCHARGE** (the sound of rifles being *shot off*) b : to send forth suddenly or intensely ; **DART** (*shot* at him a look of amazement) c : to propel (as a ball or puck) toward a goal; also : to score by so doing (~ a basket) (~ the winning goal) d : **PLAY** (~ a round of golf) 2 a : to strike with a missile esp.*



shoe 1a: 1 tip, 2 collar, 3 throat, 4 vamp, 5 collar, 5 arch, 6 foxing, 7 quarter, 8 heel seat, 9 heel, 10 top lift, 11 breasting, 12 shank, 13 sole, 14 platform, 15 midguard

from a bow or gun; **esp** : to wound or kill with a missile discharged from a firearm **1** : to remove or destroy by use of firearms (had his hand **shot** off) **2** : shoot (out the light) **2** : **WRECK, EXPLODE** **3** (1) : to practice the killing of (as game) with firearms esp. as a sport **2** : to hunt over (~ a tract of woodland) **3 a** : to push or slide (as the bolt of a door or a lock) into or out of a fastening as a ratchet (as felt) through the work threads in weaving **4 a** : to throw or cast suddenly or with force; **FLING** (*shot* his rider over his head) **b** : to discharge, dump, or empty esp. by overturning, upending, or directing into a slide **c** : to cast extravagantly **5** : to **UP** : to **EXHUST** : to take out (diced; spent; alive) : to place or offer (a bet) on the result of such casting (five dollars) **5 a** : to push or thrust forward; **stick** out; **PROTRUDE** (lizards ~ing out their tongues) **b** : to put forth in growing **6 a** : to utter (as words or sounds) rapidly or suddenly or with force **b** : to emit (as flames) rapidly or suddenly or with force **7 a** : to place, send, or bring into position abruptly **b** : to cause (as a boat) to move suddenly or swiftly forward **c** : to send or carry in haste or swiftly **8** : to vary (as if by sprinkling color in streaks, flecks, or patches) **9** : to pass swiftly along (~ing rapids) **11 a** : to set off; **DEFONATE, IGNITE** **b** : to effect by blasting **12 a** : to take the altitude of **b** : to take a picture of; **PHOTOGRAPH, FILM** **13** : to give an injection to ~ **v** **1 a** : to go or pass rapidly and precipitately (sparks ~ing up) (his feet ~ed out from under him) **b** : to move ahead by force of momentum **c** : to stream out suddenly; **SPURT** **d** : to dart in or as if in rays from a source of light **e** : to dart with a piercing sensation **2 a** : to use an engine or weapon to discharge a missile **b** : to use a firearm or bow **esp** : for **TRAVEL** in hunting **3** : to carry when discharged (guns that ~ many miles) **4** : **PROTRUDE, PROJECT** **5 a** : to grow or sprout by or as if by putting forth shoots **b** : **DEVELOP, MATURE** **6 a** : to play by propelling a ball or other object in a particular way **b** : to drive the ball (as goal) or toward a goal **7** : to cast dice **8** : to slide into or out of a fastening (a bolt that ~s in either direction) **9** : to photograph a scene esp. of a moving picture; **also** : to operate a camera or set cameras in operation **10** : take a photograph ~ **shoot** **11** : **shoot** at / **shoot** for : to aim at strive ~ **shoot one's bolt** : exhaust one's capabilities and resources ~ **shoot the works** **1** : to venture all one's capital on one play **2** : to put forth all one's efforts

SHOOT **n** **1** : a sending out of new growth or the growth sent out as a stem or branch with an upward or outward tendency (a tree that **shoots** in the spring) **2** : a young plant that has not yet mature **b** : **OFFSHOOT** **c** : a similar formation of crystal **2 a** : an act of shooting (as with a bow or a firearm) **(1)** : **SHOT** **(2)** : the firing of a missile esp. by artillery **b** (1) : a buxating trip or party **(2)** : the right to shoot game in a particular area or land **(3)** : a match in field **d** (1) : a contest in marksmanship **(2)** : a round of shots in a shooting match **d** (1) : the action of shooting with a camera **(2)** : a launching of a rocket device or a guided missile esp. experimentally **3 a** : a motion or movement of rapid discharge; as (1) : a sudden or rapid advance **(2)** : (pret., by folk etymology fr. *chute*—more from CHUTE) : a rush of water down a steep or rapid **(3)** : a momentary darting sensation; **TWINGE** **(4)** : **THRUST** **2b** (5) : a falling of a detached mass of earth or ice **(6)** : the pace between strokes in rowing **b** : a bar of rays; **BEAM** of light **c** : a bar of light **d** : a bar of light **e** : a bar of light **(SHOOT)** **a** : a place where a stream runs or descends swiftly **b** : any of various inclined channels or troughs through which something (as water, logs, or grain) is moved

SHOOT **v** **1** : to shoot **2** : to shoot **3** : to shoot **4** : to shoot **5** : to shoot **6** : to shoot **7** : to shoot **8** : to shoot **9** : to shoot **10** : to shoot **11** : to shoot **12** : to shoot **13** : to shoot **14** : to shoot **15** : to shoot **16** : to shoot **17** : to shoot **18** : to shoot **19** : to shoot **20** : to shoot **21** : to shoot **22** : to shoot **23** : to shoot **24** : to shoot **25** : to shoot **26** : to shoot **27** : to shoot **28** : to shoot **29** : to shoot **30** : to shoot **31** : to shoot **32** : to shoot **33** : to shoot **34** : to shoot **35** : to shoot **36** : to shoot **37** : to shoot **38** : to shoot **39** : to shoot **40** : to shoot **41** : to shoot **42** : to shoot **43** : to shoot **44** : to shoot **45** : to shoot **46** : to shoot **47** : to shoot **48** : to shoot **49** : to shoot **50** : to shoot **51** : to shoot **52** : to shoot **53** : to shoot **54** : to shoot **55** : to shoot **56** : to shoot **57** : to shoot **58** : to shoot **59** : to shoot **60** : to shoot **61** : to shoot **62** : to shoot **63** : to shoot **64** : to shoot **65** : to shoot **66** : to shoot **67** : to shoot **68** : to shoot **69** : to shoot **70** : to shoot **71** : to shoot **72** : to shoot **73** : to shoot **74** : to shoot **75** : to shoot **76** : to shoot **77** : to shoot **78** : to shoot **79** : to shoot **80** : to shoot **81** : to shoot **82** : to shoot **83** : to shoot **84** : to shoot **85** : to shoot **86** : to shoot **87** : to shoot **88** : to shoot **89** : to shoot **90** : to shoot **91** : to shoot **92** : to shoot **93** : to shoot **94** : to shoot **95** : to shoot **96** : to shoot **97** : to shoot **98** : to shoot **99** : to shoot **100** : to shoot

SHOOTING **n** **1** : a range usu. covered and equipped with targets for practice with firearms **2** : the act of shooting **3** : the act of shooting **4** : the act of shooting **5** : the act of shooting **6** : the act of shooting **7** : the act of shooting **8** : the act of shooting **9** : the act of shooting **10** : the act of shooting **11** : the act of shooting **12** : the act of shooting **13** : the act of shooting **14** : the act of shooting **15** : the act of shooting **16** : the act of shooting **17** : the act of shooting **18** : the act of shooting **19** : the act of shooting **20** : the act of shooting **21** : the act of shooting **22** : the act of shooting **23** : the act of shooting **24** : the act of shooting **25** : the act of shooting **26** : the act of shooting **27** : the act of shooting **28** : the act of shooting **29** : the act of shooting **30** : the act of shooting **31** : the act of shooting **32** : the act of shooting **33** : the act of shooting **34** : the act of shooting **35** : the act of shooting **36** : the act of shooting **37** : the act of shooting **38** : the act of shooting **39** : the act of shooting **40** : the act of shooting **41** : the act of shooting **42** : the act of shooting **43** : the act of shooting **44** : the act of shooting **45** : the act of shooting **46** : the act of shooting **47** : the act of shooting **48** : the act of shooting **49** : the act of shooting **50** : the act of shooting **51** : the act of shooting **52** : the act of shooting **53** : the act of shooting **54** : the act of shooting **55** : the act of shooting **56** : the act of shooting **57** : the act of shooting **58** : the act of shooting **59** : the act of shooting **60** : the act of shooting **61** : the act of shooting **62** : the act of shooting **63** : the act of shooting **64** : the act of shooting **65** : the act of shooting **66** : the act of shooting **67** : the act of shooting **68** : the act of shooting **69** : the act of shooting **70** : the act of shooting **71** : the act of shooting **72** : the act of shooting **73** : the act of shooting **74** : the act of shooting **75** : the act of shooting **76** : the act of shooting **77** : the act of shooting **78** : the act of shooting **79** : the act of shooting **80** : the act of shooting **81** : the act of shooting **82** : the act of shooting **83** : the act of shooting **84** : the act of shooting **85** : the act of shooting **86** : the act of shooting **87** : the act of shooting **88** : the act of shooting **89** : the act of shooting **90** : the act of shooting **91** : the act of shooting **92** : the act of shooting **93** : the act of shooting **94** : the act of shooting **95** : the act of shooting **96** : the act of shooting **97** : the act of shooting **98** : the act of shooting **99** : the act of shooting **100** : the act of shooting

SHOOTING STAR **n** **1** : a visual meteor appearing as a temporary streak of light in the night sky **2** : a No. American perennial herb (*Dodecatheon meadia*) of the primrose family with entire oblong leaves and showy flowers—called also *American cowslip* **SHOOTING STICK** **n** : a spiked stick with a top that opens into a seat **SHOOTING SLIDE** **n** : a slide used in a water slide **SHOOTING SLIDE** **n** : an amusement ride consisting of a steep incline down which toboggans or boats with flat bottoms slide usu. to continue across a body of water at the bottom

SHOP **v** **1** : to shop **2** : to shop **3** : to shop **4** : to shop **5** : to shop **6** : to shop **7** : to shop **8** : to shop **9** : to shop **10** : to shop **11** : to shop **12** : to shop **13** : to shop **14** : to shop **15** : to shop **16** : to shop **17** : to shop **18** : to shop **19** : to shop **20** : to shop **21** : to shop **22** : to shop **23** : to shop **24** : to shop **25** : to shop **26** : to shop **27** : to shop **28** : to shop **29** : to shop **30** : to shop **31** : to shop **32** : to shop **33** : to shop **34** : to shop **35** : to shop **36** : to shop **37** : to shop **38** : to shop **39** : to shop **40** : to shop **41** : to shop **42** : to shop **43** : to shop **44** : to shop **45** : to shop **46** : to shop **47** : to shop **48** : to shop **49** : to shop **50** : to shop **51** : to shop **52** : to shop **53** : to shop **54** : to shop **55** : to shop **56** : to shop **57** : to shop **58** : to shop **59** : to shop **60** : to shop **61** : to shop **62** : to shop **63** : to shop **64** : to shop **65** : to shop **66** : to shop **67** : to shop **68** : to shop **69** : to shop **70** : to shop **71** : to shop **72** : to shop **73** : to shop **74** : to shop **75** : to shop **76** : to shop **77** : to shop **78** : to shop **79** : to shop **80** : to shop **81** : to shop **82** : to shop **83** : to shop **84** : to shop **85** : to shop **86** : to shop **87** : to shop **88** : to shop **89** : to shop **90** : to shop **91** : to shop **92** : to shop **93** : to shop **94** : to shop **95** : to shop **96** : to shop **97** : to shop **98** : to shop **99** : to shop **100** : to shop

SHOP **n** **1** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **2** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **3** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **4** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **5** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **6** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **7** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **8** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **9** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **10** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **11** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **12** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **13** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; **STORE** **14** : a building or room stocked with merchandise for sale; 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or abbreviated communication — **shorthand** *adj*
short-hand-ed \-'han-dəd/ *adj*: short of the regular or necessary number of people
short-horn \-'shɔrt-'hɔ(ə)n/ *n*: any of a breed of red, roan, or white beef cattle originating in the north of England and including good milk-producing strains from which the Milking Shorthorn breed has been evolved — called also **Durham**
short-horned grasshopper \-'shɔrt-'hɔrn(d)-/ *n*: any of a family (Tettigoniidae) of grasshoppers with short antennae
short line *n*: a transportation system (as a railroad) operating over a relatively short distance
short-lived \-'shɔrt-'lɪv(d)-/ *adj*: not living or lasting long — **short-livedness** \-'lɪv(d)-nəs, -'lɪv(d)-/ *n*
short-ly \-'shɔrt-'li/ *adv* **1 a**: in a few words; **BRIEFLY** **b**: in an abrupt manner; **CURTLY** **2 a**: in a short time; **SOON** **b**: at a short interval
short-ness \-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being short
short order *n*: an order for food that can be quickly cooked
short ribs *n pl*: a cut of beef consisting of rib ends between the rib ribs and the plate
short shrift *n*: **1**: a brief respite from death **2**: summary treatment
short sight *n*: **MYOPIA**
short-sight-ed \-'shɔrt-'st-əd/ *adj* **1**: **NEARSIGHTED**, **MYOPIE** **2**: characterized by lack of foresight — **short-sight-ed-ly** *adv*
short-sight-ed-ness
short snorter \-'shɔrt-'nɔr/ *n* [**short snort** (quick drink)] **1**: a member of an informal club for which a pilot, crew member, or passenger who has made a transoceanic flight is eligible **2**: a piece of paper money (as a dollar bill) endorsed by short snorters as a membership certificate for
short-spo-ken \-'spɔk-'kən/ *adj*: **CURT**
short-stop \-'shɔrt-'stɔp/ *n*: **1**: the player position in baseball for defending the infield area to the third-base side of second base **2**: the player stationed in the shortstop position
short-stop \-'stɔp/ *n*: an acid bath used to check photographic development of a negative or print
short story *n*: a brief invented prose narrative, usually dealing with a few characters and aiming at unity of effect and often concentrating on the creation of mood rather than plot
short-tem-per-ed \-'tɛmp-'tɛp-əd/ *adj*: affected with or involving short-term \-'tɛmp-'tɛm-p-əd/ *adj*: having a quick temper
short-term \-'tɛrm/ *adj*: of or relating to a financial transaction based on a term; **US**: of less than a year
short-wave \-'shɔrt-'wæv/ *n*, *often attrib* **1**: a radio wave of 60-meter wavelength or less **2**: a radio transmitter using shortwaves
short-wind \-'wɪnd-/ *n*: an acid bath used to check photographic development of a negative or print
shortness of breath **2**: **BRIEF**, **DISCONNECTED**
Sho-sho-ne-al \-'shɔ-'sho-'nɛ-/ *n*: a language family of the Uto-Aztecan phylum comprising the languages of most of the Uto-Aztecan peoples in the U.S.
Sho-sho-ni \-'shɔ-'sho-'ni/ *n*: a group of Shoshoni and Shoshone peoples in California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming **2**: a member of the Shoshoni group of peoples
shot \-'ʃɔt/ *n* [**ME**, **fr.** **OE** *scot*; akin to **ON** *skot* shot, **OHG** *scuz*, **OE** *scoten* to shoot — more at **shoot**] **1 a**: an action of shooting **b**: a directed propelling of a missile; **specific** **1**: a directed discharge of a firearm **c**: a stroke or throw in a game **2**: **BLAST** **e**: **INJECTION** **2 a** **pl** **shot**: something propelled by shooting; **esp**: small lead or steel pellets esp. forming a charge for a shotgun **b**: a metal sphere of iron or brass that is put or thrown **3 a**: the distance that a missile is or can be thrown **b**: **RANGE**, **REACH** **4 a**: a charge to be paid; **SCOT** **5**: one that shoots; **MARKSMAN** **6 a**: **ATTEMPT**, **TRY** **b**: **GUSS**, **CONJECTURE** **c**: **CHANCE** **7**: a remark so directed as to have telling effect **8 a**: a single photographic exposure; **esp** **SHOTS** **b**: a single sequence of a motion picture or a television program shot by one camera without interruption **9**: a charge of explosives **10 a**: a single drink of liquor **b**: a small amount applied at one time **11**: **DOSE**
shot *adj* **1**: **LAZY**; **drinking** contrasting and changeable color **2**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **3**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **4**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **5**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **6**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **7**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **8**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **9**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **10**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **11**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **12**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **13**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **14**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **15**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **16**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **17**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **18**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **19**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **20**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **21**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **22**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **23**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **24**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **25**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **26**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **27**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **28**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **29**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **30**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **31**: **LAZY**; **drinking** **32**: **LAZY**; 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side-wise \sīd-,dwīz/ *adv* (or *adj*): SIDEWAYS

sid-ing \sīd-ŋ/ *n* 1 *archaic*: the taking of sides; PARTISANSHIP 2 a short railroad track connected with the main track — called also *retrocar*; 3 material (in boards or metal pieces) forming the exposed surface of outside walls of frame buildings

side \sīd- / *vb* **side-ling** \sīd-ŋ- / *n* [Prob. back-formation fr. a trisyllable] *vi*: to go or move with one side foremost *esp.* in a *riding advance* *vs*: to cause to move or turn sideways — **side** *n* 1 *archaic*: a side; 2 *ME* *sege*, fr. OF *sege*, blockade, fr. (assumed) VL *seducum*, fr. *sedicare*, to settle, fr. L *sedere* to sit — *more* at STR] 1 *obs*: a seat of distinction; THRONE 2 a: a military blockade of a city or fortified place to compel it to surrender b: a persistent attack (as of illness)

side *vs*: 1: to assist

Siege Perilous *n*: a seat at King Arthur's Round Table reserved for the knight destined to achieve the quest of the Holy Grail and fatal to any other occupying it

Siegfried \sīg-,frēd-,sēg-/ *n* [G]: a hero in Germanic legend noted *esp.* for winning the hoard of the Nibelungs and for slaying a dragon

Siegfried line *n* [Siegfried, Germanic hero]: a line of German defensive fortifications facing the Maginot Line

Si-en-na \sē-ən-ə/ *n* [It *terra di Siena*, lit., Siena earth, fr. *Siena*, Italy]: an earthy substance containing oxides of iron and usu. of manganese that is brownish yellow when raw and orange red or reddish brown when burnt and is used as a pigment

Si-er-o-zem \sē-,er-ə-'zhəm/ *n* [Russ *serozem*, fr. *seryl* gray + *zemlya* earth]: any of a zonal group of soils brownish gray at the surface and lighter below, in an carbonate or hardpan layer, and characteristic of temperate to cool arid regions

Si-er-ra \sē-'er-ə/ *n* [Sp, lit., saw, fr. L *serro*] 1 a: a range of mountains esp. with a serrated or irregular outline b: the country about a sierra 2: any of various large fishes (genus *Scorpaenomus*) that resemble mackerels, fr. an obsolete Spanish mackerel

Sierra — a communications code word for the letter S

Si-er-ra-n \sē-'er-n/ *adj* 1: of or relating to a sierra (~ foothills) 2 *cap*: of or relating to the Sierra Nevada mountains of the western U.S.

Sier-ran *n*: a native or inhabitant of the region around the Sierra Nevada mountains

Siesta \sē-'sī-ə/ *n* [Sp, fr. L *sesta* (hora) noon, lit., sixth hour — *more* at SIX]: an afternoon nap or rest

Sie-va bean \sē-'va-, 'siv-ē-/ *n* [origin unknown]: any of several small seeded beans closely related to and sometimes classed as lima beans; also: the seed of a sieva bean

Sieve \sīv-/ *ME* *sīve*, fr. OHG *sīb* sieve, Serb *sijeti* to drizzle] a device with meshes or perforations through which finer particles of a mixture (as of ashes, flour, or sand) of various sizes are passed to separate them from coarser ones, through which the liquid is drained from liquid-containing material, or through which soft materials are forced for reduction to fine particles

Sieve *vb*: SIFT

sieve tube *n*: a tube consisting of an end to end series of thin-walled living cells characteristic of the phloem and held to function chiefly in translocation of organic solutions

Sift \sīft/ *vb* [ME *siften*, fr. OF *siften*; akin to OE *sife* sieve] *vt* 1 a: to put through a sieve (~ flour) b: to separate or separate out by putting through a sieve 2 a: to screen out the valuable or good; SELECT b: to study or investigate thoroughly; PROBE ~ *vi*: to use a sieve 2: SCREEN, SELECT — **Sift-er** *n*

sift-ing *n*: 1: the act or process of sifting 2 *pl*: sifted material (bran mixed with flour)

Sigh \sīh/ [ME *sighen*, alter. of *sichen*, fr. OE *sican*; akin to MD *versiken* to sigh] *vi* 1: to take a deep audible breath (as in weariness or grief) 2: to make a sound like sighing (with ~ing in the branches) 3 *ORIGINE*, YEARS (~ing for the days of his youth)

Sigh *n*: 1: to express by sighs 2 *archaic*: to utter sighs over; MOURN — **sigh** *n* — **sigh-er** \sī-'er-/ *n*

Sight \sīt/ [ME, fr. OE *gesih* faculty or act of sight, thing seen; akin to OHG *gihit* sight, OE *seon* to see] 1: something that is seen; SPEC 2 a: a thing regarded as worth seeing b: something ludicrous or disorderly in appearance 3 *chiefly dial*: a great number or quantity 4: the process, power, or function of seeing; SPECIFY: the animal sense by which the end organ is the eye and by which the position, shape, and color of objects are perceived 5: mental or spiritual perception of a mental thing; SPECIFY: JUDGMENT 5 a: the act of looking at or beholding b: INSPECTION, PERUSAL (this letter is for your ~ only) c: VIEW, GLIMPSE d: an observation to determine direction or position (as by a navigator) 6 a: a perception of an object in the distance b: the act of seeing 7: the presentation of a note or draft to the maker or drawee; DEMAND 8 a: a device for guiding the eye (as in aiming a firearm or bomb) b: a device with a small aperture through which objects are to be seen and by which their direction is ascertained

Sight *adj* 1: based on recognition or comprehension without previous study 2: payable on presentation

Sight *vt* 1: to get or catch sight of 2: to look at through or as if through a sight; *esp*: to test for straightness 3: to aim by means of sights 4 a: to equip with sights b: to adjust the sights of ~ *vi*: to tabulate; to aim carefully in a particular direction

sight draft *n*: a draft payable on presentation

Sight-ed \sīt-əd/ *adj*: having sight (clear-sighted)

Sight-less \-'ləs/ *adj* 1: lacking sight; BLIND 2: INVISIBLE — **sight-less-ness** *n*

Sight-ly \sīt-lē-/ *adj* 1: the quality or state of being sightly

Sight-ly-ly \sīt-lē-lē-/ *adv* 1: pleasing to the sight; COMELY 2: affording a view

Sight-read \-'rēd/ *vb* [back-formation fr. *sight reader*] *vi*: to read (as a foreign language) or perform (music) without previous preparation or study ~ *vi*: to read at sight; *esp*: to play or sing music at sight — **sight reader** *n*

Sight-see-ing \sīt-,sē-ŋ-/ *adj*: engaged in, devoted to, or used for seeing sights

Sight-seeing *n*: the act or pastime of seeing sights — **sight-see-er** \sīt-,sē-,sī-'er-/ *n*

Sight unseen *adj*: without inspection or appraisal

Si-gil \sī-'gīl-,sī-'gī-/ *n* [L *sigillum* — more at SEAL] 1: SEAL, SIGNET 2: a sign, word, or device of supposed occult power in astrology or magic

Si-g-ma \sī-'mā/ *n* [Gk]: the 18th letter of the Greek alphabet — *SYMBOL* 2 of or

Si-g-nat-ur \sī-'nāt-,sī-'nāt/ *adj*: having the shape or form of the Greek sigma or the letter S

Si-g-moid \-'mōid-/ *adj* [Gk *sigmoēdes*, fr. *sigmo*; fr. a common form of sigma shaped like the Roman letter C] 1 a: curved like the letter C b: curved in two directions like the letter S 2: of, relating to, or being the sigmoid flexure of the intestine — **sig-moi-dal-ly** \sī-'mōi-dəl-ē/ *adv*

Sigmoid flexure *n*: an S-shaped curve 2: the contracted and crooked part of the colon immediately above the rectum — called also *sigmoid colon*

Si-g-nu-m \sī-'nū-/ *n* [ME *signe*, fr. OF, fr. L *signum* mark, token, sign, image, seal; prob. akin to L *secare* to cut — *more* at SAW] 1 a: a motion or gesture by which a thought is expressed or a command or wish made known b: SIGNAL 2 a c: a fundamental linguistic unit that designates an object or relation or has a purely syntactic function d: one of a set of gestures used to represent language 2: a mark having a conventional meaning and used in place of words or to represent a complex notion 3: one of the 12 divisions of the zodiac 4 a: a character (as a flat or sharp) used in musical notation b: a character (as a plus or minus sign) used in indicating a mathematical operation; also: one of two characters + and — that form part of the symbol of a number and characterize it as positive or negative 5 a: a lettered board or other display used to modify or act in place of signs b: a posted command, warning, or direction c: SIGNBOARD 6 a: something material or external that stands for or signifies something spiritual b: something that serves to indicate the presence or existence of something 7 *TOKEN* 8 c: PRESAGE, PORTENT d: an objective evidence of plant or animal disease 7: a remarkable event supposed to indicate the will of a deity; PRODIGY

Si-g-nu-m, MARK, TOKEN, NOTE, SYMPTOM mean a sensible indication of what is not itself directly perceptible. SIGN also upon any indication to be perceived by the senses or the reason; MARK suggests something inherent or inherently characteristic of a thing often in contrast to general outward appearance; TOKEN applies to something that serves as a proof of something intangible; NOTE suggests a distinguishing mark or characteristic; SYMPTOM suggests an outward indication of an internal disease or condition as in the human body, a social group, or a mechanism

Si-g-nu-m [ME *signe*, fr. MF *signer*, fr. L *signare* to mark, sign, seal, fr. *signum*] *vt* 1 a: to place a sign upon b: CROSS 2 c: to represent or indicate by a sign 2 a: to affix a signature to; SUBSCRIBE b: to write down the signer's name; SIGNATURE c: to make a sign 4: to engage or hire by securing the signature of on a contract of employment ~ *vi* 1: to write one's name in token of assent, responsibility, or obligation 2: to make a sign or signal — **Si-g-nu-er** *n*

Si-g-nal \sī-'gī-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *signale*, fr. LL, neut. of *signalis* of a sign, fr. L *signum*] 1 *archaic*: TOKEN, INDICATION 2 a: an act, event, or watchword that has been agreed upon as the occasion of concerted action b: something that incites to action 3 a: a sound or gesture made to give warning or command b: an object placed to convey notice or warning 4: an object (as a flag on a pole) centered over a point so as to be observed from other positions in surveying 5 a: an object used to transmit or convey information beyond the range of human voice b: the sound or image conveyed by telegraphy, telephony, radio, or television 6: a detectable physical quantity or impulse (as a voltage, current, or magnetic field strength) by which messages or information can be transmitted

Si-g-nal *vb* **sig-naled** or **sig-nalled**: sig-nal-ŋ or sig-nal-ŋ- / *vt* 1: to communicate by signal 2: to communicate by signals b: to constitute a characteristic feature of (a meaningful linguistic form) ~ *vi*: to make or send a signal — **Si-g-nal-er** or **sig-nal-er** *n*

Si-g-nal *adj* [modif. of F *signalé*, pp. of *signaler* to distinguish, fr. OH *signolare* to signal, distinguish, fr. *segnare* signal, fr. ML *signale*] 1: distinguished from the ordinary; OUTSTANDING (~ achievement) 2: used in signaling (~ beacon) SYN see NOTICE-ABLE

Si-g-nal-i-za-tion \sī-'gī-nəl-ē-'zā-shən/ *n*: the act of signaling

Si-g-nal-ize \sī-'gī-nəl-ē-, 'zā-/ *vt* [*signal*] 1: to make conspicuous 2: to bring to the attention of 3: to make fully known 3: to make fully known signals to; SIGNAL; also: INDICATE 4: to place traffic signals at or on (~ an intersection)

Si-g-nal-ly \-'nəl-ē-/ *adv*: in a signal manner; NOTABLY

Si-g-nal-man \sī-'gī-nəl-'mən-, 'sī-'nəl-/ *n*: one who signals or works with signals

Si-g-nal-ment \-'mɔnt/ *n* [F *signalment*, fr. *signaler*]; description by peculiar, appropriate, or characteristic marks; SPECIFY: the systematic description of a person for purposes of identification

Si-g-na-to-ry \sī-'nə-,tōr-ē-, 'tōr-/ *n* [L *signatorius* of sealing, fr. *signatus*, pp. of *signare* to sign with another or others; SPECIFY: a governmental instrument or document signed by a signatory] 1: a signatory 2: a letter or figure placed usu. at the bottom of the first page on each sheet of printed pages (as of a book) as a direction to the binder in arranging and gathering the sheets b: the sheet itself which when folded becomes one use of the book c: KEY SIGNATURE b: TIME SIGNATURE 5: the part of a medical prescription which contains the directions to the patient 6: a tune, musical number, or sound effect or in television a characteristic title or picture used to identify a program, entertainer, or orchestra

Si-g-nat-ur \sī-'nāt-,sī-'nāt/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, dm. of *signe* sign, seal] 1: a seal used officially to give personal authority to a document in lieu of signature 2: the impression made by or as if by a signet 3: a small intaglio seal (as in a finger ring)

Si-g-net \sī-'nēt-,bē-'nēt-, 'bō-'nēt-/ *n*: a board bearing a notice or sign

Si-g-net-er \sī-'nēt-,er-/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, dm. of *signe* sign, seal] 1: a seal used officially to give personal authority to a document in lieu of signature 2: the impression made by or as if by a signet 3: a small intaglio seal (as in a finger ring)

Si-g-net-er *vt*: to stamp or authenticate with a signet



signet ring *n* a finger ring engraved with a signet, seal, or monogram; SEAL RING
sig-nif-i-able \sī-'n-ə,-f-i-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being represented by a sign or symbol
sig-nif-i-cant \sī-'nif-ik-ən(t)/ *n* **1 a**: something signified
b: SUGGESTIVENESS **2**: CONSEQUENCE **SYN** see IMPORTANCE, MEANING
sig-nif-i-cant-ly \-kən-sē-ŋ/ *adv*: SIGNIFICANCE
sig-nif-i-cant-ly *adj* [*L* *significans*, *significans*, prp. of *significare* *signif*] **1**: HAVING meaning; *esp*: SUGGESTIVE, EXPRESSIVE **2**: SUGGESTING something as disguised or special meaning **3 a**: IMPORTANT, WEIGHTY **b**: probably caused by something other than mere chance (statistically ~ correlation between vitamin deficiency and disease) **c**: essential to the determination of some larger element of a language; **d**: DISTINCTIVE (the difference between the initial sounds of *keel* and *cool* is not ~ in English) — **sig-nif-i-cant-ly** *adv*
significant figures *n* *pl*: figures of a number that end with the last figure to the right that is not zero or a zero that is considered to be correct
sig-nif-i-ca-tion \sī-'no-fə-'kā-shən/ *n* **1 a**: the act or process of signifying by signs or other symbolic means **b**: a formal notification (~ of a judicial decree) **2**: IMPORT **3 chiefly dial**: IMPORTANCE, CONSEQUENCE **SYN** see MEANING
sig-nif-i-ca-tive \sī-'nif-ik-ə-tiv/ *adj* **1**: INDICATIVE **2**: SIGNIFICANT, SUGGESTIVE — **sig-nif-i-ca-tive-ly** *adv* — **sig-nif-i-ca-tive-ness** *n*
sig-nif-ics \sī-'nif-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr [*signify*] **1**: SEMIOTIC, SEMANTICS
sig-nif-ic-er \sī-'nif-ik-er/ *n*: one that signifies; *SYN* *signifier*
sig-nif-ic-ly \sī-'nif-ik-lee/ *adv* [*ME* *significal*, *OF* *signifier*, *fr. L* *significare* to indicate, *signify*, *fr. signum* sign] *vt* **1 a**: MEAN, DENOTE **b**: IMPLY **2**: to show *esp*: by a conventional token (as word, signal, or gesture) — *vi* **1**: to have significance; MATTER
sign *n* [*It* *signor*] **1**: SIGNOR
sign language *n*: a system of hand gestures used for communication by the deaf or by people speaking different languages
sign manual, *n*, *pl* signs manual [*sign* + *manual*, *adj.*]: SIGNATURE; *specif*: the king's signature on a royal grant or charter placed at the top of the document
sign of aggregation: any of various conventional devices (as braces, brackets, parentheses, or vinculum) used in mathematics to indicate that two or more terms are to be treated as one quantity
sign off *vi*: to announce the end of a message, program, or broadcast and discontinue transmitting
sign of the cross: a gesture of the hand forming a cross *esp.*: on forehead, shoulders, and by the mouth to profess Christian faith or invoke divine protection or blessing
sign-or \sēn-'yō(ə)r, -'yō(ə)r/ *n*, *pl* signors or **sign-or-i** \sēn-'yō-(r)ē, -'yō-(r)/ [*It* *signore*, *signor*, *fr. ML* *senior* superior, lord — *more* at SENIOR]: a usu. Italian man of rank or gentility — used as a title equivalent to *Mister*
sign-o-ra \sēn-'yō-(r)ā, -'yō-(r)ā/ *n*, *pl* signoras or **sign-o-re** \-yō-(r)ā, -'yō-(r)ā/ [*It*, fem. of *signore*, *signor*]: an Italian married woman usu. of rank or gentility — used as a title equivalent to *Mrs.*
sign-o-re \sēn-'yō-(r)ā, -'yō-(r)ā/ *n*, *pl* **sign-o-ri** \-yō-(r)ā, -'yō-(r)ā/ [*It*, *fr. dim. of signora*]: a unmarried Italian woman — used as a title equivalent to *Miss*
sign-o-ri-ri \sēn-'yō-(r)ā, -'yō-(r)ā/ *n*, *pl* **sign-or-inas** or **sign-o-ri-ri-ne** \-nā/ [*It*, *fr. dim. of signora*]: a unmarried Italian woman — used as a title equivalent to *Miss*
sign-o-ri-ri-no \sēn-'yō-(r)ā, -'yō-(r)ā/ *n*, *pl* **sign-o-ri-ri-ni** \-nē/ [*It*, *fr. dim. of signore*]: a young Italian *esp.* of rank — used as a title equivalent to *Master*
sign-ory or **sign-ory** \sēn-'yō-(r)ē/ *n* [*ME* *signorie*, *fr. MF* *seignorie*]; SEIGNIORY
sign-post \sīn-'pōst/ *n*: a post bearing a sign or signs; *specif*: a post (as at the fork of a road) with signs on it to direct travelers
sign-er \sīn-'er/ *n*: a hero in Norse mythology who slays the dragon Fafnir
sik \sīk/ *n* [*ME*, *fr. OE* *sic*; akin to *ON* *sik* *sic*, *OE* *searlon* to trick] *adj* chiefly *Brit*: a small stream; *esp*: one that dries up in summer; BROOK; also: DITCH
Sikh \sēk/ *n* [*Hind*, *lit.* *disciple*]: an adherent of a monotheistic religion of India founded about 1500 by a Hindu under Islamic influence and marked by rejection of idolatry and caste — **Sikh** *adj* — **Sikh-ism** \sēk-'iz-əm/ *n*
si-lage \sī-'li-ŋ/ *n* [*short* for *ensilage*]: fodder converted into succulent feed for livestock through processes of anaerobic acid fermentation — *as in* silage
sild \sīd/ *n*, *pl* silds or **silds** [*Norw*]: a young herring other than a brisling that is canned as a sardine in Norway
sil-ence \sī-'lən(t)s/ *n* [*ME*, *fr. OF*, *fr. L* *silentium*, *fr. silent-*, *silens*] **1**: forbearance from speech or noise; MUTENESS — *often* — used interchangeably **2**: absence of sound or noise; STILLNESS **3**: absence of mention **4**: OBLIVION, OBSCURITY **5**: SECRECY
silence *vt* **1**: to compel or reduce to silence; STILL **2**: to restrain from expression; SUPPRESS **3**: to cause to cease hostile firing by return fire or bombing
silenc-er \sī-lən-sə-r/ *n*: one that silences; as **a**: chiefly *Brit*: the regulator of an internal-combustion engine **b**: a silencing device for small arms
si-lent \sī-'lənt/ *adj* [*L* *silens*-, *silens*, *fr. prp. of silere* to be silent; akin to *Goth* *andjan* to subside, *L* *silere* to let go, *lay* — *more* at *SITE*] **1**: making no utterance; **2**: MUTE, SPEECHLESS; **b**: idiosyncratically **2**: free from sound or noise; STILL **3**: performed or borne without utterance; UNSPOKEN **4 a**: making no mention (history is ~ about this man) **b**: not mentioned *c*: taking no active part in the conduct of a business (~ partner) **5**: UNPRONOUNCED *esp.* *b* in *doubt* **6**: lacking spoken dialogue (~ *came* — *sil-* *lent* -ly *adv*)
SYN TACTURN, RETICENT, RESERVED, SECRETIVE: SILENT implies a habit of saying no more than is absolutely necessary; SILENT suggests a temperamental disinclination to talk; RETICENT implies a reluctance to speak out or at length *esp.* about one's personal affairs; RESERVED suggests the restraining influence of caution or formality checking easy familiar talk; SECRETIVE implies an undue caution or reticence about ordinary matters

silent butler *n*: a receptacle with hinged lid for collecting table crumbs and the contents of ash trays
sil-en-its \sī-'lən(t)s/ *n* *pl*: motion pictures without spoken dialogue
sil-i-ne-us \sī-'lē-nəs/ *n*, *pl* **sil-i-ne-i** \-nē/ [*L*, *fr. Gk* *Silēnos*, *fr. Silēnos* (foster father of Dionysus)]: a minor woodland deity and companion of Dionysus in ancient Greek mythology with a horse's ears and tail
sil-i-e-sia \sī-'lē-zh(-)ə, -sə-, -sh(-)ə/ *n* [*Slavic*, former Prussian province] **1**: archaic: a line cloth of Silesian origin **2**: a soft sturdy highly lustrous cotton twill
sil-ice \sī-'lēks/ *n* [*L* *silice*-, *silix* flint, quartz — *more* at SHELL]
silice or **siliceous** \sī-'lē-si-əs/ *adj*: of or containing siliceous material
Sil-ix trademark — used for a vacuum coffee maker
sil-hou-ette \sī-'lə-wet/ *n* [*F*, *fr. Étienne de Silhouette* 1767 *F* controller general of finances; *fr.* his petty economies]: a representation of the outlines of an object by black or some other uniform color
SYN see OUTLINE
Silhouette *vt*: to represent by a silhouette; also: to project upon a background like a silhouette
sil-i-cio or **silico-** *comb form* [*silicium*]: silicon (silicene)
Sil-i-ca \sī-'lī-kā/ *n* [*NL*, *fr. L* *silic-*, *silix* flint, quartz] **1**: silicon dioxide (SiO₂) in the form of crystalline, amorphous, and impure forms (as in quartz, opal, and sand respectively)
Silica *gēn* *n*: colloidal silica resembling coarse white sand and possessing many fine pores and therefore extremely adsorbent
sil-i-cate \sī-'lə-kāt, -sī-'lī-kāt/ *n* [*silicic* (acid)]: a salt or ester derived from a silicic acid
sil-i-ceous or **sil-i-cio-us** \sī-'līs-əs/ *adj* [*L* *siliceus* of flint, *fr. silic-*, *silix* flint, quartz] *adj*: of, relating to, or containing silica or a silicate (~ lime-stone)
silici- *comb form* [*NL silic*]: silica (siliciferous)
sil-i-cio \sī-'līs-ik/ *adj* [*NL* *silica* & *NL* *silicium* silicon (*fr. siliceo*)]: of, relating to, or derived from silica or silicon
silicic acid *n*: any of various weakly acidic substances obtained as residues in various treating silicates with acids
sil-i-cio-o-lous \sī-'lī-k-ə-ləs/ *adj*: growing or thriving in siliceous soil (~ plants)
sil-i-cide \sī-'lə-sīd/ *n* [*ISV*]: a binary compound of silicon usu. with a more electropositive element or radical
sil-i-cif-er-ous \sī-'lə-'f(ə-r)əs/ *adj*: producing, containing, or related with silica
sil-i-cif-i-ca-tion \sī-'lə-'f(ə)-kā-shən/ *n*: the act or process of silicifying; the state of being silicified
silicified wood *n*: chalcidony in the form of petrified wood
sil-i-cio \sī-'līs-ə-'f(ə)/ *vi*: to convert into or impregnate with silica ~ *vi*: to become silicified
sil-i-cu-la \sī-'lī-kəl/ *n* [*L* *silicula*, dim. of *silicium*]: a broad short shell
sil-i-con \sī-'lī-kən, -sī-'kən/ *n* [*NL* *silica* + *E* -on (as *in* carbon)]: a tetravalent nonmetallic element that occurs combined as the most abundant element next to oxygen in the earth's crust and is used *esp.* in alloys — see ELEMENT table
sil-i-cone \sī-'lī-kən, -sī-'kən/ *n* [*silic-* + *-one*]: any of various organic silicon compounds obtained as oils, greases, or plastics and used *esp.* for water-resistant and heat-resistant lubricants, varnishes, binders, and electric insulators
silicone rubber *n*: rubber made from silicone elastomers and noted for its resistance to abrasibility, resiliency, and tensile strength over a wide temperature range
sil-i-co-sis \sī-'lə-'kō-səs/ *n* [*NL*]: a condition of massive fibrosis of the lungs marked by shortness of breath and caused by prolonged inhalation of silica dusts — **sil-i-co-sis** \-kāt-ik/ *adj* or *n*
sil-i-cio-lose \sī-'lī-k-ə-'lōs/ *adj* [*NL* *siliculosus*, *fr. siliculus*] **1**: a condition of the lungs of the form of appearance of silicosis
sil-i-que \sī-'lēk/ *n* [*fr. fr. NL* *siliqua*, *fr. L* *pod*, bush; akin to *L* *silic-*, *silix* flint — *more* at SHELL] **1**: a narrow elongated two-valved usu. many-seeded capsule characteristic of the mustard family that opens by sutures at either margin and has two parietal placentas
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and esp. genus *Grevillea*) with mottled wood used in cabinetmaking and veneering — called also *silky oak*

silk-screen process *n*: a stencil process in which coloring matter is forced onto the material to be printed through the meshes of a silk or organically screen so prepared as to have pervious printing and impervious nonprinting areas

silk-stocking-ink \silk-'stök-ıng/ *adj* 1: fashionably dressed: LUXURIOUS (a silk-stocking audience) 2: ARISTOCRATIC, WEALTHY 3: of or relating to the American Federalist party

silk stocking *n*: 1: a fashionably dressed person 2: an aristocrat or wealthy person 3: DEDRALIST 2

silk-wood \silk-'wüd/ *n*: MILKWOOD 2; any of several smooth filamentous algae

silk-worm \silk-'kworm/ *n*: a moth larva that spins a large amount of strong silk in constructing its cocoon; *esp*: the rough wrinkled hatched yellowish caterpillar of the moth (*Bombyx mori*)

silly \sily/ *adj* 1: resembling or consisting of silk 2: INGRATIATING 2; having or covered with fine soft hairs, plumes, or scales

sill \sıl/ *n* [ME *sille*, fr. OE *sylle*; akin to OHG *swell* beam, threshold, Gk *swll* crossbeam] 1: a horizontal piece (as a timber) that forms the lower member upon the few lowest members of a framework or supporting structure; as a: the horizontal member at the base of a window b: the timber or stone at the foot of a door 2: THRESHOLD 2; a tabular body of igneous rock injected while between rock layers

sillabub *var* of SYLLABUB

sill-er \sıl-'er/ *chiefly dial var* of SILVER

silly-ly \sily-'lı/ *adv*: in a silly manner

silly-man-ite \sily-'mā-'nı't/ *n* [Benjamin Silliman 1804 Am geologist] a brown, grayish, or pale green mineral Al₂SiO₅ that consists of an alternating series of fibrous or fibroblastic crystals often occurring in fibrous or columnar forms

silly-ness \sily-'nes/ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being silly 2: a silly practice

silly \sily/ *adj* [ME *sely*, *silly* happy, innocent, pitiable, feeble, fr. OE *sælig*, fr. OE *sāli* happiness; akin to OHG *sālig* happy, L *solari* to console, Gk *hilaros* cheerful] 1: ARCHaic: HELPLESS, WEAK 2 a: RUSTIC, PLAIN b: obs: lowly in station 3: HUMBLE 3 a: weak in intellect: FOOLISH b: contrary to reason: ABSURD c: TRILING, FRIVOLOUS 4: SILLY 2

silly season *n*: a period (as late summer) when newspapers must resort to minor or fantastic matters for lack of major news stories

sil-o \sıl-'ō/ *n* [Sp] 1: a trench, pit, or esp. a tall cylinder (as of wood or concrete) usu. sealed to exclude air and used for making and storing silage 2: a deep bin for storing material or for housing missile underground

sil-o-am \sıl-'ō-'ām, -sə-, 'sıl-'ō-'ām/ *n* [Gk *Silām*, fr. Heb *Shilōam*]; a pool of water near Jerusalem

sil-ox-ane \sıl-'lāk-'sān/ *n* [silicon + oxygen + methane]; any of various compounds containing alternate silicon and oxygen atoms in either a linear or cyclic arrangement; usu. with one or two organic groups attached to each silicon atom

silly \sily/ *adj* [ME *sylt*, *prob.* of Scand origin; akin to Dan *sylt* salt marsh; akin to OHG *salza* salt marsh, OE *sealt* salt] 1: loose sediment that is carried by a river 2: silty 3: consisting of or yielding fine sand in diameter; *also*: soft containing 50 percent more of such silt and less than 12 percent of clay 2: a deposit of sediment (as by a river) — **silty** \sily-'tıl/ *adv*

silt *v*: to become choked or obstructed with silt ~ *v*: to choke, fr. or obstruct with silt or mud — **silt-ation** \sıl-'tā-'shən/ *adj*

sil-u-ri-es \sıl-'yū-'rēz/ *n* [L]: a people of ancient Britain described by Tacitus as occupying chiefly southern Wales

sil-u-ri-an \sıl-'lır-'ı-'ən, -sə-/ *adj* [L *Silures*] 1: of or relating to the Silures or their place of habitation 2: of, relating to, or being a period of the geologic era between the Ordovician and Devonian or the corresponding system of rocks marked by the beginning of coral-reef building and the appearance of some great crustaceans — **Silurian** *n*

sil-u-roid \sıl-'yū-'rōıd/ *n* [deriv. of Gk *silouros*, a large river fish] 1: a type of siltstone (Siluridex) of fishes: CATFISH — **silurid** *adj*

sil-va \sıl-'və/ *n* [NL, fr. L, wood, forest] 1: the forest trees of a region or country 2: a description of or treatise on the trees of a region — **sil-van** \-'və-/ *adj*

silvan *var* of SYLVAN

sil-ver \sıl-'vər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *seolfor*; akin to OHG *silbar* silver] 1: a white metallic element that is lustrous, ductile, very malleable, capable of a high degree of polish, and chiefly univalent in compounds, and that has the highest thermal and electric conductivity of any substance — see ELEMENT table 2; silver as a commodity (the value of ~ has risen) 3: coin made of silver 4 a: flatware used at table and made of sterling or plated silver b: hollow ware made of silver for table use 5: a nearly neutral slightly brownish medium gray

silver *adj* 1: made of silver 2: resembling silver; as a: having a white lustrous sheen b: giving a soft resonant sound c: eloquently persuasive (~ tongue) 3: consisting of or yielding silver 4: of, relating to, or characteristic of silver (~ legislation) 5: advocating the use of silver as a standard of currency

silver w *sil-ver-ıng* \sıl-'vər-'ıng/ 1 a: to cover with silver (as by electroplating) b: to coat with a substance (as a metal) resembling silver (~ a glass with ~) 2 a: to give a silvery luster to b: to make white like silver (time had ~ed her hair) — **sil-ver-er** \sıl-'vər-'ər/ *n*

silver age *n*: an historical period of achievement secondary to that of a golden age

silver bell *n*: a medium-sized tree (*Halecia carolinia*) of the storax family of the southeastern U.S. cultivated for its bell-shaped white flowers

silver-ber-ry \sıl-'vər-'ber-'ı/ *n*: a silvery No. American shrub 1: *Cleopatra argentea* related to the buffalo berry

silver bromide *n*: a compound AgBr that is extremely sensitive to light and is much used in the preparation of sensitive emulsion coatings for photographic materials

silver certificate *n*: a certificate issued against the deposit of silver coin that is legal tender for all public and private debts and for public charges, taxes, duties, and dues in the U.S. and its possessions

silver chloride *n*: a compound AgCl sensitive to light and used esp. for photographic materials

silver cord *n* [The *Silver Cord* (1926), play by Sidney Howard] the emotional tie between mother and child

silver-fish \sıl-'vər-'fısh/ *n* 1: any of various silvery fishes (as a tarpon or silversides) 2: any of various small wingless insects (order Thysanura); *esp*: one (*Lepisma saccharina*) found in houses

silver fox *n*: a color phase of the common red fox in which the pelt is black tipped with white and which is a genetic variant that can breed true

silver-ly-ness \sıl-'vər-'(ə)-rē-'nes/ *n*: the quality or state of being silver

silver iodide *n*: a compound AgI that darkens on exposure to light and is used in photography, rainmaking, and medicine

silver-lace vine *n*: a twining Asiatic perennial (*Polygonum aubertii*) of the buckwheat family widely grown for its racemes of fragrant flowers

silver lining *n*: 1: a white edge on a cloud 2: a consoling or hopeful prospect

silver-ly \sıl-'vər-'lı/ *adv*: with silver appearance or sound

sil-ver-n \sıl-'vər-'n/ *adj* 1: made of silver 2: resembling or characteristic of silver: SILVERY

silver nitrate *n*: an irritant compound AgNO₃ that in contact with organic matter turns black and is used as a chemical reagent in photography, and in medicine esp. as an antiseptic

silver paper *n*: a metallic paper with a coating or lamination resembling silver — called also *tinfol*

silver perch *n*: a name of various somewhat silvery fishes that resemble perch; as a: WHITE PERCH 1 b: WHITE CRAPPIE

silver plate *n* 1: a plating of silver 2: domestic flatware and hollow ware of silver or of a silver-plated base metal

silver protein *n*: any of several colloidal light-sensitive preparations of silver and protein used in aqueous solution on mucous membranes as antiseptics

silver screen *n* 1: a motion-picture screen 2: MOTION PICTURES

silver-sides \sıl-'vər-'sıdz/ *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in constr. 1: any of various small fishes (family Atherinidae) with a silvery stripe along each side of the body 2: any of various freshwater minnows (as of the genus *Nannostomus*)

silver-smith \sıl-'smıth/ *n*: an artisan who makes articles of silver-ware

silver spoon *n*: WEALTH; *esp*: inherited wealth (born with a silver spoon in his mouth)

silver standard *n*: a monetary standard under which the currency unit is defined by a stated quantity of silver

Silver Star Medal *n*: a U.S. military decoration awarded for gallantry in action

sil-ver-tongued \sıl-'vər-'təngd/ *adj*: ELOQUENT

sil-ver-ware \sıl-'vər-'wə'r/ *n*: SILVER PLATE, FLATWARE

sil-ver-wed \sıl-'vər-'wed/ *n*: any of various somewhat silvery plants; *esp*: a cinquifol (as the European *Potentilla oserina*) with leaves silvery or white-tomentose beneath

sil-very \sıl-'vər-'ı/ *adj* 1: having the soft clear musical tone of silver 2: having the luster of silver 3: containing or consisting of silver

sil-vi-cal \sıl-'vı-'kəl/ *adj*: of or relating to silvics

sil-vi-cio-lous \sıl-'vı-'kı-'ləs/ *adj* [L *silvicola* inhabitant of a wood, fr. *silva* wood + *colere* to inhabit — more at WHEEL]; living in woodlands

sil-vi-cus \sıl-'vı-'kıs/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr. [NL *silva*]; the study of the life history, characteristics, and ecology of forest trees esp. in stands

sil-vi-cul-tur-al \sıl-'vı-'kəl-'ch-'(ə)-rəl/ *adj*: of or relating to silviculture — **sil-vi-cul-tur-al-ly** \-'lı/ *adv*

sil-vo-cul-tur-er \sıl-'vō-'kəl-'ch-ər/ *n* [Fr. L *silva*, *silva* forest + *cultura* culture]; a phase of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests — **sil-vi-cul-tur-ist** \sıl-'vı-'kəl-'ch-'(ə)-rəst/ *n*

sil-mar \sıl-'mər/ *n* [F *simarre*]; a loose robe for women

Sim-chas To-ráh \sım-'kıl-'stōr-'ə-, 'stōr-'ə/ *n* [Heb *Simchah torah* rejoicing of the Torah] a Jewish holiday observed on the 23d of Tishrei in celebration of the completion of the annual reading of the Torah

Sim-e-on \sım-'ē-'ən/ *n* [LL, fr. Gk *Symeōn*, fr. Heb *Shim'on*] 1: a son of Jacob and ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel 2: a devout man of Jerusalem said to have uttered the Nunc Dimittis on seeing the infant Jesus in the temple

sim-i-an \sım-'ē-'ən/ *adj* [L *simio* ape, fr. *simus* snub-nosed, fr. Gk *simos*]; of, relating to, or resembling monkeys or apes

simian *n*: MONKEY, APE

sim-i-lar \sım-'lı-'rəl/ *adj* [Fr *similaire*, fr. L *similis* like, similar] 1: marked by correspondence or resemblance 2: alike in substance or structure: IDENTICAL 3: not differing in shape but only in size or position (~ triangles) (~ polygons) — **sim-i-lar-ly** *adv*

SIM SIMILAR, AKIN, ANALOGOUS, PARALLEL, HOMOGENEOUS, UNIFORM mean closely resembling each other. SIMILAR implies the possibility of being mistaken for each other; ALIKE implies having close resemblance even though obviously distinct; AKIN suggests essential rather than superficial likeness; ANALOGOUS applies to things susceptible of comparison even though belonging to different categories; PARALLEL suggests a marked likeness in the course or development of two things; HOMOGENEOUS implies likeness of a number of things in kind, sort, or class; UNIFORM implies lack of variance or variation in any instances of a number or group of things

sim-i-lar-ly \sım-'lı-'rəl-'lı/ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being similar: RESEMBLANCE 2: a comparable aspect: CORRESPONDENCE

SYN see LIKENESS

sim-i-lar-ly \sım-'lı-'rəl-'lı/ *n* [L, comparison, fr. neut. of *similis*]; a figure of speech comparing two unlike things that is often introduced by like or as (as in *cheeks like roses*)

sim-i-lı-tud \sım-'lı-'tūd/ (yüüd) *n* [ME, fr. MF, resemblance, likeness, fr. L *similitudo*, fr. *similis*] 1 a: COUNTERPART, DOUBLE b: a visible likeness: IMAGE c: RESEMBLANCE

ALLEGORY 3 a: RESEMBLANCE, CORRESPONDENCE b: a point of comparison *SYN* see LIKENESS

sim-mer \sım-'mər/ *vb* **sim-mer-ıng** \-'(ə)r-ıng/ [alter. of E dial, *simper*, fr. ME *simperen*, of imit. origin] *v*: 1: to stew gently but not just at the boiling point 2: to be in a state of incipient development: FERMENT b: to be in inward turmoil: SETTLE ~ *v*: to cook slowly in a liquid just below the boiling point

seemo; akin to OHG *senawa* sinew, *L saeta* bristle) 1: TENDON; esp: one dressed for use as a cord or thread 2 *abs*: NERVE 3 *a*: solid resilient strength; POWER **b**: the chief supporting force
MANSTRAY — *usu* used in pl.
2 *sinew w*: to strengthen as if with sinews
3 *sinew wave n*: a wave form that represents periodic oscillations in which the amplitude of displacement at each point is proportional to the sine of the phase angle of the displacement and that is visualized as a sine wave
4 *sinew-ewy* \ˈsɪn-ju-ə-wi also ˈsɪn-ə-wi *adj* 1: having sinews: a 1: TENDON; esp: marked by strong or prominent sinews 2: strong and firm in touch
5 *sin-fonia* \sɪn-fo-ˈne-ə, sɪm(p)-fo-ˈnɪ-ə *n*, pl. *sin-fo-ni-æ* \-ˈne-ə, -ɪ-ə [11, *L*, symphony (symphony)]: an orchestral musical composition found in 18th century Europe 2: SYMPHONY 2a, 2c
6 *sin-fo-niel-la* \sɪn-fo-ˈni-əl-ə, -(f)-fo-ˈnɪ-ə *n* [11, dim. of *sinfonia*] 1: a symphony of less than standard length or for fewer instruments 2: a small symphony orchestra; esp: an orchestra of strings only
7 *sin-fu* \ˈsɪn-fu-ə *adj*, *sin-fu* *adj*, *sin-fu* *adj*, or full of sin
8 *wicked*: **sin-fu-ly** \sɪn-fu-ˈli-ə *adv* ~ *sin-fu-ly* *ness n*
9 *sing* \ˈsɪŋ *v*, *sin* \ˈsæŋ \ˈsæŋ or sung \ˈsɪŋ-ŋ *sung*; *sing-ing* \ˈsɪŋ-ŋ [ME *singen*, fr. OE *singan*; akin to OHG *singan* to sing, Gk *omphē* voice] 1: **a**: to produce musical tones by means of the voice **b**: to utter words in musical tones and with musical inflections and modulations **c**: to deliver songs as a trained or professional singer 2: to make a shrill whining or whistling sound 3: **a**: to relate or celebrate something in verse **b**: to compose poetry 4: to produce musical or harmonious sounds 5: to make **b**: to make **c**: to give information or evidence ~ *v* 1: to utter with musical inflections; esp: to interpret in musical tones produced by the voice 2: to relate or interpret in verse 3: CHANT, INTONE 4: to bring or accompany to a place or rate by singing (~ to the child to sleep) — *sin-gi-able* \ˈsɪŋ-ə-bəl *adj*
10 *2* *sin* *n*: a singing esp. in company
11 *3* *sin* *v*: *sin-ged*; *sin-ging* \ˈsɪŋ-ŋ [ME *sengen*, fr. OE *sengen*; akin to OHG *bisengan* to singe, OSlav *isaciti* to dry]; to burn (something) superficially or lightly; SCORCH; *specif*: to remove the hair, down, or fuzz from esp. by passing rapidly over a flame
12 *4* *sin* *n*: a slight burn; SCORCH
13 *5* *sin-er* \ˈsɪn-ər *n*: one that sings
14 *6* *sin-er* \ˈsɪn-ər *n*: one that sings
15 *7* *sin-er* \ˈsɪn-ər *n*: 1: SONGSPERD **2**: a passerine bird
16 *8* *sin-er* \ˈsɪn-ər *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. singulus* one only; akin to *L. sem* — one at same] 1: **a**: UNMARRIED **b**: of or relating to celibacy 2: LONE, SOLITARY 3: **a** (1): consisting of or having only one part, feature, or portion (~ consonants) (2): consisting of as opposed to or in contrast with many; UNIFORM (~ standard) (3): consisting of only one in number (holds to a ~ ideal) **b**: having but one whorl of petals or ray flowers (a ~ rose) 4: **a**: consisting of a separate unique whole; INDIVIDUAL (each ~ citizen) **b**: of, relating to, or involving only one person
17 *9* *sin-er* \ˈsɪn-ər *adj* (*sin-er* *adj*): **a**: exclusively attentive (an eye ~ to the truth) **b**: UNBROKEN, UNDIVIDED 7; man to man 8; having no equal or like; SINGULAR 9: designed for the use of one person or family only (~ room)
18 *10* *sin-er* \ˈsɪn-ər *adj*, *sin-er* *adj*, *sin-er* *adj*, PARTICULAR: SINGLE IMPERSONAL BEING accompanied by or unsupported by any other; SOLE applies to the only one that exists, acts, or receives action; UNIQUE applies to the only one of its kind or character in existence; SEPARATE stresses discreteness and disconnection from every other single instance; being both single and particular implies numerical distinctness from other instances, examples, or members of a class
19 *21* *sin* *n* 1: a separate individual person or thing 2: ONE-BASE HIT 3: *pi* *a*: a tennis match or similar game with one player on each side *b*: golf match between two players
20 *22* *sin* *v*: *sin-ning* \ˈsɪŋ-(g)-ɪŋ *v* 1: to select or distinguish (a person or thing) from a number or group 2: **a**: to advance (a base runner in baseball) by a one-base hit **b**: to bring about the scoring of (a run in baseball) by a one-base hit ~ *v* 2: to make a one-base hit in baseball
21 *23* *sin-gle-breast-ed* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈbres-təd *adj*: having a center closing with one row of buttons and no lap (~ coat)
**22 *24* *sin-gle combat n*: combat between two persons
**23 *25* *sin-gle entry n*: a method of bookkeeping that recognizes only one side of a business transaction; also: an entry on only one side of a record of cash and personal accounts with debtors and creditors
**24 *26* *sin-gle file n*: a line (as of persons) moving one behind another — *sin-gle file* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈfi-(ə) *adv*
25 *27* *sin-gle-foot* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈfʊt *n*, *pl* *sin-gle-foots*: TRACK **2**
26 *28* *sin-gle-foot* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈfʊt *n*, *pl* *sin-gle-foots*: TRACK **2**
27 *29* *sin-gle-hand-ed* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈhænd-əd *adj* 1: managed or done by one person or with one on a side 2: working alone or unassisted by others — *sin-gle-hand-ed-ly* *adv* — *sin-gle-hand-ed-ness n*
28 *30* *sin-gle-hand-ed* *adj*: SINGLE-HANDEDLY
29 *31* *sin-gle-heart-ed* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈhɑrt-əd *adj*: characterized by sincerity and honesty; also: of pure or dedicated — *sin-gle-heart-ed-ly* *adv* — *sin-gle-heart-ed-ness n*
30 *32* *sin-gle knot n*: OVERHAND KNOT
31 *33* *sin-gle-mind-ed* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈmɪnd-əd *adj* 1: GUILLESS, SINCERE 2: having one unifying purpose — *sin-gle-mind-ed-ly* *adv* — *sin-gle-mind-ed-ness n*
32 *34* *sin-gle-name paper n*: a promissory note with no endorsement other than the signature of the maker
33 *35* *sin-gle-ness* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈnes *n*: the quality or state of being single
34 *36* *sin-gle-phase* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈfɑz *adj*: of or relating to a circuit signal characterized by a single alternating electromagnetic force
35 *37* *sin-gle-space* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈspeɪs *w*: to type or print with no blank lines between lines of copy
36 *38* *sin-gle-stick* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈstɪk *n*: fighting or fencing with a one-handed wooden stick or sword; also: the weapon used
37 *39* *sin-gle-sticker* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈstɪk-ər *n*: a single-masted vessel
38 *40* *sin-gle-sticker* \ˈsɪŋ-ɡəl-ˈstɪk-ər *n*: a single-masted vessel
39 *41* *sin-gle* *v*: SLOOP, CUTTER
40 *42* *sin-gle* *v*: SLOOP, CUTTER
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sewage \SEW-əj/ **n** 1: a stationary basin connected with a drain and usu. a water supply for washing and drainage 2: a place where vice, corruption, or evil collect 3: **SUMP** 4: a depression in the land surface; **esp**: one having a saline lake with no outlet but a hollow in a limestone region communicating with a sea or passage

sink-age \sɪŋ-'ki-ŋ/ **n** 1: the act, process, or degree of sinking 2: **SINKING, DEPRESSION** 3: the distance from the top line of a full page to the first line of sunk matter

sink-er \sɪŋ-'kɔr-ə/ **n** 1: one that sinks; **specif**: a weight for sinking a fishing line; **seine** or sounding line 2: **DOUGHNUT**

sink-hole \sɪŋ-'hɔl-ə/ **n**: a hollow place or depression in which drainage collects

sinking fund **n**: a fund set up and accumulated by usu. regular deposits for paying off the principal of a debt when it falls due

sin-less \sɪn-'ləs/ **adj**: free from sin; **IMPECCABLE, HOLY** — **SIN-LESS-NESS** **n**

sin-ner \sɪn-'nɔr-ə/ **n** 1: one that sins 2: **REPROBATE, SCAMP**

Sino- **comb form** [F, fr. LL *Sinoe*] 1: Chinese (*sinoophile*) 2: Chinese and (*Sino-Tibetan*)

si-no-log-i-cal \sɪ-'nɔ-'lɔ-dʒ-əl/, **si-nə-** **adj**: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Chinese culture, language, or literature

si-no-log-ist \sɪ-'nɔ-'lɔ-dʒ-ə-st/, **si-nə-** **n**: **SINOLOGUE**

si-no-logic \sɪ-'nɔ-'lɔ-dʒ-ə/, **si-'nə-** [F, fr. LL *Sinoe*, pl. Chinese (fr. Gk *Sinai*, fr. Ar *Sin* China) + F *-logue*]; a specialist in sinology

si-no-log-y \sɪ-'nɔ-'lɔ-dʒ-ə/, **si-nə-** **n** [prob. fr. F *sinoologie*, fr. *sino-* + *-logie*]; the study of the Chinese and esp. their language, literature, history, and culture

si-no-Ti-bet-an \sɪ-'nɔ-'tɪ-bet-'n/, **si-'nɔ-'tɪ-** **n**: a language group comprising Tibeto-Burman and Chinese

si-nu-syne \sɪ-'nɔ-'sɪn-ə/ **adv** [ME (Sc) *senynne*, fr. *sen* since (contr. of *sinthen*) + *synne* since — more at *SINCE*, *SYNE*] chiefly Scot: since that time; **AGE**

sin-ter \sɪnt-'ər/ **n** [G, fr. OHG *stintar* slag — more at *CINDER*]; a deposit formed by the evaporation of spring or lake water

sin-ter-er \sɪnt-'ər-ɪŋ/ **n**: one who sinters

sin-ter-er-ly \sɪnt-'ər-ɪ-ŋ-ly/ **adv**: without melting

sin-u-ate \sɪn-'u-ə-tē/, **si-'nə-** **adj**: curving, pp. of *sinuare* to bend, fr. *sinus* curve; having the margin wavy with strong indentations (~ leaves) — **sin-u-ate-ly** \wə-tē-ŋ-, wə-tē-ŋ-ly/ **adv**

sin-u-ous-ly \sɪn-'u-ə-s-ē-ŋ-ly/ **adv**: in the quality or state of being sinuous

sin-u-ous \sɪn-'u-ə-s-ē-ŋ-ly/ **adj**: something that is sinuous

sin-u-ous-ly \sɪn-'u-ə-s-ē-ŋ-ly/ **adv**: in the quality or state of being sinuous

sin-u-ous-ness \sɪn-'u-ə-s-ē-ŋ-ly/ **n**: the quality or state of being sinuous

sin-u-ous-ly \sɪn-'u-ə-s-ē-ŋ-ly/ **adv**: in the quality or state of being sinuous

sin-u-ous-ly \sɪn-'u-ə-s-ē-ŋ-ly/ **adv**: in the quality or state of being sinuous

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si-r-dar \sɪr-'dɑr-ə/ **n** [Hindi *sardār*, fr. Per] 1: a person of high rank (as an hereditary noble, a chieftain, or a high military officer) esp. in India 2: one holding a position of some responsibility in India; as a: **FOREMAN** b: **TENANT FARMER**

si-re \sɪr-(ə)'r/ **n** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *senior* older — more at **SENIOR**] 1: a: **FATHER** b: **archaic**: male ancestor; **FOREFATHER** c: **ORIGINATOR, AUTHOR** 2: a: **archaic**: a man of rank or authority; **esp**: 1 used formerly as a term of address for a dignitary and a title b: **esp**: an elderly man 3: **SENIOR** 3: the male parent of an animal and esp. of a domestic animal

si-re **vt** 1: **BEGET, PROCREATE** — **used esp.** of domestic animals 2: to bring into being; **ORIGINATE**

si-ri-en \sɪ-'ri-ən/, **si-'ri-** **n** [ME, fr. MF & L; MF *serene*, fr. LL *Serena*, fr. L *Siren*, fr. Gk *seirēn*] 1: often cap: one of a group of creatures in Greek mythology having the heads and sometimes the breasts and arms of women but otherwise the forms of birds that lived or lived formerly as a form of used for a female and a title b: **esp**: one who is insidiously seductive; **TEMPRESS** 3: a: an apparatus producing musical tones esp. in acoustical studies by the rapid interruption of a current of air, steam, or fluid by a perforated rotating disk b: a device often electrically operated for producing a penetrating warning sound (ambulance) — (*air-raid*) 4: a [NL genus name, fr. L]: any of a genus (*Siren*) of eel-shaped amphibia with small forelimbs but neither hind legs nor pelves and with external gills as well as lungs b: **SEA COW** 1

si-ri-en \sɪ-'ri-ən/, **si-'ri-** **n** [alter. of *Siren*, fr. Gk *seirēn*]; of or relating to a siren 2: **ENTICING, BAWDING** (a ~ song)

si-ri-en-ly \sɪ-'ri-ən-ly/, **si-'ri-** **adv**: in a seductive or enticing manner

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a; abut; a kitten; or further: a back; a bake; a cot, cart; a joke; a sing; a flow; a flaw; a coin; a thin; a thin; a

au out; ch chin; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i loot; i foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision



siphon 1a

relating to, or suggestive of the labors of Sisyphus
Sisy-phus \sɪ-'sɪ-ʃəs n [L, fr. Gk *Sisyphos*]: a legendary king of Corinth condemned to roll a heavy stone up a steep hill in Hades only to have it roll down again as it nears the top
sit \sɪt/ *vi* sat \sɪt/ *sit*-tɪŋ [ME *sittien*, fr. OE *sittan*; akin to OHG *sitzen* to sit, L *sedere*, Gk *hēzesthai* to sit, *hedra* seat] *vi* 1 a: to rest upon the buttocks or haunches (~ in a chair) b: PERCH, ROOST 2: to occupy a place as a member of an official body (~ in Congress) 3: to take an exam or to be in session for official business 4: to cover eggs for hatching; BROOD 5 a: to take a position for having one's portrait painted or for being photographed b: to serve as a model 6 *archaic*: to have one's dwelling place; DWELL 7: to lie or rest relatively to or in relation to the collar (~ awkwardly) b: to be apt or suitable c: to affect one with a certain weight 8: to lie or rest in any condition 9 a: to have a location (house ~ well back from the road) b: of wind: to blow from a certain direction 10: to remain inactive or quiescent (the car ~ in the garage) 11: to take an exam (~ at 12); to take an exam (~ at 12) 12: to cause (oneself) to be seated (sar him down to write a letter) 13: to cause to be seated: place on or in a seat 13: to sit upon (eggs) 4: to keep one's seat upon (~ a horse) 5: to provide seats or seating room for (car will ~ six people) — *sit* on 1: to hold deliberations concerning 2: REPRESS, SQUELCH 3: to delay action or decision concerning 4: SUPPRESS — *sit* on one's hands 1: to withhold applause 2: to fail to take action — *sit* pretty: to be in a highly favorable situation — *sit* tight 1: to maintain one's position in a hot chair 2: to remain quiet or reserved if in hiding — *sit* under: to attend religious service under the instruction or ministrations of; also: to attend the classes or lectures of (a teacher)
sit n 1: an act or period of sitting 2: the manner in which a garment fits
sit \sɪt/ *fr.* sit- \n [Hindi *sītār*]: a Hindu guitar with a long neck and a varying number of strings
sit-down \sɪt-'daʊn, 'sɪd-'daʊn n: a cessation of work by employees while maintaining continuous occupation of place of employment as a protest and means toward forcing compliance with demands
sit \sɪt n [ME, place, position, fr. MF or L; MF, fr. L *situs*, fr. *situs*, pp. of *sinere* to leave, place, lay; akin to L *serere* to sow — more at *sow*] 1 a: the local position of building, town, monument, or similar work b: a space of ground occupied or to be occupied by a building 2: to place an object on something
sit \sɪt/ *vi*: to place on a site or in position; LOCATE
sith \sɪθ/ or **sith-ence** \sɪθ-'en(t)s/ or **sith-ens** \-'ən(t)s/ *archaic* var. of SINCE
sit-in \sɪt-'ɪn n 1: SIT-DOWN 2: an act of occupying seats in a place segregated establishment in organized protest against discrimination
sit-toil-ology \sɪ-'tɔɪl-ə-ʒi, sɔ- \n [Gk *sitos* grain + ISV -ology]: the science of nutrition and dietetics
sit-tox-ter-ol \sɪt-'tɔks-tə-rəl, 'rɔɪ \n [Gk *sitos* grain + E *sterol*]: a class of seven sterol compounds esp. in plant products (as wheat germ or soy bean oil) used as a starting material for the synthesis of steroid hormones
sit-ter \sɪt-'ər n: one that sits; *specif*: BABY-SITTER
sit-ter-in \sɪt-'ər-'ɪn, 'sɪt-'ər-'ɪn n, pl **sit-ter-in** chiefly Brit; BABY-SITTER
sitting \sɪt-'ɪŋ n 1: an act of one that sits; *esp*: a single occasion of continuous sitting 2 a: a brooding over eggs for hatching b: SETTING 6 3: SESSION (~ of the legislature)
sitting *adj* 1: that is setting (~ hen) 2: occupying a judicial or legislative seat: being in office 3: easily hit or played (~ target) (~ game in spades) 4 a: used in or for sitting (a ~ position) b: performed while sitting (a ~ short)
sitting duck n: an easy or defenseless target for attack or criticism or sharp practice
sitting room n: LIVING ROOM 1
sit-u-ate \sɪt-'u-ə-tə, -ə-'wāt/ *adj* [ML *situatus*, pp. of *situare* to sit; fr. L *situare* to have one's seat; LOCATE]
sit-u-ate \sɪt-'u-ə-'wāt/ *vi*: to place in a site, situation, or category; LOCATE
sit-u-ate-d *adj* 1: LOCATED 2: CIRCUMSTANCED (not rich but comfortably) *adj*
SITU-A-TION \sɪt-'u-ə-'wā-shən/ n 1 a: the way in which something is placed in relation to its surroundings b: the way c *archaic*: LOCALITY 2 *archaic*: state of health 3 a: position or place of employment; POST, JOB b: position in life; STATUS 4 a: position with respect to conditions and circumstances (military ~) b: the sum total of internal and external stimuli that act upon an organism within a given time interval c: the relative position or combination of circumstances at a certain moment (the ~ seemed to change for a general retreat) b: a critical, trying, or unusual state of affairs 6: PROBLEM c: a particular or striking complex of affairs at a stage in the action of a narrative; *specif*: SYN see POSITION, STATE
sit-u-a-tion-al \-'ʃnəl, -shən-'l/ *adj* sit-u-a-tion-al-ly \-'l-ē *adv*
SIT-u-s \sɪt-'əs/ n, pl **SIT-u-s** \sɪt-'əs/ n [L — more at SITE] 1: the place where something exists or originates 2: a static or nonaging site
sitz hāt \sɪt/ n [part trans. of *sitzbad*, fr. *sitz* act of sitting + *bad* bath; L *sedere* to sit; *bad* bath] one bathes in a sitting position; also: a bath that takes one esp. therapeutically
sitz-krleg \sɪt-'skreŋ, 'zɪ-'ŋ n [G, fr. *sitz* + *krleg* to fight] a static or nonaging war
sitz-mark \sɪt-'mɑrk, 'zɪ-'mɑrk/ n [part trans. of G *sitzmarke*, fr. *sitz* + *marke* mark] a depression left in the snow by a skier falling backward *sitz* bath
SIT-VA \sɪt-'və/ n [SkT *Siva*]: a Hindu god who represents the principle of destruction in the Trimurti and is worshipped as the gracious creator and sustainer of the world in a major cult — *SIT-va-tism* \-'vɪ-zəm/ n
SIT-va-ite \-'vɪt/ or **SIT-vite** \sɪt-'vɪt/ n: SAIVA
SIT-va-v \sɪt-'və/ n [Heb *Sīṭān*, fr. Akkadian *Sīṭmānu*]: the 9th month of the Jewish year or the 3d month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar
Sit-wash \sɪt-'wɒʃ-, -wɪʃ/ n [*Sitwash*, fictional college in stories by George Fitch]: a small usu. inland college that is notably provincial in outlook (cheer for dear old *Sitwash*)
SIX \sɪks/ n [ME, fr. *six*, *adj*, fr. OE *six*; akin to OHG *sehs* six, L *sex*, Gk *hex*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the sixth in a set or series

(the ~ of hearts) 3: something having six units or members: as a an ice block team b: a six-cylinder engine or automobile
six-adj *adj* or **pron** — all sixes *adj* and *sevens*: in disorder; CONFUSED
SIX-ty-SIX \sɪks-'bɪ-'sɪks/ n: a six-wheeled motor vehicle with six driving wheels
SIX-gun \sɪks-'gʌn/ n: a 6-chambered revolver — called also **six-shooter** \sɪks-'ʃu-tər/
SIX-ino \sɪks-'ɪnə/ n: the size of a piece of paper cut six from a page, or a page, or paper of this size — called also **sixto**
SIX-O-SIX or **GO6** \sɪks-'sɪks/ n [fr. its having been the 606th compound tested and introduced by Paul Ehrlich]: ARSPHENAMINE
SIX-pack \sɪks-'spæk/ n: a an open paperboard carton containing six bottles or cans (as of a beverage) and usu. having a handle for carrying
SIX-pence \sɪks-'pen(t)s, US also -'pen(t)s/ n: the sum of six pence; also: a coin representing six pence or half a shilling
SIX-pen-ny \-'spə-nē, US also -'spen-'ē/ *adj* 1: of the value of or costing sixpence 2: of trifling worth; CHEAP, TRASHY
SIXTEEN \sɪk-'sɪt-ən/ n [Fr lit., sixth, fr. L *sex*tus — more at **SEXT**] 1: the sixth of the eight definite positions in fencing
SIX-teen \oʊ-'sɪt-'tən/ n [ME *sixtene*, fr. OE *sixtīne*, *fr.* *sixtīne*, *adj.*; akin to OE *riēn* ten] — see NUMBER table — **sixteen** *adj* or **pron** — **sixteenth** \sɪk-'sɪt-'enth/ *adj* — **sixteenth** n, pl **sixteenth** n
SIX-teen-mo \sɪk-'stēn-'mō/ n: the size of a piece of paper cut 16 from a sheet; also: a book, a page, or paper of this size — called also **sixtodecimo**
Sixteenth note n: a musical note with the time value of one sixteenth of a whole note
SIXTH \sɪks-'θɪt, 'sɪks-θ/ n, pl **SIXTHS** \sɪks-'θ(t)s/ 1 — see NUMBER table 2 a: a musical interval embracing six diatonic degrees b: SUBMIDIANT c: the harmonic combination of two tones a sixth apart — **sixth** *adj* or **adv** — **sixthly** *adv
SIXTHS \sɪks-'θ(t)s/ n: a musical chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth above and usu. being the first inversion of a triad
SIXTH sense n: a power of perception like but not one of the five senses: a keen intuitive power
SIX-ty-ETH \sɪks-'stɪ-'eth/ *adj* — see NUMBER table — **sixtieth** *adj*
SIX-tye \sɪks-'stɪ-, 'sɪk-ə/ *adj* OF SIXTYE *fr.* OF SIXTY, *n.* OF SIXTY, *fr.* *six*, *six* + *-tye* group of ten — more at EIGHTY] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 pl: the numbers 60 to 69 inclusive; *specif*: the years 60 to 69 in a lifetime or century — **sixty** *adj* or **pron** — like **SIXty**: with great speed, ease, or force (run like **SIXty**)
SIX-ty-fourth note \sɪks-'stɪ-'fɔrθ/ n: a musical note with half the time value of a thirty-second note
SIX-ty-nine \-'nɪn/ n 1 — see NUMBER table 2: SOIXANTE-NEUF — **sixty-nine** *adj* or **pron**
SIXZ-able or **SIXZ-able** \sɪz-'zə-'bəl/ *adj*: fairly large; CONSIDERABLE
SIXZ-er \sɪz-'ər/ *adj*: SIXZ-ABLE
SIXZ-er also **SIZ-er** \sɪz-'ər/ n [Sizze alter, of *sizer*, fr. *sizer*]: a student (as in the universities of Cambridge and Dublin) who receives origin, in return for acting as a servant to other students an allowance toward his college expenses
SIZZ-er \sɪz-'ər/ *adj*: ASSIZE, fr. MF, fr. OF, short for *assize* — more at ASSIZE] 1 *dipl* Brit; ASSIZE 5a — *usu.* used in pl. 2 *archaic*: a fixed portion of food or drink 3 a: physical magnitude, extent, or bulk; relative or proportionate dimensions b: BIGNESS 4: one of a series of graduated measures esp. of manufactured articles (as of clothing) conventionally identified by numbers or sizes (a ~ 7 hat) (a shoe of ~ 4A) 5: character, quality, or status of a person or thing esp. with reference to importance, relative merit, or correspondence to needs 6: actual state of affairs; true condition (the ~ of the office)
SIZZ-er *vi* 1: to make a particular size: bring to proper or suitable size 2: to arrange, grade, or classify according to size or bulk 3: to form a judgment of — *usu.* used with *up* ~ *vi*: to equal in size or other particular characteristic; COMPARE — *usu.* used with *up* after *to* or *with*
SIZZ-er n [ME *siz*]: any of various glutinous materials (as preparations of glue, flour, varnish, or resins) used for filling the pores in surfaces (as of paper, textiles, leather, or plaster) or in bookbinding for applying color or leaf to book edges or covers
SIZZ-er *adj*: COVER, *usu.* used in combination
SIZZ-er *adj*: COVER — *usu.* used in combination
SIZED \sɪz'd/ *adj* 1: having a specified size or bulk — *usu.* used in combination (a small-sized house) 2: arranged or adjusted according to size
SIZZ-er \sɪz-'zər/ n: **SIZZ-er**
SIZZ-er \sɪz-'zər/ *n*: **SIZZ-er** *adj* [perh. freq. of *siz* (to hiss)] *vi*: to burn up or sear with a hissing sound ~ *vi* 1: to make a hissing sound in or as if in burning or frying 2: to seethe with deep anger or resentment
SIZZ-er n: a hissing sound (as of something frying over a fire)
SIZZ-er \sɪz-'zər/ n: one that sizzles; *esp*: SCOTCH
SKALD \skald/, 'skald/ n [ON *skald* — more at SCOLD]: an ancient Scandinavian poet or historiographer; *broadly*: BARD — **SKALD-ic** \-'ɪk/ *adj*
SKAT \skæt, 'skæt/ n [G, modif. of It *scarto* discard, fr. *scartare* to discard, *scarta* to discard; *fr.* *carta* card] 1: a three-handed card game 2: a widow of two cards in skat that may be used by the winner of the bid
SKATE \skæt/ n, pl **SKATES** also **skate** [ME *scate*, fr. ON *skata*]: any of numerous rays (as of the genus *Raja*) with the pectoral fins greatly developed giving the animal a rhomboidal shape
SKATE n [modif. of D *schaats* stilt, skate, fr. (assumed) ONF *escache* stilt; akin to OF *eschace* stilt] 1 a: a metallic runner that has a frame usu. shaped to fit the sole of a shoe to which it is attached and that is used for gliding on ice — called also **ice skate** b: a runner of a skate
SKATE *vi* 1: to glide along on skates propelled by the alternate action of the legs 2: to slip or glide as if on skates; pass lightly
SKATE n [prob. alter. of E dial. *skite* (an offensive person)] 1: a thin awkward-looking or decrepit horse 2: FELLOW
SKAT-ole \skæt-'oʊl/ n: one that skates 2: WALKER
SKAT-ole \skæt-'oʊl/ n [ISV, fr. Gk *skatō*, *skōr* excrement — more at SCAT-]: a four-smelling compound C₂H₆N found in the intestines and feces, in civet, and in several plants or made synthetically and used in perfumes as a fixative*



sklean or **skene** \ˈskē(-ə)n/ *n* [†Gael *sléan* & ScGael *sglean*]: DAGGER, DIRK
skē-dad-dīl \ˈskē-dad-ṽ/ *n* **skē-dad-dīl-ŋ** \ˈdad-ŋl-ŋ/ [*Orin-ŋ* unknown]: to run away; *specif*: to flee in a panic
skē-hall \ˈskē-hɔl/ *n **skē-hall** *trademark*: used for an indoor target game in which several hard rubber balls are rolled up an incline into one of several concentric circular scoring troughs
skēel \ˈskēɪl/ *n* [modif. of ON *skjöta* to shoot — more at SHOOT]: 1: trapaunting in which clay targets are thrown in such a way as to simulate the angles of flight 2: found in wing shooting
skēe-ter \ˈskē-ɪ-tər/ *n* [by shortening & alter.]: 1: MOSQUITO 2: a small iceboat equipped with a single sail
skēet-er \ˈskē-ɪ-tər/ *n*: a skeet shooter
skēg \ˈskēg/ *n* **skēg** *skag* \ˈskæg/ *n* [D *scheg*; akin to OSlav *skokū* leap — more at SHAG]: the stern of the keel of a ship near the stern-post; *esp*: the part between the keel with the bottom of the rudderpost in a single-screw ship
skēigh \ˈskēɪ/ *adj* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skugg* shy; akin to OE *scōh* shy — more at STAY] *chiefly Scot*: proudly spirited
skēn \ˈskēn/ *n* [ME *skeyne*, fr. MF *escaline*] 1 or **skēan** or **skēan** \ˈskēn/ 1: a loosely coiled length of yarn or thread wound on a reel 2: something suggesting the twists or coils of a skein
skēin *vt*: to wind into skeins (~ yarn)
skēl-e-tal \ˈskēl-ɪ-təl/ *adj*: of, relating to, forming, or resembling a skeleton — **skēl-e-tal-ly** *adv*
skēl-e-ton \ˈskēl-ɪ-tən/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk, neut. of *skelēos* dried up; akin to Gk *skellein* to dry up, *sklēros* hard, OE *scold* shallow] 1: a usu. rigid supportive or protective structure or framework of cartilage, cartilage, or bone 2: the bony or more or less cartilaginous framework supporting the soft tissues and protecting the internal organs of a vertebrate (as a fish or man) 3: something reduced to its minimum form or essential parts 3: an emaciated person or animal 4: something forming a structural framework 5: something shameful and disgraceful (as in a family)
skēleton *adj*: of, consisting of, or resembling a skeleton (a ~ hand) (a ~ crew) (~ essays)
skēl-e-ton-ize \ˈzɪz/ *vt*: to produce in or reduce to skeleton form (~ a leaf) (~ a news story) (~ a regiment)
skēl-e-ton-ize \ˈzɪz/ *n*: one that skeletonizes; *specif*: any of various lepidopteran larvae that eat the parenchyma of leaves leaving the skeleton of veins
skeleton key *n*: a key with a large part of the bit filed away to enable it to open low quality locks as a master key
skēl-jum \ˈskēl-əm/ *n* [D *schelm*, fr. LG; akin to OHG *skelmo* skilful] *describing* (math) *chiefly Brit*: a mathematical constant
skēp \ˈskēp/ *vb* **skēp** *skelpt* \ˈskelpt/ also **skēl-p** \ˈskēl-p/ *skēl-p-ŋ* [ME *skelpe*] *vt, dial Brit*: STRIKE, SLAP, BEAT ~ *vi*: to step lively; HURSTLE
skēp *n, dial Brit*: a smart blow; SLAP
skēl-ter \ˈskēl-tər/ *vt* **skēl-ter-ŋ** \ˈ(ə)-rɪŋ/ [fr. *-skelter* (in *helter-skelter*)]: SCURRY
skēl-ton-ic \ˈskēl-tən-ɪk/ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the English poet John Skelton or his writings — **skēl-ton-ic-al** \-ɪ-kəl/ *adj*
skēl-ton-ic-ly \-ɪ-kəl-ly/ *adv* [John Skelton]: short verses of an irregular meter with two or three stresses sometimes in falling and sometimes in rising rhythm and with rhymed couplets
skēp \ˈskēp/ *n* [ME *skeppe* basket, *baskeful*, fr. OE *sceppe*, fr. ON *skappa* bushel; akin to OE *scieppan* to form, create — more at SHAP]: *ME*; *esp*: a domed hide made of twisted straw
skēp-tis \ˈskēp-tɪs/ *n* [Gk *skēptis* examination, doubt, skeptical philosophy, fr. *skēptesthō*]: philosophical doubt as to the objective reality of phenomena; *broadly*: a skeptical outlook or attitude
skēp-tic \ˈskēp-tɪk/ *n* [L or Gk; L *scēpticus*, fr. Gk *skēptikos*, fr. *skēptikos* thoughtful, fr. *skēptesthai* to look, consider — more at SPY] 1: an adherent or advocate of skepticism 2: a person disposed to skepticism *esp*. regarding religion or religious principles
skēp-ti-cal \-tɪ-kəl/ *adj*: relating to, characteristic of, or marked by skepticism (~ arguments) (a ~ listener) — **skēp-ti-cal-ly** \-tɪ-kəl-ly/ *adv*
skēp-ti-cism \ˈskēp-tɪ-sɪz-əm/ *n* 1: a: the doctrine that true knowledge or knowledge in a particular area is uncertain b: the method of suspended judgment, systematic doubt, or criticism characteristic of skepticism 2: an attitude of disposition towards doubt or doubt of certaining basic, religious principles (as immortality, providence, revelation) *syn see* UNCERTAINTY
sker-ry \ˈskēr-ɪ/ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to ON *sker* skerry and to OSw *er* island; akin to L *acqua* water — more at SCAR, ISLAND] *n*: rocky isle; REF.
sketch \ˈsketch/ *n* [D *schets*, fr. It *schizzo*, fr. *schizzare* to splash] 1: a: a rough drawing representing the chief features of an object or scene and often made as a preliminary study b: a tentative draft (as for a literary work) 2: a: brief description (as of a person) or outline b: a short literary composition, one that resembles the short story and the essay but intentionally slight in treatment discursive in style, and familiar in tone b: a short instrumental composition *usu*. for piano c: a slight theatrical piece having a single scene; *esp*: a comic variety or vaudeville act *syn see* COMEDY
sketch *vt*: to make a sketch, rough draft, or outline of ~ *vi*: to draw or paint a sketch — **sketch-er** *n*
sketch-book \ˈsketch-bʊk/ *n*: a book of or for sketches
sketch-i-ly \ˈsketch-ɪ-ly/ *adv*: in a sketchy manner
sketch-i-ness \ˈsketch-ɪ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being sketchy
sketch-y \ˈsketch-ɪ/ *adj*: 1: of the nature of a sketch; roughly outlined 2: wanting in completeness, clearness, or substance 3: SLIGHT, SUPERFICIAL
skew \ˈskju/ *vb* [ME *skewen* to escape, skew, fr. ONF *escuer* to shun, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *schwen* to frighten off — more at SHUN] 1: to take an oblique course 2: to look askance
skew *vt*: to skewer; *vt*: to make skew, or cut on the skew 2: to distort from a true value or symmetrical form (~ed statistical data)
skew *adj* 1: deviating from a straight line or course 2: ASYM-METRICAL*

skew *n*: a deviation from a straight line; SLANT
skew arch *n*: an arch whose jombs are not at right angles with the face
skew-back \ˈskju-bæk/ *n*: a course of masonry, a stone, or an iron plate having an inclined face against which the voussoirs of a segmental arch abut
skew-bald \ˈskju-bɔld/ *n* [*skewed* (skewbald) + *bald*] *of an animal*: marked with spots and patches of white and some other color
skew distribution *n*: an unsymmetrical frequency distribution having the mode at a different value from the mean
skew-er \ˈskju-ər/, \ˈskju-(ə)r/ *n* [prob. alter. of *skiver*] 1: a pin of wood or metal for fastening meat to keep it in form while roasting 2: any of various things shaped or used like a meat skewer
skewer *vt*: to fasten or pierce with or as if with a skewer
skew-ness \ˈskju-nəs/ *n*: lack of straightness or symmetry; DIS-RORTION; *esp*: lack of symmetry in a frequency distribution
skew polygon *n*: a figure analogous to a polygon whose sides do not all lie in one and the same plane
skil \ˈskil/ *n* [*skil* also *shē*], *n pl skils* or *skil* also *skilis* \ˈskēz, \shēz/ [Norw, fr. ON *skith* stick of wood, *skil*; akin to OHG *skil* stick of wood, OE *scēdan* to divide — more at SHED] 1: one of a pair of narrow strips of wood, metal, or plastic curving upward in front that are used *esp*. for gliding over snow
skil *vi* **skiled** \ˈskild/, \shēd/ *skil-ŋ*; *to glide on skis in* (fr. *ski* + *slip*) *skil and blinding*
skia- *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *skia* — more at SCENE]: shadow (skiagraph)
skia-gram \ˈskī-ə-gram/ *n* [ISV] 1: a figure formed by shading in the outline of a shadow 2: RADIOGRAPH
skia-graph \ˈskī-ə-gram/ *n*: RADIOGRAPH
skia-graphy \ˈskī-ə-gram-ɪ-/ *n*: the making of skiagrams
skia-optic \ˈskī-ə-ɒptɪk/ *n*: a device for determining the refractive state of the eye from the movements of retinal lights and shadows — **skia-as-co-py** \ˈskī-əs-kə-pē-/ *n*
ski boot *n*: a heavy usu. reinforced leather shoe for use with skis that has a heel and toe flange and is provided usually with a thick stiff sole and a heel groove to accommodate bindings and is often padded around the ankles
skid \ˈskɪd/ *n* [perh. of Scand origin; akin to ON *skith* stick of wood] 1: one of a group of objects (as planks or logs) used to support a structure or object 2: a wooden landing barge over a ship's side to protect it in handling cargo 3: a usu. iron shoe or clog attached to a chain and placed under a wheel to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill 4: a wheel to the skid, bar, rail, pole, or log used in pairs or sets to form a sideway 5: a bar for incline (as from a truck to the sidewalk) 5: the act of skidding 1: SLIP, SLIDEPLE 6: a runner used as a member of the landing gear of an airplane or helicopter 7 *pl*: a route to defeat or downwind 8: a low platform mounted (as on wheels) on which machinery is set for moving and moving
skid *vb* **skid-ded**; **skid-ding** *vt* 1: to apply a brake or skid to slow or halt by a skid 2: to haul along, slide, hoist, or store on skids ~ *vi* 1: to slide without rotating (as a wheel held from turning while a vehicle moves onward) 2: a: to fall to grip the road b: to slip 3: to slip sideways on the road b: *of an airplane*: to slide sideways away from the center of curvature when turning c: SLIDE, SLIP 3: to fall rapidly, steeply, or far
skid-der \ˈskɪd-ər/ *n*: one that skids or uses a skid
skid-doo or **skī-doo** \ˈskɪd-ū/ *vt* [prob. alter. of *skeddadle*]: to skid
skid-hill *n*: a fore-and-aft vertical surface usu. placed above the upper wing of a biplane to provide lateral stability
skid road *n*: a road along which logs are skidded 2: a *West*: the part of a town frequented by loggers b: skid road
skid row [*alter. of skid road*]: a district of cheap saloons, flophouses, and employment agencies frequented by migrant workers, vagrants, and alcoholics
ski-er \ˈskī-ər/ *n* [*skī* also *shē*]-*n*: one that skis
ski-ey *adv* OF SKVEY
skiff \ˈskɪf/ *n* [ME *skif* or Olf; MF *esquif*, fr. Olf *schiff*, of Gmc origin; *skiff* also OE *scip*] 1: a small light sailing ship 2: a light rowboat 3: a boat with a centerboard and spritsail light enough to be rowed — called also *St. Lawrence skiff* 4: a small fast powerboat
skid-ŋ *n*: the art or sport of sliding and jumping on skis
skid-ŋ \ˈskɪd-ŋ/ *n* [*skid-ŋ*, *-jör*, or *skī-drīng*] *vi* [*ŋ*]: to skid
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skilling \ˈskɪl-ɪŋ, ˈshɪl-ə\ [Sw, Norw, & Dan, fr. ON *skillingr*, 'gold coin; akin to OE *scilling* 1] *n* any variety of Scandinavian units of value 2: any of the small coins representing one skilling

skill-less or **skill-less** \ˈskɪl-ləs\ *adj*: having no skill — **skill-less-ness** *n*

skim \ˈskɪm\ *vt* **skimméd**; **skim-ming** [ME *skimmer*] *vt* 1: to clear (a liquid) of scum or floating substance (~ boiling syrup) 2: to remove (as film or scum) from the surface of a liquid 3: to remove cream from by skimming 4: to remove the best or most easily obtainable contents from 5: to read, study, or examine superficially **specif**: 1: to glance through (as a book) for the chief ideas or the plot 3: to throw in a gliding path; **specif**: 2: to throw so as to ricochet along the surface of water 4: to cover with or as if with a film, scum, or coat 5: to pass rapidly or lightly over 6: to skim through 7: to skim over or skip along, above, or near a surface 8: to give a cursory glance or consideration 2: to become coated with a thin layer of film or scum 3: to put on a finishing coat of plaster

skim n 1: a thin layer, coating, or film 2: the act of skimming 3: something skimmed; **specif**: skim milk

skim adj n 1: SKIMMED 2: made of skim milk (~ cheese)

skim-bele-skam-bele \ˈskɪm-bəl-ˈskəm-bəl\ *adj* [redupl. of *scombe*] 1: RAMBLING, SENSELESS

skim-mer \ˈskɪm-ər\ *n* (genus: *Skimp*): **specif**: a flat perforated scoop or spoon used for skimming 2: a any of several long-winged marine beetles (genus: *Rhyacion*) related to the termite 3: a water strider 4: a usu. straw flat-crowned hat with a wide straight brim

skim milk also skimméd milk n: milk from which the cream has been skimmed

skim-ming *n*: that which is skimmed from a liquid

skimp \ˈskɪmp\ *adj* [perh. alter. of *scrimp*] 1: SCANTY, MEAGER

skimp vt: to give insufficient or barely sufficient attention or effort to or funds for: **SCAMP** ~ *vi*: to save by or as if by skimping

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ski pants n pl: pants for skiing that are ribbed or close-fitted at the ankles

skip bomb vt: to attack by releasing delayed-action bombs from a low flying airplane so as to skip along a land or water surface and strike a target

skip-jack \ˈskɪp-ɹək\ *n, pl skipjacks or skipjack*: any of various fish that move or play at the surface of the water (as bonito, tenpounder, or bluefish)

ski pole n: a metal-pointed pole or stick of steel or cane fitted with a strap for the hand at the top and an encircling disk set a little above the point and used as an aid in skiing — called also *ski stick*

skip-pole n 1: *skip-pole n*: any of various erratically active insects 2: one that skip 3: the Atlantic saury (*Storereox torus*)

or a related fish that jumps freely above the water 4: any of numerous small stout-bodied lepidopterous insects (superfamily Hesperioidea) that differ from the typical butterflies in wing venation and form of the hindwings

skipper n [ME, fr. MD *schipper*, fr. *schip* skip; akin to OE *scip* ship — *morc* at SHIP] 1: the master of a ship; *esp*: the master of a fishing, small trading, or pleasure boat 2: the captain or first pilot of an airplane

skirl \ˈskɪr(ə)\ *vb* [ME (Sc) *skirlen*, *skirlen*, of Scand origin; akin to OSw *skralla* to rattle; akin to OE *scralettan* to sound loudly] *vi*, of a bagpipe: to emit the high shrill tone of the chanter; *also*: to give forth music ~ *vt*: to play (music) on the bagpipe

skirl n: a high shrill sound produced by the chanter of a bagpipe

skirmish \ˈskɪr-mɪʃ\ *n* [ME *skirmish*, alter. of *skarmish*, fr. OF *escarmouche*, fr. OI *escarmucchia*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *skirmen* to defend] 1: a minor fight in war usu. incidental to larger movements 2: a brisk preliminary verbal conflict syn see SCANTY

skirmish vt 1: to engage in a skirmish 2: to engage in a minor or preliminary argument 3: to search about (as for supplies): *scout* around — **skirmish-er** *n*

skirt \ˈskɪrt\ *vb* [perh. alter. of *scourt* *vi* 1: to leave hastily 2: to fly off from the bushes — *D*: Lawrence] 2: to run, fly, sail, or otherwise move rapidly ~ *vi* 1: to search about in (~ the country round — *Shak*) 2: to pass rapidly over 3: *SKIM* *bi dial*: to cause to skim (~ a stone)

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or fear or with sinister intent (~ing in thickets) **b chiefly Brit** : MALINGER **syn** see LURK ~ **skulk-er** **n**
25skulk **n** 1: SKULKA 2: a group of foxes
skull /'skʊl/ **n** [ME *skulle*, of Scand origin; akin to Sw *skulle* 'skull'] : the skeleton of the head of a vertebrate forming a bony or cartilaginous case that encloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs and supports the jaws **2**: the seat of understanding or intelligence : MIND
skull and cross-bones /'krɒs-bɒnz/ **n, pl skulls and crossbones** : a heraldic emblem consisting of a human skull over crossbones, used as a warning of danger to life
skull-cap /'skʊl-kæp/ **n** 1: a close-fitting cap; *esp* : a light cap without brim for indoor wear **2**: any of various mits (genus *Scutellaria*) having a calyx that when inverted resembles a skull
skull practice **n** : a strategy class for an athletic team
1skunk /'skʌŋk/ **n, pl skunks also skunk** [Of Algonquian origin; akin to Abnaki *segakw skunk*] **1 a**: any of various common omnivorous black-and-white New World mammals (esp. genus *Mephitina*) related to the weasels and fitted with a pair of perineal glands from which an intensely malodorous secretion is ejected when the animal is startled **b**: any of various offensive-smelling Old World animals **2**: an obnoxious person
25skunk **vt** **1 a**: DEFEAT; *esp* : to defeat by more than double the odds (as in cribbage) **b**: to shut out in a game **2**: to fail to pay; *also* : CHEAT
skunk cabbage **n** : an eastern No. American perennial herb (*Symplocarpus foetidus*) of the arum family that sends up in early spring a cowsl-shaped brownish purple spathe having an unpleasant odor and to a related plant (*Lysichiton cobscookianus*) of the Pacific coast region
1sky /'skɪ/ **n, pl skies** [ME, cloud, sky, fr. ON *ský* 'cloud; akin to OE *scēo* 'cloud, *L. cutis* 'skin - more at HOE] **1**: the upper atmosphere that constitutes an apparent great vault or arch over the earth : FIRMAMENT **2**: HEAVEN **2** **3 a**: weather in the upper atmosphere **b**: CLIMATE
25sky **vi** skied or skyed; **25sky** **inj** chiefly Brit : to throw or toss up : FLIP **2**: to hang (as a painting) above the line of vision
sky blue **n** : a variable color averaging a pale to light blue
25sky **vt** /'skɪ-ɪn/ (adv. /'skɪ-ɪn/ *adj*) : AIRBORNE (~ troops)
SKY-CAP /'skɪ-kæp/ **n** /'skɪ- + -cap (as in redcap) : one employed to carry hand luggage at an airport
sky-coach /'skɪ-kəʃ/ **n** : a commercial airplane that provides low-cost transportation without sleeping accommodations or other special services
SKY TERRIER /'skɪ-tɪəri/ **n** [SKye, island of the Inner Hebrides, Scotland] : any of a Scottish breed of terriers with a long head, a long low body, and short straight legs
sky-eye /'skɪ-ɪ/ *adj* : of or resembling the sky : ETHEREAL
sky-high /'skɪ-haɪ/ *adv* (or *adj*) **1 a**: high into the air **b**: to a high degree **2**: in an enthusiastic manner **3**: to bits : APART **4**: EXORBITANTLY
1sky-lark /'skɪ-lɑ:k/ **n** **1**: a common largely brown Old World lark (*Audika arvensis*) noted for its song esp. as uttered in vertical flight **2**: any of various birds resembling the skylark
25sky **vt** run up and down (as in the rigging of a ship in sport **2**) : FROLIC, SPORT ~ **sky-lark-er** **n**
sky-light /'skɪ-laɪt/ **n** **1**: the diffused and reflected light of the sky **2**: a glazed opening in a house roof or ship's deck to admit light
sky-line /'skɪ-laɪn/ **n** **1**: the apparent juncture of earth and sky; HORIZON **2**: an outline (as of buildings or a mountain range) against the background of the sky


skylight 2

sky-phos /'skɪ-fɒs/ *var* of SCYPHUS
sky pilot **n** : CLERGYMAN; *specif* : CHAPLAIN
1sky-rock-et /'skɪ-rɒk-ət/ **n** : ROCKET **1**
25skyrocket **vt** : to shoot up abruptly ~ *vt* **1**: to cause to rise or increase abruptly and rapidly **2**: CATAFULT (an invention ~ed him to affluence)
sky-sail /'skɪ-sɛɪl/ *so* **n** : the sail above the royal
sky-scraper /'skɪ-skra:pə/ **n** : a very tall building
skyward /'skɪ-wərd/ *adv* (or *adj*) **1**: toward the sky (gaze ~) **2**: UPWARD
sky-wave **n** : a radio wave that is propagated by means of the ionosphere
sky-way /'skɪ-wɛɪ/ **n** **1**: a route used by airplanes : AIR LANE **2**: an elevated highway
sky-write /'skɪ-raɪt/ *vb* [back-formation from *skywriting*] **vt** : to do skywriting ~ *vt* : to letter by skywriting ~ **sky-write-er** **n**
sky-writing /'skɪ-raɪtɪŋ/ **n** : writing formed in the sky by means of a visible substance (as smoke) emitted from an airplane
1slab /'slæb/ **n** [ME *slabbe*] : a thick plate or slice (as of stone, wood, or bread) : as : a the outside piece cut from a log in squaring it **b**: concrete pavement (as on a road); *specif* : a strip of concrete paving laid in a single unjointed piece
2slab **vt** slabbled; **slab-bing** **1 a**: to divide or form into slabs **b**: to remove an outer slab from (as a log) **2**: to cover (as a roadbed or roof) with slabs **3**: to put on thickly (*slabbled butter on the bread*)
1slabber **n** : SLOBBER, SLAVER
slab-sid-ed /'slæb-sɪd-əd/ *adj* : having flat sides; *also* : being flat or long and lank
1slack /'slæk/ *adj* [ME *stok*, fr. OE *slacc*: akin to OHG *slah* 'slap, *L. laxus* 'slack, loose, languere' to languish, Gk *laxēin* 'to stop' : not taut; due to care, or dispatch : NEGLIGENT **1**: characterized by slowness, sluggishness, or lack of energy (~ pace) **b**: moderate in some quality; *esp* : moderately warm (~ oven) **c**: blowing or flowing at low speed (~ tide) **3 a**: not tight : not tense or taut : RELAXED (~ rope) **b**: lacking in firmness

: WEAK, SOFT (~ control) **4**: wanting in activity : DULL (~ season) **5**: lacking in completeness, finish, or perfection **6**: not watertight (~ cooperage) **syn** see NEGLIGENT ~ **slack-ly** *adv* ~ **slack-ness** **n**
25slack **vt** **1 a**: to be slack or negligent in performing or doing **b**: to lessen, MODERATE **2**: to release tension on : LOOSEN **3 a**: to cause to abate : SLACK **4** ~ *vt* **1**: to become slack **2**: to shrink or evade work or duty
3slack **n** **1**: cessation in movement or flow **2**: a part of something that hangs loose without strain (take up the ~ of a rope) **3 pl** : the usual wear **4**: a dull season or period : LULL
4slack **n** [ME *stok*, fr. ON *stokki*] *dial Eng* : a pass between hills : GLEN
5slack **n** [ME *slack*] : the finest screenings of coal produced at a mine unusable as fuel unless cleaned
slack-backed /'slæk-bækd/ *adj* : UNDERDONE **2**: physically or mentally inferior : HALF-BAKED
slack-en /'slæk-ən/ **vt** **slack-en-ing** /-ə-ŋɪŋ/ **vt** **1**: to make less active : slow up : MODERATE, RETARD (~ speed at a crossing) **2**: to make slack (as by lessening tension or firmness) : LOOSEN (~ sail) ~ *vt* **1**: to become slack **2**: to become negligent : slow down **2**: to become less active : SLACK **syn** see DELAY
slack-er /'slæk-ər/ **n** : a person who shirks work or obligation; *esp* : one who evades military service in time of war
slack suit **n** : a man's or woman's suit for casual wear or lounging consisting of a pair of slacks and jacket top or sport shirt often of the same material and color
slack water **n** : the period at the turn of the tide when there is little or no horizontal motion of tidal water - called *also* *slack tide*
slag /'slæg/ **n** [MLG *stage*] **1**: the dross or scoria of a metal **2**: a waste product of a scoriaceous lava from a volcano
slain *past part* of SLAY
slake /'sleɪk/ **vi** **3** *vt* **4** are also /'slæk/ **vt** [ME *slaken*, fr. OE *slacian*, fr. *slacc* 'slack'] **vi** **1 obs** : to slacken one's efforts : FLAG **2** *archaic* : to become less violent, intense, or severe : ABATE **3** : to become slack : CRUMBLE (filling may ~ potatoes in moist air) ~ *vt* **1** *obs* : SLACK **2** **2** *obs* : to make less : DIMINISH **3** *archaic* : EASE, MITIGATE **4** : to lessen the force of : MODERATE **3** : SATISFY, QUENCH **4 a**: to cause (as lime) to heat and crumble by treatment with water : HYDRATE **b**: to alter (as lime) by treatment with water : SLACKEN
slalom /'slæl-əm/ **n** [Norw, lit., sloping track] : skiing in a zigzag or wavy course between upright obstacles (as flags); *also* : a race against time over such a course
1slam /'slæm/ **n** [origin unknown] : the winning of all the tricks or points of a deal in a game of cards
2slam **vb** [prob. of Scand origin; akin to Icel *slæma* 'to slam'] **1 a**: a heavy blow or impact **2 a**: a noisy violent closing **b**: a banging noise; *esp* : one made by the slam of a door **3 a**: cutting or violent criticism
25slam **vt** slammed; **slam-ming** **vt** **1**: to strike or beat hard **2**: KNOCK **2** : to shut forcibly and noisily : BANG **3**: to set or slap down violently or forcibly **4**: to criticize harshly ~ *vt* **1**: to make a banging noise **2**: to work or act noisily **3**: to utter verbal abuse
slam-bang /'slæm-bæŋ/ *adv* (or *adj*) **1**: with noisy violence **2**: HEADLONG, RECKLESSLY
1slan-der /'slænd-ər/ **n** [ME *sclaudrre*, *sloundrre*, fr. OF *esclandre*, fr. LL *scandalum* 'stumbling block, offense - more at SCANDAL'] **1**: the utterance of false charges or misrepresentations which damage and demean another's reputation **2**: a false and defamatory oral statement about a person - compare LIEAL ~ **slan-der-ous** /-d-ə-rəs/ *adj* ~ **slan-der-ous-ly** *adv* ~ **slan-der-ous-ness** **n**
2slander **vt** **slan-der-ing** /-d(ə-)rɪŋ/ **vt** : to utter slander against : FRAME **syn** see MALIGN ~ **slan-der-er** /-d-ər-ər/ **n**
1slang /'slæŋ/ **n** [origin unknown] : language peculiar to a particular group : as : ARGOT **2**: JARGON **2** **2**: an informal nonstandard vocabulary composed typically of coinages, arbitrarily changed words, and extravagant, forced, or facetious figures of speech **syn** see DIALECT ~ **slang-ly** /-lɪ-ɪ/ *adv* ~ **slang-ly-ness** /-nəs/ *adj* ~ **slangy** /'slæŋ-ɪ/ *adj*
25slang **vt** **1 slang** Brit : CHEAT, SWINDLE **2** chiefly Brit : to abuse with harsh or coarse language ~ *vt* : to use slang or vulgar abuse
1slant /'slænt/ **vt** [ME *slenten* 'to fall obliquely, of Scand origin; akin to Sw *slanta* 'to slide; akin to OE *slidan* 'to slide'] **vt** : to turn or incline from a right line or a level : SLOPE ~ *vt* **1**: to give an oblique or sloping direction to **2**: to interpret or present in line with a special interest or bias : ANGLE
2slant **n** **1**: a slanting direction, line, or plane : SLOPE **2 a**: something that is slanting : DIAGONAL **2 b**: a peculiar or personal point of view, attitude, or opinion **b**: a slanting view : GLANCE - *slant* *adj* ~ *slant-ways* /-wɛɪz/ *adv* ~ *slant-wise* /-wɪz/ *adv* (or *adj*)
1slap /'slæp/ **n** [ME *slap*, fr. MD; akin to MD *slappen* 'to slip'] **1**: a slap or notch between hills **2 dial Brit** : OPENING, BREACH
2slap **n** [LG *slapp*, of limit. origin] **1 a**: a blow with the open hand **b**: a quick sharp blow **2**: a noise like that of a slap; *specif* : a noise resulting from play or slackness between parts of a machine
25slap **vt** slapped; **slap-ping** **vt** : to strike with or as if with the open hand **2**: to put, place, or throw with careless haste or force **3**: to assail verbally : INSULT **syn** see STRIKE
4slap *adv* [prob. fr. LG *slapp*, fr. *slapp*, *n*.] : DIRECTLY, SMACK
slap-dash /'slæp-dæʃ/ *adj* (or *adv*) : in a slipshod manner : HAPHAZARD; *also* : HASTILY
slap-down **vt** **1**: to prohibit or restrain usu. abruptly and with censure from acting in a specified way : SQUELCH **2**: to put an abrupt stop to : SUPPRESS
slap-hap-py /'slæp-ə-pɪ/ *adj*, *slang* : PUNCH-DRUNK; *also* : RECKLESS
slap-jack /'slæp-dʒæk/ **n** **1**: a card game (as in *slapjack*) **2**: GRIDDOLE
slap-stick /'slæp-stɪk/ **n** **1**: a device made of two flat pieces of wood fastened at one end so as to make a loud noise when used by an actor to strike a person **2**: comedy stressing farce and burlesque
1slash /'slæʃ/ **n** [ME *slaschen*] **vt** **1**: to cut with rough sweeping strokes **2**: CANE, LASH **3**: to cut slits in (as a garment) so as

e abut; e kitten; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cat, cart; ai ant; ai chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; oi coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; ū foot; yu few; yu furious; zh vision

to reveal a color beneath **4**; to criticize cuttingly **5**; to reduce sharply; **CUT** ~ **VI**; to cut recklessly or savagely with or as if with an edged blade **6** **slash-er** *n*
slash n **1**: the act of slashing; **also**: a long cut or stroke made by slashing **2**; an ornamental slit in a garment **3**; an open tract in a forest strewn with debris (as from logging); **also**: the debris in such a tract

slash n [**prob.** alter. of *plash* (marshy pool)]; a low swampy area often overgrown with brush

slashing n **1**: the act or process of slashing **2**: an insert or underlayer of contrasting color revealed by a slash (as in a garment) **3**: **SLASH** **3**

slashing adj **1**: incisively satiric (~ wit) **2**: DASHING, SPIRITED (as ~ fellow) **3**: HUGE, IMMENSE **4**: PELTING, DRIVING (~ rain) **5**: VIVID, BRILLIANT ~ **slashing-ly** *adv*

slash pocket n: a pocket suspended on the wrong side of a garment from a finished slit on the right side that serves as its opening

slat *v* [**slat** *n* (ME, slate, fr. MF *esclat* splinter; fr. OF, fr. *esclater* to burst, splinter)] **1**: a thin narrow flat strip esp. of wood or metal; as a: LATH **b**: LOUVER **c**: STAVE **d**: one of the thin flat members in the back of a ladder-back chair **2 pl, slang** **a**: BUTTOCKS **b**: RHES ~ **slat** *adj*

slat vt [**slat**, *v*]; to make or equip with slats

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slate n [**slat**, *n* (ME, fr. MF *esclat* splinter)] **1**: a piece of construction material (as laminated rock) prepared as a single for roofing and siding **2**: a dense, fine-grained rock produced by the compression of clays, shales, and various other rocks so as to develop a characteristic cleavage **3**: a tablet of material (as slate) used for writing on **4**: a record of deeds or events (a ~ of ~) **5**: a list of candidates for nomination or election **5 a**: a dark purplish gray **b**: any of various grays similar in color to common roofing slates ~ **slate** *adj* ~ **slate-like** *adj* ~ **slat** *adj*

slate vt [**slat**, *v*]; to cover with slate or a slate-like substance (~ a house)

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2; any of various viral encephalidites or encephalomyelidites of which lethargy or somnolence are prominent features
sleep-less \sli'p-less\ *adj* 1: not able to sleep; **INSOMNIA** 2: **af-**
sleeping -no sleep 3: unceasingly active - **sleep-less-ly** *adv*
sleep-less-ness *n*
sleep out *vi* 1: to sleep outdoors 2: to go home at night from
 one's place of employment (a cook who **sleeps out**) 3: to sleep
 away from home
sleep-walk \slep-'wok\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *sleepwalker*]: to
 walk while sleeping
sleep-walk-er \-wō-'kər\ *n*: one that walks in his sleep; **SOM-**
NAMBULIST - **sleep-walk-ing** \-kɪŋ\ *n*
sleepy \sli'p-ē\ *adj* 1 **a**: ready to fall asleep; **DROWSY** **b**; of,
 relating to, or characteristic of sleep 2: sluggish as if from sleep
3; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**
sleepy-head \-hed\ *n*: a sleepy person
sleest \sli'et\ *n* [ME *sleste*; akin to MHG *sliet* halstone, ME *slor*
mud - more at **SLUR**] 1: frozen or partly frozen rain 2: **GLAZE**
 1 - **sleety** \-ē\ *adj*
sleest vi to slipher
sleeve \sli've\ *n* [ME *sleve*, fr. OE *sleof*; akin to OE *slihan* to slip
 (clothes) on, *sluwan*, OE *OHG slujan*, *L* *lubricus* slippery] 1 **a**:
 a part of a garment covering an arm **b**: **SLEEVELET** 2: a
 tubular machine part designed to fit over another part (as a hollow
 axle or a bushing) - **sleeved** \sli'ved\ *adj* - **sleeve-less** \sli've-ləs\
adj
sleeve-let \sli've-'lət\ *n*: a covering for the forearm to protect
 clothing from wear or dirt
sleeve target *n*: a tubular cloth target
 towed by an airplane for use in air and
 ground artillery and gunnery practice
sleigh \sli'ə\ *n* [D *slede*, alter. of *sledge*;
 akin to MD *sleddē* sled] 2: a vehicle on
 runners used for transporting persons
 or goods on snow or ice
sleigh bed *n*: a bed common esp. in the
 first half of the 19th century having a
 headboard and footboard that are solid and roll outward at the
 top
sleigh bell *n*: any of various bells commonly attached to a sleigh or
 to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh; as **A**: **CASCABEL** 2 **b**:
 a hemispherical bell with an attached clapper often attached
 in series to a leather or metal strap fastened to a harness or sleigh
sleigh \sli'ə\ *n* [ME, fr. ON *sleghr*, fr. *slagr* *sl* - more at **SLV**]
 1: deceitful craftiness; **CUNNING**; also: **STRATAGEM** 2: **DEXTERITY**,
SKILL
sleight of hand 1 **a**: skill and dexterity in juggling or conjuring
 tricks **b**: adroitness in deception 2: a conjuring or juggling
 trick requiring sleight of hand
sleight \sli'ə-der\ *adj* [ME *sclendre*, *sclendre*] 1 **a**: spare in
 frame or flesh; *esp*: gracefully slight **b**: small or narrow in cir-
 cumference or width in proportion to length or height 2: limited
 or inadequate in amount; **MEAGER** **syn** see **THIN** - **sleight-ly**
adv - **sleight-ness** *n*
sleight \sli'ə-der\ *vi*: to make slender
sleuth \sli'uθ\ *n* [short for *sleuthhound*]: **DETECTIVE**
sleuth vi: to act as a detective
sleuth-hound \-haund\ *n* [ME, fr. *sleuth* track of an animal or
 person (fr. ON *slioth* + *hound*] 1: a bound that tracks by scent;
species; **BLOODHOUND** 2: **DETECTIVE**
slaw part of **SLAV**
slaw \sli'ə\ *vb* of **SLOUGH**
slaw *vb* of **SLEW**
slaw \sli'ə\ *n* [IrGael *sluaigh*] a large number
slaw \sli'ə\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *escelle* splinter, fr. OF, fr. *escelle*
 splinter, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *sizian* to tear apart - more
 at **SLIT**] 1: a flat piece cut from something 2: a spatula for
 spreading paint or ink 3: a serving knife with wedge-shaped
 blade (fish ~) 4: a sliced golf stroke
slaw *vi* 2: to cut with or as if with a knife 2: to stir or spread
 with a slice 3: to hit (a ball) so that a slice results ~ *vi*: to slice
 something - **slaw-ed** *adj*
slice bar *n*: a steel bar with a broad flat blade for chipping or
 scraping (as breaking up clinkers)
slick \sli'k\ *vb* [ME *slicke*; akin to OHG *slihan* to glide, Gk *leios*
 smooth - more at **LIME**]: to make sleek or smooth
slick \sli'k\ *adj* 1: having a smooth surface; **SLIPPERY** **b**: having
 surface plausibility; **GLIB** **c**: based on stereotype; **TRITE** 2 *a*:
ar-
chaic; **SLEEK** 1 **3** **a**: characterized by subtlety or nimble wit
b: **CLEVER**; **ESP**: **WILY** **b**: **DEFT**; **SKILLFUL** 4: extremely good
3; **FIRST-RATE** - **slick-ly** *adv* - **slick-ness** *n*
slick *n*: in a slick manner
slick *n* 1 **a**: something that is smooth or slippery; *esp*: a smooth
 patch of water covered with a film of oil **b**: a film of oil 2: an
 implement for producing a slick surface; as **a**: a flat paddle usu.
 of steel for smoothing a sample of flour **b**: a foundry tool for
 smoothing the surface of a sand mold or unbaked core 3: a popular
 magazine printed on coated stock
slick-ear \sli'k-ē-ə\ *n*: a range animal lacking an earmark
slick-en \sli'k-ən-,sli'k\ *n* [E dial. *slicken* smooth (alter. of E
sllick + E *side*): a smooth straddled polished surface produced on
 a wheel or friction usu. used
slicker \sli'k-ər\ *n* 1 [strick]: **OLSKIN**; **broadly**: **RAINCOAT**
 2 **slicker** (to defraud cleverly) 1 **a**: a clever crook; **SWINDLER** **b**: a
 city dweller *esp*. of natty appearance or sophisticated mannerisms
slide \sli'd\ *vb* **slid** \sli'd\ **slid-ing** \sli'd-ɪŋ\ *n* [ME *slidan*, fr. OE
sliedan to slide, Gk *leios* smooth - more at **LIME**] **vi** 1 **a**: to
 move smoothly along a surface; **SLIP** **b**: to coast
 over snow or ice 2 **a**: to slip or fall by loss of footing **b**: to
 change position or become dislocated; **SHIFT** 3 **a**: to slither along
 the ground; **CREEP**; **b**: to stream along; **FLOW** 4: to take a
 central course; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**; **DRIFT**
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break in pieces by violence: **SHATTER** 2 a; to drive or throw violently esp. with a shattering or battering effect; also: to effect in a stroke (as a tennis ball) with a hard overhead stroke
3 to destroy utterly; **WRECK** ~ vi 1: to move or become propelled with violence or crashing effect 2: to become wrecked 3: to go to pieces suddenly under collision or pressure 4: to execute a smash (as in tennis) — **smash-er** n

smash n 1 a: a smashing blow or attack b: a hard overhead stroke in tennis or badminton 2: the condition of being smashed 3 a: the action or sound of smashing; esp: a wreck due to collision; **CRASH** b: utter collapse; **RUIN**; esp: **ANKRUFT** 4: a fruit beverage made with crushed or squeezed fruit 5: a striking success — **HR**
smash adv 1 with a resounding crash
smash adj 1 being a smash; **OUTSTANDING** (~ hit)
smash-ing adj 1: **CRUSHING**, **CRASHING** 2: extraordinarily impressive or effective — **smash-ing-ly** -ly adv
smash-up /'smæʃ-ʌp/ n 1 a complete collapse 2 a collision of motor vehicles

smat-ter /'smæt-ər/ [ME *smateren*] vt 1: to speak with spotty or superficial knowledge (~ French) 2: to dabble in ~ vi 1: to scatter
smat-ter-er /'smæt-ər-er/ n
smat-ter-ing /'smæt-ər-ɪŋ/ n 1: superficial piecemeal knowledge 2: a small scattered number

smaze /'smæz/ n [smoke + haze]: a combination of haze and smoke similar to smog in appearance but less damp in consistency
smear /'smɛər/ n [ME *smere*, fr. OE *smearan*; akin to OHG *smāran*, Gk *smēria* emery, *smyrn* tincture] 1 a: a viscous or sticky substance b: a spot made by or as if by an unctuous or adhesive substance 2: material smeared on a surface (as of a microscopic slide); also: a preparation made by smearing material on a surface (vaginal ~ 3: a usu. unsubstantiated charge or accusation against a person)
smear vt 1 a: to spread over with something unctuous, viscous, or adhesive: **DAUB** b: to spread over a surface 2 a: to stain, smudge, or dirty by or as if by smearing b: **SULLY**, **BSMIRK**; *specif*: to vilify by applying an odious epithet or by secretly and maliciously spreading false charges and imputations c: to obliterate, obscure, blur, blend, or wipe out by or as if by smearing — **smear-er** n
smear-case or **smier-case** /'smɛər-keɪs/ n [modif. of G *Schmierkäse*, fr. *Schmier* to smear + *Käse* cheese] chiefly Midland; **COT-CHIESE**

smear word n 1 an epithet intended to smear a person or group
smear-y /'smɛər-ɪ/ adj 1: **SMEARED** 2: liable to cause smears
smek /'smɛk/ n [ME *smek*] chiefly Scot; **SMOKE**

smell /'smɛl/ vt smelled /'smɛld/ or smelt /'smɛlt/ [ME *smellen*; akin to MD *smōlen* to scorch, Russ *smellit* vt 1: to get the odor or scent of through stimuli affecting the olfactory nerve 2: to detect become aware of as if by the sense of smell 3: to emit the odor of ~ vi 1: to exercise the sense of smell 2 a (1): to have an odor or scent (2): to have a characteristic odor or atmosphere; **SUGGEST** b (1): to have an offensive odor (2): to suggest ~ n 1: the sense of smell; *specif*: the sense of smell — **smell-er** n — **smell** a rat: to have a suspicion of something wrong

smell n 1 a: the process, function, or power of smelling b: the special sense concerned with the perception of odor 2: the property of a thing that affects the olfactory organs; **ODOR** 3: a particular quality; **AURA** 4: an act or instance of smelling
SMELL, **SCENT**, **ODOR**, **AROMA** mean the quality that makes a thing perceptible to the olfactory sense. **SMELL** implies solely the sensation without suggestion of quality or character; **SCENT** applies to the often delicate effluvium esp. from an animal source; **ODOR** implies a stronger more readily distinguishable scent; **SMELL**, **AROMA** suggests a somewhat penetrating usu. pleasant odor

smelling salts n pl but sing or pl in constr. a: usu. scented aromatic preparation of ammonium carbonate and ammonia water used as a stimulant and restorative
smelt /'smɛlt/ vt 1: having a smell; esp: **MALODOROUS**
smelt /'smɛlt/ n, pl smelts or smelt [ME, fr. OE: akin to Norw *smelte* whitening]; any of various small salmonoid fishes (family Osmeridae and esp. genus *Osmerus*) that closely resemble the trout in general structure, live along coasts and ascend rivers to spawn or are landlocked, and have delicate oily flesh with a distinctive odor and taste

smelt vt [D or LG *smelten*; akin to OHG *smelzan* to melt, OE *smeltan*] 1: to melt or fuse (as ore) with an accompanying chemical change, use, to separate the metal 2: **REFINE**, **REDUCE**
smelter /'smɛlt-ər/ n 1 a: a person who smelts iron or other metals ore b: an owner of a smeltery 2 or **smelt-er** /-(to)-rɛ/ n: an establishment for smelting

smew /'smjuː/ [akin to MHG *smiehe* smew]; a merganser (*Mergus albellus*) of northern Europe and Asia with the male white-crested crown and mid- or mid-brown body
smid-er /'smɪd-ər/ n [prob. after E dial *smich* (soling mark)]; a small amount of
smi-lax /'smɪ-læks/ n [L, *lindwed*, yew, fr. GK] 1: **GREENBRIER** 2: a delicate greenhouse twining plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*) with ovate bright green cladophylls

smile /'smɪl/ n [ME *smilen*; akin to OE *smieran* to laugh, L *mirari* to wonder, Skt *smayana* he smiles] vt 1: to have, produce, or exhibit a smile 2 a: to look or regard with amusement or ridicule b: to be propitious c: to appear pleasant or agreeable ~ vi 1: to affect with or by smiling 2: to express by a smile — **smil-er** n — **smil-er-ly** adv

smile n 1: a change of facial expression involving a brightening of the eyes and an upward curving of the corners of the mouth that may express amusement, pleasure, affection, irony, or derision 2: a pleasant or encouraging appearance
smile-less /'smɪl-ə-ləs/ adj: exhibiting no smile; **SOLEMN** — **smile-less-ly** adv
smirch /'smɜːtʃ/ [ME *smorchen*] 1 a: to make dirty, stained, or discolored; **SULLY** b: to smear with something that stains or dirties 2: to bring discredit or disgrace on — **smirch** n
smirk /'smɜːk/ vt [ME *smirken*, fr. OE *smiorcian* to smile; akin to *smiran* to laugh]; to smile in an affected manner; **SIMPER** — **smirk** n
smirky /'smɜːr-ki/ adj: **SMIRKING**

smite /'smɪt/ vb smote /'smoʊt/ [ME *smiten*, fr. OE *smitan*; akin to OHG *smizan* to defile and perh. to L *mittere* to let go, send] vt 1: to strike heavily esp. with the hand 2 a: to kill or severely injure by smiting b: to attack or afflict suddenly and injuriously (smitten by disease) 3: to cause to strike 4: to impress suddenly ~ vi: to deliver or deal a blow with or as if with the hand or something held
smite n [ME *smite*; fr. OE; akin to OHG *smit* smith, Gk *smittē* wood-carving knife] 1: a worker in metals; **BLACKSMITH** 2: **MAKER** (gunsmith) (timesmith)

smith-er-eens /'smɪθ-ər-ɛnz/ n pl [Ir/Gael *smidhrín*] 1: FRAGMENTS, **WR**
smith-er-er /'smɪθ-(ə)-rɛ/ n 1: the work, art, or trade of a smith 2: **SMITHY**
smith-son-ite /'smɪθ-sən-ɪt/ n [James Smithson] †1829 Brit chemist] 1: a usu. white or nearly white native zinc carbonate ZnCO₃ 2: a mineral Zn₂Si₂O₇·OH₂·H₂O consisting of a zinc silicate and consisting of an over of zinc
smith-y /'smɪθ-ɪ/ n 1: the workshop of a smith 2: **BLACKSMITH**

smock /'smɒk/ n [ME *smok*, fr. OE *smoc*; akin to OHG *smocco* adornment] 1 archaic a woman's undergarment; esp: **CHEMISE** 2: a light loose garment worn esp. for protection of clothing while working
smock vt: to embroider or shirt with smocking
smock track n: a loose outer garment worn by workmen esp. in Europe
smocking /'smɒk-ɪŋ/ n: a decorative embroidery or shirting made by gathering cloth in regularly spaced round tucks
smog /'smɒg/ n [blend of smoke and fog]; a fog made heavier and darker by smoke and chemical fumes
smog-ey /-ɪ/ adj: characterized by or abounding in smog
smoke-able /'smɒk-ə-bəl/ adj: fit for smoking

smoke /'smɒk/ n [ME, fr. OE *smoco*; akin to MHG *smouch* smoke, Gk *smochein* to smolder] 1 a: the gaseous products of burning carbonaceous materials made visible by the presence of small particles of carbon b: a suspension of solid particles in a gas 2 a: mass or column of smoke b: **SMUDGE** 3: fume or vapor often resulting from the action of heat on moisture 4: visible or tangible evidence 5: something of little substance, permanence, or value 6: something that obscures 7 a: something to smoke (as a cigarette); **TOBACCO** b: an act or sport of smoking tobacco 8 a: a pale blue b: any of the colors of smoke — **smoke-like** /'smɒk-ɪk/ adj
smoke vt 1 a: to emit or exhale smoke b: to emit excessive smoke 2 archaic: to undergo punishment; **SUFFER** 3: to spread or rise into the air and exhale and exhale the fumes of tobacco or something like tobacco ~ vi 1 a: **FUMIGATE** b: to drive away by smoke c: to blacken or discolor with smoke d: to cure by exposure to smoke e: to stupefy (as bees) by smoke 2 archaic: SUSPECT
smoke-chaser /'smɒk-tʃeɪs-ər/ n: a forest fire fighter; esp: one with light equipment that enables him to get to fires quickly
smoke-filled room /'smɒk-ɪl-drɪŋ-ru:m/ n: a room (as in a hotel) in which a small group of politicians carry on negotiations
smoke-house /'smɒk-haʊs/ n: a building where meat or fish is cured by means of dense smoke
smoke-jack /'smɒk-ʌk/ n: a contrivance for turning a spit by a fly or wheel moved by rising gases in a chimney
smoke jumper n: a forest fire fighter who parachutes to locations otherwise difficult to reach
smokeless /'smɒk-ə-ləs/ n: producing or having little or no smoke
smokeless powder n: any of a class of propellants in various forms producing comparatively little smoke on explosion and consisting typically of gelatinized cellulose nitrates either alone or mixed
smoke out vt 1: to drive out by or as if by smoke 2: to bring to public view or knowledge
smoke-proof /'smɒk-pru:f/ adj: impermeable to smoke; *specif*: designed to restrict the spread of smoke through a building (~ partitions)
smoker /'smɒk-ər/ n 1: one that smokes 2: a railroad car or compartment in which smoking is allowed 3: an informal social gathering for men
smoke screen n: a screen of smoke to hinder enemy observation of a military force, area, or activity
smoke-stack /'smɒk-ɪstæk/ n: a chimney or funnel through which smoke and gases are discharged
smoke tree n: either of two small shrubby trees (genus *Cotinus*) of the sumac family often grown for their large panicles of minute flowers suggesting a cloud of smoke
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smoky /'smɒk-i/ adj 1: emitting smoke esp. in large quantities 2: of the nature of or resembling smoke 3 a: filled with smoke b: made dark or black by smoke
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smoul-der or **smoul-der** /'smoʊl-dər/ n [ME *smolder*; akin to ME *smellen* to smell] 1: **SMOKE**, **SMUDGE** 2: a smoldering fire
smoulder or **smoulder** vt **smoul-der-ing** /-ɪŋ-ɪŋ/ 1 a: to burn and smoke without flame b: to waste away by slow combustion (fire ~ with out) 2: to exist in a state of suppressed activity 3: to show suppressed anger, hate, or jealousy

smite /'smɪt/ vb smote /'smoʊt/ [ME *smiten*, fr. OE *smitan*; akin to OHG *smizan* to defile and perh. to L *mittere* to let go, send] vt 1: to strike heavily esp. with the hand 2 a: to kill or severely injure by smiting b: to attack or afflict suddenly and injuriously (smitten by disease) 3: to cause to strike 4: to impress suddenly ~ vi: to deliver or deal a blow with or as if with the hand or something held
smite n [ME *smite*; fr. OE; akin to OHG *smit* smith, Gk *smittē* wood-carving knife] 1: a worker in metals; **BLACKSMITH** 2: **MAKER** (gunsmith) (timesmith)

smith-er-eens /'smɪθ-ər-ɛnz/ n pl [Ir/Gael *smidhrín*] 1: FRAGMENTS, **WR**
smith-er-er /'smɪθ-(ə)-rɛ/ n 1: the work, art, or trade of a smith 2: **SMITHY**
smith-son-ite /'smɪθ-sən-ɪt/ n [James Smithson] †1829 Brit chemist] 1: a usu. white or nearly white native zinc carbonate ZnCO₃ 2: a mineral Zn₂Si₂O₇·OH₂·H₂O consisting of a zinc silicate and consisting of an over of zinc
smith-y /'smɪθ-ɪ/ n 1: the workshop of a smith 2: **BLACKSMITH**

smock /'smɒk/ n [ME *smok*, fr. OE *smoc*; akin to OHG *smocco* adornment] 1 archaic a woman's undergarment; esp: **CHEMISE** 2: a light loose garment worn esp. for protection of clothing while working
smock vt: to embroider or shirt with smocking
smock track n: a loose outer garment worn by workmen esp. in Europe
smocking /'smɒk-ɪŋ/ n: a decorative embroidery or shirting made by gathering cloth in regularly spaced round tucks
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smock 2

o abut; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; j joke; ñ sing; o flow; o flaw; o cola; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; f trip; i life; i foot; i foot; y yet; y furious; z vision

smolt ˈsmɒlt\ n [ME (Sc)]: a salmon or sea trout when it is about two years old and silvery and first descends to the sea
smooch ˈsmʊtʃ\ v [prob. alter. of smutch, vb.]: SMUDGE, SMEAR
smooch n: SMUDGE, SMEAR → **smoochy** ˈsmuːtʃi\ adj
smooch v [alter. of smooch (to kiss loudly)]: KISS, PECK
smooch n: KISS, PECK
smooth ˈsmuːθ\ adj [ME *smothe*, fr. OE *smōth*; akin to OS *smōthi* smooth] 1 a: having a continuous even surface b: being without hair c: GLABROUS d: causing no resistance to sliding 2: free from obstructions or impediments (broad ~ highways) 3: even and uninterrupted in flow or flight 4: pleasantly flattering 5: INGRATIATING 5 a: SERENE, EQUITABLE b: AMIABLE, COURTEOUS 6: sounded without the aspirate — used of a Greek vowel (~ breathing) 7: not sharp or acid; BLAND SYN see EASY, LEVEL, LEVEL → **smoothly** adv 8: smoothly n: SMOOTHNESS
smooth vt 1: to make smooth 2 a: to free from what is harsh or disagreeable; POLISH b: SOOTHE 3: to minimize (as a fault) in order to allay anger or ill will; PALLIATE 4: to free from obstruction or difficulty 5 a: to press flat b: to remove expression from (one's face) c: COMPOSE 6: to cause to lie evenly and in order: PREEN 7: to become smooth → **smooth-er** n
smooth n 1: a smooth part 2: the act of smoothing 3: a smoothing implement
smooth-bore ˈsmuːθ(ə)r\ ˈbɔ(ə)r\ n [adj. of a firearm] having a smooth-bore barrel
smooth-bore n: SMOOTHBORE
smooth breathing n 1: a mark placed over some initial vowels in Greek to show that they are not aspirated (as in *ἄνω* pronounced ˈaː-nō) 2: the sound indicated by a mark (over a Greek vowel
smooth-en ˈsmuːθ-ən\ vb **smooth-en-ing** ˈsmuːθ-(ə)nɪŋ\ 1: to make smooth or become smooth
smooth fin ˈsmuːθ-fɪn\ n [adj. of *Mustelus mustelus* of southern European waters] lacking a spine in front of the dorsal fin
smooth-tongued ˈsmuːθ-tɒŋd\ adj: ingratiating in speech
smoothy or **smooth-ie** ˈsmuːθ-i\ n 1 a: a person with polished manners b: one who behaves or performs with deftness, assurance and ease; competence; esp: a man with an ingratiating manner toward women 2: a smooth-tongued person
smor-gas-bord ˈsmɔːr-gɔːs-bɔ(ə)r-d\ n [fr. *smörgåsarbord*, fr. *smörgås* open sandwich + *bord* table]: a luncheon or supper buffet offering a variety of foods and dishes (as hors d'oeuvres, hot and cold meats, smoked and pickled fish, cheeses, salads, and relishes)
smote past of SMITE
smother ˈsmʌð(ə)r\ n [ME, alter. of *smother*, fr. *smoren* to smother, fr. OE *smorian* to suffocate; akin to MD *smoren* to suffocate, fr. OE *smūrian* to smother] 1 a: a state of being smothered, stifled or suppressed 2: a dense cloud of fog, foam, spray, snow or dust 3: a confused multitude of things; WELTER → **smother-er** ˈsmʌð(ə)r-ɪ\ adj
smother vb **smother-er** ɪŋ\ ˈsmʌð(ə)r-ɪŋ\ 1: to overcome or kill with smoke or fumes 2: to destroy the life of by depriving of air b: to overcome or discomfit through or as if through lack of air c: to suppress (a fire) by excluding oxygen 3 a: to cause to smolder b: to suppress expression or knowledge of; to stomp or preclude the growth or activity of d: to cover thickly; BLANKET e: OVERTAKE, OBLIVION 4: to cook in a covered pan or pot with little liquid over low heat ~ vt 2: to become smothered
smudge ˈsmʌdʒ\ vb [ME *smudgen* vt 1 a: to make a smudge on b: to soil as if by smudging 2 a: to rub, daub, or wipe in a smeary manner b: to make indistinct; BLUR 3: to smoke or protect by means of a smudge ~ vt 1: to make a smudge 2: to become smudged
smudge n 1 a: a blurry spot or streak b: an immaterial stain c: an indistinct mass; BLUR 2: a smoldering mass placed on the downward side (as to repel heat or protect from frost) → **smudgingly** ˈsmʌdʒ-ɪ\ adv → **smudging-ness** ˈsmʌdʒ-ɪ-nəs\ n → **smudgingly** ˈsmʌdʒ-ɪ\ adv
smug ˈsmʌg\ adj **smug-ger**; **smug-gest** [prob. modif. of LG *smuck* neat, fr. MLG, fr. *smucken* to dress; akin to OE *smoc* neat, fr. ME *smoc*; akin to *smoc* 2: scrupulously clean, neat, or correct; TIDY 3: highly self-satisfied; COMPLACENT → **smug-gly** adv → **smug-ness** n
smug-gle ˈsmʌg-əl\ vb **smug-gling** ˈsmʌg-ɪŋ\ [LG *smuggelen* & D *smokkelen*; akin to OE *smoc* smock] vt 1: to import or export secretly contrary to the laws 2: to smuggle 3: to bring duties imposed by law 2: to convey or introduce surreptitiously ~ vt 1: to import or export anything in violation of the customs laws → **smug-gler** ˈsmʌg-ə-lɪ\ n
smut ˈsmʌt\ n **smut-ted**; **smut-ting** [prob. alter. of earlier *smot* to stain, fr. ME *smotten*; akin to OHG *smotan* to stain] 1: a stain or taint with smut 2: to affect (a crop or plant) with smut ~ vt 1: to become affected by smut
smut n 1: matter that soils or blackens; *specif*: a particle of soot 2: any of various destructive diseases of esp. of certain grasses caused by parasitic fungi (order Ustilagiales) and mainly by transformation of plant organs into dark masses of spores; also: a fungus causing a smut 3: material treated obscenely or felt to be morally foul
smutch ˈsmʌtʃ\ n [prob. later. fr. *smudge*] 1: a dark stain; SMUDGE → **smutch** vt → **smutchy** ˈsmʌtʃ-i\ adj
smut-tily ˈsmʌt-ɪ\ adv 1: in a smutty manner
smut-tiness ˈsmʌt-ɪ-nəs\ n: the quality or state of being smutty
smut-ty ˈsmʌt-ɪ\ adj 1: soiled or tainted with smut; esp: affected with smut fungus 2: OBSCENE, INDECENT 3: resembling smut in appearance; SOOTY
snack ˈsnæk\ v [ME *snoken* to bite]: to eat a snack; LUNCH
snack n: a light meal; LUNCH
snack bar n: a public eating place where snacks are served usu. at a counter
snack table n: a small portable table designed to hold food or drink
snail ˈneɪl\ n [orig. unknown]: a simple jointed bit for a bride → **snaffle** v → **snail-ting** ˈneɪl-ɪŋ\ n
snafu ˈsnɑ-fu\ adj [situation normal all fouled up] slang: snarled or stalled in confusion; AWRY → **snafu** n → **snafu** vt
snag ˈsnæg\ n [of Scand origin; akin to ON *snagi* clothes peg] 1: a stub or stump remaining after a branch has been lopped or torn off 2: a tree or branch embedded in a lake or stream and constituting a hazard to navigation 2: a rough sharp or jagged

projecting part; PROTUBERANCE: as a: a projecting tooth; also: a stump of a tooth b: one of the secondary branches of an antler 3: a concealed or unexpected difficulty or obstacle 4: a jagged tear made by or as if by catching on a snag → **snag-gy** ˈsnæg-ɪ\ adj
snag vt **snagged**; **snag-ging** 1: to Hew, trim, or cut roughly or jaggedly 2 a: to catch and use, damage on or as on a snag b: to halt or impede as if by catching on a snag 3: to clear (as water of) snags 4: to catch or obtain by quick action
snag-ble-tooth ˈsnæg-blə-tuːθ\ n [E dial. *snaggle* (irregularly shaped tooth)]: a tooth of an irregular snake, broken, or projecting tooth
snag-gle ˈsnæg-ɡl\ n: a toothless or toothless snake
snail ˈsneɪl\ n [ME, fr. OE *snæg*; akin to OHG *sneco* snail, *snahhan* to creep, *lith snake* snail] 1: a gastropod mollusk esp. when having an external enclosing spiral shell 2: a slow-moving or slow-moving person or thing → **snail-like** ˈsneɪl-ɪ\ adj
snail-pace ˈsneɪl-paɪs\ adv: moving very slowly
snake ˈsneɪk\ n [ME, fr. OE *snaca*; akin to OE *snæc* snail] 1: any of numerous limbless scaled reptiles (suborder Serpentes or Ophidia) with a long tapering body and often salivary glands modified to produce venom which is injected through grooved or tubular fangs 2: a worthless or treacherous person
snake vt 1: to wind (as one's way) in the manner of a snake 2: to move (as logs) by dragging; SKID ~ vt 1: to crawl or move silently, secretly, or sinuously
snake-bird ˈsneɪk-bɜːd\ n: any of several fish-eating birds (genus *Elanus*) of the family Elanidae, but distinguished by a long slender neck and sharp-pointed bill
snake-bite ˈsneɪk-baɪt\ n: the bite of a snake and esp. a venomous snake
snake charmer n: a entertainer who exhibits his professed power to charm or fascinate venomous snakes
snake dance n 1: a ceremonial dance in which snakes or their images are handled, invoked, or symbolically imitated by individual sinuous actions 2: a group progression in a single-file serpentine path (as in celebration of an athletic victory)
snake charmer n: HELLOHAMMITE 2; DRAGONFLY
snake fence n: WORM FENCE
snake in the grass 1: a lurking or unsuspected danger 2: a secretly faithless friend
snake-like ˈsneɪk-ɪ\ adj: resembling a snake esp. in elongate tapering form
snake-mouth ˈsneɪk-maʊθ\ n: a bog orchid (*Potamo phyllo-stachys*) of eastern N. America and Japan with showy pink flowers
snake oil n: any of various substances or mixtures sold (as by a traveling medicine show) as medicine usu. without regard to their medical worth or properties
snake pit n: a place of chaotic disorder and distress; esp: a hospital for mental diseases
snake-root ˈsneɪk-rʊt\ n: any of numerous plants mostly with roots reputed to cure snakebites; also: the root of such a plant
snake-skin ˈsneɪk-skɪn\ n: leather prepared from the skin of a snake
snake-weed ˈsneɪk-wɛd\ n: any of several plants associated with snakes (as in appearance, habitat, or use in treatment of snakebite)
snak-ily ˈsnæk-ɪ\ adv 1: in a snaky manner
snaky ˈsnæk-ɪ\ adj 1: of, formed of, or entwined with snakes 2: SNAKELIKE, SERPENTINE 3: likened to a snake (as in slyness, treachery, venom, or spitefulness) 4: abounding in snakes
snappy ˈsnæpi\ n [prob. modif. of LG *snappen*; akin to MHG *snappen* to snap] vt 1 a: to make a sudden closing of the jaws; seize something sharply with the mouth (fish *snapping* at the bait) b: to grasp at something eagerly; make a pounce or snatch (~ at any chance) 2: to utter sharp biting words; bark out irritable or impatient remarks; b: to hurry to break up with a partner (as to interrupt curly and irritably b: to utter curly or abruptly 4: to break suddenly; break short or in two 5 a: to cause to make a snapping sound (~ his fingers) (~ a whip) b: to put into or remove from a particular position by a sudden movement or with a snapping sound (~ the lock shut) 6 a: to project with a snap; FILLIP b: to make or do without preparation or delay; esp: to fire (a projectile) without careful aim b: to put (a football) to play with a quick motion d: to take a snapshot of → **snappy** n
snappers ˈsnæp-əz\ n: a group of small fish with a sharp jaw (as twig *snapper*) b: to give sharp sudden under strain 4: to make a sharp or crackling sound 5: to close or fit in place with an abrupt movement 6: to emit sparks or flashes; SPARKLE (eyes *snapping* with lustre) b: to seize with or as if with a snap of the jaws 2: to capture or take possession of suddenly 3 a: to return to or interrupt curly and irritably b: to utter curly or abruptly 4: to break suddenly; break short or in two 5 a: to cause to make a snapping sound (~ his fingers) (~ a whip) b: to put into or remove from a particular position by a sudden movement or with a snapping sound (~ the lock shut) 6 a: to project with a snap; FILLIP b: to make or do without preparation or delay; esp: to fire (a projectile) without careful aim b: to put (a football) to play with a quick motion d: to take a snapshot of → **snappy** n
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showy white, crimson, or yellow bilabiate flowers likened to the face of a dragon

snap fastener *n* : a metal fastener consisting essentially of a ball and a socket attached to opposed parts of an article and used to hold meeting edges together
snap *n*, **sna** *n*, **sna** *n*, **sna** *n* **snappers** *n* : a : something that snaps **b** (1): **SNAPPING TURTLE** (2): **CLICK BEETLE** 2 *pl* also **snapper** *a* : any of numerous active carnivorous fishes (family Lutjanidae) of warm seas important as food and often as sport fishes **b** : any of several imbricate fishes (as the young of the bluefish) that resemble snappers

snap-pir-bait *\-bak* *n* : a football center
snap-pi-ly *\-sna-p-i-lee* *adv* : in a snappy manner
snap-pi-ness *\-sna-p-i-nas* *n* : the quality or state of being snappy
snapping beetle *n* : **CLICK BEETLE**
snapping turtle *n* : **ANY** of several large edible American aquatic snapping turtles

snap-pish *\-sna-p-ish* *adj* 1 *a* : given to snapping irritable speech **b** : irascible **b** : arising from a harsh irascible nature 2 : inclined to bite — **snap-pish-ly** *adv* — **snap-pish-ness** *n*
snap-y *\-sna-p-i* *adj* : **SNAPPY** 2 *a* : brisk, lively **b** : briskly cold **c** : **STYLISH**, **SMART** 3 : emitting a series of sharp quick reports : **CRACKLING**

snap roll *n* : a maneuver in which an airplane is made by quick movement of the controls to complete a full revolution about its longitudinal axis while maintaining an approximately level height of flight

snap-shoot *\-sna-p-shüt* *v* [**back-formation** fr. *snaphot*] : to take a snapshot of — **snap-shoot-er** *n*

snap shot *n* : a quick snap made without deliberately taking aim
snap-shot *\-sna-p-shüt* *n* : a casual photograph made by rapid exposure with a small hand-held camera

snares *\-sna-(r)*, *\-sne-(r)* [**ME**, fr. **OE** *snaere*, fr. **ON** *snaara*; akin to **Gk** *snarkē* numbness, **OHG** *snur* cord — more at **NARROW**] 1 *a* (1) : a contrivance often consisting of a noose for entangling birds or mammals (2) : **TRAP**, **GIN** (3) : something by which one is caught or lured; involved in difficulties (4) : something deceptively attractive **LURE** 2 [**prob.** fr. **D** *snaar*, lit. cord; akin to **OHG** *snur*] : one of the catgut strings or metal spirals of a snare drum 3 : a surgical instrument consisting usu. of a wire loop connected by a mechanism in the handle and used for removing tissue masses (as tonsils)

snares *vr* 1 *a* : to capture by or as if by use of a snare **b** : to win or attain by artful or skillful maneuvers 2 : to entangle as if in a snare **syn** see **CATCH** — **snares-er** *n*

snares drum *n* : a small double-headed drum with one or more snares stretched across its lower head

snares *\-sna-(r)* [**ME** *snaerle*, prob. dim. of *snaere*] : a tangle esp. of hairs or thread : **KNOT**; also : a tangled situation : **COMPLICATION**

snares *vr* 1 : to cause to become knotted and intertwined **2** **TANGLE** 2 : to make excessively complicated ~ *vi* : to become snarled — **snares-er** *n*

snares *vr* [freq. of obs. *E. snar* (to grow)] *vr* 1 : to grow with a snapping or gnashing of teeth 2 : to give vent to anger in surly language ~ *vi* 2 : to utter or express with a snarl or by snarling — **snares-er** *n*

snares *n* : a surly angry growl
snares *\-sna-(r)* [**ME** *snaerle* *adj* [**snaer**] : full of tangles and snares : **TANGLED** (~ *ym*)

snares *adj* [**snaer**] : marked by ill nature : **SURLY**
snash *\-sna-sh* *n* [**origin** unknown] chiefly **SCOT** : **INSOLENCE**, **ARROGANCE**

snatch *\-sna-ch* *vb* [**ME** *snacchen* to give a sudden snap, seize; akin to **MD** *snacken* to snap at] *vi* : to attempt to seize something suddenly ~ *vr* 1 : to grasp abruptly or hastily 2 : to seize or grab suddenly without permission, ceremony, or right **syn** see **TAKE** — **snatch-er** *n*

snatch *n* : 1 : a snatching at or of something **b** *slang* : **KIDNAPING** 2 : a brief opportune period 3 : something brief, fragmentary, or hurried
snatch block *n* : a block that can be opened on one side to receive the bight of a rope

snatch *\-sna-ch* *adj* : done in or by snatches; **broodily** ; marked by breaks in continuity (a ~ conversation)
snath *\-sna-th*, *\-sne-th* or *\-sna-th*, *\-sni-th* [**ME** *sneede*, fr. **OE** *snað*; akin to **OHG** *snidan* to cut, **Czech** *snět* branch] : the handle of a scythe

snatch *\-sna-z-*ev** *adj* [**origin** unknown] : conspicuously or flimsily attractive

sneak *\-snek* *vb* [akin to **OE** *snican* to sneak along, **OHG** *snaahan* to creep — more at **SNAIL**] *vi* 1 : to go stealthily or furtively **2** **SLEEK** 2 : to behave in a furtive or servile manner ~ *vr* : to put, bring, or insert a furtive or artful manner (~ a smoke); **syn** see **LURK**

sneak *n* : 1 : a person who acts in a stealthy, furtive, or shifty manner 2 *a* : a stealthy or furtive move **b** : an unobserved departure or escape 3 : **SNEAKER** 2 — **usu.** used in **pl.**

sneak *adj* 1 : carried on secretly : **CLANDESTINE** 2 : occurring without warning : **SURPRISE** (~ a attack)
sneak-er *\-snek-er* *n* 1 : one that sneaks 2 : a usu. canvas sports shoe with a pliable rubber sole — **used** usu. in **pl.**

sneak-i-ly *\-kə-lee* *adv* : in a sneaky manner
sneak-i-ness *\-kə-nəs* *n* : the quality or state of being sneaky

sneak-ing *\-kɪŋ* *adj* 1 : **FURTIVE**, **UNDERHAND** 2 : **MEAN**, **COMTEMPERIBLE** 3 *a* : not openly expressed as if something to be done in sympathy **b** : that is a persistent conjecture (a ~ suspicion) — **sneak-ing-ly** *\-kɪŋ-lee* *adv*

sneak preview *n* : a special advanced showing of a motion picture usu. announced but not named

sneak thief *n* : a thief who steals whatever he can reach without being noticed, usually breaking into buildings

sneaky *\-sni-ke* *adj* : marked by stealth, furtiveness, or shiftness
sneap *\-sne-p* [**ME** *snaepen*, prob. of **Scand** origin; akin to **Icel** *sneypa* to scold — more at **SNIP**] **1 dial Eng** : **CHIDE** 2 **archaic** : to blast or blight with cold : **NUB**

sneap *n*, **archaic** : **REBUKE**, **SNUB**

sneak *\-snek* *n* [**ME** *snekke*] chiefly **dial** : **LATCH**

sneer *\-sni-(ə)-v* [**prob.** akin to **MHG** *sneren* to chatter, gossip — more at **SNORE**] *vi* 1 : to smile or laugh with facial contortions that express scorn or contempt 2 : to speak or write in a scornfully jeering manner ~ *vt* : to utter with a sneer **syn** see **SCOFF** — **sneer-er** *n*

sneer *n* : the act of sneering : a sneering expression, remark, or saying

sneesh *\-sni-sh* *n* [short for **E dial**, *sneeshing*, alter. of obs. **E** *sneezing*, fr. **Fr.** *es*, gerund of *sneez*] **dial BrE** : **SNUFF**

sneeze *\-snee-z* [**ME** *sneesen*, alter. of *sneer*, fr. **OE** *Infosan*; akin to **MHG** *friusan* to snort, sneeze, **Gk** *phrein* to breathe] : to make a sudden violent spasmodic audible expiration of breath — **sneeze-er** *n* — **sneeze** at : to treat lightly : **DESPISE**

sneeze *n* : an act or fact of sneezing
sneeze *vb* [**ME** *snezen*, *snēzen*] *n* : any of several composite plants; esp. : a No. American yellow-flowered perennial herb (*Helianthus autumnale*) the odor of which is said to cause sneezing 2 : **SNEEZE-WORT**

sneeze-wort *\-wärt*, *-wō(ə)r(t)* *n* : a strong-scented Eurasian composite perennial herb (*Achillea ptarmica*) resembling yarrow

sneezy *\-snee-zē* *adj* : given to or causing sneezing
snell *\-snel* [**QUICK**, fr. **OE**; akin to **OHG** *snel* bold, agile] 1 chiefly **dial** : **ADVICE**, **ACUTE** 2 : **KEEN**, **PERCING** (a ~ wind)

snell *n* [**origin** unknown] : a short line (as of gut) by which a fishhook is attached to a longer line

snick *\-snik* [**fr.** obs. *snick* or *snet* to engage in cut-and-thrust fighting — more at **SNICKERSNEE**] : to cut slightly : **NICK**

snick *n* : a small cut : **NICK**

snick *vb* [**imit.**] : **CLICK**

snick *n* : a cutting or clicking noise

snicker *\-snik-ər* or *-snig-er* *\-snig-ər* *vi* **snick-er-ing** or *-snig-er-ing* [**imit.**] : to laugh in a slight, covert, or partly suppressed manner : **TITTER**

snicker or **snigger** *n* : an act or sound of snickering

snick-er-snee or **snick-a-snee** or **snick-er-snee** *\-snik-(r)-sne* *n* [**fr.** obs. *snick* or *snee* to engage in cut-and-thrust fighting, *snic* of earlier *snicke* or *snyc*, fr. **D** *stinken* of *snijden* to thrust or cut] 1 **archaic** : the act or practice of engaging in cut-and-thrust fighting with knives 2 : a large knife or sword

sniff *\-snif* *adj* [**origin** unknown] 1 *a* : **COUNTERFEIT**, **SUPERBIOUS** **b** : **DISHONEST**, **CROOKED** (a ~ merchant) 2 : **MEAN**, **LOW**, **CHEAP** (a ~ trick) 3 : **slightly disparaging**; **INSINUATING** (~ remarks)

sniff *\-snif* *vb* [**ME** *sniffen*] *vi* 1 : to draw air audibly up the nose 2 : to show or express disdain or scorn ~ *vr* 1 : to smell or take by inhalation through the nose **2** **INHALE** 2 : to recognize or detect by or as if by smelling (~ out trouble) — **sniff** *n* — **sniff-er** *n*

sniff-er *\-snif-er* *n* [**ME** *sniffen*] *n* : a small pipe
sniff-ness *\-snif-nəs* *n* : the quality or state of being snifty

sniff-ish *\-snif-ish* *adj* : **DISDAINFUL**, **SUPERCILIOUS** — **sniff-ish-ly** *adv* — **sniff-ish-ness** *n*

sniff-ly *\-snif-lee* *adj* [**origin** unknown] : to speak with or as if with sniffing

sniffle *n* 1 : an act or sound of sniffing 2 *pl* : a head cold marked by nasal discharge

sniffle *\-snif-lee* *adj* : inclined to sniff haughtily ; **SUPERCILIOUS**

sniff-er *\-snif-er* [**E dial**, *sniff*, *snort*, fr. **ME** *sniften* to sniff, *sniffen* to sniff] : a large kind of distilling apparatus of large short-stemmed goblet with a bowl narrowing toward the top

snig-gle *\-snig-ə* *vb* **snig-gling** *\-(ə)-liŋ* [**E dial**, *snig* small cell, fr. **ME** *snygge*] *vi* : to fish for eels by thrusting a baited hook or needle into their hiding places ~ *vr* : to catch (an eel) by snigging

snip *\-snip* [**fr.** obs. *snip* or akin to **D** *snippen*] 1 *a* : a small piece that is snipped off; also : **FRAGMENT**, **BIT** *b* : a cut or notch made by snipping *c* : an act or sound of snipping 2 : a presumptuous or impertinent person : **MINX**

snip *vb* **snipped**; **snipping** *vi* : to cut or cut off with or as if with shears or scissors *specif* : to clip suddenly or by bits ~ *vr* : to make a short quick cut with or as if with shears or scissors — **snip-er** *n*

snipe *\-snip* *n*, *pl* **snipes** [**ME**, of **Scand** origin; akin to **ON** *snipa* snipe; akin to **OHG** *snepfa* snipe] 1 *or pl* **snipe** *a* : any of several game birds (genus *Cagellio*) esp. of marshy areas that resemble the related woodcocks **b** : any of various usu. slender-billed related birds (suborder Charadrii) 2 : a contemptible person

snipe *vr* 1 : to shoot or hunt snipe 2 *a* : to shoot at exposed individuals of one's forces esp. when not in action from a usu. concealed point of vantage *b* : to aim a carping or snide attack — **snipe-er** *n*

snipe-scope *\-snip-*ə*-sköp* *n* : a sniperscope for use on a rifle or carbine

snip-er *\-snip-*ər** [**snip-*ər***, **snap-*ər***] *n* [**origin** unknown] : **WHIP-PERNAIPER**

snip-pet *\-snip-*ət** [**snip**] : a small part, piece, or thing; *specif* : a brief quotative passage

snip-pet-*ə*-*ev* *adj* 1 : made up of snippets 2 : **SNIPPY**
snip-pi-ness *\-snip-*i*-nəs* *n* : the quality or state of being snippy

snip-py *\-snip-*i** [**snip**] *adj* [**snip**] 1 **SHORT-TEMPERED**, **SNAPPISH** 2 : unduly brief or curt 3 : putting on airs : **SNIFFY**

snips *\-snips* *n* *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* in *constr.* : hand shears used esp. for cutting sheet metal

snip-snap *\-snip-*s*-næp* *n* : clever quick repartee
snitch *\-snitʃ* [**origin** unknown] : a state of agitation

snitch *\-snitʃ* [**snitch**, **origin** unknown] : **INFORM**, **TATTLE** ~ *vr* [**prob** akin to **snatch**] : to take by stealth; *specif* : **PILFER** — **snitch-er** *n*

snivel *\-sniv-əl* *vi* **sniv-elled** or **sniv-elled**; **sniv-el-ing** *\-(ə)-liŋ* [**ME** *snivelen*, fr. (assumed) **OE** *snivylan*; akin to **D** *snuffelen* to snuffle, *snuffen* to sniff, **Gk** *snan* to flow] : to weep or sniffle audibly : to sniffle or whine with snuffling 4 : to sneeze or act in a whining, sniffling, tearful, or weakly emotional manner — **sniv-el-er *\-(ə)-l-ər* *n***

snivel *n* 1 *pl dial* : **HEAD COLD** 2 : an act or instance of sniveling
snob *\-snəb* *n* [**obs.** **snob** member of the lower classes, fr. **E dial**,

a abnt; **ç** kiten; **ø** further; **a** back; **ä** bake; **ä** cot, cart; **j** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ü** loot; **ü** foot; **y** yet; **yü** few; **yü** furious; **zh** vision

shoemaker) **1** : one who blatantly imitates, fawningly admires, or vulgarly seeks association with those he regards as his superiors **2** : one who tends to rebuff the advances of those he regards as inferior **3** : one who has an offensive air of superiority in matters of knowledge or taste

snob appeal *n* : qualities in a product (as high price, rarity, or foreign origin) that appeal to the snobbery in a purchaser

snobbery \ˈsnɒb-ə-ri/ *n* : snobbish conduct; **snobbishness**

snob-bish \ˈsnɒb-ɪʃ/ *adj* : characteristic of or befitting a snob —

snob-bish-ly *adv* — **snob-bish-ness** *n*

snob-bism \ˈsnɒb-ɪz-əm/ *n* : **snobbery**

snob-by \ˈsnɒb-ɪ/ *adj* : **snobbish**

Sno-Gal \ˈsnoʊ-ɡæl/ *trademark* — used for a tracklaying vehicle designed for use on snow

snol-y-gos-ter \ˈsniː-ɒl-ɡɔːs-tər/ *n* [prob. alter. of *snallygaster* (a mythical creature that preys on poultry and children); as an unprincipled but shrewd person

snood \ˈsnuːd/ *n* (assumed) ME, fr. OE *snoð*: akin to Olf *snáth* thread; OE *snōðe* needle

1 a *Scot* : a fillet or band for a woman's hair **b** : a net or fabric bag for confining a woman's hair pinned or tied on at the back of the head **2** : a snood

snood vt : to secure with a snood

snook \ˈsniːk, ˈsniːk/ *n*, *pl* **snook** or **snooks** [D *snoek* pike, *snook*] : a large voracious percid sport and food fish (*Centropomus undecimalis*) of warm seas resembling a pike; also : any of various similar marine fishes

snook *n* [origin unknown] : a gesture of derision consisting of a thumbing of the nose

snook-er \ˈsniːk-ər/ *n* [origin unknown] : pool played with 15 red balls and 6 white balls

snoodle \ˈsnuːdl/ *vi* (D *snoodel*) : to buy or eat on the sly; akin to D *snappen* to snap; to look or pry in a sneaking or meddlesome manner

snooop or **snoope** \ˈsniː-ɒp/ *n* : one that snoops

snoop-er-scope \ˈsniː-ɒp-ər-skəʊp/ *n* : a device utilizing infrared radiation for enabling a person to see an object obscured (as by darkness)

snoopy \ˈsniː-pi/ *adj* : given to snooping esp. for personal information about others

snool \ˈsniːl/ *n* [ME *snūle*] **1** : a snout **2** : a grimace expressive of contempt

snoot-i-ly \ˈsniːt-ɪ-li/ *adv* : in a snooty manner

snoot-i-ness \ˈsniːt-ɪ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being snooty

snooty \ˈsniːt-ɪ/ *adj* : haughtily contemptuous; **snobbish**

snooze \ˈsnuːz/ *vi* [origin unknown] : to take a nap; **DOZE** — **snooz-er** *n*

snooze *n* : a short sleep; **NAP**

snoo-zle \ˈsnuː-zl/ *vb* **snoo-zling** \ˈsniːz-(ə)-lɪŋ/ [perh. blend of *snooze* and *nuzzle*] *chiefly* *slang* : **NUZZLE**

snore \ˈsnɔːr/ *n*, *snor* *vb* [ME *snoren*; akin to MLG *snorren* to drone, MHG *snæren* to chatter] *vi* : to breathe during sleep with a rough hoarse noise due to vibration of the soft palate ~ *vi* : to talk in a snoring manner; **snore** *vb* — **snor-er** *n*

snore *n* : an act or noise of snoring

snor-kel \ˈsnɔːr-kəl/ *n* [G *schmorchel*] **1** : a tube housing air intake and exhaust pipes protrusible above the surface of the water for operating submerged submarines **2** : any of various devices for sampling a kernel in function (as for an underwater swimmer)

snorkel *vi* **snorkel-ing** \ˈsnoːr-kəl-/ *vb* : to operate or swim submerged with only a snorkel above water

snort \ˈsnoːrt/ *vb* [ME *snorten*] *vi* **1** *a* : to force air violently through the nose with a rough harsh sound **b** : to express scorn, anger, indignation, or surprise by a snort **2** : to emit explosive snorts like or in the manner of a snort ~ *vi* *1* : to utter with or express by a snort **2** : to expel or emit with or as if with snorts

snort *n* **1** : an act or sound of snorting **2** : a drink of usu. straight liquor taken in one draft

snort-er \ˈsnoːrt-ər/ *n* **1** : one that snorts **2** : something that is extraordinary or prominent; **HUMONGER** **3** : **SNORT** **2**

snout \ˈsnaʊt/ *n* [ME *snoute*; akin to G *snauze* snout] **1** *a* : a long projecting nose (as of a swine); also : an anterior prolongation of the head of various animals (as a weevil); **ROSTRUM** **b** : the human nose esp. when large or grotesque **2** : something resembling an animal's snout in position, function, or shape; as *a* : **PROW** **b** : **NOZZLE** **c** : **snout-ed** \-əd/ *adj* — **snout-ish** \-ɪʃ/ *adj* — **snouty** \-ɪ/ *adj*

snout beetle *n* : any of a group (Rhynchophora) of beetles comprising the true weevils and usn. having the head produced into a snout or beak

snow \ˈsnoʊ/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *snoʊ*; akin to OHG *sneō* snow, *1* *niv*, *2* *gk* *Nix* (acc.)] **1** *a* : small, frozen and columnar white crystals of frozen water formed directly from the water vapor of the air at a temperature of less than 32°F **b** (1) : a descent or shower of snow crystals (2) : a mass of fallen snow crystals **2** : something resembling snow **3** : a dessert made of stiffly beaten whites of eggs, sugar, and fruit pulp **4** : any of various congealed or crystallized substances resembling snow in appearance **5** : **slang**; **COCAINE** ; **1** : small transient light or dark spots on a television or radar screen

SNOW *vi* *1* : to fall or as snow ~ *vi* *1* : to cause to fall like or as snow **2** *a* : to cover, shut, or imprison with or as if with snow **b** *slang* : to deceive, persuade, or charm glibly **3** : to whiteo like snow (hair ~ed by age)

snow-ball \ˈsnoʊ-bəl/ *n* **1** : a round mass of snow pressed or rolled together **2** : any of several cultivated shrubs (genus *Viburnum*) with clusters of white sterile flowers

snowball *vt* **1** : to throw snowballs at **2** : to cause to increase or multiply at a rapidly accelerating rate ~ *vi* **1** : to engage in throwing snowballs **2** : to increase, accumulate, expand, or multiply at a rapidly accelerating rate

snow-bell \ˈsnoʊ-bel/ *n* : a shrubby stork (*Syrax grandifolia*) of the southeastern U.S. with showy clusters of fragrant white flowers

snow-ber-y \ˈsnoʊ-bər-ɪ/ *n* : any of several white-berried shrubs (esp. genus *Symphoricarpos* of the honeysuckle family); esp. : a low-growing No. American shrub (*S. albus*) with pink flowers in small axillary clusters

snow-bird \ˈsnoʊ-bɜːd/ *n* **1** : any of several small birds (as a junco or fieldfare) seen chiefly in winter **2** *slang* : a cocaine addict

snow-blind \ˈsnoʊ-blɪnd/ or **snow-blind-ed** \-blɪnd-əd/ *adj* : affected with snow blindness

snow blindness *n* : inflammation and photophobia caused by exposure of the eyes to ultraviolet rays reflected from snow or ice

snow-blank \ˈsnoʊ-blɪŋk/ *n* : a white glare in the sky over a snowfield

snow boot *n* : a boot reaching to the ankle or above for wear in snow

snow-bound \ˈsnoʊ-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj* : shut in or blockaded by snow

snow-broth \ˈsnoʊ-ˈbrɒθ/ *n* **1** : mixed snow and water **2** : newly melted snow

snow-bush \ˈsnoʊ-bʊʃ/ *n* : a colony of several white-flowered shrubs; esp. : a spreading western No. American shrub (*Ceanothus velutina*) of the buckthorn family with scented leaves and panicles of small flowers

snow-cap \ˈsnoʊ-ˈkæp/ *n* : a covering cap of snow (as on a mountain peak)

snow-capped \ˈsnoʊ-ˈkæpəd/ *adj*

snow devil *n* : a column of fine snow blown upward from a surface by the wind

snow-drift \ˈsnoʊ-ˈdrɪft/ *n* : a bank of drifted snow

snow-drop \ˈsnoʊ-ˈdrɒp/ *n* **1** : a bulbous European herb (*Galanthus nivola*) of the amaryllis family bearing nodding white flowers that often appear while the snow is on the ground **2** : a common wood anemone (*Anemone quinquefolia*)

snow-fall \ˈsnoʊ-ˈfɔːl/ *n* : a fall of snow; *specif* : the amount of snow that falls in a single storm or in a given period

snow-field \ˈsnoʊ-ˈfiːld/ *n* : a broad level expanse of snow; esp. : a mass of snow on a mountain slope

snow-flake \ˈsnoʊ-ˈflæk/ *n* **1** : a flake or crystal of snow **2** : any of a genus (*Lecucjum*) of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family; esp. : one (*L. vernum*) resembling the snowdrop

snow-fly \ˈsnoʊ-ˈflaɪ/ *adv* : in a snowy manner

snow-iness \ˈsnoʊ-ɪ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being snowy

snow job *n*, *slang* : a long involved effort at persuasion or deception with a vast amount of information or fictitious exploits

snow leopard *n* : a showily marked large cat (*Felis uncia*) of upland central Asia with a long heavy pelt grayish white irregularly blotched with brownish black in summer and almost pure white in winter

snow lily *n* : a Rocky Mountain dogtooth violet (*Erythronium grandiflorum*) with showy yellow or white flowers

snow line *n* : the lower margin of a perennial snowfield

snow-man \ˈsnoʊ-ˈmæn, ˈmæn/ *n* : snow shaped to resemble a person

snow-mo-bile \ˈsnoʊ-ˈmō-bēl/ *n* [*snow* + *automobile*] : any of various automotive vehicles for travel on snow

snow-on-the-mountain *n* : a spurge (*Euphorbia marginata*) of the western U.S. with showy white-bracted flower clusters grown as an ornamental

snow-pack \ˈsnoʊ-ˈpæk/ *n* : packed snow that ordinarily melts slowly and yields water for irrigation or power during summer months

snow plant *n* : a fleshy bright-red saphrophytic California herb (*Sedum sanguineum*) of the whiteween family growing in coniferous woods at high altitudes and often appearing before the snow melts

snow-plow \ˈsnoʊ-ˈpləʊ/ *n* **1** : any of various devices used for clearing away snow **2** : a stemming with both skis used for coming to a stop, slowing down, or descending slowly

snow pudding *n* : a pudding made very fluffy and light by the addition of whipped egg whites and gelatin

snow-shed \ˈsnoʊ-ˈʃed/ *n* **1** : a shelter against snowfalls **2** : a watershed supplied largely by snowfalls

snow-shoe \ˈsnoʊ-ʃuː/ *n* : a light oval wooden frame strengthened by two crosspieces, strung with thongs, and attached to the foot that is used to enable a person to walk on soft snow without sinking

snowshoe *vi* : to travel on snowshoes

snow-slide \ˈsnoʊ-ˈslɪd/ *n* : a snow avalanche of snow

snow-suit \ˈsnoʊ-ˈsuːt/ *n* : a one-piece or two-piece lined garment worn by children

snow tire *n* : an automotive tire with a tread designed to give added traction on snow or ice

snow-train *n* : a special train to a place suitable for winter sports

snow under *vi* : to overwhelm esp. in excess of capacity to absorb or deal with something **2** : to defeat by a large margin

snow-white \ˈsnoʊ-ˈhwɪt, ˈwɪt/ *adj* : white as snow

snowy \ˈsnoʊ-ɪ/ *adj* **1** *a* : composed of snow or melted snow **b** : marked by or covered with snow **2** : whitened by snow

SNUB \ˈsnʊb/ *vb* **snubbed**; **snub-bing** [ME *snubben*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *snubba* to scold; akin to ICE *snæpa* to scold] **1** : to check or stop with a cutting retort; **REBUKE** **2** *a* : to check (as a line) suddenly while running out esp. by turning around a fixed object (as a post); also : to check the motion of by snubbing a line **b** : **SUPPRESS**, **RESTRAIN** (~ a vibration) **3** : to treat with contempt or neglect; also : to affect in a specified way by such treatment **4** : to extinguish by snubbing (~ out a cigarette)

SNUB *n* : an act or an instance of snubbing; *esp* : **REBUFF**, **SLIGHT**

SNUB *adj* : used in snubbing (~ line) **2** or **snubbed** \ˈsnʊbəd/ : **BLUNT**, **STUBBY** — **snub-ness** *n*

snub-ber \ˈsnʊb-ər/ *n* **1** : one that snubs **2** : **SHOCK** **ABSORBER**

snub-bi-ness \ˈsnʊb-ɪ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being snubby

snub-by \ˈsnʊb-ɪ/ *adj* **1** : **SNUB** **2** : **SNUB-NOSED**

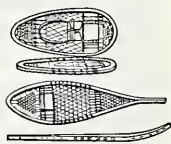
snub-nosed \ˈsnʊb-ˈnoʊzəd/ *adj* : having a stubby and usu. slubby nose

snuff \ˈsnʌf/ *n* [*ME snoff*] **1** : the charred part of a candlewick **2** *obs*; **UMBRAGE**, **OFFENSE** **3** *chiefly* *Scot*; **HUFF**

snuff *vt* **1** : to crop the snuff of (a candle) by pinchlog or by the use of snuffers so as to brighten the light **2** : to extinguish by or as if by the use of snuffers



snood 1b



snowshoes

snuff vb [kɪn D snuffən to snuff, snuff — more at SNIVEL] vt
 1 : to draw forcibly through or into the nostrils 2 : SCENT, SMELL
 3 : to sniff at in order to examine — used of an animal ~ vt 1 : to
 inhale through the nose noisily and forcibly; also : to sniff or smell
 inquiringly 2 obs : to sniff loudly in or as if in disgust
snuff n : the act of snuffing : SNIFF
snuff-box \ˈsnʌf-ˌbɒks/ n : a small box for holding snuff usu.
 carried about the person
snuff-er \ˈsnʌf-ər/ n 1 : a device somewhat like a pair of scissors
 for holding the snuff of a candle — usu. used in pl., but
 sing. or pl. in constr. 2 : a device for extinguishing candles
snuffer n : one that snuffs or sniffs
snuff-er \ˈsnʌf-ər/ vb snuff-er-ing \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [kɪn D snufflən
 to snuff] — more at SNIVEL vt 1 : to sniff or sniff usu. audibly
 and repeatedly 2 : to breathe through an obstructed nose with a
 sniffling sound 3 : to speak through or as if through the nose
 : WHINE — vt : to seek or test by or as if by repeated sniffs —
 snuff-er \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ n
snuffing n 1 a : the act or fact of snuffing b : the sound made in
 snuffing (c) : nasal blowing 3 pl : SNIFFLES
snuffy \ˈsnʌf-i/ adj 1 : resembling snuff 2 a : addicted to the use
 of snuff b : DISAGREEABLE 3 : soiled with snuff
snug \ˈsnʌg/ adj snug-ger, snug-gest [perh. of Scand origin;
 akin to Sw *snugga* 'dyk; akin to ON *snugga* 'storn, bald, L *novacula*
 'a stone for manicuring, 'manicure, 'maniriness, TAITT, Fr *snug*,
 NEAT, c : fitting closely and comfortably (a ~ coat) 2 a : enjoying
 or affording warm secure shelter or cover and opportunity for ease
 and contentment b : marked by cordiality and secure privacy
 3 : affording a degree of comfort and ease 4 : SECRETED, CONCEALED
 5 : fitting snugly
snug vb snugged; snug-ging vt : SNUGGLE ~ vt 1 : to cause to
 fit closely 2 : to make snug 3 : HIDE 4 : to prepare (a ship) for
 a gale esp. by reducing sail, lowering topmasts, or lashing down
 masts
snug n, *Brit* : a small private room in a pub
snuggery \ˈsnʌg-(ə-)rɪ/ n, chiefly *Brit* : a snug cozy place; esp : a
 small room : DEN
snug-gle \ˈsnʌg-əl/ vb snug-gling \-(ə-)lɪŋ/ [freq. of *snugg*] vi :
 to curl up comfortably or cozily : CUDDLE ~ vt 1 : to draw close
 for comfort or in affection 2 : to hug snugly 3 : SNUGGLE n
snuff \ˈsnʌf/ adj or adv & "snuff" adv [ME, fr. OE *snaf*,
 akin to OHG *sō*, L *sic* so, thus, si, if, Gk *snō* so, thus, L *suus*
 one's own — more at SUICIDE] 1 a : in a manner or way that is
 indicated or suggested (said he'd attend and did ~) (it ~ hap-
 pened) (I did ~ wrong) b : in the same manner or way : ALSO
 (worked hard and ~ did she) c : in the following manner : THUS
 (or ~ the Lord said — Isa 18:4(AV)) d : SUBSEQUENTLY, THEN
 (and ~ home and to bed) 2 a : to an indicated or suggested
 extent or degree (had never been ~ happy) b : to a great extent
 or to an extreme degree (he ~ because he loved her) c : to
 a definite but unspecified extent or degree (can only do ~
 much in a day) d : most certainly : INDEED (you did ~ do it)
 3 : for a reason that has just been stated : THEREFORE (the witness
 ~ biased and ~ unreliable)
snug conj 1 a : with the result that (her diction is good, ~
 every word is clear) b : in order that (be quiet ~ he can sleep)
 2 : provided that 3 a : for that reason : THEREFORE (don't want
 to go, ~ I won't) b (1) — used as an introductory particle (~
 we're) (2) — used to indicate a point under discussion (~ what?)
 (3) — used interjectionally to show awareness of a discovery
 (~, that's who did it) or surprised dissent
so \ˈsoʊ/ adj 1 : conforming with actual facts : TRUE (said things
 were not ~) 2 : marked by a definite order (his books are
 always just ~)
so \ˈsoʊ/ pron 1 : such as has been specified or suggested
 : the same (became chairman and remained ~) 2 : something
 that approximates what has just been indicated (I've known him
 20 years or ~)
soak \ˈsoʊk/ v of SOL
soak \ˈsoʊk/ vb [ME *soeken*, fr. OE *soecan*; akin to OE *soecan* to
 suck] vi 1 : to remain steeping in water or other liquid 2 a : to
 enter or pass through something by or as if by pores or interstices
 : PERMEATE b : to penetrate or affect the mind or feelings 3 : to
 drink alcoholic beverages immoderately ~ vt 1 : to permeate so
 as to soften, or to thoroughly SATURATE 2 a : to place in a
 liquid or other surrounding element to wet or as if to wet thor-
 oughly : SUBMERGE b : to imbue fully : IMMERSE 3 a : to extract
 by or as if by steeping (~ the dirt out) b : to levy an exorbitant
 cost on the taxpayer (the ~ of the sunshade) c : to intoxicate
 (oneself) by drinking alcoholic beverages 5 : to beat or punish
 severely ~ soak-er n
 BY SOAK, SATURATE, DRENCH, STEEP, IMPREGNATE mean to subject
 something to liquid either by extraction of an essence (a cup of
 tea leaves) by the liquid or the imparting of a quality (as a color)
 to the thing immersed; IMPREGNATE implies a thorough inter-
 penetration of one thing by another
soak n 1 a : the act or process of soaking : the state of being
 soaked b : the liquid in which something is soaked : STEEP
 2 : DRUNKARD 3 slang : PAWN 2
soak-age \ˈsoʊ-kɪj/ n 1 : liquid gained by absorption or lost by
 seepage 2 : the act or process of soaking : the state of being
 soaked
soak-and-so \ˈsoʊ-ənd-ˈsoʊ/ n 1 : an unnamed or unspecified person
 or thing 2 : a thing 3 : a thing 3
soap \ˈsoʊp/ n [ME *sape*, fr. OE *sāpe*; akin to OHG *seifa* soap, L
sebum tallow] 1 : a cleansing and emulsifying agent made usu.,
 by action of alkali on fat or fatty acids and consisting essentially
 of sodium or potassium salts of such acids 2 : a salt of a fatty
 acid — soap-making \-mæ-kɪŋ/ n

soap vt 1 : to rub soap over or into 2 : to address in smooth or
 complimentary speech : FLATTER
soap-bark \-ˌbɑrk/ n 1 : a Chilean tree (*Quilaja saponaria*) of
 the rose family with shiny leaves and terminal white flowers;
 also : its saponin-rich bark used in cleaning and in emulsifying oils
 2 : any of several tropical American trees or leguminous shrubs
 (genus *Pithecolobium*) with saponaceous bark
soap-berry \-ˌbɛr-ɪ/ n : any of a genus (*Sapindus* of the family
 Sapindaceae) of the soapberry family of chiefly tropical woody
 plants; also : the fruit of a soapberry and esp. of a tree (*S. saponaria*)
 that is saponin-rich and used as a soap substitute
soap-box \-ˌbɒks/ n 1 a : a small receptacle for a bar of soap
 b : a packing box used for shipping soap 2 : an improvised plat-
 form used by self-appointed, spontaneous, or informal orator
 — soapbox derby n
soap box derby n [*fr. Soap Box Derby, a service mark*] : a downhill
 race for children's homemade racing cars without pedals or motors
soap bubble n : a hollow iridescent globe formed by blowing a film
 of soaps from a pipe
soap-i-ly \ˈsoʊ-pi-ˌli/ adv : in a smooth or slippery manner
soap-iness \-ˌpi-nəs/ n : the quality or state of being soapy
soap-less \ˈsoʊ-pləs/ adj 1 : lacking soap 2 : UNWASHED, DIRTY
soap opera n [*fr. its frequently being sponsored by soap manu-
 facturers*] : a radio or television serial drama performed usu. on a
 daily program and characterized by highly exaggerated and often
 domestic situations and often melodramatic or sentimental treat-
 ment
soap plant n : a plant having a part (as root or fruit) that may be
 used in place of soap
soapy \ˈsoʊ-pi/ adj 1 : a soft stone having a soapy feel and
 composed essentially of talc, chlorite, and often some magnetite
soap-suds \-ˌsʌdz/ n pl : suds 1
soap-wort \-ˌwɔrt-, -wɔ(ə)r(t)/ n : a European perennial herb
 (*Saponaria officinalis*) of the pink family widely naturalized in
 the U.S., that has pink or white flowers and leaves detergent when
 bruised
soapy \ˈsoʊ-pi/ adj 1 : smeared with soap : LATHERED 2 : con-
 taining or combined with soap or saponin 3 : resembling or
 having the qualities of soap : UNCTUOUS, SLUAVE
soar \ˈsoʊr/ v [ME *soeren*, fr. MF *suavere* to air, soar, fr.
 (also *soer*) *suavere* to soothe, *suavere* to cure after a storm, at
 AURA] 1 a : to fly aloft or about b (1) : to sail or hover in the
 air often at a great height : GLOE (2) of a glider : to fly without
 engine power and without loss of altitude 2 : to go or move
 upward in position or status : RISE 3 : to ascend to a higher or
 more exalted level 4 : to rise to majestic stature : TOWER —
 soar-er n
soar n 1 : the range, distance, or height attained in soaring 2 : the
 act of soaring upward flight
soak \ˈsoʊk/ vb soaked, soak-ing [ME *sobben*] vi 1 a : to catch
 the breath audibly in a spasmodic contraction of the throat
 b : to cry or weep with such convulsive catching of the breath
 2 : to make a sound like that of a sob or sobbing ~ vt 1 : to bring
 (as oneself) to a specified state by sobbing (sobbed himself
 into ~) 2 : to utter with sobs (sobbed ~) b : to be affected
sob n 1 : an act of sobbing 2 : a sound like that of a sob
sober \ˈsoʊ-bər/ adj sober-er \-bər-ər/ sober-est \-b(ə)-r(ə)-st/ [ME
sobere, fr. MF, fr. L *soberius*; akin to L *ebrius* drunk] 1 a : spar-
 ing in the use of food and drink : ABSTEMIOUS b : not addicted to
 intoxicating drink : ABSTINENT c : not drunk 2 : marked by
 sedate or gravely earnest thoughtful character or demeanor
 : SERIOUS, SOLEMN 3 archaic : UNHURRIED, CALM 4 : marked by
 temperance, moderation, or seriousness 5 : subdued in tone or
 color 6 : showing no excessive or extreme qualities of fancy,
 emotion, or physical force : REASONABLE, REFRAINING, RE-
 STRAINED c : RATIONAL SYN see SERIOUS — sober-ly \-bər-
 -li/ adv — sober-ness n
sober vt sober-ing \-b(ə)-rɪŋ/ : to make sober ~ vt 1 : to become
 sober
sober-ize \ˈsoʊ-bə-ˌrɪz/ vt : to make sober
sober-sid-ed \-ˌsoʊ-bər-ˌsɪd-əd/ adj : of a grave or serious nature
 : EARNEST, SOLEMN
sober-sides \ˈsoʊ-bər-ˌsɪdz/ n pl but sing or pl in constr. : one who
 is sober-sided
so-bri-ety \-ˌbrɪ-ət-ɪ/ n, *so-brɪ-ə-ti* n [ME *sobrietate*, fr. MF *sobrieté*, fr. L
sobrietas, fr. *soberus*] : the quality or state of being sober
so-bri-quet \-ˌbrɪ-ˌkɛt-, -kɛt-, *so-bri-ˈkɛt* n [F] : a fanciful name
 or epithet : NICKNAME
sober sister n 1 : a journalist who specializes in writing or editing
 sob stories or other material of a sentimental type 2 : a sentimental
 or imprudent person who uses sob stories
so-b story n : a sentimental story or account designed chiefly to
 evoke sympathy or sadness
so-cage \ˈsɔk-ɪj/, *sɔk-ˈoʊ* or *so-cage* \ˈsɔk-ɪj/ n [ME, fr. soc *soke*]
 1 a tenure of land by agricultural service fixed in amount and kind
 or by payment of money rent only and not burdened with any
 military service — so-cage-er \-ɪj-ər/ n
so-called \ˈsoʊ-ˌkɔld/ adj 1 : commonly named : popularly so
 termed (the ~ pocket veto) 2 : falsely or improperly so named
 (deceived by his ~ friend)
so-cer-ball \ˈsɔk-ər-ˌbɔl/ n [*fr. attrib* by shortening & alter, fr. *associa-
 tion football*] : a football game with 11 players on a side in which a
 round ball is advanced by kicking or by propelling it with any part
 of the body except the hands and arms — called also *association
 football*
so-cia-bil-i-ty \ˈsoʊ-ʃi-ˌbɪl-ə-ti/ n : the quality or state of being
 sociable : AFFABILITY; also : the act or an instance of being sociable
so-cia-bil-ity \ˈsoʊ-ʃi-ˌbɪl-ə-ti/ adj [MF or L; MF, fr. L *sociabilis*, fr.
sociare to join, associate, fr. *socius*] 1 : inclined by nature to
 companionship with others of the same species 2 SOCIAL 2 a : incli-
 ned to seek or enjoy companionship : AFFABLE, FRIENDLY b :
 conducive to friendliness or pleasant social relations SYN see
 GRACIOUS — so-cia-bil-ness n — so-cia-bly \-bɪ-ə-
 -li/ adv
social n 1 an informal gathering for sociability and frequently a
 special activity or interest
so-cial \ˈsoʊ-ʃi-əl/ adj [L *socialis*, fr. *socius* companion, ally,
 associate; akin to L *sequi* to follow — more at SUE] 1 : involving

ə; abut; u kitten; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; all out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; ē gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; i coin; th thin; th thus; u loot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

acid added to cause effervescence **2 a**; a beverage consisting of water highly charged with carbonic acid gas **b**; a bottled soft drink consisting of such charged water with added flavoring and a sweet syrup

sod-den \sɒd-'n̩/ *adj* [ME *soden*, fr. pp. of *sethen* to seethe] **1** *archaic*: cooked by stewing **2** *archaic*: dull or expressionless esp. from or as if from continued indulgence in alcoholic beverages (his features were **sodden**) **3** *archaic*: saturated **4** *archaic*: saturated with moisture or water: **SOAKED**, **SATURATED** (the ~ ground) **b**: heavily or doughy because of imperfect cooking (~ biscuits)

sod-den-ly adv — **sod-den-ness** \sɒd-'n̩-(n)əs/ *n*
sod-den-ly *adv* **sod-den-ness** *n* [**SOFT**] **1**: to make **sodden** ~ **vi**: to become **soaked** or **saturated**

sod-ty \sɒd-'tɪ/ *or* **sod house** *n* [**SOOT**]: a house built of turfs laid in horizontal layers

so-dium \sɒd-ɪ-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. E *soda*]: a silver white soft waxy ductile element of the alkali metal group that occurs abundantly in nature in combined form and is very active chemically — see **ELEMENT** table

sodium benzoate *n*: a crystalline or granular salt C_6H_5COONa used chiefly as a food preservative

sodium bicarbonate *n*: a white crystalline weakly alkaline salt $NaHCO_3$ used esp. in baking powders, fire extinguishers, and medicine — called also **baking soda**, **saleratus**

sodium carbonate *n*: a sodium salt of carbonic acid used esp. in making soaps and chemicals, in water softening, in cleaning and bleaching, and in photography: as **a**: a hygroscopic crystalline anhydrous strongly alkaline **sodium carbonate** Na_2CO_3

sodium chlorate *n*: a colorless crystalline salt $NaClO_3$ used as an oxidizing agent and weed killer

sodium chloride *n*: **SALT**

sodium cyanide *n*: a white deliquescent poisonous salt $NaCN$ used esp. in electroplating, fumigating, and treating steel

sodium dichromate *n*: a red crystalline salt $Na_2Cr_2O_7$

sodium hydroxide *n*: a white brittle solid $NaOH$ that is a strong caustic base used esp. in making soap, rayon, and paper and in bleaching

sodium hyposulfite *n*: **SODIUM THIOSULFATE** **2**: a crystalline water-soluble salt $Na_2S_2O_4$ used esp. in dyeing and bleaching

sodium nitrate *n*: a deliquescent crystalline salt $NaNO_3$ found in crude form in Chile and used as a fertilizer and an oxidizing agent and in curing meat

sodium thiosulfate *n*: a hygroscopic crystalline salt $Na_2S_2O_3$ used esp. as a photographic fixing agent and a reducing or bleaching agent — called also **hypo**, **sodium hyposulfite**

sodium-vapor lamp *n*: an electric lamp that contains sodium vapor and electrodes between which a luminous discharge takes place and that is used esp. for lighting highways

Sod-om \sɒd-'əm/ *n* [**SODOM**, city of ancient Palestine destroyed by God for its wickedness (Gen 18: 20, 21; 19: 24–28)]: a place notorious for vice or corruption

sod-om-ite \sɒd-'ə-mɪt/ *n*: one who practices sodomy

sod-omy \sɒd-'ə-mɪ/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *sodomie*, fr. LL *Sodomia* *Sodom*; fr. the homosexual proclivities of the men of the city of **SODOM**]: 1: a carnal copulation with a member of the same sex and with an animal or unnatural carnal copulation with a member of the opposite sex

so-ev-er \sɒ-'ev-ər/ *adv* [soever (as in *howsoever*)] **1**: to any possible or known extent — used after an adjective preceded by *how* or a superlative preceded by *the* (how fair or she may be) (the most selfish ~ in this world) **2**: of any or every kind that may be specified — used after a noun modified as by *any*, *no*, or *what* (he gives no information ~)

so-fa \sɒ-'fə/ *n* [Ar *suffah* long bench]: a long upholstered seat with arms and back that often converts into a bed

so-fa bed *n*: an upholstered sofa that can be made to serve as a double bed by lowering its hinged upholstered back to horizontal position

so-far \sɒ-'fɑr/ *n* [sound fixing end ranging]: a system for locating an underwater explosion and by triangulation determining the average direction of the sound by three widely separated shore stations

so-ffit \sɒ-'fɪt/ *n* [F *soffite*, fr. It *soffitto*, fr. (assumed) VL *sufficitus*, pp. of L *suffigere* to fasten underneath — more at **SUFFIX**]: the underside of a part or member of a building (as of an over-story or staircase); **soffit**: the intrados of an arch

so-soft \sɒ-'sɒft/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *sōft*, alter. of *softe*; akin to OHG *semfi* soft] **1 a**: pleasing or agreeable to the senses; bringing ease, comfort, or quiet (the ~ influences of home) **b** (1): having a bland or mellow rather than a sharp or acid taste or flavor (2): containing no alcohol — used of beverages **3**: not bright or glittering **4** **stupid** **5** **stupid** **6** **stupid** **7** **stupid** **8** **stupid** **9** **stupid** **10** **stupid** **11** **stupid** **12** **stupid** **13** **stupid** **14** **stupid** **15** **stupid** **16** **stupid** **17** **stupid** **18** **stupid** **19** **stupid** **20** **stupid** **21** **stupid** **22** **stupid** **23** **stupid** **24** **stupid** **25** **stupid** **26** **stupid** **27** **stupid** **28** **stupid** **29** **stupid** **30** **stupid** **31** **stupid** **32** **stupid** **33** **stupid** **34** **stupid** **35** **stupid** **36** **stupid** **37** **stupid** **38** **stupid** **39** **stupid** **40** **stupid** **41** **stupid** **42** **stupid** **43** **stupid** **44** **stupid** **45** **stupid** **46** **stupid** **47** **stupid** **48** **stupid** **49** **stupid** **50** **stupid** **51** **stupid** **52** **stupid** **53** **stupid** **54** **stupid** **55** **stupid** **56** **stupid** **57** **stupid** **58** **stupid** **59** **stupid** **60** **stupid** **61** **stupid** **62** **stupid** **63** **stupid** **64** **stupid** **65** **stupid** **66** **stupid** **67** **stupid** **68** **stupid** **69** **stupid** **70** **stupid** **71** **stupid** **72** **stupid** **73** **stupid** **74** **stupid** **75** **stupid** **76** **stupid** **77** **stupid** **78** **stupid** **79** **stupid** **80** **stupid** **81** **stupid** **82** **stupid** **83** **stupid** **84** **stupid** **85** **stupid** **86** **stupid** **87** **stupid** **88** **stupid** **89** **stupid** **90** **stupid** **91** **stupid** **92** **stupid** **93** **stupid** **94** **stupid** **95** **stupid** **96** **stupid** **97** **stupid** **98** **stupid** **99** **stupid** **100** **stupid**

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soi-ree or **soi-rée** \sɔw-ˈrā n [F *soirée* evening period, evening party, fr. MF, fr. *soir* evening, fr. L *sero* at a late hour, fr. *serus* late, more at SINCE] : an evening party or reception
soi-rite or **soi-rite** \sɔw-ˈrīt n [Fr. *soi-rite*, *soi-rite* simultaneous cunnilingus and fellatio; double fellatio; double cunnilingus
so-journ \sɔ-ˈjɔrn, n, pl *so-journs*, fr. OF, fr. *sojornier* : a temporary stay
so-journ vi [ME *sojornen*, fr. OF *sojornier*, fr. (assumed) VL *subdiurnus* fr. L *subdiurner*, during *diurnus* diurnal day, more at *SOJOURN*] : to stay as a temporary resident; **STOP** (~ed for a month at a resort) — **so-journ-er n**
soke \sɔk n [ME *soc*, *sok*, fr. ML *soca*, fr. OE *sōcen* inquiry, jurisdiction; akin to OE *secan* to seek] 1 : the right in Anglo-Saxon and English law to hold court and to justice with the franchise to receive certain fees or fines arising from it; jurisdiction over a territory or over people 2 : the district included in a soke jurisdiction or franchise
soke-man \sɔk-mən n 1 : a man who is under the soke of another 2 : a tenant by soke
sol \sɔl n [ML *sol*, fr. the syllable *sol* to this note in a medieval hymn to St. John the Baptist] : the fifth tone of the diatonic scale in solmization
sol \sɔl, sɔl n [ME, fr. MF — more at *SOL*] : an old French coin equal to 12 deniers; also : a corresponding unit of value
sol \sɔl, sɔl n, pl *soles* \sɔ-ˈ(l)əs [AmerSp, fr. Sp, sun, fr. L] — see *MONEY* table
sol \sɔl, sɔl n [*sol* (as in *hydrocol*), fr. *solution*] : a fluid colloidal system
sol \sɔl n [ME, fr. L] 1 : SUN 2 *not cap*: GOLD — used in alchemy 3 : the sun-god of the ancient Romans
sol *pl* of *SOLUM*
sol-a-lace \sɔl-ˈlæs or *sol-lən* n [ME *solas*, fr. OF, fr. L *solacium*, fr. *solari* to console — more at *SOLLY*] 1 : alleviation of grief or anxiety 2 : relief or consolation
solace *vb* 1 : to give solace to; **CONSOLE** 2 a : to make cheerful b : AMUSE 3 : ALLAY, SOOTHE **SYN** see *COMFORT* — **sol-a-cer** *n* — **sol-a-cer-er n**, **sol-a-lac-er n**
sol-an **ROOSE** \sɔl-ˈɒn n [ME *soland*, fr. ON *silla* pillar, *gannet* + *and* *gō*, akin to OE *gyl* guilt and to *hōg* duck, L *anas*] : a very large white gannet (*Sula bassana* or *Morris bassana*) with black wing tips
sol-a-nine or **sol-a-nin** \sɔl-ˈnɪn, -nɒn n [F *solanine*, fr. L *Solanum* nightshade] : a bitter poisonous crystalline alkaloid C₁₄H₂₁N₃O₇ from several plants (as some potatoes or tomatoes) of the nightshade family
sol-a-nin or **sol-lin**, -līn, -līn n [NL, genus name, fr. L, nightshade] : any of the genus (*Solanum*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the nightshade family
sol-ar \sɔl-ˈɛr n [ME, fr. L *solarius*, fr. *sol* sun; akin to OE & ON *sól* sun, Gk *hēlios* sun] 1 : of, derived from, or relating to the sun esp. as affecting the earth 2 : measured by the earth's course in relation to the sun (~ time) (~ year); also : relating to or reckoned by solar time 3 : produced or operated by the action of the sun's solar heat; **UTILIZING** the sun's rays
solar battery n : a device of one or more units for converting the energy of sunlight into electrical energy
solar constant n : the quantity of radiant solar heat received normally at the outer layer of the earth's atmosphere and having an average value of about 1.94 gram calories per square centimeter per minute
solar flare n : a sudden temporary outburst of energy from a small area of the sun's surface
solar house n : a house equipped with glass areas and so planned that the sun's rays penetrate into the house
sol-ar-i-um \sɔl-ˈlār-ē-əm, -sɔ-, -lɪ-əm n, pl *sol-ar-ia* \sɔ-ˈlār-ē-əm, -lɪ-, fr. *sol*] : an apartment exposed to the sun also for treatment of illness by administration of sunbaths
sol-ar-iza-tion \sɔl-ˈlār-ē-ɪ-zə-shən n 1 : an act or process of solarizing 2 : a larger size and better photographic image obtained by intense or continued exposure
sol-ar-ize \sɔl-ˈlār-ē-ɪ-zə v 1 a : to expose to sunlight b : to affect by the action of the sun's rays 2 : to subject (photographic materials) to solarization
solar plexus n 1 : a nerve plexus in the abdomen behind the stomach and in front of the aorta and the crura of the diaphragm that contains several ganglia distributing nerve fibers to the viscera — called also *coeliac plexus* 2 : the pit of the stomach
solar system n : the sun with the group of celestial bodies that revolve about it and relatively to it
sol-a-ble \sɔl-ˈæbəl, -sɔl-ˈvəl (sɔl) : to change to a sol
sol-a-ti-um \sɔl-ˈlā-shē-əm, n, pl *sol-a-tia* \sɔl-ˈlā-shē-ə, [LL *solacium*, *solatium*, fr. L, *solace*] : a compensation given as solace for suffering, loss, or injured feelings
Sol *pl* of *SOL*
sol-dan \sɔl-dən, -sɔl- n [ME, fr. MF, fr. Ar *sūlṭān*] *archaic* : SULTAN; esp. the sultan of Egypt
sol-dier \sɔl-ˈdɪər, -sɔd- n [ME *soudier*, fr. MF, fr. *soudier* to soldier, fr. L *solitare* to make solid, fr. *solidus* solid] 1 : a metal or metallic leaf when melted to join metallic surfaces; esp. : an alloy of lead and tin so used 2 : something that unites or cements
sol-dier vb **sol-dier-ing** \sɔl-ˈdɪər-ɪŋ v 1 : to unite or make whole by solder 2 : to bring into or restore to firm union ~ *vi* 1 : to use solder 2 : to become united or repaired by or as if by solder — **sol-dier-er** \sɔl-ˈdɪər-ər n
sol-dier \sɔl-ˈdɪər n [ME *soudier*, fr. OF, fr. *soudie* pay, fr. LL *solidus* solidus] 1 a : one engaged in military service **h** : an enlisted man or woman **c** : a skilled warrior 2 : a militant leader, follower, or worker 3 a : one of a caste of wingless sterile termites used by workers in larger size and head and long jaws **b** : one of a type of worker ant that distinguishes by exceptionally large head and jaws **c** : any of several showy fishes or shellfishes 4 : SHEKEL, LOOPER — **sol-dier-ily** \sɔl-ˈdɪər-ē-ə, -ē-ə, -ē-ə, -ē-ə adv — **sol-dier-ship** \sɔl-ˈdɪər-ʃɪp n
sol-dier vb **sol-dier-ing** \sɔl-ˈdɪər-ɪŋ v 1 a : to serve as a soldier **b** : to behave in a soldierly manner 2 : to make a pretense of working while really loafing; **MALINGER**
sol-dier-ing n : the life, service, or practice of one who soldiers
soldier of fortune : one who follows a military career wherever there is opportunity for personal adventure
soldiers' home n : an institution maintained (as by the federal or a

state government) for the care and relief of military veterans
Soldier's medal n : a U.S. military decoration awarded for heroism not involving combat
Soldiers' Club \sɔl-ˈdɪəz-ˈkluːb n 1 a : a body of soldiers **b** : SOLDIERS, MILITARY 2 : the profession or technique of soldiering
Sol-do \sɔl-ˈ(d)ɔd, n, pl *sol-do* \sɔ-ˈ(d)ɛ [It, fr. LL *solidus*] : an Italian 5-centesimo piece
Sole \sɔl n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *solis* sandal; akin to L *solium* base, *solium* the underside of a foot, *sol* a shoe, *sol* a shoe or other footwear on which the sole rests 2 : the bottom or lower part of something or the base on which something rests — **soled** \sɔl-ˈɛd v
Sole *vr* 1 : to furnish with a sole 2 : to place the sole of (a golf club) on a sole
Sole n [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *solea* sandal, a flatfish] : a flatfish (family Soleidae) having a small mouth, small or rudimentary fins, and small eyes placed close together and including superior food fishes (as *Solea solea* of Europe); also : any of various mostly market flatfishes of other families
Sole *adj* [ME, alone, fr. MF *seul*, fr. L *solus*] 1 : UNMARRIED — used chiefly of women 2 : having no companion; **SOLITARY** 3 a : having no sharer **b** : being the only one 4 : functioning independently and without assistance or interference (the ~ judge); 5 : belonging exclusively or otherwise limited to one user, specified individual, unit, or group (being ~ authority) **SYN** see *SINGLE*
Sole-cism \sɔl-ˈɛ-siz-əm, -sɔl-ˈɛ-ə n [L *solocismus*, fr. Gk *solokismos*, fr. *solokoios* speaking incorrectly, lit., inhabitant of Soloi, fr. *Soloi*, city in ancient Cilicia having a corrupt form of Attic was spoken] 1 : a grammatical combination of two words in a sentence; also : a minor blunder in speech 2 : something deviating from the proper, normal, or accepted order 3 : a breach of etiquette or decorum — **sole-cis-tic** \sɔl-ˈɛ-sis-tik, -sɔl-ˈɛ-ə *adj*
Sole-ly \sɔl-ˈɛ-ɪ-ly *adv* 1 : without another 1 **SINGLY**, **ALONE** 2 : EXCLUSIVELY, **ENTIRELY** (done ~ for money)
Sole-mn \sɔl-ˈɛ-m-n *adj* [ME *solemne*, fr. MF, fr. L *sollemnis* regularly appointed, solemn] 1 : marked by the invocation of a religious sanction 2 : marked by the observation of established form or ceremony; *SPR* : celebrated with full ceremonial ceremony 3 a : to be inspiring; **SUBLIME** **b** : highly serious; **GRAVE**, **SORR** **c** : **SOMBER**, **GLOOMY** **SYN** see *SERIOUS* — **sol-ē-mn-ly** *adv* — **sol-ē-mn-ness** *n*
Sole-mn-ly \sɔl-ˈɛ-m-n-ē-ly *vr* : to make solemn
Sole-mn-ly \sɔl-ˈɛ-m-n-ē-ly *n* 1 : formal or ceremonious observance of a religious event 2 : solemn occasion or occasion 3 : a solemn conduct or quality (as of mien)
Sole-mn-ly-za-tion \sɔl-ˈɛ-m-n-ē-ˈzā-shən n 1 : an act of solemnizing; the state of being solemnized
Sole-mnize \sɔl-ˈɛ-m-n-ī-zə v 1 : to observe or honor with solemnity 2 : to observe with pomp and ceremony; *esp* : to celebrate (a marriage) with religious rites 3 : to make solemn; **DIGNIFY**
Solemn mass n, *often cap* *S&M* : a mass celebrated with full ceremony including the use of incense and music by an officiating priest assisted by a deacon and subdeacon
Solemn vow n : an absolute and irrevocable public vow taken by a religious or Roman Catholic Church member under which ownership of property by the individual is prohibited and marriage is invalid under canon law
Sole-ness \sɔl-ˈɛ-nəs n 1 : the quality or state of being sole
Sol-e-no-glyph \sɔl-ˈɛ-nə-ˈglɪf n [NL, deriv. of Gk *solēn* pipe channel, *glyphein* to carve, more at *CLEAVE*] : a venomous snake with tubular erectile glands
Sole-noid \sɔl-ˈɛ-nɔɪd n [F *solénoïde*, fr. Gk *solēnoeidēs* pipe-shaped, fr. Gk *solēn* pipe — more at *SPRING*] : a coil of wire commonly in the form of a long cylinder that when carrying a current resembles a bar magnet so that a movable core is drawn into the coil by the current flows — **sol-e-noid-al** \sɔl-ˈɛ-nɔɪd-əl *adj*
Sole-plate \sɔl-ˈɛ-plāt n 1 : the underside of a flatiron
Sole-print \sɔl-ˈɛ-ɪnt n : a print of the sole of the foot; *esp* : one made in the manner of a fingerprint and used for the identification of an infant
SOLES *pl* of *SOL*
Sol-a-fa \sɔl-ˈfɑ n 1 : **SOL-FA** SYLLABLES 2 : **SOLMIZATION**; also : an exercise thus sung 3 : **TONIC SOL-FA** — **sol-fa-ist** \sɔl-ˈfɑ-ɪst, -fɑ-ɪst n
Sol-fa *vr* *vi* : to sing the sol-fa syllables ~ *vr* : to sing (as a melody) to sol-fa syllables
Sol-fa syllables n pl : the syllables *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la*, it used in singing the notes of the scale
Sol-fa-ta-ta \sɔl-ˈfɑ-ˈtɑ-ˈtɑ n [It, sulfur mine, fr. *solfo* sulfur, fr. L *sulfur*] : a volcanic area or vent that yields only hot vapors and gases in part sulfurous
Sol-fège \sɔl-ˈfɛʒ, -ˈfɑʒ n [F, fr. It *solfeggio*] 1 : the application of the sol-fa syllables to a musical scale 2 : a musical exercise in singing using sol-fa syllables 3 : singing using the sol-fa syllables
Sol-fège \sɔl-ˈfɛʒ, -ˈfɛʒ-ē, -ˈfɛʒ-ē, -ˈfɛʒ-ē n [It] : **SOLFÈGE**
Sol-gel \sɔl-ˈdʒel, -ˈsɔl- *adj* : **SOL-GEL**, involving a transformation between sol and gel states
SOL *pl* of *SOL*
Sol-ic-it \sɔl-ˈɪt v [ME *soliciten* to disturb, take charge of, fr. *solus* whole, fr. L *solicitare* to disturb, fr. *solicitus* anxious, fr. *solis* whole (fr. *Osca*; akin to Gk *holos* whole) + *cius*, pp. of *ciere* to move — more at *SAFE*, *HIGH*] **vr** 1 a : to make petition to 2 : to approach with a request or plea 2 : to strongly urge (as one's cause) 3 a : to entice or lure esp. into evil **b** *obs* : to attempt to seduce **c** : to accost (a man) for immoral purposes 4 : to try to obtain by asking ~ *vi* : to make solicitation; **IMPORTRUN** **SYN** see *ASK*, *INVITE*
Sol-ic-it-a-tion \sɔl-ˈɪt-ə-ˈtā-shən n 1 : one who solicits
Sol-ic-it-a-tion \sɔl-ˈɪt-ə-ˈtā-shən n 1 : the practice or act of or an instance of soliciting; **ENTREATY**, **IMPURTUNITY** 2 : **INCITEMENT**, **ALLUREMENT**
Sol-ic-it-er \sɔl-ˈɪt-ər, -ˈɪt-ər n 1 : one that solicits; *esp* : an agent that solicits (as contributions to charity) 2 *BRI* : a person admitted to practice law and conduct litigation but accorded the right of audience only in inferior courts 3 : the chief law officer of a municipality, county, or government department — **SYN** see *LAWYER*
Solicitor general n, *pl* *solicitors general* : a law officer appointed primarily to assist an attorney general

sound barrier *n*: SONIC BARRIER
sound-board \ˈsaʊnd(ə)-bɔ(ə)r(d)l, -bɔ(ə)r(d)l *n*: a thin resonant frame (as the body of a violin) so placed in an instrument as to reinforce its tones by sympathetic vibration **2**: SOUNDING BOARD
sound bow *n*: the thick part of a bell against which the clapper strikes

sound box *n*: a device in a phonograph using vibrating needle and thin diaphragm to convert phonograph record groove undulations into sound **2**: a hollow chamber in a musical instrument for increasing its sonority

sound camera *n*: a motion-picture camera equipped to record sound simultaneously with the picture on a single film
sound effects *n pl*: effects that are imitative of sounds called for in the script of a play, radio or television program, or motion picture and are produced by various means (as phonograph records, musical instruments, or mechanical devices)

sound-er \ˈsaʊnd-ɪər *n*: one that sounds; **specif**: a device for making sounds

sound-ing \ˈsaʊnd-ɪŋ *n*: **1 a**: measurement by sounding **b**: the depth so ascertained *c pl*: a place or part of a body of water where a hand sounding line will reach bottom **2**: measurement of atmospheric conditions at various heights **3**: a probe, test, or sampling of opinion or intention

sounding *adj* **1**: RESONANT, SONOROUS **2**: HIGH-SOUNDING — **sounding-ly** \-ɪŋ-ɪ-lee *adv*

sounding board *n* **1 a**: a structure behind or over a pulpit or rostrum to give distinctness and sonority to sound uttered from it **b**: a device or agency that helps propagate opinions or utterances **2**: SOUNDBOARD **1**

sounding line *n*: a line, wire, or cord weighted at one end for sounding

sounding rocket *n*: a rocket used to obtain information concerning atmospheric conditions at various altitudes

sound-less \ˈsaʊnd(-)ləs *adj* [**sound** + **less** = **in-** + **less** = being sounded]: UNFATHOMABLE

soundless adj [**sound**]: making **1**: 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, no sound: SILENT — **sound-less-ly** *adv*

sound motion picture *n*: a motion picture accompanied by synchronized recorded sound **sound off** *vi* **1**: to play three chords before and after marching up and down a line of troops during a ceremonial parade or formal guard mount **2**: to count cadence while marching **3 a**: to speak up in a loud voice **b**: to voice one's opinions freely and vigorously

sound-proof \ˈsaʊnd(d)-ˈpruːf *adj*: impervious to sound (≈ room)

soundproof *vt*: to insulate so as to obstruct the passage of sound

sound track *n*: the area on a motion-picture film that carries the sound record

sound truck *n*: a truck equipped with a loudspeaker

sound wave *1*: **3**OUND **1** **2 pl**: longitudinal pressure waves in any material medium regardless of whether they constitute audible sound (earthquake waves and ultrasonic waves are sometimes called sound waves)

soup \saʊp *n* [**IF** *soupe* *pop*, *soup*, of Grmc origin; akin to ON *soupa* *sup*, OE *sopp* *sup*]: **1**: liquid food with a meat, fish, or vegetable stock as a base and often containing pieces of solid food **2**: something having or suggesting the consistency of soup (as a heavy fog or nitroglycerine) **3**: an unfortunate predicament (in the ~)

soup *vb* [**obs**, slang *soup* (dope injected into a racehorse to change its speed)]: to increase the power or efficiency of (≈ up an engine) — **souped-up** \ˈsuːp(-)tʊp *adj*

soup-con \ˈsuːp(-)sɒn, -sɒp(-)sɒn *n* [**IF**, lit., suspicion, fr. (assumed) *LU* *suspicion*, *suspicio*, fr. *suspicio*, pp. of *suspiciere* to suspect more or suspect]: a title

soup kitchen *n*: an establishment dispensing soup, bread, and other minimum dietary essentials to the needy

soupy \ˈsuː-pi *adj* [**IF**, having the consistency of soup **2**: densely foggy or cloudy

sour \saʊr *adj* [**ME**, fr. OE *sūr*; akin to OHG *sūr* *sour*, Lith *surus* *salty*] **1**: causing or characterized by the basic taste sensation produced chiefly by acids **2 a** (1): having the acid taste or smell of or as if of fermentation: TURNED (≈ milk) (2): of or relating to fermentation **b**: smelling or tasting of decay: RANCID, (≈ bread) (3): **1**: **2**: **3**: **4**: **5**: **6**: **7**: **8**: **9**: **10**: **11**: **12**: **13**: **14**: **15**: **16**: **17**: **18**: **19**: **20**: **21**: **22**: **23**: **24**: **25**: **26**: **27**: **28**: **29**: **30**: **31**: **32**: **33**: **34**: **35**: **36**: **37**: **38**: **39**: **40**: **41**: **42**: **43**: **44**: **45**: **46**: **47**: **48**: **49**: **50**: **51**: **52**: **53**: **54**: **55**: **56**: **57**: **58**: **59**: **60**: **61**: **62**: **63**: **64**: **65**: **66**: **67**: **68**: **69**: **70**: **71**: **72**: **73**: **74**: **75**: **76**: **77**: **78**: **79**: **80**: **81**: **82**: **83**: **84**: **85**: 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Southern n : the dialect of English spoken in most of the Chesapeake Bay area, the coastal plain and the greater part of the upland southern Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Gulf states at least as far west as the valley of the Brazos in Texas

Southern Cross n : a group of bright stars in the southern hemisphere, situated as if at the extremities of a Latin cross; also : the constellation of which the four stars above are the brightest

Southern Crown n : CORONA AUSTRALIS

Southern English n : the English spoken esp. by cultivated people native to or educated in the South of England **2** : **SOUTH-**

ern-er \səʊθ-(ə)r-er/ **n** : a native or inhabitant of the South; esp. : a native or resident of the southern part of the U.S.

south-ern-ism \səʊθ-er-niz-əm/ **n** : a location or pronunciation characteristic of the southern U.S. **2** : an attitude or trait characteristic of the South or Southerners esp. in the U.S.

Southern lights n : AURORA AUSTRALIS

south-ern-ly \səʊθ-er-n-ē/ **adj** : coming from the south **2** : headed south

south-er-wood \-wud/ **n** : a shrubby fragrant European wormwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*) with bitter foliage

south-land \səʊθ-ˈlænd/ **n** : difference in latitude to the south from the last preceding point of reckoning **2** : southerly progress

south-land \səʊθ-ˈlænd, -lənd/ **n**, often cap : land in the south : the south of a country

south-paw \-ˈpəʊ/ **n** : LEFT-HANDER; *specif* : a left-handed baseball pitcher — **southpaw** *adj*

south-pole \-ˈpəʊl/ **n** : often cap S & P : the southernmost point of the earth **h** : the zenith of the heavens as viewed from the south terrestrial pole **2** : of a magnet : the pole that points toward the south

south-ron \səʊθ-rən/ *adj* [ME (Sc), fr. ME *southern*] chiefly Scot **SOUTHERN**; *specif* : ENGLISH

Southern n : SOUTHERNER; as a *chiefly Scot* : ENGLISHMAN **h** *chiefly South* : a native or inhabitant of the southern states of the U.S.

south-southeast n : a compass point two points east of due south **S** 22° 30' E

south-southwest n : a compass point two points west of due south : S 22° 30' W

south-ward \səʊθ-wərd/ *adv* (or *adj*) : toward the south

southward n : southward direction or part (said to the ~)

south-wards \-wərdz/ *adv* : **SOUTHWARD**

south-west \səʊθ-west, -west/ *adv* : to, toward, or in the southwest

southwest n : **1** : the general direction between south and west **h** : the point of the compass midway between the cardinal points south and west **2** : cap : regions or countries lying to the southwest of a specified or implied point of orientation **3** : the southwest wind

southwest adj : coming from the southwest (a ~ wind) **2** : situated toward or at the southwest

southwest by south : a compass point that is one point south of southwest : S 33° 45' W

southwest by west : a compass point that is one point west of due southwest : S 56° 15' W

south-west-er \səʊθ-(th)-west-er/ **n** : a storm or gale from the southwest

south-west-er-ly \-ter-ē/ *adv* (or *adj*) [*Southeast + -erly* (as in *westerly*)] : from the southwest **2** : toward the southwest

south-west-ern \-tərn/ *adj* [*Southeast + -ern* (as in *western*)] **1** : often cap : of, relating to, or characteristic of a region conventionally designated **2** : lying toward or coming from the southwest — **south-west-ern-most** \-məst/ *adv*

south-west-er-n-ly \-er-n-ē/ *adv* : native or inhabitant of the Southwest; esp. : a native or resident of the southwestern part of the U.S.

south-west-ward \səʊθ-(th)-west-wərd/ *adv* (or *adj*) : toward the southwest

southwestward n : **SOUTHWEST**

south-west-ward \-wərdz/ *adv* : **SOUTHWESTWARD**

sou-ve-nir \sü-və-nī-(ə), -sü-vä-ˈnē/ [F, lit. act of remembering, fr. MF, fr. (se) *souvenir* to remember, fr. L *subvenire* to come up, come to mind] : something that serves as a reminder; MEMENTO

Souvenir *shēet* **n** : a block or set of postage stamps or a single stamp printed on a single sheet of paper without gum or perforations and with margins containing lettering or design that identifies some notable event being commemorated

sou-west-er \səʊ-west-er/ **n** : **SOUTHWESTER** **2** : a long oilskin coat worn esp. at sea during stormy weather **h** : a water-proof hat with wide slanting brim longer in back than in front

sov-er-ain also **sov-ran** \süv-(ə)-rən, -süv-ə-ˈrən/ [ME *soverain*, fr. OF, fr. *soverain*, *adj*] **1** : a one possessing or held to possess sovereignty **h** : one that exercises supreme authority within a limited sphere **h** : an acknowledged leader; ARBITER **2** : a gold coin of Great Britain worth 1 pound sterling

sovereign also **sovran** *adj* [ME *soverain*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *superanus*, fr. L *super* over, above — more at **OVER**] **1** : possessed of supreme power (~ ruler) **h** : unlimited in extent **2** : ABSOLUTE **h** : enjoying autonomy **3** : INDEPENDENT (as ~ state) **4** : SUPREMACY (~ virtue) **h** : superlative in quality; EXCELLENT **h** : having generalized curative powers; FORTNET (~ remedy) **h** : UNQUALIFIED, UNMITIGATED **h** : having undisputed ascendancy

PARAMOUNT **3** : relating to, characteristic of, or befitting a sovereign **SPIN** : see **DOMINANT**, **FREE**

sov-er-ign-ly also **sov-ran-ly** \-lē/ *adv* : **sov-er-ign-ly** *adv*

sover-ain-ty also **sov-ran-ty** \-tē/ **n** : **SOVEREIGNTY**, fr. MF *soveraineté*, fr. OF, fr. *soverain* **1** : obs. : supreme excellence or an example of it (of all complexions the cul'd ~ do meet . . . in her fair cheek — Shak.) **2** : a supreme power esp. over a body politic **3** : DOMINION, fr. *soverain* from external control; AUTONOMY **4** : **1** : one that is sovereign; **2** : an autonomous state

so-vi-et \süv-ē-ēt, -süv-, -ē-ət/ [Rus *sover*] **1** : an elected governmental council in a Communist country **2** : *pl*, cap **a** : BOLSHEVIKS **h** : the people and esp. the political and military leaders of the U.S.S.R. — *soviet* *adj*, often *adj* : **so-vi-et-ism** \-iz-əm/ **n**, often cap

so-vi-et-iza-tion \süv-ē-ēt-ə-ˈzā-shən, -süv-, -et-ə-ˈzā- / *con* : conversion to the Soviet system

so-vi-et-ize \-ˈzā- / *vt*, often cap **1** : to bring under Soviet control **2** : to force into conformity with Soviet cultural patterns or governmental policies

sov-khoz \sif-'kōz, -'kōs/ **n**, *pl* **sov-kho-z'ic** \-'kō-zē-/ or **sov-khoz-es** [Rus, short for *sovet'skoe khozyaistvo* soviet farm] : a state-owned farm of the U.S.S.R. paying wages to the workers — compare **COLLECTIVE**

sow \səʊ/ [ME *sowe*, fr. OE *sug*; akin to OE & OHG *sō* sow, L *sug* pig, swine, hog, Gk *kyōs*] **1** : an adult female swine **2** : a channel that conducts molten metal to molds in a pig bed **h** : a mass of metal solidified in such a mold : INGOT

sow \səʊ/ **sowed**; **sown** \sɔʊn/ or **sowed**; **sowing** [ME *sowen*, fr. OE *sōw*; akin to OHG *sōwen* to sow, L *serere*] *vt* **1** : to plant seed for growth esp. by scattering **2** : to set something in motion ~ *vt* **1** : to scatter (as seed) upon the earth for growth; *broadly* : PLANT **1** : **h** : to sif with or as if with seed **h** : to introduce into selected environment; **h** : PLANT **2** : to set in motion; FOMENT (~ suspicion) **3** : to spread abroad; DISPERSE, DISSEMINATE

sow-bell \səʊ-'bel-/ **n** : fat salt pork or bacon

sow bug **n** : WOOD LOUSE

sow-bell \sü-sɔʊz, -sɔʊ- / *n* *pl* but *sing* or *pl* in *constr* [ScGael *sùghan*] : porridge from oat husks and siftings

sow-er \səʊ-(ə)-r/ **n** : one that sows

sow thistle \səʊ-ˈtɪsəl/ **n** : one of a genus (*Sonchus*) of spiny weedy European composite herbs widely naturalized

SOX *pl* of **SOCK**

soy \sɔʊ-/ *pl* *soy* *shōy*, fr. Chin (Pek) *chiang yü*, lit. soybean oil] **1** : an oriental brown liquid sauce made by subjecting beans (as soybeans) to long fermentation and to digestion in brine **2** : **SOYBEAN**

soya \sɔʊ-ə/ [Dl *soja*, fr. Jap *shōyū* soy] : **SOYBEAN**

soy-bean \sɔʊ-'bi:n, -'bēn/ **n** : a hairy annual Asiatic legume (*Glycine max*) widely grown for its oil-rich proteinaceous seeds and forage and soil improvement; also : its seed

spa \spə, 'spə/ [Spa, watering place in Belgium] **1** : a mineral spring **h** : a resort with mineral springs **2** : a fashionable resort or hotel

space \spēs/ **n**, often attrib [ME, fr. OF *espace*, fr. L *spatium* area, room, interval of space or time — more at **SPED**] **1** : a period of time; also : its duration **2** : a limited extent in one, two, or three dimensions; DISTANCE, AREA, VOLUME **h** : an extent set apart or available (parking ~) (floor ~) (room ~) **3** : one of the degrees between or above or below the lines of a musical staff **4** : a boundless three-dimensional extent in which objects and events occur and have relative position and direction **h** : physical space independent of what occupies it — called also *absolute space* **5** : the region beyond the earth's atmosphere or beyond the solar system **6** : a blank area separating words or lines **h** : material used to produce such blank area; *specif* : a piece of type less than one en in width **7** : a set of mathematical elements and esp. of abstractions of all the points on a line, in a plane, or in physical space **8** : an interval in a narration during which a telegraph key is not in contact **9** : **INTER-AGE** **1** : **h** : broadcast time available esp. to advertisers **10** : accommodations on a public vehicle

2space vt : to place at intervals or arrange with space between — often *in* : to place at intervals or arrange with space between

space charge **n** : an electric charge (as the electrons in the region near the filament of a vacuum tube) distributed throughout a three-dimensional region

space-craft \spēs-'skraft/ **n** : **SPACESHIP**

space flight **n** : flight beyond the earth's atmosphere

space heater **n** : a self-contained unit that warms a room by converting to heat in that space the fuel supplied to it

space heating **n** : heating of spaces esp. for human comfort by any means (as fuel, electricity, or solar radiation) with the heater either within the space or external to it

space lattice **n** : the geometrical arrangement of the atoms in a crystal

space-less \spēs-'sləs/ *adj* **1** : having no limits; **BOUNDLESS** **2** : occupying no space

space-man \spēs-'smən, -smān/ **n** : one who travels outside the earth's atmosphere **2** : a visitor to earth from outer space

space mark **n** : the symbol

space medicine **n** : a branch of medicine that deals with the physiologic and biologic effects on the human body of rocket or jet flight beyond the earth's atmosphere

space-port \spēs-'spōrt, -spō(ə)r't/ **n** : an installation for testing space-craft

space-ship \spēs-'shɪp/ **n** : a man-carrying vehicle designed to operate in free space outside the earth's atmosphere

space station **n** : a manned artificial satellite designed for a fixed orbit about the earth and to serve as a base (as for scientific observation) — called also *space platform*

space suit \spēs-'süt/ **n** : a suit with air supply and other provisions to make life in free space possible for its wearer **2** : **G SUIT**

space-time \spēs-'tīm, -spā-, - / **n** : a system of one temporal and three spatial coordinates by which any physical object or event can be located — called also *space-time continuum* **2** : the whole or a part of physical reality determinable by a four-dimensional coordinate system; also : the properties characteristic of such an order

space-ward \spēs-'wərd/ *adv* : toward space

space writer **n** : a writer paid according to the space his matter fills in a publication

SPACIAL *var* of **SPATIAL**

space-ing **n** : an arrangement in space **2** : **SPACE** **h** : the distance between any two objects in a usu. regularly arranged series

space-ious \spēs-'shəs/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *spacieux*, fr. L *spatiosus*, fr. *spatium* space, room] **1** : vast or ample in extent; ROOMY (a ~ room) **2** : large or grand in scale; **EXPANSIVE** (a more ~ and stimulating existence than the farm could offer — H.L. Mecken) — **space-ious-ness** **n**

space-is-tor \spēs-'sɪs-tər/ [*space + -istor* (as in *transistor*)] : a high frequency semiconductor amplifying device

space-ly \spēs-'lē/ *adv* : **space-ly** *adv*

space-ly \spēs-'lē/ *adv* : **space-ly** *adv*

space-ly \spēs-'lē/ *adv* : **space-ly** *adv*

space-ly \spēs-'lē/ *adv* : **space-ly** *adv*

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space-ly \spēs-'lē/ *adv* : **space-ly** *adv*

space-ly \spēs-'lē/ *adv* : **space-ly** *adv*

usu. of bronze or silver **b** a reflector in an optical instrument **3**; a medieval dependency of all knowledge **4**; a drawing or table showing the relative positions of all the planets **5** a patch of color on the secondaries of most ducks and some other birds

speech \ˈspɛtʃ\ **n** [ME *speche*, fr. OE *spæc*, akin to OE *spæcan* 'to speak'—more at *speak*] **1 a**: the communication or expression of thoughts or feelings by spoken words **b**: exchange of spoken words **CONVERSATION** **2 a**: something that is spoken; **UTTERANCE** **b**: a public discourse; **ADDRESS** **3 a**: LANGUAGE, DIALECT **4**: an individual manner or style of speaking **5**: the power of expressing or communicating thoughts **6**: a group of people sharing characteristic speech **community n**: a group of people sharing characteristic patterns of vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation

speech-ily \ˈspɛtʃ-ɪli\ **adv**: to make a speech; **HARANGUE**

speech-less \ˈspɛtʃ-ləs\ **adj** **1**: unable to speak; **DUMB** **2**: not speaking; **SILENT** **3**: unexpressed in words; **UNSPOKEN**—**speech-less-ly** **adv**

speed \spɛd\ **n** [ME *spede*, fr. OE *spēd*; akin to OHG *spuot* 'prosperity, speed', *L spes* 'hope, spationem' **1 a**: archaic: prosperity in an undertaking; **SUCCESS** **2 a**: the act or state of moving swiftly; **SWIFTHNESS** **b**: rate of motion; **VELOCITY** **c**: MOMENTUM **3**: swiftness or rate of performance or action; **QUICKNESS** **4 a**: the sensitivity of a photographic film, plate, or paper expressed numerically according to one of several systems **b**: the light gathering power of a lens or optical system expressed as relative aperture **c**: the rate at which a camera shutter is open **5**: a transmission gear in automotive vehicles (shift to low ~) **SYN** see **HASTE**

speed **vb** \spɛd\ **v** or **speed-ied**; **speed-ing** **v** **1 a**: to prosper in an undertaking **b**: to get along; **FARE** **2 a**: to make haste or to drive at high speed **3**: to increase or to increase the speed of or take place faster; **ACCELERATE** (the heart ~s up) ~ **vt** **1 a**: archaic: to cause or help to prosper; **AID** **b**: to further the success of **2 a**: to cause to move quickly; **HASTEN** **b**: to wish Godspeed to **c**: to increase the speed of; **ACCELERATE** (the engine) **3**: to send out; **DISCHARGE** (~ an arrow)—**speed-er n**—**speed-ster** \-stər\ **n**

speed **adj**: of or relating to speed

speed-boat \ˈspɛd-bōt\ **n**: a fast launch or motorboat

speed-boat-ing \-lɪŋ\ **n**: the act, art, or sport of managing a speed-

speed-ily \ˈspɛd-ɪli\ **adv**: in a speedy manner

speed-i-ness \ˈspɛd-nəs\ **n**: the quality or state of being speedy

speed-light \-lɪt\ **n**: STROBOTRON

speed limit **n**: the maximum speed permitted by law in a given area under specified circumstances

speed-me-ter \ˈspɛd-mɛtər\ **n**: an instrument for indicating speed

speed **tachometer** **2**: an instrument for indicating distance traversed as well as speed of travel; **also**: ODOMETER

speed trap **n**: a stretch of road policed by concealed officers or devices against speeding

speed-up \ˈspɛd-ʌp\ **n**: an employer's demand for accelerated output without increased pay

speed-way \ˈspɛd-dwɛi\ **n**: a public road on which fast driving is allowed; **speci**: EXPRESSWAY **2**: a racetrack for automobiles or motorcycles

speed-well \ˈspɛd-dwɛl\ **n**: any of a genus (*Veronica*) of herbs of the figwort family; **esp**: a perennial European herb (*V. officinalis*) with small bluish flowers

speedy \ˈspɛd-ɪ\ **adj**: rapid in motion; **QUICK**, **SWIFT**

speel \ˈspɛl\ **v** [origin unknown]: **CLIMB**

speer or **speir** \ˈspɛr\ **v** [ME *speer*, fr. OE *spēran* 'to seek or stir', akin to OE *sporan* 'to stir'] **1**: to stir or to seek

speiss \ˈspɛɪs\ **n** [G *speiss*, lit., 'food', fr. (assumed) VL *spesia*, fr. LL *spēs* 'expense']; a mixture of impure metallic arsenides produced as a regulus in smelting certain ores

spe-leo-log-i-cal \ˈspɛ-lɛ-ɒ-lɔʒ-ɪ-kəl\, **spɛ-lɛ-ɒl** **adj**: of or relating to speleology

spe-leo-lol-o-rist \ˈspɛ-lɛ-ɒ-lɔʒ-ɪst\ **n**: a specialist in speleology

spe-leo-lol-o-ry \-rɪ\ **n** [L *speleum* cave (fr. Gk *spelion*) + ISV -ol- + -logy]: the scientific study or exploration of caves

spell \spɛl\ **n** [ME, talk, tale, fr. OE; akin to OHG *spel* 'talk, tale, Gk *apelle* 'boast'] **1 a**: a spoken word or form of words believed to have magic power; **INCANTATION**; **2 a**: a state of enchantment **2 b**: a strong compelling influence or attraction

spell **vt**: to put under a spell; **BEWITCH**

spell **vb** \spɛl\ **spelled**, **spelt**, **spell-ing** [ME *spellen*, fr. OF *espeler*, of Gmc origin; akin to *spēlan* 'to talk' **1**: to read slowly and with difficulty **2 a**: to find out by study; **DISCOVER** **b**: COMPREHEND, UNDERSTAND **3 a**: to name the letters in order; **also**: to write or print the letters in order **b**: to make up (a word) **2**: **FORM** **4**: MEAN, SIGNIFY ~ **vi**: to form words with letters

spell **vb** \spɛl\ **spelling** [ME *spelen*, fr. OE *spellan*; akin to OE *spellan* substitute **1**: to take the place of for a time; **BELIEVE** **2**: to allow an interval of rest to; **REST** ~ **vi** **1**: to work in turns **2**: to rest from work or activity for a time

spell **n** **1 a**: archaic: a shift of workers **b**: one's turn at work **2 a**: a period of rest in a job or occupation **b**: *chiefly Austral*: a period of rest from work, activity, or use **3 a**: an indeterminate period of time **b**: a stretch of a specified type of weather **4**: a time colored by some state of body or mind; **FIT**

spell-bind \ˈspɛl-bɪnd\ **v** [back-formation fr. *spellbound*]: to bind or captivate by a spell or charm

spell-bind-er \-bɪnd-ər\ **n**: a speaker of compelling eloquence

spell-bound \-baʊnd\ **adj**: ENTRANCED, FASCINATED

spell down **vt**: to defeat in a spelling match

spell-er \ˈspɛl-ər\ **n**: one who spells words **2**: a book with exercises for teaching spelling

spell-ing **n**: the forming of words from letters according to accepted rules; **2**: ORTHOGRAPHY; **also**: the letters composing a word

spell out **vt**: to make plain

spell \ˈspɛl\ **n** [ME, fr. OE, fr. LL *spella*, of Gmc origin; akin to MHG *spelle* split piece of wood, OHG *spalton* to split—more at *split*] **1**: a wheat (*Triticum spelta*) with lax spikes and spikelets consisting of two light and two dark glumes **also** *speltz*

spelt \ˈspɛlt\ **adj**: *chiefly Brit* past of **SPELL**

spelt-er \ˈspɛl-tər\ **n** (prob. alt. of MD *spouter*): **ZINC**; **esp**: zinc cast in slabs for commercial use

spe-lunk-er \ˈspɛ-lʊŋ-kər\, **spɛ-ˌ** **n** [Obs. E *spelunk* cave, fr. ME, fr.

MF or L; ME *spelunq*, fr. L *spelunca*, fr. Gk *spelūynx*; akin to Gk *spelion* cave] **1**: one who makes a hobby of exploring and studying caves

spe-lunk-ing \-lɪŋ\ **n**: the hobby or practice of exploring caves

spence \ˈspɛns(t)s\ **n** [ME, fr. MF *despense*, fr. ML *dispensa*, fr. L, fem. *dispensare*, pp. of *dispensare* to weigh out—more at *DISPENSE*] **dia. Brit**: **1**: a short waist-length jacket

spen-cer \ˈspɛn(t)-sər\ **n** [George John, 2d earl Spencer {1834 B politician}] **1**: the shortest waltz-length jacket

spencer **n** (prob. fr. the name *Spencer*): a trysail abaft the foremost mast

spen-der-ri-an \ˈspɛn-sɪr-ɪ-ən\ **adj**: of or relating to Herbert Spencer or Spencerianism

Spencerian **adj** [Platt R. Spencer {1864 Am calligrapher}] **1**: of or relating to a form of standard handwriting

Spen-der-ri-an-ism \ˈspɛn-sɪr-ɪ-ən-ɪz-əm\ **n**: the synthetic philosophy of Herbert Spencer; **also**: the general idea or the mechanistic evolution of the cosmos from relative simplicity to relative complexity

spend \spɛnd\ **vb** \spɛnt\ **spend-ing** [ME *spenden*, fr. OE & OF: OE *spendan*, fr. L *expendere* to expend; OF *despendere*, fr. L *dispensare* to weigh out—more at *DISPENSE*] **1**: to use up or consume money **2 a**: to wear out; **EXHAUST** **b**: to consume wastefully; **SQUANDER** **3**: to cause or permit to elapse; **PASS** **4**: to give up; **SACRIFICE** ~ **vi** **1**: to expend or waste wealth or strength **2**: to become expended or consumed—**spend-er n**

spend-able \ˈspɛn-də-bəl\ **adj**: available for spending

spending money **n**: POCKET MONEY

spend-thrift \ˈspɛn(d)-θrɪft\ **n**: one who spends imprudently or wastefully—**spend-thrift adj**

Speng-er-ri-an \s(ɪ)h(ɛn)-ˈɡɪl(r)-ɪ-ən\ **adj**: of or relating to the theory of world history developed by Oswald Spengler that all major cultures go through similar natural developments from birth to maturity to decay—**Spenglerian n**

Spen-der-ri-an \ˈspɛn-sɪr-ɪ-ən\ **adj**: of or relating to the poet Spenser or his works

Spenserian sonnet **n** [Edmund Spenser {1599 E poet}]: a sonnet consisting of three interlocking quatrains and a couplet with a rhyme scheme *ababacddc*, *cdcd*, *edcd*, *edcd*

Spenserian stanza **n**: a stanza consisting of eight verses of iambic pentameter and an alexandrine with a rhyme scheme *ababbcbcc*

spent \ˈspɛnt\ **adj** [ME, fr. pp. of *spenden* to spend] **1**: used up **2**: CONSUMED **3**: drained of energy or effectiveness; **EXHAUSTED** **3**: exhausted of sperm or spermy

sperm \ˈspɜr-m\, **pl** sperm or spermy [ME, fr. MF *esperme*, fr. LL *spērma*], **sperma**, fr. Gk; akin to Gk *speirain* to sow—more at *SPROUT*] **1 a**: the male fecundating fluid; **SEMEN** **b**: a male gamete **2**: the product of the spermatheca

spermi- \ˈspɜr-mi-\ **comb form**: **spermi-** **comb form** [Gk *sperma*, *sperma*], **fr. sperma**]; **seed**: **germ** (*spermiophyte*) (*spermatheca*) (*spermary*) (*spermioidal*)

sper-ma-ce-ll \ˈspər-ma-ˈset-ɪ-, -sɛt-əl\ **n** [ME *sperma cete*, fr. ML *sperma ceteri* 'whole sperm'] **1**: a waxy solid obtained from the oil of sperm whales and esp. sperm whale and used in ointments, cosmetics, and candles

sper-ma-go-ni-um \ˈspər-mə-ˈgō-ni-əm\, **pl** *spər-ma-go-ni-a* \-ni-ə\ **[NL]**: a flask-shaped or depressed receptacle in which spermata are produced in some fungi and lichens

sper-ma-ry \ˈspɜr-mə-ri-ən\ **n** [NL *spermarium*, fr. Gk *sperma*]: an organ in which male gametes are developed

spermat- or **spermat-** **comb form** [MF, fr. LL, fr. Gk, fr. *spermat-*, *sperma* sperm]: **seed**: *spermatoozoa* (*spermatid*) (*spermatocyte*) (*sperma*-*the-ca*) \ˈspər-mə-ˈthɛ-kə\ **[NL]**: a sac for sperm storage **2**: a male gamete **3**: a reproductive tract of many lower animals—**sperma-the-cal** \-kəl\ **adj**

sper-ma-tal \(-)ˈspɜr-mə-ˈtʃəl\ **adj**: of, relating to, or being a spermatum

sper-ma-tic \(-)ˈspər-mat-ɪk\ **adj** **1**: relating to sperm or a spermatid **2**: pertaining to carrying, or full of sperm

spermat-ic cord **n**: a cord that suspends the testis within the scrotum and contains the vas deferens and vessels and nerves of the testis

sper-ma-tid \ˈspər-mat-ɪd\ **n**: one of the cells formed by division of the secondary spermatocytes that differentiate into spermatoozoa

sper-ma-ti-um \(-)ˈspɜr-mi-ˈti-əm\, **pl** *spər-ma-ti-a* \-ti-ə\ **[NL]**, fr. Gk *spermatium*, *pl* of *sperma*, *sperma*]: **a** nonmotile cell functioning or held to function as a male gamete in some lower plants

sper-ma-to-ci-dal \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɪ-ˈsɪd-əl\, **spər-mat-ɪ** or **spər-mi-ɪ-dəl** \-dɪ-\ **adj**: **1**: pertaining to carrying, or full of sperm

sper-ma-to-ide \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɪ-ˈdɪ-ə\, **spər-mat-ɪ** or **spər-mi-ɪ-dɪ-ə** \-dɪ-ə\ **adj**: **1**: pertaining to carrying, or full of sperm

sper-ma-to-cyte \(-)ˈspər-mat-ɔ-ɪt\, **spər-mat-ɔ-** **n**: a cell giving rise to sperm cells; **2**: a cell of the last generation or next to the last generation preceding the spermatoozoa

sper-ma-to-gen-e-sis \ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈdʒɛ-n-ɪ-sɪs\, **(spər-mat-ɔ-ˈdʒɛ-n-ɪ-sɪs)** **[NL]**: the process of male gamete formation including meiosis and transformation of the four resulting spermatids into spermatoozoa

sper-ma-to-gen-etic \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈdʒɛ-n-ɪ-tɪk\, **spər-mat-ɔ-** **adj**

sper-ma-to-go-ni-al \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈgō-ni-əl\, **(spər-mat-ɔ-ˈdʒɛ-n-ɪ-əl)** **adj**: relating to, or producing, spermatoozoa

sper-ma-to-go-ni-um \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈnɪ-əm\, **pl** *spər-ma-to-go-ni-a* \-ni-ə\ **[NL]**: a primitive male germ cell

sper-ma-to-phora \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈfɔ(r)-ə\, **spər-mat-ɔ-**, **-fɔ(r)-ə** **[ISV]**: a capsule, packet, or mass enclosing spermatoozoa extruded by a male animal; **also**: the female in the insemination of various lower animals

sper-ma-to-phyte \-fɪt\ **n** [deriv. of NL *spermat-* + Gk *phyton* plant—more at *PHYT-*]: any of a group (Spermatophyta) of higher plants comprising those that produce seeds and including the gymnosperms and angiosperms—**sper-ma-to-phyt-ic** \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈfɪ-tɪk\, **spər-mat-ɔ-** **adj**

sper-ma-to-zo-ol \(-)ˈspɜr-mat-ɔ-ˈzō-əl\, **(spər-mat-ɔ-** **adj**: of or relating to spermatoozoa

sper-ma-to-zo-ol \(-)ˈzō-əl\ **n** [ISV, fr. NL *spermatoozoa*]: a male gamete of a plant motile by anterior cilia and anus, produced in an antheridium

sper-ma-to-zo-on \(-)ˈzō-ɪ-ən\, **-zō-ən** **n**, **pl** *spər-ma-to-zo-a* \-zō-ə\ **[NL]**: **1**: a motile male gamete of an animal usu. with rounded or elongate head and a long posterior flagellum **2**: SPERMATOOZON

sper-mine \ˈspɜr-mɪ-nɪ\ **n**: a crystalline aliphatic base $C_{10}H_{21}N$ found esp. in semen and in yeast

spERMIO-GENE-SIS \s'par-mē-ō-'jen-ə-sis\ n [NL, fr. *spERMium* spermatozoon + *-o-* + *L genesis*] 1: transformation of a spermatid into a spermatozoon 2: SPERMATOGENESIS
SPERM OIL n a pale yellow oil from the sperm whale
SPERMIO-PHILE \s'par-mē-'fil-ē\ n [deriv. of *Gk sperma* sperm + *philo* loving] : any of various burrowing rodents (as of the genus *Citellus*) that are related to the squirrels and live in colonies esp. in open areas, often damage crops, and include vectors of plague
SPERM WHALE \s'par-mē-'whāl\ n [fish for *SPERMACETI* whale] : a large toothed whale (*Physeter catodon*) with a large closed cavity in the head containing a fluid mixture of spermaceti and oil
SPERM-Y \s'par-mē\ n comb form [GK *sperma* seed, sperm] : state of exhibiting or resulting from (such) a fertilization (agamosperry)
SPERRY-LITE \s'per-ē-'lit\ n [Francis L. Sperry, 19th cent. Can chemist + *E*] : a mineral consisting of a platinum arsenide occurring near Sudbury, Ontario, in grains and minute isometric crystals of a tin-white color
SPES-SAR-LITE \s'pes-ər-'lit\ also **SPES-SAR-LINE** \s'pē-'lin\ n [F, fr. *Spessart* mountain range, Germany] : a manganese aluminum garnet us. containing iron, magnesium, or other elements in minor amounts
SPREW \s'preev\ vb [ME *spewen*, fr. OE *spwian*; akin to OHG *spwian* to spit, *L spuere*, Gk *spyein*] vi 1: VOMIT 2: to come in a flood or rush 3: to ooze forth; EXUDE ~ vt; VOMIT ~ spew-er n
SPREW n 1: matter that is vomited; VOMIT 2: material that exudes or is extruded
SPHAG-NIC-O-US \s'fag-'ōik-ə-'s\ adj 2: inhabiting or growing in sphagnum (~ rotifers)
SPHAG-NOUS \s'fag-nōs\ adj 1: of, relating to, or abounding in sphagnum
SPHAG-NUM \s'fag-nəm\ n [NL, genus name, fr. *L sphagnos*, a moss, fr. Gk] 1: any of a large genus (*Sphagnum*, coexistent with the order Sphagnales) of atypical mosses that grow only in wet acid areas where their remains become compacted with other plant debris in peat 2: a mass of sphagnum plants
SPHAL-ER-ITE \s'fal-ə-'rit\ n [Gk *sphalerit*, fr. Gk *sphaleros* deceitful, fr. *sphallein* to cause to fall — more at SPILL] : a widely distributed ore of zinc composed essentially of zinc sulphide ZnS
SPHENE \s'fen\ n [F *sphène*, fr. Gk *sphēn* wedge — more at SPOON] : a mineral Ca₂Si₂O₆ that is a silicate of calcium and titanium and often contains other elements
SPHEN-ODON \s'fen-ə-'dōn, 'sfen-ə-'\ n [NL, deriv. of Gk *sphēn* wedge + *odon* tooth — more at TOOTH] : TUATARA — **SPHEN-ODONT** \s'fēn-ə-'dōnt\ adj
SPHENOID \s'fen-'ōid\ or **SPHE-NOID** \s'fēn-'ōid-'\ adj [NL *sphenoideis*, fr. Gk *sphenoideis* wedge-shaped, fr. *sphēn* wedge] 1: of, relating to, or being a winged compound bone of the base of the cranium 2 *usu sphenoidal*: relating to or resembling a sphenoid; wedge-shaped
SPHENOID n 1: a sphenoid bone
SPHER-AL \s'fir-əl\ adj 1: SPHERICAL 2: SYMMETRICAL, HARMONIOUS
SPHERE \s'fir-ə\ n [ME *sphere* globe, celestial sphere, fr. MF *esphere*, fr. *L sphaera*, fr. Gk *sphaira*, lit. ball] 1: a (1): the apparent surface of the heavens or the half forms the dome of the visible sky (2): one of the concentric and eccentric revolving spherical transparent shells in which according to ancient astronomy stars, sun, planets, and moons are set b: a globe depicting such a sphere; broadly: GLOBE 2: a: a globular body; BALL b: PLANET, STAR etc. c: a surface all points of which are equally distant from a center — see VOLUME table 3: natural, normal, or proper place; esp: social order or rank 4: a obs: ORBIT b: a field or range of influence or significance; PROVINCE — **SPHER-IC** \s'fir-ə-'ik, 'sfer-'\ adj 1: SPHERICAL
SPHERE n 1: to place in a sphere or among the spheres; ENSPHERE 2: to form into a sphere
SPHERE OF INFLUENCE : a territorial area within which the political influence or the interests of one nation are held to be more or less paramount
SPHER-ICAL \s'fir-ik-əl, 'sfer-'\ adj 1: having the form of a sphere or one of its segments 2: relating to or dealing with a sphere or its properties — **SPHER-ICAL-ly** \-k(ə)'l-ē\ adv
SPHERICAL ABERRATION n: aberration caused by the spherical form of a lens or mirror that gives different foci for central and marginal rays
SPHERICAL ANGLE n: the angle between two intersecting arcs of great circles of a sphere measured by the plane angle formed by the tangents to the arcs at the point of intersection
SPHERICAL COORDINATE n: one of the two coordinates of a plane polar coordinate system; the angle between the plane and a fixed plane containing a reference line
SPHERICAL EXCESS n: the amount by which the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle exceeds two right angles
SPHERICAL GEOMETRY n: the geometry of figures on a sphere
SPHERICAL POLYGON n: a figure inscribed to a plane polygon that is formed on a sphere by arcs of great circles
SPHERICAL TRIANGLE n: a spherical polygon of three sides
SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY n: trigonometry applied to spherical triangles and polygons
SPHER-ICES \s'fir-ə-'iks, 'sfer-'\ n pl but sing in constr 1: SPHERICAL SPHERY 2: SPHERICAL TRIGONOMETRY
SPHERICS var of SPHERICS
SPHER-OID \s'fir-ə-'oid, 'sfer-ə-'\ n: a figure resembling a sphere; esp: an ellipsoid of revolution
SPHERO-ID-AL \s'fir-ə-'oid-'l\ also **SPHER-OID** \s'fir-ə-'oid, 'sfer-ə-'\ adj 1: having the form of a spheroid — **SPHER-OID-AL-ly** \s'fir-ə-'oid-'l-ē\ adv
SPHERO-ME-TER \s'fir-əm-ət-ər\ n [ISV] : an instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface
SPHER-ULE \s'fir-ə-'ul\ (yū)'l\, 'sfer-ə-'\ n: a little sphere or spherule
SPHER-ULITE \s'fir-ə-'ul-'it, 'sfer-'\ n: a usu. spherical crystalline body of radiating crystal fibers found in vitreous volcanic rocks — **SPHER-ULITE-IC** \s'fir-ə-'ul-'it-ik, 'sfer-'\ adj
SPHER-ULUS \s'fir-ə-'ul\ adj 1: SPHERICAL, STARLIKE 2: of or relating to the sphere
SPHINX-TER \s'fing(k)-tər\ n [LL, fr. Gk *sphinkter*, lit., band; akin to *abūt*, *ok*; kitted; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; g sing; o flow; o flow; oi coin; th thin; th this;

L spotium space — more at SPEED] : an annular muscle surrounding and able to contract or close a bodily opening — **SPHINX-TER-AL** \s'fing-tər-əl\ adj
SPHINX-GID \s'fing-'jəd\ n [deriv. of Gk *sphing-*, *sphinx* sphinx + *WAGMOTH*]
SPHINX \s'fing(k)s\ n, pl **SPHINX-ES** or **SPHIN-EXES** \s'fing-'fēz\ [L, fr. Gk; akin to Gk *sphinkter* sphincter] 1: a: an enigmatic monster in ancient Greek mythology having typically a lion's body, wings, and the head and bust of a woman b: a person enigmatic like the sphinx of ancient Greece 2: an ancient Egyptian image in the form of a recumbent lion having a man's head, a ram's head, or a hawk's head 3: HAWKMOTH
SPHRA-GIS-TIC \s'frā-'jis-'tik\ adj [LGK *sphragistikos*, fr. Gk *sphragizein* to close with a seal, fr. *sphragis* seal] : of or relating to a seal or signet
SPHRA-GIS-TICS \-tik-s\ n pl but sing or pl in constr : the science of seals and signets
SPHY-MO-GRAPH \s'fig-mō-'grāf\ n [Gk *sphymos* pulse + *ISV -graph*] : an instrument that records graphically the movements or character of the pulse — **SPHY-MO-GRAPH-IC** \s'fig-mō-'grāf-ik\ adj — **SPHY-MO-GRAPHER** \s'fig-'mō-'grā-fər\ n
SPHY-MO-MAN-O-ME-TER \s'fig-'(mō-mā-'nəm-ət-ər\ n [Gk *sphymos* pulse + *ISV manometer*, akin to Gk *asphyxia* stopping of the pulse — more at ASPHYXIA] : an instrument for measuring blood pressure and esp. arterial blood pressure — **SPHY-MO-MAN-O-ME-TER-IC** \s'fig-'mō-'mā-'nəm-ət-ər-'ik\ adv — **SPHY-MO-MAN-O-ME-TRY** \s'fig-'mō-'nām-ə-'trē\ n
SPHY-MO-ME-TER \s'fig-'mām-ət-ər\ n [Gk *sphymos* + *ISV -meter*] : SPHYMOGRAPH
SPICA \s'pī-kə\ n, pl **SPI-CAE** \s'pī-'kē\ or **SPICAS** [L, spike of grain — more at SPICE] : a spiral revery plain or plaster bandage used to immobilize a limb esp. at a joint
SPICA \s'pī-kə\ n [L, lit., spike of grain] : a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Virgo
SPIC-ATE \s'pī-'kāt\ adj [L *spicatus*, pp. of *spicare* to arrange in the shape of heads of grain, fr. *spica*] : POINTED, SPICED; specif: arranged in the shape of a spike or a flower
SPIC-CA-LO \s'pī-'k(ə)'l-ō\ adj [It, pp. of *spiccare* to detach] : performed with springing bow — used as a direction in music for stringed instruments
SPICATO n 1: a spicato technique, performance, or passage
SPICE \s'pīs\ n [ME, fr. OF *espice*, fr. LL *species* spices, fr. L, *spicius*] 1: any of various aromatic vegetable products (as pepper or nutmeg) used to season or flavor foods 2: a *archaic*: small portion, quantity, or admixture; DASH b: something that gives zest or relish 3: a pungent or fragrant odor; PERFUME
SPICE vt 1: to season with spices
SPICE-BERY \s'pīs-'ber-ē\ n 2: any of several spicy plants; esp: WINTERTREE
SPICE BOX n: a box holding or designed to hold spices; esp: a box fitted with smaller boxes for holding spices
SPICE-BUSH \s'pīs-'bush\ n 1: an aromatic shrub (*Lindera benzoin*) of the laurel family 2: a tall upright strawberry shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*) with highly fragrant brown flowers
SPICE-ERY \s'pīs-'ē-ri\ n 1: SPICES 2: *archaic*: a repository of spices 3: a spicy quality
SPICE-FORM \s'pī-kə-'fōrm, -sə\ adj [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *spiciformis*, fr. L *spica* head of grain + *-formis* -form — more at SPIKE] : shaped like a spike (~ pancake)
SPICE-IF-ER-IOUS \s'pīs-'if-ē-ri-əs\ adv : in a spicy manner; PUNGENTLY
SPICE-INESS \s'pīs-'ē-nəs\ n : the quality of being spicy
SPICE-AND-SPAN or **SPIC-AND-SPAN** \s'pī-k-ən-'span\ adj [short for *spick-and-span-new*, fr. obs *E* spick (spice) + *E* and + *span-new* (brand-new)] 1: FRESH, BRAND-NEW 2: spotlessly clean; SPRUCE
SPIC-U-LA \s'pī-k-yə-'lā, n, pl **SPIC-U-LAE** \-yə-'lē-, 'lā\ [NL, fr. ML, arrowhead, alter. of *L spicatum*, dim. of *spica*] : SPICULE, FRICKLE
SPIC-U-LAR \s'pī-k-yə-'lār\ adj
SPIC-U-LATE \s'pī-k-yə-'lāt-, 'lāt\ adj : covered with or having spicules — **SPIC-U-LATE-ION** \s'pī-k-yə-'lā-'shən\ n
SPIC-U-LE \s'pī-k-(-yū)'l\ n [NL *spicula* + *L spiculum*] : a minute slender pointed us. hard body; esp: one of the minute calcareous or siliceous bodies that support the tissues of various invertebrates — **SPIC-U-LIF-ER-ONS** \s'pī-k-yə-'lif-(ə)'r-əs\ adj
SPIC-U-LUM \s'pī-k-yə-'ləm\ n, pl **SPIC-U-LA** \-lā\ [L, small sharp organ, arrowhead] : an organ having the form of a spicule; broadly: SPICULE
SPICY \s'pī-'sē\ adj 1: having the quality, flavor, or fragrance of producing or abounding in spices 3: SPURTED, ZESTFUL 4: PIGUANT, RACY; esp: somewhat scandalous or salacious
SPIDER \s'pid-ər\ n [ME, alter. of *spithre*; akin to OE *spinnan* to spin] 1: any of an order (Araneida) of arachnids having a body with eight legs, two pairs of eyes, and two pairs of palps 2: any of two or more pairs of abdominal spinnerets for spinning threads of silk used in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or webs for entangling their prey 3: a cast-iron frying pan orig. made with short feet to stand among coals on the hearth 3: any of various devices consisting of a frame or skeleton with radiating arm or members
SPIDER CRAB n: any of numerous crabs (esp. family Majidae) with extremely long legs and nearly triangular bodies which they often cover with kelp
SPIDER MITE n: SEE SPIDER
SPIDER MONKEY n: any of a genus (*Ateles*) of New World monkeys with long slender limbs, the thumb absent or rudimentary, and a very long prehensile tail
SPIDER PHAETON n: a very high light carriage with a covered seat in front and a footman's seat behind
SPIDER-WEB \s'pī-'dər-'web-, -wə-'\ n: any of a genus (*Tradesantia*) of the family Comineaceae) of monocotyledonous plants with ephemeral us. blue or violet flowers
SPID-ERY \s'pid-ə-'rē\ adj 1: a: resembling a spider b: resembling a spider web 2: infested with spiders
SPICE-GELEISEN \s'pī-'gē-'līz-'n\ also **SPICE-GEI** \s'pī-'gē\ n [G *spiegeleisen*, fr. *spiegel* mirror + *eisen* iron] : a variety of pig iron

(2) : originating in a local station for a national advertiser
 2 : made at random or restricted to a few places or instances (~
 ~) also : selected at random or as a sample
spot-check 'spɒt-tʃek/ v: to sample or investigate quickly or
 at random ~ vt: to make a spot check
spot-less 'spɒt-ləs/ adj: having no spot: a free from impurity
 ~ IMMACULATE (~ kitchen) b PURE, UNBLEMISHED (~ reputation)
spot-less-ly 'spɒt-ləs-li/ adv: spotless-ness n
spot-light 'spɒt-laɪt/ n 1 a : a directed spot of light used to
 illuminate brilliantly a person, object, or group on a stage b con-
 spicuous public notice 2 a : a light designed to direct a narrow
 intense beam of light on a small area b something that illuminates
 brightly
spotlight vt: to illuminate with or as if with a spotlight
spot pass n: a pass (as in football) made to a predetermined spot
 usu. well down the field or court rather than directly to a player
spotted 'spɒt-əd/ adj 1 : marked with spots 2 : SULLIED,
 TARNISHED 3 : characterized by the appearance of spots
spotted adder 'spɒt-əd/ n: MILK SNAKE; HOGNOSE SNAKE
spotted fever n: any of various eruptive fevers: as a TYPHUS
 b: ROCKY MOUNTAIN SPOTTED FEVER
spot-ter 'spɒt-ər/ n 1 : one that makes or applies a spot (as for
 identification) 2 : one that looks or keeps watch: as a one that
 locates enemy targets b: a civilian who watches for approaching
 airplanes 3 : one that removes spots 4 : one that places something
 on or in a desired spot
spot test n 1 : a test conducted on the spot to yield immediate
 results 2 : a test limited to a few key or sample points or a rela-
 tively small percentage of random spots
spot-ty-ly 'spɒt-ti-li/ adv: in a spot-ty manner
spot-ty-ness 'spɒt-ti-nəs/ n: the quality or state of being spot-ty
spot-ty 'spɒt-ti/ adj 1 : marked with spots 2 : LACKING
 uniformity esp. in quality : UNEVEN (~ attendance)
spou-sal 'spəʊ-zəl, -səl/ n [ME *sposuallē*, fr. MF *esposuallēs*
spou-sal 'spəʊ-zəl/ n: WEDDING SNAKE; WEDDING ADJ
spouse 'spəʊz əs 'spəʊz/ n [ME, fr. OF *sponsus* (masc.) &
 & *sponsa* (fem.), fr. L *sponsus* betrothed man, groom & *sponsa* be-
 betrothed woman, bride, fr. *sponsus*, pp. of *spondere* to promise,
 betroth; akin to Gk *spondēinē* to make a libation, promise, *spondē*
 to pledge (pl. treaty); cf. *spōnsus*, WEDDING, WIFE
spouse 'spəʊz, 'spəʊz/ n, archaic: EPOUSE, WED
spout 'spəʊt/ vb [ME *sputen*; akin to MD *sputien* to spout, OE
spōtan to spew] vt 1 : to eject (as liquid) in a stream 2 a : to
 speak or utter readily, volubly, and at length b : DECLAIM ~ vt
 1 : to issue with force or in a jet 2 : to erupt 2 : to eject material (as
 liquid) in a jet 3 : DECLAIM ~ spout-er n
spout n 1 : a pipe or conductor through which a liquid is dis-
 charged or conveyed in a stream: as a : a pipe for carrying rain-
 water from a roof b : a projecting tube or lip from which water
 issues 2 : a discharge of jet of liquid from or as if from a pipe; esp
 WATERSPOUT 3 archaic: FAWNISHOR
sprach-ge-fühl 'ʃpʁæk-ke-fœl/ n [G, fr. *sprache* language &
 & *gefühl* feeling] 1 : sensibility to conformance with or divergence
 from the established usage of a language 2 : a feeling for what is
 linguistically effective or appropriate
sprache 'ʃpʁæk/ n: LANGUAGE; akin to Sw dial. *sprage*
 branch] : a pointed stake or steel bar let down from a halted
 vehicle (as a wagon) to prevent it from rolling
spring 'sprɪŋ/ n [origin unknown] 1 : a sudden or violent twist
 or wrench of a joint with stretching or tearing of ligaments 2 : a
 sprained condition
spring vt : to subject to sprain
sprat 'spræt/ n [alter. of ME *sprot*, fr. OE *sprot*] 1 : a small
 European herring (*Clupea sprattus*) closely related to the common
 herring; also : a small or young herring or similar fish (as an
 anchovy) 2 : a young, small, or insignificant person
spring 'sprɪŋ/ n [ME *springen*, OE *sprewan*] vt 1 archaic:
 to thrashing or tossing about b : to creep or clamber awk-
 wardly 2 : to lie or sit with arms and legs spread out 3 : to spread
 irregularly 4 STRAGGLE ~ vt: to cause to spread out carelessly or
 awkwardly ~ sprawl n
spring 'sprɪŋ/ n [ME] 1 a : a usu. flowering branch or shoot
 b : a decorative arrangement of flowers and foliage (as on a dress
 or coffin) 2 : something resembling a spring
spring n [obs. E *spray* (to sprinkle), fr. MD *sprayen*; akin to Gk
sperein to scatter ~ more at SPROUT] 1 : water flying in small drops
 or circles blown from wind or among a group 2 : to apply on a
 jet of vapor or finely divided liquid dispersed (as by an atomizer or
 sprayer) usu. for its medical, insecticidal, or deodorant property
 b : a device (as an atomizer or sprayer) by which a spray is dis-
 persed or applied (paint ~) c : an application of a spray or by
 spraying
spring vt 1 : to disperse or apply as a spray 2 : to project spray on
 or into ~ vt 1 : to break up into spray 2 : to disperse or apply a
 spray ~ spray-er n
spring gun n: an apparatus resembling a gun for applying a sub-
 stance (as poison or insecticide) to a group of a spray
spring 'sprɪŋ/ vb spread; spreading [ME *sprede*, fr. OE
spreādan; akin to OHG *spreiten* to spread, OE *spreātan* to sprout
 ~ more at SPROUT] vt 1 a : to open or expand over a larger area
 (~ out the map) b : to stretch out; EXTEND 2 a : SCATTER, STREW
 b : to distribute over a period or among a group 2 : to apply on a
 surface (~ butter on bread) 3 (1) : to cover or overlay with
 (2) archaic : to cover completely 4 (1) : to prepare or furnish for
 dining; set (~ the table) (2) : SERVE 3 a : to make widely known
 (~ the news) b : to extend the range or incidence of (~ a disease)
 4 : to push, push, or to push apart by weight or force ~ vt 1 a : to
 become dispersed, distributed, or scattered b : to become known
 or disseminated (panic ~ rapidly) 2 : to grow in length or breadth
 3 : to move apart (as from pressure or weight); SEPARATE
spring n 1 a : the act or process of spreading; b : extent of spread-
 ing 2 : something spread over a surface 3 : a surface 4 : RANGING
 b West : RANCH 6 (1) : a prominent display in a periodical (2)
 : two facing pages (as of a newspaper) usu. with matter running
 across the folds; also : the matter occupying these pages 3 : some-
 thing spread over a surface 4 : a food to be spread on bread or
 crackers b : a sumptuous meal; FEAST 5 : a cloth cover

for a table or bed 4 : distance between two points; GAP
spread eagle n 1 : a representation of an eagle with wings raised
 and legs extended 2 : something resembling or suggestive of a
 spread eagle; a stilted figure executed with the skates held
 to beel in a straight line
spread-eagle 'spred-ē-gə/ vb spread-eagling 2 : to g (ə-plig) vt
 1 : to execute a spread eagle (as in skating) 2 : to extend w
 with arms and legs stretched out; SPRAWL ~ vt 1 : to stretch out
 into a position of spread eagle 2 : to spread over; STRADDLE
spread-eagle adj: marked by bombast and boastful exaggeration
 esp. of the greatness of the U.S.
spread-er 'spred-ər/ n: one that spreads: as a : an implement for
 scattering material b : a small knife for spreading butter c : WET-
 TING AGENT d : a device (as a bar) holding two linear elements
 (as linearly spaced) apart and usu. taut
spread formation n: a double or triple wing offensive formation
 in football in which the ends are spread three to five yards outside
 the tackles, the tailback plays seven to eight yards behind the line,
 and the other three backs are in flanking position close to the line
spreading factor n: FVALORINDE
spree 'spriː/ n [prob. alter. of Sc *spreath* cattle raid, foray, fr.
 ScGael *sprèadh* cattle, fr. L *praedā* booty ~ more at PREY] : an unre-
 strained indulgence in or outburst of activity (buying ~); esp
 : BINGE, CAROUSAL
spring 'sprɪŋ/ adj [fr. pp. of obs. *sprengē* (to sprinkle)] archaic
 1 : SPRINKLED
spring 'sprɪŋ/ n [ME *sprigge*] 1 : a small shoot; TWIG 2 a : HEIR
 b : YOUTH 3 : an ornament resembling a sprig, stemmed flower, or
 leaf 4 : a small headless nail; BRAD
spring vt sprigged, springing 1 : to drive sprigs or brads into
 wood 2 : to mark or indicate the position of plant sprigs
spring-ful 'sprɪŋ-ful/ adj [obs. *sprigful*] 1 : full of life or spirit
 2 : STRIGHTLY ~ spring-ful-ly 'fɔ-ɪ-ə/ adv ~ spring-ful-ness n
spring-li-ness 'sprɪŋ-lē-nəs/ n: the quality or state of being
 springly
spring-ly 'sprɪŋ-li/ adv [obs. *sprigly* (sprig), alter. of *sprigle*]; marked
 by lightness and vivacity; SPRITELY. SYN see LIVELY
spring-tail 'sprɪŋ-tāɪl/ n: any of several birds with pointed tails;
 esp. PINTAIL
spring 'sprɪŋ/ vb sprang 'sprɑŋ/ or sprung 'sprʌŋ/ sprung;
 spring-ing 'sprɪŋ-ɪŋ/ n [ME *springen*, fr. OE *springan*; akin to
 O & G *springan* to jump, Gk *sperchesthai* to hasten] vt 1 a (1) : DARK,
 SHOCK (2) : to spring a trap or vent or to move by elastic force
 (the lid spring shut) b : to become warped 2 : to issue with speed
 and force or as a stream 3 a : to grow as a plant b : to issue by
 birth or descent 6 : to come into being; ARISE d archaic: DAWN
 6 : to come into flow ~ used with vt: to issue in a series or series
 of leaps b : to leap or jump up suddenly 5 : to stretch out in height
 : RISE ~ vt 1 : to cause to spring 2 a : to undergo or bring about
 the splitting or cracking of (wind spring the mast) b : to undergo
 the opening of (a leak) 3 a : to cause to operate suddenly (~ a
 trap) b : to spring a trap by setting b : to bend by force 4
 : to leap over 5 : to produce or disclose suddenly or unex-
 pectedly 6 : to make lame; STRAIN 7 slang : to release or cause
 to be released from confinement or custody
spring 'sprɪŋ/ n [ME, fr. OE *springan*, fr. Gk *springō* to issue, EMANATE,
 PROCEED, STEM mean to come up or out of something into existence,
 SPRING implies rapid or sudden emerging; ARISE and RISE may both
 convey the fact of coming into existence or notice but RISE often
 stresses gradual growth or ascent; ORIGINATE implies a definite
 source or starting point; DERIVE implies a source that exists in another
 form; FLOW adds to SPRING a suggestion of abundance or ease of
 inception; ISSUE suggests emerging from confinement through an
 outlet; EMANATE applies to the coming of something immaterial (as
 a spirit or emotion) from a source; PROCEED implies a tracing of
 origin, derivation, parentage, or logical cause; STEM implies originat-
 ing by dividing or branching off from something as an outgrowth or
 subordinate development
spring n 1 a : a source of supply; esp
 : a source of water issuing from a spring
 b : an ultimate source esp. of
 ground or motion 2 : a time or season
 of growth or development; *specif* : the
 season between winter and summer
 comprising usu. the months of March,
 April, and May or as reckoned astro-
 nomically extending from the March
 equinox to the June solstice 3 : an
 elastic body or part that returns to its
 original shape when released after
 being distorted 4 a : the act or an in-
 stance of leaping up or forward; BOUNCE
 (1) : the capacity of resisting a RESISTANCE (2) : BOUNCE, ENERGY
 5 : the point or place at which an arch or vault curve springs from its
 impost SYN see MOTIVE
spring vt spring 'sprɪŋ/ sprung, spring-ing 'sprɪŋ-ɪŋ/ : to
 fit with springs
spring-ald 'sprɪŋ-əld/ or spring-ald 'ə-ld/ n [prob. fr. ME, a kind
 of catapult] n: *see* SPRINGING
spring-ald n : a young male of a species of the purslane
 family; esp : one (*C. virginica*) that sends up in early spring a
 2-leaved stem bearing delicate pink flowers
spring-board 'sprɪŋ-bɔ:d/ and, -bɔ:rd/ n 1 : a flexible board
 usu. covered with a soft end used for gymnastic stunts or diving
 2 : a point of departure
spring-bok 'sprɪŋ-bɔ:k, pl springbok or springboks [Afrik, fr.
 spring to jump + bok male goat] : a swift and graceful southern
 African gazelle (*Antidorcas maculata*) noted for its habit of springing
 lightly and suddenly into the air
spring-bean 'sprɪŋ-biːn/ n [ME *spring-bean*] (2) *spring*: the act or process
 of doing a thorough cleaning of a place
spring 'sprɪŋ/ n [ME *sprengē*, *springe*; akin to OE *springan* to
 spring] 1 : a nose fastened to an elastic body to catch small game
 2 : SNARE, TRAP
spring-er 'sprɪŋ-ər/ n 1 : a stone or other solid laid at the impost
 of an arch 2 : one that springs 3 : a cow nearly ready to calve
springer spaniel n : a medium-sized largely white sporting dog of



ə abut; ˙ kitten; ˙ further; a back; à bake; à cot, cart; j joke; ˙ sing; ˆ flow; ˆ flav; ˆ coin; ˆ thin; ˆ this; all out; ch chin; ˆ less; ˆ easy; ˆ gift; 1 trip; 1 life; 1 foot; 1 foot; y yet; ˆ few; ˆ furious; zh vision

either an English or a Welsh breed used chiefly for finding and flushing small game
spring fever *n*: a lazy or restless feeling often associated with the onset of spring
Spring-field \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈfi:ld\ *n* [*Springfield*, Mass.]: a .30 caliber rifle operated like a bolt action; the U.S. army in 1903
spring-halt \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈhɔ:l\ *n* [by alter.]: STRINGHALT
spring-head \-ˈhed\ *n*: FOUNTAINHEAD
spring-house \-ˈhau:s\ *n*: a small building over a spring used for cooling storage (as of dairy products or meat)
spring-ily \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪ-ə\ *adv*: in a springy manner
spring-iness \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being springy
spring-line \ˈsprɪŋ-ɪn\ *n*: the usu. horizontal line from which an arch springs
spring-let \ˈsprɪŋ-let\ *n*: a little spring: STREAMLET
spring peeper *n*: a small brown tree toad (*Hyla crucifer*) of the eastern U.S. and Canada with a shrill piping call
spring-tail \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈteɪl\ *n*: any of an order (Collembola) of small primitive wingless arthropods related to or classed among the insects
spring-tide \-ˈti:ld\ *n*: SPRINGTIME
spring tide *n*: a tide of greater-than-average range around the times of new moon
spring-time \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈtɪm\ *n*: the season of spring 2: YOUTH 3: an early or flourishing stage of development
spring wagon *n*: a light wagon equipped with springs
spring-wood \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈwud\ *n*: the softer more porous portion of an annual ring of wood that develops early in the growing season to prepare structures for wood
springy \ˈsprɪŋ-i\ *adj* 1: abounding with springs: SPONGY 2: having an elastic quality: RESILIENT *SYN* SEE ELASTIC
spring-kick \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈkɪk\ *vb* **spring-king** \-kɪŋ\ [*ME sprengen, sprincen*; akin to OHG *sprecken, sprengen* spot, OE *spreca* speak] *vt*: to scatter in drops or particles 2: to scatter over *b*: to scatter at intervals in or among; DOT *c*: to wet lightly ~ *vi* 1: to scatter a liquid in fine drops 2: to rain lightly in scattered drops — **spring-kl** \-kɪŋ-kl\ *act* or an instance of sprinkling; *specif*: a light shower 2: sprinkling
sprinkler system *n*: a system for protection against fire in which pipes are distributed for conveying water or other extinguishing fluid to outlets
spring-killing \ˈsprɪŋ-ˈkɪlɪŋ\ *n* 1: a limited quantity or amount 2: SCUM 2: small quantity falling in scattered drops 3: a small number distributed at random: SCATTERING
spring \ˈsprɪŋ\ *vi* [of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *springa* to jump, hop; akin to OHG *springon* to jump up, Gk *springhizein*]: to run at top speed esp. for a short distance — **spring-er** *n*
spring *n* 1: the act or an instance of springing 2 *a*: DASH 6b *b*: a burst of speed
sprit \ˈsprɪt\ [*ME sprēt, sprit*, fr. OE *spreōt* pole, spear; akin to OE *spritan* to sprout]: a spar that crosses a fore-and-aft sail diagonally
sprite \ˈsprɪt\ [*ME sprit*, fr. OE *spirt*, fr. L *spiritus* spirit] *n* 1: a chaotic: SOUL *b*: a disembodied spirit: GHOST 2 *a*: ELF, FAIRY *b*: an elfish person
sprit-sail \ˈsprɪt-ˈsɪl-, -səl\ *n*: a sail extended by a sprit
sprock-et \ˈsprɪk-ət\ [*n* origin unknown]: a tooth or projection (as on a wheel) shaped so as to engage with a chain
sprocket wheel \ˈsprɪk-ət\ *n*: a wheel with cogs or sprockets to engage with the links of a chain
sprout \ˈspraut\ *vb* [*ME sprouten*, fr. OE *sprutan*; akin to OHG *sproutan* to sprout, Gk *speirein* to scatter, sow] *vi* 1: to send out new growth 2: to grow rapidly or greatly: BURGEON ~ *vt*: to cause to grow
sprout *n* 1: a shoot 1a; *esp*: a young shoot (as from a seed or root) *b*: edible shoots esp. of a crucifer or a plant (as brussels sprouts) producing them 2: something resembling a sprout; *esp*: a young person; SCION
spruce \ˈspru:s\ [*obs. Spruce* Prussia, fr. ME, alter. of *Pruce*, fr. OF]: any of a genus (*Picea*) of evergreen trees of the pine family with a conical head of dense foliage and soft light wood; also: any of several coniferous trees (as Douglas fir) of similar habit
spruce *adj* [perh. fr. obs. E *Spruce* leather leather imported from Prussia]: neat or smart in appearance: TRIM ~ **spruce-ly** *adv* — **spruce-ness** *n*
spruce *vt*: to make spruce — often used with *up* ~ *vi*: to make oneself spruce (~ *up* a bit)
spruce beer *n*: a beverage flavored with spruce; *esp*: one made from spruce leaves boiled with molasses or sugar and fermented with yeast
spruce pine *n*: a tree (as some pines and spruces or the common eastern hemlock) of the pine family with light, soft, or weak wood
spruce \ˈspru:sc\ [*AD*]: SPRUCE
spruce \ˈspru:sc\ [*D spru:sc*; akin to MLG *spru:we*, a kind of tumor]: a chronic disease marked esp. by fatty diarrhea and deficiency symptoms
sprue [*n* origin unknown] 1: the hole through which metal or plastic is poured into the gate and thence into a mold 2: the waste piece cast in a sprue
sprue *part* of SPRING
sprue rhythm *n*: a poetic rhythm designed to approximate the natural rhythm of speech and characterized by the frequent juxtaposition of single accented syllables and the occurrence of mixed types of feet
spry \ˈsprɪ\ [*perh. fr. sprī-er or spry-er* \ˈsprɪ-er\ *spring-er* or *spry-est* \ˈsprɪ-est\] [*perh.* of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *spring* sprig]: vigorously active: BRISK *SYN* SEE AGILE — **spry-ly** *adv* — **spry-ness** *n*
spry \ˈsprɪ\ [*ME sprude* dagger]: 1: a tool or device (as for digging, lifting, or cutting) combining the characteristics of spade and chisel 2: POTATO
spud *vb* **spud-ded**; **spud-ding** *vt*: to dig with a spud
spume \ˈspju:m\ [*ME, fr. MF, fr. L spuma* — more at FOAM]: frothy matter on liquids: FOAM, SCUM — **spu-mous** \ˈspju:məs\ — **spummy** \-mɪ\ *adj*
spume *vi*: FROTH, FOAM
spu-mo-ni or **spu-mo-ne** \ˈspju:m-ə-ni\ [*It spumone*, *aug.* of *spuma* foam, fr. L]: ice cream in layers of different colors, flavors,

and textures often with candied fruits and nuts
spun *past* of SPIN
Spun glass *n* 1: FIBER GLASS 2: blown glass that has slender threads of glass incorporated in it
spunk \ˈspʌŋk\ [*ScGael* *spung* sponge, tinder, fr. L *sporgia* sponge]: 1: tinder 2: *colloq*: SPUNK *b*: any of various fungi used as tinder 2: METTLE *SPUR*
spunk *vi*, *dia*: KINGLA
spunk-ig \ˈspʌŋ-ɪg\ *n* 1: SCOT: IGNIS PATUUS 2: SCOT: LIQUOR, SPIRITS
spunk-ily \ˈspʌŋ-ɪ-ə\ *adv*: in a spunky manner
spunk-iness \ˈspʌŋ-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being spunky
spunky \ˈspʌŋ-ki\ *adj*: full of spunk; SPIRITED
spun rayon *n*: a rayon-staple yarn or fabric
Spun sugar *n*: sugar boiled to long threads and gathered up and shaped or heaped on a stick as a candy
Spun yarn *n*: a textile yarn spun from staple-length fiber 2: a small rope or stuff formed of two or more rope yarns loosely twisted and used for seizings esp. on board ship
spur \ˈspʊr\ [*ME spur*, fr. OE *spura*; akin to OE *spurnan* to kick — more at SPURN] 1 *a*: a pointed device secured to a rider's heel and used to urge the horse *b* [*ME spores* knighthood] of recognition and reward for achievement 2: a goal: to action: STIMULUS 3: something projecting like or suggesting a spur: *a*: a projecting root or branch of a tree *b* (1): a stiff sharp spine (as on the wings or legs of a bird or insect); *esp*: one on a cock's leg (2): a gaff for a gamecock (3): a hollow projecting appendage of a scolla or calyx (as in larkspur or columbine) *d*: CLIMBING IRON 4: a ridge or lesser elevation that extends laterally from a mountain or mountain range 5: a short wooden brace of a post 6: a reinforcing buttress of masonry in a fortification *SYN* SEE MOTIVE — on the spur of the moment: on hasty impulse
spur *vb* **spurred**; **spur-ing** *vt* 1: to urge (a horse) on with spurs 2: to incite to action or accelerated growth or development: STIMULATE 3: to put spurs on ~ *vi*: to spur one's horse on
spurge \ˈspɜ:rdʒ\ [*ME, fr. MF, purge*, *spurge*, fr. *espurgare* to purge, fr. L *expurgare* — more at EXPURGE]: any of various mostly shrubby plants (family Euphorbiaceae, the spurge family, and esp. genus *Euphorbia*) with a bitter milky juice
spur gear *n*: a gear wheel with radial teeth parallel to its axis *SEE* also *spur wheel*
spurge laurel *n*: a low Eurasian shrub (*Daphne laureola*) with ob-long evergreen leaves and axillary racemes of yellowish flowers
spu-ri-ous \ˈspju:ri-əs\ [*AD* LL & L; LL *spurius* false, fr. L, of illegitimate birth, fr. *spurius*, *n*, bastard] 1: of illegitimate birth: *colloq*: 2: FALSE, COUNTERFEIT *b*: superficially like but morphologically unlike (as ~ fruit) 3: FORGED, FRAUDULENT — **spu-ri-ous-ly** *adv* — **spu-ri-ous-ness** *n*
spurn \ˈspɜ:n\ [*ME spurnen*, fr. OE *spurnan*; akin to OHG *spurnan* to kick, L *spurnere* to spurn, Gk *spoirnein* to quiver] *vt* 1: to rebuff: KICK *b*: to refuse to receive something disdainfully — *usu.* used with *at* (~ *at* danger) *vi* 1: to tread sharply or heavily upon: TRAMPLE 2: to reject with disdain or contempt: SCORN *SYN* SEE DECLINE — **spurn-er** *n*
spurn *n* 1 *a*: KICK *b* obs: STUMBLE 2 *a*: disdainful rejection *b*: a contemptuous treatment
spur-of-the-moment *adj*: occurring or developing without pre-meditation 1: hastily extemporized
spurred \ˈspɜ:rd\ *adj* 1: wearing spurs 2: having one or more spurs (as ~ violet)
spuri-er \ˈspju:ri-er\, **spu-ri-er** \-er\ *n*: one who makes spurs
spuri-ous \ˈspju:ri-əs\, **spu-ri-ous** \-er\ [*AD* *spurius*, fr. *spurgula*]: a small white-flowered European weed (*Spergularia arvensis*) of the pink family with whorled filiform leaves; also: any of several related and similar herbs
spurt \ˈspɜ:rt\ [*n* origin unknown] 1: a short period of time 2: a sudden brief burst of effort or activity *b*: a sharp or sudden increase in business activity
spurt *vi*: to make a spurt
spurt *vb* [*perh.* akin to MHG *spürten* to spit, OE *spritan* to spurt — more at SPROUT] *vt*: to gush forth: SPOUT ~ *vi*: to expel in a stream or jet: SQUIRT
spurt *n*: a sudden gush; JET
spur-tle \ˈspɜ:tl\ [*n* origin unknown] chiefly *Scot*: a wooden stick for stirring porridge
spur track *n*: a track that diverges from a main line
spur-winged \ˈspɜ:rwɪŋd\ *adj*: having one or more horny spurs on the bend of the wings
sput-nik \ˈspu:t-ˈnɪk\, **spat**, **spüt**, **-nik** [*Russ*, lit., traveling companion, fr. *s.* with *+* *put* path; akin to Gk *hama* together and to Skt *patha* way — more at SAME, FIND]: SATELLITE 2b
spu-ter \ˈspu:t-ər\ *vb* [akin to D *spütteren* to sputter, OE *sprütan* to spit, *spüt* to spit or squirt from] *vt*: to spit or squirt explosively: sounds: SLUTTER 2: to utter hastily or explosively in confusion or excitement ~ *vi* 1: to spit or squirt particles of food or saliva noisily from the mouth 2: to speak, reply, or ejaculate explosively or confusedly in anger or excitement 3 *a*: to make explosive popping sounds *b*: to come to a sputtering stop — **spu-ter-er** \-ər-ər\ *n*
sputter *n* 1: confused and excited speech or discussion 2: the act or sound of sputtering
spu-tum \ˈspju:t-əm\ *n*, *pl* **spu-ta** \-ə\ [*L*, fr. neut. of *sputus*, pp. of *spuere* to spit]: matter (as at *spw*): expectorated matter made up of saliva and often discharged from the respiratory passages
spuy \ˈspɪ\ *vb* **spuid**; **spuy-ing** [*ME spien*, fr. OF *espier*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *spēhan* to spy; akin to L *spereare* to look, look at, *species* appearance, *species*, Gk *skeptesthai* & *skopein* to watch, look at, consider] *vt*: to watch or spy on; *usu.* for hostile purposes: SCOUT 2: to catch sight of: SEE 3: to search or look for intensively ~ *vi* 1: to observe or search for something 1: LOOK 2: to watch secretly as a spy
spy *n*, *pl* **spies** 1: one that spies 2: a one who keeps secret watch on a person or thing to obtain information *b*: one who acts in a clandestine manner or on false pretenses to obtain information in the zone of operations of a belligerent by the intention of communicating it to the hostile party 2: an act of spying
spyl-glas \ˈspɪl-ˈglɑ:s\ *n*: a small telescope
squab \ˈskwɑ:b\ *n*, *pl* **squabs** [*prob.* of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *skvabb* anything soft and thick] 1: or *pl* **squab**: a fledgling

(*Conopholis americana*) of the broomrape family parasitic on oak and hemlock roots

squeak /'skwek/ *vb* [ME *squeken*] *vt* **1**: to utter or make a short shrill cry or noise **2**: *SQUEAL* **2a** **3**: to pass, succeed, or win by a narrow margin (just ~ed by) ~ *vi*: to utter in a shrill piping tone

2 **squeak n** **1**: a sharp shrill cry or sound **2**: ESCAPE (a close ~) — **squeak-er n** — **squeaky** /'skwek-i/ *adj*

squeal /'skwe(ə)l/ *vb* [ME *squeulen*] *vt* **1**: to make a shrill cry or noise **2 a**: to turn informer **b**: to COMPLAIN, PROTEST ~ *vi* (usually after an exclamation) **3**: to quarrel with a squeal — **squeal-er n**

2 **squeal n** a shrill sharp cry or noise

squea-mish /'skwe-mish/ *adj* [ME *squymisch*, modif. of AF *escymoym*] **1 a**: easily nauseated: QUEASY **b**: affected with nausea; NAUSEATED **2 a**: easily shocked; PRUDISH **b**: excitedly fastidious or scrupulous in conduct or belief **c**: easily offended or disgusted **syn** see NICE — **squea-mish-ly adv** — **squea-mish-ness n**

squee-gee /'skwe-'je/ *n* [prob. *imit.*]: a blade of leather or rubber set on a handle and used for spreading, pushing, or wiping liquid material on, across, or off a surface (as a window); also: a smaller similar device or a small rubber roller with handle used by a photographer or lithographer

squeegee *vi* **squee-gee**; **squee-geeing**: to smooth, wipe, or treat with a squeegee

squeeze /'skwe:z/ *vb* [alter. of obs. *E. queas*, fr. ME *queysen*, fr. OE *kwisan*; akin to Icel *kwista* stomach cramps] *vt* **1 a**: to exert pressure esp. on opposite sides of: COMPRESS **b**: to extract or emit under pressure **c**: to force or thrust by compression **2 a** (1): to get by extortion (2): to deprive by extortion **b**: to deprive economically of something (the amount of profit) **c**: to crowd into a limited area **4**: to gain or win by a narrow margin **5**: to constrain (another player) to discard in bridge so as to unguard a suit **6**: to score by means of a squeeze play ~ *vi* **1**: to give way before pressure **2**: to exert pressure; **3**: to pressure or extort **4**: to pass, win, or get by narrowly — **squeezer n** — **squeeze the shorts**: to force short sellers to cover at higher prices

2 **squeeze n** **1 a**: an act or instance of squeezing; COMPRESSION **2**: ANOCLYSIS **3**: IMBIBITION **4**: a quantity squeezed out from something (a ~ of lemon) **b**: a group crowded together: CROWD **3 a**: the commission taken by an oriental servant **b**: a profit taken by an oriental official or middleman on goods or transactions; GRAFT **4**: any of various financial pressures caused by narrowing margins or by shortages **5**: a forced discard in bridge

squeeze bottle *n* a bottle of flexible plastic that dispenses its contents by being pressed

squeeze play *n* **1**: a baseball play in which a batter attempts to score a runner from third base by bunting **2**: the exertion of pressure in order to extort a concession or gain a goal; SQUEEZE

squeg /'skwek/ *vi* **squeeged**; **squeg-ging** [back-formation fr. *squegger* (tube in which the valve oscillates)]: to oscillate in a highly irregular fashion — used of an electronic system

squelch /'skwelʃ/ *vb* [imit.] **1**: to smother or suppress liquid matter under suction (the mud of mud: 2): the act of suppressing; *esp*: a retort that silences an opponent

2 **squelch vt** **1 a**: to fall or stamp on so as to crush **b** (1): to completely suppress; QUELL (2): SILENCE **2**: to emit or move with a sucking sound **3**: to emit a sucking sound like that of an object being withdrawn from mire **2**: to splash through water, slush, or mire — **squelcher n**

sque-league /'skwe-'le:ɪ/ *n, pl* **squeleagues** [Narragansett *peusk-wireag*, *pl*]: GRAY TROUT; also: any of various other weakfishes

squeal /'skweɪl/ *n* [ORIGIN UNKNOWN] **1 a**: a small firecracker **2**: a broken firecracker or the powder in which burns with a fizz **2 a**: a short humorous or satiric writing or speech **b**: a short carelessly written piece; SCRIBBLE

2 **squib vb** **squibbed**; **squib-bing vt** **1**: to speak, write, or publish squibs **2**: to fire a squib ~ *vi* **1 a**: to utter in an offhand manner **b**: to make squibs against; LAPOON **2**: to shoot off; FIRE

3 **squid** /'skwid/ *n, pl* **squid** or **squids** [ORIGIN UNKNOWN]: any of numerous 10-armed cephalopods (esp. of the genera *Loligo* and *Onmyastrophes*) having a long tapered beak, a caudal fin on each side, and usu. a slender internal chitinous support

4 **squid vt** **squid-ded**; **squid-ding**: to fish with or for squid

squiffed /'skwɪft/ or **squiff-ly** /'skwɪf-ə/ *adj* [ORIGIN UNKNOWN]: INTOXICATED, DRUNK

squig-gle /'skwɪg-əl/ *vb* **squig-gling** /-ə-ɪn/ [blend of *squirm* and *wriggle*]: *vi* **1**: SQUIRM, WRIGGLE **2**: to write or paint hastily; SCRIBBLE ~ *vt* **1**: SCRIBBLE **2**: to form or cause to form in squiggles

3 **squiggle n** a short wavy twist or line; CURVICUE; an illegible scrawl

squill-gee /'skwɪ-'je/ *skwɪl-'je/ var* of SQUEEGEE

squill /'skwɪl/ *n* [ME, fr. *L. squilla* sea onion, fr. Gk *skilla*] **1 a**: a Mediterranean bulbous herb (*Urginea maritima*) of the lily family **(1) us** *pl*: its dried bulbous root used as an expectorant, cardiac stimulant, and diuretic **(2)**: the bulb of a red-billed form of squill used in rat poison **2**: SCILLA **3** [NL *Squilla*]: SOULLA

4 **squill-a** /'skwɪl-ə/ *n, pl* **squillas** or **squill-ies** /'skwɪl-ē-, -i/ [NL, genus name, fr. *L. squill*, prawn]: any of various stomatopod crustaceans (esp. *Stomatopoda*) that burrow in mud or beneath stones in shallow water along the seashore

5 **squinch** /'skwɪnʃ/ *n* [alter. of earlier *scunch* (back part of the carried across the corner of a room under a superimposed mass)] *vt **1**: to screw up **2**: to pinch; **2**: to cause to crumple together (the eyes or face); SQUINT **2**: to crumple down or draw together **3**: SQUINT*

4 **squinky n** /'skwɪn-ē/ *vb* [prob. fr. obs. *E. squin* squint, fr. ME *skwɪn*] **1**: SQUINT

2 **squinky n**: SQUINT — **squinky adj**

3 **squint** /'skwɪnt/ *adj* [short for *asquint*] **1 of an eye**: looking or tending to look obliquely or askance (as with envy, disdain, or

distrust) **2 of the eyes**: not having the visual axes parallel: CROSSED **2** **squint vi** **1 a**: to have an indirect bearing, reference, or aim **b**: to deviate from a true line **2 a**: to look in a squint-eyed manner **b**: to be cross-eyed **c**: to look or peer with eyes partly closed **3**: to be caused (an eye) to squint — **squint-er n** — **squint-ingly adv** — **squint n**

4 **squint n** **1**: STRABISMUS **2**: an instance of squinting **3**: HAGIOSCOPE — **squintly** /'skwɪnt-ə/ *adj*

squint-eyed /'skwɪnt-ɪd/ *adj* **1**: having eyes that squint; *specif* **2**: CROSSED-EYED **3**: looking askance (as in envy or malice)

squinting construction n: an ambiguous grammatical construction that contains a word or phrase (as *often* in "getting dressed often is a nuisance") interpretable as modifying either what precedes or what follows

5 **squire** /'skwɪə(r)/ *n* [ME *squier*, fr. OF *esquier* — more at ESQUIRE] **1**: a knight attendant on a noble or a courtier **2**: a male attendant on a great personage **3**: a man devotedly attending a lady; GALLANT **3 a**: a member of the British gentry ranking below a knight and above a gentleman **b**: an owner of a country estate; *esp*: the principal landowner in a village or district **c** (1): JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (2): LAWYER (3): JUDGE

2 **squire vt**: to attend as a squire; ESCORT

3 **squire-ar-ohy** or **squid-ar-ohy** /'skwɪə(r)-ər-ə/ *n* **1**: the gentry or landed-proprietor class **2**: government by a landed gentry

squire-shy /'skwɪə(r)-ɪʃ/ *adj*: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a squire

squirm /'skwɜ:m/ *vi* [perh. *imit.*]: to twist about like an eel or a worm **syn** see WATHE — **squirm n** — **squirmly** /'skwɜ:m-ə/ *adj*

squirrel /'skwɪr(-əl), 'skwə-rəl, chiefly Brit 'skwɪr(-əl), *n, pl* **squirrels** also **squirrel** [ME *squair*, fr. MF *esquirrel*, fr. (assumed) *sq* + *reille*, *dim.* of *sciurus*, fr. Gk *skiaour*, fr. Gk *skiaour*, fr. *skia* shadow + *our* tail; akin to OHG *ar* buttock, OIr *er* tail — more at SHINE] **1**: any of various small or medium-sized rodents (family Sciuridae): as **a**: any of numerous New or Old World arboreal forms having a long bushy tail and strong hind legs **b**: any numerous narrow-footed forms including the chipmunks and spermophiles — called also **ground squirrel** **2**: the fur of a squirrel

3 **squirrel cage n** **1**: a cage for a small animal (as a squirrel) that contains a rotatable cylinder for exercising **2**: something resembling a squirrel cage in construction or in senseless repetitiveness

4 **squirrel corn n**: a Nc. American herb (*Dicentra canadensis*) of the furrey family famous for its much-divided leaves and a scape raceme of cream-colored flowers

5 **squirrel-rej** /'skwɪr(-ə)-e/ *skwa-rə/ adj*: extremely odd; CRAZY

6 **squirrel rifle n** fr. its being suitable only for small game; a small-bore rifle — called also **squirrel gun**

7 **squirt** /'skwɪrt/ *vb* [ME *squarten*; akin to LG *swirtjen* to squirt] **1**: to eject liquid in a thin spurt ~ *vt*: to cause to squirt — **squirt-er n**

2 **squirt n** **1 a**: an instrument (as a syringe) for squirting a liquid **b**: a small quick stream; JET **c**: the action of squirting **2**: an impudent youngster

3 **squish** /'skwɪʃ/ *vb* [alter. of *squash*] *vt* **1**: to squish (a liquid) **2**: to squish (a soft fruit) as a Mediterranean plant (*Echallium elaterium*) the ground family with oblong fruit that bursts from the peduncle when ripe and forcibly ejects the seeds

3 **squish** /'skwɪʃ/ *vb* [alter. of *squash*] *vt* **1**: SQUASH **2**: SQUELCH, SUCK ~ *vi*: SQUELCH, SUCK — **squish n**

4 **squishy** /'skwɪʃ-i/ *adj*: being soft, yielding, and damp

5 **sri** /'sɪrɪ/ *n* [Skt *srī*, lit., majesty, holiness; akin to Gk *krelan* ruler, master] **1**: used as a conventional title of respect when addressing or speaking of a distinguished Indian

2 **st** — see EST

1 **stab** /'stæb/ *n* [ME *stæbbe*] **1**: a wound produced by a pointed weapon **2**: a thrust of a pointed weapon **3**: EFFORT, TRY

2 **stab vb** **stabbed**; **stab-bing vt** **1**: to wound or pierce by the thrust of a pointed weapon **2**: to thrust or pierce by the thrust or give a wound with or as if with a pointed weapon — **stabber n**

3 **sta-bile** /'stæ-bɪl-, -bɪl/ *adj* [*L. stabilis* — more at STABLE] **1**: not moving; STATIONARY, STABLE **2**: not fluctuating **3**: resistant to chemical change

4 **sta-bile v**: to be stable **5**: a stable abstract sculpture or construction typically made of sheet metal, wire, and wood — compare MOBILE

6 **sta-bil-i-ty** /'stæ-bɪl-ə-ti/ *n* **1**: the quality, state, or degree of being stable; as **a**: the strength to stand or endure; FIRMNESS **b**: the property of a body that causes it when disturbed from a condition of equilibrium or steady motion to develop a force that restores the original condition **2**: resistance to chemical change or to physical disintegration **2 a**: a vow binding a monk for life to one monastery

7 **sta-bil-i-za-tion** /'stæ-bə-'lɪz-ə-'tʃən/ *n*: the act or process of stabilizing

8 **sta-bil-ize** or **stabilize** /'stæ-bə-'lɪz-ə/ *vt* **1**: to make stable, steadfast, or firm **2**: to hold steady; as **a**: to maintain the stability of (as an airplane) by means of a stabilizer **b**: to limit fluctuations of (as prices) **c**: to establish a minimum price for ~ *vi* **1**: to become stable, firm, or steadfast

2 **sta-bil-ize** or **stabilize** /'stæ-bə-'lɪz-ə/ *vt* **1**: one that stabilizes something; as **a**: a substance added to another substance (as an explosive or plastic) or to a system (as an emulsion) to prevent or retard an unwanted alteration of physical state **b**: a gyroscope device to keep ships steady in a heavy sea **c**: an airfoil providing stability for an airplane **2**: a device used to hold a horizontal member of the mill assembly

3 **sta-bile** /'stæ-bɪl/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *estable*, fr. *L. stabulum*, fr. *stare* to stand — more at STANO] **1**: a building in which domestic animals are sheltered and fed; *esp*: such a building having stalls or compartments (horse ~) **2 a**: the racchoses of one owner **b**: a group of animals (as a boxers) under one management — **stable-man** /-mæn-, -mæn/ *n*

4 **stable vb** **stab-ling** /-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ *vt*: to put or keep in a stable ~ *vi* **1**: to dwell in or as if in a stable

2 **stable adj** **stab-ber** /-b(ə)-lɪŋ/ *stæ-bi-est /-b(ə)-lɪst/ [ME, fr. OF *estable*, fr. *L. stare*, stand] **1 a**: firmly established*

2 **FIXED, STEADFAST** **b**: not changing or fluctuating; UNVARYING **c**: ENDURING, PERMANENT **2**: steady in purpose; CONSTANT **3** (1): placed so as to resist forces tending to cause motion or change of motion (2): designed so as to develop forces that restore the original condition or to counteract forces that tend to disturb equilibrium or steady motion **b** (1): not readily altering in chemical



squid

plates placed edge to edge to form the sides, covers, or lining of a vessel (as a barrel) or structure 3: **RAUNO** 3b 4: **STANZA** 5: **STAFF** 3
stave *vb* **staved** or **stove** /'stəv/ **staving** *vt* 1: to break in the staves of (a cask) 2: to smash a hole in (~ in a boat); **also**: to crush or break inward (*staved* in several ribs) 3: to drive or thrust away ~ *vi* 1: to become stove in — used of a boat or ship 2: to talk off or rapidly

stave off *vt*: to ward or fend off
staves *pl* of **STAFF**

staves-acre /'stāv-,zā-'kər/ *n* [ME *staphisagre*, fr. ML *staphis agris*, fr. Gk. *thē*, wild raisin] 1: a Eurasian larkspur (*Delphinium staphisagria*); **also**: its violently emetic and cathartic seeds
stave *n* [ME *staf*, OE *staf* akin to ON *stav*, OE *stē* *steel*] 1: a large strong rope usu. of wire used to support a mast 2: a guy rope — **IN STAYS**: in process of going about from one tack to another

stave *vt* 1: to fasten (as a smokestack) with or as if with stays 2: *vi*: to incline (a mast) forward, aft, or to one side by the stays 2: *vi*: to go about; **TACK**

stave *vb* **stayed** /'staid/ or **staid** /'staid/ **staying** /*ME steyen*, fr. MF *ester* to stand, stay, fr. L *stare* — more at **STAND**] *vi* 1: to stop going forward; **PAUSE** 2: to stop doing something; **CEASE** 3: to continue to do a place or condition; **REMAIN** **b**: to have powers of endurance 4: to stand firm 5: to take up residence; **LODGE** 6: to keep even in a contest or rivalry (~ with the leaders) 7: to call a poker bet without raising 8: *obs*: to be to wait for or attend to ~ *vt* 1: to wait for; **AWAIT** 2: to last out (as a race) 3: to remain during (~ed the whole time) 4: to hold on from preceding; **CHECK** (~ an execution) 5: to check the course of (a disease or an evil influence); **HALT** 6: a: **ALLAY**, **PACIFY** **b**: to quiet the hunger of temporarily

stave /'stāv/, **REMAIN**, **WAIT**, **AWAIT**, **TARRY**, **LINGER** mean to continue in a place. **STAY** often implies the status of a guest or visitor; **REMAIN** suggests a continuing after others have left or departed; **WAIT** implies a staying in expectation or readiness; **AWAIT** may apply either to continuing in a residence or waiting for something to occur; **TARRY** suggests failing to proceed; **CHECK** it is time to do so; **LINGER** implies a tarrying because of disinclination to depart **SYN** see in addition **DEFER**

stave *n* 1: a: the action of halting: the state of being stopped **b**: or supporting (as a structure) or execution by judgment or executive order 2: *obs*: **MODERATION**, **SELF-CONTROL** 3: a residence or sojourn in a place 4: capacity for endurance

stave *n* [MF *estaje*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *stān* to stand — more at **STAND**] 1: something that serves as a prop; **SUPPORT** 2: a vessel stowed with bottles and wine, used in a toast

stave *vt* 1: to provide physical or moral support for; **SUSTAIN** 2: to fix on as a foundation

stave-at-home /'stāv-ət-'hōm/ *adj*: remaining habitually in one's residence, locality, or country — **stave-at-home** /'stāv-ən/ *n*

stave /'stāv-ər/ *n*: one that staves; **esp**: one that upholds or supports

staying power *n*: capacity for endurance: **STAMINA**
stave-in /'stāv-'in-/ *n*: a slowdown or stoppage of work intended to bring pressure on an employer and concerted by workers who remain in their work place — compare **STRIKE-DOWN**

stead /'sted/ *n* [ME *stede*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *stet* place, *stān* to stand] 1: *obs*: **LOCALITY**, **PLACE** 2: **ADVANTAGE**, **SERVICE** — used chiefly in the phrase to stand one in good stead 3: the office, place, or function ordinarily occupied or carried out by someone or something else

stead *vt*: to be of avail to; **HELP**
stead-fast /'sted-'fast/ *adj* 1: firmly fixed in place **b**: not subject to change 2: firm in belief, determination, or adherence; **LOYAL**, **SYN** see **FAITHFUL** — **stead-fastly** /'sted-'fastli/ *adv* — **stead-fastness** /'sted-'fastnəs/ *n*

stead-i-ly /'sted-'i-li/ *adv*: one that steadies
stead-i-ly /'sted-'i-li/ *adv*: in a steady manner

stead-i-ness /'sted-'i-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being steady
stead-ing /'sted-'ɪŋ/ *n* [ME *stediŋ*, fr. *stede* place, *ŋ* form] 1: a small farm 2: **chiefly** **Scot**: the service buildings or area of a farm

stead-y /'sted-'i/ *adj* [*stead*] 1: a: firm in position: **FIXED** **b**: direct or sure in movement: **UNFLINTERING** **c**: keeping nearly upright in a seaway (~ ship) 2: a: (1) **REGULAR**, **UNIFORM** (2): not changed, replaced, or interrupted **b**: not fluctuating or varying with respect 3: a: **steadily** moving **b**: **steadily** **b**: **steadily** **b**: consistent in feeling, principle, purpose, or attachment (2): consistent in behavior: **DEFENDABLE** **c**: not given to dissipation; **SOBER**

SYN **STEADY**, **EVEN**, **EQUABLE** mean not varying throughout its course or extent. **STEADY** implies constancy of fluctuation or interruption of movement; **EVEN** suggests a lack of variation in quality or character; **EQUABLE** implies lack of extremes or of sudden sharp changes
stead-y *vt*: to make or keep steady ~ *vi*: to become steady

stead-y *adv* 1: in a steady manner; **STEADILY** 2: on the course set
stead-y *n*: as a direction to the helmsman of a ship

stead-y *n*: one that is steady; **spic**: a boyfriend or girl friend with whom one goes steady

steak /'steɪk/ *n* [ME *steke*, fr. ON *steik*; akin to ON *steikja* to roast on a stake, *stik* stick, *stake* — more at **STICK**] 1: a slice of meat cut from a fleshy part of a beef carcass and usu. cooked or to be cooked by broiling **b**: a slice of a roast **c**: a slice of meat other than beef **c**: a cross section slice of a large fish 2: ground or beef prepared for cooking or for serving

steak knife *n*: a table knife having a steel blade often with a serrated edge

stealing /'sti:əl(ə)l/ *vb* **stole** /'stəʊl/ **stolen** /'stəʊl-ən/ **steal-ing** [ME *stelen*, fr. OE *stelan*; akin to OHG *stolan* to steal] *vt* 1: to take the property of another 2: to come or go secretly, unobtrusively, gradually, or unexpectedly 3: to steal a base ~ *vi* 1: a: to take or appropriate (as a right) or to give an asset unlawfully **b**: to keep or to make use of wrongfully 2: to take away by force or unjust means **c**: to take secretly or without permission **d**: to appropriate entirely to oneself or beyond one's proper share (~ the show) 2: a: to move, convey, or introduce secretly; **SMUGGLE** **b**: to accomplish in a concealed or unobserved manner 3: a: to

seize, gain, or win by trickery, skill, or daring (a basketball player adept at ~ing the ball from his opponents) **b**: of a base runner: to gain a base) by running without the aid of a hit or an error — **STEAL** *n*

SYN **STEAL**, **PILFER**, **FILCH**, **PURLOIN** mean to take from another without right or without detection. **STEAL** may apply to any surreptitious taking of anything tangible or intangible; **PILFER** implies stealing repeatedly in small amounts; **FILCH** adds a suggestion of snatching quickly and surreptitiously; **PURLOIN** stresses removing or carrying off for one's own use or purposes

steal *n* 1: the act or an instance of stealing 2: a fraudulent or questionable political deal 3: **AARGAIN**

steal-ing *n*: the act of one who steals
stealing /'sti:əl(ə)l(ɪŋ)/ *n* [ME *steliŋ*, fr. OE *stelan* to steal] 1: a: **ar-chaic**: **THEFT** **b**: *obs*: something stolen 2: the act or action of going or proceeding furtively, secretly, or imperceptibly 3: **FUR-TIVENESS**, **SLYNESS**

stealth-i-ly /'sti:əl-thi-li/ *adv*: in a stealthy manner
stealth-i-ness /'sti:əl-thi-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being stealthy

stealthy /'sti:əl-thi/ *adj* 1: slow, deliberate, and secret in action or character 2: intended to escape observation; **FURTIVE** **SYN** see **SECRET**

steam /'sti:m/ *n*, *often* **atrium** [ME *stem*, fr. OE *stēam*; akin to D *stoom* 'steam'] 1: a vapor arising from some substance 2: a: the invisible vapor into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point **b**: the mist formed by the condensation on cooling of water vapor 3: a: water vapor under pressure so as to supply energy for heating, cooking, or mechanical work; **also**: the power so generated **b**: driving force: **POWER** **c**: energetic tension 4: a: **STEAMER** 2a **b**: travel by or a trip in a steamer

steam *vt* 1: to rise or pass off as vapor 2: to give off steam or vapor 3: to move or travel **b**: to move or travel as if by the agency of steam 2: to be angry **AOB** ~ *vi* 1: to give out as fumes; **EXHALE** 2: to expose to the action of steam (as for softening or cooking)

steam-boat /'sti:m-'bōt/ *n*: a boat propelled by steam power
steamboat *n* [fr. its use in homes of retired steamboat captains in imitation of the frigate iron steamboats]; an elaborate ornamental architectural style used in homes built in the middle 19th century in the Ohio and Mississippi river valley

steam boiler *n*: a boiler for producing steam
steam chest *n*: the chamber from which steam is distributed to a cylinder of a steam engine

steam *n*: a steam engine driven or worked by steam; **specif**: a reciprocating engine having a piston driven in a closed cylinder by steam

steam-er /'sti:m-ər/ *n*: 1: a vessel in which articles are subjected to steam 2: a: a ship propelled by steam **b**: an engine, machine, or vehicle operated or propelled by steam 3: one that steams

steamer rug *n*: a warm covering for the lap and feet esp. of a person sitting on a ship's deck

steamer trunk *n*: a trunk suitable for use in a stateroom of a steamer; **esp**: a shallow trunk that may be stowed beneath a berth

steamer *n*: a craft that installs or repairs steam pipes or other equipment for heating, ventilating, or refrigerating systems — **steam fitting** *n*

steam heating *n*: a system of heating (as for a building) in which steam generated in a boiler is piped to radiators

steam-i-ly /'sti:m-'i-li/ *adv*: in a steamy manner
steam-i-ness /'sti:m-'i-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being steamy

steam iron *n*: a pressing iron with a compartment holding water that is converted to steam by the iron's heat and emitted through the soleplate onto the fabric being pressed

steam-roll-er /'sti:m-'rō-lər/ *n* 1: a steam-driven road roller 2: a crushing force (as steam) when ruthlessly applied to overcome opposition

steamroller *also* **steam-roll** /'rōl/ *vt* 1: to crush with a steam roller 2: a: to overwhelm or coerce by greatly superior force **b**: to exert crushing force or pressure with respect to ~ *vi*: to move or proceed with irresistible force

steam-ship /'sti:m-'шип/ *n*: **STEAMER** 2a
steam shovel *n*: a power shovel operated by steam

steam table *n*: a table having openings to hold containers of cooked food over steam or hot water circulating beneath them

steam turbine *n*: a turbine that is driven by the pressure of steam directed at high velocity against the turbine vanes

steam up *vt*: to make angry or excited: **AROUSE**
steamy /'sti:m-i/ *adj*: consisting of, characterized by, or full of steam

stea-pan /'sti:p-'sən/ *n* [Gk *stea* fat + E *-pan* (as in *pepsin*)] 1: the lipase in pancreatic juice

stea-ri-ac /'sti:ə-'ri:t/, 'sti-(ə)-'ri:t/ *n*: a salt or ester of stearic acid
stea-ri-c /'sti:ə-'ri:t(ə)l/ *adj* [*stearique*, fr. Gk *stear*]: of, relating to, obtained from, or resembling stearin or tallow

stearic acid *n*: a white crystalline fatty acid C₁₈H₃₆O₂ obtained by saponifying tallow or other hard fats containing stearin; **also**: a commercial mixture of stearic and palmitic acids

stea-ri-n /'sti:ə-'ri:n/, 'sti-(ə)-'ri:n/ *n* [*stearine*, fr. Gk *stear*] 1: an ester of glycerol and stearic acid 2: **also** **stea-ri-ne** /'sti:ə-'ri:n/ *n*: a commercial stearic acid

steat- or **steato-** *comb form* [Gk, fr. *steat-*, *steor* — more at **STONE**] 1: fat (*steatolysis*)

stea-ti-ly /'sti:ə-'ti-li/ *adv* [L *stentilis*, a precious stone, fr. Gk, fr. *stēn-*, L *stēn-*, a spongy stone having a grayish green or brown color] 1: **SOAPSTONE** 2: an electrically insulating porcelain composed largely of steatite — **ste-at-ic** /'sti:ə-'ti-ik/ *adj*

ste-at-o-l-y-sis /'sti:ə-'tə-l-i-səs/ *n* [NL]: breakdown of neutral fats into glycerol and free fatty acids

stea-ti-ly /'sti:ə-'ti-li/ *adv*: in a steatitic *n* [NL, fr. *steat-* + Gk *tygē* rump, buttocks; akin to Latvian *paug* cushion, Gk *physa* to blow — more at **FOG**]; an excessive development of fat on the buttocks esp. of females that is common among the Hottentots and some Negro peoples — **ste-at-o-py-gic** /'sti:ə-'pi-j-i-k/ or **ste-at-o-py-gous** /'sti:ə-'pi:ɡəs/ *adj*

ə about; **ɔ** kitten; **ər** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ā** cot, cart; **au** out; **ch** chio; **ē** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life **j** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flaw; **ōi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ū** loot; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yil** few; **yil** furious; **z** vision

of living protoplasm (as by exciting a sensory organ or evoking muscular contraction or glandular secretion)

sting \ˈstɪŋ\ *vb* [ME *stingen*, *stō*] **sting-ing** \-ˈstɪŋ-ɪŋ\ [*ME stingen*, fr. OE *stingan*; akin to ON *stinga* to sting, Gk *stachys* spike of grass, *stochos* target, aim] *vt* 1 to prick painfully, as a; to pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating process; *b* to affect with a sharp quick pain or smart (hail *stung* their faces) 2 to cause to suffer acutely (*stung* with remorse) 3 to OVERCHARGE, CHEAT ~ *vi* 1 to use a sting 2 to feel a keen burning pain or smart

stinger *n* 1 a the act of stinging; *specif*: the thrust of a stinger into the flesh of a wound or sore caused by or as if by stinging 2 **STINGER** 2 3: a stinging element, force, or quality

sting-tree \ˈstɪŋ-ˌtriː\ also \-ˌtriː-ŋ\ (by alt.): **STINGRAY**

sting-ray \ˈstɪŋ-ˌraɪ\ *n* 1 one that stings; *specif*: a sharp blow or remark 2 a sharp or irritating offense and defense (as of a bee, scorpion, or stingray) 3 one connected with a poison gland or otherwise adapted to wound by piercing and inoculating a poisonous secretion 3: a cocktail of equal parts of white crème de menthe and brandy

stingingly \ˈstɪŋ-ˌdʒɪ-ŋli\ *adv*: in a stinging manner

stinginess \ˈstɪŋ-ˌi-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being stingy

stinging hair \ˈstɪŋ-ɪŋ-ˌhɛr\ *n*: a glandular hair (as of a nettle) whose base secretes a stinging fluid

sting-less \ˈstɪŋ-ˌləs\ *adj*: having no sting or stinger

sting-ray \ˈstɪŋ-ˌraɪ\ also \-ˌrɛɪ\ *n*: any of numerous rays (as of the family Dasyatidae) with one or more offensive dorsal spines near the base of the whiplike tail capable of inflicting severe wounds

sting-ry \ˈstɪŋ-ˌri\ *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) E dial. *stinge*, *n*, sting; akin to OE *stingan* to sting] 1 not generous or liberal: sparing or scant in giving or spending 2: mealy scanty or small: MEAGER (-sion)

SYN CLOSE, NIGGARDLY, PARSIMONIOUS, PENURIOUS, MISERLY. **STINGY** implies a marked lack of generosity; **CLOSE** suggests keeping a tight grip on one's money and possessions; **NIGGARDLY** implies avarice or spending the very small amount possible; **PARSIMONIOUS** suggests a frugality so extreme as to lead to stinginess; **PENURIOUS** implies niggardliness that gives an appearance of actual poverty; **MISERLY** suggests a sordid aviciousness and a morbid pleasure in hoarding.

stingy \ˈstɪŋ-ˌdʒɪ-ŋ\ *adj*: able to sting

stink \ˈstɪŋk\ *vt* **stank** \ˈstʌŋk\ or **stunk** \ˈstʌŋk\ **stunk**; **stink-ing** [ME *stinken*, fr. OF *stincan*; akin to OHG *stinkan* to emit a smell] 1 to emit a strong offensive odor 2 to be offensive; also: to be in bad repute 3 to possess something to an offensive degree 4 to be in bad repute and in quality (a *stinking* *stink*)

stink n 1: a strong offensive odor; **STENCH** 2: a public outcry against something offensive

stink-ard \ˈstɪŋk-ˌɑrd\ *n*: a mean or contemptible person

stink-bug \ˈstɪŋk-ˌbʌg\ *n*: any of various true bugs (order Hemiptera) that emit a disagreeable odor

stink-car \ˈstɪŋk-ˌkɑr\ *n* 1 a: one that stinks *b*: an offensive or contemptible person *c*: something of very poor quality 2: any of several large beetles of an offensive odor 3 *slang*: something extremely difficult (the examination was a real ~)

stink-hole \ˈstɪŋk-ˌhoʊl\ *n*: an ill-smelling fungus (order Phlebotomidae); *esp.* *Phellius impudicus*

stinking *adj* 1: offensive to the smell 2 **RANK** 2 *slang*: offensively drunk *syn* see MALODOROUS, **STINK-INGLY** \ˈstɪŋk-ɪŋ-ˌli\

stinking rose \ˈstɪŋk-ɪŋ-ˌrəʒ-ər\, **-kɪŋ-ˌn** (fr. the name *Roger*) 1: any of various fetid plants (as a figwort or hembane)

stinking smut *n*: **RUNT**

stink-pot \ˈstɪŋk-ˌpɒt\ *n*: an earthen jar charged with materials of an offensive and suffocating smell formerly sometimes thrown upon an enemy's deck

stink-stone \ˈstɪŋk-ˌstɔn\ *n*: a stone that emits a fetid smell on being struck or rubbed owing to decomposition of organic matter

stink-weed \ˈstɪŋk-ˌkwɛd\ *n*: any of various strong-scented or fetid plants (as a jimsonweed)

stink-wood \ˈstɪŋk-ˌwɔd\ *n* 1: any of several trees with a wood of unpleasant odor; *esp.*: a southern African tree (*Ocotea bullata*) of the laurel family yielding a valued cabinet wood 2: the wood of a stinkwood

stint \ˈstɪnt\ *vb* [ME *stinten*, fr. OE *stintan* to blunt, dull; akin to ON *stintan* sk, *L tundere* to beat, OE *stoc* stock] 1 *v* 1 *archaic*: to put an end to; **STOP** 2 *a*: to restrain within certain limits; **CON- DRAIN** *b*: to restrict with respect to share or allowance 3 to assign a task to (a person) ~ *vi* 1 *archaic*: **STOP**, **DESIST** 2 to be sparing or frugal ~ **stint-er** *n*

stint n 1: RESTRAINT, LIMITATION 2: a definite quantity of work assigned *syn* see **TASK**

stint n *pl* **stints** also **stint** [ME *synte*]: any of several small sandpipers

stipe \ˈstɪp\ *n* [NL *stipes*, fr. *L*, tree trunk; akin to *L stipare* to press together — more at **STIFF**] 1 a usu. short plant stalk: as: *a*: the stem supporting the cap of a fungus *b*: the like part connecting the stalk of a flower or fruit to the base of the ovary *c*: the petiole of a fern frond *d*: a prolongation of the receptacle beneath the ovary of a seed plant ~ **stiped** \ˈstɪp-ɪd\ *adj*

sti-pe \ˈsti-ˌpeɪ, ˈsti-ˌpeɪ\ *n* [NL *stipella*, dim. of *stipula* stipule] 1: the stipule of a leaflet 2 **STIP-PLEATE** \ˈstɪ-ˌpeɪ-ət, ˈstɪ-ˌpeɪ-ˌlɪ\ *adj*

stipend \ˈstɪ-ˌpend\ *n* [ME *stipendium*, fr. *L stipendium*, fr. *L stipendium*, fr. *stip- + stipere* to pay, *pendere* to pay] 1: a fixed sum of money paid periodically for services or to defray expenses *syn* see **WAGE**

stipend-i-ary \ˈstɪ-ˌpen-ˌde-ˌer-ɪ\ *adj* 1: receiving or compensated by wages or salary *2* *archaic*: 2: *of* or relating to a stipend

stipendiary n: one who receives a stipend

stip-ies \ˈstɪ-ˌpiːz\, *pl* **stip-ies** \ˈstɪ-ˌpiːz\, [NL *stipul-, stipes*, fr. *L*, tree trunk; akin to *L stipare* to press together — more at **STIFF**]; **PETIOLE**; *esp.*: the second basal segment of a maxilla of an ant or crustacean

stip-ple \ˈstɪ-ˌplɪ\ *vb* **stip-pled** \-ˌplɪ-d\ [*stip-pel* to spot, dot; akin to *L stipare* to press together] 1: to engrave by means of dots and flicks — compare **LIN ENGRAVING** 2 *a*: to make (as in point or ink) with small short touches that together produce an effect of softness or shading 3: to apply (as paint) by repeated small touches 3: **SPECKLE**, **FLECK** ~ **stip-pler** \-ˌplɪ-ˌlɛr\ *n*

stipple n: production of gradation of light and shade in graphic art by stippling small points, larger dots, or longer strokes; *also*: an effect produced by or as if by stippling

stip-u-lar \ˈstɪ-ˌpju-lər\ *adj*: of, resembling, or provided with stipules (~ glands)

stip-u-late \ˈstɪ-ˌpju-lət\ *vb* [*L stipulatus*, pp. of *stipulari* to demand some term in an agreement] *vt* 1 to make an agreement or covenant (to do or forbear something); **CONTRACT** 2 to demand an express term in an agreement ~ *used with for* ~ *vi* 1 to specify as a condition or requirement of an agreement or offer 2 to give a guarantee of; **PROMISE** ~ **stip-u-la-tor** \-ˌlæt-ər\ *n*

stip-u-late \-lət\ *adj*: having stipules

stip-u-lat-ion \ˈstɪ-ˌpju-lət-ɪ-ən\ *n* 1: the act of stipulating 2: something stipulated; *esp.*: a condition, requirement, or item specified in an instrument ~ **stip-u-la-tion-er** \-ˌlæt-ər-ɪ-ˌtər-, -tər\ *adj*

stip-u-late \-læt\ *adj*: either of a pair of stipules borne at the base of the leaf in many plants ~ **stip-u-lat-ed** \-ˌlæt-ɪd\ *adj*

stir \stɪr\ *vb* **stirred**; **stir-ring** [ME *stiren*, fr. OE *stryran*; akin to MHG *sturon* to incite] *vt* 1 *a*: to cause an esp. slight movement or change of position of; *b*: to disturb the quiet of; **AGITATE** 2 *a*: to disturb the relative position of the particles or parts of; or item by a continued circular movement *b*: to mix by or as if by stirring 3: **BESTIR**, **EXERT** 4: to bring into notice or debate; **RAISE** 5 *a*: **INCITE** *b*: **QUICKEN *c*: to call forth (as a memory); **EVOKE** 6: **PROVOKE** ~ *vi* 1 *a*: to make a slight movement *b*: to begin to do something 2: to rouse; **ARISE** 3: to begin to do something or busy 4: to pass an implement through a substance with a circular movement 5: to be able to be stirred ~ **stir-er** *n***

stir n 1 *a*: a state of disturbance, agitation, or activity *b*: wide-spread notice and discussion; **IMPRESSION** 2: a slight movement 3: **STIRRING** movement

SYN STIR, BUSTLE, FLURRY, FOTHER, FUSS, also mean excitement or agitation accompanying an action or event. **STIR** suggests brisk and restless movement of a crowd; **BUSTLE** implies a noisy, obtrusive, and energetic activity; **FLURRY** suggests nervous agitation and undue haste; **FOTHER** and **FUSS** imply futility, needless activity; **ADU** suggests fussy activity and waste of energy

stir n [origin unknown] *slang*: **PRISON**

stir-about \ˈstɪr-ə-ˌbaʊt\ *n*: a porridge of oatmeal or cornmeal boiled in water and stirred

stir-k \stɪrk\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *stirc*; akin to *L sterilis* sterile] *Brit*: a young bull or cow esp. between one and two years old

stir-p \stɪrp\ *n* [*L stirp-, stirps* — more at **TORPID**]; a line descending from a common ancestor; **STOCK**, **LINEAGE**

stirps \ˈstɪrps, ˈstɪrps\ *n*, *pl* **stir-pes** \ˈstɪr-ˌpɛs, ˈstɪr-ˌpɛz\ [*L stirps*, *stirps* — more at **TORPID**] 1: a branch of a family or the person from whom it is descended 2 *a*: a group of animals equivalent to a superfamily *b*: a race or fixed variety of plants

stir-ring *adj* 1: **ACTIVE**, **BUSTLING** 2: **ROUSING**, **INSPIRING**

stirrup \ˈstɪr-ə-p\ also \-ˌrɒp-, ˌstɪr-ˌrɒp\ *n* [ME *stirrup*, fr. OE *stirra*; *stirra* — more at **STAIR**]; **STRAP**; *both* fr. a prehistoric NGmc-WGmc compound whose first element is akin to OHG *stigan* to go up and whose second element is represented by OE *rāp* rope — more at **STAIR**] 1: a ring made horizontal in one part or curved in the other and attached by a strap to a saddle, and used to aid in mounting and as a support while riding 2: a piece resembling a stirrup (as a support or clamp in carpentry and machinery) 3: a rope secured to a yard and attached to a thimble in its lower end for supporting a footrope

stirrup cup \ˈstɪr-ə-p ˌkʌp\ *n*: a drink (as wine) taken by a rider about to depart 2: a farewell cup

stirrup leather *n*: the strap suspending a stirrup

stirrup pump *n*: a portable hand pump held in position by a foot bracket and used for throwing a jet or spray of liquid

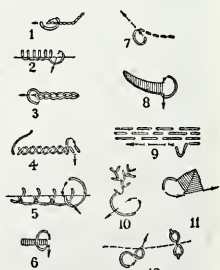
stitch \ˈstɪtʃ\ *n* [ME *stiche*, fr. OE *stic*; akin to OE *stician* to stitch] 1: a loop, sharp and sudden pain esp. in the side 2: a one-in-and-out movement of a threaded needle in sewing, embroidery, or suturing *b*: a portion of thread left in the material after one stitch 3: a least part esp. of clothing 4: a single loop of thread or yarn around an implement (as a knitting needle or crochet hook) 5: a series of stitches; *esp.*: a series of stitches — *in* **stitches**: in a state of uncontrollable laughter

stitch n 1 *a*: to fasten, join, or close with or as if with stitches *b*: to make, mend, or decorate with or as if with stitches 2: to unite by means of a series of stitches ~ *vi* 1 to needlework; *sew* ~ **stitch-er** *n*

stitch-work \ˈstɪtʃ-ˌwɜrk\ *n*: any of several stitches; *esp.*: embroidery

stitchy \ˈstɪtʃ-i\ *adj*: **stitch-** + **-y**

stitch n 1: backstitch, 2 blanket stitch, 3 chain stitch, 4 cross-stitch, 5 knot stitch, 6 overcast stitch, 7 running stitch, 8 buttonhole stitch, 9 darning stitch, 10 featherstitch, 11 fishbone stitch, 12 loop stitch



stitch n 1: a unit of value of the Netherlands equal to 1/100 guilder *b*: a coin representing one stiver 2: something of little value

stoa \ˈstoʊ-ə\ *n* [Gk; akin to Gk *stoa* pillar — more at **STER**]; an ancient Greek public use; *esp.*: a building on the back with a front colonnade to afford a sheltered promenade

stoat \ˈstoʊt\ *n*, *pl* **stoats** also **stoat** [ME *stote*]; **ERMINE** *lit*; *broadly* 1: any weasel with a black-tipped tail — *used esp.* of the animal when in the brown summer coat

stob \stɒb\ *n* [ME, stump; akin to ME *stubb* stub] chiefly *dial*

stoke \stɔk\ *n* [OIt *stoccat*] *archaic*: a thrust with a rapier

sto-chas-tic \stɔk-ˈkɑs-tɪk\ *adj* [Gk *stochastikos* skillful in aiming,

stop order or stop-loss order \stɒp-ˈlɒs-ŋ n : an order to a broker to buy or sell at the market when the price of a security advances or declines to a designated level

stop-over \stɒp-ˈoʊ-ər/ n : 1 a stop at an intermediate point in one's journey 2 a stopping place on a journey

stop-page \stɒp-ɪj/ n : the act of stopping; the state of being stopped; HALT, OBSTRUCTION

stop payment n : a depositor's order to a bank to refuse to honor a specified check drawn by him

stopper \stɒp-ər/ n : 1 one that brings to a halt or causes to stop operating or functioning; CHECK 2 : one that closes, shuts, or fills up; *specif* : something (as a bung or cork) used to plug an opening

stopper w/ stop-per-ing \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ : to close or secure with or as if with a stopper

stopper knot n : a knot used to prevent a rope from passing through a hole or opening

stop-ple \stɒp-ɪ-əl/ n [ME *stoppell*, fr. *stoppen* to stop] : something that closes an aperture; STOPPER, FLUG

stoppage w/ stop-per-ing \-(ə-)rɪŋ/ : to close the mouth with or as if with a stopple; STOPPER

stop street n : a street on which a vehicle must stop just before entering a through street

Stop-watch \stɒp-ˈwɑːtʃ/ n : a watch having a hand that can be stopped or stopped at will for exact timing (as of a race)

stor-able \stɔːr-ə-bəl/ , stɔːr-ə/ adj : that may be stored (~ commodities) — **stor-able** n

stor-age \stɔːr-ɪj/ , stɔːr-ə/ n, often attrib 1 a : space or a place for storing b : an amount stored 2 a : the act of storing; the state of being stored; *specif* : the safekeeping of goods in a warehouse or other depository charged for keeping goods in a storeroom 3 : the production by means of electric energy of chemical reactions that when allowed to reverse themselves generate electricity again without serious loss

storage cell n : TREATED GROUP of cells that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by reversible chemical reactions and that may be recharged by passing a current through it in the direction opposite to that of its discharge — called also *storage battery*

store \stɔːr/ , stɔːr-ə/ n [ME *storie*, fr. LL, alter. of L *styrax*, fr. Gk.] 1 : a resin from trees (genus *Styrax*, esp. *S. officinalis*) formerly used for incense 2 : a fragrant balsam from trees (genus *Liquidambar*, esp. the Asiatic *L. orientalis*) of the witch-hazel family 3 : any of a genus (*Styrax* of the family Styracaceae, the storax family) of trees or shrubs usu. carry leaves and flowers in drooping racemes — compare *benzoin*

store \stɔːr/ , stɔːr(ə)/ v [ME *storen*, fr. OF *estor* to construct, restore, store, fr. L *instaurare* to renew, restore, fr. in- + *staurare* (akin to Gk *staurōs* stake) to restore; *staurōs* : FURNISH, SUPPLY; esp. to stock against a future time (~ a ship with provisions) 2 : to lay away; ACCUMULATE (~ vegetables for winter use) 3 : to leave or deposit in a place (as a warehouse) for preservation or disposal 4 : to provide storage room for; HOLD

store \stɔːr/ , stɔːr(ə)/ v 1 : to stock up or keep for future use b : to accumulate (as of food) accumulated for some specific object and drawn upon as needed; STOCK, SUPPLIES c : something that is accumulated : a source from which things may be drawn as needed 2 : a reserve fund 2 : STORAGE 3 : something that is highly valued or highly relied upon : a source of great ~ by tradition 4 : a large quantity, supply, or number; ABUNDANCE 5 : STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE 6 : a business establishment where usu. diversified goods are kept for retail sale (grocery ~) (furniture ~) — compare *shop* — in *store* : in a state of accumulation; in readiness for use

store adf 1 or **stores** : of, relating to, kept in, or used for a store (~ *barge*) 2 : purchased from a store as opposed to natural or homemade; MANUFACTURED, READY-MADE (~ clothes) (~ bread) (~ *cloth*)

store-house \stɔːr(ə)-ˈhaʊs/ , stɔːr(ə)-/ n 1 : a building for storing goods (as provisions); MAGAZINE, WAREHOUSE 2 : an abundant supply or source; REPOSITORY

store-keeper \stɔːr-ˈkeɪ-pər/ n 1 : one that has charge of supplies (as military stores) 2 : one that operates a retail store

store-room \stɔːr-ˈru:m/ , rʊm/ n 1 : a room or space for the storing of goods or supplies 2 : STOREHOUSE 2

store-wide \stɔːr-ˈwaɪd/ adj : including all or most merchandise in a store (a ~ sale)

store-ied \stɔːr-ˈɪd/ , stɔːr-/ adj 1 : decorated with designs representing scenes from story or history (a ~ frieze) (a ~ tapestry) 2 : having an interesting history; celebrated in story or history (a ~ castle)

storied or **sto-ryed** adj : having stories (a two-storied house)

stork \stɔːr-k/ n [ME, fr. OE *storc*; akin to OHG *storch* stork, Gk *storkos* more at *stork*; *stork* : any of various large wading Old World wading birds (family Ciconiidae) with long stork bills that are related to the ibises and herons

stork's-bill \stɔːr(ə)-ˈbɪl/ n : any of several plants of the geranium family with elongate bearded fruits; esp. ~ PARLARGONIA

storm \stɔːr-m/ , stɔːr-/ n, often attrib 1 : a violent disturbance; *storm* *sturm* storm OE *stýrian* to stir] 1 a : a disturbance of the atmosphere attended by wind and usu. by rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning b : a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail c : wind having a speed of 64 to 72 miles per hour d : a serious disturbance of any element of nature 2 : a disturbed or agitated state : a sudden or violent commotion 2 : a PAROXYSM, CRISIS b : a sudden heavy influx or onset 4 : a heavy discharge of objects (as missiles) or actions (as blows) 5 : a tumultuous outburst 6 : a violent storm on a defended position

storm vi 1 a : to blow with violence b : to rain, hail, snow, or sleet 2 : to attack by storm (~ *ed ashore* at zero hour) 3 : to be in or to exhibit a violent passion; RAGE (~ *ing* at the unusual delay) 4 : to rush about or move impetuously, violently, or angrily (through ~ *ed* through the streets) ~ *vi* 2 : to attack, lake, or win over by storm (~ a fort) *syn see* ATTACK

storm and stress n, often cap both *ss* : STURM UND DRANG

storm boat n : a light fast craft used to transport attacking troops across streams

storm-bound \stɔːr(ə)-ˈmaʊnd/ adj : cut off from outside com-

munication by a storm or its effects; stopped or delayed by storms (~ ports) (~ travelers)

Storm door n : an additional door placed outside an ordinary outside door for protection against severe weather

Storm-trooper \stɔːr-ˈtrɔːp-ər/ n : a member of a stormy manner

Storm-troop \stɔːr-ˈtrɔːp/ n : the quality or state of being stormy

Storm petrel n : any of various small petrels; esp. : a small sooty black white-marked petrel (*Hydrobatas pelagicus*) frequenting the north Atlantic and Mediterranean — called also *stormy petrel*

Storm trooper n 1 : a member of a private Nazi army notorious for aggressive violence, and brutality 2 : one held to resemble a Nazi storm trooper

Storm window n : a sash placed outside an ordinary window as a protection against severe weather — called also *storm sash*

Stormy \stɔːr-ˈmi/ , adj 1 : relating to, characterized by, or indicative of a storm; TEMPESTUOUS (a ~ day) (a ~ autumn) 2 : marked by turmoil or fury; PASSIONATE, TURBULENT (a ~ life) (a ~ conference)

stormy petrel n 1 : STORM PETREL 2 : one fond of strife; a -ha-bing of trouble

STORY \stɔːr-ɪ/ , stɔːr-/ n [ME *storie*, fr. OF *estorie*, fr. L *historia*] 1 *archaic* : history 1,3 2 a : an account of incidents or events b : a statement regarding the facts pertinent to a situation in question c : ANECDOTE; esp. : an amusing one 3 a : a fictional narrative (as a novel; *specif* : a novel; *specif* : a novel; *specif* : a novel) b : the intrigue or plot of a narrative or dramatic work 4 : a widely circulated rumor 5 : LIE, FALSHOOD 6 : LEGEND, ROMANCE 7 : a news article or broadcast — **story-writ-er** \-rɪ-tər/ n

story vt 1 *archaic* : to narrate or describe in story 2 : to adorn with a story or a scene from a story

story or story-er [ME *storie*, fr. ML *historia* picture, story of a building, fr. L *historia*, tale; prob. fr. pictures adorning the windows of medieval buildings] 1 : a set of rooms on one floor level of a building 2 : a horizontal division of a building's exterior space accordingly corresponding exactly with the stories within

story-book \stɔːr-ˈbʊk/ n : a book of stories (~ for children)

story-tell-er \stɔːr-ˈtel-ər/ n : a teller of stories — **story-telling** \-tel-ɪŋ/ , tɪl-ɪŋ/ n

stoss \stɔːs/ , stɔːs(ə)/ adj [G *stoss*, fr. *stossen* to push; akin to L *stus* to thrust; *stus* to push] : facing toward the direction from which an overriding glacier impinges (the ~ slope of a hill)

sto-tin-ka \stɔː-ˈtɪŋ-ka/ , n, pl *sto-tin-ki* \-kɪ/ [Bulg.] — *see* LEV at MONEY table

stout \stɑːtnd/ , stʊnd/ n [ME, fr. OE *stund*; akin to OHG *stunta* time, hour, OE *stundan* to stand] *archaic* : TIME, WHILE

stout \stɑːt/ , stʊt/ n [ME *stout*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *stoup* cup — more at STEEP] 1 : a container for beverages; as a : a large glass b : TANKARD c : FLAGON 2 : a basin at the entrance of a Roman Catholic church for holy water OHG *stuozi* large, Russ *stout* stout, OE *stout* stout, L *stout* stout; *stout* : STRONG, HARDY 2 chiefly *Scot* : STERN, HARSH

stout n [ME, fr. OF *estour*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *sturm* storm, battle] 1 a *archaic* : BATTLE, CONFLICT b *dial Brit* 1 a *archaic* : UPROAR, DISTURBANCE 2 : a stout person

stout \stɑːt/ , stʊt/ adj [ME, fr. OF *estour*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *sturz* prod] 1 : strong of character; as a : BRAVE, BOLD b : FIRM, DETERMINED; also : OBSTINATE, UNCOMPROMISING 2 : physically or materially strong; a : STURDY, VIGOROUS b : STAUNCH, ENDURING c : SOLID SUBSTANTIAL 3 : FORCEFUL (a ~ attitude); also 1 VIOLENT (a ~ wind) 4 : bulky in body; THICKSET *syn see* STRONG — **stout-ly** adv — **stout-ness** n

stout n 1 : a heavy-bodied brew that is darker and sweeter than porter and is made with roasted malt and a relatively high percentage of hops 2 : a fat person b : a clothing size designed for the large figure

stout-en \stɑːt-ən/ , stʊt-ən-ɪŋ/ \stɑːt-ɪŋ/ , -n-ɪŋ/ v : to make stout (~ to resolve) ~ *vi* : to become stout (she's ~ *ed* lately)

stout-heart-ed \stɑːt-ˈhɑːrt-əd/ adj : having a stout heart or spirit; a : COURAGEOUS b : STUBBORN — **stout-heart-ed-ly** adv — **stout-heart-ed-ness** n

stout-ish \stɑːt-ɪʃ/ , stʊt-ɪʃ/ adj : somewhat stout

stove \stɔːv/ , n, often attrib [ME, fr. MD or MLG, heated room, steam room; akin to OHG *stuba* heated room, steam room; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-Nrmc word borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *exstula*, deriv. of L *ex* + Gk *ypnain* to smoke — more at DEAF] 1 a : a portable or fixed apparatus that burns fuel or uses electricity to provide heat (as for cooking or heating) b : a device that generates heat for special purposes (as for heating tools or for curing air for a hot blast) c : KILN 2 chiefly *Brit* : a hothouse esp. for the cultivation of tropical exotics; broadly : GREENHOUSE

stove *past* of STAVE

stove-pipe \stɔːv-ˈpɪp/ n 1 : pipe of large diameter usu. of sheet steel used as a stove chimney or to connect a stove with a flue 2 : a very tall skyscraper

stove-er \stɔːv-ər/ n [ME, modif. of AF *estovers* necessary supplies, fr. OF *estover* to be necessary, fr. L *est opus* there is need] 1 chiefly *dial Eng* : FODDER 2 : mature cured stalks of grain from which the ears have been removed used as feed for livestock

stove \stɔːv/ n [ME *stove*, from *stove* stove, place, fr. OE *stōw*; akin to OFris *stō* place, Gk *stōpos* pillar — more at STEER] 1 : HOUSE, LODGE 2 : to put away; STOVE b : *obs* : to lock up for safekeeping; CONFINE 3 a : to dispose in an orderly fashion; ARRANGE, PACK b : LOAD 4 *slang* : to put aside; STOP 5 a *archaic* : CROWD in

stow-age \stɔː-ɪj/ n 1 a : an act or process of stowing b : goods in storage or to be stowed 2 a : storage capacity b : a place or receptacle for storage 3 : STORAGE

stow away v : to secrete oneself aboard a vehicle as a means of obtaining transportation

stow-away \stɔː-ə-ˈwaɪ/ n : an unregistered passenger; one who stows away

stra-bis-mic \strə-ˈbɪz-mɪk/ adj : of, relating to, or affected with strabismus

stra-bis-mus \strə-ˈbɪz-məs/ n [NL, fr. Gk *strabismus* condition of squinting, fr. *strabō* to squint, fr. *strabōs* squint-eyed; akin to Gk *strephein* to twist — more at STROKHE] : inability of one eye to attain

~ abut; ~ kitten; ~ further; a back; ~ bake; ~ cot, cart; ~ joke; ~ sing; ~ flow; ~ flow; ~ coin; th thio; th this;

~ out; ~ oh; ~ chio; ~ less; ~ easy; ~ gift; ~ trip; ~ life ~ foot; ~ foot; ~ yet; ~ few; ~ furious; ~ vision

binoocular vision with the other because of imbalance of the muscles of the eyeball — called also *squint*

straddle \ˈstrɑd-əl vb strag-dling \ˈstrɑd-lɪŋ, -lɪŋ\ [irreg. fr. *stride*] *vi* 1: to part the legs wide; stand, sit, or walk with the legs wide apart; esp: to sit astride 2: to spread out irregularly 3: to be in a noncommittal; favor or seem to favor two apparently opposite sides 4: to buy in one market and sell short in another ~ *vt* 1: to stand, sit, or be astride of 2: to be noncommittal in regard to (~ an issue) — **straddler** \-lɑr-, -lɪr-*n*

straddle *n* 1: the act or position of one who straddles 2: a noncommittal or equivocal position 3: a: an option giving the holder the double privilege of a put and a call b: the state of being long in one market and short in another

strate \ˈstrɑt-, esp Brit \ˈstrɑt-ə\ [G *Gott strofe* England God punish England, slogan of the Germans in World War I] ~ to take (as fire from low-flying aircraft — **strate** *n* — **strat-er** *n*)

strag-gle \ˈstrɑg-əl vb strag-gling \(-)lɪŋ\ [ME *stragolan*] 1: to wander from the direct course of way 2: **ROVE**, **STRAY** 2: to trail off from others of its kind: spread out irregularly or scatteringly

strag-gler \-lɪŋ-ər-*n*

straggle *n*: a straggling body or arrangement (as of persons or objects)

strag-gly \(-)lɪ-*adj*: spread out or scattered irregularly; **STRAGGLING**

straight \ˈstraɪt\ [ME *streht*, *straight*, fr. pp. of *strecchen* to stretch] 1: a: free from curves, bends, angles, or irregularities (~ hair) (~ timber) (~ stream) b: generated by a point moving continuously in the same direction and expressed by a linear equation (~ line) c: (segment of) curve 2: DIRECT, UNBENT, UNFOLDING; as in lying along or holding to a direct or proper course or method (the ~er path there) (~ thinker) b: CANONIC, FRANK (~ speech) (a ~ answer) c: coming directly from a trustworthy source (a ~ tip on the horses) d: having the elements in an order (the ~ sequence of events) e: having the cylinders arranged in a single straight line (a ~ eight-cylinder engine) f: UPRIGHT, VERTICAL 3: a: JUST, VIRTUOUS (~ dealing) b: properly ordered or arranged (set the kitchen ~) c: free from extraneous matter (UNMIXED (~ wit) ~ humor) d: marked by no exceptions or qualifications in the support or praise of a person or principle (a ~ ally) e: having a fixed price for each regardless of the number sold (cigars 10 cents ~) f: not deviating from the general norm or prescribed pattern (a ~ part) — **straightly** *adv*

straight-ness *n*

straight *adv*: in a straight manner

straight *vi*, chiefly Scot: **STRAIGHTEN**

straight *n* 1: something that is straight; as a: a straight line or arrangement b: **STRAIGHTWAY**; esp: **HOMESTRETCH** c: a true or honest report of course 2: a: a sequence (as of shots, strokes, or moves) resulting in a perfect score in a game or contest b: first place at the finish of a horse race; ~ **compare** PLACE, SHOW 3: a combination of five cards in sequence in a poker hand

straight angle *n*: an angle whose sides lie in opposite directions from the vertex in the same straight line and that equals two right angles

straight-arm \ˈstraɪt-ɑr-m\ *vt*: to ward off (an opponent) with the arm held straight — **straight-arm** *n*

straight-away \ˈstraɪt-ə-wɑ\ *adj* 1: proceeding in a straight line; continuous in direction; **STRAIGHTFORWARD** 2: IMMEDIATE

straightaway *n*: a straight course; as a: the straight part of a closed racetrack b: **STRETCH** b: a straight and unimpeded stretch of road or way

straight-away \ˈstraɪt-ə-wɑ\ *adv*: without hesitation or delay; IMMEDIATELY

straight chain *n*: an open chain of atoms having no side chains

straight-edge \ˈstraɪt-ɛdʒ\ *n*: a bar or piece of wood, metal, or plastic with a straight edge for testing straight lines and surfaces or drawing straight lines

straight-en \ˈstraɪt-ən\ vb straight-en-ing \ˈstraɪt-ɪn-ɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ\ *vt*: to make or become straight — **straight-en-er** \-n-ər-, -n-ər-*n*

straight face *n*: a face giving no evidence of emotion and esp. of meritment — **straight-faced** \ˈstraɪt-ˈfæst\ *adj*

straight-for-ward \ˈstraɪt-fɔr-wɔrd\ also **straight-for-wards** \-wɔrdz\ *adv*: in a straightforward manner

straightforward *adj* 1: proceeding in a straight course or manner; DIRECT, UNFOLDING 2: CLEAR, UNFOLDED b: CLEAR-CUT, PRECISE — **straight-for-wardly** *adv* — **straight-for-ward-ness** *n*

straight-ish \ˈstraɪt-ɪʃ\ *adj*: somewhat straight

straight-line \ˈstraɪt-lɪn\ *adj* 1: being a mechanical linkage or equivalent device designed to produce or copy motion in a straight line 2: having the principal parts arranged in a straight line (a ~ compressor) 3: marked by a uniform spread and esp. in equal segments over a given term (~ amortization) (~ depreciation)

straight man *n*: an entertainer who feeds lines to a comedian

straight off *adv*: IMMEDIATELY

straight-out \ˈstraɪt-ɑut\ *adj* 1: FORTHRIGHT, BLUNT 2: OUTRIGHT, THOROUGHGOING

straight razor *n*: a razor with a rigid steel cutting blade hinged to a case that forms a handle when the razor is open for use

straight ticket *n*: a ballot cast for all the candidates of one party

straight-way \ˈstraɪt-wɑ-, -wɑ\ *adv* 1: in a direct course; DIRECT 2: IMMEDIATELY, POSITELY

straight-way \ˈstraɪt-wɑ\ *adv*: having or affording a straight way

strain \ˈstraɪn\ *n*: [ME *streyn* progeny, lineage, fr. OE *strēon* gain, acquisition; akin to OHG *strēnjan* gain, *L struere* to heap up — more at STRUCTURE] 1: a: LINEAGE, ANCESTRY b: a group of presumed common ancestry with clear-cut physiological but usu. obscure morphological distinctions (a high-yielding ~ of winter wheat); broadly: a specified infraspecific group (as a stock, line, or ecotype) c: KIND, SORT 2: a: inherited or inherent character, quality, or disposition (a ~ of madness in the family) b: TRACE, TRAIL c: a ~ of music, rhythm, or style 3: a: TUNE, AIR b: a passage of verbal or musical expression 4: a: the tenor, pervading note, burden, or tone of an utterance (as a song or speech) or of a course of action or conduct b: MOOD, TEMPER

strain *vb* [ME *strānen*, fr. MF *estrāndre*, fr. *L stringere* to bind or draw tight, press together; akin to Gk *strainō*, fr. *L strēō* to bind or draw tight, press together] 1: a: to draw tight; cause to clasp firmly

b: to stretch to maximum extension and tautness 2: a: to exert (as oneself) to the utmost b: to injure by overuse, misuse, or excessive pressure (~ed his heart by overwork) c: to cause a change of form or size in (a body) by application of external force 3: to squeeze or clasp tight; as a: HUG b: CONSTRUCT 4: a: FILTER b: to remove by straining (~ lumps out of the gravy) 5: to stretch beyond a proper limit 6: abs: to squeeze out; EXTORT ~ *vi* 1: a: to make violent efforts b: STRIVE b: to sustain a strain, wrench, or distortion 2: to pass through or over a strainer, the filter, or strainer 3: to readily or with difficulty resist; balk 4: to be strained 5: an act of straining or the condition of being strained; as a: excessive physical or mental tension b: excessive or difficult exertion or labor c: bodily injury from excessive tension, effort, or use (cheating ~; esp: one resulting from wrenching or twisting an existing undue stretching of muscles or ligaments) d: deformation of a material body under the action of applied forces 2: an unusual reach, degree, or intensity; PITCH 3: archaic: a strained interpretation of something said or written

strainer \ˈstrɑɪ-nər-*n*: one that strains; as a: a device (as a screen, sieve, or filter) to retain solid

pieces while a liquid passes through b: any of various devices for stretching or tightening something

strain-ometer \ˈstrɑɪ-nəm-ət-ər-*n* strainer *a*

strait \ˈstraɪt\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *estreit*, fr. *L strictus* strict, ~ more at STRICT] 1: archaic a: NARROW b: RESTRICTED c: closely fitting; CONSTRICTED, TIGHT 2: archaic: STRICT, RIGOROUS a: DISTRESSFUL, DIFFICULT b: LIMITED, LIMITED, ~ **strait-ly** *adv* — **strait-ness** *n*

strait *adj*, obs: CLOSELY, TIGHTLY

strait *n* 1: archaic: a narrow space or passage b: a comparatively narrow passageway connecting two large bodies of water — often used in pl. but sing. in constr. c: ISTHMIAN 2: a situation of difficulty or distress; DIFFICULTY, NEED — often used in pl. SYN see JUNCTURE

strait-en \ˈstrɑɪt-ən\ *vb* strait-en-ing \ˈstrɑɪt-ɪn-ɪŋ, -n-ɪŋ\ *vt*: to make strait or narrow b: to hem in; squeeze together; CONFINE 2: archaic: to restrict in freedom or scope; HAMPER 3: to subject to strain, privation, or deficiency (found himself in ~ed circumstances)

strait-jacket *or* **straight-jacket** \ˈstrɑɪt-jæk-ət-*n* 1: a cover or overgarment of strong material (as canvas) used to bind the body and esp. the arms closely in restraining a violent prisoner or patient 2: a device that restricts or confines like a straightjacket

straitjacket *or* **straightjacket** *vt*: to confine in or as if in a straightjacket

strait-laced *or **straight-laced** \ˈstrɑɪt-ˈlæst\ *adj* 1: wearing or having a bodice or stays tightly laced 2: excessively strict in manners, morals, or opinion — **strait-lacedly** *adv* — **strait-laced-ness** \-læst-ɪd-*n*ess, -læ-səd-*n*ess\ *n**

straits dollar \ˈstrɑɪts-*d*ɔl-ər\ [*Straits* Settlements, former British crown colony]: a dollar formerly issued by British Malaya and used in much of southern and eastern Asia and the East Indies

strake \ˈstrɑk-*n* ME; akin to OE *strecan* to stretch — more at STRETCH] 1: a continuous band of hull plating on a ship; also: the width of such a band 2: STREAK, STRIPE

strain-ish \ˈstrɑɪn-ɪʃ-*n* [prob. imit.] chiefly Scot 1: DISTURBANCE, RACKET 2: CRASH, SMASHUP

straw-mo-ni-um \ˈstrɑ-mo-n-ē-əm\ *n* [NL] 1: THORN APPLE 2: the dried leaves of the thorn apple used in medicine similarly to belladonna esp. in asthma

strand \ˈstrænd\ [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *strǫnd* strand, *L sternere* to spread out — more at STREW] 1: the land bordering a body of water; SHORE, BEACH

2: to run, drive, or cause to drift onto a strand; run aground; BEACH 3: to travel in a strange or an unfavorable place esp. without funds or means to depart ~ *vi*: to become stranded

strand *n* [ME *stronde*, *strande*] Scot & dial Eng 1: STREAM 2: SEA STRAND [ME *strond*] 1: a: fibers or filaments twisted, plaited, or laid parallel to form a unit for further twisting or plaiting into yarn, thread, rope, or cordage b: one of the wires twisted together or laid parallel to form a wire rope or cable 2: an element (as a yarn or thread) of a woven or plaited material 3: an elongated or twisted and plaited body resembling a rope (a ~ of pearls) 4: one of the elements interwoven in a complex whole (the ~s of a legal argument)

strand *vt* 1: to break a strand (of a rope) accidentally 2: a: to form (as a rope) from strands b: to play out, twist, or arrange in a strand

strand-er \ˈstrɑnd-ər-*n*: a machine that makes strands into cable

strand-line \ˈstrɑnd-, (d)lɪn-*n*: SHORELINE; esp: a shoreline above the present water level

strange \ˈstrændʒ\ *adj* [ME, fr. OF *estrānge*, fr. *L extraneus*, lit., external, fr. *extra* outside — more at EXTRA-] 1: archaic: if, of, or characteristic of another country; FOREIGN, ALIEN 2: not native to or naturally belonging in a place; of external origin, kind, or character 2: a: not before known, heard, or seen b: NEW, UNFAMILIAR b: exciting wonder or awe; strikingly uncommon or unusual (a ~ sight) c: RARE, QUEER 3: surprising; surprising; REVISED, DISTANT

strange-ly *adv* — **strange-ness** *n*

SYN SINGULAR, UNIQUE, PECULIAR, ECCENTRIC, ERRATIC, ODD, QUEER, QUANT, OUTLANDISH: STRANGE stresses unfamiliarity and may imply strangeness or peculiarity in behavior; ERRATIC and SINGULAR suggests individuality or puzzling strangeness; UNIQUE implies singularity and the fact of being without a known parallel; PECULIAR implies a marked distinctiveness; ECCENTRIC suggests a wide divergence from the usual or normal esp. in behavior; ERRATIC implies capricious and unpredictable wandering or deviating; ODD applies to a departure from the regular or expected; QUEER suggests a dubious sometimes sinister oddness; QUANT suggests an old-fashioned but pleasant oddness; OUTLANDISH applies to what is unfamiliar, bizarre, or barbaric

strange-er \ˈstrændʒ-ər-*n* [ME, fr. MF *estrāngier* foreigner, foreigner, fr. *estrāng*] 1: one who is strange; as (1) FOREIGNER (2): a resident alien b: one in the house of another as a guest, visitor, or intruder c: a person or thing that is unknown or with whom one is unfamiliar d: one who does not belong to or is kept from the activities of a group e: one not privy or party to an act, contract,



or title; 2 a mere intruder or intermeddler 2 : one ignorant or unacquainted with someone or something

stranger *adj.* : of, relating to, or being a stranger : FOREIGN, ALIEN

stranger *vi, obs* : ESTRANGE, ALIENATE

strange woman *n* [fr. the use of the expression in Prov 5:3 (AV)].

strangle \ˈstrɑŋ-ɡəl/ *vb* **stran-ɡling** \-ɡ(ə)-lɪŋ/ [ME *strangl*]

strangle *fr. MF estrangier, fr. L strangulāre, fr. Gk strangalōn, fr. strangalē*

strangle *baiter* — more at **STRAIN** 1 **1 a** : to choke to death by compressing the throat with or as if with a hand or rope : THROTTLE **2** : to choke seriously or fatally by normal breathing **3** : to strangle **c** : **STIFLE** **2** : to suppress or hinder the rise, expression, or growth of; to choke off ~ **vi** **1** : to become strangled **2** : to die from or as if from interference with breathing — **stran-ɡler** \-ɡ(ə)-lə(r) *n*

strangle-hold \ˈstrɑŋ-ɡəl-ˈhəʊld/ *n* **1** : an illegal wrestling hold by which one's opponent is normally breathing **2** : a situation that chokes or suppresses freedom of movement or expression

strangles \ˈstrɑŋ-ɡəz/ *n pl* *bat sing or pl in constr* [pl. of obs. *strangle* (act of strangling)] : an infectious febrile disease of horses caused by a bacterium (*Streptococcus equi*) and marked by inflammation and congestion of mucous membranes

strangulate \ˈstrɑŋ-ɡjə-ˈleɪt/ *vb* [L *strangulatus*, pp. of *strangulare*] **1** : STRANGLE, CONSTRICT ~ **vi** : to become constricted so as to stop circulation (the hernia will ~ and become necrotic)

strangulation \ˈstrɑŋ-ɡjə-ˈleɪ-shən/ *n* **1** : the action or process of strangling **2** : a condition of or a procedure involving compression or constriction of a bodily tube or part that causes a suspension of breathing, circulation, or the passage of contents

stranguria \ˈstrɑŋ-ɡjə-ˈrjə/ *n* [ME, fr. L *stranguria*, fr. Gk *strangouria*, fr. *strang-*, *strang-* drop squeezed out + *ourin* to urinate, fr. *ourine* — more at **STRAIN**, **URINE**] : a slow and painful discharge of urine drop by drop

strap \ˈstrɑp/ *n, often attrib* [alter. of *strop*, fr. OE, band or loop of leather or rope, fr. OE, thong for securing an oak; akin to MHG *stroppe* strap, Gk *strop*, a prehensile; WGeMC word borrowed fr. L *strappus*, fr. Gk *strappē*, twisted band; akin to Gk *straphainō* to twist — more at **STROPHE**] **1** : a band, plate, or loop of metal for binding objects together or for clamping an object in position **2 a** : a narrow usu. flat strip or thong of a flexible material and esp. that is used for binding or support while standing together or wrapping **b** : something made of a strap forming a loop (boot ~ **2 c** : a strip of leather used for flogging **d** : **STROP** **3** : a shoe fastened with a usu. buckled strap **4 Irish** : TROLOPP — **strap-less** \-ləs/ *adj*

strap *vi* strapped; **strapping** **1 a** (1) : to secure with or attach by means of a strap (2) : to support (as a sprained joint) with overlapping strips of adhesive plaster **b** : **BIND**, **CONSTRICT** **2** : to beat or punish with a strap **3** : **STROP**

strap-hang-er \-ˈhɑŋ-ər/ *n* **1** : a passenger in a subway, streetcar, bus, or train who hangs for support while standing on one of the short straps or similar devices running along the aisle

strap-less \-ləs/ *adj* : having no strap; *specif* : made or worn without shoulder straps (~ evening gown)

strap-pa-dō \ˈstrɑp-ˈpɑd-(f)jə, -ˈpɑd-ŋ/ *n* [modif. of It *strappata*, lit., sharp pain] : a former punishment or torture consisting of hoisting with a rope and letting him fall to the length of the rope; *also* : a machine used in the infliction of this torture

strap-pet \ˈstrɑp-ɪt/ *n* : one that is unusually large or robust

strapping \ˈstrɑp-ɪŋ/ *adj* : having a vigorously sturdy constitution

ROBUST

strat- \ˈstrɑt- / *n* [F *strat*, *strass*] : **PASTE** **3**

strat-a-gen \ˈstrɑt-ə-ʒəm, -ʒem/ *n* [It *stratagemma*, fr. L *strategema*, fr. Gk *stratēgema*, fr. *stratēgēs* to be a general, maneuver, fr. *stratēgos* general, fr. *stratos* army (akin to L *stratus*, pp. of *sternere* to spread out) + *agēin* to lead — more at **STRATUM**, **AGENT**] **1 a** : a general or tactician in war for deceiving and outwitting the enemy **2** : cleverly contrived trick or scheme for gaining an end **2** : skill in ruses or trickery **syn** see **TRICK**

strat-egic \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-ʒɪk/ *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or marked by strategy (~ value of the position) (a ~ retreat) **2 a** : necessary to or important in the initiation, conduct, or completion of a strategic plan **b** : required for the selection of ~ materials **c** : of great importance within an integrated whole or to a planned effect (emphasized ~ points) **3** : designed or trained to strike an enemy at the sources of his military, economic, or political power (nuclear ~) — **strat-egical** \-ʒɪ-kəl/ *adj* — **strat-egical-ly** \-k(ə)-lɪ/ *adv*

strat-egist \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-ʒɪst/ *n* : one skilled in strategy

strat-eg-y \-ʒɪ/ *n* [Gk *stratēgia* generalship, fr. *stratēgos*] **1 a** (1) : the science and art of employing the political, economic, psychological, and military forces of a nation or group of nations to afford the maximum support for contemplated policies in peace or war (2) : the science and art of military command exercised to meet the enemy in combat under advantageous conditions — compare **TACTICS** **b** : a variety of or instance of the use of strategy **2 a** : a tactical plan or method; *a* clever stratagem; *b* : the art of devising or employing plans or stratagems toward a goal

strath \ˈstrɑθ/ *n* [ScGael *strath*] : a flat wide river valley or the low-lying grassland along it

strath-spey \ˈstrɑθ-ˈspɛ/ *n* [Strath Spey district of Scotland] : a Scottish dance that is similar to but slower than the reel, *also* : the music for the dance

strati- *comb form* [NL *stratum*] : stratum (stratiform) (stratigraphy)

strati-tu-ate \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-tjə-lət, -tjə- / *adj* [(assumed) NL *straticulatus*, dim. of *stratum*] : characterized by thin parallel strata

strati-tu-ation \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-tjə-ˈeɪ-shən/ *n* : the act or process of stratifying or stratum of being stratified; a stratified formation

strati-form \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-ˈfɔrm/ *adj* : having a stratified formation

strati-ly \ˈstrɑt-ɪ- / *adv* [NL *stratificare*, fr. *stratum* + L *ificare* -ly] **1 a** : to form, deposit, or arrange in strata **b** (1) : to divide or arrange into classes, castes, or social strata (2) : to divide into a series of strata

strati-tu-ous \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-tjə- / *adj* : having a stratified formation with moisture-holding material (as earth or peat) ~ **vi** : to become arranged in strata

strati-tig-ra-pher \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-g-rə-ˈfɛr, -tjə- / *n* : a geologist who specializes to stratigraphy

strati-graph-ic \ˈstrɑt-ə-ˈgrɑf-ɪk/ *adj* : of, relating to, or determined by stratigraphy

strati-graphy \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-ˈgrɑf-ɪ/ *n* [ISV] **1** : the arrangement of strata **2** : geology that deals with the origin, composition, distribution, and succession of strata

strati-gu-lus \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-ˈɡjʊ-ləs/ *n* [Gk *stratos* and *stratoculmus*] : a military formation

strat-o-ra-cy \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-ˈrɑk-ɪ- / *n* [Gk *stratos*, army — more at **STRATEMAG**] : a military government; government based on an army

strat-o-nu-mi-lus \ˈstrɑt-(f)jə-ˈkju-mjə-ləs, -strət- / *n* [NL] : stratified cumulus consisting of large balls or rolls of dark cloud that may cover the whole sky esp. in winter

strato-sphere \ˈstrɑt-ə-ˈsfɪr/ *n* [Gk *stratosphere*, fr. NL *stratum* + -o- + F *sphere* sphere, fr. L *sphaera*] : an upper portion of the atmosphere above seven miles more or less depending on latitude, season, and weather in which temperature changes but little with height and clouds with water are rare — **strato-spher-ic** \ˈstrɑt-ə-ˈfɪr-ɪk-, -ɪ- / *adj*

stratum \ˈstrɑt-əm, -strət-, *n pl* **strata** \ˈstrɑt-ə, -strət- / [NL, fr. L, spread, beat, fr. neut. of *sternere*, pp. of *sternere* to spread out — more at **STREW**] **1 a** : bed or layer artificially made **2 a** : a sheet-like mass of sedimentary rock or earth of one kind lying between beds of other kinds **b** : a region of the sea or atmosphere that is analogous to a stratum of the earth **c** : a layer of tissue (deep ~ of the skin) **d** : a layer in which archaeological material (as artifacts, skeletons, and dwelling remains) is found on excavation **3 a** : a part of a historical or sociological series representing a period or a stage of development **b** : a socioeconomic level of society comprised of persons of the same or similar status esp. with regard to education or culture **4** : one of the sets considered as an interval when making up a series of ordered, random, superimposed group of sets (a statistical sampling of various pollution strata)

strat-us \ˈstrɑt-əs, -strət-, *n pl* **strat-i** \ˈstrɑt-ɪ-, -strət- / [NL, fr. L, pp. of *sternere*] : a cloud form of greater horizontal extension and comparatively lower altitude (2000 to 7000 feet) than the convective cumulus

strava-ge or **strava-ig** \ˈstrɑv-ə- / *vb* [prob. by shortening and alter. fr. *extravagare*] chiefly *Scot* : **ROAM**

straw \ˈstrɔ/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *strōw*; akin to OHG *strō* straw, OE *strewian* to strew] **1 a** : stalks of grain after threshing; *broadly* : a stalk; *also* : a part of a historical or sociological series representing a period or a stage of development **b** : a natural or artificial fiber used for weaving, plaiting, or braiding **2** : a dry coarse stem esp. of a cereal grass **3 a** (1) : something of small worth or significance (2) : something too insubstantial to provide support or help in a desperate situation (3) : a straw man (an individual or an institution) **4** : a straw hat **2 a** : something made of straw **b** : a prepared tube originally cut from a wheat straw for sucking up a beverage — **straw-y** \ˈstrɔ-(j) / *adj*

straw *adj* **1** : made of straw (~ rug) **2** : of, relating to, or used for straw (~ barn) **3** : of the color of straw **4** : of little or no value : **WORTHLESS** **5** : of, relating to, resembling, or being a man of straw **6** : of, relating to, or concerned with the discovery of preferences by means of a straw vote

straw-ber-ry \ˈstrɔ-bɛr-ɪ/ *n, often attrib* [fr. the appearance of the achenes on the surface] : the juicy edible fru. red fruit of a plant (genus *Frangaria*) of the rose family that is technically an enlarged pulpy receptacle bearing numerous achenes; *also* : a plant whose fruits are strawberries

strawberry *comb form* : a No. American eunomus (*Eunomus americanus*) with crimson pods and seeds with a scarlet aril; *also* : **WAHOO**

strawberry mark *n* : a usu. red and elevated birthmark that is a small vascular tumor

strawberry roan *n* : a roan horse with a decidedly red ground color

strawberry shrub *n* : any of a genus (*Calycanthus*) of the family **CALYCANACEAE** : a strawberry-shrub family) of shrubs with fragrant brownish red flowers

strawberry tomatō *n* : **GROUND-CHERRY** **2** ; *esp* : a stout hairy annual herb (*Physalis pruinosa*) of eastern No. America with sweet globose yellow fruits

straw-tree *n* : a European evergreen tree (*Arbutus unedo*) of the heath family with racemose white flowers and fruits like strawberries **2** : **STRAWBERRY BUSH**

straw-board \ˈstrɔ-bɔrd, -bɔrd/ *n* : board made of straw pulp and used esp. for packing

straw boss *n* : an assistant foreman in charge of supervising and expediting the work of a small gang of workmen **2** : a member of a group of workers who supervises the work of the others in addition to doing his own job

straw-llow-er \ˈstrɔ-ˈlloʊ-ər/ *n* : any of several everlasting flowers

straw-hat theater \ˈstrɔ-ˈhæt- / *n* [fr. the former fashion of wearing straw hats in summer] : a summer theater

straw man *n* : a weak or imaginary opposition (as an argument or adversary) set up only to be easily confuted **2** : a person set up to serve as a cover for a usu. questionable transaction

straw poll *n* : an official vote (as taken at a chance gathering) to indicate the relative strength of opposing candidates or issues

straw wine *n* : a sweet dessert wine produced from grapes partially dried in the sun often on straw before fermentation

straw-worm \ˈstrɔ-wɔrm/ *n* **1** : **CADDISWORM** **2** : any of several larval chalcid flies that injure the straw of wheat and other grains

straw-y \ˈstrɔ- / *adj* : yellow

stray \ˈstrɛ/ *vb* [ME *straien*, fr. MF *estraler*, fr. (assumed) VL *extragere*, fr. L *extra*- outside + *vagari* to wander — more at **EXTRA**-, **VAGARY**] **1** : to wander from company, restraint, or proper limits; **ROAM** **2 a** : to wander from a direct course or at random **b** : **DEVIATE**; *MEAN* **b** : **ERR**, **SUN** — **stray-er** *n*

stray n [ME, fr. OF *estrāe*, pp. of *estrare*] **1 a** : a domestic animal wandering at large or lost **b** : a person or thing that strays; a detached individual; **STRAGGLER**, **WAIF** **2** [ME, fr. *straien* to stray] *archaic* : the act of going astray **3** : a disturbing electrical effect in radio waves produced by a transmitting station **4** : an unexpected formation encountered in drilling an oil or gas well

stray adj **1** : having strayed; **WANDERING** (a ~ cow) (~ survivors) **2** : occurring at random or as detached individuals : **SCATTERED**, **OCCASIONAL** (a few ~ hairs) (~ remarks)

streak \ˈstrek/ *n* [ME *strece*, fr. OE *strec*; akin to OHG *strich*

ā abut; ā kitten; ā further; ā back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; j sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thio; th this; ũ out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ũ loot; ũ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh visio

capitalization, punctuation, and typographic arrangement and display 3; mode of address: TITLE 4 a (1): manner or method of acting or performing esp. as sanctioned by some standard (2): a distinctive or characteristic manner b a fashionable luxurious mode of life (lived in ~) c a overall excellence, skill, or grace in performance, manner, or appearance **STYLE** 2 FASHION

style vt 1: to designate by an identifying term: NAME (~s himself scientist) 2 a: to cause to conform to a customary style b: to design and make in accord with the prevailing mode — **style-er** *n*

style-book 'stai-lə-bəʊk *n*: a book explaining, describing, or illustrating the accepted style

style-less 'stai-ləs *adj*: lacking in style

style-let 'stai-lət *n* [F. fr. MF *stiletto*, fr. OIt *stiletto*] 1: a slender surgical probe 2 a **STYLE** 5b b **STYLE** 1d 3: **STILETTO**

style-tiform 'stai-lɪf(ə)-tɪrəm *adj*: bearing one or more styles

style-tiform 'stai-lɪf(ə)-tɪrəm *adj*: *Stylisformis*, fr. L *stylus* + *-formis* — **form**: resembling a style: bristle-shaped

style-ish 'stai-lɪʃ *adj*: having style; **esp**: conforming to current fashion — **style-ish-ly adv** — **style-ish-ness** *n*

style-ist 'stai-lɪst *n* 1: a master or model of style; **esp**: a writer or speaker eminent in matters of style 2: one who develops, designs, or advises on styles — **style-istic** 'stai-lɪstɪk *adj* — **style-istic-ly** 'stai-lɪstɪk-əl *adv* — **style-istic-ly** 'stai-lɪstɪk-əl *adv*

style-istic 'stai-lɪstɪk *n* *pl* **sty-** *in* *pl* **constr** 1: an aspect of literary study that emphasizes the analysis of various elements of style 2: a method of study of the study of the devices in a language that produce expressive value (as rhetorical figures and syntactical patterns)

style-ite 'stai-lɪt *n* [LGk *stylites*, fr. Gk *stylos* pillar — **more** at **STEER**] a Christian ascetic living atop a pillar — **style-itic** 'stai-lɪtɪk *adj* — **style-itic-ly** 'stai-lɪtɪk-əl *adv*

stylization 'stai-lɪ-zə-ʃən *n* 1: the quality or state of being stylized 2: an act or instance of stylizing

stylize 'stai-lɪz *vt* 1: to conform to a style: CONVENTIONALIZE; **specif**: to represent or design according to a style or stylistic pattern 2: to alter the relative proportions of

style-bate 'stai-lɪ-bət *n* [L *stylobates*, fr. Gk *stylobates*, fr. *stylos* pillar + *bainein* to walk, go — **more** at **COME**] a continuous flat coping or pavement on which a row of architectural columns is supported

style-graph 'stai-grəf *n*: a typographic pen

style-graph-ic 'stai-grəf-ɪk *adj* 1: of or relating to stylography 2: of, relating to, or being a fountain pen that has a fine point fitted with a needle which by pressure of the point on a surface is pushed back to draw the flow of ink — **style-graph-ical** 'stai-grəf-ɪk-əl *adj* — **style-graph-ically** 'stai-grəf-ɪk-əl-ɪ *adv*

style-log-raphy 'stai-lɒg-rəfi *n*: a mode of writing or tracing lines by means of a style or similar instrument

style-oid 'stai-lɔɪd *adj*: resembling a style: **STYLIFORM** — **used** **esp**: of slender pointed skeletal processes (as on the temporal bone of a bird)

style-rite 'stai-lɪt *n* [ISV]: a small longitudinally grooved column of the same material as the rock in which it occurs

style-ro-po-di-um 'stai-lɒ-pə-dɪ-əm *n*, *pl* **sty-ro-po-di-um** 'stai-lɒ-pə-dɪ-əm [NL, fr. *stylus* + Gk *podion* small foot, base — **more** at **FEW**]: a small-shaped or circular expansion at the base of the style in plants of the carrot family

style-rous 'stai-ləs *adj* **comb form** [**style**]: having (such or so many) floral styles (monostylous)

style-us 'stai-ləs *n*, *pl* **sty-lɪ** 'stai-lɪ *n* also **styk-us** 'stai-lə-sz *n* [L, fr. NL, fr. *stylus*, fr. *stilus* styke, stylus, in other senses, **MODIF** of **STYLE** — **more** at **STYLE**] 1 a **STYLE** 1b **STYLE** 1d 2: an instrument for writing or marking; as a: a hard-pointed pen-shaped instrument for marking on stencils used in a reproducing machine b (1) = **NEEDLE** 3c (2) a cutting tool used to produce the original mold groove during recording

style-ine 'sti-mi-n *n* [perfr. Fr. *stymie* person with poor eyesight] 1: a condition existing on a golf putting green when the ball nearer the hole lies in the line of play of another ball 2: a thoroughly distressing and thwarting situation

sty-ly 'sti-lɪ *vt* **med**: **sty-mimed**; **sty-mimed**; **BLOCK**, **CHECK**

styptic 'stip-tɪk *adj* [IME *stipit*, fr. L *stypicus*, fr. Gk *stypikos*, fr. *styphein* to contract]: tending to contract or bind; **ASTRINGENT**; **esp**: tending to check bleeding (~ effect of cold) — **styptic** *n* — **styptic-ly** 'stip-tɪk-əl *adv*

styrene 'sti-ə-rɪn *n* [L *styrax*] **STYRAX**

styrene 'sti-rɪn *n* [ISV, fr. L *styrax*]: a fragrant liquid unsaturated hydrocarbon C₈H₈CH=CH₂, used chiefly in making synthetic rubber, resins, and plastics and in improving drying oils

Styx 'stɪks *n* [*Styx*, fr. Gk]: the chief river of the lower world in Greek mythology

style-ly 'stai-lɪ *adj*: in the quality or state of being **style-able** 'su-ə-bəl *adj*: liable to be used in court — **style-ably** 'vɪ-ə-bəl *adv*

suasion 'su-ə-ʒən *n* [ME, fr. L *suasion*, *suasio*, fr. *suasus*, pp. of *suadere* to urge, persuade; akin to L *suavis*]: the act of influencing or persuading — **suasive** 'su-ə-sɪv *adj* — **suasive-ly** 'su-ə-sɪv-əl *adv* — **suasive-ness** *n*

suave 'swæv *adj* [MF, pleasant, sweet, fr. L *suavis* — **more** at **SWEET**]: **POLISHED**, **URBANE**, also **SMOOTH** — **suave-ly adv** — **suave-ness** *n* — **suave-ly** 'swæv-əl *adv*

suave-ly 'swæv-əl *adv*: in a pleasant, smooth, polite manner ingratiatingly tactful and well-mannered, **SUAVE** suggests a specific ability to encourage easy and frictionless dealings with others; **URBANE** implies high cultivation and poise coming from wide social experience; **OLYMPIC** stresses an ability to deal with ticklish situations tactfully; **PLANO** emphasizes mildness of manner and absence of irritating qualities; **SMOOTH** suggests often a deliberately assumed quality; **POLITIC** implies shrewd as well as tactful and suave handling of people

sub 'sʌb *adv*: **SUBORDINATE**, **SECONDARY** (a ~ theme in a musical composition)

sub *n*: **SUBSTITUTE**

sub *vb* **subbed**; **sub-bing** *vt*: to act as a substitute ~ *vt*: to apply a substratum to (as a photographic film)

sub *n*: **SUBMARINE**

sub *n* [short for *substratum*]: a photographic substratum

sub-*pref* [ME, fr. L, under, below, secretly, from below, up, near, fr. *sub* under, close to — **more** at **UP** 1 under: beneath 2 below (**sub**oil) (**sub**aqueous) 2 a 2 **SUBORDINATE**; secondary; next lower than or inferior to (**sub**stitution) (**sub**topic) (**sub**species) b: subordinate portion of; subdivision of (**sub**committee); also: with respect (as in names of salts (**sub**acetate)) 3 a: less than subordinate parts or relations (**sub**let) (**sub**contract) 3 a: less than completely, perfectly, or normally; somewhat (**sub**dominant) (**sub**vocate) (**sub**clinical) b (1): containing less than the usual or expected amount (of such) an element or radical (**sub**oxide) (2): basic — in names of salts (**sub**acetate) 4 a: almost; nearly (**sub**erect) b: falling nearly in the category of and often adjoining; bordering upon (**sub**arctic)

sub-ac-e-tate 'sʌb-ə-s-ə-ti, 'sʌb-ə-ti *n*: a basic acetate

sub-ac-id 'sʌb-ə-s-ə-ti, 'sʌb-ə-ti *n*: **sub-acidus** [fr. *sub-* + *acidus* (acid)] 1: moderately acid (~ fruit juices) 2: rather tart (~ prose) — **sub-ac-id-ly adv** — **sub-ac-id-ness** *n*

sub-acute 'sʌb-ə-kyʊt *adj*: moderately acute (a ~ angle) (a ~ flower petal) (large ~ spines on some sea urchins) (~ inflammation) — **sub-acute-ly adv** — **sub-acute-ness** *n*

sub-adult 'sʌb-əd-əlt, 'sʌb-əd-əlt *n*: an individual that has passed through the juvenile period but not yet attained typical adult characteristics

sub-aer-ial 'sʌb-ə-ri-əl, 'sʌb-ə-ri-; 'sʌb-ə-ri-ə-ri-əl *adj*: situated or occurring on or immediately adjacent to the surface of the earth (in erosion) (~ roots) **sub-aer-ial-ly** 'sʌb-ə-ri-əl-ɪ *adv*

sub-agency 'sʌb-ə-ʒən-si, 'sʌb-ə-ʒən *n*: a subordinate agency

sub-agent 'sʌb-ə-ʒənt *n*: a subordinate agent; **specif**: a person employed by an agent to assist him in transacting the affairs of his principal

subahdar or **subahdar** 'sʌb-ə-dər *n* [Per *sūbahdar*] 1: a governor of a province 2: the chief native officer of a native company in the former British Indian army

sub-al-pine 'sʌb-əl-pi-n, 'sʌb-əd-əl-pi-n *n*: of or relating to the region about the foot and lower slopes of the Alps 2 *cop*: of, relating to, or growing on mountain slopes

sub-al-tern 'sʌb-ɒl-tər-n, *esp* Brit 'sʌb-əl-tər-n *adj* [LL *subalternus*, fr. L *sub* + *alternus* alternate, fr. *alter* other (of two) — **more** at **ALTER**] 1: ranked below 2 **SUBORDINATE** 2: particular with alternate to a related universal proposition

subaltern 1: a person holding a subordinate position 2: **SUB-ALTERNATE**

sub-al-ter-na-te 'sʌb-ɒl-tər-nət *n*: inferior in quality or status 2: 'sʌb-ɒl-tər-nət, 'sʌb-ə-l-; 'sʌb- + *alter* 2: nearly alternate but with a tendency to become opposite — **used** of plant parts — **sub-al-ter-nat-ly** 'sʌb-ɒl-tər-nət-əl *adv*

sub-al-ter-na-te 'sʌb-ɒl-tər-nət *n*: a particular proposition that follows immediately from a universal

sub-al-ter-na-tion 'sʌb-ɒl-tər-nə-ʃən *n*: the quality or state of being subalternate; **SUBORDINATION** 2: the relation of a subordinate to a universal

sub-apical 'sʌb-ə-pi-kəl, 'ə-pi-; 'sʌb-ə-pi- *adj*: situated below or near an apex — **sub-apical-ly** 'sʌb-ə-pi-kəl-ɪ *adv*

sub-aquat-ic 'sʌb-ə-kwə-tɪk, 'kwə-t-; 'kwə-t- *adj* [ISV]: somewhat aquatic (a marginal ~ flora)

sub-aquat-ic 'sʌb-ə-kwə-tɪk, 'kwə-t-; 'kwə-t- *adj* 1: being under the surface of water 2: formed or taking place in or under water

sub-arctic 'sʌb-ər-tɪk, 'ər-tɪk *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or being regions immediately outside of the Arctic circle or regions similar to these in climate or conditions of life

sub-ar-ctic 'sʌb-ər-tɪk, 'ər-tɪk *n*: a subdivision of an area

sub-as-sembly 'sʌb-ə-səm-blɪ-; 'sʌb-ə-səm-blɪ- *n*: a worker that puts together subassemblies in the process of manufacture

sub-as-sembly 'sʌb-ə-səm-blɪ- *n*: an assembled unit designed to be incorporated with other units in a finished product

sub-at-mo-spher-ic 'sʌb-ət-mə-sfɪ-; 'sʌb-ət-mə-sfɪ- *adj*: less or far below the atmosphere (~ temperatures)

sub-at-mo-spher-ic 'sʌb-ət-mə-sfɪ-; 'sʌb-ət-mə-sfɪ- *adj*: of or relating to the inside of the atom or particles smaller than atoms

sub-au-dition 'sʌb-ə-ˈdɪʃ-ən *n* [LL *subaudiōtio*, *subaudiōtio*, fr. *subaudiō*, pp. of *subaudiō* to understand, fr. L *sub* + *audire* to hear — **more** at **AUDIBLE**]: the act of understanding or supplying something not expressed; also: the ideas supplied

sub-av-er-age 'sʌb-əv-ə-rɪ; 'sʌb-ə- *adj*: of a lower level or quality than some norm (~ minds) (~ education)

sub-base 'sʌb-bæs *n*: the lowestmost part of a base; **specif**: the lowestmost part horizontally of an architectural base or of a base-board or pedestal

sub-base-ment 'sʌb-bæs-mənt *n*: a basement located below the true basement of a building

sub-bass 'sʌb-bæs, 'bæs *n*: a pipe-organ stop used usu. in a pipe-organ

sub-bing 'sʌb-bɪŋ *n* [fr. gerund of *sub*] 1: the act of working as a substitute 2 **Sub** 2: **STRATUM** 2

sub-cal-iber 'sʌb-kəl-ə-brɪ, 'sʌb-ə- *adj* 1: smaller than the caliber of a gun (a ~ projectile) 2: of or relating to the firing of a gun

sub-car-ti-lag-i-nous 'sʌb-kɑrt-ɪ-lə-ʒ-ə-nəs *adj* [MF *subcartilagineus*, fr. *sub-* (fr. L) + *cartilagineus* cartilaginous] 1: partially cartilaginous 2: situated under a cartilage

sub-ce-les-tial 'sʌb-sɛ-lɛs-ʃ(ə)-ʃəl *adj*: situated beneath the firmament (*specif*)

sub-cen-tral 'sʌb-sɛn-trəl, 'sʌb-əd-əl *adj*: located under a center 2: not quite central — **sub-cen-tral-ly** 'sʌb-sɛn-trəl-ɪ *adv*

sub-chas-er 'sʌb-tʃə-sər *n*: **SUBMARINE CHASER**

sub-chlor-ide 'sʌb-kli-ɔɪd, 'sʌb-; 'kli-ɔɪd- *n* [ISV] 1: a binary chloride containing a relatively small proportion of chlorine 2: a basic chloride

sub-class 'sʌb-kلاس *n*: a primary division of a class; as a: a biological taxonomic category below a class and above an order b: **SUBSET**

sub-cla-vi-an 'sʌb-kli-vi-ən *adj* [NL *subclavius*, fr. *sub-* + *clavica* clavicle] 1: located under the clavicle 2: of or relating to a subclavian part (as an artery, vein, or nerve)

subclavian *n*: a subclavian part

subclavian artery *n*: the proximal part of the main artery of the arm or forelimb

ā about; ʌ kitten; ʊ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; ɪ sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ʒ this;

ā out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū foot; ū more; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

subclavian vein *n*: the proximal part of the main vein of the arm or forelimb
sub-clin-i-cal \səb-'klī-'māk, 'səb-'vəl *n*: a stage or community in an ecological succession immediately preceding a climax; esp: one held to relative stability through edaphic or biotic influences or by fire
sub-clin-i-cal \səb-'klī-'kəl *adj*: only slightly abnormal and not detectable by the usual clinical tests (a ~ infection) — **sub-clin-i-cal-ly** \səb-'klī-'kəl *adv*
sub-col-le-giate \səb-'kɔl-'leʒ-i-ət or **sub-col-lege** \səb-'kɔl-'leʒ, 'səb-'vəl *adj*: offered to or adapted to the needs of students not intending or inadequately prepared to attend college (studies of ~ grade)
sub-com-mit-tee \səb-'kɑ-'mit-ē, 'səb-'kɑ-'vəl *n*: a subdivision of a committee usu. organized for a specific purpose
sub-con-scious \səb-'kɔn-'ʃi-əs, 'səb-'vəl *adj*: existing in the mind but not immediately available to consciousness 2: imperfectly conscious (a ~ state) — **sub-con-scious-ly** *adv* — **sub-con-scious-ness** *n*
sub-conscious *n*: the mental activities just below the threshold of consciousness
sub-con-ti-nent \səb-'kɔnt-'n-ənt, 'kɔnt-'n-ənt, 'kɔnt-'vəl *n*: a landmass (as Greenland) of great size but smaller than any of the usu. recognized continents 2: a vast subdivision of a continent
sub-con-tri-bu-tion \səb-'kɔnt-'rɪ-'bju-'tən *adj*
sub-con-tract \səb-'kɔn-'trakt, 'səb-'vəl *v*: 1: to engage a third party to perform under a subcontract all or part of work (work included in an original contract) 2: to undertake (work) under a subcontract ~ *vi*: to let out or undertake work under a subcontract
sub-con-tract \səb-'kɔn-'trakt, 'kɔn-'vəl *n*: a contract between a party to an original contract and a third party; esp: one to provide all or a specified part of the work or materials required in the original contract
sub-con-tract-or \səb-'kɔn-'trakt-ər, 'səb-'vəl; 'səb-'kɔn-'vəl *n*: an individual or business firm contracting to perform part or all of another's contract
sub-con-tra-o-tive \səb-'kɔn-'trɔ-'tɪv, 'səb-'vəl, 'tɪv *n*: the musical octave that begins on the fourth C below middle C
sub-con-tra-ri-ety \səb-'kɔn-'trɪ-'o-ŋ *n*: the relation existing between contradictory propositions in logic
sub-con-trary \səb-'kɔn-'trɪ-ē, 'səb-'vəl *adj* [LL *subcontrarius*, fr. *sub-* + *contra-* + *trarius* contrary — more at CONTRARY]: being one of two contradictories
subcontrary *n*: a proposition so related to another that both may be true but both cannot be false
sub-cord-ate \səb-'kɔrd-'eɪ-təd, 'səb-'vəl *adj*: incompletely cordate (a ~ leaf)
sub-cort-ex \səb-'kɔr-'teks, 'səb-'vəl *n*: the parts of the brain immediately beneath the cerebral cortex — **sub-cort-i-cal** \səb-'kɔr-'tɪ-'kəl *adj*
sub-crit-i-cal \səb-'krɪ-'tɪ-'kəl *adj* 1: less or lower than critical 2: of insufficient size to maintain a chain reaction (~ mass of fissionable material) 3: constituting or designed for use with fissionable material of subcritical mass (a ~ reactor)
sub-cul-ture \səb-'kəl-'tʃər *n* 1: a culture (as of bacteria) derived from another culture; also: an act or instance of producing a new culture 2: an ethnic, regional, economic, or social group exhibiting characteristic patterns of behavior different to distinguish it from others within an embracing culture or society (a criminal ~)
sub-cu-lta-ne-ous \səb-'kyū-'tā-'ne-əs *adj* [LL *subcutaneus*, fr. *L sub-* + *cutis* skin — more at HIDE]: being, arising, used, or made under the skin (a ~ needle) (~ parasite) **sub-cu-lta-ne-ous-ly** *adv*
sub-cu-tis \səb-'kyū-'tɪs, 'səb-'vəl *n* [NL, fr. *L* beneath the skin, fr. *L sub-* + *cutis*]: the deeper part of the dermis
sub-dia-con \səb-'dɪ-'kɔn *n* [ME *subdecon*, fr. LL *subdiaconus*, fr. *L sub-* + *LL diaconus* deacon] 1: a cleric ranking below a deacon 2: a candidate for the Roman Catholic priesthood admitted to the lowest of the major orders and acting as an officer at high mass 3: a deacon or priest performing the liturgical duties of a subdeacon — **sub-di-a-con-al** \səb-'dɪ-'kɔn-'əl, 'səb-'vəl *adj* — **sub-di-a-con-ale** \səb-'dɪ-'kɔn-'əl *n*
sub-deb \səb-'deb *n*: SUBDEBTOR
sub-deb-til-ante \səb-'deb-'vɪ-'tɪnt, 'səb-'vəl *n*: a young girl who is about to become a society debutante; broadly: a girl in her middle teens (~ style)
sub-den-tate \səb-'den-'tēt, 'səb-'vəl *adj*: partially or imperfectly dentate (leaves with margins ~)
sub-de-pot \səb-'dep-'ɒt, 'səb-'vəl *n*: a military depot that operates under the jurisdiction of another depot and usu. performs only specified depot functions
sub-di-vid-able \səb-'dɪ-'vɪ-'bəl, 'səb-'dɔ-'vəl *adj*: capable of being further divided; suitable for subdividing
sub-divide \səb-'dɪ-'vɪd, 'səb-'dɔ-'vəl *v* [ME *subdividen*, fr. LL *subdividere*, fr. *L sub-* + *dividere* to divide] *v* 1: to divide the parts of into more parts 2: to divide into several parts; esp: to divide (tract of land) into building lots ~ *vi*: to separate or become separated into subdivisions — **sub-di-vid-er** *n* — **sub-di-visions** \səb-'dɪ-'vɪz-ən, 'səb-'dɔ-'vəl *n*
sub-dominant \səb-'dɔm-'ɪ-n-ənt, 'səb-'vəl *n*: something dominant to an inferior or partial dominant 2: the fourth musical degree of the major or minor scale (as F in the scale of C) 3: an ecologically important life-form subordinate in influence to the dominants of a community — **subdominant** *adj*
sub-duct \səb-'dʌkt *v* [L *subducere*, pp. of *subducere* to withdraw, fr. *sub-* + *ducere* to draw — more at TOW]: SUBTRACT, DEDUCT — **sub-duc-tion** \səb-'dʌk-'ʃən *n*
sub-duce \səb-'dy(ʊ)'v *v* [ME *seduce*, *subducen* (influenced in form and meaning by *L seducere* to subject), fr. MF *seducere* to seduce (withdraw)] 1: to entice and bring into subjection 2: to withdraw (withdraw) 3: to bring under control esp. by an exertion of the will 4: to bring under cultivation 4: to reduce the intensity or degree
sub-duc-er \səb-'dy(ʊ)'v-ər *n*: one made under a more general entry
sub-er \sɪ-'bər *n* [NL, cork tree, cork]; corky plant tissue; HELLEM — **sub-er-ous** \sɪ-'bɪr-'e-əs or **sub-er-ic** \səb-'er-ɪk *adj*

sub-erect \səb-'ɪr-ekt *adj*: standing or growing in a nearly erect position (a ~ shrub)
suberic acid *n* [Fr *subérique*, fr. *L suber*]: a dicarboxylic acid C₁₄H₁₆O₄ from cork or various fatty oils or acids
sub-ber-in \sɪ-'bɪr-'ɪn *n* [Fr *subérine*, fr. *L suber*]: a complex fatty substance that is the basis of cork
sub-ber-in-a-tion \sɪ-'bɪr-'ɪ-ʃən *n*: conversion of the cell walls into corky tissue by infiltration with suberin
sub-ber-ize \sɪ-'bɪr-'ɪz *v*: to cause suberization of
sub-ber-ose \sɪ-'bɪr-'oʊ-s *adj* also **sub-ber-os** \səb-'rɔs *adj*: having a corky texture; SUBBERIZED
sub-es-sen-tial \səb-'es-'sen-ʃəl *adj*: important but not absolutely essential
sub-fam-ily \səb-'fəm-'ə-ŋ *n* [ISV]: a taxonomic category next below a family
sub-fix \səb-'fiks *n* [*sub-* + *fix* (as in prefix)]: a subscript sign, letter, or character
sub-fos-sil \səb-'fɪs-'ɪl *adj* [ISV]: of less than typical fossil age but partially fossilized — **subfossil** *n*
sub-freez-ing \səb-'frɪz-ɪŋ *adj*: lower than is required to produce freezing
sub-lusc \səb-'lʊsk, 'səb-'vəl *adj* [L *subluscus* brownish, dusky, fr. *sub-* + *luscus* dark brown — more at DUSK]: having little of bright colors (a ~ dusk)
sub-ge-nus \səb-'ʒe-nəs *n* [NL]: a category in biological taxonomy below a genus and above a species
sub-gla-cial \səb-'glə-'ʃəl, 'səb-'vəl *adj*: of or relating to the bottom of a glacier or the area immediately underlying a glacier — **sub-gla-cial-ly** *adv*
sub-grade \səb-'grād *n*: a surface of earth or rock leveled off to receive a foundation (as of a road)
sub-group \səb-'gru:p *n*: a subordinate group usu. of individuals sharing some common differential quality 2: a subset of a mathematical group
sub-head \səb-'hed *n*: 1: any of the heads under which each of the main divisions of a subject may be subdivided 2: a subordinate caption or title
sub-hu-man \səb-'hyū-'mən, 'səb-', 'yū-'vəl *adj*: less than human
sub-in-dex \səb-'ɪn-'deks, 'səb-'vəl *n* 1: a subordinate subscript 2: a ~ index: a subordinate classification
sub-in-feu-date \səb-'ɪn-'fyu-'dāt also **sub-in-feud** \səb-'fyu-'dət *vt* [back-formation fr. *subinfeudation*]: to make subinfeudation of
sub-in-feu-da-tion \səb-'ɪn-'fyu-'dā-'ʃən *n* [*sub-* + *infeudation* (enfeoffment)]: the granting of feudal lands by a vassal lord to another to hold as vassal of himself rather than of his own superior 2: also: the relation or tenure of a vassal to his lord
sub-in-feu-da-to-ry \səb-'ɪn-'fyu-'dɔ-'tɔri, 'tɔri-'vəl *adj*
sub-in-ter-val \səb-'ɪnt-ər-'vəl, 'səb-'vəl *n*: an interval that is a subdivision of a larger or major interval (as in music or mathematics)
sub-ir-ri-gate \səb-'ɪr-'ɪ-gāt, 'səb-'vəl *v*: to water from beneath (as by the periodic rise of a water table); also: to irrigate below the surface (as by a system of underground porous pipes) — **sub-ir-ri-ga-tion** \səb-'ɪr-'ɪ-'gā-'ʃən *n*
sub-ito \sɪ-'bɪ-'tɔ 'səb-'vəl *adv* [It, fr. L, suddenly, fr. *subitus* sudden — *sub-* + *itō*]: IMMEDIATELY, SUDDENLY — used as a direction in music
sub-ja-cen-ey \səb-'ʒɪs-'n-ē *n*: the quality or state of being subjacent
sub-ja-cent \səb-'ɔnt *adj* [L *subjacent-*, *subjacens*, pp. of *subjacere* to lie under; fr. *sub-* + *jacere* to lie, move]: lying under or below; also: lower than though not directly below (hills and ~ valleys) — **sub-ja-cent-ly** *adv*
sub-ject \səb-'ʒɛkt *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L subiectus* one under authority and *sub-* + *iectum* subject of a proposition, fr. masc. & neut. respectively of *subiectus*, pp. of *subicere* to subject, lit., to throw under] 1: *sub-* + *jacere* to throw — more at JECT] 1: one that is placed under authority or control; as: VASSAL b (1); one subject to a monarch and governed by his law (2); one who lives in the territory of, enjoys the protection of, and owes allegiance to a sovereign power or state 2: a that of which a quality, attribute, or relation may be affirmed or in which it may inhere b; SUBSTRATUM; esp: material or essential substance c; the mind, ego, or agent of whatever sort that sustains or assumes the form of thought or consciousness 3: a; a department of knowledge or learning d; the subject of an experience e; the actor in the case of an individual whose reactions or responses are studied (3); a dead body for anatomical study and dissection d (1); something concerning which something is said or done (2); something represented in a medium a; a subject of a proposition b; the logical proposition that denotes the entity of which something is affirmed or denied; also: the entity denoted (2); a word or word group denoting that of which something is predicated f; the principal melodic phrase on which a musical composition or movement is based g
sub-ject *adj* 1: owing obedience or allegiance to the power or dominion of another 2: EXPOSED, LIABLE b; PRONE, DISPOSED 3: CONDITIONED, CONTINGENT SYN SEE LIABLE
sub-ject-ive \səb-'ʒɛk-tɪv *n* 1: to bring under control or dominion 2: SUBJUGATE b; to make (as oneself) amenable to the discipline and control of a superior c; to bring under control b; to make accountable b; to make accountable b; SUBMIT 3: to cause to undergo or submit to: EXPOSE — **sub-ject-iv-ly** \səb-'ʒɛk-tɪv-ly *adv*
sub-ject-ive \səb-'ʒɛk-tɪv *adj* 1: of, relating to, or constituting a subject; as: a ~ of, relating to, or characteristic of one that is subject esp. in lack of freedom of action or in submissiveness 2: being, resembling, or relating to a grammatical subject; esp: NOMINATIVE 2 a; of or relating to the essential being supporting attributes or relations; SUBSTANTIAL b (1); relating to or determined by the mind as the subject of an experience c; arising from a sense of belonging to reality as perceived rather than as independent of mind; PHENOMENAL c; relating to or being experience or knowledge as conditioned by personal mental characteristics or states 3: a particular to a particular individual or personal (a ~ impression) (~ judgments) b; arising from conditions within the brain or sense organs and not directly caused by external stimuli (~ sensations) c; arising out of or identified by means of one's awareness of his own states and processes (a ~ symptom of disease) d; lacking independent reality e
sub-ject-ive-ly \səb-'ʒɛk-tɪv-ly *adv*
sub-ject-ive-ness *n* — **sub-ject-iv-ity** \səb-'ʒɛk-tɪv-ə-ti *n*

assistant principal (as of a school) **2** : a secondary or bracing rafter **3** : an open diaphragm subboss **4** : a pipe or rod

sub-region \səb-'rē-jən/ *n* [ISV] : a subdivision of a region; **sub-region-al** \səb-'rē-jən-, -ən-/ *adj*

sub-rep-ri-ōn \səb-'rē-p-shən/ *n* [L] [*sub-rep-ri-ōn*, *sub-rep-ri-ō*, *fr. L. act of scaling, fr. sub-rep-ri-ō*, pp. of *sub-rep-ri-ō*, *surripere*, to take away secretly] : a surreptitious or deliberate misrepresentation; *also* : an inference drawn from it **sub-rep-ri-ō-ti-ous** \səb-'rē-'tī-əs/ *adj* = *sub-rep-ri-ō-ti-ous-ly adv*

sub-ro-gate \səb-'rō-'gāt/ *vt* [L] [*subrogatus*, pp. of *subrogare*, *subrogare* = more at *SURROGATE*] : to put in the place of another **2** : substitute

sub-ro-ga-tion \səb-'rō-'gā-shən/ *n* : the substitution of one for another as a creditor so that the new creditor succeeds to the former's rights

sub-ro-sa \səb-'rō-'zə/ *adv* [NL, lit., under the rose; fr. the ancient custom of hanging a rose over the council table to indicate that all present were sworn to secrecy] : in confidence; **SECRETLY**

sub-ro-u-tine \səb-'(r)-rū-'tēn/ *n* [ISV] : a subordinate routine; *esp* : a usu. coded specific instruction by which a digital computer is guided to perform a precisely defined mathematical or logical operation

sub-sa-line \səb-'sā-'lēn-, -səb-, -līn/ *adj* : somewhat salty

sub-sat-u-rat-ed \səb-'sach-'ə-'rāt-, -əd/ *adj* : nearly but not fully saturated **sub-sat-u-rat-ion** \səb-'sach-'ə-'rā-shən/ *n*

sub-scap-u-lar \səb-'skap-'yul-, -'səb-/ *adj* [NL *subscapularis*, *fr. sub-* + *scapula*, scapula, situated under the scapula; *also* : of or relating to the ventral or in the man the anterior surface of the scapula

sub-scribe \səb-'skrib/ *v* [ME *subscriben*, *fr. L. subscribere*, lit., to write beneath, *fr. sub-* + *scribere* to write — more at *SCRIBE*] **vr** : to write (one's name) underneath **2** : to sign with one's own hand on a document or paper in token of promise to do something; *also : to attest by signing *c* : to pledge (a gift or contribution) by writing one's name with the amount **3** : to assent to **SUPPORT** — *vi* **1** : to sign one's name to a letter or other document **2** : to give consent to something written by signing *b* : to set one's name to a paper in token of promise to give something; *also : to give something in accordance with such a promise *c* : to place an order by signing (~ to a magazine) (~ for stock) **3** : to feel favorably disposed **APPROVE** (anyone would ~ to your sentiments) *syn* *see* *ASSENT* — **sub-scrib-er** *n***

sub-script \səb-'skript/ *n* [*scriptura*, pp. of *subscribere*] : a distinguishing symbol or letter written immediately below or below and to the right of left of another character — **sub-script** *adj*

sub-script-ion \səb-'skrip-shən/ *n* [ME *subscriptiōn* signature, *fr. L. subscriptiōn*, *subscriptio*, *fr. subscriptus*, pp. of *subscribere*] **1** : the accepted sign (as of ecclesiastical authority) attested by the signing of one's name **2** : the act of signing one's name **2** : something that is subscribed: as **a** : a autograph signature; *also : a paper to which a signature is attached **b** : a sum subscribed *c* : a purchase by signed order*

sub-se-quent \səb-'sek-wənt/ *adj* [*subsequens*(*ti*) *n* : the quality or state of being subsequent; *also* : a subsequent event

sub-se-quent \kwənt-, 'kwənt/ *adj* [ME, *fr. L. subsequent*, *subsequens*, pp. of *subsequi* to follow close, *fr. sub-* + *sequi* to follow — more at *SUB-*, *SUE*] : following in time, order, or place **SUCCESSIVE** **sub-se-quent-ly** \kwənt-'kwənt-/ *adv* = *sub-se-quent-ness* \kwənt-, 'kwənt-/ *n*

sub-se-re \səb-'sī-(ə)r/ *n* : a secondary succession arising after an ecological climax community has been interrupted (as by fire or human agency)

sub-serve \səb-'sərv/ *vi* [L] [*subservire* to serve, *be* subservient, *fr. sub-* + *servire* to serve] **1** : to serve as an instrument or means of **2** : to promote the welfare or purposes of

sub-ser-vi-ence \səb-'sərv-'vēn-(t)s/ *also* **sub-ser-vi-ēn-ey** \-ən-'sē/ *n* **1** : a subservient or subordinate place or function **2** : obvious servility

sub-ser-vi-ent \-ənt/ *adj* [L] [*subservient*, *subserviens*, pp. of *subservire*] **1** : useful in an inferior capacity **2** : SUBORDINATE **2** : serving to promote some end **3** : obsequiously servile; **TRUCKLING** — **sub-ser-vi-ent-ly adv**

sub-serve \səb-'sərv-, 'sɛrv-/ *adj* [L] [*subservire* to serve, *fr. sub-* + *servire*, to serve] : the cringing manner of one very conscious of a subordinate position; *SERVILE*, *OBSEQUIOUS* : *SUBSERVIENT* applies to the cringing manner of one very conscious of a subordinate position; *SERVILE* suggests the mean or fawning behavior of a slave; *SLAVISH* suggests abject or debased servility; *MENTIAL* stresses the degradation associated with working solely at the bidding of another for the benefit of others; *OBSEQUIOUS* suggests sycophantic compliance and exaggerated deference of manner

sub-set \səb-'set/ *n* : a mathematical set each of whose elements is an element of an inclusive set

sub-shrub \səb-'shrʌb, *esp* South-, 'sɒrb/ *n* **1** : a perennial plant having woody stems except for the upper part of the new growth which is killed back annually **2** : *UNDERSHRUB* **2** — **sub-shrub** \-ē/ *adj*

sub-side \səb-'sīd/ *vi* [L] [*subsidiere*, *fr. sub-* + *sidere* to sit down, sink; akin to *L. sedere* to sit — more at *SIT*] **1** : to sink or fall to the bottom **2** : to settle or sink downward **3** : to descend; *esp* : to flatten out so as to form a depression **4** : to let oneself settle down **5** : *SINK* (subsided into a chair) **4** : to become tranquil (the sea ~) **5** : *SEE ABATE* — **sub-si-dence** \səb-'sīd-'n-(t)s/ *also* **sub-sad-**-(ən) *n*

sub-si-d-i-ar-i-ly \səb-'sīd-'ē-'r-i-'lē/ *adv* : in a subsidiary manner

sub-si-d-i-ary \səb-'sīd-'ē-'r-i-'lē/ *adj* [L] [*subsidiarius*, *fr. subsidium* reserve troops] **1** : furnishing aid or support; *AUXILIARY* **2** : of secondary importance; *TRIBUTARY* **2** : of, relating to, or constituting a subsidy

sub-sidi-ary *n* : one that is subsidiary; *esp* : a company wholly controlled by another

sub-si-di-z-a-tion \səb-'sīd-'ə-'zā-shən-, -zād-/ *n* : the act of subsidizing

sub-si-di-z-er \səb-'sīd-'ē-, -zē-/ *adv* : to furnish with a subsidy; as **a** : to purchase the assistance of by payment of a subsidy **b** : to aid or promote a project or enterprise with public money (~ a steamship line) — **sub-si-diz-er** *n*

sub-si-dy \səb-'sīd-'ē-, -zē-/ *n* [ME, *fr. L. subsidium* reserve troops, support, assistance, *fr. sub-* + *sedere* to sit — more at *SUB-*] : a grant or gift of money; as **a** : a sum of money formerly granted by the British Parliament to the crown and raised by special taxation **b** : money granted by one state to another **c** : a grant

by a government to a private person or company to assist an enterprise deemed advantageous

sub-sist \səb-'sɪst/ *vi* [L] [*subsistere* to exist, *fr. L.* to come to a halt, remain, *fr. sub-* + *sistere* to come to a stand; akin to *L. stare* to stand — more at *STAND*] **vi** **1** : to have existence; **BE**; *often* **PER-SIST**, **CONTINUE** **2** : to receive maintenance (as food and clothing) **3** : to exist; *as* : to be true **4** : to be supported or conceivable as the subject of true statements — *vt* : to support with provisions; **MAINTAIN**

sub-sis-tence \səb-'sɪs-'təns/ *n* [ME, *fr. LL. subsistentia*, *fr. subsistent*, *subsistens*, pp. of *subsistere*] **1** *a* (1) : real being **EXISTENCE** **2** : CONTINUATION, PERSISTENCE **3** : *INDUENCY* (~ of a quality in a body) **b** : something by which an individual is what it is **c** : the character possessed by whatever is logically conceivable **2** : means of subsisting; as **a** : the minimum (as of food and shelter) necessary to support life **b** : a source or means of obtaining the necessities of life

sub-soil \səb-'sɔɪl/ *n* : the stratum of weathered material that underlies the surface soil

subsoil *vr* : to turn, break, or stir the subsoil of — **sub-soil-er** *n*

sub-soil-er \səb-'sɔɪ-lər-, 'sɔɪ-'əl/ *adj* : having the sun in the zenith; *spec* : situated between the tropics

sub-son-ic \sə-'sɪn-ik/ *adj* [ISV] **1** : of, relating to, or being a speed less than that of sound in air **2** : moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving at a subsonic speed **3** : *INFRA-SONIC* **1**

sub-space \səb-'spās/ *n* : a space each of whose points is contained in a given plane but which does not extend into it; *also* the portion of a space that is not in a given plane

sub-spec-ies \səb-'spē-ki-'tāt-is/ *also* \səb-'spēk-'ē-'ā-'t-, 'ter-'nā-'tāt-'ās/ [NL, lit., under the aspect of eternity] : in its essential or universal form or nature

sub-spec-ies \səb-'spē-shēz-, -sēz/ *n* [NL] : a subdivision of a species; *also* : a taxonomic category that ranks immediately below a species and designates a morphologically distinguishable and geographically isolated group whose members interbred successfully with those of other subspecies of the same species where their ranges overlap **2** : a named subdivision (as a race or variety) of a taxonomic species — **sub-spec-ies-ly adv**

sub-stance \səb-'stans-(t)s/ *n* [ME, *fr. OF, fr. L. substantia*, *fr. substant-*, *substantis*, pp. of *substante* to stand under, *fr. sub-* + *stare* to stand — more at *STAND*] **1** : essential nature; *ESSENCE **2** : a fundamental or characteristic part or quality *c* *Christian Science* : a material element of the spiritual reality that underlies all outward manifestations and change **b** : the real subject of predication **c** : *FORM* **2** : an individual compound of matter and form **3** : a physical material from which something is made or which has discrete elements **b** : matter of particular or definite chemical constitution **3** : material presence*

sub-stand-ard \səb-'stān-'dard-, 'səb-/ *adj* : deviating from or falling short of a standard or norm; as **a** : of a quality lower than that prescribed by law (~ canned goods) **b** : conforming to a pattern of linguistic usage existing within a speech community **3** : *NONSTANDARD* **c** : constituting a greater than normal risk to an insurer

sub-stan-tial \səb-'stān-'chəl/ *adj* **1** : consisting of or relating to substance **2** : *REAL*, *TRUE* **3** : *IMPORTANT*, *ESSENTIAL*, *2* : ample to satisfy and nourish; *FULL* **3** : possessed of means; *WELL-TO-DO* **4** : firmly constructed; *STURDY* **5** : being that specified to a large degree in or in the main (a ~ victory) — **sub-stan-tial-ly** \-stān-'chə-'l-i-'v-/ *adv* = *sub-stan-tial-ly \-stān-'chə-'l-i-'v-/ *adv**

sub-stan-tial-ness \səb-'stān-'chəl-'nəs/ *n*

sub-stan-ti-ate \səb-'stān-'tī-āt-/ *vt* : to impart substance to **2** : to put into concrete form; *EMBODY* **3** : to establish by proof or competent evidence; *VERIFY* (~ a charge) *syn* *see* *CONFIRM* — **sub-stan-ti-a-tion** \-stān-'chē-'ā-shən/ *n* — **sub-stan-ti-a-tive** \-stān-'chē-'ā-t-iv-/ *adj*

sub-stan-ti-ally \səb-'stān-'tī-əl-i-/ *adv* : of, relating to, or serving as a substantive — **sub-stan-ti-ally** \-və-'l-i-/ *adv*

sub-stan-tive \səb-'stān-'tɪv/ *n* [ME *substantiv*, *fr. MF, fr. sub-stantiv*, *adj*, having or expressing substance, *fr. LL. substantivus*] : *NOUN*; *broadly* : a word or word group functioning syntactically as a noun — **sub-stan-tive-ly** \-tɪv-'l-i-/ *adv*

sub-stan-tive \səb-'stān-'tɪv-/ *adv* *2c* **3** *also* **sub-stant'iv-ly adv** [ME, *fr. LL. substantivus* having substance, *fr. L. substantia*] **1** : being a totally independent entity **2** : real rather than apparent **3** : *FIRM*; *also* : *ENDURING*, *PERMANENT* **b** : of the nature of substance; *ESSENTIAL* : betokening or expressing existence (the ~ verb is the verb *be*) **c** : having the nature or function of a grammatical substantive (a ~ phrase) **b** : relating to or having the character of a noun or pronominal term in logic **4** : considerable in amount or numbers; *SUBSTANTIAL* **5** : creating and defining rights and duties (~ law) — **sub-stan-tive-ly adv** — **sub-stan-tive-ness** *n*

substantive right *n* : a right (as of life, liberty, property, or reputation) held to exist for its own sake and to constitute part of the normal legal order of society

sub-sta-tion \səb-'stā-shən/ *n* **1** : a subsidiary station in which electric current is transformed **2** : a branch post office

sub-sti-tu-ent \səb-'stɪch-(ə)'wənt/ *n* [L] [*substituent-*, *substituens*, pp. of *substituere*] : an atom or group substituted for another or entering a molecule in place of some other part — **sub-sti-tu-ent** *adj*

sub-sti-tu-able \səb-'stɪ-(t)jūt-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being substituted

sub-sti-tute \səb-'stɪt-(ə)'jūt/ *n* [ME, *fr. L. substitutus*, pp. of *substituere* to put in place of, *fr. sub-* + *statuere* to set up, place — more at *STATUTE*] **1** : a person or thing that takes the place of another **2** : a word that replaces another word, phrase, or clause in a statute

substitute *vr* **1** : to put in the place of another; *EXCHANGE* **2** : *REPLACE* — *vi* : to serve as a substitute — **sub-sti-tu-tion** \səb-'stɪ-(t)jūt-shən/ *n* — **sub-sti-tu-tion-al** \-shən-, 'shən-'l-i-/ *adj* = *sub-sti-tu-tion-ally adv* = *sub-sti-tu-tion-ary adv*

sub-sti-tu-tive \səb-'stɪ-(t)jūt-iv-/ *adj* : serving or suitable as a substitute — **sub-sti-tu-tive-ly adv**

sub-strate \səb-'strāt/ *n* [ML *substratum*] **1** : *SUBSTRATUM* **2** : the base on which an organism lives (the soil is the ~ of most seed plants) **3** : a substance acted upon (as by an enzyme)

sub-strato-sphere \səb-'strat-'ə-'sfɪ-(ə)', 'səb-/ *n* [ISV] : the region

1 : to yield to superior strength or force or overpowering appeal or desire **2** : to cease to exist : DIE **SYN** **YIELD**

SUC-UND-SU-TO-RY \sə-'kɔs-ə-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ə\ *adj* : characterized by up-and-down vibrations of short amplitude — used of an earthquake

SUC-UND-SI-ON \sə-'kɔs-ən-ən\ *n* [*cf.* *succussion*, *succussio*, *fr.* *succussus*, *pp.* of *succutere* to fling up, *fr. sub-ub + quare* to shake] : more at **SUA**, **QUASH** : the action or process of shaking or the state of being shaken esp. with violence

SUCK \sək\ (*v*), **SUCK** \sək\ *adj* [ME, *fr.* OE *suclic*; akin to OHG *suffh* 'suck', both *fr.* PIE *suk-* 'suck' compounds whose constituents are respectively represented by OE *swa* and by OE *suffe* like — more at **SO**, **LIKE**] **1** : of a kind or character to be indicated or suggested (hag ~ as a doctor) **2** : having a quality to a degree to be indicated (his excitement was ~ that he believed) **3** : having a quality already or just specified (deeply moved by ~ acts of kindness) **4** : of the character, quality, or extent previously indicated or implied **5** : of so extreme a degree or quality (never heard ~ a bubbb) **6** : MEDIOCRE **7** : of the same class, type, or sort **8** : SIMILAR (established twenty ~ clinics throughout the state) **9** : not specified

SUCK *pron* **1** : such a person or thing or such persons or things **2** : someone or something stated, implied, or exemplified (~ was the result) **3** : one of the same kind (tin and glass and ~) — as *sucker* : intrinsically considered *n* itself (as such the gift was worth little)

SUCH *adv* **1** : to such a degree : *SO* (~ tall buildings) (~ a fine person) **2** : ESPECIALLY, VERY (hasn't been in ~ good spirits lately) **3** : in such a way

SUCK-IL-KE \sək-'ɪlk-\ *adj* : of like kind : SIMILAR

SUCKLIKE *pron* : someone or something of the same sort : a similar person or thing

SUCK \sək\ *vb* [ME *souken*, *fr.* OE *sūcan*; akin to OHG *sūgan* to suck, *L. sugere*, *Grk. hēynē* to rain] **1** **1** : (1) to draw (liquid and gas) into the mouth (2) to draw or remove by application of the tongue, lips, or mouth (3) : to draw by or as if by suction, absorption, inhalation : to gather or exhaust a supply of **2** : to draw liquid from by motion of the mouth (~ an orange); *specif.* : to suck milk (from a breast or udder) **3** : to consume by or as if by sucking (4) : to draw or remove by or as if by suction from a breast or udder **2** : to draw something in by or as if by a vacuum **3** : to become sucked so as to make a sound or motion (his pipe ~ed loudly) — Walter Mächen (flunks ~ed in and out, the long nose resting on his paws — Virginia Woolf) **4** : to act in an inquisitive way (she was wanting votes . . . the candidates come ~ing around — W.G. Hardy)

SUCK *n* **1** : the act of sucking **2** : a sucking movement or force

SUCK-ER \sək-ər\ *n* **1** : one that sucks esp. a breast or udder **2** : SUCKLING **3** : a device for creating or regulating suction (as a piston or valve in a pump) **4** : a pipe or tube through which something is drawn by suction **5** : (1) : an organ in various animals for adhering or holding (2) : a mouth (as of a leech) adapted for sucking or adhering **6** : a shoot from the freshwater or lower part of the stem of a plant of the genus *Suckers* (family *Castanidiaceae*) closely related to the carp : LOLLOP **7** : a person easily cheated or deceived **8** : a person irresistibly attracted by a specific type of object

SUCKER *vb* **SUCK-ER-ING** \sək-ə-'(r)ɪŋ\ *vt* : to remove suckers from **1** : to remove the suckers

SUCK-FISH \sək-'fɪʃ-\ *n* : REMORA

SUCK-ING *adj* : not yet weaned; broadly : very young

SUCKING LOUSE *n* : any of an order (Anoplura) of wingless insects comprising the true lice with mouthparts adapted to sucking body fluids

SUCK-ING \sək-ɪŋ\ *vb* **SUCK-ING** \sək-ɪŋ-\ [*prob.* back-formation *fr.* *suckling*] **1** : to give suck to **2** : to nurse at or from : **SUCK**

SUCK-LING \sək-'lɪŋ-\ *n* : a young unweaned mammal

SUC-CRASE \sju-'krās-, -krāz-\ *n* [ISV, *fr.* *Sucre* sugar — more at **SUGAR**] : INVERTASE

SUC-CRATE \sju-'krāt-\ *n* : a metallic derivative of sucrose

SUC-CRAT-ER \sju-'krāt-ər-\ *n* [Sp, *fr.* Antonio José de Sucre 1783-30. Spanish liberator] — see **MONEY** table

SUC-CROSE \sju-'krōs-, -krōz-\ *n* [ISV, *fr.* *Sucre* sugar] : a sweet crystalline dextrorotatory nonreducing disaccharide sugar C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ that occurs naturally in most land plants and is the sugar obtained from sugarcane or sugar beets

SUC-CUS \sju-'kʌs-\ *n* [*L. succus*, *uero*, *fr.* *L. succus*, *pp.* of *sugere* to suck — more at **SUCK**] **1** : the act or process of sucking **2** : the act or process of exerting a force upon a solid, liquid, or gaseous body by reason of reduced air pressure over or part of its surface **3** : force so exerted **3** : a device (as a pipe or fitting) used in a machine that operates by suction

SUCTION PUMP *n* : a common pump in which the liquid to be raised is pushed by atmospheric pressure into the partial vacuum under a retreating valve piston on the upstroke and reflux is prevented by a check valve in the pipe

SUCTION STOP *n* : a device in the formation of which air behind the articulation is rarefied with consequent inrush of air when articulation is broken

SUC-TO-RI-AL \sək-'tōr-ē-əl-, -tōr-ə\ *adj* [NL *suctorius*, *fr.* *L. succus*, *pp.*] **1** : adapted for sucking; esp. : serving to draw up fluid or to draw up by suction **2** : coming up and with suckers (organs (as ~ fish)) **3** : living by sucking the blood or juices of animals or plants

SUC-DAN *grass* \sju-'dæn-, -dān-\ *n* [the *Sudan*, region in Africa] : a vigorous tall-growing annual grass (*Sorghum vulgare sudanensis*) common in the tropics

SUC-DAN-IC \sju-'dæn-ɪk-\ *n* [the *Sudan*] : the languages neither Bantu nor Hamitic spoken in a belt extending from Senegal to southern Sudan — **SUDANIC** *adj*

SUC-DĀ-TŌ-RI-ŪM \sju-'dā-tōr-ē-əm-, -tōr-ə\ *n*, *pl* **SUC-DĀ-TŌ-RI-Ā** \sju-'dā-tōr-ē-ri-ā-\ *pp.* of *sudare* to sweat — more at **SWEAT**] : a sweat room in a bath

SUC-DĀ-TŌ-RY \sju-'dā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-ə\ *n* : **SUDATORIUM**

SUDD \səd\ [*AR*, *lit.*, obstruction] : floating vegetable matter that forms obstructive masses in the upper White Nile

SUD-DEN \sju-'dɛn-\ *adj* [ME *sōdan*, *fr.* MF, *fr.* *L. Subitanus*, *fr.* *subitaneus*, *pp.* of *subire* to come up and with *subitus* sudden] **1** : sudden **2** : coming up and with *subitus* — more at **SUB**, **ISSUE**] **1** : a : happening or coming unexpectedly (~ shower) **2** : changing angle or character all at once : PRECIP-

ITOUS ABRUPT **2** : marked by or manifesting hastiness : KASH **3** : made of brought about in a short time : **EMERGE** (~ care) **SYN** **PRECIPITATE** — **SUD-DEN-ly** *adv* — **SUD-DEN-NESS** \səd-'(n)əs-\ *n*

SUDDEN *n*, *obs* : an unexpected occurrence : **EMERGENCY** — all of a sudden **2** : on a sudden : sooner than was expected : at once : **SUDDENLY**

Sudden death *n* **1** : unexpected death that is instantaneous or occurs within minutes from any cause other than violence (*sudden death*) following coronary occlusion) **2** : a single full game played to break a tie **3** : a period of play to break a tie that terminates the moment one side scores

SUD-O-RIF-ER-OS \sju-'dō-'rɪf-(ə)'rɔs-\ *adj* [LL *sudorifer*, *fr.* *L. sudor* sweat + *-ifer* -iferous — more at **SWEAT**] : producing or conveying sweat (~ glands) (a ~ duct)

SUDORIFEROUS \sju-'dōr-ɪf-er-əs-\ [*fr.* *sudoriferus*, *fr.* *L. sudor*] : causing or inducing sweat : **DIAPHORETIC** (~ herbs) — **SUDORIFIC** *n*

SUD-RA \s(b)u-'drə-\ *n* [SkT *śūdra*] : a Hindu of a lower caste traditionally assigned to menial occupations — **SUDRA** *adj*

SUDS \sədz\ *n* *pl* **SUDS** *or* *pl* *in constr.* [prob. *fr.* MD *sudus* marsh; akin to OE *sōðhan* to seethe — more at **SEETH**] **1** : soapy water esp. when frothy; also : the lather or froth on soapy water **2** : *slang* : **SEER**

SUDS *vt* : to wash in suds ~ **1** : to form suds

SUDSY \səd-'zi-\ *adj* : full of suds : **FROTHY**, **FOAMY**

SUE \sju\ *vb* [ME *suen*, *fr.* OF *suivre*, *fr.* (assumed) VL *sequere*, *fr.* *L. sequi* to follow, come or go after; akin to *Grk. hēpelein* to follow] **1** **1** : to make petition to or for : **SOLICIT** **2** : to pay court or suit to **3** : to seek justice or right from (a person) by legal process; *specif.* : to bring an action against ~ **2** : to proceed with **3** : to pay up (a legal action) to proper termination **3** : to make a request or application : **PLEAD** — *usu.* used with *for* or *to* : **2** : to pay court : **3** : to take legal proceedings in court — **SUE** *n*

SUEDE *or* **SUÈDE** \swəpəd-\ [*fr.* *gens de Suède* Swedish gloves] : to break a nap with a wadded surface **2** : a fabric finished with a nap to simulate suede

SUE-L \sju-'əl-\ [ME *suwet*, *fr.* (assumed) AF, *dim.* of *Af sue*, *fr.* *L. sebum* tallow, *suet* — more at **SOAP**] : the hard fat about the kidneys and loins in beef and mutton that yields tallow

SUFFER \sʌf-ər-\ [*fr.* *suffer*, *fr.* *L. suffere*, *fr.* OF *suffir*, *fr.* (assumed) VL *suffirere*, *fr.* *L. sufferre*, *fr.* *sub-ub + ferre* to bear — more at **SUB**, **BEAR**] **1** **1** : to submit to or be forced to endure (~ martyrdom) **2** : to feel keenly : labor under (~ thirst) **2** : **UNDERGO**, **EXPERIENCE** **3** : to bear up under : **ENDURE** (in negative contexts) : **PLEAD** — *usu.* used with *for* or *to* : **4** : **ALLOW**, **TOLERATE** ~ **1** : to endure death, pain, or distress **2** : to sustain loss or damage **3** : to be subject to disability or handicap *syn* see **BEAR** — **SUFFER-ABLE** \sʌf-(ə)'rə-bəl-\ *adj* — **SUFFER-ABLY** \sʌf-'rə-bəl-ē\ *adv* — **SUFFER-ER** \sʌf-'ər-ər-\ *n*

SUFFER-ANCE \sʌf-(ə)'rən-(t)s-\ *n* **1** : patient endurance : **LONG-SUFFERING** **2** : **PAIN**, **MISERY** **3** : consent or sanction implied by a lack of interference or failure to enforce a prohibition **4** : power or ability to endure or tolerate

SUFFER-ING *n* **1** : the state or experience of one that suffers **2** : **PAIN** *syn* see **DISTRESS** — **SUFFER-ING-ly** \-(ə)'rɪŋ-ē\ *adv*

SUFFICE \sə-'fɪs əb-ət-\ [*fr.* ME *sufficien*, *fr.* MF *suffils*, stem of *suffire*, *fr.* *L. sufficere*, *lit.* to put under, *fr. sub-ub + facere* to make, *do*, more at **DO**] **1** : to meet or satisfy a need : to be sufficient **2** : to be competent or capable *vt* : to be enough for — **SUFFICIENT** *n*

SUFFICIENT-ly \sə-'fɪʃ-ən-ē\ *adv* **1** : sufficient means to meet one's needs : **COMPETENT**; also : a modest but adequate scale of living **2** : to the quality of being sufficient

SUFFICIENT-ly \sə-'fɪʃ-ən-ē\ *adv* [ME, *fr.* *L. sufficient*, *sufficiens*, *fr.* *pp.* of *sufficere*] **1** : enough to meet the needs of a situation or a proposed end **2** : **ARCHAIC** : **QUALIFIED**, **COMPETENT** — **SUFFICIENT-ly** *adv*

SYN **ENOUGH**, **ADEQUATE**, **COMPETENT** : **SUFFICIENT** suggests a close meeting of a need; **ENOUGH** is less exact in suggestion than **SUFFICIENT**; **ADEQUATE** may imply barely meeting a requirement; **COMPETENT** suggests measuring up to all requirements without question or assistance; **ADEQUATE** is adapted to an end

SUFFICIENT CONDITION *n* : a proposition whose validity is sufficient evidence that a second is valid

SUFFIX \sʌf-'ɪks-\ [*NL* *suffixum*, *fr.* *L.* neut. of *suffixus*, *pp.* of *suffigere* to fasten underneath, *fr. sub-ub + figere* to fasten — more at **DIXE**] : an affix occurring at the end of a word, base, or phrase **2** : **SUFFIX** **3** : **SUFFIX** **4** : **SUFFIX** **5** : **SUFFIX** **6** : **SUFFIX** **7** : **SUFFIX** **8** : **SUFFIX** **9** : **SUFFIX** **10** : **SUFFIX** **11** : **SUFFIX** **12** : **SUFFIX** **13** : **SUFFIX** **14** : **SUFFIX** **15** : **SUFFIX** **16** : **SUFFIX** **17** : **SUFFIX** **18** : **SUFFIX** **19** : **SUFFIX** **20** : **SUFFIX** **21** : **SUFFIX** **22** : **SUFFIX** **23** : **SUFFIX** **24** : **SUFFIX** **25** : **SUFFIX** **26** : **SUFFIX** **27** : **SUFFIX** **28** : **SUFFIX** **29** : **SUFFIX** **30** : **SUFFIX** **31** : **SUFFIX** **32** : **SUFFIX** **33** : **SUFFIX** **34** : **SUFFIX** **35** : **SUFFIX** **36** : **SUFFIX** **37** : **SUFFIX** **38** : **SUFFIX** **39** : **SUFFIX** **40** : **SUFFIX** 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suffru-tres-cent \səf-(r)ü-'trēs-'tənt-ədj [NL *suffrutescens*, *suffrutescens*, fr. *L. sub- + NL frutescent*, *frutescens* frutescent] *a plant or stem* ; having a somewhat woody base that does not die down each year

suffru-ti-cose \səf-'rüt-ə-'kōs-ədj [NL *suffruticosus*, fr. *L. sub- + fruticosus* fruticose] : woody and perennial at the base but remaining herbaceous above (a low ~ perennial)

suf-fuse \sə-'fju:z- v [L *suffusus*, pp. of *suffundere*, lit., to pour beneath, fr. *sub- + fundere* to pour ~ more at FOUND] : to spread over or through in the manner of fluid or light : FUSH, FILL. *syn see INFUSE ~ suf-fu-sion* \-'fju:-zən- n ~ *suf-fu-sion* \-'fju:-zən-, -zən- v] *adj*

Su-ī \-'sü-(r)ē- n [Ar *sūfiy*, lit., (man) of wool] : a Muslim mystic ~ *Suī-ādī* ~ *Su-ī-lic* \-'sü-lik- *adj* ~ *Su-ī-sim* \-'fuz-əm- n

SUGAR \-'shü-g-ər- n [ME *sucre*, fr. MF, fr. ML *zuccharam*, fr. OIt *zucchero*, fr. Per *šukkar*, fr. Skt *śukara*, akin to Skt *śukra* 'sugar'] **1 a** : a sweet crystallizable material that consists wholly or essentially of sucrose, is colorless or white when pure tending to brown when less refined, is obtained commercially from sugarcane or sugar beet and is intensively from sorghum, maples, and palms, and is nutritionally important as a source of dietary carbohydrates and as a sweetener and preservative of other foods **b** : any of various water-soluble compounds that vary widely in sweetness and comprise the oligosaccharides including sucrose *syn see UNIT* (as a compound, cube, or lump) of sugar (how many ~s in your tea) **2** : a sugar bowl

SUGAR *vb* *sug-ər-ing* \-'shü-g-(ə-)rɪŋ- v **1** : to make palatable or attractive : SWEETEN **2** : to sprinkle or mix with sugar ~ *vi* **1** : to form sugar **2** : to become granular : GRANULATE

SUGAR APPLE **1 a** : the fruit of the sweetener, fr. Skt *śukarā*, akin to Skt *śukra* 'sugar' **1 a** : a white-rooted beet grown for the sugar in its roots

SUGAR-BERRY \-'shü-g-ər-, -ber-ē- n **1** : a huckleberry with sweet edible fruits **2** : JUNE-BERRY

SUGAR BUSH **1 a** : a woods in which sugar maples predominate

SUGAR-CANE \-'shü-g-ər-, -kän- n : a stout tall perennial grass (*Saccharum officinarum*) with a large terminal panicle widely grown in warm regions as a source of sugar

SUGAR-COAT \-'shü-g-ər-'kōt- v **1** : to coat with sugar **2** : to make superficially attractive or palatable

SUGAR-HOUSE \-'shü-g-ər-, -hauz- n **1** : a building where sugar is made or refined; *specif* : a shed where maple sap is boiled and maple syrup and maple sugar are made

SUGARING OIL **1** : the act or process of converting maple syrup into sugar **2** : a party held at the time of sugaring off

SUGAR-LOAF \-'shü-g-ər-, -lōf- n **1** : refined sugar molded into a cone **2** : a hill or mountain shaped like a sugarloaf ~ *sugar-loaf* *adj*

SUGAR MAPLE **1 a** : a maple with sweet sap; *specif* : one (*Acer saccharum*) of eastern N. America with 3- to 5-lobed leaves, hard close-grained wood much used for cabinetwork, and sap that is the chief source of maple sugar

SUGAR OF LEAD : LEAD ACETATE

SUGAR CHAR : *see* *CHIEFLY NewEng* : SUGAR BUSH

SUGAR-PLUM \-'shü-g-ər-, -plüm- n **1** : a small candy in a ball or disk : SWEETMEAT **2** : JUNE-BERRY

SUGARY \-'shü-g-(ə-)rē- *adj* **1** : containing, resembling, or tasting of sugar **2 a** : ostentatiously sweet : HONEYED **b** : cloyingly sweet : SENTIMENTAL

SUGGEST \sə-'gest- v [L *suggestus*, pp. of *suggerere* to put under, fr. *sub- + gerere* to carry ~ more at CAST] **1 a : to seek to influence : SEDUCE **b** : to call forth : EVOKE **c** : to imply as a possibility : INTIMATE **d** : to propose as desirable or fitting (~ a solution) **e** : to offer for consideration or as a hypothesis **2** : to call to mind by an association **b** : to serve as a motive or inspiration for ~ *sug-gest-er-* n**

syn SUGGEST, IMPLY, HINT, INTIMATE, INSINUATE mean to convey an idea indirectly. SUGGEST stresses putting into the mind by association of ideas; IMPLY is close to SUGGEST but may indicate that the unexpressed idea is more definitely or logically related to the expressed; HINT implies the use of slight or remote suggestion with a minimum of overt statement; INTIMATE stresses delicacy of suggestion without conveying any lack of candor; INSINUATE applies to the conveying of a usu. unpleasant or deprecatory idea in a sly, underhanded manner

SUG-GEST-IBL-IT-Y \sə-'gest-ə-'bil-ət-ē- n : the quality or state of being suggestible

SUG-GEST-IBL-E \sə-'gest-ə-'bil-ə- *adj* : easily influenced by suggestion

SUG-GES-TION \sə-'gest-(h)ən- n **1 a** : the act or process of suggesting **b** : something suggested **2 a** : the process by which one thought leads to another esp. through association of ideas **b** : a means or process of influencing attitudes and behavior hypocritically **3** : a slight indication : TRACE

SUG-GES-TIVE \sə-'gest-iv- *adj* **1 a** : giving a suggestion : IN-SUG-GEST-IV- n **1** : the act of suggesting (~ commentary) **c** : stirring mental associations : EVOCATIVE **2** : suggesting or tending to suggest something improper or indecent : RISQUE ~ *sug-ges-tive-ly* *adv* ~ *sug-ges-tive-ness* *n*

SUG-GER-AL \sü-'dž-ə-'l- *adj* **1** : relating to or of the nature of suicide **2** : marked by an overt suicidal suicide **3** : dangerous esp. to life ~ *sug-ger-al-ly* \-'l- *adv*

SUG-GER-AL \sü-'dž-ə-'l- n [L *suggerere* of oneself + *E-cide*: akin to OE & OHG *sin* his, *L susus* one's own, *Skt sva* oneself, one's own] **1 a** : the act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily *syn see* SUICIDE, *esp.* by means of years of discretion and of sound mind **b** : ruin of one's own interests **2** : one that commits or attempts suicide

SUG-GER-AL \sü-'dž-ə-'l- *adj* : to put (as oneself) to death : KILL

SUG-GER-AL \sü-'dž-ə-'l- *adj* [L, of its own kind] : constituting a class alone : UNIQUE, PECULIAR

SUG-GER-AL \sü-'dž-ə-'l- *adj* [L, of one's own right] : having full legal rights or capacity

SUIT \-'sü-ənt-, 'swint- n [F, fr. MF, fr. *suer* to sweat, fr. *L sudare* ~ more at SWEAT] : dried perspiration of sheep deposited in the wool and found rich in potassium salts

SUIT \-'sü-ənt- n [ME *suite* act of following, retinue, sequence, set,



suit 6b

fr. OF, act of following, retinue, fr. *suir* to follow, fr. (assumed) VL *sequitur*, pp. of *sequere* to follow ~ more at SUE] **1 archaic** : SUITE **2 a** : recourse or appeal to a feudal superior for justice or redress **b** : an arbitrary process in a court of law **3** : the recovery of a right or claim **3 a** : an act or instance of suing or seeking by entreaty : APPEAL; *specif* : COURTSHIP **4** : SUITE **2** ~ used chiefly of armor, sails, and counters in games **5 a** : a set of garments; as **a** : an outer costume of two or more pieces **b** : a costume to be worn for a special purpose or under particular conditions **6 a** : all the cards in a pack bearing the same pip **b** : all the dominoes bearing the same number

SUIT *vt* **1** : ACCORD, AGREE (position ~s with his abilities) **2** : to be appropriate or satisfactory ~ *vi* **1** : to outfit with clothes **2** : to accommodate : ACCOMMODATE (~ the actor to the word) **3 a** : to be proper for : BEFIT **b** : to conform to **4** : to meet the needs or desires of : PLEASE (~s me fine)

SUIT-ABL-IT-Y \-'sü-ə-'bil-ət-ē- n : the quality or state of being suitable

SUIT-ABLE \-'sü-ə-'bil-ə- *adj* **1 obs** : MATCHING, SIMILAR **2** : adapted to a use or purpose : FIT **b** : satisfying propriety : PROPER **c** : ABLE, QUALIFIED *syn see* FIT ~ *suit-able-ness* *n* ~ *suit-ably* \-'bil-ə- *adv*

SUIT-CASE \-'sü-ə-'käs- n : TRAVELING BAG; *esp* : a rigid flat rectangular one

SUITE \-'sü-ət- *is also* \-'sü-ənt- n [F, alter. of OF *suite* ~ more at STIT] **1** : RETINUE; *esp* : the personal staff accompanying a ruler, diplomat, or dignitary on official business **2** : a group of things forming a unit or constituting a collection : SET; as **a** : a group of rooms occupied as a unit : APARTMENT **b** (1) : a 17th and 18th century instrumental musical form consisting of a series of dances in the same or related keys (2) : a modern instrumental composition free in its character and number of movements (3) : a long orchestral concert arrangement in suite form of material drawn from a larger work (as a ballet) **c** : a set of matched furniture for a room

SUIT-ING \-'sü-ə-'ɪŋ- n : fabric for suits

SUIT-OR \-'sü-ə-'r- n [ME, follower, pleader, fr. AF, fr. *L secutor* follower, fr. *secutus*, pp. of *sequi* to follow ~ more at SUE] **1** : one that petitions or entreats : PLEADER **2** : a party to a suit at law **3** : one who courts a woman or seeks to marry her

SUIT-YAK \-'sü-ə-'yäk- *n* : a soybean, *sü-ä* : meat, soybean curd, onions, and other vegetables cooked in soy sauce, sake, and sugar

SUK-KOTH \-'sü-ə-, -jōth-, -ōs-, -əs- n [Heb *sukkōth*, pl. of *sukkōth* thickets] : a Jewish harvest festival beginning on the 15th of Tishri and commemorating the temporary shelter of the Jews during their wandering in the wilderness

SUL-CATE \-'sü-ə-'kät- *also* *sul-cat-əd- v* \-'kät-əd- *adj* [L *sulcatos*, pp. of *sulcare* to furrow, fr. *sulcus*] : scored with usu. longitudinal furrows : GROOVED

SUL-CUS \-'sü-ə-'kəs- n, pl *sul-ci* of \-'küt-, -kēt- [L; akin to OE *sulh* plow, *suk* heath furrow of *hekkir* to pull] : FURROW, GROOVE; *esp* : a shallow furrow on the surface of the brain separating adjacent convolutions

SULF- or **SULFO-** or **SULPH-** or **SULPHO-** *comb form* [F *sulf-*, *sulfo-*, fr. *L sulfur*] : sulfur; containing sulfur (*sulf*/chloride) (*sulf*/onium) *syn see* SULFIDE *adj* [short for *sulfur/amide*] **1** : related chemically to sulfanilamide **2** : of, relating to, or containing sulfur drugs (~ therapy)

SULFA DRUG **1** : any of various synthetic organic bacteria-inhibiting drugs that are sulfanilamides closely related chemically to sulfanilamide

SULFA-NIL-AMIDE \-'sü-ə-'nīl-ə-'mīd-, -məd- n [sulfanilic + amide] : a crystalline sulfonamide C₆H₄N₂O₂S that is the amide of sulfanilic acid and the parent compound of most of the sulfas drugs

SULFA-NIL-IC ACID \-'sü-ə-'nīl-ik- *n* [ISV *sulf-* + *aniline* + *-ic*] : a crystalline acid C₆H₄NO₂S obtained from aniline and used esp. in pharmaceuticals

SULF-AR-SE-NIDE \-'sü-ə-'färs-'n-, -īd- n : a compound that is both a sulfide and an arsenide

SULF-ATE \-'sü-ə-'fät- n [F, fr. *L sulfur*] : a salt or ester of sulfuric acid

SULFATE *vt* **1** : to treat or combine with sulfuric acid, a sulfate, or a related agent; *also* : to convert into a sulfate **2** : to form a deposit of a white scale of lead sulfate on (the plates of a storage battery) ~ *vi* **2** : to become sulfated

SULF-IDE or **SULPH-IDE** \-'sü-ə-'fīd- n : a compound of sulfur analogous to an oxide or ether with sulfur in place of oxygen : a salt or ester of hydrogen sulfide

SULF-IL-INYL \-'sü-ə-'fīl-ən- *n* [sulfuric acid (RSO₂H) + -yl] : the bluish-white group of radicals -S-

SULF-ITE or **SULPH-ITE** \-'sü-ə-'fīt- *n* [F *sulfite*, alter. of *sulfate*] : a salt or ester of sulfurous acid ~ *sulf-it-ic* \-'fīt-ik- *adj*

SULFON- *comb form* [ISV *sulfonic*] **1** : sulfonic (*sulfonamide*) **2** : sulfonyl (*sulfonmethane*)

SULFON-AMIDE \-'sü-ə-'fän-ə-'mīd-, -fōn-, -məd- n : the amide (as sulfanilamide) of a sulfonic acid; *also* : SULFA DRUG

SULF-O-NATE \-'sü-ə-'fän-ə-'nät- n : a salt or ester of a sulfonic acid

SULFONATE *vt* : to introduce the sulfonic group into : convert into a sulfonic acid

SULFONE \-'sü-ə-'fōn- n : any of various compounds containing the sulfonyl group doubly united by its sulfur usu. with carbon

• *bat*; • kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot; cart; j joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ū loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

superincumbent, *pp.* of **superincumbere** to lie on top of. **fr.** *super- + incumbere* to lie down on + *more at INCUMBENT*: lying or resting on something else. **su-per-in-cum-bent-ly** *adv.*
su-per-in-di-vid-u-al \sü-pä-rin-dä-vij-(ə)wəl, -vij-(ə)wəl *adj.*: of, relating to, or being an organism, entity, or complex of more than one individual complexity or nature

su-per-in-ducere \sü-pä-rin-dü-çer-ä *fr.* *super- + inducere* to lead in — *more at INDUCE* **1**: to introduce as an addition over or above something already existing **2**: to bring on to *INDUCE* — **su-per-in-duc-tion** \-dök-shən *n*
su-per-in-tend \sü-pä-(ə)-rin-tend, -sü-pär-nä *fr.* *superintendere*, *fr.* *super- + tendere* to attend; to direct attention to — *more at INTEND*: to have or exercise the charge and oversight of; **ORRECT**
su-per-in-ten-dence \-ten-dän(t)s(ə)n *n*: the act or function of superintending or directing; **SUPERVISION**

su-per-in-tend-ent \-dän-dənt *n*: the office, post, or jurisdiction of a superintendent; **SUPERINTENDENT**
su-per-in-tend-ent \-dän(t) *n* [*ML superintendens, superintendens*, *fr.* *LL, pp. of superintendere*]: one who has executive oversight and charge — **superintendent** *adj.*

su-per-i-or \sü-pir-ē-är *adj.* [*ME, fr. MF superieur, fr. L superior compar. + superius* super above more at *OVER*]: **1**: situated higher up; **UPPER** **2**: of higher rank, quality, or importance **3**: courageously or serenely indifferent (as to something painful, disheartening, or demoralizing) **4 a**: greater in quantity or numbers **b**: excellent of its kind **BETTER** **5**: *SUPER-SCRIBE* **6 a**: of an animal structure: directed anterior or dorsal to another and esp. a corresponding part (a ~ artery) **b**: of a plant structure: situated above or near the top of another part (as of a calyx: attached to and apparently arising from the calyx) **7**: of an *ovary*: free from the calyx or other floral envelope **8**: more comprehensive (a genus ~ to a species) **9**: affecting or assuming an air of superiority; **SUPERCILIOUS**

superior n **1**: one who is above another in rank, station, or office; *esp.*: the head of a religious house or order **2**: one that surpasses another in quality or merit

superior conjunction n: a conjunction in which a lesser or secondary celestial body passes farther from the observer than the primary body around which it revolves (*superior conjunction of Venus* or the sun)

superior court n **1**: a court of general jurisdiction intermediate between the inferior courts (as a justice of the peace court) and the higher appellate courts **2**: a court with jurists having original jurisdiction

superior general n, pl superiors *gen.*: the superior of a religious order or congregation

su-per-i-or-ity \sü-pir-ē-ör-ə-tē, -sü-, -är-nä *n*: the quality or state of being superior; *also*: a superior characteristic

superiority complex n **1**: an exaggerated opinion of oneself **2**: an excessive striving for or pretense of superiority to compensate for supposed inferiority

su-per-i-or-ly \sü-pir-ē-är-ē *adv.*: in a higher or better manner or degree; *also*: **SUPERCILIOUSLY**

superior planet n: a planet whose orbit lies outside that of the earth

su-per-ja-cent \sü-pär-jä-s(ə)nt *adj.* [*LL superiacens, superiacens, fr. superiacere* to lie or super upon; *fr. super- + jacere* to lie; akin to *L jacere* to throw — *more at JET*]: lying above or upon; **OVERLYING** (~ rocks)

su-per-la-tive \sü-pär-lät-iv *adj.* [*ME superlativ, fr. MF, fr. LL superlativus, fr. L superlatus* (pp. of *superferre* to carry over, raise high), *supra* + *latus*, *pp.* of *ferre* to carry — *more at TOLERATE*]: **BEAR** **1**: of, relating to, or constituting the degree of grammatical comparison that denotes an extreme or unsurpassed level or extent **2**: surpassing all others; **SUPREME** **3**: EXAGGERATED, EXCESSIVE — **su-per-la-tive-ly** *adv.*: in a superlative degree

superlative n **1**: a superlative degree of comparison in a language **b**: a superlative form of an adjective or adverb **2**: the superlative or utmost degree of something; **ACME** **3**: a superlative person or thing

su-per-lu-er \sü-pör-lü-är *n*: a fast luxurious passenger liner of great size

su-per-lu-nar-y \sü-pär-lü-när-ē *also* **su-per-lu-när** \-när *adj.* [*LL super- + luna* moon — *more at LUNAR*]: being above the moon; **CELESTIAL**

su-per-man \sü-pär-män *n* **1**: a superior man that according to Nietzsche has learned to forgo fleeting pleasures and attain happiness and dominance through the exercise of creative power **2**: a person of extraordinary or superhuman power or achievements

su-per-mar-ket \-mär-kät *n*: a self-service retail market selling foods and household merchandise

su-per-mal-ly \sü-pär-mäl-ē *adv.* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. L superius, fr. super* over, above — *more at OVER*]: **1**: being or coming from on high; **HEAVENLY** **2**: located in or belonging to the sky — **su-per-mäl-ly** \-l-ē *adv.*

su-per-mat-tant \sü-pär-mät-nt *adj.* [*LL supermatant, supermatans, pp. of supermatari* to float; *fr. super- + matari* to swim — *more at NATANT*]: floating on the surface — **supermatant** *n*

su-per-nat-u-ral \sü-pär-nach-(ə)-räl *adj.* [*ML supernaturalis, fr. L super- + natura* nature]: **1**: of or relating to an order of existence beyond the visible observable universe; *esp.*: of or relating to God or God's realm; **HEAVENLY**, **ESP.: of or relating to a ghost or spirit; **ERIE** — **su-per-nat-u-räl-ly** \-nach-(ə)-räl-ē *adv.* — **su-per-nat-u-räl-ness** \-nach-(ə)-räl-nəs *n***

su-per-nat-u-räl-ism \-nach-(ə)-räl-liz-əm *n* **1**: the quality or state of being supernatural **2**: belief in a supernatural power and order of existence — **su-per-nat-u-räl-ist** \-ist *n* or *adj.* — **su-per-nat-u-räl-is-tic** \-nach-(ə)-räl-istik *adj.*

su-per-nor-mal \sü-pär-nör-mäl *adj.* **1**: exceeding the normal or average **2**: beyond normal human powers; **PARANORMAL** — **su-per-nör-mäl-ly** \-nör-mäl-ē *adv.*

su-per-nö-va \sü-pär-nö-wä *n* [*NL*]: 1 of the rarely observed nova outbursts in which the maximum intrinsic luminosity may reach 100 million times that of the sun

su-per-numer-ary \sü-pär-nü-jüm-är-ē, -nü-jünim-(ə)-rē *adj.* [*LL supernumerus, fr. L super- + numerus* number — *more at*

NUMBLE **1**: exceeding the stated or prescribed number **2**: **SUPERFLUOUS** **3**: more numerous

supernumerary n **1**: a supernumerary person or thing **2**: an actor employed to play a walk-on (as in a mob scene or spectacle)

su-per-or-der \sü-pör-ör-där *n* **1**: a taxonomic category between an order and a class or a subclass

su-per-phos-phate \sü-pä-phō-tāt, -nət, -nə-rit *adj.* [*super- + ordinare* (as in *subordinate*)]: superior in rank, class, or status

su-per-phos-phate \sü-pär-fis-(ə)nt *n* **1**: an acid phosphate **2**: a soluble mixture of phosphates used as fertilizer and made from insoluble mineral phosphates by treatment with sulfuric acid

su-per-pos-able \sü-pär-pō-zä-bäl *adj.*: capable of being completely superposed

su-per-pose \-pōz *v* [*prob. fr. F superposer, back-formation fr. superposition*, *fr. LL superpositio, superpositio, fr. L superpositus, pp. of superponere* to superpose, fr. super- + ponere to place — *more at POSITION*]: **1**: to place or lay over or above whether in or not in contact; **SUPERIMPOSE** **2**: to lay (a geometric figure upon another so as to make all like parts coincide — **su-per-po-si-tion** \-pō-zish-ən *n*)

su-per-pose-d \-pōzd *adj.*: growing or situated vertically over another part or organ

su-per-pow-er \sü-pär-päu-(ə)r *n* **1**: excessive or superior power **2 a**: an extremely powerful natural force; *specific*: one of a very few cosmic rays that impinge on the earth and is directed politically into these states and their satellites **b**: an international governing body able to enforce its will upon the most powerful states — **su-per-pow-er-ful** \-päu-(ə)r-ful *adj.*

su-per-sal-u-rate \sü-pär-säch-ə-rät *w*: to add to beyond saturation **su-per-säl-üt** \sü-pär-säch-ö-frä-shən *n*

su-per-scribe \sü-pär-skrib, -sü-pär-ä *v* [*L superscribere, fr. super- + scribere* to write — *more at SCRIBE*]: **1**: to write or engrave on the top or outside **2**: to write (as a name or address) on the outside or cover of; **AGGRESS**

su-per-scrip-tion \sü-pär-skrip-shən *adj.* [*L superscriptus, pp. of superscribere*]: of, relating to, or being a usu. smaller character printed or written directly above or above and to the right or left of another character

su-per-scrip-tion *n*: a superscript character

su-per-scrip-tion \sü-pär-skrip-shən *n* [*ME, fr. MF, fr. LL superscription, superscriptio, fr. L superscriptus*]: **1**: the act of superscribing **2**: something written or engraved on the surface, outside, or above something else; **INSCRIPTION**; *also*: **ADDRESS**

su-per-sede \sü-pär-sēd *v* [*MF superseder* to refrain from, *fr. L supersedere* to be superior to, refrain from, *fr. super- + sedere* to sit — *more at SIT*]: **1**: to cause to be set aside **2**: to force out of use as inferior **2**: to take the place, room, or position of; **REPLACE** **3**: to displace in favor of another; **SUPPLANT** **SYD** *see REPLACE*

su-per-sed-er *n*: a superseder

su-per-se-dere \sü-pär-sē-där *adj.* [*ME supersedens* [*ME, fr. L, you shall refrain, fr. supersedere*]]: **1**: a common-law writ commanding a stay of legal proceedings issued under various conditions and esp. to stay an officer from proceeding under another writ **2**: an order staying proceedings of an inferior court

su-per-se-dure \-sē-jär *n*: the act or process of superseding; *specific*: the replacement of an old or inferior queen bee by a young or superior queen

su-per-sen-si-ble \sü-pär-sen(t)-sä-bäl *adj.*: being above or beyond that which is apparent to the senses; **SPIRITUAL**

su-per-sen-si-tive \-sen(t)-sät-iv, -sen(t)-stiv *adj.* **1**: **HYPERSENSITIVE** **2**: supersensitive (*a* ~ photographic emulsion)

su-per-sen-si-tive-ness *n*

su-per-sen-so-ry \-sen(t)-sə-räl *adj.*: **SENSIBLE**

su-per-ser-vice-able \-sar-və-sä-bäl *adj.*: offering unwanted services; **OFFICIOUS**

su-per-ses-sion \sü-pär-sesh-ən *n* [*ML supersessio, supersessio, fr. L supersessus, pp. of supersedere*]: the act of superseding; the state of being superseded; **SUPERSEDURE** — **su-per-ses-sive** \-sēs-iv *adj.*

su-per-son-ic \-sän-ik *adj.* [*L super- + sonus* sound — *more at SOUND*]: **1**: having a frequency above the human ear's audibility limit of about 20,000 cycles per second — *used of waves and vibrations*; compare **SONIC** **2**: utilizing, produced by, or relating to supersonic waves or vibrations **3**: of, being, or relating to speeds from one to five times the speed of sound in air — compare **SONIC** **4**: moving, capable of moving, or utilizing air currents moving supersonically speed — **su-per-son-ic-ly** \-ik-ē *adv.*

superponic n: a supersonic wave or frequency

su-per-son-ics \-sän-iks *n pl but sing in constr.*: the science of supersonic phenomena

su-per-sti-tion \sü-pär-stish-ən *n* [*ME superstition, fr. MF, fr. L superstition, superstitio, fr. superstitus, superstitus* standing over, fr. super- + stiteris to stand over, fr. stare to stand — *more at STAND*]: **1**: a belief or practice resulting from ignorance, fear of the unknown, or trust in magic or chance **2**: an irrational belief attitude of mind toward the supernatural, nature, or God resulting from superstitious beliefs or fears

su-per-sti-tious-ly \-stish-ə-ly *adv.*: of, relating to, or manifesting superstition — **su-per-sti-tious-ly-ly** *adv.* — **su-per-sti-tious-ness** *n*

su-per-strat-um \sü-pär-strät-əm, -strät-ä *n* [*super- + stratum* (as in *substratum*)]: a overlying stratum or layer

su-per-struc-ture \-strak-chär *n* [*L superstruc-tura, pp. of superstruere* to build over, over, *fr. super- + struere* to build — *more at STRUCTURE*]: a structure built with a vertical extension of something else; as: a) all of a building above the basement **b**: the structural part of a ship above the main deck **c**: the ties, rails, and fastenings of a railroad track in distinction from the roadbed **2**: an entity, entity, or basis on which other things are superimposed; as: *legal, financial, political, and other institutions that are in Marxist theory erected upon the economic base*

su-per-sub-stan-tial \sü-pär-sab-'stän-shäl *adj.* [*LL supersubstantialis, fr. L super- + substantia* substance]: being above matter or substance

su-per-sub-tle \sü-pär-sät-ē *adj.*: extremely or excessively subtle

— **su-per-sub-tle-ly** \-tē *adv.*

é about; é kitten; é further; ä back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; ä out; ä chin; é less; é easy; é gift; é trip; é life; é joke; é sing; ö flow; ö flaw; ö coin; ö thin; ö this; ö foot; ö foot; y few; y full; y furious; zh vision

the honor of the drawer after protest for nonacceptance or nonpayment by the drawee

su-pra-re-nal \sü-'rē-nəl\ *adj* [NL *suprarenalis*, fr. *L supra-* + *renis* kidneys] : situated above or anterior to the kidneys; *specif* 1: ADRENAL

suprenal gland *n* : a suprarenal part; *esp* : ADRENAL GLAND

suprenal gland n : ADRENAL GLAND

su-prem-a-cist \sü-'prem-ə-sist\ *n* : an advocate or adherent of group supremacy (a white ~)

su-prem-a-cy \sü-'prem-ə-sē\ *n* [*Supremacy* + *-acy* (as in *primacy*)] : the quality or state of being supreme; *also* : supreme authority or power

SYN SUPREMACY, ASCENDANCY mean first in rank, power, or influence. SUPREMACY implies superiority over all others; ASCENDANCY may imply supremacy but involves necessarily only the idea of domination over one other.

su-pre-mi-um \sü-'pre-mi-əm\ *adj* [*L supremus*, superl. of *superus* upper more at SUPERIOR] 1: highest in rank or authority 2: highest in degree or quality 3: ULTIMATE, FINAL (~ sacrifice) — **SU-PRE-MI-UM** *adv* — **SU-PRE-MI-UM-NESS** *n*

Supreme Being *n* : GOD

supreme court *n* 1: the highest judicial tribunal in a political unit (as a nation or state) 2: a court of original jurisdiction in New York state that is subordinate to a final court of appeals

sur- *prefix* [ME, fr. OF, fr. *L super-*] 1: over; **SUPER-** (*surprint*) (*surtax*) 2: above; up (*surbase*)

su-ra \sü-'rā, 'sü-rā\ *n* [*Ar surah*, lit., row] : one of the sections of a surah

su-rah \sü-'rā\ *n* [Prob. alter. of *surat* (a cotton produced in Surat, India)] : a soft twilled fabric of silk or rayon

sur-base \sü-'bās, 'hās\ *n* : a molding just above the base of a wall, pedestal, or podium

surbaissé \, 'bäst\ *adj* [*Fr surbaissé*] 1: having the curve center below the springing line of impost (~ arch) 2: vaulting 3: having a surface

sur-cease \sü-'sēs, 'sör-, 'sör-\ *vb* [ME *surcesen*, *surcesen*, fr. MF *surcis*, pp. of *surceoir*; fr. *L supersedere* — more at SUPERSEDE] 1: to desist from action; **also** : to come to an end; **CEASE** ~ *vr* : to put an end to an action

sur-cease \sü-'sēs, 'sör-\ *n* : CESSATION; *esp* : a temporary respite or end

sur-charge \sü-'chärj\ *vt* [ME *surcharge*, fr. MF *surcharger*, fr. *sur-* + *charger* to charge] 1: **a** : OVERCHARGE, *b* : to charge an extra fee *c* : to show an omission (in an account) for which credit ought to have been given 2: **Brit** : OVERSTOCK 3: OVERBURDEN, OVERLOAD 4: **a** : to mark a new denomination figure or a surcharge (on a stamp) **b** : OVERPRINT (~ a stamp) (~ a banknote)

surcharge *n* 1: **a** : an additional tax, cost, or impost **b** : an extra charge *c* : an instance of surcharging an account 2: an excessive load or burden 3: the action of surcharging; the state of being surcharged 4: **a** (1) : an overprint on a stamp; *specif* : one that alters the denomination (2) : a stamp bearing such an overprint **b** : an overprint on a currency note

sur-cin-gle \sü-'sɪŋ-gəl\ *n* [*Fr surcingle*, fr. MF *surcingle*, fr. *sur-* + *cinge* girdle, fr. *L cingulum* — more at CINGULUM] 1: a belt, band, or girth passing around the body of a horse to bind a saddle or pack fast to the horse's back 2: the girdle or cinch of a case

sur-coat \sü-'kōt\ *n* [ME *surcoate*, fr. MF, fr. *sur-* + *cote* coat] : an outer coat or cloak; *specif* : a tunic worn over armor

sur-cu-lose \sü-'kyə-'lōs\ *adj* [*L surculosus*, fr. *surculus* sucker, dim. of *surcus* branch, stake; akin to OE *swear* pillar] : producing basal shoots

surd \sü-'d\ *adj* [*L surdus* deaf, silent, stupid; akin to *L sursum* hum — more at SWARM] 1: IRRATIONAL 2: VOICELESS — used of speech sounds

surd n 1: an irrational root (as $\sqrt{3}$) **b**: IRRATIONAL 2: 2: a surd speech sound

sur- \sü-'\ *adv* *See* South 'sh(s)('r)\ *adv*, fr. MF *sur*, fr. *L securus* secure *obs* : safe from damage or harm 2: firmly established 3: **STEADFAST** 3: RELIABLE, TRUSTWORTHY 4: ASSURED, CONFIDENT 5: admitting of no doubt 6: CERTAIN 6: **a** : bound to happen 7: INEVITABLE (~ disaster) **b** : DESTINED, BOUND (he is ~ to win) — **SURE-NESS** *n*

SYN SURE, CERTAIN, POSITIVE, COCKSURE mean having no doubt of one's opinion or conclusion. SURE *usu.* stresses the subjective or intuitive feeling of assurance; CERTAIN may apply to a basing of a conclusion or conviction on definite grounds or indubitable evidence; POSITIVE intensifies the certainty and the unshakable or unopinionated conviction or forceful expression of it; COCKSURE implies presumptuous or careless positiveness

SURE *adv* : SURELY

sure-fire \sü-'fī-(ə)r\ *adj* : certain to get results 2: DEPENOABLE

sure-foot-ed \sü-'füt-(ə)d\ *adj* : not liable to stumble or fall — **SURE-FOOT-ED-NESS** *n*

sure-ly \sü-'lē\ *adv* *See* South 'sh(s)('r)\ *adv* : in a sure manner: as **a** : SAFELY, SECURELY **b** : CERTAINLY, UNDOUBTEFULLY **c** : INEVITABLY, INFALLIBLY

sure-ty \sü-'tī-(ə)r\ *n* [ME *surety*, fr. MF *surety*, fr. *L securus*, *securus* security, fr. *L securus*] 1: the state of being sure; as **a** : *See* KNOWLEDGE 2: CERTAINTY **b** : confident manner or behavior 3: ASSURANCE 2: **a** : a pledge or other formal engagement given for the fulfillment of an undertaking 3: GUARANTEE **b** : ground for confidence or security 4: **a** : a sponsor 5: baptism 6: **a** : one who has become legally liable for another's default or failure of duty (as appearance in court) of another — **SURE-TY-SHIP** \-shɪp\ *n*

surety bond *n* : a bond guaranteeing performance of a contract or obligation

sure-ty \sü-'tī\ *n* [origin unknown] 1: the swell of the sea that breaks upon the shore 2: the foam, splash, and sound of breaking waves

sur-face \sü-'fās\ *n* [F, fr. *sur-* + *face*] 1: the exterior or upper boundary of an object or body 2: a plane or curved two-dimensional locus of points (as the boundary of a three-dimensional region) (plane ~) (~ of a sphere) 3: the external or superficial aspect of something 4: a complete airfoil used for sustentation or control or to increase stability — **SURFACE** *adj*

surface *vt* 1: to give a surface to; as **a** : to plane or make smooth

a abut ; **b** kitten; or further; **c** a back; **d** bake; **e** cot, cart; **f** face; **g** gift; **h** hit; **i** ice; **j** joke; **k** kiss; **l** lake; **m** man; **n** nose; **o** odd; **p** pass; **q** quit; **r** run; **s** see; **t** top; **v** vice; **w** west; **x** excess; **y** year; **z** zone

b : to apply the surface layer to 2: to bring to the surface ~ *vi* 1: to work on or at the surface 2: to come to the surface — **SURFACE** *n*

sur-face-ac-tive \sü-'fə-'sək-tiv\ *adj* : altering the properties and esp. lowering the tension at the surface of contact between phases (as wetting agents, and other ~ substances)

surface color *n* : the color ascribed to an opaque substance or object 2: a color extending no farther than the surface

surface of revolution : a surface formed by the revolution of a plane curve about a line in its plane

surface plate *n* : a precision-dressed steel or iron surface used as a standard of flatness

surface fusion *n* : a condition that exists at the free surface of a body (as a liquid) by reason of intermolecular forces between the individual surface molecules and is manifested by properties resembling those of an elastic skin under tension

surf \sü-'f\ *n* : material for riding or used to form a surface

surf-bird \sü-'fərd\ *n* : a shorebird (*Aphriza virgata*) of the Pacific coasts of America that is related to the turnstones and has the tail blackish at the tip and white at the base

surf-board \sü-'bɔrd, 'bɔ(ə)rɔrd\ *n* : a long narrow buoyant board used in the sport of riding the surf — **SURFBOARD** *vi* — **SURFBOARDER** *n*

surf-boat \sü-'bɔt\ *n* : a boat for use in heavy surf

surf-caster *n* : one that engages in surf casting

surf-casting *n* : the technique or act of casting artificial or natural bait into the open ocean or in a bay where waves break on a beach

surf-clam \sü-'fɪkləm\ *n* : any of various typically larger surf-dwelling edible clams (family Mactridae)

sur-feit \sü-'fəit\ *n* [ME *surfeit*, fr. MF, fr. *surfaire* to overdo, fr. *sur-* + *faire* to do, fr. *L facere* — more at DO] 1: an overabundant supply; **EXCESS** 2: an immoderate or immoderate indulgence in (as food or drink) 3: an overabundance of any quality

surfeit *vt* : to feed, supply, or give to surfeit; **CLOY** ~ *vi*, *archaic* : to indulge to satiety in any gratification (as of the appetite or senses) **SYN** see SATIATE — **SUR-FEIT-ER** *n*

surf-fish *n* : any of a family (Embiotocidae) of small or medium-sized viviparous fishes of shallow water along the Pacific coast of America; *also* : any of several croakers of the same region

sur-fi-cial \sü-'fish-əl\ *adj* [*surface* + *-cial* (as in *superficial*)] : of or relating to a surface

surf-rid-ing \sü-'frɪd-ɪŋ\ *n* : the sport of riding the surf on a surfboard

surge \sü-'dʒ\ *vb* [ME *surge*, stem of *surdre* to rise, surge, fr. *L surgere* to go straight up, rise, fr. *sub-* + *regere* to lead straight — more at SUB-, RIGHT] *vi* 1: to rise and fall actively; **TOSSE** 2: to rise and move in waves or billows 3: **SWELL** 3: to slip around a windlass, capstan, or bits — *used esp.* of a rope 4: to rise suddenly to an excessive or abnormal value *used esp.* of current or voltage ~ *vt* : to let go or slacken gradually (as a rope) (~ a halter to prevent its parting)

surge *n* 1: a swelling, rolling, or sweeping forward like that of a wave or series of waves 2: **a** : a large wave or billow 3: **SWELL** **b** : a sudden rise or fall of the level of a liquid in a vessel 4: a windlass, barrel or a capstan 4: **a** : a movement (as slipping or slackening) of a rope or cable 5: a sudden jerk or strain caused by such a movement 5: a transient sudden rise of current in an electrical circuit

sur-gery \sü-'dʒəri\ *n* [ME *surgien*, fr. AF, fr. OF *chirurgien*, fr. *chirurgia* surgery] : a medical specialist who practices surgery

sur-geon-ey \sü-'dʒəri\ *n*, *Brit* : the office or position of a surgeon (a vacant ~)

surgeon general *n*, *pl* **surgeons general** : the chief medical officer of a branch of the armed services or of a federal or state public health service

surgeon's knot *n* : any of several knots used in tying ligatures or stitches

sur-ger-y \sü-'dʒəri-(ə)rē\ *n* [ME *surgerie*, fr. OF *chirurgerie*, *surgerie*, fr. *L chirurgia*, fr. GK *chirurgia*, fr. *chirurgos* surgeon, fr. *chirurgos* working with the hand, fr. *cheir* hand + *ergon* work] 1: a branch of medicine that deals with the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of diseases and conditions requiring or amenable to operative or manual procedures 2: a room where surgery is performed 3: the work done by a surgeon **b** : OPERATION

sur-gi-cal \sü-'dʒi-kəl\ *adj* [*surgeon* + *-ical*] 1: **a** : of or relating to surgery or surgery ~ *skills* (~ a surgical operation) **b** : used in or in connection with surgery (~ implements) (~ a ~ stocking) 2: following or resulting from surgery (~ fevers) — **SUR-GI-CAL-ITY** \-kəl-ə-ti\ *adv*

sur-gi-ca-te \sü-'dʒi-kāt\ *n* [*Fr suricate*] : a burrowing grayish black-handled social mammal (*Suricata tetradactyla*) of southern Africa related to the mongooses but with only four toes

sur-ily \sü-'lə-ɪ\ *adv* : in a surly manner

sur-ly-ness \sü-'lə-ɪ-nəs\ *n* : the quality or state of being surly

sur-ly \sü-'lə-ɪ\ *adj* [alter. of ME *srily* lordly, imperious, fr. *sril*] 1: **obs** : ARROGANT, IMPERIOUS 2: HARSH, RUDE 3: MENACING, THREATENING — **SUR-ILY** \-lə-ɪ-ə\ *adv*

sur-mise \sü-'mɪz\ *vb* [ME *surmisen* to accuse, fr. MF *surmis*, pp. of *surmettre*, fr. *L surmittere* to throw on, fr. *super-* + *mittere* to send — more at SMITE] : to imagine or infer on slight grounds 3: **GUESS** **SYN** see CONJECTURE

sur-mise \sü-'mɪz, 'sär-\ *n* : a thought or idea based on scanty evidence

sur-mount \sü-'maunt\ *vt* [ME *surmounten*, fr. MF *surmonter*, fr. *sur-* + *monter* to mount] 1: **obs** : to surpass in quality or attainment 2: **EXCEL** 2: to rise superior to; **OVERCOME** (~ an obstacle) 3: to get to the top of; **CLIMB** 4: to stand or lie at the top of

sur-mul-let \sü-'mʌl-ət\ *n*, *pl* **surmullet** **also** **surmulet** [*Fr surmulet*] : MULLET 2

sur-name \sü-'nām\ *n* 1: an added name derived from occupation or other circumstance 2: NICKNAME 2: the name borne in company by members of a family

sur-pass \sü-'pas\ *vt* : to give a surmount to

sur-pass \sü-'pas\ *vt* [MF *surpasser*, fr. *sur-* + *passer* to pass] 1: to become better, greater, or stronger than 2: **EXCEED** 2: to go

a out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **l** life; **l** foot; **l** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **z** vision

swallow vb [ME *swalower*, fr. OE *swelgan*; akin to OHG *swelgan* to swallow] w 1 : to take through the mouth and esophagus into the stomach 2 : to envelop or take in as if by swallowing; ABSORB 3 : to accept without question, protest, or resentment 4 : to take back; RETRACT 5 : to step from expressing or showing; REPRESS 6 : to utter (as words) indistinctly ~ vt 1 : to receive something into the body through the mouth and esophagus 2 : to perform the action characteristic of swallowing something esp. under emotional stress ~ swallow-*er* \swə-'loʊ-ə-wəz n
swallow n 1 : the passage connecting the mouth to the stomach 2 : a capacity for swallowing 3 a : an act of swallowing b : an amount that can be swallowed at one time 4 : an aperture in a block on a ship between the sheave and frame through which the rope reeves
swallow-tail \swə-'lɔʊ-ɪ-, -tāl, -'nə n 1 : a deeply forked and tapering tail (as of a swallow) 2 : FALCOAT 3 : any of various large butterflies (esp. genus *Papilio*) with the border of the hind wing produced into a process resembling a tail ~ swallow-tailed \-tald adj
swallow-wort \swə-'lɔʊ-ɪ-, wɔ:-(ə)r n 1 : CELANDINE 1 2 : any of several plants of the milkweed family; as a : *SOMA* b : a European twining vine (*Cynanchum nigrum*) whose root has been used as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic
Swamp past of SWIM
swamp w 1 \swəm-'əv n [Hindi *swāmī*, fr. Skt *svāmīn* owner, lord, fr. *sva* one's own + *mī* more at SUICIDE] 1 : a Hindu ascetic or religious teacher; *specif* : a senior member of a religious order — used as a title 2 : PUNDIT
swamp \swəmp, 'swɒmp n, often attrib [later, of ME *somppe*, fr. LD *somp* source; akin to MHG *sump* marsh, Gk *σμπη* *sponyia*] 1 : weponal land saturated and sometimes partially or intermittently covered with water 2 : a tract of swamp — *swampy* \swəmp-'peɪ, 'swɒm-əd adj
swamp vt 1 : to submerge with or as if with water; INUNDATE 2 : to open by removing underbrush and debris ~ vt 1 : to become submerged
swamp buggy n : a vehicle used to negotiate swampy terrain; as a : an amphibious tractor b : a flat-bottomed boat driven by an airplane propeller
swamp-er \swəmp-'er, 'swɒm-ər n : an inhabitant of swampy terrain 2 : a general assistant; HELPER
swampiness \swəmp-'neɪ-səs, 'swɒm-ən n : the quality or state of being swampy
swamp-land \-plənd n : SWAMP
swan \swən n, pl *swans* often attrib [ME, fr. OE; akin to MHG *swan*, L *swan* *swan* — *more at* SWAN] 1 pl also *swan* : any of various heavy-bodied long-necked mostly pure white aquatic birds (family Anatidae) related to but larger than the geese that walk awkwardly, fly strongly when once started, and are graceful swimmers 2 : a person or thing suggesting a swan because of its grace, whiteness, or fabled power of melody when dying 3 *cap* : the constellation Cygnus
swan vt swanned; **swan-ning** : wander idly; DALLY
swan vi swanned; **swan-ning** [perh. euphemism for *swear*] *dialect*
swan boat n : a small boat used for children or sightseers pedaled by an operator who sits aft in a large model of a swan
swan dive n : a front dive executed with the head back, back arched, and arms spread sideways, and then brought together above the head to form a straight line with the body as the diver enters the water
swan-herd \swān-'hərd n : one that tends swans
swank \swənk adj [MLG or MD *swan* supple; akin to OHG *swinkan* to swing] *Scot* : full of life or energy; ACTIVE
swank vi [perh. fr. MHG *swanken* to sway; akin to MD *swanc* to waver]; to waver; SWIGER
swank n 1 : PRETENTIOUSNESS, SWAGGER 2 : ELEGANCE
swank or swanky \swəp-'keɪ adj 1 : characterized by showy display; OSTENTATIOUS 2 : fashionably elegant; SMART — *swankily* \-kē-ē-ly adv — *swankiness* \-kē-nəs n
swan-neck \swān-'nek n : a place where swans are bred or kept
swans-down \swānz-'daʊn n : the soft downy feathers of the swan often used as trimming on articles of dress 2 : a heavy cotton flannel with a thick nap on the face made with sateen weave
swan-skin \swān-'skɪn n 1 : the skin of a swan with the down or feathers on it 2 : any of various fabrics resembling flannel and having a soft nap or surface
swan song n 1 : a song formerly thought to be uttered by a dying swan 2 : a farewell appearance or final act or pronouncement
swap \swəp vb swapped; **swap-pling** [ME *swappen* to strike; fr. the practice of striking hands in closing a business deal] w ; to trade in exchange; BARTER ~ vt 1 : to make an exchange
swap n : EXCHANGE, TRADE
sway-raj \swa-'raɪ n [Skt *swarāj* self-ruling; fr. *sva* one's self + *rājya* rule — *more at* SUICIDE, RAI] : Indian national or local self-government — *swa-raj-ist* \-sɪst n
swear \swɛə(r) n [ME, fr. OE *swear*; *swan* skin, rind; akin to OHG *swar* to hide; *Operire* to cover — *more at* WEIR] : the grassy surface of land; TURF
swear \swɛə(r) n [of Scand origin; akin to ON *swarf* file dust; akin to OE *swearon* to file away — *more at* SWERVE] : fine metallic particles removed by a cutting or grinding tool
swarm \swɔ:-(ə)r n [ME, fr. OE *swarm*; akin to OHG *swaram* swarm and prob. to L *sarrurus* hum] 1 : a great number of honeybees emigrating together from a hive in company with a queen to start a new colony elsewhere; *also* : a colony of honeybees settled in a hive 2 a : a dense moving crowd b : an aggregation of free-floating or free-swimming unicellular organisms — *usu.* used of zoospores
swarm vi 1 a : to form and depart from a hive in a swarm b : to escape in a swarm (as from a sporangium) 2 a : to move or assemble in a crowd b : to throng b : to hover about in the manner of a bee in a swarm 3 : to contain a swarm; TEEM ~ vt 1 : to fill with a swarm — *swarm-er* n
swarmy vb [origin unknown] : to climb with the hands and feet; *specif* : SHIN (~ up a pole)
swarm spore n : any of various minute motile sexual or asexual spores; *esp.* 2 ZOOPORE
swart \swɔ:(ə)rɪt adj [ME, fr. OE *swart*; akin to OHG *swarz* black, L *sordes* dirt] 1 a : SWARTHY b *archaic* : producing a swarthy complexion 2 : BENEFLIT, MALIGNANT — *swartiness* n

swarth \swɔ:(ə)rɪt n [ME, fr. OE *swarth* skin] : SWARD
swarth n : SWATH 1b
swarth adj [alter. of *swart*] : SWARTHY
swarth-i-ness \swɔ:(ə)rɪt-nəs, -thē-n n : the quality or state of being swarthy
swartly \swɔ:(ə)rɪt-ly, -thē-ly adj [alter. of obs. *swarty*, fr. *swart*] : being of a dark color, complexion, or cast; *syn* *stun* DUSKY
Swart-kranz ape-man \swɑ:rt-'kræn-(t)ɪn-ə-n n [Swartikranz, region in So. Africa] : an australopithecine (*Paranthropus crassidens*) with a distinctly human jaw and teeth
swash \swɒʃ n [prob. imit.] 1 a : a body of splashing water b : a narrow channel of water lying within a sandbank or between a sandbank and the shore 2 : a dashing of water against or upon something 3 a bar over which the sea washes 4 : SWAGGER
swash vi 1 : BLUSTER, SWAGGER 2 : to make violent noisy movements 3 : to splash about; splash sound ~ vt 1 : to cause to splash
swash adj [obs. E *swash* slating] : having one or more strokes ending in an extended flourish (the ~ letters *ARPN*)
swash-buck-le \-bək-'lɔʊ-əl vb [back-formation fr. *swashbucker*] : to play the swashbucker
swash-buck-ler \-bək-'lɔʊ-ər n [swash + *buckler*] 1 : a boasting soldier or blustering daredevil; BRAVO 2 : a novel or drama dealing with a swashbucker
swash-buck-ling \-bək-(ə)-lɪŋ-adj [swashbucker] 1 : acting in the manner of a swashbucker 2 : characteristic of, marked by, or done by swashbucklers
swash-o-er \swɒʃ-ə, 'swɒʃ-ən n : SWASHBUCKLER
swastika \swə'stɪ-kə, 'swɒs-'stɪ-kə n [Skt *svastika*, fr. *svasti* welfare, fr. *su* well + *asti* he is] : a symbol or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with the ends of the arms extended at right angles all in the same rotary direction
swat \swɒt vb swat-let; **swat-ting** [E dial., to squat, alter. of E *squat*] : to hit with a quick hard blow *syn* *STRIKE* — *swat-ter* n
swat n 1 : a powerful or crushing blow 2 : a long hit in baseball; *esp.* *more at* SWAT
swatch \swɒtʃ n [origin unknown] 1 a : a sample piece (as of fabric) or a collection of samples b : a characteristic specimen 2 : PATCH 3 : a small collection
Swath \swɒtʃ, 'swɒθ or swathe \swəθ, 'swɒθ n [ME, fr. OE *swaeth* footstep, trace; akin to MHG *swaeth* 1 a : the sweep of a scythe or a machine in mowing or the path cut in one course b : a row of cut grain or grass left by a scythe or mowing machine 2 : a long broad strip or belt 3 : a stroke of or as if of a scythe 4 : a space devastated as if by a scythe
swath-vi \swɒtʃ, 'swɒθ, 'swɒθ vt [prob. fr. OE *swaethan*; akin to ON *swatha* to swathe, Lith *swigiti* to become dizzy] 1 : to bind, wrap, or swaddle with or as if with a bandage 2 : ENVELOP — *swath-er* n
swathe \swɒθ, 'swɒth, 'swɒθ or swath \swəθ, 'swəθ, 'swɒθ, 'swɒth, 'swɒth, 'swɒth n 1 : a band used in swathing 2 : an enveloping material
swathing clothes n pl [ME] *obs* : SWADDLING CLOTHES
swats \swɒts n pl [prob. fr. OE *swātan*, pl., beer] *Scot* : DRINK; *esp.* new ale
sway \swɛə vb [alter. of earlier *sway* to fall, swoon, fr. ME *sweyen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *swa* to sway; akin to OE *swarian* to swathe] w 1 a : to swing slowly and rhythmically back and forth from a base or pivot b : to move gently from an upright to a leaning position 2 : to hold sway; to act as ruler or governor 3 : to fluctuate or veer between one point, position, or opinion and another 4 : to cause to sway b : to cause to swing, rock, or oscillate b : to cause to bend downward to one side c : to cause to turn aside; DEFLECT, DIVERT 2 *archaic* a : WIELD b : GOVERN, RULE 3 a : to cause to vacillate b : to exert a guiding or controlling influence upon 4 : to hold in place (~ up a mast) *syn* *see* SWING
sway n 1 : the action or an instance of swaying or of being swayed; an oscillating, fluctuating, or sweeping motion 2 : an inclination or deflection caused by or as if by swaying 3 a : a preponderating force or pressure : a controlling influence b : sovereign power; DOMINION c : the ability to exercise influence or authority; DOMINANCE *syn* *see* POWER
sway-back \swa-'bæk n 1 : an abnormally hollow condition or sagging of the back found esp. in horses 2 : a sagging back — *sway-backed* \-bækt adj
swazi \swə-'ziː n [fr. Swazi or Swazis] 1 a : a Bantu people of Swaziland b : a member of this people 2 : a Bantu language of the Swazi people
swear \swɛə(r), 'swɛə(r) vb swore \swɔ:(ə)r, 'swɔ:(ə)r sworn \swɔ:(ə)rɪn, 'swɔ:(ə)rɪn swear-ing \swɛə(r)ɪŋ, 'swɛə(r)ɪŋ, fr. OE *sweran*; akin to OHG *swar* to hide; *Operire* to cover — *more at* WEIR] : to utter or take solemnly (an oath) 2 a : to assert as true or promise under oath b : to assert or promise emphatically or earnestly 3 a : to put to an oath b : administer an oath to b : to bind by an oath *the obs* : to invoke the name of (a sacred being) in an oath 4 : to bring a specific state by swearing (swore his life away) ~ vt 1 : to take an oath 2 : to use profane or obscene language; CURSE — *swear-er* n — *swear by* 1 : to take an oath (by *swear* by Apollo) 2 : to be sure of the existence of; be barely positive 3 : to bring a specific state by swearing (swear by your confidence in — *swear for* : to answer for; GUARANTEE — *swear off* : to vow to abstain from; RENOUNCE
swear in vt : to induct into office by administration of an oath
swear out vt : to procure (a warrant for arrest) by making a sworn accusation
swear-word \swə(r)-wɔ:rd, 'swɛə(r)-wɔ:rd n : a profane or obscene oath or word
sweat \swet vb sweat or sweat-ed; **sweat-ting** [ME *sweten*, fr. OE *swetan*, fr. *swāt* sweat; akin to OHG *swetz* sweat, L *sudor* sweat, *sudare* to sweat] w 1 a : to excrete moisture in visible quantity; to perspire; *the operative state* the sweat glands; *perspire* b : to labor so as to cause perspiration; work hard 2 a : to emit or exude moisture (cheese ~s in ripeness) b : to gather surface moisture in beads as a result of condensation (stones ~ at night) c : to perspire 3 : to undergo a process of sweating; *to ripen* 4 : to be emotional distress; 2 PUTTER 3 : to undergo a process of ripening; *emotional distress*; OOZE ~ vt 1 : to emit or seem to emit from pores 2 : to manipulate or produce by hard work or drudgery



swastika

workers 3 : a theory of government based on function rather than territorial representation **SYN-DI-CAL-IST** \ 'sɪn-dɪ-kaɪ-lɪst / *adj* or *n*
SYN-DI-CATE \ 'sɪn-dɪ-kaɪ-t / *n* [F *syndicat*, fr. *syndic*] 1 a : the office or jurisdiction of a syndic b : a council or body of syndics 2 : an association of persons officially authorized to undertake some duty or negotiate some business 3 a : a group of persons or concerns who combine to carry out a particular transaction b : CARTEL 2 c : a loose association of racketeers in control of organized crime 4 : a business concern that sells materials for publication in a number of newspapers or periodicals simultaneously 5 : a group of newspapers under one management **SYN-DI-CAL MONOPOLY**

SYN-DI-CATE \ 'sɪn-dɪ-kaɪ-t / *w* 1 : to subject to or manage as a syndicate 2 : to sell (as in cartoon) to a syndicate or for publication in many newspapers or periodicals (as *~ vt* to unite for a syndicate) **SYN-DI-CATION** \ 'sɪn-dɪ-kaɪ-zən / *n* — **SYN-DI-CATOR** \ 'sɪn-dɪ-kaɪ-tər / *n*
SYN-DROMS \ 'sɪn-drəm əl-sɪn-drəm / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syndromē* combination, syndrome, fr. *syn-* + *dromaino* to run — more at DROMEDARY] a group of signs and symptoms that occur together and characterize a particular abnormality — **SYN-DROM-IC** \ 'sɪn-drə-mɪk / *adj*

SYNE \ ('sɪn) *adv* [ME (northern), prob. fr. ON *sthan*; akin to OE *siththan* since — more at *SINCE*] chiefly Scot : since then : AGO **SYNE conf**, Scot : SINCE

SYNECDOCHE \ 'sɪn-ek-də-ki / *n* [L, fr. Gk *synekdochē*, fr. *syn-* + *ekdochē* sense, interpretation, fr. *ekdechēsthai* to receive, understand, fr. *ex* from + *dechēsthai* to receive; akin to Gk *dōkein* to seem good — more at EX-, DECENT] : a figure of speech by which a part is put for the whole (as *the city* for *the city ships*), the whole for a part (as *the smiling* for *the spring*), the species for the genus (as *cutthroat* for *assassin*), the genus for the species (as *a creature* for *a man*), or the name of the material for the thing made (as *willow* for *bar*) — **SYNECDOCH-IC** \ 'sɪn-ek-də-ki-k / *adj* — **SYNECDOCH-ICALLY** \ 'sɪn-ek-də-ki-k-lee / *adv*

SYNECOLOG-IC \ 'sɪn-ek-ə-'lɔɪ-jɪk / *adj* : of, relating to, or involving synecology — **SYNECOLOG-ICAL** \ 'lɔɪ-jɪ-kəl / *adj* — **SYNECOLOG-ICAL-ly** \ 'lɔɪ-jɪ-k-lee / *adv*
SYNECOLOGY \ 'sɪn-ek-ə-'lɔɪ-ki / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *synekologie*, fr. *syn-* + *ekologie* ecology] : branch of ecology that deals with the structure, development, and distribution of ecological communities

SYN-EPI-RINE \ 'sɪn-ep-ɪ-rɪn-, -rən / *n* [*syn-* + *epinephrine*] : a crystalline sympathomimetic amine C₉H₁₃NO₂
SYNE-SIS \ 'sɪn-ɪ-sɪs / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *synesis*, fr. *syn-* + *hairesis* to take] 1 a : the union into one syllable of two vowels ordinarily separated in pronunciation (as *vestis* for *'sē-sō-l* *vestis*) b : SYNTHESIS 2 : the separation of liquid from a gel caused by contraction

SYNER-GET-IC \ 'sɪn-ər-'dʒet-ɪk / *adj* [Gk *synergetikos*, fr. *synergein* to work with, cooperate, fr. *synergos* working together, fr. *syn-* + *ergon* work — more at WORK] : SYNERGIC

SYNER-GIC \ 'sɪn-'nər-'dʒɪk / *adj* : working together : COOPERATING

SYNER-GID \ 'sɪn-'nər-'dʒɪd / *n* [NL *synergida*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together] : one of two small cells lying near the micropyle of the embryo sac of a seed plant

SYNER-GISM \ 'sɪn-ər-'dʒɪz-əm / *n* [NL *synergismus*, fr. Gk *synergos*] : cooperative action of discrete agencies such that the total effect is greater than the sum of the two effects taken independently — **SYNER-GIST** \ 'dʒɪst / *n*

SYNER-GIS-IC \ 'sɪn-ər-'dʒɪs-ɪk / *adj* 1 : of or relating to the doctrine of synergism 2 a : having the capacity to act in synergism (~ drug) b : of, relating to, or resembling synergism (a ~ reaction)

SYNER-GIS-TIC \ 'sɪn-ər-'dʒɪs-ɪk / *adj* : SYNERGIC

SYNER-GY \ 'sɪn-ər-'dʒɪ / *n* [NL *synergia*, fr. Gk *synergos* working together] : combined action or operation (as of muscles); *specif* : SYNERGISM

SYNE-SIS \ 'sɪn-ə-sɪs / *n* [NL, fr. Gk, understanding, sense, fr. *synēnao* to bring together, understand, fr. *syn-* + *hēnao* to send — more at JET] : a grammatical construction in which agreement or reference is according to sense rather than strict syntax (as *anyone and them* in "if anyone calls, tell them I am out")

SYNE-SIS-THES-IA \ 'sɪn-ɪ-sɪs-'θi-z-ee / *n* [NL, fr. *syn-* + *hēnao* to sit down, *anesthesia*] : a concomitant sensation; *esp* : a subjective sensation or image of a sense (as of color) other than the one (as of sound) being stimulated — **SYNE-SIS-THET-IC** \ 'θi-z-ee / *adj*

SYN-GAM-IC \ 'sɪn-'gæm-ɪk, -ɪk / *adj* : of or relating to sexual reproduction

SYN-GA-MY \ 'sɪn-'gæ-mɪ / *n* [SV] : sexual reproduction by union of gametes

SYN-GEN-E-SIS \ 'sɪn-'dʒen-'ɪ-sɪs / *n* [NL] 1 : sexual reproduction; *specif* : derivation of the zygote from both paternal and maternal substances 2 : the common origin of two species — **SYN-GEN-E-TIC** \ 'sɪn-'dʒen-'ɪk / *adj*

SYN-GNA-THOUS \ 'sɪn-'nə-thəs, -nə / *adj* : having the jaws drawn out into a tubular snout

SYN-I-ZE-SIS \ 'sɪn-'ɪ-z-ee-sɪs / *n* [LL, fr. Gk *synthesis*, fr. *synēzein* to sit down together, colapse, blend, fr. *syn-* + *hēzein* to sit down, akin to L *sedere* to sit down] : SYNTHESIS 1 b : contraction of two syllables into one by uniting in pronunciation two adjacent vowels 2 a : the massing of the chromatin of the nucleus preceding the maturation division b : SYNAPSES

SYN-KARY-ON \ 'sɪn-'kær-ɪ-ən / *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syn-* + *karyon* nut — more at CAREEN] : a cell nucleus formed by the fusion of two preexisting nuclei — **SYN-KARY-ON-IC** \ 'sɪn-'kær-ɪ-ən-ɪk / *adj*

SYN-D \ 'sɪn-d / *n* [LL *synodus*, fr. LGK *synodos*, fr. Gk, meeting, assembly, fr. *syn-* + *hodos* way, journey — more at CEDE] : COUNCIL a : the governing assembly of a church b : a governing body of a Presbyterian governing body ranking between the presbytery and the general assembly c : a regional or national organization of Lutheran congregations — **SYN-D-AL** \ 'sɪn-d-əl / *adj*

SYN-DI-CAL \ 'sɪn-'dɪ-kaɪ-l / *adj* or *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syn-* + *dica* : 2 [Gk *synodos*, fr. *synodos* meeting, conjunction] : relating to conjunction; *esp* : relating to the period between two successive conjunctions in the same celestial bodies

SYN-OB-CULOUS \ 'sɪn-'ə-b-ju-ləs / *adj* [*syn-* + *-oculus* (as in *diocesan*)] 1 : exhibiting synocopy 2 : exhibiting or relating to synocopy **SYN-OB-CULOUS-ly** *adv* **SYN-OB-CULOUS-NESS** *n*

SYN-OB-CY \ 'sɪn-'ə-b-ē-sɪ, 'sɪn-'ə-b-ē / *n* [Gk *synobla* community, fr. *synoblos* dwelling together, fr. *syn-* + *oblos* house — more at VICINITY] 1 : commensalism in which the guests are indifferently tolerated by their hosts 2 : association between two species benefiting the one without harm to the other

SYN-OBYTOS \ 'sɪn-'ə-b-ɪ-təs / *adj* [Gk *synoblos* dwelling together] 1 : having archegonia and antheridia in the same involucre

SYN-ONYM \ 'sɪn-'ə-nɪm / *n* [ME *synonyme*, fr. L *synonymum*, fr. Gk *synōnymon*, fr. neut. of *synōnymos* synonymous, fr. *syn-* + *onyma* name — more at NAME] 1 : one of two or more words or expressions of the same language that have the same or nearly the same essential meaning in some or all senses 2 : a symbolic or figurative name : METONYM 3 : a taxonomic name rejected as being incorrectly applied or incorrect in form — **SYN-ONYM-IC** \ 'sɪn-'ə-nɪm-ɪk / *adj* or *n* [NL, fr. Gk *synōnymon*] : one who lists, studies, or discriminates synonyms

SYN-ONY-MIZE \ 'sɪn-'ə-nɪm-'aɪ-z / *v* 1 a : to give or analyze the synonyms of (a word) b : to provide (as a dictionary) with synonyms 2 : to demonstrate (a taxonomic name) to be a synonym

SYN-ONY-MOUS \ 'sɪn-'ə-nɪ-məs / *adj* : having the character of a synonym; also : alike in meaning or significance — **SYN-ONY-MOUS-ly** *adv*

SYN-ONY-MY \ 'sɪn-'ə-nɪ-mɪ / *n* 1 a : the study or discrimination of synonyms b : a list or collection of synonyms often defined and discriminated from each other c : the scientific study of synonyms that have been used in different publications to designate a taxonomic group (as a species); also : a list of these 3 : the quality or state of being synonymous

SYN-OP-OS-IS \ 'sɪn-'ə-p-ə-sɪs / *n*, *pl* **SYN-OP-OS-ES** \ 'sɪz- / *n*, *pl* [L, fr. Gk, lit., comprehensive view, fr. *synopsēsthai* to be going to see together, *syn-* + *opsis*, *opsis* *optō* to see, *opsis* *optō* to see — more at ORTIC] 1 : a condensed statement or outline (as of a narrative or treatise) ; **ABSTRACT** 2 : the abbreviated conjugation of a verb in one person only **SYN SEE ABRIDGMENT**

SYN-OP-OS-IZE \ 'sɪz- / *v* 1 : to make a synopsis of 2 : EPTOTIMIZE

SYN-OP-TIC \ 'sɪn-'ə-p-ə-tɪk / *adj* [Gk *synoptikos*, fr. *synopsēsthai* 1 : affording a general view of a whole 2 : manifesting or characterized by comprehensiveness or breadth of view 3 : presenting or taking the same or common view; *specif*, *often cop* 3 : of or relating to the first three Gospels of the New Testament 4 : relating to or characterized by simultaneous and equal conditions as they exist simultaneously over a broad area — **SYN-OP-TIC-AL** \ 'tɪ-kəl / *adj* — **SYN-OP-TIC-AL-ly** \ 'tɪ-k-lee / *adv*

SYN-OS-TO-SIS \ 'sɪn-'ə-s-ɪs / *n* [NL] : union of two or more separate bones to form a single bone — **SYN-OS-TOT-IC** \ 'tɔ-tɪk / *adj*

SYN-O-TIC \ 'sɪn-'ə-tɪk / *n* [NL] 1 : a synovial membrane that secretes fluid lubricated by a membrane of an articulation, bursa, or tendon sheath — **SYN-O-TIC-AL** \ 'tɪ-kəl / *adj*

SYN-O-VI-TIS \ 'sɪn-'ə-vɪ-tɪs / *n* : inflammation of a synovial membrane

SYN-SEP-AL-OUS \ 'sɪn-'sep-'ə-l-əs / *adj* : GAMOSEPALOUS

SYN-TAC-TIC \ 'sɪn-'tæk-tɪk / *adj* [NL *synacticus*, fr. Gk *synaktikos* meeting together, fr. *syn-* + *aktō* to act, to do, or to perform] : of or according to the rules of syntax or syntactics — **SYN-TAC-TIC-AL** \ 'tɪ-kəl / *adj* — **SYN-TAC-TIC-AL-ly** \ 'tɪ-k-lee / *adv*

SYN-TAC-TICS \ 'tɪks / *n* *pl* *but sing or pl in constr* : a branch of semiotics that deals with the formal relations between signs or expressions of a language

SYN-TAX \ 'sɪn-'tæks / *n* [F or LL; F *syntaxe*, fr. LL *syntaxis*, fr. Gk, fr. *syn-tassein* to arrange together, fr. *syn-* + *tassein* to arrange — more at TACTICS] 1 : connected or orderly system or arrangement 2 a : the way in which words are put together to form phrases, clauses, or sentences b : the part of grammar dealing with this 3 : syntactics esp. as dealing with the formal properties of languages or calculi

SYN-THE-SIS \ 'sɪn-(t)-θə-sɪs / *n*, *pl* **SYN-THE-SES** \ 'θə-sɪz / *n*, *pl* [Gk, fr. *synthēsthai* to put together, *syn-* + *thēsthai* to put, place, mix, to mix together] 1 : the synthesis or combination of parts or elements so as to form a whole 2 : the production of a substance by the union of elements or simpler chemical compounds or by the degradation of a complex compound 3 : the combining of often diverse conceptions into a coherent whole; *esp* : the complex so formed 4 : a deductive reasoning b : the dialectic combination of thesis and antithesis into a higher stage of truth — **SYN-THE-SIST** \ 'sɪz- / *n*

SYN-THE-SIZE \ 'sɪz- / *v* 1 : to combine or produce by synthesis 2 : to make a synthesis of ~ *W* : to make a synthesis — **SYN-THE-SIZ-ER** / *n*

SYN-THE-TIC \ 'sɪn-'θet-ɪk / *adj* [Gk *synthetikos* of composition, component, fr. *synthēnao* to put together] 1 : relating to or involving synthesis 2 a : attributing to a subject a predicate that is not a part of the meaning of the subject; *esp* : attributing to a subject a predicate that is a contradiction upon being negated 3 of a language : characterized by frequent and systematic use of inflected grammatical forms 4 a : produced artificially ; MAN-MADE (~ dyes) (~ drugs) (~ silk) b : devised, arranged, or fabricated for scientific or rhetorical purposes

SYN-THE-TIC-AL \ 'θet-ɪ-kəl / *adj* : SYNTHE-TIC

SYN-THE-TIC-AL-ly \ 'θet-ɪ-k-lee / *adv*

SYN-THE-TIC-AL-ISM \ 'θet-ɪ-k-lee / *n* : a branch of chemical synthesis

SYN-THE-TIC RESIN : RESIN 2

SYN-THE-TIC RUBBER : RUBBER 2

SYN-TON-IC \ 'sɪn-'tɒ-nɪk / *adj* [*syn-* + *tonos*] : SYNTHETIC + *-ic*] : SYNTHESIZE

SYN-TON-IC-AL \ 'tɒ-nɪ-kəl / *adj* [Gk *syntonos* being in harmony, fr. *syn-* + *tonos* tone] : normally responsive and adaptive to the social or interpersonal environment — **SYN-TON-IC-AL-ly** \ 'tɒ-nɪ-k-lee / *adv*

SYPHIL- or **SYPHILO-** *comb form* [NL, fr. *siphylis*] : siphylis (syphilology) (*siphiloma*)

SYPHIL-ISIS \ 'sɪf-'ɪ-lɪ-sɪs / *n* [NL, fr. *Siphylis*, hero of the poem *De Siphylis* by Niccolò Machiavelli (1517) or the French disease (1530) by Girolamo Fracastoro] : a chronic contagious, venereal and often congenital disease caused by a spirochete (*Treponema pallidum*) and characterized by a clinical course in three stages continued or relapsing — **SYPHIL-ITIC** \ 'ɪ-tɪk / *adj*

SYPH-ILO-GI-STR \ 'sɪf-'ɪ-l-ə-'dʒɪ-str / *n* : a physician who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of syphilis

SYPH-ILO-OGY \ 'ɪ-l-ə-'dʒɪ / *n* : a branch of medicine that deals with syphilis

SYPH-ILO-MIA \ 'sɪf-'ɪ-l-ə-'mi-ə / *n* [NL] : a syphilitic tumor ; GUMMA

SYPH-ILO-MY \ 'sɪf-'ɪ-l-ə-'mi / *n* [NL, fr. *syn-* + *hēm-* + *-iōm-* / *adj*

SY-PHON *var of* SIPHON

sy-ren chiefly Brit var of SIREN
esp. for distributing something or serving a common purpose (tele-
 phone ~) (heating ~) (park ~) (highway ~) **2** : a major division
 of rocks usu. larger than a series and including all formed during a
 period or era **1** : a form of social, economic, or political organiza-
 tion or practice (capitalist ~) **2** : an organized set of doctrines,
 ideas, or principles usu. intended to explain the arrangement or
 working of a systematic whole (Newtonian ~ of mechanics)
3 : a an organized or established procedure : METHOD (touch ~ of
 typing) **4** : a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing
 (taxonomic ~) (decimal ~) (~ of musical notation) **4** : harmoni-
 ous arrangement or pattern ; ORDER (bring ~ out of confusion
 — Ellen Glasgow) **SYN** see METHOD

SYR-ri-ac \sīr-ē-ak\ *n* [L *syriacus* Syrian, fr. Gk *syriakos*, fr. *Syria*,
 ancient country in Asia] **1** : a literary language based on an eastern
 Aramaic dialect and used as the literary and liturgical language by
 several eastern Christian churches **2** : Aramaic spoken by Chris-
 tian communities — **SYRIAC** *adj*

SYR-ri-ga \sə-ri-gə-\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *syring-*, *syrinx*
 panpipe] : PHILADELPHUS

1SY-ringe \sə-riŋ-\ *adj* [ME *syryng*, fr. ML *syryng*, fr. LL *syryng*, fr. Gk
syryng-, *syrinx* panpipe, tube; akin to Gk *syria* pipe, *Sis* (sawtooth)] : a device
 used to inject fluids into or withdraw them from the body or
 its cavities; **esp** : a gravity device consisting of a
 reservoir fitted with a long rubber tube ending with an
 exchangeable nozzle that is used for irrigation of the
 vagina or bowel

2SYRinge vt : to irrigate or spray with or as if with a
 syringe

SYR-in-gē-al \sə-riŋ-gē-əl-, -rīn-jē-əl\ *adj* : of or relating syringe
 to the syringe (~ muscles)

SYR-in-go-my-el-ia \sə-riŋ-gō-(mī)-ē-ī-ē-ə-\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syring-*,
syrynx tube, fistula + NL *-myēliā*] : a chronic progressive disease
 of the spinal cord associated with sensory disturbances, muscle
 atrophy, and spasticity — **SYR-in-go-my-el-i-ic** \-el-ik\ *adj*

SYR-inx \sīr-īn(k)s\ *n*, *pl* **SYR-in-ges** \sə-riŋ-gēz-, -rīn-jēz-\ or
SYR-inx-es **1** [LL, fr. Gk] : PANPIPE **2** [NL, fr. Gk, panpipe] :
 the vocal organ of birds that is a special modification of the lower
 part of the trachea or of the bronchi or of both

SYR-phus **IV** \sīr-fəs-, -sīr-\ *n* [NL *Syrphus*, genus of flies, fr. Gk
syrrhos gnat] : any of numerous dipterous flies (family Syrphidae) that
 frequent flowers and sometimes have larvae that prey on plant
 lice

SYR-up \sīr-əp-, -sīr-əp-\ *n* [ME *sirop*, fr. MF *sirop*, fr. ML
siropus, fr. Ar *sharāb*] **1** **a** : a thick sticky solution of sugar and
 water often flavored medicated **b** : the concentrated juice of a
 fruit or plant **2** : cloying sweetness or sentimentality — **SYR-upy**
 -ē\ *adj*

SYS-sar-co-sis \sīs-(.)ār-ē-kō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *syssarkōsis* condi-
 tion of being overgrown with flesh, fr. *syssarkōsis* to be over-
 grown with flesh, fr. *syn-* + *sark-*, *sark* flesh — more at SARCA-SM]
 : the junction of two or more bones by means of attached muscles

SYS-tal-tic \sīs-ˈtōl-ik-, -ˈtāl-\ *adj* [Gk *syistolos*, (assumed) verbal
 of *systellō* to contract — more at SYSTOLE] : marked by regular
 contraction and dilatation : PULSINO

SYS-tem \sīs-təm\ *n* [LL *systema*, *systema*, fr. Gk *systemar-*,
systema, fr. *syn-* to combine, fr. *syn-* + *histanai* to cause to
 stand — more at STAND] **1** : a regularly interacting or interde-
 pendent group of items forming a unified whole (number ~) : as
 a (1) : a group of interacting bodies under the influence of related
 forces (gravitational ~) (2) : an assemblage of substances that
 is in or tends to equilibrium (thermodynamic ~) **b** (1) : a group
 of body organs that together perform one or more vital functions
 (digestive ~) (2) : the body considered as a functional unit
c : a group of related natural objects or forces (river ~) **d** : a group



of devices or artificial objects or an organization forming a network
 esp. for distributing something or serving a common purpose (tele-
 phone ~) (heating ~) (park ~) (highway ~) **2** : a major division
 of rocks usu. larger than a series and including all formed during a
 period or era **1** : a form of social, economic, or political organiza-
 tion or practice (capitalist ~) **2** : an organized set of doctrines,
 ideas, or principles usu. intended to explain the arrangement or
 working of a systematic whole (Newtonian ~ of mechanics)
3 : a an organized or established procedure : METHOD (touch ~ of
 typing) **4** : a manner of classifying, symbolizing, or schematizing
 (taxonomic ~) (decimal ~) (~ of musical notation) **4** : harmoni-
 ous arrangement or pattern ; ORDER (bring ~ out of confusion
 — Ellen Glasgow) **SYN** see METHOD

SYS-tem-at-ic \sīs-tə-ˈmat-ik\ *adj* [LL *systematicus*, fr. Gk *sys-*
tematikos, fr. *systema*, *systema*] **1** : relating to or consisting of
 a system (~ error) (~ thought) **2** : presented or formulated as
 a system ; SYSTEMATIZED **3** : methodical in procedure or plan (~
 investigation) (~ scholar) **4** : of, relating to, or concerned with
 classification; **specif** : TAXONOMIC — **SYS-tem-at-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*
 — **SYS-tem-at-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(-ə)-lē\ *adv* — **SYS-tem-at-i-ness**
 \-ik-nəs\ *n*

SYS-tem-at-ics \-ˈmat-iks\ *n* *pl* but *sing* in *constr* **1** : the science of
 classification **2** : a system of classification; **also** : the classification
 and study of organisms with regard to their natural relationships
 : TAXONOMY

SYSTEMATIC theology n : a branch of theology that attempts to
 reduce all religious truth to statements forming a self-consistent
 and organized whole

SYS-tem-at-ism \sīs-tə-ˈmā-tīz-əm, sīs-ˈtəm-ə-\ *n* : the practice of
 forming intellectual systems

SYS-tem-at-ist \sīs-tə-ˈmāt-əst, sīs-ˈtəm-ət-\ *n* **1** : a maker or fol-
 lower of a system **2** : TAXONOMIST

SYS-tem-at-i-za-tion \sīs-tə-ˈmāt-ə-ˈzā-shən, -ˈmāt-, sīs-ˈtəm-ət-ə-\
n : the act or practice of systematizing

SYS-tem-at-ize \sīs-tə-ˈmā-tīz\ *v* : to make into a system ; arrange
 methodically **SYN** see ORDER — **SYS-tem-at-iz-er** *n*

SYS-tem-ic \sīs-ˈtēm-ik\ *adj* : of, relating to, or common to a system;
specif : affecting the body generally — **SYS-tem-i-cal-ly** \-i-
 k(-ə)-lē\ *adv*

Systemic insecticide n : a substance harmless to a plant of higher
 animal into whose blood or sap stream it is absorbed but destructive
 to sucking arthropods

SYS-tem-iza-tion \sīs-tə-ˈmā-zī-shən\ *n* : SYSTEMATIZATION

SYS-tem-ize \sīs-tə-ˈmīz\ *v* : SYSTEMATIZE

SYS-tem-less \-təm-ləs\ *adj* : devoid of system, order, or structure

SYS-to-le \sīs-tə-(.)lē\ *n* [Gk *syistolē*, fr. *systellō* to contract, fr.
syn- + *stellō* to send — more at STALL] : a rhythmically recurrent
 contraction; **esp** : the contraction of the heart by which the blood
 is forced onward and the circulation kept up — **SYS-to-le-ic** \sīs-
 ˈtāl-ik\ *adj*

SY-ZY-gial \sīz-ˈzī(-ē)-əl\ *adj* : of or relating to a syzygy

SYZ-y-gy \sīz-ə-jē\ *n* [LL *syzygia* conjunction, fr. Gk, fr. *syzygos*
 yoked together, fr. *syn-* + *zygon* yoke — more at YOKEL] : the
 nearly straight-line configuration of three celestial bodies (as the
 sun, moon, and earth during a solar or lunar eclipse) in a gravita-
 tional system

ə abut; ɔ kitten; ɔr further; ɔ back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ out; ɔ ch chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; 1 trip; 1 life
 j joke; ɹ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ this; ɔ loot; ɔ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

take down v 1a: to pull to pieces b: to take apart 2: to lower the spirit or vanity of; HUMBLE 3a: to write down b: to record by mechanical means ~ vt 1: to become seized or attacked esp. by illness 2: to limit or bring taken down from the mat on a wrestling position 2: something (as a rifle or shotgun) having taken-down construction

take-home pay /'tāk-hōm-ŋ n: the part of gross salary or wages after deductions (as of income-tax withholding, retirement insurance payments, union dues) 2: to take home (take in a slack line): a: FURL b: to make (a garment) smaller by enlarging seams or tucks 2a: to receive as a guest or inmate b: to give shelter to 3: to receive (work) into one's house to be done for pay (take in washing) 4: to encompass within limits; COMPRISE, INCLUDE 5: ATTEND (take in a movie) 6: to receive into the mind; PERCEIVE, COMPREHEND 7: to impose upon; CHEAT, DECEIVE

take-in /'tāk-ŋ n: an act of taking in esp. by cheating

take off v 1: REMOVE 2a: RELEASE (take the brake off) b: WITHDRAW c: to take or allow at a discount 3: to omit ed without from service owed or from time being spent (as at one's occupation) (took two weeks off in August) 4: to take the life of 5a: to copy from an original; REPRODUCE b: to make a likeness of; PORTRAY c: MIMIC ~ vt 1: to take away; DETRACT 2a: to start off or break set out (took off on a branch off the main stem) (2) 2: to begin a leap or spring d: to leave the surface; begin flight

take-off /'tāk-ōf n, often attrib 1: an imitation esp. in the way of caricature 2a: a leap or leap from surface in making a jump or flight or an ascent in an aircraft or in the launching of a rocket b: an action of starting or setting out 3a: a spot at which one takes off b: a starting point; point of departure 4: an action of removing something 5: the action of estimating or measuring an amount of material needed 6: a mechanism for transmission of the power of an engine or vehicle to operate some other mechanism of take on vt 1a: to begin to perform or deal with; UNDERTAKE b: to engage with an opponent 2a: ENGAGE, HIRE b: to accept in a relationship (taking me on as a client) 3: to assume or accept (as an obligation or responsibility) 4: to take on (as a rival) 1: to show one's feelings esp. of grief or anger in a demonstrative way 2: to behave in a proud or haughty manner

take out v 1 (a): DEDUCT, SEPARATE (2): EXCEPT, OMIT (3) WITHDRAW, WITHHOLD b: to draw out by cleansing 6: to find related for; to relate d: to take out of the open or to a public entertainment 3: to take as an equivalent in another form (took the debt out in goods) 4a: to obtain from the proper authority (take out a charter) b: to arrange for (insurance) 5: to overcall (a bridge partner) in a suit different from his ~ vt 1: to start on a course of study 2: to take out on; to expend (as anger, vexation, frustration) in harassment of take-out /'tāk-ōut n: the action or an act of taking out; a bridge bid that takes a partner out of a bid, double, or redouble take over vt 1: to assume control or possession of or responsibility for ~ vt 1: to assume control or possession of or responsibility for (saw the new point of view taking over—W.H. Hale)

take-over /'tāk-ōv-ŋ n: the action or an act of taking over take up v 1a: to pick up; LIFT b: to remove by lifting or pulling up 2a: to begin to occupy (land) b: to buy up 6: to pay the amount of (a loan) 7: to take up another as a helper or the purpose of assisting 4a: to take or accept (as a belief, idea, or practice) as one's own b: ASSUME (take up a hostile attitude) 5a: to enter upon (as a business, profession, or subject of study) 6: to proceed to deal with 7: to REPAIR, REFINISH 7: to establish oneself in 8: to occupy (as space, time, or attention) entirely or exclusively; fill up 9: to pull up or pull in so as to tighten or to shorten 10: ARREST, SEIZE 11: to respond favorably to (as a bet, challenge, or proposal) 12: to begin again or take over from another ~ vt 1: to make up 2: to make up another has left off 3: to become shortened; draw together; SHRINK ~ take up with 1: to become interested or absorbed in 2: to begin to associate with; CONSORT

take-up /'tāk-ŋ n 1: the action of taking up (as by gathering, contraction, absorption, or adjustment) 2: UPTAKE 2 3: any of various devices for tightening or drawing in

take-in /'tāk-ŋ n [Mishmi]: a large heavily built goat antelope (Budorcas taxicolor) of Tibet

take-line /'tāk-ŋ n 1: SEIZURE 2 a chief by Scott: an unhappy state of mind b: a state of violent agitation and distress 3 a pl; receipts esp. of money b: a take of fish or animals

taking adj 1: ATTRACTIVE, CAPTIVATING 2: CONTAGIOUS

tal-ar-ia /'tāl-ŋ n [L. tal, fr. neut. pl. of talaris of the ankles, fr. talus ankle, heel]; the winged shoes of the god Mercury Tal-ah /'tāl-ŋ n [from tal, a Hebrew word, and ah, a Norman family in England]; a large whitew mostly w. hooded, with prominent ears and drooping flews held to be ancestral to the bloodhound

tal-e /'tāl-ŋ n [MF tal mica, fr. ML talq. fr. Ar. talq]: a soft mineral MgSiO₃(OH)₂ consisting of a basic magnesium silicate that is usu. whitish, greenish, or grayish with a soapy feel and occurs in foliated, granular, or fibrous masses (hardness 1, sp. gr. 2.6-2.9)

talcky /'tāl-ŋ adj [irreg. fr. talc]: TALCOSE

tal-ose /'tāl-ŋ adj [rel. of, relating to, or containing talc talcum powder /'tāl-kəm-ŋ n [ML talcum mica, alter. of earlier talc]: talc 2: talc powder composed of perfumed talc or talc and a mild antiseptic

tal-e /'tāl-ŋ n [ME, fr. OE talu; akin to ON talu talk, and prob. to L dolus guile, deceit, Gk dolos] 1: DISCOURSE, TALK 2a: a relation of a series of events or facts; ACCOUNT b (1): an improper report of a private or confidential matter (2): a falsehood or a piece of gossip 3a: a usu. imaginative narrative of an event; STORY b: an intentionally untrue relation; FALSEHOOD 4a: a COUNT, TALLY b: a number of things taken together; TOTAL tale-bear-er /'bār-ŋ, -ber-ŋ n: one that spreads gossip, scandal, or idle rumors; GOSSIP ~ talo-bear-ŋ adj or n

tal-ent /'tāl-ŋ n [ME, fr. OE talente, fr. L talenta, pl. of talentum unit of weight or money, fr. Gk talanton; akin to L tollere to lift up; in senses 2-5, fr. the parable of the talents in Mt 25:14-30—more as TOLLENT] 1a: any of several ancient units of weight (as a unit of Palestine an Syria equal to 3000 shekels or a Greek unit equal to 6000 drachmas) b: a unit of value equal to the value of a talent of gold or silver 2 archaic: a characteristic feature, aptitude, or disposition of a person or animal 3: the natural endowment of a person 4a: a special often creative or artistic aptitude b: general intelligence or mental power; ABLITY 5: a person of talent or a group of persons of talent in a field or activity SYN see GIFT ~ tal-ent-ed /'tāl-ŋ adj

tal-ent show n: a person engaged in discovering and recruiting people of talent for a specialized field or activity

tal-ent show n: a show consisting of a series of individual performances (as singing) by amateurs who may be selected for special recognition as performing talent

tal-er /'tāl-ŋ n [G—more as DOLLAR]: any of numerous silver coins issued by various German states from the 15th to the 19th centuries

tales-man /'tāl-ŋ n [ME tales, talesmen, fr. ML tales de circumstantibus such (persons) of the bystanders; fr. the wording of the writ summoning them]; a person added to a jury list. from among bystanders to make up a deficiency in the available number of jurors

tal-e-tell-er /'tāl-ŋ, -tel-ŋ n 1: one who tells tales or stories 2: TALEBEARER ~ tale-tell-ŋ /'tāl-ŋ adj or n

tal-i /'tāl-ŋ n 1: TALLIS

tal-i-grade /'tāl-ŋ-ŋ adj [L talus ankle + E -i- + -grade] 1: pertaining to the condition of the foot in walking

tal-i-pes /'tāl-ŋ-peŋ n [NL, fr. L talus ankle + pes foot—more as FOOT]: CLUFTPOD

tal-i-pol /'tāl-ŋ-pāl n [Bengali tālīpōt palm leaf] 1: a tall show fan-shaped palm (Corypho umbraculifera) of Ceylon, the Philippines, and the Malabar coast bearing a crown of huge leaves used as umbrellas and fans and cut into strips for writing paper 2: a starch obtained from the talipot palm

tal-is-man /'tāl-ŋ-sm-ŋ, -m-ŋ n [F talisman or Sp talisman or It talisman, fr. Ar. talsim, fr. MGk telesma, fr. Gk, consecration, fr. talia to initiate into the mysteries, complete, fr. talia end—more as WISE] 1: an object bearing a sign or character engraved under astrological influences and thought to act as a charm to avert evil and bring good fortune 2: something producing apparently magical or miraculous effects SYN see FETTER ~ tal-is-man-ic /'tāl-ŋ-sm-ŋ-ŋ, -ŋ-ŋ adj ~ tal-is-man-i-cal-ly /'tāl-ŋ-sm-ŋ-ŋ-ŋ adv

talk v [ME tálk, akin to OE talu-ŋ v 1: to deliver or express in speech; UTTER 2: to make the subject of conversation or discourse; DISCUSS (~ business) 3: to influence, affect, or cause to talk; to get them into agreeing 4: to use (a language) for conversing or communicating; SPEAK ~ vt 1a: to express or exchange ideas by means of spoken words; CONVERSE b: to convey information or communicate in any way (as with signs or sounds) 2a: to use speech; SPEAK b: to speak idly; PRATE 3: to Gossip 4: to converse or discuss 5: to confer 6: to confer 4: to give a talk; LECTURE SYN see SPEAK ~ talk-er n ~ talk back; to answer impertinently—talk turkey; to speak frankly or bluntly

talk 1: the act or an instance of talking; SPEECH 2: a way of speaking; LANGUAGE 3: pointless or fruitless discussion; VERBAGE 4: a formal discussion, negotiation, or exchange of views 5: CONFERENCE 6a: MENTION, REPORT b: RUMOR, GOSSIP 6: a topic of interested comment, conversation, or gossip 7a: ATTENTION b: written analysis or discussion presented in an informal or conversational manner 8: communicative sounds or signs resembling or functioning as talk (bird ~) talk-active /'tāl-ŋ-ŋ adj: given to talking ~ talk-ative-ly adv ~ talk-active-ness n SYN talkative; LOQUACIOUS, GARRULOUS, VOLUBLE mean given to talk or talking. TALKATIVE may imply a readiness to engage in talk or a disposition to enjoy conversation; LOQUACIOUS suggests the power of expressing oneself articulately, fluently, or glibly; GARRULOUS implies prosy, rambling, or tedious loquacity; VOLUBLE suggests a free, easy, and unending loquacity

talk down v 1: to overcome or silence by argument or by loud talking 2: to disparage or belittle by talking ~ vt 1: to speak in a condescending or oversimplified fashion on the assumption that the listener is ignorant of the matter involved

talk-er /'tāl-ŋ n [talk + -er]: a motion picture with synchronized sound effects

talking book n: a phonograph recording of a reading of a book or magazine designed chiefly for the use of the blind

talking machine n: PHONOGRAPH

talking point n: something that lends support for an argument or point of view

talk-ŋ-ŋ /'tāl-ŋ-ŋ n 1: REPRIMAND, ADMONITION

talk out vt: to clarify or settle by oral discussion (talk out their differences)

talk over vt: to review or consider in conversation; DISCUSS

talk up vt: to discuss favorably; ADVOCATE

tal-ky /'tāl-ŋ adj 1: given to talking; TALKATIVE 2: containing too much talk

tal-ly /'tāl-ŋ adj [ME, prob. fr. OE tæll, ready; akin to OHG tællig, OE tala tale] 1: brave, courageous, ready 2a: high in stature b: of a specified height (five feet ~) 3a: of considerable height; LOFTY b: long from bottom to top (a ~ book) c: of a high or important quality; species of plant d: a large or formidable amount, extent, or degree (~ order to fill) e: GRANDILOQUENT

high-ŋ-ŋ (~ talk) c: INCREDIBLE, IMBODIBLE (~ story) SYN see HIGH—tall adv ~ tall-ness n

tal-lage /'tāl-ŋ n [ME tallage, tallage, fr. OF tallage, fr. tallier to count, tall, more as TALLOR] 1: a toll, fee, or tender paid by a feudal tenant to his lord 2: an impost or due levied by a lord upon his tenants

tall-boy /'tāl-ŋ-ŋ n 1a: HIGHBOY b: a double chest of drawers with the lower section having short feet and the upper being slightly smaller than the lower 2 Brit: CLOSETRESS

ə but; ʊ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ʌ bare; ă cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

ə out; ʊ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ʌ bare; ă cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;

tan-gen-tial \tan-'jen-chəl/ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or of the nature of a tangent 2: acting along or lying in a tangent (~ forces) 3: DIVERGENT, DIGRESSIVE (~ comment) — **tan-gen-tial-ly** \tan-'jen-chəl-ē/ *adv*
tangent plane *n*: the plane through a point of a surface that contains the tangent lines to all the curves on the surface through the same point

tan-ger-ine \tan-'jo-rēn, -tan-'ja-'v/ *n* [*Fr. Tanger*, Tangier, Morocco] 1: a yellow of various mandarins with deep orange to almost scarlet skin and pulp 2: a citrus in the U.S. and southern Africa broadly 3: MANDARIN 3b b: a tree producing tangerines 2: a moderate to strong reddish orange

tan-gi-bil-i-ty \tan-'jo-'bil-ə-tē/ *n*: the quality or state of being tangible

tan-gi-ble \tan-'jo-'bal/ *adj* [LL *tangibilis*, fr. *L. tangere* to touch] 1: capable of being perceived esp. by the sense of touch; PALPABLE b; substantially real; MATERIAL 2: capable of being precisely realized by the mind 3: capable of being appraised at an actual or approximate value (~ assets) *syn* see PERCEPTIBLE — **tan-gi-bly** \tan-'jē-blē/ *adv*

tangible *n*: something tangible; *esp*: a tangible asset

tan-gle \tan-'gl/ *vb* **tan-gling** -g(-)l[ing] [*ME tanglen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw dial. *taggla* to tangle] *vt* 1: to involve so as to hamper, obstruct, or embarrass 2: to seize and hold in or in with snare 3: to entangle or knit together in intricate confusion ~ *vi* 1: to become involved in argument or altercation 2: to become entangled

tangle *n* 1: a tangled twisted mass (as of vines) confusedly interwoven 2: a complicated or confused state or condition b: a state of perplexity or complete bewilderment 3: DISPUTE, ARGUMENT

tangle *n* [*Scand origin*; akin to ON *thóngul* tangle, *thang* kelp] 1: a large seaweed

tan-gled \tan-'gald/ *adj* 1: existing in or giving the appearance of a state of utter disorder; thickly intertwined 2: very involved or complicated

tan-gle-ment \tan-'gə-'mənt/ *n*: ENTANGLEMENT

tan-gly \tan-'g(-)lē/ *adj*: full of tangles or knots; INTRICATE

tan-go \tan-'g(-)gō/ *n*, *pl* **tan-gos** [AmSp] 1: a ballroom dance of Spanish-American origin in ¾ time and marked by posturing, intricate foot positions, and a variety of steps

tango *vt*: to dance the tango

Tango — a communications code word for the letter *t*

tangy \tan-'ē/ *adj*: having or suggestive of a tang

tank \tan-'k/ *n* [*Fr. tanque*, alter. of *estanche*, fr. *estancar* to stanch, fr. (assumed) VL *stanciare* — more at STANCH] 1 *dial*: POND, POOL; *esp*: one built as a water supply 2: a usu. large receptacle for holding, transporting, or storing liquids 3: an enclosed heavily armed and armored combat vehicle supported, driven, and steered by caterpillar treads 4: a prison cell or enclosure used *esp*. for receiving prisoners

tank *vr*: to place, store, or treat in a tank

tank \tan-'k/ *n* [*Jap*] 1: a large fixed form of verse consisting of five lines the first and third of which have five syllables and the others seven

tank-age \tan-'kij/ *n* 1: the capacity or contents of a tank 2: dried animal residues usu. freed from the fat and gelatin and used as fertilizer and feedstuff 3: a; the act or process of putting cargo in tanks b; fees charged

tan-kard \tan-'kard/ *n* [*ME*]: a tall one-handed drinking vessel; *esp*: a silver or pewter mug with a lid

tank destroyer *n*: a highly mobile lightly armored vehicle usu. on a half-track or a tank chassis and firing a cannon

tank-er \tan-'kər/ *n* 1: a cargo boat fitted with tanks for carrying liquid in bulk b: a vehicle on which a tank is mounted to carry liquids; *also*: a cargo airplane for transporting fuel 2: a member of a military tank crew

tank farm *n*: an area with tanks for storage of oil tank town *n* 1: a town at which trains stop for water 2: a small town

tank trailer *n*: a truck-drawn trailer equipped as a tanker

tan-nage \tan-'nā/ *n*: the act, process, or result of tanning

tan-na-te \tan-'ā-tē/ *n* [*F*, fr. *tannin*]: a compound (as a salt) of a tannin

tan-ner \tan-'ər/ *n*: one that tans hides

tanner *n* [*origin unknown*] *Brit*: SIXPENCE

tan-ner-y \tan-'(ə-)rē/ *n*: a place where tanning is carried on

Tann-häuser \tan-'hōi-zər/ *n* [*IG*]: a German Knight and minnesinger noted in legend for his stay with Venus in the Venusberg cave and his subsequent repentance

tan-ic \tan-'ik/ *adj* [*F tannique*, fr. *tannin*]: of, resembling, or derived from tan or tannin

tannic acid *n*: TANNIN 1

tan-nin \tan-'ən/ *n* [*F*, fr. *tanner* to tan] 1: any of various soluble astringent complex phenolic substances of plant origin used in tanning, dyeing, and the making of ink and in medicine 2: a substance that has a tanning effect

tan-ning *n* 1: the art or process by which a skin is tanned 2: a tanning of the skin by exposure to sun 3: WHIPPING, FLOGGING

tan-nish \tan-'ish/ *adj*: somewhat tan

Ta-no-an \tan-'ə-wən/ *n* [*Tano*, a group of former pueblos in New Mexico]: a language family of New Mexico

Tanoan *adj*: of or pertaining to the Tanoan group

tan-zy \tan-'zē/ *n* [*ME tanzey*, fr. *OF tanzie*, fr. *ML* *athanasia*, fr. *Gk*, immortality, fr. *athanatos* immortal, fr. *α-* + *thanatos* death — more at THANATOS]: a genus of a genus (*Tanacetum*) of composite herbs; *esp*: one (*T. vulgare*) with aromatic odor and taste bitter

tansy ragwort *n*: a common ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*) with yellow flower heads that in some areas is an aggressive weed and toxic to cattle

tan-ta-late \tan-'tāl-, -āt/ *n*: a salt of a tannic acid

tan-tal-ic \tan-'tāl-ik/ *adj*: of, relating to, or derived from tan-

~ *abut*: ~ kitted; or further; a back; ā bāke; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch bin; o less; o less; g gift; i trip; i life; i joke; j sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision

talum; *esp*: being one of the weak acids derived from tantalum pentoxide and known chiefly in salts

tan-ta-lite \tan-'tāl-, -īt/ *n*: a mineral (Fe Mo) (Ta Cb)₂O₆ consisting of a heavy iron-black oxide of iron, manganese, tantalum, and niobium

tan-ta-lize \tan-'tāl-, -īz/ *vb* [*Tantalus*]: to tease or torment by or as if by presenting something desirable to the view but continually keeping it out of reach *syn* see WORRY — **tan-ta-liz-er** *n*

tan-ta-liz-ing *adj*: possessing a quality that arouses or stimulates desire or interest; mockingly or teasingly out of reach — **tan-ta-liz-ing-ly** \-ī-zīz-ē/ *adv*

tan-ta-lum \tan-'tāl-'əm/ *n* [*NL*, fr. *L. Tantalus*]: fr. Its inability to absorb acid] 2: a hard ductile gray-white acid-resisting metallic element of the vanadium family found combined in rare minerals (as zirconium and columbite) — *see* ZIRCONIUM

tan-ta-lus \tan-'tāl-'əs/ *n* [*L*, fr. *Gk. Tantalos*]: 1 *cap*: a wealthy king and son of Zeus punished in the lower world by being condemned to stand in water up to the chin and beneath fruit-laden branches with water and fruit receding at each attempt to drink or eat 2: a locked case or cellophane with contents visible but not obtainable without a key

tan-ta-mount \tan-'ə-'mānt/ *adj* [*obs. tantamount*, *n*, (equivalent), fr. *Af. tant amunter* to amount to as much]: equivalent in value, significance, or effect

tan-tral \tan-'trəl/, -'tr- / *n* [*Lat. tralantora*, of imit., origin]: the blade of a trumpet or horn

tan-triv \tan-'tiv-'ē/ *adv* (*or adj*) [*origin unknown*]: at a gallop; HEADLONG

tan-triv *n*: a rapid gallop or ride; headlong rush

tan-trō \tan-'trō/, -'tr- / *n*, *often cap* [*SkT, lit.*, warp, fr. *tanoti* he stretches and columbite] 1: a Hindu deity who stretches and warps the one of the later Hindu or Buddhist scriptures marked by mysticism and magic and used *esp*. in the worship of Shakti — **tan-trō-ist** \-trō-'ist/ *n*

tan-trism \tan-'trizm/ *n* [*origin unknown*]: a fit of bad temper

tan-ward \tan-'vārd/ *n*: the section or part of a tannery housing tanning vats

Tao \tao, 'dau/ *n* [*Chin (Pek)* *tao*, lit., way] 1: the ultimate principle of the universe in Taoism 2 *often not cap*: the path of virtuous conduct in Confucianism

Tao-ism \tao-'iz-əm/ *n* [*tao*] 1: a Chinese mystical philosophy traditionally founded by Lao-tzu in the 6th century B.C. that teaches conformity to the Tao by unassertive action and simplicity 2: a religion developed from Taoist philosophy and folk and Buddhist religion and magic with a belief in attaining long life and good fortune by magical means — **Tao-ist** \-ist/ *adj* or *n* — **Tao-ist-ic** \-is-'ik, -is-'ik/ *adj*

tap \tap/ *n* [*ME tappe*, fr. *OE tæppa*; akin to OHG *zapfo* tap] 1: a plug for a hole (as in a cask); SPICOT b: a device consisting of a spindle and valve attached to the end of a pipe to control the flow of a fluid; *cock* 2: a; liquor drawn through a tap b: the procedure of removing fluid (as from a body cavity) 3: a tool for forming an internal screw thread 4: an intermediate point in an electric circuit where a connection may be made 5: the action or act of attaching or connecting with a tap 6: a; a tap to draw (ale on tap) 2: broached or furnished with a tap 3: on hand; AVAILABLE

tap *vr* **tapped**; **tap-ping** 1: to let out or cause to flow by piercing or by drawing a plug from the containing vessel 2: to pierce so as to let out or draw off a fluid b: to draw from or upon; *specif*: to cut in on (a telephone or telegraph wire) to get information or to cut in (an electrical circuit) or another circuit 3: to form a female screw in by means of a tap 4: to get money from as a loan or gift 5: to connect (a street gas or water main) with a local supply — **tap-pee** *n*

tap *vr* **tapped**; **tap-ping** [*ME tappen*, fr. *MF taper* to strike with the flat of the hand, of *Gmc origin*; akin to *MEG tōpe* paw, blow dealt with the paw] *vt* 1: to strike lightly *esp*. with a slight sound 2: to give a tap; draw off with 3: to bring about by repeated light blows 4: to repair by putting a tap or 5: SELECT, DESIGNATE; *specif*: to elect to membership (as in a fraternity) ~ *vi* 1: to strike a light audible blow 2: RAP 2: to walk with light audible steps 3: **TAP-ANCE** — **tap-pee** *n*

tap *n* 1: a light audible blow; *also*: its sound b: one of several usu. rapid drumbeats on a snare drum 2: HALF SOLE 3: a small metal plate for the sole or heel of a shoe (as for tap dancing)

ta-pa \tā-'pā-, -p- / *n* [*Marquesan & Tahitian*] 1: the bark of the paper mulberry or of a Hawaiian tree (*Pipturus albidus*) 2: a coarse cloth made in the Pacific islands from the pounded bark of the paper mulberry, breadfruit, and other plants and usu. decorated with geometric patterns

tap dance *n*: a step dance tapped out audibly with the feet — *see* TAP DANCE

tap-danc-er \tā-'dāns-ər/ *n*: one who tap dances

tap-pet \tā-'pēt/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *OE tæppe*] 1: a narrow woven fabric 2: a string stretched breast-high above the finishing line of a race 3: a narrow flexible strip or band; *specif*: MAGNETIC TAPE

tappe *vr* 1: to fasten, tie, bind, cover, or support with tape 2: to measure with a tape measure 3: to record on magnetic tape

tape *grass* *n*: a submerged aquatic plant (*Vallisneria spiralis* of the family Vallisneriaceae) with long ribbonlike leaves

tape-line \tā-'pi:n/ *n*: TAPE MEASURE

tape measure *n*: a narrow strip (as of a limp cloth or steel tape) marked off in units (as inches or centimeters) for measuring

ta-per \tā-'pər/ *n* [*ME*, fr. *OE taper*, *taper*] 1: a long waxed wick used *esp*. for lighting lamps, pipes, or fires b: a feeble light 2: a tapering form or figure b: gradual diminution of thickness, diameter, or width in an elongated object c: a gradual decrease

taper *adj* 1: regularly narrowed toward a point 2: GRADUATED

taper *vr* **tap-er-ing** \tā-'p-ər-īŋ/ 1: to make or become gradually smaller toward one end 2: to diminish gradually

tap-er \tā-'pər/ *n*: one that applies tape (as to seal, label, protect, decorate, or strengthen) by hand or by machine

tape-re-cord \tā-'pī-'rē-'kōrd/ *vb* [*back-formation* fr. *tape* recorder]



tankard

recording 1 to make a recording on magnetic tape — **tape recorder** *n* — **tape recording** *n*
ta-per-er 'tā-pər-ər/ *n* : one who bears a taper in a religious procession
taper 'tā-pər/ *n* : **TAPER** 2 : to stop gradually ~ *vt* : to make or care to taper
tap-es-tried 'tā-p-ə-strēd/ *adj* 1 : covered or decorated with or as if with tapers 2 : woven or depicted in tapestry
tap-es-try 'strei/ *n* [ME *tapistry*, modif. of MF *tapiserie*, fr. *tapiser* to carpet, cover with tapestry; fr. OE *tapiss* carpet, fr. Gk *tapēs* rug, carpet, *tapē* a heavy handwoven reversible textile used for hangings, curtains, and upholstery and characterized by complicated pictorial designs 2 : a nonreversible imitation of tapestry used chiefly for upholstery 3 : embroidery on canvas resembling woven tapestry
tapestry carpet *n* : a carpet in which the designs are printed in colors on the threads before the fabric is woven
ta-pe-tum 'tā-pēt-əm/ *n*, *pl* ta-pe-ta 'pēt-ə/ [NL, fr. L *tapete* carpet, tapestry, fr. Gk *tapētē*, *tapēs* rug, carpet] 1 : a layer of nutritive cells that invests the stamogenous tissue in the sporangium of higher plants 2 : any of various membranous layers or areas esp. of the choroid coat and retina of the eye
tape-worm 'tāp-ə-wɔrm/ *n* : any of numerous cestode worms (as of the genus *Toenia*) parasitic when adult in the intestine of other vertebrates
tap-hole 'tāp-hōl/ *n* : a hole for a tap; **speck** : a hole at or near the bottom of a furnace or ladle through which molten metal, matte, or slag can be tapped
tap-i-o-ca 'tāp-i-ō-'gō-kə/ *n* [Sp & Pg, fr. Tupi *typpōca*] : a usugrain preparation of corn starch intended to tap or touch something else as a thickening in liquid foods
ta-pir 'tā-pēr; to-'pī(ə)r, 'tā-/ *n*, *pl* tapir or tapirs [Tupi *tapirā*] : any of several large inoffensive chiefly nocturnal ungulates (family Tapiridae) of tropical America, Malaya, and Sumatra related to the hooved and rhinoceros-like tapirs
ta-pis 'tā-pē, 'tā-/ *n* [MF more at TAPESTRY] *obs* : tapestry or similar material used for hangings and floor and table coverings — on the tapis : under consideration
tap-pet 'tāp-pət/ *n* [irreg. fr. *tap*] : a lever or projection moved by other pieces (as a cam) intended to tap or touch something else to cause a particular motion (as in forms of internal-combustion-engine valve gear)
tap-ping 'tāp-/ *n* : the act, process, or means by which something is tapped
tap-py-hen 'tāp-st-/ *n* [Sc *tapit*, alter. of E *topped*] 1 *Scot* : a crested hen 2 *Scot* : a drinking vessel with a knob on the lid
tap-room 'tāp-rūm, 'rūm/ *n* : BARROOM
tap-root 'rūt, -rūt/ *n* [Tap 1] : a primary root that grows vertically downward and gives off small lateral roots 2 : one that has a deep central position in a line of growth or development
tap-taps *n*, *pl* *but* *sing* or *pl* *in const* [prob. alter. of earlier *tappoo tappoo* — more at TATTOO] : the last bugle call at night blown as a signal that lights are to be put out; also : a similar call blown at military funerals and memorial services
tap-sal-tōe-riy 'tāp-səl-'tō-ri/ *adv* [by alter.] *Scot* : TOSY-TURVY
tap-stor 'tāp-stɔr/ *n* : one employed to dispense liquors in a barroom
tar 'tār/ *n* [ME *ter*, *tar*, fr. OE *teor*; akin to OE *trēow* tree — more at TREE] 1 : a dark brown or black bituminous oil, odorless viscous liquid obtained by destructive distillation of organic material (as wood, coal, or peat) 2 [short for *tar-paulin*] : SEAMAN, SAILOR (sailt -s)
tar *vt* tarred; **tar-ri-ng** : to smear with or as if with tar
tar or **larre** 'tār/ *vt* tarred; **tar-ri-ng**; **lar**s or **larres** [ME *terren*, *tarren*, fr. OE *tyrwan*] : to urge to action; INCITE — *usu.* used with *into*
Tara-ca-hi-tian 'tār-ə-kə-'hī-shən/ *adj* [Tarathumara (a Mexican people) + *Cahita* (a Mexican people)] : of, relating to, or constituting a language family of the Uto-Aztecan phylum
tar-a-did-dle or **tar-a-rid-dle** 'tār-ə-'dī-dl-, 'tār-ə-/ *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a minor falsehood; fib 2 : pretentious nonsense
tar-an-tel-la 'tār-ən-'tel-ə/ *n* [It, fr. *Taranto*, Italy] : a vivacious folk dance of southern Italy in 9/8 time
tar-an-tism 'tār-ən-'tiz-əm/ *n* [NL *tarantismus*, fr. *Taranto*, Italy] : a dancing mania or mania of late medieval Europe
tar-an-tu-la 'tār-'ranch-(ə)-lə, 'ranch-'l-ə/ *n*, *pl* tar-an-tu-las also **tar-ā-tu-lā** 'tār-'chə-'tū-lā/ *n* [ML, fr. OIt *tarantola*, fr. *Taranto*] 1 : a European wolf spider (*Lycosa tarantula*) popularly held to be the cause of tarantism 2 : any of various large hairy spiders (family Theraphosidae) that are typically rather sluggish and though capable of hitting sharply are not significantly poisonous to man
tar-a-tū-cum 'tār-'tāk-si-kəm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *tarakhshaqūn* wild chicory] : the dried rhizome and roots of the dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*) used as a diuretic, a tonic, and an aperient
tar-boosh also **tar-bush** 'tār-'būsh/ *n* [Ar *farbūsh*] : a red hat similar to the fez used alone or as part of a turban and worn esp. by Muslim men
tar-brush 'tār-'brūsh/ *n* : a brush for tarantulas; A European, applying tar
tar-di-grad 'tār-d-ə-'grād/ *n* [deriv. of L *taradigras* slow-moving, fr. *taras* slow + *grad* to step, go — more at GRAD] : any of a division (Tardigrada) of microscopic arthropods with four pairs of legs that live in water or damp moss — **tardigrade** *adj*
tar-di-ly 'tār-d-ī-ē/ *adv* : LATE
tar-di-ness 'tār-d-ē-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being tardy
tar-dy 'tār-d-ē/ *adj* [It, fr. L *tardus*] : SLOW — used as a direction in music
tar-dy 'tār-d-ē/ *adj* [alter. of earlier *tar-dy*], fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *tardivus*, fr. L *tardus*] 1 : moving slowly; SLUGGISH 2 : LATE; also : DILATORY
tare 'tā(ə)r, 'tə(ə)r/ *n* [ME] 1 a : the seed of a vetch b : any

of several vetches (esp. *Vicia sativa* and *V. hirsuta*) 2 *pl* : a weed of grainfields *usu.* held to be the darnel 3 *pl* : an undesirable element
tare *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OIt *tara*, fr. Ar *tarha*, lit. that which is removed] 1 : a deduction from the gross weight of a substance and its container made in allowance for the weight of the container 2 : COUNTERWEIGHT; *esp* : an empty vessel similar to a container used to counterpoise change in weight of the container due to conditions (as temperature or moisture)
tar *vt* : to associate or mark the tare of; *esp* : to weigh so as to determine the tare
target 'tār-ġ/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *archaie*] : a light shield
tar-get 'tār-gət/ *n* [ME, fr. MF *targette*, dim. of large light shield, of Gmc origin; akin to ON *Targa* shield] 1 : a small round shield 2 : a mark to shoot at b : a target marked by shots fired at it c : something fired at 3 a : an object of ridicule or criticism b : something to be affected by an action or development c : a goal to be achieved 4 a : a railroad day signal that is attached to a switch stand and indicates whether the switch is open or closed b : a sliding sight on a surveyor's leveling rod 5 a : the metallic surface *usu.* of platinum or tungsten upon which the stream of cathode rays within an X-ray tube is focused and from which the X rays are emitted b : a body or surface bombarded with nuclear particles or electrons; *spec* : the fluorescent material on which the desired visual effects in electronic devices (as in radar and television) are produced
target *vt* : to make a target of; *esp* : to set as a goal
target date *n* : the date set for an event or for the completion of a project, goal, or quota
Tar-gum 'tār-'gim, 'gim/ *n* [LHeb *targetim*, fr. Aram, translation] : an Aramaic translation or paraphrase of a portion of the Old Testament
Tar-heel 'tār-'hēl/ *n* : a native or resident of North Carolina — used as a nickname
tar- or **tar-** (It *tarifa*, fr. Ar *tarīf* notification) 1 a : a schedule of duties imposed by a government on imported or in some countries exported goods b : a duty or rate of duty imposed in such a schedule 2 : a schedule of rates or charges of a business or public utility
tariff *vt* : to subject to a tariff
tar-la-tan 'tār-lət-'n/ *n* [F *tarlatane*] : a sheer cotton fabric in open plain weave *usu.* heavily sized
tar-mac 'tār-'mak/ *n* [fr. *Tarmac*, a trademark] : a tarmacadam road, apron, or runway
tar-mac *under* : *under* : used for a bituminous binder for roads
tar-mac-ad-m 'tār-'māk-'ad-əm/ *n* 1 : a pavement constructed by spraying or pouring a tar binder over courses of crushed stone in situ and then rolling 2 : a material of tar and aggregates mixed in a plant and shaped on the roadway
tar-n 'tār-n/ *n* [ME *tarne*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *þjörn* small lake] : OE *taran* to tear; : a small steep-banked mountain lake or pool
tar-nish 'tār-'nīsh/ *vb* [MF *terniss*, stem of *ternir* vt] : to dull or destroy the luster of by or as if by air, dust, or dirt; SOIL, STAIN 2 : to dull or : to detract from the good quality of; VILTATE b : to bring down : tarnish *vt* : to become tarnished — **tarnish** *n* — **tarnish-able** 'ə-ə-bl/ *adj*
ta-ro 'tār-(j)ə, 'tār-/ *n* [Tahitian & Maori] : a plant (*Colocasia esculenta*) of the arum family grown throughout the tropics for its edible starchy tuberous rootstocks and in temperate regions for ornament; also : its rootstock
tarp 'tār-p/ *n* : TARPAULIN
tar paper *n* : a heavy paper coated or impregnated with tar for use esp. in building
tar-pau-lin 'tār-'pō-lən, 'tār-'pəl-ən/ *n* [prob. fr. *tar* + *-palling*, fr. *tar* (fr. *palin*)] 1 : waterproof canvas or other material used for protecting goods, vehicles, athletic fields, or other exposed objects 2 : SAILOR
Tar-pe-ian 'tār-'pē-(y)ən/ *adj* [L *tarpeius*] : of, relating to, or being a cliff of the Capitoline hill in Rome used in ancient times for the edifice starchy tuberous rootstocks and in temperate regions for ornament; also : its rootstock
tar-pon 'tār-pən/ *n*, *pl* tarpon or tarpons [origin unknown] : a large silvery elongate isopoddyous marine fish (*Tarpon atlanticus*) common off the coast of Florida that reaches a length of about six feet and is a noted sport fish
Tar-rachūn 'tār-'rā-ġūn/ *n* [MF *tarpon*, fr. ML *tarchon*, fr. Ar *tarakhūn*] : a small European perennial wormwood (*Artemisia dracunculoides*) grown for its pungent aromatic foliage used in making pickles and vinegar; also : its foliage
tar-ri-ance 'tār-'ri-əns/ *n* : the act or an instance of tarrying
tar-ry 'tār-ri/ *vt* : to tarry; to delay or be tardy; LINGER 2 : to abide or stay in or at the place; SOJOURN *SEE STAY*
tar-ry *n* : STAY, SOJOURN
tar-ry 'tār-ri/ *adj* : of, resembling, or covered with tar
tar-sal 'tār-səl/ *adj* 1 : of or relating to the tarsus 2 : being or relating to plates of dense connective tissue that serve to stiffen the eyelids
tar-sal *n* : a tarsal part (as a bone or cartilage)
tar-si-er 'tār-sē-ə, 'sē-ər/ *n* [F, fr. *tarse* tarsus, fr. NL *tarsus*] : any of several small nocturnal arboreal East Indian mammals (genus *Tarsius*) related to the lemurs
tar-so-meta-tar-sus 'tār-'sō-'mēt-ə-'tār-'səs/ *n* [NL, fr. *tarsus* + *-o-* + *metatarsus*] : the large compound bone of the tarsus of a bird; also : the segment of the limb it supports
tar-sus 'tār-'səs/ *n*, *pl* tar-si, -si, 'sē/ [NL, fr. Gk *tarsos* wicker-work mat, flat of the foot, ankle, edge of the eyelid; akin to Gk *teresthai* to become dry — more at THIRST] 1 : the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg; also : the small bones that support this part of the limb 2 : TARSO-METATARSUS 3 : the distal part of the limb of an arthropod 4 : the tarsal plate of the eyelid
tar-t 'tār-t/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *teart* sharp, severe; akin to MHG *traz* spite] 1 : agreeably sharp to the taste; PUNGENT 2 : BITING, CAUSTIC *syn* *SEE SOUR* — **tar-t-ly** *adv* — **tar-t-ness** *n*
tart *n* [ME *tar*, fr. MF] 1 : a small pie or pastry shell containing jelly, custard, or fruit 2 : PROSTITUTE
tar-tan 'tār-'tən/ *n* [prob. of MF *tartaine* linsey-woolsey] 1 : a plaid textile design of Scottish origin consisting of stripes of varying width and color against a solid ground and *usu.* patterned to designate a distinctive clan 2 a : a twilled woolen fabric with



(a ~ ship) **b** : not loose or flabby ; **FIRM** **syn** see **TIGHT** — **taut-ly** **adv** — **taut-ness** **n**

taut \t'ot- / [orIGIN unknown] **SCOT** ; **MAT**, **TANGLE**

taut or **tauto** \t'ot- / **TAUTO** **SCOT** ; **MAT**, **TANGLE** **tauto** the same, **constr.** of **tauto** ; same (**tautomerism**) (**tautonymy**)

taut-en \t'ot-ən / **v** **TAUT-EN-ING** \t'ot-ən-ɪŋ- / **n** -**ɪŋ** / : to make or become **taut**

taut-olog-i-cal \t'ot-ə-lə-dʒ- / **n** [NARRAGANSETT **tautauog**, pl.] : an edible fish (*Tautou onit*) of the wrasse family found along the Atlantic coast of the U.S. — called also **blackfish**

taut-to-log-i-cal \t'ot-ɪ-lə-dʒ- / **n** [etymology uncertain] : **TAUTOLOGOUS** — **taut-to-log-i-cal-ly** \-kə-lə-dʒ- / **adv**

taut-to-log-ous \t'ot-ɪ-lə-dʒ-əs / **adj** [Gk **tautologos**, fr. **taut-** + **logos** to speak] : **TAUTOLOGOUS** 1 : involving rhetorical **tautology** 2 : true by virtue of its logical form alone ; **ANALYTIC** — **taut-to-log-ous-ly** **adv**

taut-to-logy \t'ot-ɪ-lə-dʒ- / **n** [LL **tautologia**, fr. Gk, fr. **tautologos**] 1 : a needless repetition of an idea, statement, or word 2 : an instance of such repetition 3 : **TAUTOLOGOUS** statement

taut-omer \t'ot-ə-mer / **n** [ISV] : one of the forms of a tautomer compound

taut-omer-ic \t'ot-ə-mer-ik / **adj** : of, relating to, or marked by **tautomerism**

taut-om-er-ism \t'ot-ə-mer-ə-iz-əm / **n** : isomerism in which the isomers change into one another with great ease so that they ordinarily exist together in equilibrium

taut-onym \t'ot-ə-nim / **n** [**taut-** + **-onym**] : a taxonomic binomial in which the generic name and specific epithet are alike and which is common in zoology esp. to designate a typical form but is forbidden to botany under the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature — **taut-onym-ic** \t'ot-ə-nim-ik / or **taut-on-y-mous** \t'ot-ə-nə-məs / **adj** — **taut-on-y-m-ic** \-m-ik / **adj**

taut-ern \t'av-ər-n / **n** [ME **tawerna**, fr. OF fr. L **taberna**, lit. shed, but **shop**, lit. **beehive** more at **TICOP**] : an establishment where alcoholic liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises ; **INN**

taut-ern-er \t'av-(r)-ər / **n** : one who keeps a tavern

taw \t'ot / **v** [ME **tawen** to prepare for use, fr. OE **tawian**; akin to L **bonus** good — more at **ABOUTY**] : to covert (skin) into leather by tanning with urine or salt

taw **n** [orIGIN unknown] 1 : a marble used as a shooter 2 : **RING-TAW** 3 : the line from which players shoot at marbles 3 : a square-dance partner

taw **v** : to shoot a marble

taw \t'ot / **n** [Heb **taw** (Heb **taw**, lit. mark, cross) ; the 23d letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol **h**]

taw-dri-ly \t'od-rē-lē, 'tā-d- / **adv** : in a tawdry manner

taw-dri-ness \t'od-rē-nəs, 'tā-d- / **n** : the quality or state of being tawdry

taw-dry \t'ō-rē / **n** [**tawdry lace** (a tie of lace for the neck), fr. Fr. **taffeur** (St. Etheldreda) 1679 queen of Northumbria] : cheap showy finery

tawdry **adj** : cheap and gaudy in appearance and quality **syn** see **GAUDY**

taw-lic \t'ot-əl / **adj** [**prob. fr. taw**] **SCOT** ; **TRACTABLE**

taw-ness \t'ot-ē-nəs, 'tā-ē- / **n** : the quality or state of being tawlic

taw-ny \t'ot-nē, 'tā-ē- / **adj** [ME, fr. MF **tanné**, pp. of **tanner** to tan] : of the color tawny **syn** see **DUSKY**

tawny **n** : a brownish orange to light brown that is slightly redder than **safral**

taw-pie \t'ot-pē- / **n** [of Scand origin; akin to Norw **tåpe** simpton] chiefly **SCOT** : a foolish or awkward young person

taws \t'oz / **n** **pl** **but sing or pl** in **constr** [prob. fr. pl. of obs. **taw** (tawed leather)] **Brit** : a leather strap slit into strips at the end

taw \t'aks / **v** [ME **taxen** to estimate, assess, tax, fr. MF **taxer**, fr. ML **taxare**, fr. L **taxo** to estimate, censure, freq. of **tangere** to touch — more at **TANGENT**] 1 : to assess or determine judiciously the amount of (costs in a court action) 2 : to levy a tax on 3 **obs** : to enter in a list 4 : **CHARGE**, **ACCUSE**; also : **CENSURE** 5 : to place under onerous and rigorous demands — **taw-abil-i-ty** \t'ak-sə-bil-ə-tē- / **n** : **TAX-ABILITY** — **taw-er** \t'ox-ər / **n**

tax **n** 1 : a usu. pecuniary charge imposed by authority upon persons or property for public purposes 2 : a sum levied on members of an organization to defray expenses 2 : a heavy charge ; **STRAIN**

tax or **taxo** — also **taxi** — **comb form** [Gk **taxi**, fr. **taxis**] : arrangement (taxeme) (**taxidermy**)

tax-a-tion \t'ak-sə-shən / **n** 1 : the action of taxing; **esp** : the imposition of taxes 2 : revenue obtained from taxes

tax-eme \t'ak-sēm / **n** [**tax-**] : a minimum grammatical feature of a language, orig. a stress, pitch, or phonetic modification — **tax-emic** \t'ak-sē-mik / **adj**

tax evasion **n** : deliberate failure to pay taxes usu. by falsely reporting taxable income or property

tax-ex-empt \t'ak-sig-'zē-m(p)nt / **adj** 1 : exempted from a tax 2 : bearing interest free from federal or state income tax (~ security)

taxi \t'ak-sē / **n**, **pl** **tax-is** \-sēz / also **tax-ies** ; **TAXICAB**; also : a similarly operated boat or airplane

taxi **vb** **taxied**; **taxi** or **taxy-ing**; **tax-is** or **tax-ies** **vi** 1 : to ride in a taxicab 2 : of an airplane : to go at low speed along the surface of the ground or water (as when maneuvering into position for takeoff or parking) 3 : to operate an airplane on the ground under its own power ~ **vt** 1 : to transport by taxi 2 : to cause (an airplane) to taxi

taxi-cab \t'ak-sē-'kəb / **n** [**taximeter cab**] : a chauffeur-driven automobile carrying passengers for a fare

taxi dancer **n** : a girl employed by a dance hall, café, or cabaret to dance with patrons who pay a certain amount for each dance

tax-i-der-mist \t'ak-sə-'dər-mik / **adj** : of or relating to **taxidermy**

tax-i-der-my \t'ak-sə-'dər-mē / **n** [**tax-** + **-derm-**] : the art of preparing, stuffing, and mounting the skins of animals and esp. vertebrates

taxi-man \t'ak-sē-'mən / **n**, chiefly **Brit** : the operator of a taxi driver

taxi-meter \t'ak-sē-'mē-tər / **n** [Fr **taximètre**, modif. of G **taxa-meter**, fr. ML **taxa** tax, charge (fr. **taxare** to tax) + **-meter**] : an instrument for use in a hired vehicle (as a taxicab) for automatically showing the fare due

taxing **adj** : **ONEROUS**, **WEARING**

tax-is \t'ak-sēs / **n**, **pl** **tax-es** \t'ak-'sēz / [Gk, lit., arrangement, order, fr. **taxein** to arrange — more at **TACTICS**] 1 : the manual repositioning of displaced body part; **spec** : manual reduction of a hernia 2 : a reflex translational or orientational movement by a freely motile and usu. simple organism in relation to a source of stimulation (as a light or a temperature or chemical gradient) **b** : a reflex reaction involving such movement

tax-is-ly \t'ak-sē-lee / **adv** **comb form** [**tax-** + **-is-ly**] [NL, fr. Gk, fr. **taxis**] 1 : arrangement ; order (homotaxis) 2 : taxis (sense 2) (chemotaxis)

taxi stand **n** : a place where taxis may park awaiting hire ; **CABSTAND**

tax-i-tax \t'ak-'sī- / **n** [Gk **taxi**, fr. Gk **taxis**] : volcanic rock of classic texture and displaced body part ; **spec** : manual reduction of a hernia

taxi-way \t'ak-sē-'wā / **n** : usu. paved strip for parking (as from the terminal to a runway) at an airport

tax-on \t'ak-'sī-n / **n**, **pl** **tax-a** \-sə / also **tax-ons** [ISV, back-formation fr. **TAXONOMY**] 1 : a taxonomic group or entity 2 : the name of such a group in a formal system of nomenclature

tax-o-nom-ic \t'ak-sə-'nīm-ik / **adj** : of or relating to **TAXONOMY** — **tax-o-nom-i-cal-ly** \-i-kə-lə-dʒ- / **adv**

tax-on-om-ist \t'ak-'sī-n-ə-'māst / **n** : a specialist in **TAXONOMY**

tax-on-om-ny \t'ak-'sī-n-ə-'mē-nē / **n** [Fr **taxonomie**, fr. **tax-** + **-nomie** -**nomy**] 1 : the study of the general principles of scientific classification ; **SYSTEMATICS** 2 : **CLASSIFICATION**; **specif** : orderly classification of plants and animals according to their presumed natural relationships

tax-pay-er \t'ak-spā-ər / **n** : one that pays or is liable to pay a tax

tax-stamp \t'ak-sə-'stæmp / **n** : a stamp mark on or affixed to a taxable item as evidence that the tax has been paid

tax-us \t'ak-'səs / **n**, **pl** **tax-us** \-səs / [NL, genus comprising the yews, fr. L, yew] : **YEW** **la**

ta-zza \t'āz-ə / **n** [It, cup, fr. Ar **tasza**] : a shallow cup or vase on a pedestal

TB \t'eb-'bē- / **n** [**TB** (abbr. for **tubercle bacillus**)] : **TUBERCULOSIS**

T-bar lift \t'eb-'bār- / **n** : a ski lift in which two skiers at a time lean against a bar suspended in the center while being pulled uphill

T-bone \t'eb-'bōn / **n** : a small beefsteak from the thin end of the short loin containing a T-shaped bone and a small piece of tenderloin

tea \t'ē / **n** [Chin (Amoy) **t'ē**] 1 : a shrub (*Camellia sinensis* of the family Theaceae, the tea family) cultivated esp. in China, Japan, and the East Indies 2 : the leaves of such a shrub, and internodes of this plant used in preparing a beverage after curing by immediate withering and firing or by firing after fermenting and oxidizing or after partial oxidizing — called also **respective** green tea, **black tea**, **oolong** 3 : an aromatic beverage prepared from tea leaves by infusion with boiling water 3 : any of numerous other plants more or less like tea; also : an infusion from their leaves used medicinally or as a beverage 4 : a refreshment, usually including tea with bread and butter sandwiches, crackers, or cookies served in late afternoon **b** : a reception at which tea is served

tea bag \t'ē-'bæg / **n** : a cloth or filter paper bag holding enough tea for an individual serving

tea ball **n** : a perforated metal ball for making tea in cups or in a teapot

tea-ber-y \t'eb-'ber-ē / **n** [fr. the use of its leaves as a substitute for coffee] **CHICKEN-BERRY**

tea biscuit **n** : **Brit** ; **CRACKER**, **COOKIE**

tea-board \t'ē-'bōrd / **n**, **be** (b)rd / **n** : a tray for serving tea

tea-bowl \t'ē-'bōl / **n** : a cup having no handle

tea cake **n** 1 **Brit** : a light flat cake 2 : **COOKIE**

tea cart **n** : **TEA WAGON**

teach \t'ech / **v** **taught** \t'ot / **teach-ing** [ME **techen** to show, instruct, fr. OE **tēcan**; akin to **TEACH** **sign** — more at **TOKEN**] **vt** 1 : to cause to know a subject **b** : to cause to know how **c** : to accustom to some action or attitude **d** : to make to know the disagreeable consequences of some action 2 : to guide the studies of 3 : to impart the knowledge of (~ algebra) 4 : to instruct by precept, example, or experience 5 : to cause to know and accept : **PREACH** ~ **vi** : to provide instruction ; act as a teacher

TEACH **INSTRUCT**, **EDUCATE**, **TRAIN**, **DISCIPLINE**, **SCHOOL** : **TEACH** applies to any manner of imparting information or skill so that others may learn ; **INSTRUCT** implies direct, systematic, or formal teaching ; **EDUCATE** implies attempting to bring out latent capabilities ; **TRAIN** stresses instruction and drill with a specific end in view ; **DISCIPLINE** implies subordinating to a master for the sake of controlling ; **SCHOOL** implies training or disciplining **esp**. in what is hard to master or to bear

teach-abil-i-ty \t'ech-'ə-bil-ə-tē / **n** 1 : suitability for use in teaching 2 : ability to learn by instruction

teach-able \t'ech-'ə-bəl / **adj** : capable of being taught; **esp** : apt and willing to learn — **teach-able-ness** **n** — **teach-ably** \-ə-bli- / **adv**

teach-er \t'ē-'tʃər / **n** 1 : one that teaches; **esp** : one whose occupation is to instruct 2 : a Mormon ranking above a deacon in the Aaronic priesthood

teachers college **n** : a college for the training of teachers usu. offering a full four-year course and granting a bachelor's degree

teach-er-ship \t'ē-'tʃər-'shīp / **n** : a teaching position

teach-er-ty \t'ē-'tʃər-'tē / **n** : the act, practice, or profession of a teacher 2 : something taught; **esp** : **DOCTRINE**

teaching fellow **n** : a resident student at a graduate school who holds a fellowship that involves teaching or laboratory duties

tea-cup \t'ē-'kʌp / **n** : a cup usu. of less than 8 ounce capacity used with a saucer for hot beverages

tea-ful \t'ē-'fʊl / **n** [**tea** + **ful**] **n** : a cupful — **tea-ful-ly** \-fʊl- / **adv**

tea-kopps-ful \t'ē-'kɒps-'fʊl / **n** : as much as a teacup can hold

tea dance **n** : a dance held in the late afternoon

tea garden **n** 1 : a public garden where tea and other refreshments are served 2 : a tea plantation

tea gown **n** : a semiformal group of fine materials in graceful flowing lines worn esp. for afternoon entertaining at home



tea-house \tē-'hauz/ n: a public house or restaurant where tea and light refreshments are sold
 teak \tēk/ n [*Ptaeca*, fr. Malayalam *tēkkū*]; a tall East Indian timber tree (*Ptaeca grandis*) of the vervain family; also: its hard smooth brown wood used esp. for shipbuilding
 tea-ket-tle \tē-'ket-'le-, -kit-/ n: a covered kettle with a handle and spout for boiling water
 teak-wood \tē-'kwud/ n: TEAK
 teal \tē(ə)l/ n, pl teal or teal [ME *tele*; akin to MD *telung* teal]; a species of several small short-necked river ducks (esp. genus *Anas*) of Europe and America
 teal blue n: a variable color averaging a dark greenish blue
 team \tē'm/ n [ME *teme*, fr. OE *tēam* offspring, lineage, group of draft animals; akin to OE *tēon* to draw, pull — more at TOW] 1: a LEAGUE 2: a group of animals as a a brood esp. of young pigs or ducks b: a matched group of animals for exhibition 3 a: two or more draft animals harnessed to the same vehicle or implement; also: these with their harness and attached vehicle b: a draft animal often with harness and vehicle c: a drawn vehicle (as a wagon) 4: a number of persons associated together in work or activity: as a a group on one side in a match b: CREW, GANG
 team v 1: to yoke or join in a team 2: to convey or haul with a team ~ vt 1: to drive a team or motor-truck 2: to form a team
 team adj 1: of or performed by a team
 team maker n: a covered spoon with perforations for holding tea used in brewing tea in a cup
 team-mate \tē'm-'māt/ n: a fellow member of a team
 team-ster \tē'm-'stər/ n: one who drives a team or motortruck
 team an occasion
 team-work \tē'm-'wɜrk/ n: work done by a number of associates each doing a part but all subordinating personal prominence to the efficiency of the whole
 tea party n 1: an afternoon social gathering at which tea is served 2: a party at which the same function is applied to the occasion in 1873 when a group of citizens threw a shipment of tea into Boston harbor in protest against the tax on imports: an exciting disturbance or proceeding
 tea-pot \tē-'pɔt/ n: a vessel with a spout in which tea is brewed
 tea-urn \tē-'ɜrn/ n: a vessel in which tea is served
 tea-ypod \tē-'pɔd/ n [Hindi *ripōt*] 1: a 3-legged ornamental stand 2: a stand for a tea service
 tear \tē(ə)r/ n [ME, fr. OE *tēahher*, *tēar*; akin to OHG *zahar* tear, L *lacrima*, *lacrima*, Gk *dākryō*] 1 a: a drop of clear saline fluid secreted by the lacrimal gland and diffused between the eye and eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion b pl: a secretion of profuse tears that overflow the eyelids and dampen the face 2 pl: an act of weeping or grieving 3: a transparent drop of fluid or hardened fluid matter (as resin) — teary \tē(ə)'rē/ adj 1: to be so stained
 tear \tē(ə)r/ vt, to(ə)r vt tore \tē(ə)r/, to(ə)r/ torn \tē(ə)'ɔrn/, to(ə)'ɔrn/ tearing [ME *teren*, fr. OE *teran*; akin to OHG *zeran* to destroy, Gk *derain* to skin] vt 1: to separate parts of or pull apart by force 2: REND; also: LACERATE (~ the skin) 2: to divide or separate by the action of contrary forces (a mind torn with doubts) 3: to remove by force; WRENCH 4: to make or effect by or as if by tearing (~ a hole in the wall) ~ vt 1: to separate on being pulled 2: REND 2: to move or act with violence, haste, or force — tear-er n SYN: RAR, REND, SPLIT, CLAW, RIVE mean to separate forcibly. TEAR implies pulling apart by main force and leaving jagged edges; RIF implies a pulling apart in one rapid uninterrupted motion often along a seam or joint; REND is rhetorical and implies very violent or ruthless severing or sundering; SPLIT suggests a forceful but not precise separating in a direction of grain or layers; CLAW implies very forceful splitting or cutting with a blow; RIVE suggests action rougher and more violent than split or cleave
 tear \tē(ə)r/, tē(ə)'rē/ n 1 a: the act of tearing b: damage from being torn; esp: a hole or flaw made by tearing 2 a: a tearing b: a HURRY c: SPEED
 tear adj vt 1: to go about in excited or angry haste 2: to lead a wild or disorderly life
 tear away vt: to remove (as oneself) reluctantly
 tear down vt 1 a: to cause to decompose or disintegrate b: DESTROY b: VIOLY, DENIGRATE 2: to take apart; DISASSEMBLE
 tear down \tē(ə)'daʊn/ vt 1: to take apart; DISASSEMBLE
 tear-drop \tē(ə)'drɔp/ n 1: TEAR 1 a 2: something shaped like a dropping tear; SPECIF: a pendant gem on an earring or necklace
 tear-ful \tē(ə)'fʊl/ adj: flowing with, accompanied by, or causing tears
 tear-ful \tē(ə)'fʊl/ adj: flowing with, accompanied by, or causing tears
 tear-gas n: a toxic, liquid, or gaseous substance that on dispersion in the atmosphere blinds the eyes with tears and is used chiefly in dispersing mobs
 tear-jerk-er \tē(ə)'jɜrk-'ɜrk/ n: an extravagantly pathetic story, play, film, or broadcast — tear-jerk-ing \tē(ə)'jɜrk-'ɜrk/ adj
 tear-less \tē(ə)'ləs/ adj: free from tears — tear-less-ly adv
 tear-off vt: to remove rapidly
 tea-room \tē-'rum-, -rʊm/ n: a small restaurant with service and decor designed primarily for a feminine clientele
 tea rose n: any of numerous tender or half-hardy hybrid garden bush roses descended chiefly from a Chinese rose (*Rosa odorata*) and valued esp. for its abundant large usu. tea-scented blossoms — compare HYBRID TEA ROSE
 tear sheet n: a sheet torn from a publication usu. to provide insertion of an advertisement to an advertiser
 tear-stain \tē(ə)'stān/ n: a spot or streak left by tears — tear-stained \tē(ə)'stānd/ adj
 tear-strip n: the scored band in a can or added narrow ribbon in a wrapper or on a fiber box that provides an easy and defaced way of opening
 tear tape n: a strong tape glued to the inside of a shipping container with one end protruding so that the container is readily opened by pulling on the protruding end
 tear up vt 1: to damage, remove, or effect an opening in (a floor surface) 2: to tear to pieces (tear a letter up)
 tease \tēz/ vt [ME *tesen*, fr. OE *tēsan*; akin to OHG *zelsan* to tease] 1 a: to disentangle and lay parallel by combing or carding

(~ wool) b: TEASEL 2: to tear in places; esp: to shred (a tissue or specimen) for microscopic examination 3 a: to annoy persistently b: HARASS b: TANTALIZE c: to goad to anger, resentment, or confusion esp. in sport; d: TO RORMENT d: to annoy with petty persistent requests; e: PEDEST; also: to obtain by repeated coaxing e: to persuade to acquiesce esp. by persistent small efforts; COAX SYN see WORRY — teas-er n — teas-ing \tēz-'ɪŋ/ adv
 teasel n 1: the act of teasing; the state of being teased 2: one that teases
 tea-sel/ or tea-zel/ or tea-zle \tēz-'zəl/ n [ME *tesel*, fr. OE *tēsel*; akin to OE *tēsan* to tease] 1: any of a genus (*Dipsacis*) of the family Dipsacaceae, the teasel family) of Old World prickly herbs; esp: one (*D. fullonica*) with flower heads covered with stiff cloth or bristles and also full of seeds 2: a a flowerhead of the fuller's teasel used when dried to raise a nap on woolen cloth b: a wire substitute for the fuller's teasel
 teasel vt tea-sel/ or tea-sel/; tea-sel-ing/ or tea-sel-ing/ \tēz-(ə)'lɪŋ/ to nap (cloth) with teasels
 teasel out vt: to obtain by disentangling or freeing with a pointed instrument
 tea service n: a set of china or metalware for service at table: a: a set of china consisting usu. of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, and plates, cups, and saucers b: a set of metalware consisting usu. of a teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, and saucers, cups, and saucers
 tea set n 1: TEA SERVICE 2: a china set consisting of teapot, sugar bowl, creamer, cups and saucers, and dessert plates
 tea shop n 1 chiefly Brit: TEAROOM 2 Brit: LUNCHEON, RESTAURANT
 tea-spoon \tē-'spu:n-, 'spju:n/ n: a small spoon suitable for stirring and sipping tea or coffee and holding one third of a fluid ounce
 tea-spoon-ful \tē-'fʊl/ n, pl teaspoonfuls \tē-'fʊlz/ or tea-spoons-ful \tē-'spu:nz-'fʊl-, 'spju:nz-'fʊl/ 1 a: as much as a teaspoon can hold 2: a unit of measure equal to 1/3 fluidrams
 teal \tē(ə)l/ n [ME *tere*, fr. OF, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *thra* teal; GJ *zitel*] 1: the proboscidea through which milk is drawn from an udder or breast: NIPPLE 2: a small projection or a nib (as on a mechanical part)
 tea table n: a table used or spread for tea; SPECIF: a small table for serving afternoon tea
 tea towel n: a cloth; SPECIF: having teats
 tea-time \tē-'tɪm/ n: the customary time for tea: late afternoon or early evening
 tea towel n: DISH TOWEL
 tea tray n: a tray that accommodates a tea service
 tea wagon n: a small table on wheels used in serving tea and light refreshments
 Te-bet \tē-'vət(h)/, -tā-, ves/ n [Heb *Tēbhēt*]: the 4th month of the civil year or the 10th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar
 teched \tēch/ adj [alter of touched]: somewhat deranged
 tech-ni-cal \tēk-'nɪ-sh(ə)'nɪk/ n [Fr. fr. Gk *technōn* artificial, fr. *technasthai* to devise by art, fr. *technē*] 1: a metallic element obtained by bombarding molybdenum with deuterons or neutrons and in the fission of uranium — see ELEMENT table
 tech-nic \tēk-'nɪk/ adj [Gk *technikos*]: TECHNICAL
 tech-nic-ian \tēk-'nɪk-ɪ-ən/ n 1: a technician 2: a specialist in a particular science or technology
 tech-ni-cal \tēk-'nɪ-kəl/ adj [Gk *technikos* of art, skillful, fr. *technē* art, craft, skill; akin to Gk *tekhōn* builder, carpenter, L *texere* to weave, OHG *doht* badger] 1 a: having special usu. practical knowledge esp. of a mechanical or scientific subject 2: marked by or characteristic of a particular process (as sulfuric acid) 3: of or relating to a particular subject; esp: of or relating to a practical subject organized on scientific principles 3 a: according to a strict legal interpretation b: LEGAL 0 4: of or relating to technique 5: of, relating to, or conducted by technical processes (as sulfuric acid) 6: resulting chiefly from internal market factors rather than external influences (~ reaction) — tech-ni-cal-ly \tēk-(ə)'lɪ/ adv — tech-ni-cal-ness \tēk-'nɪ-kəl-nəs/ n
 tech-ni-cal-ly \tēk-'nɪ-kəl-ɪ/ n 1: the quality or state of being technical 2: something technical; esp: a detail meaningful only to a specialist
 tech-ni-cal-iza-tion \tēk-'nɪ-kəl-ə-'zɪ-shən/ n: the action of making technical
 technical knockout n: a knockout ruled by the referee when a boxer is unable to stand or declared to be unable (as because of injury) to continue the fight
 technical sergeant n: a noncommissioned officer in the air force ranking above a staff sergeant and below a master sergeant
 tech-ni-cian \tēk-'nɪ-sh(ə)'nɪ-ən/ n 1: a specialist in the technical details of a subject or occupation 2: one who has acquired the technical details of an art or other occupation
 tech-ni-col-our \tēk-'nɪ-kəl-'ɜr/ n [fr. *Technicolor*, a trademark]: vivid color — tech-ni-col-ored \tēk-'nɪ-kəl-'ɜrd/ n
 tech-nique \tēk-'nɪk/ n [F, fr. *technique* technical, fr. Gk *technikos*] 1: the manner in which technical details are treated (as by a writer) or by a physicist's movements are used (as by a dancer); also: a ability to treat such details or use such movements 2 a: technical methods esp. in scientific research b: a method of accomplishing a desired aim
 techno- \tēk-nɒ/ n [Gk, fr. *technē*]: 1: craft (technography) 2: technical (technological) (technocracy)
 tech-noc-racy \tēk-'nɒk-rə-'si/ n: government by technicians; SPECIF: management of society by technical experts — tech-noc-rat \tēk-'nɒk-'rət/ n — tech-noc-rat-ic \tēk-'nɒk-'rət-ɪk/ adj
 tech-nol-og-ical \tēk-'nɒl-ə-'dʒ-ɪ-kəl/ or tech-nol-og-ic \tēk-'nɒl-ə-'dʒ-ɪ-kəl/ adj 1: of, relating to, or characterized by technology (~ advances) 2: resulting from or characterized by technical processes that increase productivity of machines and eliminates manual operations or operations done by older machines (~ unemployment) — tech-nol-og-ical-ly \tēk-(ə)'dʒ-ɪ-kəl-ɪ/ adv
 tech-nol-og-ist \tēk-'nɒl-ə-'dʒ-ɪ-ist/ n: a specialist in technology
 tech-nol-og-y \tēk-'nɒl-ə-'dʒ-ɪ/ n [Gk *technōn* systematic treatment of an art, fr. *technō* — *logia* -logy 1: technical language 2: a applied science b: a technical method of achieving a practical purpose 3: the totality of the means employed to provide objects necessary for human sustenance and comfort

ə abnt; ɜ kitten; ɜ further; a back; ɜ bake; ɜ cot, cart; a; out; ch chin; e less; ɜ easy; g gift; i trip; i life l joke; ɜ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɜ loot; ɜ foot; y yet; y; y; y furious; z vision

tele-phon- \tel-ə-fōn/ *n* : an instrument for reproducing sounds at a distance; *specif* : one in which sound is converted into electrical impulses for transmission by wire
telephone *vi* : to communicate by telephone
1 : to send by telephone
2 : to speak to by telephone — *tele-phon-er* *n*
telephone book *n* : a book listing names, addresses, and telephone numbers of telephone subscribers — called also *telephone directory*
telephone booth *n* : an enclosure within which one may stand or sit while calling a number over the telephone
telephone receiver *n* : a device (as in a telephone) for converting electric impulses or varying current into sound



telephones

tele-phon-ic \tel-ə-fān-ik/ *adj* **1** : conveying sound to a distance
2 : of, relating to, or conveyed by telephone — *tele-phon-i-cal-ly* \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
tele-phon-ist \tel-ə-fō-nast, tə-lef-ə-ŋ/ *n*, *Brit* : a telephone switchboard operator
tele-phony \tel-ə-fō-nē, tə-lef-ə-ŋ/ *n* : the use or operation of an apparatus for transmission of sounds between widely removed points with or without connecting wires
tele-photo- \tel-ə-fō-tō(-ō)-/ *adj* : TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC (a ~ effect); *specif* : being a camera lens system designed to give a u.s. ~ image of a ~
telephoto *n* : telephoto lens
Telephoto trademark — used for an apparatus for transmitting photographs electrically or for a photograph so transmitted
tele-photo-to-graph-ic \-fō-tə-'graf-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or being the process of telephotography

tele-photo-gram \tel-ə-fō-tō-'grām/ *n* [ISV] **1** : FACSIMILE
2 : the photograph of distant objects usu. by a camera provided with a telephoto lens or mounted in place of the eyepiece of a telescope
tele-play \tel-ə-'plā/ *n* : a play written for television
tele-print-er \tel-ə-'prīnt-ər/ *n* : TELETYPEWRITER
Tele-Prompt-Talk \tel-ə-'prɒm(-p)-tɔk/ *trademark* — used for a device for unrolling a magnified script in front of a speaker on television
tele-ran \tel-ə-'ræn/ *n* [television-radar navigation] : a system of aerial navigation that utilizes a combination of television and radar for the guidance of airplanes

telescope \tel-ə-'skōp/ *n* [NL *telescopium*, fr. Gk *Teleskopos* farseeing, fr. *tele-* tele- + *skopein* to look — more at *SPY*] **1** : a usu. tubular optical instrument for viewing distant objects by means of the refraction of light rays through a lens or the reflection of light rays by a concave mirror — compare REFLECTOR, REFRACTOR
2 : any of various tubular magnifying optical instruments
3 : RADIO TELESCOPE

telescope *vi* **1** : to slide or pass one within another like the cylindrical sections of a hand telescope
2 : to force a way into or enter another (lengthwise as the result of collision)
3 : to become entangled or muddled — compare COLLIDE
telescope CONDENSE
telescope box *n* : a two-piece box with which the sides of one part fit over those of the other

tele-scope-ic \tel-ə-'skōp-ik/ *adj* **1** : a : of, with, or relating to a telescope
b : suitable for seeing or magnifying distant objects
2 : seen or discoverable only by a telescope (~ stars)
3 : able to discern objects at a distance : FARSEEING
4 : having parts that telescope — *tele-scope-i-cal-ly* \-ik(-ə)-lē/ *adv*
tel-es-the-sia \tel-əs-'thē-zh(-ē)-sē-/ *n* [NL, fr. *tele-* + *esthetos*] : an impression supposedly received at a distance without the normal operation of the organs of sense — *tel-es-the-si-cal-ly* \-'thet-ik/ *adj*
tele-ther-mo-scope \tel-ə-'thar-mō-'skōp/ *n* : an apparatus for indicating the temperature at a distant point (as by a thermoelectric circuit and a galvanometer)

tele-thon \tel-ə-'thän/ *n* [*tele-* + *-thon* (as in *marathon*)] : a long television program usu. to solicit funds for a charity
tele-trans-crip-tion \tel-ə-'tran(-t)-'krip-shən/ *n* : KINESCOPE
2 : a message sent by a Teletype machine
tele-type-set-ter \tel-'tip-'set-ər/ *trademark* — used for a telegraphic apparatus for the automatic operation of a keyboard typesetting machine
tele-type-writer \tel-'pī-tī-er/ *n* : a printing telegraph that records like a typewriter and is capable of being used over most telephonic communications systems

tele-ty-pist \tel-ə-'ti-pist/ *n* : one that operates a teletypewriter
tele-ty-spore \tel-ə-'ti-spōr(-ə)-/ *n*, *spōr(-ə)* [Gk *tele* + *tyē* end + ISV *spor-* akin to Gk *telos* end — more at WHEEL]; *TELEOSPORE* + *tyē* — *tele-ty-spōr-ic* \-līt-ə-'spōr-ik, 'spōr-ə-/ *adj*
tele-view \tel-ə-'vju-/ *vi* : to observe or watch by means of a television receiver — *tele-view-er* *n*
tele-vise \tel-ə-'vīz(-ə)-/ *vb* [*tele-* + *vis-* formation fr. *television*] *vt* : to pick up and usu. to broadcast (as a baseball game) by television ~ *vi* : to broadcast by television

tele-vi-sion \tel-ə-'vīz-ən/ *n* also *tel-ə-'vī-* [F *télévision*, fr. *télé-* tele- (fr. Gk *tele-* + *vision*)] : an electronic system of transmitting direct images of fixed or moving objects together with sound over a wire or through space by apparatus that converts light and sound into electrical waves and reconverts them into visible light rays and audible sound
2 : a television receiving set
3 : a the television broadcasting industry
4 : a television as a medium of communication — *tele-vi-sion-ary* \tel-ə-'vīz-ən-ē, 'vīz-ən-ē-/ *adv* — *tele-vi-sion-ary* \-'vīz-ən-ər/ *adv*
television tube *n* : KINESCOPE
tele-vi-sor \tel-ə-'vī-zər/ *n* : a transmitting or receiving apparatus for television
2 : a television broadcaster
b : one that transmits television receives

tele-vi-sual \tel-ə-'vī-zh(-ə)-wəl, 'vīz-ə-/ *adj* **1** : of or relating to television
2 : TELEGENIC
te-li-al \tel-ē-əl/ *adj* : of or relating to a tellum
te-li-ic \tel-ik/ *adj* [Gk *telikos*, fr. *telos* end — more at WHEEL]

ə about; **ū** kuteo; **er** further; **a** back; **ā** bare; **ā** cot, cart; **ū** out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ā** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life; **j** joke; **ŋ** sing; **ō** flow; **ō** flow; **ō** coin; **th** thin; **th** this; **ū** foot; **y** yet; **yū** few; **yū** furious; **z** vision

; tending toward an end : PURPOSEIVE — *te-li-cal-ly* \tel-ik(-ə)-lē, 'tē-lē-/ *adv*
tele-spore \tel-ē-'spōr(-ə)-, 'spōr(-ə)/ *n* [Gk *teleos* complete (fr. *telos* end + *E spore*)] : a thick-walled chlamydo-spore forming the final stage in the life cycle of a rust fungus and after nuclear fusion giving rise to the basidium — *tele-spōr-ic* \tel-ē-'spōr-ik, 'spōr-ə-/ *adj*
tele-li-um \tel-ē-'li-əm/ *n*, *pl* *te-li-a* \tē-'li-ə-/ [NL, fr. Gk *teleos* complete] : a teliospore-containing sorus or pustule on the most plant of a fungus

tell \tel-ə-/ *vt* **1** : to tell
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tellur- \tel-ū-/- *n* [NL *tellurium*] : tellurium (*telluric*)
tellu-ri-an \tel-'lūr-ē-ən, tē-/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of earth
tellurian *n* : a dweller on the earth
tellurian or **tellu-ri-on** \-ē-ən, -ē-ŋ-/ *n* [NL *tellurion*, fr. L *tellur-* tellur- + *-ion*] : an apparatus to illustrate the causation of day and night by the rotation of the earth on its axis and the dependence of the seasons on the sun's declination
tellu-ric \tel-'lūr-ik/ *adj* : of, relating to, or containing tellurium esp. with a higher valence than in tellurous compounds
2 : TERRESTRIAL

tellu-ride \tel-'lūr-īd/ *n* [ISV] : a binary compound of tellurium usu. with a more electropositive element or radical
tellu-ri-um \tel-'lūr-ē-əm/ *n* : a salt of tellurous acid
2 : a mineral TeO₂ that consists of tellurium dioxide and occurs sparingly in tufts of white or yellowish crystals
3 : a binary compound of tellurium usu. with a more electropositive element or radical

tellu-ri-um \tel-'lūr-ē-əm/ *n* : a salt of tellurous acid
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tellu-ri-ous \tel-'lūr-ē-əs, tē-/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or containing tellurium esp. with a lower valence than in telluric compounds
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paint ready for use 4 a (1); to soften (hardened steel or cast iron) by reheating at a lower temperature (2); to harden (steel) by reheating and cooling in oil b; to anneal or toughen (glass) by a process of gradually heating and cooling 6; to make stronger and more resilient through hardening (troops ~ed in battle) 6 a; to put in tune with something; ATTUNE b; to adjust the pitch of (a note, chord, or instrument) to a temperament ~ vt; to produce satisfactory temper (as in a metal) — **tem-per-a-ment** *n* 1 a **adj** ~ **tem-por-** *n* 1 a

tem-per-a-ment *n* 1 a **adj** ~ **tem-por-** *n* 1 a a: a suitable proportion or balance of qualities: a middle state between extremes; MEAN, MEDIUM b **archaic**: CHARACTER, QUALITY c: characteristic tone; TREND, TENDENCY d: high quality of mind or spirit; COURAGE, METTLE 2 the state of a substance with respect to consistency or hardness e: hardness, elasticity, or workability: a (1) the degree of hardness or resiliency given steel by tempering (2); the color of steel after tempering b: the feel and relative solidity of leather 3 a substance added to or mixed with something else to modify the properties of the latter: as a (1) any of various mixtures of metals added to another metal in making an alloy b: the carbon content of steel that affects its hardening properties 4 a a characteristic cast of mind or state of feeling; DISPOSITION b: calmness of mind; COMPOSURE EUPHEMISM c: state of feeling or frame of mind at a particular time; HUMOR, MOOD d: heat of mind or emotion; proneness to anger; PASSION SYN see DISPOSITION, MOOD

tem-per-a-ment also **tem-por-a-** \tem-por-ə-ment, -pər-mənt\ *n* [fr. L *temperamentum*, fr. *temperare* to mix, temper] 1 a: constitution of a substance, body, or organism with respect to the mixture or balance of its various qualities; or part; MIXTURE b: COMPOSITION 1b 2 a: the peculiar or distinguishing mental or physical character according to the relative proportions of the humors h: characteristic or habitual inclination or mode of emotional response (nervous ~) extremely high sensitivity; esp. excessive sensitivity or irritability 3 **obs** 4 a CLIMATE b TEMPERATURE 3 4 a: the act or process of tempering or modifying; ADJUSTMENT, COMPROMISE b middle course; MEAN 5: the process of slightly modifying the musical intervals of the pure scale to produce a set of 12 equally tempered tones by changing a keyboard instrument to play in all keys SYN see DISPOSITION

tem-per-a-ment-al \tem-p(ə)-rə-ment-əl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or arising from temperament; CONSTITUTIONAL (of peculiarities) 2 a: marked by excessive sensitivity and impulsive changes of mood; HIGH-TEMPERED, EXCITABLE (opera singer) b: UNPREDICTABLE, CAPRICIOUS — **tem-per-a-ment-al-ly** \-lē-ē\ *adv* **tem-per-a-ment-ally** \tem-p(ə)-rə-ment-əl-ē\ *adv* **tem-por-a-** \tem-p(ə)-rə- (t)s, -p(ə)-r(ə)- (t)s\ *n*, often **attrib** [ME, fr. L *temperantia*, fr. *temperant-*, *temperans*, prp. of *temperare* to moderate, be moderate] 1 a: moderation; in act: thought, moderation; RESTRAINT b: moderate indulgence in the indulgence of the appetites or passions; SELF-CONTROL; moderation in or abstinence from the use of intoxicating drink; SOBERITY 2 **obs**: TEMPERATENESS

tem-per-a-ment-ally \tem-p(ə)-rə-ment-əl-ē\ *adv* [ME *temperat*, fr. L *temperatus*, fr. pp. of *temperare*] 1: marked by moderation; as a: keeping or held within limits; not extreme or excessive; MILD b: moderate in indulgence of appetite or desire c: moderate in the use of intoxicating liquors d: marked by an absence or avoidance of extravagance, violence, or excess; particularly RESTRAINED 2 a: having a moderate climate b: found in or associated with a moderate climate (~ insects) SYN see MODERATE — **tem-per-a-ment-ally** *adv* — **tem-per-a-ment-ness** *n*

temperate zone *n*, often **cap** **T&Z** the area or region between the tropic of arctic circle or between the tropic of the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle

tem-per-a-ture \tem-p(ə)-ch(ə)- (r), -p(ə)-r(ə)-, -char, -(y)(ə)(r); - (ə)- (ə)-ch(ə)-r\ *n*, often **attrib** 1 **obs**: TEMPERATENESS 2 **archaic** one of the complex terms used in the 17th century to describe heat or coldness measured on a definite scale; compare THERMOMETER b: the degree of heat that is natural to the body of a living being c: abnormally high body heat; feverish condition d: INTENSITY **temperature gradient** *n* the rate of change of temperature with displacement in a given direction (as with increase of height) **tem-per-ed** \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)-d\ *adj* 1 a: having the elements mixed in satisfying proportions; TEMPERATE b: qualified, lessened, or diluted by the mixture or influence of an additional ingredient; MODERATED 2: treated by tempering 3: having a specified tempo (short temper) 4: having a specified musical interval — used of a musical interval, intonation, semitone, or scale

tem-pest \tem-p(ə)-st\ *n* [ME, fr. OF *tempeste*, fr. (assumed) VL *tempesta*, alter. of L *tempestas* season, weather, storm, fr. *tempestus* time more at TEMPORAL] 1: an extensive violent wind; esp.: one accompanied by rain, hail, or snow; 2: a furious storm; 2: a violent commotion; TUMULT, UPROAR

tempest *v*: to raise a tempest in or around **tem-pest-u-ous** \tem-p(ə)-s(h)-ch(ə)-w(ə)-s\ *adj* [LL *tempestuosus*, fr. OL *tempestus* season, weather, storm, fr. *tempestus*]: of, involving, or resembling a tempest; TURBULENT, STORMY — **tem-pest-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **tem-pest-u-ous-ness** *n*

Tem-plar \tem-pl(ə)-r\ *n* [ME *templar*, fr. OF *templier*, fr. ML *templarius*, fr. L *templum* temple] 1: a knight of a religious military order established in 1118 in Jerusalem for the protection of pilgrims at the Holy Sepulchre 2: a member of a religious order; a barrister or student of law in London 3: KNIGHT TEMPLAR 2

tem-plate or **tem-plet** \tem-pl(ə)-t\ *n* [prob. fr. F *templet*, dim. of *temple* plate of a loom] 1: a short piece placed horizontally in a window under a door or window frame; 2: a gauge, pattern, or mold (as a thin plate or board) used as a guide to the form of a piece being made b: OVERLAY 2d

tem-ple \tem-p(ə)-pl\ *n*, often **attrib** [ME, fr. OE & OF; OE *templ* & F *temple*]: a building or place marked out by lines of auguries, temple; prob. akin to L *templum* time] 1: an edifice for the worship of a deity 2 often **cap**: one of three successive national sanctuaries in ancient Jerusalem 3: a building for religious sacred ordinances 4: a local lodge of an order of conservative synagogues 5: a local lodge of an order of various fraternal orders or the building housing it 6: a place devoted to a special or exalted purpose — **tem-pled** \-pl(ə)-d\ *adj*

temple *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. (assumed) VL *templum*, alter. of L *tempora*

(pl.) temples; prob. akin to L *tempor*, *tempus* time]; the flattened space on each side of the forehead of man and some other mammals **temple** *n* [ME *tempylle*, fr. MF *temple*, prob. fr. L *templum* temple, small timber]: a device in a loom for keeping the web stretched (fr. *templum*)

tem-po \tem-p(ə)-p(ə)- (r), -pl-tem-p(ə)- (r), -p(ə)- (r)\ *n*, [fr. lit., time, fr. L *tempus*] 1: the rate of speed of a musical piece or passage indicated by one of a series of directions (as largo, molto, or allegro) and often by an exact metronome marking 2: rate of motion or rate of PACE 3: a turn to move in chess in relation to one's opponent's turns

tem-po-ral \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)- (r)\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *temporalis*, fr. *tempor*, *tempus* time; akin to L *tempit* to stretch, and prob. to L *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: a: of or relating to time — compare ETERNITY b: of or relating to earthly life c: of or relating to lay or secular concerns 2: of or relating to grammatical tense or a distinction of time — **tem-po-ral-ly** \-ē\ *adv*

tem-por-ary \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)- (r)\ *adj* [ME, fr. L *temporalis*, fr. L *tempora* temples; of or relating to the temples or sides of the skull behind the orbits] **tem-por-ary** *n* 1: a compound bone of the side of the human skull **tem-po-ral-ity** \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)- (r)-ə- (t)-ē\ *n* 1: civil or political as distinguished from spiritual or ecclesiastical power or authority h: an ecclesiastical property or revenue — often used in pl. 2: the quality or state of being temporal

tem-po-rar-i-ize \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)-r(ə)- (z)-ē\ *v* 1: to place or define in time relations 2: SECULARIZE **tem-po-rar-i-ly** \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)-r(ə)- (z)-ē\ *adv* 1: during a limited time; BRIEFLY

tem-po-rar-i-ness \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)-r(ə)- (z)-ē- nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being temporary

tem-po-rar-y \-r(ə)-ē\ *adj* [L *temporarius*, fr. *tempor*, *tempus* time]: lasting for a time only; IMPERMANENT, TRANSITORY **temporary duty** *n*: temporary military service away from one's unit

tem-po-rar-i-zation \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)-r(ə)-z(ə)-sh(ə)-n\ *n*: the act, policy, or practice of temporizing

tem-po-rize \tem-p(ə)-r(ə)- (z)-ē\ *v* [MF *temporiser*, fr. ML *temporizare* to pass the time, fr. L *tempor*, *tempus*] 1: to act to suit the time or occasion; yield to current or dominant opinion; COMPROMISE, TRUCE 2: to draw out negotiations so as to gain time — **tem-po-rize-r** \-r(ə)- (z)-ē\ *n*

templ \tem(p)l\ *v* [ME *tempen*, fr. OF *tempter*, *temter*, fr. L *temptare*, *temptare* to feel, try, tempt; akin to L *tendere* to stretch — more at THIN] 1: to entice to do wrong by promise of pleasure or fear 2: to allure to evil; SEDUCE 2 **obs**: to make trial of; TRY b: to try presumptuously; PROVOKE c: to risk the dangers of 3: to induce to do something; INCITE, PERSUADE SYN see LURE — **templ-able** \tem(p)- (t)-ə- (b)l\ *adj*

tem-pla-tion \tem(p)- (t)-ā- (sh)ən\ *n* 1: the act of tempting or the state of being tempted esp. to evil 2: ENTICEMENT 2: something tempting; a cause or occasion of enticement **templ-er** \tem(p)- (t)-ər\ *n*: one that tempts or entices — **templ-er-ness** \-tr(ə)- nəs\ *n*

templ-ing \tem(p)- (t)-l(ə)-ŋ\ *adj*: ALLURING, ENTICING — **templ-ing-ly** \tem(p)- (t)-l(ə)-ŋ- (l)ē\ *adv*

ten \t(ə)n\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *tiene*, fr. *tiēn*, *adj*, ten; akin to OHG *zehān* ten, L *decem*, GK *deka*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2: the tenth in a set or series (the ~ of hearts) 3: something having ten units or members 4: a ten-dollar bill 5: the number occupying the position two to the left of the decimal point in the arabic notation — **ten** *adj* or *pron*

ten-a-bil-ity \ten-ə- (b)l-ə- (t)-ē\ *n* also **chiefly Brit** \t(ē)- (ə)- (n)\ *n*: the quality or state of being tenable

ten-a-ble \ten-ə- (b)l-ə- (t)-ē\ *adj* [F, fr. OF, fr. *tenable*, fr. *tenere* — *tenere* at THIN] capable of being held, maintained, or defended; DEFENSIBLE, REASONABLE — **ten-a-ble-ness** *n* — **ten-a-ble-ly** \- (b)l-ə- (t)-ē\ *adv*

ten-ace \ten- (ə)-, -t(ə)-n(ə)-, -t(ə)-n(ə)-s\ *n* [modif. of Sp *tenaca*, lit., forceps, prob. fr. L *tenacia*, neut. pl. of *tenax*]: a combination in one suit (as in bridge) of two high or relatively high cards (as ace and queen) once separated in rank

ten-a-cious \ten- (ə)-n(ə)-sh(ə)- (s)\ *adj* [L *tenac-*, *tenax* tending to hold fast, fr. *tenere* to hold] 1 a: not easily pulled apart; COHESIVE, TOUGH (a ~ metal) b: tending to adhere to another substance; STICKY (a ~ dur) 2 a: holding on; or tending to hold fast; PERSISTENT, STUBBORN (~ of his rights) b: RETENTIVE (a ~ memory) SYN see STRONG — **ten-a-cious-ly** *adv* — **ten-a-cious-ness** *n*

ten-a-cious-ly \ten- (ə)-n(ə)-sh(ə)- (s)- (l)ē\ *adv*: the quality or state of being tenacious SYN see COHESIVE

ten-a-cu-lum \ten- (ə)-n(ə)-sh(ə)- (s)- (l)ū-m\ *n*, pl **ten-a-cu-la** \- (s)- (l)ə\ or **tenaculus** [NL, fr. LL, instrument for holding, fr. L *tenere*] 1: a slender sharp-pointed hook attached to a handle and used mainly in surgery for seizing and holding parts (as arteries) 2: an abdominal artery

ten-an-ty \ten- (ə)-n(ə)- (t)-ē\ *n*: a holding of an estate or a mode of holding an estate; the temporary possession or occupancy of something (as a house) that belongs to another; also: the period of a tenant's occupancy or possession

ten-an-ty \ten- (ə)-n(ə)- (t)-ē\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. prp. of *tenir* to hold] 1 a: one who holds or possesses real estate or sometimes personal property (as an annuity) by any kind of right b: one who has the occupation or temporary possession of lands or tenements of another; SPECIFIC: one who rents or leases (as a house) from a landlord 2: DWELER, OCCUPANT

tenant *v*: to hold or occupy as a tenant; INHABIT — **ten-an-ty** \ten- (ə)-n(ə)- (t)-ē\ *n* **tenant farmer** *n*: a farmer who works land owned by another and pays rent either in cash or in shares of produce

ten-ant-less \ten- (ə)-n(ə)- (t)-ē- (l)əs\ *adj*: having no tenants; UNOCCUPIED **ten-ant-ship** \ten- (ə)-n(ə)- (t)-ē- (n)sh(ə)-p\ *n*: TENANCY 2 **ten-ant-stone** \ten- (ə)-n(ə)- (t)-ē- (n)st(ə)-n\ *n*: FIVE-AND-TEN **tench** \tench\ *n*, pl **tench** or **tench-es** [ME, fr. MF *tenche*, fr. LL *tinca*]: a Eurasian freshwater fish (*Tinca tinca*) related to the dace and noted for its ability to survive outlasted water

Ten Commandments *n* pl: the commandments of God given to

ten-sion \ten-shən- (ə)-n(ə) \ to subject to tension
ten-sion-less \ten-shən-ləs- (ə) \ free from tension
ten-si-ty \ten(t)-sət-(ē) \ *n*: TENSIVENESS
ten-sive \ten(t)-siv- (ə) \ *adj*: of, relating to, or causing tension
ten-sor \ten(t)-sər-, ten-sō(s)ər- (ə) \ [*NL*, fr. *L. tensor*, pp.] *1*: a part of that which is a part *2*: a generalization of the concept of vector that consists of a set of components usu. having a double row of indices that are functions of the coordinate system and have invariant properties under transformation of the coordinate system
ten-so-ri-al \ten-sō-ri-əl-, -sō-ri-əl- (ə) \ *adj
ten-strike \ten-strīk- (ə) \ *1*: a strike in tennis *2*: a highly successful stroke or achievement
tent \tent- (ə) \ *n*, often attrib [*ME* *tente*, fr. *OF*, fr. *L. tenta*, fem. of *tensus*, pp. of *tendere* to stretch — more at *THIN*] *1*: a collapsible shelter of canvas or other material stretched and sustained by poles and used for camping, outdoors or as a temporary building *2*: a dwelling; *3*: something like a tent or that serves as a shelter; *esp*: a canopy or enclosure placed over the head and shoulders to retain vapors or oxygen during medical administration
tent vi *1*: to reside for the time being; *LODGE* *2*: to live in a tent *vi* *1*: to cover with or as if with a tent *2*: to lodge in tents
tent vt [*ME* *tenten*, fr. *tent* attention, short for *attent*, fr. *OF* *attente*, fr. *attendere* to attend] chiefly *Scott*: to attend to; *WATCH*, *TEND*
ten-ta-cle \ten-tə-kəl- (ə) \ [*NL* *tentaculum* fr. *L. tentare* to feel, touch — more at *TEMP*] *1*: any of various elongate flexible usu. tactile or prehensile processes borne by animals chiefly on the head or about the mouth *2*: something that acts like a tentacle in grasping or feeling out *3*: a sensitive hair or emergence on the skin (as the pincet) — **ten-ta-cled** \-kald- (ə) \ *adj* — **ten-tac-u-lar** \ten-tak-yū-lər- (ə) \ *adj*
ten-tage \ten-tij- (ə) \ *n*: a collection of tents; *tent equipment*
ten-ta-tive \ten(t)-tə-iv- (ə) \ [*ML* *tentativus*, fr. *L. tentatus*, pp. of *tentare* to feel, try — more at *TEMP*] *1*: of the nature of an experiment or hypothesis; *not* final; *PROVISIONAL*, *TEMPORARY* (<plans>); *2*: *HEZITANT*, *UNDECIDED* (a smile) — **ten-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **ten-ta-tive-ness** *n*
tent caterpillar *n*: any of several destructive gregarious caterpillars (esp. *Malacosoma americanum*) that construct on trees large silken tents
ten-ted \ten(t)-əd- (ə) \ *adj* *1*: covered with a tent or tents *2*: shaped like a tent
ten-ter \ten-tər- (ə) \ [*ME* *teyntur*, *tentowre*] *1*: a frame or endless track with hooks or clips along two sides that is used for drying and stretching cloth *2* *archaic*: *TENTERHOOK*
ten-ter vt *1*: to hang or stretch on or over on a tenter
ten-ter-hook \ten-tər- hūk- (ə) \ *n*: a sharp hooked nail used esp. for fastening cloth on a tenter — *on tenterhooks*: in a state of uneasiness, strain, or suspense
tenth \ten(t)- (ə) \ *n*, *pl* *tenths* \ten(t)s-, ten(t)ths- (ə) \ — *see* *NUMBER* — **ten-th** *adj* or *adv*
ten-thi-rate \ten(t)-trət- (ə) \ *adj*: most inferior; of the lowest character or quality
ten-til-less \ten(t)-ləs- (ə) \ *adj*: having no tent; *SHELTERLESS*
ten-ti-ak-er \ten-ti-māk- (ə) \ *n*: one that makes tents
ten-titch *n*: a short stitch slanting to the right that is used in embroidery and canvas work to form even lines of solid background
ten-ty *also* **ten-ty** \ten(t)- (ə) \ [*ME* *tenti* *Scott*; *ATTENTIVE*, *WATCHFUL*
ten-u-is \ten-yə-wās- (ə) \ *n*, *pl* **ten-u-es** \-yə-wez-, -wās- (ə) \ [*ML*, fr. *L. thin*, slight] *1*: one of the steps κ , π , r in *GREEK*
ten-u-ity \ten-(y)ū- (ə)- (ə) \ *n*, *pl* *ten-uties*, *fr. tenuis* thin, tenuous] *1*: lack of substance or strength *2*: *SLENDERNESS*, *THINNESS* *3*: *imprecise* quality of statement
ten-u-ous \ten-yə-wās- (ə) \ [*L. tenuis* thin, slight, tenuous — more at *THIN*] *1*: not dense; *RARE* (a fluid) *2*: not thick; *SLENDER* (a rope) *3*: having little substance or strength; *FILMILY*, *WEAK* (<influences>) (*as* hold on reality) *syn* *see* *THIN* — **ten-u-ous-ly** *adv* — **ten-u-ous-ness** *n*
ten-ure \ten-yū- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ME*, fr. *OF* *tenere*, *tenere*, fr. *ML* *tenitura*, fr. (assumed) *VL* *tenitus*, pp. of *L. tenere* to hold — more at *THIN*] *1*: the act, right, manner, or term of holding something (as a landed property, a position, or an office) *2*: *GRASP*, *HOLD* — **ten-ur-ial** \ten-yū-ri-əl- (ə) \ *adj* — **ten-ur-ial-ly** \-ri-əl- (ə) \ *adv*
ten-u-to \ten-ū- (ə)- (ə) \ *adv* (*or* *adj*) [*IT*, fr. *pp. of tenere* to hold, fr. *L. tenere*]; in a manner so as to hold a tone or chord firmly to its full value — *used* as a direction in music
te-o-cal-li \tē-ō-kāl-ē-, -i-ā-ō-kāl- (ə) \ [*Nahuatl*, fr. *teotl* god + *calli* house]; an ancient temple of Mexico or Central America originally built upon the summit of a truncated pyramidal mound; *also*: the mound itself
te-o-sin-te \tē-ā-ō-sint-ē- (ə) \ [*MexSp*, fr. *Nahuatl* *teocentli*, fr. *teotl* god + *centli* ear of corn]; a large annual fodder grass (*Euchlocha mexicana*) of Mexico and Central America closely related to and possibly ancestral to maize
te-pe \tē-(ē)- (ē) \ [*Dakota* *tipi*, fr. *ti* to dwell + *pi* to use for]; an American Indian conical tent usu. of skins used esp. by the Plains peoples
te-pid \tep- (ē) \ [*L. tepidus*, fr. *tepe*]; to be moderately warm; *akin* to *Sikt topati* it gives out heat, *OF* *it's heat*] *1*: moderately warm; *LUKEWARM* (a bath) *2*: marked by an absence of enthusiasm; *CONVICTIVE*
HEARTED (a ~ interest) — **te-pid-i-ty** \tē-pid- (ē)- (ē) \ *n* — **te-pid-ily** \tep- (ē)- (ē) \ *adv* — **te-pid-ness** *n*
te-quila \tē-ke- (ē)- (ē) \ [*Sp*, fr. *Tequila*, distinct of Mexico]; a distilled spirit of a century plant (*Agave tequilana*) much cultivated as a source of mescal *2*: a Mexican liquor made by distilling mes-*

ter-aph \ter- (ə)- (ə) \ *n*, *pl* *ter-a-phim* \ter- (ə)- (ə) \ [*HB* *terāphim* (pl. in form but sing. in meaning)]; an image of a Semitic household god
ter-a-to-log-i-cal \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ *adj* *1*: abnormal in growth or structure *2*: of or relating to teratology
ter-a-to-logy \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*Gk* *teras*, *teras* marvel, monster + *ISV* -*logy*; *akin* to *Lith* *keras* enchantment]; the study of malformations, monstrosities, or serious deviations from the normal type in organisms
ter-a-tō-ma \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*fr*, *Gk* *teras*-, *teras* monster]; a tumor made up of a heterogeneous mixture of tissues — **ter-a-tō-ma-tous** \-tām- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ *adj*
ter-bi-um \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*NL*, fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden]; a usu. trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — *see* *ELEMENT table*
ter-bi-um \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*NL*, fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden]; a group of rare-earth metals separable as a group from other metals including terbium, europium, gadolinium, and sometimes dysprosium
terce \ter- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ME*, third — more at *THREE*] *often cap*: the third of the canonical hours
ter-cel \ter- (ə)- (ə) \ *var* of *TERCEL*
ter-cen-ti-nary \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*fr* 'sent-n-er-ē'] *n*: a 300th anniversary or its celebration — **ter-cen-ti-nar-y** *adj*
ter-cen-ten-ial \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ *adj* or *n*: *TERCENTENARY*
ter-cet \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*It* *terzetto*, fr. dim. of *terzo* third, fr. *L. tertius* — more at *THIRD*] *1*: a unit or group of three lines of verse: *a*: one of the three lines of a linked stanza rhyming in terza; *b*: one of the two groups of three lines forming the *sestet* in an Italian sonnet
ter-e-benē \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*F* *terébène*, fr. *terébinte* the terbinth]; a mixture of terpenes from oil of turpentine
ter-e-bic \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*L* *terebinthos* terbinth]; of, relating to, or containing the terbinthic terpenic acid $C_{15}H_{24}O_4$ obtained by the oxidation of oil of turpentine
ter-e-bin-th \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ME* *terebynth*, fr. *MF* *terebinte*, fr. *L. terebinthus* — more at *TURPENTINE*]; a small European tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*) of the sumac family yielding Chian turpentine
ter-e-bin-th \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ML*, *terbinth* *adj* [*L* *terebinthos* of the terbinth)]; consisting of terbinthyl terpenes
ter-ē-dō \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*fr*, *pl* *terēdōs*; *akin* to *ter-ē-dēs* *n* 'red-*n*-ēz' [*L* *teredin*-, *teredo*, fr. *Gk* *terēdon*; *akin* to *Gk* *trainein* to bore — more at *THROW*]; *SHIPWORM*
ter-er \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*L* *teretis*, *teres* well turned, rounded; *akin* to *L. terere* to rub, to turn three or four times]; approximately cylindrical but usu. tapering at both ends (as a seed pod)
Te-reus \tē- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*L*, fr. *Gk* *Tērēus*]; the husband of *Procras* and brother-in-law of *Philonela*
ter-gal \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ *adj*: relating to a tergum; *specif*: *DORSAL*
ter-gi-fer \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ML*, *tergifer* *adj* [*L* *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari* to turn the back, shuffle, fr. *tergum* back + *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at *WORTH*] *1*: to become a renegade; *APOSTATIZE* *2*: to use subtlerges; *EQUIVOCATE* — **ter-gi-fer-sa-tō-ry** \-sā- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ *adj*
ter-gi-fer-sa-tō-ry \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ML*, *tergifer* *adj* [*L* *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari* to turn the back, shuffle, fr. *tergum* back + *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at *WORTH*] *1*: to become a renegade; *APOSTATIZE* *2*: to use subtlerges; *EQUIVOCATE* — **ter-gi-fer-sa-tō-ry** \-sā- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ *adj*
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ter-gi-fer-sa-tō-ry \ter- (ə)- (ə)- (ə)- (ə) \ [*ML*, *tergifer* *adj* [*L* *tergiversatus*, pp. of *tergiversari*

1 : smoothly elegant ; POLISHED, REFINED **2** : devoid of superfluity ; SUCCINCT SYN see CONCISE — **terse-ly** *adv* — **terse-ness** *n*
ter-tial \('tar-shəl) *adj* [L *tertilis* third; fr. the fact that flight feathers on the third (of four) feathers; cf. relating to, or being flight feathers on the basal joint of a bird's wing — *ter-tial* *n*]
ter-tian \('tor-shən) *adj* [ME *tercian*, fr. L *tertianus*, lit., of the third, fr. *tertius* third — more at THIRD] : recurring at approximately 48-hour intervals — used of malaria
tertian *n* : a malarial fever; *specific* malaria caused by a malaria parasite (*Plasmodium vivax*) and marked by recurrence of paroxysms at 48-hour intervals — called also *vivax malaria* \vī-'vaks-
ter-ti-ary \('tar-shē-er-ē) *n* [ML *tertiarius*, fr. L, of a third] : a member of a monastic 3d order esp. of lay people **2** : a tertial feather **3** : a tertial feather and/or system of rocks
ter-ti-ary *adj* [L *tertiarius* of or containing a third, fr. *tertius* third] **1** : a : of 3d rank, importance, or value **b** : of, relating to, or constituting the 3d strongest of the three or four degrees of stress recognized by most linguists (the 3d syllable of *baseball team* compared to ~ stress in *2 cap* or *top*, or being the 3d member of the Cenozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks marked by the formation of high mountains (as the Alps, Caucasus, and Himalayas) and the dominance of mammals on land **3** : characterized by replacement in the 3d degree : resulting from the substitution of three atoms or groups (a ~ salt) **4** : occurring in or being a 3d stage
tertiary color *n* : a color produced by mixing two secondary colors
ter-ti-lum *quid* \('tar-shē-əm-'kwid, 'tort-ē) *n* [LL, lit., third something] **1** : something that escapes a division into two groups supposed to be exhaustive **2** : a 3d party of ambiguous status
ter-val-ent \('tər-vā-lənt, 'tər-əd) *adj* : TRIVALENT
ter-za ri-ma \('tər-zə-'rē-mə) *n* [It, lit., third rhyme] : a verse form consisting of tercets used in iambic pentameter with an interlaced rhyme scheme (as *aba, bcb, cdc*) in English poetry
tes-sellate \('tēs-lət) *adj* [L *tessellatus*, pp. of *tessellare* to pave with tesserae, fr. L *tessella*, dim. of *tessera*] : to form into or adorn with mosaic
tes-sel-lat-ed \-'lāt-əd) *adj* : having a checkered appearance ; MOTTLED, RETICULATED
tes-sel-lat-ion \('tēs-shəl-'tē-shən) *n* **1** : an act of tessellating : the state of being tessellated **2** : a careful juxtaposition of elements into a coherent pattern ; MOSAIC
tes-sera \('tēs-(ə-)rə) *n*, *pl* *tes-ser-ae* \-'ə-rē-, -rī) [L, prob. deriv. of *Gk tessares* four; fr. its having four corners — more at FOUR] : a small tablet or wooden slip used by the ancient Egyptians or Romans as a ticket, tally, voucher, or means of identification **2** : a small piece (as of marble, glass, or tile) used in mosaic work
tes-si-tu-rā \('tēs-ə-'tūr-ə) *n* [It, lit., texture, fr. L *textura*] : the average pitch within the most often used range of a melody or voice

test \('tɛst) *n* [ME, *vessel* in which metals were assayed, cupel, fr. MF, fr. L *testum* earthen vessel; akin to L *testa* chiefly pot, shell, *testere* to wear — more at TECHNICAL] **1** : a chiefly Brit : CUPEL **b** (1) : a critical examination, observation, or evaluation ; TRIAL (as a basis of evaluation) **b** (2) : a test by which the truth or falsity required as proof of conformity with a set of beliefs **2** : a : a means of testing : as (1) : a procedure, reaction, or reagent used to identify or characterize a substance or constituent (2) : a series of questions or exercises or other means of measuring the skill, knowledge, intelligence, capacities, or aptitudes of an individual or group **b** : a positive result in such a test

test v **1** : to put to test or proof ; TRY **2** : to require a doctrinal order of ~ **v** **1** **1** : to undergo a test **2** : to achieve a rating on the basis of tests **3** : to apply a test as a means of analysis or diagnosis — used with *for* (as *for* mechanical aptitude) — **test-able** \('tēs-tə-bəl) *adj*

test *n* [L *testa* shell] : an external hard or firm covering (as a shell) of many invertebrates
tes-ta \('tɛs-tə) *n*, *pl* *tes-tae* \-'tē-, -tī) [NL, fr. L, shell] : the hard external coating or integument of a seed
tes-ta-cean \('tēs-'tā-shən) *n* [deriv. of L *testaceus*] : any of an order (Testacea) of shelled rhizopods

tes-ta-cean \('tēs-'tā-shən) *adj* [L *testaceus*, fr. *testo* shell, earthen pot, brick] **1** : a having a shell (a ~ protozoan) **b** : consisting of shell or testaceous material **2** : of any of the several light colors of bricks

tes-ta-er \('tēs-tə-er) *n* : the state or circumstance of being tested
tes-ta-er-ment \('tēs-tə-'mənt) *n* [ME, fr. LL & L, LL *testamentum* covenant with God, *holy scripture*, fr. L, last will, fr. *testari* to be true in witness, *testis* witness, *testis* witness; akin to L *trēs* three & to L *stare* to stand; fr. the witness's standing by a third party in a litigation — more at THREE, STAND] **1** : a *archaic* : a covenant between God and man **b** *cop* (1) : either of two main divisions of the Bible (2) : a *testament* **2** : a : a tangible proof or tribute **b** : an expression of conviction ; CREED **3** : an act by which a person determines the disposition of his property after his death **b** : WILL — **tes-ta-men-tary** \('tēs-tə-'ment-ə-rē, 'ment-er-ē) *adj*

tes-tatō \('tēs-'tāt) *adj* [ME, fr. L *testatus*, pp. of *testari* to make a will] : having left a will (a person dying ~)

tes-tate \-'tāt) *adj* [*test* or *testa*] : having a firm external covering and esp. a test or testa

tes-ta-tor \('tēs-'tā-tər, 'tēs-'tāt-ər) *n* [ME *testator*, fr. AF, fr. LL *testator*, fr. L *testator*, pp. of a person who testifies or will testament in force at his death — *tes-ta-tri-* \('tēs-'tā-'trī-) *adj*]

test case **1** : a representative case whose outcome is likely to serve as a precedent **2** : a proceeding brought by agreement or on an understanding of the parties to obtain a decision as to the constitutionality of a statute

test-ed \('tɛst-əd) *adj* : subjected to or qualified through testing (time-tested principles) (uberculin-tested cattle)

tes-ter \('tɛs-tər, 'tēs-) *n* [ME, fr. MF *testiere* beadpiece, head covering, fr. *teste* head, fr. LL *testa* skull, fr. L, shell — more at TEST] **1** : the case or instrument used for testing or altar

tes-ter \('tɛs-tər) *n* [Modif. of MF *testari*, fr. *teston*] : TESTON **b** *test-er* \('tɛs-tər) *n* : one that tests

tes-ti-cle \('tɛs-tī-'kəl) *n* [ME *testiculus*, fr. L *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*] : TESTIS — **tes-ti-cle-lar** \('tɛs-'tī-'kəl-ər) *adj* [*testis*, *yo-lar* *adj*]

tes-ti-cle-lar \('tɛs-'tī-'kəl-ər) *adj* [NL *testiculatus*, fr. L *testiculus*] : ovate and bilobed like a testis (a root)

tes-ti-fi-er \('tɛs-tī-'fī-ər) *n* : one that testifies ; WITNESS

tes-ti-ly \('tɛs-tī-'lī) *vb* [ME *testifien*, fr. L *testificari*, fr. *testis* witness] **v** **1** : a : to make a statement based on personal knowledge or belief ; bear witness **b** : to serve as evidence or proof **2** : to express a personal conviction **3** : to make a solemn declaration under oath for the purpose of establishing a fact (as in a court) ~ **v** **1** **1** : a : to bear witness to ; ATTEST **b** : to serve as evidence of ; PROVE **2** : *archaic* : a : to make known (a personal conviction) **b** : PROFESS **3** : to give evidence of ; SHOW **3** : to declare under oath before a tribunal or official ; CONDEMN ; CONDEMN PUBLIC BODY
tes-ti-ly \('tɛs-tī-'lī) *adv* : in a testy manner
tes-ti-mo-ni-al \('tɛs-tə-'mō-nē-əl) *adj* **1** : of, relating to, or constituting testimony **2** : expressive of appreciation or esteem (a dinner)

testimony **1** : EVIDENCE, TESTIMONY **2** : a statement testifying to benefits received **b** : a character reference ; letter of recommendation **3** : an expression of appreciation ; TRIBUTE

tes-ti-mo-ny \('tɛs-tə-'mō-nē) *n* [ME, fr. LL & L, LL *testimonium* Decalogue, fr. L, evidence, witness, fr. *testis* witness — more at TESTIFY] **1** : a : the tablets inscribed with the Mosaic law or the ark containing them **b** : a divine decree attested in the Scriptures **2** : a : firsthand authentication of a fact ; EVIDENCE **b** : an outward sign ; SYMBOL **c** : a solemn declaration usu. made orally by a witness under oath in response to interrogation by a lawyer or authorized public official **3** : a : an open acknowledgment ; PROFESSION **b** : a public profession of religious experience

tes-ti-ness \('tɛs-tē-'nəs) *n* : the quality or state of being testy
tes-tis \('tɛs-təs) *n*, *pl* *tes-testē* \('tɛs-'tēz) [L, witness, testis] : a male reproductive gland

test match **1** : any of a series of championship cricket matches played between teams representing Australia and England **2** : a championship game or series (as of cricket) played between teams representing different countries

tes-ton \('tɛs-tən) or **tes-ton** \('tɛs-tən) *n* [MF, fr. OF *testone* = *teston*, fr. L *testis* witness, *ton* = *tonus*, fr. Gk *tonos* any of several European coins : as a : a French silver coin of the 16th century worth between 10 and 14½ sous **b** : a shilling of Henry VIII of England decreasing in value to ninepence and then to sixpence in subsequent times

tes-tos-ter-one \('tɛs-'tōs-'tēr-ən) *n* [*testis* + *-one* + *sterol* + *-one*] : a crystalline androgenic hydroxy steroid C19H28O2 obtained esp. from the testes of bulls or synthetically and used in medicine usu. as an ester

test paper *n* : a paper saturated with a reagent that changes color in the presence of various substances

test pilot *n* : a pilot who specializes in putting new or experimental airplanes through maneuvers designed to test them (as for strength) by producing strains in excess of normal

test tube *n* : a usu. plain tube of thin glass closed at one end and used in chemistry and biology

test-tub \('tɛs-tūb) *adj* : produced by artificial insemination (~ babies)

tes-tu-din-ate \('tɛs-tū-'dī-n-ət) *adj* [deriv. of L *testudin*, *testudo* tortoise shell] : CHELONIAN

testudinate *n* : TURTLE

tes-tu-din-ous \('tɛs-'tū-'dī-'j(ə)s) *n* [L *testudin*, *testudo*, lit., tortoise] : tortoise shell (as in L *testudin* — more at TEST) **1** : a cover of overlapping shields or a shed wheeled up to a wall used to protect an attacking force by the ancient Romans

tes-ty \('tɛs-tī) *adj* [ME *testif*, fr. AF *headstrong*, fr. OF *teste* head — more at TESTER] **1** : easily annoyed ; IRRITABLE **2** : marked by impatience or ill humor ; EXASPERATED (~ remark) SYN see RASCAL-BEL

tes-tal-nal \('tɛt-'nəl) *adj* : relating to or derived from tetanus (~ antitoxin)

tes-tan-i-ous \('tɛs-'tā-ni-'k(ə)s) *adj* : of, relating to, being, or tending to produce tetanus or tetany — *tes-tan-i-cal-ly* \('tɛs-'tā-ni-'k(ə)-lī) *adv*

tes-ti-nize \('tɛs-tī-'nīz) *vt* : to induce tetanus in (~ a muscle)

tes-ta-nus \('tɛs-'tə-nəs) *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk *tetanos*, fr. *tetanos* stretched, rigid; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at THIN] **1** : an acute infectious disease characterized by tonic spasm of voluntary muscles esp. of the jaw and caused by the specific toxin of a bacillus (*Clostridium tetani*) which is usu. introduced through a wound **b** : the bacterium that causes tetanus **2** : prolonged contraction of a muscle resulting from rapidly repeated motor impulses

tes-ta-ny \('tɛs-'tə-nī) *n* [ISV, fr. L *tetanus*] : a condition of persistent tetanic contraction of muscles and associated usu. with deficient parathyroid secretion

tes-tar-to-hedral \('tɛs-'tārt-ə-'hē-drəl) *adj* [Gk *tetartos* fourth; akin to Gk *tetartos* four — more at FOUR] *a* crystal : having one fourth the number of planes required by complete symmetry — compare *trigonal*

te-tched *v* of **TECHED**

tetchy \('tɛtʃ-ē) *adj* [prob. fr. obs. *tetch* (habt)] : irritably or peevishly sensitive ; TOUCHY

tête-à-tête \('tɛt-ə-'tɛt, 'tɛt-'tɛt) *adv* [F, lit., head to head] : face to face ; PRIVATELY

tête-à-tête *n* **1** : a private conversation between two persons **2** : a shop piece of furniture (as a sofa) intended to seat two persons esp. facing each other

tête-à-tête *adj* : being face to face ; PRIVATE
tête-bêche \('tɛt-'bɛʃ) *adj* [F, *n*, pair of inverted stamps, fr. *tête* head + *bêche*, alter. of MF *bechever* head against foot] : of or from one pair of stamps inverted in relation to one another either through a printing error or intentionally

teth \('tɛθ), 'tās) *n* [Heb *ṭeth*] : the 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol **θ**

teth-er \('tɛθ-ər) *n* [ME *tethir*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *þófir* tether; akin to OHG *zeotar* pole of a wagon] **1** : something that holds or binds by which an animal is fastened so that it can range only within a set radius **2** : the limit of one's strength or resources ; SCOPE (the end of his ~)

tether v *1* : to restrain by a rope or by a string ; to restrain or by as if by a string

teth-er-ball \('tɛθ-ər-'bɔl) *n* : a game which is played by two contestants with rackets and a ball suspended by a string from an upright pole and in which the object of each contestant is to wrap the string around the pole by striking the ball in a direction opposite to the other

Te-thys \tē-'thas\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Tēthys*] : a Titaness and wife of Oceanus
tel-ra \tē-'ra\ *n* [by shortening fr. NL *Tetragonopterus*, former genus name, fr. LL *tetragonum* quadrangle + Gk *pteron* wing — more at **TETRAGONAL**, **FEATHER**] : any of numerous small brightly colored So. American characin fishes often bred in the tropical aquarium
tetra- or **tetr-** *comb form* [ME, fr. L, fr. Gk; akin to Gk *tettares* four — more at **FOUR**] : 1 : four : having four : having four parts (*tetratomic*) 2 : containing four atoms, radicals, or groups (of a special kind) (*tetrabasic*) *tetracid*
tetra-bā-sic \tē-'trā-'bā-'sīk\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : having four hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals 2 : containing four atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent 3 : having four basic hydroxyl groups : able to react with four molecules of a monacid — *tetra-bā-sīk'ly* \tē-'trā-'bā-'sīk-'lē\ *adv*
tet-branch \tē-'trā-'brānk\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *tetrachōn* + *branchion* gill — more at **BRANCHIA**] : NAUTILOID — *tetbranch* or *tetbranchian-chi-ate* \tē-'trā-'brānk-'kē-'ō\ *adj*
tetra-chlo-ride \tē-'trā-'klō-'rīd\ *n* [Gk *tetra-* + *chlō-* (of) a : a chloride containing four atoms of chlorine
tetra-chōrd \tē-'trā-'kōrd\ *n* [Gk *tetrachordōn*, fr. neut. of *tetrachordos* of four strings, fr. *tetra* + *chōrd* string — more at **YARN**] : a diatonic series of four tones with an interval of a perfect fourth between the first and last
tetra-tid \tē-'trās-'ōd\ *adj* 1 : able to react with four molecules of a monacid or two of a diacid to form a salt or ester 2 : having four hydrogen atoms replaceable by basic atoms or radicals
tetra-cy-cline \tē-'trā-'sī-'klēn\ *n* [ISV, fr. *tetracyclie* (containing four fused rings in the molecular structure)] : a yellow crystalline broad-spectrum antibiotic $C_{22}H_{32}N_2O_6$ produced by a soil actinomycete (*Streptomyces virginicus*)
tetra-dy \tē-'trād\ *n* [Gk *tetra-*, *dy-*, fr. *tetra-* 2 : a group or arrangement of four : as a : a tetravalent element, atom, or radical *h* : a group of four cells arranged usu. in the form of a tetrahedron and produced by the successive divisions of a mother cell *c* : an arrangement of chromosomes by pairs in the first meiotic prophase due to precocious longitudinal splitting of paired chromosomes — *tetra-dic* \tē-'trād-'īk\ *adj*
tetra-dy-mite \tē-'trād-'ō-'mīt\ *n* [L Gk *tetradymos* fourfold, fr. Gk *tetra* + *-dymos* in *didymos* (twin) : its occurrence in compound twin crystals] : a pale steel-gray mineral Bi₂S₃ consisting essentially of a telluride and oxide of bismuth and having a metallic luster
tetra-dy-na-mous \tē-'trā-'dī-'nā-'məs\ *adj* [ISV *tetra-* + Gk *-dynamōs* more at **ADYNAMOUS**] : having six stems four of which are longer than the others
tetra-eth-yl \tē-'trā-'eth-'əl\ *adj* [ISV] : containing four ethyl groups in the molecule
tetraethyl lead *n* : a heavy oily poisonous liquid Pb(C₂H₅)₄ used as an antiknock agent
tetra-flu-or-ide \tē-'trā-'fū-'ōr-'īd\ *n* : a fluoride containing four atoms of fluorine
tetra-gō-nal \tē-'trā-gō-'nəl\ *adj* [LL *tetragōnis*, fr. *tetragonum* quadrangle, fr. Gk *tetragōnion*, fr. neut. of *tetragōnos* tetragonal, fr. *tetra-* + *-gōnia* angle — more at **GON**] 1 : having four angles and four sides 2 : having four characteristics
tetra-gō-nal-ly \tē-'trā-gō-'nāl-'lē\ *adv* — *tetra-gō-nal-ness* *n*
tetragonal system *n* : a crystal system characterized by three axes at right angles of which only the two lateral axes are equal
tetra-gram-ma-tion \tē-'trā-'gram-'ō-'tīn\ *n* [ME, fr. L Gk, fr. neut. of *tetragrammatōn* having four letters, fr. *tetra-* + *grammatōn* letter — more at **GRAM**] : the four Hebrew letters used, transliterated YHWH or JHVH that form a biblical proper name of God — compare YAHWEH
tetra-gy-nous \tē-'trā-'jī-'nəs\ *adj* : forming a tetrad : having four parts or cells
tetra-hē-dral \tē-'trā-'hē-'drəl\ *adj* 1 : relating to, forming, or having the form of a tetrahedron 2 : having four faces (~ angle) — *tetra-hē-dral-ly* \tē-'trā-'hē-'drəl-'lē\ *adv*
tetra-hē-drite \tē-'drīt\ *n* [Gk *tetrahēdros* having four faces] : a gray to gray metallic (Cu, Fe, Sb, Sn) that consists essentially of a sulfide of copper, iron, and antimony and often other elements, occurs in tetrahedral crystals and also massive, and is often a valuable ore of silver
tetra-hē-dron \tē-'trā-'hē-'drən\ *n*, *pl* tetrahedrons or tetrahedra \tē-'trā-'hē-'drā\ *n* [L Gk *tetrahedron*, neut. of *tetrahēdros* having four faces, fr. Gk *tetra-* + *hedra* seat, face — more at **STR**] : a polyhedron of four faces
tetra-hy-drate \tē-'hī-'drāt\ *n* : a chemical compound with four molecules of water — *tetra-hy-'drāt-'ed* \tē-'drāt-'ed\ *adj*
tetra-hydroxy \tē-'hī-'drīk-'sē\ *adj* [*tetra-* + *hydroxy-*] : containing four hydroxyl groups in the molecule
tetra-lō-gy \tē-'trāl-'ō-jē\ *n* [Gk *tetrolōgia*, fr. *tetra-* + *-logia* -logy] 1 : a group of four dramatic pieces represented consecutively on the Attic stage at the Dionysiac festival 2 : a series of four connected works (as operas or novels)
tetra-mer \tē-'trā-'mēr\ *n* : a polymer formed from four molecules of a monomer
tetra-mer-ous \tē-'trām-'ō-'rəs\ *adj* [NL *tetramerus*, fr. Gk *tetramēros*, fr. *tetra-* + *meros* part — more at **MERT**] : having or characterized by the presence of four parts : a *of a flower* : having the parts arranged in sets or multiples of four — often written *4-merous* *h* : having four or apparently only four joints in each tarsus (~ beetle)
tetra-me-ter \tē-'trām-'ō-'tər\ *n* [Gk *tetrameter*, fr. neut. of *tetramētros* having four measures, fr. *tetra-* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**] : a verse consisting either of four dipodies (as in classical iambic trocheic, and anapaestic verse) or four feet (as in modern English verse)
tetra-drous \tē-'trān-'drəs\ *adj* [ISV] : having four stems
tetra-pet-ā-lous \tē-'trā-'pet-'l-əs\ *adj* [NL *tetrapetalus*, fr. *tetra-* + *petalium* petal] : having four petals
tetra-ploid \tē-'trā-'plōid\ *adj* [ISV] : fourfold in appearance or arrangement : having four times as many chromosomes number four times the monoploid number (as a *cell*) — *tetra-ploid-ic* \tē-'trā-'plōid-'īk\ *adj* — *tetra-ploid-ly* \tē-'trā-'plōid-'lē\ *adv*

tetraploid *n* : a tetraploid individual
tetra-pterous \tē-'trā-'ptēr-'ōs\ *adj* [Gk *tetrapteron*, fr. *tetra-* + *pteron* wing — more at **FEATHER**] : having four wings
tetra-trōch \tē-'trātrōk\ *n* [ME, fr. L *tetratrachis*, fr. Gk *tetratrachēs*, fr. *tetra-* + *-trachēs* -arch] 1 : a governor of the fourth part of a province 2 : a subordinate prince — *tetra-trōch-ic* \tē-'trātrōk-'īk\ *adj*
tetra-trichy \tē-'trātrīk\ *n* : four persons joining jointly
tetra-spore \tē-'trā-spōr-'ō\ *n* [ISV] : one of the haploid asexual spores developed meiotically in the red algae usu. in groups of four — *tetra-spōr-ic* \tē-'trā-spōr-'īk\ *adj*
tetra-spōr-ous \tē-'trā-spōr-'ōs\ *adj* : having four spores
tetra-strōch \tē-'trāstrōk\ *adj* [Gk *tetrastichos* of four rows, fr. *tetra-* + *stichos* row, verse — more at **DISTICH**] : four-ranked — used esp. of flowers arranged in a spike in four vertical rows
tetra-tōm-ic \tē-'trā-'tām-'īk\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : consisting of four atoms : having four atoms in the molecule 2 : having four replaceable atoms or radicals
tetra-tō-vent \tē-'trā-'tō-'vēnt\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : having a valence of four 2 : **QUADRUPE** — used of homologous chromosomes in synapsis
tetra-trode \tē-'trōd\ *n* : a vacuum tube with four electrodes, a cathode, an anode, a control grid, and an additional grid or other electrode
tetra-trode \tē-'trātrōd\ *n* [ISV] : a compound of an element or radical with four atoms of oxygen
tet-ryl \tē-'trēl\ *n* [ISV] : a pale yellow crystalline explosive C₇H₈N₂O₈, used esp. as a detonator
tet-tear \tē-'tēr\ *n* [ME *teter*, fr. OE; akin to OE *tearan* to tear] : any of various vesicular skin diseases (as ringworm, eczema, and herpes)
Teu-ton \tē-'yūit-'n\ *n* [L *Teutoni*, pl.] 1 : a member of an ancient group, Germanic or Celtic people 2 : a member of a people speaking a language of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family; esp : GERMAN
Teu-ton-ic \tē-'yūit-'ēn-'īk\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of the Teutons — *Teu-ton-ic-ally* \tē-'yūit-'ēn-'īk-'lē\ *adv*
Teu-tonic *n* : GERMANIC
Teu-ton-ism \tē-'yūit-'ēn-'iz-'əm\ *n* : GERMANISM
Teu-ton-ist \tē-'n-ō-'st\ *n* : GERMANIST
Teu-ton-ize \tē-'n-ō-'zē\ *v*, *tr* : to make GERMANIZE
Tex-as \tēk-'s\ *n* [Texas, state of U.S.] : fr. the naming of cabins on Mississippi steamboats after states, the officers' cabins being the largest] : a structure on the awning deck of a steamer containing the officers' cabins and having the pilothouse in front
TEXAS fever *n* [Texas, state of U.S.] : an infectious disease of cattle transmitted by the cattle tick and caused by a protozoan (*Babesia bigemina*) that multiplies in the blood and destroys the red blood cells
Texas Independence Day *n* : March 2 observed as the anniversary of the declaration of independence of Texas from Mexico in 1836 and also as the birthday of Sam Houston
TEXAS LEAGUE *n* [Texas League, a baseball minor league] : a fly in baseball that falls too far out to be caught by an infielder and too close in to be caught by an outfielder
TEXAS tower *n* : a member of a mounted police force in Texas
Texas tower n [fr. the resemblance to Texas offshore oil derricks] : a radar-equipped platform supported on caissons sunk in the ocean floor
text \tēks\ *n* [ME, fr. MF *texte*, fr. ML *textus*, fr. L *textus*, *textus*, *textus*, pp. of *texere*, to weave — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1 (1) : the original written or printed words and form of a literary work (2) : an edited or emended copy of an original work *h* : a work containing such text 2 : a : the main body of printed or written matter on a page *h* : the principal part of a book exclusive of front and back matter *h* : the printed score of a musical composition 3 (1) : a verse or passage of Scriptures chosen esp. for the subject of a sermon or for authoritative support (as for a doctrine) (2) : a passage from an authoritative source providing an introduction or basis (as for a speech) *h* : a source of information or authority
text book \tēks-'bōk\ *n* : a type of printed running text
TEXT : THEME, TOPIC 6 : the words of something (as a poem) set to music
text-book \tēks-'bōk\ *n* : a book used in the study of a subject : as a : one containing a presentation of the principles of a subject *h* : a literary work related to the study of a subject
text-book-ish \tēks-'bōk-'īsh\ *adj* : of, relating to, or having the characteristics of a textbook
text edition *n* : an edition prepared for use esp. in schools and colleges compare **TRADE EDITION**
text-ile \tēks-'īl\ *n* : a style of handwriting marked by use of large letters
text-ile \tēks-'sīl\ *n*, *pl* *text-iles* *n*, *pl* *text-iles* [L, fr. neut. of *textilis* woven, fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere*] 1 : CLOTH 1a : esp. 2 : a woven or knit cloth 2 : a fiber, filament, or yarn used in making cloth
text-ual \tēks-'chə-'wəl\ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *textus* text] : of, relating to, based on, or from text — *text-ual-ly* \tēks-'chə-'wəl-'lē\ *adv*
textual critic *n* : practitioner of textual criticism
textual criticism *n* 1 : the study of a literary work that aims to establish the original text 2 : a critical study of literature emphasizing a close reading and analysis of the text
text-u-ary \tēks-'chə-'wēr-'ē\ *n* [ML *textus*] : one who is well informed in the Bible or in biblical scholarship
textu-ary *adj* : TEXTUAL
text-ur-āl \tēks-'chə-'rāl\ *adj* : of, relating to, or marked by texture
text-ur-ous \tēks-'chər-\ *n* [L *textura*, fr. *textus*, pp. of *texere* to weave — more at **TECHNICAL**] 1 : a : something composed of closely interwoven elements; *specif* : a woven cloth *h* : the structure of a fabric 2 : a fabric 3 : a fabric 2 : a : something composed of closely interwoven elements; *CHARACTER* 3 : the disposition or manner of union of the particles of a body or substance 4 : a : basic scheme or structure *FABRIC* *h* : overall structure ; **BODY**
texture *v* : to give a particular texture to
text-ur-ous \tēks-'chə-'wēr-'ē\ *n* [NL, lit., received text] : an generally accepted text of a literary work (as the Greek New Testament)
T formation *n* : an offensive football formation in which the full-

o abut; o kites; or further; a back; ā bake; ē cot, cart; au aut; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; n sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

with a noun modified by an adjective or by an attributive noun to limit the application of the modified noun to that specified by the adjective or by the attributive noun (> right answer) (Peter ~ Great) (2) — used as a function word before an absolute adjective (nothing but ~ best) **b** — used as a function word before a noun to limit its application to that specified by a succeeding element in the sentence (> post-ordinal) (> days of your youth) (3) **a** — used as a function word before a singular noun to indicate that the noun is to be understood generically (courtesy distinguishes ~ gentleman (good for ~ soul)) **b** — used as a function word before a singular substantivized adjective to indicate an abstract reference (> an essay on ~ sublimity) (4) — used as a function word before a noun or a plural substantivized adjective to indicate reference to a group as a whole (> elite)

the adv [ME, fr. OE *thē* by that, instrumental of *that* that] **1** : than before ; than otherwise — used before a comparative (none ~) (2) **2** : at that time (> I was not there at that time) **3** : to that extent (the sooner ~ better) **3** : beyond all others (calls this ~ best)

the- or theo- comb form [ME *theo*, fr. L, fr. Gk *the-*, *theo-*, fr. *theos*] : god ; God (*theism*) (*theocratic*)

the-ater *the-ater* [ME *the-ator*, fr. L] **1** [ME *theatre*, fr. MF, fr. I. *theatrum*, fr. Gk *theatron*, fr. *theastra* view, fr. *theastra* act of seeing; akin to Gk *thauma* miracle] **1 a** : an outdoor structure for dramatic performances or spectacles in ancient Greece and Rome **b** : a building for dramatic performances **c** : a building or area used for theatrical pictures **2 a** : a place (room) for seats or gradations **b** : a room often with rising tiers of seats for lectures, surgical demonstrations, or other assemblies **3** : a place of enactment of significant events or action **4 a** : dramatic literature or performance **b** : dramatic effectiveness

the-ater-go-er \-gō-(ə)r\ **n** : a person who frequently goes to the theater

the-ater-go-ing \-gō-(ɪŋ)\ **n** : attendance at the theater

theater-in-the-round **n** : ARENA THEATER

The-atine \thē-ə-īn, -ēn\ **n** [NL *Theatinus*, fr. I. *Teatinus* in the city of Teate (Chieti), Italy] : a priest of the order of Clerks Regular established in 1524 in Italy to reform morality and combat Lutheranism — **Theatine adj**

the-at-ri-cal \thē-ə-try-kəl\ **adj** **1** : of or relating to the theater or the presentation of plays (> costume) **2** : marked by pretense or insincerality (> theatrical) **3 a** : showing (> gesture) **b** : marked by extravagant display or exhibitionism ; SHOWY (> acceptance speech) **SYN** SEE DRAMATIC — **the-at-ri-cal-ism** \-kəl-iz-əm\ **n** **1** : the-at-ri-cal-ity \-ə-try-kəl-ə-tē\ **n** — **the-at-ri-cal-ly** \-ə-try-kəl-ē\ **adv**

theatrical **n** : **1 a** : the performance of plays (amateur ~s) **2** : DRAMATICS **2 a** : a professional actor

the-at-ri-cal-ize \thē-ə-try-kəl-īz\ **vt** **1** : to adapt to the theater

ORAMATIZE **2** : to display in showy fashion

the-at-ri-cal-ist \thē-ə-try-kəl-ist\ **n** **1** : THEATRICAL **1** **2** : staged or contrived effects

thea \thē-ə\ **n**, **pl** **the-ae** \thē-ē-, -ē\ [NL, fr. L, cover — more at TICK] **1** : SAC, CAPSULE, SPORE CASE **2** : an enveloping sheath or case of an animal or animal part — **the-cal** \thē-kəl\ or **the-cal-ly** \-kəl-ē\ **adv**

the-cla-m \thē-(ə)klə-m\ **n** **comb form**, **pl** **-the-cla** \-(h)ē-sə\ [NL, fr. Gk *thelkion*, dim. of *thelks* case — more at TICK] : small containing structure (endothecium)

the dan-sant \tā-dā-sənt\ **n**, **pl** **thés dansants** \sənt\ [F] : TEA DANCE

thee \thē\ **pron**, **objective case** of THOU **1 a** : THOU **b** used by Friends esp. among themselves in contexts where the nominative case form is to be expected **2** **ARCHAIC** ; THYSELF

thee-ly \thē-(ə)-lē\ **n** [irreg. fr. Gk *thēlyē* female — more at FEMININE] : ESTRONE

thee-ly \-(ə)-lō-, -lō\ **n** [ISV, fr. *theelin*] : ESTRIOLE

theft \thēft\ **n** [ME *theftre*; fr. OE *thief*; akin to OE *thēof* thief] **1** : the act of stealing, especially by unlawful taking (as by embezzlement or burglary) of property **2** **obs** : something stolen

thegn \thēgn\ **n** [OE — more at THRANE] : a free retainer of an Anglo-Saxon lord; esp. : one resembling a feudal baron by holding lands of and performing military service for the king

the-in-ly \thē-ɪn-ly\ **adj** : of, relating to, or befitting a thegn

the-in-ly \thē-ɪn-ly\ **n** [NL *theina*, fr. *thea* tea, fr. Chin (Amoy) *t'e*] : CAFFEINE

their \thēr, (t)hēr, (t)hēr\ **adj** [ME, fr. *their*, pron. ; fr. ON *thēira*, gen. pl. demonstrative & personal pron. ; akin to OE *thair* that ; : of, relating to, or belonging to themselves (as in possessors (> furniture), agents (> verbs), or objects of an action (> being seen) **2** : his or her ; HIS, HER — used with an indefinite singular antecedent (anyone in ~ sentences — W.H. Auden)

theirs \thēr\ **adj** [ME *theirs*, pron. sing or pl in constr. **1** : their **2** : his or her — used without an antecedent in contexts where the equivalent in meaning to the adjective *their* **2** : his or hers ; HIS, HERS — used with an indefinite singular antecedent (I will do my part if everybody else will do ~)

the-ism \thē-iz-əm\ **n** : belief in the existence of a god or gods ; specif. : belief in the existence of one God viewed as the primary source of man and the world who transcends yet is immanent in the world — **the-ist** \-ə-st\ **n** or **adj** — **the-is-tic** \thē-ist-ik\ **adj** — **the-is-ti-cal** \-tī-kəl\ **adj** — **the-is-ti-cal-ly** \-kəl-ē\ **adv**

-theism **n** **comb form** [MF *-thēisme*, fr. Gk *theos* god] : belief in (such) a god or (such) or so many gods (monotheism)

-theist **n** **comb form** : believer in (such) a god or (such) or so many gods (pantheist)

them \thəm, (t)həm, after p, b, v, f also *m\ **pron**, **objective case** of THEY

the-mat-ic \thē-mat-ik\ **adj** [Gk *thematiskos*, fr. *themat-*, *thema* theme] **1 a** : of or relating to the stem of a word **b** of a vowel before the last part of a word before an inflectional ending **2** : of, relating to, or constituting a theme — **the-mat-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē\ **adv**

theme \thēm\ **n** [ME *teme*, *theme*, fr. OF & L ; OF *teme*, fr. L *thema*, fr. Gk, lit. something laid down, fr. *thēmatō* to place — more at PL 1] : a subject or topic of discourse or artistic representation

2 : a melodic subject of a musical composition or movement

them-selves \thəm-ˈselvz, thē-ˈsə\ **pron** **pl** **1** : those identical ones that are they — compare *they* ; *they* ; used reflexively, for emphasis, or in absolute constructions (nations that govern ~) (they ~ were present) (> too busy ; they were absent) **2** : their normal, healthy, or sane condition or selves **3** : himself or herself ; HIMSELF, HERSELF — used with an indefinite singular antecedent (nobody can call ~ oppressed — Leonard Wibberley)

then \thēn\ **adv** [ME *then*, *thēn*, *thēn*, *thēn*, than, fr. OE *thanne*, *thanne*; akin to OHG *denne* then, than, OE *that* that] **1** : at that time **2** : soon after that (walked to the door, ~ turned) **3 a** : following next after in order **b** : in addition ; BESIDES **4 a** : in that case **b** : according to that (your mind is made up, ~) **c** : as it appears (the cause, ~, is established) **d** : as a necessary consequence

2 then \thēn\ **n** : that time

3 then \thēn\ **adj** : existing, acting at, or belonging to the time mentioned (the ~ king)

tho-mb \thē-, -m̩-, -m̩-\ **n** [NL, fr. Gk — more at DEN] **1** : the ball of the thumb **2** : PALM **2**; also : SOLE **1** — **thomb adj**

thence \thēns\ **adv** [ME *thence*, fr. OE *thannes*, fr. *thanne* from that place, fr. OE *thanon*; akin to OHG *thanon* from that place, OE *thanne* then — more at THEN] **1** : from that place **2** **ARCHAIC** : from that time ; THENCEFORTH **3** : from that fact or circumstance

THENCEFROTH

thence-forth \-f(ə)ɔrθ-, -f(ə)ɔrθ\ **adv** : from that time forward

THENCEFORTH

thence-for-ward \thēn(t)is-ˈfɔr-wɔrd\ **adv** : onward from that place or time ; THENCEFORTH

theo- — see THE-

theo-bro-mine \thē-ə-ˈbrō-mē-, -mə\ **n** [NL *Theobroma*, genus of trees, fr. *the-* + Gk *broma* food, fr. *bibroskein* to devour — more at VORACIOUS] : a bitter weakly basic crystalline compound C₈H₁₀N₂ found esp. in cacao beans and chocolate and closely related to caffeine

theo-cen-tric \-sen-ˈtrik\ **adj** : having God as the central interest and ultimate concern — **theo-cen-try** \-sen-ˈtrī-ə-tē\ **n** — **theo-cen-trism** \-sen-ˈtrī-zəm\ **n**

theo-cra-cy \thē-ə-ˈkrā-sē\ **n** [Gk *theokratia*, fr. *the-* + *kratia* -cracy] **1** : government of a state by immediate divine guidance or by officials regarded as divinely guided **2** : a state governed by a theocracy — **theo-crat** \thē-ə-ˈkrāt\ **n** — **theo-crat-ic** \thē-ə-ˈkrat-ik\ **adj** — **theo-crat-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ **adj** — **theo-crat-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē\ **adv**

the-o-dic-ly \thē-ˈdī-ə-sē\ **n** [modif. of F. *théodicée*, fr. *théo-* (fr. L *theo-*) + Gk *dikē* judgment, sight — more at DICTION] : defense of God's goodness and omnipotence in view of the existence of evil

the-o-dol-ite \thē-ˈdɔl-ī-t\ **n** [NL *theodolitus*] : a surveyor's instrument for measuring horizontal and usu. also vertical angles — **the-o-dol-ite-ic** \-dɔl-ī-t-ik\ **adj**

theo-gon-ic \thē-ə-ˈgɔn-ik\ **adj** : of or relating to theogony

the-o-gy \thē-ˈgə-ə-nē\ **n** [Gk *theogonia*, fr. *the-* + *gonia*-gony] : an account of the origin and descent of the gods

the-o-log-ic \thē-ə-ˈlɔj-ə-nē\ **n** : a specialist in theology

theo-log-ic-al \-lɔj-ə-kəl\ **adj** — **theo-log-ic-ally** \-kəl-ē\ **adv** **1** : of or relating to theology **2** : preparing for a religious vocation — **theo-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē\ **adv**

theological virtue **n** : one of the three spiritual graces faith, hope, and charity held to perfect the natural virtues

the-o-log-ize \thē-ə-ˈlɔj-ə-īz\ **vt** : to theorize theologically ~ **vi** : to m. theologically — **the-o-log-iz-er** **n**

theo-log-ue or **theo-log** \thē-ə-ˈlɔj-, -lɔj\ **n** [L *theologus* theologian, fr. Gk *theologos*, fr. *the-* + *logos* to speak — more at LEGENO] : a theological student or specialist

the-o-logy \thē-ˈɔl-ə-jē\ **n** [ME *theologie*, fr. L *theologia*, fr. Gk, fr. *the-* + *logia*-logy] **1** : rational interpretation of religious faith, practice, and experience ; specif. : a branch of systematic theology dealing with God and his relation to the world **2 a** : a theological theory or system **b** : a distinctive body of theological opinion **3** : a usu. four-year course of specialized religious training in a Roman Catholic major seminary

the-on-o-mous \thē-ˈən-ə-məs\ **adj** [*the-* + *nomous* (as in *autonomous*)] : governed by God — **the-on-o-mous-ly** **adv**

the-on-o-my \-mē\ **n** [G *theonómie*, fr. *theo-* (fr. L) + *-nomie* (-nomy)] : the state of being theonomous

theo-phan-ic \thē-ə-ˈfan-ik\ **adj** : relating to, characterized by, or constituting a theophany

the-oph-a-n-y \thē-ˈəf-ə-nē\ **n** [ML *theophania*, fr. LG *theophania*, fr. Gk *thē-* + *phainō* to appear (as in *epiphany* appearance) — more at EPIPHANY] : a visible manifestation of a deity

theo-phy-l-ine \thē-ə-ˈfil-ēn\ **n** [ISV *theobromine* + *phyll* + *-ine*] : a feebly basic bitter crystalline compound C₇H₁₀N₂O₂ from tea leaves that is isomeric with theobromine

the-or-b \thē-ˈɔr-(ə)b\ **n** [modif. of *Itiorba*] : a 17th century musical instrument like a large lute but having two necks

the-or-rem \thē-ə-rəm-, thē-(ə)r-əm\ **n** [LL *thērema*, fr. Gk *thērema*, fr. *thērein* to look at, fr. *thēros* spectator, fr. *theastra* act of seeing — more at THEATER] **1** : a formula, proposition, or statement in mathematics or logic deduced or to be deduced from other forms or propositions **2** : an idea accepted or proposed as a demonstrable truth often as a part of a general theory ; PROPOSITION (the ~ that the best defense is offense)

the-or-rem-at-ic \thē-ə-rəm-ət-ik\ **adj** — **the-or-mat-ic**, **thi-(ə)r-s-** **adj**



theorbo

• about ; • kitten ; • further ; a back ; ā bake ; ā cot, cart ; j joke ; ŋ sing ; ō flow ; ō law ; ō coin ; th thin ; th thus ;

ā out ; ch chin ; e less ; ē easy ; g gift ; i trip ; i life ; ū foot ; ū foot ; y yet ; yu few ; yu furious ; zh vision

colored alcohol) that is sealed in and rises and falls with changes of temperature — **ther-mo-met-ric** \,thér-mō-mē-trik\ *adj* — **ther-mo-met-ric-ally** \,thér-mō-mē-trik-ē-ē\ *adv*

ther-mo-me-try \thə(r)-mōim-ə-trē\ *n* [ISV]: the measurement of temperature

ther-mo-nu-cle-ar \,thér-mō-n(ü)-klē-ə\ *adj* [ISV] **1**: of or relating to the transformations in the nucleus of atoms of low or intermediate atomic weight that require a very high temperature for their inception (as to the hydrogen bomb or in the sun) (~ reaction) (~ weapon) **2**: of, utilizing, or relating to a thermonuclear bomb (~ war) (~ attack)

ther-mo-pe-nic-ism \,thér-mō-pir-ē-iz-əm\ or **ther-mo-pe-nic-ity** \,thér-mō-pir-ē-iz-ē-tē\ *n*: the sum of the responses of an organism to appropriately fluctuating temperatures

ther-mo-philic \,thér-mō-fil\ *n*: an organism growing at a high temperature — **ther-mo-philic-ly** \,thér-mō-fil-ē\ *adv*

ther-mo-pile \,thér-mō-pil\ *n*: an apparatus consisting of a number of thermoelectric couples combined so as to multiply the effect and used for generating electric currents or for determining intensities of radiation

ther-mo-plas-tic \,thér-mō-plas-tik\ *adj*: having the property of softening or fusing when heated and of hardening again when cooled (~ synthetic resins) — **thermo-plastic** *n* — **ther-mo-plas-tic-ly** \,thér-mō-plas-tik-ē\ *adv*

ther-mo-reg-u-la-tion \,thér-mō-reg-yə-lā-shən\ *n* [ISV]: the maintenance or regulation of temperature; *specif*: the maintenance of a particular temperature of the living body — **ther-mo-reg-u-la-tion-ly** \,thér-mō-reg-yə-lā-shən-ē\ *adv*

ther-mo-reg-u-la-tor \,thér-mō-reg-yə-lā-tōr\ *n* [ISV]: a device for the regulation of temperature; **TERMOSTAT**

ther-mos \,thér-məs\ *trademark* — used for a vacuum bottle

ther-mo-scope \,thér-mō-skōp\ *n* [L, fr. *therm-* + *-scope* (scope)] — an instrument for indicating changes of temperature by the accompanying changes in volume of a material (as a gas)

ther-mo-set-ting \,thér-mō-set-ŋ\ *adj*: having the property of becoming permanently rigid when heated or cured (as a synthetic resin)

ther-mo-sta-bil-ity \,thér-mō-stā-bil-ə-tē\ *n*: a thermostable state

ther-mo-sta-ble \,thér-mō-stā-bəl\ *adj*: stable when heated; *specif*: retaining characteristic properties on being moderately heated — **thermo-stable**

ther-mo-stat \,thér-mō-stāt\ *n*: an automatic device for regulating temperature (as by regulating supply of gas or electricity to a heating apparatus); *also*: one for actuating fire alarms or for controlling automatic sprinklers — **ther-mo-stat-ic** \,thér-mō-stāt-ik\ *adj*

ther-mo-stat-ic \,thér-mō-stāt-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or exhibiting the property of

ther-mo-tax-is \,thér-mō-tak-sis\ *n* [NL] **1**: a taxis in which a temperature gradient constitutes the directive factor **2**: the regulation of body temperature

ther-mo-trop-ic \,thér-mō-trōp-ik\ *adj* [ISV] **1**: of, relating to, or exhibiting the property of

ther-mo-trop-ism \,thér-mō-trōp-iz-əm\ *n* [ISV] **1**: a tropism in which a temperature gradient determines the orientation

ther-my \,thér-mē\ *n* comb form [NL -*thermia*, fr. Gk *thermē* heat — more at **TERM**] **1**: state of heat (homiothermy) **2**: generation of heat (diathermy)

ther-si-tes \,thér-sī-tēz\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Thersites*] — an ugly abusive Greek in the Trojan War

the-sau-rus \,thi-ˈsōr-əs\ *n*, pl. **the-sau-ri** \-ˈsō(ə)r-ē, -ē\ or **the-sau-rus-es** \-ˈsōr-ə-səz\ [NL, fr. L, treasure, collection, fr. Gk *thesaurus*] **1**: a book of words or of information about a particular field or set of concepts; *specif*: a dictionary of synonyms **2**: TREASURE, STOREHOUSE

these *pl* of **THIS**

the-sēus \,thē-sīs, -sē-əs\ *n* [L, fr. Gk *Thēseus*]: a Greek hero held to have slain Procrustes and the Minotaur and to have conquered the Amazons and married their queen

the-sis \,thē-sīs, *Brit* esp for *thesis* *n*, pl. **the-sēs** \,thē-sēz\ [L, fr. Gk, lit, act of laying down, fr. *tithenai* to put, lay down — more at **DO**] **1**: a position or proposition that a person (as a candidate for scholastic honors) advances and offers to maintain by argument **2**: a proposition to be proved or one advanced without proof **3**: PROCRUSTES **4**: the first and least adequate stage of dialectic — compare **SYNTHESIS** **3**: a dissertation embodying results of original research and exp. substantiating a specific view; *esp*: one written by a candidate for an academic degree **4** [LL & L] the lowering of the voice, fr. Gk *doxastai*, more important part of foot, lit., act of laying down] **1** (1) the unstressed part of a poetic foot esp. in accentual verse **2** (2) the longer part of a poetic foot esp. in quantitative verse **3**: the accented part of a musical measure **4** DOWNBEAT — compare **ANIS**

the-sis-ian \,thē-sē-ən\ *adj*: of or relating to Thespis **2** of *ten-cap* [fr. the tradition that Thespis was the originator of the actor's role]: relating to the drama; **DRAMATIC**

thespian *n*: ACTOR

the-tā \,thē-tā, -tēr-tā\ *n* [Gk *thēta*, of Sem origin; akin to *Heb* *tēth* (teth)]: the 8th letter of the Greek alphabet — symbol **θ** or **ϑ**

the-tic \,thē-tik\ *adj* [Gk *thētikos*], a proposition, fr. *tithenai* to lay down]: constituting or beginning with a poetic thesis — **the-tic-ally** \-tē-ik(-ē)-lē\ *adv*

the-tis \,thē-tis\ *n* [L, fr. Gk]: a Nereid and mother of Achilles

the-ur-gic \,thē-ŋr-ĭk\ *adj*: of or relating to theurgy; **MAGICAL**

the-ur-gi-cal \-ĭk(-ē)-k(-ē)-lē\ *adj*

the-ur-gist \,thē-ŋr-ĭst\ *n*: WUNDER-WORKER, MAGICIAN

the-ur-gy \,thē-ŋr-ĭ\ *n* [LL *thēurgia*, fr. Lgk *thēurgia*, fr. *thēourgos* miracle worker, fr. Gk *thē + ergon* work — more at **WORK**]: the art or science of compelling or persuading a god or beneficent or supernatural power to do or refrain from doing something

thew \,thū\ *n* [ME, personal quality, virtue, fr. OE *thēow*; akin

to OHG *kaithaw* discipline] **1**: MUSCLE, SINEW — *usu.* used in pl. **2**: a muscular power or development **3**: STRENGTH

thick \,thĭk\ *n*, pl. *in const.* [ME, fr. ON *thick*, masc. pl. demonstrative pers. pron.; akin to OE *thar* that] **1**: a thick one — *used as* 3d person pron serving as the plural of *he, she, or it* or referring to a group of two or more individuals not all of the same sex (~ dance well) **2**: *the* **2** — *used with* an indefinite singular pers. pron.; akin to OE *thar* that] **1**: a thick one — *used as* 3d person pron serving as the plural of *he, she, or it* or referring to a group of two or more individuals not all of the same sex (~ dance well) **2**: *the* **2** — *used with* an indefinite singular pers. pron.; akin to OE *thar* that] **1**: a thick one — *used as* 3d person pron serving as the plural of *he, she, or it* or referring to a group of two or more individuals not all of the same sex (~ dance well) **2**: *the* **2** — *used with* an indefinite singular pers. pron.; akin to OE *thar* that] **1**: a thick one — *used as* 3d person pron serving as the plural of *he, she, or it* or referring to a group of two or more individuals not all of the same sex (~ dance well) **2**: *the* **2** — *used with* an indefinite singular pers. pron.; 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those [ME, fr. those, fr. OE *thás*, pl. of *thes* this — more at THIS] *pl* of *that*

those \('təu) *pron* [ME, fr. OE *thú*; akin to OHG *thū* those, *L tu, G du* (y)] the one addressed (~ shall have no other gods before me — Exod 20:3 (AV)) — used by Friends as the universal form of address to one person

thou \('təu) *vi* : to address as *thou*

thou \('təu) *n, pl* *thou* or *thous* \('təu) [short for *thousand*] : a thousand of something (as dollars)

through \('tu:ə) *adv* & *prep* : from one end or process of thinking; akin to ON *thō* nevertheless; akin to OE *thēah* nevertheless, OHG *doh* : HOWEVER, NEVERTHELESS (continued to eat at the hotel — Sloan Wilson)

though \('tu:ə) *conj* 1 : in spite of the fact that : WHILE (~ they know the wit is lost, they continue to fight — Bruce Bivens) 2 : in spite of the possibility that : EVEN IF (~ they all may fail, they all will try)

thought *past* of **THINK**

thought \('təu) *n* [ME, fr. OE *thōht*; akin to OE *thanca* to think — more at **THINK**] 1 : a process or process of thinking; COGNITION 2 : serious consideration REGARD C : RECOLLECTION 3 : reasoning power b : the power to imagine; CONCEPTION 3 : something that is thought; as a 1 an individual act or product of thinking b : INTENTION, PLAN c : OPINION, BELIEF d : the intellectual product of the mind 4 : a series of principles of a period, place, group, or individual 4 : a slight amount; BIT SYN see IDEA

thought-ful \('təu-fəl) *adj* 1 a : absorbed in thought; MEDITATIVE b : characterized by careful reasoned thinking 2 : MINDFUL, BEFOUL; *specif* : mindful of others — **thought-ful-ly** \-'fəl-*li* *adv*

— **thought-ful-ness** *n*

SYN THOUGHTFUL, CONSIDERATE, ATTENTIVE mean mindful of others. THOUGHTFUL implies unselfish concern and ability to anticipate another's needs; CONSIDERATE implies concern for the feelings of others; ATTENTIVE suggests repeated acts of kindness or care

thought-less \('təu-ləs) *adj* : not sufficiently alert; CARELESS b : RECKLESS, RASH 2 : devoid of thought; INSENSATE 3 : lacking concern for others; INCONSIDERATE — **thought-less-ly** *adv* — **thought-less-ness** *n*

thought-out \-'təu-*aut* *adj* : produced or arrived at through careful and thorough consideration

thought-way \-'təu-*wə* *n* : a way of thinking that is characteristic of a particular group, time, or culture

thousand \('təuz-*n*(d)) *n, pl* thousands or thousand [ME, fr. OE *thásend*; akin to OHG *thūsant* thousand; both fr. a prehistoric Germanic compound consisting respectively of *thūs* to Russ *tyshacha* thousand, *Sk tavas* strong, *L tumere* to swell and to OE *hund* hundred — more at THUM] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 a : the numerable quantity symbolized by the arabic numerals 1000 b : the letter M : the number occupying the position four to the left of the decimal point in the Arabic notation 4 : a very large number (had a ~ things to do) — **thousand** *adj* — **thousand** \-'n(t)h) *adj* — **thousandth** *n, pl* thousandths \-'n(t)h, -*n*(t)hs)

thousand-head-ed *kalē* \-'təuz-*n*-hed-*əd* *n* : a tall branched leafy kale (*Brassica oleracea fruticosa*) used as green feed for livestock

Thousand Island dressing *n* [Prob. fr. *Thousand Islands*, islands in the St. Lawrence river] : mayonnaise with various added seasonings and flavonics

thousand-leg-ger \-'təuz-*n*-leg-*ə*, -*lā*-*ə* *n* : MILLIPEDE

Thracian \('θrā-shən) *n* 1 : a native or inhabitant of Thrace 2 : the language of the Thracians generally assumed to be Indo-European — **Thracian** *adj*

Thra-co-il-lyr-i-an \('θrā-*il*-*kō*-*il*-*l*'r-ē-*ən*) *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting a supposed subfamily of Indo-European languages comprising Thracian, Illyrian, and Albanian

Thra-co-Phry-gian \-'θrī-(ē)-*ən*) *adj* : of, relating to, or constituting a tentative branch of the Indo-European language family to which are sometimes assigned various languages of the Balkans and Asia — **Minor**

thrall \('θrəl) *n* [ME *thral*, fr. OE *thrāl*, fr. ON *thrall*] 1 a : a servant slave; AONDMAN; also : SERF b : a person in moral or mental servitude 2 : the condition of a thrall 3 SLAVERY — **thrall** *adj*

thrall *vb, archaic* : ENTRHALL, ENSLAVE

thrall-dom or **thrall-dom** \-'dɒm) *n* : the condition of a thrall 3 SLAVERY

thrash \('θræʃ) *vb* [alter. of *thresh*] *vt* 1 : to separate the seeds from the husks and straw by beating; **THRASH** 1 2 : to beat soundly with or as if with a stick or whip; FLOG; also : DEFEAT 3 : to swing, beat, or strike in the manner of a rapidly moving fan (to swing his arms ~ to go over again and again (~ the matter over inconclusively) b : to hammer out; FORGE (~ out a plan) ~ *vi* 1 : **THRASH** 1 2 : to deal blows or strokes like one using a fan or whip 3 : to move or stir about violently; toss about (~ in bed with a fever) SYN see SWING

thrash *n* : an act of thrashing esp. in swimming the crawl or the backstroke

thrasher \('θræʃ-*ər*) *n* : one that thrashes or thrashes

thrasher \('θræʃ-*ər*) *n* [prob. alter. of *thrush*] : any of numerous long-tailed American singing birds (family Mimidae and esp. genus *Troglodytes*) that resemble thrushes and include notable singers and mimics

thra-sion-i-cal \('θrā-'sion-i-kəl, -*θrō*) *adj* [L *Thrasion*, *Thraso* Thraso, brigadier soldier in the comedy *Euuchus* by Terence] : of, relating to, like, or characteristic of Thraso; BRAGGING, BOASTFUL

thra-sion-i-cal-ly \-'θrā-'sion-i-kəl-*li* *adv*

thraw \('θrə) *vb* [ME *thrawen*; OE *thrawian*] *vt* 1 chiefly *Scot* : to cause to twist or turn 2 chiefly *Scot* : CROSS, THWART ~ *vi* 1 chiefly *Scot* : TWIST, TURN 2 chiefly *Scot* : to be in disagreement

thraw *n* 1 chiefly *Scot* : TWIST, TURN 2 chiefly *Scot* : ill humor

— **ANNOY**

thraw \('θrə-wɔrt) *adj* [ME (Sc), alter. of ME *froward*, *froward*] 1 chiefly *Scot* : STUBBORN, PERVERSE 2 *Scot* : CROOKED, TWISTED

thrawn \('θrən) *adj* [ME (Sc) *thrawn*, fr. pp. of ME *throwen*] 1 chiefly *Scot* : UNPLEASANT (as a : PERVERSE, RECALTRANT 2 : CROOKED, TWISTED) — **thrawn-ly** \-'θrən-*li* *adv*

thre \('θrē) *n* [ME *thred*, fr. OE *thrad*; akin to OHG *drāt* wire, OE *thrawian* to cause to twist or turn — more at **THROW**] 1 a : a filament, a group of filaments twisted together, or a filamentous

length formed by spinning and twisting short textile fibers into a continuous strand b : a piece of thread 2 a : any of various natural filaments (the ~s of a spider web) b : a slender stream c : a streak of light or color d : SCREW THREAD 3 : something felt resembling a textile thread 4 : a train of thought b : a continuing element (a ~ of poetry marked all his writing) 4 : a tenuous or feeble support — **thread-like** \-'lɪk) *adj*

thread *vt* 1 a : to pass a thread through the eye of (a needle) b : to arrange (a thread, yarn, or lead-in piece in working position for use in (a machine)) 2 a : to pass through in the manner of a thread (~ a pipe with wire) b : to make one's way through or between (~ing narrow alleys) 3 : to put together on or as if on a thread; STRING (~ beads) 4 : to interweave with or as if with something INTERESTED (dark hair ~ed with silver) 5 : to form a screw thread on or in ~ *vi* 1 : to thread or wind a way (~ing through narrow passages) 2 : to form a thread when poured from a spoon — **thread-er** *n*

thread-ere \('θred-'hə(ə)r, -'be(ə)r) *adj* 1 : having the nap worn off so that the threads show; SHABBY 2 : HACKNEYED SYN see TRITE — **thread-bare-ness** *n*

thread-fin \-'fɪn) *n* : any of a family (Polynemidae) of fishes related to the mullets and having filamentous rays on the lower part of the pectoral fin

thread-iness \-'θred-'i-nəs) *n* : the quality or state of being thready

thread-less \('θred-'ləs) *adj* : lacking a thread (a ~ connection between pipes)

thread-worm \('θred-'wɔrm) *n* : a long slender nematode worm

thread-y \-'θrē-*di* *adj* 1 : consisting of or bearing fibers or filaments (a ~ combing a thread) 2 : FILAMENTOUS b : tending to form or draw out into threads (a ~ fruder to push, thrust) c : lacking in fullness, body, or vigor ; THIN (a ~ voice) (a ~ pulse)

threap \('θrē-*p*) *vi* [ME *threpen*, fr. OE *threapian*] 1 chiefly *Scot* : SCOLD, CHIDE 2 chiefly *Scot* : to maintain persistently

threat \('θrē-*t*) *n* [ME *threot* coercion, threat, fr. OE *threot* coercion; akin to MHG *drat* annoy to vex, to annoy to vex, to vex] 1 : an expression of intention to inflict evil, injury, or damage 2 : something that threatens

threaten \('θrē-*t*) *vb, archaic* : THREATEN

threat-en \('θrē-*t*-*n*) *vb* **threat-en-ing** \('θrē-*t*-*n*-*ɪ*ŋ) *vt* 1 : to threaten 2 : to give signs or warning of ; PORTEND b : to hang over as a threat ; MENACE ~ *vi* 1 : to utter threats 2 : to portend evil — **threat-en-ing-ly** \('θrē-*t*-*n*-*ɪ*ŋ-*li*) *adv*

threat-en-ment \-'θrē-*t*-*m*ənt) *n* : one that threatens

threat-en-er \('θrē-*t*-*n*-*ər*, -*ər*) *n* : one that threatens

threat-ful \('θrē-*f*l) *adj*, *fr. thre*, *adj*, fr. OE *thre* (mass.), *threo* (fem. & neut.); akin to OHG *drāt* three, *L tres*, *Gk treis*] 1 — see NUMBER table 2 : the third in a set or series (the ~ of hearts) 3 : something having three units or members — **three** *adj* or *pron*

three-base hit \('θrē-'bæs-*h*) *n* : a base hit that enables a batter to reach safely and advance to third base

three-bag-ger \('θrē-'bæg-*ə*) *n* : a gambler's name in which the dealer shows three cards and then shuffles and throws them face down before anyone who wishes to pick out a particular card

three-color \('θrē-'kəl-*ər*) *adj* : being or relating to a printing or photographic process wherein three primary colors are used to reproduce all the colors of the subject

3-D \('θrē-'dē) *n* [D, abbr. of *dimensional*] : the three-dimensional form or a picture produced in it

three-deck-er \('θrē-'dek-*ər*) *n* 1 a : a warship carrying guns on three decks b : a cargo or passenger ship with three full decks 2 : a sailing frigate with three floors, tiers, or layers; esp : a sand-wich of three slices of bread and two fillings

three-di-men-sion-al \('θrē-*d*-*m*'en-shən-*əl*, -*θrē*-*d*-*n*-*əl*) *adj* 1 : of or relating to three dimensions 2 : giving the illusion of depth or varying distances — used of a pictorial representation esp. when the illusion is enhanced by stereoscopic means

three-fold \('θrē-'fɒld) *adj* 1 : having three units or members ; TRIPLE 2 : being three times as great or as many — **three-fold** \-'fɒld) *adv*

three-gall-ed \-'gæl-'əd) *adj*, *of a horse* : trained to use the walk, trot, and canter

three-hand-ed \-'han-'dəd) *adj* : played or to be played by three players (~ bridge)

Three Hours *n* : a service of devotion between noon and three o'clock on Good Friday

three-legged \('θrē-'leg(ə)d, -'lāg(ə)d) *adj* : having three legs (a ~ stool)

three-mile limit \('θrē-'mɪl-'lɪt) *n* : the limit of the marginal sea of three miles included in the territorial waters of a state

three-pence \('θrē-*p*ən(t)s, -*θr*ap-, -*θr*ep-, -*n*(p)s) *US* also \('θrē-'pen(t)s, -*θr*ap-, -*θr*ep-, -*n*(p)s) *UK* : the sum of three pence British currency 2 : a coin worth three pence

three-pen-ny \('θrē-'pɛn-*n*ē, -*θr*ep-, -*θr*ep-, *US* also \('θrē-'pen-*n*ē) *adj* 1 : costing or worth three pence 2 : worth little ; POOR

three-phase \('θrē-'fāz) *adj* : of, relating to, or operating by means of a combination of three circuits energized by alternating electromagnetic forces that differ in phase by one-third of a cycle

three-piece \-'pi:əs) *adj* : consisting of or made in three pieces

three-ply \-'pli) *adj* : consisting of three distinct strata, veneers, or intervenient layers

three-point landing \('θrē-'pɔɪnt-'lænd) *n* : an airplane landing in which the tail wheel of the landing gear and the tail wheel or skid or nose wheel touch the ground simultaneously

three-quarter \('θrē-'kwɔ(r)-*ər*) *n* 1 : a three-quarter length portrait 2 : a three-quarter face portrait — **three-quarter** *adj*

three-quarter binding *n* : a bookbinding in which the material of the back and inside covers and boards for one third of their width

three-ring circus \('θrē-'rɪŋ-'sɪr) *n* : a circus with simultaneous performances in three rings 2 : something confusing, engrossing, or entertaining

three R's *n* *pl* [fr. the facetiously used phrase *reading, 'riting, and 'rithmetic*] : the fundamentals taught in elementary school; esp : READING, WRITING, AND ARITHMETIC

three-score \('θrē-'skɔ(ə)r, -'skɔ(ə)n) *adj* : being three times twenty; SIXTY

three-some \('θrē-'səm) *n* 1 : a group of three persons or things

all his influence into the boy's defense) 5: to form or shape on a potter's wheel 6: to deliver (a blow) in or as if boxing 7: to twist two or more filaments into a thread or yarn 8 a: to make a cast of (a die) b: to make (a cast) at dice 9: to give up; ABANDON 10: to send forth; PROJECT (the setting sun *throw* long shadows) 11: to make (oneself) depeaded; commit (oneself) for help, support, or protection (*throw* himself on the mercy of the court) 12: to bring forth in a packet (~ a good crop) (*throw* large letters) 13: to lose intentionally (~ a game) 14: to move (a lever) so as to connect or disconnect parts of a clutch or switch; also: to make or break (a connection) with a lever ~ vt; CAST, HURL ~ throw-er 'θrəʊ-(ə)r n 1: one who CAST, HURLS, HURLES 2: one who is general and interchangeable with the other terms but may specifically imply a distinctive motion with bent arm; CAST usu. implies lightness in the thing thrown and sometimes a scattering; TOSS suggests a light or careless or almost forgetting motion; HURL implies a violent or flung stress a violent thrashing; HURL implies power as in throwing a massive weight; PITCH suggests throwing carefully at a target; SLING stresses either the use of whirling momentum in throwing or directness of aim

throw n 1 a: an act of throwing, hurling, or flinging b (1): an act of throwing dice (2): the number thrown with a cast of dice c: a method of throwing an opponent in wrestling or judo 2: the distance a missile may be thrown 3: an undertaking involving chance or danger 4: the amount of vertical displacement produced by a geological fault 5 a: the extreme movement given to a pivoted or reciprocating piece by a cam, crank, or eccentric; STROKE b: the length of the radius of a crank or the virtual crank radius of an eccentric or cam 6 a: a light coverlet b: a woman's cap or light wrap

throw away vt 1 a: to get rid of as worthless or unnecessary b: DISCARD 1b 2 a: to use in a foolish or wasteful manner; SQUANDER b: to fail to take advantage of; WASTE 3: to make (as a line in a play) unemphatic by casual delivery

throw-away 'θrəʊ-ə-wə n: a bandbill or circular distributed free

throw back vt 1: to delay the progress or advance of; CHECK 2: to cause to rely; make dependent 3: REFLECT ~ vt; to revert to an earlier type or phase

throw-back 'θrəʊ-bæk n: a reversion to an earlier type or phase; ATAVISM 2: an instance or product of atavistic reversion

throw down vt 1: to cause to fall; OVERTHROW 2: PRECIPITATE 3: to cast off; DISCARD

throw in vt 1: to add as a gratuity or supplement 2: to introduce or interject in the course of something; CONTRIBUTE 3: DISTRIBUTE ~ vt; to enter into association or partnership 4: to mix; combine

throw off vt 1 a: to free oneself from b: to cast off often in a hurried or vigorous manner c: to shake off; DIVERGE 2: to give off; EMIT 3: to produce in an offhand manner 4 a: to cause to depart from an expected or desired course b: to cause to make a mistake; LEAD ~ vt 1: to begin hunting 2: to make derogatory comments

throw out vt 1 a: to remove from a place, office, or employment usu. in a sudden or unexpected manner b: to get rid of as worthless or unnecessary 2: to give expression to; UTTER 3: to dismiss or reject; CONSIDER; CONSIDERATION 4: to make visible or manifest; DISPLAY 5: to leave behind; OUTDISTANCE 6: to give forth from within; EMIT 7 a: to send out b: to cause to project; EXTEND 8: to put out; CONFUSE 9: to cause to stand back; make prominent 10: make a throw that enables a teammate in baseball to put out (a base runner) 11: DISENGAGE (*throw* out the clutch)

throw out vt 1: to forsake despite bonds of attachment or duty 2: to refuse to accept; REJECT

throw ring n: CATCHER ROO

throw-star 'θrəʊ-stər n: one who throws silk or synthetic filaments

throw up vt 1: to raise quickly 2: to give up; QUIT 3: to build hurriedly 4: VOMIT 5: to bring forth 6: to cause to stand out 7: to mention repeatedly in way of reproach ~ vt; EMIT

thrum 'θrʌm n [ME, fr. OE *thrumum* (in *tungethrum* ligament of the tongue); akin to OHG *drum* fragment, *L terminus* boundary, end — more at TERM] 1 a (1): a fringe of warp threads left on the loom after the cloth has been removed (2): one of these warp threads b: a tuft or short piece of rope yarn used in thrumming canvas — usu. used in pl. c: RT, PARTICLE 2: a hair, fiber, or threadlike leaf on a plant; also: a tuft or fringe of such structures (*thrum* ad)

thrum vt thrummed; thrum-ming 1: to furnish with thrums 2: FRINGE 2: to insert short pieces of rope yarn or spind, twine, etc. (a piece of canvas) to make a rough surface or a mat which can be wrapped about rigging to prevent chafing

thrum vt thrummed; thrum-ming [imit.] vt 1: to play or pluck a stringed instrument idly; STRUM 2: to sound with a monotonous ~ vt 1: to play (as a stringed instrument) in an idle or relaxed manner (~ a guitar) 2: to recite tiresomely or monotonously

thrum n: the monotonous sound of thrumming

thrush 'θrʌʃ n [ME *thrusche*, fr. OE *thrusc*; akin to OE *thrusc* thrush, OHG *thrusc* *L turdus* 1: any of numerous small or medium-sized passerine birds (family Turdidae) that are mostly of a plain color often with spotted underparts and include many excellent singers 2: a bird felt to resemble a thrush

thrush n [Prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Norw *truske* thrush] 1: a viral disease seen esp. in infants and marked by white patches in the oral cavity 2: a suppurative disorder of the feet in various animals

thrust 'θrʌst vb thrust; thrust-ing [ME *thrusten*, *thristen*, fr. ON *thrista*] 1 a: to push or drive with force b: SHOVE 2: to cause to enter or pierce something or as if by pushing 3: to extend, TEND, SPREAD 4: STAB, pierce 5: INTERFERE 6: IMPULSIVE 6: to press, force, or impose the acceptance of upon someone ~ vt 1 a: to force an entrance or passage b: to push forward or press onward ~ vt; to push upward; PROJECT 2: to make a thrust, stab, or lunge with or as if with a pointed weapon SYN see PUSH — thrust-er n

thrust n 1 a: a push or lunge with a pointed weapon b (1): a verbal attack (2): a military assault 2 a: a strong continued pressure b: the sideways force or pressure of one part of a struc-

ture against another part (as of an arch against an abutment) c (1): the force exerted endwise through a propeller shaft to give forward motion (2): the forward directed reaction force produced by a high-speed jet of fluid discharged rearwards from a nozzle (as in a jet airplane or a rocket) d: a nearly horizontal geological fault 3 a: a forward or upward push b: a movement (as by a group of people) in a specified direction

thrust 'θrʌst vb thrust; thrust-ing [prob. fr. ME *thrusten* to thrust, fr. OE *thrustan*]; to move or act so as to make a thrust

thud n 1: a slow 2: a dull sound; THUMP **thud** 'θʌð n [Hind *thag*, lit., thief, fr. Skt *thag* rogue, fr. *thagati* he covers, conceals — more at THATCH]; a brutal ruffian or assassin **thud-gery** 'θʌð-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ n — **thud-gish** 'θʌð-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ n **thud** 'θʌð n [Hind *thag* robbery, fr. *thag*]; the practice of murder and robbery by thugs

thuja 'θjuː(ǝ)jə n [NL *Thuja*, genus name, fr. ML *thua*, a cedar, fr. Gk *thyia*] 1: any of a genus (*Thuja*) of evergreen shrubs and trees of the pine family; esp.: ARBOVITAE

thulia oil n: a fragrant essential oil from *arborvitae*

Thule 'θyː(ǝ)l-juː n 1: *Thule*, *Thyle*, fr. Gk *Θουλή*, *Thylē*] 2: the northernmost part of the habitable ancient world

thulium 'θyː(ǝ)l-juː-əm n [NL, fr. *L Thule*]; a trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group — see ELEMENT table

thumb 'θʌm n [ME *thoume*, *thumbe*, fr. OE *thūma*; akin to *thūm* *thūm* (as in *thumbe*) thumb, fr. Gk *thūmbē*] 1: the first digit of the human hand opposable to the other fingers; also: the corresponding digit in lower animals 2: the part of a glove or mitten that covers the thumb 3: a convex molding

thumb vt 1 a: to leaf through (pages) with the thumb b: TURN b: to soil or wear by or as if by repeated thumbing 2: to request or obtain (a ride) in a passing automobile by signaling with the thumb — **thumb one's nose**: to place the thumb at one's nose and wiggle the fingers as a gesture of scorn or defiance

thumb-hole 'θʌm-həʊl n: an opening in which to insert the thumb 2: a hole in a wind musical instrument opened or closed by the thumb

thumb index n: an index consisting of rounded thumb notches cut symmetrically on the fore edge of a book and tabs denoting the letters (as in a dictionary) sections referred to

thumb-nail 'θʌm-nāl n: 'nāl(ə)l n: the nail of the thumb

thumb-nail 'θʌm-nāl adj: BRIEF, CONCISE (~ sketch)

thumb-print 'θʌm-prɪnt n: an impression made by the thumb; esp: a print made by the inside of the first joint

thumb-screw 'θʌm-skruː n 1: a screw having a flat-sided or fluted head so that it may be turned by thumb and forefinger 2: an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw

thumb-tack 'θʌk n: a tack with a broad flat head for pressing into a board with the thumb

thump 'θʌmp, ʌm p[imit.] vt 1: to strike or beat with or as if with something hard or so as to cause a dull sound 2: POUND, KNOCK 3: CUGEL, THRASH ~ vt; to inflict or emit a thump

thump n: a blow or knock with or as if with something blunt or heavy; also: the sound made by such a blow

thump-ing adj [thumping, prp. of thump]: impressively large; **thunder** 'θʌndər n [imit.] n 1: a screw having a flat-sided or fluted head so that it may be turned by thumb and forefinger 2: an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb by a screw

thunder 'θʌndər-berd n: a mythical bird believed by American Indians to cause lightning and thunder

thunder-bolt 'θʌndər-bɔːl n 1 a: a single discharge of lightning with the appearance of thunder b: an imaginary elongated mass cast as a missile to earth in the lightning flash 2: a person or thing likened to lightning in suddenness, effectiveness, or destructive power b: vehement threatening or censure; FULMINATION

thunder-clap 'θʌndər-klæp n 1: a clap of thunder 2: something that comes with suddenness and a clap of thunder

thunder-cloud 'θʌndər-kləʊd n: a cloud charged with electricity and producing lightning and thunder

thunder-gust 'θʌndər-gʌst n: a thunderstorm with wind

thunder-head 'θʌndər-hed n: a rounded mass of cumulus cloud often appearing before a thunderstorm

thunder [thundering, prp. of thunder]: awesomely great, intense, or unusual — **thunder-ing-ly** 'θʌndər-ɪŋ-li adv

thunder-ous 'θʌnd-ə(ə)-rəs adj: producing thunder; also: making or accompanied by a noise like thunder — **thunder-ous-ly** adv

thunder-peal 'θʌnd-ər-pēl n: THUNDERCLAP

thunder-show-er 'θʌnd-ər-ʃəʊ-ər n: a shower accompanied by lightning and thunder

thunder-stick 'θʌnd-ər-stɪk n: BULL-ROARER

thunder-stone 'θʌnd-ər-stəʊn n 1: *archaic*: THUNDERBOLT 1b 2: any of various stones (as a meteorite) believed to be a thunderbolt

thunder-storm 'θʌnd-ər-stɔː(r)m n: a storm accompanied by lightning and thunder

thunder-strike 'θʌnd-ər-strɪk vt 1: *archaic*: to strike, blast, or injure by or as if by lightning 2: to strike dumb; ASTONISH (he was *thunderstruck* at the insolence)

thunder-stroke 'θʌnd-ər-strɔːk n: a stroke of or as if lightning with the sound of thunder

thunder-tribe 'θʌnd-ər-trɪb, 'θɔː- n [ME *thurbille*, fr. MF *thurbille*, fr. *L thurbillum*, fr. *thur*, thus incense, fr. Gk *thys* incense, sacrifice, fr. *thyenai* to sacrifice — more at THYME] 1: CENSER

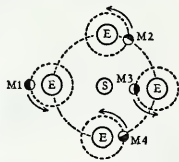
thuri-ifer 'θʌ-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ n [NL, fr. *L thurifer*, adj., incense-burning, fr. *thur*, thus + *-ifer*-iferous] 1: one who carries a censer in a liturgical service

Thuringian 'θʌrɪŋ-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ-ǝ n 1: a member of an ancient Germanic people whose kingdom was overthrown by the Franks in the 6th century 2: a native or inhabitant of Thuringia — **Thuringian** adj

device for joggling the memory; *specif* : a file that serves as a reminder and is arranged to bring matters to timely attention
tickler coil *n* : a small coil connected in series with the plate circuit of an electron tube and inductively coupled with its grid circuit to return a part of the amplified signal for repeated amplification
ticklish **'tik(-)lɪʃ *adj* **1** : sensitive to tickling **2** *a* : TOUCHY, OVERSENSITIVE *b* : easily overturned; UNSTABLE (a canoe is ~ to handle) **3** : requiring delicate handling; CRITICAL (a ~ subject) — **ticklishly** *adv* — **ticklishness** *n*
tick **'tik *n* [*tik*] **1** : CORPUSIS **2** : TICK TREFLOIL
tick-tack or **tic-tac** **'tik, -'tæk *[*imit. *]* **1** : a ticking or tapping beat like that of a clock or watch **2** : a contrivance used by children to tap on a window from a distance
tick-tack-toe *also* **tic-tac-toe** **'tik, -'tæk, -'tɔ *n* [*tic-tac-toe*] (former game in which players with eyes shut brought a pencil down on a slate and indicated signal for repeated amplification) : a game in which two players alternately put crosses and ciphers in compartments of a figure formed by two vertical lines crossing two horizontal lines and each tries to get a row of three crosses or three ciphers between the opponent does

tick-tock **'tik, -'tæk, -'tæk *n* [*tit*] : the ticking sound of a large clock
tick trefoil *n* [*tɪk*] : any of various leguminous plants (genus *Desmodium*) with trifoliate leaves and rough sticky loment
tidal **'tid-*ɪ* *adj* **1** : of or relating to tides; periodically rising and falling or ebbing and flowing (~ waters) **2** : dependent (as to arrival or departure) upon the state of the tide — **tidally** *adv* — **tidal** *adv*
tidal wave *n* **1** : an unusually high sea wave that sometimes follows an earthquake **2** : an unusual rise of water alongshore due to strong wind blowing and/or overwhelming (as a sweeping majority vote or an irresistible impulse)
tid-bit **'tid-, -bit *n* [*perh. fr. tit- (as in titmouse) + bit*] **1** : a choice morsel of food **2** : a choice or pleasing bit (as of news)
tid-die-dy-winks or **tid-dy-winks** **'tid-*ɪ*-(*d*)-wɪŋk *n*, *'tid-*ɪ*-wɪŋk* *n* *pl* *but sing constr* : a song or dance (as the "tid-dy-wink") : a game the object of which is to soap small disks from a flat surface into a small container

tide **'tid *n* [ME, time, fr. OE *tid*; akin to OHG *tīd* time, Gk *tidō* to do, to do, to do] **1** : a : space of time; FEUDAL **2** : a fit or opportune time; OPPORTUNITY **3** : an ecclesiastical anniversary or festival or its season **2** : a (1) : the alternating rise and fall of the surface of the ocean and of water bodies (as gulfs and bays) connected with the ocean that occurs twice a day and is caused by the gravitation attraction of the sun and moon occurring unequally on different parts of the earth (2) : a less marked rising and falling of an inland body of water **3** FLOOD **4** : a : something that fluctuates like the tides of the sea; VICISSITUDINE **4** : a flowing stream; CURRENT **5** : the waters of the ocean **6** : flood waters; the overflow of a flooding stream
tidy **'ti *vi* **1** : to flow as or in a tide; SUAVE **2** : to drift with the tide esp. in navigating a ship into or out of an anchorage, harbor, or river ~ *vt* **1** : to cause to flow with the tide **2** : to enable to surmount or endure a difficulty — used with *over* (the gift *tidied him over*) (money to ~ him over the emergency) **2** : to proceed (one's way) by the tide; to get along easily
tidy **'ti *vi* [ME *tidan*, fr. OE *tidan*; akin to MD *tiden* to go, come, OE *tid* time] *archaic* : RETIDE, RECALL



tidy **'ti *n* **1** : a small container
tidy **'ti *adj* **1** : neat, tidy
tidy **'ti *adv* **1** : in a tidy manner
tidy **'ti *n* **1** : a quality or state of being tidy
tidy **'ti *n* [ME, fr. OE *tidung*, fr. *tidan* to betide] : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **2** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **3** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **4** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **5** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **6** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **7** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **8** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **9** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **10** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **11** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **12** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **13** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **14** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **15** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **16** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **17** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. (Good ~) **18** : a piece of news; usu. used in pl. 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tint \tint\ *n* [alter. of earlier *tinct*, fr. *L. tinctus* act of dyeing, fr. *tinctus*, pp. of *tingere* to tinge] **1** a: a usual slight or pale coloration **2** a: a hue **3**: a tint of various shades of a color **4**: a color **5**: a color: **6**: a variation of a color produced by adding white to it and characterized by a low saturation with relatively high lightness **7**: a usual slight modifying quality or characteristic **8**: a shaded color in engraving produced by fine parallel lines close together **9**: a panel of light color serving as background **10**: dye for the hair **syn** see **COLOR** — **tint-er** *n*

tint vt *v* to impart or apply a tint to: **COLOR**

tinting *n* **1**: the act or process of one that tints **2**: the engraved colored tint produced by tinting

tin-tin-nab-tin \tin-tin-nab-yo-ler-ən\ *adj* [*L. tintinnabulum* bell:] of, relating to, or characterized by bells or their sounds **tin-tin-nab-u-lä-tion** \tin-tin-nab-yo-lä-shən\ *n* [*L. tintinnabulum* bell, fr. *tintinnare* to ring, jingle, of imit. origin] **1**: the ringing or sounding of bells **2**: a jingling or tinkling sound as if of bells

tin-tin-ny \tin-tin-ny\ *adj*: lacking color

tint-om-e-ter \tint-əm-ət-ər\ *n*: an apparatus for the determination of colors by comparison with arbitrary standards

tin-type \tin-ˈtɪp\ *n*: FERROTYPY **1**

tin-ware \tin-ˈwɛr\ *n*: articles made of tinfoil

tin-work \tin-ˈwɜrk\ *n*: work in tin **2** *pl* **but** *sing* or *pl* in constr: **1**: an establishment where tin is smelted, rolled, or otherwise worked

tin-y \tin-ē\ *adj* [alter. of ME *time*]: very small or diminutive

MINUTE **SYN** see **SMALL**

tip \tɪp\ *n* [ME; akin to MHG *zipp* tip, OE *teppa* tap — more at **TAP** **1**]: the hairy pointed end of something **2**: a small piece or part serving as an end, cap, or point — **tipped** \tɪpt\ *adj*

tip vt **1**: tipped, **tip-ping** \tɪp-ɪŋ\ *v*: to furnish with a tip **(1)**: to cover or adorn the tip of **(2)**: to blend (furs) for improved appearance by brushing the tips of the hair with dye **2**: to affix (an insert) in a shoe — often used with **in** **3**: to remove the ends of (< raspberries)

tip vt **1**: tipped, **tip-ping** [ME *ticipen*] *vt* **1**: OVERTURN, UPSERT **2**: CANT, TILT — **vt** **1**: to become tipped: **TOPPLE** **2**: LEAN, SLANT

tip n **1**: the act of an instance of tipping: **TILT** **2**: a place for depositing something (as rubbish) by tipping or dumping

tip vt **1**: tipped, **tip-ping** [akin to LG *tippen* to tap] **1**: to strike lightly: **TAP** **2**: to hit (a baseball) a glancing blow with the edge of the bat — **vt**: **TIPTOE**

tip vt **1**: tipped, **tip-ping** [perh. fr. *tip* *v* **1**]: GIVE, PRESENT **2**: to contribute voluntarily or to bestow a gratuity

tip n **1**: a gift or small sum of money tendered for a service performed or anticipated: **GRATUITY**

tip n [perh. fr. *tip* *v* **1**]: an item of expert or authoritative information **2**: a piece of advance or confidential information given by one thought to have access to special or inside sources

tip vt **1**: tipped, **tip-ping** **1**: to impart a piece of information or advice about or to **2**: to mention as a prospective winner or profitable investment

tip-cart \tɪp-ˈkɑrt\ *n*: a cart whose body can be tipped on the front wheels to empty its contents

tip-cat \tɪp-ˈkæt\ *n* [*tip*]: a game in which one player using a bat strikes lightly a tapered wooden peg and as it flies up strikes it again to drive it as far as possible while fielders try to recover it; also: the peg used in this game

tip-off \tɪp-ˈɒf\ *var* **OFF TEESE**

tip-off \tɪp-ˈɒf\ *n* [*tip*]: WARNING, TIP

tip-ter \tɪp-ˈtɜr\ *n*: one that tips

tip-pet \tɪp-ˈpɛt\ *n* [ME *tiper*]: **1**: a long hanging end of cloth attached to a sleeve, cap, or hood **2**: a shoulder cape of fur or cloth often with hanging ends **3**: a long black scarf worn over the robe by Anglican and Episcopal clergymen

tip-ple \tɪp-ˈplɛ\ *vt* **1**: to tip-pling \tɪp-ˈplɪŋ\ [**back-formation** fr. obs. *tippler* (barkeeper)] *vt*: to drink (intoxicating liquor) esp. continuously in small amounts — **vi**: to drink intoxicating liquor esp. by habit or to excess — **tip-pler** \tɪp-ˈplɛr\ *n*: an intoxicating beverage; DRINK

tipple n [E dial. *tipple* to tip over, freq. of *tip* **1**]: an apparatus by which loaded cars are emptied by tipping **2**: the place where tipping is done; *specif*: a coal-screening plant

tip-si-ly \tɪp-ˈsɪ-li\ *adv*: in a tipsy manner; UNSTEADILY

tip-si-ness \tɪp-ˈsɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being tipsy

tip-staff \tɪp-ˈstɑf\ *n* [*tip*]-staff *n*, -stavz, -stävz [obs. *tip-staff* (staff tipped with metal)]: an officer who bears a staff (as a constable or bailiff)

tip-ster \tɪp-ˈstɜr\ *n*: one who gives or sells tips esp. for gambling or speculation

tip-stock \tɪp-ˈstɒk\ *n* [*tip*]: the detachable or movable forepart of a gunstock that lies beneath the barrel and forms a hold for the left hand

tip-sy \tɪp-ˈsɪ\ *adj* [*tip* + *-sy* (as in *tricksy*)]: **1**: unsteady, staggering, or foolish from the effects of alcohol: **FUDDLED** **2**: UNBETTERED, ASKEW (as an angle) **SYN** see **DRUNK**

tip-toe \tɪp-ˈtɔɪ\ *n*: the tip of the toe; also: the ends of the toes — **on** **tip-toe**: AROUSED, ALERT

tip-toe *vt*: on or as if on tip-toe

tip-toe *adj* **1**: standing or walking on or as if on tip-toe **2**: CAUTIOUS, STEALTHY

tip-top \tɪp-ˈtɒp\ *adj*, *n* [*tip* + *top*]: the highest point; **SUMMIT**

tip-top *adj*: EXCELLENT, FIRST-RATE

tip-top *adj*: very well

ti-rade \ti-ˈræd, ˈtɪ(ə)r-æd\ *n* [*Fr.* shot, tirade, fr. MF, fr. OIt *tirata*, fr. *tirare* to draw, shoot; akin to Sp & Pg *tirar* to draw, shoot, OF *tirare* a protracted speech un- marked by intemperate, vituperative, or harshly censorious language

tire \tɪ(ə)r\ *vt* [ME *tyren*, fr. OE *tiorlan*, *tiorlan*]: to become weary — **vt** **1**: to exhaust or greatly decrease the physical strength of: **FATIGUE** **2**: to wear out the patience of; bore completely

SYN **TIRE**, WEARY, FATIGUE, EXHAUST, TADE, FAG mean to make or become weary or unwilling to continue. **TIRE** implies a draining of

one's strength or patience; **WEARY** stresses tiring until one is unable to endure more of the same thing; **FATIGUE** suggests causing great tiredness through excessive strain or undue effort; **EXHAUST** implies complete draining of strength by hard exertion; **TADE** suggests the loss of all freshness and eagerness; **FAG** implies a drooping with fatigue

tire n [ME, short for *attire*] **1** *obs*: **ATTIRE** **2**: a woman's head-band or hair ornament

tire vt **1** *obs*: **ATTIRE** **2**: to dress (the hair)

tire n [ME, prob. fr. *tyre*] **1**: a metal hoop forming the tread of a wheel **2**: a continuous solid or pneumatic rubber cushion encircling a wheel

tired \tɪ(ə)r-d\ *adj* **1**: FATIGUED, WEARY **2**: HACKNEYED — **tired-ly** *adv* — **tired-ness** *n*

tire-less \tɪ(ə)-ləs\ *adj*: UNTRIRING, cross-section cutaway of INDEFATIGABLE — **tire-less-ly** *adv* **1**: bead, 2: sidewall, 3: breaker

Ti-re-si-as \tɪ-ˈrɛ-si-əs, -zē-\ *n* [*L.* fr. *strig*, 4 cushion, 5 carcass, *Gk Teirestias*]: a blind Theban soothsayer given knowledge of future events

tire-some \tɪ(ə)-səm\ *adj*: WEARISOME, TEDIOUS — **tire-some-ly** *adv* — **tire-someness** *n*

tire-woman \tɪ-ˈwʊm-ən\ *n* [*tyre*]: a lady's maid

ti-ring-house \tɪ-ˈrɪŋ-ˈhauz\ *n* [*tyre*]: a section of a theater reserved for the actors and used esp. for dressing and preparing for the stage

ti-ring-room \tɪ-ˈrɪŋ-ˈru:m, -rʊm\ *n* [*tyre*]: a dressing room esp. in a theater

tirl \tɪ(ə)r\ *vt* [alter. of *tyrill*] *vt*, chiefly *Scot*: to make a rattling sound (as with a door latch) — **vi**, chiefly *Scot*: TWIRL

ti-rice \tɪ-ˈrɪz, -ˈzi:n\ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L. pisona*, fr. *Gk pisanē*, lit., crushed barley]: an infusion (as of dried leaves or flowers) used as a beverage or for mildly medicinal effects

Tish-ah-b'Ab \tɪʃ-ə-b, bəv\ *n* [*Heb tishrah* be *Abh* ninth in *Abh*]: a Jewish holiday observed with fasting on the 9th of *Ab* in commemoration of the destruction of the temple at Jerusalem

Tish-ri \tɪʃ-ˈrɪ\ *n* [*Heb tishri*]: the 1st month of the civil year or the 7th month of the ecclesiastical year in the Jewish calendar

ti-ssue \tɪʃ-(j), ˈtɪʃ-ə-w, chiefly *Brit* ˈtɪs-(j)u\ *n* [ME *tissu*, a rich fabric, fr. OF, fr. pp. of *tistre* to weave, fr. *L. texere* — more at **TECHNICAL**] **1**: a fine lightweight often sheer fabric **2**: an intricate number of things **3**: a piece of soft absorbent tissue paper used esp. as a handkerchief or for removing cosmetics **3**: an aggregate of cells usu. of a particular kind together with their intercellular substance that form one of the structural materials of a plant or an animal

tissue paper *n*: a thin gauzy paper used variously (as to protect engravings in books or to wrap delicate articles)

tit \tɪt\ *n* [ME, fr. OE]: TEAT

tit n (as in *titmouse*): a small or inferior horse

tit n: TITMOUSE, broodily: any of various small plump often long-tailed birds

ti-tan \tɪ-ˈtæn\ *n* [GK] **1** *cap*: one of a family of giants and children of Uranus and Gaia overthrown by the Olympian gods **2**: one gigantic in size or power

Titan *adj*: TITANIC

Titan-ism \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪz-əm\ *n* [*L. titanicus*]: titanium (*titano*)

ti-ta-nate \tɪ-ˈtæn-ət\ *n* [*L.*]: any of various multiple oxides of titanium dioxide with other metallic oxides **2**: a titanium ester

ti-tan-ess \tɪ-ˈtæn-əs\ *n*, often *cap*: a female Titan

Ti-ta-nia \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪə, -ˈtæn-ɪ-ˈtæn-ɪə\ *n*: the wife of Oberon and queen of the fairies in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

ti-tan-ic \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪk\ *adj* **1** *cap*: of relating to, or resembling the Titans **2**: of great magnitude, force, or power: **COLLOSSAL**

ti-ta-nic \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪk, -tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing titanium element, when trivalent

ti-ta-nic acid *n*: an acid of various amorphous weakly acid substances that are hydrates of titanium dioxide

ti-tan-i-cal-ly \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪ-k(ə)-li\ *adv*: in a titanic manner

ti-ta-ni-er-ous \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪ-er-əs, tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪ-er-əs\ *adj*: containing or yielding titanium

ti-tan-ism \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪz-əm\ *n*, often *cap*: spirit characteristic of a Titan **1** *obs*: defiance of and revolt against social or artistic conventions

ti-ta-ni-um \tɪ-ˈtæn-ɪ-əm, to-ˈtæn-ɪ-əm\ *n* [*L.* fr. *Gk Titan*]: a silvery gray light strong metallic element found combined in ilmenite and rutile and used in alloys (as steel) — **see** **ELEMENT table** **1**: an oxide of Ti, an oxide of Ti, of titanium found esp. in rutile or ilmenite and used esp. as a pigment

titanium white *n*: titanium dioxide used as a pigment

ti-tano-saur \tɪ-ˈtæn-ə-sə(ə)r\ *n* [*L. Titanosaurus*, genus of dinosaurs, fr. *Gk Titan* + *-saur* and *sauros* lizard — more at **SAURIAN**]

ti-tano-saur *n*: any of a genus (*Titanosaurus*) of large herbivorous Cretaceous dinosaurs from the southern hemisphere

ti-ta-nous \tɪ-ˈtæn-əs, tən-, ˈtɪn-; ˈtɪ-ˈtæn-ə\ *adj* [*ISV*]: of, relating to, or derived from titanium, when trivalent

ti-tit \tɪ-ˈtɪt\ *var* of **TIDBIT**

ti-ter or **ti-ty** \tɪ-ˈtɜr, ˈtɪ-ˈtɪ\ *n* [*Fr* *titre* title, proportion of gold or silver in a coin, fr. OF *titre* inscription, title]: the strength of a solution or the concentration of a substance in solution as determined by titration

tit for tat \tɪ-ˈfɔr-ˈtæt\ [alter. of earlier *tit for tat*, fr. *tit* (blow) + *for* + *tat*]: an equivalent given in return (as for an injury): **RE-TALIATION**

ti-th-able \tɪ-ˈθə-bəl\ *adj*: subject or liable to payment of tithes

ti-true \tɪ-ˈtʃu\ *n* [ME *tithen*, fr. OE *teogothian*, fr. *teogotha* tenth] *vt*

o about; **o** kittee; or further; a back; **a** bake; **a** cot, cart, **o** aut; **o** out; **ch** chin; **o** less; **e** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life

j joke; **j** sing; **o** flow; **o** flaw; **o** coin; **th** thin; **th** thin; **u** foot; **u** foot; **y** yet; **y** few; **y** furious; **z** vision

1 : to pay or give a tenth part of esp. for the support of the church
2 : to levy a tithe on ~ **v** **1** : to pay tithe — **tít-hér** **n**
tithe *n* [ME, fr. OE *teogotha* tenth; akin to MLG *tegedē* tenth; both fr. a prehistoric **ti-* Gmc derivative of the word represented by OE *títh* — more at TEN] **1** : a tenth part paid in kind or money as a voluntary contribution or as a tax esp. for the support of a religious establishment **2** : the obligation represented by individual tithes — **usu.** used without article **3** **a** : TENTH **b** : a small part **4** : a small tax or levy
titling *v* [*tít-hín*] **n** [ME, fr. OE *tíothung*, fr. *teogothian*, *teothian* in parts, take one tenth] : a small administrative division preserved in parts of England apparently orig. consisting of ten men with their families
titlo *v* [*tít-hós-nós*] **n** [L, fr. GK *Títlothos*] : a son of Laomedon granted immortality but not immortal youth by the gods and finally transformed into a grasshopper
tit *v* [*tít-í*, *tít-í*, *tít-í*] **n** [prob. fr. Timucua] : a tree (*Clytostoma monophylla*) of the family *Syringaceae* of the southern U.S., with glossy leaves and racemes of fragrant white flowers; also : any of several trees of a related genus (*Cyrilla*)
ti-ti *v* [*tít-í*] **n** [Sp *titi*, fr. Aymara *titi*, lit., little cat] : any of various small So. American monkeys (genus *Callitriches*) resembling squirrel monkeys
titian *v* [*tít-sh-an*] *adj.*, often cap [Titian †1576 It painter] : of a brownish orange color
titillate *v* [*tít-í-lá*] *tr* [L *titillare*, pp. of *titillare*] **1** : TICKLE **2** : to excite pleasantly — **tit-í-lá-tion** *n* [*tít-í-lá-shón*] **n**
titillable *v* [*tít-í-lá-á-á-á*] *adj.*
titivate *v* or **tit-tivate** *v* [*tít-á-vá-ti*] *v*b [perh. fr. *tidy* + *-vate* (as in *renovate*)] : to dress up; spruce up : SMARTEN — **tit-í-lá-va-tion** [*tít-á-vá-shón*] *n*
tit-lark *v* [*tít-lárk*] **n** [*tr*- (as in *rimrose*) + *lark*] : PIPIT
tit-le *v* [*tít-lí*] **n** [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *titulus* inscription, title] **1** **a** : *obj* : a descriptive or explanatory title introduced into a motion picture or television program to give credits, explain an action, or represent dialogue **2** **a** : the union of all the elements constituting legal ownership **b** : something that constitutes a legally just cause of exclusive possession (a good ~) **c** : the instrument (as a deed) that is evidence of a right **3** **a** : something that justifies or substantiates a claim **b** : an alleged or recognized right **4** **a** : a descriptive or general heading (as of a chapter in a book) **b** : the heading which names an act or statute **c** : the heading of a legal action or proceeding **d** : a distinguishing name of a written printed, or filmed production **b** : a similar distinguishing name of a musical composition or a work of art **6** : a descriptive name : APPELLATION **7** : a division of an instrument, book, or bill; *esp* : one larger than a section or article **8** **a** : an appellation of dignity, honor, distinction, or precedence attached to a person or family by virtue of rank, office, precedent, privilege, attainment, or lands **b** : a person holding a title esp. of nobility **9** : a literary work as distinguished from a particular copy **10** : CHAMPIONSHIP **1** (won *tr* [batting ~])
title *v* [*tít-ling*] [*tít-ling*, *-lín*] : to designate or call by a title : TERM, STYLE
titled *v* [*tít-í-d*] *adj* : having a title esp. of nobility
title deed *n* : the deed constituting the evidence of a person's legal title
title-holder *v* [*tít-í-lí*, *-hól-dér*] **n** : one that holds a title; *specif* : CHAMPION
title page *n* : a page of a book bearing the title and usu. the names of the author and publisher and the place and sometimes date of publication
titlist [*tít-í-líst*, *-líst*] **n** : TITLEHOLDER
tit-mouse [*tít-máus*] **n**, pl *tit-mice* [*-mís*] [ME *titmouse* fr. (assumed) ME *ti* any small object or creature + ME *mōs* tit-mouse, fr. OE *māse*; akin to OHG *meiso* titmouse] : a type of numerous small arboreal and insectivorous passerine birds (family Paridae and esp. genus *Parus*) related to the nuthatches but longer tailed
ti-to-ism [*tít-ó*, *-tí-ó-izm*] **n** : the political, economic, and social policies associated with Tito; *specif* : nationalistic policies and practices followed by a communist state or group independently of and often in opposition to the U.S.S.R.
ti-trat-able [*tít-trá-t-á-bá-l*] *adj* : capable of being titrated (~ acidity)
ti-trate [*tít-trá-t*] *v* [*tr*] *v* : to subject to titration ~ **v** **1** : to perform titration
ti-tration [*tít-trá-shón*] **n** : a method of the process of determining the strength of a solution or the concentration of a substance in solution in terms of the smallest amount of a reagent of known concentration required to bring about a given effect in reaction with a known volume of the test solution
ti-tric [*tít-trí*, *-mē-trík*] *adj* [titration + *-trí* + *-metric*] : determined by titration — **ti-tri-mē-trí-cal-ly** [*tít-ri-k-á-lí*] *adv*
ti-tle-tat [*tít-tá-t*] *var* of TICKTACKTOE
ti-tler [*tít-ór*] *v* [*tr*] **1** : to give vent to laughter one is seeking to suppress **2** : to laugh in a nervous or affected manner esp. at a high pitch — **ti-tler** **n**
ti-tle [*tít-í*] **n** [prob. baby talk alter. of *sister*] chiefly Scot : SISTER
ti-tle [*tít-í*] **n** [ME *tiel*, fr. ML *titulus*, fr. L, title] **1** : a point or small sign used as a diacritical mark in writing or printing **2** : a very small part
ti-tle-tat [*tít-tá-t*, *tít-tá-t*] **n** [redupl. of *ti-tle*] : GOSSIP, FRATTLE
ti-tle-tattle *v* [*tít-tá-t*] *v*
ti-tup [*tít-úp*] **n** [imit. of the sound of a horse's hooves] : lively, gay, or restless behavior : FRANCE, CAPER
ti-tup *v* [*tít-úp*] or **ti-tuped**; **ti-tup-ping** or **ti-tup-ting** : to move in a lively manner often with an exaggerated or affected action
ti-tular [*tít-ú-lér*] *adj* [*tr*, *tr*] **1** : existing in title only : NOMINAL **b** : having the title and usu. the honors belonging to an office or dignity without the duties, functions, or responsibilities **2** : hearing a title **3** : of, relating to, or constituting a title
ti-tular [*tít-ú-lér*] *n* : a person holding a title
titular bishop *n* : a Roman Catholic bishop with the title but without jurisdiction in a diocese see (as in former Christian lands non-urban under Muslim control)
Tiu [*tít-ú*] **n** [OE *Tiu* — more at DEITY] : a god of the sky and of war in Germanic mythology

ti-z-zy [*tít-zí*] **n** [origin unknown] : a highly excited and distracted state of mind
ti-ling [*tít-í-lín*] (*é-pét*, *tít-í-kál*) *n*, pl *ti-ling* or *ti-ling* **1** : a group of Indian peoples of the islands and coast of southern Alaska **2** : a member of any of these peoples **3** : a language stock of the Na-dene phylum
T-m-an [*tít-mán*] **n** [Treasury man] : a special agent of the U.S. Treasury Department
ti-me-sis (*ti-*) [*tít-mé-sis*] **n** [LL, fr. Gk *timēsis* act of cutting, fr. *temnō* I cut, misread at *timō* I separate] : a part of a compound word by the intervention of one or more words (as *what place soever for whatsoever place*)
TNT [*tít-én-é-n*] *n* [trinitrotoluene] : TRINITROLOUENE
to [*tó*-] (*to*) [*tít*] *prep* [ME, fr. OE *tō*; akin to OHG *zu*o, to, donec as long as, until] **1** **a** : used as a function word to indicate movement or an action or condition suggestive of movement toward a place, person, or thing reached (Drove ~ the city) (went back ~ his original idea) or a place, person, or thing not reached or not fully reached (turned his back ~ the door) **b** — used as a function word to indicate direction (a mile ~ the south) (a tendency ~ silliness) **c** — used as a function word to indicate contact or proximity **d** (1) : close against : ON (applied polish ~ the table) (2) : before and straight at esp. in defiance (tell him ~ his teeth — Shak) **e** (1) : used as a function word to indicate the place or point that is the limit (limit ~ the next town) (2) : used as a function word to indicate the limit of extent (stripped ~ the waist) **f** — used as a function word to indicate relative position (perpendicular ~ the floor) **2** **a** — used as a function word to indicate respect or attention (The speaker ~ the audience) (2) : used for the purpose of FOR (came ~ our aid) **c** : in honor of ; with all good wishes for (drink ~ his health) **d** — used as a function word to indicate the result of an action or a process (broken all ~ pieces) (go ~ seed) (2) : with the result of (~ their surprise, the train left) **e** (1) : used as a function word to indicate a determined condition or end (sentenced ~ death) **f** — used as a function word to indicate the object of a right or claim (title ~ the property) **3** **a** — used as a function word to indicate position or relation in time **b** : BEFORE (five minutes ~ five) : **tr** : (from eight ~ five) **4** **a** — used as a function word to indicate addition, attachment, connection, belonging (the key ~ the door), possession, accompaniment, or response **b** : to the accompaniment of (sang ~ his guitar) **c** : in response or reaction to (comes ~ his call) **5** — used as a function word (1) to indicate the extent or degree (as of completeness or accuracy) (loyal ~ a man) or the extent and result (as of an action or a condition) (beaten ~ death) (2) to indicate the last or an intermediate point of a series (moderate ~ cool temperatures) **6** **a** — used as a function word (1) to indicate a relation one the serves as a standard (2) to indicate similarity, correspondence, dissimilarity, or proportion (compared him ~ a god) **b** : in comparison with (inferior ~ earlier works) **c** (1) — used as a function word to indicate agreement or conformity (add salt ~ taste) (2) : according to (~ my knowledge) **d** — used as a function word to indicate a proportion in terms of numbers or quantities (400 ~ the box) **7** **a** — used as a function word (1) to indicate the application of an adjective or a noun (agreeable ~ everyone) (attitude ~ friends) (2) to indicate the relation of a verb to its complement or to a complement (as in *he follows the traditions*) (refers him ~ the traditions) (3) to indicate the receiver of an action or the one for which something is done or exists (spoke ~ his father) (gives a dollar ~ the man) (the total effect was a taste) (2) : reading — Joseph (Trenman) often used as a reflexive pronoun to indicate exclusiveness (as of possession) or separateness (had the house ~ themselves) (thought ~ himself) **b** : in the opinion of (~ him it seems unnecessary) **c** : at the hands of ; through the agency of (falls ~ his opponent's blows) **d** — used as a function word to indicate that the following verb is an infinitive (wants ~ go) (something ~ do) and often used by itself at the end of a clause in place of an infinitive suggested by the preceding context (knows more than he seems ~) (don't want ~) **to** [*tó*] (*adv*) **1** : used as a function word to indicate direction toward (went ~) (2) : wrong end of (rum ~) (2) : *cl* : in the wind (the gale having gone over, we came ~ — R.H.Dana) **2** : into contact esp. with the frame of a door or a window (the door snapped ~) **b** — used as a function word to indicate physical application or attachment (set ~ his seal) **3** — used as a function word to indicate application or attention (were hungry and fell ~ with a vengeance) **4** : to a state of consciousness or awareness (brings her ~ with smelling salts) **5** : at hand ; by (get to see 'em ~ — Richard Llewellyn)
toad [*tó-d*] *n*, often *toads* [*tó-d*] *tr*, fr. OE *tōd*, *tōdige* [*tó-d*] *tr* : any of numerous tailless leaping amphibians (esp. family Bufonidae) that as compared with the related frogs are generally more terrestrial in habits though many are known to lay their eggs, squat and shorter in build and with weaker hindlimbs, and rough, dry, and warty rather than smooth and moist skin **2** : a contemptible person or thing
toad-eat-er [*tó-é-tér*] **n** : TOADY
toad-fish [*tó-físh*] **n** : any of various marine fishes (family Batrachoidae) with jugular pelvic fins, a large thick head, a wide mouth, and a sleek slimy skin
toad-flower [*tó-flá-wér*] **n** : a common European perennial herb (*Linaria vulgaris*) of the figwort family having showy yellow and orange flowers and being a naturalized weed in much of N. America; also : any of numerous plants related or similar
toad split **n** : CUCKOO SPY LA — called also *toad spittle*
toad-stone [*tó-d-stón*] **n** : stone or similar object held to have formed in the head or body of a toad and formerly often worn as a charm or antidote to poison
toad-stool [*tó-stú-l*] **n** : a fungus having an umbrella-shaped pileus : MUSHROOM; *esp* : a poisonous or inedible one as distinguished from a edible mushroom
toady [*tó-dí*] *n* : one who flatters in the hope of gaining favors : SYCOPHANT
toady *v* : to behave as a toady : engage in sycophancy **syn** see FAWN — **toady-ism** [*tó-dí-izm*] *n*
to-and-fro [*tó-án-fró*] *adv* : forward and backward (~ motion) (~ visiting)



toilette \twa-'let\ n [F, fr, MF] 1: TOILET 2 a: formal or fashionable attire or style of dressing b: a particular costume or outfit

toilet water n: a perfumed largely alcoholic liquid for use in or after a bath or as a skin freshener

toil-jul \toi-(ə)l-'adj\ adj: marked by or demanding toil: LABORIOUS — **toil-jul-ly** \-l-'adv\ adv

toil-some-ly \-səm-'adv\ adj: attended with toil or fatigue: LABORIOUS — **toil-some-ly** \-səm-'adv\ adv

toil-worn \wə-'wɔ:(ə)r\ n, -wɔ:(ə)r\ adj: showing the effects of or worn out with toil

To-kay \tə-'kæ\ n 1: a sweet usu. dark gold dessert wine made near Tokaj, Hungary 2: a blend of *Andigena*, port, and sherry

to-ken \tə-'kən\ n [ME, fr. OE *tacen*, *ticen* sign, token; akin to OHG *zeihhan* sign, *Gik detingnā* to show — more at **DICTION**] 1: an outward sign (~ of his grief) 2 a: SYMBOl, EMBLEM (a white flag is a ~ of surrender) b: an instance of a linguistic expression 3: a distinguishing feature 4: CHARACTERISTIC 4 a: SOUVE-NIR, KEPSAKE b: a small part representing the whole 5: INDICATOR c: something given or shown as a guarantee (as of authority, right, or identity) 5 a: a piece resembling a coin issued as money by some person or body other than a de jure government b: a piece resembling a coin issued for use (as for a ticket on a public conveyance) by a particular group on specified terms 572c see SIGN

token adj 1: done or given as a token esp. in partial fulfillment of an obligation or engagement 2 a: SIMULATED b: MINIMAL, PERFUNCTORY (~ resistance)

token money n 1: money of regular government issue (as paper currency or metal coins) 2: money of greater value than its intrinsic value 2: a medium of exchange consisting of privately issued tokens

token payment n: a small payment made upon a debt and intended by the payer merely to acknowledge the existence of the obligation

to-ko-no-ma \tə-'kə-'nə-'mə\ n [Jap.] a niche or recess opening from the living room of a Japanese house in which a kakemono may be hung

tol- or **tolu-** *comb form* [ISV, fr. *tolu*] 1: *tolu* (*toluol*) 2: *toluene* (*toluic*) (*tolyl*) 3: *toluic* (*toluic*)

to-lu- \tə-'lu-\ n [Hind. *tolā*, fr. Skt *talā* weight; akin to *L tollere* to lift up] a unit of weight of India equal to 180 grains Troy or 0.1114 ounce

tol-boolth \tə-'būth-, 'būth-, 'tūl-, 'tūl-\ n [ME *tolbothe*, *tolbothe* toll-booth, town hall, jail] 1 *Scott* 2 a town or market hall 2 *Scott* 3 jail, PRISON

tol-but-ia-mide \tūl-'byūt-'ə-'mīd\ n [*tol-* + *but-* + *amide*] a sulfonamide $C_{12}H_{11}N_2O_3S_2$ that lowers blood sugar level and is used in the treatment of diabetes

tol *past* of **TELL**

tole \tə-'lə\ n [fr. *tole* sheet metal (esp. iron), fr. F dial. (Bordeaux area) a table, slab, fr. *L tabula* board, tablet] 1: a decorative japanned or painted tin or other metal finished in various colors (as black with gilt designs) and used esp. for trays, lamps, and boxes

To-le-do \tə-'lə-'dō-\ n 2 a finely tempered sword of a kind made in Toledo, Spain

tol-er-ate \tə-'lɛ-'r-ət\ v, \tūl-(ə)-'r-ə-'bəl-'ət-\ n: the quality or state of being tolerable

tol-er-able \tūl-(ə)-'r-ə-'bəl-, 'tūl-'ər-'bəl\ adj 1: capable of being borne or endured 2: moderately good or agreeable: PASSABLE — **tol-er-a-bly** \-bəl-'adv\ adv

tol-er-ance \tūl-(ə)-'r-ən-(t)s\ n 1 a: relative capacity to endure or adapt physically (to) an unfavorable environmental factor b: the maximum amount of a pesticide residue that may lawfully remain on or in food 2 a: sympathy or indulgence for beliefs or practices differing from or conflicting with one's own b: the act of allowing something 3: TOLERATION 3: the allowed deviation from a standard; *syn*: the range of variation permitted in maintaining a specified dimension in machining a piece

tol-er-ant \-rən-(t)\ adj 1: inclined to tolerate; *syn*: FORBEARING 2: exhibiting environmental tolerance — **tol-er-ant-ly** \-rən-(t)-'adv\ adv

tol-er-ate \tūl-'ə-'r-ət\ v [L *toleratus*, pp. of *tolerare* to endure, put up with, akin to *L tollere* to bear, *L tollere* to lift up, *latūs* carried (suppletive pp. of *ferre*), *Gk tēnā* to bear] 1: to endure or resist the action of (as a drug) without grave or lasting injury 2: to suffer to be or to be done without prohibition, hindrance, or contradiction *syn* see **BEAR** — **tol-er-a-tive** \-r-ət-'adv\ adj — **tol-er-a-tive-ly** \-r-ət-'adv\ adv

tol-er-a-tion \tūl-'ə-'r-ə-'shən\ n 1 a: the act or practice of tolerating something b: a government policy of permitting forms of religious belief and worship not officially established 2: TOLERANCE

tol-uidine \tə-'lū-'dīn\ n [ISV] any of several isomeric aromatic diamines $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$ that are homologues of benzidine used esp. as dye intermediates

toil \tə-'lɔ:\ n [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *tolfr* toll; both fr. a prehistoric WGmc-*ŋm*ic noun borrowed fr. (assumed) VL *tolonium*, allies of LL *tonicum* customhouse, fr. Gk *tolōion*, fr. *telōnēs* collector of tolls, fr. *telos* tax, toll; akin to Gk *tēnā* to bear] 1: a tax or fee paid for some liberty or privilege (as of passing over a highway or bridge) 2: compensation for services rendered: as a charge for transportation b: a charge for a long-distance telephone call 3: the cost in loss or suffering at which something is achieved

toil vi: to take or levy toll ~ *vi* 1 a: to exact part of as a toll b: to take to toll 2: to exact a toll from (someone)

toil or toll \tə-'lɔ:\ v [ME *tolle*, *tollen*; akin to OE *talā* talk, narrative — more at **TALE**] 1 a: to utter, NARRATE 2 a: to entice (a game) to approach b: to attract (fish) with scattered bait c: to lead or attract (domestic animals) to a desired point

toil vb [ME *tollen*, perh. fr. *tollen* to entice] *vi* 1 a: to give signal or announcement of SOUND b: to announce by tolling c: to call b: to from a bell 2: to sound (a bell) by tolling ~ *vi* 1: to sound with slow measured strokes 2: to cause a bell to toll

toil n: the sound of a tolling bell

toil-boolth \tə-'būth-, 'būth-\ n [ME *tolbothe*, *tolbothe* tollbooth, town hall, jail, fr. *tol*, *tol* toll + *bothe* booth] a booth where tolls are paid

toll call n: a long-distance telephone call at charges above a local rate

toll-gate \tə-'lɔ:\-g-ət\ n: a point where vehicles pass to pay toll

toll-house \tə-'hauz\ n: a house or booth where tolls are taken

toll-man \tə-'mæn\ n: a collector of tolls (as on a highway or bridge)

Tol-tec \tə-'lɛk-, 'tāl-\ n [Sp *Teotlaca*, of AmerInd origin] a member of the Nahuatl people of central and southern Mexico — **Tol-tec-an** \tə-'lɛk-'æn-, 'tāl-'æn-\ adj

to-lu-aid \tə-'lū-'aīd\ n [Portuguese, fr. *Tolu*, Colombia] BALSAM OF TOLU

to-lu-ale \tə-'lū-'al-\ n [ISV] a salt or ester of a toluic acid

to-lu-ene \tə-'wēn\ n [ISV] a liquid aromatic hydrocarbon C_7H_8 that resembles benzene but is less volatile, flammable, and toxic, is produced commercially from light oils from coke-oven gas and coal tar and from petroleum, and is used as a solvent, in organic synthesis, and as an antiknock agent for gasoline — called also **tolu-ene**

to-lu-ic \tə-'lū-'ik\ adj [ISV] of, relating to, or being any of four isomeric acids $C_7H_6O_2$ derived from toluene

to-lu-idine \tə-'lū-'idēn\ n [ISV] any of three isomeric amino derivatives of toluene C_7H_7N analogous to aniline that are used as dye intermediates

toluidine blue n: a basic Thiazine dye used as a biological stain and in medicine to treat hemorrhage

to-lu-ol \tə-'lū-'wɔ:\-wɔ:\ n: toluene esp. of commercial grade *tol* 1: \tūl-'wɔ:\-wɔ:\ n [ISV] any of three univalent radicals $CH_2C_6H_4-$ — derived from toluene

Tom \təm\ n [Tom, nickname for *Thomas*] the male of various animals (a ~ swan): as a: TOMCAT b: a male turkey

Tom-a-hawk \təm-'hək\ n [TAMHACK (in some Algonquian language of Virginia) a light spear or a light club, a club used as a missile and as a hand weapon by No. American Indians]

Tomahawk vt: to cut, strike, or kill with a tomahawk

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Tom [of Caribbean origin; akin to Galib *tumai* slave of lobster livers]: the liver of the lobster

Tom and Jerry \təm-'n-ˈdʒer-\ n [Corinthian *Tom & Jerry* Hawthorne's *Life in London* (1821) by Pierce Egan] a hot sweetened drink of rum, water, and spices (as cinnamon) mixed with an egg beaten separately

to-ma-to \tə-'mā-tō-, 'tō-, 'tō-, 'mā-t-, 'mā-t-\ n, pl *tomatoes* [alter. of earlier *tomate*, fr. Sp, fr. Nahuatl *tomatl*] 1: any of a genus (*Lycopersicon* or *Solanum*; American herbs of the nightshade family) esp. a perennial plant (*L. esculentum*) widely cultivated for its edible fruits 2: the usu. large rounded red or yellow pulpy berry of a tomato

Tom-b \təm\ n [ME *tombe*, fr. AF *tumba*, fr. LL *tumba* sepulchral mound, fr. *Gk tumbos*; akin to *L tumere* to be swollen (as at THUMB)] 1 a: GRAVE b: a place of interment 2: a house, chamber, or vault resembling a tomb in form or appearance

Tom-b vt: BURY, ENTOMB

Tom-bac \təm-'bæk\ n [F, fr. D *tombak*, fr. Malay *tombaga* copper] a: an alloy of copper, essentially copper and zinc and sometimes arsenic and used esp. for cheap jewelry and gilding

tomb-less \tūm-'lɛs\ adj having no tomb

tom-bo-lo \təm-'bō-, 'lō-, 'lō-\ n [T]: a sand or gravel bar connecting an island with the mainland or another island

tom-boy-ish \təm-'bɔi-'ɪʃ\ n: a girl of boyish behavior: HOYDEN — **tom-boy-ish-ly** \-ɪʃ-'adv\ adv — **tom-boy-ish-ness** \-nɛs\ n

tom-b-stone \tūm-'stōn\ n: GRAVESTONE

tom-cat \təm-'kæt\ n: a male cat

tom-cod \təm-'kɔd\ n 1: any of several small fishes (genus *Microgadus*) resembling the related common codfish 2: any of several species of cod

Tom Col-lins \təm-'kɔl-'lɪnz\ n [fr. the name *Tom Collins*]: a Collins with a base of gin

Tom, Dick, and Harry \təm-'dɪk-'ən-'hər-\ n: persons taken at random; the common run of humanity: EVERYBODY, EVERYONE

Tom-m \təm\ n [MF or L; MF, fr. L *tomus*, fr. Gk *tomos* section, roll of papyrus, tome, fr. *tēmnō* to cut; akin to *L tōndere* to shear, *Gk tēnō* to gnaw] 1: a volume forming part of a larger work 2: BOOK; *esp*: a large or scholarly one

-tome \təm\ n *comb form* [Gk *tomos*]: part; segment (*myotome*)

to-men-tose \tə-'mɛn-'tōs-, 'tō-mən-'tōs\ adj [NL *tomentosus*, fr. L *tomentus* covered with densely matted hairs (a ~ leaf)]

to-men-tose \tə-'mɛn-'tōs-, 'tō-mən-'tōs\ adj [NL *tomentosus*, dim. of *tomentosus*]; minutely or slightly tomentose

to-men-tum \tə-'mɛnt-əm\ n, pl *to-men-ta* \-ə\ [NL, fr. L, cushion stuffing; akin to *L tumentē* to be swollen — more at **THUMB**] a substance consisting of densely matted woolly hairs

tom-fool \təm-'fu:l\ n: a great fool; BLOCKHEAD

tom-fool \təm-'fu:l\ adj: extremely foolish, stupid, or doltish

tom-fool-ery \təm-'fu:l-(ə)-rɪ-\ n: foolish trifling: NONSENSE

Tom-my \təm-'tɪ-\ n [Thomas Atkins, name used as model in official army forms]; a British soldier — called also **Tommy At-kins** or **At-kins**

tom-my gun \təm-'tɪ-'gʌn\ n [by shortening & alter.]: THOMPSON SUBMACHINE GUN; *broadly*: SUBMACHINE GUN

tommy-gun vt: to shoot with a tommy gun

tom-my-rot \təm-'rɔt\ n [E dial. *tommy* fool + E *rot*]: rank to rank; *syn*: NONSENSE

to-mog-r-aphy \tə-'mɔg-'r-ə-'fɪ-\ n [Gk *tomos* section + ISV -*graphy* — more at **TOME**]: a diagnostic technique using X-ray photographs in which the shadows of structures before and behind the section under scrutiny do not show

to-mor-row \tə-'mɔr-'rɔ-\ n, -rɔ-\ n [adv *to morgen*, fr. OE *tō morgen*, fr. *tō* to + *morgen* morrow, morning — more at **MORN**]: on or for the day after today

TOMORROW n: the day after the present; MORROW

tom-pion \təm-'pɪ-ən\ v, v of **TAMPION**

tom-pion vt: to tampon n: a tampon

tom-pion vt: to tampon n: a tampon

tom-tit \təm-'tɪt\ n [prob. short for *tomtitmouse*, fr. the name *Tom + titmouse*]; any of various small active birds

tom-tom \təm-'təm-, 'təm-'təm\ n [Hindi *ṭamṭam*] 1: a small-headed drum commonly beaten with the hands; a monotonous beating, rhythm, or rhythmical sound

to-m-y \tə-'mɛ-\ n *comb form* [NL *-tomia*, fr. Gk, fr. *-tomos* that

cuts, fr. *temine* to cut — more at **TOME**; 1) incision; 2) section (anatomy)

TON 'tɒn, n, pl. tons also **TON** [ME *tonne* unit of weight or capacity — more at **TUN**] 1) any of various units of weight: a) see **MEASURE** table; b) METRIC **TON** 2 a: a unit of internal capacity for ships equal to 100 cubic feet — called also *register ton*; b: a unit approximately equal to the volume of a long ton weight of seawater used to reckon the displacement of ships and equal to 35 cubic feet called also *displacement ton*; c: a unit of volume for cargo freight usu. reckoned at 40 cubic feet — called also *freight ton, measurement ton*; c: a great quantity; **LOT** — used chiefly in pl.

TON 'tɒn n [F, lit., tone, fr. L *tonus*] 1) the prevailing fashion or style 2: SMARTNESS, STYLE

ton-al 'tɒn-əl adj 1: relating to tone, tonality, or tonlicity 2: having tonality — *ton-al-ly* 'tɒn-əl-ly adv

ton-al-ity 'tɒn-əl-ə-ti n 1: tonal quality 2: KEY 8 b: the organization of all the tones and chords of a piece of music in relation to a tonic 3: the arrangement or interrelation of the tones of a picture

tone 'təʊn n [ME, fr. L *tonus* tension, tone, fr. Gk *tonos*, lit., act of stretching; akin to Gk *teinein* to stretch — more at **THIN**] 1: vocal or musical sound; esp: sound quality 2 a: a sound of definite pitch and vibration; b: WHOLE STEP 3: accent or inflection expressive of a mood or emotion 4: the pitch of a word often used to express differences of meaning 5: a particular pitch or change of pitch constituting an element in the intonation of a phrase or sentence (high ~) (low ~) (mid ~) (low-rising ~) (falling ~) **TONAL** 2: a measure of expressiveness of a sound (1) **TONALITY**: color quality or value (2) a: a tint or shade of color; b: the color that appreciably modifies a hue or white or black (gray walls of greenish ~) 8: the effect in painting of light and shade together with color 9 a: the state of a living body or of any of its parts or parts in which it is performing a function normally performed with due vigor; b: normal tension or responsiveness to stimuli; *specif*: **TONUS** 10 a: healthy elasticity; **RESILIENCY**; b: general character, quality, or trend (a city's low moral ~) c: frame of mind; **WOOD**

tone 'təʊn n 1: **TWONE** 2: to give a particular intonation or inflection to 3 a: to impart tone to; **STRENGTHEN** (medicine to ~ up the system) b: to soften in color, appearance, or sound; **MELLOW** 3: to change the normal silver image of (as a photographic print) or to give a colored image ~ *v* 1: to make a pleasing color quality or tint 2: to blend or harmonize in color — **ton-er** 'təʊn-er n: the movable part of a phonograph that carries the pickup and permits the needle to follow the record groove

tone-deaf 'təʊn-def adj: relatively insensitive to differences in musical pitch

tone language n: a language (as Chinese, Sudanic, or Bantu) in which variations in tone are regularly used to distinguish words of different meaning that otherwise would sound alike

tone-less 'təʊn-ləs adj: lacking in tone, modulation, or expression

tone-less-ly adv: *tone-less-ness* n

ton-ality 'təʊn-ə-lə-ti n: a) the intonation of a specific intonation in a tone language — *ton-ality* 'təʊn-ə-lə-ti adj

tone poem n: **SYMPHONIC POEM** — *tone poet* n

ton-etic 'təʊn-et-ik adj 1: relating to linguistic tones or to tone languages 2: dealing with or expressing intonation (~ notation) — *ton-etic-ally* 'təʊn-et-ik-ə-lē adv

ton-etic-ly 'təʊn-et-ik-ə-lē adv

ton-etic-ian 'təʊn-et-ik-ə-n p: *linguist* in constr: the use or study of linguistic tones

long 'lɒŋ, 'tɒŋ v: to take, gather, hold, or handle with tons ~ *v* 1: to use tons esp. in taking or gathering something — **ton-er** 'tɒn-ər 'tɒp-ən

ton-gan (Chin *tan*) 'tɒŋ-ŋan n: secret society or fraternal organization; esp. of Chinese in the U.S. formerly notorious for gang warfare

ton-ga 'tɒŋ-ɡə n [Hindi *tōṅgā*] a light 2-wheeled vehicle for two or four persons drawn by one horse and common in India

TONGS 'tɒŋz, 'tɒŋz n pl *bit sing* or *pl in constr* [ME *tonges*, pl. of *tonge*; OE *ting*; akin to Gk *zungo* tongue, Gk *diaknō* 2, a bit; *any of numerous grasping devices consisting commonly of two pieces joined at one end by a pivot or hinged like scissors*

tongue 'tɒŋ n [ME *tuŋge*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *zungo* tongue, L *lingua*] 1 a: a fleshy movable process of the floor of the mouths of most vertebrates that bears sensory end organs and small glands and functions esp. in taking and swallowing food and in man as a speech organ; b: an analogous part of various invertebrate animals 2: the flesh of a tongue (as of the ox or sheep) used as food 3: the power of communication through speech 4 a: LANGUAGE; esp. the spoken language or the function of the tongue as the bell is respect to tone or sound, the sense of what is expressed, or the intention of the speaker; **C** (1) : ecstatic usu. unintelligible utterance accompanying religious excitation (2) : the charismatic gift of spiritual speech 5: the cry of or if of a hound pursuing or in sight of game; used esp. in the phrase *to give tongue* 5: a long narrow strip of land projecting into a body of water 6: something resembling an animal's tongue in being elongated and fastened at one end only; as: a: a movable pin in a buckle; b: a metal ball suspended inside a bell so as to strike against the bell as the bell is swung; c: the pole of a vehicle; d: the flap under the lacing or buckles of a shoe at the throat of the vamp 7 a: the rib on one edge of a board that fits into a corresponding groove in an edge of another board to make a flush joint; b: FEATHER 4 — **tongue-like** 'tɒŋ-lik adj

tongue v **ton-gu-ing** 'tɒŋ-ŋɪŋ 1 *archaic*: SCOLD 2: to touch or lick with or as if with the tongue 3 a: to cut a tongue on (~ a board) b: to join (as boards) by means of a tongue and groove 4: to articulate (notes) by tonguing ~ *v* 1: to project in a tongue 5: to articulate notes on a wind instrument

tongue and groove n: a joint made by a tongue on one edge of a board fitting into a corresponding groove on the edge of another board

tongue in cheek adv (or *adj*): with insincerity, irony, or whimsical exaggeration

tongue-lash 'tɒŋ-ŋə-ləʃ vb [back-formation fr. *tongue-lashing*] : CHIDE, APPROVE — *tongue-lash-ing* n

tongue-less 'tɒŋ-ŋəs adj 1: having no tongue 2: lacking power of speech; **MUTE**

tongue-tie 'tɒŋ-ŋi v [back-formation fr. *tongue-tied*] : to deprive of speech or the power of distinct articulation

tongue-tie n: limited mobility of the tongue due to shortness of the tongue

tongue-tied 'tɒŋ-ŋiəd adj 1: affected with tongue-tie 2: unable to speak freely (as from shyness)

tongue twister n: a word, phrase, or sentence difficult to articulate because of a succession of similar consonantal sounds (as in "twins and twins")

tongu-ing 'tɒŋ-ŋɪŋ n: an attack on or articulation of a note on a wind instrument by the force of the tongue

-to-nia 'tɒ-nē-ə n *comb form* [NL, fr. *tonus*] : condition or degree of tonus (*myotonia*)

ton-ic 'tɒn-ik adj [Gk *tonikos*, fr. *tonos* tension, tone] 1 a: relating to or characterized by tension; b: producing or adapted to produce healthy muscular condition and reaction; **C**: characterized by tonus (~ contraction of muscle); also: marked by prolonged muscular contraction (~ convulsions) 2 a: increasing or restoring physical or mental tone; **INVIGORATING**; b: yielding a tonic substance 3: relating to or based on the first degree of a scale (~ harmony) 4 a: **VOICED** 2 b of a syllable: bearing a principal stress or accent 5: of or relating to speech tones or to languages using them to distinguish words otherwise identical — **ton-ic-al-ly** 'tɒn-ik-ə-lē adv

tonic n 1 a: an agent (as a drug) that increases body tone; b: something that invigorates, restores, refreshes, or stimulates; c: a liquid preparation for the scalp 2: the first degree of a major or minor scale 3: a voiced sound

tonic accent n: 1: relative phonetic prominence (as from greater stress or higher pitch) of a spoken syllable or word 2: accent depending on pitch rather than stress

ton-ic-ity 'tɒn-ik-ə-ti n 1: the property of possessing tone; esp: healthy vigor of body or mind 2: muscular tonus

tonic sol-fa n: a system of solmization based on key relationships that replaces the normal notation with sol-fa syllables or their initials

ton-ight 'təʊn-ŋt adv: on this present night or the night following this present day

ton-ight n: the present or the coming night

ton-let 'tɒn-let n [prob. *ton* + *let* *tonk*] : the seed of any of several leguminous trees (genus *Dipteryx*) that contains coumarin and is used in perfumes and as a flavor; also: a tree bearing such seed

ton-nage 'tɒn-ŋɪ n 1 [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *tonne* tun — more at **TUN**] 2: a duty formerly levied on every tun of wine imported into England 2 a: a duty or impost on vessels based on cargo capacity; b: a duty on goods per ton transported 3: ships in terms of the total number of tons registered or carried or of their carrying capacity 4 a: the cubical content of a merchant ship in units of 100 cubic feet; b: the displacement of a warship 5: total weight in tons shipped, carried, or mined

ton-neau 'tɒn-ŋə, 'tɒn-ŋə n [F, lit., tun, fr. OF *tonel* — more at **TUNNEL**] : the rear seating compartment of an automobile 2: a shape of watch case or dial resembling a barrel in profile

ton-ner 'tɒn-ŋər n: an object (as a barrel) having tonnage — *usu.* used in combination (a thousand-tonner)

ton-om-e-ter 'tɒn-ŋəm-ət-ər n [Gk *tonos* tone + *ē-mēter*] : an instrument or device for determining the exact pitch or the vibration rate of tones 2: an instrument for measuring tension (as of the eyeball) or pressure (as of blood or a gas) 3: a device for measuring vapor pressure — **ton-om-e-try** 'tɒn-ŋəm-ət-ri n

ton-til 'tɒn-til n [L *tonillae*, pl. *tonillae*] : either of a pair of prominent masses of lymphoid tissue that lie one on each side of the throat between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces; also: any of various other masses of lymphoid tissue — **ton-til-lar** 'tɒn-til-ə-lər adj

ton-sil or **ton-sillo- comb form** [L *tonillae*] : **tonsil** (*tonsillotomy*) (*tonsillotomy*)

ton-sil-ic-e-to-my 'tɒn-til-ə-tə-mi n: the surgical removal of the tonsils

ton-sil-itis 'tɒn-til-ə-tis n [NL] : inflammation of the tonsils

ton-sil-ot-o-my 'tɒn-til-ə-tə-mi n: incision of a tonsil; also: partial or total tonsillectomy

ton-so-ri-al 'tɒn-sɔr-ē-əl, 'sɔr-əl adj [L *tonsorius*, fr. *tonsus*, pp.] : of or relating to a barber or his work (~ parlor)

ton-sure 'tɒn-ʃʊr-ən n [ME, fr. ML *tonsura*, fr. L, act of shaving, fr. *tondere* to shear] : the haircut of a monk or member of the Roman Catholic or Eastern rite of admission to the clerical state by the clipping or shaving of the head 2: the shaven crown or patch worn by monks and other clerics 3: a bald spot resembling a tonsure

ton-sure v **ton-ʃʊr-ŋŋ** 'tɒŋ-ʃʊr-ŋŋ v: to shave the head of; esp: to confer the tonsure upon

ton-time 'tɒn-tīm, 'tɒn-tīm n [F, fr. Lorenzo *Tonti*] 1695 It banker] : a financial arrangement (as an insurance policy) whereby a group of participants share various advantages on such terms that upon the death or default of any member his advantages are distributed among the remaining members until on the death of all but one the whole goes to him or on the expiration of an agreed period the whole goes to those remaining; also: the share or right of each individual

ton-ic-ness n [NL, fr. L *tonus*, tone]; **TONES** 9a; esp: a state of partial contraction characteristic of normal muscle

ton 'tɒŋ adv [ME, fr. OE *tō*, to, too — more at **TO**] 1: ALSO, BESTIDES (sell the house and furniture ~) 2 a: EXCESSIVELY; b: to such a degree as to be regrettable; **C**: VERY

tool post of TAKE

tool 'tuːl, fr. OE *til*; akin to OE *tawian* to prepare for use — more at **TAW**] 1 a: an instrument (as a hammer) used or worked by hand; **IMPLEMENT** b (1) : the cutting or shaping part in a machine or machine tool (2) : a machine for shaping metal; **MACHINE TOOL** 2 a: an instrument or apparatus used in performing an operation or function (as the cutter in the operation of a lathe) (as a scholar's books are ~) b: a means to an end 3: one who is used or manipulated by another; **DUPE** SYN see **IMPLEMENT**

tool v 1: **DRIVE** 2: to shape, form, or finish with a tool; *specif*

ā out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

ū look; ū foot; y yer; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

ə about; ə kitten; ər further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; j joke; ŋ sing; ō flow; o strike; oī coin; th thin; th this;

to-tem-is-is-ik \tə't-ə-'miz-ik/ *adj*: of or relating to totemists or totemism; **TOTEMIC**

to-tem-ize \tə't-ə-'mīz/ **vt**: **TOTEMIZE**

to-tem pole *n* 1: a pole or pillar carved and painted with a series of totemic symbols representing family lines that is erected before the houses of some Indian tribes of the northwest coast of No. America 2: a number of rank; **HIERARCHY**

to-ter \tə't-ər/ *n*: that is **TOTES**

to-ter road *n*: a road for hauling supplies esp. into a lumber camp

to-ther or to-ther \tə'th-ər/ *pron or adj* [ME *tother*, alter. (resulting from incorrect division of the other the other, fr. *thei* the - fr. OE *that* - + *other*) of *other* - more at **THAT**], chiefly dial.; the whole

to-ter-omb forest [L *totus* whole, entire]; a whole; wholly (poetical)

to-ti-pal-mate \tə't-ə-'pal-'māt-, 'pə('l-əm-'āt/ *adj*: having all four toes united by a web (pelicans are ~) 2: to-ti-pal-ma-tion \tə't-ə-'pal-'mā-'shən-, 'pə('l-əm-'ā-'shən/ *n*: 1: ability to coagulate or regenerate a whole organism from a part

to-ti-po-tent \-ənt-, '-ənt/ *adj*: capable of development along any of the lines inherently possible to its kind (totipotency is ~)

tot-fer \tə't-ər/ *vi* [ME *toteren*] 1 a: to tremble or rock as if about to fall; **SWAY** 2: to become unstable 3: threaten to collapse 2: to move unsteadily; **STAGGER**, **WOBBLE** - **tot-fer-y** \-ə-rē/ *adj*

tot-ter \-ər/ *adj*: 1: unsteady; gait - **wool** 2: a: tot-ter-ing \-ər-'iŋ/ *n*: a: being in an unstable condition (a ~ building) b: walking unsteadily 2: lacking firmness or stability; **INSECURE** (a ~ regime) - **tot-ter-ing-ly** \-ər-'iŋ-'lē/ *adv*

tot-ly \tə't-ē-/ *adj* [ME *totly*] archaic; **DAZZED**, **FUZZLED**

Tou-rea *v* of **TUAREG**

to-u-can \tū-'kən-, 'kæn, tū-'kən/ *n* [F, fr. Pg *tucano*, fr. Tupi]: any of many (Rain) forest birds of the tropical Americas with brilliant coloration and a very large but light and thin-walled beak

touch \tʌtʃ/ *vb* [ME *touchen*, fr. OF *tuchier*, fr. (assumed) VL *toceare* to knock, strike a bell, touch, of *imit*, origin *v* 1: to touch bodily part to contact 2: to strike or push lightly esp. with the tactile sense; **PALPATE** 2: to strike or push lightly esp. with the hand or foot or an implement 3: to lay hands upon (one afflicted with scrofula) - compare **KING'S** EVIL 4 archaic a: to play on (a stringed instrument) b: to perform (a melody) by playing or singing 5: to take into the hands, or mouth (never ~es alcohol) b: to put hands upon in any way or degree (don't ~ anything before the police come); *esp*: to commit violence upon (swears he never ~ed the child) 6: to concern oneself with 7: to induce govt or lend (for ten dollars) 8: to cause to be briefly in contact (connection with something ~ed his spurs to his horse) 9 (a) 1: to meet without overlapping or penetrating; **ADJOIN** (2) 2: to get to; **REACH** (the speedometer needle ~ed 80) b: to be tangent to 6: to rival in quality or value 10: to touch (a chord) 11: to speak or tell of *esp*. in passing 11: to affect the interest of; **CONCERN** ~ 12 a: to leave a mark or impression on b: to harm slightly by or as if by contact; **TAINT**, **BLEMISH** (fruit ~ed by frost) (a horse ~ed in the wind) c: to give a delicate tint, line, or expression to (a smile ~ed her lips) 13: to draw or delineate with light strokes 14 a: to hurt the feelings of; **WOUND** b: to move to sympathetic feeling (~ed by the loyalty of his friends) ~ *vi* 1 a: to feel something with a body part (as the hand or foot) b: to lay hand or finger on 2: to touch or to be in contact (as a surface) 3: to come close; **VERGE** (his actions ~ed on treason) 4: to have bearing; **RELATE** - used with *on* or *upon* 5 a: to make a brief or incidental stop on shore during a trip by water (~ed at several ports) b: to treat a topic in a brief or casual manner - used with *on* or *upon* ~ed (many points) *syn* **SEE** **AFFECT** - **touch-able** \-ə-'bəl/ *adj* - **touch-er** *n*

touch *n* 1: a light stroke, tap, or push 2: the act or fact of touching 3: the special sense by which pressure or traction exerted on the skin or mucous membrane is perceived 4: mental or moral contact 5: a sense of touch 6: a special sense of touch conveyed through the tactile receptors; **FEEL** (the velvety ~ of a fabric) 6 a: the act of rubbing gold or silver on a touchstone to test its quality b: **TEST**, **TRIAL** 7 a: a visible effect; **MARK** (the freshness, direct) b: something slight of its kind; as a: a light attack of fever b: a small quantity of TRAC (to have bearing in the air) c: a transient emotion (momentary ~ of compunction) 9 archaic: the playing of an instrument (as a lute or piano) with the fingers; also: musical notes or strains so produced b: a manner of touching or playing an instrument 10: a keyboard instrument c: particular action of a keyboard instrument with reference to the resistance of its keys to pressure (piano with a stiff ~) 10: a set of changes in change ringing less than the total number possible or less than a peal 11: a delicate stroke in creating or improving an artistic composition 12: distinctive manner or method (the ~ of a master) 13: a characteristic or distinguishing trait or quality 14 slang: an act of soliciting or getting a gift or loan 15: the state or fact of being in contact or communication 16: the area outside of the sidelines in soccer or outside of and including the touchlines in rugby

touch and go *n* 1: rapid movement from point to point 2: a highly uncertain or precarious situation

touch-back \tʌtʃ-'bæk/ *n*: an act or instance in football of being in possession of the ball behind one's own goal line when the ball is kicked or thrown into the goal line as the result of an impetus given by an opponent

touch down *v*: to place (the ball in rugby) by hand on the ground on or over an opponent's goal line in scoring a try or behind one's own goal line as a defensive measure ~ *vi*, of an airplane 1 **LAND** (the plane ~ed) 2 **touch-down** \-daʊn/ *n* 1: the act of touching a football to the ground behind an opponent's goal line 2: a try 3: a try scoring six points in American football by being lawfully in possession of the ball on, above, or behind an opponent's goal line when the ball



totem pole

is declared dead 2: the act or moment of touching down with an airplane

touché \tu:'ʃh-ē/ *interj* [F, fr. pp. of *toucher* to touch, fr. OF *tucher* to touch] to acknowledge a hit in fencing or the success of an argument

touched \tʌtʃt/ *adj* 1: emotionally stirred 2: slightly unbalanced mentally

touch football *n*: football played informally and chiefly characterized by the substitution of touching for tackling

touch-holes \tʌtʃ-'həʊl/ *n*: the vent in old-time cannons or firearms through which the charge was ignited

touch-ily \tʌtʃ-'ē-lē/ *adv*: in a touchy manner

touch-i-ness \tʌtʃ-'ē-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being touchy

touch-ing prep: in reference to; **CONCERNING**

touching adv: capable of stirring emotions; **PATHEMIC** *syn* see **TOUCHINGLY** - **touch-ing-ly** \-iŋ-'lē/ *adv*

touch-line \tʌtʃ-'li:n/ *n*: either of the lines that bound the sides of the field of play in rugby and soccer

touch-mark \-'mɑ:k/ *n*: an identifying maker's mark impressed on pewter

touch-me-not \tʌtʃ-'mē-'nət/ *n* 1: **JEWELWEED** 2: **SQUINTINO** **CUCUMBER**

touch off *vt* 1: to describe or characterize to a nicety 2 a: to cause to explode by or as if by touching with fire b: to release or initiate with sudden violence (*touch*ed off a new wave of violence)

touch-stone \tʌtʃ-'stɒn/ *n* 1: a black siliceous stone related to flint and formerly used to test the purity of gold and silver by the streak left on the stone when rubbed by the metal 2: a test or criterion for determining the quality or genuineness of a thing *syn* see **STANDARD**

touch system *n*: a method of typesetting that assigns a particular function to each and makes it possible to type without looking at the keyboard

touch-type \tʌtʃ-'tīp/ *vb*: to type by the touch system

touch up *vt* 1: to improve or perfect by small additional strokes or alterations 2: to stimulate by or as if by a flick of a whip

touch-wood \tʌtʃ-'wʊd/ *n*: **FUNK**

touchy \tʌtʃ-ē-/ *adj* 1: marked by readiness to take offense on slight provocation 2: a of a body part: acutely sensitive or irritable b: of a chemical: highly explosive or inflammable 3: calling for tact, care, or caution in treatment (a ~ subject among the members of his family) *syn* see **IRASCIBLE**

to-ugh \tə-'u:/ *IME*, OE *tōh*: akin to OHG *tāhi* tough] 1 a: strong or firm in texture but flexible and not brittle b: not easily chewed 2: **GLUTINOUS**, **STICKY** 3: characterized by severity or uncompromising determination (~ and inflexible foreign policy - *New Statesman & Nation*) 4: capable of enduring strain, hardship, or severe labor 5: very hard to influence; **STRASOR** 6: extremely difficult to cope with 7: stubbornly fought (~ contest) 8: **ROWDYISH**, **RUFFIANLY** 9: marked by absence of softness or sentimentality *syn* see **STRONG** - **tough-ly** *adv* - **tough-ness** *n*

to-ugh *n*: a tough person; *esp*: **ROWDY**

to-ugh-en \tə-'u:/ *vb* **to-ugh-en-ing** \-(ə-)iŋ-/ *vt*: to make tough ~ *vi*: to become tough

to-ugh-ie also toughy \tə-'ē-/ *n*: one that is tough; as a: a loud tough rowdy person b: a difficult problem

to-ugh-mind-ed \tə-'u:-'maɪnd-'ed/ *adj*: realistic or un sentimental in temper or habitual point of view

to-oup \tū-'pə/ *n*: [F *toupet* forehead, fr. OF, dtm. of *top*, *toop*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *zopf* tuft of hair - more at **TOP**] 1: a curl or lock of hair made into a topknot on a periwig or natural hair; *also*: a periwig with such a topknot 2: a small wig or section of false hair worn to cover a bald spot

tour \tʊər/ *n*, *l* also 'təʊ(ə)r/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF *tour*, *turn*, *l* circuit, *turn*, *l* also at **TURN**] 1: one's turn in an orderly schedule 2: **SHIFT** 2 a: a journey for business, pleasure, or education in which one returns to the starting point b: a brief turn; **ROUND**

tour *vi*: to make a tour ~ *vt* 1: to make a tour of 2: to present (as a theatrical production) on a tour

to-u-ra-oo \tʊ-'rə-ə-'kō/ *n*, *pl* **TURACOS** (native name in western Africa); any of a family (Turacidae) of African birds related to the cuckoos

tour-bil-ion \tʊr-'bi:l-ən/ or tour-bil-ŷon \tʊr-'bi:l-(y)ŷon/ *n* [MF *tourbillon*, fr. L *turbīn*, *turbo* - more at **TURBINE**] 1: whirlwind 2: a vortex esp. of a whirlwind or whirlpool 3: a firework having a star light

tour de force \tʊr-'(ə)rd-ə-'fɔ:(ə)s-, '-fɔ:(ə)s/ *n*, *pl* **TOURS DE FORCE** \sme/ [F]: a feat of strength, skill, or ingenuity

touring car *n*: an open automobile with two cross seats, usu. four doors, and a folding top - called also **phaeton**, **tourer** \tʊr-'ər/

tour-ism \tʊ-'(ə)r-'i:z-əm/ *n* 1: the practice of traveling for recreation 2: the guidance or management of tourists 3: the promotion or encouragement of touring b: the accommodation of tourists

tour-ist \tʊr-'ɪst/ *n*: one that makes a tour for pleasure or culture

tour-ist card *n*: a citizenship identity card issued to a tourist user, for a stated period of time in lieu of a passport or a visa

tourist class *n*: economy accommodation on a ship, airplane, or train

tourist *n*: **MOTEL**

tourist home *n*: a house in which rooms are available for rent to transients

tour-ma-line \tʊr-'mə-'li:n-, '-lēn/ *n* [Sinhalese *toramall* carnellian]; a mineral of variable color (Na, Ca, Li, Mg, Fe, Al) (Al, Fe, Ba, Si, O₂, O, OH, F); that consists of a complex silicate and makes a gem of great beauty when transparently cut

tour-nament \tʊr-'nə-mənt-, '-tər-/ *n* [ME *turnement*, fr. OF *turnement*, fr. *turnier*] 1 a: a knightly sport of the middle ages between mounted combatants armed with blunted lances or swords and divided into two parties contending for a prize or favor based on the quality of the tournament b: the whole series of knightly sports, jousts, and tilts occurring at one time and place 2: a championship series of games or athletic contests

tour-ney \tʊr-'nē-/ *n*, *pl* **TOURNEYS**, fr. MF *turnier*, fr.

ə about; ɔ kiteno; ɔ further; a back; ā bake; ī cot, cart; ū out; ū foot; ū few; y yet; yū furious; yū vision

OF, fr. *turn*, *turn* *lathe*, *circuit*] : to perform in a tournament
1 *tourney* *n* : TOURNAMENT
2 *tour-ni-quet* \ 'tɔr-ni-ˌkɛt, 'tɔr-n \ [F, *turnis*, *tournoquet*, fr. *tourner* to turn, fr. *OF tourner* – more at *TURN*] : a device (as a bridleage twist) for twisting a shaft to arrest a blow
1 *house* \ 'taʊz, 'tɔɪz \ [W *ME* *-tousen*; akin to OHG *zirzōsōn* to pull to pieces] : RUMPLE, TUSLE
2 *house* *n* : a noisy disturbance
1 *to-u-sle* \ 'tɔʊ-zəl \ w/ *to-u-sling* \ 'tɔʊ-z(-ə)-lɪŋ \ [ME *touselen*, freq. of *-tousen*] : DISHEVEL, RUMPLE
2 *to-u-sle* \ 'tɔʊ-zəl \ *n* : also 'tɔɪ-zəl *n* 1 *Scot* : rough dalliance; TUSSE
2 : a tangled mass
1 *to-ut* \ 'tɔʊt \ [ME *tuten* to peer; akin to OE *tōtan* to stick out, *Norw tyste* vi 1 : to canvass for customers **2** : a chiefly Brit; to spy on racehorse trials or stable secrets for betting purposes **b** : to give a tip or solicit bets on a racehorse ~ *vt* 1 : to spy on; *watch* **2** *Brit* : to spy out information about (as a racing stable or horse) **b** : to give a tip or solicit bets on (a racehorse) **3** : to solicit or peddle importunately
1 *to-ut* *n* : one who touts; as a : one who solicits custom **b chiefly *Brit* : one who gives tips or racing information for betting purposes **c** : one who gives tips or solicits bets on a racehorse
1 *to-ut* \ 'tɔʊt, 'tɔɪt \ [alter. of *to-ut*] : to praise or publicize loudly
2 *to-ut* *n* : a rally
1 *to-u-ward* \ 'tɔʊ-ər-d, 'tɔɪ-ər-d \ *n* : TOUT
2 *to-u-ward* or *to-və-rish* \ 'tɔʊ-ər-ɪʃ-(ch) \ *n* [Russ *tovarishch*] : COMRADE
1 *to-w* \ 'tɔʊ \ [ME *towen*, fr. OE *togan*; akin to OE *lōan* to draw, pull, OHG *zlohān* to draw, pull, *L duccere* to draw, lead] : to draw or pull along behind; HAUL
2 *to-w* *n* : a : a state of being towed **b** : the act or an instance of towing **b** : the fact or state of being towed **3** : something towed (as a boat or car)
1 *to-w* [ME, fr. OE *tow*-spinning; akin to ON *tōf* tuft of wool for spinning, OE *tawian* to prepare for use – more at *TAW*] : 1 short brown fiber that is tight with a sheen that is used for yarn, twine, or stuffing **2** : yarn or cloth made of tow
1 *to-w* [ME (Sc), prob. fr. OE *tōh* (in *tohhine* towline); akin to OE *togan* to tow] chiefly *Scot* & *dialect Eng* : ROPE
to-w-age \ 'tɔʊ-ɪŋ \ *n* : the act of towing **2** : the price paid for towing
1 *to-ward* \ 'tɔʊ-ər-d, 'tɔɪ-ər-d \ *n* : ME *toward*, fr. OE *tōward* facing, imminent, fr. *īd*, prep. to + *-ward* *-ward*] **1** also *to-wards* \ 'tɔʊ-ər-dz, 'tɔɪ-ər-dz \ [ME *towardes*, fr. OE *tōwardes*, prep., *toward*, fr. *tōward*, adj.] **a** : coming soon; IMMINENT **b** : happening in the moment; ABOUT **2** *obs* : quick to learn; APT **b** : FAVORING, PROFITIOUS (as a breeze)
2 *to-ward* or *to-wards* \ ('tɔʊ-ər-dz), ('tɔɪ-ər-dz), *to-ward*(z), ('tɔʊ-ərdz), ('tɔɪ-ərdz) *prep* 1 : in the direction of (driving ~ town) **2** : along a course leading to (a long stride ~ disarmament) **b** : in relation to (an attitude ~ life) **3** *a* : at a point in the direction of : NEAR (a cottage somewhere up ~ the lake) **b** : in such a position as to face (his back was ~ me) **4** : not long before (~ the end of the afternoon) **5** *a* : in the way of help or assistance (I did all he could, raising ~ money) **b** : for (the purpose of) payment of (fees) (to receive the ~ of a scholarship)
to-ward-i-ness \ 'tɔʊ-ɪ-ness, 'tɔɪ-ɪ-ness, *n* : *archaic* : the quality or state of being toward or to-wardly
to-ward-ly \ 'tɔʊ-ər-d-ɪ, 'tɔɪ-ər-d-ɪ \ *adj* 1 *archaic* : FAVORABLE, PROFITIOUS **2** : developing favorably; PROMISING **3** : PLEASANT, AFFABLE
to-ward-ly *adv* : towardly
to-ward-boat \ 'tɔʊ-ˌbɔɪ \ *n* : TUGBOAT **2** : a compact shallow-draft boat with squared bow and towing knecs for pushing tows of barges on inland waterways
to-w *cat* *n* : WRECKER **2** : called also *to-w truck*
1 *to-w* \ 'tɔʊ \ [ME *towelle*, OF *toaille*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *dwehalla* towel; akin to OHG *dwehan* to wash, OFruss *twaxtan* bath cloth) : an absorbent cloth or paper for wiping or drying
1 *to-wel* *vb* *to-wel*-ed or *to-welled*; *to-wel*-ing or *to-wel*-ing-ly *vi* : to wet or dry with (a towel)
**to-wel-ing or *to-wel*-ing-ly \ 'tɔʊ-(-ə)-lɪŋ \ *n* : a cotton or linen fabric often used for making towels
1 *to-w-er* \ 'tɔʊ-ər \ *n*, often *attrib* [ME *tour*, *tor*, fr. OE *torr* & *OF tor*, *tur*, both fr. *L turris*, fr. *Gk turris*] **1** : a building or structure especially high and thin and light relative to its surroundings and things that may stand apart (as a campanile), or be attached (as a church belfry) to a larger structure, and that may be of skeleton framework (as an observation or transmission tower) **2** : a tower-facilitated : FORTRESS – *to-w-er*-ed \ 'tɔʊ-ər-d \ *adj*
2 *to-w-er* *vi* : to reach or rise to a great height; SOAR; also : OVER-SHADOW
**to-w-er *house* *n* : a medieval fortified castle (as in Scotland)
to-w-er-ing *adj* **1** *a* : rising to a great height; IMPOSING (~ pines) **b** : impressively great; SURPASSING **2** : reaching a high point of intensity; OVERWHELMING (~ rage) **3** : going beyond proper bounds; OVERWEENING (~ ambitious)
to-w *wagon* *n* : a wagon or motor truck with a high adjustable platform on which workmen can stand
to-w *head* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌhed \ *n* : a person having soft whitish hair – *to-w*-head \ 'tɔʊ-ˌhed \ *adj*
to-w *hee* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌhi, -'hi \ *n* [W]; *to-w*, *to-w*, *to-w* [N] : any of numerous American finches (genera *Pipilo* and *Chlorura*); esp : a common finch (*P. erythrophthalmus*) of eastern No. America having the male black, white, and rufous – called also *chewink*
to-w *basin* *n* : a tank of water in which models of ship or seaplane hulls or floats are tested – called also *towing tank*
to-w \ 'tɔʊ-ˌwɪt \ *adv* [ME *to witen*, lit. to know – more at *WIT*] : that is to say; NAMELY
to-w *line* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌlɪn \ *n* : a line used in towing
to-w *month* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌmɒnθ \ *n* [ME *towmoneth*, fr. OE *tweþ mōnath*, fr. *tweþ* twelve + *mōnath* month] : FEBRUARY
to-w *n* \ 'tɔʊ-n \ [ME, fr. OE *tūn* enclosure, village, town; akin to OHG *zūn* enclosure, Old Fr *ūn* fortress] **1** *dialect Eng* : a cluster or aggregation of houses recognized as a distinct place with a place-name : HAMLET; esp : a compactly settled area, usually larger than a village but smaller than a city **c** : a large densely populated urban area; CITY **d** : an English village having a periodic fair or market **3** : a neighboring city, capital city, or metropolis **4** : the******

city or urban life as contrasted with the country **5** : a New England territorial and political unit usu. containing both rural and unincorporated urban areas under a single town government – called also *township*; also : a New England community governed by a town meeting – *to-w*-n \ 'tɔʊ-n \ *n*
to-w *car* *n* : a 4-door automobile with a permanently enclosed passenger compartment in the rear separated from the driver's compartment by a sliding glass partition
to-w *clerk* *n* : a public officer charged with recording the official proceedings of a town meeting
to-w *clerk* *n* : a town officer who makes proclamations
to-w *ee* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌnɛ \ *n* : TOWNSMAN
to-w *hall* *n* : a public building used for town-government offices and meetings
to-w *house* : a house in town; *specif* : the city residence of one who is a contractor or having a chief residence elsewhere
to-w *man* *n* : a New England town official having the status and functions of a city manager
to-w *meeting* *n* : a meeting of inhabitants or taxpayers constituting the legislative authority of a town
to-w *town* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌtaʊn \ *n* : TOWNSPEOPLE
to-w *ship* \ 'tɔʊn-ˌʃɪp \ *n* : an ancient unit of administration in England identical in area with or a division of a parish **2** : TOWN **5** **b** : a unit of local government in some northeastern and north central states usu. having a chief administrative officer or board **c** : an unorganized subdivision of the county in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont **d** : an electoral and administrative district of the county in the southern U.S. **3** : a division of territory in surveys of U.S. public land containing 36 sections or 36 square miles
to-w *man* \ 'tɔʊn-mən \ *n* : **1** *a* : a native or resident of a town or city **b** : an urban or urbane person **2** : a fellow citizen of a town
to-w *ns* *peo-ple* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌpɛ-ˌpəl \ *n* *pl* : the inhabitants of a town or city; TOWNSMEN **2** : town-dwelling or town-bred persons
to-w *ns* *w* *om* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌwʊm-ən \ *n* : **1** : a woman native or resident of a town **2** : a woman born or residing in the same town or city as another
to-w *near* \ 'tɔʊn-wə-(ə)r, -wə-(ə)r \ *n* : apparel (as of dark color or tailored style) that is suitable for wear in the city or to business
to-w \ 'tɔʊ-nɛ \ *n* : TOWNSMAN
to-w *path* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌpæθ, -ˌpæθ \ *n* : a path (as along a canal) traveled by boats or animals; towing path
to-w *rop* \ 'rɔʊ-ˌrɒp \ *n* : a line used in towing
to-w *sack* \ 'tɔʊ-ˌsæk \ *n* [tw] *Midland & South* : GUNNSACK
to-x or **to-xo-** *comb form* [LL, fr. *L toxicum* poison] : poisonous; toxin (toxiemia) (Tetoxipallars)
to-x *al* *um* \ 'tɔk-səl-ˌfaj-ən \ *n* [ISV] : any of various toxic substances of proteid nature
to-x *a* *phene* \ 'tɔk-sə-ˌfēn \ *n*, fr. *Toxaphene*, a trademark] : a chlorinated camphene insecticide
to-x *emia* \ 'tɔk-ˌsē-mē-ɪ-ə \ *n* [NL] : an abnormal condition associated with the presence of toxic substances in the blood – *to-x*-em-ic \ 'tɔk-ˌsē-ɪk \ *adj*
to-x *ic* \ 'tɔk-ˌsɪk \ *adj* [LL *toxicus*, fr. *L toxicum* poison, fr. *Gk toxikon* arrow poison, fr. neut. of *toxikos* of a bow, fr. *toxon* bow, *toxōn* 1] : of, relating to, or caused by a poison or toxin **2** : POISONOUS – *to-x*-i-ly \ 'tɔk-ˌsɪ-ˌli \ *adv* [NL, fr. *L toxicum*] : poison (*toxi-cology*) (*toxicosis*)
to-x *i* *cant* \ 'tɔk-ˌsɪ-kənt \ *n* [ML *toxicant*, *toxicans*, prp. of *toxicare* to poison, fr. *L toxicum*] : a toxic agent; esp : one for insect control that kills rather than repels – *to-x*-i-cant \ *adj*
to-x *ic* *gen* *ic* \ 'tɔk-ˌsɪ-kən-ɪk \ *adj* : producing toxic products (~ bacteria)
to-x *i* *col* *og* *ic* \ 'kə-ˌlɔk-ɪ-ˌdʒɪk \ *adj* : of or relating to toxicology or toxins – *to-x*-i-ˌcol-og-ɪ-ˌkəl-ɪ-ˌdʒɪ-ˌkəl \ 'kɔk-(ə)-ɪ-ˌdʒɪ-ˌkəl \ *n*
to-x *i* *col* *og* *ist* \ 'tɔk-sə-ˌkəl-ə-ˌdʒɪst \ *n* : a specialist in toxicology
to-x *i* *col* *og* *ic* *o* *g* \ 'tɔk-ɪ-ˌkɔl-ə-ˌdʒɪ-ˌkəl \ *n* : a scientific study of their effect and with the problems involved (as chemical, industrial, or legal)
to-x *i* *col* *og* *ic* *s* *is* \ 'tɔk-sə-ˌkəl-ə-ˌdʒɪ-ˌkəl \ *n* [NL] : a pathological condition caused by the action of a poison or toxin
to-x *in* \ 'tɔk-sən \ *n* [ISV] : a colloidal proteinaceous poisonous substance that is a specific product of the metabolic activities of a living cell and is usu. very unstable, notably toxic when introduced into the tissues, and typically capable of inducing antibody formation
to-x *in* *an* *ti* *to-x* *in* \ 'tɔk-sən-ˌnənt-ɪ-ˌtɔk-sən \ *n* : a mixture of toxin and antitoxin used esp. formerly in immunizing against a disease (as diphtheria) for which it is specific
to-x *oid* \ 'tɔk-ˌsɔɪd \ *n* [ISV] : a toxin of a pathogenic organism treated so as to destroy its toxicity but leave it capable of inducing the formation of antibodies on injection
to-x *oph* *il* *ite* \ 'tɔk-ˌsɔɪ-ˌfɪl-ɪ-ˌtɪ \ *n* [Gk *toxon* bow, *philo* : dear] : one form of expert at archery – *to-x*ophyllite *adj* : *to-x*oph-yl-ɪ-ˌtɪ-ˌtɪ \ *adv*
to-xo *pl* *as* *m* *o* *s* *is* \ 'tɔk-sə-ˌplaz-ˌmʊ-ˌsɔs \ *n* [NL, fr. *Toxoplasma*, genus name, *tox* + *plasma*] : infection of man, other mammals, or birds with disease caused by microorganisms (genus *Toxoplasma*) that are transmitted and may seriously damage the central nervous system esp. of infants
to-y \ 'tɔɪ \ *n* [ME *toys* dalliance] **1** *obs* *a* : amorous dalliance : FLIRTING **b** : PASTIME, SPORT; also : a sportive or amusing act
2 *ANTIC* **2** *a* : something paltry or trifling **b** : a literary or musical trifle or diversion; TRIFLE; BAUBLE **3** : something for a child to play with **4** : something diminutive; esp : a diminutive animal (as of a small breed or variety) **6** : something that can be toyed with **6** *Scot* : a headdress of linen or woolen hanging down over the shoulders and formerly worn by old women of the lower classes
to-y *ad* \ 'tɔɪ-ˌlɪk \ *adv* : TOY-LIKE
to-y *vi* *vi* : to engage in flirtation; DALLY **2** : to amuse oneself as if with a toy : PLAY *syn* see *TRIFLE* – *to-y*-er \ 'tɔɪ-ər \ *n*
to-y *Man* *ches* *ter* \ 'mæn-ˌtʃes-ˌtər, -ˌtʃə-ˌstər \ *n* [Manchester, England] : any of an English breed of small long-legged black-and-white terriers
to-y *on* \ 'tɔɪ-ˌɒn \ *n* [AmerSp *tollon*] : an ornamental evergreen shrub (*Photinia arbutifolia*) of the rose family of the No. American Pacific coast having white flowers succeeded by persistent bright red berries

tra-be-ai-ed \trā-bē-āi-əd/ adj [L trabecae] : designed or constructed of horizontal beams or lintels — tra-be-ation \trā-bē-ā-shən/ n

tra-be-u-la \trā-bē-ju-lə/ n, pl tra-be-u-lae \-lē, -lī/ also trabeculae \trā-bē-ku-lē/ n, little beam, dim. of trabes, trabes beam more at THORP 1 : a small bar, rod, bundle of fibers, or septal membrane in the framework of a body organ or part 2 : a fold, ridge, or bar projecting into or extending from a plant part; esp : a row of cells forming an intercellular space — tra-be-u-lar \trā-bē-ju-lar/ adj

trace \trās/ n [ME, fr. MF, fr. tracer, tr. tracer] 1 archaic : a course or path that one follows : ROAD 2 a : a mark or line left by something that has passed; also : FOOTPRINT b : a path beaten by feet or feet and hooves 3 : a mark or line of some past thing : VESTIGE; esp : ENGRAM 4 : something traced or drawn (as a traced or lightly marked line); as a : the marking made by a recording instrument (as a seismograph or kymograph) b : the ground plan of a military installation or position either on a map or on the ground 5 a : the intersection of a line or plane with a plane b : the usu. bright line or spot that moves across the screen of a cathode-ray tube; also : the path taken by such a line or spot 6 : a minute and often barely detectable amount or indication; esp : an amount of a chemical constituent not quantitatively determined because of minuteness

syn TRACE, VESTIGE, TRACK mean a perceptible sign made by something that has passed. TRACE may suggest any line, mark, or discernible effect; VESTIGE applies to a tangible reminder such as a fragment or remnant of what is past and gone; TRACK implies a continuous line that can be followed

trace vb [ME tracen, fr. MF tracer, fr. (assumed) VL tractare to draw, draw, fr. L tractus, pp. of trahere to pull, draw — more at DRAW] 1 a : DELINEATE, SKETCH b : to form (as letters or figures) carefully or painstakingly 2 a : to follow (as a line or path) by following the lines or letters as seen through a transparent superimposed sheet d : to impress or imprint (as a design or pattern) with a tracer e : to record a tracing of in the form of a curved, wavy, or broken line (as the heart action) f : to adorn with linear ornamentation (as tracery or chagrin) g : to chase or trail over : TRAVERSE 3 a : to follow the footprints, track, or trail of h : to follow or study out in detail or step by step c : to discover by going backward over the evidence step by step d : to discover significance or meaning of (as a word) e : to follow (as a military installation) — vi 1 : to make one's way; esp : to follow a track or trail 2 : to be traceable historically (a family that ~s to the Norman conquest)

trace n [ME tracin, pl. traces, fr. MF, pl. of trait pull, draft, trace] 1 a : a line or line of either of chains, or lines of a harness for attaching a horse to something (as a vehicle) to be drawn 2 : LEADER 1c(2) 3 : one or more vascular bundles supplying a leaf or twig 4 : a connecting bar or rod pivoted at each end to another piece and used for transmitting motion

trace-able \trās-ə-bəl/ adj : capable of being traced — trace-able-ness n — trace-ably \-bəl/ adv

trace element n : a chemical element used by organisms in minute quantities and held essential to their physiology

trace-less \trās-ə-ləs/ adj : having or leaving no trace — trace-less-ly \-līs/ adv

trac-er \trās-ər/ n 1 a : a person who traces missing persons or property and esp. goods lost in transit b : an inquiry sent out in tracing a shipment lost in transit 2 : a draftsman who traces designs, patterns, or markings 3 : a device (as a stylus) used in tracing 4 : an ammunition containing a chemical composition to mark the flight of projectiles by a trail of smoke or fire b : a substance and esp. a labeled element or atom used to trace the course of a chemical or biological process

trac-ery \trās-(ə-)rē/ n 1 : architectural or ornamental work with braided or twisted straps, chains, or lines of a Gothic window 2 : a decorative interlacing of lines suggestive of Gothic tracery

trache- or tracheo- comb form [NL, fr. ML trachea] 1 (tracheal) : of or relating to trachea 2 : tracheal and (tracheobronchial)

trachea \trā-kē-ə/ n, pl trache-ae \-kē-ē, -kē-ī/ also tra-che-as [ME, fr. ML, fr. LL tracheia, fr. Gk tracheia (arteria) rough (artery)] 1 : a windpipe 2 : a respiratory tube or tube that thrashes in trouble — more at DARK 1 : the main trunk of the system of tubes by which air passes to and from the lungs in vertebrates 2 [NL, fr. ML] : a xylem element or series of elements fitting together to form a tube 3 [NL] : one of the air-conducting tubules forming the respiratory system of most insects and many other arthropods

trache-al \trā-kē-əl/ adj : of, relating to, or resembling a trachea or tracheae

trache-ary \trā-kē-er-ē/ adj 1 : breathing by means of tracheae or tracheal

trache-ate \trā-kē-āt-, -ət/ adj : having tracheae as breathing organs

tracheid \trā-kē-əd-, -kēd/ n [SV] : a long tubular cell that is peculiar to xylem and functions in conduction and support with tapering closed ends and thickened lignified walls — tra-che-oid \trā-kē-ōid/ adj

trache-itis \trā-kē-ī-tis/ n [NL] : Inflammation of the trachea

tracheo-bron-chi-al \trā-kē-ō-brāng-kē-əl/ adj : of or relating to both trachea and bronchi (~ lesions)

tracheo-phyte \trā-kē-ō-fīt/ n [NL Tracheophyta, fr. trache- + Gk phytion plant; akin to Gk phytelion to bring forth — more at BE] : any of a division (Tracheophyta) comprising green plants with a vascular system that contains tracheids or tracheary elements and including ferns and related plants and the seed plants

tra-che-o-lo-my \trā-kē-ō-lō-mē/ n : the surgical operation of cutting into the trachea esp. through the skin

tra-chi-ly \trā-gē-əl/ v [verb, fr. Flieg traxelen to walk with difficulty] 1 : to tread or tread heavily 2 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 3 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 4 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 5 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 6 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 7 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 8 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 9 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 10 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 11 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 12 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 13 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 14 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 15 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 16 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 17 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 18 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 19 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 20 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 21 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 22 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 23 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 24 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 25 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 26 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 27 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 28 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 29 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 30 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 31 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 32 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 33 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 34 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 35 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 36 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 37 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 38 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 39 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 40 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 41 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 42 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 43 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 44 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 45 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 46 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 47 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 48 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 49 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 50 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 51 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 52 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 53 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 54 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 55 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 56 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 57 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 58 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 59 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 60 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 61 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 62 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 63 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 64 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 65 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 66 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 67 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 68 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 69 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 70 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 71 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 72 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 73 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 74 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 75 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 76 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 77 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 78 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 79 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 80 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 81 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 82 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 83 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 84 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 85 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 86 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 87 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 88 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 89 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 90 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 91 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 92 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 93 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 94 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 95 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 96 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 97 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 98 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 99 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse) 100 : to tread or tread heavily (as a horse)

(Chlamydia trachomatis) — tra-cho-ma-tous \trā-kām-ət-əs-, -kōm-/ adj

trach-yo-sper-mous \trāk-i-sp-er-mos-, -trāk-i-/ adj [deriv of Gk trachys + Gk sperma seed, sperm]; rough-seeded

trach-ylite \trāk-īt-, -trāk-īt/ n [F, fr. Gk trachylus] : a super-light-colored volcanic rock

trach-ylous \trāk-īt-ik-əl/ adj : of or relating to a texture of igneous rocks in which lath-shaped feldspar crystals are in almost parallel lines

trac-ing n 1 : the act of one that traces 2 : something that is traced; as a copy made on a superimposed transparent sheet b : a graphic record of a movement made instrumentally

track \træk/ n [ME trak, fr. MF trac, perh. of Gmc origin; akin to MD tracken, tracken to pull, haul — more at TREK] 1 a : detectable evidence (as the wake of a ship, a line of footprints, or a wheel rut) that something has passed b : a path made by repeated footfalls : TRAIL c (1) : a course laid out esp. for racing (2) : the parallel rails of a railroad 2 : VESTIGE, TRACE 3 a : the course along which something moves b : the projection on the earth's surface along which a path along which an airplane has actually flown 4 a : a sequence of events : a trail of ideas : SUCCESSION b : awareness of a fact or progression (keep ~) (lose ~) 5 a : the width of a wheeled vehicle from wheel to wheel and usu. from the outside of the rims b : the tread of an automobile tire c : either of two endless metal belts on which a caterpillar or other vehicle travels 6 : track-and-field sports; esp : those performed on a racing track 7 : SYN see RAIL

track-er \træk-ər/ n 1 : to follow the tracks or traces of : TRAIL 2 a : to follow by vestiges : TRACE b : to observe or plot the moving path of (as a target or missile) with an instrument (as a telescope) 3 : to pass over : TRAVERSE 4 : to make tracks upon, h : to carry (as mud) on the feet and deposit 5 : to follow a path of a wheel (1) : to maintain a constant distance apart on the straightway (2) : to fit a track or rails b of a rear wheel of a vehicle : to accurately follow the corresponding free wheel on a straightway 2 : to leave tracks (a tractor ~)

track-age \træk-āj/ n 1 : lines of railway track 2 a : a right to use the tracks of another road b : the charge for such right

track-and-field \trāk-an-'fē(ə)ld/ adj : of or relating to a sport performed on a racing track or on the surrounding field

track-er \træk-ər/ n 1 : a Caterpillar tractor 2 : a vehicle that travels on two endless metal belts

track-less \træk-'ləs/ adj : having no track : UNTROD — track-less-ly \-līs/ adv — track-less-ness n

trackless trolley n : TROLLEYBUS

track-walk-er \træk-wō-kər/ n a worker employed to walk over and inspect a section of railroad tracks

tract \trakt/ n, often cap [ME tracte, fr. ML tractus, fr. L, action of drawing, extension; fr. its being sung without a break by one voice]; the verses of Scripture sung or recited in the Mass instead of alleluia on penitential days from Septuagesima to Holy Saturday on ember days, and on Ash Wednesday

tract n [ME, modif. of L tractatus treatise] : a pamphlet or leaflet of political or religious propaganda

tract n [L tractus action of drawing, extension, fr. tractus, pp. of trahere to pull, draw — more at DRAW] 1 archaic : extent or lapse of time 2 : a tract either large or small; as a : an indefinite stretch of land b : a defined area of land 3 : a system of body parts or organs that collectively serve some special purpose (the digestive ~)

tract-a-til-ly \trāk-tā-'bil-ē-lē/ n : the quality or state of being tractable

tract-a-til-ly \trāk-tā-'bil-ē-lē/ adj [L tractabilis, fr. tractare to handle, treat] 1 : capable of being easily led, taught, or controlled : DOCILE (~ horse) 2 : easily handled, managed, or wrought : MALLEABLE SYN see OBEIENT — tract-a-til-ness n — tract-a-til-ly \-lē-lē/ adv

tract-ar-i-an \trāk-'ter-ē-ən/ n [fr. the fact that the Oxford movement was expressed in a series of pamphlets called Tracts for the Times] : a promoter or supporter of the Oxford movement esp. in its beginnings — Tractarian adj — Tract-ar-i-an-ism \-ə-'niz-əm/ n

tract-a-ry \trāk-'tār-i/ n [L tractatus, fr. tractatus, pp. of tractare to draw out, handle, treat — more at TREAT] : TREATISE, DISSERTATION

tract-ile \trāk-'tī-, -tīl/ adj [L tractus, pp. of trahere] : capable of being drawn out in length : TENSILE, DUCTILE — tract-il-ity \trāk-'tī-ē-ē-ē/ n

traction \trāk-shən/ n [ML tractio-, tractio, fr. L tractus, pp.] 1 : the act of drawing or the state of being drawn; also : the force exerted in drawing 2 : the drawing of a vehicle by motive power; also : the motive power employed 3 : the adhesive friction of a body on a surface on which it moves (as of a wheel on a rail) — tract-ion-able \-shən-, -shən-/ adj

traction engine n : a locomotive or drawing vehicles on highways or in the fields 2 : a railway locomotive

trac-tive \trāk-'tīv/ adj [L tractus, pp.] 1 : serving to draw 2 : TRACTIONAL

tract-or \trāk-'tār/ n [NL, fr. L tractus, pp.] 1 : TRACTION ENGINE 1 2 : a 4-wheeled or Caterpillar-tread rider-controlled automotive vehicle used esp. for drawing implements (as agricultural) or for bearing and propelling such implements 3 : a smaller 2-wheeled apparatus controlled through handlebars by a walking operator c a truck with short chassis and no body used in combination with a tractor for the heavy hauling of material 4 : a tractor 5 : a tractor tractor 3 : an airplane having the propeller forward of the main supporting surfaces

trade \trād/ n [ME, fr. MLG; akin to OHG traya track, course, OE treadan to tread] 1 a obs : a path traversed ; way b archaic : a trade by a man or animal ; TRADE 2 : the business or activity or course of action : PRACTICE 3 : the business or work in which one engages regularly : OCCUPATION b : an occupation requiring manual or mechanical skill : CRAFT c : the persons engaged in an occupation, business, or industry 4 a obs : dealings between persons of the same group : EXCHANGE b : the business of buying and selling or bartering commodities : COMMERCE ; also : TRAFFIC, MARKET 5 a : an act or instance of trading ; TRANSACTION ; also : an exchange of property usu. without use of money b : a firm's cus-

e abut; o kittoo; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flap; o coin; th thin; th this;

au out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; l loot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision



or appearance to another: **TRANSFER, TRANSFORM** **b**: to convey to heaven or to a nontemporal condition without death **c**: to transfer (a bishop) from one see to another **2 a**: to turn into one's own or another language **b**: to transfer or turn from one set of symbols into another: **TRANSCRIBER** **c**: PARAPHRASE, EXPLANATION **3**: ENRAPTURE **4**: to change the spatial coordinates of without rotation **~ vi**: to practice translation or make a translation; **also**: to admit of translation — **trans-lator** \-lā-tōr/ **n**

trans-lation \-lā-shən/ **n**: an act, process, or instance of translation; **also**: a rendering from one language into another; **also**: the product of such a rendering **b**: CONVERSION **c** (1) a shift of movement of a configuration to new coordinates parallel with the old (2) uniform motion of a body in a straight line — **trans-lation-al** \-shən-, -shən-l/ **adj**

trans-late \tranz-'lā-tē/ **v**: **trans-late** **1**: of, relating to, or involving removal or transference from one person or place to another **2**: of, relating to, or serving to translate from one language or system into another

trans-lit-er-a-tion \tranz-'lī-t-er-'rā-, trānz- **vi** [**trans-** + **L littera** letter]: to represent or spell in the character of another alphabet — **trans-lit-er-a-tion** \tranz-'lī-t-er-'rā-shən/, trānz- **n**

trans-lo-cate \tranz-'lō-'kāt-, ('tranz-'lō-'kāt-), ('tranz-'lō-'kāt-)/ **vt** [**prob.** back-formation fr. **translocation**]: to transfer (as food materials or products of metabolism) from one location to another

trans-lo-ca-tion \tranz-'lō-'kā-shən/, trānz- **n**: a change of location; **DISPLACEMENT**: as **a**: the conduction of soluble material from one part of a plant to another **b**: the exchange of parts between nonhomologous chromosomes

trans-lu-cent \-n-sē- **n**: the quality or state of being translucent

trans-lu-cent \-n-ti/ **adj** [**L translucent-**, **translucens**, prp. of **translucere** to shine through, fr. **trans-** + **lucere** to shine — more at **LIGHT**]: shining or glowing through; **LUMINOUS** **2**: as **TRANS-PIRENT** **b**: reflecting or transmitting light so that objects beyond cannot be clearly distinguished; partly transparent **syn** see **CLEAR** — **trans-lu-cent-ly** **adv**

trans-lu-id \-lī-'sē-/ **adj** [**L translucentus**, fr. **translucere**]: **TRANS-LUCENT** **3**

trans-mare \-rīnē/ \tranz-'(t)s-mō-'rē-, trānz- **adj** [**L transmarinus**, fr. **trans-** + **mare** sea — more at **MARINE**]: **1**: being or coming from beyond or across the sea (as **people**) **2**: passing over or extending across the sea

trans-mi-grate \-grāt-/ \tranz-'(t)s-'mī-'grāt-, ('tranz-'(t)s-'mī-'grāt-), ('tranz-'(t)s-'mī-'grāt-)/ **vt** [**L transmigro**, pp. of **transmigro** to migrate to another place, fr. **trans-** + **migro** to migrate]: **1**: to pass at death from one body or being to another **2**: MIGRATE — **trans-mi-gra-tion** \tranz-'(t)s-'mī-'grā-'tī-**n**-/ **n**: **TRANS-MIGRATION**

trans-mis-si-bil-i-ty \tranz-'mīs-'sī-'bil-ē-tē-, trānz- **n**: the quality or state of being transmissible

trans-mis-si-ble \-sī-'bil-ē-/ **adj** [**L transmissibilis**, fr. **transmittere** to transmit]: **TRANSMISSIBLE**

trans-mis-sion \-mī-shən/ **n** [**L transmissio**, **transmissio**, fr. **transmissus**, pp. of **transmittere** to transmit] **1**: an act, process, or instance of transmitting **2**: the passage of radio waves in the space between transmitting and receiving stations; **also**: the act or process of transmitting by radio or television **3**: the gear including the change gear and the propeller shaft by which power is transmitted from an automobile engine to the live axle **4**: something transmitted — **trans-mis-sive** \-mīs-'sīv-/ **adj** — **trans-mis-siv-ly** \tranz-'(t)s-'mīs-'sīv-ē-tē-, trānz- **adv**

trans-mit \tranz-'(t)s-'mīt-, trānz- **v** **trans-mit**-ted; **trans-mit**-ting [**L** **transmittere**, fr. **trans-** + **mittere** to send — more at **SMITE**] **vt** **1**: to send or transfer from one person or place to another; **FORWARD** **b**: to cause or allow to spread: as (1) to convey by or as if by inheritance or heredity (2) to convey (infection) broad or to another **2 a** (1) to cause (as light or force) to pass or be conveyed through space or a medium (2) to admit the passage of (glass ~ light) **b**: to send out (a signal) either by radio waves or over a wire **~ vi** **1**: to send out a signal either by radio waves or over a wire — **trans-mit-ta-ble** \-mīt-ō-'bəl/ **adj** — **trans-mit-tal** \-mīt-'tāl/ **adj**

trans-mit-tance \-mīt-'n(t)s- **n**: **TRANSMISSION** **2**: the fraction of radiant energy that having entered a layer of absorbing matter reaches its farther boundary

trans-mit-tan-cy \-n-sē- **n**: **1**: the ratio of the transmittance of a solution of a substance to that of an equal thickness of the solvent **2**: **TRANSMITTANCE**

trans-mit-ter \-mīt-'er/ **n**: one that transmits: as (1) a part on a telephone into which one speaks and which contains a mechanism for converting sound waves into equivalent electric waves (2) the portion of a telephone through which the message is transmitted **b**: a radio or television transmitting set

trans-mog-ri-fi-ca-tion \tranz-'mōg-'rī-'fē-'kā-shən/, trānz- **n**: an act, process, or instance of transmuting

trans-mog-ri-ly \tranz-'mōg-'rī-'fē-, trānz- **vi** [**orig** unknown]: to change or alter often with grotesque or humorous effect **syn** see **TRANSFORM**

trans-mo-ni-tane \('tranz-'mōn-'tān-, ('tranz-'(t)s-'(t)s-'mōn-'tān-, trānz- **adj** [**L transmontanus**] **1**: **TRAMONTANE**

trans-mut-a-ble \tranz-'myūt-'ə-bəl/, trānz- **adj**: capable of being transmuted

trans-mu-ta-tion \tranz-'myūt-'ā-shən/, trānz- **n**: an act or instance of transmuting or being transmuted: as **a**: the conversion of base metals into gold or silver **b**: the conversion of one element or nuclide into another either naturally or artificially — **trans-mut-a-tive** \tranz-'myūt-'ə-tīv-, trānz- **adj**

trans-mu-tate \tranz-'myūt-'āt-, trānz- **v** [**L** **transmutare**, fr. **L transmutare**, fr. **trans-** + **mutare** to change — more at **MISS**] **vt** **1**: to change or alter in form, appearance, or nature; **CONVERT** **2**: to subject (as an element or base metal) to transmutation — **~ vi** **1**: to undergo transmutation **syn** see **TRANSFORM**

trans-nat-ional \tranz-'nā-'tī-**n**-əl/, ('tranz-, -nā-'tī-**n**-əl/ **adj**: extending beyond national boundaries

trans-na-tu-ral \-nāch-'ō-'trā-nəl/ **adj**: being above or beyond nature: **SUPERNATURAL**

trans-ob-an-ic \tranz-'ō-'bē-'ān-ik-, trānz- **adj** **1**: lying or dwelling beyond the ocean **2**: crossing or extending across the ocean

trans-om \tranz-'(t)s-əm/ **n** [**ME transom**, prob. fr. **L transtrum**, fr. **trans-** across — more at **THROUGH**] **1**: a transverse piece in a structure: **CROSS** (as in a window) **2**: as **LITERATURE**: a horizontal window, over a door, or between a door and a window or fanlight above it **c**: the horizontal bar or member of a cross or galleys **d**: any of several transverse timbers or beams secured to the sternpost or built into a window above a door or other window built on and commonly hinged to a transom

trans-on-ic also **trans-son-ic** \tranz-'(t)s-'sōn-ik-, trānz-'(t)s-'sōn-ik/ **adj** [**trans-** + **-sonic** (as in **supersonic**)] **1**: being or relating to a speed approximating the speed of sound in air which is a speed of about 1080 ft or about 340 m per second **2**: a window above a door or other window bearing a device for public display (as for advertisement) and lighted from within

trans-par-ent \tranz-'pār-'en-t(ē)-, -pār-ē- **n**: **TRANSPARENCY** **1**: **TRANSPARENCE** **2**: something transparent: as **a**: a picture or design on glass, thin cloth, paper, or film viewed by light shining through it or by reflection **b**: a framework covered with thin cloth or paper bearing a device for public display (as for advertisement) and lighted from within

trans-par-ent-ly \-n-tē-, -pār-ē- **adv** [**ME** fr. **ML transparent-**, **transparens**, prp. of **transparere** to show through, fr. **L trans-** + **parere** to show or appear]: appearing or showing through: as (1) a transparently transmitting light without appreciable scattering so that bodies lying beyond are entirely visible; **PELLUCID** (2) **1**: pervious to any specified form of radiation (as X rays or ultraviolet light) **b**: **SHEER**, **DIAPHANOUS** **2 a**: **FRANK**, **GUILELESS** **b**: easily detected or seen through **c**: readily understood **syn** see **CLEAR** **syn** see **CLEAR** — **trans-par-ent-ly** **adv** — **trans-par-ent-ness** **n**

trans-per-son-al \('tranz-'pōr-'sōn-əl-, -nəl/ **adj**: extending beyond the personal or individual

trans-pie-u-ous \tranz-'pī-'yū-'wəs/ **adj** [**NL translucentis**, fr. **L translucere** to shine through, fr. **trans-** + **specere** to look, see — more at **SPY**]: **TRANSPARENT**

trans-pier-ce \tranz-'(t)s-'pī-(ə)-, -pī-(ə)- **vt** [**MF transpercer**, fr. **OF**, fr. **trans-** (fr. **L**) + **percer** to pierce]: to pierce through; **PENETRATE**

trans-pi-ra-tion \tranz-'(t)s-'pī-'rā-shən/ **n**: an act or instance of transpiring: as **a**: the passage of fluid through an anatomical membrane in the form of a vapor; **also**: material so transpired, by the emission of watery vapor from the surface of plant parts (as leaves)

trans-pi-re \tranz-'(t)s-'pī-(ə)-, -pī-(ə)- **vb** [**MF transpirer**, fr. **L trans-** + **spiro** to breathe, more at **SPIRE**] **vt**: to cause (a fluid) to pass through a tissue or substance or its pores or interstices; **esp** **1**: to excrete (as water) in the form of a vapor through a living membrane (as the skin) **~ vi** **1**: to give off vaporous material **2**: to pass in the form of a vapor from a living body **3 a**: to become known or revealed **b**: to be revealed **c**: to be revealed; **come to light** **4**: to come to pass; **OCCUR** **syn** see **HAPPEN**

trans-pla-cen-tal \tranz-'(t)s-'plā-'sēn-'təl/ **adj** [**ISV**]: passing through or occurring by way of the placenta (~ immunization)

trans-plant \tranz-'plānt-/ **vb** [**ME transplanter**, fr. **LL transplantare**, fr. **L trans-** + **plan-** to plant]: to transplant: as (1) to transfer (a plant) in another soil or situation **2**: to remove from one place and settle or introduce elsewhere: **TRANSPORT** **3**: to transfer (an organ or tissue) from one part or individual to another **~ vi** **1**: to admit of being transplanted — **trans-plant-able** \-pō-'ə-bəl/ **adj**

trans-plant-er \tranz-'plānt-'er-/ **n**: **TRANSPANT** **3** — **trans-plant-er** \tranz-'plānt-'er-/ **n**

trans-plant \tranz-'(t)s-'plānt- **n** **1**: the act or process of transplanting **2**: something transplanted

trans-po-lar \tranz-'pō-'lār-/ **adj**: going or extending across either pole

trans-pon-der \tranz-'pōn-'dər-/ **n** [**transmitter** + **responder**]: a radio or radar set that upon receiving a designated signal emits a radio signal of its own

trans-po-ni-line \tranz-'pōn-'tīn-/ **adj** [**trans-** + **L pons**, **pons** bridge — more at **PONO**]: **1**: situated on the other side of a bridge **2**: characteristic of London, south of the Thames

trans-port \tranz-'(t)s-'pō(ə)rt-, -pō(ə)rt- **vt** [**ME transporten**, fr. **MF** or **L**; **MF transporter**, fr. **L transportare**, fr. **trans-** + **portare** to carry — more at **FARE**] **1**: to convey from one place to another: **CARRY** **2**: ENRAPTURE (~ with delight) **3**: to carry color or hue: **TRANSFER** **4**: **TRANSVERSE** **5**: **TRANSPORT-ABILITY** \tranz-'pōrt-'ə-'bil-ē-tē-, -pōrt-'ə-'bil-ē-tē-/ **n**: **TRANSPORT-ABLE** \tranz-'pōrt-'ə-'bəl-, -pōrt-'ə-'bəl/ **adj** — **trans-port-er** **n**

trans-port \tranz-'(t)s-'pō(ə)rt-, -pō(ə)rt- **n**, often attrib **1**: act of transporting: **TRANSPORTATION** **2**: strong or rigid pleated fabric: **TRANSPORT** **3**: a ship for carrying soldiers or military equipment **b**: a vehicle (as a truck or plane) used to transport persons or goods **c**: a system of public conveyance: **TRANSIT** **4**: a transported conveyance **syn** see **ECSTASY**

trans-por-ta-tion \tranz-'(t)s-'pō-'tā-shən/ **n**: an act, process, or instance of transporting or being transported: **2**: a banishment to a penal colony **3 a**: means of conveyance or travel from one place to another **b**: public conveyance of passengers or goods **esp**, as a commercial enterprise — **trans-por-ta-tion-al** \-shən-, -shən-l/ **adj**

trans-por-ta-ble \tranz-'(t)s-'pō-'zə-'bəl/ **adj**: capable of being transported or interchanged

trans-pose \tranz-'(t)s-'pōz-/ **vt** [**ME transposen**, fr. **MF transporter**, fr. **L transponere** (perf. indic. **transposui**) to change the position of, fr. **trans-** + **ponere** to put, place — more at **POSITION**] **1**: **TRANSPOSE** **2**: to change the position of: **TRANSPOSE** **3**: to alter the order or period to another: **SHIFT** **4**: to change the relative place or normal order of: **alter** the sequence of (~ letters to change the spelling) **5**: to write or perform (a musical composition) in a different key **6**: to bring (a term) from one side of an algebraic equation to the other: **TRANSPOSE** **syn** see **REVERSE** — **trans-po-si-tion** \tranz-'(t)s-'pō-'zī-shən-/ **n**: **TRANSPOSITION** **1** — **trans-po-si-tion-al** \-zī-shən-, -nəl/ **adj**

au out; **ch** chin; **e** less; **ē** easy; **g** gift; **i** trip; **i** life; **j** joke; **o** sing; **ō** flow; **o** flaw; **oi** coin; **th** thin; **th** this;

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trass-shape \trən(ch)-'shāp, trən(t)s-ə\ *v*: to change into another shape; **TRANSFORM**

trass-ship \trən(ch)-'shīp, trən(t)s-ə\ *v*: to transfer for further transportation from one ship or conveyance to another — **trass-ship-ment** \trən(ch)-'shīp-mənt\ *n*

trass-sub-stan-ti-ate \trən(t)s-əb-'stān-chē-'āī\ *v* [ML *transubstantiatio*, pp. of *transubstantiare*, fr. *L. trans + substantia* substance] *v* 1: to change into another substance; **TRANSMUTE** 2: to effect transubstantiation in (sacramental bread and wine) 3: to undergo transubstantiation

trass-sub-stan-ti-ate-tion \trən(t)s-əb-'stān-chē-'āī-shən\ *n* 1: an act or instance of transubstantiating or being transubstantiated 2: the change in the eucharistic elements at their consecration in the mass from the substance of bread and wine to the (substance of the body and blood of Christ with only the (substance of the body and blood, taste, smell) of the bread and wine remaining

trass-sud-a-ate \trən(t)s-'yū-d-āt, trānz-, 'āī\ trən(t)s-(y)ə-'shāp, 'trānz-ə\ *n*: a product of transudation

trass-su-da-tion \trən(t)s-(y)ū-'dā-shən, trānz-\ *n* 1: the act or process of transuding or being transuded 2: **TRANSUDATE**

trass-sude \trən(t)s-(y)ū-'dē, trānz-, 'āī\ trānz-\ *v* [NL *transudare*, fr. *L. trans + sudare* to sweat — more at **SWEAT**] *v*: to pass through a membrane or permeable substance; **EXUDE** ~ *vi*: to permit passage of: **EXUDE**

trass-ura-ni-um \trən-shā-'rā-nē-əm, trānz-ā-, 'trən(t)s-yū-, 'ā-yə-'dā-shən, 'trānz-, 'āī\ trānz-\ *n*: a chemical element having an atomic number greater than that of uranium

trass-val-u-ate \trən(t)s-'val-yə-'wāī, 'trānz-\ *v* [back-formation fr. *transvaluation*]; **TRANSVALUE**

trass-val-u-ation \trən(t)s-'val-yə-'wāī-shən, 'trānz-ə\ *n*: the act or process of transvaluing

trass-val-u-ate \trən(t)s-'val-yə-, 'trānz-, 'āī\ trānz-\ *v*: to re-evaluate esp. on a basis that repudiates accepted standards

trass-ver-sal \trən(t)s-'vər-səl, trānz-\ *adj*: **TRANSVERSE** (~-line) — **trass-ver-sal-ly** \trānz-\ *adv*

transversal *n*: a line that intersects a system of lines

trans-verse \trən(t)s-'vɜrs, trānz-, 'vɜrs-\ *adj* [L *transversus*, fr. pp. of *transvertere*, to turn across, fr. *trans + vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: extended or lying across — **trans-verse-ly** *adv*

trans-verse \trən(t)s-'vɜrs, trānz-\ *n*: something transverse to a piece, end, or part

transverse colon *n*: the middle portion of the colon that extends across the abdominal cavity

transverse process *n*: a lateral process of a vertebra

trans-vest-ism \trən(t)s-'vɛs-, tīz-əm, trānz-\ *n* [G *transvestismus*, fr. *L. trans + vestire* to clothe — more at **VEST**]: adoption of the dress and/or behavior of the opposite sex — **trans-vest-ite** \trānz-\ *adj* or *n*

trap \trəp\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *treppe* & OF *trape* (of Gmc origin)]; akin to MD *trapp*, *trapp*, OE *treppan* to tread, *Sk dravati* he runs] 1: a device for laking game or other animals; esp: one that traps by spring shut or one that traps by something which one is caught or stopped unawares 3: a device for hurling clay pigeons into the air 4: a hazard on a golf course consisting of a depression containing sand 4: a light bus, one-horse carriage with springs 5: any of of devices for preventing passage of something often while allowing other matter to proceed *specific* 1: a device for drains or sewers consisting of a bend or partitioned chamber in which the liquid forms a seal to prevent the passage of sewer gas 6: a percussion instrument — *usu.* used in pl.

trap *v* **trap**; **trapping** *v* 1: to catch or take in or as if in a trap 2: **ENSNARE** 3: to place in a restricted position; **CONFIN** 4: to provide or set (a place) with traps 5: **STOP, HOLD** 6: to separate out (as water from steam) ~ *vi*: to set traps for animals esp. as a business *syn* see **CATCH** **TRAP-ER** *n*

trap *v* **trapping** *v* [ME *trappen*, fr. *trapp* cloth, modif. of MF *drap* — more at **DRAPE**]: to adorn with or as if with trappings

trap *v* **trapping** *v* \trəp-'trāk-\ *n* [Sw *trapp*, fr. *trappa* stair, fr. MLG *trappe*: akin to MD *trappe* stair]: any of various dark-colored fine-grained igneous rocks (as basalt or amygdaloid) used esp. in road making

trap-door \trəp-'dɔr, 'dɔr-\ *n*: a lifting or sliding door covering an opening in a roof, ceiling, or floor

trap-pez-zé \trəp-'zēz-\ *n* [F *trapèze*, fr. NL *trapezium*]: a gymnastic or acrobatic apparatus consisting of a short horizontal bar suspended by two parallel ropes

trap-pe-zist \trəp-'zēst-\ *n*: a performer on the trapeze

trap-pe-zium \trəp-'zēz-\ *n* [L *trapezium*, fr. Gk *trapezion*, lit., small table, dim. of *trapeza* table, fr. *trap-* (akin to *trapez*) four] + *-pez* foot; akin to Gk *pod-* foot] 1: a quadrilateral having no two sides parallel 2: Brit: **TRAPEZOID** 3: a bone in the wrist at the base of the thumb

trap-pe-zi-um \trəp-'zēz-\ *n* [NL, fr. *trapezium*, fr. trapezium the pair on the back forming together the figure of a trapezium] 1: a large flat triangular superficial muscle of each side of the back

trap-pe-zo-hé-d-rōn \trəp-'zē-'hē-'drŏn, 'trəp-'ə-\ *n*, pl **trapezoidrons** \trəp-'zē-'hē-'drŏn-\ *n*: a crystal form of *trapezium* + *-hedron*: a crystalline form whose faces are trapeziums

trap-pe-zoid \trəp-'zōid-\ *n* [NL *trapezoides*, fr. Gk *trapezoidēs* trapezium-shaped, fr. *trapeza* table] 1: Brit: **TRAPEZUM** 2: a quadrilateral having only two sides parallel 2: a bone in the wrist at the base of the forefinger — **trap-pe-zoid-al** \trəp-'zōid-'i-\ *adj*

trap-nest \trəp-'nɛst-\ *n*: a nest equipped with a hinged door designed to trap and confine a hen so that individual egg production may be determined — **trap-nest** *v*

trap-ping \trəp-'ŋŋ-\ *n* [ME, fr. gerund of *trappen* to adorn] 1: **CAPARISON** — *usu.* used in pl. 2: outward decoration or dress; **ORNAMENTS**

Trap-pist \trəp-'pɪst-\ *n* [F *trappiste*, fr. *La Trappe*, France]; a member of a reformed branch of the Roman Catholic Cistercian order established in 1664 at the monastery of La Trappe in Normandy — **Trap-pist** *n*

traps \trəps-\ *n* pl [ME *trappe* cloth — more at **TRAP**]: personal belongings; **LUGGAGE**

trap-shoot-er \trəp-'shū-ər-\ *n*: one who engages in trapshooting

trap-shooting \trəp-'shū-ŋŋ-\ *n*: shooting at clay pigeons sprung into the air from a trap

trap-pun-to \trə-'pūn-(ə)tē-\ *n*, pl **trapunilos** [It]; a decorative quilted design in high relief worked through at least two layers of fabric by doing the design in running stitch and padding it from the underside

trash \trəʃ-\ *n* [of Scand origin; akin to Norw *trash*; trash; akin to OE *tear* to tear] 1: something worth little or nothing as: **JUNK, RUBBISH** 2: (1) empty talk; **NONSENSE** (2) inferior or worthless artistic matter; something that is crumbling or in broken condition or mass; esp: debris from pruning or processing plant material 3: a worthless person; also: such persons as a group; **RIFFRAFF**

trash farming *n*: a method of cultivation in which the soil is loosened by methods that leave agricultural residues (as stubble) on the surface, thus promoting the growth of a crusting or broken condition or mass

trash-i-ness \trəʃ-'ē-nəs-\ *n*: the quality or state of being trashy

trashy \trəʃ-'ē-\ *adj*: resembling trash; **WORTHLESS**

trass \trəs-\ *n* [D]; a light-colored volcanic tuff resembling *pozzolana* in composition sometimes ground for use in a hydraulic cement

trat-to-ria \trāt-ō-'rē-ə-\ *n* [It]: an eating house; **RESTAURANT**

trau-ma \trəu-'mā, trō-'nā, pl **trau-ma-ta** \trə-'mā-tə-\ *n* [Gk *traumat-*, *trauma* wound — more at **THROU**] 1: an injury (as a wound) to living tissue caused by an extrinsic agent (surgical ~) 2: a disordered psychic or behavioral state resulting from mental or organic stress or physical injury 3: an agent, force, or mechanism that causes trauma — **trau-ma-tic** \trə-'mā-tik, trō-, trəu-'-\ *adj* — **trau-ma-ti-cally** \trə-'mā-tē-'kē-\ *adv*

trau-ma-tism \trəu-'mā-tīz-əm, trō-'nā-\ *n*: the development or occurrence of trauma; also: **TRAUMA**

trav-el \trəv-'əl-\ *v* [FRA *traveller*, fr. *trava* to go] 1: to go from place to place as a salesman or business agent 2: to move or advance from one place to another 3: to undergo transportation c: to move in a given direction or path or through a given distance ~ *vi* 1: to journey through or over; **TRAVERSE** 2: to traverse (a road) 3: to go as if traveling 4: to associate c: to go from place to place as a salesman or business agent 2: to move or advance from one place to another b: to undergo transportation c: to move in a given direction or path or through a given distance ~ *vi* 1: to journey through or over; **TRAVERSE** 2: to traverse (a road) 3: to go as if traveling 4: to associate c: to go from place to place as a salesman or business agent 2: to move or advance from one place to another b: to undergo transportation c: to move in a given direction or path or through a given distance ~ *vi* 1: to journey through or over; **TRAVERSE** 2: to traverse (a road) 3: to go as if traveling 4: to associate c: to go from place to place as a salesman or business agent 2: to move or advance from one place to another b: to undergo transportation c: to move in a given direction or path or through a given distance ~ *vi* 1: to journey through or over; 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triad \trī-'ad, -əd\ *n* [L *triad-, trias-, fr. Gk. fr. treis* three] 1 : a union or group of three esp. of three closely related persons, beings, or things of similar nature 2 : a choice of three lines consisting of a root with its third and fifth and constituting the harmonic basis of a tonal music — called also *common chord* — **tri-ad-ic** \trī-'ad-ik\ **adj** — **tri-ad-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə)-lē\ **adv**
trial \trī-'al\ *n* [AF, fr. *trier* to try] 1 : the action or process of trying or putting to the proof 2 **TRIAL** 2 : the formal examination before a competent tribunal of the matter in issue in a civil or criminal cause in order to determine such issue 3 : a test of faith, patience, or stamina by suffering or temptation; *broody* : a source of vexation or annoyance 4 : a tryout or experiment to test quality value or usefulness 5 : a test or experiment
trial adj 1 : of, relating to, or used in a trial 2 : made or done as a test or experiment 3 : used or tried out in a test or experiment
trial and error *n* : a finding out of the best way to reach a desired result or a correct solution by trying out one or more ways or means often by noting and correcting errors or causes of failure; also : the trying of this and that until something succeeds

trial balance *n* : a list of the debit and credit balances of accounts in a double-entry ledger at a given date prepared primarily to test their equality

trial balloon 1 : a balloon sent up to test air currents and wind velocity 2 : a project or scheme tentatively announced in order to test public opinion

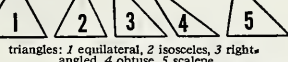
trial examiner *n* : a person appointed to hold hearings and to investigate and report facts sometimes with recommendations to an administrative or quasi-judicial agency or tribunal

trial jury *n* : a jury impaneled to try a cause; **PEITZ JURY**

trial lawyer *n* : a lawyer who engages chiefly in the trial of cases before courts of original jurisdiction

trial run *n* : a testing exercise; **EXPERIMENT**

tri-angle \trī-'an-g(ə)-l\ *n* [ME, fr. *L triangulum*, fr. neut. of *triangulus* triangular, fr. *tri-* of *angulus* angle] 1 : a polygon having three sides 2 : a musical percussion instrument made of a rod of steel bent into the form of a triangle open at one angle 3 : a drafting instrument consisting of a thin flat right-angled triangle of metal or plastic with acute angles of 45 degrees or of 30 degrees and 60 degrees 3 : a situation involving the love of two persons of one sex for one of the opposite sex with the resulting complications (the eternal ~)



triangles: 1 equilateral, 2 isosceles, 3 right-angled, 4 obtuse, 5 scalene

tri-an-gu-lar \trī-'an-gy(ə)-lə\ *adj* [LL *triangularis*, fr. *L triangulum*] 1 : a : of, relating to, or having the form of a triangle (~ plot of land) b : having a triangular base or principal surface (~ table) (~ pyramid) 2 : a (1) : of, relating to, or involving three elements (2) of a military group; based primarily on three units (~ division) (3) of or relating to the triangular love of two persons of one sex; **tri-an-gu-lar-ly** \-l-ē\ **adv**

tri-an-gu-lare \trī-'an-gy(ə)-lə\ *adj* [ML *triangulatus*, pp. of *triangulare* to make triangles, fr. *L triangulum*] : consisting of or marked with angles — **tri-an-gu-lar-ly** *adv*

tri-an-gu-late \-lāt\ *v* 1 : to divide into triangles b : to give triangular form to 2 : to survey, map, or determine by triangulation

tri-an-gu-la-tion \-lā-t(ə)-sh(ə)n\ *n* : the measurement of the elements necessary to determine the network of triangles into which any given land or cartographic mass is surveyed; *broodily* : any similar trigonometric operation for finding a position or location by means of bearings from two fixed points a known distance apart

tri-ar-chy \trī-'ār-ĕĕ\ *n* [Gk. *triarchia*, fr. *tri-* + *-archia* archy] 1 : government by three persons; **TRIUMVIRATE** 2 : a country under three rulers

tri-as-sic \trī-'as-ik\ *adj* [ISV, fr. *L trias* triad; fr. the three subdivisions of the European Triassic — more as **TRIAD**] : of, relating to, or being the earliest period of the Mesozoic era or the corresponding system of rocks in the Triassic

tri-at-ic \trī-'at-ik\ *n* [origin unknown] : a stay running horizontally between the heads of the foremast and mainmast

tri-at-om-ic \trī-'ə-təm-ik\ *adj* [ISV] 1 : having three atoms in the molecule 2 : having three replaceable atoms or radicals

tri-ax-i-al \trī-'ak-sē-əl\ *adj* [ISV] : having or involving three axes

tri-az-ine \trī-'zēn, trī-'āz-ēn\ *n* [ISV] : any of three compounds C₃H₃N₃ containing a ring composed of three carbon and three nitrogen atoms; also : any of various derivatives of these

tri-az-ole \trī-'zōl, trī-'āz-ōl\ *n* [ISV] : any of four compounds C₃H₃N containing a ring composed of two carbon atoms and three nitrogen atoms; also : any of various derivatives of these — **tri-az-ol-ic** \trī-'ə-zōl-ik\ *adj*

tri-bal \trī-'bal\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a tribe (~ customs) — **tri-bal-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

tri-bal-ism \trī-'bəl-iz-əm\ *n* : tribal consciousness and loyalty; *esp* : exaltation of the tribe above other groups 2 : strong ingroup loyalty

tri-ba-sic \trī-'bās-ik\ *adj* 1 : having three hydrogen atoms capable of replacement by basic atoms or radicals — used of acids containing three atoms — a valent metal or their equivalent 3 : having three basic hydroxyl groups and able to react with three molecules of a monobasic acid — used of bases and basic salts — **tri-ba-sic-ly** \-lē\ *adv*

tribe \trī-'b\ *n* [ME, fr. *L tribus*, a division of the Roman people, *tribe* 1 : a social group comprising numerous families, clans, or generations together with slaves, dependents, or adopted strangers b : a political division of the Roman people orig. representing one of the three primitive tribes of ancient Rome c : **PHYLE** 2 : a group of persons having a common character, occupation, or interest 3 : a category of taxonomic classification

sometimes equivalent to or ranking just below a suborder of ranking below a subfamily; also : a natural group irrespective of rank (as that ~) (rose ~) b : a group of closely related animals or strains within a breed

tribes-man \trī-'bz-mən\ *n* : a member of a tribe

tribo- *comb form* [F, fr. *Gk tribon* to rub; akin to *L terere* to rub — more as **TRORV**] : friction (*triboluminescence*)

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tribo-elec-tric-ity \trī-'bō-'lek-trik-ē-tē\ *n* : of, relating to, or marked by triboelectricity

tribo-elec-tric-ly \-lēk-'trīs-ət-ē\ *adv* : a charge of electricity generated by friction (as by rubbing glass with silk)

tri-bo-lu-mi-nes-cence \-lū-mə-'nes-(n)ts\ *n* [ISV] : luminescence due to friction — **tri-bo-lu-mi-nes-cent** \-nt\ *adj*

tri-bo-phys-ic \trī-'bō-'fiz-ik\ *n* : a compound of an element or *const* : the physics of friction; **tri-b-'ō** \-ŋ\ *pl* *sub* *ing* or *pl* *in const* : the physics of friction

tri-brach \trī-'brak\ *n* [L *tribrachys*, fr. *Gk*, having three short syllables, fr. *tri-* + *brachys* short — more as **BRIEF**] : a metrical foot of three short syllables of which two belong to the thesis and one to the arsis — **tri-brach-i-c** \-i-k\ *adj*

tri-bro-mide \trī-'brō-'mīd\ *n* : a compound of an element or radical with three atoms of bromine

tri-bro-mo-eth-a-nol \trī-'brō-'mō-'tēb-ə-nōl, -nōl\ *n* : a bromine derivative CBr₃CH₂OH of ethyl alcohol used as a basal anesthetic

tri-bu-late \trī-'byū-lāt\ *v* [LL *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulare* to oppress, afflict] : to cause to endure tribulation

tri-bu-la-tion \trī-'byū-lā-sh(ə)n\ *n* [ME *tribulation*, fr. OF, fr. *L tribulatio-*, *tribulatio*, fr. *tribulatus*, pp. of *tribulare* to press, oppress, fr. *tribulum* threshing sledge, fr. *terere* to rub — more as **TRORV**] : distress or suffering resulting from oppression or persecution; also : a trying experience

tri-bu-nal \trī-'byū-nl, trī-'byū-n\ *n* [L, platform for magistrates, fr. *tribunus* tribune] 1 : the seat of a judge; **TRIBUNAL** 2 : a court or forum of justice 3 : something that decides or determines

tri-bu-nar-y \trī-'byū-n-er-ē\ *adj* : of, relating to, or marked by tribulation

tri-bu-ne \trī-'byū-n, trī-'byū-n\ *n* : **TRIMESTER**

tri-bune \trī-'byū-n, trī-'byū-n\ *n* [ME, fr. *L tribunus*, fr. *tribus* tribe] 1 : a Roman official under the monarchy and the republic with the function of protecting the plebeian citizen from arbitrary action by the patrician magistrates 2 : a defender of the people (the ~)

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e abut; o kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i joke; ō sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; u out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u loot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

trichome \tri-'kōm, -tri-'kōm-ə\ n [G *trichom*, fr. Gk *trichōma* growth of hair, fr. *trichōm* to cover with hair, fr. *trich-*, *trichō* hair — more at **TRICH-**]: filamentous outgrowth; esp.: an epidermal hair structure on a plant — **tri-'chō-mic** \tri-'kōm-ik, -'ōm-ik, -'ōm-ē\ *adj*

Trichomonad \tri-'kō-'mān-əd, -'mō-'nād\ n [NL *Trichomonad*, *Trichomonas*, genus name, fr. *trich-* + *L monad*, *monas* monad]: any of a genus (*Trichomonas*) of flagellated protozoans parasitic in many animals including man — **trichomonad** or **trichomonadial** \tri-'mōn-əd-əl, -'mō-'nād-əl or **trichomonadal** \tri-'mōn-əd-, -'mō-'nād-əl\ *adj*

tricho-mo-ni-a-sis \tri-'kō-'mō-'ni-'ə-sis\ n [NL, fr. *Trichomonas* + *-iasis*]: infection with or disease caused by trichomonads; as a: a human vaginitis characterized by a persistent discharge in a venereal disease of somewhat variable course by abortion and sterility c: one or more diseases of various birds resembling blackhead

trichop-ter-an \tri-'kōp-'tēr-ən\ n [deriv. of Gk *trich-*, *thrix* hair + *pteron* wing — more at **FEATHER**]: any of an order (Trichoptera) of insects consisting of the caddis flies — **trichopteran** or **trichop-terous** \tri-'kōp-'tēr-əs\ *adj*

trichotomous \tri-'kāt-ō-'mōs\ *adj* [LGk *trichotomēō* to trisect, fr. Gk *tricha* in three (fr. *treis* three) + *-tomēō* (akin to *temeinō* to cut) — more at **THREE, TOME**]: divided or dividing into three or into thirds: **THREE-FOLD** (~ branching) — **tri-'chō-tō-mous-ly** \tri-'kō-'tō-'mōs-ē\ *adv*

tri-chol-ō-my \tri-'kō-'lō-'mē\ n: division into three parts, elements, or classes

trichōms \tri-'kōms\ *adj comb form* [Gk *trichos*, fr. *trich-*, *thrix* hair — more at **TRICH-**]: having (3) hair — **trichōm-** (*trichōm-*)

trichro-mat- \tri-'kō-'māt-, -'trī-'n\ n [back-formation fr. *trichromatic*]: a person with normal color vision requiring that three primary colors be mixed in order to match the spectrum as he sees it

tri-chro-mat-ic \tri-'kō-'māt-ik\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, or consisting of three colors 2: relating to or exhibiting trichromatism

trichro-mat-ism \tri-'kō-'māt-'iz-əm\ n 1: the quality or state of being trichromatic; the use of three colors (as in photography) 2: vision in which all of the fundamental colors are perceived though not necessarily with equal facility

tri-chri-a-sis \tri-'kō-'ri-'ās-əs\ n, *pl* **tri-chri-a-ses** \tri-'kō-'ri-'ās-ēz\ n [NL, fr. *Trichuria*, genus of worms]: infestation with or disease caused by whipworms (genus *Trichuria*)

trick \tri-'k\ n [ME *trik*, fr. ONF *trique*, fr. *trikler* to deceive, cheat] 1 a: a crafty procedure or practice meant to deceive or defraud b: a mischievous act c: **FRANK** c: a an indiscreet or childish action (as a deceptive or humorous ingenious feat designed to puzzle or amuse (a juggler's ~)) 2 a: an habitual peculiarity of behavior or manner (a horse with the ~ of shying) b: a characteristic and identifying feature (a ~ of speech) c: an optical illusion (as a mere ~ of the light) 3 a: a quick or artful way of getting a result (a ~ to knock b: a technical device of false art or craft) (the ~ of stage technique) 4: the cards played in one round of a card game often used as a scoring unit 5 a: a turn of duty at the helm use, lasting for two hours b: **SHIFT** 4b(1) c: a trip taken as part of crew employment, 2: an attractive child or pretty young woman (cute little ~)

SYN TRICK, RUSE, STRATAGEM, MANEUVER, ARTIFICE, WILE, FEINT mean an indirect means to gain an end. TRICK may imply deception, roguishness, illusion, and either an evil or harmless end, RUSE stresses an attempt at mischief, device, or false impression, STRATAGEM implies a ruse used to entrap, outwit, circumvent, or surprise an opponent or enemy; MANEUVER suggests adroit and skillful avoidance of difficulty; ARTIFICE implies ingenious contrivance or invention; WILE suggests an attempt to entrap or deceive with false allurements; FEINT implies a diversion or distraction of attention away from one's real intent

trick adj 1: of or relating to or involving tricks or trickery (~ photography) (~ dice) 2: **TRIG** 3 a: somewhat defective and unreliable (a ~ lock) b: inclined to give way unexpectedly (a ~ knee)

trick v 1: to deceive by cunning or artifice (~ cheat 2: to dress or adorn fancifully or ornately; **ORNAMENT** (~ shed out in a gaudy uniform) **SYN** see **DUPE**

trick-er \tri-'k-ər\ n: one that tricks; **TRICKSTER**

trick-ery \tri-'k-ə-ri\ n: deception or fraud by tricks and stratagems **SYN** see **DECEPTION**

trick-i-ly \tri-'k-ē-lē\ *adv*: in a tricky manner

trick-i-ness \tri-'k-ē-nəs\ n: the quality or state of being tricky

trick-ish \tri-'k-ē-ʃ\ *adj*: given to or characterized by tricks or trickery; **TRICKY** — **trick-ish-ly** *adv* — **trick-ish-ness** n

trick-le \tri-'k-əl\ v, **trick-ling** \tri-'k-əl-ŋ\ [ME *tricklen* 1: to drip or fall in a trickling stream 2: to drip or fall in gentle stream

trickle n: a drip or stream that trickles

trick-let \tri-'k-let\ n: a thin stream

trick or treat n: the children's Halloween practice of asking for goodies from door to door under threat of playing tricks on householders who refuse

tricks-i-ness \tri-'k-ē-nəs\ n: the quality or state of being tricky

trick-ster \tri-'k-ər\ n: one who tricks or cheats

tricky \tri-'k-ē\ *adj*: full of tricks; **TRICKY** — **trick-ly** *adv*: smartly; **TRICKY** 2: full of tricks; **FRANKISH** 3: a *archaic*: having the craftiness of a trickster; **DECEPTIVE** b: difficult to cope with or handle; **TRYING** (a ~ job)

trick-y \tri-'k-ē\ *adj* 1: of or characteristic of a trickster 2: requiring skill, knack, or caution; **DELICATE** 3: **TRICK** 3 **SYN** see **SLY**

tri-clin-ic \tri-'k-lin-ik\ *adj* [ISV]: having three unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles — used esp. of a crystal

tri-clin-a-lum \tri-'k-lin-ē-əm\ n, *pl* **tri-clin-a-lia** \tri-'k-lin-ē-ə\ n [L, fr. Gk *trichlinon*, fr. *trich-* + *klinēō* to lean, recline — more at **LEAN**] 1: a couch used by ancient Greeks or reclining at meals extending round three sides of a table, and usu. divided into three parts 2: a dining room furnished with a triclinium

tri-ō-lette \tri-'k-ə-'let\ n [**TRIOLET** + *-lette* (as in *flanellette*)]: a silk or cotton fabric used esp. for women's clothing

tri-col- or \tri-'kəl-ər, -ər\ *adj* [**TRICOLORED**] n [F *tricolore*, fr. *tricolor* three-colored, fr. LL *tricolor*, fr. L *tri-* + *color*] a flag of three colors (the French ~)

tricolor adj [F *tricolore*] 1 or **tri-colored** \tri-'kəl-ərd\ : having

or using three colors 2: of, relating to, or characteristic of a tricolor or a nation whose flag is a tricolor; often: FRENCH

tri-corn \tri-'kō-'rən\ *adj* [L *tricornis*]: having three horns or corners

tri-corn or **tri-corn** \tri-'kō-'rən\ n [F *tricorn*, fr. *tricorn* three-cornered, fr. L *tricornis*, fr. *tri-* + *cornu* horn — more at **HORN**]; **COCKED HAT** 1

tri-corn-er \tri-'kō-'r-ən\ *adj*: having three corners

tri-cos-tal \tri-'kōs-'tāl\ *adj* [ISV]: having three costae

tri-cot \tri-'kōt\ n [F, fr. *tricot* to knit] 1: a plain weave knitted fabric of wool, wool rayon, silk, or cotton used in clothing (as underwear) 2: a twilled clothing fabric of wool with fine warp ribs or of wool and cotton with fine wick ribs

tri-co-tine \tri-'kō-tīn, -trē-'kō-n\ n [F, fr. *tricot*]: a sturdy suiting woven of tightly twisted yarns in a steep double twill

tri-cot-tons \tri-'kōt-'tōnz\ n, *pl* **tri-cot-ton** \tri-'kōt-'tōn\ *n*: having three cotyledons (a ~ seedling)

tri-crot-ic \tri-'kōt-'rik\ *adj* [Gk *trikrotos* having a triple beat, fr. *tri-* + *krotoin* to clap, beat; akin to OE *hrindan* to thrust]; or relating to tricrotism

tri-cro-tism \tri-'kōt-'tiz-əm\ n: a condition of the arterial pulse in which there is a triple beat

tri-cra-tar \tri-'krā-'tər\ n [F, of limit. origin; fr. the sound made by the pegs]: a variety of backgammon formerly played with pegs

tri-cus-pid \tri-'kəs-'pɪd\ *adj* [L *tricuspid-*, *tricuspis*, fr. *tri-* + *cuspid-*, *cuspidis* point]: having three cusps

tri-cus-pid \tri-'kəs-'pɪd\ *n*: a tricuspid anatomical structure; esp.: a tooth having three cusps

tri-cus-pid-ate \tri-'pɪd-'āt\ *adj*: cuspidate with three points: **TRICUSPID**

TRICUSPID VALVE n: a valve of three flaps that prevents reflux of blood from the right ventricle to the right auricle

tri-cy-cle \tri-'sik-əl\ n [F, fr. *tri-* + Gk *kyklos* wheel — more at **WHEEL**]: 3-wheeled vehicle propelled by pedals, hand levers, or a motor

tri-cy-clic \tri-'sik-ik\ *adj* [*tri-* + *cycle*]: containing three uses

tri-dac-tyl \tri-'dāk-'tɪl\ or **tri-dac-ty-lous** \tri-'dāk-'tɪ-ləs\ *adj* [Gk *tridactylos*, fr. *tri-* + *daktylos* finger, toe]: having three fingers or toes

tri-dent \tri-'dɛnt\ n, *pl* **tri-dent**, *tri-dens*, fr. *tri-* + *dent-*, *tridens* having three teeth, fr. *tri-* + *dent-*, *dens* tooth — more at **TOOTH**] 1: a 3-pronged spear serving in a classical mythology as the attribute of a sea-god 2: a 3-pronged spear used by ancient Roman retiarii 3: a 3-pronged fish spear

trident adj [L *trident-*, *tridens*]: having three teeth, processes, or points

tri-den-tate \tri-'dɛnt-'ēt\ *adj* [NL *tridentatus*, fr. *tri-* + *L dentatus* dentate]: having three teeth, processes, or points (a ~ leaf)

tri-dent-ine \tri-'dɛnt-'ēn, -'dɛn-'tēn\ *adj* [NL *Tridentinus*, fr. L *Tridentum* Trent]: of or relating to Trent, Italy, or to a Roman Catholic church council held there from 1545 to 1563

tri-di-men-sion-a-l \tri-'di-'mɛn-'sən-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: of, relating to, or concerned with three dimensions (~ space) (a ~ motion-picture technique) — **tri-di-men-sion-al-ly** \tri-'di-'mɛn-'sən-əl-ē\ *adv*

tri-din-um \tri-'dɪ-'wəm, -'trɪ-'dɪ-'wəm\ n [L, fr. *tri-* + *-dium* (akin to *di-*) + *-dium*]: a period of three days of prayer used preceding a Roman Catholic feast

tried \tri-'d\ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *trien* to try, test] 1: found good, faithful, or trustworthy through experience or testing (a ~ recipe) 2: subjected to trials or distress (a kind but much-~d father)

tri-ethyl \tri-'ē-til\ n: a chemical compound containing three double bonds

tri-en-ni-al \tri-'en-'ē-əl\ *adj* 1: consisting of or lasting for three years 2: occurring or being done every three years — **tri-en-ni-al-ly** \tri-'en-'ē-əl-ē\ *adv*

tri-eth-yl-um \tri-'ē-θ-ē-əm\ n, *pl* **tri-eth-yl-ams** or **tri-en-nyl-a** \tri-'ē-θ-ē-əl\ n [L, fr. *tri-* + *annus* year — more at **ANNUAL**]; a period of three years

tri-er \tri-'(ə-)r\ n: someone or something that tries

tri-er-arch \tri-'(ə-)r-ārk\ n [L *triarchos*, fr. Gk *triarchos*, fr. *tri-* + *archē* to command, to rule] + *-archos* arch — more at **ROW**] 1: the commander of a trireme 2: an Athenian citizen who had to fit out a trireme for the public service

tri-er-arch-y \tri-'r-ārk-ē\ n: the ancient Athenian plan whereby individual citizens furnished and maintained triremes as part of the civic duty

tri-ethyl-yl \tri-'ē-θ-ē-əl\ *adj* [ISV]: containing three ethyl groups in the molecule

tri-fa-cial \tri-'fā-shəl\ *adj* or *n* [ISV]: **TRIGONAL**

tri-fid \tri-'fɪd, -fəd\ *adj* [L *trifidus* split into three, fr. *tri-* + *findere* to split — more at **BTE**]: being deeply and narrowly trifurcated

tri-ful \tri-'fəl\ n [ME *trufle*, *trifle*, fr. OF *trufe*, *trufle* mockery] 1: something of little value or importance; esp.: an insignificant amount (as of money) 2: a dessert of sponge cake spread with jam or jelly, sprinkled with crumbled macaroons, soaked in wine, and served with custard and whipped cream 3: a powder of moderate hardness used esp. for small utensils

trifle v **tri-ful-ŋ** \tri-'fəl-ŋ\ [ME *trufflen*, *triflen*, fr. OF *trufler*, *trufler* to mock, trick] *v* 1 a: to talk in a jesting or mocking manner or with intent to delude or mislead b: to act heedlessly or carelessly; **PLAY** 2: to waste time; **DALL** 2: to handle something idly; **TOY** ~ *v*: to spend or waste in trifling or on trifles (~ away money) — **tri-ful-ŋ** \tri-'fəl-ŋ\ *adv*

SYN TRIPLE, TOY, DALLY, FLIRT, COQUET mean to deal with or act toward without serious purpose. TRIFLE may imply playfulness, uncertainty, indifference, contempt, or implies acting without full attention or serious exertion of one's powers; DALLY suggests indulging in thoughts or plans merely as an amusement; FLIRT implies an interest or attention that soon passes to another object; COQUET implies attracting interest or admiration without serious intention

tri-ling \tri-'lɪŋ\ *adj*: lacking in imagination or solid worth: as



tricycle

a: FRIVOLOUS (≈ talk) **b**: TRIVIAL (≈ gift) **c** chiefly dial: LAZY, SHLETTLESS (≈ follow)

tri-focal \('tri-fə-keɪ\ *adj*: having three focal lengths

trifocal n 1: a trifocal glass or lens 2 *pl*: eyeglasses with trifocal lenses

tri-foli-ate \('tri-fə-ī-ət\ *adj* 1 or **tri-foli-ol-at-ed** \-ē-ī-ət-\ *adj*: having three leaves (≈ a plant) 2: **TRIFOLIOLATE**

trifoliolate orange n: a hardy deciduous Chinese orange (*Poncirus trifoliata*) with trifoliolate leaves widely grown for ornament and as a stock for budding other oranges

tri-fol-i-o-lale \('tri-fə-ī-ə-lə\ *adj* [ISV]: having three leaflets (≈ a leaf)

tri-foli-um \('tri-fə-ī-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L. *trefoil* — more at **TRIFOLIUM**]: any of a genus (*Trifolium*) of leguminous herbs comprising the clover

tri-for-i-um \('tri-fər-ē-əm, -fər-ə\, *pl* **tri-for-ia** \-ē-ə\, [ML]: a gallery forming an upper story to the aisle of a church and typically an arcade story between the nave arches and clerestory

tri-form \('tri-fɔrm\ *adj* [L *triformis*, fr. *tri-* + *forma* form]: having a triple form or nature

tri-fur-cate \('tri-fər-keɪt, -kāt; 'tri-(-)fər-kāt\ *adj* [L *trifurcus*, fr. *tri-* + *furca* fork]: having three branches or forks 1 **TRICHOTOMOUS** — **tri-fur-cate** \('tri-fər-kāt, 'tri-fər-ə\ *vi* — **tri-fur-ca-tion** \('tri-fər-kā-shən\ *n*)

tri-gem-i-nal \('tri-ǰem-ə-nəl\ *n* [ME, subst. nible, of Scand origin; akin to ON *trygg* faithful, akin to OE *trōwe* faithful — more at **TAUE**]: 1: stylistically firm; **SMART** 2: extremely precise; **PRIM** 3 *dial* chiefly Brit: **FIRM**, **VIGOROUS** *syn* **NEAT**

tri-gig *vi* **trigged**; **tri-gig-ging** *dial* chiefly Brit: to put in order: **TIOY** *used*

tri-gig-ging *trigged*; **tri-gig-ging** [perh. of Scand origin; akin to ON *tryggja* to make firm, *trygg* faithful] chiefly dial: to restrain from moving or shifting; as **a**: to stop or slow (a wheel) esp. by placing a wedge or block under it **b**: to support with props or wedges

tri-gle *n*, chiefly dial: a stone or block used as a support in trigging stumps or **TRICHOTOMOUS**

tri-gem-i-nal \('tri-ǰem-ə-nəl\ *adj* [NL *trigeminus* trigeminal nerve, fr. L. threefold, fr. *tri-* + *geminus* twin]: *adj*, of relating to, or being a pair of large mixed nerves that are the fifth cranial nerves and supply motor and sensory fibers mostly to the face — **trigeminous**

trigeminal neuralgia n: an intense paroxysmal neuralgia involving one or more branches of the trigeminal nerve

tri-gre-er \('tri-ǰer-ə\ *n* [alter. of earlier *tricker*, fr. D *trekker*, fr. MD *trecker* one that pulls, fr. *trecken* to pull — more at **TREK**] 1: a piece (as a lever) connected with a catch or detent as a means of releasing it; *esp*: the part of the action moved by the finger to fire a rifle; 2: a mechanism that triggers a mechanical or pathological process — **tri-gre-er** *adj* — **tri-gre-er-ed** \('tri-ǰer-əd\ *adj*)

tri-gger *vb* **tri-gger-ing** \('tri-ǰə-rɪŋ\ *vt*: 1: to fire by pulling a mechanical trigger (≈ a rifle); *broadly*: to cause the explosion of (≈ a missile with a proximity fuze) 2: to initiate, actuate, or set off by means of a trigger 3: to fire or set off by means of a trigger

tri-gger-fish \('tri-ǰər-fɪʃ\ *n*: any of numerous deep-bodied plectognath fishes (as of the genus *Balistes*) of warm seas having an anterior dorsal fin with two or three stout erectile spines

tri-gger-hap \-'tri-ǰəp-\, *adj* 1: irresponsible in the use of firearms; *esp*: inclined to shoot before clearly identifying the target 2: inclined to irresponsible actions that might precipitate war **b**: aggressively belligerent in attitude

tri-gger-man \-'trɪ-ǰə-mən, -mən\ *n*: a gunman who shoots the victim in a gang murder; *also*: a gangster's personal bodyguard

tri-glyph \('tri-ǰlɪf, -glɪf\ *n* [L *triglyphus*, fr. Gk *triglyphos*, fr. *tri-* + *glyphō* — more at **GLYPH**]: a vertical sculpting rectangular tablet in a Doric frieze with the vertical channels of *v* section and two corresponding chamfers or half channels on the vertical sides — **tri-glyph-ic** \('tri-ǰlɪf-ɪk\, or **tri-glyph-ic-al** \-ɪ-kəl\ *adj*

tri-gon \('tri-ǰən\ *n* [L *trigonum*, fr. Gk *trigōn*, fr. neut. of *trigōnos* triangular, fr. *tri-* + *gōnia* angle — more at **-GON**] 1: **TRIANGLE** 2 *a*: **TRIPLET** 1 *b*: **TRINE** 2, 3: an ancient triagonal harp

tri-g-o-no-me-tric \('tri-ǰə-nə-'me-trɪk\ *adj*: of, relating to, or in accordance with trigonometry — **tri-g-o-no-me-tri-cal** \('tri-ǰə-nə-'tri-kəl\ *adj* — **tri-g-o-no-me-tri-cal-ly** \-k(ə-'ri-əl\ *adv*)

trigonometric function n: a function (as sine, cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, or cosecant) of an arc or angle most simply expressed in terms of the ratios of pairs of sides of a right-angled triangle; *also*: the inverse of such a function — called *also* **circular function**

tri-gon-o-m-e-try \('tri-ǰə-nəm-ə-'tri-ə\ *n* [NL *trigonometria*, fr. Gk *trigōnōn* + *-metria* -metry]: the study of the properties of triangles and trigonometric functions and of their applications

tri-gon-ous \('tri-ǰə-nəs, 'tri-ǰə-ə\ *adj* [L *trigonus* triangular, fr. Gk *trigōnos*]: triangular in cross section

tri-graph \('tri-ǰrəf\ *n*: 1: three letters spelling a single consonant, *esp* in orthography (such as *ckion* and *ck* of *beak* are ~s) 2: a cluster of three successive letters (THE is a high frequency ~) — **tri-graph-ic** \('tri-ǰrəf-ɪk\ *adj*

tri-hed-ral \('tri-'hɛ-drəl\ *adj* 1: having three faces (≈ angle) 2: of or relating to a trihedral angle — **trihedral**

tri-hy-drate \('tri-'haɪ-drət\ *n*: a chemical compound with three molecules of water

tri-hy-drate \('tri-'haɪ-drət\ *adj* 1: **TRIHEDRAL** 2: **TRIHEDRAL**

tri-hy-drox-y \('tri-'haɪ-drɪks-ē\ *adj* [ISV *tri-* + *hydroxyl*]: containing three hydroxyl groups in the molecule

tri-iodo-thy-ro-nine \('tri-'i-ə-d-ə-'θi-ro-nē\ *n* [*tri-* + *iod-* + *thyronine* (an amino acid of which thyroxine is a derivative)]: an iodine-containing amino acid C₁₅H₁₁I₂NO₄ believed to be formed from thyroxine in lots of one molecule per molecule and used *esp* in the treatment of hypothyroidism

tri-ju-gate \('tri-'ju-ǰə-tāt, ('tri-'ju-ǰə-tāt\ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *trijugus* threefold, fr. *tri-* + *jungere* to join — more at **YOKEL**]: having three pairs of leaflets (≈ a leaf)

tri-lat-er-al \('tri-'lāt-ə-rəl, -lā-'trā-rəl\ *adj* [L *trilaterus*, fr. *tri-* + *later*, *latus* side]: having three sides (a triangle is ~) — **tri-lat-er-al-ly** \('tri-'lāt-ə-rəl-ē\ *adv* — **tri-lat-er-al-ly** \('tri-'lāt-ə-rəl-ē\ *adv*

tri-ly \('tri-'li-ē\ *n* [fr. the fact that such a hat was worn in the

London stage version of *Trilby*, novel by George du Maurier] chiefly Brit: a soft felt hat with indented crown

tri-lin-ear \('tri-'lin-ər-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or involving three lines

tri-lin-gual \('tri-'lɪŋ-ɡwəl\ *adj*: consisting of, having, or expressed in three languages; *also*: familiar with or able to use three languages — **tri-lin-gual-ly** \-ɡw-ē-əl\ *adv*

tri-lit-er-al \('tri-'lit-ə-rəl, -lɪ-'trəl\ *adj* [*tri-* + *L* *litera* letter]: consisting of three letters and *esp* of three consonants (≈ roots in certain languages) — **tri-lit-er-al-ly** \-lɪ-z-əm-\ *adv*

trillit-er-al *n*: a root or word that is trillit-er-al

trill \('trɪl\ *vb* [ME *trillen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Sw *trilla* to roll; akin to MD *trillen* to vibrate] *vt* 1: **TWIRL**, **REVOLVE** 2: to flow in a small stream or in drops 3: **TRICKLE** *vi* *vt*: to cause to flow in a small stream

trill n 1: *trilla*, *trill*, *trillare* to trill, prob. fr. D *trillen* to vibrate; akin to MD *trappe* step, trap 1 **a**: the alternation of two musical tones a scale degree apart — called *also* **shake** **b**: **VIBRATO** *c*: a rapid reiteration of the same tone *esp*, on a percussion instrument **d**: a sound felt to resemble a musical trill 1 **WAVE** 2 **a**: the rapid vibration of one speech organ against another (as of the tip of the tongue against the teethridge) **b**: a speech sound so made

trill *vt*: to utter as or with a trill (≈ the *r*) — *vi*: to play or sing with a trill: **QUAVER** — **trill-er** *n*

tri-lion \('tri-'lɪ-ən\ *n* [Fr. *tri-* + *million* (as in *million*)] 1 — *see* **NUMBER** table 2: a very large number **trillion** *adj* **tri-lionth** \-ən(\ *adj* **tri-lionth** *adj* — **tri-lionth** *n*, *pl* **tri-lionths** \-ən(tɪs, -yan(\ *tri-lion-um \('tri-'lɪ-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *tri-*; fr. its three leaves]; any of a genus (*Trillium*) of herbs of the lily family with showy flowers and an erect stem bearing a whorl of three leaves and a large solitary flower*

tri-lo-bate \('tri-'lə-bət, or **tri-lo-bat-ed** \-bāt-əd\, or **tri-lobed** \('tri-'ləbd\ *adj*: having three lobes (≈ a leaf) — **tri-lo-ba-tion** \('tri-'lə-bā-shən\ *n*)

tri-lo-bite \('tri-'lɪ-baɪt\ *n* [deriv. of Gk *trilobos* three-lobed, fr. *tri-* + *lobos* lobe; *trilobites* were a group of extinct trilobed marine invertebrate animals with three pods (group *Trilobita*) having the segments of the body divided by furrows on the dorsal surface into three lobes — **tri-lo-bit-ic** \('tri-'lɪ-bɪk\ *adj*)

tri-lo-bu-lar \('tri-'lə-bj-ə-lər\, or **tri-lo-bu-late** \-lət\ *adj* [ISV] *adj*: having three lobes or three cavities

tri-logy \('tri-'lə-ǰi-\ *n* [Gk *trilogia*, fr. *tri-* + *-logia* -logy]: a series of three dramas or sometimes three literary or musical compositions that although each is in one sense complete are closely related and develop a single theme

trim *vb* **trimmed**; **trim-ming** [assumed ME *trimmen* to prepare, put in order, fr. OE *tryman* *tryman* to strengthen, arrange, fr. *trym* strong, firm; akin to Skt *dṛu* wood — more at **TREE**] *vi* 1 **a**: to embellish with ribbons, lace, or ornaments: **ADORN** **b**: to arrange a display of goods in (a shop window) 2 **a** (1): to adjust to a desired position; **THEAT** (2): to defect, roundly (*trimmed* him at center) **b**: **CHEAT**, **SWINDLE** 3 **a**: to make trim and neat *esp*, by cutting or clipping **b**: to free of excess or extraneous matter by or as if by cutting (≈ a tree) (≈ a budget) *c*: to remove by or as if by cutting 4 **a** (1): to cause (a ship or boat) to assume a desired position; **THEAT** (2): to adjust (as an airplane, blimp, or submarine) for horizontal movement or for motion upward or downward **b**: to adjust (as a sail) to a desired position (≈ cargo) 2 **a**: to maintain a desired position by opposing parties *esp* to favor each equally **b**: to change one's view for reasons of expediency 2: to assume or cause a boat to assume a desired position in the water (a boat that ~s badly)

trim *adj* **trim-mer**; **trim-ness** 1 *obs*: **EXCELLENT**, **FINE**; *also*: **PLEASANT** 2 *archaic*: suitably adjusted, equipped, or prepared for use; *esp* in describing a boat or vessel, *esp* in regard to compactness of line or structure (≈ houses) (≈ figure) *syn* **NEAT** — **trim-ly** *adv* — **trim-ness** *n*

trim *adv*: **TRIMLY**

trim n 1 **a**: the readiness of a ship for sailing; **b**: the readiness of a piece of clothing for action or use; **FITNESS** 2 **a**: one's clothing or appearance **b**: material used for ornament or trimming *c*: the lighter woodwork in the finish of a building *esp* around openings **d**: the interior furnishings of an automobile *e*: **WINDOW DRESSING** 3 **a**: the position of a ship or boat *esp*, with reference to the position of the sails **b**: the relation between the draft of a ship forward and that aft **b**: the relation between the plane of a sail and the direction of the ship *c: the buoyancy status of a submarine **d**: the attitude of a lighter-than-air craft relative to a fore-and-aft horizontal plane **e**: the attitude with respect to wind *esp* in sailing **f**: the attitude of a vessel with respect to wind *esp* in sailing **g**: something that is trimmed off or cut out*

tri-mer \('tri-'mər\ *n* [ISV]: a polymer formed from three molecules of a monomer — **tri-mer-ic** \('tri-'mər-ɪk\ *adj*

tri-mer-ous \('tri-'mər-əs\ *adj* [NL *trimerus*, fr. Gk *tri-* + *meros* part — more at **MERE**]: having the parts in threes — used of a flower and *esp* of a fruit 3-*merous*

tri-mes-ter \('tri-'mɛs-tər, 'tri-'\ *n* [F *trimestre*, fr. L *trimestris* of three months, fr. *tri-* + *mensis* month, more at **MOON**] 1: a period of three or about three months 2: one of three terms into which the academic year is sometimes divided — **tri-mes-ter-ial** \('tri-'mɛs-tər-ē-əl\ *adj*

tri-mes-ter \('tri-'mɛs-tər\ *n* [L *trimetris*, fr. Gk *trimetros* having three measures, fr. *tri-* + *metron* measure — more at **MEASURE**]: a verse consisting of either three dipoles (as in classical iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse) or three feet (as in modern English verse)

tri-meth-a-dim-ine \('tri-'mɛθ-ə-'dɪ-mɪ-nē\ *n* [Irreg. fr. *tri-* + *meth-yl* + *-dim-*]: a compound containing two carbonyl groups]; a crystalline drug C₂H₅NO₂ used in the treatment of epilepsy

tri-met-ro-ge-n \('tri-'mɛ-trə-'ǰən\ *n* [*tri-* + Gk *metron* measure + *-gen*]: a system of aerial mapping involving the use of sets of one vertical and two oblique aerial photographs taken simultaneously

trim-mer \('tri-'mər\ *n 1 **a**: one that trims articles; *esp*: one that stows coal or freight on a ship so as to distribute the weight properly **b**: an instrument or machine with which trimming is done 2: a beam that receives the end of a header in floor framing*

a: about; **o**: kitten; **o**: further; **a**: back; **ā**: bake; **ā**: cot, cart; **j**: joke; **ŋ**: sing; **ō**: flow; **o**: flow; **ō**: coin; **th**: thin; **th**: this; **ū**: foot; **ū**: foot; **y**: yet; **yū**: few; **yū**: furious; **zh**: vision

3 : a person who will modify his policy, position, or opinions out of expediency
trimming *n* 1 : the act of one who trims 2 : a decorative accessory or additional item that serves to finish or complete (→ for a hat) *b* : no additional garnishing that is not essential but adds to the interest or attractiveness of a main item (turkey and all the →)
tri-mo-fo-ur-lar \tri-mō-'fok-yə-lər/ *adj* : of, relating to, or formed from three molecules
tri-month-ly \tri-'mʌnθ-(t)h-ē/ *adj* : occurring every three months
tri-morph \tri-'mɔrf/ *n* [ISV, back-formation fr. *trimorphous*] : any of the three crystalline forms of a trimorphous substance
tri-morphic \tri-'mɔrf-ik/ or **tri-mor-phous** \-fəz/ *adj* [Gk *trimorphos* having three forms, fr. *tri-* + *-morphos* -morphous] : occurring in or having three distinct forms — **tri-mor-phism** \-fizm/ *n*
tri-mo-tor \tri-'mōt-ər/ *n* : an airplane powered with three motors
trim size *n* : the actual size (as of a book page) after excess material required in production has been cut off
tri-mur-ti \tri-'mɜrt-(ə)-tē/ [Skt-*trīmūrī*, fr. *trīmūrī* having three forms, fr. *tri-* + *mūrī* body, form] : the great trinity of Hindu gods comprising Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva
tri-nal \tri-'nāl/ *adj* [LL *trinitas*, fr. L *trinit* three each — more at **TRINE**] : THREEFOLD
tri-na-ry \tri-'nə-ree/ *adj* [LL *trinaris*, fr. L *trinit* three each] : TERNARY
tri-n-die \tri-'ndi-(ə)/ *n* [ME *trindel*, fr. OE *trendel*, *tryn-diel* circle, ring — more at **TRUNDLE**] *diat Eng* : a round or circular object; *specif* : the wheel of a wheelbarrow
trindle *vi, dial* : ROLL, TRUNDLE
tri-ni-tar-ian \tri-'ni-tər-i-ən/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF *trin*, fr. L *trinitas*, back-formation of *trinitas* three each, fr. L *trinitas* three — more at **TRINE**] 1 : THREE-FOLD, TRIPLE 2 : of, relating to, or being the favorable astrological aspect of two heavenly bodies 120 degrees apart
trine *n* 1 : a group of three; **TRIAD** *b* **TRINITY** 2 : the trine astrological aspect of two heavenly bodies
trinitarian *n* : one who subscribes to the doctrine of the Trinity
tri-ni-tar-i-an-ism \tri-'ni-tər-i-ən-iz-əm/ *n* : a high explosive
tri-ni-tro-cro-sol \tri-'ni-tro-'krō-sōl, -sōl/ *n* [ISV] : a high explosive C₂H₅N₂O₇ similar to picric acid
tri-ni-tro-gly-er-in \tri-'ni-tro-'glī-ə-rēn/ *n*; **NTROGLYCERIN**
tri-ni-tro-to-l-u-ene \tri-'ni-tro-'tō-l-u-ēn/ *n* [ISV] : a flammable toxic derivative C₇H₅N₂O₆(NO₂)₃ of toluene obtained by nitrating toluene and used as a high explosive and in chemical synthesis — called also **TNT**
tri-ni-ty \tri-'ni-tē/ *n* [ME *trinite*, fr. OF *trinité*, fr. LL *trinitat*, *trinitas* state of being threefold, fr. *trinitas* trine] 1 : the unity of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit as three persons in one godhead 2 *not cap* : any union of three in one; **TRIAID** 3 : the Sunday after Whitsunday observed as a feast in honor of the Trinity
tri-ni-ty-ide \tri-'ni-tē-īd/ *n* : the season of the church year between Trinity and Sunday
trin-ket \tri-'rin-kət/ *n* [perh. fr. ME *trinken* a small knife, fr. ONF *trinken*] 1 : a small article of equipment 2 : a small ornament (as a jewel or ring) 3 : a thing of little value; **TRIFLE**
trin-ket-y [perh. fr. *trinken*] : to deal clandestinely; **INTRIGUE**
trin-ket-er *n*
trin-ket-er-y \tri-'kət-ē-ri/ *n* : small items of personal ornament
trin-kums \tri-'rin-kəmz/ *n* pl [alter. of *trinkets*] : TRINKETS, FRIPPERY
tri-no-mi-al \tri-'nō-mē-əl/ *n* [tri- + *-nomial* (as in *binomial*)] 1 : a polynomial of three terms 2 : a trinomial name
trinomial *adj* 1 : consisting of three mathematical terms 2 : of, relating to, or being biological taxa of three terms of which the first designates the genus, the second the species, and the third the subspecies or variety
trio \tri-'ō-(ə)/ [Fr, fr. It, fr. fr. L] 1 : a musical composition for three voice parts or three instruments *b* : the secondary or episodic division of a minuet or scherzo, a march, or of various dance forms 2 : the performers of a musical or dance trio 3 : a group or set of three
tri-ode \tri-'ōd/ *n* : an electron tube with an anode, a cathode, and a controlling grid
tri-ous \tri-'ē-šəs/ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *tri-* + *oikos* house — more at **VICINITY**] : having stamens, pistils, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants — **tri-oe-cious-ly** *adv*
tri-ol \tri-'ōl, -ōl/ *n* : a chemical compound containing three hydroxyl groups
tri-plet \tri-'plēt, -'tri-'plət/ *n* [F] : a poem or stanza of eight lines in which the first line is repeated at the fourth and seventh and the second line as the eighth with a rhyme scheme of *ABA, Aab, AB*
tri-ose \tri-'ōs, -ōz/ *n* [ISV] : either of two simple sugars C₃H₆O₃ containing three carbon atoms
tri-ox-ide \tri-'ri-'k-sīd/ *n* [ISV] : an oxide containing three atoms of oxygen
trip \tri-'p/ *tripped*; **trip- ping** [ME *trippen*, fr. MF *triper*, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *treppan* to tread — more at **TRAP**] 1 : to dance, skip, or caper with light quick steps *b* : to walk with light quick steps 2 : to catch the foot against something so as to stumble 3 : to make a mistake or error (as in position, property, or accuracy) : **SLIP** 4 : to stumble in articulation when speaking 5 : to make a journey 6 : to run past the pallet of an escapement without previously locking — used of a tooth of the escapement wheel of a watch 7 : a : to cause a mechanism *b* : to become operative — *v* 1 : a : to cause a watch to fail *b* : to cause to fail : **OBSTRUCT** 2 : to detect in a misstep, fault, or blunder; also : **EXPOSE** 3 *archaic* : to perform (as a dance) lightly or nimbly 4 : to raise (a sail) from the bottom so that it hangs free 5 : to pull (a yard) into the wind 6 : to pull (a sail) into the wind 7 : to hoist (a topmast) far enough to enable the fid to be withdrawn preparatory to hoisting or lowering 6 : to release or operate (a mechanism) esp. by releasing a catch or detent
trip *n* 1 : a trip or catnap 2 : a round or tour on a business errand 3 : **ERROR**, **MISSTEP** 4 : a quick light step 5 : a false step : **STUMBLE** 6 : a : the action of tripping mechanically *b* (1) : a

device for tripping a mechanism (as a catch or detent) (2) **TRIP** 2 **trip-pack** \tri-'pæk/ *n* : a combination of three superposed films each sensitive to a different primary color for simultaneous exposure in one camera
tri-part-ite \tri-'pɑrt-'it/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *tripartitus*, fr. *tri-* + *partitus* partite] 1 : divided into or composed of three parts 2 : having three corresponding parts or copies (make indentures →) 3 : made between or involving three parties (a ~ treaty) — **tri-part-ite-ly** *adv*
tri-pa-tis-tion \tri-'pɑt-'ish-ən/ *n* : a division by three or into three parts; also : the taking of a third part
trip \tri-'p/ [ME, fr. OF] 1 : stomach tissue of a ruminant and esp. of the ox or use as a food; *a* : that of the rumen wall — called also *plain tripe* *b* : that of the reticulum wall — called also *honey-comb tripe* *c* : something poor, worthless, or offensive : **TRASH** 2 : a trip or catnap 3 : a round or tour on a business errand
tri-pet-alo-lar \tri-'pet-'ə-lər/ *adj* : having three petals
trip-ham-mer \tri-'p-həm-ər/ *n* : a massive power hammer having a belt that is tripped and allowed to fall by cam or lever action
tri-phen-yl-meth-ane \tri-'fēn-'il-'meth-'ān, -'fēn-'ā/ [ISV] : a crystalline hydrocarbon CH(C₆H₅)₃; that is the parent compound of many dyes
tri-phib-an \tri-'fīb-'ən/ *n [*tri-* + *phiban* (as in *amphiblan*)] 1 : a triphibian commander 2 : a triphibian airplane
triphibian *adj* 1 : adept at war alike on land, at sea, and in the air *b* : designed for or equipped to operate from land, water, snow, or ice as well as in the air (a ~ airplane) 2 : **TRIPHIBIOUS** (a ~ military operation)
tri-phib-i-ous \-ē-əs/ *adj* [*tri-* + *phibios* (as in *amphibios*)] 1 : employing, involving, or constituted by land, naval, and air forces and often including airborne troops in coordinated attack 2 : involving or involving three marine mammals
triph-thong \tri-'fī-thŏŋ, -'trī-'p-ə/ *n* [*tri-* + *phthong* (as in *diphthong*)] 1 : a speech item consisting of three successive sounds 2 : **TRIGRAPH** — **triph-thong-gal** \tri-'fī-thŏŋ-'(g)əl, -'trī-'p-ə/ *adj*
triph-y-lite \tri-'fī-līt, -'līt/ also **triph-y-lite** \-līt/ *n* [Gk *triphylia*, fr. *triphylia* + *-lytron* tribe, race more at **PHYL-***] : a grayish green or bluish mineral that consists of a phosphate of lithium, iron, and manganese and is commonly massive
tri-pin-na-te \tri-'pīn-'ā-tē/ *adj* : bipinnate with each division pinnate — **tri-pin-na-te-ly** *adv*
tri-plane \tri-'plān/ *n* : an airplane with three main supporting surfaces
tri-ple \tri-'plē/ *vb* **trip-pling** \-(ə)-līŋ/ [ME *trippen*, fr. LL *tripulare*, fr. L *tripulari*, *adj*] *vt* 1 : to make three times as great as or many 2 : to advance (a base runner in baseball) by a three-base hit *b* : to bring about the scoring of (a run in baseball) by a three-base hit *c* : to make a score become three times as great as or as numerous 2 : to make a three-base hit in baseball
triple *n* [ME, fr. L *tripulus*, *adj*] 1 : a triple sum, quantity, or number *b* : a combination, group, or series of three 2 : **THREE-BASE HIT**
triple *adj* [MF or L; MF, fr. L *tripulus*, fr. *tri-* + *-plus* multiplied by — more at **DOUBLE**] 1 : having three units or members 2 : being three times as great as or as many 3 : having a threefold relation or character 4 : three times repeated : **TREBLE** 5 : marked by three beats per musical measure (→ meter) 6 : a : having units of three containing three units of ten *b* : having a threefold correspondence of three syllables (as in *unfortunate-important*)
triple counterpoint *n* : three-part musical counterpoint so written that any part may be transposed above or below any other
tri-ple-ner-ved \tri-'plē-'nərvd/ *adj*, *of a leaf* : having a prominent vein on each side of the midrib above the base
triple play *n* : a defensive baseball play in which three base runners are retired
tri-ple-space \tri-'plē-'spēs/ *vt* : to type (copy) leaving two blank lines between lines of copy → *vi* : to type on every third line
trip-let \tri-'plēt/ *n* [*triple*] 1 : a unit of three lines of verse 2 : a group of three notes of equal value 3 : a group of three children or offspring born at one birth 4 : a group of three musical notes or tones performed in the time of two of the same value
tri-ple-tail \tri-'plē-'tāl/ *n* : a large edible marine percid fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*) of the warm western Atlantic in which the long dorsal and anal fins extend backward and with the caudal fin appear like a 3-lobed tail
triplet *n* : a football player adept at running, kicking, and forward passing
triplet-tongue \tri-'plēt-'tŏŋ/ *vt* : to articulate the notes of triplets in a tempo and with the instrument by using the tongue positions for *t*, *k*, *g*, for each successive triplet
triplex \tri-'plēks, -'trī-'pleks/ *adj* LL, fr. *tri-* + *-plex* -fold — more at **TRIPLE**] : THREEFOLD, TRIPLE
triplex *n* : something (as a building or apartment) that is triplex
triplex-ite \tri-'plēks-'it/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *triplicatus*, pp. of *triplicare* to triple, fr. *triplex*, *triple* threefold] 1 : repeated three times 2 : a : triple-copy *b* : triple-copy
tripri-ate \tri-'pī-ri-'āt/ *n* : **TRIPLE** 2 : to repeat in triplicate
tripri-ca-tion \tri-'pī-'ri-'kā-shən/ *n* : the action of tripling, making threefold, or adding three together; also : something that is triplicated or threefold
tripri-cite \tri-'pī-'ri-'sīt-ē, -'trī-'pī-sīt/ *n* [ME *triplicite*, fr. L *tripliciter*, condition of being threefold, fr. L *triplex*, *triple*] 1 : one of the groups of three signs each distant 120 degrees from the other two into which the signs of the zodiac are divided — called also **TRIGON** 2 : the quality or state of being triple or threefold
trip-rite \tri-'pī-'rit/ *n* [Gk *tripriti*, fr. L *tripritus* triple; fr. its threefold cleavage] : a dark brown monoclinic mineral that consists of a basic phosphate of manganese, iron, magnesium, and calcium
tri-ro-blast-ic \tri-'rō-'blāst-'ik/ *adj* [LL *tripulus* + E-*o-* + *-blastic*] : having three primary germ layers
trip-rod \tri-'p-rod/ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *tripulus* triple] : having or being a chromosome number three times the monoploid number — **trip-rod-ic** \tri-'p-rod-'ik/ *adj*
trip-rod-ic \tri-'p-rod-'ik/ *adv* : in a triple degree, amount, or manner
trip-rod \tri-'p-rod/ *n* [LL *tripod*, *tripus*, fr. Gk *tripod*, *tripous*, fr. *tripod*, *tripous* three-footed, fr. *tri-* + *pod*, *pod* foot — more at **ROOT**] 1 : a vessel (as a pot or caldron) resting on three legs 2 : a stool, table, or altar with three legs 3 : a three-legged stand (as for a camera) — **tripod** or **tri-pod-dal** \tri-'pō-dəl, -'trī-'pō-dəl/ *adj*

truckle bed *n*; TRUNDLE BED

trucker *v* 'trak-(ə)-lə *n*; one that truckles

truck-line 'trak-*l*i:n *n*; a carrier using trucks and related freight vehicles

truck-load 'lɒd *n*; a load that fills a truck 2: the minimum weight required for shipping at truckload rates

truck-man 'træk-mən *n*; 1: TRUCKER 2: a member of a ladder company

truck-mas-ter 'v-mas-trə *n*, *archaic*; an officer in charge of trade with Indians esp. among the early settlers

truck system *n*; the system of paying wages in goods instead of cash

truck trailer *n* 1 'trak-tri-lər *v*; a nonautomotive freight vehicle to be drawn by a motortruck 2 *usu* truck-trailer 'v-tri-lər *v*; a combination of a truck trailer and its motortruck

truck-ulence 'trak-y-ʊn(t) *s* also 'trūk- also truck-ien-ey 'lɒn-sē *n*; the quality or state of being truculent

tru-ent 'tru-ɛnt *adj* [L *truculentus*, fr. *trux*, *trux* fierce] 1: feeling or displaying ferocity; CRUEL, FERACE, SAVAGE 2: DEADLY, DESTRUCTIVE 3: scathingly harsh; VITRIOLIC, VITUPERATIVE 4: aggressively self-assertive; BELLIGERENT, PUGNACIOUS - *tru-ent-ly* *adv*

trudge 'vri:v [origin unknown] *v*; to walk or march steadily and *usu*, laboriously ~ *vi*; to trudge along or over

trudge *n*; a long tiring walk; TRAMP

trudge stroke 'vri:v-ɒn *n* [John Trudgen, 19th cent. B swimmer]; a swimming stroke in which a double overarm motion is combined with scissor kicks

trudge-er 'vri:v-ɪ *n*; one that trudges

true 'tru: *adj* [ME *trewe*, fr. OE *trēowe* faithful; akin to OHG *giriwīu* faithful, Skt *dāruṇa* hard, *dāru* wood ~ more at TREE] 1 *a*; STEADFAST, LOYAL *b*; HONEST, JUST *c* *archaic*; TRUTHFUL

1 (1); in accordance with actual state of affairs (a standard or pattern) (2); conformable to an essential reality *b*; IDEAL, ESSENTIAL *c*; being that which is the case rather than what is manifest or assumed (the ~ dimension of the problem) *d*; CONSISTENT (~ to expectations) 3 *a*; properly so called (~ love) (the ~ faith) (~ stomach) (1) possessing the basic characters of and belonging to the same natural group as (a whale is a ~ but not a typical mammal) (2); TYPICAL (the ~ cats) 4; LEGITIMATE, RIGHTFUL (our ~ and lawful king) 5 *a*; that is fitted or formed out that functions accurately *b*; conformable to a standard or pattern; ACCURATE *c*; determined with reference to the earth's axis rather than the magnetic poles (~ north) 7; logically necessary 8; NARROW, STRICT (to the true sense) 9; corrected

for error 8 *syn* see REAL

true 1: TRUTH, REALITY ~ *usu*, used with the 2; the quality or state of being accurate (as in alignment or adjustment) ~ used in the phrases *in true* and *out of true*

true *vi* *trued*; true-ing also *tru-ing*; to make level, square, or concentric (~ up an engine cylinder)

true *adv* [ME *trewe*, fr. *trewe*, *adj*, true] 1: TRUTHFULLY 2 *a*; ACCURATELY (the bullet flew straight and ~) *b*; without variation from type (breed ~)

true bill *n*; a bill of indictment endorsed by a grand jury as warranting prosecution of the accused

true blue *n* [fr. the old association of blue with constancy] 1: one who is true-blue 2: marked by unwavering loyalty (as to a party); *highly* faithful

true-blue 'tru:bi:u *adj*; marked by unwavering loyalty (as to a party); *highly* faithful

true-born 'bu:(ə)rɒ *adj*; genuinely such by birth (a ~ Englishman - Shak.)

true-false test 'tru:fo:ls- *n*; a test consisting of a series of statements to be marked as true or false

true-hearted 'tru:'hɜ:rd- *adj*; FAITHFUL, STEADFAST, LOYAL ~ true-heart-ed-ness *n*

true-life 'tru:lɪ:f *adj*; true to life (~ *true-life* story)

true-love's knot 'tru:lʊvz *n*; one truly beloved or loving; SWEETHEART KNOT; a complicated ornamental knot not readily untying and emblematic of mutual love ~ called also *truelove knot*

true-ness 'tru:nəs *n*; the quality or state of being true

true-pen-ny 'tru:-pen-ɪ *n*; an honest or trusty person

true rib *n*; one of the ribs having costal cartilages connected directly with the sternum and in man constituting the first seven pairs

true-ripe 'tru:ri:p *n* [fr. a compound of ME *trulle*, fr. OProv *trula*, fr. (assumed) VL *trulera*, alter. of *truber* ~ more at TUBE 1]; the *usu*, dark and rugose edible subterranean fruiting body of European fungi (genus *Tuber*); also: one of the fungi

true-ried 'vri:ɪd *adj*; cooked, stuffed, or garnished with truffles

true-ism 'tru:ɪz-əm *n*; an undoubted or self-evident truth; *esp* *tru* too obvious or unimportant for mention ~ *tru-is-tic* 'tru:ɪs-tɪk *adj*

trull 'trɒ:l *n* [obs G *trulle*, fr. MHG; akin to ON *troll* giant, demon ~ more at TROLL]; PROSTITUTE, STRUMPET

truly 'tru:lɪ *adv* 1: SINCERELY ~ often used as a complimentary card after *truly* 2: TRUTHFULLY 3: ACCURATELY 4 *a*; INDEED ~ often used as an intensive (~ this is fair) or interjectionally to express astonishment or doubt *b*; GENERALLY 5: PROPERLY, RIGHTFULLY

trump 'trʌmp *n* [ME *trampe*, fr. OF] 1 *a*; TRUMPET *b* chiefly *US* *trump* *n* [trump *v*; a sound of or as if trumpeting

trump *n* [alter of *triumph*]; a card of or a suit any of whose cards will win over a card that is not a trump *b*; the suit whose cards are trumps for a particular hand ~ often used in pl. 2: an influential factor or final resource 3: a dependable and expository

trump *vb* 1: to take with a trump (~ a trick) 2: to get the better of; OUTDO ~ *vi* 1: to play a trump

trumped-up 'vɒmp-(p)-tɒp *adj*; fraudulently concocted; SPURIOUS (~ charges)

trumpet 'trʌmp-ɪ *n* [ME *trompette*, fr. MF, fr. *trompe* to deceive] 1 *a*; trumpet 2: a trumpet, flange, or other useless articles; things of no value; RUBBISH, JUNK *b*; worthless nonsense 2 *archaic*; tawdry figure ~ *trumpet-er* *adj*

trumpet 'trʌmp-ɪ *n* [ME *trompette*, fr. MF, fr. OF *trompe* trumpet] 1 *a*; a wind instrument



trumpet 1

consisting of a long cylindrical metal tube commonly once or twice curved and ending in a bell *b*; a metal wind instrument (as the cornet) similar in shape and method of tone production to the trumpet 2: a trumpet player 3: something that resembles a trumpet or its tonal quality; as *a*; an 8-foot pipe organ reed instrument with a reed mouthpiece and a flared instrument (as a megaphone or a diaphragm horn) for collecting, directing, or intensifying sound (1); *a*; a stentorian voice (2); *a* penetrating cry (as of an elephant)

trumpet *vb* 1: to blow a trumpet 2: to make a sound suggestive of that of a trumpet ~ *vi* 1: to sound or proclaim on or as if on a trumpet

trumpet creeper *n*; a No. American woody vine (*Campsis radicans* of the family Bignoniaceae, the trumpet-creeper family) having pinnate leaves and large red trumpet-shaped flowers ~ called also *trump-vine*

trump-pet-er 'trʌmp-pət-ər *n* 1 *a*; a trumpet player; *specif*: one that gives signals with a trumpet *b*; one that praises or advocates

EULOGIST, SPOKESMAN 2 *a*; any of several large gregarious long-legged long-necked geese, American birds (genus *Foehalia*) related to the cranes and often kept to protect poultry 3: a rare purple *N.* American wild swan (*Olor buccinator*) noted for its sonorous voice *c*; any of an Asiatic breed of pigeons with a rounded crest and heavily feathered feet 3; any of several Australian and New Zealand marine spiny-finned eel fishes (family Latridiidae)

trumpet flower 'flaʊ-ər *n* 1 *a*; a plant having trumpet-shaped flowers as *a*; TRUMPET CREEPER *b*; an American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) with coral-red or orange flowers ~ called also *trumpet honeysuckle* *c*; DATURA 2; the flower of a trumpet flower

trump-pet-like 'trʌmp-pət-ɪk *adj*; resembling a trumpet in shape or sound

trump-pet-weed 'v-wed *n*; any of several weedy herbs (*esp.* *gen.* *Eupatorium*)

trump up *vb* 1: to concoct *esp.* with intent to deceive; FABRICATE, INVENT 2 *archaic*; to cite as support for an action or claim

trunc 'trʌŋk *v* [L *truncatus*, pp. of *truncare*, fr. *truncus* trunk] 1: to shorten by or as if by cutting off; TOP 2: to replace (an edge or corner of a crystal) by a plane ~ *trunc-a-tion* 'trʌŋk-ə-shən, 'trʌŋ-ə *n*

trunc-ate 'trʌŋk-ət *adj*; 1: having the end square or even (a ~ leaf) 2: lacking an apex ~ used of a spiral shell

trunc-cal-ed 'v-kæd-əd *adj* 1: having the apex replaced by a plane section and *esp.* by one parallel to the base (~ cone) 2 *a*; cut short; CURTAILED *b*; lacking an expected or normal element (as a syllable at the beginning or end of a sentence) 3: truncated

trun-cheon 'trʌŋk-ʃən *n* [ME *tronchon*, fr. MF *tronchon*, fr. (assumed) VL *truncion*, *truncio*, fr. L *truncus* trunk] 1: a shattered spear or lance 2 *a*; CLUB, BLUDGEON *b*; ATON 2 *c*; a policeman's billy

trun-cheon *vb*, *archaic*; to beat with a truncheon

trun-dle 'trʌn-dl *n* [alter. of earlier *trendle*, fr. ME, circle, ring, wheel, fr. OE *trendel*; akin to OE *trendan* to revolve ~ more at TREN] 1 *a*; a small wheel or roller *b*; CIRCLET, HOOP 2: LANTERN, PINION; also: any of its bars

trun-dle 'trʌn-dl *v* [trun-dling 'v-dl-ɪŋ] *v* 1 *a*; to propel by causing to rotate; ROLL *b* *archaic*; to cause to revolve; SPIN 2: to transport in a wheeled vehicle; HAUL, WHEEL ~ *vi* 1: to progress by revolving 2: to move on or as if on wheels; ROLL

trun-dler 'v-dl-ər, 'v-dl-ər *n*

trun-dle bed *n*; a low bed *usu* on casters that can be slid under a higher bed ~ called also *truckle bed*

trun-dle-tail 'trʌn-dl-ɪl *n*, *archaic*; a curly-tailed dog; MON-GREL

trunk 'trʌŋk *n*, *often attrib* [ME *tronck* box, trunk, fr. MF *tronc*, fr. L *truncus* trunk] 1 *a*; the main stem of a tree, apart from limbs and roots; BOLE *b* (1); the human or animal body apart from the head and appendages; TORSO (2); the thorax of an insect *c*; the central part of anything 2 *a* (1); a large rigid piece of luggage used *usu*, for transporting clothing and personal effects (2); the luggage compartment of an automobile *b* (1); a superstructure over a ship's hatches *usu*, level with the poop deck (2); the part of the cabin of a boat projecting above the deck (3); the housing for a centerboard or rudder 3; PROBOSCIS; *esp*; the long muscular proboscis of the elephant 4 *pl*; men's shorts worn chiefly for sport 5 *a*; a *usu*, major channel or passage; DUCT *b*; a circuit between two telephone exchanges for making connections between subscribers

trunk-like 'trʌŋk-ɪk *adj*; *n*; any of numerous small bright-colored fishes (family Trunculidae) of the tropical seas with the body and head enclosed in a bony carapace

trunk hose 'trʌŋk-ɪ *n* *pl* [prob. fr. obs. E *trunk* (to truncate)] *n*; short full breeches reaching about halfway down the thigh worn chiefly in the late 16th and early 17th centuries

trunk line 'trʌŋk-ɪn *n*; a line of long distance through traffic trunk 2 *a*; a main supply channel *b*; a direct link

trun-nel 'trʌn-ɪ *v* [Fr *truncheon*, fr. *truncus*, *truncus* trunk] 1: either of two opposite gudgeons on which a cannon is pivoted; *esp* the wings or legs (of a fowl) 2: to support, strengthen, or stiffen by a truss ~ *trun-ner* *n*

truss *n* 1: an iron band around a lower mast 2 *a*; ARACKET 1 *b*; an assemblage of members (as beams) forming a rigid framework 3: a device worn to hold a hernia in place 4: a compact flower or fruit cluster

truss bridge *n*; a bridge supported mainly by trusses

truss-ing 'trʌs-ɪŋ *n*; 1: the members forming a truss 2: the framework and framework of a structure

truss 'trʌs *v* [ME *trussen*, fr. OF *troussier*] 1 *a*; to secure tightly *and* *b*; to arrange for cooking *b*; to charge or stiffen wings or legs (of a fowl) 2: to support, strengthen, or stiffen by a truss ~ *trusser* *n*

truss 1: an iron band around a lower mast 2 *a*; ARACKET 1 *b*; an assemblage of members (as beams) forming a rigid framework 3: a device worn to hold a hernia in place 4: a compact flower or fruit cluster

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trust 'trʌst *v* [ME *trousten*, fr. Scand origin; akin to ON *troustr* trust; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful ~ more at TRUE] 1 *a*; assured reliance on the character, ability, strength, or truth of someone or something *b*; one in which confidence is placed 2 *a*; dependence on something future or contingent; HOPE *b*; reliance on future payment for property (as merchandise) delivered; CREDIT 3 *a*; a property interest held by one person for the benefit of another *b*; a combination of firms or corporations formed by a legal agreement; *esp*: one that reduces or threatens to reduce competition 4 *a*; TRUSTWORTHINESS 5 *a* (1); a charge or trust (2) placed in faith or confidence or as a condition of some relationship (2)

: something committed or entrusted to one to be used or cared for in the interest of another **b**: responsible charge or office **c**: CARE, CUSTODY (child committed to his ~) **syn** see MONOPOLY — **in trust** **1**: in the care or possession of a trustee

trust v **1 a**: to place confidence in **2**: DEPEND (~ in God) (~ to fuck) **3**: to be content with **4**: HOPE **5**: to sell or deliver on credit **6**: to allow **1 a**: to commit or place in one's care or keeping; **ENTRUST** **b**: to permit to stay or go or to do something without fear or misgiving **2 a**: to rely on the truthfulness or accuracy of; **BELIEVE** **b**: to place confidence in; to rely on **c**: to hope or expect confidently **3**: to find ~ on (an action) **3**: to extend credit to **syn** see RELY — **trust-er n**

trust account n: an account opened with a trust company under which a living or testamentary trust is set up

trust-buster \ˈtrʌs(t)-ɪ-ˌbɒs-tər/ **n** (*Trust + buster*) **1** one who seeks to break up trusts **2** a trust lawyer or official who prosecutes trusts under the antitrust laws — **trust-busting** \-tɪŋ/ **n**

trust company n: a corporation and esp. a bank organized to perform fiduciary functions

trust-ee \ˈtrʌs-ti-ˈeɪ/ **n** **1 a**: one to whom something is entrusted **b**: a country charged with the supervision of a trust territory **2 a**: a person to whom property is legally committed in trust **b**: one held to a fiduciary duty similar to that of a trustee

trustee v **trust-ee-ly** **adv**: to commit to the care of a trustee

trust-ee-ship \-ˌʃɪp/ **n** **1**: the office or function of a trustee **2**: supervisory control by one or more countries over a trust territory

trust-ful \ˈtrʌst-fʊl/ **adj**: full of trust; **CONFIDING** — **trust-fully** \-fʊl-i/ **adv** — **trust-ful-ness n**

trust fund n: money, securities, or similar property settled or held in trust

trust-less \ˈtrʌst-ləs/ **adj** **1**: not deserving of trust; **FAITHLESS** **2**: **DISTRUSTFUL**

trust territory n: a non-self-governing territory placed under an administrative authority by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations

trust-wor-thy-ly \ˈtrʌs-twɔr-thi-ˈli/ **adv**: in a trustworthy manner

trust-wor-thy-ness \ˈtrʌs-twɔr-thi-ˈnes/ **n**: the quality or state of being trustworthy

trust-wor-thy \-thi/ **adj**: worthy of confidence; **DEPENDABLE**

Trusty \ˈtrʌs-ti/ **adj**: **TRUSTWORTHY**, **DEPENDABLE**

truth \ˈtruːθ/ **n**: **TRUTH**, **FACT** **1**: a true or trusted person; **specif**: a convict considered trustworthy and allowed special privileges

truth \ˈtruːθ/ **n**, **pl** **truths** \ˈtruːθz/ **1**: **TRUTH** [ME *trouthe*, fr. OE *trēowth* fidelity; akin to OE *trēowe* faithful — more at **TRUE**] **2 a**: **ARCHAIC**; **FIDELITY**, **CONCERN** **b**: **TRUTHFULNESS**, **HONESTY** **3**: a (1): the state of being the case; **FACT** (2): the body of real things, events, and facts; **REALITY** (3) *often cap*: a transcendent fundamental or spiritual reality **b**: a judgment, proposition, or idea that is true or accepted as true (~s of thermodynamics) **c**: the body of true statements and propositions **3 a**: agreement with fact or among the facts; **VERISIMILITUDE** **b** chiefly **Brit**: **TRUTH** **2 c**: fidelity to an original or to a standard **4 cap**, *Christian Science*: **GOD**

syn **VERACITY**, **VERITY**, **VERISIMILITUDE**: **TRUTH** may apply to an ideal abstraction conforming to a universal or generalized reality which may represent a quality of statements, acts, or feelings of adhering to reality and avoiding error or falsehood; **VERACITY** implies rigid and unflinching observance of truth; **VERITY** suggests the quality of a thing that is exactly what it purports to be or is in large part accord with the facts; **VERISIMILITUDE** implies the quality of an artistic or literary representation that causes one to accept it as true to life or to human experience

— **in truth**: in accordance with fact; **ACTUALLY**

truth-ful \ˈtruːθ-fʊl/ **adj**: telling or disposed to tell the truth

truth-ful-ly \-fʊl-i/ **adv**: **TRUTHFULLY**, **DISSESS**

truth serum n: a hypnotic or anesthetic held to induce a subject under questioning to talk freely

try \ˈtri/ **vb** **tried**; **try-ing** [ME *trien*, fr. AF *trier*, fr. OF, to pick out, sift] **1 a**: to examine or investigate judicially **b** (1): to conduct the trial of (2): to participate as counsel in the judicial examination of **2 a**: to put to test or trial **b**: to test to the limit or breaking point (~ one's patience) **c**: **DEMONSTRATE**, **PROVE** **3 a** **obs**: **PURIFY**, **REFINE** **b**: to melt down and procure in a pure state; **RENDER** (~ out whole oil from blubber) **4**: to fit or finish with accuracy **5**: to make an attempt at ~ often used with an infinitive ~ to make an attempt; **syn** see **ATTEMPT**, **ATTEMPT**

try conclusions: to test one's skill or strength against opposition

try n, **pl** **tries**: an experimental trial; **ATTEMPT**

try for point: an attempt made after scoring a touchdown in football to kick a ball so as to score an additional point or to again carry the ball across the opponents' goal line or complete a forward pass in the opponents' end zone so as to score two additional points

try-ing \ˈtri-ŋ/ **adj**: severely straining the powers of endurance — **try-ing-ly** \-ŋ-i/ **adv**

try-ma \ˈtri-mə/ **n** [NL, fr. GK, hole; akin to GK *trēma*in to bore — *trēma* at its base] **1**: a drainage cavity in a body in which the epicarp and mesocarp separate as a fleshy or leathery rind from the hard 2-valved endocarp

try on vt **1**: to put on (a garment) in order to test its fit **2**: to use or test experimentally — **try-on** \ˈtri-ɒn-, -ɔn/ **n**

try-out \ˈtri-ˌaʊt/ **n**: an experimental performance or demonstration; as a **1**: a test of the ability of an athlete or actor) to fill a part or meet standards **b**: a performance of a play prior to its official opening to determine response and discover weaknesses

try-pa-no-some \ˈtri-pə-nə-ˌsɒm, ˈtri-nə-ˌsɒm/ **n** [NL *Trypanosoma*, genus name, fr. GK *trypanon* auger + *tril-* *nomos* -some -ness] **1**: a genus of unicellular parasitic flagellate protozoans infesting the blood of various vertebrates including man, being transmitted by the bite of an insect, and including some that cause serious disease (as sleeping sickness)

try-pa-no-so-mi-a-sis \ˈtri-pə-nə-ˌsɒ-mi-ə-ˌsɪs, ˈtri-pə-nɔ-ˌsɪs/ **n**: **INFLAMMATION** of the blood vessels caused by *trypanosomes*

try-pa-rs-amide \ˈtri-pə-rs-ə-ˌmɪd/ **n** [fr. *Tryparsamide*, a trade-

mark; an organic arsenical C₁₀H₁₀As₂N₂O₄Na₂·H₂O used in the treatment of African sleeping sickness and syphilis

try-pot \ˈtri-pɒt/ **n**: a metallic pot used on a whaler or on shore to render blubber

tryp-sin \ˈtri-p-sɪn/ **n** [Gk *tryphēn* to wear down + ISV *-psin* (as in *pepsin*); akin to *L. trere* to rub — more at **THROW**]; a proteolytic enzyme from pancreatic juice active in an alkaline medium; also: any of several similar enzymes — **tryp-tic** \ˈtri-p-tɪk/ **adj**

tryp-sin-o-gen \ˈtri-p-sɪn-ə-ˌjən/ **n** [ISV]: the inactive precursor of trypsin present in the pancreas

tryp-to-phan \ˈtri-p-tə-ˌfæn/ or **tryp-to-phane** \-ˌfæn/ **n** [ISV *tryptic* + *-o-* + *-phane*]; a crystalline amino acid C₉H₉N₃O₂ obtained esp. from casein and fibrin that is essential to animal life

try-sail \ˈtri-səl-, -səl/ **n** [Obs. at *try* (lying to)]: a fore-and-aft sail bent to a gaff and hoisted on a lower mast or a small mast close abaft

try square: an instrument used for laying off right angles and testing whether work is square

tryst \ˈtrɪst, ˈtrɪst/ **n** [ME, fr. OF *triste* watch post, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *trast* trust] **1**: an agreement (as between lovers) to meet **2**: a appointed meeting or meeting place

try-works \ˈtri-wɜrks/ **n** **pl**: a brick furnace in which try-pots are placed; also: the furnace with the pots

tsa-de \ˈtʃɑdɛ-, -ɛ/ **n** [Heb *šādhē*]: the 18th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — symbol **צ** or **ץ**

tsar \ˈzɑr-, ˈtsɑr/ **var** of **CZAR**

tset-so \ˈtʃet-sə-, ˈtɛt-, (t)ɛt-, ˈtɛt-/ **n**, **pl** **tsetse** or **tsetses** [Afrik. fr. Tswana *tsētsē*]: any of several two-winged flies (genus *Glossina*) that occur in Africa south of the Sahara desert and include vectors of human and animal trypanosomes

Tshi \ˈtʃwe-, ˈtwe-, ˈtʃe/ **var** of **TWI**

Tshi-tu-ba \tʃi-ˈtu-bə/ **n**: one of the major trade languages of Congo esp. in the southern part

T-shirt \ˈtʃɪr-tʃɔrt/ **n** **1**: a collarless short-sleeved cotton undershirt for men **2**: a cotton or wool jersey outer shirt of similar design

T square: a ruler with a crosspiece or head at one end used in making parallel lines

tsu-na-mi \ˈtʃu-si-nəm-i/ **n** [Jap]: a great sea wave produced by submarine earth movement or volcanic eruption — **tsu-na-mi-ic** **adj**

tsu-tsu-ga-mu-shi disease \ˈtʃu-tʃu-sə-ˌgə-mu-ˈʃi-ɛ/ **n** [Jap *tsutsugamushi* scrub typhus mite, fr. *tsutsuga* sickness + *mushi* insect]: an acute febrile rickettsial disease resembling louse-borne typhus that is widespread in the western Pacific area and is transmitted by mites — *see* also **scrub typhus**

Tua-reg \ˈtuə-reg/ **n**, **pl** **Tuareg** or **Tuaregs** [Ar *Tawrīg*]: one of the dominant nomads of the central and western Sahara and along the Middle Niger from Timbuktu to Nigeria who have preserved their Hamitic speech but have adopted the Muslim religion

tu-a-ta-rā \ˈtu-ə-ˈtɑr-ə/ **n** [Maori *tuatōro*]: a large spiny quadrupedal reptile (*Sphenodon punctatum*) of islands off the coast of New Zealand that is the only surviving rhynchocephalian

tub \ˈtʌb/ **n** [**U** *tubbe*, fr. MD; akin to *MLG tubbe tub*] **1**: a wide low vessel open, formed with wooden staves, round bottom, and hoops **2**: an old or slow boat **3**: **BATHTUB**, also: **BATH** **4**: the amount that a tub will hold

tub vt **1**: to wash or bathe in a tub **2**: to put or store in a tub ~ **vi** **1**: **BATHE** **2**: to undergo washing — **tub-b-able** \ˈtʌb-ə-bəl/ **adj** — **tub-ber n**

tubed \ˈtʌb-əd/ **adj**: **TRUMPET** **1**: a large low-pitched brass wind instrument; esp. one with a conical bore and cup-shaped mouthpiece **2**: a powerful organ reed stop of 8-foot pitch

tub-al \ˈtʌb-əl/ **adj**: of, relating to, or involving a tube and esp. a fallopian tube

tub-bate \ˈtʌb-i-ˌbeɪt/ **adj**: having or forming a tube; **TUBULAR**

tub-by \ˈtʌb-ɪ/ **adj**: **PUDGY**, **FAT**

tube \ˈtuːb/ **n** [F, fr. *L. tubus*; akin to *L. tuba* trumpet] **1**: a hollow elongated cylinder; esp. one to convey fluids **b** (1): a slender channel within a plant or animal body; **DUCT** (2): the narrow basal portion of a gamopetalous corolla or a gamosepalous calyx **2**: any of various usual, cylindrical structures or devices; as a **1**: a round metal container from which a paste is dispensed by squeezing **b**: **TUNNEL**, **c**: the basically cylindrical part connecting the mouthpiece and bell of a wind instrument **3**: an airtight tube or bulb placed inside the casing of a pneumatic tire to hold air under pressure — **ELASTIC TUBE** **5**: a **CUM TUBE** — **tubed** \ˈtʌb-əd/ **adj** — **tube-like** \ˈtʌb-i-ˌliːk/ **adj**

tube foot n: one of the small flexible tubular processes of most echinoderms that are extensions of the water-vascular system used esp. in locomotion and grasping

tube-less \ˈtʌb-i-ˌles/ **adj**: lacking a tube; **specif**: being a pneumatic tire that does not depend on an inner tube for airtightness

tub-er \ˈtuː-bər/ **n** [L, lump, tumor; truffle; akin to *L. lumēre* to swell — more at **THUMB**] **1 a**: a short fleshy usu. underground stem bearing minute scale leaves each with a bud in its axil potentially able to produce a new plant — compare **BULB**, **CORM** **b**: a fleshy root or rhizome resembling a tuber **2**: an anatomical prominence; **TUBEROSEITY**



T square



all out; ok chin; o less; ɔ easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zb vision
 o abut; o kiten; o further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart;
 j joke; j kine; ɔ flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this;



u \yü' n, *often cap, often attrib* 1 a: the 21st letter of the English alphabet 2 a: a graphic representation of this letter c 3: a speech counterpart of orthographic u 2 a graphic device for reproducing the letter u 3: one designated u esp. as the 20th when it is used for the 21st in order of class 4: something shaped like the letter U
Uban-gi \yü-'ba-gi-(g)ü\ n [*Ubangi-Shari*, territory in French Equatorial Africa]; a woman of the district of Kvala in Africa with lips pierced and distended to unusual dimensions with wooden disks

ubiq-ul-tous \yü-'bik-wat-as\ *v*: existing or being everywhere at the same time **SYN** see **OMNIPRESENT** — **ubiq-ul-tous-ly** *adv*

ubiq-ul-tous-ness *n*
ubi-ti-ly \yü-'ti-lee\ *adv* [L *ubi-tue* everywhere, fr. *ubi* where + *-que*, enclitic generalizing particle; akin to L *quis* who and to L *-que* and — more at *WHO*, *SESQUIT-*]; presence everywhere or in many places esp. simultaneously; **OMNIPRESENT**

ubi su-pra \yü-'bü-'sü-'prä\ *adv* [L, where above]: where above mentioned

U-boot \yü-'bö't\ n [trans. of G *U-boot*, short for *unterseeboot*, lit., *undersea boat*]; a German submarine

u-der \ü-'där\ n [ME, fr. OE *üder*; akin to OHG *itor* under, L *uber*, Gk *über*, Skt *āhōre* 1: a large pendulous organ consisting of two or more mammary glands encased in a common envelope and each provided with a single nipple 2: MAMMARY GLAND

Ugarit-ic \yü-'gä-'rit-ik\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the ancient city of Ugarit, its inhabitants, or Ugaritic

Ugaritic *n*: the Semitic language of ancient Ugarit closely related to Phoenician and Hebrew

ug-ly \ü-'gl-ee\ *adj* [*ug* or *ök* *interj* — used to indicate the sound of a cough or grunt or to express disgust or horror

ug-ly-ly \ü-'gl-ee-lee\ *adv*: to make ugly

ug-ly-ly \ü-'gl-ee-lee\ *adv*: in an ugly manner

ug-ly-ness \ü-'gl-ee-näs\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being ugly 2: an ugly thing or characteristic

ugly \ü-'gl-ee\ *adj* [ME, fr. ON *uggir*, fr. *ugg* fear; akin to ON *ugga* to fear] 1: FRIGHTFUL, DIRE 2 a: offensive to the sight; b: offensive or displeasing to any sense 3: morally offensive or objectionable 4: REPULSIVE 4 a: likely to cause inconvenience or discomfort; b: THROBESOME 4 b: THREATENING; c: SURLY, DISRESPECTFUL

ugly duckling *n* [*The Ugly Duckling*, story by Hans Christian Andersen]; an unprosperous child or thing actually capable of developing into a person or thing worthy of attention or respect

Ugri-an \yü-'gri-'än\ *n* [*Ugr*], a member of the eastern division of the Finno-Ugric peoples

Ugrian *adj*: pertaining to the Ugrians

Ugri-c \yü-'gri-k\ *adj*: of, relating to, or characteristic of the languages of the Ugrians

ug-ssome \ü-'gäs-süm\ *adj* [ME, fr. *uggen* to fear, inspire fear, fr. ON *ugga* to fear] archaic; FRIGHTFUL, DREADFUL

uhlan \ü-'hlan, ü-'(yü)-\ *n* [*Uhl*], a member of a body of Prussian light cavalry; **uhlan** modeled on Tatar languages

Uighur or **Uigur** \ü-'we-'gü-'(g)ür\ *n* [*Uighur Uighur*] 1: a member of a Turkic people powerful in Mongolia and eastern Turkestan between the 8th and 12th centuries A.D. who constitute a majority of the population of Chinese Turkestan 2: the Turkic language of the Uighur or Uigur

uin-tah-le also **uin-tah-lee** \yü-'tän-'st-ä\ *n* [*Ulna*, *Ulnah*, mountains in Utah]; a black lustrous asphalt occurring esp. in Utah

Uit-lander \ü-'tän-'län-'där\ *n* [Afrik]; FOREIGNER; esp.: a British resident in the former republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State

ukase \yü-'käs, -'käz, 'yü-, 'i-'käz\ *n* [F & S; Russ *ukaz*, fr. *ukazat* to show, order; akin to Oslav *u*, away, L *ou*, Skt *evā* and to Oslav *kozoti* to show] 1: a proclamation by a Russian emperor or government having the force of law 2: **EDICT**

Ukrain-ian \yü-'krä-'nä-'än\ *n*: 1: a native or inhabitant of the Ukraine 2: the Slavic language of the Ukrainian people — **Ukrainian** *adj*

ukule-le \yü-'ka-'lä-'lee also -'lä\ *n* [Hawaiian *ukulele*, fr. *uku* small person + *lele* jumping]; a small guitar of Portuguese origin popularized in Hawaii in the 1880s and struck typically with the fingers

ula-ma or **ule-ma** \ü-'lä-'mä\ *n* [Ar, Turk & Per; Turk & Per *ülemä*, fr. Ar *ülmä*] 1 pl: the body of mullahs 2: MULLAH

ul-ar \yü-'är\ *adj* suffix [L *-ularis*, fr. *ulus*, *-ula*, *-ulum* *-ule* + *-aris* -ar]; of, relating to, or resembling (qualitative)

ul-er \ü-'äl-'är\ n [ME, fr. L *ulcer*, *ulcus*; akin to Gk *helkos* wound] 1: a break in skin or mucous membrane with loss of surface tissue, disintegration and necrosis of epithelial tissue 2: a sore or something that festers and corrupts like an open sore

ul-er-ic \ü-'äl-'är-ik\ *adj*: ULCERATE

ul-er-ate \ü-'äl-'är-'ät\ *v*: to affect with or as if *ulcerate* — with an *ulcer* — *v*: to undergo ulceration

ul-er-ation \ü-'äl-'är-'ät-shün\ *n*: the process of becoming ulcerated; the state of being ulcerated 2: **ULCER** — **ul-er-ative** \ü-'äl-'är-'ät-iv\ *adj*

ul-er-ous \ü-'äl-'är-'äs\ *adj* 1: being or marked by an ulcer (as lesions) 2: affected with an ulcer 3: ULCERATED

ul-ü \yü-'(yü)-\ *n* suffix [F & L; Fr. L *-ulus*, masc. dim. suffix, *-ula*, fem. dim. suffix, *-ulum*, neut. dim. suffix]; little one (ducatile)

ul-ent \yü-'äl-'ent\ *adj* suffix [L *-ulentus*]; that abounds in (a specified thing) (floculent)

ul-lage \ü-'äl-'ij\ n [ME *ulage*, fr. MF *ullage* act of filling a cask, fr. *ullier* to fill a cask, fr. OF *ull* *ull*, *ullage*, fr. L *oculus* eye, *ullus*, fem. dim. suffix, *-ulum*, neut. dim. suffix]; the amount that is poured into a cask; lumps of being full

ul-na \ü-'nä\ *n*, pl *ul-nä* \ü-'nä-'ne-, -ni\ or *ul-nas* [NL, fr. L, elbow — more at **ELL**]; the inner of the two bones of the forearm or corresponding part of the forelimb of vertebrates above fishes — **ul-nal** \ü-'nä-l\ *adv* — **ul-nar** \ü-'nä-r\ *adj*

ul-näse \yü-'äl-'ä-'sä\ *n* suffix [Bevotase]; ketose sugar (heptulose)

ulot-trichous \yü-'äl-'trik-ü\ *adj* [deriv. of Gk *ulotrich-*, *uol-* *thrix*, fr. *autos* curly + *trich-*, *thrix* hair; akin to Gk *elytēr*, to roll

— more at **WOLLY**, **TRICH-**]; having woolly or crisp hair — **ulot-trichous** *adj*

ul-ous \yü-'ä-'läs\ *adj* suffix [L *-ulus*, dim. suffix]; being slightly or minutely (such) (hirsutulous)

ul-star \ü-'äl-'stär\ *n* [*Ulster*, Ireland]; a long loose overcoat of Irish origin made of frieze or other heavy material

ul-ti-er \ü-'äl-'t-er\ *adj* [L, farther, further, compar. of (assumed) L *ultimus* situated beyond, fr. *ultra* beyond; akin to L *otus*, *ille*, that one, OIr *indoll* beyond] 1 a: FURTHER, FUTURE b: more distant; REMOTER c: situated on the farther side; THITHER 2: HIDDEN, LATENT (~ motives) — **ul-ti-er-ly** *adv*

ul-ti-ma \ü-'äl-'tä-'mä\ *n*, [L, fem. of *ultimus* last]; the last syllable of a word

ul-ti-ma-ry \ü-'äl-'tä-'mä-'s-ä\ *n*: 1: the quality or state of being ultimate 2: ULTIMATE, FUNDAMENTAL

ul-ti-ma-ra-tio \ü-'äl-'tä-'mä-'rä-'t-ö\ *n* [NL]; the final argument; also: the last resort (as force)

ul-ti-mo-ga-tio \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'gä-'t-ö\ *n* [*Ulm* *ultimus* last, final, fr. LL, pp. of *ultimare* to come to an end, last, fr. L *ultimus* farthest, last, final, superl. of (assumed) L *ultra* situated beyond — more at **UL-TERIOR**] 1 a: most remote in space or time; FARTHEST b: last in a progression; FINAL c: EVENTUAL d: EXTREME, UTMOST 2: finally reckoned 3 a: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL b: INESCAPABLE 4: further analysis, division, or separation; ELEMENTAL 4: MAXIMUM **SYN** see **LAST** — **ul-ti-ma-ry** *adv* — **ul-ti-ma-ness** *n*

ultimate *n*: 1: something ultimate; esp.: FUNDAMENTAL 2: ACME

ul-ti-ma-thule \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'th(yü)-\ *n* [L, farthest Thule]; THULE

ul-ti-ma-tion \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'t-ün\ *n*, pl *ul-ti-ma-tions* or *ul-ti-ma-tions* [NL, fr. ML, neut. of *ultimatus* final]; a final proposition, condition, or demand; esp.: one whose rejection will end negotiations and cause a resort to force or other direct action

ul-ti-mo \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö\ *adj* [*ul-timo* same as in the last month]; in the month preceding the present

ul-ti-mo-ga-tio \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'gä-'t-ö\ *n* [*Ulm* *ultimus* last, final, fr. LL, pp. of *ultimare* to come to an end, last, fr. L *ultimus* farthest, last, final, superl. of (assumed) L *ultra* situated beyond — more at **UL-TERIOR**] 1 a: most remote in space or time; FARTHEST b: last in a progression; FINAL c: EVENTUAL d: EXTREME, UTMOST 2: finally reckoned 3 a: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL b: INESCAPABLE 4: further analysis, division, or separation; ELEMENTAL 4: MAXIMUM **SYN** see **LAST** — **ul-ti-ma-ry** *adv* — **ul-ti-ma-ness** *n*

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ul-ti-ma-thule \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'th(yü)-\ *n* [L, farthest Thule]; THULE

ul-ti-ma-tion \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'t-ün\ *n*, pl *ul-ti-ma-tions* or *ul-ti-ma-tions* [NL, fr. ML, neut. of *ultimatus* final]; a final proposition, condition, or demand; esp.: one whose rejection will end negotiations and cause a resort to force or other direct action

ul-ti-mo \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö\ *adj* [*ul-timo* same as in the last month]; in the month preceding the present

ul-ti-mo-ga-tio \ü-'äl-'tä-'mö-'gä-'t-ö\ *n* [*Ulm* *ultimus* last, final, fr. LL, pp. of *ultimare* to come to an end, last, fr. L *ultimus* farthest, last, final, superl. of (assumed) L *ultra* situated beyond — more at **UL-TERIOR**] 1 a: most remote in space or time; FARTHEST b: last in a progression; FINAL c: EVENTUAL d: EXTREME, UTMOST 2: finally reckoned 3 a: BASIC, FUNDAMENTAL b: INESCAPABLE 4: further analysis, division, or separation; ELEMENTAL 4: MAXIMUM **SYN** see **LAST** — **ul-ti-ma-ry** *adv* — **ul-ti-ma-ness** *n*

ultra \ü-'äl-'trä\ *adv* [*ultra*]; going beyond others or beyond due limit; EXTREME

ultra \ü-'äl-'trä\ *adv* [*ultra*]; going beyond others or beyond due limit; EXTREME

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un-cryst-al-lized \ˈkrɪs-təl-īzəd/ *adj* not crystallized; *specif*: not finally or definitely formed

unc-tion \ˈʌŋ(k)-shən/ *n* [ME *unctio*, fr. L *unctio*, *unctio*, fr. *unctus*, pp. of *ungere* to anoint — more at OINTMENT] **1**: the act of anointing as a rite of consecration or healing **2**: something used for anointing; OINTMENT, UNGUENT **3**: a religious or spiritual fervor or the expression (as in language or manner) of such fervor **4**: exaggerated, assumed, or superficial earnestness of language or manner: UNCTUOUSNESS

un-ctuous \ˈʌŋ(k)-chə-wʊs/, ˈʌŋ(k)sh-wʊz/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF or ML: MF *unctuosus*, fr. ML *unctuosus*, irreg. fr. *unctum* ointment, fr. neut. of *unctus*, pp. 1 **1**: *of fatty, oily*: b: smooth and greasy: c: *of wax or asphaltum*: **2**: rich in organic matter and easily workable — *(see* ~ *oil)* **3**: PLASTIC (*fine* ~ *clay*) **3**: full of unguent; *esp*: revealing or marked by a smug, ingratiating, and false earnestness or spirituality — *unc-tu-ously* *adv* — *unc-tu-ous-ness* *n*

un-cur \ˈʌn-ˈkʌr/ *v* **1**: to become straight; to straighten the curls of: UNROLL

un-cur-sul \ˈʌn-ˈkʌr-sʊl/ *adj* **1**: not curled or curled position — *to* straighten the curls of: UNROLL

un-cus \ˈʌn-ˈkʌs/ *n*, *pl* *un-cif* \ˈʌn-ˈki-, ˈki-, ˈʌn-ˈsɪ/ [NL, fr. L; *hook* — more at ANGLE] **2**: a hooked anatomical part or process

un-cut \ˈʌn-ˈkʌt/ \ˈʌn-ˈkʌt/ *adj* **1**: not cut down or cut into **2**: not shaped by cutting (as ~ diamond) **3**: *of a book*: not having the folds or the leaflets cut **4**: not abridged or curtailed

un-dan-tled \ˈʌn-dɑnt-əd, ˈdɑnt-əd/ *adj*: courageous with an undiminished resolution — *un-dan-tled-ly* *adv*

undec-comb form [L *undecim*, fr. *unus* one + *decem* ten — more at ONE, TEN]: eleven (undecillion)

un-de-ceive \ˈʌn-di-ˈseɪv/ *v*: to free from deception, illusion, or error

un-de-cil-lion \ˈʌn-di-ˈsil-yən/ *n*, *often attrib* [undec- + -illion (as in million)] — *see* NUMBER TABLE

un-de-cy-clo-he-tic acid \ˈʌn-des-ə-ˈlen-ik-, ˈlɛn-ˈlɛn-ˈsɪk/ *n*: a cyclicly formed carbon acid, used as a preservative, obtained from a curdly form of castor oil, and used in the treatment of fungous infections of the skin

un-deed-ed \ˈʌn-ˈdɛd-əd, ˈʌn-ˈdɛd-əd/ *adj*, *obs*: not exploited in deeds

un-de-mon-strate \ˈʌn-dɛ-mən(t)-trɪ-ˈveɪ/ *adj*: restrained in expression of feeling; RESERVED — *un-de-mon-strate-ively* *adv*

un-de-mo-n-strate-tive \ˈʌn-dɛ-mən-treɪ-tɪv/ *adj*

un-de-ni-able \ˈʌn-dɛ-ni-ə-bəl/ *adj* **1**: plainly true: INCONTESTABLE **2**: unquestionably excellent or genuine (an applicant with ~ references) — *un-de-ni-able-ness* *n* — *un-de-ni-ably* \ˈbɪ-ˈblɪ/ *adv*

un-der \ˈʌn-dər/ *adj* [ME, *adv* & prep, fr. OE; akin to OHG *untar* under, L *inferus* situated beneath, lower, *infera* below, Skt *ad-* **1**: in a position below or beneath something: **2**: below some quantity or limit: **3**: in or into a condition of subjection, subordination, or unconsciousness: **4**: so as to be covered or hidden

un-der \ˈʌn-dər, ˈʌn-ˈdər/ *prep* **1**: below and in such a position as to be overhung, dismounted, covered, protected, or concealed by (sunny skies) (swims ~ water) (~ separate cover) **2**: a (1) subject to the authority, guidance, or instruction of (served ~ the general) (2) attested or warranted by (issued ~ the royal seal) **3**: confrontal, limited, weighed upon, or oppressed by (~ quarantines ~ the illaged) **4**: receiving or undergoing the action or effect of (~ ether) **3**: within the group or designation of (~ this heading) **4**: bearing or assuming outwardly esp. for the sake of concealment (~ a false name) **4**: inferior or subordinate to (as in size, amount, or rank) (all weights ~ 12 ounces) (speak to nobody ~ a colonel) **5**: inferior to the standard or required degree of (~ legal age)

un-der \ˈʌn-dər/ *adj* **1**: a lying or placed below, beneath, or on the ventral side (~ parts) — often used in combination (enawed his snout) **2**: inferior or subordinate to (subordinate to the authority) **3**: lower than usual, proper, or desired in amount, quality, or degree (~ dose of medicine)

un-der-act \ˈʌn-dər-ˈrækt/ *v* **1**: to perform (a dramatic part) with less than the requisite skill or vigor **2**: to perform with restraint (to enter dramatic impact or personal force ~ *vi*: to perform feebly or with restraint)

un-der-age \ˈʌn-dər-ˈræj/ *adj*: of less than mature or legal age

un-der-arm \ˈʌn-dər-ˈfɑrm/ *adj* **1**: placed under or on the underside of the arm (~ seams) **2**: UNDERHAND

un-der-arm \ˈʌn-dər-ˈfɑrm/ *adj*: UNDERHAND

un-der-belly \ˈʌn-dər-ˈbel-ɪ/ *n*: the under surface of a body or part; *esp*: a vulnerable area

un-der-bid \ˈʌn-dər-ˈbɪd/ *v* **1**: to bid less than (a competing bidder) **2**: to bid (a hand of cards) at less than the strength of the hand warrants — *vi*: to bid too low — *un-der-bid-der* *n*

un-der-body \ˈʌn-dər-ˈbɪd-ɪ/ *n*: the lower part of an animal's body; UNDERBELLY

un-der-bred \ˈʌn-dər-ˈbred/ *adj* **1**: marked by lack of good breeding: UNL-ARED **2**: of inferior or mixed breed (~ dog)

un-der-brush \ˈʌn-dər-ˈbrʌʃ/ *n*: shrubs, bushes, or small trees growing beneath large trees in a wood or forest: BRUSH

un-der-car-riage \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkɑr-i-ə/ *n*: a supporting framework (as of an automobile) **2**: the landing gear of an airplane

un-der-charge \ˈʌn-dər-ˈtʃɑr-ʒ/ *v*: to charge (as a person) too little — *under-charge* \ˈʌn-dər-, ˈʌn-ˈdər/ *v*

un-der-class-man \ˈʌn-dər-ˈklas-mən/ *n*: a member of the freshman or sophomore class

un-der-clothes \ˈʌn-dər-ˈklɔʊz/ *n* *pl*: UNDERWEAR

un-der-cloth-ing \ˈʌn-dər-ˈklɔʊz-ɪŋ/ *n*: UNDERWEAR

un-der-coat \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkoʊt/ *n*: a garment or jacket formerly worn under another **2**: a growth of short hair or fur partly concealed by a longer growth (a dog's ~) **3**: a coat of paint under another **4** *diad*: PETTICOAT

un-der-cool-ored \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkɔl-əd/ *adj*: having less color than needed or preferred

un-der-cool \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkɔl/ *v*: SUPERCOOL

un-der-cov-er \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkɔv-ər/ *adj*: acting or executed in secret; *specif*: employed or engaged in spying or secret investigation (~ agent)

un-der-croil \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkrɔɪl/ *n* [ME, fr. under + *crofte* crypt, fr.

MD, fr. ML *crypta*, fr. L *crypta*] **2**: a subterranean room; *esp*: a vaulted chamber under a church: CRYPT

un-der-current \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkʌr-ənt-, ˈkɑr-ənt/ *n* **1**: a current below the upper currents or surface **2**: a hidden tendency of opinion or feeling often contrary to the one publicly shown — *undercurrent* *adj*

un-der-cut \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkʌt/ *v* **1**: to cut away the underpart of (~ a vein of ore) **2**: to cut away material from the underside of (an object) so as to leave an overhanging portion in relief **3**: to offer to sell at lower prices than or to work for lower wages than (a competitor) **4**: to cut obliquely into (a tree) below the main cut and on the side toward which the tree will fall **5**: to strike (the ball) in golf, tennis, or hockey obliquely downward so as to give a backspin or elevation to the shot — *vi*: to perform the action of cutting away beneath

un-der-cut \ˈʌn-dər-ˈkʌt/ *n* **1**: the action or result of cutting away beneath the underside of anything (*Brit* & *US* slang) **2**: a notch cut before felling in the base of a tree to determine the direction of falling and to prevent splitting **4**: a cut in tennis made with an underhand stroke

un-der-de-vel-oped \ˈʌn-dər-dɛ-ˈvɛl-əp-əd/ *adj* **1**: not normally or adequately developed (~ muscles) **2**: falling to realize a potential economic level of industrial production and standard of living (as from lack of capital)

un-der-do \ˈʌn-dər-ˈdɔ/ *v*: to do less thoroughly than one can; *esp*: to cook (meat) rare

un-der-dog \ˈʌn-dər-ˈdɔg/ *n* **1**: a loser or predicted loser in a struggle or contest **2**: a victim of injustice or persecution

un-der-done \ˈʌn-dər-ˈdʌn/ *adj*: not thoroughly done or cooked: RAKE (~ steak)

un-der-draw-ers \ˈʌn-dər-ˈdrɔ-(ə)r/ *n* *pl*: an article of underwear covering the lower back and the legs (call-length ~)

un-der-es-ti-mate \ˈʌn-dər-ˈres-tɪ-mət/ *v* **1**: to estimate as being less than the actual size, quantity, or number **2**: to place too low a value on: UNDERRATE — *un-der-es-ti-mate-ment* \ˈmænt/ *n* — *un-der-es-ti-ma-tion* \ˈres-tɪ-mə-ˈʃhən/ *n*

un-der-ex-posed \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɛks-pəz-əd/ *v*: to expose (a photographic plate or film) for less time than is needed — *un-der-ex-po-sure* \ˈspɔz-ʃər/ *n*

un-der-feed \ˈʌn-dər-ˈfɛd/ *v* **1**: to feed with too little food **2**: to feed with fuel from the underside

un-der-foot \ˈʌn-dər-ˈfʊt/ *adv* **2**: under the foot esp. against the ground **2**: below, at, or from below **3**: in the way

un-der-fur \ˈʌn-dər-ˈfɜr/ *n*: the thick soft fur lying beneath the longer and coarser hair of a mammal — compare UNDERCOAT

un-der-gar-ment \ˈʌn-dər-ˈgɑr-mənt/ *n*: a garment to be worn under another

un-der-gird \ˈʌn-dər-ˈgɜrd/ *v* **1**: to make secure underneath **2**: to brace up; STRENGTHEN

un-der-glaze \ˈʌn-dər-ˈglɛz/ *adj* **1**: applied before the glaze is put on **2**: suitable for applying under the glaze

un-der-go \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɡo/ *v* **1** *obs*: UNDERTAKE **2** *obs*: to partake of **3**: to submit to: ENDURE **4**: to pass through; EXPERIENCE

un-der-grade \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɡrɛd/ \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɡrɛd/ \ˈwɑt-, ˈwɔt-/ *n*: a student at a school in which the student who has not taken a first degree

un-der-ground \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɡraʊnd/ *adj* **1**: beneath the surface of the earth **2**: in or into hiding or secret operation

un-der-ground \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɡraʊnd/ *adj* **1**: being, growing, operating, or situated below the surface of the ground **2**: conducted by secret means

underground \ˈʌn-dər-, ˈʌn-ˈdər/ *n*: a subterranean space or channel **2**: an underground city railway system **3**: a movement or group organized in strict secrecy among citizens esp. in an occupied country for maintaining communications, popular solidarity, and concerted resistive action pending liberation **4**: a clandestine conspiratorial organization set up for revolutionary or other disruptive purposes esp. against a civil order

Underground Railroad *n*: a system of cooperation among active antislavery people in the U.S. before 1863 by which fugitive slaves were secretly helped to reach the North or Canada

un-der-grow \ˈʌn-dər-ˈɡrɔʊ/ *n*: low growth on the floor of a forest including seedlings and saplings, shrubs, and herbs

un-der-hand \ˈʌn-dər-ˈhænd/ *adv* **1**: in a clandestine manner **2**: *with an underhand motion* (howl ~) (pitch ~)

un-derhand *adj* **1**: aimed so that the target is seen below the left hand and shooting (at long range) **2**: marked by secrecy, chicanery, and deception; not honest and aboveboard: SLY **3**: done so as to evade notice **4**: performed with the hand kept below the level of the shoulder (~ pass in football) *SYN* *see* SECRET

un-der-hand-ed \ˈʌn-dər-ˈhænd-əd/ *adj* (*or adv*): UNDERHAND

un-der-hand-ed-ly \ˈʌn-dər-ˈhænd-əd-lee/ *adv*: UNDERHAND

un-derhanded *adj*: insufficiently provided with workers

un-der-hung \ˈʌn-dər-ˈhʌŋ/ *adj* **1**: *of a lower jaw*: projecting beyond the upper jaw **2**: having such a jaw **2**: UNERSLUNG

un-der-laid \ˈʌn-dər-ˈlaɪd/ *adj* **1**: laid or placed underneath **2**: having something laid or lying underneath

un-der-lay \ˈʌn-dər-ˈleɪ/ *v*: to cover, line, or traverse the bottom of: *give* the underside of below **2**: to raise or support by something laid under

un-der-lay \ˈʌn-dər-ˈleɪ/ *n*: something that is laid under; *specif*: a thickness of paper placed under type or a cut to bring it up to the proper height for printing

un-der-let \ˈʌn-dər-ˈlet/ *v* **1**: to let below the real value **2** *SUBLET*

un-der-let \ˈʌn-dər-ˈlet/ *v* **1**: to be subject or amenable to (~ a challenge) **2**: to be subjected under **3**: to be at the basis of: form the foundation of: SUPPORT (ideas *underlying* the revolution) **4**: to exist as a claim or security superior and prior to (another) (a first mortgage ~ a second)

un-der-line \ˈʌn-dər-ˈlɪn, ˈlɪn/ *v* **1**: to mark (a word) with a line underneath (as in emphasis upon) **2**: to stress; CHANNEY

un-der-line \ˈʌn-dər-ˈlɪn, ˈlɪn/ *n*: a horizontal line placed underneath something **2**: the outline of an animal's underbody

See un- and 2d element	uncured	undamped
uncultivable	uncurious	undated
uncultivated	uncurrent	undazzled
uncultured	uncertain	undecided
uncurbed	undamaged	undecipherable

unducked	undefended	undeliverable
undeclared	undefiled	undemanding
undeniable	undefiled	undemocratic
underrated	undefined	undenominational
undefeated	undelayed	undependable

un-der-ling \an-dər-lɪŋ/ *n*: one who is under the orders of another
UNDERMATH *adj*: UNDER
un-der-ly-ling \an-dər-lɪŋ/ *n*: the lower lip
un-der-ly-ling \an-dər-lɪŋ/ *adj* 1: lying beneath: **FUNDAMENTAL**
2: evident only on close inspection: **IMPLICIT** 3: anterior and
 prior in claim (~ mortgage)
un-der-mine \an-dər-miən/ *v* 1: to excavate the earth beneath
 a building or a safe 2: to wash away supporting material
 from under 3: to subvert or weaken insidiously or secretly 4:
 to weaken or ruin by degrees **syn** see **WEAKEN**
un-der-most \an-dər-moʊst/ *adj*: lowest in relative position
UNDERMOST *adv*
un-der-neath \an-dər-neeth/ *prep* [ME *underneþe*, *prep.* & *adv.*,
 fr. OE *underneotan*, fr. *under* + *neothan* below — more at **BENEATH**]
1: directly beneath or close under esp. so as to be hidden 2: under
 subjection to 3: under the guise or appearance of
underneath \an-dər-neeth/ *adv*: below an object or a surface; **BE-**
NEATH 2: on the lower side
un-der-nour-ish-ed \an-dər-nar-ish-t, -nə-rish-t/ *adj*: supplied
 with less than the minimum amount of the foods essential for sound
 health and growth — **un-der-nour-ish-ment** \-nər-ish-mənt/
 -nə-rish-n/ *n*
un-der-pans \an-dər-pən(t)s/ *n* *pl*: DRAWERS
un-der-part \an-dər-pɑrt/ *n* 1: a part lying on the lower side esp. of
 a bird or mammal 2: a subordinate or auxiliary part or role
un-der-pass \-pas/ *n*: a crossing of two highways or of a highway
 and pedestrian path or railroad at different levels where clearance
 to traffic on the upper level is obtained by depressing (as with a
 trestle) the lower level; *also*: the lower level of such a crossing
un-der-pin \an-dər-pɪn/ *v* 1: to form part of, strengthen, or
 replace the foundation of (~ a structure) (~ a sagging building)
2: SUPPORT, SUBSTANTIATE (~ a thesis with evidence)
un-der-pin-ning \an-dər-pɪn-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the material and construction
 (as a foundation) used for support of a structure 2: SUPPORT,
 PROP; 3: a person's legs
un-der-play \an-dər-plə/ *v* 1: to play a card lower than (a held
 high card) 2: to act or present (as a role or a scene) with restraint;
 to play down ~ *vt*: to play a role with subdued force
un-der-plot \an-dər-plɒt/ *n*: a dramatic plot that is subordinate
 to the main one
un-der-privi-leged \an-dər-priv-(ə)-lɪd/ *adj*: deprived through
 social or economic condition of some of the fundamental rights of
 all members of a civilized society; POOR
un-der-pro-duc-tion \an-dər-prɒd-ʃən/ *n*: the production of less
 than enough to satisfy the demand or of less than the usual supply
un-der-proof \an-dər-pruʊf/ *adj*: containing less alcohol than
 proof spirit
un-der-rate \an-dər-rā-t/ *v*: to rate too low; **UNDERVALU**
un-der-ripe \-rɪp/ *adj*: insufficiently ripe
un-der-run \-rʌn/ *v* 1: to pass or extend under 2: to pass
 under in order to examine (a cable)
un-der-run \-rʌn/ *n*: the amount by which something
 produced (as a cut of lumber) falls below an estimate
un-der-score \an-dər-skɔr-ə, -skɔr(ə)r/ *v* 1: to draw a line
 under: **UNDERLINE** 2: EMPHASIZE — **underscore** *n*
un-der-sea \an-dər-sē/ *adj* 1: being or carried on under the sea or
 under the surface of the sea (~ fighting) 2: designed for use
 under the surface of the sea (~) **UNDERSEA**
un-der-sea \an-dər-sē/ or **un-der-seas** \-sēz/ *adv*: under the
 sea; beneath the surface of the sea (photographs taken ~)
un-der-sec-etary \an-dər-sek-rə-tər-ē/ *n*: a secretary immedi-
 ately subordinate to a principal secretary (~ of state)
un-der-sell \an-dər-sɛl/ *v*: to sell articles cheaper than
 their actual value
un-der-sex-ed \-sɛks-t/ *adj*: characterized by a subnormal degree
 of sexual desire
un-der-shirt \an-dər-ʃɔrt/ *n*: a collarless undergarment with or
 without sleeves
un-der-shoot \an-dər-ʃuʊt/ *v* 1: to shoot short of or below (a
 target) 2: to fall short of (a runway) in landing an airplane
un-der-shot \an-dər-ʃɔt/ *adj* 1: having the lower incisor teeth
 or lower jaw protruding beyond the upper when the mouth is closed
2: moved by water passing beneath (~ wheel)
un-der-shrub \an-dər-ʃrəb, *esp* South -strəb/ *n* 1: SUBSHrub 1
2: a small low-growing shrub — **un-der-shrub-by** *adj*
un-der-side \an-dər-saɪd, an-dər-/ *n*: the side or surface lying
 underneath
un-der-signed \an-dər-sɪnd, *n* *pl* undersigned: one who signs
 his name at the end of a document (the ~ testifies) (the ~ all agree)
un-der-sized \an-dər-sɪzd/ *also* **un-der-size** \-sɪz/ *adj*: of a
 size less than is common, proper, normal, or average (~ front)
un-der-skirt \an-dər-skɑrt/ *n*: a skirt worn under another skirt;
esp: PETTICOAT
un-der-slung \an-dər-slɒŋ/ *adj* 1: a of a vehicle frame: suspended
 so as to extend below the axles 2: having a low center of gravity
2: UNDERSHOT 1
un-der-song \an-dər-sɒŋ/ *n*: a subordinate melody or part
un-der-spin \-spɪn/ *n*: BACKSPIN
un-der-stand \an-dər-stænd/ *vb* **un-der-stood** \-stʊd/ **un-der-**
stand-ing [ME *understanden*, fr. OE *understandan*, fr. *under-*
standan to understand *1*: a to grasp the meaning of; **COMPRE-**
 (~ Russian) *2*: a message in code *3*: to grasp the reasonableness
 of (his behavior is hard to ~) *4*: to have thorough or technical
 acquaintance with or expertise in the practice of (~ finance)
5: to be thoroughly familiar with the character and propensities
 of (~ children) *6*: to accept as a fact or truth or regard as plausi-
 ble without utter certainty (~ that he is returning from abroad)
3: to interpret in one of a number of possible ways *4*: to supply
 in thought as though expressed ("to be married" is commonly **un-**
der-stood after "I will go to bed") *5*: to have understanding of
 (~) *6*: to have the power of comprehension *2*: to achieve a grasp of the
 nature, significance, or explanation of something *3*: to believe or
 infer something to be the case *4*: to show a sympathetic or toler-
 ant attitude toward something — **un-der-stand-abil-ly** \-stænd-
 ə-bəl-ē/ *adv* **un-der-stand-able** \-stænd-ə-bəl/ *adj* — **un-**
der-stand-ably \-bəl-ē/ *adv*

SYN UNDERSTAND, COMPREHEND, APPRECIATE mean to have a clear
 or complete idea of, understand, or grasp. **UNDERSTAND** implies
 implying a result whereas **COMPREHEND** stresses the mental process
 of arriving at a result (he understood the instructions without com-
 prehending their purpose) **APPRECIATE** implies a just estimation of
 a thing's value (failed to appreciate the risks involved)
un-der-stand-ing \an-dər-stænd-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: DISCREPANCY, IN-
 SIGHT *2*: an act or result of understanding 3: *2*: a the power of com-
 prehending; *specif*: the capacity to apprehend general relations of
 particulars *3*: the power to make experience intelligible by apply-
 ing concepts and categories 3: a: friendly or harmonious relation-
 ship *b*: an agreement of opinion or feeling; adjustment of differ-
 ences *c*: a mutual agreement not formally entered into but in some
 degree binding on each side
2: understanding *adj* 1: **ARCHAIC**: KNOWING, INTELLIGENT *2*: **en-**
der-stand-ing *adj*: TOLERANT, SYMPATHETIC — **un-der-**
stand-ing-ly \-ɪŋ-əd-lee/ *adv*
un-der-state \an-dər-stā-t/ *v* 1: to represent as less than is the
 case 2: to state with restraint esp. for greater effect — **un-der-**
state-ment \-mənt/ *n*
un-der-stood \an-dər-stʊd/ *adj* 1: fully apprehended 2: agreed
 upon 3: IMPLICIT
un-der-story \an-dər-stɔr-ē, -stɔr-/ *n*: the plants of a forest
 undergrowth; broadly: any underlying layer of low vegetation
un-der-strap \-strəp-/ *n* [under + strapper] (one who
 harnesses horses) 1: a petty agent or subordinate; **UNDERLING**
un-der-study \-stəd-ē, -stəd-/ *v* 1: to study another actor's
 part 2: to study the subtleties of an emergency ~ *vt*: to prepare
 (as a part) as understudy; *also*: to prepare an understudy to (as an
 actor)
un-der-study \an-dər-stəd-ē/ *n*: one who stands prepared to act
 another's part or take over another's duties
un-der-take \an-dər-təik-/ *v* 1: to undertake
un-der-tak-er \-təik-ər/ *n*: one who undertakes
 1: one that takes the risk and management of business; **ENTRE-**
PRENEUR 2: one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial
 and to arrange and manage funerals 3: an Englishman taking
 the part of an utterance or action 4: one who undertakes
un-der-tak-ing \an-dər-təik-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of one who under-
 takes or engages in a project or business; *specif*: the business of an
 undertaker 2: something undertaken 3: PLEDGE, GUARANTEE
un-der-ten-ant \an-dər-ten-ənt/ *n*: one who holds lands or tenements
 by a sublease
un-der-the-counter \an-dər-tʃə-kaʊnt-ər/ *adv* [fr. the hiding of
 illicit wares under the counter of stores where they are sold]: **UN-**
LAWFUL, **ILLICIT** (~ sale of drugs)
un-der-tone \an-dər-tōn/ *n* 1: a low or subdued utterance or
 accompanying sound 2: a: an emotional quality underlying the
 surface of an utterance or action *b*: the underlying tendency of a
 market 3: a subdued color: as *a*: a color seen through and mod-
 ifying another color *b*: the color of the light transmitted (as by a
 paint or varnish film)
un-der-tow \-tō/ *n*: the current beneath the surface that sets
 seaward or along the beach when waves are breaking upon the
 shore
un-der-trick \-trɪk/ *n*: one of the tricks by which a declarer in
 bridge falls short of making his contract
un-der-val-u-a-tion \an-dər-val-ju-wā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of
 undervaluing 2: a value under the real worth
un-der-val-ue \-vāl-ju-, -vāl-ju-/ *v* 1: to value, rate, or estimate
 below the real worth 2: to esteem lightly; **DEPRECIATE**
un-der-waist \an-dər-wāst/ *n*: a waist for wear under another
 garment; *specif*: WAIST 3c
un-der-wa-ter \an-dər-wət-ər, -wāt-/ *adj* 1: lying, growing,
 worn, or operating below the surface of the water 2: being below
 the surface of the water — **un-der-wa-ter** \-wət-ər/ *adv*
under way *adv* [prob. fr. D *underweg*, fr. MD *underwegen*, lit.,
 under or among the ways] 1: in motion; not at anchor or aground
2: into motion from a standstill 3: in progress; **AFOOT** (prepara-
 tions were under way)
un-der-way \an-dər-wā/ *adj*: occurring, performed, or used while
 traveling or in motion (~ refueling)
un-der-wear \an-dər-wə(ə)r, -wə(ə)r/ *n*: a garment worn next to
 the skin and under other clothing
under weigh *adv* [by folk etymology]: under way
un-der-weight \an-dər-wəit/ *n*: weight below normal, average,
 or requisite weight
underweight *adj*: weighing less than the normal or requisite
 amount
un-der-wing \an-dər-wɪŋ/ *n*: one of the posterior wings of an
 insect
underwing *adj*: placed or growing underneath the wing (~ covers)
un-der-wood \an-dər-wʊd/ *n*: **UNDERGROWTH**, **UNDERBUSH**
un-der-wool \-wʊl/ *n*: short woolly underfur
un-der-world \-wɜrld/ *n* 1: **ARCHAIC**; **GARTE** 2: the place of de-
 parted souls; **HADES** 3: the side of the earth opposite to one 4: a
 social sphere below the level of ordinary life; *esp*: the world of
 organized crime
un-der-write \an-dər-rɪt, an-dər-/ *v* 1: to write under or at
 the end of something *2*: to set one's name to (an insurance
 policy) for the purpose of thereby becoming answerable for a desig-
 nated loss or damage on consideration of receiving a premium pre-
 cent: insure on life or property; *also*: to assume (a sum or risk) by
 way of insurance 3: to subscribe to; agree to 4: a: to agree to
 provide (a) risks or (b) to assume (a) fixed rate of interest in ex-
 change for a view to public distribution *b*: to guarantee financial support of
 ~ *vt*: to carry on the business of an underwriter
un-der-writer \an-dər-rɪt-ər/ *n* 1: one that underwrites
2: GUARANTOR 3: a: one that underwrites a policy of insurance
b: one who solicits risks 4: one who solicits or rates the acceptability
 of risks solicited 3: one that underwrites a security issue

9 about; 9 kitten; 9 further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart;
 j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ color; th thin; th this;

all out; ch chin; e less; ɛ easy; g gift; l trip; l life;
 l loot; l foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

WRAP 2 : to open to the view; **REVEAL**; *esp* : to make clear by gradual disclosure and often by reversal ~ *vt* 1 **a** : to open from a folded state **b** : open out **b** : **BLOSSOM** **c** : **DEVELOP** **2** : to open out gradually to the view or understanding
un-for-get-ta-ble \un-fər-ˈget-ə-bəl/ *adj* : incapable of being forgotten; **MEMORABLE** ~ **un-for-get-ta-ly** \-ɪ-ə-bəl/ *adv*
un-formed \un-ˈfɔ(ɹ)m-d, ˈən-ə/ *adj* : not arranged in regular shape, order, or relations: **a** : **UNDEVELOPED**, **IMMATURE** **b** : **INCHOATE**, **AMORPHOUS**
un-for-tu-nate \un-ˈfɔ(ɹ)-ˈnæt/ *adj* 1 **a** : not favored by fortune; **UNSUCCESSFUL**, **UNLUCKY** **b** : marked or accompanied by or resulting in misfortune **2** **a** : **UNFAVORABLE**, **INFELICITOUS** **b** : **DEPRAVED**, **EVIL**, **EVIL**, **OF-TU-NE** *adv*
un-fortu-nate *n* : an unfortunate person; *specif* : a social outcast
un-found-ed \un-ˈfaʊn-dəd, ˈən-ə/ *adj* 1 *obs* : **BOTTOMLESS** **2** : lacking a sound basis : **GROUNDLESS**, **ILLUSIVE**
un-fre-quent-ed \un-ˈfrɛ-ˈkwent-əd, ˈən-ˈfrɛ-ˈkwent, ˈən-ə/ *adj* : not often visited or traveled over
un-friend-ly \un-ˈfrend-ˈli, ˈən-ə/ *adj* : having no friends : not befriended
un-friend-li-ness \-ˈfrend-(d)ɪ-ˈnəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being unfriendly; **HOSTILITY**
un-friend-ly \-ˈfrend-(d)ɪ-ˈli/ *adj* : not friendly: **a** : **UNSYMPATHETIC**, **HOSTILE** **b** : **INOSPITABLE**, **UNFAVORABLE**
un-froek \-ˈfrɪk/ *vt* 1 : to divest of a frock **2** : to deprive (as a priest) of the right to exercise the functions of office
un-fruit-ful \-ˈfruɪ-tʃəl/ *adj* : not fruitful: **a** : not producing offspring; **INFERTILE**, **BARREN** **b** : **UNPROFITABLE** *syn* **SEE** **STERILE**
un-fu-til-iz-er \-ˈfu-tɪ-lɪ-zər/ *adv* : **UNUSABLE**
un-fund-ed \un-ˈfʌn-dəd, ˈu-ə/ *adj* : not funded; **FLOATING** (an ~ debt)
un-furl \-ˈfɜ(ɹ)-əl/ *vt* 1 : to release from a furled state **2** : to open to the view ~ *vi* : to become visible or known
un-gain-li-ness \-ˈɡeɪn-lɪ-ˈnəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being un-gainly
un-gain-ly \-ˈɛ/ *adj* 1 **a** : lacking in smoothness or dexterity **b** : **CLUMSY** **b** : **UNWELDY** **2** : **COARSE**, **CRUDE**
un-gen-er-ous \-ˈdʒen-ə-rəs/ *adj* : not generous: **a** : **PETTY**, **MEAN** **b** : lacking in largeness; **STINGY** ~ **un-gen-er-ous-ly** *adv*
un-gird \-ˈɡɜ(ɹ)d, ˈən-ə/ *vt* : to divest of a restraining band or girdle; **UNBIND**
un-girt \-ˈɡɜ(ɹ)t/ *adj* 1 : having the belt or girdle off or loose **2** : **LOOSE**, **SLACK**
un-glu-e \-ˈɡluː/ *vt* : to disjoin by or as if by dissolving an adhesive
un-god-li-ness \-ˈɡɔd-lɪ-ˈnəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being un-godly; **IRREVERENTNESS**
un-god-ly \-ˈɡɔd-li/ *adj* 1 **a** : **IMPIOUS**, **IRRELIGIOUS** **b** : **SINFUL**, **WICKED** **2** : **OUTRAGEOUS**
un-got-ten \-ˈɡɔt-ən/ *adj* : not gotten; **UNBEGOTTEN** **2** : not obtained
un-gov-ern-able \un-ˈɡɔv-ər-nə-bəl, ˈɡə-n-ə/ *adj* : not capable of being governed; not restrained *syn* **SEE** **UNRULY**
un-grace-ful \-ˈɡræs-ful/ *adj* : not graceful; **AWKWARD**, **INELEGANT** ~ **un-grace-ful-ly** \-ˈfo-ɪ-ə/ *adv* ~ **un-grace-ful-ness** *n*
un-gra-cious \-ˈɡrɑː-shəs/ *adj* 1 *archaic* : **WICKED** **2** : not courteous; **RUDE** **3** : not pleasing; **DISAGREEABLE** ~ **un-gra-cious-ly** \-li/ *adv* ~ **un-gra-cious-ness** *n*
un-grate-ful \-ˈɡrɪt-ful/ *adj* 1 : showing no gratitude; making a poor return; **THANKLESS** **2** : **DISAGREEABLE**, **REPELLENT** ~ **un-grate-ful-ly** \-ˈfo-ɪ-ə/ *adv* ~ **un-grate-ful-ness** *n*
un-gual \-ˈɡwəl, ˈən-ə/ *adj* [**L** *unguis* nail, claw, hoof ~ more at **NAIL**]; *pl*, relating to, or resembling a nail, claw, or hoof
un-guard-ed \-ˈɡɑ(ɹ)d-, ˈən-ə/ *adj* [**back-formation** fr. *unguarded*] : to leave unprotected
un-guard-ed \-ˈɡɑ(ɹ)d-əd/ *adj* 1 : vulnerable to attack; **UNPROTECTED** **2** : free from guile or wariness; **DIRECT**, **INCAUTIOUS** ~ **un-guard-ed-ly** *adv*
un-guard-ed-ly *adv* : **UNGUARDINGLY** ~ **un-guard-ed-ly** *adv* : **UNGUARDINGLY** ~ more at **UNGUARDINGLY** : soothing or healing salve; **ONTIMENT**
un-guic-u-late \un-ˈɡwɪk-yu-lət, ˈɔ(ɹ)-əd/ [**NL** *unguiculatus*, fr. *L* *unguisculus*, dim. of *unguis*]; having nails or claws; **CLAWED**
unguiculate *n* : a mammal having claws or nails as distinguished from an ungulate or cetacean
un-guile \-ˈɡwɪl-, ˈən-ə/ *un-guile* \-ˈɡwɪz/ [**L**] 1 : a nail, claw, or hoof esp. on a digit of a vertebrate **2** : a narrow pointed base of a petal
un-gu-late \-ˈɡwɪl-ət, ˈən-ə/ *adj* [**LL** *ungulatus*, fr. *L* *ungula* hoof, fr. *unguis* nail, hoof] 1 : having hoofs **2** : of or relating to ungulates
ungulate *n* [deriv. of *L* *ungula*] : any of a group (*Ungulata*) consisting of the hoofed mammals and including the ruminants, swine, horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, elephants, and conies of which most are herbivorous and many horned
un-hair \un-ˈhɛər-, ˈən-ə/ *vt* 1 *archaic* : to deprive of hair **2** : to remove the guard hairs from (<a pet) ~ *vi* : to lose the hair
un-hal-low \-ˈhal-(j)ɔ-, ˈhal-ə-w/ *vt*, *archaic* : to make profane
un-hal-low-ed \-ˈɔ(ɹ)d-, ˈəd/ *adj* 1 : **UNCONSECRATED**, **UNHOLY** **2** : **IMPIOUS**, **PROFANE** **b** : **IMMORAL**
un-hand \un-ˈhænd-, ˈən-ə/ *vt* : to remove the hand from; let go
un-hand-some \-ˈhænd(t)səm/ *adj* : not handsome: **a** : not beautiful; **HOMELY** **b** : **UNBECOMING**, **UNSEMLY** **c** : lacking in courtesy or taste; **RUDE** ~ **un-hand-some-ly** *adv*
un-handy \-ˈhænd-ɪ/ *adj* 1 : hard to handle; **INCONVENIENT** **2** : lacking in skill or dexterity; **AWKWARD**
un-hap-pi-ly \-ˈhæp-ɪ-ə/ *adv* : in an unhappy manner

un-hap-pi-ness \-ˈhæp-ɪ-nəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being unhappy
un-happy \-ˈhæp-ɪ/ *adj* 1 : not fortunate; **UNLUCKY** **2** : not cheerful or glad **3** : **SAD**, **WRETCHED** **3** **a** : causing or subject to misfortune; **INAUSPICIOUS** **b** : **INFELICITOUS**, **INAPPROPRIATE**
un-har-ness \-ˈhɑ(ɹ)-nəs/ *vt* : to divest of harness
un-health-i-ly \-ˈhel-thi-ə-li/ *adv* : in an unhealthy manner
un-health-li-ness \-ˈhel-thi-ˈnəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being unhealthy
un-health-y \-ˈhel-thi-ə/ *adj* 1 : not conducive to health (an ~ climate) **2** : not in good health; **SICKLY**, **DISEASED** **3** **a** : **RISKY**, **UN SOUND** **b** : **AD**, **INJURIOUS** **c** : morally contaminated; **CORRUPT**, **UNWORTHY**
un-hear-ed \-ˈhɪər-əd, ˈu-ə/ *adj* 1 **a** : not perceived by the ear **b** : not given a hearing **2** *archaic* : **UNHEARD-OF**
un-hear-d-of \-ə-v-, ˈə-v-/ *adj* : previously unknown; **UNPRECEDENTED**
un-hinge \un-ˈhɪŋ-, ˈən-ə/ *vt* 1 : to remove (as a door) from the hinges **2** : to make unstable; **UNSETTLE**, **DISRUPT**
un-hitch \-ˈhɪtʃ/ *vt* : to free from or as if from being hitched
un-ho-li-ness \-ˈhəʊ-lɪ-ˈnəs/ *n* : the quality or state of being unholy
un-ho-ly \-ˈhəʊ-li/ *adj* 1 **a** : **IMPIOUS** **b** : **WICKED** **2** : **SHOCKING**, **OUTRAGEOUS**
un-hood \un-ˈhʊd-, ˈən-ə/ *vt* : to remove a hood or covering from
un-hood \-ˈhʊd/ *vt* 1 : to remove from a book **2** : to unfasten by disengaging a hood
un-hoped \-ˈhɒp-əd/ *adj*, *archaic* : not hoped or expected
un-horse \-ˈhɔ(ɹ)s-/ *vt* 1 : to dislodge from or as if from a horse
un-hou-seled \-ˈhau-zəld/ *adj*, *archaic* : not having received the Eucharist
un-hou-seled \-ˈhɔ(ɹ)-əd, ˈhə-rəd/ *adj* : not hurried; **LEISURELY**
un-hu-ry \-ˈhju(ɹ)-rɪ-, fr. *MF*, *fr. L*, *fr. unus* ~ more at **ONE**] : one; single (*un-hu-ry*)
Uni-ate or **Uni-at** \-(y)u-ni-ˈeɪ-t/ [**Russ** *uniyat*] : a Christian of an Eastern rite submitting to the pope and differing from the Latin church in liturgy and discipline ~ **Uni-ate** *adj*
uni-ax-i-al \-yʊ-ni-ˈæks-ɪ-əl/ *adj* 1 : having only one axis **2** : of or relating to only one axis ~ **uni-ax-i-al-ly** \-sɪ-ə-ɪ-ə/ *adv*
uni-cam-er-al \-yʊ-ni-kəm-(ə)r-əl/ *adj* : having or consisting of a single legislative chamber ~ **uni-cam-er-al-ly** \-ə/ *adv*
uni-cel-lu-lar \-ˈsel-yu-lər/ *adj* : having or consisting of a single cell
uni-cel-lu-lar-i-ty \-ˈsel-yu-lər-ɪ-ti/ *n* : the quality or state of being unicellular
uni-corn \-yʊ-n-ə-, ˈkɔ(ɹ)-n-/ [**ME** *unicorne*, fr. *OF*, *fr. L* *unicornis*, fr. *L*, having one horn, fr. *uni-* + *cornu* horn ~ more at **HORN**] : a fabulous animal generally depicted with the body and head of a horse, the hind legs of a stag, the tail of a lion, and a single horn in the middle of the forehead
uni-cy-cle \-yʊ-ni-ˈsɪ-kəl/ [**Fr** *tricycle* (as in *tricycle*)] : any of various vehicles that have a single wheel and are propelled *usu.* by pedals or applied draft ~ **uni-cy-cled** \-sɪ-k-(ə)-ləd/ *adj*
uni-di-rect-i-on-al \-yʊ-ni-də-ˈrɛk-shən-əl-, -(j)ɪ-, ˈʃən-əl/ *adj* : having, involving, moving, or responsive in a single direction
uni-directional current *n* : **DIRECT CURRENT**
uni-fac-to-ri-ty \-yʊ-ni-fæk-tə-ri-ˈtɪ-/ *adj* : relating to or controlled by a single gene
uni-fi-able \-yʊ-ni-fi-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being unified
uni-fi-ca-tion \-yʊ-ni-fə-ˈkɪ-ʃən/ *n* : the act, process, or result of unifying; the state of being unified
uni-fi-er \-yʊ-ni-faɪ-(ɹ)-ər/ *n* : one that unifies
uni-fi-er \-yʊ-ni-faɪ-(ɹ)-ər/ *adj* : having or involving use of only one thread, wire, or fiber
uni-foli-ate \-ˈfɔ(ɹ)-ɪ-ət/ *adj* 1 : having only one leaf **2** : **UNIFOLIATE**
uni-foli-o-late \-ˈfɔ(ɹ)-ɪ-ət/ *adj*, *of a leaf* : compound but having only a single leaflet and distinguishable from a simple leaf by the base of the leaflet
uni-form \-yʊ-ni-ˈfɔ(ɹ)m/ *adj* [**MF** *uniforme*, fr. *L* *uniformis*, fr. *uni-* + *formis* form] 1 : having always the same form, manner, or degree; **not** varying or variable **2** : of the same form with others; conforming to one rule or mode; **CONSONANT** **3** : presenting an undiversified appearance of surface, pattern, or color **4** : consistent in conduct or opinion *syn* **SEE** **SIMILAR** ~ **uni-form-ly** \-yʊ-ni-ˈfɔ(ɹ)m-li-, ˈyʊ-ni-ə/ *adv* ~ **uni-form-ness** \-yʊ-ni-ˈfɔ(ɹ)m-nəs/ *n*
uni-form *vt* 1 : to bring into uniformity **2** : to clothe with a uniform
uni-form *n* : dress of a distinctive design or fashion worn by members of a particular group and serving as a means of identification
Uniform ~ a communications code word for the letter *u*
uni-for-mi-tar-i-an \-yʊ-ni-ˈfɔ(ɹ)-mə-ˈtər-ɪ-ən/ *n* : a believer in uniformitarianism; an advocate of uniformity ~ **uniformitarian** *adj*
uni-for-mi-tar-i-an-ism \-ɪ-ə-nɪ-zəm/ *n* : a geological doctrine that existing processes acting in the same manner as at present are sufficient to account for all geological changes
uni-for-mi-ty \-yʊ-ni-ˈfɔ(ɹ)-mə-ˈtɪ-/ *n* : the quality or state or an instance of being uniform
uni-fy \-yʊ-ni-ˈfaɪ-/ *vt* [**LL** *unificare*, fr. *L* *uni-* + *ficare* form] : to make into a unit or a coherent whole; **UNITE**
uni-yu-gate \-yʊ-ni-ˈju-ɡət-, ˈgət-, ˈyʊ-ni-ˈju-ɡət/ *adj* : having but one pair of leaflets ~ **un-yu-gated** ~ **un-yu-gated** *adj* 1 **a** : of, relating to, or affecting one side of a subject; **ONE-SIDED** **b** : constituting or relating to a contract or engagement by which an express obliga-

See un- and 2d element	unframed	unlighted	unhampered	unhealthful	unhonored
unforced	unfree	unlighted	unhandiness	unheeded	unhoped-for
unforceable	unfrozen	unlighted	unhanded	unheeding	unhoused
unforeseen	unfulfilled	unlighted	unhardened	unheralded	unhurt
unforceful	unfurnished	unlighted	unharmful	unheroic	unhygienic
unforgiving	unfugallant	unlighted	unharmless	unheretical	unideal
unforked	unfurnished	unlighted	unharnessed	unhesitating	unidentified
unformulated	unfurnished	unlighted	unhatched	unhindered	unidiomatic
unfortified	unfurnished	unlighted			

a : bait; k : knight; w : further; a : back; ð : bat; c : cat, cart; a : out; ch : chin; e : less; ð : easy; g : gift; f : trip; i : life; j : joke; ŋ : sing; ð : flow; ð : flow; of : cot; in : thin; th : this; u : foot; u : foot; y : yet; y : few; y : furious; zh : vision

through the capillaries and given up oxygen for the tissues and become charged with carbon dioxide: UNOXYGENATED — **venously** *adv*

vent \ˈvent\ [ME *venten*, prob. fr. MF *venter* to expose to the air, fr. *es-ex* (fr. *L ex-*) + *vent* wind, fr. *L ventus* — more at WIND] 1: to provide with a vent 2 a: to serve as a vent for (chimneys ~ smoke) b: DISCHARGE, EXPEL c: to give expression to: OUTLET to relieve by venting 3: to have an opportunity or way of escape or passage: 3: to open for the escape of a gas or liquid or for the relief of pressure; as a: the external opening of the rectum or cloaca b: ANUS b: PIPE 3c, FUMAROLE c: an opening at the breach of a gun through which fire is touched to the powder d chiefly Scot: CHIMNEY, FLUE

vent n [ME *vent*, alter. of *jenje*, fr. MF, silt, fissure, fr. *fendre* to split, fr. *L fendere* — more at AIT] 1: a slit in a garment; *specif*: an opening in the lower part of a seam (as of a jacket or skirt)

vent-ure \ˈvent-ər\ n [ME, fr. MF *ventaille*, fr. *vent* wind] the lower movable front of a medieval helmet

venter \ˈvent-ər\ n [AF, fr. *L*, belly, womb; akin to OHG *wanast* pannich, *L vesica* bladder] 1: a wife or mother that is a source of offspring 2: a protruberant and often hollow anatomical structure, as an AROMEN b: BELLY 4b c: a broad shallow concavity esp. of a bone

venti-lact \ˈvent-i-ˌfakt\ n [L *ventus* + E *-fact* (as in *artificial*)] a stone worn, polished, or faceted by windblown sand — called also *silstone*

venti-late \ˈvent-i-ˌlāt\ v [LL *ventilatus*, pp. of *ventilare*, fr. *L*, to fan, winnow, fr. *ventus*, dim. of *ventus* wind — more at WIND] 1 a: to examine, discuss, or investigate freely and openly; EXPOSE b: to make public; UTTER 2 *archaic*: to free from chaff by winnowing 3: to expose surface of an animal that is kept fresh air for purifying, curing, or refreshing 4 of a current of air: to pass or circulate through so as to freshen — **venti-lative** \ˈvent-i-ˌlāt-iv\ *adj*

venti-li-ation \ˈvent-i-ˌli-ā-shən\ n 1: the act or process of ventilating 2: circulation of air (a room with good ~) 3: a system or means of providing fresh air

venti-li-ator \ˈvent-i-ˌli-ā-tər\ n 1: one that ventilates; esp.: a contrivance for introducing fresh air or expelling foul or stagnant air 2: *venti-li-ator-ry* \-i-ˌā-tōr-ē-, -tōr-\ *adj*: of, relating to, or professed with ventilation

ventr-i- or -vetry *comb form* [L *venter*, *venter* belly]: ventral and (ventrolateral)

ventral \ˈvent-rəl\ *adj* [Fr. *L ventralls*, fr. *ventr-*, *venter*] 1 a: of or relating to the belly: ADOXIMAL b: being or located near or on the anterior or lower surface of an animal that is opposed to the back 2 a: being or located on the lower surface of a dorsiventral plant structure — **ventral n** — **vent-rally** \-trə-lē\ *adv*

ventricle \ˈvent-ri-kəl\ n [ME fr. *L ventriculus*, fr. dim. of *venter*, *venter* belly] 1: cavity of a bodily part or organ; as a: a chamber of the heart which receives blood from corresponding artery and from which blood is forced into the arteries b: one of the system of communicating cavities in the brain that are continuous with the central canal of the spinal cord

ventr-icose \ˈvent-ri-kōs\ *adj*: *ventricicous*, fr. *L ventr-*, *venter* + *-icosus* (as in *varicosus* varicose): DISTENDED, INFLATED; esp: markedly swollen on one side — **vent-ri-cos-i-ty** \ˈvent-ri-kōs-ē-tē\ *n*

ventr-i-o-lar \ˈvent-ri-ō-lər\ *adj*: of, relating to, or being a ventricle or ventriculus

ventr-i-o-lus \ˈves-ə-l\ n, pl **ventr-i-cle** \-l-ē-, -lē\ [NL, fr. *L*, dim. of *venter*]: a digestive cavity; as a: STOMACH b: GIZZARD 1 c: the digestive part of an insect's stomach

ventr-i-ol-qui-al \ˈvent-ri-ō-ki-wi-əl\ *adj*: of or relating to ventriloquism — **ventr-i-ol-qui-al-ly** *adv*

ventr-i-ol-quist \ˈvent-ri-ō-kwiz-əm\ n [LL *ventriloquus* ventriloquist, fr. *L ventr-*, *venter* + *loqui* to speak; fr. the belief that the voice is produced from the ventriloquist's stomach]: the production of the voice in such a manner that the sound appears to come from a source other than the vocal organs of the speaker

ventr-i-ol-quist \ˈkwɛst\ n: one who uses or is skilled in ventriloquism; esp: one who entertains by ventriloquism usu. through holding a dummy and apparently carrying on a conversation with it

ventr-i-ol-quis-tic \ˈvent-ri-ō-kwis-tik\ *adj*

ventr-i-ol-quist \ˈkwiz-əm\ *adj*: used ventriloquism ~ *vi* to utter in the manner of a ventriloquist

ventr-i-ol-qui \ˈkwɛ\ n: VENTRILQUIST

ventr-o-later-al \ˈvent-ri-ō-lā-tər-əl, -lā-tər-əl\ *adj*: ventral and lateral — **ventr-o-later-al-ly** *adv*

ventr-o-med-i-al \ˈvent-ri-ō-mē-dē-əl\ *adj*: ventral and medial — **ventr-o-med-i-al-ly** *adv*

vent-ure \ˈvent-ʃər\ *vb* **vent-uring** \ˈventʃ-(ə-)rɪŋ\ [ME *venteren*, by shortening & alter. fr. *aventureure*, fr. *aventure* adventure] 1: to expose to hazard; RISK 2: to undertake the risks and dangers of: ARAVE 3: to offer the risk of rebuff, rejection, or censure ~ *vi* to put in danger 2: to take

venture n 1 *obs*: FORTUNE, CHANCE 2 a: an undertaking involving chance, risk, or danger; esp: a speculative business enterprise b: a venturesome act 3: something at hazard in a speculative venture (as a trading ship or its cargo) — at a venture: at hazard or random

venture capital n: money invested or available for investment in stocks esp. of new or speculative enterprises

ventur-er \ˈventʃ-(ə-)rər\ n: one that ventures or puts to hazard; *specif*: a person who engages in business ventures

vent-ure-some \ˈvent-ʃər-səm\ *adj*: disposed to court or incur risk or danger; DARING (~ hunter) 2: involving risk; HAZARDOUS (~ journey) SYN see ADVENTUROUS — **vent-ure-some-ly** *adv* — **vent-ure-some-ness n**

vent-ur-er \ˈvent-ʃər-sər\ n [G. B. Venturi] 1822 1 physicist]: a short tube that is inserted in a pipeline, that has flaring ends connected by a constricted middle, that depends for operation upon the fact that as the velocity of flow of a fluid increases in the constricted part the pressure decreases, and that is used for measuring the quantity of a fluid flowing in connection with other devices for measuring airspeed, and for producing suction esp. for driving aircraft instruments

vent-ur-ous \ˈventʃ-(ə-)rəs\ *adj* 1: VENTURESOME (~ spirit)

2: HAZARDOUS (~ enterprise) — **ven-tur-ous-ly** *adv* — **ven-tur-ous-ness n**

ven-er-able \ˈvɛn-ə-r-i-ə-bl\ n [ME *venny* action of coming, fr. MF *venir*, fr. *venir*, to come, fr. *L venire* — more at COME] 1 a: the place or county in which alleged events from which a legal action arises take place b: the place from which the jury is drawn and in which trial is held in such an action 2: a statement showing that a case is to be tried in a proper court of authority

ven-ule \ˈven-(ə-)jū(ə)l\ n [L *venula*, dim. of *vena* vein] a: a small vein; esp: one of the minute veins connecting the capillary bed with the larger systemic veins

Ve-nus \ˈvɛn-us\ n [ME, fr. *L Vener-*, *Venus*] 1: the goddess of love and beauty in Roman mythology 2: the planet second in order from the sun — see PLANET table

Ve-nus-berg \ˈvɛn-əs-ˌbɜrg\ n: a mountain in central Germany containing a cavern in which according to medieval legend Venus held court

ven-er-ate \ˈvɛn-ə-r-ət\ n, -he(ə)l\ n: a delicate maidenhair fern (*Adiantum capillus-venereis*) with a slender black stipe and branches

Ve-nu-sian \ˈvɛn-i-(n)jū-zhən\ *adj*: of or relating to the planet Venus — **Venusian n**

Ve-nus-s-ly \ˈvɛn-əs-əl-ē\ *adv* [L *venosus*, *venosus*] an insectivorous plant (*Dionaea muscipula*) of the sundew family of the Carolina coast with the leaf apex modified into an insect trap

ve-ra-cious \ˈvɛr-ə-ˌʃi-ə-s\ *adj* [L *veroc-*, *verax* — more at VER] 1: TRUTHFUL, HONEST 2: ACCURATE, TRUE — **ve-ra-cious-ly** *adv* — **ve-ra-cious-ness n**

ve-ra-cious \ˈvɛr-ə-ˌʃi-ə-s\ *n* 1: devotion to the truth: TRUTHFULNESS 2: power of conveying or perceiving truth: CORRECTNESS 3: conformity with truth or fact: ACCURACY 4: something true SYN see TRUTH

ve-ran-dā or **ve-ran-dah** \ˈvɛr-ən-də\ n [Hindi *varanda*] a: a usual, rounded open gallery or portico attached to the exterior of a building with the leaf apex modified into an insect trap

ve-rat-ri-dine \ˈvɛr-ə-tri-dēn\ n [yarratine + *-idine*] a: a poisonous amorphous alkaloid C₃₅H₅₁NO₁₁ occurring esp. in sabadilla seed

ve-ra-trine \ˈvɛr-ə-trēn\ n [NL *veratrina*, fr. *Veratrum*, genus of herbs] a: a poisonous irritant mixture of alkaloids from sabadilla seed that has been used as a counterirritant, insecticide, and c-mitotic agent

ve-ra-trum \ˈvɛr-ə-trəm\ n [NL, genus name, fr. *L*, hellebore] 1: HELLEBORE 1b 2: the dried rhizome and roots of a hellebore (esp. *Veratrum viride* or *V. album*) used in the treatment of hypertension

verb \ˈvɜrb\ n, often *attrib* [ME *verbe*, fr. MF, fr. *L verbum* word, verb — more at WORD] a: a word that characteristically is the grammatical center of a predicate and expresses an act, occurrence, or mode of being, that in various languages is inflected for agreement with the subject, for tense, for voice, for mood, or for aspect, and that typically has rather full descriptive meaning and characterizing quality but is sometimes nearly devoid of these esp. when used as an auxiliary or copula

ver-bal \ˈvɜr-bəl\ *adj* [MF or LL; ME, fr. LL *verbalis*, fr. *L verbum* word] 1 a: of, relating to, or consisting in words b: of, relating to, or involving words only rather than meaning or substance c: consisting of or using words only and not effective action 2: of, relating to, or formed from a verb (~ noun) 3: spoken rather than written (a ~ contract) 4: WORD-RICH

ver-bal-ize \ˈvɜr-bəl-ī-zē\ *adv* [ORAL — *ver-bal-iz-ə*] *adv*

verbal n: a word that combines characteristics of a verb with those of a noun or adjective

verbal auxiliary n: an auxiliary verb

ver-bal-ize \ˈvɜr-bəl-ī-zē\ *n* 1 a: a verbal expression: TERM b: PHRASING, WORDING 2 words used as a substitute for more significant things 3 a: an empty form of words b: VERBOSITY

ver-bal-ist \-lɪst\ n 1: one who stresses words above substance or reality 2: a person skilled with words — **ver-bal-ist-ic** \-vɜr-bəl-ist-ik\ *adj*

ver-bal-iza-tion \ˈvɜr-bəl-ī-zā-shən\ n: the act or an instance of verbalizing

ver-bal-ize \ˈvɜr-bəl-ī-zē\ *vi* 1: to speak or write in wordy or empty fashion 2: to express something in words ~ *vt* 1: to convert into a verb 2: to name or describe in words 3: to express in empty, verbose, or pretentious manner: INFLATE — **ver-bal-iz-er n**

verbal noun n: a noun derived directly from a verb or verb stem and in some uses having the sense and constructions of a verb

ver-ba-tum \ˈvɜr-ˌbāt-əm\ *adv* (or *adj*) [ME, fr. ML, fr. *L verbum* word]: word for word; in the same words

ver-ba-tum \ˈvɜr-ˌbāt-əm\ *n* [NL, genus of subshrubs, fr. *L*, sing. of *verbena* scented boughs, certain medicinal plants — more at VEAN] 1: VEAN; esp: any of numerous garden plants of hybrid origin widely grown for their showy spikes of white, pink, red, or blue flowers which are borne in profusion over a long season

ver-batim \ˈvɜr-bət-əm\ *adv* [Fr. fr. MF *verbier* to chatter, fr. *verbe* speech, fr. *L verbum* word] 1: superfluity of words in proportion to sense or content: WORDINESS 2: DICTION, WORDING (~concise military ~)

ver-bid \ˈvɜr-bɪd\ n: VERBAL

ver-bid-ity \ˈvɜr-bɪd-ē-tē\ *vi*: to make into a verb

ver-bi-ly \ˈvɜr-bi-lee\ *adv* [L *verbum* word]: one whose mental imagery consists of words

ver-bose \ˈvɜr-bōs\ *adj*: excessively wordy or prolix: DIFFUSE SYN see WORDY — **ver-bose-ly** *adv* — **ver-bose-ness n** — **ver-bos-i-ty** \-bɪs-ē-tē\ *n*

ver-bo-ten \ˈvɜr-ˌbɪt-ən\ *adj* [G]: FORBIDDEN; esp: prohibited unconditionally

ver-bum sap \ˈvɜr-bəm-sap-əm\ [short for NL *verbum sapient* (*sot* esp) a word to the wise (is sufficient)]: enough said

ver-dan-ey \ˈvɜrd-ən-ē\ *n*: the quality or state of being verdant

ver-dant \ˈvɜrd-ən-t\ *adj* [modif. of MF *verdoyant*, fr. prp. of *verdoyer* to be green, fr. OF *verdoier*, fr. *verd*, *verd*, green, fr. *L viridis*, fr. *vir-*, *vir-* to be green, to grow, to tint or color (~ grass) b: green with growing plants (~ fields) 2: unripe in experience or judgment: GREEN — **ver-dant-ly** *adv*

verd-an-tique or **ver-de-an-tique** \ˈvɜr-dən-tik\ n [*1* *fr verde antico*, lit., ancient green] 1: a green mottled or veined serpentine marble or a greenish translucent much used for inlay or decoration esp. by the ancient Romans 2: an andesite porphyry showing crystals of feldspar in a dark green groundmass

ver-der-er or **ver-der-er** \ˈvɜrd-ər-ər\ n [AF, fr. OF *verder*, fr.

verd green] = an English judicial officer having charge of the king's forest

verdict \vər-'dɪkt/ *n* [alter. of ME *verdit*, fr. AF, fr. OF *ver* true (fr. L *verus*) + *dit* saying, dictum, fr. L *dictum* — more at **VERY**] 1: the finding or decision of a jury on the matter submitted to them in trial 2: **OPINION, JUDGMENT**

ver-di-eris \vər-'d-ə-grēs, -grīs, -grēs, -grēn/ *n* [ME *veregrez*, fr. OFr *verdi* fr. It *verde* of Greece, *a*: a green or greenish-blue poisonous pigment resulting from the action of acetic acid on copper and consisting of one or more basic copper acetates *b*: normal copper acetate $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$ 2: a green or bluish deposit esp. of copper carbonates formed on copper, brass, or other surfaces]

ver-did \vər-'d-ən/ *n* [F, yellowhammer] : a very small yellow-headed titmouse (*Auriparus flaviceps*) found from Texas to California and southward

ver-dier-er \vər-'d-ər-ər/ *n* [MF *verd de terre*, lit., earth green] : a pair of two birds that resemble copper and verdigris respectively from azurite and malachite as well as artificially and yielding a blue and a green pigment

ver-dure \vər-'vər-ju/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *verd* green] 1: the greenness of growing vegetation; also: such vegetation itself 2: a condition of health and vigor — **ver-dur-ous** \vər-'(ə)-r-əs/ *adj* — **ver-dur-ous-ness** *n*

ver-dured \vər-'vər-ju/ *adj* : covered with verdure
ver-gere \vər-'j-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *virga* rod, stripe — more at **WHISK**] 1 a) (1) a rod or staff carried as an emblem of authority (2) a symbol of office (3) obs : a stick or wand held by a person being admitted to tenancy while he swears fealty *b*: the spindle of a watch balance; *esp* : a spindle with pallets in an old vertical escapement *c*: the male intromittent organ of any of various invertebrates that are among that borders, limits, or bounds: (1) an outer margin of an object or structural part (2) *obs* : **CIRCLER, RING**; also : **RIM, BRIM** (3) the edge of the tiling projecting over the gable of a roof *b*: **BRINK, THRESHOLD** *syn* see **BORDER**

ver-gere *v* 1: to be contiguous 2: to be on the verge or border
verge *v* [L *vergere* to bend, incline — more at **WRENCH**] 1 a) of the sun: to incline toward the horizon : **SINK** *b*: to move or extend in some direction or toward some condition 2: to be in transition or change

ver-gere \vər-'j-ər-ən/ *n* **Brit** : an attendant that carries a verge (as before a bishop or justice) 2: a church official who keeps order during services or serves as an usher or a sacristan

Ver-gil-ian \vər-'jil-ē-ən, -jil-'yən/ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Vergil or his writings

ver-glas \vər-'glāz/ *n* [F, fr. OF *verre-glas*, lit., glass ice] : a thin film of ice on rock

ver-rid-ic-al \vər-'rid-ik-əl/ *adj* [L *veridicus*, fr. *verus* true + *dicere* to say — more at **VERY, DICTION**] 1: **TRUTHFUL, VERACIOUS** 2: not illusory : **GENUINE** — **ver-rid-ic-al-ly** \vər-'(ə)-l-ē/ *adv*

ver-ri-fic-a-ble \vər-'fī-ə-bəl/ *adj* : capable of being verified — **ver-ri-fic-a-ble-ness** *n*

ver-ri-fic-a-tion \vər-'fī-ə-kā-shən/ *n* : the act or process of verifying : the state of being verified

ver-ri-fier \vər-'fī-ər/ *n* : one that verifies

ver-ri-ly \vər-'l-ē/ *adv* [ME *verifien*, fr. MF *verifier*, fr. ML *verificare*, fr. *verus* true + *facere* to make] : to verify or substantiate in law by oath 2: to establish the truth, accuracy, or reality of *syn* see **CONFIRM**

ver-ri-ly \vər-'l-ē/ *adv* [ME *verratly*, fr. *verray* *very*] 1: to *very* truly : **CERTAINLY** 2: **TRULY, CONFIDENTLY**

ver-sim-ilar \vər-'sīm-ə-lər/ *adj* [L *versimilis*] : having the appearance of truth : **PROBABLE** — **ver-sim-ilar-ly** *adv*

ver-sim-ilit-ude \vər-'sīm-ə-'l-tyū-d/ *n* [L *versimilitudo*, fr. *versimilis* verisimilar, fr. *veri similis* like the truth] 1: the quality or state of being verisimilar 2: something verisimilar *syn* see **TRUTH**

VER-ISM \vər-'iz-əm, vər-'(ə)-r-ən/ *n* [It *verismo*, fr. *vero* true, fr. L *verus*]; artistic preference of the ordinary to the heroic or legendary esp. in grand opera — **ver-rist** \vər-'r-ist/ *n* or *adj* — **ver-rist-ic** \vər-'r-ist-ik, vər-'r-ē-ə/ *adj*

ver-ri-a-ble \vər-'rī-ə-bəl/ *adj* : **ACTUAL** *true syn* see **AUTHENTIC** — **ver-ri-a-ble-ness** *n* — **ver-ri-a-ly** \vər-'rī-ē/ *adv*

ver-ri-ty \vər-'rī-ē/ *n* [ME *verite*, fr. MF *verité*, fr. L *veritas*, *veritas*, fr. *verus* true] 1: the quality or state of being true or real 2: a true fact or statement; *esp* : a necessary truth 3: **HONESTY, VERACITY** *syn* see **TRUTH**

ver-juice \vər-'jūs/ *n* [ME *verjus*, fr. MF, fr. *ver jus*, lit., green juice] 1: the sour juice of crab apples or of unripe fruit (as grapes or apples); also : an acid liquor made from verjuice 2: acidity of disposition or manner

ver-mal \vər-'māl/ *adj*, *fr.* *vermeil*, *adj* — more at **VERMILION**] 1: \vər-'māl, -māl/ : **VERMILION** 2: \vər-'(ə)-māl/ : gilded silver, bronze, or copper — **ver-meil** *adj*

vermi- comb form [NL, fr. LL, fr. L *vermis* — more at **WORM**] : worm (*vermiform*)

ver-mi-an \vər-'mē-ən/ *adj* [ISV] : of, relating to, or resembling worms

ver-mi-cel-ly \vər-'m-ə-'chel-ē-, -sēd-/ *n* [It, fr. pl. of *vermicello*, dim. of *verme* worm, fr. L *vermis*]; a dough made in long solid strings smaller in diameter than spaghetti

ver-mi-cide \vər-'m-ə-'sīd-/ *n* : an agent that destroys worms

ver-mi-cu-lar \vər-'m-ik-yə-'l-ər/ *adj* [NL *vermicularis*, fr. L *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*] 1 *a*: resembling a worm in form or motion *b*: **VERMICULATE** 2: of, relating to, or caused by worms

ver-mi-cu-late \vər-'m-ik-yə-'l-ət/ or **ver-mi-cu-lat-ed** \vər-'l-ət-/ *adj* [L *vermiculatus*, fr. *vermiculus*] 1 *a*: **VERMICIFORM** *b*: marked with irregular fine lines or with wavy impressed lines (*a* ~ *not* 2) : **CONVULSIVE, INVOLUTE** 3: full of worms; **WORM-EATEN** — **ver-mi-cu-lar-ly** \vər-'m-ik-yə-'l-ə-šən/ *n*

ver-mi-cu-lite \vər-'m-ik-yə-'l-īt/ *n* [L *vermiculus* little worm] : any of a number of micaceous minerals that are hydrous silicates : a substitution of mica whose crystal planes expand greatly at high temperatures to give a lightweight highly water-absorbent material

ver-mi-form \vər-'m-ə-'f-ɔrm/ *adj* [NL *vermiformis*, fr. *vermi-* + *-formis* form] : resembling a worm in shape

vermiform appendix *n* : a narrow blind tube usu. about three or four inches long that extends from the cecum to the lower right side of the abdomen

ver-mi-fuge \vər-'m-ə-'fyū-j-ə/ *adj* [prob. fr. (assumed) NL *vermifugus*, fr. *vermi-* + *fugare* to put to flight — more at **-FUGE**] : serving to destroy or expel parasitic worms : **ANTHELMINTIC** — **vermifuge** *n*

ver-mil-ion \vər-'m-əl-ē-ən, -vər-'m-əl-ē-ən/ *n* [ME *vermilloun*, fr. OF *vermetillon*, fr. *vermeil*, *adj*, 'bright red, vermilion, fr. LL *vermiculus* kermes, fr. L little worm] 1 *a*: a bright red pigment consisting of mercuric sulfide *b*: any of various other red pigments 2: a variable color averaging a vivid reddish orange

ver-mil-i-ous \vər-'m-əl-ē-əs, -vər-'m-əl-ē-əs/ *adj* [NL *vermicosus* — more at **WORM**] 1: noxious, mischievous, or disgusting animals of small size, of common occurrence, and difficult to control; also : birds and mammals that prey upon game 2: a noxious or offensive person

ver-mil-i-ous-ly \vər-'m-əl-ē-əs-ē/ *adv* : infestation with or disease caused by parasitic worms

ver-mi-ni-ous \vər-'m-ī-n-əs/ *adj* 1: consisting of or being vermin : **NOXIOUS** (*a* ~ 'hrood') 2: forming a breeding place for or infested with vermin; **FILTHY** (~ 'garbage') 3: caused by vermin (~ 'disease') — **ver-mi-ni-ous-ly** *adv*

ver-miv-er-ous \vər-'m-iv-ər-əs/ *adj* [ISV] : feeding on worms

ver-mouth \vər-'m-uth/ *n* [F *wernut*, fr. G *wernut* wormwood, fr. OHG *wernuota* — more at **WORMWOOD**] : a white wine flavored with aromatic herbs and used as an aperitif or in mixed drinks

ver-nac-u-lar \vər-'nāk-yə-'l-ər/ *adj* [L *vernaculus* native, fr. *vernaculus* born in his master's house, native] : of, relating to, or using a language or dialect native to a region or country rather than a language, cultured, or foreign language *b*: of, relating to, or being a nonstandard or substandard language or dialect of a place

ver-nac-u-lar-ly \vər-'nāk-yə-'l-ər-ē/ *adv* : of, relating to, or being a nonstandard or substandard language or dialect of a place

ver-nac-u-lar-ism \vər-'nāk-yə-'l-ər-iz-əm/ *n* : the use of a nonstandard form of a language 2: applied to a plant or animal in the common native speech as distinguished from the Latin nomenclature of scientific classification — **ver-nac-u-lar-ly** *adv*

vernacular *n* 1: a vernacular language 2: the mode of expression of a people or class 3: a vernacular name of a plant or animal *syn* see **DIALECT**

ver-nac-u-lar-ism \vər-'nāk-yə-'l-ər-iz-əm/ *n* : a vernacular word or (idiom *vernacul* \vər-'n-əl/ *adj* [L *vernalis*, alter. of *vernus*, fr. *ver* spring; akin to *Gk* *er* spring] 1: of, relating to, or occurring in the spring (~ 'equinox') 2: of, relating to, or being fresh or new like the spring; also : **FRESH** — **ver-nal-ly** \vər-'nāl-ē/ *adv*

ver-nal-iza-tion \vər-'nāl-ə-'zā-shən/ *n* : the act or process of vernalizing

ver-nal-ize \vər-'nāl-ē-ē/ *v* : to hasten the flowering and fruiting of (plants) by treating seeds, bulbs, or seedlings to induce a shortening of the vegetative period

ver-nat-ion \vər-'nāt-ē-ən/ *n* [NL *vernatio*, *vernatio*, fr. L *vernatio*, pp. of *vernare* to behave as in spring, fr. *vernus* vernal] : the arrangement of foliage leaves within the bud

Ver-ner's law \vər-'nər-'n-əz-/ *n* [Karl A. Verner 1896 Dan philologist] : a law in historical linguistics that in medial or final position in voiced environments and when the immediately preceding vowel did not bear the principal accent in Proto-Indo-European, the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives *f*, *þ*, and *x* derived from the Proto-Indo-European voiceless stops *p*, *t*, and *ǵ* and the Proto-Germanic voiceless fricatives *f* derived from Proto-Indo-European *s* became the voiced fricatives *b*, *ð*, *g*, and *z* represented in various recorded Germanic languages by *b*, *d*, *s*, and *r*

ver-ni-er \vər-'n-ər-/ *n* [Pierre Vernier 1637 F mathematician] 1: a short scale made to slide along the divisions of a graduated instrument for indicating parts of divisions 2: a small auxiliary device used with a micrometer to obtain fine adjustments



vernier *adj* : having or comprising a vernier

vernier caliper *n* : a caliper vernier 1: *J* regular scale, 2: vernier scale with a graduated beam vernier scale indicating measurement and a sliding jaw having a vernier

vernier micrometer *n* : a micrometer caliper having on its barrel a vernier scale in order to subdivide the smallest readings of the micrometer

VER-NAL \vər-'nāl, -vər-'nāl/ *trademark* — used for barbital

ver-ron-i-ca \vər-'r-ə-'k-ə-/ *n* [NL, genus of herbs] : **SPEEDWELL**

ver-ron-ic [ML, fr. *Veronica* St. Veronica] : an image of Christ's face said to have been impressed on the handkerchief that St. Veronica gave him to wipe his face with on the way to his crucifixion; also : a cloth representing the legendary one of St. Veronica

ver-ru-ca \vər-'r-ū-'k-ə, -vər-'r-ū-'k-ē-, -k-ē-, -k-ī-, -s-ē-/ *n* [L — more at **WART**] 1: a wart or warty skin lesion 2: a warty elevation on a plant or animal surface

ver-ru-cose \vər-'r-ū-'k-əs/ *adj* : covered with warty elevations

ver-sal \vər-'sāl/ *adj* : short [for *universal*] : **ARCANE**; **ENTIRE**, **WHOLE**, **AS** pale as any cloud in the world — **Shak**.)

ver-sant \vər-'sānt/ *adj* [L *versant*, *versans*, pres. part. of *versare*, *versari* to turn, occupy oneself, meditate] 1: mentally engaged or occupied 2: **EXPERIENCED, PRACTICED** 3: closely acquainted

ver-sant \vər-'sānt/ *adj* [L *versare* to turn] : of, relating to, or being a side of a mountain chain 2: the general slope of a country : **INCLINATION**

ver-sa-tile \vər-'sāt-ē-əl/ *adj* [F or L; F, fr. L *versatilis* turning easily, pp. of *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*] 1: changing or fluctuating readily : **VARIABLE** 2: embracing a variety of subjects, fields, or skills; also : turning with ease from one thing to another 3 *a* (1) : capable of turning forward or backward (2) : capable of turning from one side of a body (2) : capable of moving laterally and up and down (~ 'antenna') *b* of an *anther* : having the filaments attached at or near the middle so as to swing freely 4: having many uses or applications — **ver-sa-tile-ly** \vər-'(ə)-l-ē/ *adv* — **ver-sa-tile-ness** \vər-'sāl-ē-əs/ *n*

ə but; ʌ kitten; ər further; a back; ɔ bake; ɑ cot, cart; i Joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ʌ out; ɛ ch; ɛ less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; ʌ foot; ʌ foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; z vision

syn VERSATILE, MANY-SIDED, ALL-AROUND mean having several skills or abilities. **VERSATILE** stresses aptitude and facility in several activities that require skill; **MANY-SIDED** implies breadth of interests as well as variety of talents; **ALL-AROUND** stresses completeness and symmetry of development as a person or within an activity that has many phases.

VER-SA-ti-lity \vər-sə-'til-ə-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being versatile (a writer of great *versatility*).

VER-SÉ \və-'sē\ *n* [ME *vers*, fr. OF, fr. L *versus*, lit., turning, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: 1: a line of metrical writing 2: a (1): metrical language (2): metrical writing distinguished from **POEM**, esp. by its lower level of intensity (3): **POETRY** 2 **b**: **POEM** *c*: a body of metrical writing (as of a period) 3: **STANZA** 4: one of the short divisions into which a chapter of the Bible is traditionally divided

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VERSE *v*: to make verse; **VERSEIFY** ~ *vt* 1: to tell or celebrate in verse 2: to turn into verse

VERSE *v*: [back-formation fr. *versed*, fr. L *versatus*, pp. of *versari* to be active, be occupied (in), pass. of *versare* to turn, fr. *versus*, pp.] to: familiarize by close association, study, or experience (*versed himself in the theater*)

VERSED \vərsəd\ *n* [NL *versus* turned, fr. L, pp. of *vertere*]: 1: minus the cosine of an angle

VERSE-MAN \vərs-'mən\ *n*: a maker of verses; **VERSIFIER**

VER-SER \vərs-'sər\ *n*: **VERSIFIER**

VER-SIC-IL \vərs-'sīkəl\ *n* [ME, fr. L *versiculus*, dim. of *versus* verse] *n*: a short verse or sentence said or sung in public worship by a priest or minister and followed by a response from the people 2: a little verse

VER-SIC-COL-OR \vərs-'sīk-əl-ər\ or **VER-SIC-CO-LOR-ed** \-əd\ *adj* [L *versicolor*, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere* to turn, change + *color*] esp.: having various colors; **VARIEGATED** 2: changeable in color; **IRIDESCENT**

VER-SIC-IL-lar \vərs-'sīk-yə-lər\ *adj* [L *versiculus* little verse]: of or relating to verses or versicles

VER-SIC-IL-CA-tion \vərs-'sīk-ə-'kā-shən\ *n* 1: the making of verses 2: metrical structure; **VERSIFICATION**

VER-SIC-IL-er \vərs-'sīk-ə-lər\ *n*: one that versifies

VER-SIC-ly \-lē\ *adv*: to compose verses ~ *vt* 1: to relate or describe in verse 2: to turn into verse

VER-SINE or **VER-SIN** \vərs-'sīn\ *n* [by contr.]: **VERSED SINE**

VER-SION \vərs-'zhən, -shən\ *n* [MF, fr. ML *versio*, *versio* act of turning, fr. *versus*, pp. of *vertere*]: 1: a translation from another language; esp.: a translation of the Bible or a part of it 2: a an account or description from a particular point of view esp. as contrasted with another account **b**: an adaptation of a literary work (a stage ~ of the novel) **c**: an arrangement of a musical composition (a symphony) in a type or original (an experimental ~ of the plane) 4: a: a condition in which an organ and esp. the uterus is turned from its normal position **b**: manual turning of a fetus in the uterus to aid delivery ~ **VER-SION-AL** \vərs-'zhən-'shə-'l\ *adj*

VER-SION-AL-ly \-shə-'lē\ *adv*

VER-SI-ble \vərs-'sī-ə-ə\ *n*, *pl* **VER-SI-bles** \sə-'mə\ [F]: **FREE VERSE**

VER-SI-ble-rist \-lē-'brəst\ *n* [F *vers-libriste*]: a writer of free verse

VER-so \vərs-'sō\ *n* [NL *verso* (folio) the page being turned] 1: the side of a page that is to be read second — compare **RECTO** 2: the back cover of a book

VER-st \vərs\ *n* [F *verser* & G *werst*, fr. Russ *versat*; akin to L *vertere* to turn]: a Russian unit of distance equal to 0.6625 miles

VER-SUS \vərs-'sʊz\ *prep* [ML, towards, against, fr. L, *ad*, so as to face, fr. *versus* to turn] 1: **AGAINST** (John Doe ~ Richard Roe) 2: in contrast to or as the alternative of (free trade ~ protection)

VERT \vərt\ *n* [ME *verte*, fr. MF *vert*, fr. *vert* green — more at **VERDANT**] 1: a: green forest vegetation esp. when forming cover or providing food for deer **b**: the right or privilege (as in England) of cutting living trees or sometimes of pasturing animals in a forest 2: the color green esp. as a heraldic tincture

VER-te-brā \vərt-'e-brā\ *n*, *pl* **VER-te-brae** \-(brē, -brā\ or **vertebras** \L, joint, vertebra, fr. *vertebra* to turn — more at **WORTH**]: 1: one of the bony or cartilaginous segments composing the spinal column, consisting in some lower vertebrates of several distinct elements which never become united, and in higher vertebrates having a short more or less cylindrical body which does articulate by pads of elastic or cartilaginous tissue with those of adjacent vertebrae and a bony arch that encloses the spinal cord

VER-te-bral \-brāl\ *adj* 1: of, relating to, being vertebral, or of the vertebral column 2: **SPINAL** 2: composed of or having vertebrae — **VER-te-bral** *n* — **VER-te-bral-ly** \-brā-lē\ *adv*

VER-te-bral column *n*: **SPINAL COLUMN**

VER-te-brat-ed \vərt-'e-brat-, -brāt\ *adj* [NL *vertebratus*, fr. L, joined, fr. *vertebra*] 1: a: having a vertebral column 2: having a strong framework suggesting vertebrae 3: organized or constructed in orderly or developed form (a piece of composition)

VER-te-brate *n* [deriv. of NL *vertebratus*]: any of a comprehensive division (*Vertebrata*) used, held to be a subphylum of chordates comprising animals that separate the vertebral column together with a few primitive forms in which the backbone is represented by a notochord

VER-te-brā-tion \vərt-'e-brā-shən\ *n*: highly developed organization & firmness (the solid ~ of his logic)

VER-tic \vərt-'tek\ *n*, *pl* **VER-tices** or **VER-ti-ces** \vərt-'e-sēz\ *n* [L *vertic*, *vertic*, *vortice*, *vortex* which whirls up, top of the hill] **SUMMIT**, fr. *vertere* to turn] 1: a (1): the point opposite to and farthest from the base in a figure (2): the termination or inter-

section of lines or curves **b**: **ZENITH** **2**: the top of the head **3**: a principal or highest point; **SUMMIT**, **APEX** (a monument on the ~ of the hill)

VER-ti-cal \vərt-'ī-kəl\ *adj* [MF or LL; MF, fr. LL *verticalis*, fr. L *vertic*, *vertic*] 1: a: situated at the highest point; directly overhead or in the zenith **b**: being an aerial photograph taken with the camera pointing straight down or nearly so 2: a: perpendicular to the plane of the horizon or to a primary axis; **UPRIGHT** **b**: located at right angles to the plane of, or a supporting surface (2): lying in the direction of an axis; **LENGTHWISE** 3: composed of organic units on different levels of production or distribution (a ~ business organization) — **VERTI-cal-ly** \-kəl-'lē\ *adv*

VER-ti-cal-ly \-kəl-'lē\ *adv*: vertically

VER-ti-cal-ly \-kəl-'lē\ *adv*: vertically

VERTICAL *n*: a great circle of the celestial sphere whose plane is perpendicular to that of the horizon

VERTICAL FILE *n*: a collection of pamphlets, clippings, and ephemera (as in a library) that is maintained to answer brief questions quickly or to provide points of information not easy to locate elsewhere

VER-ti-cal-ity \vərt-'ō-kəl-ə-tē\ *n*: the quality or state of being vertical

VERTICAL UNION *n*: **INDUSTRIAL UNION**

VER-ti-cil \vərt-'sīl\ *n* [NL *verticillus*, dim. of L *vertex* whirl]: a circle of similar parts (as leaves, flowers, or inflorescences) about the same point on the axis; **WHORL**

VER-ti-cil-las-ter \vərt-'sīl-'lās-ər\ *n* [NL, fr. *verticillus* + L *-aster*, suffix denoting partial resemblance]: a mixed inflorescence esp. of a composite plant consisting of many small, crowded, nearly sessile cymes arranged around an axis like a true vertical **VER-ti-cil-las-trate** \-lās-'trāt\ *adj*

VER-ti-cil-late \vərt-'sīl-ət\ *adj*: arranged in verticils; **WHORLED**; esp.: arranged in a transverse whorl like the spokes of a wheel (~ *leaves*) (*as shell*) — **VER-ti-cil-late-ly** *adv* — **VER-ti-cil-lā-tion** \vərt-'sīl-'ā-shən\ *n*

VER-ti-cil-li-um \vərt-'sīl-'ē-əm\ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. *verticillus*]: any of a genus (*Verticillium*) of imperfect fungi including several that cause destructive wilts in plants

VER-tig-i-nous \vərt-'ij-ə-nəs\ *adj*: **VERTIGINOSUS**, fr. *vertigin-*, *vertigo* 1: characterized by or suffering from vertigo; **DIZZY** 2: **GIDDY**, **INCONSTANT** 3: causing or tending to cause dizziness 4: marked by turning; **ROTARY** (the ~ motion of the earth) — **VER-tig-i-nous-ly** *adv*

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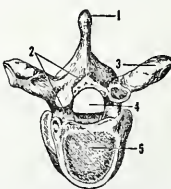
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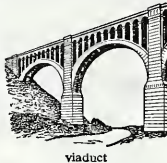


sixth thoracic vertebra, seen from above: 1, neural spine, 2, neural arch, 3, transverse process, 4, spinal foramen, 5, centrum

vexillary *adj* 1 : of or relating to an ensign or standard 2 : of, relating to, or being a vexillum
vex-il-late \vek-sə-,lāt, vek-'sil-ət/ *adj* : having a vexillum
vex-il-lum \vek-sil-'əm/ *n*, *pl* vex-il-lā \-ə/ (L) 1 : a square flag of the ancient Roman legion 2 : STANDARD 3 : the web of a feather 4 : a company of ancient Roman troops serving under one standard

vía \vi-,ə-,və-ə/ *prep* [L, abl. of *vía* way; akin to Gk *hēsthal* to hurry — more at *VIA*] 1 : by way of 2 : through the medium; and by means of
vía-bil-ity \vi-'bīl-ət-ē/ *n* : the quality or state of being viable
vía-ble \vi-'bəl-əd/ *adj* [F, fr. MF, fr. *vie* life, fr. *L* *vīa* — more at *VITAL*] 1 : capable of living; esp : born alive with such form and development of organs as to be normally capable of living 2 : capable of growing or developing (~ seeds) (~ eggs) 3 : WORKABLE
vía-bley \vi-'bəl-ē/ *adj*

vía-duct \vi-'dʌkt/ *n* [L *vía* way, road + E *-duct* (as in *aqueduct*)] 1 : a bridge esp. when resting on a series of narrow reinforced concrete or masonry arches, having high supporting towers or piers, and carrying a road or railroad over an obstruction (as a valley or river) 2 : a steel bridge made up of short spans carried on high steel towers
vía-l \vi-'(ə)/ *n* [ME *violate*, *viole*, fr. MF *violate*, fr. OProv *viola*, fr. L *phiale* — more at *PHIAL*] : a small vessel for holding liquid
vía-med-ia \vi-'ə-mēd-ē-ō-, vē-'mād-ē-ō-, 'mēd-ē/ *n* [L] : a middle way



Viaduct

vía-nd \vi-'ənd/ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *vīnāda* food, alive, of L *vīnāda*, neut. pl. of *vīnāda* gerundive of *vīvo* live — more at *QUICK*] 1 : an article of food 2 *pl* : PROVISIONS, FOOD
vía-til-cum \vi-'tīl-kəm, vē-'n/, *pl* *vīalium* or *vī-ātil-icā* \-kə/ [L — more at *VOYAGE*] 1 *a* : an allowance (as of transportation and supplies and money) for traveling expenses 2 : provisions for a journey 3 : the Christian Eucharist given to a person in danger of death

vía-tor \vi-'tā-ər, vē-'tō-(ə)/ *n* [L, fr. *vīa*] : TRAVELER, WAY-FARER

vía-bran-çy \vi-'brən-ʃē/ *n* : the quality or state of being vibrant
VIBRATION

vía-brant \brōnt-əd/ *adj* 1 (a) : VIBRATING, PULSING (2) : pulsating with life, vigor, or activity *b* (1) : readily set in vibration (2) : RESPONSIVE, SENSITIVE 2 : sounding as a result of vibration : RESONANT ~ **vía-brantly** *adv*

vía-brā-phon-ē \vi-'brā-fōn-ē/ *n* [L *vibrare* + *ISV* *-phone*] : a percussive musical instrument resembling the xylophone but having metal bars and motor-driven resonators for sustaining the tone and producing a vibrato — **vía-brā-phon-ist** \fō-'nə-sī/ *n*

vía-brā-ve \vi-'brā-vē/ *vb* [L *vibrare*, pp. of *vibrare* to shake, vibrate more at *VIFE*] *v* 1 : to swing or move to and fro 2 : to emit with or as if with a vibratory motion 3 : to mark or measure by oscillation (a pendulum vibrating seconds) 4 : to set in vibration ~ **v** 1 *a* : to move to and fro from side to side : OSCILLATE *D* : WAVER (~ between opinions) 2 : to be in a state of vibration 3 : to respond sympathetically 4 : THRILL (~ to the opportunity) *SYN* SEE SWING

vía-brā-til-ty \vi-'brā-tīl-ē/ *adj* 1 : characterized by vibration 2 : adapted to or used in vibratory motion (~ the organs of insects) 3 : **vía-brā-til-ity** \vi-'brā-tīl-ət-ē/ *n*

vía-brā-ti-ōn \vi-'brā-shən/ *n* 1 *a* : a periodic motion of the particles forming an elastic body or medium in alternately opposite directions from the position of equilibrium when that equilibrium has been disturbed (as when a stretched cord produces musical tones or particles of air transmit sounds to the ear) *b* : the action of vibrating in the state of being vibrated or in vibratory motion as (1) : OSCILLATION (2) : a quivering or trembling motion : QUIVER 2 : an instance of vibration 3 : vacillation in opinion or action : WAVERING — **vía-brā-ti-ōn-al** \-shə-nəl, -shən-'l/ *adj* — **vía-brā-ti-ōn-less** \-shən-'ləs/ *adj*

vía-brā-ti-ve \vi-'brā-tīv-, brāt-iv-, brāt-ē/ *adj* : VIBRATORY
vía-brā-tō \vi-'brā-tō-, tō/ *n*, *pl* *vibrātō* [L, *vibrare* to vibrate, fr. L] : a slightly tremulous effect imparted to vocal or instrumental tone for added warmth and expressiveness by slight and rapid variations in pitch

vía-brā-tōr \vi-'brā-tōr-/ *n* 1 : one that vibrates or causes vibration or causing vibration or vibration 2 : VIBRATOR
vía-brā-tōr-ic \vi-'brā-tōr-ē-/ *adj* : vibrating device (as in an electric bell or buzzer) 2 : an electromagnetic device that converts low direct current to pulsating direct current or alternating current

vía-brā-tōr-y \vi-'brā-tōr-ē-, tōr-/ *adj* 1 : consisting in, capable of, or causing vibration or vibration 2 : VIBRATORY
vía-brī-ō \vīb-rē-, ə/ *n* [NL, gen. sing. fr. *L* *vibrare* to vibrate] : any of a genus (*Vibrio*) of short rigid motile bacteria typically shaped like a comma or an S — **vía-brī-ōid** \rē-, ōid/ *adj* — **vía-brī-ō-ic** \vīb-rē-'ə-ŋ-ē-ē/ *adj*

vía-brī-sā \vīb-rīs-ə-, vā-/ *n*, *pl* *vī-brīs-sā* \vī-'brīs-(-)ē-, vā-'brīs-(-)ē-, rē/ [L; akin to *L* *vibrare*] 1 : one of the stiff hairs esp. about the nostrils or on other parts of the face in many mammals that mouth of many aquatic insects 2 : one of the bristly hairs near the mouth of many aquatic esp. insectivorous birds that may help to prevent the escape of insects — **vía-brīs-sā-l** \vī-'brīs-sā-/ *adj*

vía-brō-grāph \vī-'brō-, grāf/ [L *vibrare* + *ISV* -o + *-graph*] : an instrument to observe, measure, and record vibrations
vía-brō-m-ē-ter \vī-'brām-ət-ər/ *n* [L *vibrare* + -o- + *-meter*] : VIBROGRAPH

vía-bur-nium \vī-'bər-ni-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L, wayfaring tree] : any of a genus (*Viburnum*) of widely distributed shrubs or trees of the honeysuckle family with simple leaves and white or pink cymose flowers

vīc-ār \vīk-'ər/ *n* [ME, fr. *L* *vicarius*, fr. *vicarius* vicarious] 1 : one of a series of vicars who serve; *specific* : an administrative deputy 2 : the priest of an Anglican parish of which the tithes are owned by a layman or formerly by a religious house 3 : an Anglican or

Episcopal minister having charge of a mission or dependent parish — **vīc-ār-ship** \-shīp/ *n*

vīc-ār-ia \vī-'kār-ə-, 'trād-ər-k/ *n* — used for a woolly protein textile fiber from corn zeo used esp. in blends with other fibers
vīc-ār-ia-tō-r \vī-'kār-ē-, tō-, 'tō-, 'tō-, 'tō-/ *n*, *pl* : the benefice of a vicar 2 : the house of a vicar 3 : VICARIATE

vīc-ār-ia-tō-r \vī-'kār-ē-, tō-, 'tō-/ *n*, *pl* : a Roman Catholic titular bishop who governs a territory not yet organized as a diocese
vīc-ār-iat-ē \vī-'kār-ē-ət-, 'rī-ət-/ *n*, *pl* : VICARIATE
vīc-ār-iat-ē \vī-'kār-ē-ət-, 'rī-ət-/ *n*, *pl* : VICAR
vīc-ār-iat-ē \vī-'kār-ē-ət-/ [ML *vicariatus*, fr. *L* *vicarius* vicar] 1 : the office, jurisdiction, or tenure of a vicar 2 : the office or district of a governmental administrative deputy

vīc-ār-iat-ō-us \vī-'kār-ē-əs-, 'kər-/ *adj* [L *vicarius*, fr. *vīc* change, alternation, stead — more at *WEEK*] 1 : serving instead of someone or something else : DELEGATED 2 : performed or suffered by one person as a substitute for another or to the benefit or advantage of another : SUBSTITUTIONARY (~ sacrifice) 3 : experienced or realized through imaginative or sympathetic participation in the experience of another 4 : occurring in an unexpected or abnormal part of the body instead of the usual one (bleeding from the gums sometimes replaces the discharge from the uterus in ~ menstruation) — **vīc-ār-iat-ō-us-ly** *adv*

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SYN VILLANOUS, INQUITOUS, NEFARIOUS, FLAGITIOUS, INFAMOUS, CORRUPT, DEGENERATE; VICIOUS may directly oppose virtuous in implying moral depravity, or may connote malignancy, cruelty, or destructive violence; VILANOUS applies to any evil, depraved, or wicked conduct or characteristic; INQUITOUS implies absence of all signs of justice or fairness; NEFARIOUS suggests flagrant breaching of time-honored laws and traditions of conduct; FLAGITIOUS and INFAMOUS suggest shameful and scandalous wickedness; CORRUPT implies a loss of moral integrity or probity causing betrayal of principle or sworn obligations; DEGENERATE suggests having sunk to an esp. vicious or enervated condition

vicious circle *n* 1 a chain of events in which the solution of one difficulty creates a new problem involving increased difficulty 2 a argument that overtly or covertly assumes something that is to be proved or defined 3 a chain of abnormal processes in which a primary disorder leads to a second which in turn aggravates the first

vici-*sis*-tude *v* **vici-*sis*-a-**(t)yd, v-*AN* [MF, fr. L *viciissudus*, fr. *vicitissim* in turn, fr. *vicia* change, alternation — more at WEEK] 1 a: the quality or state of being changeable; MUTABILITY *b*: natural change or mutation visible in nature or in human affairs 2 a: an accident of fortune (as of prosperity or happiness); *b*: alternating change; SUCCESSION **SYN** see CHANGE, DIFFICULTY

vici-*sis*-tudi-*ous* *v* **vici-*sis*-a-**(t)yd-nas, (v)vi-, -*n*-(ə)s [adj. L *viciissitudin-*, *viciissitudus*]; marked by or filled with vicissitudes

vici-*tm* *n* [L *victimā*; akin to OHG *wih* holy, Skt *vīkarī* he sets apart] 1 a living being sacrificed to a deity or in the performance of a religious rite 2 someone or something treated or sacrificed under any of various conditions 3 someone tricked or duped

victim-*iza*-tion *v* **vici-*tm*-ə-*z*ā-shən** *n*: the act of victimizing; the state of being victimized

vict-*im*-ize *v* **vici-*tm*-ə-*z*ā** *v*: to make a victim of; SACRIFICE (to a deity); subject to deception or fraud; CHEAT **SYN** vict-*im*-iz-er *n*

victor *v* **vik-*t*ər** *n* [ME, fr. L, fr. *victus*, pp. of *vincere* to conquer, win; akin to OE *wigan* to fight, OSlav *věku* strength]; one that defeats an enemy or opponent; **WINNER** — **victor** *adj*

Victor — a communications code word for the letter *v*

vict-o-ri-a *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-ə**, -*t*ər-ə *n* [Victoria 1190] queen of England

vict-o-ri-a *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-ə** *n*: a four-wheeled passenger carriage for two with a calash top and a raised seat in front for the driver 2 an open passenger automobile with a calash top that usu. extends over the rear seat only 3 [NL, genus name, fr. Queen Victoria] a toy of a genus (*Victoria*) of So. American aquatic plants of the water-lily family with large spreading leaves often over 5 feet in diameter and immense rose-white flowers



victoria 1

Victoria *GROSS* *n* [Queen Victoria] a bronze Maltese cross awarded to members of the British armed services for acts of remarkable valor

vict-o-ri-an *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-ən**, -*t*ər-*ADJ* 1: of or relating to the reign of Queen Victoria of England or the art, letters, or taste of her time 2: typical of the moral standards or conduct of the age of Victoria esp. when sturdy or hygienic

Victorian *n*: a person living during Queen Victoria's reign; *esp*: a representative author of that time

vict-o-ri-an-ism *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-əm** *n* 1: the quality or state of being Victorian esp. in taste, habits of thought, or conduct 2: a typical instance or product of Victorian expression, taste, or conduct

vict-o-ri-an-ize *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-ə-*z*ā** *v*, *often* *cap*: to make Victorian (as in style or taste)

vict-o-ri-ous *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-əs**, -*t*ər-*ADJ* 1 a: having won a victory; **CONQUERING** *b*: of, relating to, or characteristic of victory 2: evincing moral harmony or a sense of fulfillment — **vict-o-ri-ous-ly** *adv*

vict-o-ri-ous-ness *v* **vik-*t*ər-ē-əs-nəs** *n*: the quality or state of being victorious

vict-o-ry *v* **vik-*t*-(ə-)rē** *n* [ME, fr. MF *victorie*, fr. L *victoria*, fr. fem. of (assumed) *Victorius* of winning or conquest, fr. L *victus*, pp. of *vincere*] 1: the overcoming of an enemy or antagonist 2: achievement or mastery or success in a struggle or endeavor against odds or difficulties

SYN VICTORY, CONQUEST, TRIUMPH mean a successful outcome in a contest or struggle. **VICTORY** stresses the fact of winning against an opponent or against odds. **CONQUEST** implies the subjugation of a defeated opponent or enemy; **TRIUMPH** suggests a brilliant or decisive victory or an overwhelming conquest

vict-*ress* *v* **vik-*t*ər-əs** *n*: a female victor

vict-*tro*-la *v* **vik-*t*ər-ə-lə** *trademark* — used for a phonograph

vict-u-al *v* **vik-*t*-(ə-)l** [alter. of ME *vialle*, fr. MF, fr. LL *victualia*, pl. provisions, victuals, fr. neut. pp. of *victualis* of nourishment, fr. *victualis* noun, neuter, fr. *victus* pp. of *vivere* to live — more at QUACK] 1: food used by man *pl*: supplies of food; PROVISIONS

victual *v* **vik-*t*-(ə-)l-*ə*** *v*, *often* *cap*: to supply with food — *vi* 1: *EAT* 2: to lay in provisions

vict-u-al-er or **vict-u-al-er** *v* **vik-*t*-(ə-)l-*ər*** *n* 1: the keeper of a restaurant 2: one that provisions an army, a navy, or a ship with food 3: an army or navy provision ship

vicu-*ña* or **vicu-*cu*-na** *v* **vik-*t*-(ə-)n-*ə***, -*n*-(ə) *n* [Sp *vicuña*, fr. Quechua *wikúna*] 1 a wild ruminant (*Lama vicugna*) of the Andes from Ecuador to Bolivia that is related to the domesticated llama and alpaca 2 a fabric made from the vicuña's fine long-wool undercoat; *also*: a fabric made of vicuña wool; *also*: a sheep's wool imitation of this

vi-dē *v* **vīd-ē**, -*vē*, -*dā* *v* *imper* [L, fr. *vidēre* to see — more at **WIT**] 1: *SEE* — used to direct a reader to another item

vi-dē-*li*-cet *v* **vīd-ē-*li*-s-*et***, -*et*: **vi-dē-*li*-ket** *adv* [ME, fr. L, fr. *vidēre* to see — *licet* it is permitted, *licet* to be permitted — more at **LICENSE**]; that is to say; **NAMELY**

vid-*eo* *v* **vīd-ē** *adj* [L *vidēre* to see with + *E* → (as in *audio*)] relating to or used in the transmission or reception of the television image (~ channel) (~ frequency) — compare **AUDIO**

video *n*: TELEVISION

vid-*eo*-*go*-*nic* *v* **vīd-ē-*g*o-*n*ik**, -*g*o-*n*ik *adj*: TELEGENIC

vi-dette *v* **vīd-ē-*t*** *v*: VEDETTE

vid-*icon* *v* **vīd-*i*-kən** *n*, *often* *cap* [**video** + *iconoscope*]: a camera that records a moving picture of photoductivity

vi-du-ity *v* **vīd-*y*ū-*t*ē-*ŷ*** *n* [ME (*Sic*) *viduit*, fr. MF *viduite*, fr. L *viduitat-*, *viduitas*, fr. *vidua* widow — more at **WIDOW**]; WIDOWHOOD *vi* **vīd-*y*ū-*v*** *v* **vīd-*y*ū-*v*** *v*: **WIDOW** [modif. of MF *envier* to invite, challenge, wager, fr. L *invitare* to invite] *vi*: to strive for superiority; **CONTENT**; **WAGER**; **HAZARD**; **WAGER** (on money on the turn of a card) *also*: to exchange in rivalry; **MATCH** (~ accusation against accusation) — **vier** *v* **vīd-*ə*-*r*** *n*

Vi-en-na sausage *v* **vī-*en*-ə** *n* [*Vienna*, Austria] a short slender Frankfurter in a thin casing usu. having the ends cut off

Viet-nam *v* **vī-*et***, -*et*: **viet-*n***, *pl* **Viet-nam** [*Viet-nam* [*Viet-nam* *Đông Nam Bộ* *Việt-Nam* *Đông* *Việt-Nam* for the independence of Vietnam]; an adherent of the Vietnamese communist movement

Viet-nam-ese *v* **vī-*et*-nā-*m*ēz**, -*m*ēz, -*et*-, -*et*-, -*et*-, -*m*ēs *n*, *pl* **Viet-nam-ese** 1: a native or inhabitant of Vietnam 2: the language of the largest group in Vietnam and the official language of the country — **Viet-nam-ese** *adj*

vieu *v* **vī-*u*** *n* [ME *vieu*, fr. MF *vieu*, *vue*, fr. OF, fr. *veir*, *voir* to see, fr. L *vidēre* — more at **WIT**] 1: the act of seeing or examining; **INSPECTION**; **also**: **SURVEY** 2: **ESTIMATE**, **JUDGMENT** 3: **SCENE**, **PROSCENIUM** 4: a range of vision; **SIGHT** 5 a: something that is looked toward or kept in sight; **OBJECT** *b*: something that is expected or anticipated 6: a pictorial representation; **SKETCH** *SYN* see **OPINION** — *in* **view** of: in regard to; in consideration of

view *v* 1: *SEE*, **BEHOLD** 2: to look at attentively; **SCRUTINIZE** 3: **CONSIDER** 4: **CONSIDER** 5: **CONSIDER** 6: **CONSIDER** 7: **CONSIDER** 8: **CONSIDER** 9: **CONSIDER** 10: **CONSIDER** 11: **CONSIDER** 12: **CONSIDER** 13: **CONSIDER** 14: **CONSIDER** 15: **CONSIDER** 16: **CONSIDER** 17: **CONSIDER** 18: **CONSIDER** 19: **CONSIDER** 20: **CONSIDER** 21: **CONSIDER** 22: **CONSIDER** 23: **CONSIDER** 24: **CONSIDER** 25: **CONSIDER** 26: **CONSIDER** 27: **CONSIDER** 28: **CONSIDER** 29: **CONSIDER** 30: **CONSIDER** 31: **CONSIDER** 32: **CONSIDER** 33: **CONSIDER** 34: **CONSIDER** 35: **CONSIDER** 36: **CONSIDER** 37: **CONSIDER** 38: **CONSIDER** 39: **CONSIDER** 40: **CONSIDER** 41: **CONSIDER** 42: **CONSIDER** 43: **CONSIDER** 44: **CONSIDER** 45: **CONSIDER** 46: **CONSIDER** 47: **CONSIDER** 48: **CONSIDER** 49: **CONSIDER** 50: **CONSIDER** 51: **CONSIDER** 52: **CONSIDER** 53: **CONSIDER** 54: **CONSIDER** 55: **CONSIDER** 56: **CONSIDER** 57: **CONSIDER** 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ING, CONTEMPTIBLE **syn** see BASE — **vile-ly** \vī(ə)-lēv — **vile-ness** *n*

vile-ly **adv**: **VILELY** — used chiefly in combination (*vile-smelling*)

vil-i-fi-ca-tion \vī-lə-fə-kā-shən/ *n* 1: the act of vilifying; **ABUSE** 2: a vilifying or defamatory utterance

vil-i-fi-er \vī-lə-fī-(ə)r/ *n*: one who vilifies

vil-i-ly \vī-ly/ *vt* 1: to lower in estimation or importance 2: to utter slanderous and abusive statements against **syn** see **MALIGN**

vil-i-pend \vī-lə-pend/ *vt [ME *vilipendens*, fr. MF *vilipender*, fr. ML *vilipendere*, fr. L *vilius* of small worth + *pendere* to weigh, estimate — more at **PENDANT**] 1: to hold or treat as of small worth or account 2: **CONTEMN** 2: to express a low opinion of; **DISPARAGE***

vill \vīl/ *n* [AF, fr. OF *vill* village] 1: a division of a hundred 2: **TOWNSHIP** 2: **VILLAGE**

vill-a \vī-lə/ *n* [L: akin to L *vicius* row of houses — more at **VICINITY**] 1: a country estate 2: the rural or suburban residence of a person of wealth

vill-la-dom \vī-lə-dŏ-m/ *n*, **Brit**: the world constituted by villas and their occupants; **SUBURBANIA**

vill-age \vī-lj-ə, often *ātrīb* [ME, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *vill* farm, village, fr. *villa* country estate] 1: a settlement usu. larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town 2: an incorporated minor municipality 2: the residents of a village 3: something and esp. an aggregation of burrows or nests suggesting a village 4: a territorial area having the status of a village esp. as a unit of local government

vill-ag-er \vī-lj-ə-r/ *n*: an inhabitant of a village

vill-age-ry \vī-lj-ə-rē/ *n*: **VILLAGES**

vill-ain \vī-lən/ [ME *villain*, *villain*, fr. MF, fr. ML *villanus*, fr. L *villanus* country estate] 1: a villain; 2: a person of shabby mind and manners; **BOOR** 3: a deliberate scoundrel or criminal 4: a scoundrel in a story or play — **vill-ain-ess** \vī-lən-əs/ *n*

vill-ain-ous \vī-lə-nəs/ *adj* 1: befitting a villain; **DEPRAVED** 2: highly objectionable; **WRETCHED** **syn** see **VICIOUS** — **vill-ain-ous-ly** *adv*

vill-ain-y \vī-lən-ē/ *n*: **VILLAINOUS** **syn** see **VICIOUS**; also 1: a villainous act 2: the quality or state of being villainous; **DEPRAVITY**

vill-a-nel-la \vī-lə-nel-ə/ *n*, *pl* **vill-a-nel-le** \vī-nel-ē/ [It, fr. *villano* villan, peasant, fr. ML *villanus*] 1: a 16th century Italian rustic part-song, unaccompanied and in free form 2: an instrumental piece in the style of a rustic dance

vill-a-nelle \vī-lə-nel/ *n* [F, fr. *It villanella*] 1: a chiefly French verse form running on two rhymes and consisting typically of five tercets and a quatrain in which the first and third lines of the opening tercet occur alternately at the end of the other tercets and together as the last two lines of the quatrain

vill-at-ic \vī-lət-ik/ *adj* [L *villaticus*, fr. *villa*]: of or relating to a villa or a village; **RURAL**

vill-ain \vī-lən, vī-lən, vī-lən/ [ME *villain*, *villain* — more at **VILLAGE**] 1: a feudal common villager or village peasant of any of the feudal classes lower than the 2: a free peasant of a village of a feudal class lower than a sokeman and higher than a cottar 3: an unfree peasant standing as the slave of his feudal lord but free in his legal relations with respect to all others

vill-age \vī-lj-ə, often *ātrīb* [ME *villagen*, fr. MF, fr. OF, fr. *villain*, *villain*] 1: a hamlet at the will of a feudal lord by villain services 2: the status of a villain

vill-i-form \vī-lə-form/ *adj [ISV]: having the form or appearance of villi; also: resembling bristles or the pile of velvet*

vill-ous-ly \vī-ləs-ly/ *adv* 1: the state of being villious 2: **a**: **VIL-LIOUS** **b**: a villious patch or area 3: a coating of long slender hairs

vill-ous \vī-ləs/ *adj* 1: covered or furnished with villi 2: having soft long hairs (leaves ~ underneath) — compare **PUBESCENT** — **vill-ous-ly** *adv*

vill-us \vī-ləs/ *n*, *pl* **vill-i** \vī-l-, -fē/ [NL, fr. L, tuft of shaggy hair — more at **VILVET**] 1: a small, short vascular process; as **a**: one of the minute finger-shaped processes of the mucous membrane of the small intestine that serve in the absorption of nutrient **b**: one of the branching processes of the surface of the chorion of a developing egg of most mammals that help to form the placenta **vill** \vīm/ *n* [L: accusative of *vill* strength; akin to Gk *strength*, *hiesiast* to hurry, OE *wāth* pursuit]: robust energy and enthusiasm; **VITALITY**

vill-min-er-ous \vī-mīn-ə-rəs, vā-ə/ [L *villminerus*, fr. *villmin*, *villmin* villi twig, akin to *vill* + *min* plait — more at **WITHY**]: of or producing long slender tuft or area 3: a coating of long slender hairs

vill-pap \vīl-pəp/ *n* [ML]: a veil of silk worn over the shoulders and hands of acolytes carrying the crosier and the miter in Roman Catholic pontifical services

vill-na \vī-nə/ *n* [H and Hindi; Hindi *binā*, fr. Skt *vinā*] a musical instrument of India having four strings and a long bamboo fingerboard with movable frets and a gourd resonator at each end

vill-na-ceous \vī-nə-shəs/ *adj* [L *vinaceus* of wine, fr. *vinum* wine — more at **WINE**]: of the color wine

vill-neg-rette \vī-nj-er-ət/ *n* [F, fr. *vineigre* vinegar]: a small ornamental box or bottle with perforated top used for holding an aromatic preparation (as smelling salts)

vinea-grette **sauce** *n*: a sauce made typically of vinegar, oil, onions, parsley, and herbs and used esp. on cold meats or fish

vill-nal \vī-nəl/ *adj* [L *vinalis*, fr. *vinum* wine]: of or relating to wine; **VINOGETIC**

vill-nal \vī-nəl/ *n* [polyvinyl alcohol] a synthetic textile fiber that is a long-chain polymer consisting largely of vinyl alcohol units — **CH₂CHOH** — **vill-nal** \vī-nəl/ *n* [NL, short for L *perlvinea* periwinkle]; **PERREWINKLE**

Vin-cen-tian \vī-nen-shən/ *n*: a priest or brother of the Roman Catholic Congregation of the Mission founded in 1625 by St. Vincent de Paul and devoted to missions and clerical seminaries — **VINCEN-TIAN** *adj*

Vin-cent's *n* [L *vincentis*] a contagious disease marked by ulceration of the mucous membrane of the mouth and adjacent parts and caused by a bacterium (*Fusobacterium fusiforme*) often in association with a spirochete (*Borrelia vincentii*) — called also *trench mouth*

Vin-cent's *n*: a bacterial infection of the respiratory tract and mouth marked by destructive ulceration esp. of the mucous membranes

vill-ci-ble \vī-ti-sə-bəl/ *adj* [L *vincibilis*, fr. *vincere* to conquer

— more at **VICTORY**]: capable of being overcome or subdued

VIN-CUR-UM \vīn-kj-ŭs-bŏ-m/ *n*, *pl* **vinculums** or **vin-cu-la** \vī-ŭ-ŭ/ *n*, *pl* **vincula**: a binding — more at **VECH**] 1: a unifying bond 2: **LINK, TIE** 2: a straight horizontal mark placed over two or more members of a compound mathematical expression and equivalent to parentheses or brackets about them (as in $a-b-c = (a-b)-c$)

VIN-DIC-ABLE \vīn-dī-kə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being vindicated 1: **JUSTIFIABLE**

VIN-DIC-ATE \vīn-dī-kāt/ *vt* [L *vindictus*, pp. of *vindicare* to lay claim to, avenge, fr. *vindix*, *vindex* claimant, avenger] 1: **obs**: to set free; **DELIVER** 2: **AVENGE** 3: **a**: **EXONERATE**, **ABSOLVE** **b** (1) **CONVICT**, **SUBJUDGE** (2) **PROVIDE** 3: to provide justification or defense for; **JUSTIFY** **c**: to protect from attack or encroachment **d** **DEFEND** 4: to maintain a right to; **ASSERT** **syn** see **EXCULPATE**, **MAINTAIN** — **VIN-DIC-ATOR** \vī-dī-kə-tŏr/ *n*

VIN-DIC-ATION \vīn-dī-kə-kā-shən/ *n*: the act of vindicating; the state of being vindicated; **specif**: justification against denial or censure; **DEFENSE**

VIN-DIC-A-TIVE \vīn-dīk-ət-iv/ *adj* 1: **obs**: **VINDICTIVE**, **VENGFUL** 2: **archoic**; **PUNITIVE**

VIN-DIC-ATOR-Y \vīn-dī-kə-tŏr-ē, -tŏr-ŭ/ *adj*: providing vindication; **JUSTIFYFACORY** 2: **VIN-DIC-A-TIVE**; **PUNITIVE**, **RETRIBUTIVE**

VIN-DIC-AT-IVE \vīn-dīk-ət-iv/ *adj* [L *vindicare* revenge, vindication, fr. *vindicare*] 1: **a**: disposed to seek revenge; **VENGFUL** **b**: intended for or involving revenge 2: **VICIOUS**, **SPITEFUL** — **VIN-DIC-A-TIVE-ly** *adv* — **VIN-DIC-A-TIVE-NESS** *n*

VINE \vīn/ *n* [ME, fr. O *vine*, fr. L *vinca* vine, vineyard, fr. *vitis* of the vine of wine, fr. *vitium* wine; *it* see **MESE**] 1: **a**: **PEP** 2: a plant whose stem requires support and which climbs by tendrils or twining or creeps along the ground; also: the stem of such a plant

VIN-IF-IC \vī-nī-fī/ *vt*: to form or grow in the manner of a vine

VIN-IF-ER-AL \vī-nī-f-ə-rəl/ *adj* [L *vineolus* of vines, fr. *vineo* vine]: of or relating to wine

VINE-DRESS-ER \vī-no-dres-ə-r/ *n*: one that cultivates and prunes grapevines

VINE-GAR \vī-nə-gə-r/ *n*, **ME** *vinegre*, fr. OF *vineigre*, fr. *vin* wine fr. *vinum* wine + *gar* keep, more at **AGER**, 1: a sour liquid obtained by acetic fermentation of wine 2: a mixture of alcohols and acids used as a condiment or preservative 2: disagreeable in speech, disposition, or attitude 3: **VIM**

VINEGAR *n*: a minute nematode worm (*Turbatrix aceti*) often found in great numbers in vinegar or acid fermenting vegetable matter

VIN-IF-ER-ISH \vī-nī-f-ə-rīsh/ *adj*: **VINEGARY** 2

VIN-IF-ER-ROUN \vī-nī-f-ə-rŏn/ *n* [MexSp *vinegrón*, aug. of Sp *vinegre* vinegar, fr. OF *vineigre*]: a large whip scorpion (*Mastigoproctus giganteus*) of the southern U.S. and Mexico that emits a strong odor and is disturbed and is popularly held to be venomous

VIN-IF-ER-Y \vī-nī-f-ə-rē/ *adj* 1: resembling vinegar; **SOUR** 2: disagreeable, bitter, or irascible in character or manner; **CRABBED**

VIN-IF-ERY \vī-no-f-ə-rē/ *n*: an area or building in which vines are grown

VINE-YARD \vīn-yord/ *n* 1: a planting of grapevines 2: an area or category of physical or mental occupation — **VINE-YARD-IST** \vī-nj-ərd-ə-st/ *n*

VIN-ET-ET-UN \vān-ī-tā-nən/ *n* [F]: **TWENTY-ONE** 2

VIN-IF-IC-NIK \vī-nī-f-ik/ *adj* [ISV, fr. L *vinum* wine — more at **WINE**]: of, relating to, or derived from wine or alcohol (~ ether)

VIN-IF-IC-UL-TURE \vī-nī-f-ik-ŭl-č-ŭr/ *n* [L *vinum* + ISV -f- + culture]: **VITICULTURE**

VIN-IF-ER-OUS \vī-nī-f-ə-rəs/ *adj* [L *vinifer*, fr. *vinum* + -ifer -iferous]: yielding or grown for the production of wine

VIN-IF-ER-OUS \vī-nī-f-ə-rəs/ *n* [H & Sp, fr. L *vinum*]: **WINE**

VIN-IF-ER-OUS \vī-nī-f-ə-rəs/ *n*: the characteristic body, flavor, and color of a wine

VIN-IF-ER-OUS \vī-nī-f-ə-rəs/ *n* [L *vinosus*, fr. *vinum* wine] 1: of, relating to, or made with wine (~ medications) 2: showing the effects of the use of wine 3: **VINACEOUS** — **VIN-IF-ER-OUS-ly** *adv*

VIN-IF-ER-OUS \vī-nī-f-ə-rəs/ *n* [ME, alter of *vendage*, fr. MF *vendenge*, fr. L *vinum* wine, *vincere* to take, *vincere* to take off, fr. *vincere* to take — more at **REDEEM**] 1: a (1) a season's yield of grapes or wine from a vineyard (2) **WINE**; **specif**: a wine of a particular type, region, and year and usu. of superior quality that is dated and allowed to mature **b**: a collection of contemporary wines distinguished by certain things **c**: **CR** **d**: the act or time of harvesting grapes or making wine 3: **a**: a period of origin or manufacture **b**: length of existence; **AGE**

VIN-IF-ER-OUS *adj* 1: of, old, recognized, and enduring interest, importance, or quality 2: **CLASSIC** 2: **OLD-FASHIONED**, **OUTMODED** 3: the best and most characteristic — **VIN-IF-ER-OUS-ly** *adv* (— **Shaw**: a wise and winning comedy — **Time**)

VIN-LAG-ER \vī-lj-ə-r/ *n*: one that takes part in a vintage

Vintage year *n*: a year in which a vintage wine is produced 2: a year of outstanding distinction or success

VIN-LIN-ER \vī-nī-n-ə-r/ [ME *vineter*, fr. OF *vinetier*, fr. ML *vinetarius*, fr. L *vinetum* vineyard, fr. *vinum* wine + *linere* to draw] 1: a person who harvests grapes or makes wine 2: covered with or abounding in vines (~ hillsides and forests)

VIN-YL \vī-nəl/ *n* [ISV, fr. L *vinum* wine] 1: a univalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}$ — derived from ethylene by removal of one hydrogen atom 2: a polymer of a vinyl compound or product made from one

Vinyl alcohol *n*: an unstable compound $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHOH}$ known only in the form of its polymers or derivatives

VIN-YL-IDE \vī-nī-l-ēd/ *n* [ISV *vinyl* + *-ide* + *-ene*]: a bivalent radical $\text{CH}_2=\text{C}$ derived from ethylene by removal of two hydrogen atoms from ethylene

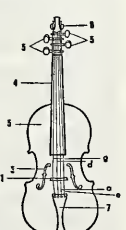
VINYLIDENE *n*: any of a group of tough thermoplastic resins formed by polymerization of a vinylidene compound and used esp. for filaments, films, and molded articles

VIN-YL-ITE \vī-nī-t-ē/ *n*, **trademark** — used for any of a series of vinyl resins

VINYL PLASTIC *n*: any of various tough durable plastics based on vinyl resins and used esp. in the form of films, coatings, foams, and molded and extruded products

vinyl resin *n* : any of various thermoplastic resinous materials consisting essentially of polymers of vinyl compounds
vi-ol \vī-ō-, vī-(ō)l \ [MF *viol*, *viola*, fr. *Oprovo viola* *viola* 1 a bowed string instrument, chief of the 16th and 17th centuries with deep body, flat back, sloping shoulders, usu. six strings, fretted fingerboard, and low-arched bridge made in treble, alto, tenor, and bass sizes
vi-ol \vī-ō- \ [L & Sp, *viol*, *viola*, fr. *Oprovo*, *viola*] **1** : a musical instrument of the violin family that is intermediate in size and compass between the violin and violoncello and is tuned a fifth lower than the violin **2** : VIOLIST
vi-ol-a \vī-ō-'lō-, vī-'ō- \ [L] **1** : VIOLIN *la*; esp : any of various gaudy hybrids with solitary white or purple often variegated flower buds, smelling but smaller than typical pansies
vi-ol-a-bil-ity \vī-ō-'lō-'bil-ə-tē \ *n* : the quality or state of being violable
vi-ol-a-ble \vī-ō-'lō-'bl-ə \ *adj* : capable of being, or likely to be violated — *vi-ol-a-ble-ness* *n* **vi-ol-a-bly** \vī-ō-'bl-ē \ *adv*
vi-ol-a-cean \vī-ō-'lō-'shən \ *adj* [*L*, *violaceus*, fr. *viola* violet] : of the color violet — *vi-ol-a-cean-ly* *adv*
vi-ol-a *da* **brac-cio** \vī-ō-'lō-'brāch-'ō-, -'brāch-'ē-, vī-ō \ [It, arm viol] : a viol having roughly the range of the viola
viola da gam-ba \vī-'gām-bə-, 'gām-' \ [It, leg viol] : a bass member of the viol family having a range approximating the cello
viola da ma-ro \vī-'lō-'mōr-'ē-, -'mōr-' \ [It, viol of love] : a tenor viol having usu. seven gut and seven wire strings
vi-ol-a-te \vī-ō-'lāt \ [ME *violaten*, fr. *L*, *violatus*, pp. of *violare*; akin to *L* *vis* strength — more at *VIM*] **1** : BREAK, DISREGARD (~ the law) **2** : do harm to the person or esp : chastity; esp : ~ PROFANE, ADULTERY **3** : INTERRUPT, DISTURB — *vi-ol-a-tive* \vī-ō-'lāt-iv \ *adj* — *vi-ol-a-tor* \vī-ō-'lāt-ər \ *n*
vi-ol-a-ted \vī-ō-'lāt \ *adj*, *archaic* : VIOLATED
vi-ol-a-tion \vī-ō-'lā-'shən \ *n* : the act of violating; the state of being violated; as **1** : INFRINGEMENT, TRANSGRESSION; *specif* : an infringement in sports that is less serious than a foul and usu. involves technicalities of play **2** : an act of irreverence or desecration; *PROFANATION* **3** : INTERRUPTION, DISTURBANCE **4** : RAVISHMENT, RAPE
vi-ol-ence \vī-ō-'lən(t) \ *n* **1** : exertion of physical force so as to abuse or abuse (as in effecting entrance into a house) **2** : an instance of violent treatment or procedure **3** : injury by or as if by distortion, infringement, or profanation **3 a** : intense, turbulent, or furious often destructive action or force **4** : vehement feeling or expression **5** : an instance of such action or feeling **6** : a tendency to offend or do : *Jarring quality*; **7** : DISCORDANCE **4** : undue alteration of wording or sense (as in editing a text)
vi-ol-ent \vī-ō-'lənt \ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L*, *violentus*; akin to *L* *violare* to violate] **1** : marked by extreme force or sudden intense activity **2** : furious or vehement to the point of being improper, unjust, or excessive **3** : extreme, intense **4** : produced or effected by force (as ~ death) **5** : tending to distort or misrepresent (as ~ interpretation) **6** : extremely excited — *vi-ol-ent-ly* *adv*
vi-ol-let \vī-ō-'lət \ [ME, fr. MF *violite*, dim. of *viola* violet, fr. *L* *viola*] **1** : a ; any of a genus (*Viola*) of the family *Violaceae*, the common pansies or *Viola* with alternate stipulate leaves and both aerial and cleistogamous flowers; esp : one with smaller usu. solid-colored flowers as distinguished from the usu. larger-flowered violas and pansies **2** : any of several plants of other genera — compare *DOGTOOTH VIOLET* **3** : any of a group of colors reddish blue hue, low lightness, and medium saturation **3** : any of numerous small violet-colored butterflies (family *Lycaenidae*)
vi-ol-let-ear \vī-ō-'lə-er \ *n* : a tropical hummingbird of the genus *Colibri* having violet or bluish purple ear tufts
viol-let ray *n* : an ultraviolet ray
vi-ol-let \vī-ō-'lət \ *n* [L] : VIOLIN
vi-ol-a **1** : a bowed string instrument with four strings tuned at intervals of a fifth distinguished from the viol in having a shallower body, shoulders at right angles with the neck, and a more curved bridge **2** : VIOLINIST
vi-ol-in-ist \vī-'līn-ə-st \ *n* : one who plays the violin
vi-ol-ist \vī-ō-'ləst \ *n* : one who plays the viola
vi-ol-on-cel-ist \vī-ō-'lən-'chel-ə-st, -vē- \ *n* : CELLIST
vi-ol-on-cel-lo \vī-'chel-'ō \ [It, dim. of *violone*, aug. of *viola*]; *CELLO*
vi-ol-os-ter-ol \vī-'lō-'st-er-'ōl-, -rōl \ [ultra- + *sterol* + *viol*] : vitamin D₂; esp : when dissolved in an edible vegetable oil
VIP \vī-'p-, -pē \ *n* [very important person] : a person of great influence or prestige; esp : a high official with special privileges
vi-ol-er \vī-'p- \ [MF *violero*, fr. *L*, *violens*] **1** : a common European venomous snake (*Vipera berus*) that attains a length of two feet, varies in color from red, brown, or gray with dark markings on its back, occurs across Eurasia from England to Sakhalin, and is rarely fatal to man; *broodly* : any of various Old World venomous snakes (family *Viperidae*) **2** : PIT, VIPER **3** : a venomous or reputedly venomous snake with a mottled or checkered person
vi-per-ine \vī-'p-er-'īn-ē \ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling a viper : VENOMOUS
vi-per-ish \vī-'p-(ə)-rīsh \ *adj* : spitefully viperine; *VENOMOUS*
vi-per-ous-ly \vī-'p-(ə)-rəs \ *adv* : *VIPERINE* **2** : *VENOMOUS* — *vi-per-ous-ly* *adv*
viper's bugloss *n* : a coarse bristly Old World weed (*Echium vulgare*) of the boraginaceae family naturalized in No. America that has showy blue tubular flowers with exerted stamens
vi-ra-gi-n-ous \vī-'raj-ə-nəs \ *adj* [*L* *viragin*, *virago* *virago*] : of, relating to, or characteristic of a virago
vi-ra-go \vī-'rā-gō-, vī-'r-ō-gō \ *n*, *pl* *viragoes* or *viragos* [L, *virago*, *virago*, fr. *vir* man — more at *VIKING*] **1** : a woman of great

stature, strength, and courage **2** : a loud overbearing woman
VI-RAG-ING \vī-'rā-gŋ \ *adj* : of, relating to, or caused by a virus
vi-r-ō-ly \vī-'rō-'lē \ *n* [ME, fr. MF *virale*] **1** : a chiefly French verse form consisting of stanzas of indeterminate length and number with alternating long and short lines and interlaced rhyme (as *abab, bcbc, cdcd, dadd*)
vi-ro \vī-'rō-, vī-'rō \ [L, a small bird, fr. *virere* to be green] : any of certain small, usually very numerous American passerine birds (family *Vireonidae*) chiefly oliveaceous and grayish in color — *vi-ro-e-nine* \vī-'rō-, nīn \ *adj* or *n*
vi-res pl *vis*
vi-res-ence \vī-'res-'n(t)s-, vī-'n \ *n* : the state or condition of becoming green; esp : such a condition due to the development of chloroplasts in plant organs (as petals) normally white or colored
vi-res-cent \vī-'rē-'nt \ *adj* [*L* *virescent*, *virescens*, pp. of *virescere* to become green, *incho.* of *virere* to be green] : beginning to be green : GREENISH
vi-rē-ga \vī-'rē-'gə \ [NL, fr. *L*, branch, rod, streak in the sky suggesting — more at *WIMSK*] : trailing wisps of precipitation evaporating before reaching the ground
vi-r-gate \vī-'rō-'gāt \ [ML *virgata*, fr. *virga*, a land measure, fr. *L*, rod] : an old English unit of land area equal to one quarter of a rood or one quarter of an acre
vi-r-gate \vī-'rō-'gāt \ *n* : made of twigs, fr. *virgō*] **1** : shaped like a rod or wand **2** : bearing many small twigs
vi-r-gin \vī-'rj-ŋ \ [ME, fr. OF *virgine*, fr. *L* *virgin*-, *virgo* young woman, *virgin*] **1** : a unmarried woman devoted to religion **2** : a virgin **3** : a virgin **4** : a absolutely chaste young woman **5** : a young girl or woman who has not had sexual intercourse **6** : a female animal that has never copulated
vi-r-gin-ity \vī-'rj-ŋ-ə-tē \ *n* : the state of being a virgin
vi-r-gin-ity \vī-'rj-ŋ-ə-tē \ *n* : the quality or state of being a virgin : *FREE OF IMPURITY OR STAIN* : UNSULLIED **2** : CHASTE **3** : relating to, characteristic of, or befitting a virgin : *MODEST* : FRESH, UNSPOILED; *not* : not altered by human activity (~ *for* *rain*) **4** : being used or worked for the first time **5** : INITIAL, FIRST **6** : NATIVE *8b* (~ *sulfur*) : *fr. of a vegetable oil*; obtained from the first light pressing and without heating **7** : produced directly from ore or by primary smelting — used of metal
vi-r-gin-ity \vī-'rj-ŋ-ə-tē \ *n* : of, relating to, or characteristic of a virgin; *virginité*; esp : *PURE*, *CHASTE* : PRISTINE, UNSULLIED — *vi-r-gin-ity* \vī-'rj-ŋ-ə-tē \ *adv*
vi-r-gin-ity \vī-'rj-ŋ-ə-tē \ *n* : the quality or state of being a virgin; esp : MAIDENHOOD **2** : the unmarried life; *CELIBACY*, *SPINSTERHOOD*
vi-r-gin-ium \vī-'rj-ŋ-ē-əm-, 'j-ŋ-ŷəm \ [NL, fr. *Virginia*] : FRANTICUM
Virgin Mary *n* : the mother of Jesus
virgin's bower *n* : any of several usu. small-flowered and climbing climatices
virgin wool *n* : wool not used before in manufacture
vi-r-go \vī-'rō-'gō \ [L (gen. *virginis*), lit., virgin] **1** : a zodiacal constellation in the celestial equator due south of the handle of the Dipper pictured as a woman holding a spike of grain **2** : the 6th sign of the zodiac
vi-r-gu-late \vī-'rō-'gə-'lāt-, 'lāt \ *adj* : shaped like a rod
vi-r-gu-late \vī-'rō-'gə-'lāt- \ *n* [F, fr. *L* *virgula* small stripe, obelus, fr. *di* + *virgo* rod — more at *WISDOM*]
vi-r-gu-late \vī-'rō-'gə-'lāt- \ *adj* : of, relating to, or being a virgule
vi-r-i-cide \vī-'rī-'sīd-, 'sīd \ [NL *virius* + *E* -*ci-* + *-cide*] : an agent that destroys or inactivates viruses
vi-r-id \vī-'rīd- \ *adj* [*L* *viridis* green — more at *VERDANT*] : vividly green : VERDANT
vi-r-id-des-cent \vī-'rīd-'des-'nt \ *adj* [L *viridis* green — more at *VERDANT*] : greenish
vi-r-id-i-an \vī-'rīd-'ē-ən \ [NL *viridis*] : a chrome green held to be chromic oxide Cr₂O₃
vi-r-id-ity \vī-'rīd-'īd-ē-tē \ [ME *viridite*, fr. MF *viridite*, fr. *L* *viriditate*, *viriditas*, fr. *viridis*] **1** : GREENNESS **2** : FRESHNESS
vi-r-il \vī-'rī-əl \ *adj* [*vi* + *vir*] *adj* [MF or L; MF *viril*, fr. *L* *virilis*, fr. *vir* man, male; akin to OE & OHG *wer* man, *Skt* *vir*] **1** : having the nature, properties, or qualities of a man; *specif* : capable of functioning as a male in copulation **2** : ENERGETIC, VIGOROUS **3** : characteristic of or associated with men; *MASCULINE* **4** : MASTURBATION, FORCEFUL, *SYB* see *MALE*
vi-r-il-ity \vī-'rī-əl-ə-tē \ *n* : precocious development of secondary sex characters in the male **2** : the appearance of secondary male characters in the female
vi-r-il-ity \vī-'rī-əl-ə-tē \ *n* : the quality or state of being virile : *MANHOOD* **2** : manly vigor **3** : MASCULINITY
vi-r-il-ity \vī-'rī-əl-ə-tē \ *n* [ME *virile* — more at *FERRULE*] *Scot* : FERRULE
vi-r-il-ity \vī-'rī-əl-ə-tē \ *n* [ME *virile* — more at *FERRULE*] : of or relating to virology
vi-r-il-ol-og-ist \vī-'rī-əl-'ō-j-ŋ-st, 'ŋ-st \ *n* : a specialist in virology
vi-r-il-ol-og-y \vī-'rī-əl-'ō-j-ŋ \ *n* [NL *virus* + *ISV* -*logy*] : a branch of science that deals with viruses
vi-r-i-osis \vī-'rī-ō-'sīz \ *n* : infection with or disease caused by a virus
vi-r-it-ut \vī-'rī-'t-ut \ [It *virtù*, lit., virtue, fr. *L* *virtus*-, *virtus*] **1** : a love of or taste for curios or objects d'art **2** : productions of art, esp. of a curious or antique nature : *OBJETS D'ART*



ab ant; k kiten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; i loot; i foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zū vision

vis-1-ta-tor \ 'vī-zə-ˌtɔr \ *n* : an official visitor in the Roman Catholic Church
vis-1-tə-ri-əl \ vī-z-ət-ə-ˈtɔr-ē-əl, vī-z-ə-ˈtɔr-ə \ *adj* : of or relating to visitation or to a judicial visitor or superintendent
visiting card *n* : a small card bearing the name and sometimes the address of a person or married couple presented when calling — called also *calling card*
visiting fireman *n* : a usu. important or influential visitor whom it is desirable to expedite to show about or entertain impressively
visiting nurse *n* : a nurse employed by a hospital or social-service agency to visit sick persons or perform other public health services in a community
visiting professor *n* : a professor invited to teach a college or university faculty on a limited basis (as an academic year)
visiting teacher *n* : an educational officer employed by a public school system to enforce attendance regulations or to instruct sick or handicapped pupils unable to attend school
vis-1-tor \ vī-z-ət-ər, vī-z-ɪ-tər \ *n* : one that visits; *specif* : one that makes formal visits of inspection
vi-sive \ 'vī-z-iv, 'vī-siv \ *adj* [ML *visivus*, fr. *L visus*, pp. of *videre* to see — more at *vit*] **1** : *archaic* : of, relating to, or serving for vision **2** : *archaic* : capable of seeing or of being seen
vi-sor \ 'vī-zər \ *n* [ME *viser*, fr. AF, fr. OF *visiere*, fr. *vis* face — more at *vesicac*] **1** : the front piece of a helmet; *esp* : a movable upper piece **2** : a face mask **3** : OSGURD **4** : a projecting front on a cap for shading the eyes **5** : a projecting piece on an automobile windshield to protect the eyes — **vi-sor** \ -zard \ *adj*
vi-sor-lens \ 'vī-zər-lənz \ *adj*
vi-s-ta \ vīz-1-tə \ *n* : *pl* *vi-sta*, pp. of *vedere* to see, fr. *L videre* — more at *vit*] **1** : a distant view through or along an avenue or opening; **PROSPECT** **2** : an extensive mental view over a stretch of time or a series of events
vis-taed \ 'vī-təd \ *vt* : affording or made to form a vista **2** : seen in as if in a picture
vi-su-əl \ 'vī-zh-(ə)-juəl, 'vī-zh-əl \ *adj* [ME, fr. *L visualis*, fr. *L visus* sight, fr. *visus*, pp. of *videre* to see] **1** : of, relating to, or used in vision **2** : attained or maintained by sight **3** : OPTICAL (~ focus of a lens) **4** : VISUAL **5** : producing mental images; **VIVID** **6** : visible or discernible to the eye; **7** : of or relating to the eye, or constituting a means of instruction (as a map or film) by means of sight (~ aid) — **vi-su-əl-ly** \ 'vī-zh-(ə)-ju-əl, 'vī-zh-(ə)-l-ē \ *adv*
visual acuity : the relative ability of the visual organ to resolve detail that is expressed as the reciprocal of the minimum angular separation in minutes of two lines just resolvable as separate and that forms in the average human eye an angle of one minute
visual-aural radio *n* : a radio aid to air navigation by which a pilot determines if he is on course by an appropriate aural signal, a visual reading, or both — called also *visual-aural range*
vi-su-əl-iz-a-tion \ 'vī-zh-(ə)-ju-ə-lə-ˈzā-shən, 'vī-zh-(ə)-lā- \ *n* : the act of visualizing or state of being visualized
vi-su-əl-ize \ 'vī-zh-(ə)-ju-ə-līz, 'vī-zh-ə-ˈlīz \ *vt* : to make visible; *esp* : to see or form a mental image of; **ENVISAGE** ~ *vi* : to form a mental image of
vi-su-əl-iz-er \ -lī-zər \ *n* : one that visualizes; *esp* : one whose mental imagery is prevaingly visual — compare **AUDILE**, **MOTILE**
visual purple *n* : a photosensitive red or purple pigment in the retinal rods of various vertebrates; *esp* : RHODOPSIN
vi-tal \ 'vī-təl, 'we-ˌrɪəl \ *n*, *pl* **vi-tals** \ 'vī-tē, 'vī-tē \ [L, lit., life] : a brief autobiographical sketch (as in a doctoral thesis)
vi-tal \ 'vī-təl \ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. *L vitalis* of life, fr. *vita* life; akin to *L vivere* to live — more at *quick*] **1** : existing as a manifestation of life **2** : concerned with or necessary to the maintenance of life — *organisms* **3** : full of life and vigor; **ANIMATED** **3** : characterized by vigor or living being; **4** : fundamentally concerned with or affecting life or living beings; **5** : **INVIGORATING** (**2**) ; **DESTRUCTIVE** to life **6** : **MORTAL** **6** : of the utmost importance; **ESSENTIAL** **5** : recording data relating to lives **SYN** see **ESSENTIAL**, **VITALITY**
vi-tal-ism \ 'vī-təl-iz-əm \ *n* : a doctrine that the functions of a living organism are due to a vital principle distinct from physico-chemical forces **2** : a doctrine that the processes of life are not explicable by the laws of physics and chemistry alone and that life is in some part self-determining — **vi-tal-ist** \ 'vī-təl-ist \ *n* — **vi-tal-ist-ly** \ 'vī-təl-ist-ē-ly \ *adv*
vi-tal-ity \ 'vī-təl-ə-tē \ *n* : a : the peculiarity distinguishing the living from the nonliving **b** : capacity to live and develop; *also* : physical or mental vigor *esp* when highly developed **2** : power of enduring or continuing **3** : lively and animated character; **VIOR**
vi-tal-iza-tion \ 'vī-təl-ə-ˈzā-shən \ *n* : the quality or state of being vitalized
vi-tal-ize \ 'vī-təl-īz \ *vt* : to endow with vitality; **ANIMATE**
vi-tal-iz-um \ 'vī-təl-iz-əm \ *trademark* : used for a cobalt-chromium alloy of platinum-white color used *esp*. for cast dentures, prostheses, and industrial castings
vital \ 'vī-təl \ *n* *pl* **vital organs** **2** : essential parts to life, deaths, marriages, health, and disease
vital-mer \ 'vī-tə-ˌmɛr \ *n* [vitamin + *isomer*] : any of two or more compounds that relieve a particular vitamin deficiency — **vi-tal-mer-ic** \ 'vī-tə-ˌmɛr-ik \ *adj*
vita-min \ 'vī-tə-ˌmɪn \ *n* [L *vita* life + *ISV* amine] : any of various organic substances that are essential in minute quantities to the nutrition of most animals and some plants, act in the regulation of most processes, but do not provide energy or serve as building units, and are present in natural foodstuffs or sometimes produced within the body
vitamin A *n* : any of several fat-soluble vitamins found *esp*. in animal products (as egg yolk, milk, or fish-liver oils) or a mixture of them in the whole body
vitamin B *n* : any of several water-soluble vitamins to become keratinous (as in the eye with resulting visual defects)
vitamin B₁ *n* : **VITAMIN B COMPLEX** **2** or **VITAMIN B₁**; **THIAMINE**
vitamin B₂ \ -bē-ˈsɛn \ *n* : **FOLIC ACID**
vitamin B complex *n* : a group of water-soluble vitamins found *esp*. in yeast, seed germs, eggs, liver and flesh, and vegetables that have varied metabolic functions and include coenzymes and growth

factors — called also *B complex*; compare **BIOTIN**, **CHOLINE**, **NICOTINIC ACID**, **PANTOTHENIC ACID**
vitamin B₆ \ -bē-ˈsīks \ *n* : pyridoxine or a closely related compound found widely combined form and considered essential to vertebrate nutrition
vitamin B₁₂ \ -bē-ˈtwelv \ *n* : a complex cobalt-containing compound C₂₀H₃₀CoN₄O₆P that occurs *esp*. in liver, is essential to normal blood production, neural function, and growth, and is used *esp*. in treating pernicious and related anemias and in animal reactions; *also* : any of several compounds of similar action but different chemistry
vitamin B₃ \ -bē-ˈtɪr \ *n* : **RIBOFLAVIN**
vitamin C *n* : a water-soluble vitamin C₆H₈O₆ found in plants and *esp*. in fruits and leafy vegetables or made synthetically and used in the prevention and treatment of scurvy as an antioxidant for foods
vitamin D *n* : any of all several fat-soluble vitamins chemically related to steroids, essential for normal bone and tooth structure, and found *esp*. in fish-liver oils, egg yolk, and milk or produced (as by ultraviolet irradiation) of steroids; as an **or** **vitamin D₂** : an alcohol C₂₈H₄₆O₂ usu. prepared by irradiation of ergosterol and used as a dietary supplement in nutrition and medicinally in the control of rickets and related disorders — called also *calciferol* *or* **vitamin D₃** : an alcohol C₂₇H₄₆O₂ that is the predominating form of vitamin D in most fish-liver oils and is formed in the skin on exposure to sunlight or ultraviolet rays **or** **vitamin D₄** : an alcohol C₂₈H₄₆O₂ of doubtful biological activity
vitamin E *n* : a group of several fat-soluble vitamins
vitamin E *n* : any of the tocopherols that are essential in the nutrition of various vertebrates in which their absence is associated with infertility, muscular dystrophy, or vascular abnormalities, are found *esp*. in leaves and in seed germ oils, and are used chiefly in animal feeds as antioxidants
vitamin G *n* : **RIBOFLAVIN**
vitamin H *n* : **BIOTIN**
vi-ta-min-ize \ 'vī-tə-ˌmīn-īz \ *vt* : to provide or supplement with vitamins **2** : to make vigorous as if by the feeding of vitamins
vitamin K *n* [Dan koagulation] **1** : either of two naturally occurring fat-soluble vitamins, **vitamin K₁** and **vitamin K₂**, essential for the clotting of blood because of their role in the production of prothrombin — called also respectively **vitamin K₁**, **vitamin K₂** ; *also* : any of several synthetic compounds closely related chemically to natural vitamins K₁ and K₂, used of similar biological activity
vitamin P \ 'vɪ-tə-ˌpɪn \ *n* [L *vita* life + *P* prevent] : **BIOPLENOID**
vitamin PP \ -pē-ˈpē \ *n* [pellagra-preventive] : a pellagra-preventive vitamin (as nicotinamide or nicotinic acid)
vi-ta-scope \ 'vī-tə-ˌskɒp \ *n* [L *vita* life + *E*-scope — more at *vit*] : a series of early motion-picture projector — **vi-ta-scope** \ -skop \ *adj*
vi-tel-lin \ 'vī-tel-ən, və-ˈlɪn \ *n* : a protein in egg yolk
vi-tel-linē \ 'vī-tel-ən, -ən, -ɪn \ *adj* **1** : resembling the yolk of an egg *esp*. in yellow color **2** : of, relating to, or producing yolk
vi-tel-lus \ 'vī-tel-əs \ *n* [L, lit., small calf — more at *veal*] : **YOLK** **1c**
vi-tiate \ 'vī-sh-ē-ˌtāt \ *vt* [*vitatus*, pp. of *vitare*, fr. *vitium* fault] **1** : to vitiate, pollute, or corrupt
vi-tiate \ 'vī-sh-ē-ˌtāt \ *vt* : to make ineffective or weak; **INVALIDATE** **SYN** see **DEBASE** — **vi-ti-a-tor** \ 'vī-sh-ē-ˌtə-tər \ *n*
vi-ti-a-tion \ 'vī-sh-ē-ˌtā-shən \ *n* : the quality or state of being vitiated (the air in the room showed marked ~) **2** : the act of vitiating (protesting his ~ of the agreement)
vi-ti-ate \ 'vī-ti-ət \ *vt* : to vitiate; **INVALIDATE** **SYN** see **DEBASE** — **vi-ti-ate** \ 'vī-ti-ət \ *adj*
vi-ti-cul-ture \ 'vī-ti-ku-l-cher, 'vī-tɪ \ *n* [L *vitis* vine + *E culture* — more at *withy*] : the cultivation or culture of grapes — **vi-ti-cul-tur-ist** \ 'vī-ti-ku-l-cher-ə-ˌrɪst, 'vī-tɪ- \ *n*
vi-ti-li-ble \ 'vī-ti-ˌlɪ-ə-ˌbəl \ *adj* [NL, lit., letter] : a skin disorder marked by smooth white spots on various parts of the body
vi-ti-osi-ty \ 'vī-sh-ē-ˌās-ət-ē-ˌtɪ \ *n*, *archaic* : **VICIOUSNESS**, **OBPRAVITY**
vit-re-ous \ 'vī-trē-əs \ *adj* [L *vitreus*, fr. *vitrum* glass — more at *road*] **1** : of, relating to, derived from, or consisting of glass **2** : resembling glass (as in color, composition, brittleness, or luster) **3** : of, relating to, or constituting the vitreous humor — **vit-re-ous-ly** *adv* — **vit-re-ous-ness** *n*
vitreous enamel *n* : a fired-on opaque glassy coating on steel or other metals
vitreous humor *n* : the clear colorless transparent jelly that fills the posterior chamber of the eyeball
vitreous silica *n* : a chemical stable and refractory glass made from silica alone — compare **QUARTZ GLASS**
vi-tri-ri-ble \ 'vī-trə-ˌrɪ-ə-ˌbəl \ *adj* : of a kind that can be vitrified
vi-tri-ri-ca-tion \ 'vī-trə-ˌrɪ-ˌkā-shən \ *n* : the process of vitrifying or state of being vitrified
vi-tri-ry \ 'vī-trɪ-ˌrɪ \ *vt* [Fr *virifier*, fr. MF, fr. *L vitrum* glass] *vt* : to vitrify or to make vitreous or a glassy substance by heat and fusion ~ *vi* : to undergo vitrification
vi-tri-ol \ 'vī-tri-əl \ *n* [ME, fr. MF, fr. ML *vitriolum*, alter. of LL *vitriolum*, neut. of *vitreus* glassy, fr. *L vitreus* vitreous] **1** : a sulfate of any of various metals (as copper, iron, or zinc); *esp* : a glassy hydrate of such a sulfate **b** : OIL OF VITRIOL **2** : something felt to resemble vitriol *esp*. in caustic quality; *esp* : virulence of feeling or of speech — **vi-tri-ol-ic** \ 'vī-tri-ˌəl-ik \ *adj*
vitriol *vt* : to expose to the action of vitriol; *esp* : to dip in dilute sulfuric acid
vi-ti-a \ 'vī-tə-ˌa \ *n*, *pl* **vi-ti-ae** \ 'vī-tē, 'vī-tē \ [NL, fr. L, fillet; akin to *vitium* fault] **1** : one of the tubules in the roots of the carrot family **2** : STRIPE, STREAK
vit-tate \ 'vī-tāt \ *adj* : bearing or containing vittae **2** : striped longitudinally
vit-tle *n* : **VICTUAL**
vi-tu-per-ate \ 'vī-t(ə)ˌju(p)-ˌrāt, və-ˌv \ *n* [L *vituperatus*, pp. of *vituperare*, fr. *vitium* fault, *perare* to make (as in *PERARE*)] : to abuse or censure severely or abusively; **BERATE** **SYN** see **SCOLD** — **vi-tu-per-a-tive** \ -t(ə)ˌju(p)-ə-ˌrət-iv, -pə-ˌrāt-ər \ *adj* — **vi-tu-per-a-tive-ly** *adv* — **vi-tu-per-a-tor** \ -pə-ˌrāt-ər \ *n*
vi-tu-per-a-tion \ (vī-t(ə)ˌju(p)-ə-ˌrā-shən, və-ˌv \ *n* : sustained and bitter railing and condemnation **SYN** see **ABUSE**

about; ~ kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā j joke; ā jing; o flow; o flaw; oi coin; th thin; th this; āu out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i loot; i foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

vi-tu-per-a-to-ry \vī-'t(y)ū-p(ə)-'tōr-ē, vō-, -'tōr- \ *adj* : VITUPERATIVE
vi-va \vī-'və-və-, -və \ *Interj* [It, long live, fr. 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of vivere to live, fr. *lv* — more at QUICK] — used to express glad will or approval
vi-va-ce \vī-'vəch-(ə) \ *adv* [It, vivacious, fr. *l. vivax, vivax*], in a brisk spirited manner — used as a direction in music
vi-va-cious \vī-'və-shəs also vī-'və \ *adj* [*l. vivax, vivax*, lit., long-lived, fr. vivere to live, fr. *lv* — more at QUICK] : lively in temper or conduct; SPRIGHTLY **SYN** see LEVELY • **vi-va-cious-ly** *adv* — **vi-va-cious-ness** *n*
vi-vac-i-ly \vī-'vəs-ət-ē \ *n* : the quality or state of being vivacious
vi-van-di-er \vī-'və-vā-'dye-(ə)r \ *n* [F]; a woman formerly accompanying troops to sell provisions and liquor
vi-var-i-um \vī-'vər-ē-əm-, -vēr- \ *pl* **vi-var-i-a** \vī-'və-ə \ or **vi-var-i-um** [L, park, preserve, fr. *lv* plus alive — more at QUICK]; an enclosure for keeping or raising and observing animals or plants indoors; *esp* : one for terrestrial animals — called also *terrarium*
vi-va-vo-ce \vī-'və-vō-'(z)ə \ *adv* [ML, with the living voice]; by word of mouth; ORALLY
vi-va voce *adv* : expressed or conducted by word of mouth; ORAL
vi-va voce *n* : an examination conducted *vi-va voce*
vi-ver-ine \vī-'vēr-ən-, vī-'və-, -rīn \ *adj* [deriv. of *l. viverra* ferret; akin to OE *æcweorna* squirrel, Czech *veverka*] : of or relating to a family (Viverridae) of small carnivores including the civets
vi-vers \vī-'vēr-, vī-'v \ *pl* [MF *vi-ver*, pl. of *vi-vre* food, fr. *vi-vre* to live, fr. *l. vivere*] chiefly **SOFT** : VICTUALS, FOOD
Vi-vi-au or **Vi-vi-en** \vī-'vī-ə-ən \ *n* : the mistress of Merlin in Arthurian legend — called also *Lady of the Lake*
vi-vi-ty \vī-'vī-tē \ *n* [*l. vividus*, fr. *lv* — more at QUICK] : 1 : having the appearance, vigor, life, or freshness; LIVELY (~ sketch) 2 : of a color : very strong; very high in chroma 3 : producing a strong or clear impression on the senses : SHARP, INTENSE; *specif* : producing distinct images (a ~ description) 4 : acting clearly and vividly (a ~ imagination) **SYN** see GRAPHIC — **vi-vi-ty** *adv* — **vi-vi-ty** *n*
vi-vi-f-ic \vī-'vī-fīk \ *adj* : VIVIFYING, ENLIVENING
vi-vi-f-i-ca-tion \vī-'vī-fə-'kā-shən \ *n* : the act of vivifying; the state of being vivified
vi-vi-fier \vī-'vī-fī-(ə)r \ *n* : one that vivifies
vi-vi-ly \vī-'vī-fī- \ *adv* [MF *vivifier*, fr. *LV* *vivificare*, fr. *l. vivificare* enlivening, fr. *vi-vus* alive — more at QUICK] 1 : to endue with life; QUICKEN, ANIMATE 2 : to make vivid **SYN** see QUICKEN
vi-vi-par-i-ly \vī-'vī-pər-ət-ē \ *n* : the quality or state of being viviparous
vi-vi-par-ous \vī-'vī-pər-əs \ *adj* [*l. viviparus*, fr. *vi-vus* alive + *-parus* -parous] 1 : producing living young instead of eggs from within the body in the manner of nearly all mammals, many reptiles, and a few fishes 2 : germinating while still attached to the parent plant (as the seed of the mangrove) — **vi-vi-par-ous-ly** *adv* — **vi-vi-par-ous-ness** *n*
vi-vi-sec-t \vī-'vī-sək-t \ *vb* [back-formation fr. *vivisection*] *vt* : to perform vivisection on ~ *vi* : to practice vivisection — **vi-vi-sec-tor** \-sək-tər \ *n*
vi-vi-sec-tion \vī-'vī-sək-shən-, vī-'və- \ *n* [*l. vivus* + *E section*] 1 : the cutting or operation on a living animal or organ for physiological or pathological investigation; broadly : animal experimentation *esp* if considered to cause distress to the subject — **vi-vi-sec-tion-al** \vī-'vī-sək-shən-, -shən \ *adj* — **vi-vi-sec-tion-al-ly** *adv* — **vi-vi-sec-tion-ist** \vī-'vī-sək-shən-ist \ *n*
vi-x-en \vī-'k-sən \ (assumed ME (southern dial) *vixen*, alter. of ME *fixen*, fr. OE *fyx*, fem. of *fox*) 1 : a female fox 2 : a shrewish ill-tempered woman — **vi-x-en-ish** \-s(ə)-'nīsh \ *adj* — **vi-x-en-ish-ly** *adv* — **vi-x-en-ish-ness** *n
vi-x-ard \vī-'z(ə)-rd \ *n* [alter. of ME *vixar* mask, visor] 1 : a mask for disguise or protection 2 : DISGUISE, GUISSE
vi-z-ca-cha \vī-'käch-ə \ *n* [Sp *vizcacha*, fr. Quechua *wiskacha*] : any of several So. American burrowing rodents closely related to the chinchilla
vi-zier \vī-'zī-(ə)r \ [Turk *vezir*, fr. *As* *vazīr*] : a high executive officer of various Muslim countries and *esp* of the former Turkish empire — **vi-zier-ate** \-zīr-ət-, -zī-(ə)-rət \ *n* — **vi-zier-ial** \-zīr-ē-əl \ *adj* — **vi-zier-ship** \-zī-(ə)-'shīp \ *n*
vi-zor *vb* of visor
vi-zo \vī-'zō \ *n* [*l. vizisla*, Hungary] : any of a Hungarian breed of hunting dog resembling the weimaraner but having a rich deep red coat and brown eyes
vo-ca-bile \vō-'kə-bəl \ *n* [MF, fr. *l. vocabulum*, fr. *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] : TERM, NAME; *specif* : a word composed of various sounds or letters without regard to its meaning
vo-ca-bu-lary \vō-'kəb-ə-lər-ē \ *adj* [back-formation fr. *vocabulary*] : of or relating to words or phraseology; LINGUISTIC
vo-ca-bu-lary \vō-'kəb-ə-lər-ē, -və- \ *n* [MF *vocabularium*, prob. fr. ML *vocabularium*, fr. neut. of *vocabularius* verbal, fr. *l. vocabulum*] 1 : a list or collection of words or of words and phrases used, alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; LEXICON 2 : a sum or stock of words employed by a language, group, individual, or work or in a field of knowledge
vocabulary entry *n* : a word (as the noun book), hyphenated or open compound and in the verb book-match or the noun book reviewed), word element (as the affix *pro-*), abbreviation (as *oxf.*), verbalized symbol (as *Na*), or term (as *nian* in the street) entered alphabetically in a dictionary for the purpose of definition or identification or expressly included as an inflectional form (as the noun *mice* or the verb *saw*) or as a derived form of the noun voice, speech, or sound *vb* *globally* or related phrase (as *one for the book*) run on at its base word and *usu.* set in a type (as boldface) readily distinguishable from that of the lightface running text which defines, explains, or identifies the entry
vo-cal \vō-'kəl \ *adj* [ME, fr. *l. vocalis*, fr. *voc*, vox voice — more at VOICE] 1 *a* : uttered by the voice; ORAL *b* : produced in the larynx; uttered with voice 2 : relating to, composed or arranged by or sung by the human voice (~ music) 3 : VOCALIC 4 *a* : having length or extending the power of the human voice, speech, or sound *b* : EXPRESSIVE *c* : full of voices; RESOUNDING *d* : given to expressing oneself freely or insistently; OUTSPOKEN *e* : expressed in words 5 : of, relating to, or resembling the voice — **vo-cal-i-ty** \vō-'kəl-ət-ē \ *n* : a vocal sound 2 : the vocal solo in a dance or jazz number
vocal cords *n pl* : either of two pairs of folds of mucoens membrane*

that project into the cavity of the larynx and have free edges extending dorsoventrally toward the middle line — called also *vocal folds*
vo-cal-ic \vō-'kəl-ik-, və- \ *adj* [*l. vocalis* vowel, fr. *vocalls* vocal] 1 : marked by or consisting of vowels 2 *a* : being or functioning as a vowel *b* : of, relating to, or associated with a vowel — **vo-cal-i-cal-ly** \-i-kəl-ē \ *adv*
vo-cal-ic *n* : a vowel sound or sequence in its function as the most prominent part of a syllable
vo-cal-ism \vō-'kə-'līz-əm \ *n* 1 : VOCALIZATION 2 : vocal art or technique; SINGING 3 : the vowel system of a language or dialect
vo-cal-ist \-kə-'līst \ *n* : SINGER
vo-cal-i-za-tion \vō-'kə-'līz-ə-'shən \ *n* : an act, process, or instance of vocalizing
vo-cal-ize \vō-'kə-'līz \ *vt* : to give voice to; UTTER; *specif* : SING 2 *a* : to make voiced rather than voiceless; *voce* *b* : to convert to a vowel 3 : to furnish (as a consonantal Hebrew or Arabic text) with vowels or vowel points — *vi* 1 : to utter vocal sounds 2 : SING; *specif* : to sing without words — **vo-cal-iz-er** *n*
vo-ca-tion \vō-'kə-'shən \ [ME *vocacionem*, fr. *l. l. vocatio*, vocatio summons, fr. *vocatus*, pp. of *vocare* to call — more at VOICE] 1 *a* : a summons or strong inclination to a particular state or course of action; *specif* : a divine call to the religious life *b* : the special function of an individual or group 2 *a* : the work in which a person is employed; OCCUPATION *b* : the persons engaged in a particular occupation
vo-ca-tion-al \vō-'kə-'shən-, -shən-'l \ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or concerned with a vocation 2 : of, relating to, or being in training in a skill or trade; to be pursued as a career — **vo-ca-tion-al-ly** \-ē \ *adv*
vo-ca-tion-al-ly \vō-'kə-'shən-, -shən-'l \ *n* : emphasis on vocational training in education
vo-ca-tive \vō-'kə-'tīv \ *adj* [ME *vocativ*, fr. MF, fr. *l. vocativus*, fr. *vocatus*, pp.] 1 : of, relating to, or being a grammatical case marking the one addressed (Latin *Domine in miserere, Domine* "have mercy on Lord, Lord, have mercy on Lord") 2 : of, word or word group; marking the one addressed (mother in "mother, come here" is ~ expression) — **vo-ca-tive-ly** *adv*
vo-cative *n* 1 : the vocative case of a language 2 : a form in the vocative case
vo-cifer-ance \vō-'sīf-ə-rən(t)s \ *n* : VOCIFERATION, CLAMOROUSNESS
vo-cifer-ant \-rən(t) \ *adj* : CLAMOROUS, VOCIFEROUS
vo-cifer-ate \-rət \ *vb* [*l. vociferatus*, pp. of *vociferari*, fr. *voc*, vox voice + *ferre* to bear — more at VOICE, BEAR] *vt* : to cry out loudly; CLAMOR ~ *vt* : to utter loudly; SHOUT — **vo-cifer-a-tor** \-rət-ər \ *n*
vo-cifer-a-tion \vō-'sīf-ə-'rā-shən \ *n* : the act of vociferating; OUTCRY
vo-cifer-ous \vō-'sīf-ə-(ə)-rəs \ *adj* : making or given to loud outcry; CLAMOROUS — **vo-cifer-ous-ly** *adv* — **vo-cifer-ous-ness** *n*
vo-cif-er-ous \vō-'sīf-ə-rəs \ *adj* [SPRING, MUSTERUS, OBSTREPERUS; VOCIFEROUS implies vehement deafening shouting or calling out; CLAMOROUS suggests insistent vociferousness often in complaint or demand; BLATANT implies an offensive bellowing or insensitive loudness; STRIDENT suggests a harsh, unpleasant, inacceptable quality of sound; ROBBUSTUS suggests a noising and turbulent due to high spirits; OBSTREPERUS implies resistance to or defiance of efforts to restrain noisy or excited behavior
vo-cod-er \vō-'kōd-ər \ *n* [*voice coder*] : an electronic mechanism that reduces speech signals to slowly varying signals which can be transmitted over communication systems of limited frequency band width
vo-der \vō-'dər \ *n* [voice operation demonstrator] : an electronic device that is capable of producing a recognizable approximation of speech
vo-dér \vō-'dər \ [Russ, fr. *voda* water; akin to OE *water* water] : a colorless and unaged liquor of neutral spirits distilled from a mash (as of rye or wheat)
vo-dun \vō-'du-n \ [Haitian Creole]; VOODOOISM
vo-gie \vō-'gē \ *adj* [origin unknown] : SCOOT, PROUD, VAIN
vo-gue \vō-'g \ *n* [MF, action of rowing, course, fashion, fr. OIt *voga*, fr. *vogare* to row; akin to Sp *vogar* to row] 1 : the leading place in popularity or acceptance 2 *a* : popular acceptance or favor; POPULARITY *b* : a period of popularity 3 : something or someone in fashion at a particular time **SYN** see FASHION — **vo-gue** *adv*
vo-guish \vō-'gīsh \ *adj* 1 : FASHIONABLE, SMART 2 : suddenly or temporarily popular
vo-ice \vō-'is \ [ME, fr. OF *vocis*, fr. *l. voc*, vox; akin to OHG *giwahunen* to mention, *l. vocare* to call, GK *epos* word, speech] 1 *a* : a sound produced by vertebrates by means of lungs, larynx, or syrinx; *esp* : sound produced by human beings *b* (1) : musical production by the vocal cords and resonated by the cavities of head and throat (2) : the power or ability to produce musical tones (3) : SINGER (4) : one of the melodic parts in a vocal or instrumental composition (5) : condition of the vocal organs with respect to producing tones (6) : musical tones; *esp* : the air with the vocal cords drawn close so as to vibrate audibly (as in uttering vowels and consonant sounds as \v/ or \z/) *d* : the faculty of utterance; SPEECH 2 : a sound resembling or suggesting vocal utterance 3 : an instrument or medium of expression 4 *a* : wish, choice *b* : *n* : spoken openly or formally expressed *b* : right of expression; SUFFERAGE 5 : distinction of form or a system of inflections of a verb to indicate the relation of the subject of the verb to the action which the verb expresses — **with one voice** : UNANIMOUSLY
vo-ice *vt* 1 : UTTER 2 : to regulate the tone of 3 : to pronounce (as a consonant) with voice **SYN** see EXPRESS
vo-ice box *n* : LARYNX
voiced \vō-'isəd \ *adj* 1 *a* : furnished with a voice (soft-voiced) *b* : expressed by the voice (a frequently ~ opinion) 2 : uttered with the vocal cords (a ~ consonant) — **voiced-ness** \vō-'is-əd-ness \ *n*
voice-ful \vō-'is-fəl \ *adj* : having a voice or vocal quality; also : having a loud voice or many voices — **voice-ful-ness** *n*
voice-less \vō-'is-ləs \ *adj* 1 : having no voice; MUTE 2 : not voiced; SILENT (~ glide) — **voice-less-ly** *adv* — **voice-less-ness** *n*
vo-ice-ly \vō-'is-ē-lē \ *adv* : with voice (1) (4)
vo-oid \vō-'oid \ *adj* [ME *void*, fr. OF, fr. (assumed) VL *voicitus*, deriv. of *l. vocatus* — more at VACUUM] 1 : containing nothing (~ service)

constricted enough to cause audible friction; *broadly*: the one most prominent sound in a syllable **2**; a letter or other symbol representing a vowel — usu. used in English of *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *y*

vowel-ize \ˈvəʊl-(ə)-īz/ *v*: to furnish with vowel signs or points

vowel point *n*: a mark placed below or otherwise near a consonant in some languages (as Hebrew) and representing the vowel sound that precedes or follows the consonant sound

vowel rhyme *n*: ASSONANCE **2b**

vox an-gel-i-ca \ˈvɒk-ŋeɪ-ˈdʒi-l-ə-kə/ *n* [NL, lit., angelic voice]

: VOIX CÉLESTE

vox hu-ma-na \ˈvɒks-hy(ü)-ˈmā-nə-, ˈvɒks-yü-/ *n* [NL, lit., human voice]

: a reed pipe-organ stop made to give a sound imitative of the human voice

vox po-pu-li \ˈvɒk-ˈspɪp-yə-, -li-, -lē/ *n* [L, voice of the people]

: popular sentiment

voy-age \ˈvɔɪ-ɪj-, ˈvɔɪ-(ə)-ij/ *n* [ME, fr. OF *voiage*, fr. LL *viaticum*, fr. L *viaticus* money, fr. neut. of *viaticus* of a journey, fr. *via* way — more at *VIA*] **1**: an act or instance of traveling; **JOURNEY** **2 a**: a journey by water; **CRUISE** **b**: a journey through air or space

3: an account of a journey esp. by sea

voyage *v*: to take a trip; **TRAVEL** ~ *v*; **SAIL**, **TRAVERSE** — **VOY-AGE** *n*

voy-a-geur \ˈvɔɪ-ˌdʒɪ-ˈzhoʊ-, ˈvɔɪ-ˌdʒi-/ *n* [CanF, fr. F. traveler, fr. *voyager* to travel, fr. *voyage* voyage, fr. OF *voiage*] a man employed by a fur company to transport goods and men to and from remote stations in the Northwest

voy-er \ˈvɔɪ-ˌyɔʊ-, ˈvɔɪ-(y)ɔʊ-/ *n* [F, lit., one who sees, fr. MF, fr. *voyer* to see, fr. L *videre* — more at *VIT*] **1**: one obtaining sexual gratification from seeing sex organs and sexual acts — **VOY-ER-ISM** \ˌvɔɪ-ˌɪz-əm/ *n* — **VOY-ER-IST-IC** \ˌvɔɪ-ˌyɔʊ-ˈɪs-tɪk-, ˈvɔɪ-(y)ɔʊ-ˌɪz-əm/ *n* — **VOY-ER-IST-IC-AL-ly** \ˌvɔɪ-ˌɪz-ɪk-ə-lē/ *adv*

V-par-ti-cle \ˈvɛ-/ *n*: a charged or uncharged short-lived elementary particle produced by collisions of very high energy protons or neutrons with nuclei

vrouw or **vrouw** \ˈvrɔʊ-, ˈfrɔʊ-, ˈfrɔʊ-/ *n* [D *vrouw* & Afrik *vrou*] **1**: a Dutch or Afrikaner woman

V sign *n*: a sign made by raising the index and middle fingers in a V and used as a victory salute, a gesture of approval, or an okay

VT fuzze \ˈvɛ-tɪ-/ *n* [variate time *fuzze*] **1**: PROXIMITY FUZZE

V-2 \ˈvɛ-ti/ *n* [G, abbr. for *vergelungswaffe* **2**, lit., reprisal weapon] **1**: a rocket-propelled bomb of German invention

vug or **vug** or **vugh** \ˈvɔʊ-/ *n* [Corn dial. *voo*g underground chamber, fr. L *fovea* small pit] a small unfilled cavity in a lode or in rock

Vul-can \ˈvʊl-kən/ *n* [L *Vulcanus*, *Vulcanus*] **1**: the god of fire and of metalworking in Roman mythology

vul-ca-ni-an \ˌvʊl-ˈkæ-ni-ən/ *adj* **1 cop**: of or relating to Vulcan or to working in iron or other metals **2 a**: VOLCANIC **b**: of or relating to a volcanic eruption in which highly viscous or solid lava is blown into fragments and dust

vul-can-i-ci-ty \ˌvʊl-kə-ˈnɪs-ət-ē/ *n*: VOLCANICITY

vul-can-ism \ˌvʊl-kə-ˈnɪz-əm/ *n*: VOLCANISM

vul-can-ite \-ˈnɪt/ *n* [obs. E *vulcan* fire, fr. *Vulcan*] a hard vulcanized rubber

vul-can-ize \ˌvʊl-kə-ˈnɪz-/ *v* [back-formation fr. *vulcanization*] **1**: a vulcanized product

vul-can-iza-tion \ˌvʊl-kə-ˈnɪz-ə-ʃən/ *n*: the process of treating crude or synthetic rubber or similar plastic material chemically to give it useful properties (as elasticity, strength, and stability)

vul-can-ize \ˌvʊl-kə-ˈnɪz/ *v* [ISV, fr. L *Vulcanus* Vulcan, fire] **1**: to subject to vulcanization — *v*; **2**: to undergo vulcanization — **vul-can-ize** *er* *n*

vulcanized fiber *n* [fr. *Vulcanized Fibre*, a trademark] **1**: a tough substance made by treatment of cellulose (as paper from rags) and used for luggage and for electrical insulation

vul-can-ol-o-gist \ˌvʊl-kə-ˈnɪl-ə-ˈdʒɪst/ *n*: VOLCANOLOGIST

vul-can-ol-o-gy \-ˈdʒi/ *n* [ISV]: VOLCANOLOGY

vul-gar \ˈvʊl-ɡər-/ *adj* [ME, fr. L *vulgaris* of the mob, vulgar, fr. *vulgus*, *vulgus* mob, common people; akin to *Skt yarga* group] **1 a**: generally used, applied, or accepted **b**: having or under-

standing in the ordinary sense **2**: VERNACULAR **3 a**: of or relating to the common people; PLEBEIAN **b**: generally current; PUBLIC **c**: of the usual, typical, or ordinary kind **4 a**: lacking in cultivation, perception, or taste; COARSE **b**: morally crude, undeveloped, or unregenerate; GROSS **c**: ostentatious or excessive in expenditure or display; PRETENTIOUS **5 a**: offensive in language

: EARHY **b**: OBSCENE, PROFANE **SYN** see COARSE, COMMON — **vul-gar-ly** *adv*

vulgar era *n*: CHRISTIAN ERA

vul-gar-i-an \ˌvʊl-ˈɡər-ē-ən-, ˈber-/ *n*: a vulgar expression

vul-gar-i-ism \ˌvʊl-ˈɡər-iz-əm/ *n* **1 a**: a word or person originated or used chiefly by illiterate persons; a SUBSTANDARD usage **b**: a coarse word or phrase; OBSCENITY **2**: VULGARITY

vul-gar-i-ty \ˌvʊl-ˈɡər-ət-ē/ *n* **1**: the quality or state of being vulgar **2**: something vulgar

vul-gar-iza-tion \ˌvʊl-ˈɡər-ə-ˈzɪ-ʃən/ *n* **1**: a making widely familiar; POPULARIZATION **2**: COARSENESS, DEBASEMENT

vul-gar-ize \ˌvʊl-ˈɡər-ɪz/ *v* **1**: to diffuse generally; POPULARIZE **2**: to make vulgar; COARSEN — **vul-gar-ize** *er* *n*

Vulgar Latin *n*: the nonclassical Latin of ancient Rome including the speech of plebeians and the informal speech of the educated established by comparative evidence as the chief source of the Romance languages

vul-gate \ˈvʊl-ˌɡæt-, -ɡət/ *n* [ML *vulgata*, fr. LL *vulgata editio* edition in general circulation] **1 cop**: a Latin version of the Bible authorized and used by the Roman Catholic Church **2**: any commonly accepted text or reading

vul-gus \ˈvʊl-ɡəs/ *n* [prob. alter. of obs. *vulgars* (English sentences to be translated into Latin)] a short composition in Latin verse formerly common as an exercise in some English public schools

vul-ner-a-bil-i-ty \ˌvʊl-nə-(ə)-ˈbɪl-ət-ē/ *n*: the quality or state of being vulnerable

vul-ner-a-ble \ˈvʊl-nə-(ə)-ˈbəl-, ˈvʊl-nər-ə-bəl/ *adj* [LL *vulnerabilis*, fr. L *vulnerare* to wound, fr. *vulnere*, *vulnus* wound; akin to *Goth wilwan* to rob, L *veltere* to pluck, *quā* *quā* wound] **1**: capable of being wounded **2**: open to attack or damage; ASSAILABLE **3**: liable to increased penalties but entitled to increased bonuses after winning a game of contract bridge — **vul-ner-a-ble-ness** *n* — **vul-ner-a-ble-ly** *adv*

vul-ner-ary \ˌvʊl-nə-ˈrer-ē/ *adj* [L *vulnerarius*, fr. *vulnere*, *vulnus*] **1**: used for or useful in healing wounds (~ plants)

vulnery *n*: a vulnery remedy

vul-pine \ˈvʊl-pɪn/ *adj* [L *vulpinus*, fr. *vulpes* fox; akin to Gk *alōpex* fox] **1**: of, relating to, or resembling a fox **2**: FOXY, CRAFTY

vul-ture \ˈvʊl-tʃər-/ *n* [ME, fr. L *vultur*] **1**: any of various large raptorial birds (families Aegypidae and Cathartidae) that are related to the hawks, eagles, and falcons but have weaker claws and the head usu. naked and that subsist chiefly or entirely on carrion **2**: a rapacious or predatory person

vul-tur-ine \-ˈtʃər-ɪn/ *adj* **1 a**: of or relating to the vultures **b**: characteristic of a vulture **2**: marked by a vile rapacity; PREDATORY

vul-tur-ous \ˈvʊl-tʃ-(ə)-rəs/ *adj*: resembling a vulture esp. in rapacity or scavenging habits

vul-va \ˈvʊl-və-/ *n* [NL, fr. L *volva*, *vulva* integument, womb; akin to *Skt ulva* womb, L *volvere* to roll — more at *VOLUBLE*] **1**: the external parts of the female genital organs; also **2**: the opening between the projecting parts of the external organs — **vul-val** \-ˈvəl/ or **vul-var** \-ˈvər/ *adj* — **vul-vate** \-ˈvət/ *adj*

vul-vi-form \ˌvʊl-və-ˈfɔrm/ *adj* [NL *vulva* + E *-iform*] **1**: having an oval shape with a middle cleft and projecting lips **2**: suggesting a cleft with projecting edges — used of plant forms

vul-vi-tis \ˌvʊl-vɪ-tɪs/ *n* [NL]: inflammation of the vulva

vul-vi-vag-i-ni-tis \ˌvʊl-vɪ-ˈvɑ-ˌdʒ-ə-ˈnɪt-ɪs/ *n* [NL]: coincident inflammation of the vulva and vagina

vying *pres part* *v* *v*



vulture

ware *vt* [ME *waren*, fr. OE *waran*; akin to OHG *biwāran* to protect, OE *wear* aware] : to beware of — used chiefly as a command to hunting animals (~ chase)

ware *n* [ME, fr. OE *waru*; akin to MHG *ware* ware and prob. to OE *wear* aware] **1 a** : manufactured articles, products of art or craft, or products of goods **2** : pottery or dishes of fired clay (an article of merchandise **2** : pottery or dishes of fired clay (earthenware) **3** : an intangible item (as a service) that is a marketable commodity

ware *vt* [ME *waren*, fr. ON *vera* to clothe, invest, spend — more at *wear*] **Scot** : SPIN, EXPER

ware-house \ˈwɑ(ə)r-,ˈhaʊs, ˈwe(ə)r- n : a structure or room for the storage of merchandise or commodities — **WAREHOUSEMAN** \-ˈhaʊs-mən, -ˈhaʊz- n

ware-house \ˈwɑ(ə)r-,ˈhaʊz, -ˈhaʊs v t : to deposit, store, or stock in or if in a warehouse

ware-room \ˈwɑ(ə)r-,rʊm, ˈwe(ə)r-, -rʊm n : a room in which goods are exhibited for sale

war-fare \ˈwɔ(ə)r-,ˈfɑ(ə)r-, -ˈfɑ(ə)r- n [ME, fr. *werre*, *warre* war + *fare* journey, passage — more at *fare*] **1** : military operations between enemies : HOSTILITIES, WAR; **2** : activity undertaken by a political unit (as a nation) to weaken or destroy another (economic ~) **2** : struggle between competing entities : CONFLICT

war-fa-rin \ˈwɔ(ə)r-fɑ-rən n [Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation (its patentee) + comarin] : a crystalline anticoagulant $C_{20}H_{34}O_6$, used as a rodent poison and in medicine

war-footing n : the condition of being prepared to undertake or maintain war

war game n **1** : a simulated battle or campaign to test military concepts and use, conducted in conferences by officers acting as the opposing staff **2** : a two-sided armored training maneuver with actual elements of the armed forces participating

war gas n : a gas for use in warfare

war hawk n : one who clamors for war; *esp* : an American jingo favoring war with Britain around 1812

war-head \ˈwɔ(ə)r-,hed n : the section of a missile (as a CHARGER) containing the explosive, chemical, or incendiary charge

war-horse \-ˈhɔ(ə)r-s n **1** : a horse used in war : **TROOP** **2** : a veteran soldier or public person (as a politician) **3** : a work of art (as a musical composition) that from much repetition as part of the standard repertory has become hackneyed

war-ily \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ɪl-ɪ ad j : in a wary manner : CAUTIOUSLY

war-i-ness \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ɪ-nəs, -ˈwɛr- n : the quality or state of being wary

war-i-son \ˈwɔ(ə)r-sən n [prob. a misunderstanding by Sir Walter Scott in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (1805) of ME *warisson* reward, ON *Varis* defense, *Var* to defend, *son* to protect, prefix of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *werien* to defend — more at *ward*] : a bugle call to attack

war-less \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ləs ad j : free from war

war-like \ˈwɔ(ə)r-,lɪk ad j **1 obs** : ready for war : equipped to fight **2** : fit for, designed to, or fond of war : **GLIB** **3** : of, relating to, or useful in war : **MARTIAL** **4** : befitting or characteristic of war or a soldier *SYN* *SEE* **MARTIAL**

war-lock \-ˈlɔ(ə)k n [ME *wārlōge*, fr. OE *wārlōga* one that breaks faith, the Devil, fr. *wār* faith, *trōth* + *-loga* (fr. *lēogan* to lie); akin to OE *wār* true — more at *war*, *LYE*] **1** : one given to black magic : **SORCERER** **2** : **CONJUROR**

war-lord \-ˈlɔ(ə)rld n **1** : a supreme military leader **2** : a military commander exercising civil power by force us, in a limited area

warm \ˈwɔ(ə)r(m) ad j [ME, fr. OE *warm*; akin to OHG *warm* warm, *L. Jovis*, *Gk. thermos* warm, hot] **1** : a having heat to a moderate degree **2** : having the heat appropriate to a living warm-blooded animal **c** : sending or giving out heat : **WARMING** **d** : tending to maintain or preserve heat *esp.* to a satisfactory degree (a sweater) **e** (1) : feeling or causing sensations of heat brought about by strenuous exertion (2) : real or actual or preliminary exercise **2** : comfortably established : **SECURE** **3 a** : **ARDENT**, **ZEALOUS** **b** : marked by excitement, disagreement, temper, or anger **4 a** (1) : readily showing or reacting to love, affection, or gratitude (2) : giving pleasure, feeling of love, tenderness, or affection **b** : **AMOROUS**, **PASSIONATE** **5** : accompanied or marked by extreme danger, duress, or pain **6 a** : newly made : **FRESH** (a ~ scent) **b** : near to a goal **7** : having the color or tone of something that imparts heat, *specif* : of a hue in the range yellow through orange **8** : *usu* *ad* : **WARM** *ad* **9** : **WARM**

warm *vt* **1** : to make warm **2 a** : to infuse with a feeling of love, friendship, well-being, or pleasure **b** : to fill with anger, zeal, or passion **c** : to impart life, color, or zest to **3** : to reheat (cooked food) for eating — often used with *over* **4** : to make ready for operation or performance by preliminary exercise or operation — often used with *up* — *vi* **1** : to become warm **2 a** : to become ardent or interested **b** : to become filled with affection or love — used with *to* or *toward* **3** : to experience feelings of pleasure **4** : to be made ready for operation or performance by preliminary activity

warm *adv* : **WARMLY** — *usu*, used in combination (*warm-clad*) (*warm-tinted*)

warm-blood-ed \-ˈblʌd-əd ad j **1** : having warm blood; *specif* : having a relatively high and constant body temperature relatively independent of the surroundings **2** : fervent or ardent in spirit — **warm-blood-ed-ness** *n*

warm-ed-over \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m-əd-əv- ad j : REHEATED (*warm-ed-over* cabbage)

warm-er \ˈwɔ(ə)r-mər n : one that warms; *esp* : a device for keeping warm (foot ~)

warm front n : an advancing edge of a warm air mass

warm-heart-ed \ˈwɔ(ə)r-m-ˈhɑ(ə)rt-əd ad j : marked by warmth of feeling — **warm-heart-ed-ness** *n*

warming pan n : a long-handled covered pan filled with live coals used to warm a bed

warm-ish \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ɪʃ ad j : somewhat warm

warm-mon-ger \ˈwɔ(ə)r-mŋ-ˈgɛr- : someone who stirs up war

warm-ness \ˈwɔ(ə)r-nəs n : the quality or state of being warm

warm spot n **1** : a cutaneous sensory end organ that is stimulated by an increase of temperature **2** : a lasting affection for a particular person or object

warmth \ˈwɔ(ə)r(m)-p(ə)θ n **1** : the quality or state of being warm in temperature **2** : emotional intensity (as passion, anger, or love) **3** : a glowing effect such as is produced by the use of warm colors

warn *vt* **1** : to engage in exercise or practice *esp.* before entering a game or contest **2** : to approach a state of violence, conflict, or danger

warn-up \ˈwɔ(ə)r-,mʌp n : the act or an instance of warming up; **also** a procedure (as a set of exercises) used in warming up

warn \ˈwɔ(ə)r(n) v b [ME *warnen*, fr. OE *warnian*; akin to OHG *warnan* to warn, OE *wear* aware, ON *Varis* defense, *son* to protect] **1 a** : to give notice beforehand esp. of danger or evil **b** : **ADMONISH**, **COUNSEL** **c** : to notify or apprise *esp.* in advance : **INFORM** **2** : to bid to go or leave — *vi* **1** : to give a warning — **WARN-ER** \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ɪn-ər n

WAR-FOREWARN, **CAUTION**: **WARN** may range in meaning from simple notification of something to be watched for or guarded against to admonition or threats of violence or reprisal; **WAR-FOREWARN** heightens the implication of notifying well in advance of impending danger or peril; **CAUTION** stresses giving advice that puts one on guard or suggests the need of proceeding with care

warning \ˈwɔ(ə)r-nɪŋ n **1** : the act of warning; the state of being warned (he had ~ of his illness) **2** : something that warns or serves to warn

warning *adj* : serving as an alarm, signal, summons, or admonition (a bell ~ shot) *of* a war

warning coloration *adj* : **WARN-ING-LY** \-nɪŋ-,əd-ɪ : to cause an animal otherwise defended

war of nerves : a conflict characterized by psychological tactics (as bluff, threats, and intimidation) designed primarily to create confusion, indecision, or breakdown of morale

war-p \ˈwɔ(ə)r- p n [ME, fr. OE *warpen*; akin to OHG *warf* warp, ON *Varis* to throw] **1 a** (1) : a warp yarn extended lengthwise in a loom and crossed by the *woof* (2) : the cords forming the carcass of a pneumatic tire **b** : **FOUNDATION**, **BASE** **2** : a rope for warping a ship or boat **3** : a bed or layer of deposited sediment **4** : a rope or cable of the need of proceeding with care in plane or line; **also** : an instance of warping (a ~ in a door panel) **b** : a mental twist or aberration

war-p *vb* [ME *warpen*, fr. OE *weorpan* to throw; akin to ON *werpa* to throw, *Gk. rheinlein* to whirl] *vt* **1 a** : to turn or twist out of shape; *esp.* : to twist or bend out of shape **2** : to cause to judge, choose, or act wrongly : **PERVERT** **c** : **FALSIFY**, **DISTORT** **d** : to deflect from a course **2** [ME *warpen*, fr. *warp*] : to arrange (yarns) so as to form a *warp* **3** [*warp*] : to move (as a ship) by hauling on a line attached to a fixed object — *vi* **1** : to become warped **2** : to warp **3** : to become moved by warping *SYN* *SEE* **DEFORM** — **WARP-ER** *n*

war-paint n **1** : paint put on parts of the body (as the face) by American Indians as a token of going to war **2** : ceremonial or official dress : **REGALIA** **3** : **MAKEUP** **3a**

war-p and **wool** : **WARF** (the vigorous Anglo-Saxon base had become the *warp* and *woof* of English speech — *H.R. Warfel*)

war party n **1** : a group of N. American Indians on the warpath **2** : a usu. jingoist political party advocating or upholding a war

war-path \ˈwɔ(ə)r-,pæθ, -ˈpæθ n **1** : the route taken by a party of American Indians going on a warlike expedition **2** : a hostile course of action

war-beam n : a roll on which warp is wound for a loom

war-plane \ˈwɔ(ə)r-,plān n : a military airplane; *esp.* : one for combat

war power n : the power to make war; *specif* : an extraordinary power exercised us, by the executive branch of a government in the prosecution of a war

war-rant \ˈwɔ(ə)r-nt, ˈwɔ(ə)r- n [ME, protector, warrant, fr. ONF *warrant*, modif. of a Gmc noun represented by OHG *werento* guarantor, fr. *prp.* of *weren* to warrant; akin to OHG *wāra* trust, care — more at *VERY*] **1 a** (1) : **SANCTION**, **AUTHORIZATION**; *also* : a soldier's order or token of conveyance (2) : **WARARRANT**, **SECURITY** **b** (1) : **GROUND**, **JUSTIFICATION** (2) : **CONFIRMATION**, **PROOF** **2 a** : a commission or document giving authority to do something; *specif* : a writing that authorizes a person to pay or deliver to another and the other to receive money or other consideration **b** : a receipt or document issued by a governmental authority to an officer to make an arrest, a seizure, or a search or to do other acts incident to the administration of justice **c** : an official certification of appointment issued to an officer of lower rank than a soldier and superior in the degree of conveyance **d** : a guarantee of liability or other governmental body issued in anticipation of revenue (2) : an instrument issued by a corporation giving to the holder the right to subscribe to the capital stock of the corporation at a fixed price either for a limited period or perpetually

warrant *vt* [fr. *war-rant* (1) : to warrant (2) : to warrant] **1 a** : to declare or maintain with certainty **b** : to assure (a person) of the truth of what is said **2 a** : to guarantee to a person good title to and undisturbed possession of (as an estate) **b** : to provide a guarantee of the security of (as title to property sold) us, by a soldier and under the deed of conveyance **3** : to guarantee to be as represented **d** : to guarantee (as goods sold) *esp.* in respect of the quality or quantity specified **3** : to guarantee security or immunity to **SECURE** **4** : to give warrant or sanction to : **AUTHORIZE** (the law ~ his procedure) **5 a** : to give proof of **b** : to give assurance of the need of proceeding with care **6** : to serve as or give ground or reason for : **JUSTIFY**

war-rant-able \-nt-ə-bəl ad j : capable of being warranted : **JUSTIFIABLE** — **WAR-RANT-ABLE-NESS** \-bəl-əs- n — **WAR-RANT-ABLY** \-bəl-ɪ ad v

war-ran-tee \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ən-ˈti-, ˈwɔ(ə)r- n : the person to whom a warranty is made

war-rant-er \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ən-tər, ˈwɔ(ə)r- n : **WARRANTOR**

warrant officer n : an officer in the army, air force, navy, or marine corps ranking below a commissioned officer and above a noncommissioned officer and holding a warrant from the president

war-ran-tor \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ən-ˈtɔ(ə)r-, ˈwɔ(ə)r- n : **WAR-RANT-ER** \-n-ər n : one that warrants or gives a warranty

war-ran-ty \ˈwɔ(ə)r-ən-ti-, ˈwɔ(ə)r- n [MF *warrantie*, fr. ONF, fr. *warrant* to warrant] **1 a** : a real covenant binding the grantor of an estate and his heirs to warrant and defend the title **b** : a soldier's undertaking that a fact regarding the subject of a contract is or will be as it is expressly or by implication declared or promised to be **2** : something that authorizes, sanctions, supports, or justifies : **WARRANT** **3** : a usu. written guarantee of the integrity of a product and the maker's responsibility for the repair or replacement of defective parts

warranty deed n : a deed warranting that the grantor has a good title free and clear of all liens and encumbrances and will defend the grantee against all claims

war-ren \wɔr-ən, 'wɑr-ən\ n [ME warrene, fr. ONF] 1 a : a place left unthorned or kept small (as hare or pheasant) b : the privilege of hunting game in such a warren 2 a : an area esp. of uncultivated ground where rabbits breed b : the rabbits of a warren 3 : a crowded tenement or district

war-ren-ee \wɔr-nər-ē\ n 1 : GAMEKEEPER 2 : one that maintains a rabbit warren

war-rior \wɔr-ɪər, 'wɔr-ē-ər, 'wɑr-ē-ə\ n, often attrib [ME werriour, fr. ONF werreleur, fr. werreier to make war, fr. werre war] : a man engaged or experienced in warfare

war risk insurance n : term insurance written by the government for members of the military and naval forces

war-saw \wɔr-('sɔ)n\ [modif. of AmerSp guano] : a large grouper (esp. Garrupa nigrita)

war-ship \wɔ(ə)r-'ʃɪp\ n : a government ship employed for war purposes; esp : one armed for combat

war-sle or wars-llē \wɔ(ə)r-('s)l-ē\ [ME werstelen, warstelen, alter: of werstlen, [wastlen] Scot; WRESTLE, STRUGGLE — war-sle n, Scot

war\ wɔr\ (ə)r\ n [ME, fr. OE wearte; akin to OHG warzo war, L verucca] 1 a : a horny projection on the skin esp. of the extremities caused by a virus — called also ver-u-ca vil-a-ris vil-a-ris-ka-vi-ty 'gases, b : any numerous small skin lesions 2 : an excrescence or protuberance resembling a true wart; specif : a glandular excrescence or hardened protuberance on a plant — war-ted \wɔrt-əd\ adj — warty \wɔr-tē\ adj

war-tog \wɔ(ə)r-'tɔg, '-hɔg\ n : any of a genus (Phacochoerus) of African wild and tame swine with large tusks and pairs of rough warty excrescences on the face and large protruding tusks

war-time \wɔr-'tīm, '-tīm\ n, often attrib : a period during which a war is in progress

war vessel n : WARSHIP

war whoop n : a war cry of American Indians

war-y \wɔr-ē, 'wɔr-ē\ adj [wære, fr. ME war, ware, fr. OE wear careful, aware, wary; akin to OHG giwar aware, attentive, L vereri to fear, GK horan to see] : marked by keen caution, cunning, and watchful prudence in detecting and escaping danger syn see CAUTIOUS

war zone n 1 : a zone in which belligerents are conducting hostile operations during a war 2 : a designated area esp. on the high seas within which rights of neutrals are not respected by a belligerent in time of war

was [ME, fr. OE, 1st & 3d sing. past indic. of wesan to be; akin to ON verā to be, var was, Skat vasiati he lives, dwells] past 1st & 3d sing of BE

wash \wɒʃ, 'wɒʃ\ v [ME waschen, fr. OE wascan; akin to OHG wesen wash water, wāsan to cleanse by or as if by the action of liquid (as water) b : to remove (as dirt) by rubbing or drenching with liquid 2 : to cleanse (fur) by licking or by rubbing with a paw moistened with saliva 3 a : to flush or moisten (a bodily part or injury) with a liquid b (1) : to wet thoroughly; SATURATE (2) : to sweep (as a floor) with water c : to pass water over or through esp. so as to carry off material from the surface or interior 4 : to flow along or dash or overflow against; LAVE 5 : to move, carry, or deposit by or as if by the force of water in motion 6 a : to subject (as crushed ore) to the action of water to separate valuable matter b : to separate (particles of a substance from ore) by agitation with or in water c (1) : to pass through a bath to carry off impurities or soluble components (2) : to pass (a gas or gaseous mixture) through or over a liquid to purify it, esp. by removing soluble components 7 a : to cover or dab lightly with or as if with an application of a thin liquid (such as whitewash or varnish) b : to depict or paint by a broad sweep of thin color with a brush 8 : to cause to swirl ~ vi 1 : to wash oneself or a part of one's body 2 : to become worn away by the action of water 3 : to clean something b : to cover the bed of a stream — called also 4 a : to become carried or floated along on water; DRIFT b : to pour, sweep, or flow in a stream or current 5 : to serve as a cleansing agent 6 a : to undergo laundering without damage b : to move with a slipping or slipping-slower — called also 2 wash 1 : the act or process or instance of washing or being washed b : articles to be washed or being washed 2 : the surging action of waves or its sound 3 a : a piece of ground washed by the sea or river b : BOG, MARSH c : a shallow body of water or creek d Wash 1 : a bed of a stream — called also 2 wash 4 : worthless esp. liquid waste — REFUSE 5 a : an insipid beverage b : vapid writing or speech 6 a : a sweep or splash esp. of color made by or as if by a long stroke of a brush b : a thin coat of paint (as watercolor) c : a thin liquid used for coating a surface (as a wall) 7 : LORRY 8 : a loose or crusted surface material of the earth (as rock debris) transported and deposited by running water 9 a : BACKWASH 1 b : a disturbance in the air produced by the passage of an airfoil or propeller

wash adj : WASHABLE

wash-a-ble \wɒʃ-ə-bəl, 'wɒʃ-ə-bəl\ adj : capable of being washed without damage

wash and wear adj : of, relating to, or constituting a fabric or garment not needing to be ironed after washing

wash-ba-sin \wɒʃ-'bæs-ən, 'wɒʃ-ən\ n : WASHBOWL

wash-board \wɒʃ-'bɔ(ə)r-d, 'wɒʃ-, 'bɔ(ə)r-d\ n, often attrib : a plank along the side of a tub or sink — called also 1 deck port to keep out the sea 2 : BASEBOARD 3 a : a corrugated rectangular surface to scrub clothes on b : a road or pavement so worn by traffic as to be corrugated transversely

wash-bowl \wɒ-'bɔ(ə)\ n : a large bowl for water to wash one's hands

wash-cloth \wɒ-'klɒθ\ n : a cloth for washing one's face and body — called also wash-rag

wash down vt 1 : to move or carry downward by action of a liquid;

specif : to facilitate the passage of (food) down the gullet with accompanying swallows of liquid 2 : to wash the whole length or extent of (washed down and scrubbed the front porch)

wash drawing n : water-color painting in or chiefly in washes esp. in white, and gray tones only

wash-ed-out \wɒʃ-'aʊt\ adj 1 : faded in color 2 : depleted in vigor or animation : EXHAUSTED

wash-ed-up \wɒʃ-'ʌp\ adj 1 : left with no effective power and no capacity or opportunity for recovery 2 usu washed up : ready to quit esp. from disgust : THROUGH

wash-er \wɒʃ-ər, 'wɒʃ-ər\ n : one that washes; specif : WASHING MACHINE 2 : a flat thin ring or a perforated plate used in joints or assemblies to ensure tightness, prevent leakage, or relieve friction

wash-er-man \wɒʃ-ər-'mæn\ n : LAUNDRYMAN — wash-er-wom-an \wɒʃ-ər-'wʊm-ən\ n

wash-ing ma-chine \wɒʃ-ɪŋ-'mæʃ-ən\ n : one that washes; specif : WASHING MACHINE 2 : a flat thin ring or a perforated plate used in joints or assemblies to ensure tightness, prevent leakage, or relieve friction

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ə abnt; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ɪ bake; ɪ cot, cart; j joke; ɪ njing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ɪ this; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; y yet; ɪ few; ɪ yuri; ɪ vision



warthog



wasp

wasp-lish \wɒʃ-'plɪʃ, 'wɒs-'lɪʃ\ adj 1 : resembling a wasp in behavior; esp 1 SNAPPISH, PETULANT 2 : resembling a wasp in form; esp

slightly built — wasp-lish-ly adv — wasp-lish-ness n

wasp waist n : a very slender waist

'was-sail \wɒs-'səl, wɒ-'səl\ n [ME was heil, fr. ON ves heill he will, fr. ves (imper. sing. of vera to be) + heil health — more or less WAS WHOLE] : one who goes about singing carols

was-ser-mann \wɒs-ər-'mæn, 'wɒs-ər-'mæn\ n [Laumann 1923] : a bacteriologist 1 : a complement as fixing reaction occurring with the serum of syphilitic patients and used as a test for syphilis

Was-ser-mann test n : a test for the detection of syphilitic infection using the Wassermann reaction

wast \wɒst, ('wɒst)\ archaic past 2d sing of BE

waste \wɒst, 'wɒst\ n : loss by use, decay, erosion, or leakage or through wantfulness

1waste \wɒst\ n [ME waste, wast; in sense 1, fr. ONF wast, fr. wast, adj. desolate, waste, fr. L vastus; akin to OHG wuesti desolate, waste, L vorus empty; in other senses, fr. ME wāsten to waste — more or less WASTE] 1 a : a sparse, desolate or barren region; DESERT b : unproductive land c : a broad and empty expanse (as of water) 2 : the act or an instance of wasting; the state of being wasted 3 a : loss through breaking down of bodily tissue b : gradual loss or decrease by use, wear, or decay 4 a : damaged, defective, or superfluous material produced by a manufacturing process and (1) : material rejected during a textile manufacturing process and used for wiping away dirt and oil (2) : SCRAP 3 : fluid (as

au out; ch chin; ɔ less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life

l foot; ɪ foot; y yet; ɪ few; ɪ yuri; ɪ vision

steam) allowed to escape without being utilized **b**: refuse from places of human or animal habitation: as (1) **g**: GARBAGE, RUBBISH (2) **pl**: EXCREMENT (3) **SEWAGE** **c**: material derived by mechanical and chemical weathering of the land and moved down sloping surfaces or carried by streams and rivers
waste **v** [ME *wasten*, fr. ONF *waster*, fr. L *vastare*, fr. *vastus* desolate, waste] **vt** **1**: to lay waste; **DEVASTATE** **2**: to cause to shrink in physical bulk or strength; **EMACIATE**, **ENFEBLE** **3**: to wear away or diminish gradually; **CONSUME** **4**: to spend or use carelessly; **SQUANDER** **b**: to allow to be used inefficiently or become obsolete
~ vt **1**: to lose weight, strength, or vitality — often used with **away** **2**: to become diminished in bulk or substance **b**: to become consumed **3**: to spend money or consume property extravagantly or improvidently **4**: to use up
waste **adj** [ME *waste*, fr. ONF *wast*] **1** (1): being wild and uninhabited; **DESOLATE** (2): ARID, EMPTY **b**: UNCULTIVATED, UNPRODUCTIVE **2**: RUINED, DEVASTATED **3** [waste]: discarded as worthless, defective, or of no use; **REFUSE** (**~ power**) **4** [waste]: serving to conduct or hold refuse material; **specif**: carryoff of superfluous water

waste-bas-ket 'wās(-t)-bas-ket *n*: a receptacle for unwanted odds and ends esp. of wastepaper

wasted **adj** **1**: laid waste; **RAVAGED** **2**: impaired in strength or health; **EMACIATED** **3** *obs*: ELAPSED (the chronicle of ~ time [black]) **4**: unprofitably used, made, or expended; **SQUANDERED** (**~ effort**)

waste-ful 'wāst(-fəl) **adj**: given to or marked by waste; **LAVISH**, **PRODIGAL** — **waste-ful-ly** 'wāst(-fəl-ē) **adv** — **waste-fulness** *n*

waste-land 'wāst(-lənd) *n*: barren or unproductive land

waste-less 'wāst(-ləs) *adj*: **DEVIATION**, **SARRENESS**

waste-pa-per 'wāst(-pā)-pər *n*: paper discarded as used, superfluous, or not fit for use

waste pipe *n*: a pipe for carrying off waste fluid

waste product *n*: **1**: debris resulting from a process (as of manufacture) that is of no further use to the system producing it **2**: material discharged from or stored in an inert form in a living body as a by-product of its vital activities

waster 'wā-stər *n* **1** (1): one that spends or consumes extravagantly; **SPENDTHRIFT** (2): a dissolute person; **WASTREL** **b**: one that wastes fully or to the point of ruin

waste *n*: one that lays waste; **DESTROYER** **2**: a defective or inferior manufactured article or object

wasting 'wāst-ŋ *adj* **1**: laying waste; **DEVASTATING** **2**: causing decay or loss of strength — **wasting-ly** 'wāst(-l-ē) **adv**

wast-rel 'wāst(-rəl) *n*: **PRODIGALITY** **1**: **PROFLIGATE** **b**: **VAGABOND**, **WAIF** **2**: **SPENDTHRIFT**, **WASTEL**

wast-ry 'wā-strē *n*, *Scott* **PRODIGALITY**, **WASTE**

watch 'wäch *v* [ME *wachen*, fr. OE *wæcan* — more at **WAKE**] **vi** **1**: to keep vigil as a devotional exercise **b**: to be awake during the night **2**: to be attentive or vigilant **b**: to keep guard **3**: to keep someone or something under close observation **4**: to observe as a spectator **4**: to be expectant; **WAIT** — **vt** **1**: to keep under guard **2**: to observe closely in order to check on action or change **b**: to look at; **OBSEIVE** **c**: to look on at **4**: to take care of; **WATCH** **2**: to be careful of (**~es his diet**) **4**: to be on the alert for; **BIDE** **SYN** **SEE**

watch *n* **1**: the act of keeping awake to guard, protect, or attend **b** *obs*: **WAKEFULNESS** **c**: **WAKE** **d**: a state of alert and continuous attention **e**: close observation; **SURVEILLANCE** **2**: any of the definite divisions of the night made by ancient peoples **b**: one of the indeterminate wakeful intervals marking the passage of night — **usu.** used in pl. **3**: a: one that watches; **LOOKOUT**, **WATCHMAN**

b *archaic*: the office or function of a sentinel or guard **4**: a body of soldiers or sentries making up a guard

5: a body of watchmen appointed to patrol the streets of a town at night, announce the hours, and act as police **5** (1): a portion of time during which a part of a ship's company is on duty (2): the part of a ship's company required to be on duty during a particular watch (3): a: the assigned duty period **b**: a period of duty; **SHIFT** **6**: a portable timepiece having a spring-driven movement and designed to be worn (as on the wrist) or carried in the pocket **b**: a ship's chronometer

watch-band 'wāč(-bænd) *n*: the bracelet or strap of a wrist watch

watch cap *n*: a knitted close-fitting navy-blue cap worn esp. by enlisted men in the U. S. navy in cold or stormy weather

watch-case 'wäch(-kās) *n*: the outside metal covering of a watch

watch-dog 'wäch(-dög) *n*: a dog kept to guard property **2**: one that guards against loss, waste, theft, or undesirable practices

watchdog *v*: to act as a watchdog for

watcher 'wäch-ər *n*: one who watches: **a**: one that sits up or continues awake at night **b**: **WATCHMAN** **c** (1): one that keeps watch beside a dead person (2): one that attends a sick person at night **d**: **OBSERVER**, **VIEWER** **e**: a representative of a party or candidate

watchful 'wäch(-fəl) *adj*: **1**: alert on an election day to watch the conduct of officials and voters

watch-eye 'wäch(-ī) *n*: **WALLEYE** **1**; *esp*: a walleye of a dog

watch fire *n*: a fire lighted as a signal or for the use of a guard

watch-ful 'wäch(-fəl) **adj** **1** *archaic* **a**: **WAKEFUL** **b**: causing sleeplessness **c**: **SLEEPLESS** **2**: marked by vigilance; **VIGILANT**, **ALERTIVE** — **watch-ful-ly** 'wäch(-fəl-ē) **adv** — **watch-fulness** *n*

SYN **WATCHFUL**, **VIGILANT**, **WIDE-AWAKE**, **ALERT**, **WAKEFUL** **b**: one on the lookout esp. for danger or opportunity. **WATCHFUL** is the least explicit term; **VIGILANT** suggests keen, unremitting, wary watchfulness; **WIDE-AWAKE** applies to watchfulness for opportunities more than than danger and suggests awareness of relevant developments and situations; **ALERT** stresses readiness or promptness in apprehending and meeting danger or emergency or in seizing opportunity

watch-mak-er 'wäch(-mā-kr) *n*: one that makes or repairs watches or clocks

watch-mak-ing 'wäch(-māk-ŋ) *n*: the art of keeping watch

watch-man 'wäch(-mən) *n*: one who keeps watch; **GUARD**

watch night *n*: a devotional service lasting until after midnight esp. on New Year's Eve

watch out *v*: to be vigilant; look out — often used with **for** (**watch out for speeding cars**)

watch-tow-er 'wäch(-tau(-ə)) *n*: a tower for a lookout

watch-word 'wäch(-wərd) *n*: a word or phrase used as a sign of recognition among members of the same society, class, or group

2: a motto that embodies a principle or code of action of an individual or group; **SLOGAN**

wa-ter 'wot-ər, 'wät-ŋ, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *water*; akin to

OHG *wazzar* water, Gk *hydōr*, L *unda* wave] **1** **a**: the liquid that descends from the clouds as rain, forms streams, lakes, and seas, and is a major constituent of all living matter and that is an odorless, tasteless, very slightly compressible liquid oxide of hydrogen **H₂O**, **usu.** **chem** **H₂O**; **pl**: the water occupying or flowing in a particular bed (2) **chiefly Brit**: LAKE, POND **b**: a quantity or depth of water adequate for some purpose (as navigation) **c** **pl** (1) **a**: a band of seawater abutting on the land of a particular sovereignty and under the control of that sovereignty (2): the water of a particular body of water, especially in reference to transportation on water **4**: the level of water at a particular state of the tide **5**: liquid containing or resembling water: as (1) **a**: a pharmaceutical or cosmetic preparation made with water (2) **a**: a watery solution of a gaseous or readily volatile substance — compare **AMMONIACAL WATER** **b** *archaic*: a distilled fluid (as an essence); *esp*: a distilled alcoholic liquor **c**: a watery fluid (as tears, urine, or sap) formed or circulating in a living body **6** **a**: the limpidity and luster of a precious stone and *esp.* a diamond **b**: degree of excellence **c**: a wavy lustrous pattern (as of a textile) **7**: **WATERCOLOR** **8** **a**: capital stock not representing assets of the issuing company and not backed by earning power **b**: fictitious or exaggerated asset entries that give a stock an unrealistic book value about water: out of difficulty — **In deep water** **1**: in serious difficulties

2 **water** **vt** **1**: to moisten, sprinkle, or soak with water **2**: to supply with water for drink **3**: to supply water to **4**: to treat with or as if with water; **specif**: to impart a lustrous appearance and wavy pattern to (clothing) **5**: to dilute **b**: to dilute by or as if by the addition of water **b**: to add to the aggregate par value of (securities) without a corresponding addition to the assets represented by the securities — **vt** **1**: to form or secrete water or watery matter (as tears or saliva) **2**: to get or take water: as **a**: to take on a supply of water **b**: to drink **water**

water back *n*: a water beater set in the firebox of a stove

water bag *n*: a bag for holding water; *esp*: one designed to keep water cool for drinking by evaporation through a slightly porous surface **2**: **a**: the reticulum of a camel or a closely related animal **b**: the all-membrane enclosing the amniotic fluid

water ballet *n*: a synchronized sequence of evolutions performed by a group of swimmers

water beetle *n*: any of numerous oval flattened aquatic beetles (*esp.* family Dytiscidae) that swim by means of their fringed hind legs

water bird *n*: a swimming or wading bird — compare **WATERFOWL**

water biscuit *n*: a cracker of flour and water and sometimes fat

water blister *n*: a blister with a clear watery content that is not purulent or sanguineous

water bloom *n*: an accumulation of algae and *esp.* of blue-green algae near the surface of a body of water; *also*: an alga causing this

water boatman *n*: any of various aquatic bugs (family Corixidae) with one pair of legs modified into paddles

wa-ter-borne 'wot-ər,-bō(-ə)n, 'wät-, 'bō(-ə)n, *adj*: supported or carried by water

wa-ter-by *n*: one who keeps a group (as of football players) supplied with drinking water

wa-ter-brain 'wät-ər,-brān *n*: **GD**

wa-ter-brash 'wät-ər,-brāsh *n*: (*See* **brash**) an eruption of fluid): combined salivation and acid regurgitation

wa-ter-buck 'wot-ər,-bək *n*, *pl* **waterbuck** or **waterbucks**: any of various Old World antelopes that commonly frequent streams or wet lands

water buffalo *n*: an often domesticated Asiatic buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)

water bug *n*: any of various small arthropods (as insects) that frequent water; *esp*: **CROTON BUG**

water chestnut *n **1**: any of a genus (*Tropha* and *esp.* *T. nutans* and *T. bicornis*) of aquatic herbs of the evening-primrose family; *also*: its edible nutlike spiny-angled fruit — called *also* **water coltrop** **2**: a Chinese edible (*Pistia*)*

water chinquapin *n*: an American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*); *also*: its edible seed that has the flavor of a chinquapin

water clock *n*: an instrument designed to measure time by the fall or flow of a quantity of water

water closet *n*: a: a compartment or room for defecation and excretion **b**: **HOPPER**; **BATHROOM** **b**: the hopper and its accessories **2** *dial*: **PURVY**

wa-ter-col- or 'wot-ər,-kol-ər, 'wät-ŋ *n*: a paint of which the liquid is a water dispersion of the binding material (as glue, casein, or gum) **2**: the art or method of painting with watercolor

3: a picture drawn or designed in watercolors — **watercolor** *adj* **1** — **wa-ter-col- or-ist** 'wot-ər,-kəl-ər-rəst *n*

wa-ter-cool 'wot-ər,-kool, 'wät-ŋ *v*: to cool by means of water and *esp.* circulating water (as in a water jacket)

wa-ter-course 'wot-ər,-kō(-ə)s, 'kō(-ə)s *n* **1**: a natural or made channel through which water flows **2**: a stream of water (as a river, brook, or underground stream)

wa-ter-craft 'wät-ər,-krəft *n* **1**: skill in managing boats or in other aquatic activities **2**: a **SHIP**, **BOAT** **b**: craft for water transport

water crane *n*: **WATER OUZEL** **2**: any of several rails

wa-ter-cress 'wät-ər,-krēs, 'n *n*: any of several water-loving cresses; *esp*: a perennial sedge (*Eriocaris officinale*); *also*: chiefly in springs or running water and used in salads or as a potherb

water cure *n*: **HYDROPATHY**, **HYDROTHERAPY**

water cycle *n* [**water** + **cycle** (as in **bicycle**)]: any of various watercraft propelled by treadles

water dog *n*: a dog accustomed to the water and used to train to retrieve waterfowl

water fopper *n*: a large sailmaker's tool

water gun *n*: a person (as a skilled sailor or seaman) who is quitted ease in or on water **4**: a small clock that is held to indicate the approach of rain

wa-ter-er 'wot-ər-ər, 'wät-ŋ *n*: one that waters: as a person who waters lawns or supplies drinking water **b**: a device used for supplying water to livestock and poultry

wa-ter-fall 'wot-ər,-fəl, 'wät-ŋ *n*: a perpendicular or very steep descent of the water of a stream

water-fast \-fast\ *adj* 1 chiefly Scot: WATERTIGHT 2: not capable of being leached by water (a ~ dye)
water flea *n*: any of various small active dark or brightly colored aquatic entomozoa (crustaceans) (as of the genera *Cyclops* and *Daphnia*)

water-fowl \-wot-er-faul, -wät-\ *n* 1: a bird that frequents water; *esp*: a swimming bird 2 *pl*: swimming game birds as distinguished from upland game birds and shorebirds

water-front \-wät-frant\ *n*, often *atfrnt* 1: land, land with buildings, or a section of a town fronting or abutting on a body of water
water gap *n*: a pass in a mountain ridge through which a stream runs

water gas *n*: a poisonous flammable gaseous mixture that consists chiefly of carbon monoxide and hydrogen with small amounts of methane, carbon dioxide, and nitrogen, is usu. made by blowing air and steam over red-hot coke or coal, and is used as a fuel and after carburizing as an illuminant

water gate *n*: a gate (as of a building) giving access to a body of water 2: FLOODGATE

water gauge *n*: an instrument to measure or find the depth or quantity of water or to indicate the height of its surface *esp*. in a steam boiler

water glass *n* 1: WATER CLOCK 2: a glass vessel (as a drinking glass) for holding water 3: an instrument consisting of an open box or tube with a glass bottom used for examining objects in or under water 4: a substance consisting usu. of sodium silicate but sometimes of potassium silicate or of both found in commerce as a glassy mass, a stony powder, or dissolved in water as a viscous syrupy liquid, and used *esp*. as a cement, as a protective coating and fireproofing agent, and in preserving eggs 5: WATER GAUGE
water gun *n*: a gun or tree (as a type) that grows on wet land
water hammer *n*: a concussion or sound of concussion of moving water against the sides of a containing pipe or vessel (as a steam pipe)

water heater *n*: an apparatus for heating and usu. storing hot water (as for domestic use)

water hemlock *n*: any of several poisonous plants (genus *Cicuta*) of the carrot family; *esp*: a tall Eurasian perennial herb (*C. viriosa*)

water hen *n*: any of various birds of the rail group (as a coot or gallinule)

water hole *n* 1: a natural hole or hollow containing water 2: a hole in a surface of ice

water hyacinth *n*: a floating aquatic plant (*Eichhornia crassipes* of the family Pontederiaceae) often clogging waterways in the southern U.S.

water ice *n*: a frozen dessert consisting of water, sugar, and flavoring

water-inch \-wot-er-'inch, -wät-\ *n*: the discharge from a circular orifice one inch in diameter which is commonly estimated at 14 pints per minute and constitutes an old unit of hydraulic measure

water-iness \-wot-er-ri-ness, -wät-\ *n*: the quality or state of being watery

watering place *n* 1: a place where animals come to drink 2: a place where water may be obtained 3: a health or recreational resort featuring water activities

watering pot *n*: a vessel usu. with a spout used to sprinkle water *esp*. on plants — called also *watering can*

water-ish \-wot-er-ish, -wät-\ *adj*: somewhat watery — *water-ish-ness* *n*

water jacket *n*: an outer casing which holds water or through which water circulates to cool the interior; *specif*: the enclosed space surrounding the cylinder block of an internal-combustion engine and containing the cooling liquid

water jump *n*: an obstacle (as in a steeplechase) consisting of a pool, stream, or ditch of water

water-leach \-wot-er-'leč, -wät-\ *n*, *pl* waterleachs \-lěčs/: any of a family *Dytiscidae* of the family Dytiscidae, waterleaves, the waterleaf family of perennial woodland herbs

water-less \-ləs\ *adj* 1: destitute of water; DRY 2: not requiring water (as for cooling or cooking) — *water-less-ly* *adv* — *water-less-ness* *n*

water level *n*: an instrument to show the level by means of the level of water in a trough or in a U-shaped tube 2: the surface of still water; as *a*: the level assumed by the surface of a particular body or column of water *b*: the waterline of a vessel *C*: WATER TABLE

water lily *n*: any of a family (Nymphaeaceae) the water-lily family) of aquatic plants with floating leaves and usu. showy flowers; *broadly*: an aquatic plant (as a water hyacinth) with showy flowers

water-line \-wot-er-'lin, -wät-\ *n*: any of several lines that are marked upon the outside of a ship and correspond with the surface of the water when it is afloat on an even keel

water-logged \-lög, -läd\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *waterlogged*] 1: to make (as a boat) unmanageable by flooding 2: to saturate with water to the point of sogginess or loss of buoyancy

water-logged \-lög, -läd\ *adj* [water + log (to accumulate in the hollow)] 1: so filled or soaked with water as to be heavy or hard to manage (~ boats)

water-loo \-wot-er-'loo, -wät-\ *n* [Waterloo, Belgium, scene of Napoleon's defeat in 1815] 1: a decisive defeat

water main *n*: a pipe or conduit for conveying water

water man \-wot-er-'mæn, -wät-\ *n*: a man who lives and works in or near the water; *esp*: a boatman who piles for hire

water-man-ship \-ship\ *n*: the business, skill, or art of a waterman; as *a*: expertness or technique in rowing *b*: expertness or technique in swimming

water-mark \-wot-er-'märk, -wät-\ *n* 1: a mark indicating the height to which water has risen 2: a marking in paper resulting from differences in thickness in water, produced by pressure of a projecting design in the mold or on a processing roll and visible when

the paper is held up to the light; *also*: the design or the metal pattern producing the marking

watermark *vt* 1: to mark (paper) with a watermark 2: to impress (a given design) as a watermark

water-obelisk \-mel-'n-sk, -wät-\ *n*: a large oblong or roundish fruit with a hard green or white rind often striped or variegated, a sweet watery pulp, yellowish, or red pulp, and many seeds 2: a widely grown African vine (*Citrullus vulgaris*) of the gourd family whose fruits are watermelons

water meter *n*: an instrument for recording the quantity of water passing through a particular outlet

water milfoil *n*: any of a genus (*Myriophyllum* of the family Haloragaceae) of aquatic plants with finely pinnate submerged leaves

water mill *n*: a mill whose machinery is moved by water

water moccasin *n* 1: a venomous semiaquatic pit viper (*Agkistrodon*) of the eastern U.S. closely related to the copperhead 2: a water snake (genus *Natrix*)

water nymph *n*: a goddess (as a naiad, Nereid, or Oceanid) associated with a body of water

water oak *n*: any of numerous American oaks that thrive in wet soils

water of crystallization: water of hydration present in many crystallized substances that is usu. essential for maintenance of a particular crystal structure

water of hydration: water chemically combined with a substance to form a hydrate that can be expelled (as by heating) without essentially altering the composition of the substance

water ouzel *n*: any of several birds (genus *Cinclus* and *esp*. *C. cinclus* and *C. mexicanus*) that are related to the thrushes and are not web-footed but dive into swift mountain streams and walk on the bottom in search of food — called also *dipper*

water ox *n*: WATER BUFFALO

water parting *n*: a summit or boundary line separating the drainage districts of two streams or coasts

water pepper *n*: an annual smartweed (*Polygonum hydropter*) of moist soils with extremely acrid peppery juice

water pimpernel *n*: either of two small white-flowered herbs (*Samolus valerandi* of Europe and *S. floribundus* of the U.S.) of the pimpernel family that grow in wet places

water pipe *n*: a tobacco smoking device so arranged that the smoke is drawn through water

water pistol *n*: a toy pistol designed to throw a jet of liquid — called also *water gun*

water plantain *n*: any of a genus (*Alisma* of the family Alismaceae, the water-plantain family) of marsh or aquatic herbs with acrid sap and scapose 3-petaled flowers

water polo *n*: a goal game played in water by teams of swimmers with a ball resembling a soccer ball

water-pow-er \-wot-er-'pau-'er, -wät-\ *n* 1 *a*: the power of water employed to move machinery *b*: a fall of water suitable for such use 2 *a*: water privilege for a mill

water-proof \-wot-er-'pruf, -wät-\ *adj*: impervious to water; *esp*: covered or treated with a material (as a solution of rubber) to prevent permeation by water — *water-proof-ness* *n*

waterproof \-wot-er-, -wät-\ *n* 1: a waterproof fabric 2 chiefly Brit: RAINCOAT

waterproof \-wot-er-, -wät-\ *vt*: to make waterproof

water-proof-er \-'pru-'fer\ *n*: one that waterproofs something (as roofs or fabrics)

water-proofing *n* 1 *a*: the act or process of making something waterproof *b*: the condition of being made waterproof 2: something (as a coating) capable of imparting waterproofness

water rail *n*: a wading bird that frequents water 2: a waterfront loafer or petty thief

water-re-pel-lent \-wot-er-'ri-'pel-ent, -wät-\ *adj*: treated with a finish that is resistant but not impervious to penetration by water

water-re-sis-tant \-'ri-'zis-'tant\ *adj*: resistant to but not wholly proof against the action or entry of water

water right *n*: the right to the use of water (as for irrigation); *esp*: RIPARIAN RIGHT

water sapphire *n*: a deep blue cordierite sometimes used as a gem

water-scape \-wot-er-'skäp, -wät-\ *n*: a water or sea view

water scorpion *n*: any of numerous aquatic bugs (family Nepidae) with an extension of the abdomen prolonged by a long breathing tube

water-shed \-wot-er-'shed, -wät-\ *n* 1: WATER PARTING 2: a region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a particular watercourse or body of water 3: a crucial dividing point or line

water-sield \-wot-er-'shield\ *n*: an aquatic plant (*Brasenia schreberi*) of the water-lily family having floating oval leaves with a gelatinous coating and small dull purple flowers; *also*: any of a related genus (*Cabomba*)

water-side \-sajd\ *n*: the land bordering a body of water

waterside *adj* 1: of, relating to, or located on the waterside (~ workers) 2: employed along the waterside (~ workers) 3: of or relating to the workers along the waterside (~ strike)

water ski *n*: a ski used in planing over water towed by a speedboat — *water-ski* \-wot-er-'skē, -wät-\ *vi*

water snake *n*: any of numerous snakes (*esp*. genus *Natrix*) frequenting or inhabiting fresh waters and feeding largely on aquatic animals

water-soak \-wot-er-'soak, -wät-\ *vt*: to soak in water

water spaniel *n*: a rather large spaniel with a heavy curly coat used *esp*. for retrieving waterfowl

water spot *n*: any of several diseases of fruits characterized by water-soaked lesions

water-sput \-wot-er-'spüt, -wät-\ *n* 1: a pipe, duct, or orifice from which water is spouted or through which it is carried 2: a funnel-shaped or tubular column of rotating cloud-filled wind usu. extending from the underside of a cumulus or cumulonimbus cloud down to a cloud of spray (oro up by the whirling winds from the surface of an ocean or lake)

Water Sprite *n*: a sprite supposed to inhabit or haunt water; WATER NYMPH



water lily

wearing *adj*: subjecting to or inflicting wear; *esp*: FATIGUING (a ~ journey) ~ *wear*-ing-ly \-iŋ-*l* *adv*

wear-ri-some \-'wɪr-*r*səm/ *adj*: causing weariness; **TIRE**SOME

wear-ri-some-ly *adv* ~ *wear*-ri-some-ness *n*

wear out *vt*: to diminish gradually in effect; pass away

wear off *vt*: to make useless *esp.* by long or hard usage; **2**: **TIRE**, **EXHAUST** **3**: **ERASE**, **EFFACE** **4**: to endure through; **OUTLAST** (*wear out a storm*) **5**: to consume (as time) tediously (*wear out life days*) ~ *vi*: to become useless from long or excessive wear or use

wear-y \-'wɛr-*ɪ* *adj* [*ME wery*, fr. OE *wērig*; akin to OHG *wuarig* intoxicated, Gk *hōrākan* to faint] **1**: worn out in strength, endurance, vigor, or freshness **2**: expressing or characteristic of weakness **3**: a state of mind of patience, tolerance, or pleasure exhausted — used with *adj* **4**: **WEARISOME**

wear-y *vi*: to become weary ~ *vt*: to make weary **syn** see **TIRE**

wear-sand \-'wɛz-*n*d, -'wɪz-*n*(d)/ [*ME wesand*, fr. (assumed) OE *wesend galle*; akin to OE *wesend gullet*, OHG *wesunt wintpiper*] **1**: **THROAT**, **GULLET**; *also*: **WIND**

wear-sail \-'wɛz-*s*əl, *n*, *pl* **weasels** [*ME weasle*, fr. OE *weasule*; akin to OHG *wisula* weasel, *L* *visulus* slimey, leech, stench — more at **VIRUS**] **1** or *pl* **weasel**: any of various small slender active carnivorous mammals (genus *Mustela*) related to the minks that consume small birds and mammals and *esp.* great numbers of vermin (as mice or rats) and are mostly reddish brown with white or yellowish underparts and in northern forms turn white in winter **2**: a light self-propelled tracked vehicle built either for traveling over snow or ice or sand or as an amphibious vehicle

weasel *vt* *w* *weaseling* [*Fr* *weasel* word] **1**: to use weasel words; **EQUIVOCATE** **2**: to escape from or evade a situation or obligation — often used with *out*

weasel word *n* [*fr.* the weasel's habit of sucking the contents out of an egg while leaving the shell superficially intact]: a word used in order to evade or retreat from a direct or forthright statement or position

weath-er \-'wɛθ-*ər* *n* [*ME weder*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wetar* weather, OSlav *vetru* dryness] **1**: state of the atmosphere with respect to heat or cold, wetness or dryness, calm or storm, clearness or cloudiness **2**: the elements of the atmosphere under various atmospheric conditions: as **a**: **RAIN**, **STORM** **b**: cold air with dampness **4**: **WEATHERING** — under the weather: somewhat ill or drunk

weather *adj* **1**: **WINDWARD** — compare **LEE**

weather *vt* **weath-er-ing** \-'wɛθ-*(ə)*-rɪŋ/ *vt*: to expose to the weather; **2**: to alter the elements **2**: to sail or pass to the windward of **3**: to bear up against and come safely through (~ a storm) ~ *vi*: to undergo or endure the action of the elements

weath-er-abil-i-ty \-'wɛθ-*(ə)*-rɪ-*b*l-*ə*-tɪ/ *n*: capability of withstanding weather (~ of a plastic)

weath-er-beat-en \-'wɛθ-*ər*-bɛt-*n*/ *adj*: **1**: worn or damaged by exposure to weather **2**: toughened, tanned, or bronzed by the weather (~ face)

weath-er-board \-'bɔ:(ə)r-d, -'bɔ:(ə)r-d/ *n*: **CLAPBOARD**, **SIDING** **2**: the weather side of a ship

weath-er-board-ing \-'bɔ:(ə)r-d-*ɪ*ŋ, -'bɔ:(ə)r-d-*ɪ*ŋ/ *n*: **CLAPBOARDS**, **SIDING**

weath-er-bow \-'wɛθ-*ər*-bəʊ/ *n*: kept in port or at anchor or from travel or sport by bad weather

weather bureau *n*: a bureau engaged in the collection of weather reports as a basis for weather predictions, storm warnings, and the compiling of statistical records

weath-er-cock \-'wɛθ-*ər*-kɔ:k/ *n*: a vane often in the figure of a cock mounted so as to turn freely with the wind and show its direction **2**: a person or thing that changes readily or often

weather deck *n*: a deck having no overhead protection from the weather

weath-er-ed \-'wɛθ-*əd*/ *adj* **1**: **a**: seasoned by exposure to the weather **b**: altered in color, texture, composition, or form by such exposure or by artificial means producing a similar effect (~ oak) **2**: made sloping so as to throw off water (~ windswill)

weather eye *n*: an eye quick to observe coming changes in the weather

weath-er-glass \-'wɛθ-*ər*-glas/ *n*: a simple instrument for showing changes in atmospheric pressure by the changing level of liquid in a spout connected with a closed reservoir; **barody**: **BAROMETER**

weath-er-ing *n*: the action of the elements in altering the color, texture, composition, or form of exposed objects; *specif*: the physical disintegration and chemical decomposition of carb materials at or near the earth's surface

weath-er-ly \-'wɛθ-*ər*-lɪ/ *adj*: able to sail close to the wind with little leeway

weath-er-man \-'wɛθ-*ər*-mæn/ *n*: one who reports and forecasts the weather

weath-er-van \-'wɛθ-*ər*-væn/ *n*: a van used as to exclude rain, snow, and cold air — called also *weather stripping* ~ *weath-er-strip* \-'wɛθ-*ər*-strɪp/ *n*

weath-er-tight \-'wɛθ-*ər*-tɪt/ *adj*: proof against wind and rain

weath-er-vane \-'wɛθ-*ər*-væn/ *n*: **1**: **VANE** **2**: **WEATHER**

weath-er-wise \-'wɛθ-*ər*-wɪz/ *adj*: skillful in forecasting changes in the weather or in opinion or feeling

weath-er-worn \-'wɛθ-*ər*-wɔ:n, -'wɛθ-*(ə)*-rɔ:n/ *adj*: worn by exposure to the weather

weave \-'wɛv/ *v* *wove* \-'wɔ:v/ *v* *woven* \-'wɔ:v-n/ *v* *weaving* [*ME wēven*, fr. OE *wēfan* akin to OHG *wēban* to weave, Gk *hōpōs* hoop] **1**: to form (cloth) by interlacing strands (as of yarn); *specif*: to make (cloth) on a loom by interlacing warp and filling threads **2**: to interlace (as threads) into cloth **3**: to make (as a fabric) by interlacing **4**: to spin **5**: used of spiders and insects **6**: to interlace *sp.* to form texture, fabric, or design **7**: to produce by elaborately combining elements **CONTRIVE** **8**: to unite in a coherent whole **9**: to introduce as an appropriate ele-

ment; work in — *usu.* used with *in* or *into* **5**: to direct (as the body) in a winding or zigzag course *sp.* to avoid obstacles ~ *vt* **1**: to work at weaving; **2**: to move in a devious, winding, or zigzag course *sp.* to avoid obstacles

weave *n*: any of the patterns or methods for interlacing the threads of woven fabrics

weave *vi* [*ME wēven* to move and to fro, *wave*; akin to ON *veifa* to wave, Skt *vepate* he trembles]: to move waveringly from side to side

weav-er \-'wɛv-*ər* *n*: one that weaves *esp.* as an occupation

2: **WEAVER**

weav-er-bird \-'bɔ:(ə)r-d/ *n*: any of numerous Old World passerine birds (family *Picidae*) that resemble finches and mostly construct elaborate nests of interlaced vegetation

weaver's knot *n*: **SHEET BEND** — called also *weaver's hitch*

web \-'wɛb/ *n*, *often attrib* [*ME*, fr. OE; akin to ON *vēf* web, OE *wefan* to weave] **1**: a fabric on a loom or in process of being reformed from a loom **2**: **a**: **CORWEB** **1**, **2** **b**: **SNARE**, **ENTANGLEMENT** **3**: a tissue of membrane of an animal or plant *esp.*: that uniting fingers or toes either at their bases (as in man) or for a greater part of their length (as in many water birds) **4**: a thin metal sheet, plate, or strip **5**: the plate connecting the upper and lower flanges of a girder or rail **6**: the arm of a crank **7**: an intricate structure suggestive of something woven; **NETWORK** **8**: the series of barbs implanted on each side of the shaft of a feather: **VANE** **7**; **a**: a continuous sheet of paper manufactured or undergoing manufacture on a paper machine **b**: a reel of such paper for use in a rotary printing press **8**: the part of a ribbed vault between the ribs ~ *adj* **1**: **WEB** ~ *adj* **1**: **WEB**

web *vt* **webbed**; **web-bing** *vt* **1**: to cover with a web or network **2**: **ENTANGLE**, **ENSNARE** **3**: to provide with a web (*webbed feet*) ~ *vi*: to construct or form a web

web-bing \-'wɛb-*ɪ*ŋ/ *n*: a strong narrow closely woven tape designed for bearing weight and used *esp.* for straps, harness, or upholstery

web-by \-'wɛb-*ɪ* *adj*: of, relating to, or consisting of a web

web-ber \-'wɛb-*ər*, -'vɔ:(ə)r-*n* [*Wilhelm E. Weber* †1891 G physicist] **1**: the practical mks unit of magnetic flux equal to that flux which in a linear circuit of one turn produces in it an electromotive force of one volt as the flux is reduced to zero at a uniform rate of one ampere per second: 10^8 maxwells

web-foot *n* \-'wɛb-*f*ʊt/ **1**: a foot having webbed toes **2** \-'fʊt/ **1**: an animal having web feet ~ **web-foot-ed** \-'wɛb-*f*ʊt-*əd* *adj* **2**: **1**: a part of one of the several members joining the top and bottom chords of a truss or lattice girder

web press *n*: a press that prints a continuous roll of paper

web spinner *n*: an insect that spins a web; *esp.* any of an order (Embioidea) of small slender insects with biting mouthparts that live in silken tunnels which they spin

web-ster \-'wɛb-*s*tər-*n* [*ME*, fr. OE *wēbwestre* female weaver, fr. *wēbbian* to weave; akin to OE *wefan* to weave] **archaic**: **WEAVER**

Web-ster-i-an \-'wɛb-*s*tɪr-*ə*-ni-*ən* *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or characteristic of the lexicographer Noah Webster or his dictionary **2**: of, relating to, or characteristic of a formal ceremony; **MARRY** **2**: to join in marriage **3**: to unite as if by the bond of marriage ~ *vi*: to enter into matrimony — **wed-der** *n*

wed \-'wɛd/ *v* *wed-ded* *also* *wed*; **wedding** [*ME wēdden*, fr. OE *wēddian*; akin to MHG *wetten* to pledge, OE *wedd* pledge, OHG *wett*, Goth *wad*, *L* *vad*, *vass* ball, security] **1**: to take for wife or husband by a formal ceremony; **MARRY** **2**: to join in marriage **3**: to unite as if by the bond of marriage ~ *vi*: to enter into matrimony — **wed-der** *n*

wed \-'wɛd/ *v* *wed*: we would; **we should**

wed-ding \-'wɛd-*ɪ*ŋ/ *n*, *often attrib* **1**: a marriage ceremony usually, with its accompanying festivities; **NUPTIALS** **2**: an act, process, or incident in close association with a wedding anniversary or its celebration — *usu.* used in combination

wedding march *n*: a march of slow tempo and stately character composed or played to accompany the bridal procession

wedding ring *n*: a ring often of plain gold or platinum given by the groom to the bride during the wedding *see* also: **2**: a similar ring given by the bride to the groom in a double-ring service

wedge \-'wɛdʒ/ *n* [*ME wegge*, fr. OE *weg*; akin to OHG *wecft* wedge, *Lith* *vagis*] **1**: a piece of a substance (as wood or iron) that tapers to a thin edge and is used for splitting wood and rocks, raising heavy bodies, or for tightening by being driven between two surfaces **2**: something (as a policy) causing a breach or separation **3**: something used to initiate an action or development **4**: something wedge-shaped: as **a**: an array of troops or units in the form of a wedge **b**: the wedge-shaped stroke in cuneiform characters **c**: a shoe having a heel extending from the back of the shoe to the front of the shank and a tread formed by an extension of the sole **d**: an iron golf club with a broad low-angled face

2: **weave** **1**: to fasten or tighten by driving in a wedge **2**: to force (an object) into something for holding tightly; **CROWD** **3**: to separate or force apart with or as if with a wedge ~ *vi*: to become wedged

wed-ge \-'wɛdʒ-*əd*/ *adj*: shaped like a wedge (the ~ formation of flying geese)

Wed-ies \-'wɛdʒ-*ɪ*z/ *trademark* — used for shoes having a wedge-shaped piece serving as the heel and joining the half sole to form a continuous flat undersurface

Wed-wood \-'wɛdʒ-*w*ɪd/ *n* [*Josiah Wedgwood* †1795 E potter]: a fine ware consisting characteristically of a tinted clay ground with small white cameo reliefs

wedgy \-'wɛdʒ-*ɪ*/ *adj*: resembling a wedge in shape

wed-lock \-'wɛd-*l*æk/ *n* [*ME wedlok*, fr. OE *wēddan* marriage bond, fr. *wedd* pledge + *-lac*, suffix denoting activity]: the state of being married; **MARRIAGE**, **MATRIMONY** **OUT** of wedlock: with the natural parents not legally married to each other

Wednes-day \-'wɛnz-*d*eɪ/ *n* [*ME*, fr. OE *wōdnæsdæg*; akin to ON *Bīdnisdæg* Wednesday; both fr. a prehistoric *Wgmc*-*NGmc* compound whose components are represented by OE *Wīden* Odin, the chief god in Germanic mythology, and by OE *dæg* day]: the fourth day of the week; **WEDNESDAY**

wed \-'wɛd/ *adj* [*ME*, fr. *wē*, *n*, little bit, fr. OE *wēge* weight; akin to OE *wēgan* to move, weigh — more at **WAY**] **1**: very small



wedge 1

weed \wēd\ n [ME, fr. OE *wēad*; akin to OS *wīad* wēd] 1 a (1): a plant of no value and usu. of rank growth; esp: one that tends to overgrow or choke out more desirable plants (2): a weedy growth of plants b: an aquatic plant; esp: SEAWEED c (1): TOBACCO (2): MARIHUANA 2 a: an obnoxious growth, thing, or person b: something like a weed in detrimental quality; esp: an animal usually bred for a weed 2: to remove weeds or something harmful ~ vt 1 a: to clear of weeds (~ a garden) b (1): to free from something hurtful or offensive (2): to remove the less desirable portions of: CULL 2: to get rid of (something harmful or superfluous) — often used w/ *out*

weed n [ME *wede*, fr. OE *wēd*, *gewēde*; akin to ON *wāth* cloth, clothing, Lith *aušti* to weave] 1: GARMENT — often used in pl. 2 a: dress worn as a sign of mourning (as by a widow) — usu. used in pl. b: a band of crape worn on a man's hat as a sign of mourning — usu. used in pl.

weed-ed \wēd-əd\ adj [in sense 1, fr. pp. of *weed*; in sense 2, fr. *weed* + -ed] 1: cleared of weeds 2: having many weeds; WEEDY

weed-er \-ər\ n: one that weeds; *specif*: any of various devices for freeing an area from weeds

weed-y \wēd-ə\ adj [fr. from weeds (a ~ garden)] 1: abounding with weeds 2: resembling a weed esp. in rank growth or ready propagation 3: noticeably lean and scrawny; LANKY

week \wēk\ n [ME *wēke*, fr. OE *wīc*, *wīc*; akin to OHG *wēhha* Wēhha, L *wīca* change, alteration, OE *wīr wīre* — more at *wire*] 1 a: one of a series of seven-day cycles used in various calendars b (1): a week beginning with a specified day or containing a specified holiday (the ~ of the 18th) (Easter ~) (2): a week appointed for public recognition of some cause (Fire Prevention ~) (3) 2 a: any seven consecutive days b: a series of regular working, business, or school days during each seven-day period 3: a time seven days before or after a specified day

week-day \wēk-dā\ n: a day of the week except Sunday or sometimes except Saturday

week-days \-dāz\ adv: on weekdays repeatedly; on any weekday (takes a bus ~)

week-end \wēk-ənd\ n: the end of the week; *specif*: the period between the close of one working or business or school week and the beginning of the next

week-ly \wēk-lē\ adj: spending the weekend

weekend bag n: a traveling bag of a size to carry clothing and personal articles for a weekend trip — called also *weekend case*

week-end-er \wēk-ənd-ər\ n: one that vacations or visits for a weekend 2: WEEKEND BAG

week-ends \wēk-əndz\ adv: on weekends repeatedly; on any weekend (travels ~)

week-ly \wēk-lē\ adv: every week; once a week; by the week

weekly \wēk-lē\ adj: occurring, appearing, or done weekly 2: reckoned by the week

3 weekly n: a weekly newspaper or periodical

ween \wēn\ n [ME *wēnen*, fr. OE *wēnan*; akin to ON *wēna* to weep, L *venus* love, charm — more at *win*] archaic: IMAGINE, SUPPOSE

wee-ny \wē-nē\ adj [wee + *tiny*]: exceptionally small

weep \wēp\ v [wēpt\ *weep-ingly* [ME *wēpen*, fr. OE *wēpan*; akin to OHG *wōlfan* to weep, OSlav *vābiti* to call to] 1: to express deep sorrow for, by shedding tears; BEWAIL 2: to pour forth (tears) from the eyes 3: to exude (a fluid) slowly: OOZE ~ vi 1: to express passion (as grief) by shedding tears 2 a: to give off or leak fluid slowly: OOZE b of a fluid: to flow sluggishly or in drops

weep n [limit, *weeping*]

weep-er \wē-pər\ n 1 a: one that weeps b: a professional mourner 2: a small statue of a figure in mourning on a funeral monument 3: a badge of mourning worn esp. in the 18th and 19th centuries 4: CAPUCHIN 3

weep-ing \wē-pīŋ\ adj 1: TEARFUL; also: RAINY 2: having sletted pendent branches

weeping willow n: an Asiatic willow (*Salix babylonica*) with weeping branches

weepy \wē-pē\ adj: inclined to weep; TEARFUL

wEEP \wēp\ v [ME *wēten*, alter. of *wīten* — more at *wit*] archaic: KNEW

wee-VER \wē-vər\ n [ONF *wīvre* viper — more at *WYVERN*]: any of several edible marine percid fishes (family Trachinidae) with a broad spinose head and venomous spines on the dorsal fin

wee-vil \wē-vəl\ n [ME *wēvel*, fr. OE *wīfel*; akin to OHG *wībil* beetle, OE *wēfan* to weave]: any of numerous minute small beetles (group Rhynchophora) having the head elongated and usu. curved downward to form a snout bearing the jaws at the tip and including many very injurious esp. as larvae to nuts, fruit, and grain or to living plants —

wee-vily \wē-vē-lē\ adv (a-tilly) 1: to have weeviled or weevilled

weev-illed \wē-wəld\ adj: WEEVILY

wee-ly \wē-lē\ n [ME, fr. OE; akin to ON *wēp* wēpt, OE *wēfan* to weave — more at *WEAVE*] 1 a: WOLF 1a b: yarn used for the wool 2: WOOL, FABRIC also: *weevily*

weigel-ia \wē-jē-lā\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Christian E. Weigel 1831 G physician]: any of a genus (*Weigela*) of showy shrubs of the honeysuckle family; esp: one (*W. florida*) of China widely grown for its pink or red flowers

weigh \wē\ v [ME *wēgan*, fr. OE *wegan* to move, carry, weigh — more at *WAY*] vt 1: to ascertain the heaviness of by or as if by a balance 2 a: OUTWEIGH b: COUNTERBALANCE c: to make heavy: WEIGHT 3: to consider carefully; PONDER 4: to have up (an anchor) preparatory to sailing 5: to measure or apportion (a definite quantity) on a scale 6: to have up (as on a scale) or a specified weight b: to register a weight (as on a weight) — used with *in* or *out* — compare *WEIGH IN* 2: to merit consideration as important; COUNT (evidence will ~ heavily against him) 3 a: to press down with or as if with a heavy weight

b: to have a saddening or disheartening effect 4: to weigh anchor *syn see* CONSIDER — *weigh-able* \wē-ə-bəl\ adj

weigh n [alter. of *way*]: WAY — used in the phrase *under weigh*

weigh-in \wē-ɪn\ n: a contest in which contestants in a sports event are weighed according to body weight (3); poundage required to be carried by a horse in a handicap race 2 a: a quantity or thing weighing a fixed and usu. specified amount b: a heavy object (as a metal ball) thrown, put, or lifted as an athletic exercise 3 a: a unit of weight or mass — *see* MEASURE

weigh-less \wē-ləs\ adj: METRIC SYSTEM b: a piece of material (as metal) of known specified weight for use in weighing articles c: a system of related units of weight 4 a: something heavy; LOAD b: a heavy object to hold or press something down or to counterbalance 5 a: BURDEN, PRESSURE b: PONDROUSNESS 6 a: relative heaviness b: the force with which a body is attracted toward the earth or a celestial body by gravitation and which is equal to the product of the mass by the local gravitational acceleration 7 a: the relative importance or authority accorded something 8: the relative influence esp. upon others 9: overpowering force 9: the quality (as lightness) that makes a fabric or garment suitable for a particular use or season — often used in combination (*dress-weight*) 10: a numerical coefficient assigned to an item to express its relative importance in a frequency distribution *syn see* IMPORTANCE, INFLUENCE

2 weight vt 1 a: to load or make heavy with or as if with a weight 2: to increase in heaviness by adding an ingredient 2: to oppress with a burden (~ed down with cares) 3 a: WEIGHT 1 b: to feel the weight of; HEFT 4: to assign a statistical weight to 5: to cause to incline in a particular direction by manipulation 6: to shift the burden of weight upon

weight-ed \wē-ɪd\ adj 1: made heavy; LOADED (~ silk) 2 a: having a statistical weight attached b: compiled from weighted data (~ *mean*)

weight-ily \wē-ɪ-lē\ adv: in a weighty manner

weight-i-ness \wē-ɪ-təs\ n: the quality or state of being weighty

weight-less \wē-ɪ-ləs\ adj: having little weight; lacking apparent gravitational pull — *weight-less-ly* adv — *weight-less-ness* n

weight lifter n: one that lifts barbells in competition or as an exercise — *weight lifting* n

weight-y \wē-ɪ\ adj 1 a: of much importance or consequence; MOMENTOUS b: SOLEMN 2 a: weighing a considerable amount; CORPULENT b: heavy in proportion to its bulk (~ metal) 3: POWERFUL, TELLING (~ arguments) *syn see* HEAVY

wei-ma-rä-ner \wē-mä-rän-ər\; \wē-mä-, \wē-n\ n [G, fr. *Weimar*, Germany]: any of a German breed of large gray short-haired sporting dogs

Weir \wē(ə)r, \wē(ə)r, \wī(ə)r\ n [ME *were*, fr. OE *wer*; akin to ON *ver* fishing place, OHG *werien*, *werren* to defend, L *aperire* to open, *aperire* to close, *cloque*] 1: a fence or enclosure set in a way for taking fish 2: a dam in a stream to raise the water level or divert its flow

weird \wē(ə)rəd\ n [ME *wīrd*, *werd*, fr. OE *wyrd*; akin to ON *urth* fate, OE *wēorhan* to become — more at *WORTH*] 1 a: FATE, DESTINY; esp: ill fortune b cap: FATE 4, NORN 2: SMOOTH-SAYER

weird adj 1 archaic: id. of relating to, or dealing with fate or the fate of a person 2: relating to, or dealing with, the supernatural; MAGICAL b: UNEARTHLY, MYSTERIOUS 3: of strange or extraordinary character; ODD, FANTASTIC — *weird-ly* adv — *weird-ness* n

weird \wē(ə)rəd, EERIE, UNCANNY mean mysteriously strange or fantastical

WEIRD may imply an unearthly or preternatural strangeness or it may stress queerness or oddness; EERIE suggests an uneasy or fearful consciousness that mysterious and malign powers are at work; UNCANNY may imply disquieting strangeness or mysteriousness; it may apply to powers or perceptions so remarkable as to seem magical

Weird Sisters n pl: FATES

wei-sen-heim-er v of WISENHEIMER

Weis-mann-ism \vī-tsmän-iz-əm\ n: the theories of heredity proposed by August Weismann; esp: the concepts of continuity of the germ line and directed variation and of the resulting impossibility of transmitting acquired characters

weka \wēk-ə\ n [Maori]: any of several flightless New Zealand rails (genus *Gallinulus*)

welch \wēlch, \wēlch-ər\ v of WELSH, WELSHER

Welch v of WELSH

wel-come \wēl-kəm\ interj [ME, alter. of *wilcume*, fr. OE, fr. *wilcuma* desirable guest; akin to OHG *wilcuma* desirable guest; prob. both fr. a prehistoric WGMc compound whose constituents are represented by OE *willa*, *wil* desire and by OE *cuma* guest; akin to OE *cuman* to come — more at *WILL*, *COME*] — used to express a greeting to a guest or newcomer upon his arrival

wel-come vt 1: to greet hospitably and with courtesy or cordiality 2: to accept with pleasure the occurrence of (~s danger) — *wel-come-er* n

wel-come adj 1: received gladly into one's presence or companionship 2: giving pleasure; received with gladness or delight; esp. in response to a need 3: willingly permitted or admitted *syn see* PLEASANT — *wel-come-ly* adv — *wel-come-ness* n

wel-come n: a cordial greeting or reception upon arrival

welcome wagon n: a vehicle carrying gifts (as sample products of local merchants) as tokens of welcome to a newcomer to an area

wel-d \wēld\ n [ME *weld*; akin to MLG *wolde* weld]: a European mignonette (*Rosa toletia*) yielding a yellow dye; also: a yellow dye from this

weld vt [alter. of obs. E *well* to weld, fr. ME *wellen* to boil, well, to weld] 1: to become or be capable of being welded ~ vt 1 a: to unite (metallic parts) by heating and allowing the metals to flow

au out; ch chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; j life

l loot; ú foot; y yet; yü few; yú furious; zú vision



weevil

whang \ˈhwɑŋ, ˈwɑŋ/ *n* [alter. of ME *thong*, (*thwang*)] **1 dial** *a*: THONG *b*: RAWHIDE **2 Brit** *a*: large piece: CHUNK
whang *v* **1 dial**: BEAT, THRASH **2**: to propel or strike with force
 ~ *v*: to heat or work with force or violence
whang *n* [imit.] **1**: a loud sharp vibrant or resonant sound (the ~ of hammer)
whang *v*: to make a whang ~ *vt*: to strike with a whang
whan-gee \hwɑŋ-ˈgē, wɑŋ- / *n* [prob. fr. Chin (Pek) *huang*ʒ *lɔ*, fr. *huang*ʒ yellow + *lɔ* bamboo cane] **1**: any of several Chinese bamboos (genus *Phyllostachys*) **2**: a walking stick or riding crop of whangce
whap \ˈhwɑp, ˈwɑp/ *var* of **whop**
wharf \ˈhwɔrf, ˈwɔrf/ *n*, *pl* **wharves** \ˈhwɔrvz, ˈwɔrvz/ *also wharfs* [ME, fr. OE *hwearf* embankment, wharf; akin to OE *hwearfan* to turn, OHG *hwearban*, GK *καρπος* *karpos* = fruit; *a*: a structure built along or near an angle of navigable waters so that ships may lie alongside to receive and discharge cargo and passengers **2 obs**: the bank of a river or the shore of the sea
wharf *v* **wharfed**; **wharfing** - *v*: to place upon or bring to a wharf
wh: **1**: **OOK**
wharfage \ˈhwɔrf-ˌfɪj, ˈwɔrf- / *n* **1 a**: the provision or the use of a wharf **b**: the handling or stowing of goods on a wharf **2**: the charge for the use of a wharf **3**: the wharf accommodations of a place: **WHARVES**
wharf-in-ger \ˈwɑf-ɪn-ˌdʒɛr/ *n* [fr. *wharfage*] **1**: the operator or manager of a commercial wharf
wharf-master \ˈwɔrf-mɑs-tər, ˈwɔrf- / *n*: the manager of a wharf
WHARFINGER
wharve \ˈhwɔrv, ˈwɔrv/ *n* [ME *wherve*, fr. OE *hwearf*; akin to OE *hwearfan* to turn]: **WHARF**
what \ˈhwɒt, ˈ(h)wɒt, ˈ(h)wɒt/ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *hwæt*, neuter of *hwæt* = more, *who*] **1 a** (1) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity of an object or matter (~ is this) (~ are those things on the table); often used to ask for repetition of an utterance or part of an utterance not properly heard or understood (found ~) (2) **2**: a person or thing of how much value or consequence (~ is wealth without friends) **b** (1) *archaic*: **WHO** **1** — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity of a person (2) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the character, occupation, position, or role of a person (~ do you take a fool?) **c**: **DO** much (~ does breakfast cost) *d* — used as an exclamation expressing surprise or excitement and frequently introducing a question (~, no breakfast!) **e**: **one** or ones of what sort (do not recognize him for ~ he is) **f**: **SOMETHING** in question directing attention to *g*: a statement that the speaker is about to make (~ I'll tell you) **h**: **all** at the end of a question to express inquiry about additional possibilities (is it raining, or snowing, or ~) **i**: *chiefly Brit* — used at the end of an utterance as a tag apparently inviting agreement or disagreement (a clever play, ~) **2** *chiefly* *substand*: **THAT** **1**, **WHICH** **3**, **WHO** **3 a**: **2**: that which: the one or ones that (no income but ~ he gets from his writings) — sometimes used in reference to a clause or phrase that is yet to come or is not yet complete (see also *e*, *g*, *h*, *i*) **not** valuable, uninteresting **b**: *as* matter **c**: **many** **d**: **the** kind that the speaker thinks (the *whats* very much ~ everyone expected) **4 a**: **WHATEVER** **1 a** (say ~ you will) **b obs**: **WHOMEVER** — **what** for **1** *chiefly dial*: what kind of — used either inseparably or with a verb and its subject between *what* and *for* (~ what is he for a fool — Shak.) (*what* for tobacco are you smoking) **2**: for what purpose or reason: **WHY** — *used* with the words of a question between *what* and *for* (~ what did you do that for?) except when used alone **3**: **punishment** esp. by blows or by a sharp reprimand (gave him *what* for in violent Spanish — *New Yorker*) **4**: **what** has *what*: **what** will *if*: **what** will *if*: **what** will be the result if **2**: **what** does it matter if — **what** it takes: the qualities or resources needed for success or for attainment of a goal — **what** not: any of various other things that might also be mentioned (paper, pens, and *what* not) — **what** of **1**: **what** is the situation with respect to **2**: **what** importance can be assigned to — **what's** *what*: the true state of things (knows *what's* *what* when it comes to fashion) — **what** though: **what** does it matter if (*what* though the rose have prickles, yet 'tis plucked — Shak.) (*what* though the sky is cloudy today)
what *adv* [ME, fr. OE *hwæt*, fr. *hwæt*, *pron*] **1 a**: **WHY** **2 a**: **IN** **what** respect: **HOW** **b**: **how** much (~ does he care) **3 a**: **PARTLY** — *used* two or more times in the same sentence to introduce prepositional phrases in parallel construction (~ with the war, ~ with peace, ~ with the gallant ~) **4**: **what** will *if*: **what** will *if*: **what** will be the result if **2**: **what** to introduce a prepositional phrase that expresses cause and usu. has more than one object; used principally before phrases beginning with *with* (~ with unemployment and high prices)
what *adj* [*1* *what*] **1 a** (1) — used as an interrogative expressing inquiry about the identity or nature of a person, object, or matter (~ miners do we export) (2) **2**: **how** much **b**: **how** remarkable or surprising esp. for good or bad qualities or great or small size (~ as *esp.* in exclamatory utterances and dependents — *uses* (mountains) (remember ~ fun we had) (~ suggestion) (~ a charming girl) **2 a** (1) **2**: **WHATEVER** **1 a** (2) **any** (ornament of ~ description) soever **h**: the . . . that: as much or as many . . . as *e*: **survivors** had been found)
what-ev-er \ˈhwɒt-ˌev-ər, ˈ(h)wɒt- / *pron* **1 a**: anything or everything that (take ~ you want) **b**: **no** matter **what** **c**: **what** not (buffalo or rhinoceros or ~ — Alan Moorhead) **2**: **WHAT** **1 a** (1) — *used* in questions expressing astonishment or perplexity (~ do you mean by that)
whatever *adj* [*1* *what*] **1 a**: **any** . . . that: **all** . . . that **b**: **no** matter **what** **2**: of any kind at all — *used* for emphasis after the substantive it modifies (no food ~)
what-man \ˈhwɒt-mən, ˈwɒt- / *n* [James *Whatman*, 18th cent. E paper manufacturer] **1**: a drawing paper or board of high quality **2**: **what-not** \ˈhwɒt-ˌnɒt, ˈwɒt-, ˈwɒt- / *n* [what *not*] **1**: a nondescript person or thing **2**: a light open set of shelves for bric-a-brac
what-so-ev-er \ˈhwɒt-sə-ˌev-ər, ˈhwɒt-, ˈwɒt-, / *pron* or *adj*: **WHATEVER**
whaup \ˈhwɒp, ˈwɒp/ *n*, *pl* *whans* *also* **whaups** [imit.] *Scot* & *dial Eng*: a European curlew (*Numenius arquata*)
whale \ˈhwɛ(ə)l, ˈwɛ(ə)l/ [alter. of *whale*; *a*: suddenly formed elevation of the skin surface; *b*: **WELT** **b**: a flat burning or itching emulsion on the skin

wheat \ˈhwɛt, ˈwɛt/ *n*, *often* *attrib* [ME *wheate*, fr. OE *hwæte*; akin to OHG *weizzi* wheat, *hwiz*, *wiz* wheat — more at **WHIRE**] **1**: a cereal grain that yields a fine white flour, is the chief breadstuff of temperate climates, is used also in pastes or puddings, and is important in animal feeds esp. as bran or middlings **2**: any of various grasses (genus *Triticum*) of wide climatic adaptability that are cultivated in most temperate areas and the wheat that they yield; esp.: an annual cereal grass (*T. aestivum*) known only as a cultivar — called also *common wheat*



1 wheat; 2 beardless; 3 bearded

wheat bread *n*: a bread made of a combination of whole and white wheat flours as distinguished from bread made entirely of whole wheat or white flour
wheat cake *n*: a griddle cake made of wheat flour
wheat-car \ˈhwɛt-ˌ(ə)r, ˈwɛt- / *n* [back-formation fr. earlier *wheaters* *wheat-car*, prob. by folk etymology or euphemism fr. *white + ore* (rump)] **1**: a small northern bird (*Oenanthe oenanthe*) related to the stonechat and whinchat
wheat-ear \ˈhwɛt-ˌɛər, ˈwɛt- / *adj*: of, relating to, or made of wheat
wheat germ *n*: the embryo of the wheat kernel separated in milling and used esp. as source of vitamin E and vitamin B
wheat rust *n*: a destructive disease of wheat caused by rust fungi; also *a* fungus (as *Puccinia graminis*) causing a wheat rust
Wheat-stone bridge \ˈhwɛt-ˌstɔn-, ˈwɛt-, ˈtʃiəli Brit -stɔn- / *n* [Sir Charles Wheatstone [1875 E physicist]] **1**: a bridge for measuring electrical resistances consisting of a conductor joining two branches of a circuit
wheat-worm \ˈhwɛt-ˌwɔrm, ˈwɛt- / *n*: a small nematode worm (*Aegina tritici*) parasitic on wheat and other grasses — called also *wheat eel*

whew \hwɛ, ˈwɛ/ *interj* — *used* to express delight or general exuberance

wheel \ˈhwɛd-əl, ˈwɛd- / *wh* **wheel-ling** \ˈhwɛd-ɪŋ, ˈwɛd-ɪŋ/ [origin unknown] *vr* **1**: to influence or entice by soft words or flattery **2**: to gain or get by wheeling (~ his way into favor) *v*: to use soft words or flattery

wheel \ˈhwɛ(ə)l, ˈwɛ(ə)l/ *n*, *often* *attrib* [ME, fr. OE *hweogol*, *hwæol*; akin to ON *hveli* wheel, GK *kyklos* circle, wheel, Skt *cakra*, *L colere* to cultivate, inhabit, GK *telos* end] **1**: a circular frame of hard material that may be solid, partly solid, or spoked and that is cast, milled, or turned on a lathe **2**: a contrivance or apparatus having as its principal part a wheel as *a*: a chiefly medieval instrument of torture designed for stretching, disjuncting, or otherwise mutilating a victim **b**: **ACYCLE** **c**: any of many revolving disks or drums used as gambling paraphernalia **3**: an imaginary turning wheel symbolizing the instability of fortune **4**: something resembling a wheel in shape or motion; *specif*: *a*: a firework that rotates while burning **5 a**: a curving or circular movement **b**: a rotation or turn; *about* an axis or center; *specif*: *a* turning movement of turntable, turbine, rudder, ship, or the like *b*: the precise alignment and relative positions as they change direction **6 a**: a moving or essential part of something likened to a machine (the ~ of government) **b**: a directing or controlling force **c**: a person of importance esp. in an organization (**big** ~) **7**: the refrain or burden of a song **8**: a circuit of theaters or places of entertainment **b**: a sports league

wheel *v* **1**: to turn on or as if on an axis: **REVOLVE** **2**: to change direction as if revolving on a pivot (the battalion would have ~ed to the flank — Walter Bernstein) (~ed about and walked briskly after the Douglas) (the crowd ~ed around to the other extreme — Liam O'Flaherty) **3**: to move or extend in a circle or curve (birds in ~ing flight) (valleys where young cotton ~ed slowly in fanlike rows — William Faulkner) **4**: to drive or go on or as if on wheels or in a fanlike vehicle (the machine ~ed to turn on or as if on an axis: **ROTA**) **5**: to convey or move on or as if on wheels or in a wheeled vehicle; *esp*: to drive (a vehicle) at high speed **3**: to cause to change direction as if revolving on a pivot **4**: to make or perform in a circle or curve

wheel and axle *n*: a mechanical device consisting of a grooved wheel turned by a cord or chain with a rigidly attached axle (as for winding up a weight) together with the supporting standards

wheel animal *n*: **ROTFEER** — called also *wheel animalcule*

wheel-bar-row \ˈhwɛ(ə)l-ˌbɑr-, ˈ(ɔ)wɛ(ə)l-, ˌbɑr-ə-(w) / *n*: a small vehicle with handles and one or more wheels for carrying small loads

wheelbarrow *v*: to convey in a wheelbarrow

wheel-base \ˈwɛ(ə)l-ˌbɑs / *n*: the distance in inches between the front and rear axles of an automotive vehicle

wheel bug *n*: a large No. American bug (*Arius cristatus*) having a highly serrated crest on its prothorax and sucking the blood of other insects

wheel-chair \ˈwɛ(ə)l-ˌtʃe(ə)r, ˌtʃɑ-(ə)r / *n*: a chair mounted on wheels and usu. propelled by the occupant

wheel \ˈhwɛ(ə)l, ˈwɛ(ə)l/ *tr*, *'wɛ(ə)l* *d* *adj* **1**: equipped with wheels (~ vehicles) **2**: moving or functioning by means of wheels (~ traffic)

wheel-er \ˈhwɛ(ə)r, ˈwɛ(ə)r / *n*: one that wheels (a great animal) (a horse pulling in the position nearest the front wheels of a wagon **3**; something (as a vehicle or ship) that has wheels — *used* esp. in combinations (side-wheeler)

wheel-horse \ˈhwɛ(ə)l-ˌhɔrs / *n*: **1**: a horse in a position nearest the wheels in a tandem or similar arrangement **2**: a steady and effective worker esp. in a political body

wheel-house \ˈwɛ(ə)l-ˌhʌs / *n*: **PILOTHOUSE**

wheel \ˈhwɛ(ə)l, ˈwɛ(ə)l / *n*: **1**: the act or process of one that wheels **2**: the condition of a road relative to passage on wheels

wheel lock *n*: an obsolete gunlock in which sparks are struck from a flint or a piece of iron pyrites by a revolving wheel

wheel-man \ˈhwɛ(ə)l-mən, ˈwɛ(ə)l- / *n*: **1**: **HELMSMAN** **b**: the driver of an automobile **2**: **WHEELMAN**

wheelman \ˈhwɛ(ə)l-mən, ˈwɛ(ə)l- / *n*: one who steers with a wheel; *esp*: **HELMSMAN**



wheelchair

—G. B. Robinson) (the Samnite tribes, ~ settled south and south-east of Rome —Ernst Pulgram); used freely in reference to persons as recently as the 17th century (our Father ~ art in heaven —Mt 6:9 (AV)), and still occurs, so used by usu. with some implication of the basis on the basis of the role of the person rather than on the person himself (chiefly they wanted husbands, ~ they got easily —Lynn White); used by speakers on all educational levels and by many reputable writers, though disapproved by some grammarians, in reference to an idea expressed by a word or group of words that is not necessary to the point or noun phrase (in August of that year he resigned that post, after ~ he engaged in ranching —Current Biog.).

whichever-ever \hwich-'ev-ər, wɪch-'ə-prən/ whatever one or ones out of a group (of two or three objects) is preferred
whichever *adj.* : being whatever one or ones out of a group; no matter which (walk ~ back to ~ chair he happened to be using at the time —Grace Metalious) (its soothing ~ effect will be the same ~ way you take it —Funch)

which-so-ever \hwɪtʃ-sə-'wev-ər, wɪch-'ə-prən *adj.* : WHICH-EVER

whick-er \hwɪk-ər, wɪk-'v/ **whick-er-ing** \-(ə-'rɪŋ/ [imit.] : NEIGH, WHINNY — whicker *n.*

whid \hwaɪd, wɪd/ *vi* [Sc whid silent rapid motion] *Scot* : to move nimbly and silently

whiff *var* of WHIFDAD

whiff \hwɪf, wɪf/ *n* [imit.] **1 a** : a quick puff or slight gust esp. of air, odor, gas, smoke, or spray **b** : an inhalation of odor, gas, or smoke **c** : a slight puffing or whistling sound **2** : a slight trace : HINT

whiff *vt* **1** : to move with or as if with a puff of air **2** : to emit **whiff** : PUFF **3** : to inhale an odor **4** : FAN **3** ~ *vt* **1 a** : to carry or convey by or as if by a whiff **b** : to expel or puff out in a whiff **EXHALE** **c** : SMOKE **3** **2** : FLOW

whiff-let \hwɪf-'lɛt, wɪf-'lɛt/ *n* [prob. alter. of whiff] : a small, young, or unimportant person

whiffle \hwɪfl-ə, wɪf-ə/ **whiffle** *vi* \-(ə-'lɪŋ/ [prob. freq. of whiff] *vt* **1 a** of the wind : to blow unsteadily or in gusts **b** : VACILLATE **2** : to emit or produce a light whistling or puffing sound ~ *vi* **1** : to blow, disperse, emit, or expel with or as if with a whiff

whiff-ler \hwɪf-'lɛr, wɪf-'lɛr/ *n* [alter. of earlier whiff-er, fr. obs. whiff-er] **1** : one that clears the way for a procession in the Jacksonian Democrats, associated chiefly with manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests, and succeeded about 1854 by the Republican party — **Whiff** *adj.* — **Whiff-gish** \hwɪf-'ɪʃ, wɪf-'ɪʃ/ **Whiff-gism** \-'ɪz-əm/ *n.*

Whiff-gery \hwɪf-'dʒ-əri, wɪf-'dʒ-əri/ *n.* : the principles or practices of Whiffs

whig-ma-lee-rie \hwɪg-mə-'liəri-ɛ, wɪg-mə- 'n/ [orig. unknown] **1** : WHIM **2** : an odd or fanciful contrivance; GMCRAK

while \hwɪəl, wɪ(ə)l/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hwil*; akin to OHG *hwilo* time, *L. quies* rest, quiet] **1** : a brief period of time esp. when not asleep **2** : the time and effort used (as in the performance of an action) : TROUBLE (worth your ~)

while *conj* **1 a** : during the time that (take a nap ~ 1'm out) (as long as there's life in the rope) **2 a** : at the same time that on the contrary (easy for an expert, ~ it is dangerous for a novice) ; **WHEREAS** **b** : in spite of the fact that ; ALTHOUGH (~ respected, he is not liked) **3** : at the same time that in a similar manner (~ the book will be welcomed by scholars, it will make an immediate appeal to the general reader —*Brit. Bk. News*)

while *prep.* **archaic** : UNTIL

while *vt* : to cause to pass esp. without boredom or to a pleasant manner — *usu.* used with *away* (~ away the time)

WHILE, **WILE**, **BEQUILE**, **FLEET** mean to pass idle or leisure time without being bored ; **WHILE** implies a purposeful filling time with something pleasant or amusing but *not* useful; **BEQUILE** has less suggestion of wasting time; **FLEET** implies time to pass quickly or imperceptibly

whiles \hwɪ(ə)l, wɪ(ə)l/ *conj* [ME, fr. *while* + -s, adv. suffix — *more* at WHILE] **archaic** : WHILE

whiles *adv.* **chiefly** *Scot* : SOMETIMES

whilom \hwɪ-ləm, wɪ-'lɒd/ *adv.* [ME, lit., at times, fr. OE *hwilum*, dat. pl. of *hwil* time, (whilē) *archaic*] **FORMERLY**

whilom *adj.* : FORMER (grivious treatment at the hands of ~ friends —Agnes Repplier)

whilst \hwɪ(ə)lɪst, wɪ(ə)lɪst/ *conj* [ME *whilst*, alter. of *whiles*] **chiefly** *Brit* : WHILE

whim \hwɪm, wɪm/ *n* [short for *whim-whom*] **1** : a sudden turn or start of the mind ; NOTION, FANCY **2** : a large capstan made with one or more radiating arms to which a horse may be yoked and used in mines for raising ore or water **syn** see CAPRICE

whim-sied \hwɪm-'zɪd, wɪm-'ɪd/ *adj.* : filled with whimsies ; WHIMSICAL
whim-sey or **whim-sey** \hwɪm-'zɛ, wɪm-'ɪ/ [irreg. fr. *whim-whom*] **1** : WHIM, CAPRICE **2** : a fanciful or fantastic device, object, or ornament
whim-whom \hwɪm-'hwəm, wɪm-'wəm/ *n* [orig. unknown] **1** : a whimsical object or device esp. of ornament or dress **2** : FANCY, WHIM **3 pl.** : JUMJAMS, JITTERS

whin \hwɪn, wɪn/ *n* [ME (northern) *quin*] : a hard rock that on weathering crumbles to the ground into large fragments ; WHINSTONE
whin *n* [ME *whynne*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *kvein* bent grass] : FURZE

whin-chat \hwɪn-'tʃæt, wɪn-'tʃ/ *n* [whin] : a small brown and buff European singing bird (*Saxicola rubetra*) of grassy meadows

whine \hwɪn, wɪn/ *vb* [ME *whinen*, fr. OE *hwinan* to whiz; akin to ON *hwina* to utter a wailing cry] **1 a** : to utter a high pitched plaintive or distressed cry **b** : to make a sound similar to such a cry **2** : to utter a complaint with or as if with a whine ~ *vt* : to utter or express with or as if with a whine — **whin-er** *n.* — **whining-ly** *adv.*

whine *n* : **1 a** : a prolonged high-pitched cry *usu.* expressive of distress or pain **b** : a sound resembling such a cry **2** : a complaint uttered with or as if with a whine — **whiny** or **whin-ey** \-nɛ/ *adj.*

whing-ding \hwɪŋ-'dɪŋ, hwɪŋ-'n/ [by alter.] : WINDING
whin-y \hwɪn-'ɪ, wɪn-'v/ [prob. imit.] *vi* : to neigh esp. in a low gentle fashion — *vt* : to utter with or as if with a whinny

whinny *n* : NEIGH **2** : a sound resembling a neigh

whin-stone \hwɪn-'stɒn, wɪn-'n/ *n* : basaltic rock ; TRAP; also : any of various other dark resistant rocks (as chert)

whip \hwɪp, wɪp/ **whipped** **whip-pling** [ME *wippen*, *whippen*; akin to *whip* *vb* to smother or smother away, OE *whiped* or *wipe* *vt* **1** : take, pull, snatch, jerk or otherwise move very quickly and forcefully (whipped out his gun —Green Peyton) (whipped a fast ball across) **2 a** : to strike with a slender lithe implement (as a lash or rod) esp. as a punishment; broadly ; SPANK **b** : to drive or urge on by or as if by a whip **c** : to strike as a lash does (rain whipped the pavement) **3 a** : to bind or wrap (as a rope or fishing rod) with cord in order to protect and strengthen **b** : to wind or wrap around something **4** : to overlap with stinging or to fasten or connect by or with threads or by overlapping stitches **5** : to thoroughly overcome ; DEFEAT **7** : to stab ; **INCRASS** — *usu.* used with *up* (trying to ~ up a new emotion —Ella Glasgow) **8** : to produce in a hurry — *usu.* used with *up* (a sketch ... an artist might ~ up —*N.Y. Times*) **9** : to fish (water) with rod, line, and hook **10** : to beat (as a flag) with a stick **11** : to gather together with a whisk, fork, or other instrument **11** : to gather together and blend together for united action in the manner of a party whip ~ *vi* **1** : to move nimbly or quickly ; WHISK **2** : to thrash about flexibly in the manner of a whiplash (a flag ... whipping out from its shaft —H. A. Ahlham)

whip *n* : **1** : an instrument consisting *usu.* of a handle and lash forming a flexible rod that is used for whipping **2** : a stroke or cut with or as if with a whip **3 a** : a dessert made by whipping a portion of the ingredients **b** : a kitchen utensil made of braided or corded wire or of formed metal **4** : a device used in whipping **4** : one of the arms of a windmill **5** : a hoisting apparatus; esp. : a purchase consisting of a single block and a small rope for lifting light articles **6** : one that handles a whip; as a : a driver of horses **b** : CHAUMAN **7** : **1 a** : a member of a legislative body appointed by his political party to enforce party discipline and to secure the attendance of party members at important sessions **b** often *cap.* : a notice of forthcoming business sent weekly to each member of a political party in the British House of Commons **8** : for whipping or thrashing motion **9** : the quality of resembling a whip esp. in being flexible **10** : any of various pieces of machinery that operate with a quick vibratory motion (as a spring in an electrical device for making a circuit) **11** : a flexible radio antenna

whip-like \hwɪp-'lɪk/ *adj.*
whip-lash \hwɪp-'læʃ, wɪp-'lɛn/ *tr* **1 a** : a thin tough cord made of braided or twisted hemp or catgut **b** : a cloth that is made of hard-twisted yarns and has fine diagonal cords or ribs **2** : either of two marine brown algae (*Chorda filum* and *Chordaria flagelliformis*) having very long slender flexible fronds

whip hand *n* : **1** : the hand holding the whip in driving **2** : positive control ; ADVANTAGE

whip in *vt* : **1** : to keep (hounds in a pack) from scattering by use of a whip **2** : to collect or keep together (members of a political party) for a relative action

whip-lash \hwɪp-'læʃ, wɪp-'lɛn/ *n.* : the lash of a whip

whip-ner \hwɪp-'nɛr, wɪp-'nɛr/ *n.* : one that whips

whip-per-in \hwɪp-'pɛr-'ɪn, wɪp-'nɛr/ *n.* **pl** **whip-pers-in** \-'ɔr-'zɪn/ **1** : a huntsman's assistant who whips in the hounds **2** : **whip** **7 a**

whip-per-snap-per \hwɪp-'pɛr-'sɒp-'pɛr, wɪp-'nɛr/ [alter. of *whipper-snapper*, a diminutive, insignificant, or presumptuous person]

whip-pet \hwɪp-'pɛt, wɪp-'pɛt/ [prob. fr. *whip*] **1** : a small swift slender dog of greyhound type developed from a cross between the Italian greyhound and a terrier **2** : a small tank used in World War I by the Allied armies

whipping *n* : **1** : the act of one that whips; as **a** : a severe beating or chastisement **b** : stitching with small overcasting stitches **2** : material used to whip or bind

whipping boy *n* : **1** : a boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead **2** : SCAPEGOAT

whipping post *n* : a post to which offenders are tied to be legally whipped

whip-ple-tree \hwɪp-'plɛ-(t)riː, wɪp-'v/ *var* of WHIFFLETREE
whip-poor-wil \hwɪp-'wɪl, hwɪp-'wɪl, wɪp-'wɪl/ *n* [imit.] : a nocturnal goatsucker (*Copropolus vociferus*) of the eastern U.S. and Canada related to the European nightjar
whip-poor-will \hwɪp-'wɪl, wɪp-'wɪl/ *adj.* **1** : resembling a whip **2** : unusually resilient ; SPRINGY (as ~ fishing rod)
whip ray \hwɪp-'rɛ-, rɛ-, wɪp-'nɛr/ *n.* : STINGRAY
whip-saw \hwɪp-'sɔ-, sɔ-, wɪp-'nɛr/ *n* [whip] **1** : a narrow pit saw tapering from butt to point, having hook teeth, and averaging from 5 to 7½ feet length **2** : a two-man crosscut saw
whipsaw *vt* **1** : to saw with a whipsaw **2** : to wrest or victimize in gambling or negotiation
whip scorpion *n.* : any of an order (Pedipalpia) of arachnids somewhat resembling true scorpions but having a long slender caudal process and no stingers
whip stall *n.* : a stall during a vertical climb in which the nose of the

airplane whips violently forward and then downward
 1 **whipstitch** \whip-'stich, 'wip- v: WHIP 5
 2 **whipstitch** *n* 1: a shallow overcasting stitch 2: a small interval of time

Whip-stock \-'stik/ *n*: the handle of a whip
Whip-worm \-'wɔrm/ *n*: a parasitic nematode worm (family Trichuridae) with a body thickened posteriorly and very long and slender anteriorly; esp: one (*Trichuris trichiura*) of the human intestine
Whirl *also* whirr \-'hwɔr, 'wɔr/ *v* **whirred**; **whirling** *n* (See *Quirren*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to Dan *hvirre* to whirl, whir; akin to OE *hweorfan* to turn — more to *wharf*) *v*: to fly, revolve, or move rapidly with a whir ~ *v* *i*: to move or carry rapidly with a whir
Whirl *also* whirr *n*: a continuous fluttering or vibratory sound made by something in rapid motion
Whirl \-'hwɔr-(ə)l, 'wɔr-(ə)l/ *v* (ME *whirlen*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *hvirfa* to whirl; akin to OHG *wirb* whirlwind, OE *hweorfan* to turn — more to *wharf*) 1: to move in a circle or similar curve with force or speed 2: to turn on or around an axis like a wheel: **ROTATE** *b*: to turn abruptly around or aside 3: to pass, move, or go quickly 4: to become giddy or dizzy: **REEL** (my head is ~ing) ~ *v* *i*: to drive, impel, or convey with or as if with a rotary motion 2: *a*: to cause to turn up, rapidly on or around an axis: **ROTATE** *b*: to cause to turn abruptly around or aside 3: *obs*: to throw or hurl violently with a revolving motion
Whirl *n* 1: *a*: a rapid rotating or circling movement *b*: something whirling along such a movement: **VORTEX** 2: *a*: a confused tumult: **STURLE** *b*: a confused or disturbed mental state 3: an experimental or brief attempt: **TRY**
Whirl-e \-'hwɔr-lɛ, 'wɔr- n: one that whirls
Whirl-i-gig \-'hwɔr-lɪ-gɪg, 'wɔr- n (ME *whirligig*, fr. *whirlen* to whirl + *gig* — more to *gig*) 1: a child's toy having a whirling motion 2: **MERRY-GO-ROUND** 3: something or someone that continuously whirls, moves, or changes; *also*: a whirling or circling course
Whirling beetle *n*: any of numerous beetles (family Gyrinidae) that live mostly on the surface of water where they move swiftly along in curves
Whirl-pool \-'hwɔr-(ə)l-'pʊl, 'wɔr-(ə)l- n 1: water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center into which floating objects may be drawn: **EDDY**, **VORTEX** 2: *a*: a confused tumult and bustle: *also*: a magnetic or impelling force by which something may be engulfed
Whirl-wind \-'wind/ *n*, *often attrib* 1: a small rotating windstorm of limited extent marked by an inward and upward spiral motion of the lower air that is followed by an outward and upward spiral motion and usually a progressive motion at all levels 2: *a*: a confused rush: **WHIRL** *b*: a destructive force or agency
Whirly \-'hwɔr-lɛ, 'wɔr- *adj*: marked by or exhibiting a whirling motion
Whirly *n*: a small whirlwind
Whirly-bird \-'hwɔr-lɪ bɪrd/ *n*: **HELICOPTER**
Whirry \-'hwɔr-lɪ, 'wɔr- (h)wɔr-lɪ/ *v* [perh. blend of *whir* and *hurry*] *Scott*: to move quickly: **HURRY**
Whish \-'wɪʃ, 'wɪʃ/ *v* [imit.] *v*: to urge on or cause to move with a whish ~ *v* *i*: to make a sibilant sound 2: to move with a whish esp. at high speed
Whish *n*: a rushing sound: **SWISH**
Whisht \-'wɪʃt, 'wɪʃt/ *n* or *v* [imit.] *Chiefly Irish*: **HUSH** — often used interjectionally to enjoin silence
Whisk \-'hwɪsk, 'wɪsk/ *n* (ME *wisk*, prob. of Scand origin; akin to ON *wisk* whisk; akin to OE *wiscian* to plait, *L* *virga* branch, root) 1: a quick light or whipping motion 2: *a*: a small usu. wire kitchen implement used for hand beating of food *b*: a flexible bunch (as of twigs, feathers, or straw) attached to a handle for use as a brush
Whisk *v*: to move nimbly and quickly ~ *v* *i*: to move or convey briskly 2: to brush or wipe off lightly
Whisk broom *n*: a small broom with a short handle used esp. as a clothes brush
Whisker \-'hwɪsk-ər, 'wɪsk- n [whisk] 1: *a*: a hair of the beard of a mammal: **MOUSTACHE** (2) *b*: the part of the beard growing on the sides of the face or on the chin 2: one of the long projecting hairs or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal (as a cat or bird) 3: an outrigger extending on each side of the bowsprit to spread the jib and flying jib guys ~ *usu.* used in pl. 4: a shred or streamer likened to a whisker: **WHISKER** *v*: *koror* *adj*
Whisk-ery \-'k(ə)rɪ/ *adj*: having or resembling whiskers (~ *eyes* -brows)
Whiskey \-'wɪʃki-ki, 'wɪsk-ɪ/ *n*, *often attrib* [Ir Gael *uisge beatha* & Sc Gael *uisge beatha*, lit. water of life] 1: a distilled alcoholic liquor made from fermented mash of grain (as rye, corn, barley, or wheat) 2: *a*: a drink of whiskey
Whiskey — a communications code word for the letter *w*
Whiskey sour *n*: a cocktail usu. made of whiskey, bitters, sugar, and lemon juice shaken up in cracked ice and served with a fruit garnish (as orange or maraschino cherry)
Whisper \-'wɪʃp-ər, 'wɪʃ- *v* **whispered** \-'wɪʃp-(ə)rɪŋ/ [ME *whisperen*, lit. *whisperer*; akin to OHG *hwispigan* to whisper, ON *hvirfa* — more to *WHISTLE*] *v* 1: to speak softly with little or no vibration of the vocal cords esp. with the aim of preserving secrecy 2: to make a sibilant sound that resembles whispering ~ *usu.* used intransitively in a whisper 2: to utter or communicate in or as if in a whisper
Whisper *n* 1: *a*: an act or instance of whispering; *specif*: speech without vibration of the vocal cords *b*: a sibilant sound that resembles whispered speech 2: something communicated by or as if by whispering
Whisper-er \-'wɪʃp-ər-ər/ *n*: one that whispers; *specif*: **RUMORMONGER**
Whisper-ing \-'wɪʃp-ər-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: a whispered speech *b*: **GOSSIP**, **RUMOR** 2: a sibilant sound: **WHISPER**
Whispering *adj*: spreading confidential and esp. derogatory reports (~ tongues can poison truth — S.T. Coleridge) — **whisper-ing-ly** \-'wɪʃp-(ə)rɪŋ-lɪ/ *adv*

whispering campaign *n*: the systematic dissemination by word of mouth of derogatory rumors or charges esp. against a candidate for public office
Whisper-y \-'wɪʃp-ər-(ə)rɪ, 'wɪsk- *adj* 1: resembling a whisper 2: full of whispers
Whisht \-'wɪʃt, 'wɪʃt/ *v* [imit.] *Dial Brit*: to be silent: **HUSH** — often used interjectionally to enjoin silence
Whist *adj*: **QUIET**, **SILENT**
Whist *n* [alter. of earlier *whisk*, prob. fr. *whisk*; fr. whisking up the tricks in a game for 52 players in two partnerships that is played with a pack of 52 cards and that scores one point for each trick in excess of six
Whistle \-'hwɪs-lɪ, 'wɪs- *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *hwistle*; akin to *hwista* to whisper, *hwina* to whiz — more to *WHINE*] 1: *a*: a small wind instrument that produces a tone produced by the forcible passage of breath through a slit in a short tube (police ~) *b*: a device through which air or steam is forced into a cavity or against a thin edge to produce a loud sound (factory ~) 2: *a*: shrill clear sound produced by forcing breath out or air through the puckered lips *b*: the sound produced by a whistle *c*: a signal given by or as if by whistling 3: a sound that resembles a whistle; *specif*: the shrill clear note of a bird or other animal
Whistle *v* **whistle** \-'hwɪs-lɪŋ, 'wɪs- *v* 1: *a*: to utter a shrill clear sound by blowing or drawing air through the puckered lips *b*: to utter a shrill note or call resembling a whistle *c*: to make a shrill clear sound esp. by rapid movement *d*: to blow or sound a whistle 2: to give a signal or issue an order or summons by or as if by whistling (~ to a dog); *specif*: to make a demand without result (did I stop?) *b*: to be canny or shrewd in money matters *c*: to bring, signal, or call by or as if by whistling 2: to produce, utter, or express by whistling (~ a tune)
Whistle-able \-'hwɪs-ə-bl̩, 'wɪs- *adj*: capable of being whistled (a tune)
Whistle-blow \-'hwɪs-lɔw-, 'wɪs- *n* one that whistles; *as*: a: any of various birds; *esp*: **GOLDENEYE** 1: *b*: a large mountain marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) of northwestern N. America *c*: a broken-winded horse *d*: a sound wave originating in a lightning flash and detectable by radar
Whistle-stop \-'hwɪs-lɔp, 'wɪs- *n* 1: a small station at which trains stop only on signal: **FLAG STOP** *b*: a small community 2: a brief personal appearance esp. by a political candidate usu. on the rear platform of a train during the course of a tour
Whistle-stop *v*: to make a tour esp. in a political campaign with brief personal appearances at small communities
Whistle-ting *n*: the act or sound of one that whistles: **WHISTLE** 2: **ROARING**
Whit \-'hwɪt, 'wɪt/ *n* [alter. of ME *whit*, *wight* creature, thing, bit — more to *WIGHT*]: the smallest part or particle imaginable: **AIR** (couldn't get a ~)
Whit \-'hwɪt, 'wɪt/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *hwit*; akin to OHG *hwīt* white, Skt *sveta*] 1: *a*: free from color, *b*: of the color of new snow or milk; *specif*: of the color white *c*: light or pallid in color (~ hair) (~ wine) (lips ~ with fear) *d*: lustrous pale gray: **SILVERY**; *also*: a mass of silver 2: *a*: being a member of a group or race characterized by a decided pigment or color *b*: of, relating to, or consisting of white people (~ Australia) (~ schools) *c* *slang*: marked by upright fairness (a ~ man if ever there was one) 3: free from spot or blemish; *as*: free from moral impurity: **INNOCENT** *b*: unmarked by wrinkles or printing *c*: not intended to cause harm (~ lie) (~ magic) *d*: **FAVORABLE**, **FORTUNATE** 4: *a*: wearing or habited in white (~ friars) *b*: marked by the presence of snow: **SNOWY** (~ Christmas) 5: *a*: heated to the point of whiteness *b*: notably ardent: **PASSIONATE** (a ~ jury) 6: conservative or reactionary in political outlook or action
White *n* 1: the achromatic object color of greatest lightness characteristically perceived to belong to objects that reflect diffusely nearly all incident energy throughout the visible spectrum 2: *a*: a white or light-colored part of something; *as* (1): a mass of albumin material surrounding the yolk of an egg (2): the white part of the ball of the eye (3): the light-colored pieces in a two-handed board game; *also*: the player by whom these are played (1) *archaic*: a white target (2): the fifth or outermost circle of an archery target; *also*: a shot that hits it 3: one that is or approaches the color white; *as*: a white clothing *b*: a white mammal (as a horse or a hog) *c*: a white-colored product (as flour, pins, or sugar) — *usu.* used in pl. 4: *1*: **LEUKORRHEA** 5: *a*: a member belonging to a light-skinned race 6: *a*: member of a congressional or state legislative political faction
White *v* [ME *whiten*, fr. *whit*, *adj* *archaic*]: **WHITEN**
White *n* 1: **TERMITTE**
White-bait \-'hwɪt-'baɪt, 'wɪt- *n* 1: the young of several European herrings and of the common herring (*Clupea harengus*) or of the sprat (*C. sprattus*) 2: any of various small fishes likened to the European whitebait and used as food
White bass *n*: *No.* American freshwater food fish (*Lepibema chrysops*)
White-beard \-'hwɪt-'bi:(ə)rɪd, 'wɪt- *n*: an old man: **ORAY**; **BEARD**
White beet *n*: **CHARD**
White blood cell *n*: a blood cell that does not contain hemoglobin: **LEUCOCYTE**
White book *n*: an official report of government affairs bound in white
White-cap \-'hwɪt-'kæp, 'wɪt- *n* 1: a wave crest breaking into white foam 2: *cap*: a member of a self-appointed vigilance committee attempting by lynch-law methods to drive away or coerce people from a community
White cedar *n*: any of various *No.* American timber trees including true cedars, junipers, and cypress
White chip *n* 1: a white-colored poker chip *usu.* of minimum value 2: a thing or quantity of little worth
White-collar \-'hwɪt-'kɔl-ər, 'wɪt- *adj*: of, relating to, or constituting the class of traditionally employed workers whose duties call for groomed appearance
White corpuscle *n*: **WHITE BLOOD CELL** — called also *white cell*
White crappie *n*: a silvery *No.* American sunfish (*Pomoxis annularis*) highly esteemed as a panfish and often used for stocking small ponds

a: out; **b**: kitten; **c**: inter; **d**: further; **e**: back; **f**: ake; **g**: cot, car; **h**: joke; **i**: sing; **o**: flow; **o**: flaw; **o**: coin; **th**: thin; **th**: this;

au: out; **ch**: chin; **y**: less; **e**: easy; **g**: gift; **i**: trip; **i**: life; **u**: foot; **u**: foot; **y**: yet; **y**: yet; **y**: yet; **y**: yet; **z**: vision

whit-ed \hwīt-əd, \wīt-ˌadj 1: covered with white; esp 1 **WHITE-WASHED** 2: made white; **WHITENED**

whited sepulcher *n* [fr. the simile in Mt 23:27 (AV)]: a person inwardly corrupt or wicked but outwardly virtuous or holy; **HYPOCRISIT**

white Dutch clover *n*: a Eurasian clover (*Trifolium repens*) with round heads of white flowers that is widely used in lawns and pasture grass-seed mixtures and is an important honey plant
white elephant *n*: an Indian elephant of a pale color that is sometimes venerated in India, Ceylon, Thailand, and Burma 2 **a**: a property requiring much care and expense and yielding little profit 3 **a**: an object no longer esteemed by its owner though not without value to others

white-face \hwīt-ˌfās, \wīt-ˌn 1: a white-faced animal; **specif** 2: **HERFORD** 2: dead-white facial makeup

white-faced \-ˌfāst ˌadj 1: having a wan pale face 2: having the face white in whole or in part — used esp. of an animal otherwise dark in color

white feather *n*: the superstition that a white feather in the plume of a gamecock is a mark of a poor fighter; a mark or symbol of cowardice — used chiefly in the phrase *show the white feather*

white-fish \hwīt-ˌfīsh, \wīt-ˌn 1 **a**: any of various freshwater food fishes (family Salmonidae and esp. genus *Coregonus*) related to the salmon and trout 2 **b**: any of various fishes (clt to resemble the true whitefishes *C. Brit*; any of various marlin fishes with white flesh that is not oily 2: the flesh of a whitefish esp. as an article of food 3: **RELUCA**

white flag *n*: a flag of plain white used as a flag of truce or as a token of surrender 2: a token of weakness or yielding

white-fly \hwīt-ˌflī, \wīt-ˌn: any of numerous small injurious homopterous insects (family Aleyrodidae) related to the scale insects

white hair *n*, often cap **W&F** fr. his white habit; **CARMELITE**

white gasoline *n*: gasoline containing no tetraethyl lead — called also *white gas*

white gold *n*: a pale alloy of gold resembling platinum in appearance and usu. containing nickel with or without other metals (as zinc, or copper)

white goods *n*: 1 **a**: white fabrics, esp. of cotton or linen 2 **b**: articles (as sheets or towels) or, typically made of white cloth 2: major household appliances (as stoves or refrigerators) that are typically finished in white enamel

white grease *n*: a white fat from hogs that resembles lard in appearance

White-hall \hwīt-ˌhōl, \wīt-ˌn [*Whitehall*, thoroughfare of London in which are located the chief offices of British government]: the British government

white-head \hwīt-ˌhed ˌn 1: any of various birds with more or less white about the head 2: **MILMIL** 3

white-head-ed \-ˌhed-əd ˌadj 1: having the hair, fur, or plumage of the head white or very light 2: highly favored; **FORTUNATE**

white heat *n*: 1: a temperature (as for copper and iron from 1500° to 1600° C.) higher than red heat at which a body becomes brightly white 2: a state of intense mental or physical strain, emotion, or activity

White Horde *n*: a Mongolian people powerful in Russia in the 14th century

white-hot \hwīt-ˌhōt, \wīt-ˌadj: being at or radiating white heat
White House \hwīt-ˌhəʊs ˌn [*the White House*, mansion in Washington, D.C. assigned to the use of the president of the U.S.]: the executive department of the U.S. government

white hunter *n*: a white man serving as guide and professional hunter to an African safari

white lead *n*: any of several white-lead-containing pigments; esp 1: a heavy poisonous basic lead carbonate of variable composition that is marketed as a powder or as a paste in linseed oil, has good hiding power, and is used chiefly in exterior paints

white leather *n*: leather prepared with alum and salt

white line *n*: 1: band or edge of something white; esp: a stripe painted on a road and used to guide traffic

White-livered \hwīt-ˌlīv-əd, \wīt-ˌadj [fr. the former belief that the choleric temperament depends on the body's producing large quantities of yellow bile]: **COWARDLY**, **FUSILANIMOUS**

white matter *n*, **whit-ˌmāt-ər** ˌadv: so as to show or appear white

white man's burden *n* [*the White Man's Burden* (1899), poem by Rudyard Kipling]: the alleged duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the less developed colored peoples

white matter *n*: neural tissue that consists largely of medullated nerve fibers, has a whitish color, and underlies the cortical gray matter or is extended into central brain tissues and peripheral nerves

white metal *n* 1: any of several lead-base or tin-base bearing metals 2: any of several white alloys (as pewter or britannia metal)

white mustard *n*: Eurasian mustard (*Brassica hirta*) grown for its seed that yield mustard and mustard oil

whit-en \hwīt-ˌn, \wīt-ˌvə ˌwhit-en-ɪŋ \hwīt-ˌnɪŋ, \wīt-ˌn-ɪŋ ˌv: to make white or whiter ~ *v*: to become white, whiter or lighter
syn **BLANCH**, **BLEACH**: **WHITEN** implies a making white usu. by the application of addition of something; **BLANCH** implies the removal of something (as color) from living tissue; **BLEACH** implies the action of sunlight or chemicals in removing color

Whit-en-er \hwīt-ˌn-ər, -n-ər, \wīt-ˌn: one that whitens; **specif**: an agent (as a bleach) used to impart whiteness to something

White-ness \hwīt-ˌnəs, \wīt-ˌn ˌ: the quality or state of being white; **as**: a 1: **color** 2: **PALENESS** 3: freedom from stain 4: **CLEANNES** 2: white substance

whit-en-ing *n* 1: the act or process of making or becoming white 2: something that is used to make white; **WHITING**

white noise *n* fr. the analogy of its composition with that of white light 1: a heterogeneous mixture of sound waves extending over a wide frequency range

white oak *n*: any of various oaks (esp. *Quercus sessiliflora* of Europe and *Q. alba* of No. America) with acorns that mature in one year and leaf veins that never extend beyond the margin of the leaf 2: also: the hard, strong, durable, and moisture-resistant wood of a white oak

white oil *n*: any of various colorless odorless tasteless mineral oils used esp. for medicine and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations

white-out \hwīt-ˌaʊt, \wīt-ˌn [*white* + *-out* (as in *blackout*)]: a surface weather condition in an arctic area in which no object casts a shadow, the horizon cannot be seen, and only dark objects are discernible

white paper *n*: a government report on any subject; esp: an English publication that is usu. less extensive than a blue book

white perch *n* 1: a small silvery anadromous sea bass (*Morone americana*) of the coast and coastal streams of the eastern U.S. 2: a croaker (*Aphidionotus grunniens*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi valley that sometimes attains a weight of 50 pounds or more 3: **WHITE CRAPPIE**

white pine *n* 1 **a**: a tall-growing pine (*Pinus strobus*) of eastern No. America with cones consisting of five — called also *eastern white pine* 2: any of several trees (clt to resemble the white pine esp. in having leaves in bundles of five 2: the wood of a white pine and esp. of the eastern white pine which is much used in building construction

white plague *n*: tuberculosis of the lungs

white primary *n*: a party primary in a southern state open to white voters only

White Russian *n*: **BELOURSIAN**

white sale *n*: a sale of white goods

white sauce *n*: a sauce consisting essentially of milk, cream, or stock with flour and seasoning

white sea bass *n*: a large croaker (*Cynoscion nobilis*) of the Pacific coast that is closely related to the Atlantic weakfishes and is an important sport and food fish

White slave *n*: a woman or girl held unwillingly for purposes of commerce

white slaver \-ˌslāv-ər ˌn: one engaged in white-slave traffic

white slavery *n*: enforced prostitution

white-smith \hwīt-ˌsmīth, \wīt-ˌn 1: **TINSMITH** 2: a worker in iron who finishes or polishes the work

White-sup-prem-a-cist \-sʊ-ˌprem-ə-ˌsɪst ˌn: an advocate of or believer in white supremacy

White supremacy *n*: a doctrine based on a belief in the inherent superiority of the white race over the Negro race and the correlative necessity for the subordination of Negroes to whites in all relationships

Whitetail \hwīt-ˌtīl, \wīt-ˌn 1: a No. American deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) with a rather long tail white on the underside and forward-facing antlers — called also *white-tailed deer* 2: (h) \wīt-ˌtīl (d) ˌ-ˌdī (o) ˌr

white-throat \hwīt-ˌθrōt, \wīt-ˌn: any of several birds with white on the throat esp. an Old World warbler (*Sylvia communis*) with rusty upper surfaces and largely pale buff underparts

white tie *n*: formal evening dress for men

White-wall \hwīt-ˌwɔl, \wīt-ˌn: an automobile tire having a white sidewall

White walnut *n* 1 **a**: a hutmert tree 2: **WALNUT** 1b 2: the light-colored wood of a white walnut

white-wash \hwīt-ˌwɔsh, \wīt-ˌ-ˌwɔsh ˌv 1: to whiten with whitewash 2: to gloss over or cover up (as vices or crimes) 3: to exonerate by means of a perfunctory investigation or through biased presentation of data 3: to hold (an opponent) scoreless

white-wash *n*: 1: a liquid or cream for whitening a surface 2: **a**: a preparation for whitening the skin 3: a composition (as of lime and water or whitening, size, and water) for whitening structural surfaces 2 **a**: an act or instance of glossing over or of exonerating 3: a defeat in a contest in which the loser fails to score

white-wash-er \-wɔsh-ər ˌn: one that whitewashes; esp: one who puts on whitewash

White water *n*: frothy water (as in breakers, rapids, or waterfalls)

White way *n* [*the Great White Way*, nickname for the theatrical section of Broadway, New York City]: a brilliantly lighted street or avenue esp. in a city's business or theater district

white whale *n*: 1 **WHALE** 2

white-wing \hwīt-ˌwɪŋ, \wīt-ˌn: a person and esp. a street sweeper wearing a white uniform

White-wood \hwīt-ˌwʊd ˌn: any of various trees with pale or white wood; **as**: 1 **a**: **BASSWOOD** 1b 2: **COTTONWOOD**, 3: the American tulip tree 2: the wood of a whitewood; esp: the pale soft wood of the tulip tree

Whit-er \hwīt-ər, \wīt-ər ˌadv [**ME**, fr. OE *hwider*: akin to *L*: quis who and to OE *hider* *hider* — more at *who*, *HITHER* 1: to what place (~ will this abuse drive) 2: to what situation, position, degree, or end (~ will you wish to go) 3: to what time (~ will you go) — **Daniel Defoe**

Whit-er-er \hwīt-ər-ər, \wīt-ər-ər ˌadv [**ME**, fr. *whit* + *-er*]: to what situation, position, degree, or end 2 **a**: to the place at, in, or to which 3 **b**: to which place 3: to whatever place

Whit-er-so-ev-er \hwīt-ər-sə-ˌwɛv-ər, \wīt-ər-ˌadv: to whatever place

Whit-er-ward \hwīt-ər-wɔrd, \wīt-ər-ˌadv: toward what or which place

Whit-ing \hwīt-ɪŋ, \wīt-ɪŋ [**ME**, fr. MD *whitine*, fr. *whit* white; akin to OE *hwit* white]: any of various marine food fishes; **as** (1): a common European fish (*Merlangius merlangus*) of the cod family (2): a hake (genus *Merluccius*) 3: any of several No. American fishes (genus *Merluccius*)

Whit-ing [**ME**, fr. *gerund* of *whiten* to white]: calcium carbonate prepared as fine powder by grinding and washing and used esp. as a pigment and extender, in putty, and in rubber compounding and paper coating

Whit-ish \hwīt-ɪsh, \wīt-ɪ ˌadj: somewhat white

Whit-ly \hwīt-ˌlī, \wīt-ˌlī [**ME** *whitlawe*, *whitflowe*, *whitlow*]: **FELON**

Whit-mon-day \hwīt-ˌmɔn-ˌdē, \wīt-ˌ-ˌmɔn-ˌn [*Whit-* (as in *Whit-sunday*) + *Monday*]: the day after Whitsunday observed as a legal holiday in England, Wales, and Ireland

Whit-ness \hwīt-ˌnəs, \wīt-ˌn ˌadj [**ME**, *whitnes*, fr. *Whitsonday*]: of, relating to, or observed on Whitsunday or at Whitsuntide

Whit-sun-day \hwīt-ˌsʊn-ˌdē, -ˌsʊn-ˌdē ˌn [**ME** *Whitsonday*, fr. OE *hwita sunnandæg*, lit., white Sunday; prob. fr. the custom of wearing white robes by the newly baptized, who were numerous at this season]; **PENTECOST** 2

Whit-sun-ide \hwīt-ˌsʊn-ˌtīd-ə ˌn: the week beginning with Whitsunday and esp. the first three days of this week

Whit-ty \hwīt-ˌtī, \wīt-ˌtī [**ME** *whit*, *hiter*, of *thwitel*, fr. *thwiten* to whittle, fr. OE *thwitan*; akin to ON *thveita* to whet]; a large knife

will-ing \ˈwɪl-ɪŋ\ *adj* 1: inclined or favorably disposed in mind; **READY** 2: prompt to act or respond 3: done, borne, or accepted of choice or without reluctance 4: of or relating to the will or power of choice **WILLINGLY** *adv* **SYN** see **VOLUNTARY** — **will-ing-ly** \-lɪ-ŋ-lee\ *adv* — **will-ing-ness** *n*

will-i-waw \ˈwɪl-ē-,wō\ *n* [origin unknown] 1 *a*: a sudden violent gust of cold land air common along mountainous coasts of high latitudes **b**: a sudden violent wind 2: a violent commotion or storm

will-less \ˈwɪl-ləs\ *adj* 1: involving no exercise of the will: **IN-VOLUNTARY** (~ obedience) 2: not exercising the will (~ human beings)

will-o'-the-wisp \ˈwɪl-ə-ˈwɪsp\ *n* (*Will* (nickname for *William*) + *will* + *o' the wisp* + *IGNIS FATUUS* 2) *a* deusive glow — **will-o'-the-wisp-ish** \-ˈwɪsp-ɪʃ\ *adj*

will-ow \ˈwɪl-(ō, ɔ), ˈwɪl-(ə-w)\ *n* [ME *wilge*, *wilowe*, fr. OE *welig*; akin to MHG *wilge* willow, Gk *helike*] 1: any of a genus (*Salix*) of the family Salicaceae, the willow family of trees and shrubs bearing aments of apetalous flowers and including forms of value for wood, osiers, or tanbark and a few ornamentals 2: an object made of willow wood; *esp*: a cricket bat 3 [alter. of *wilful*]: a textile machine in which cotton or wool is opened and cleaned by a spike or bar revolving in a box studded internally with spikes — **called also willower**, **willy** — **will-ow-like** \-lɪk-, -ɔ-ˌlɪk-, -ɔ-ˌlɪk\ *adj*

willow *vt*: to open and clean (textile fibers) with a willow **willow-er** \ˈwɪl-ə-wær\ *n*: a textile worker who operates a willow **willow herb** *n*: any of a genus (*Epilobium*) of herbs of the evening-primrose family; *esp*: a perennial (*E. angustifolium*) with flowers of purple to magenta color that is an important honey plant where abundant 2: **LOOSESTRIPE**; *esp*: a purplish-flowered form (*Lythrum solitaria*) common in marshes

willow oak *n*: an oak (as *Quercus phellos* of the eastern U.S.) with lanceolate leaves

willow pattern *n*: a design used in decorating willowware **willow-ware** \ˈwɪl-ə-,wə(ə)r-, ˈwɪl-ə-, -we(ə)r\ *n*: blue-and-white dinnerware decorated with a story-telling design featuring a large willow tree by a little bridge

willow-wind \ˈwɪl-ə-wɪnd\ *adj*: rebounding with willows 2 *a*: resembling a willow; **PLIANT** **b**: gracefully tall and slender

will-power \ˈwɪl-paʊ-(ə)r\ *n*: energetic determination; **RESOLUTE-NESS**

will to power 1: the drive of the Superman in the philosophy of Nietzsche to perfect and transcend the self through the possession and exercise of creative power 2: a conscious or unconscious desire to exercise authority over others **will-y** \ˈwɪl-ē\ *n* [(assumed) ME, basket, fr. OE *wiliga*; akin to Gk *welig* willow] 1: willow 2: **WILLOW**

will-y \ˈwɪl-ē\ *adv* (or *adj*) [alter. of *will I mill I or will I mill ye or will he mill he*] *by*: by compulsion; **HELPLESSLY**

will-so-ni-an \ˈwɪl-sō-nē-ən\ *adj*, *usu* *cap*: of, relating to, or characteristic of Woodrow Wilson or his political principles or policies

wilt \wɪlt\ *vt* [archaic pres 2nd sing of **WILT**]

wilt \wɪlt\ *vt* [alter. of earlier *wilt*; fr. ME *welken*, prob. fr. MD; akin to OHG *erwelken* to wilt] *w* 1: to lose freshness and become flaccid (as a plant on a dry day); **DROOP** 2: to grow weak or faint; **LANGUISH** ~ *vt*: to cause to wilt **wilt-y** \ˈwɪlt-ē\ *n*: 1: an act or instance of wilting; the state of being wilted 2: a (or a group of) plants marked by loss of turgidity in soft tissues with subsequent drooping and often shriveling **b**: a destructive virus disease of various caterpillars marked by visceral liquefaction and shriveling of the body **wilt-y** \ˈwɪlt-ē\ *n* (*Wilton*, borough in England): a carpet woven with loops like the *tuft* carpet but having a velvet cut pile and being generally of better materials

will-shire \ˈwɪlt-ʃaɪ(ə)r-, -ʃɔr-\ *n* (*Wiltshire*, county of England) any of an old English breed of pure-white sheep with long spirally curved horns and long arched head — **called also Wiltshire horn or *horn***

wimble \ˈwɪm-bəl\ *n* [ME, fr. AF, fr. MD *wimmel* auger; akin to MLG *wimmel* auger]: any of various instruments for boring holes

wimble *vb* **wim-bling** \-b(ə)-lɪŋ\ *archaic*: to bore with or as if with a wimble

wimp \ˈwɪmp\ *n* [ME *wimpel*, fr. OE; akin to OE *wipon* to wipe] 1: a cloth covering sun outdoors over the head and neck and chin by women *esp*, in the late medieval period and as by some nuns 2 *Scot*: *a*: a crafty turn; **TWIST** **b**: **CURVE**, **BEND** **wimp** *vb* **wim-pling** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ\ *vt* 1: to cover with or as if with a wimp 2: to cause to ripple ~ *vt* 1: to fall or lie in folds 2 *chiefly Scot*: to follow a winding course (as of a stream)

WINNER 3: **RIFLE**

win \wɪn\ *vb* **won** \ˈwɒn\ **winning** [ME *winnen*, fr. OE *winnan* to struggle; akin to OHG *winnan* to struggle, *L venus* love, charm] 1: to gain or win a victory in a contest; **SUCCEED** 2: to succeed in arriving at a place or a state **won** *vt*: to get possession of; **win** *vt*: to gain 2 *a*: to gain in or as if in a battle or contest **b**: to be the victor in (*won* the war) 3: to obtain by work; **EARN** 4: to solicit and gain the favor of; *specif*: to induce to accept oneself in marriage **b**: *a*: to oblige or tempt (one) (slang) *b*: to prepare (as a vein or bed) for regular mining; *c*: to recover (as metal) from *ore* **SYN** see **GET**

win *n*: **VICTORY**; *specif*: first place at the finish of a horse race — **WINNER** PLACE, **SHOW**

win *vt* [prob. fr. E. dial. *win* to take in, harvest, fr. ME *winnen* to win] *dial* *Brit*: to dry (as hay) by exposure to the air or heat

wince \ˈwɪnts\ *vt* [ME *wenchen* to be impatient, dard about, fr. (assumed) ONF *wencher*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *wankân* to wince in marriage] *b*: *a*: to blink *SYN* see **BLINK**

wince *n*: an act or instance of wincing

winch \ˈwɪntʃ\ *n* [ME *wincbe* roller, reel, fr. OE *wince*; akin to OE *wincian* to wink] 1: any of various machines or instruments for hauling or pulling; *esp*: *a* powerful machine with one or more drums on which to coil a rope, cable, or chain for hauling or

hoisting; **WINDLASS** 2: a crank with a handle for giving motion to a machine (as a grindstone)

winch *vt*: to hoist or haul with or as if with a winch — **winch-er** *n* **wind** \ˈwɪnd\ *n* [*archaic* or *poetic* **WIND**] *n* *often attrib* [*ME*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wint* wind, *L ventus*, Gk *anēla* to blow, fr. Skt *vōt* it blows] 1 *a*: a natural movement of air of any velocity; *esp*: air in natural motion horizontally **b**: an artificially produced movement of air **c**: *a*: a destructive force or influence **b**: a force or agency that carries or influences the course of events

TREND 3 *a*: **BREATH** 4 *a*: **BREATH** 2 *a*: **c**: the pit of the stomach; **SOLAR PLEXUS** 4 *a*: gas generated in the stomach or the intestines 5 *a*: compressed air or gas **b** *archaic* 6 *a*: **6**: something that is important; *specif*: a mere talk; *specif*: a set of words **7**: **TREND** 3 *a*: **6**: vain self-satisfaction 7 *a*: air carrying a scent (as a hunter or game) **b**: slight information *esp*, about something secret; **INTIMATION** 8 *a*: musical wind instruments *esp*, as distinguished from strings and percussion **b** *pl*: players of wind instruments 9 *a*: a direction from which the wind may blow; *a* point of the compass; *esp*: one of the cardinal points **b**: the direction from which the wind is blowing — **get the wind up** 1: to become excited or alarmed — **have in the wind**: to be on the scent of — **have the wind of** 1: to be to windward of 2: to be on the scent of 3: to have a superior position to — **in the wind**: about to happen; **ASTIR**, **AFOOT** — **near the wind** 1: **CLOSE** 2: close to a point of danger; near the permissible limit — **off the wind**: away from the direction from which the wind is blowing 1: to make the wind of 2: to leeward 2: in a place protected from the wind; under the lee

wind \ˈwɪnd\ *vt* 1: to detect or follow by scent 2: to expose to the air or wind; dry by exposing to air 3: to make short of breath 4: to regulate the wind supply of (an organ pipe) 5: to rest (a horse) in order to allow it to recover from a race 6: to rest 1: to scent game 2 *dial*: to pause for breath

wind \ˈwɪnd\ *vb* **wind-ed** \ˈwɪnd-əd\, **wind-ing** or **wound** \ˈwaʊnd\ **wind-ing** *vt* [*wind*] 1: to cause (as a horn) to sound by blowing; *slang* (little fishing boats — their corners) — **Mary H. York** (a boat) 2: to sound (as a call or note) on (a horn) **wound** *a* rousing call — **R. L. Stevenson** — *w*: to produce a sound on a horn

wind \ˈwɪnd\ *vb* **wound** \ˈwaʊnd\ *also* **wind-ed**; **wind-ing** [*ME* *winden*, fr. OE *windan* to twist, move with speed or force, brandish; akin to OHG *windan* to wind, Umbrian *ohavend* let him turn aside, *L* *volvare* to turn] 1: to make (a ship) turn 2: to turn (a ship) around; *extend* in curves 3: to move so as to encircle 4: to turn when lying at anchor — *w* 1 *a* *obs*: **WEAVE** **b**: **ENTANGLE**, **INVOLVE** *c*: to introduce sinuously or stealthily; **INSINUATE** 2 *a*: to criticize or speak of something plianly; bind with loops or layers **b**: to turn completely or repeatedly about an object

COIL, **TWINE** **c** (1): to hoist or haul by means of a rope or chain and a windlass (2): to move (a ship) by hauling on a capstan **d** (1): to tighten the spring of (~ a clock) (~ up a toy train) (2): to make (a car) tighter; **TURN** **e**: to make (a wound) around the car window **e**: to raise to a high level (as of excitement or tension) 3 *a*: to cause to move in a curving line or path **b** *archaic*: to turn the course of; *esp*: to lead (a person) as one wishes **c** (1): to cause (as a ship) to change direction; **TURN** (2): to turn (a ship) end for end; *d*: to reverse on a curving course (the river ~s the valley) **e**: to effect by curving — **wind-er** *n* **wind** \ˈwɪnd\ *n* 1: a mechanism (as a winch) for winding 2: an act of winding; the state of being wound 3: **COIL**, **TURN** 4: a particular manner of winding

wind-er \ˈwɪnd-ɪr\ *n*: the space between the projectile of a smooth-gauge gun and the surface of the bore **b**: the difference between the diameter of the bore of a muzzle-loading rifle cannon and that of the projectile cylinder 2 *a*: the amount of sight deflection necessary to compensate for the wind's displacement in a given distance; *the* influence of the wind in deflecting the course of a projectile (2): the amount of deflection due to the wind 3: the disturbance of the air caused by a passing object (as a projectile) 4: the surface exposed (as by a ship) to the wind

wind-y \ˈwɪnd-ɪ\ *adj* [*wind*] *n*: an idly talkative person

wind-blown \ˈwɪnd-bləʊn\ *adj*: *blow* by the wind; *esp*: having a permanent set or character of growth determined by the prevailing winds (~ trees) 2 *of* hair: cut so that the ends turn outward and to the front as if blown by a wind from behind

wind-bound \ˈwɪnd-baʊnd\ *adj*: prevented from sailing by a contrary or a light wind

wind-break \ˈwɪnd-brɛk\ *n*: a growth of trees or shrubs serving to break the force of wind; *broady*: a shelter (as a fence) from the wind

wind-break-er \ˈwɪnd-brɛk-ər\ *trademark* — used for an outer jacket made of wind-resistant material

wind-blown \ˈwɪnd-bləʊn\ *adj*, *of* a horse: affected with pulmonary emphysema or with heaves

wind-burn \ˈwɪnd-bɜrn\ *n*: irritation caused by wind — **wind-burned** \-bɜrnd\ *adj*

wind cone *n* **WIND SOCK**

wind-er \ˈwɪnd-ɪr\ *n*: one that winds; *a*: a worker who winds yarn or thread down by the wind 2: a worker who winds a thread and yarn *c*: a key for winding a mechanism (as a clock) *d*: a step that is wider at one end than at the other (as in a spiral staircase)

wind-fall \ˈwɪnd-fɔl\ *n*, *often attrib* 1: something (as a tree) that has blown down by the wind 2: an unexpected or sudden gain or advantage

wind-flaw \ˈwɪnd-fləʊ\ *n*: a gust of wind; **FLAW**

wind-flower \ˈwɪnd-fləʊ-ər\ *n* 1: **ANEMONE** 1 2: **RUE ANEMONE**

wind-gall \ˈwɪnd-gɔl\ *n*: a soft tumor or synovial swelling on a horse's leg in the region of the fetlock joint — **wind-galled** \-gɔld\ *adj*

wind-gap \ˈwɪnd-ɡæp\ *n*: a notch in the crest of a mountain ridge

wind *n*: **WIND**

wind-hov-er \ˈwɪnd-həv-ər-, ˈhɪv-ər\ *n*, *Brit*: **KESTREL**

wind-ily \ˈwɪnd-ɪ-lee\ *adv*: in a windy manner

wind-iness \-dē-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being windy

wind-ing \ˈwɪnd-ɪŋ\ *n* 1: material (as wire) wound or coiled about an object (as an armature); *also*: a single turn of the wound 2: the act of one of the winds **b**: manner of winding 3: a curved or sinuous course, line, or process, line

winding *adj*: marked by winding *a*: having a pronounced curve; *esp*: **SPIRAL** (as a staircase) **b**: having a course that winds (as a road)

wind-ing-sheet \ˌwɪnd-ɪŋ-ʃi:t/ *n*: a sheet in which a corpse is wrapped

SHROUD

wind instrument *n*: a musical instrument sounded by wind and esp. by the breath

wind-jam-mer \ˌwɪnd(d)-ˌdʒɑ:m-ər/ *n*: a sailing ship or one of its crew

wind-lass \ˌwɪnd-(d)lɑ:s/ *n* [ME *windlass*, alter. of *wyndas*, fr. ON *windáss*, fr. *winda* to wind + *áss* pole; akin to OHG *wintan* to wind + *an*], any of various machines for hoisting or hauling; as: a horizontal barrel supported on vertical posts and turned by a crank so that the hoisting rope is wound around the barrel **b**; a steam or electric winch with horizontal or vertical shaft and two drums used to raise a ship's anchor



windlass

windless \ˌwɪnd-ləs/ *adj*: without or free from a windlass

wind-weave \ˌwɪnd-(d)l-ˌstrew/ *n* (assumed) ME, fr. OE *windel-strewan*, fr. *windel* basket (fr. *windan* to wind) + *strewan* straw] **1**: a dry thin stalk of grass

wind-mill \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌmɪl/ *n* **1 a**: a mill operated by the wind usu. acting on oblique vanes or sails which radiate from a horizontal shaft; *esp*: a wind-driven water pump **b**: the wind-driven wheel of a windmill **2**: something that resembles a windmill or suggests a windmill; as: a PINWHEEL **1 b slang**; HELICOPTER **3** [fr. the episode in *Don Quixote* by Cervantes in which the hero attacks windmills under the illusion that they are giants]; an imaginary wrong, evil, or opponent — used in the phrase *to tilt at windmills*

windmill *vt*: to cause to move like a windmill ~ *vi* **1**: to move like a windmill

wind-ow \ˌwɪn-(d)ɔ-, -dɑ-(w)/ *n*, often attrib [ME *windaſ*, fr. ON *winda* and OE *wind* *wind* + *auga* eye; akin to OE *wind* and to OE *ēadige* eye — more at *eye*] **1**: an opening esp. in the wall of a building for admission of light and air usu. closed by casements or sashes containing transparent material (as glass) and capable of being opened and shut **2**: WINDOWPANE **3**: an opening light or suggestive of a window (as a shutter, slot, valve) **4**: the transparent panel of a window envelope **5**: the framework (as a sash or sash with its fittings) that closes a window opening **6**: strips of foil dropped from airplanes to interfere with radar detection

wind-ow box *n* **1**: one of the hollows in the sides of a window frame for the weights that counterbalance a lifting sash **2**: a box designed to hold soil for growing plants on a windowsill

wind-ow-dress \ˌwɪnd-dɔ-, -dɑ-, -dres-/ *vt* [back-formation fr. *window dresser*] **1**: to make appear more attractive or more favorable

wind-ow dresser *n* **1**: one that arranges merchandise and decorations in a show window — called also *wind-ow trimmer* **2**: one that repairs or puts up a front in order to make a favorable impression

wind-ow dressing *n* **1**: the display of merchandise in a retail store window **2**: a showing (as financial) made to create a good but sometimes false impression

wind-ow envelope *n*: an envelope having a transparent panel through which the address on the enclosure is visible

wind-ow-pane \ˌwɪnd-dɔ-, -dɑ-, -dɪn-/ *n*: a pane in a window

wind-ow seat *n*: a seat built into a window recess

wind-ow shade *n*: a shade or curtain for a window

wind-ow-shop \ˌwɪnd-dɔ-, -dɑ-, -dɪn-/ *vt*: to look at the displays in store windows without going inside the stores to make purchases — *see* *wind-shop*

wind-ow-sill \ˌwɪnd-sɪl/ *n*: the horizontal member at the bottom of a window opening

wind-pipe \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌpɪp-/ *n*: the passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs; TRACHEA

wind-poll-i-nat-ed \ˌwɪnd-pɔ-, -dɑ-, -næt-d/ *adj*: pollinated by wind-borne pollen

wind-proof \ˌwɪnd-ˌpru:f/ *adj*: proof against the wind (as ~ jacket)

wind-rose \ˌwɪnd-ˌrɔz-/ *n* [G *windrose* compass card] **1**: a diagram showing for a given place the relative frequency or frequency and strength of winds from different directions

wind-row \ˌwɪnd-(d)ɪrɔ-/ *n* **1 a**: a row of hay raked up to dry before being baled **b**: a similar row (as of grain) for drying **2**: a row heaped up by or as if by the wind **3 a**: a long low ridge of road-making material scraped to the side of a road **b**: BANK, RIDGE, HEAP

wind-row *vt*: to put into windrows

wind scale *n*: a series of numbers or words corresponding to wind ranges used for indicating the force of the wind

wind-screen \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌskri:n/ *n*: *Brit*: an automobile windshield

wind-shake *n*: shake in timber attributed to high winds — *wind-shak-en* \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌshɑ-kən/ *adj*

wind-shield \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌʃi:ld/ *n*: a transparent screen (as of glass) in front of the occupants of a vehicle to protect them from the wind

wind sock *n*: a transparent cloth cone open at both ends and mounted in an elevated position to indicate the direction of the wind — called also *wind sleeve*

wind-ow chair \ˌwɪnd-ˌzɑ:-(r)-/ *n* [*Windsor*, borough in England and seat of Windsor Castle, residence of English sovereigns]; a wooden chair of stick construction with spindle back

Windsor knot *n*: a knot used for tying four-pointed ties that is wider than the usual four-in-hand knot

Windsor tie *n*: a broad necktie usu. tied in a loose bow

wind sprint *n*: a sprint performed as a training exercise to develop the wind

wind-storm \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌstɔ:(ə)rəm/ *n*: a storm marked by high wind with little or no precipitation

wind-suck-er \ˌwɪnd-ˌsək-ər/ *n*: a wind-sucking horse

wind-sucking *n*: the action of horses in which the animal swallows or goes down the motions of swallows quantity of air

wind-swept \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌswɛpt/ *adj*: swept by or as if by wind

wind-tee *n*: a large weather vane shaped like a horizontal letter T on or near a landing field

wind tunnel *n*: a tunnellike passage through which air is blown at a known velocity in order to determine the effects of wind pressure on an object (as an airplane part or model or a guided missile) being in the passage

wind up *vt* **1**: to bring to a conclusion; END **2**: to put in order; SETTLE **3**: to come to a conclusion **b**: to arrive in a place, situation, or condition at the end of or as a result of a course of action (*wind up* as millionaires) **2**: to give a preliminary swing to the arm (as before pitching a baseball)

wind-up \ˌwɪnd-(d)-ˌwɪp/ *n* **1 a**: the act of bringing to an end **b**: a concluding act or part; FINISH **2**: a preliminary swing of the arm before pitching a baseball

windup *adj*: having a spring wound up by hand for operation (~ toy)

wind-ward \ˌwɪnd-(d)wɔ:rd/ *adj*: moving or situated toward the direction from which the wind is blowing — compare *LEEWARD*

windward *n*: the side or direction from which the wind is blowing — *to windward*: into or in an advantageous position

wind-way \ˌwɪnd-(d)wɛ-/ *n*: a passage for air

wind-wing \ˌwɪnd-(d)wɪŋ/ *n*: a small panel in an automobile window that can be turned outward for ventilation

wind-y \ˌwɪnd-(d)-/ *adj* **1 a** (1): WINDSWOFT (2): marked by strong winds **b**: WINDY **2**: windy **3**: windy **4**: FLATULENT **1** **3 a**: WEABOSE, BOMBASTIC **b**: lacking substance; EMPTY

wine \waɪn/ *n* [ME *wīn*, fr. OE *wīn*; akin to OHG *wīn* wine; both fr. a prehistoric Gmc word borrowed fr. L *vinum* wine, of non-IE origin; akin to the source of GK *oínos* wine] **1**: fermented grape juice containing varying percentages of alcohol together with ethers and esters that give it bouquet and flavor **2**: the usu. fermented juice of a plant product (as a fruit) used as a beverage **3**: something that invigorates or intoxicates **4**: a wine-making process; *see* *winning* *cl*

wine *vt*: to treat to wine (*wined* and *dined* his friends) ~ *vi* **1**: to drink wine

wine cellar *n*: a room for storing wines; also: a stock of wines

wine cooler *n*: a vessel or container in which wine is cooled; *spec*: a metal-lined wooden container on legs with casters used esp. in the 18th and early 19th centuries for cooling wine

wine-glass \ˌwɪn-ˌglɑ:s/ *n* **1**: a stemware drinking glass for wine **2**: a four-ounce unit of measure used in mixing drinks

wine-grow-er \ˌwɪn-ˌgrəʊ-ər/ *n*: one that cultivates a vineyard and makes wine

wine palm *n*: any of several palms whose sap is used to make wine

wine-press \ˌwɪn-ˌpres/ *n*: a vat in which juice is expressed from grapes by treading or by means of a plunger

wine-ry \ˌwɪn-(d)-ˌri:/ *n*: a wine-making establishment

wine-shop \ˌwɪn-ˌʃɑ:p/ *n*: a tavern that specializes in serving wine

wine-skin \ˌwɪn-ˌskɪn/ *n*: a bag made from the skin of an animal and used for holding wine

wine taster *n*: one that tests wine by tasting **2**: a small flat bowl used to hold a sample of wine being tested

wine-y *var* of *WINEY*

wing \wɪŋ/ *n*, often attrib [ME *winge*, of Scand origin; akin to Dan & Sw *winge* wing; akin to Skt *vāṅ* it blows — more at *WING*] **1 a**: one of the movable feathered or membranous paired appendages by means of which a bird, bat, or insect is able to fly; also: such an appendage even though rudimentary if possessed by an animal belonging to a group characterized by the power of flight **b**: any of various organic structures esp. of a flying fish or flying lemur providing means of limited flight **2**: an appendage or part of a machine of which a bird, bat, or insect is able to fly; also: a device (as for swimming) attached to the shoulders **b**: ALA **c**: a turned-back or extended edge on an article of clothing **d**: a sledge at the top of an armchair **e** (1): a foliaceous, membranous, or woody expansion of a plant esp. along a stem or on a samara or capsule (2) either of the two lateral petals of a papilionaceous flower **1**: a vane of a windmill or arrow **g**: SAIL **h**: one of the aerofoil that develop a major part of the lift which supports a heavier-than-air aircraft **3**: a means of flight or rapid progress **4**: the act or manner of flying **4**: a part **5**: a part of a throwing or pitching arm **6**: a side or outlying region or district **7**: a part or feature usu. projecting from and subordinate to the main or central part **8 a**: one of the pieces of scenery at the side of a stage **b**: a part of the area at the side of a quick exit of sight **9**: a left or right section of an army or fleet **b**: one of the positions or players on either side of a center position or line of a field, court, or rink; *esp*: such a position or player on the forward line of a team **10 a**: either of two opposing groups within an organization or program **b**: a political party **c**: a political party (as a legislative chamber) representing a group or faction holding distinct opinions or policies — compare *LEFT WING*, *RIGHT WING* **11 a**: a unit of the U.S. Air Force higher than a group and lower than an air division **b**: two or more squadrons of naval aircraft not carrier based **12**: a dance step marked by a quick outward and inward rolling side of one foot — *ON the wing*: in flight; *FLYING — under one's wing*: under one's protection; in one's charge or care

wing *vt* **1 a**: to fit with wings **b**: to enable to fly or move swiftly **2 a**: to wound in the wing; to disable the wing of **c**: to wound (as with a bullet) without killing **3 a**: to traverse with or as if with wings **b**: to effect or achieve by flying **4**: to let fly; *DISPATCH — vi* **1**: to go with or as if with wings; *FLY*

wing and wing *adv*: with sails extended on both sides

wing-back \ˌwɪŋ-ˌbæk/ *n*: a footstool backrest position on an office chair

wing bow *n*: the lesser covers of the shoulder or bend of a bird's wing when distinctively colored

wing case *n*: ELYTRON

w: *au* out; *ch* chin; *e* less; *i* easy; *g* gift; *i* trip; *i* lie *u* foot; *y* foot; *y* yet; *y* few; *y* furious; *z* vision

ə but; **ɪ** sitting; **ɪ** further; **a** back; **ā** bake; **ɪ** cot, cart; **i** joke; **ɔ** king; **ō** flow; **o** flow; **o** coin; **th** thin; **th** this

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wing chair *n*: an upholstered armchair with high sides that provide a rest for the head and protection from drafts

wing covert *n*: one of the coverts of the wing quills

wing-ding \ˈwɪŋ-ˈdɪŋ/ *n* [origin unknown]: a wild or lively or lavish party

winged \ˈwɪŋd/ *adj* except for *to "esp."* sense \ˈwɪŋ-əd/ *adj* 1 *a*: having wings; esp. of a specified character 2 *a*: having wings in flight 3 *a*: soaring with or as if with wings; ELEVATED **b**: SWIFT; RAPID

wing-footed \ˈwɪŋ-ˈfʊt-əd/ *adj* 1 *a*: having winged feet; SWIFT (~ messenger)

wingless \ˈwɪŋ-ləs/ *adj*: having no wings or very rudimentary wings; **wing-less-ness** *n*

wing-let \ˈwɪŋ-lət/ *n* 1: a very small wing 2: **BASTARD WING**

wing-like \-ˈlɪk/ *adj*: resembling a wing in form or lateral position

wing loading *n*: the gross weight of an airplane fully loaded divided by the area of the supporting surface — called also **wing load**

wing-man \ˈwɪŋ-mən/ *n*: a pilot that flies behind and outside the leader of a flying formation

wing nut *n*: a nut with wings affording a grip for the thumb and finger

wing-over \ˈwɪŋ-ō-vər/ *n*: a flight maneuver in which a plane is put into a climbing turn until nearly stalled after which the nose is allowed to fall while the turn is continued until normal flight is attained in a direction opposite to that in which the maneuver was entered

wings \ˈwɪŋz/ *n pl*: insensia consisting of an outspread pair of stylized bird's wings which are awarded on completion of a specified training to a qualified pilot, bombardier, gunner, navigator, observer, flight surgeon, or other crew member or a balloon pilot in armed services

wing shooting *n*: the act or practice of shooting at game birds in flight or at flying targets

wing span \ˈwɪŋ-ˈspæn/ *n*: the length of an airplane wing measured between outermost tips

wing-spread \-ˈspred/ *n*: the spread of the wings; **WINGSPAN**; *specif*: the extreme measurement between the tips or outer margins of the wings (as of a bird or insect)

wing tip *n*: the top edge of a wing pointing extending back toward the throat of the shoe and curving sides extending toward the shank 2: a shoe having a wing tip

wingy \ˈwɪŋ-i/ *adj* 1: having wings 2: soaring with or as if with wings 3: resembling or suggesting a wing in shape or position (~ *senses*)

wink \ˈwɪŋk/ *vb* [ME *winken*, fr. OE *wincian*; akin to OHG *wincan* to stagger, *wink*, *L vacillare* to sway — more at **PREVARIABLE**] **v 1**: to shut one eye briefly as a signal or in teasing 2: to close and open the eyelids quickly or 3: to avoid seeing or noting something — *usu.* used with *at*; to gleam or flash intermittently; **TWINKLE** **2 a**: to come to an end — *usu.* used with *out* **b**: to stop shining — *usu.* used with *out* **6**: to signal a message with a light ~ *vt 1*: to cause to open and shut 2: to affect or influence by or as if by blinking the eyes

wink *n*: BLINK; *mean* to tease and open one's eyelids. **WINK** implies rapid, light, and *usu.* involuntary motion; **BLINK** commonly implies a slower closing and opening that may suggest a dazzled or dazed state or a struggle against drowsiness; in figurative use **WINK** implies connivance or indulgence, **BLINK** suggests evasion or shrinking

wink n 1: a brief period of sleep; **NAP** 2: *a*: a hint or sign given by blinking **b**: an act of winking 3: the time of a wink; **INSTANT** 4: a flicker of the eyelids; **BLINK**

wink-er \ˈwɪŋ-kər/ *n* 1: one that winks 2 *a*: a horse's blinker 3: **WINKER**

wink-kle \ˈwɪŋ-kəl/ *n* [short for *periwinkle*] 1: **SPERIWINKLE** 2: any of various whelks (esp. genus *Busycon*) that destroy large numbers of oysters and clams by drilling their shells and rasping away their flesh

winkle *vt* **wink-klng** \-k(ə)-lɪŋ/ 1: to displace, extract, or evict from a position *usu.* used with *out*

winkle *vi* [freq. of *wink*]; **TWINKLE**

winn-na-ble \ˈwɪn-nə-bəl/ *adj*: able to be won

winn-er \ˈwɪn-ər/ *n*: one that wins: *a*: one that is successful esp. through praiseworthy ability and hard work **b**: a victor esp. in games and sports

winner's circle *n*: an enclosure near a racetrack where the winning horse and jockey are brought for photographs and awards

winn-ing \ˈwɪn-ɪŋ/ *n* 1: the act of one that wins; **VICTORY** 2: something won; **CONQUEST** 3 *a*: a shaft or pit opening made in win coal **b**: a more or less isolated section of a mine

winn-ing *adj*: ATTRACTIVE, CHARMING; **winn-ing-ly** \ˈwɪn-ɪŋ-lee/ *adv* 1: to separate, sift 2: to treat (as grain) by exposure to a current of air so that waste matter is eliminated 3: **FAN** ~ *vt 1*: to separate chaff from grain by fanning 2: to separate desirable and undesirable elements

winnable *n* 1: a device for winning 2 *a*: the act of winnowing 3: a motion resembling that of winnowing

winn-ow-er \ˈwɪn-ə-wər/ *n*: one that winnows; *esp*: a winnowing machine

wino \ˈwɪ-(l)no/ *n pl* *winos*: one who is chronically addicted to drinking wine

winn-some \ˈwɪn(s)-səm/ *adj* [ME *winnsum*, fr. OE *wynsum*, fr. *winn* joy; akin to OHG *winn* joy; *L venus* love — more at **WIN**] 1: causing joy or pleasure; **WINNING** 2: **CHEERFUL**, **GAY**

winn-some-ly *adv* — **winn-some-ness** *n*

winter \ˈwɪnt-ər/ *n* [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *wintar* winter]



wing chair

1: the season between autumn and spring comprising in the northern hemisphere *usu.* the months December, January, and February or as reckoned astronomically extending from the December solstice to the March equinox 2: the colder half of the year 3: **YEAR** 4: a period of inactivity or decay

winter *vb* **winter-ɪŋ** \ˈwɪnt-ər-ɪŋ, ˈwɪn-trɪŋ/ *vi 1*: to pass the winter 2: to feed or find food during the winter — *used with on* ~ *vt*: to keep, feed, or manage during the winter

wintered \ˈwɪnt-əd/ *v*: sown in autumn for harvesting in the following spring or summer (~ *to winter*) (~ *to winter*)

winter acornite *n*: a small Old World perennial herb (*Eranthis hymenalis*) of the crowfoot family group for its bright yellow flowers which often bloom through the snow

winter-er \ˈwɪnt-ər-/ *n*: any of various American hollies with bright red berries persistent through the winter

winter-bourne \-ˌb(ə)r-, ˈb(ə)r-, ˈb(ə)r(ə)n/ *n*: a stream that flows only or chiefly in winter

winter crookneck *n*: any of several crooknecks that are winter squashes of the pumpkin group noted for their keeping qualities

winter-er \ˈwɪnt-ər-/ *n*: one that winters; *specif*: a winter resident or visitor

winter flounder *n*: a rusty brown flounder (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) of the northwestern Atlantic important as a market fish esp. in winter

winter-green \ˈwɪnt-ər-ɡrēn/ *n* 1: any of a genus (*Pyrola*) of the family Pyrolaceae, the wintergreen family) of evergreen perennial herbs related to the heaths; *esp*: one (*P. minor*) with small round basal leaves 2 *a*: any of a genus (*Gaultheria*) of the heath family; *esp*: a low evergreen plant (*G. procumbens*) with white flowers and bright red berries — called also **strawberry** **b**: an essential oil from this plant or its flavor (~ *lozenges*)

winter-ish \ˈwɪnt-ər-ɪʃ, ˈwɪn-trɪʃ/ *adj*: suitable to or suggestive of winter: somewhat wintry

winter-ize \ˈwɪnt-ər-ɪz-/ *vt* **win-trɪ-zə-shən** *n*: the process of winterizing

winter-ize \ˈwɪnt-ər-ɪz-/ *vi* 1: to make ready for winter or winter use and esp. resistant or proof against winter weather

winter-kill \ˈwɪnt-ər-ki:l/ *vi*: to kill (as a plant) by exposure to winter conditions — *vi*: to die as a result of exposure to winter conditions — **winterkill** *n*

winter-ly \ˈwɪnt-ər-lee/ *adj*: **WINTERY**, **CHEERLESS**

winter melon *n*: a muskmelon (*Cucumis melo inodorus*) with smooth rind and sweet white or greenish flesh that keeps well

winter quarters *n pl* *but sing or pl in constr*: a winter residence or station (as of a military unit or circus)

winter squashes *n*: any of various squashes derived from a natural species (*Cucurbita maxima*) or pumpkins from a species (*C. moschota*) that can be stored for several months

winter-tide \ˈwɪnt-ər-, ˈɪd-/ *n*: the season of winter

winter through *vi*: to survive difficulties and reach a desired or satisfactory end

wint-ile \ˈwɪnt-əl-/ *vi* [perfr. *flem* *wintelen* to reel] *Scot*: **STAGGER**, **REEL**; also: **WRIGGLE**

wint-ri-ly \ˈwɪn-tri-lee/ *adv*: in a wintry manner

wint-ri-ness \-trɪ-nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being wintry

wint-ry \ˈwɪn-trɪ/ or **wint-er-ly** \ˈwɪnt-ər-lee/ *adj* 1 *archaic*: *of or relating to winter* 2: characteristic of winter; **COLD**, **STORMY** 3 *a*: **AGED** **b**: **WHITE** **c**: **CHILLING**, **CHEERLESS**

wint-y \ˈwɪ-nē/ *adj* 1: having the taste or qualities of wine; **VINOUS** 2 *of the air*: **EXHILARATING**

winned \ˈwɪnz/ *n* [later, of earlier *winds*, prob. fr. pl. of *wind*]: a steeply inclined passageway connecting a mine working place with a lower one

wipe *n* [Flem or D *wensch wisch*] *Scot*: **CURSE**

wipe \ˈwɪp-/ *vi* [ME *wipen*, fr. OE *wipian*; akin to OHG *wifan* to wind around, *L vibrare* to vibrate] **1 a**: to rub with or as if with something soft for cleaning 2: to clean or dry by rubbing 3: to draw, miss, or move far or as if for rubbing or cleaning 4: to remove by or as if by rubbing **b** (1): to expunge completely; **OBLITERATE** (2): to cause to cease to exist; **ANNIHILATE** — *usu.* used with *out* 3 *a*: to spread by or as if by wiping **b**: to form (a joint between lead pipes) by applying solder in repeated increments individually spread and shaped with greased cloth pads

wipe *n 1 a*: **BLOW**, **STRIKE** **b**: **GIBE**, **JEER** 2: an act or instance of wiping 3: something used for wiping

wipe-er \ˈwɪp-ər/ *n 1*: one that wipes 2 *a*: something (as a towel or sponge) used for wiping **b**: a projecting tooth, tumbler, eccentric, tappet, or cam on a rotating or oscillating piece used esp. for raising a stamper, the helve of a power hammer, or other part intended to fall by its own weight **c**: a moving contact for making connections with the terminals of an electrical device (as a rheostat)

wipe *vb*: to clean by or as if by wiping 2: to mop up

wir-able \ˈwɪr-ə-bəl/ *adj*: capable of being wired

wire \ˈwaɪər/ *n*, *often attrib* [ME, fr. OE *wir*; akin to OHG *wiara* fine gold, *L viere* to plait, *Gk iris* rainbow] **1 a: metal in the form of a *usu.* very flexible thread or slender rod **b**: a thread or cord of any material 2 *a*: **WIREFORM** **b**: the meshwork of parallel or woven wires on which the wet web of paper forms 3: something wirelike (as a thin plant stem) 4 *usu pl*: a system of wires used to operate the puppets in a puppet show **b**: hidden influences controlling the action of a person or organization 5 *a*: a line of wire or cord used for carrying an electric current — compare **CORC** **3b** **b**: a telephone or telegraph wire or system **c**: **TELEGRAM**, **CABLEGRAM** 6: fencing or a fence of *usu.* barbed wire 7: the finish line of a race **wire-like** \-ˈlɪk/ *adj* — **under the wire** *vb*: to be close by or near the finish line**

wire *vt* 1: to provide with wire; *usu.* wire on for any purpose 2: to send or send word to by telegraph ~ *vi*: to send a telegraphic message

wire cloth *n*: a fabric of woven metallic wire (as for strainers)

wire coat *n*: a coat (as of a dog) of harsh and dense outer hairs

wire *vb* 1: to draw or conduct by wire (as for strength) 2: furnished with wires (as for electric connections) 3: bound with wire (as a container) 4: having a wirework netting or fence

wired radio *n*: a system for distributing radio programs over wire lines — called also **wired wireless**, **wire radio**

wire *vb* 1: to draw or conduct by wire (as for strength) 2: to draw out or stretch to great length, tenuity, or overrefinement; **ATTENUATE** 2: to draw (metal) into wire — **wire-drawer** \-ˌdrə-(ə)r/ *n*

wood \wud\ *adj* 1: WOODEN 2: suitable for cutting or working with wood 3 or woods \wudz\ : living or growing in woods
wood \wud\ *vt* 1: to supply or load with wood esp. for fuel 2: to cover with a growth of trees or plant with trees ~ *vi*: to gather or take on wood
wood alcohol *n*: METHANOL
wood anemone *n*: any of several anemones (esp. *Anemone quinquefolia* of the U.S. and *A. nemorosa* of Europe)
wood betony *n*: a common betony (*Stachys betonica*) 2: a loosewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*) of eastern N. America with pale yellow parted leaves and red or yellowish flowers in bracted spikes
wood-bin \wud-,bin\ *n*: a bin for holding firewood
wood-bine \wud-,bin\ *n* [ME *wudobine*, fr. OE *wudubinde*, fr. *wudu* wood + *bīndan* to tie, bind; fr. its winding around trees] 1: any of several woody twines; esp.: a European twining shrub (*Lonicera periclymenum*) 2: VIRGINIA CREEPER
wood block *n*: WOODCUT
wood-block \wud-,blak\ *adj*: made of, done with, or printed from wood blocks (~ print)
wood-boring \wud-,bɔr-ɪŋ-,bɔr-\ *adj*: excavating galleries in wood in feeding or in constructing a nest — used chiefly of an insect
wood-carver \wud-,kär-vər\ *n*: a person whose occupation is wood carving
wood carving *n*: the art of fashioning or ornamenting objects of wood by cutting with a sharp implement held in the hand; also: the art of wood so fashioning or ornamenting
wood-clat \wud-,chat\ *n*: 1: any of several Asiatic thrones (genus *Eritrichas*) having brightly colored males 2: a European shrub (*Lianus senator*)
wood-chop-per \wud-,chɔp-ər\ *n*: one engaged esp. in chopping down trees
wood-chuck \wud-,chak\ *n* [by folk etymology fr. Ojibwa *otchig* fisher, marten, or Cree *otchek*] : a grizzled thickset marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*) of the northeastern U.S. and Canada; also: any of several marmots of mountainous western N. America
wood-coal *n*: CHARCOAL 2: LIGNITE
wood-cock \wud-,kɔk\ *n*, *pl* WOODCOCKS 1 or *pl* WOODCOCK: a widespread Old World limicoline bird (*Scopelogadus rusticola*); also: a smaller related American bird (*Philohela minor*) prized as a game bird 2 *archaic*: SIMPLETON
wood-craft \wud-,kraft\ *n*: 1: skill and practice in anything relating to the woods and esp. in maintaining oneself and making one's way in the woods or in hunting or trapping 2: skill in shaping or constructing articles from wood
wood-cut \wud-,kat\ *n*: 1: a letterpress printing surface consisting of a wooden block with a pictorial design cut with the grain 2: a print from a woodcut
wood-cutter \wud-,kat-ər\ *n*: a person who cuts wood
wood-cutting \wud-,kat-ɪŋ\ *n*: WOODCUT 2: the action or occupation of cutting wood or timber
wooded \wud-əd\ *adj*: covered with growing trees
wood-en \wud-ən\ *adj*: made or consisting of wood 2: a lacking resilience; STIFF *b*: AWKWARD, CLUMSY — **wood-en-ly** *adv* — **wood-ness** \wud-ən-əs\ *n*
wood engraver *n*: an engraver on wood; esp.: one that makes wood engravings
wood engraving *n*: 1: the art or process of cutting a design upon wood for use as a letterpress printing surface *b*: a wooden letterpress printing surface bearing a usu. pictorial design produced by wood engraving 2: a design printed from a wood engraving
wood-en-head \wud-ən-,hed\ *n*: BLOCKHEAD — **wood-en-head-ed** \wud-ən-,hed-əd\ *adj*
wooden Indian *n*: a standing wooden image of an American Indian barely used esp. formerly for advertising before a cigar store
wood-en-ware \wud-ən-,wa(ɪ)-,we(ɪ)\ *n*: articles made of wood for domestic use
wood hyacinth *n*: a European squill (*Scilla nonscripta*) having scapose racemes of drooping bell-shaped flowers — called also *horebell*
wood ibis *n*: a large wading bird (*Mycteria americana*) of the family Ciconiidae that frequents wooded swamps of So. and Central America and the southern U.S.
wood-iness \wud-ɪ-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being woody
wood-land \wud-,land-,land\ *n*: land covered with woody vegetation: TIMBERLAND, FOREST — **wood-land-er** \wud-,land-ər\ *n*
woodland *adj* 1: of, relating to, or being woodland 2: growing in living in woodland
wood-lot \wud-,lɔt\ *n*: a restricted area devoted to the growing of forest trees
wood louse *n*: 1: a terrestrial isopod crustacean (suborder Oniscoidae) with a flattened elliptical body often capable of being rolled into a ball 2: any of several small wingless insects (order Psocoptera) that live under bark, in the crevices of walls, and among old books and papers
wood-man \wud-,mæn\ *n*: WOODSMAN
wood-note \wud-,nɔt\ *n*: a sound or call (as of a bird) natural in a wood
wood nymph *n*: 1: a nymph living in woods — called also *dryad* 2: any of several showy moths (genus *Eurhizania*) with bright-colored larvae that feed on leaves *b*: SATYR 3
wood-pecker \wud-,pek-ər\ *n*: any of numerous birds (family Picidae) with zygodactyl feet, stiff spiny tail feathers used in climbing or resting on tree trunks, a usu. extensible tongue, a very hard bill used to drill the bark or wood of trees for insect food or to excavate nesting cavities, and generally showy parti-colored plumage
wood-pile \wud-,pɪl\ *n*: a pile of wood (as firewood)
wood print \wud-,prɪnt\ *n*: WOODCUT
wood pulp *n*: pulp from wood used in making cellulose derivatives (as paper or rayon)
wood pussy *n*: SKUNK
wood rat *n*: any of numerous native voles (family Cricetidae) and esp. genus *Neotoma* of the southern U.S. and western N. America with fur reddish above and white below, well-furred tails, and large ears
wood ray *n*: XYLEM RAY
wood-ruff \wud-,rʌf\ *n* [ME *wudrova*, fr. OE *wudrofe*, fr. *wudu* wood + *-rofe* (perh. akin to OHG *raba* OE *more* — fr.

RAPE]: use of a genus (*Asperula*) of herbs of the madder family; esp.: a small European sweet-scented herb (*A. odorata*) used in perfumery and for flavoring wine
wood-shed \wud-,shed\ *n*: a shed for storing wood and esp. firewood
woods-man \wudz-,mæn\ *n*: one who frequents or works in the woods; esp.: one skilled in woodcraft
wood sorrel *n*: 1: any of a genus (*Oxalis*) of the family Oxalidaceae, the wood-sorrel family) of herbs with acid sap, compound leaves, and regular flowers; esp.: a stemless herb (*O. montana*) with trifoliate leaves sometimes held to be the original shamrock 2: SHEEP SORREL
wood spirit *n*: METHANOL
wood sugar *n*: 1: xylose from plant sources 2: a mixture of pentose and hexose sugars obtained by hydrolysis of pentosans and cellulose
woody \wud-zi\ *adj*: relating to or characteristic or suggestive of woods
wood tar *n*: tar obtained by the destructive distillation of wood either as a deposit from pyroigneous acid or as a residue from the distillation of the acid or of wood turpentine
wood-turn-er \wud-,tar-nər\ *n*: one whose occupation is wood turning
wood turning *n*: the art or process of fashioning wooden pieces or blocks into various forms and shapes by means of a lathe
wood-work \wud-,wɔk-sək\ *n* [ME *wode-werken*, alter. of OE *wuduweax*, fr. *wudu* wood + *-weax* (prob. fr. *weaxan* to grow) — more at WAX]: a low bushy yellow-flowered Eurasian leguminous shrub (*Genista tinctoria*) grown for ornament or formerly as the source of a yellow dye
wood-wind \wud-,wɪnd\ *n*: 1: one of a group of wind instruments comprised of flute, clarinet, oboe, bassoon, and sometimes saxophones 2: the woodwind section of a band or orchestra — **wood-wind** *adj*
wood-work \wud-,wɔrk\ *n*: work made of wood; esp.: interior fittings (as doors and stairways) of wood
wood-work-er \wud-,wɔrk-ər\ *n*: one that works on wood
wood-work-ing \wud-,wɔrk-ɪŋ\ *n*: the act, process, or occupation of working with wood — **woodworking** *adj*
wood-worm \wud-,wɔrm\ *n*: a larva that bores in wood
wooly \wud-ɪ\ *adj*: 1: abounding or overgrown with woods 2: containing wood or wood fibers 3: characteristic of or resembling wood (as ~ taste)
woolyard \wud-,jɑrd\ *n*: a yard for storing or sawing wood
wool-er \wui-ər\ *n*: one that wools
wool \wui\ *n* [alter. of ME *ool*, fr. OE *ōwef*, fr. *ō* (fr. *on*) + *wefan* to weave, more at WEAVE] 1: a filling thread or yarn in weaving *b*: woven fabric; also: the texture of such a fabric 2: a basic or essential element or material
wool \wui\ *n* [imit.]: 1: a low gruff sound typically produced by a dog 2: a low note emitted by sound reproducing equipment
wool-er \wui-ər\ *n*: a loudspeaker usu. larger than a tweeter, responsive often made up of fibers of keratin molecules within a matrix and covered with minute scales 2: a product of wool; esp.: a woven fabric or garment of such fabric 3: a dense felted pubescence esp. on a plant 4: TORMENTUM *b*: a filamentous mass — *usu.* used in combination; compare MINERAL WOOL, STEEL WOOL *c*: short thick often curly hair on a human head 4: something that conceals the truth or impedes understanding — **wooled** \wui-d\ *adj*
wool clip *n*: the annual crop of wool
wool-comb \wui-,kɔm\ *n*: 1: made of wool — compare WORSTED 2: of or relating to the manufacture or sale of woolen products
woolen or **woollen** *n*: 1: a fabric made of wool 2: garments of woolen fabric — *usu.* used in pl.
wool \wui-ər\ *n*: an animal (as an Angora rabbit) bred or kept for its wool
wool fat *n*: wool grease esp. after refining: LANOLIN
wool-fell \wui-,fel\ *n*, *Brit*: WOOLSKIN
wool-gather-er \wui-,gæθ-ər-,gæθ-ɪ\ *vi*: to indulge in woolgathering — **wool-gather-er** \wui-,gæθ-ər\ *n*
wool-gather-er-ing \wui-,gæθ-(ə)-ɪŋ-,gæθ-ɪ\ *n*: the act of indulging in woolgathering
wool grease *n*: a fatty slightly sticky wax coating the surface of the fibers of sheep's wool — called also *wool fat*; compare LANOLIN
wool-li-ness \wui-,li-nəs\ *n*: the quality or state of being woolly
wool-ly also **woolly** \wui-,li\ *adj* 1: a: of, relating to, or bearing wool *b*: resembling wool 2: CONFUSED, BLURRY 3: marked by a lack of order or restraint; esp.: having the rough vivacity of the West in frontier times
wooly-ly also **woolie-ly** or **wooly** \wui-,li\ *n*: 1: a garment made from wool; esp.: underclothing of knitted wool — *usu.* used in pl. 2 *West & Austral*: SHEEP
woolly aphid *n*: a plant louse (genus *Eriosoma*) covered with a dense mass of white filaments
woolly bear *n*: any of various rather large very hairy caterpillars; esp.: one that is the larva of a moth (family Arctiidae)
wooly-head-ed \wui-,li-,hed-əd\ *adj* 1: having hair resembling wool 2: marked by vague or confused perception or thinking
wool-pack \wui-,pak\ *n*: 1: a: a wrapper of strong fabric into which fleeces are packed for shipment *b*: the complete package of wool and wrapper 2: a rounded cumulus cloud springing from a horizontal base
wool-sack \wui-,sak\ *n*: 1: a sack for wool 2: the official seat of the Lord Chancellor or of one of the judges of the High Court of Justice in the House of Lords
wool-shed \wui-,shed\ *n*: a building or range of buildings (as on an Australian sheep station) in which sheep are sheared and wool is prepared for market
wool-skin \wui-,skɪn\ *n*: a sheepskin having the wool still on it
wool-sort-er's disease \wui-,sɔrt-ər\ *n*: pulmonary anthrax resulting esp. from inhalation of spore-bearing spores (*Bacillus anthracis*) from contaminated wool or other hair

vermin or demanding children; TEASE suggests an attempt to break down one's resistance or rouse to wrath; TANTALIZE implies awakening expectation and then withholding or frustrating satisfaction

worry *n* 1 a: mental distress or agitation resulting from concern *usu.* for something impending or anticipated; ANXIETY **b**: an instance or occurrence of such distress or agitation **c**: a cause of worry **2**: TROUBLE **3**: the act of seizing an animal with the teeth and shaking it so as to kill or injure it **SYN** see CARE **wor-ry-wart** \-w(ə)ɔ:(r)t *n*: one who is inclined to worry unduly **wor-se** \wɔ:(r)s *adj.*, comparative of **BAD** or of **ILL** [ME *wersē*, *worse*, fr. OE *wiersa*, *wyrse*; akin to OHG *wirsra* *worse*] **1**: of more inferior quality, value, or condition **2 a**: more unfavorable, unpleasant, or painful **b**: more faulty, unsuitable, or incorrect **c**: less skillful or efficient **3**: bad, evil, ill, or corrupt in a greater degree **1**: more reprehensible

wor-se *n* 1: one that is worse **2**: a greater degree of ill or badness **WORSE** *adv.*, comparative of **BAD** or of **ILL**: in a worse manner; to a worse extent or degree

wor-sen \wɔ:(r)s-n/ *vb* **wors-en-ing** \wɔ:(r)s-niŋ, -'ɔ:(r)lŋ/ *vt*: to make worse *usu.* *vi*: to become worse

wor-sen \wɔ:(r)s-ən/ [wɔ:(r)s + -en] comparative of **BAD**, **superior** comparative of **ILL**

wor-ship \wɔ:(r)ʃɪp *n* [ME *worship* worthness, repute, respect, reverence paid to a divine being, fr. OE *worþscipe* *worthiness*, repute, respect, fr. *worþ* *worthy*, *orþ* + *-scipe* *-ship*] **1** chiefly *Brit*: a person of importance — used as a title for various officials and ministers and also a divine being (sent a petition to his *Worship*) **2**: reverence rendered a divine being or supernatural power; also: an act of expressing such reverence **3**: a form of religious practice with its creed and ritual **4**: extravagant respect or admiration for or devotion to an object of esteem (< of the dollar) **wor-ship-ful** \wɔ:(r)ʃɪp-fəl/ *adj*: lacking worship or worshippers **wor-ship-ship** *vt* *vi*: to honor or reverence as a divine being or supernatural power **2**: to regard with extravagant respect, honor, or devotion **3**: to idolize *usu.* *vi*: to perform or take part in worship or an act of worship **syn** see REVERE — **wor-ship-er** or **wor-ship-er** *n*

wor-ship-ful \wɔ:(r)ʃɪp-fəl/ *adj* **1** a *archaic*: NOTABLE, DISTINGUISHED *chiefly Brit* — used as a title for various persons or groups of rank or distinction **2**: VENERATING, WORSHIPING **wor-ship-ful-ly** \wɔ:(r)ʃɪp-fəl-lee/ *adv* — **wor-ship-ful-ness** *n*

wor-ship-less \wɔ:(r)ʃɪp-ləs/ *adj*: lacking worship or worshippers **worst** \wɔ:(r)st *adj.*, superlative of **BAD** or of **ILL** [ME *wersste*, *worsste*, fr. OE *wierresta*, *wyrsta*, superl. of the root of OE *wiersa* *worse*] **1**: most bad, evil, ill, or corrupt **2 a**: most unfavorable, unpleasant, or painful **b**: most unsuitable, faulty, unattractive, or ill received **3**: most skillful or efficient **3**: most wanting in quality, value, or condition

worst *n* 1: one that is worst **2**: the greatest degree of ill or badness

worst *adv.*, superlative of **ILL** or **ILLY** or of **BAD** or **BADLY**: to the greatest degree **2**: the value of something measured by its qualities or by the esteem in which it is held **3**: moral or personal value

worst *vt*: to get the better of; DEFEAT **worst-ed** \wɔ:(r)st-əd, -'wɔ:(r)st-əd/ *n* [ME, fr. *Worsted* (from *Worsted*, England)] **1**: a smooth compact yarn from long wool fibers used esp. for firm napless fabrics, carpeting, or knitting **2**: a fabric made from worsted yarns **worsted** *n*

wort \wɔ:(r)t, 'wɔ:(r)t *n* [ME, OE *wyr* *wort*, herb, plant — more at **ROOT**] **1**: PLANT; esp.: an herbaceous plant — *usu.* used in combination **2** *archaic*: POTHERB

wort *n* [ME, fr. OE *wyr*; akin to MHG *wirze* brewer's wort, OE *wyr* *wort*, herb] **1**: a dilute solution of sugars obtained by infusion of malt and fermented to beer **2**: wort **worth** \wɜ:(r)θ *n* [ME, fr. OE *worþ*; akin to OHG *werdon* to become, *L* *vertere* to turn] *archaic*: BECOME — *usu.* used in the phrase *we worth*

worth *adj.* [ME, fr. OE *weorþ* *worthy*, of (a specified) value; akin to OHG *werd* *worthy*, *worþ*] **1** *archaic*: having monetary or material value **2** *archaic*: ESTEEMABLE

worth *prep* **1 a**: equal in value to **b**: having possessions or income equal to **2**: deserving of (well ~ the effort) **3**: capable of (ran for all he was ~)

worth *n* **1 a**: monetary value **b**: the equivalent of a specified amount of figure **2**: the value of something measured by its qualities or by the esteem in which it is held **3 a**: moral or personal value **b**: MERIT, EXCELLENCE **4**: WEALTH, RICHES

SYN **worth**, **VALUE** mean the quality of being useful, important, or excellent. **worth** applies to what is intrinsically or enduringly excellent, meritorious, or desirable; **value** may suggest the immediate estimation of the worth of something to an individual or in a particular situation

worth-ful \wɜ:(r)θ-fəl/ *adj* **1**: full of merit; HONORABLE **2**: having high value; ESTEEMED

worth-ily \wɜ:(r)θ-lee/ *adv*: in a worthy manner

wor-thi-ness \wɜ:(r)θ-i-ness/ *n*: the quality or state of being worthy

worth-less \wɜ:(r)θ-ləs/ *adj* **1 a**: lacking worth; VALUELESS **b**: USELESS **2**: LOW, DESPICABLE — **worth-less-ly** *adv* — **worth-less-ness** *n*

worth-while \wɜ:(r)θ-'hwɪ(ə)l, -'wɪ(ə)l/ *adj*: being worth the time or effort spent **worth-while-ness** *n*

wor-thy \wɜ:(r)θ-i/ *adj* **1 a**: having worth or value; ESTIMABLE **b**: HONORABLE, MERITORIOUS **2**: having sufficient worth (< a man ~ of the honor)

worthy *n* **1**: a worthy person **wort** *pres 1st & 3d sing of wyr*

wot \wɔ:(r)ʃɪp *vb* **wot-ied**; **wot-ting** [ME *woten*, alter. of *witen* — more at **WRIT**] *chiefly Brit*: to know

would \wəʊd, əd, d/ *would* *pa* [ME *wolde*, fr. OE; akin to OHG *waldan*, *wald*, *waldan*] **1** *archaic*: WISHED, DESIRED *archaic*: wish for; WANT **c** (1): strongly desire; WISH (I ~ I were young again) **(2)** — used in auxiliary function with *infer* or *sooner* to express preference (he ~ sooner die than face death) **2 a** — used in auxiliary function to express wish, desire, or intent (those who ~ forbid gambling) **b** — used in auxiliary function to express willingness or preference (as ye ~ that men should do to you — Lk 6:31 (AV)) **c** — used in auxiliary function to

express plan or intention (said he ~ come) **3** — used in auxiliary function to express custom or habitual action (we ~ meet often for lunch) **4** — used in auxiliary function to express consent or choice (I ~ not if he could) **5 a** — used in auxiliary function to the conclusion of a conditional sentence to express a contingency or possibility (if he were coming, he ~ be here now) **b** — used in auxiliary function in a noun clause completing a statement of desire (I wish that he ~ go) **6** — used in auxiliary function to express probability or presumption in past or present time (< have won if he had not tripped) **7**: COULD (to be able ~ hold 20 gallons) **8** — used in auxiliary function to express a request with which voluntary compliance is expected (< would please help us) **9** — used in auxiliary function to express doubt or uncertainty (the explanation ~ seem satisfactory) **10**: SHOULD (knew I ~ enjoy the trip) (< be glad to know the answer)

would-be \wəʊd-'bi/ *adj*: desiring or professing to be something **would-not** \wəʊd-'nɔ:(t) *adj*: would not

wouldst \wɔ:(r)st, ('wɔ:(r)st, wɔ:(r)st/ *archaic past 2d sing of WILL*

wound \wəʊnd *n* [ME, fr. OE *wund*; akin to OHG *wunta* wound] **1 a**: an injury to the body consisting of a laceration or breaking of a membrane (as the skin) *usu.* by a hard or sharp instrument forcefully driven or applied **b**: a cut or breach in a plant due to external violence **2**: a mental or emotional hurt or blow

wound *vt*: to cause a wound to or in ~ *vi*: to inflict a wound **wound** *past of WIND*

wound-ed \wəʊnd-'ɪd/ *n pl*: wounded persons **wound-ed-ly** \wəʊnd-'lee/ *adv* **1** *obs*: UNVULNERABLE (the ~ air ~ Shaks.) **2**: free from wounds; UNWOUNDED

wound-wort \wəʊnd-'wɔ:(r)t, -'dʒɔ:(r)t *n*: any of various plants whose soft downy leaves have been used in the dressing of wounds; esp.: any of several mints (genus *Stachys*)

woven *past part of WEAVE*

wove *paper* \wəʊv-'pɛpə *n* [wove (archaic pp. of weave)]: paper made by means of a revolving roller covered with wires so woven as to produce no fine lines running across the grain — compare **Laid paper**

wow \wəʊ/ *interj* — used to express pleasure, surprise, or strong feeling

wow *n* [wɔ:(r)]: a striking success; HIT

wow *vi*: to excite to enthusiastic admiration

wow *n* [imit.]: a distortion in reproduced sound consisting of a slow rise and fall of pitch caused by speed variation in the recording or playing system

wow-zer \wəʊ-'zɜ:(r) *n* [origin unknown] *chiefly Austral*: an obtrusively puerile person

wreck \ræk *n* [ME, fr. OE *wrec* misery, punishment, something driven by the sea; akin to OE *wreacan* to drive, punish — more at **WREAK**] **1**: RUIN, DESTRUCTION **2**: a remnant of something destroyed

wreck *n* [ME *wrak*, fr. MD or MEG; akin to OE *wrec* something driven by the sea] **1 a**: a wrecked ship **b**: WRECKAGE **c**: WRECK **d**: dial: the violent destruction of a structure, machine, or vehicle **2 a**: marine vegetation; esp.: KELP **b**: dried seaweeds

wreck *vt*: to utterly ruin; WRECK

wreck *vb* [by alter.]: ***RACK**

wreck *n*: ***RACK** **2**

wrack *n*: ***RACK**

wrack-ful \ræk-'fəl/ *adj*: DESTRUCTIVE

wraith \ræθ *n* [origin unknown] **1 a**: an apparition of a living person in his exact likeness seen *usu.* just before his death **b**: GHOST, SPECTER **2**: an insubstantial appearance; SHADOW

wrang-er \wɹæŋ-'gɛr *n*: one who is glibly glib or glibly glib

wrang-ling \wɹæŋ-'liŋ *n* [ME *wranglen*; akin to OHG *ringan* to struggle — more at **WRING**] **1**: to dispute angrily or peevishly; BICKER **2**: to engage in argument or controversy ~ *vi* **1**: to obtain by persistent arguing; WANGLE **2**: to argue, cajole, or inveigle (esp. horses) on the stage

wrangle *n* **1**: an angry, noisy, or prolonged dispute or quarrel **2**: the action or process of wrangling **syn** see QUARREL

wrang-ler \wɹæŋ-'lər *n* **1**: a bickering disputant **2**: a ranch hand who takes care of the saddle horses; *broodly*: COWBOY

wrap \ræp *vb* **wrapped**; **wrap-ping** [ME *wrappen*] *vi* **1 a**: to cover, wrap, or by (a thing) **2**: to envelop and secure for transportation or storage; **BUNDLE** **c**: ENFOLD, EMBRACE **d**: to coil, fold, draw, or twine about something **2 a**: SURROUND, ENVELOPE **b**: SUFFUSE **c**: to involve completely; ENROSS **3 a**: to conceal or obscure as if by enveloping or enfolding **b**: VEIL **c**: to enclose as in a protective covering; ~ *vi*: **1**: to wind, coil, or twine so as to encircle or cover something **2**: to put on clothing; **DRESS** — *usu.* used with **up** **3**: to be subject to covering, enclosing, or packaging — *usu.* used with **up**

wrap *n* **1 a**: WRAPPER, WRAPPING **b**: an article of clothing that may be wrapped round a person; esp.: a cloth garment (a coat or shawl) **c**: BLANKET **d**: a 4-page insert folded around text leaves of a book and sewed in — called also **wrapparound** **2**: a single turn or convolution of something wound round an object **3** *pl*: a RESTRAINT **b**: SECRET, CENSORSHIP

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wrapping \wɹæp-'ɪŋ/ *n*: something used to wrap an object; WRAPPER

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a; abut; * kitted; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, car, j; joke; n; jing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th; thin; th; this;

au out; ch; chio; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life

ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh zision

(family Labridae) that include important food fishes esp. of warm seas as well as some that are poisonous

wrath *'ra:θ, chiefly Brit 'rɒθ* n [ME, fr. OE *wrāthra*, fr. *wrath* worth — more at WRATH] 1: violent anger; 2: retributory punishment for an offense or a crime; 3: savage chastisement. SYN see ANGER

wrath-ful *['dʌl]* adj [of WRATH] archaic: WRATHFUL
wrath-ful-ly *['dʌli]* adv 1: filled with wrath: IRATE 2: arising from, marked by, or indicative of wrath — *wrath-ful-ly* *['dʌli]* adv — *wrath-ful-ness* *n*

wreathe *'vri:ə* v [ME *wreathful*]: WRATHFUL
wreak *'ri:k* v [ME *wreken*, fr. OE *wreacan* to drive, punish, avenge; akin to OHG *rehan* to avenge, L *urgere* to drive on, *urgere* 1 a *archaic*; AVENGE b: to cause the infliction of (vengeance or punishment); EXACT c: to give free play or course to (malevolent feeling) (~ with one's wrath) 3: CAUSE, INFLECT

wreak-ful *['fʊl]* adj: REVENGEFUL
wreathe *'ri:ə* n, pl *wreaths* *'ri:əz*, *'ri:θs* [ME *wrethe*, fr. OE *wriþra*; akin to OE *wriþan* to twist — more at WRITE]: something intertwined into a circular shape; *ESP*: GARLAND, CHAPLET

wreath *'ri:ə* vb [*wreath*] *vi* 1: to twist or contort so as to show folds or creases (wreathed with smiles) 2 a: to shape into a wreath b: INTERWEAVE c: to cause to coil about something 3: to encircle or adorn with or as if with a wreath ~ *vi* 1: to twist in coils; WRITE 2 a: to take on the shape of a wreath b: to move or extend in circles or spirals

wreath-ly *'ri:əli* adv 1: having the form of a wreath 2: constituting a wreath

wreck *'ri:k* n [ME *wreac*, fr. AF, of Scand origin; akin to ON *rek* wreck; akin to OE *wreac* to drive] 1: something cast up on the land by the sea esp. after a shipwreck 2 a: SHIPWRECK b: the action of wrecking or the state of being wrecked; DESTRUCTION 3 a: a hulk or the ruins of a wrecked ship b: the broken remains of something wrecked or otherwise ruined c: something disabled or in a state of ruin or dilapidation; also a person or animal of broken constitution, health, or spirits

wreck *'ri:k* *vi* 1: to be wrecked 2: to reduce to a ruinous state by or as if by violence b: SHIPWRECK c: to ruin, damage, or impair by wreck d: to involve in disaster or ruin 3: WRECK 3 ~ *vi* 1: to become wrecked 2: to rob, salvage, or repair wreckage of a wreck

wreck-age *'ri:k-ɪdʒ* n 1: the act of wrecking; the state of being wrecked; also: the remains of a wreck 2: broken, disrupted, and disordered parts or material from a wrecked structure 3: wrecked or degraded beings cast off by society

wreck-er *'ri:k-ə* n 1: one that wrecks; *SPECIF*: one whose work is wreck demolishing buildings or wrecks of ships or works upon the wrecks of ships (as for rescue or for plunder) b: an automotive vehicle with hoisting apparatus and equipment for towing wrecked or disabled automobiles or freeing automobiles stalled in snow or mud — called also *rover car* c: one that salvages wrecked automobile parts and material

wrecking bar *n*: a small crowbar with a claw for pulling nails at one end and a slight bend for prying at the other end

wren *'ren* n [ME *wrenne*, fr. OE *wrenna*; akin to OHG *rentilo* wren] 1: any of numerous small more or less brown singing birds (family Troglodytidae); *ESP*: a very small European bird (*Troglodytes troglodytes*) that has a short erect tail and is a good singer 2: any of numerous small singing birds resembling the true wrens in size and habits

wrench *'rentʃ* vb [ME *wrenchen*, fr. OE *wrencan*; akin to OHG *wrenken*, L *verserere* to be inclining] *vi* 1: to move with a violent twist; also: to undergo twisting or to pull or to act something with violent twisting ~ *vt* 1: to twist violently 2: to injure or disable by a violent twisting or straining 3: CHANGE; *ESP*: DISTORT, FEVERISH 4: to pull or tighten by violent twisting or with violence b: to snatch forcibly; WREST 5: to cause to suffer anguish 3 RACK

wrench *'rentʃ* *n* 1 a: a violent twisting or a pull with or as if with twisting b: a sharp twist or sudden jerk straining muscles or ligaments; also: the resultant injury (as of a joint) c: ALTERATION; wrenches 2: 1 single-head, 2 pipe, 3 double-headed wrenches 2: 1 single-head, 4 monkey

wrench *'rentʃ* *n*: acute emotional distress; sudden violent mental change 2: a hand or power tool for holding, twisting, or turning an object (as a bolt or nut)

wrest *'rest* *v* [ME *wrasten*, *wresten*, fr. OE *wrestian*; akin to OE *wriþan* to twist — more at WRITE] 1: to pull, force, or move by violent wringing or twisting movements 2: to gain with difficulty by or as if by force or violence 3 a: to divert to an unnatural or improper use b: to take hold of, or fall to, wrestling b: to bear bearing, significance, or interpretation; DISTORT — *wrest-er* *n*

wrest *'rest* *n*: the action of wrestling 2: a key or wrench formerly used for turning wrist pins

wrest-les *'res-ləs*, *trās* vb *wrest-ling* *-(ə)-lɪŋ* [ME *wrasten*, *wresten*, fr. OE *wrestian*, *wrest*, of *wrestian*] 1: to contend by grappling with and striving to trip or throw down an opponent 2: to combat or overcome an opposing tendency or force 3: to engage in deep thought, consideration, or debate 4: to strive earnestly to or as if in a violent or determined struggle ~ *vi* 1: to engage in (a match, bout, or fall) in wrestling b: to wrestle with (~ an alligator) 2: to move by or as if by force — *wrest-ler* *'res-lər*, *'ras-n* *n*

wrest-les *'res-ləs* *n*: the action or an instance of wrestling; STAUOOLIS; *SPECIF*: a wrestling bout

wrest-ling *'res-lɪŋ* *n*: the sport of hand-to-hand combat between two unarmed contestants who seek to throw each other

wrest pin *n* [*wrest*]: a pin in a stringed instrument (as a harp or piano) around which the ends of the strings are coiled and by which the instrument is tuned

wretch *'retʃ* *v* [ME *wreche*, fr. OE *wrecca*, outcast, exile; akin to OE *wreca* to drive, drive out — more at WRECK] 1: a miserable person: one who is profoundly unhappy or in great misfortune 2: a base, despicable, or vile person

wretch-ed *'retʃ-əd* *adj* [irreg. fr. *wretch*] 1: deeply afflicted, dejected, or distressed; MISERABLE 2: WOEFUL, GRIEVOUS (a ~ accident) 3: hatefully contemptible; DESPICABLE 4: very poor in quality or ability; INFERIOR — *wretch-ed-ly* *adv* — *wretch-ed-ness* *n*

wring *'rɪŋ* *vb* [ME *wringan*, *wringan* *-(ə)-lɪŋ*] [ME *wringan*, fr. or akin to MLG *wringeln* to wriggle; akin to OE *wriþan* to turn — more at WAV] *vi* 1: to move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short wringing motions like a worm; SQUIRM 2: to move or act in and by twisting or wringing 3: to extract or insist on oneself or to reach a goal by maneuvering, equivocation, or ingratitude ~ *vt* 1: to cause to move in short quick contortions 2: to introduce, insinuate, or bring into a state or place by or as if by wringing — *wring-er* *'rɪŋ-ə* *n*; *wring-er-ly* *adv*

wring-er *'rɪŋ-ə* *n*: one that wringles; *SPECIF*: WIGGLER 2: WRIT 1: to wring or to wring (a wring motion or contortion) 2: a formation or marking of sinusoid design

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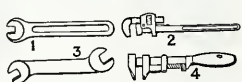
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wrenches 2: 1 single-head, 2 pipe, 3 double-headed wrenches 2: 1 single-head, 4 monkey

dejected, or distressed; MISERABLE 2: WOEFUL, GRIEVOUS (a ~ accident) 3: hatefully contemptible; DESPICABLE 4: very poor in quality or ability; INFERIOR — *wretch-ed-ly* *adv* — *wretch-ed-ness* *n*

wring *'rɪŋ* *vb* [ME *wringan*, *wringan* *-(ə)-lɪŋ*] [ME *wringan*, fr. or akin to MLG *wringeln* to wriggle; akin to OE *wriþan* to turn — more at WAV] *vi* 1: to move the body or a bodily part to and fro with short wringing motions like a worm; SQUIRM 2: to move or act in and by twisting or wringing 3: to extract or insist on oneself or to reach a goal by maneuvering, equivocation, or ingratitude ~ *vt* 1: to cause to move in short quick contortions 2: to introduce, insinuate, or bring into a state or place by or as if by wringing — *wring-er* *'rɪŋ-ə* *n*; *wring-er-ly* *adv*

2 : to take off the books : CANCEL

write-off \ 'rīt-ōf \ *n* **1** : an elimination from the books : CANCELLATION **2** : a reduction in book value : DEPRECIATION

write out *v* **1** : to put in writing; *esp* : to put into a full and complete written form **2** : to exhaust the literary ability or resources of (oneself) by writing too much

writer \ 'rīt-ər \ *n* : one who practices writing as an occupation; *esp* : AUTHOR

writer's cramp *n* : a painful spasmodic cramp of muscles of the hand or fingers brought on by excessive writing

write up *v* **1** *a* : to write an account of; describe **b** : to put into finished written form **2** : to bring up to date the writing of **3** : to set up an unduly high value for **4** : to write a summons for

write-up \ 'rīt-ŭp \ *n* **1** : a written account; *esp* : a flattering article **2** : an increase in the book value or alleged assets of a corporation

writhe \ 'rī-th \ *v* [ME *writen*, fr. OE *wriþan*; akin to ON *ritha* to twist, OE *wrigian* to turn — more at *wry*] **1** *a* : to twist into coils or folds **b** : to twist so as to distort : WRENCH **c** : to twist (the body or a bodily part) in pain **2** : INTERTWINE ~ *w* **1** : to move or proceed with twists and turns **3** : to become twisted in or as if in pain or struggling **3** : to suffer keenly from torment — *writhe* *n*

writhe-en \ 'rī-th-ən \ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, fr. pp. of *wriþan*] *archaic* : WRITHED, CONTORTED

writing \ 'rīt-īŋ \ *n* **1** : the act or process of one who writes; as **a** : the act or art of forming visible letters or characters; *specif* : HANDWRITING **b** : the act or practice of literary, journalistic, or other composition **2** : something written; as **a** : letters or characters that serve as visible signs of ideas, words, or symbols **b** : a letter, note, or notice used to communicate or record **c** : a written composition **d** : INSCRIPTION **e** (1) : a written or printed paper or document (2) : an impression of characters on a substance (as paper) **3** : a style or form of composition **4** : the occupation of a writer; *esp* : the profession of authorship

writing desk *n* : a desk often with a sloping top for writing upon; also a portable case containing writing materials and having a surface for writing

writing paper *n* : paper intended for writing upon with ink and usu. finished with a smooth surface and sized

writings \ 'rīt-īŋz \ *n pl* [trans. of L *Heb kēthūbhīm*] : HAGIOGRAPHY or assistance **1** : a writ issued to a law officer (as a sheriff or marshal) for the enforcement of a court order or decree **2** : a writ issued to a sheriff or other officer to aid in the search for smuggled or illegal goods

writ of certiorari : CERTIORARI

writ of election : a writ to order the holding of an election; *specif* : one used to call a special election to fill a vacancy in an elective office

writ of error : a writ directing a court us. to remit the record of a legal action to an appellate court in order that some alleged error in the proceedings or in the judgment may be corrected if it exists

writ of extent : a writ formerly used to recover debts of record to the British crown and under which the lands, goods, and person of the debtor might all be seized to secure payment

writ of privilege : a writ to deliver a privileged person from custody when arrested in a civil suit

writ of prohibition : a writ issued by a superior tribunal and commanding an inferior court to cease from the prosecution of a suit depending before it

writ of protection : a judicial writ issued to a person required to attend court as party or juror and intended to secure him from arrest in coming, staying, and returning

writ of summons : a writ issued on behalf of the British monarch summoning a lord spiritual or a lord temporal to attend parliament

wrong \ 'rōŋ \ *n* [ME, fr. OE *wrang*, fr. (assumed) *wrang*, *adj.* *wrong*] **1** : an injurious, unfair, or unjust act **2** : something wrong, immoral, or unethical; *esp* : principles, practices, or conduct contrary to justice, goodness, equity, or law **3** : action or conduct inflicting harm without due provocation or just cause **4** : the state, position, or fact of being or doing wrong; as **a** : the state of being mistaken or incorrect **b** : the state of being guilty **5** : a violation or invasion of the legal rights of another; *esp* : TORT *SYN* *SEE* INJUSTICE

wrong *adj* [ME, fr. (assumed) OE *wrang*, of Scand origin; akin to ON *wrangr* *adj.* wrong; akin to OE *wringan* to wring] **1** : not according to the moral standard : SINFUL, IMMORAL **2** : not right

or proper according to a code, standard, or convention : IMPROPER **3** : not suitable or appropriate **4** : not according to truth or facts : INCORRECT **5** : not satisfactory (as in condition, results, health, or temper) **6** : of, relating to, or constituting the side of something that is usu. held to be opposite to the principal one, that is the one naturally or by design turned down, inward, or away, or that is the least finished or polished *SYN* *SEE* FALSE — *wrong adv* — *wrong-ly* \ 'rōŋ-lē \ *adv* — *wrong-ness* *n*

wrong *v* *wrong-ŋ* \ 'rōŋ-ŋ \ *1* *a* : to do wrong to : INJURE, HARM **b** : to treat disrespectfully or dishonorably : VIOLATE **2** : DEFEAUD **3** : DISHONOR, MALIGN — *wrong-er* \ 'rōŋ-ər \ *n*

SYN *wrong*, *oppress*, *persecute*, *aggravate* mean to injure unjustly or outrageously. *wrong* implies inflicting injury either unmerited or out of proportion to what one deserves; *oppress* suggests inhuman imposing of burdens one cannot endure or exacting more than one can perform; *persecute* implies a relentless and unremitting subjection to annoyance or suffering; *aggravate* suggests a giving cause for protest by wronging, oppressing, or persecuting

wrong-do-er \ 'rōŋ-'dū-ər \ *n* : one that does wrong; *esp* : a transgressor of moral laws

wrong-do-ŋg \ -'dū-ŋ \ *n* **1** : evil behavior or action **2** : an instance of doing wrong

wrong-ed \ 'rōŋ-əd \ *adj* : suffering a wrong : HARMED

wrong font *n* : a character not of the right font

wrong-ful \ 'rōŋ-'fəl \ *adj* **1** : WRONG, UNJUST **2** : not rightful *esp* in law : UNLAWFUL **3** : ILLEGITIMATE — *wrong-ful-ly* \ -'fə-lē \ *adv* — *wrong-ful-ness* *n*

wrong-head-ed \ 'rōŋ-'hed-əd \ *adj* : stubborn in adherence to wrong opinion or principles : PERVERSE — *wrong-head-ed-ly* *adv* — *wrong-head-ed-ness* *n*

wroth \ 'rōth \ *also* \ 'rōth \ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *wrāth*; akin to OHG *reid* twisted, OE *wriþan* to writhe] : highly incensed : WRATHFUL

wrought \ 'rōt \ *adj* [ME, fr. pp. of *wor-ken* to work] **1** : FASHIONED, FORMED **2** : elaborately embellished : ORNAMENTED **3** : MANUFACTURED **4** : beaten into shape by tools : HAMMERED — used of metals **5** : deeply stirred : EXCITED — often used with *up* (gets easily ~ *up* over nothing)

wrought iron *n* : a commercial form of iron that is tough, malleable, and relatively soft, containing less than 0.3 percent and usu. less than 0.1 percent carbon, and carries 1 or 2 percent of slag mechanically mixed with it

wrung *past* of WRING

wry \ 'rī \ *vb* *wried*; *wry-ŋg* [ME *wrien*, fr. OE *wriġan* to turn; akin to MHG *riġel* ketchel wound around the head, Gk *rhoikos* crooked] : TWIST, WRITE

wry *adj* *wri-er* \ 'rī-(ə)-r \ *wri-est* \ 'rī-est \ *1* *a* : turned abnormally to one side (~ neck) **b** : TWISTED, CONTORTED **2** : made by distortion of the facial muscles (as ~ smile) **3** : marked by perversity : WRONGHEADED **4** : cleverly and often ironically or grimly humorous — *wry-ly adv* — *wry-ness n*

wry-neck \ 'rī-,nek \ *n* **1** : any of various woodpeckers (genus *Jynx*) that differ from the typical woodpeckers in having soft tail feathers and a peculiar manner of writing the neck **2** : one that has a wry neck **b** : TORTICOLLIS

wud \ 'wid \ *adj* [alter. of *wood*] *chiefly Scot* : INANE, MAD

wul-fer-ite \ 'wul-fə-,nīt \ *n* [G *wulfenit*, fr. F. X. von Wulfen †1805 Austrian mineralogist] : a tetragonal mineral PbMoO₄, consisting of a compound of lead, molybdenum, and oxygen that is bright orange-yellow to red, gray, green, or brown us. in tabular crystals

wun-der-kind \ 'vün-dər-,kīnt \ *n*, *pl* *wun-der-kin-dər* \ -'kīn-dər \ [G, fr. *wunder* wonder + *kind* child] : a child prodigy

wurst \ 'wɜ:st \ *n* [G, akin to OHG *werran* to confuse — more at *war*] : SAUSAGE **1**

wurzel *n* : MANGEL-WURZEL

Wy-an-dot \ 'wī-ən-,dət \ *n* : a member of a subgroup of the Hurons

wy-an-doite \ -'dət \ *n* [prob. fr. *Wyandotte* (Wyandot)] : any of an American breed of medium-sized domestic fowls derived largely from dark brahmas and spangled Hamburgs

wy-cliffite \ 'wī-klīf-,fīt \ *n* [John Wycliffe †1384 E religious reformer] : LOLLAR — *Wycliffite adj*

wye \ 'wī \ *n* : the letter y

wy-lie-coat \ 'wī-lē-,kōt \ -'wī-lē- *n* [ME (Sc) *wyle cor*] **1** *chiefly Scot* : a warm undergarment **2** *chiefly Scot* : PETTICOAT **3** *wy-lie-coat* \ 'wī-lē-,kōt \ *n* [alter. of ME *wyere* *vip-er*, fr. ONF *wivre*, modif. of L *viper*] : a fabulous animal us. represented as a 2-legged winged creature resembling a dragon

several breeds or strains originated in Yorkshire, England
Yorkshire pudding *n* [Yorkshire, England]: a batter of eggs, flour, and milk baked in meat drippings
Yorkshire terrier *n*: a compact toy terrier with long straight silky hair mostly bluish gray but tan on the head and chest
Yor-ub-a \yor-ə-bə/ *n, pl* Yoruba or Yorubas **1**: a member of a Negro people of the eastern Guinea coast mainly between Dahomey and the lower Niger **2**: the language of the Yorubas
you \yü, yə, yē/ *pron* [ME, fr. OE *you*, dat. & accus. of *gē* you; akin to OHG *iu*, dat. of *ir* you, Skt *yūyam* you] **1**: the one or ones being addressed — used as the pronoun of the second person singular or plural in any grammatical relation except that of a possessive (~ may sit in that chair) (~ are my friends) (can I pour ~ a cup of tea); used formerly only as a plural pronoun of the second person in the dative or accusative case as direct or indirect object of a verb or as object of a preposition; compare **THEE**, **THOU**, **YE**, **YOUR**, **YOURS** **2**: **ZONE** **2**
you-all \yü-'ol, yöl/ *pron*: **YOU** — **US**, used in addressing two or more persons or sometimes one person as representing also another or others (down here we can always spot Yankees by the way they use ~ in the singular — Arthur Gordon)
you'd \yü, yəd, (y)üd, yəd/ *you had*; you would
you'll \yü, yəl, (y)ül, yəl/ *you shall*
you're \yü, yər, yə/ *you're* **you-ger** \yü-'ger/ **you-n-gest** \yü-'gest/ *you're going*, fr. OE *geung*; akin to OHG *jung* young, L *juvenis* **1**: being in the first or an early stage of life, growth, or development **2**: JUNIOR **1a** **2**: having little experience **3a**: recently come into being: NEW **b**: YOUTHFUL **5** **4**: of, relating to, or having the characteristics of youth or a young person **5 cap**: representing a new or rejuvenated esp. political group or movement
young *n, pl* young **1 pl a**: young persons: **YOUTH** **b**: immature offspring esp. of lower animals **2**: a single recently born or hatched animal
young-berry \yüng-'ber-ē/ *n* [B. M. Young fl 1900 Am fruit grower]: the large sweet reddish black fruit of a hybrid between a trailing blackberry and a southern dewberry grown in western and southern U.S.; also: the trailing hybrid bramble
younger \yüng-'er/ *n*: an inferior in age: JUNIOR — **US**, used with a possessive pronoun (his younger brother)
young-gest \yüng-'gest/ *n*: one that is the least old esp. of a family
young-ish \yüng-'ish/ *adj*: somewhat young
young-ling \yüng-'lɪŋ/ *n*: one that is young; esp **1**: a young person or animal **2**: youngling **adj**
youngster \yüng-'ki-stər/ *n* **1a**: a young person: **YOUTH** **b**: CHILD **2**: a sophomore at the U.S. Naval Academy **3**: a young mammal, bird, or plant esp. of a domesticated or cultivated breed or type
young Turk *n* [Young Turk, member of a 20th cent. revolutionary party in Turkey]: an insurgent or a member of an insurgent group in a political party: RADICAL
youn-ker \yüng-'ker/ *n* [D *Jonker* young nobleman] **1**: a young man **2**: CHILD, YOUNGSTER
your \yör, (y)ü(ə)r, (y)ö(ə)r, (y)ö(ə)r/ *adj* [ME, fr. OE *your*; akin to OE *your* (more than you) **1**: of or relating to you or yourself or yourselves esp. as possessor or possessors (~ bodies), agent or agents (~ contributions), or object or objects of an action (~ discharge) **2**: of or relating to one or oneself (when you face the north, east is at ~ right)
you're \yör, (y)ü(ə)r, (y)ö(ə)r, (y)ö(ə)r/ *you're*
yours \yör, (y)ü(ə)r, (y)ö(ə)r, (y)ö(ə)r/ *pron, sing or pl in constr* [ME, fr. *your* + *-s*]: your one or your ones — often used esp. with an adverbial modifier in the complimentary close of a letter (~ truly) — **YOURS** truly **1**, ME, MYSELF (I can take care of yours truly)
yourself \yör-'sel/ *pron, 1*: a third person one that is you — used reflexively (you might hurt ~) or for emphasis (carry them ~), or in absolute constructions **b**: your normal, healthy, or sane condition or self **2**: ONESELF (it is more restful to ride in a car that someone else is driving than to drive a car ~)
your-selves \-'selvz/ *pron pl 1*: those identical ones that are you

— used reflexively (get ~ a treat), for emphasis, or to absolute constructions **2**: the normal, healthy, or sane condition or selves of you-persons
youth \yüth/ *n, pl* youths \yüthz, 'yüths/ [ME *youthe*, fr. OE *geoth*; akin to OE *geong* young — more at YOUNG] **1**: the time of life marked by growth and development; esp: the period between childhood and maturity **2a**: a young person; esp: a young male between adolescence and maturity **b**: young persons or creatures used in constr. **3**: YOUTHFULNESS
youth-ful \yüth-'fəl/ *adj* **1**: of, relating to, or appropriate to youth **2**: being young and not yet mature **3**: marked by or possessing youth **4**: FRESH, VIGOROUS **5**: having accomplished or undergone little erosion — **youth-ful-ly** \-'fəl-ē/ *adv* — **youth-ful-ness** *n*
youth hostel *n*: HOSTEL **2**
you've \yü, yv, yə/ *you have*
you'll \yü(ə)l, yöl/ [ME *yowlen*] *vi*: to utter a loud loud often mournful cry: WAIL ~ *vt*: to express with yawling
you'll n: a loud long mournful wail or howl (as of a cat)
yo-yo \yö-'yö, 'yö-'yö/ *trademark* — used for a thick grooved double disk with a string attached to its center which is made to fall and rise to the hand by unwinding and rewinding on the string
yt-ter-bic \-'tər-bik, -ə/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing ytterbium esp. when trivalent
yt-ter-bi-um \-'tər-bi-əm/ *n* [L, fr. *Ytterby*, Sweden]: a bivalent or trivalent metallic element of the rare-earth group that resembles yttrium and occurs with it and related elements in several minerals (as gadolinite) — see ELEMENT table
yt-ter-bous \-'bəs/ *adj*: of, relating to, or containing ytterbium when bivalent
yt-ter-ium \-'tər-ē-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. *yttria* (yttrium oxide)]: a trivalent metallic element us. included among the rare-earth metals which it resembles chemically and with which it occurs in minerals — see ELEMENT table
yttrium metal *n*: any of several metals separable as a group from other metals occurring with them and including yttrium, holmium, erbium, thulium, ytterbium, and lutetium and sometimes gadolinium, terbium, and dysprosium
yu-an \yü-'an, yü-'än, n/ *pl* yuan [Chin (Pek) *yüan²*] — see MONEY table
Yu-ca-tec \yü-'ka-'tek/ *n* [Sp *Yucateco*, fr. *Yucatán* peninsula, Mexico] **1**: a member of an Indian people of the Yucatan peninsula, Mexico **2**: a Maya language of the Yucatecs — **Yu-ca-tec-an** \yü-'ka-'tek-'ən/ *adj*
yu-ca \yök-'ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Sp *yuca*]: any of a genus (*Yucca*) of sometimes arborescent plants of the lily family having long often rigid fibrous-margined leaves on a woody base and bearing a large panicle of white blossoms
yu-ga \yü-'gə/ *n* [Skt, yoke, age; akin to L *jugum* yoke — more at YOKE]: one of the four ages of a Hindu world cycle
Yu-kon time \yü-'kän-'n/ *n*: the time of the 9th time zone west of Greenwich that includes the Yukon Territory and part of southern Alaska
yule \yü(ə)l/ *n, often cap, often attrib* [ME *yul*, fr. OE *geöl*; akin to ON *jöl* yule]: the feast of the nativity of Jesus Christ: CHRISTMAS, CHRISTMASIDE
yule log *n, often cap*: a large log formerly put on the hearth on Christmas Eve as the foundation of the fire
yule-tide \yü(ə)l-'tīd/ *n, often cap*: the Christmas season; esp: CHRISTMASIDE
Yu-man \yü-'mən/ *n*: an Amerindian language family of south-western U.S. and northern Mexico — **Yuman** *adj*
yum-my \yüm-'ē/ *adj* [yüm-'yüm (inter), expressing pleasure in Christmas food]: highly attractive or pleasing: OLETTACAL, DELICIOUS
yurt \yü(ə)r/ *n* [Russ *yurta*, of Turkic origin; akin to Turk *yurt* dwelling]: a circular domed tent of skins or felt stretched over a collapsible lattice framework and used by the Kirghiz and other Mongol nomads of Siberia



Z \zē, chiefly Brit 'zed/ *n, often cap, often attrib* **1a**: the 26th and last letter of the English alphabet **b**: a graphic representation of this letter **c**: a speech counterpart of *z*
z \zē/ *n*: a graphic device for reproducing the letter *z* **3**: one designated *z* esp. as the 26th in order or class, the 25th in order or class when *j* is not used, the 23rd in order or class when *j, v, and w* are not used, or the 17th in order or class when *x* is made the first **4**: an arbitrarily chosen value from the domain of a variable **5**: something shaped like the letter *Z*
zab-ā-ghī-ō-tē \zāb-'ā-'ghī-'ō-'tē/ *n* [It]: a mixture of eggs, sugar, and wine or fruit juice beaten over hot water until thick and light and served warm or cold in a glass
zal-fer or **zal-fer** \zāl-'ər/ *n* [It *zaffer*]: an impure oxide of cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt and as a blue ceramic coloring
zamia \zā-'mī-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. L *zamia* *nuces* false MS reading for *acornia* *nuces* pine nuts]: any of a genus (*Zamia*) of American cycads with a short thick woody base, a crown of palm-like leaves, and oblong cones
zā-min-dār or **zō-min-dār** \zā-'mīn-'dār, zō-'mīn-'dār/ *n* [Hindi *zamindār*, fr. Per, fr. *zamin* land + *-dār* holder] **1**: a collector of the land revenue of a district for the government during the period of Muslim rule in India **2**: a feudatory in British India and the early period of Indian independence paying the government a fixed revenue
zā-mīn-dār or **zē-min-dār-y** \-'dār-ē/ *n* [Hindi *zamindār*, fr. Per, fr. *zamindār* **1**]: the system of landholding and revenue collection by zamindars **2**: the land held or administered by a zamindar

zan-dər \zan-'dər, 'tsān-'n, pl *zander* or *zanders* [G]: a pike perch (*Lucioperca sandra*) of central Europe related to the walleyed pike
zā-ni-ly \zā-'nī-'lē/ *adv*: in a zany manner
zā-ni-ness \zā-'nī-'nēs-'nəs/ *n*: the quality or state of being zany
zā-ni-y \zā-'nī-'y/ *n* [It *zanni*, a traditional masked clown, fr. It (dialect) *zanni*, nickname for Giovanni John] **1**: a subordinate clown or acrobat in old comedies who mimics ludicrously the tricks of his principal: MERRY-ANDREW **2**: a slavish follower: TOADY **3**: one who acts the buffoon to amuse others **4**: a zany or foolish person: SIMPLETON
zāny *adj* **1**: being or having the characteristics of a silly **2**: fantastically or irrationally ludicrous: CRAZY — **zā-ny-ism** \-nē-'iz-əm/ *n*
zā-rē-bā or **zā-rī-bā** \zā-'rē-'bā/ *n* [Ar *zaribah* enclosure]: an improvised stake-driven structure esp. of thorny bushes in parts of Africa
zar-zue-ja \zā-'zür-(ə)'wā-'hə/ *n* [Sp]: a usu. comic Spanish opera with spoken dialogue
Z-ax-is \zē-'āks-'sē/ *n*: one of the axes to a three-dimensional rectangular coordinate system
zā-yin \zā-'yīn, 'zī(ə)-n/ *n* [Heb]: the 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet — **symbol** **1**
zeal \zē(ə)l/ [ME *zele*, fr. LL *zelus*, fr. Gk *zēlos*]: eagerness and ardent interest in pursuit of something: FERVOUR SYN see PASSION
zeal-01 \zē-'əl/ *n* [LL *zelotes*, fr. Gk *zēlōtēs*, fr. *zēlos*]: **1 cap**: one of a fanatical sect of ancient Judea bitterly opposing the Roman domination of Palestine **2**: a zealous person; esp: a laical partisan — **zealot** *adj*
zeal-01-ty \zē-'əl-'tē/ *n*: excess of zeal: fanatical devotion
zeal-ous \zē-'əs/ *adj*: filled with, characterized by, or due to zeal — **zeal-ous-ly** *adv* — **zeal-ous-ness** *n*

Zeb·o·dee \z'eb-od-ē, -ō, -dē\ n [Gk *Zēbedaios*, fr. Aram *Zabhdai*] : the father of the disciples James and John
zē·bra \z'ē-brā, -brā also \z'eb-rā\ n, pl *zebras* also *zebra* [I, fr. Sp *zebra*, fr. *brā*, but several feebly African mammals (genus *Equus*) refer to the horse but distinctively and conspicuously patterned in stripes of black or dark brown and white or buff — *zē·brine* \-brīn\ *adj* — *zē·broid* \-brōid\ *adj*
zēbra finch n : a small large gray-and-white Australian weaverbird (*Amphispiza bilineata*) that has black bars on the tail coverts and is often kept as a cage bird
zebra fish n : any of various barred fishes; esp : a very small blue-and-silver-striped Indian daino (*Brachydanio rerio*) often kept in the tropical aquarium — called also *zebra daino*
zē·bra·wood \z'ē-brā-wūd\ n 1 : any of several trees or shrubs bark mottled or striped with red; esp : a tropical tree (*Conarus guianensis* of the family Connaraceae) with strikingly marked bark wood used in cabinetwork 2 : the wood of a zebra wood
zē·bu \z'ē-(b)g'yū\ n [F *zēbu*] an Asiatic ox (*Bos indicus*) domesticated in Persia; lent into many breeds, used chiefly for draft or for milk or flesh, and distinguished from European cattle with which it crosses freely by the presence of a large fleshy hump over the shoulders, a loose skin prolonged into dewlap and folds under the belly, large pendulous ears, and marked resistance to the injurious effects of heat and insect attack
Zēb·u·lūn \z'ēb-yā-lūn\ n [Heb *Zēbhūlān*] : a son of Jacob and ancestor of one of the tribes of Israel
zēc·chi·no \z'ē-'kē(-)nō, -tē(-)n\ n, pl *zēc·chi·ni* \-(-)nē\ or *zēc·chi·ni* \-(-)SEKIN 1
Zēch·a·ri·ah \z'ē-'chā-'rī-'ā\ n [Heb *Zēcharyāh*] : a Hebrew prophet b.c. 7th cent. B.C.
zēch·in \z'ēk-'ən\ n [I *zēchēn*] : SEKIN 1
zēd \z'ēd\ n [ME, fr. MF *zede*, fr. LL *zeta zeta*, fr. Gk *zēto*] chiefly Brit : the letter z
zēē \z'ēē\ n : the letter z
Zēn \z'ēn\ n [NL *Zēna*, genus including Indian corn, fr. Gk, *zēnē*; akin to Skt *yava* barley] : a protein from Indian corn used in making textiles, papers, plastics, printing inks, coatings (as varnish), and adhesives and sizes
zēit·geist \z'īt-'gīst, -'gīt\ n [G, fr. *zeit* time + *geist* spirit] : the general intellectual, moral, and cultural state of an era
Zen \z'ēn\ n [Jap, religious meditation, fr. Chin (p'kin) *ch'an* fr. S'āhi *ch'āna*, fr. *śrī*, fr. *śrī* to share] — note at SEMA-
tric : a Japanese sect of Mahayana Buddhism that teaches self-discipline, meditation, and attainment of enlightenment by direct intuition by means of paradoxical and nonlogical statements
zē·nā·dā·dē \z'ē-'nā-'dō-, -'nā-'dō\ n [NL, genus name, fr. *Zēnāide* (a wife of the prophet Zēnāid) (honorary)] : a member of one of two wild pigeons (*Zenaidura macroura* of tropical America and *Z. asiatica* of the southwestern U.S.) — called also *zenaida dove*
zē·nā·nā \z'ē-'nān-'ā\ n [Hindi *zānānā*] : HAREM, SERAGLIO
Zēn·ā·ves·ta \z'ē-'dō-'vēs-tā\ n [F, fr. MP'er *Avestā* *zā* and *Zand* *Avesta* and commentary] : AVESTA
zēph·yr \z'ē-'fīr\ n [ME *zēphyr*, fr. [ME *senith*, fr. MF *cenith*, fr. ML, fr. OSip *zēph*, modif. of *ar sumt* (ar-se) way (of the head)] 1 : the point of the celestial sphere that is directly opposite the nadir and vertically above the observer 2 : the highest point reached in the heavens by a celestial body 3 : culminating point of ascent see SUMMIT
zē·nī·hāl \z'ē-'nī-'āl\ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, or located at or near the zenith 2 : drawn to show correct directions from the center (a ~ map)
zē·o·līte \z'ē-'ō-'līt\ n [Sw *zeolit*, fr. Gk *zein* to boil + -o- + Sw *-lītē*, fr. *lītē*, fr. *lītē* *lītē* *lītē*] : any of various hydrous silicates that are analogous in composition to the feldspars, occur as secondary minerals in cavities of lavas, and can act as ion-exchangers; also : any of various natural or synthesized silicates of similar structure used in water softening and as adsorbents — *zē·o·līte* \z'ē-'ō-'līt-ik\ *adj*
zēph·a·nī·ah \z'ē-'fā-'nī-'ā\ n [Heb *Sēphanyāh*] : a Hebrew prophet of the 7th century B.C.
Zēph·i·ran \z'ē-'fī-'rān\ *trademark* — used for a cationic surface-active mixture of ammonium chloride derivatives used esp. as a skin disinfectant
Zēph·yr \z'ē-'fīr\ n [ME *Zephyrus*, west wind (personified), fr. L *Zephyrus*, god of the west wind, & *zephyrus* west wind, *zephyr*, fr. Gk *Zephyros*, god of the west wind, & *zephyros* west wind, *zephyr*] 1 a : a breeze from the west b : a gentle breeze 2 : any of various lightweight fabrics and articles of clothing (as a shawl, sweater, or hat)
zēph·yr·vup \z'ē-'fī-'rəs\ n [L] : the west wind personified
zēp·pē·līn \z'ē-'pē-'līn\ n [Count Ferdinando von Zeppelin 1917 G airship manufacturer] : a rigid airship consisting of a cylindrical trussed and covered frame supported by internal gas cells; *broody* : *broody*
zē·ro \z'ē-'rō, -'rō\ n, pl *zeros* also *zeros* [F or It; F *zéro*, fr. It *zēro*, fr. ML *zephyrum*, fr. Ar *šīr*] 1 a : the numerical symbol 0; CIPHER b : the number represented by the symbol 0 that leaves unchanged any number to which it is added — see NUMBER TABLE c : the number between the set of three positive numbers and the set of all negative numbers 2 a (1) : the point of departure in reckoning; *specif* : the point from which the graduation of a scale (as of a thermometer) commences (2) : the temperature represented by the zero mark on a thermometer b : the setting or adjustment of the rest sight of a firearm that causes it to hit where aimed 3 : a person or thing with no importance or independent existence : NONENTITY 4 a : a state of total absence or neutrality b : the lowest point : NADIR 5 : something arbitrarily or conventionally designated as zero
zēro *adj* 1 a : of, relating to, or being a zero b (1) : ABSENT, LACKING (the ~ modification in the past of cut) (2) : having no modified inflectional form (~ plural) 2 a of a cloud ceiling : limiting vision to 50 feet or less b of horizontal visibility : limited to 165 feet
zēro *v* 1 : to determine or adjust the zero of (as a rifle) 2 a : to concentrate firepower on the exact range of — *usu.* used with *in* b : to bring to bear on the exact range of a target — *usu.* used with *in* ~ *v* 1 : to adjust fire (as of artillery) on a specific target —

usu. used with *in* 2 : to move near to or focus attention as if on a target : CLOSE — *usu.* used with *in*
zēro hour n 1 : the hour at which a previously planned military operation is started 2 : the scheduled time for an action or operation (as the firing of a rocket) to begin
zēro·zēro *adj* 1 : characterized by or being atmospheric conditions that reduce ceiling and visibility to zero 2 : limited to zero by atmospheric conditions
Zēst \z'ēst\ n [Obs. F (now *zeste*), orange or lemon peel (used as flavoring) : quality of enhancing enjoyment : PLEASANCY 2 ; kee enjoyment : BELISH, GUSTO *syn* TASTE — *zēst·fūl* \-'fūl\ *adj* — *zēst·fūl·lī* \-'fūl-ē\ *adj* — *zēst·fūl·nēs* n
zēst \z'ēst-ē\ *adj* having or characterized by *zest* : PIOUS
zē·ta \z'ē-'tā, -'tē\ n [Gk *zēta*] : the 6th letter of the Greek alphabet — *zē·tā·fō·nē* \-'fō-nē\ n a theory, plan, or movement for setting up a Jewish national or religious community in Palestine — *zē·tā·fō·nē·tīc* \-'nōst\ *adj* or n — *Zē·tā·fō·nē·tīc* \-'zī-'ōn-ē-'tīk\ *adj*
zīp \z'īp\ *v* zipped; *zīp·pīng* [imit. of the sound of a speeding object] *v* 1 : to move or act with speed and vigor 2 : to travel with great speed or vigor 3 : to hurry or hurry along 4 : to impel or force to 2 : to add zest, interest, or life to — *usu.* used with *up*
zīp n 1 : a sudden sharp hissing or sibilant sound 2 : ENERGY, VIM
zīp *v* zipped; *zīp·pīng* [back-formation fr. *zipper*] *v* 1 : to close or open with a zipper 2 : to cause (a zipper) to open or shut
zī·bē·līn or **zīb·ēl·līn** \z'īb-'ēl-ēn, -'līn\ n [MF, sable, fr. OIt *zibellino*, of Slav origin; akin to Russ *shobol* sable] : a soft lustrous wool fabric with mohair, alpaca, or camel's hair
zī·bē·tō \z'īb-'tō\ n [It *zibetto* & Mt *zibethum*, fr. Ar *zābūd* civet perfume] : a compound of Asiatic civet cat (*Viverra zibetha*)
Zīg \z'īg\ n [Zīgar] : any of the sharp turns or changes or a straight section of a zigzag course
zīg *v* zigged; *zīg·pīng* : to execute a turn or follow a section of a zigzag course
Zīg·ū·rāt \z'īg-'ū-'rāt\ n [Akkadian *zīqurratu* pinnacle] : an ancient Babylonian temple tower consisting of a lofty pyramidal structure built in successive stages with outside staircases and a shrine at the top
zīg·zāg \z'īg-'zāg\ n [F] : one of a series of short sharp turns, angles, or alterations in a course; also : something marked by such a series
Zīg·zāg *adv* : in or by a zigzag path or course
zīg·zāg *adj* : having short sharp turns or angles
Zīg·zāg *v* *zīg·zāgged*; *zīg·zāg·gīng* *v* : to form into a zigzag — *usu.* to lie, proceed along, or consist of a zigzag course
zīl·lī·ōn \z'īl-'lī-'ōn\ n [Fr + *-līon* (as in *million*)] : a large indeterminate number
Zīl·pāh \z'īl-'pā\ n [Heb *Zīlphāh*] : the mother of Gad and Asher
Zīnk \z'īnk\ n, often *attrib* [G *zink*] : a bluish white crystalline bivalent metallic element of low to intermediate hardness that is ductile at room temperature but in the commercial form is brittle at ordinary temperatures and becomes ductile on slight heating, occurs abundantly in minerals, and is used esp. as a protective coating for iron and steel — see ELEMENT table — *zīn·cī·ō* \z'īn-'kī\ *adj* — *zīn·cōus* \-'kōs\ *adj*
zīn·cōd or **zīn·cōd** or **zīn·cōk** \z'īn-'kōd\ *zīn·cōng* or **zīn·cōng** \z'īn-'kōng\ : to treat or coat with zinc : GALVANIZE
zīn·cō·atē \z'īn-'kāt\ n : a compound formed by reaction of zinc oxide or zinc with solutions of alkalis
Zīn·blēnd n : SPHALERITE
zīn·cī·t \z'īn-'sīt\ n [G *zinkit*, fr. *zīnk*] : a brittle deep-red to orange-yellow hexagonal mineral ZnO consisting of zinc oxide that occurs in massive or granular form — called also *red oxide of zinc*, *red zinc ore*
zīn·cī·ō or **zīn·cī·ō** or **zīn·cī·ō** \z'īn-'kē\ *adj* : containing or having the appearance of zinc
zīn·cōg·rā·ph \z'īn-'kīg-'rā-'fē\ n [HSV 1] : the art or process of engraving or photoengraving letterpress printing surfaces on zinc 2 : the art or process of preparing planographic printing surfaces on zinc
zīn·cō·ōīd \z'īn-'kōid\ *adj* : of, relating to, or resembling zinc
zīn·cō·ōīd·mēt n : an ointment containing about 20 percent of zinc oxide and used in treating skin diseases
zīn·cō·ōīd n : an infusible white solid ZnO used esp. as a pigment in compounding rubber, and in pharmaceutical and cosmetic preparations
Zīn·cō·ōīd n : a white pigment used esp. in house paints and glazes that consists of zinc oxide
Zīn·fan·dēl \z'īn-'fān-'dēl\ n [origin unknown] : a red table cloth of the claret type from a small black grape that is grown chiefly in California
zīng \z'īng\ n [imit.] 1 : a shrill humming noise 2 : VITALITY, VIM — *zīng·vī* \-'vī\ *adj*
Zīn·jan·th·rō·p·nī \z'īn-'jan-(t)-thra-'p-, zīn-'jan-'th·rō-'nē, pl *zīn·jan·th·rō·p·nī* \-'p-, -'pē\ or *zīn·jan·th·rō·p·nīs* [NL, genus name, fr. Ar *zīn* eastern Africa + Gk *anthrōpōs* human being] : any of a genus (*Zinjanthropus*) of fossil hominids based on a skull found in eastern Africa, characterized by very low brow and large molars, and tentatively assigned to the Lower Pleistocene
Zīn·kēn·tē \z'īn-'kē-'nē\ n [G *Zinkenit*, fr. J. K. L. Zinken 1862 G mineralogist] : a steel-gray mineral Pb₂Sb₂S₂ of metallic luster consisting of a lead antimony sulfide
Zīn·nī·ā \z'īn-'yā-, -'zī-'yā-, -'zē-'nā\ n [NL, genus name, fr. Johann G. Zinn 1759 G botanist] : any of a small genus (*Zinnia*) of tropical American composite herbs with showy flower heads and long-lasting ray flowers
Zīn·tē \z'īn-'tē\ n, citadel in Palestine which was the nucleus of Jerusalem, fr. ME *Zion*, fr. OE, fr. LL, fr. Heb *šayōn* 1 a : the Jewish people : ISRAEL b : the Jewish homeland as a symbol of Judaism or of Jewish national aspiration c : the ideal nation or society envisaged by Judaism 2 : HEAVEN 3 : UTOPIA
Zī·ō·n \z'ī-'ōn\ n : a theory, plan, or movement for setting up a Jewish national or religious community in Palestine — *zī·ō·n* \-'nōst\ *adj* or n — *Zī·ō·n* \-'nōst\ *adj*
zīp \z'īp\ *v* zipped; *zīp·pīng* [imit. of the sound of a speeding object] *v* 1 : to move or act with speed and vigor 2 : to travel with great speed or vigor 3 : to hurry or hurry along 4 : to impel or force to 2 : to add zest, interest, or life to — *usu.* used with *up*
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a abut; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; aūt out; cū chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; ī trip; ī life; j joke; j ning; ō flow; ō flow; ō coin; th thin; th this; ū foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

from an object rapidly so that the image appears to come closer to or to move away from the observer ~ vt : to cause to zoom.

zoom *n* 1 : an act or process of zooming; *specif* : a sharp upward movement 2 : a zooming sound

zoo-mé-tric \zoo-ə-'me-trik/ *adj* : designed for the measurement of animals and esp. for the estimation of a measure of bulk through determination of some linear measurement (as ~ tape) — **zoo-met-ri-cal** \zoo-'me-tri-kəl/ *adj*

zoo-mé-ter \zoo-'me-tər/ *n* : a camera lens in which the image size can be varied continuously so that the image remains in focus at all times

zoo-mor-phic \-'mɔr-fik/ *adj* [SV] 1 : having the form of an animal 2 : of or relating to a deity conceived of in animal form or with the attributes of an animal

zoo-morphism \zoo-'fɪz-əm/ *n* [SV] 1 : the representation of deity in the form or with the attributes of the lower animals 2 : the use of animal forms in art or symbolism

zo-on \zoo-'ān/ *n*, *pl* **zo-a** \zoo-'ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *zōōn* animal — more at **zo-**] 1 : the whole product of one fertilized egg whether a single individual, a colony of associated zooids, or an asexual progeny of a sexually produced individual 2 : **ZOOID** — **zo-on-āl** \zoo-'ə-n-əl-, -ān-/ *adj*

zo-on \zoo-'ān əsə-'sɔn/ *n comb form*, *pl* **zo-a** \zoo-'ə/ [NL, fr. Gk *zōōn*] : animal; **ZOOID** (hematozoan) (spermatozoan)

zoo-nō-sis \zoo-'ān-ə-'sɪz-, 'wɔn-; -zoo-'nō-'sɪz-/ *n* [NL, fr. *zo-* + Gk *nosos* disease] 1 : a disease communicable from lower animals to man under natural conditions — **zoo-nō-sis** \zoo-'nō-'sɪt-ik/ *adj*

zoo-par-a-site \zoo-'ə-'pɑr-ə-'sɪt/ *n* : a parasitic animal — **zoo-par-a-site-ic** \-'pɑr-ə-'sɪt-ik/ *adj*

zoo-oph-a-gous \zoo-'ə-'fɑf-ə-'gɔs-, 'zoo-'wɔf-/ *adj* [SV] : feeding on animals — **zoo-oph-ily** \zoo-'ə-'fɑf-ə-'lɪ-/ *n*

zoo-oph-il-ious \zoo-'ə-'fɑf-ə-'lɪ-əs-, 'zoo-'wɔf-ə-'fɪl-ik/ *adj* : having an attraction to or preference for animals; *esp* : adapted to pollination by animals other than insects — compare **ENTOMOPHILIOUS**

zoo-phyte \zoo-'ə-'fɪt/ *n* [Gk *zōōphyton*, fr. *zōō*, *zōō* — *phyton* plant — more at **PHYT-**] : any of numerous invertebrate animals (as a coral, sea anemone, or sponge) more or less resembling plants in appearance or mode of growth; *esp* : one that forms a branching arborescent colony attached to a substrate — **zoo-phyt-ic** \zoo-'ə-'fɪt-ik/ *adj*

zoo-plank-ton \zoo-'ə-'plɑŋ(k)-'tɔn-, -tən/ *n* : animal life of the plankton — **zoo-plank-ton-ic** \-'plɑŋ(k)-'tɔn-ik/ *adj*

zoo-sperm \zoo-'ə-'spɜr-m/ *n* [SV] 1 : SPERMATOZOID, SPERMATOZOON 2 : ZOOOSPERE

zoo-spor-ang-i-um \zoo-'ə-'spɔr-'rɑŋ-'jɛ-'əm/ *n* [NL] : a spore case or sporangium bearing zoospores

zoo-spor-e \zoo-'ə-'spɔr-ə-, 'spɔr-(ə)r-/ *n* [SV] : an independently motile spore; as **A** : a motile usu. naked and flagellated asexual spore *esp* of an alga or lower fungus **B** : a minute amoeboid or flagellated product of protozoan sexual division whether sexual or asexual

zoo-ster-oid \zoo-'sɪs-tə-'rɔɪd-, 'zoo-'wɔs-, -rɔɪd/ *n* : any of a group of sterols (as cholesterol) of animal origin — compare **PHYTOSTEROL**

zoo-techni-cal \zoo-'ə-'tek-nɪ-'kəl/ *adj* : of or relating to zootechnology

zoo-techni-cian \zoo-'ə-'tek-'nɪ-'ʃən-/ *n* : a specialist in zootechnology

zoo-techni-cies \-'tek-'nɪ-'ʃən-/ *n* : *pl* **zoo-techny** or **ZOOTECHNY**

zoo-techny \zoo-'ə-'tek-nɛ-/ *n* [SV *zo-* + Gk *technē* art — more at **TECHNICAL**] : the system of maintaining and improving animals under domestication that constitutes the technology of animal husbandry

zoo-ol-o-my \zoo-'it-ə-'mɛ-, 'zoo-'wɔt-/ *n* : animal anatomy *esp*, as studied on a comparative basis

zoot suit \zoo-'ɪt-/ *n* [origin unknown] : a flashy suit of extreme cut typically consisting of a thigh-length jacket with wide padded shoulders and peg-top trousers tapering to narrow cuffs — **zoot-suit-er** \zoo-'ɪt-ər-/ *n*

zoo-ro-as-tri-an \zoo-'rɔ-'wɑs-trɛ-'ən-, 'zɔr-/ *adj* : of or relating to the Persian prophet Zoroaster or the religion founded by him and marked by belief in a cosmic war between good and evil — **ZOROASTRIAN** *n* — **Zoo-ro-as-tri-an-ism** \zoo-'rɔ-'nɪz-'əm/ *n*

zoo-ter \zoo-'tɛr-/ *n* [L, fr. Gk *zōōterē* girder; akin to Gk *zōōnē* zone] : HERPES ZOSTER

Zou-ave \zoo-'əv-/ *n* [F, fr. *Zwāwa*, Algerian tribe] 1 : a member of a French infantry unit, composed of Algerians wearing a brilliant uniform and conducting a quick spirited drill 2 : a member of a military unit modeled on the Algerian Zouaves

zounds \zauŋ(d)z/ *interj* [euphemism for God's wounds] — used as a mild oath

ZOISIA \zoo-'sɪə-/ *n* [NL, alter. of *Zoisia*, genus name, fr. Karl von Zois †1800 G botanist] : any of a genus (*Zoisia*) of creeping perennial grasses having fine wiry leaves and including some suitable for lawn grasses in warm regions

zuc-chet-to \zoo-'ket-(t)ə-, 'tsii-/ *n* [I, fr. *zucca* gourd, head, fr. LL *caucula* gourd] : a small round skullcap worn by Roman Catholic ecclesiastics in colors that vary according to the rank of the wearer

zuc-chi-no \zoo-'tʃi-'neɪ-, 'tsii-/ *n*, *pl* **zucchini** or **zucchiniis** [I, *pl*, of *zucchini*, dim. of *zucca* gourd] : a summer squash of bushy growth with smooth slender cylindrical dark green fruits

Zulu \zoo-'lʊ-/ *n* 1 : a member of a Bantu-speaking people of Natal 2 : a Bantu language of the Zulus — **Zulu** *adj*

Zulu \zoo-'lʊ-/ *n* : a communications code word for the letter *z*

Zuni \zoo-'ni-/ *n*, *pl* **Zuni** or **Zunifs** [Sp, fr. *Keresan sinii* middle] 1 : a people occupying a pueblo in western New Mexico **B** : a member of this people 2 : the language of the Zuni people — **Zu-ni-an** \-n(ə)'jɛ-'ən/ *adj*

Zu-fi-an \-n(ə)'jɛ-'ən/ *n* : a language family consisting of Zuni only

zwick \zwɛ-'bək-, 'bɛk-, 'swɪ-, 'zwɛ-, 'zə-'wɛ-, 'zwɪ-, 'zə-'wɪ-/ *n* [G, lit., twice baked, fr. *zwie* twice (fr. OHG *zwei*) + *backen* to bake, fr. OHG *bahhan* — more at **TW-**, **BAKE**] : a usu. sweetened bread enriched with eggs that is baked and then sliced and toasted until dry and crisp

Zwing-li-an \-wɪŋ-'(g)lɪ-'ən-, 'swɪŋ-, 'tsɪŋ-'lɪ-'ən/ *adj* : of or relating to Ulrich Zwingli or his doctrine that in the Lord's Supper there is a symbolic union of the soul but that the true body of Christ is present by the contemplation of faith and not in essence or reality — **Zwinglian** *n* — **Zwing-li-an-ism** \-ə-'nɪz-'əm/ *n* — **Zwing-li-an-ist** \-n(ə)'st-/ *n* or *adj*

Zwig-ler-Ün-g \-'sɪt-ə-'rɪ-'əŋ-, 'rɪ-'ān-/ *n* [G, fr. *zwittler* hybrid + *lön*] : a dipolar end group in a polymer

zyg- or **zygo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk fr. *zygon* — more at **YOKE**] 1 : yoke (zygomorphic) 2 : pair (zygodactyl) 3 : union; zygosis (zygospore)

zyg-apoph-y-sis \zoo-'ə-'pɔf-ə-'sɪs-/ *n* [NL] : one of the articular processes of the neural arch of a vertebra of which there are usu. two anterior and two posterior

zyg-dac-tyl \zoo-'dɔk-'tɪ-/ or **zyg-dac-tyl-ious** \-tə-'lɪ-əs/ *adj* [SV *zyg-* + Gk *daktulos* toil] : having the toes arranged two in front and two behind — used of a bird — **zygodactyl** *n*

zyg-ge-n-o-sis \-'jɛn-ə-'sɪs-/ *n* [NL] : reproduction by means of specialized germ cells or gametes

zyg-oid \zoo-'gɔɪd/ *adj* : of or relating to a zygote; ZYGOTIC

zyg-o-ma \zoo-'gɔm-ə-/ *n*, *pl* **zyg-o-ma-l** \-mət-/ *also* **ZYGOMAS** [NL *zygoma*, *zygoma*, fr. Gk *zygōma*, fr. *zygon* to join, fr. *zygon* yoke] 1 : a ZYGOMATIC ARCH **B** : a slender bony process of the zygomatic arch 2 : ZYGOMATIC BONE

zyg-o-mat-ic \zoo-'gɔm-ət-ɪk/ *adj* : of, relating to, constituting, or situated in the region of the zygoma and *esp*, the zygomatic arch as a whole

zygomatic arch *n* : the arch of bone that extends along the front or side of the skull beneath the orbit

zygomatic bone *n* : a bone of the side of the face below the eye that in mammals forms part of the zygomatic arch and part of the orbit — called also **cheekbone**

zygomatic process *n* : any of several bony processes that enter into or strengthen the zygomatic arch

zyg-o-mor-phic \zoo-'gɔ-'mɔr-'fɪk/ *adj* : bilaterally symmetrical and capable of division into essentially symmetrical halves by only one longitudinal plane passing through the axis — compare **ACTINOMORPHIC** — **zyg-o-mor-phism** \-'fɪz-əm/ or **zyg-o-mor-ph-y** \-'zɪ-'gɔ-'mɔr-'fɪ-/ *n*

ZYGOS \zoo-'gɔs/ *adj* : of or relating to zygosis

zyg-o-sis \zoo-'gɔs-/ *n*, *pl* **zyg-o-ses** \-gɔs-, 'sɛz-/ [NL] : zygote formed by union of gametes; CONJUGATION — compare **HERETOZYGOSIS**

zyg-o-si-ty \zoo-'gɔs-ət-ɪ-/ *n* : zygotic quality or characteristics

zyg-o-sphere \zoo-'gɔ-'sfɪr-/ *n* : a plant gamete capable of uniting with a similar one to form a zygospore

zyg-o-spor-e \zoo-'gɔ-'spɔr-ə-, 'spɔr-(ə)r/ *n* [SV] : a plant spore that is formed by conjugation of two similar sexual cells, usu. serves as a resting spore, and ultimately produces the sporophytic phase of the plant — compare **OOSPORE** — **zyg-o-spor-ic** \zoo-'gɔ-'spɔr-ɪk-, 'spɔr-ɪ-/ *adj*

zyg-ote \zoo-'gɔt-, 'gɔt-/ *n* [Gk *zygōtios* yoked, fr. *zygon* to join together — more at **ZYGMA**] : a cell formed by the union of two gametes; broadly : the developing individual produced from such a cell — **zyg-ot-ic** \zoo-'gɔt-ɪk/ *adj* — **zyg-ot-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)'lɪ-/ *adv*

zyg-o-tene \zoo-'gɔ-'tɛn-/ *n* [SV *zyg-* + *-tene* filament, fr. Gk *tonia* band, filament] : the synaptic stage in meiosis in which homologous chromosomes pair intimately

zyg-ous \zoo-'gɔs-, 'zɪ-'gɔs-/ *adj comb form* [Gk *zygos* yoked, fr. *zygon* yoke — more at **YOKE**] : having (such a zygotic constitution) (heterozygous)

zym- or **zymo-** *comb form* [NL, fr. Gk *zymē*, fr. *zyme*] 1 : fermentation (*zymurgy*) 2 : enzyme (*zymogen*)

zym-ase \zoo-'mɛɪ-, 'mɛɪ-/ *n* [SV] : a zymogen or enzyme complex that promotes glycolysis

zyme \zoo-'m-/ *n comb form* [Gk *zymē* leaven] : enzyme (*lysozyme*)

zym-og-en \zoo-'m-ɔŋ-/ *n* [SV] : an inactive protein precursor of an enzyme secreted by living cells and activated by catalysis (as by a kinase or an acid) — called also **proenzyme**

zym-o-mo-ge-nic \zoo-'m-ɔŋ-'jɛ-nɪk/ *adj* 1 : producing fermentation 2 : of or relating to a zymogen

zym-o-l-o-gy \zoo-'mɔl-ə-'jɔ-/ *n* [NL *zymologia*, fr. *zym-* + *-logia* -logy] : a science that deals with fermentation

zym-o-plas-tic \zoo-'m-ɔpl-'stɪk/ *adj* : participating in the formation of enzymes — compare **THROMBOPLASTIC**

zym-o-scope \zoo-'m-ɔskəp-/ *n* [SV] : an apparatus for determining the fermenting power of yeast by measuring the carbon dioxide evolved from a known quantity of sugar

zym-o-sis \zoo-'mɔs-/ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *zymōsis*, fr. *zymōn* to ferment, fr. *zyme* leaven] : FERMENTATION

zym-o-sthen-ic \zoo-'mɔs-'then-ɪk/ *adj* : strengthening the activity of an enzyme

zym-o-tic \zoo-'mɔt-ɪk/ *adj* 1 : of, relating to, causing, or caused by fermentation 2 : relating to, constituting, or causing an infectious or contagious disease — **zym-ot-i-cal-ly** \-ɪ-k(ə)'lɪ-/ *adv*

zym-mur-gy \zoo-'(ɔ)ɪm-ər-'jɛ-/ *n* : a branch of applied chemistry that deals with fermentation processes

ABBREVIATIONS

AND SYMBOLS FOR CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

For a list of special abbreviations used in this dictionary see page 22a preceding the vocabulary. Most of these abbreviations have been normalized to one form. Variation in use of periods, in type face, and in capitalization is frequent and widespread (as *Mph*, *MPH*, *m.p.h.*, *Mph*)

- a acre, ampere, anode, answer, arc, anterior, arc
 a angstrom unit, argon
 aa ana
 AA Alcoholic Anonymous, anti-aircraft, associate in arts, author's alterations
 AAA Agricultural Adjustment Administration, American Automobile Association
 AAAL American Academy of Arts and Letters
 AAAS American Association for the Advancement of Science
 AAOS Airways and Air Communications Service
 A and M agricultural and mechanical
 A and R artists and repertoire
 AAS against all risks
 AAS associate in applied science
 AAU Amateur Athletic Union
 AAUN American Association for the United Nations
 AAUP American Association of University Professors
 AAUW American Association of University Women
 AB able-bodied, airborne, bachelor of arts
 ABA American Bar Association
 abbr abbreviation
 ABC American Bowling Congress, American Broadcasting Company, Australian Broadcasting Company
 abd, abdom abdomen, abdominal
 AB in Th bachelor of arts in theology
 abi ablativ
 abi airborne
 abp archbishop
 abr abridged, abridgment
 abs absolute
 ABS American Bible Society
 absr abstract
 ac account
 Ac actinium, actinolum
 AC alternating current, ante
 Christian (L, before Christ), ante cibum (L, before meals), athletic club
 acad academic, academy
 acc, accus accusative
 ACG Air Coordinating Committee
 acct account
 ACE American Council on Education
 ack acknowledge, acknowledged
 ACS American Council of Learned Societies
 ACP American College of Physicians
 acc acceptance
 ACS American Chemical Society, American College of Surgeons, aorticreticular cytotoxic serum
 act active, actual
 A.C.T. Australian Capital Territory
 actg acting
 ACTH adrenocorticotrophic hormone
 AD active duty, after date, aldr-died, anno Domini, assembly district
 ADC aide-de-camp
 addn addition
 addn additional
 ADf automatic direction finder
 ADH antidiuretic hormone
 ad in ad interim (L, in the meantime)
 ADIZ air defense identification zone
 adj adjective, adjunct, adjustment, adjutant
 ad loc ad locum (L, to or at the place)
 adm administration, administrative, admiral
 admin administration
 advd adverb, adversus (L, against), advertisement, advertising, advisory
 adv val ad valorem
 advert advertisement
 AEC Atomic Energy Commission
 AEF American Expeditionary Force, American Expeditionary Forces
 aeq aequales (L, equal)
 aet, aetat aetatis (L, of age, aged)
 AF air force, audio-frequency
 AFAM Ancient Free and Accepted Masons
 AFB air force base
 AFC automatic frequency control
 aff affirmative
 aff affidavit
 AFL-CIO American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations
 AF Africa, African
 aft afternoon
 AG adjutant general (L, silver)
 AG adjutant general, attorney general
 agcy agency
 agr, agric agricultural, agriculture
 agr agent
 ah ampere-hour
 AH anno hegira
 AHA American Historical Association
 a. d. ad interim (L, in the meantime)
 AI airborne intercept, air interception
 AIA American Institute of Architects
 AICHE American Institute of Chemical Engineers
 AIEE American Institute of Electrical Engineers
 AIO American Kennel Club
 Al aluminum
 AIA American Legion
 Ala Alabama
 ALA American Library Association, Automobile Legal Association
 Alb Albanian
 alc alcohol
 ald alderman
 alg algebra
 alk alkaline
 alky alkalinity
 ALS autograph letter signed
 alt alternate, altitude
 Alta Alberta
 allow allowance
 a.m. ante meridiem
 Am America, American, americanism
 AM air medal, Albert medal, amplitude modulation, master of arts
 AMA American Medical Association
 amb ambassador
 amt amendment
 Amer America, American
 AMP airmail field
 AMG allied military government
 amp ampere
 amp hr ampere-hour
 AMS Agricultural Marketing Service
 amt amount
 AMU atomic mass unit
 AMVETS American Veterans (of World War II)
 ann an annuum
 ANA American Nurses Association
 anal analogy, analysis, analytic
 anat anatomical, anatomy
 anc ancient
 Ang Anlesley
 anhyd anhydrous
 ann annals, annual
 anon anonymous
 ans answer
 ant antenna, antonym
 Ant Antrim
 anthrop anthropology, anthropology
 antilog antilogarithm
 antiq antiquarian, antiquary
 a/o account of
 AOH Ancient Order of Hibernians
 aor aorist
 ap apostle
 AP additional premium, airplane, antipersonnel, arithmetic progression, armor-piercing, Associated Press, author's proof
 APA American Philological Association
 APB all points bulletin
 APF air position indicator, American Petroleum Institute
 APO army post office
 app apparatus, appendix
 appl applied
 approx approximate, approximately
 apps appendixes
 appl appointed, appointed
 apptd appointed
 Apr Apr
 apt apartment
 aq aqua, aqueous
 AQ accomplishment quotient, achievement quotient
 ar arrival, arrive
 Ar argon
 AR acknowledgment of receipt, all rail, all risks, annual return, arm regulation, autonomous republic
 Arab Arabian, Arabic
 ARC American Red Cross
 arch, archit architecture
 archeol archeology
 ar argent
 ARG Argyle
 ARIBA Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects
 arith arithmetic
 ARIZ Arizona
 Ark Arkansas
 Arm Armagh, Armean
 ARR air-rail-precedents
 arl arranged, arrival, arrive
 ARS Agricultural Research Service
 arl article, artificial, artillery
 arly artillery
 As altostratus, arsenic
 AS after sight, airspeed, Anglo-Saxon, antisubmarine
 ASA American Standards Association
 asb asbestos
 ASCAP American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers
 ASCE American Society of Civil Engineers
 ass assigned, assignment
 asst assigned
 ASI airspeed indicator
 ASLA American Society of Landscape Architects
 ASME American Society of Mechanical Engineers
 ASR airport surveillance radar, air-sea rescue
 assn association
 asso, assoc associate, association
 ASSR Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
 asst assistant
 asstd assented, assorted
 assy assembly
 ASSYR Assyrian
 ASTM American Society for Testing Materials
 ASTM army specialized training program
 astrol astrology
 astron astronomer, astronomy
 ASV American Standard Version
 at aircraft, atomic
 At astatine
 AT anti-tank
 At Atlantic
 atm atmosphere, atmospheric
 at. no. atomic number
 ATP adenosine triphosphate
 att attached, attention, attorney
 attn attention
 attrib attributive, attributively
 atty attorney
 atty gen attorney general
 at, wt, atomic weight
 Au aurum (L, gold)
 AU angstrom unit
 audit, auditor
 aug augmentative
 Aug August
 AUS Army of the United States
 Austral Australian
 auth authentic, author, authorized
 aux auxiliary
 av avenue, average, avoidrdupts
 AV ad valorem, audio-visual, authorized version
 AVIC American Veterans Committee, automatic volume control
 avdp avoidrdupts
 ave avenue
 avgr average
 avn aviation
 AW actual weight, aircraft warning, all water, articles of war, automatic weapon
 awol absent without leave
 ax axiom
 Ayr Ayrshire
 az azimuth, azure
 b bacillus, black, blue, book, born
 B bachelor, Baumé, bishop, boliviar, boliviano, born, brightness, bulb
 Ba barium
 BA bachelor of arts, Buenos Aires
 bact bacterial, bacteriology, bacterium
 bal balance
 b & w black and white
 bar barometer, barometric
 BAR Browning automatic rifle
 BArch bachelor of architecture
 Bart, Bt baronet
 Bav Bavarian
 BB ball bearing, best of breed
 BBB Better Business Bureau
 BBC British Broadcasting Corporation
 bbl barrd, barrels
 B.C. before Christ, British Columbia
 BCG bacillus Calmette-Guérin
 BChE bachelor of chemical engineering
 BCL bachelor of canon law, bachelor of civil law
 ben beacon
 BCS bachelor of commercial science
 bd board, bound
 BD bachelor of divinity, bank draft, barrel per day, bills discounted, bomb disposal, brought down
 bd ft board foot
 bdl board
 bds boards, bound in boards
 Be beryllium
 Bé Baumé
 BE bachelor of education, bachelor of engineering, bill of exchange
 BEC Bureau of Employees' Compensation
 BED bachelor of education

Beds Bedfordshire
bef before
BEF British Expeditionary Force, British Expeditionary Forces
Belg Belgian, Belgium
BEM British Empire Medal
Berks Berkshire
Berw Berwick
bet between
BEV billion electron volts
bl boldface
BF brought forward
BFA bachelor of fine arts
bid bid
BHC benzene hexachloride
bhd bulkhead
BHN Briant's hardness number
BHP brake horsepower
bl blamuth
bib Bible, biblical
bibliog bibliographer, bibliography
BID bis in die (L, twice a day)
bio biochemistry
biog biographical, biography
biol biological, biological, biology
BJ bachelor of journalism
bk bank, book
bk book
bkj banking
bkgd background
bks barracks, books
bkt basket, bracket
bl bale
B/L bill of lading
blgd building
BldeE building engineer
bltr bullet
BLit, **BLit** bachelor of letters, bachelor of literature
blk black, block
bls sales
BL Bureau of Labor Statistics
blvd boulevard
bm beam
BM basal metabolism, bench mark, board measure, bowel movement
B/M bill of material
BMEP brake mean effective pressure
BMB big man on campus
BMR basal metabolic rate
bn battalion
BN Basie Nomina Anatomica
BO bad order, body odor, box office, branch office, buyer's option
BOD biochemical oxygen demand
BOQ bachelor officers' quarters
ber borough
bot confined to barracks, county borough
CBC Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CBD cash before delivery
CBF Columbia Broadcasting System
cc cubic centimeter, cubic centimeters
Cc circumcise
CC carbon copy, chief clerk, common carrier
CCC Civilian Conservation Corps, Commodity Credit Corporation
CCP Chinese communist forces, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (of Canada)
ccw counter-clockwise
cd cord
cdm cadmium
CD carried down, certificate of deposit, civil defense, corps (corps), current density
CDL certificate of disability for discharge
cdr commander
Ce cerium
CE Chemical Engineer, Civil Engineer, International Society of Christian Endeavor
CEA Council of Economic Advisors
CEI Committee for Economic Development
cem cement
CEMP counter electromagnetic force
ce central
cent centigrade, central, centum, century
cert certificate, certification, certified, certify
cf conf, confer (L, compare)
CF californium
CF carried forward, centrifugal force, cost and freight

BTU British thermal unit, British thermal units
bu bureau, bushel, bushels
Bucks Buckingham
Bulg Bulgarian
bull bulletin
bur bureau
bys business
BV Blessed Virgin
bvt brevet
BWI British West Indies
bx box
c candle, capacitance, carat, chandle, cent, centime, century, chapter, circa, copyright, cup, cycle
C carbon, Celsius, centigrade, centum
ca centare, circa
Ca calcium
CA capital account, chartered accountant, chief accountant, chronological age, commercial agent, controller of accounts, crown agent, current account
CAE Civil Aeronautics Board
CAO Central Air Documents Office
CAF cost and freight
Caith Caithness
cal calendar, caliber, caloric, calories
Cal large calorie
calc calculate, calculated
Calif, **Cal** California
Cambs Cambridgeshire
Can, **Canada**, **Canadian** can, can canceled
C and F cost and freight
Canab **LC** capitals and lower case
Canab Cantabrigiensis (L, of Cambridge)
cap capital, capital, capitalize, capitalized
CAP Civil Air Patrol
caps capitals, capsule
capt captain
Car Carlow
CAR civil air regulations
card cardinal
Card Cardiganshire
CARE Co-operative for American Communities to Everywhere
Carm Carmarthenshire
Carn Caernarvonshire
cat catalog
cath cathedral
caus causative
cau cavalry
CAUV ceiling and visibility unlimited
Ch columbium, cumulonimbus
Ch confined to barracks, county borough
CBC Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
CD cash before delivery
CBF Columbia Broadcasting System
cc cubic centimeter, cubic centimeters
Cc circumcise
CC carbon copy, chief clerk, common carrier
CCC Civilian Conservation Corps, Commodity Credit Corporation
CCP Chinese communist forces, Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (of Canada)
ccw counter-clockwise
cd cord
cdm cadmium
CD carried down, certificate of deposit, civil defense, corps (corps), current density
CDL certificate of disability for discharge
cdr commander
Ce cerium
CE Chemical Engineer, Civil Engineer, International Society of Christian Endeavor
CEA Council of Economic Advisors
CEI Committee for Economic Development
cem cement
CEMP counter electromagnetic force
ce central
cent centigrade, central, centum, century
cert certificate, certification, certified, certify
cf conf, confer (L, compare)
CF californium
CF carried forward, centrifugal force, cost and freight

CFI cost, freight and insurance
CFM cubic feet per minute
CFS cubic feet per second
cg, **cgm** centigram
CG center of gravity, coast guard, commanding general
egs centimeter-gram-second
CGT Confédération Générale du Travail (Fr, General Confederation of Labor)
ch chain, chains, champion, chaplain, chapter, chief, child, children, church
CH clearing house, courthouse, chamberlain
chan channel
chap chapter
chem chemical, chemist, chemist
Ches Cheshire
chg charge
Chin Chinese
chm chairman
chron chronicle, chronological, chronology
CI cirrus
CI cast iron, certificate of insurance, cost and insurance
cia compania (Sp, company)
CIA Central Intelligence Agency
CID Criminal Investigation Department (Scotland Yard)
cie compagne (F, company)
CIF cost, insurance and freight
C in **C** commander in chief
cl clear
clt citizen, cited, citizen
civ civil, civilian
clj chief justice
ck cask, check
cl centiler, class, clause, close, closet, cloth
Cl chlorine
CL carload, center line
Cl blackman
cl called, cleared
clin clinical
clk clerk
cl clearing
CLU chartered life underwriter
cm centimeter, centimeters
Cm curium
CM center matched, circular mil, Congregation of the Mission, countermarked
cmd, **cmd** command
cmdg, **cmdg** commanding
CMG Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George
cm commercial
CN credit note
CNO chief of naval operations
CNS central nervous system
co company, county
co care of
Co cobalt
CO cash order, commanding officer, conscientious objector
cod codex
CO cash on delivery, collect on delivery
coeff, **coef** coefficient
C of C Chamber of Commerce
C of S chief of staff
co cognac
co college, colonial, colonial, colony, color, colored, column
coil collection, collector, college
collat, **coll** collateral
colloq colloquial
Colo Colorado
colog logarithm
com comedy, command, commandant, commander, commissioner, committee, common
comb combination, combining
comd, **cmdr** commander
comdt commandant
coml commercial
comm commission, commonwealth
commo commodore
comp comparative, compiled, compiler, composition, compound
compd compound
comr commissioner
con conjunct (L, wife), consolidated, cone, continued, contra (L, against)
conc concentrate, concentrated, concentration, concrete
conch, **conchol** conchology
concn concentration
cond conductivity
conf conference
Confed Confederato
cong congress
conj conjunction

Conn Connecticut
cons consonant
consol consolidated
const constant, constitution, constant
constr construction
cont containing, contents, continent, continental, continued, control
cont continued
conlg containing
contr contract, contraction
contrib contribution, contributor
conv convention, convertible
Cop, **Copt** Copic
Cor corner, corrected, correction
Cor Cornwall
corp corporal, corporation
corr corrected, correction, correspondence, corresponding, corrugated
cos companies, cosine, counties
COS cash on shipment, chief of staff
cosec cosecant
cot cotangent
cp comma, coupon
CP cape Province, Cape Province, center of pressure, charter party, chemically pure, command post, communist party, Congregation of the Passion, custom of port
CPA certified public accountant
cpd compound
CPPL cost plus fixed fee
CPM cycles per minute
CPO chief petty officer
CPS Civilian Public Service, cycles per second
cq call to quarters (general call preceding transmission of radio signals), charge of quarters, **cr** cathode ray, credit, creditor, creek, crown, cruzico
CR chromium
CR carrier's risk, company's risk, conditioned reflex, conditioned response, critical ratio
crec crescendo
crim criminal conversation
crit critical, criticism
CRT cathode-ray tube
cryst crystalline, crystallized
cs case, cases
C/S cesium, second
Cs cesium, cirrostratus
CS chief of staff, civil service, conditioned stimulus
CSA Confederate States of America
csa cosecant
CSC Civil Service Commission, Congregation of the Holy Cross (L, Congregatio Sanctae Crucis)
CSF cerebrospinal fluid
CSSr Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (L, Congregatio Sanctissimi Redemptoris)
CS central standard time
ct carat, cent, count, court
CT central time, combat team
CTC centralized traffic control
ctge cartage
cta carton, cotangent
c to center to center
ctr center
cts cuts
cu cub
Cu cumulus, cuprum (L, copper)
CU closcup
cum cumulative
Cumb Cumberland
cur currency, current
ev, **cvt** convertible
CV cardiovascular, chief value
CVA Columbia Valley Authority
cw clockwise
CW chemical warfare, continuous wave
OWO cash with order, chief warrant officer
CWS Chemical Warfare Service
cwt hundredweight
eye, **cycl** cyclopedia
cyl cylinder
OYO Catholic Youth Organization
cytol cytological, cytology
CZ Canal Zone
d date, daughter, day, days, degree, denarius, denari, denary, died, drizzling, pence, penny
D Democracy, democratic, diameter, dimensional, doctor, dollar, dose, drachma
DA days after acceptance, delayed action, deposit account,

- district attorney, documents against acceptance, documents for acceptance, don't answer
- DA** Dictionary of American Biography
- Dan** Danish
- DAR** Daughters of the American Revolution
- DAV** Disabled American Veterans
- db** decibure, decibel, decibels
- DB** day book
- DBA** doing business as
- DBE** Dame Commander (of the Order of the British Empire)
- DBH** diameter at breast height
- DC** da capo (1, from the beginning), decimal classification, direct current, District of Columbia, double crochet
- d** delivered
- DD** days after date, demand draft, dishonorable discharge, doctor of divinity
- DDS** doctor of dental science, doctor of dental surgery
- deb** debenture
- dec** deceased, declaration, declared, declination, decorated, decorative, decrease
- Dec** December
- dec'd** deceased
- def** defendant, defense, deferred, defined, definite, definition
- deg** degree, degrees
- del** delegate, delegation
- Del** Delaware
- dely** delivery
- dem** demurrage
- Dem** Democrat, Democratic
- Den** Denmark
- Den, Denb** Denbighshire
- dent** dental, dentistry
- dept** depart, department, department, deponent, deposed, deposit, depot, deputy
- depr** depreciation
- dept** department
- deriv** derivation, derivative
- Derby** Derbyshire
- det** detached, detachment, detail
- dtd** determined
- detn** determination
- dev** deviation
- Devon** Devonshire
- DEW** distant early warning
- DF** damage free, direction finder, direction finder
- DFA** doctor of fine arts
- DFC** distinguished flying cross
- DFM** distinguished flying medal
- dfid** defendant, draft
- df** decigram, decigrams
- DG** Dei gratia (L.L. by the grace of God), director general
- DI** drill instructor
- dia, diam** diameter
- diag** diagonal, diagram
- dial** dialect, dialectical
- dict** dictionary
- diff, diff** difference
- dig** digest
- dil** dilute
- dime** dimension, diminished, diminuendo, diminutive
- din** dinar
- dir** director
- dis** discharge, discount
- disc** discount
- dis** dispensary
- diss** dissertation
- dist** distance, district
- distn** distillation
- distr** distribute, distribution
- div** divided, dividend, division, dividend
- dj** dust jacket
- DJ** disk jockey
- dk** dark, deck, dock
- dkg** decagram
- dkm** decimeter
- dks** decastere
- dil** deciliter
- DLit, DLit** doctor of letters, doctor of literature
- DLO** dead letter office, dispatch loading office
- dm** decimeter
- DM** Deutsche mark
- dn** down
- DNB** Dictionary of National Biography
- do** ditto
- DO** defense order
- DOA** dead on arrival
- doc** document
- dol** dollar
- dom** domestic, dominant, dominion
- DOM** Deo optimo maximo (ML, to God, to the best and greatest)
- Don** Donegal
- Dors** Dorset
- doz** dozen
- DP** degree of polymerization, dihedral pitch, direct port, displaced person, documents against payment, documents for payment, domestic prelate
- DPH, DPInl** doctor of philosophy
- dpt** department, deponent
- dr** debit, debitor, drachma, drachmans, dram, drums, drum
- DR** dead reckoning, dining room dram dramatic, dramatist
- DS** dal segno (1, from the sign), days after sight, detached service, document signed, drop siding
- DSC** doctor of science
- DSC** distinguished service cross, doctor of surgical chirology
- DSO** distinguished service medal
- DSO** distinguished service order
- dsp** decessit sine prole (L, died without issue)
- DST** daylight saving time
- DT** delirium tremens, double time
- Dn** Dutch
- Dub** Dublin
- Dumb** Dumbarton
- dunl** Dumfries
- dup** duplicate
- Dur** Durham
- DV** Deo volente (L, God willing)
- DVM** doctor of veterinary medicine
- dw** deadweight, dust wrapper
- DW** dock warrant
- dwt** deadweight ton, pennyweight
- DX** distance
- dy** delivery, deputy, duty
- Dy** dysprosium
- dynam** dynamics
- dz** dozen
- e** erg
- E** east, eastern, edge, einsteinium, engineer, English, excellent ea each
- EA** enemy aircraft
- E and OE** errors and omissions excepted
- EB** eastbound
- eccl** ecclesiastic, ecclesiastical
- ECG** electrocardiogram
- ech** echelon
- ecol** ecological, ecology
- econ** economics, economist, economy
- Ecu** Ecuador
- ed** edited, edition, editor, education
- ED** extra duty
- EDM** master of education
- eds** editions, editors
- EDT** eastern daylight time
- EE** education, educational
- EE** electrical engineer, errors excepted
- EEG** electroencephalogram
- EENT** eye, ear, nose and throat
- eff** efficiency
- e.g.** exempli gratia (L, for example)
- Eg** Egypt, Egyptian
- Egypt** Egyptian
- ehf** extremely high frequency
- EHP** effective horsepower, electrical horsepower
- EKG** electrocardiogram
- el, elev** elevation
- elec** electric, electrical, electricity
- elem** elementary
- EM** electromagnetic, end matched, engineer of mines, enlisted man, mining engineer
- embry** embryology
- emer** emeritus
- EMP** electromotive force
- emp** emperor, impress
- emu** electromagnetic unit, electromagnetic units
- enc, encl** enclosure
- ency, encyc** encyclopaedia
- eng** engine, engineer, engineering
- Eng** England, English
- enr** engineer, engraved, engraving
- enrs** engineers
- enl** enlarged, enlisted
- ens** ensign
- entom, entomol** entomological, entomology
- env** envelope
- EO** executive order
- EOM** end of month
- EP** estimated position, extended play
- EQ** equation
- EQ** educational quotient
- equip** equipment
- equiv** equivalent
- Er** erbium
- Es** eskinium
- EsK** Eskimo
- esp** especially
- ESP** extrasensory perception
- esq, esqr** esquire
- est** established, estimate, estimated
- EST** eastern standard time
- esu** electrostatic unit, electrostatic units
- Et** ethyl
- ET** eastern time
- ETA** estimated time of arrival
- et al** et alii (L, and others)
- etc** et cetera (L, and others; and so forth)
- ETD** estimated time of departure
- ethnol** ethnology
- ETO** European theater of operations
- et seq** et sequens (L, and the following one), et sequentes or et sequentia (L, and those that follow)
- Eu** europium
- Eur** Europe, European
- EV** electron volt
- evap** evaporate
- eve** eve evening
- EW** enlisted woman
- ex** exempt, exchange, executive, express, extra
- exc** excellent, except
- exch** exchange, exchanged
- ex div** without dividend
- exec** executive
- exhbn** exhibition
- exor** executor
- exp** expense, experiment, experimental, export, express
- expt** experiment
- exptl** experimental
- exrx** excruciate
- exs** examples
- ext** extension, exterior, external, externally, extra, extract
- extg** extracting
- exx** examples
- f** farad, farthing, female, feminine, fine, focal length, following, force, forte, franc, frequency
- F** Fahrenheit, false, fellow, filial generation, fluorine, French
- FA** field artillery
- FAA** Federal Aviation Agency, free of all average
- fac** facsimile, faculty
- FAP** Fellow of the American College of Physicians
- FACS** Fellow of the American College of Surgeons
- FAdm** fleet admiral
- FAGS** Fellow of the American Geographical Society
- Fahr** Fahrenheit
- FAIA** Fellow of the American Institute of Architects
- fam** familiar, family
- FAO** Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
- FAQ** fair average quality
- far** farthing
- FAS** firsts and seconds, Foreign Agricultural Service, free alongside
- fasc** fascicle
- FB** freight bill
- FBA** Fellow of the British Academy
- FBI** Federal Bureau of Investigation
- FBM** foot board measure
- FBOA** Fellow of the British Optical Association
- FC** fire control, fire controlman, follow copy
- FCA** Farm Credit Administration, Fellow of the Chartered Accountants
- FCG** Federal Communications Commission
- FCIS** Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
- fcop** foolscap
- FCS** Fellow of the Chemical Society
- fy** fancy
- FD** fire department, fire dock
- FDA** Food and Drug Administration
- FDIC** Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
- Fe** ferrum (L, iron)
- Feb** February
- fed** fecit (L, he [she] made)
- fed** federal, federation
- fedn** federation
- fem** feminine
- FEPC** Fair Employment Practices Commission
- Fern** Fermanagh
- Fes** festus, following, fortissimo
- FFA** Future Farmers of America
- FFR** Fellow of the Faculty of Radiologists
- FW** first families of Virginia
- FG** fine grain, flat grain
- FGA** free of general average
- FGS** Fellow of the Geographical Society
- FHA** Federal Housing Administration
- FI** Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry
- FICA** Federal Insurance Contributions Act
- fi** facti fieri faclas (L, cause to be done)
- FIFO** first in, first out
- fig** figurative, figuratively, figure
- figs** figures
- fin** finance, financial, finish
- Fin** Finnish
- fin sec** financial secretary
- FIO** free in and out
- fir** firkin
- FJP** Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York
- fl** floor, florin, flourished, fluid
- Fla** Florida
- fl dr** fluid dram
- Flem** Flemish
- Flint, Flints** Flintshire
- fl oz** fluid ounce
- FLS** Fellow of the Linnean Society
- fm** fathom
- Fm** fermium
- Fm** frequency modulation
- FMB** Federal Maritime Board
- FMCS** Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service
- fn** footnote
- FNMA** Federal National Mortgage Association
- fo, folo** folio
- FO** field officer, field order, finance officer, flight officer, forward observer
- FOB** free on board
- FOC** free of charge
- FOE** Fraternal Order of Eagles for foreign, forestry
- FOR** free on rail
- FOS** free on steamer
- FOT** free on truck
- fo** first open water
- fp** freezing point
- FPA** free of particular average
- FP** Federal Power Commission
- fpm** feet per minute
- FPO** fleet post office
- fps** feet per second, foot-pound-second
- fr** franc, franc, friar, from Fr, francium, French
- FRM** Fellow of the Royal College of Music
- FRGO** Fellow of the Royal College of Organists
- FRGP** Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London
- FRGS** Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons
- freq** frequent, frequentative, frequently
- FRGS** Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society
- Fr** Friday
- FRIBA** Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects
- front** frontispiece
- FRS** Federal Reserve System, Fellow of the Royal Society
- frt** freight
- frwy** freeway
- FS** filmstrip
- PSA** Fellow of the Society of Actuaries, Fellow of the Society of Actuaries
- FSH** follicle-stimulating hormone
- ft** feet, foot, fort
- FTO** Federal Trade Commission

- ft**, **fath** fathom
ft lb foot pound
fund fundamental
furl furlong
fut future
FV folio verso (L, on the back of the page)
fw forward
FYI for your information
FZS Fellow of the Zoological Society
g acceleration of gravity, gauge, gram, grams, gravity, guinea
G German, good, guider, golf
g gauge
Ga gallium, Georgia
GA general agent, general assembly, general average
gal gallon, gallons
galv galvanized
GAO General Accounting Office
GAPA ground-to-air pilotless aircraft
gar garage
GAR Grand Army of the Republic
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GAU guaranteed annual wage
gaz gazette
GB Great Britain
GCA ground-controlled approach
GCB Knight Grand Cross of the Bath
GCD greatest common divisor
GCF greatest common factor
GCT Greenwich civil time
gd good
Gd gadolinium
ge gilt edges
Ge germanium
gen general, genitive, genus
gen general
geog geographic, geographical, geography
geol geological, geological, geology
geom geometrical, geometry
geophys geophysical, geophysics
ger gerund
Ger German
GFB government-furnished equipment
GFWC General Federation of Women's Clubs
GHA Greenwich hour angle
GHQ general headquarters
GI galvanized iron, gastrointestinal, general issue, government issue
Gib Gibraltar
Gik Greek
GL gauling
Glam Glamorganshire
Glouc Gloucestershire
gloss glossary
gm gram, grams
GM general manager, George
med medical, grand master, guided missile
GMT Greenwich mean time
GMV gram-molecular volume
GNP gross national product
GO general order
GOP Grand Old Party (Republican)
Goth Gothic
gov government, governor
gov government
gp group
GP general practitioner, geometric progression
gpd gallons per day
gp ground position indicator
gpm gallons per minute
GPO general post office, Government Printing Office
gps gallons per second
GQ general quarters
gr grade, grain, grains, gram, grams, gravity, gross
Gr Greece, Greek
grad graduate
gram grammar
gro gross
gr w gross weight
GS general staff, ground speed
GSA General Services Administration, Girl Scouts of America
GSC general staff corps
GSO general staff officer
GST Greenwich sidereal time
gt bit top, great, gatta (L, drop)
gt gross ton
gt Great Britain
GTD good till cancelled
gd guaranteed
gtt gutta (L, drops)
- GU** gynecourinary
gyn, **synecol** gynecology
h harbor, hard, hardness, height, Henry, heroin, high, hit, hour, hours, house, hundred, husband
H hydrogen
ha hectare, hoc anno (L, this year)
HA hour angle
hab corp habeo corpus (ML, you should have the body)
handbk handbook
Hants Hampshire
hav haversine
Hb hemoglobin
HBM Her Britannic Majesty, His Britannic Majesty
b.c. honoris causa (L, for the sake of honor)
HC Holy Communion, House of Commons
HCF highest common factor
HCL high cost of living
hd head
HD heavy-duty
hdbk handbook
hdcl handkerchief
hdqrs headquarters
hdwe hardware
He helium
HE high explosive, his eminence, his excellency
Heb Hebrew, Hebrews
her hereby
Heref Herefordshire
Herts Hertfordshire
hex hexagon, hexagonal
hf half, high-frequency
Hf hafnium
hg hectogram, hectograms, he-moglobin
Hg hydrargyrum (L, mercury)
HG High German
hgt height
HH Her Highness, His Highness, His Holiness
hosp hospital, hogsheds
HHPA Housing and Home Finance Agency
hist historical, historian, history
ht hectoliter
HL House of Lords
hm hectometer
HM Her Majesty, His Majesty
HMS Her Majesty's Ship, His Majesty's Ship
ho holium
hon honor, honorable, honorary
hor horizontal
hort horticultural, horticulture
hosp hospital
hp horsepower
HP half pay, high pressure, hire purchase
HQ headquarters
hr hour, hours
HR House of Representatives
HRH Her Royal Highness, His Royal Highness
BS high school, house surgeon
h high
HT high-tension
Hung Hungarian, Hungary
Hunts Huntingdonshire
HV high-voltage
hvy heavy
HW high-water
HWM high-water mark
hwy highway
hy Henry
hyd hydraulics, hydrostatics
hydraul hydraulics
hyp, **hypoth** hypothesis, hypothetical
I island, isle, inclination, intensity, iodine, moment of inertia
Ia Iowa
IADB Inter-American Defense Board
IAS indicated airspeed
ib, **ibid** ibidem (L, in the same place)
IB in bond, incendiary bomb
ICA International Cooperation Administration, International Cooperative Alliance
ICAAA, **ICAA** Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America
ICAO International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBM intercontinental ballistic missile
ICD Indian Claims Commission, International Chamber of Commerce, Interstate Commerce Commission
IOFTU International Confederation of Free Trade Unions
ichth, **ich** ichthyology
ICT international commission on illumination
ICJ International Court of Justice
ICSH interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
id idem (L, same)
ID identification, inside diameter, inside dimensions, intelligence department
i.e. id est (L, that is)
IF intermediate frequency
IFC International Finance Corporation
IF identification, friend or foe
IFR instrument flight rules
IG inspector general
IGY International Geophysical Year
IHM Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary
ihp indicated horsepower
IHS Jesus (contraction of Greek IHSOTZ)
ILA International Longshoremen's Association
ILGWU International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
ill, **illus** illustrated, illustration
Ill Illinois
ILO International Labor Organization
ILS interplan landing system
IMCO Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
IMF International Monetary Fund
imit imitative
imp imperative, imperfect, imperial, imported, imprimer (NL, let be printed)
imperf imperfect
in inch, inches
In indium
inc incorporated, increase
inc including, inclusive
incog incognito
incr increase, increased
ind independent, index, industrial, industry
Ind Indiana
indef indefinite
ind indicative
indus industrial, industry
inf infantry, infinitive
infl influenced
inorg inorganic
INP International News Photo
INRI Jesus Nazarenum Rex Judaeorum (L, Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews)
ins inches, insurance
INS International News Service
insol insoluble
insp inspector
inst instant, institute, institution, institutional
instr instructor, instrument, instrumental
int interest, interior, internal, international
interf interjection
interrog interrogative
intl international
intrans intransitive
intrans in transit (L, in transit)
intro introduction
inv inventor, invoice
Inv inverseness
IOOP Independent Order of Odd Fellows
IORM Improved Order of Red Men
IP initial point, intermediate pressure
IPA International Phonetic Alphabet
ipm inches per minute
ips inches per second
i. e. idem quod (L, the same as)
IQ intelligence quotient
Ir iridium, Irish
IR infrared, inland revenue, internal revenue
IRBM intermediate range ballistic missile
Ir Ireland
irreg irregular
IRIS Internal Revenue Service
is island
Isr Israel, Israeli
ISV International Scientific Vocabulary
It, **Ita** Italian
ital italic, italicized
ITO International Trade Organization
- ITU** International Telecommunication Union
IU international unit, international units
IW intravenous, intravenously
IW Isle of Wight
IWW Industrial Workers of the World
J joule, journal, judge, justice
JA joint account, judge advocate
JAG judge advocate general
Jam Jamaica
Jan January
Jan Japan, Japanese
Jap Japanese
JCB bachelor of canon law
JCC Junior Chamber of Commerce
JCD doctor of canon law
JCL licentiate in canon law
JCS joint chiefs of staff
jct junction
JD doctor of law
jd junior grade
JND just noticeable difference
jour journal, journeyman
JP jet propulsion, justice of the peace
JPS Jewish Publication Society
Jr junior
JRC Junior Red Cross
JSD doctor of juristic science
jt, **jnt** joint
jun junior
juv juvenation
juv juvenile
JV junior varsity
JW Jewish Welfare Board
k karat, kitchen, kilo, knit, knot, koruna
K kalium (L, potassium), Kelvin (scale), king, kip, kopeck, krona, kroner
kc candle
Kans Kansas
kc kilocycle, kilocycles
KC Kansas City, King's counsel
kl kilocalorie
KCB knight commander of the Bath
kc/s kilocycles per second
KD kiln dried, knocked down
Ker Kerry
kg keg, kegs, kilogram, kilograms
KG knight of the Garter
kpps kilogram per second, kilograms per second
KIA killed in action
Kild Kildare
Kilk Kilkenny
Kin Kinross
Rinc Kincardine
Kirk Kirkcubright
KKK Ku Klux Klan
kl kiloliter
km kilometer, kilometers
kmps kilometers per second
kn knot
KO knockout
K of C Knights of Columbus
K of P Knights of Pythias
kop kopeck
KP kitchen police
Kr krypton
Kr Krypton
kt karat, knight
kv kilovolt
kva kilovolt-ampere
kv kilovolt
kw kilowatt
kwhr, **kwh** kilowatt hour
Ky Kentucky
l left, length, line, liter, lumen
L lake, Lambert, large, Latn, libra (L, pound), lire, fire
La Lanthanum, Louisiana
LA law agent, Los Angeles
La Latin
lam laminated
Lancs Lancashire
lang language, languages
lat latitude
La Latin
LAT local apparent time
lav lavatory
lb pound, pounds
lbs pounds
lc lower case
LO landing craft, left center, letter of credit, Library of Congress
LLC lowest common denominator
LCL less-than-carload lot
LCM least common multiple

LCT local civil time	masc masculine	MMus master of music	NB northbound, nota bene (L, mark well)
LD load, load	Mass Massachusetts	Mn manganese	N.B. New Brunswick
LD lethal dose, line of departure	MAT master of arts in teaching	MN magnetic north	NBA National Basketball Association, National Boxing Association
ldg landing, loading	mat mathematical, mathematician, mathematics	mo month	NBC National Broadcasting Company
ldr leader	MATS Military Air Transport Service	Mo Missouri, molybdenum	NBS National Bureau of Standards
LDS Latter-day Saints	max maximum	MO mail order, medical officer, money order	NC nitrocellulose, no charge, nurse corps
LE leading edge	max maximum	mod moderate, modern, modification, modified	N.C. North Carolina
lea leader	mil militia	mod modification	NGAA National Collegiate Athletic Association
LEA local education authority (Brit)	MBA master of business administration	mol molecular, molecule	NCCJ National Conference of Christians and Jews
lect lecture	MBS Mutual Broadcasting System	mol wt molecular weight	NCCM National Council of Catholic Music
leg legal, legato, legislative, legislature	mc megacycle, millieurie	MON middle of month	NCW National Council of Catholic Women
Leics, Leic Leicester	MC master of ceremonies	mon monastery, monetary	NCE New Catholic Edition
Leit Leitrim	MCL Marine Corps League	Mon Monaghan, Monday, Monmouthshire	NGO non-commissioned officer
li lightface, low frequency	MCO mail calls out	Mont Montana	NGTE National Council of Teachers of English
li ledger folio	m.d., mano destra (L, with the right hand)	Montg Montgomeryshire	no no commercial value
LG Low German	MD Maryland, mendelevium	morph, morphol morphology	no neodymium
LH left hand, lower half, luteinizing hormone	MD doctor of medicine, medical department, months after date	mos months	N.D. North Dakota
LHD doctor of humanities	MDS master of dental surgery	MOS military occupational specialty	NE neon
li link, links	mde merchandise	mp melting point	NE New England, no effects, northeast
Li lithium	me marbled edges	MP member of parliament, metropolitan police, military police, military policeman	NEA National Education Association of the United States
LI Long Island	Me Meane, methyl	MPA master of public administration	NEB New English Bible
lib liberal, librarian, library	ME mechanical engineer, medical examiner, Middle English	mpg miles per gallon	Neb, Neb Nebraska
LIFO last in, first out	Mea, Mth Meath	mph miles per hour	NEB New English Dictionary
Lim Limerick	meas measure	MPH master of public health	neg negative
lin linear, linear	mech mechanical, mechanics	mphs miles per hour per second	neg not elsewhere included
Lines Lincolnshire	med medical, medicine, medicine, medium	mr milirentgen	neg not diss nemine dissentiente (N.L., no one dissenting)
lin linguistics	MEd master of education	Mr mister	NEB not elsewhere specified
lit liter, liquid, literally, literary, literature	meg megohm	MR mill run	NET Netherlands
lith, litho lithographic, lithography	mem member, memoir, memorial	Mrs mistress	neuro neurological, neurology
LitB, LitB bachelor of letters, bachelor of literature	mer mercurial	Mrs matron sinistra (It, with the left hand)	neut neuter
LitD, LitD doctor of letters, doctor of literature	Merion Merionethshire	MS manuscript, master of science, motor ship, multiple exposure	nev Nevada
LJ lord justice	met meteorological, meteorology, metropolitan	MSc master of science	NEv New England
LL Late Latin	metal, metall metallurgy	msc milisecond	NEv nominal fine, national formula, no funds
LEB bachelor of laws	metaph metaphysics	msg message	NFL National Football League
LEd doctor of laws	meteorol meteorology	msg message	Nfld Newfoundland
LLM master of laws	METEO Middle East Treaty Organization	msgr monsieur, mounsignor	NG national guard, no good
LM legion of merit, long meter	MEV million electron volts	MSI master sergeant	NGK New Greek
LMG light machine gun	MEV Mexican, Mexico	MS in LS master of science in library science	N.H. New Hampshire
LMT local mean time	mf medium frequency, mezzo forte, microfarad, millifarad	MSW master of social work	NHG New High German
In natural logarithm	MF machine finish, master of forestry	mt mount, mountain	NHI national health insurance (Brit)
In loco citato (L, in the place cited)	MFA master of fine arts	mtg, mtge mortgage	NHL National Hockey League
In log logarithm	mf master of fine arts	MTG Mediterranean theater of operations	nhp nominal horsepower
London, London, Londonderry	MFS master of foreign study	ms mountains	Ni nickel
long longitude	mg milligram, milligrams	mun, munic municipal	ni pri nisi prius (L, unless before)
LONG Longitude	Mg magnesium	mus museum, music, musical, musician	N.J. New Jersey
LOOM Loyal Order of Moose	MG machine gun, military government	MusM master of music	nl non licet (L, it is not permitted)
loq loquiter (L, he speaks, she speaks)	MGB Ministerstvo Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti (Russ, Ministry of State Security)	MV mendelevium	nl non latic (L, not marked)
Lou louth	mgr manager, mounsignor, mounsignor	MVA mean variation, motor vessel	NLR National Labor Relations Board
LP low pressure	mgt management	MVD Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del (Russ, Ministry of Internal Affairs)	NLT night letter
LPG liquefied petroleum gas	mil military	mw milliwatt	NM nautical mile, night message, no mark, not marked
LR living room, log run	MHW mean high water	MWA Modera Woodmen of America	N.Mex, N.M. New Mexico
LS left side, letter signed, locus sigilli (L, place of the seal), long shot	mi mile, miles, mill	mx mixed	nn notes, no number
LSS lifesaving service, lifesaving station	MI missing in action	myc mycol mycology	no nobis
LT lieutenant, light	Mich Michigan	myg myriagram	no pro se prosequi (L, to be unwilling to prosecute), non nominative
LT long ton, low-tension	Midx Middlesex	myl myrialiter	non obsi, non obs non obstante (L, notwithstanding)
lt col lieutenant colonel	Midl Middlethian	mym myriameter	non pros non prosequi (L, he does not prosecute)
lt comdr lieutenant commander	mid midshipman	myth mythology	non seq non sequitur (L, it does not follow)
lt d limited	mil military	N name, net, neuter, noon, note, noon, number	NOP not otherwise provided for
lt gen lieutenant general	min minimum, minimum, minute, minor, minute, minutes	N navy, nitrogen, normal, north, northern	no not
lt gov lieutenant governor	min mineral, mineralogy	Na sodium (L, sodium)	no normal
LTL less than truckload	Minn Minnesota	Na national academician, no account	Northants, or Nthpnt Northamptonshire
Ltr letter, lighter	MMD minimum lethal dose	NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Colored People	Norw Norway, Norwegian
Lu lutetium	ml milliliter, milliliters	NAD National Academy of Design, no appreciable disease	nos not otherwise specified
lv lubricant, lubricating	ML medal of honor	NAM National Association of Manufacturers	Notts Nottinghamshire
LW low water	MHW mean high water	NAS National Academy of Sciences, naval air station	nov novelist
LWM low-water mark	mi mile, miles, mill	NAS National Academy of Sciences, naval air station	Nov November
LWV League of Women Voters	MI missing in action	NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Np neptunium
LXX Septuagint	Mid Middlesex	nav naval, navigable, navigation	NP neuropsychiatric, neuropsychiatry, no protest, notary public
LZ landing zone	Midl Middlethian	Nb niobium	NPF not provided for
m male, mark, married, masculine, meridian, merides (L, noon), meter, meters, mile, miles, mil, minum, minute, minutes, month, moon	Midl Middlethian		NPH neutral protamine Hagedorn (new insulin)
m- meta-	mid midshipman		n north, plus
M mach, master, metal, mille (L, thousand), molecular weight, moment, mounsignor	mil military		NFN nonprotein nitrogen
ma milliamper	min minimum, minimum, minute, minor, minute, minutes		nr near, number
MA master of arts, mental age	min miner, minor, minute, minutes		NRA National Recovery Administration
mach machine, machinery, machinist	min mineral, mineralogy		
mag magazine, magnetism, magnitude, magnitude	Minn Minnesota		
ma major	MM minimum identifiable odor		
maj gen major general	ML mademoiselle		
ma major	Miles mesdemoiselles		
Man Manitoba	MLW mean low water		
manuf manufacture, manufacturing	mm millimeter, millimeters		
mar maritime	MM Maryknoll Missioners, messieurs, mutatis mutandis (L, with the necessary changes having been made)		
Mar March	Mme madame		
	Mmes mesdames		
	MMF magnetomotive force		
	mmfd microfarad		

- rad radial, radio, radius, radix
 Rad Radnorshire
 RAdm rear admiral
 RAF Royal Air Force
 RAM Royal Academy of Music
 rap rapid
 Rb rhodium
 RBA Royal Society of British Artists
 RBC red blood cells, red blood count
 RBI runs hatted in
 RBS Royal Society of British Sculptors
 RC resistance capacitance
 RC Red Cross, Roman Catholic
 RCAP Royal Canadian Air Force
 RCMP Royal Canadian Mounted Police
 RCP Royal College of Physicians
 RCS Royal College of Surgeons
 rec recruit
 rd road, road, round
 RD refer to drawer, rural delivery
 RDP radio direction finder, radio direction finding
 re reference, regarding
 Re rhodium, rupee
 REA Rural Electrification Administration
 Reaum Reaumur
 rec receipt, record, recording, recreation
 recd received
 recip reciprocal, reciprocity
 rec sec recording secretary
 recf rectangle, rectangular, receipt, rectified
 recg reduce, reduction
 ref referee, reference, referred, refining, reformed, refunding
 rel reflex, reflexive
 refr refraction
 refrig refrigerating, refrigeration
 reg region, register, registered, regular, regulation
 regd registered
 regt regiment
 rel relating, relative, released, relation, religious
 relig religion
 Renf Renfrew
 rep repair, report, reporter, representative, republic
 Rep Republican
 rep replace, replacement
 rept report
 req require, required, requisition
 reqd required
 res research, reserve, residence, resolution
 RES reticuloendothelial system
 resp respect, respectively
 ret retain, retired, returned
 ret retained, retired, returned
 rev revenue, reverend, reverse, review, reviewed, revised, revision, revolution
 RF radio frequency, refunding
 RFD rural free delivery
 RGS Royal Geographical Society
 Rh rhodium
 RH relative humidity, right hand
 RH rhetoric
 RI refractive index
 R.I. Rhode Island
 RIBA Royal Institute of British Architects
 RIP requiescat in pace (L, may be [she] rest in peace)
 rit ritardando
 riv river
 RJ road junction
 RM room, room
 RM Reichsmark
 RMA Royal Military Academy (Sandhurst)
 RM root mean square
 RMS Royal Mail Service, royal mail steamer, royal mail steamship
 Rn radon
 RN registered nurse, Royal Navy
 RNA ribonucleic acid
 rnd round
 RNVR Royal Naval Reserve
 RNVR Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve
 RNZAF Royal New Zealand Air Force
 ROE receipt of goods
 Rom Roman, Romance, Romanian
 ROP record of production, run of paper
- Ros, Ross Roscommon
 Ross Ross and Cromarty
 rot rotating, rotation
 ROTW Reserve Officers' Training Corps
 ROX Roxburgh
 RP reply paid, reprint, reprinting
 rpm Reichspfennig
 rpm revolutions per minute
 RPO railway post office
 rps revolutions per second
 rpt repeat, report
 rpt respiratory quotient
 RR railroad, rural route
 RRB Railroad Retirement Board
 Rs reals, rupees
 RSC registered secretary, revised statutes, right side, Royal Society
 RSA Royal Scottish Academy
 RSGJ Religions of the Sacred Heart of Jesus
 RSE Royal Society of Edinburgh
 RSFSR Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic
 RSV Revised Standard Version
 RSVF repóndez s'il vous plait (Fr, please reply)
 RSWG right side up with care
 rt right
 RT radiotelephone
 rte route
 Ru ruthenium
 RU rat unit
 Rum Rumanian
 Russia Russian
 Rutland Rutlandshire
 RW radiological warfare, right worshipful, right worthy
 rwy, ry railway
- s second, section, semi, series, shilling, sine, singular, snow, son, sou, stere
 S sabbath, saint, schilling, senate, signor, small, smooth, society, south, southern, subject, sulfur
 SA Salvation Army, sex appeal, sine anno (L, without date), sociedad anonima (Sp, corporation), societ e anonyme (Fr, corporation), South Africa, subject to approval
 SAG Strategic Air Command
 SAE Society of Automotive Engineers
 Salop Shropshire
 S and SC sized and supercalendered
 sanit sanitary, sanitation
 s.ap. scripule, apothecaries'
 SASK Saskatchewan
 sat saturate, saturated, saturation
 Sat Saturday
 satd saturated
 S. Aust., S.A. South Australia
 sb substantive
 Sb stibium (L, antimony)
 SB bachelor of science, simultaneous broadcast, southbound
 SBA Small Business Administration
 sc scale, scene, science, seiffice, sculpt (L, be carved or engraved it, she carved or engraved it), small capitals
 Sc scandium, Scots, stratumcolumbus
 SC Sisters of Charity, supercalendered
 S.C. South Carolina
 Scand scandia, Scandinavia
 SCAP supreme commander, allied powers
 Sed doctor of science
 scd school
 scd science, scientific
 scil scilicet
 Scot Scotland, Scottish
 scp spherical candlepower
 scr scripule
 script scripture
 scd scattered
 SD sewed
 SD sea-damaged, slight draft, sine die (L, without day), special delivery, standard deviation
 SDA specific dynamic action
 S. Dak., S.D. South Dakota
 Se selenium
 SE southeast
 SEATO Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
 sec secant, second, secondary, seconds, secretary, section, section
- cundum (L, according to)
 SEC Securities and Exchange Commission
 See Nav Secretary of the Navy
 sees seconds, sections
 sect section
 secy secretary
 sed sediment, sedimentation
 sel select, selected, selection
 Selk Selkirk
 sem seminary
 sen senate, senator, senior
 sep separate, separated
 sep separated
 sep separating
 sepn separation
 Sept, Sep September
 seq sequens (L, the following)
 seqq sequenda (L pl, the following)
 ser serial, series
 Serb Serbian
 serg, sergt sergeant
 sev service
 sf science fiction, sfzando, surface
 sfz sinking fund
 Sg sergeant first class
 sfz sfzando
 sig senior grade, singular, specific gravity
 Sg solicitor general, surgeon general
 sigd signed
 sigt sigt sergeant
 sh share
 SH semester hour, semester hours
 SHA sidereal hour angle
 Shk Shakespeare
 shp superhigh frequency
 shp shipt horsepower
 shpt, shipt shipment
 sht sheet
 shg shortage
 Si silicon
 SIC specific inductive capacity
 sig signal, signature, signor
 sigill singular (L, seal)
 sig signal
 sig singular
 SJ Society of Jesus
 SJD doctor of juridical science
 sk skat
 Sk Sanskrit
 skt slighly
 SL salvage loss, sea level, south latitude
 S.L.A.N. sine loco, anno, vel nomine (L, without place, year, or name)
 sld sailed, sealed
 Sio Sligo
 sm small
 Sm smeltium
 SM master of science, Society of Mary, soldier's medal
 Sn stannum (L, tin)
 So south
 SO seller's option
 soc social, societies, society
 sociol sociologist, sociology
 SOD seller's option to double
 SOf sound on film
 sol solicitor, soluble, solution
 soln solution
 Soms Somersetshire
 SOP standing operating procedure
 sopb sophomore
 sp special, specialist, species, specific, specimen, spelling, spirit
 Sp Spao, Spanish
 SP self-propelled, shore patrol, shore patrolman, shore police, sine prole (L, without issue), single pole
 Span Spanish
 SPCA Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
 SPCG Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
 spec special, specifically
 specif specific, specifically
 sp. gr. specific gravity
 sp. ht. specific heat
 sp. m. specific gravity
 sp. m. species (pl)
 SFR senatus populusque Romanus (L, the senate and the people of Rome), small profits, quick returns
 SFR Society for Physical Research
 sps sine prole superste (L, without surviving issue)
 sp vol specific volume
 sq square
 sr senior
 Sr senior, sister, strontium
 SR sedimentation rate, shipping receipt
- S-R stimulus-response
 Sra senora
 Sres seniores
 SRO standing room only
 Sra senorita
 ss sicclic (L, namely), semis (L, one half)
 SS saints, same size, steamship, Sunday school, sworn statement
 SSA Social Security Administration
 SSgt staff sergeant
 ssp subspecies
 SSR Soviet Socialist Republic
 SSRG Social Science Research Council
 SSS Selective Service System
 st stane, stanza, state, stitch, stone, street
 St stratum
 ST short ton, single throw
 sta station, stationary
 Staffs Staffordshire
 stat stadium (L, immediately), state
 STB bachelor of sacred theology, bachelor of theology
 sthd staidboard
 sthd standard
 STD doctor of sacred theology
 ste sainte
 sig, str sterling
 stge storage
 Sthm Southampton
 Stlr Stirling
 stk stock
 STL licentiate of sacred theology
 STM master of sacred theology, master of theology
 stor storage
 STP standard temperature and pressure
 str stratum, strophe
 STR submarine thermal reactor
 stnd student
 snb suburban, suburb
 snbg subgenus
 snb subject, subjunctive
 snbr subparagraph
 subsec subsection
 snff sufficient, suffix
 snffr suffixragan
 snm snuff
 sup superior, supplement, supplementary, supply, supra (L, above)
 snpr superline
 snprl superlative
 snpp, snppi supplement, supplementary
 snpr supreme
 snpt superintendent
 snpr supervisor
 snr surface
 snrg surge, surgery, surgical
 snrv survey, surveying, surveyor
 snss Sussex
 Snth Sutherland
 SV sailing vessel, sub verbo or sub voce (L, under the word)
 svc, svce service
 swg savings
 sw switch
 Sw, Swed Sweden, Swedish
 SW seader, shipper's weight, shortwave, southwest
 S.W.A. South West Africa
 swbd switchboard
 SWG standard wire gauge
 Switz Switzerland
 syl syllable
 sym symmetrical
 syn synonym, synonymous, synonymy
 syst system
- t teaspoon, temperature, tempo (L, in the time of), time, too, transitive, troy
 T telescope, tension, township, true
 Ta tantalum
 TAG the adjutant general
 tal equal, tails, qualis (L, such as it is)
 tan tangent
 Tas, Tasm Tasmania
 TAS true airspeed
 taxon taxonomic, taxonomy
 Tb tuberculosis
 TB trial balance, tubercle bacillus, tuberculosis
 tbs, tbsp tablespoon, tablespoonful
 TBE talk between ships (short range radio)
 te terce
 Te technetium
 Tc teachers college, terra-cotta, tile
 tc countermanded
 tchr teacher
 TD tank destroyer, touchdown

TDN total digestible nutrients	TVA Tennessee Valley Authority	VA Veterans Administration, vicar apostolic, vice admiral, volt-ampere	WFTU World Federation of Trade Unions
TDY temporary duty	Tvl Transvaal	vac vacuum	wg wing, wire gauge
Te tellurium	twp township	VADM vice admiral	wh watt-hour, which, white
TE table of equipment, trailing edge	TWX teletypewriter exchange	val value	wharf wharf
tech technical	typo, typ typographical	var variable, variant, variation, variety, various	WHO World Health Organization
tech technical, technically, technician, technological, technology	U uncle, und (G, and), unit, upper	VAR visual-aural range, volt-ampere reactive	WHP water horsepower
technol technological, technology	U university, uranium	VB verb	whr watt-hour
tel telegram, telegraph, telephone	UAR United Arab Republic	VC valuation clause, veterinary corps, vice-chancellor, vice-consul, Victoria Cross	whs, whse warehouse
TEL tetraethyl lead	UAW United Auto, Aircraft and Agricultural Implements Workers of America	VD vapor density, various dates, venereal disease	whsle wholesale
TELE telegraphy	UC upper case	veg vegetable	WI when issued, wrought iron
temp temperature, temporary, tempore (L, in the time of)	UC under charge	vel velocity, velocity	W.I. West Indies
Tenn Tennessee	UDC universal declmal classification	ven venenible	WIA wounded in action
terr terrace, territory	UDF unidentified flying object	ver verse	WIBC Women's International Bowling Congress
ter territory	UGT urgent	vers versed sine	Wick Wicklow
Tex Texas	UH upper half	vert vertebrate, vertical	wid widow, widower
TF task force, territorial force, till forbidden	uhf ultrahigh frequency	vert vertebrata	Wig Wigtown
tr transfer	UK United Kingdom	ves vessel	Wis Wiltshire
igt type genus	ult ultimate, ultimo	vet veterinarian, veterinary	Wis, Wisc Wisconsin
tgt target	UMT Universal Military Training	VF very fair, very fine, vicar forane, video frequency, visual field	wk week, work
Th thorium, Thursday	UMW United Mine Workers of America	VFD volunteer fire department	WL waterline, wavelength
TH true heading	UN United Nations	VFW Veterans of Foreign Wars	wm wattmeter
ThD doctor of theology	unaa unanimous	VG very good, vicar general	W/M weight or measurement
theat theatrical	unasg unassigned	vi verb intransitive, vide infra (L, see below)	wmk watermark
theol theological, theology	UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	VI Virgin Islands, viscosity index, volume indicator	WMO World Meteorological Organization
theor theorem	UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund	vic vicinity	W without
theor theoretical, theoretically	uny universal, university	Vic Victoria	WO warrant officer
thera therapeutics	unyp unpaired	vil village	WOC without compensation
therm thermometer	UNRWA United Nations Relief and Works Agency	vis visibility, visual	Woces Worcestershire
thou thousand	uns unsymmetrical	vis vicinity	WP weather permitting, white phosphorus
thp thrust horsepower	up upper	vis visibility, visual	WPA with particular average, Works Progress Administration
Thurs, Thu Thursday	UP underproof	vif very low frequency	WPB wastepaper basket
Ti titanium	UPI United Press International	VLR very long range	wps wats per candle
TID ter in die (L, three times a day)	UPU Universal Postal Union	v verb neuter	wpm words per minute
tiact enclosure	ur urological, urology	VNA Visiting Nurse Association	wpn weapon
Tip Tipperary	n.s., ubi supra (L, where above mentioned), ut supra (L, as above)	VO verbal order	WR warehouse receipt, Wasserman reaction, with rights
tk tank, truck	US United States, unserviceable	VOC vocative	WRAC Women's Royal Army Corps
TKO technical knockout	USA United States Army, United States of America	VOCAB vocabulary	WRAP Women's Royal Air Force
tki ticket	USAF United States Air Force	vol volume, volunteer	WRNS Women's Royal Naval Service
TI thallium	USAFI United States Armed Forces Institute	vois volumes	wrnt warrant
TL total loss, truckload	USC United States Code	VOP valued as in original policy	wt weight
TLC tender, loving care	USCG United States Coast Guard	VOR very-high-frequency omni-range	WT watertight, wireless telegraphy
TLO total loss only	USDA United States Department of Agriculture	Voucher voucher	W. Va. West Virginia
tlr tailor, trailer	USES United States Employment Service	VP variable pitch, various places, vice-president	WVS Women's Voluntary Services (British)
Tm thulium	USIA United States Information Agency	Vs verse, versus, vide supra (L, see above)	WW warehouse warrant, with warrants, world war
TN technical manual, trademark, true mean	USLTA United States Law Firm's Association	Vs verses, versions	Wyo Wyoming
TMO telegraph money order	USM United States mail	vt verb transitive	
tn ton, town, train	USMA United States Military Academy	Vt Vermont	
TN true north	USMC United States Marine Corps	VT vacuum tube, variable time, voice tube	
tr training	USN United States Naval Academy	VTOL vertical takeoff and landing	
trpk turnpike	USNR United States Naval Reserve	VU volume unit	
TO table of organization, telegraph office, turn over	USO United Service Organizations	vulg Vulgate	
tonn tonnage	USP United States Pharmacopoeia	vv verses, vice versa	
topog, topo topography	USS United States Ship		
tot total	USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	w warden, water, watt, week, weight, white, wicket, wide, width, wit, with, work	
TOT time on target	usu usual, usually	W Welsh, west, western, wolfram	
tp title page, township	usw and so weiter (G, et cetera)	WA with average	
tps townships	ut dict ut dictum (L, as directed)	WAC Women's Army Corps	
tr translated, translation, translator, transpore, troop, trustee	UV ultraviolet	WAE when actually employed	
TR tons registered, transmit-receive	UW underwriter	WAF Women in the United States Air Force	
trag tragedy, tragic	UXB unexploded bomb	war warrant	
trans transactions, transitive, translated, translation, transfer, transportation, transverse		War Warwickshire	
transl translated, translation		Wash Washington	
transp transportation		Wat Waterford	
trav travels		W. Aust Western Australia	
treas treasurer, treasury		WB water ballast, waybill, weather bureau, westbound	
trf tuned radio frequency		WBC white blood cells, white blood count	
trib tributary		WBS without benefit of salvage	
trig trigonometry		WC water closet, without charge	
trih tritrate		WCTU Women's Christian Temperance Union	
trp tropic, tropical		wd wood, word, would	
TSgt technical sergeant		WD War Department	
TSH thyroid-stimulating hormone		Wed Wednesday	
tea teaspoon, teaspoonful		Westm Westmeath, Westmorland	
TT telegraphic transfer, teletypewriter, tuberculin tested		Wex Wexford	
TU trade union, transmission unit		wf wrong font	
TUC Trades Union Congress (British)			
Tues, Tue Tuesday			
Turk Turkey, Turkish			
TV television, terminal velocity			

MUSIC

staff with notes—whole note, half note, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second; a dot after a note adds to it half the length of the note without the dot; to extend the compass of the staff, *ledger lines* are added above or below

breve; double whole note

rests—whole, half, quarter, eighth, etc.

brace—used to connect two or more staves indicating that the parts on these staves are to be performed simultaneously

bar—a vertical line across the staff, dividing it into equal measures of time; a double bar marks the end of a division, movement, or composition, while a single heavy bar is used (as in a hymn tune) to mark the end of a verse or period

G clef; treble clef—used to indicate that the second line represents the first G above middle C

F clef; bass clef—used to indicate that the fourth line represents the first F below middle C

C clefs—used to indicate that any line or space on which they are placed represents middle C

sharp
flat

natural—used to annul the effect of a previous ♯ or ♭; the sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a composition or section are called collectively the *key signature*

× or ※ double sharp—used to raise a note two half steps

bb double flat—used to lower a note two half steps

♯ single sharp—used after a double sharp

♭ single flat—used after a double flat

repeat—used to indicate the beginning and end respectively of a passage to be played or sung twice

segno; sign—used to mark the beginning or end of a passage to be repeated

presa—used to indicate where successive voice parts take up the theme

common time $\frac{4}{4}$

alla breve—used to indicate $\frac{4}{2}$ or $\frac{2}{2}$ time

long appoggiatura—used as an embellishing note a degree above or below the principal note

acciacatura; short appoggiatura—used to indicate that the note is to be performed very quickly

turn—a grace consisting of four tones: 1) the one above the principal tone; 2) the principal tone; 3) the one below the principal tone; 4) the principal tone

inverted turn—a grace of four tones like the turn but beginning with the tone below instead of the tone above

mordent

trill; shake

arpeggio

8va all'ottava; at the octave—used above the staff to indicate that the tone or tones are to be sounded an octave higher than written; used below the staff to indicate that they are to be an octave lower

fermata; hold—used over or under a note; when placed over a double bar denotes the conclusion of the piece

crescendo

decrescendo; diminuendo

swell

accent marks—used to indicate that a tone or chord is to be given additional stress

tenuto mark—used to indicate that a note is to be held to its full value

staccato—placed over or under a note

slur; tie

down-bow } used in music for stringed instruments
up-bow }

PHYSICS

Å angstrom unit

A mass number

α alpha particle

β beta ray

C capacitance

c velocity of light

e electronic charge

g acceleration due to gravity

k susceptibility to magnetism

L inductance

λ wavelength

μ micron or microns; permeability; modulus (used with a specifying subscript); index of refraction

mμ millimicron

μm micromicron

m₀ rest mass of a particle

n neutron

ν frequency

p proton

R resistance

ρ density

T kinetic energy

V potential energy

X reactance

Z impedance

PUNCTUATION
see page 1193

PROOFREADERS' MARKS

Δ or ∇ or Ω (L *dele*) *dele* or *delete*; take out or expunge

ⓧ take out a letter and close up

Ⓐ print as a ligature; thus, Ⓐ e (i. e., print æ); also, close up

v or ~ less space

○ close up entirely; no space

9 turn a reversed letter

^ or > caret; insert at this point the marginal addition

or # space or more space

Eq # space evenly—used in the margin

L or ⌊ or [carry farther to the left

⌋ or ⌋ or] carry farther to the right

⌈ elevate a letter or word

⌋ sink or depress a letter or word

□ em quad space; or indent one em

⎓, |, ⎓ or |⎓ or ⎓ one-em dash

|| straighten ends of lines

≡ or ≡ or ≡ straighten a crooked line or lines

⌞ or ⌞ push down a space which prints as a mark

× or + or ⊗ broken or imperfect type—used in the margin

¶ make a new paragraph

○ (a ring drawn around an abbreviation, figure, etc.) spell out—used in the text

Ⓢ spell out—used in the margin

○ period

∧ or / comma

:/ or Ⓞ colon

;/ semicolon

∨ apostrophe or single closing quotation mark

∨ double closing quotation mark

∨ inverted comma or single opening quotation mark

∨ double opening quotation mark

=/ or -/ hyphen

[/] brackets

(/) parentheses

wf wrong font—used when a character is of a wrong size or style

ital put in italic type—used in the margin with _____ under text matter

rom put in roman type—used in the margin with _____ under text matter

bf put in boldface type—used in the margin with _____ under text matter

⌋ transpose

tr transpose—used in the margin

lc lowercase—used in the margin with a slanting line drawn through the letter in the text

= or sc or sm caps put in small capitals—the double lines drawn under the letters or word

≡ or caps put in capitals—the triple lines drawn under the letters or word

ld insert a lead between lines

stet restore words crossed out—usually written in the margin (with dots under the words to be kept)

√ set as a superscript; thus, √ (i. e., print 3³)—used in the margin

^ set as a subscript; thus, √ (i. e., print 3₃)—used in the margin

? is this correct as set?—used in the margin

PROOFS OF LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS WITH CORRECTIONS

MARKED (above) AND MADE (below)

□□ / ◊ / (SP) "Four score and (7) years ago our fathers brought forth
 # / ◊ / w.f. / ◊ on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and
 # a / tr. dedicated to the proposition, that all men are created equal.
 tr. Now we're engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether
 that nation, or any nation (conceived so) and (dedicated so) can long endure."

run on ◊ / ◊ w /
 that / ◊ /
 gave / ◊ /
 x / ◊ /
 ◊ / ◊ /
 ◊ / ◊ /

We are met on a great battle field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of this field, as a final resting place for those who here have given their lives, that this nation might live; it is altogether proper and fitting that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to de-

I lead I / ◊ /
 I / detract
 ◊ / ◊ /
 out-see copy
 e. c.
 here / stat. / w. f.
 tr. / that / g /
 x

tract or add. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what we did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we now highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall never perish from the earth.

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

BIOGRAPHICAL NAMES

OVER FIVE THOUSAND NAMES WITH PRONUNCIATIONS

The aim of this section is to give dates, nationality, and status or occupation of the persons included and to indicate the syllabification and pronunciation of such part of their names as they are most often known by. Such boldface items as roman numerals, connectives (as *von* and *de*), and place names (as in *Alexander of Tunis*) are usually not pronounced. Other name elements (as prenames and titles) are pronounced sparingly. A large proportion of the pronunciations shown for names in languages other than English are anglicized to some extent (see the section on foreign names in "Guide to Pronunciation").

Names containing connectives like *d'*, *de*, *di*, *van*, or *von* are alphabetized usually under the part of the name following the connective; exceptions are chiefly American or British names.

Dates of birth and death follow the name. A doubtful or approximate date is indicated by a question mark; in some instances only the years of principal activity are given, preceded by the abbreviation *f* (flourished). The dates of a reign or other term of office are also given in parentheses.

Most of the abbreviations used will be found in the list on page 22a; for others consult the longer list of Abbreviations on pages 1042 ff.

Ab-bey \ab-'ē\ Edwin Austin 1852-1911 Am. painter & illustrator
Ab-boli \ab-'at\ Jacob 1803-1879 Am. clergyman & author
Abbott \ab-'at\ Lyman 1835-1922 Am. clergyman & author
Abū-'Abīr \ab-'dī-'kād-'or\ or **Abd-al-Kadir** \-'dal-'1807-1883 Arab leader in Algeria
Abd-er-Rahman Khan \ab-'der-rə-'mān-'kān\ 1830?-1901 amir of Afghanistan (1880-1901)
Abd-ul-'Aziz \ab-'dūl-'a-'zēz\ 1830-1876 sultān of Turkey (1861-76) deposed
Abd-ul-Bāha \ab-'dūl-'bā-'hā\ 1844-1921 *Ab-bas Ejjendī* \-'bās-'ā-'fēn-'dē\ Pers. Bahāi leader
Abd-ul-Hāmid II \ab-'dūl-'hā-'med\ 1842-1918 sultān of Turkey (1876-99) reigned
Abd-ul-lah ibn-Hu-sein \ab-'dō-'lā-'ib-'n-'hū-'sēn\ 1882-1951 ruler of Transjordan; amir (1921-46); king (1946-51)
Abd-ul-Mēdjid I or **Abd-ul-Mējid** \ab-'dūl-'mā-'jed\ 1823-1861 sultān of Turkey (1839-61)
Abd-ul-Rahmān Frederick Augustus 1827-1902 Eng. chem.
Ab-e-lard \ab-'ā-'lārd\ Peter Fr. Pierre Abé-lard or Anai-lard \-'ab-'ā-'lār\ 1079-1142 Fr. philos. & theolog.
Ab-er-crom-bie or **Ab-er-crom-by** \ab-'er-'krām-'bē, -'krəm-\ James 1706-1751 Brit. gen. in Am.
Abercromby Sir Ralph 1734-1801 Brit. gen.
Ab-ing-ton \ab-'ing-'tən\ Frances or Fanny 1737-1815 née *Baron Eng. actress*
Abruz-zī \ā-'brūz-'sē\ Duke of the 1873-1933 Prince *Luigi of Savoy-Nava* royal officer & explorer
Abū-'Bakr \ab-'ū-'bak-'or\ also **Abū Bekr** \-'bek-'or\ 573-634 1st caliph of Mecca
Abul Ka-sim \ab-'ūl-'kās-'əm\ Lar. **Al-bn-ca-sis** \al-'bā-'kās-'sēv\ d 710/3 Arab surgeon & medical writer
Ab-e-son \ab-'e-'sən\ Dean Gooderham 1893- Am. dip-
lomat
Ac-tion \ak-'tōn\ John Emerich Edward Dal-berg-Acton \dōl-'bērg-'1st Baron 1834-1902 Eng. hist.
Ad-am \ad-'əm\ Robert 1728-1792 & his bro. James 1730-1794 Eng. architects & furniture designers
Ad-ams \ad-'əmz\ Charles Francis 1807-1886 son of J. Q. Am. lawyer & diplomat
 — Franklin Pierce 1881-1960 *F.P.A.* Am. journalist
 — Henry Brooks 1838-1918 son of C. F. Am. hist.
 — James Truslow 1878-1949 Am. hist.
 — John 1735-1826 Am. lawyer & 2d pres. of the U. S. (1797-1801)
 — John Quincy \kwin-'zē, 'kwīn(t)-sē\ 1767-1848 son of John 6th pres. of the U. S. (1825-29)
 — Samuel 1872-1953 *Maude Kosskadden* Am. actress
 — Samuel 1722-1803 Am. Revolutionary patriot
 — Samuel Hopkins 1871-1958 Am. author
Ad-dams \ad-'əmz\ Jane 1860-1935 Am. social worker
Ad-dison \ad-'ə-'sən\ Joseph 1672-1719 Eng. essayist & poet
Ad-ge \ad-'jē\ George 1866-1944 Am. humorist
Ad-e-nan-er \ad-'n-'ān-'er\ 'ādā Konrad 1876- chancellor of West Germany (1949-)
Ad-ler \ad-'lēr, 'ad\ Alfred 1870-1937 Austrian psychiatrist
 — \ad-'lēr\ Cyrus 1863-1940 Am. educ. & author
 — \ad-'lēr\ Felix 1851-1933 Am. educ. & reformer
 — \ad-'lēr\ Mortimer Jerome 1902- Am. philos. & educ.
Ad-ri-an \ad-'rē-'ən\ name of 6 popes; esp. IV (*Nicholas Break-spear* \brēk-'spēr\ 1100?-1159 the only Eng. pope (1154-59)
 — \ad-'rē-'ən\ see MANUS
Adrian Edgar Douglas 1889- Eng. physiol.
Æ or A. E. see George William RUSSELL
Æ-tric \æ-'trik\ ab 955-ab 1020 *Gram-mat-icus* \grā-'mat-'ik-s\ Eng. abbot & writer
Æneas Silvius or **Sylvius** see PIUS II
Aes-chi-nus \es-'kai-'nēs, 'ēs- 389-314 B.C. Athenian orator
Aes-chy-lus \es-'kai-'lūs, 'ēs- 525-456 B.C. Greek dram.
Aes-op \es-'ə-'p, 'səp\ ab 620-ab 560 B.C. Greek fabulist
Aga Khan III \āg-'ā-'kān, 'ag- 1877-1957 *Aga Sultan Sir Mohamed Shah* head of Ismailian Muslims (1885-1957)
 — \āg-'ā-'kān- 3rd grandson, *Shah Karim* head of Ismailian Muslims (1957-)

Ag-as-siz \ag-'a-'(ə)'sē\ Alexander 1835-1910 son of J.L.R. Am. zool.
Agatho-cles \ag-'athə-'klēs\ 1807-1873 Am. (Swiss-born) naturalist
Agēs-i-la-us II \ā-'jēs-'ā-'lās-'ā\ ab 360 B.C. king of Sparta (ab 400-360)
Ag-nēs \ag-'nēs\ Saint d. A.D. 304 R.C. virgin martyr
Agri-co-la \ā-'grī-'kə-'lə\ Gnaeus Julius 37-93 Rom. gen.
Agrip-pa \ā-'grī-'pə\ Marcus Vipsanius 63-12 B.C. Rom. statesman
Ag-rip-pi-na \ā-'grə-'pī-'nə, 'pē\ the elder 13 B.C.?-A.D. 33 dau. of Agrippa, wife of Germanicus Caesar, mother of Caligula & of Agrippina the younger
 — the younger 15?-59 mother of Emp. Nero
Agur \ā-'gūr-'nāl-'dō\ Emilius 1869- Filipino leader
Ah-med III \ā-'met, -'med\ 1673-1736 sultān of Turkey (1703-30)
Al-ken \ā-'kən\ Conrad Potter 1889- Am. poet
Ains-worth \ānz-'wōrth\ William Harrison 1805-1882 Eng. nov.
Al-sha or **Aye-sha** \T-shə, 'ā-'ē-shə\ 611-678 favorite wife of Muhammad
Al-ken \ā-'kən\ Robert Ingersoll 1878-1949 Am. sculptor
Al-bar \āb-'bār, 'bār\ 1542-1605 the Great emp. of Hindustan (1556-1605)
 a Kempis see THOMAS A KEMPIS
Aken-side \ā-'kən-'sīd\ Mark 1721-1770 Eng. poet & physician
Akhe-na-ton or **Akhe-na-ton** or **Akht-na-ton** \āk-(ə)'nāt-'ə-'nən\ or of KHANNOV
Alar-con \ā-'lār-'kōn, -'kōn\ Pedro Antonio 1833-1891 Span. writer & statesman
Al-a-ric \al-'ā-'rik\ 370?-410 Visigoth king; conqueror of Rome (418-50)
 Visigoth king; issued legal code
Alb-mar-le Duke of see GEORGE MONCK
Al-bé-niz \āl-'bē-'nēs, -(nēth)\ Isaac 1860-1909 Span. pianist & composer
Al-ber-t \al-'bērt\ 1875-1934 king of the Belgians (1909-34)
Albert of Saxe-Go-burg-Go-tha \ā-'saks-'kō-'bērg-'gō-'thə, -'gō-'tə\ Prince 1819-1861 consort of Queen Victoria of Gr. Brit.
Al-ber-tus \al-'bērt-s\ Mag-nus \al-'bērt-s-'mag-'nās\ Saint 1137? (or 1206?)-1280 Albert Count von Boll-städt \-'bōl-'stēdt\ Ger. philos. & theolog.
Al-bo-in \al-'bō-'in, -bō-wən\ d 573 king of the Lombards (ab 565-573)
Albucasis see ABUL KASIM
Al-bu-quer-que, de \al-'bā-'kər-'kē, 'al-'bā-' 1480-1515 Port. viceroys & conqueror in India
Al-cae-us \al-'kēs-'əs\ fl ab 600 B.C. Greek poet
Al-ci-bi-a-des \al-'sī-'bi-'ā-'dēs, 'dēs\ ab 450-404 B.C. Athenian gen. & polit.
Al-cōll \ōl-'kōl\ Amos Bronson 1799-1888 Am. teacher & philos.
 — Louisa May 1832-1888 dau. of A. B. Am. author
Al-cin-n \al-'kwin-' 735-804 Eng. theolog. & scholar
Al-ci-vi-di-a \al-'vī-'dē-'ā\ Frances 1883-1952 N.Z.-born soprano
Al-den \al-'dēn\ John 1599?-1687 *Mayflower* pilgrim
Al-d-er \al-'dər\ Kurt 1902- Ger. chem.
Al-d-ich \ōl-'drīch\ Thomas Bailey 1836-1907 Am. author
Aldus Manutius see MANUTIUS
Ale-man \al-'ā-'mān\ Mateo 1547?-1610 Span. nov.
Ale-mán \al-'ā-'dēs-'ā\ wāi\ 'dās\ Miguel 1902- Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1946-52)
Al-em-ber-t, d' \dāl-'əm-'bē-(ə)r, -'bē-(ə)r\ Jean Le Rond 1717?-1783 Fr. math. & philos.
Al-ex-an-der \al-'ig-'zān-'dər, -el\ name of 8 popes; esp. VI (*Rodrigo Lopez* or *Bojardo*) 1431-1503 pope (1492-1503)
 — III of Macedon 336-323 B.C. the Great king (336-323)
 — Russ. **Alex-sandr** name of 3 emps. of Russia: I 1777-1825 (reigned 1801-25); II 1818-1881 (reigned 1855-81); III 1845-1894 (reigned 1881-94)
 — I **Qhə-nov-ich** \ā-'brēn-'ə-'vīch\ 1876-1903 king of Serbia (1895-1903)
 — I 1888-1934 king of Yugoslavia (1921-34)

ā ōut; ʰ kitten; or further: a back; ā bakes; ā cot, cart; ā job; ō sing; ā flow; ō flay; ō coin; th thin; th this; ō ōot; ō foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision
 ʰ F table; ʰ F bac; ʰ G ich, Buch; ʰ F vin; ʰ F bæuf; ʰ F feu; ʰ G füllen; ʰ F rue; ʰ F digne \dēn\, nuit \nuit\

As-ton \ˈas-tən\ Francis William 1877-1945 Eng. physicist
As-tor \ˈas-tər\ John Jacob 1763-1848 Am. (Ger.-born) fur trader & capitalist
 — Viscountess Nancy Langhorne 1879— 1st woman member of Brit. Parliament (1919-45)
At-a-hual-pa \ˈat-ə-ˈwɪl-pə\ 1500?-1535 last Inca king of Peru
Ati-na-na-sius \ˈati-nə-ˈnɑ-zh(ē)-jəs, -ˈnɑ-sh(ē)-jəs\ Saint 293?-373 Greek church father
Ati-stan \ˈati-stən\ 895-940 king of Eng. (q. 924-940)
Ath-er-ton \ˈath-rt-n\ Gertrude Franklin 1857-1948 née *Horn* Am. nov.
At-lar \ˈat-ər, ˈa-ˈtār\ 1119-71229 Pers. poet
At-ti-la \ˈat-ti-lə\ 406?-453 the *Scourge of God* king of the Huns
At-ti-n \ˈat-ti-n\ Clement Richard 1883— Brit. polit.
Au-ber \ˈə-beɪ-ər\ Daniel François Esprit 1782-1871 Fr. composer
Au-brey \ˈə-brē\ John 1626-1697 Eng. antiquary
Au-chin-leck \ˈo-kən-ˈlɛk\ Sir Claude John Eyre 1884— Brit. gen.
And-en \ˈɒd-n\ Wystan Hugh 1907— Am. (Eng.-born) poet
An-du-bon \ˈɒd-ə-bən, -ˈbɒn\ John James 1785-1851 Am. ornithologist
An-er-bach \ˈən-ər-ˈbæk, -ˈbɪk\ Berthold 1812-1882 Ger. nov.
Au-gier \ˈo-zh(y)ā, -zhe-ˈā\ Émile 1820-1889 Fr. poet & dram.
Au-gus-tine \ˈo-gs-tēn; ɔ-ˈgɒs-tən, ə\ Saint 354-430 church father; bishop of Hippo (396-430)
Au-stin \ˈɒstɪn\ Saint d. 604 *Apostle of the English* 1st archbishop of Canterbury
Au-gus-tus \ˈo-gs-təs, ə\ 63 B.C.-A.D. 14 *Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus* 1st Rom. emp. (27 B.C.-A.D. 14)
Au-rang-zeb or **Au-rung-zeb** or **Au-rung-zeb** \ˈɔ-r-ʊn-zeb, -zɪ\ 1707 emp. of Hindustan (1658-1707)
Au-ran-za \ˈo-rɪn-zə\ 212?-275 *Lucius Domitius Aurelianus* Rom. emp. (270-275)
Au-ri-ol \ˈɔ-r-ē-ol, -ˈɔl\ Vincent 1884— Fr. lawyer; 1st pres. of 4th Republic (1947-54)
Aus-ton \ˈɒs-tən, ˈās-ʌ\ Alfred 1835-1913 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1896-1913)
 — John 1790-1859 Eng. jurist
 — Mary 1868-1934 née *Hunter*, Am. nov.
 — Stephen Fuller 1793-1836 Am. colonizer in Texas
Av-ber 1st Baron see **Lubbock**
Av-en-zo-ar \ˈə-v-ən-ˈzə-ər, -zə-ˈwār\ 1091?-1162 Arab physician in Spain
Áver-ro-és or **Aver-ro-és** \ə-ˈver-ə-wēz, əv-ə-ˈr(ō)-j(ēz)\ 1126-1198 also *Ibn-Rushd* Span.-Arab philo- & physician
Avic-en-na \ˈəv-ə-ˈsen-ə\ 980-1037 also *Ibn-Sīna* Arab physician & philo.
Ávila Camacho Manuel see **CAMACHO**
Ávo-ga-dro \ˈəv-ə-ˈgä-d(ō)-r(ō), ˈäv-ə\ Amedeo Count 1776-1856 Ital. chemist & physicist
Avon Earl of see **Anthony EDEN**
Avon-tine \ˈɒv-tēn, -tīn\ 1880-1956 Amer. educ.
Aza-bá \ə-ˈthän-yə, -ˈsän-ə\ Manuel 1880-1940 Span. lawyer; pres. of Spain (1936-39)
Azu-ma \ə-ˈzi-mə, ˈä-zə-mä\ Tokuhō 1909— Jap. dancer

Bab-bitt \ˈbāb-ət\ Irving 1865-1933 Am. scholar & educ.
Ba-ber or **Bar-ber** or **Bar-bar** \ˈbāb-ər\ 1483-1530 *Zohir ud-Din Muhammad* founder of the Mogul dynasty of India; emp. (1526-30)
Ba-bent or **Ba-bonni** \bā-ˈbɒf, bə-ˈbɒf\ François Émile 1760-1797 Fr. communist
Bab-ington \ˈbāb-ɪn-tən\ Anthony 1561-1586 Eng. R. C. conspirator against Queen Elizabeth I
Bab-son \ˈbāb-sən\ Roger Ward 1875— Am. statistician
Bach \ˈbæk, ˈbɔk\ Johann Sebastian 1685-1750 Ger. organist & composer
Ba-co \ˈbā-kō\ Francis 1561-1626 1st Baron *Versailles* \ˈver-s(ə)-lɑm\ Viscount St. Albans \sānt-ˈɒl-bən, sɑnt-ə\ Eng. philo- & author
 — Roger, Friar 1214?-1294 Eng. philo.
Ba-den-Pow-ell \ˈbād-ən-ˈpə-əl\ Robert Stephenson Smyth 1857-1941 1st Baron of *Gilwell* Brit. gen.; founder of Boy Scout movement
Ba-do-gio \bā-ˈdōl(j)jō\ Pietro 1871-1956 Ital. gen.; premier (1943-44)
Ba-er \ˈbær\ Van-ˈbɛ-(y)or, van-ˈɒf\ Adolf 1835-1917 Ger. chem.
Ba-fin \ˈbaf-ən\ William 1854-1622 Eng. navigator
Bage-hot \ˈbā-ʃət\ Walter 1826-1877 Eng. econ. & journalist
Ba-gra-tion \bā-ˈgrāt-ē-ən, ˈbā-gr-ə-ˈt(ɪ)ən\ Prince Pétř Iva-no-ovich 1765-1812 Russ. gen.
Ba-ha-ni-lah \bā-ˈhā-ni-ˈlā\ Mirza Husayn Alı 1817-1892 Pers.
Ba-hay \ˈbā-hā\ Liberty Hyde 1858-1954 Am. botanist
 — Nathan or Nathaniel d. 1742 Eng. lexicographer
Bail-ly \ˈbā-ly\ Joanna 1762-1851 Scot. dram. & poet
Bain \ˈbā-n\ Alexander 1818-1903 Scot. psychol.
Baird \ˈbā-ɪrd, ˈbe-ɪrd\ John Lo-gie ˈlɔ-g(ē) 1888-1946 *father of invention*
Bairns-ia-ther \ˈbā-ɪrnz-ˈfā-θ-ər, ˈbe-ɪrnz-ə\ Bruce 1888-1959 Eng. soldier & cartoonist
Ba-jer \ˈbi-ə-ɪr\ Fredrick 1837-1922 Dan. statesman & writer
Ba-ker \ˈbā-kər\ Newton Diehl 1871-1937 Am. lawyer & statesman
 — Ray Stannard 1870-1946 pseud. *David Gray-son* \ˈgrās-ən\ Am. author
 — Sir Samuel White 1821-1893 Eng. explorer in Africa
Bakst \ˈbækst\ Léon Nikolaevitch 1866?-1924 Russ. painter
Ba-ku-mi-ni \bā-ˈkū-ni-(y)ən, bā-ˈl\ Mikhail Aleksandrovich 1841-1876 Rus. gen.
Bal-an-chine \ˈbāl-ən-ˈchēn\ George 1904-1953 *George Melonovitch Balanchine* Ital. (Russ.-born) choreographer
Bal-bo \ˈbāl-(j)ɒ\ Italo 1896-1940 Ital. aviator & polit.

Bal-bo-a, de \ˈbāl-ˈbō-ə\ Vasco Núñez 1475-1517 Span. explorer; disc. Pacific Ocean
Balch \ˈbɔlch\ Emily Greene 1867-1961 Am. econ. & social.
Bal-dwin \ˈbɒl-dwɪn\ 1058-1118 bro. of *Godfrey of Bouillon* king of Jerusalem (1100-18)
 — James Mark 1861-1934 Am. psychol.
 — Stanley 1867-1947 1st Earl *Baldwin of Bewley* \-ˈbyüd-ly\ Brit. statesman
Bal-dwin \ˈbɒl-dwɪn\ Michael William 1808-1870 Irish composer & singer
Bal-jeur \ˈbäl-ju-ər\ Arthur James 1st Earl of 1848-1930 Brit. philo- & statesman
Ba-li-ol, de \ˈbäl-yəl\ John 1249-1315 king of Scotland (1292-96)
Bal-l \ˈbɒl\ John d. 1381 Eng. priest & social agitator
Bal-l \ˈbɒl\ John d. 1739 Am. James 1772-1833 Scot. printer
Baltimore Lord see **George CALVERT**
Bal-zac, de \ˈbɒl-zæk, -ˈf\ *Bal-zák* Honoré 1799-1850 Fr. nov.
Ban-croft \ˈbān-krɒft, ˈbān-ˈf\ George 1800-1891 Am. histor.
 — Richard 1544-1610 Eng. prelate
Ban-del-lo \bān-ˈdel-(j)ō, bān-ˈ\ Matteo 1480?-1562 Ital. writer
Banks \ˈbānz\ John Kendrick 1862-1922 Am. humorist
Bangs \ˈbāŋks\ Sir Joseph 1743-1820 Eng. naturalist
Ban-ting \ˈbān-tŋŋ\ Sir Frederick Grant 1891-1941 Canad. physicist; discovered insulin treatment of diabetes
Bar-a-nov \bā-ˈrən-ə\ Aleksandr Andreevich 1747-1819 Russ. fur trader; 1st gov. of Russ. America
Bar-ány \ˈbār-ən-yə\ Robert 1876-1936 Austrian physician
Bar-ba-ros-a \ˈbār-bə-ˈrɪs-ə, -ˈrɒs-ə\ see **FREDERICK I** — name of 2 Algerian corsairs, brothers: I 1473?-1518; II 1466?-1546
Bar-ness \ˈbār-ness\ Henri 1873-1935 Fr. editor & author
Bar-clay \ˈbār-klē\ Robert 1648-1690 Scot. Quaker author
Bar-clay de **To-ly** \ˈbār-klē-də-ˈtō-ly\ Prince Mikhail 1761-1815 Rus. field marshal
Bar-clen \ˈbār-ɛn\ John 1908— Am. physicist
Bar-ents \ˈbār-ənts, ˈbār-ə\ Willem d. 1597 Du. navigator
Bar-ŋg \ˈbār-ŋŋ\ (ˈbe-ɪ-ər)\ Alexander 1774-1848 1st Baron *Ashbur-ton* \ˈəsh-ˈbɜrt-n\ Brit. financier & diplomat
 — Evelyn ˈev-əl, -ˈv\ 1841-1917 1st Earl of *Cro-mer* \ˈkrɒ-mər\ Brit. diplomat
Bar-ka \ˈbār-ka\ Charles Glover 1877-1944 Eng. physicist
Bar-ley \ˈbār-klē\ Al-ben ˈal-bən\ William 1877-1956 Am. lawyer & polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1949-53)
Bar-ŋw \ˈbār-ŋjō\ Joel 1754-1812 Am. poet & diplomat
Bar-nard \ˈbār-nərd\ George Grey 1863-1938 Am. sculptor
Bar-nes \ˈbār-nēs\ Harry Elmer 1880-1953 Am. social. & educ.
Bar-né-veidt or **Bar-nc-veid** \ˈbār-nē-ˈvɛɪt\ Jan van Olden 1547-1619 Du. statesman
Bar-num \ˈbār-nəm\ Phineas Taylor 1810-1891 Am. showman
Baro-chie or **Barozzi** Giacomo see **VIGNOLA**
Bar-jo \ˈbā-ʃō-(j)ā\ Pio 1872-1956 Span. nov. & essayist
Bar-rés \bā-ˈres, bə-ˈ\ Auguste Maurice 1862-1923 Fr. nov. & politician
Bar-rie \ˈbār-ē\ Sir James Matthew 1860-1937 Scot. nov. & dram.
Bar-ros, de \ˈbār-ŋsh\ João 1496-1570 Port. hist.
Bar-rov \ˈbār-(j)ō, ˈbār-ə-w\ Isaac 1630-1677 Eng. math. & theol.
Bar-ry \ˈbār-ē\ Philip 1896-1949 Am. dram.
Bar-ry-more \ˈbār-ri-mō-ər, -mō-ər\ family of Amer. actors: Maurice 1847-1905 real name *Herbert Blythe*, his wife Georgiana Emma 1856-1893 *duch. of John Drew*; their children Lionel 1878-1954, Ethel 1879-1959, & John Blythe 1882-1942
Bar-th \ˈbār-th\ Barth \ˈbār-th\ 1809-1870 Fr. naval hero
Barth \ˈbār-th\ Carl 1886— Swiss theol.
Barth-ol-d \ˈbār-t(h)jāl-dē, -t(h)jōl-ə\ Frédéric Auguste 1834-1904 Fr. sculptor
Bar-tlett \ˈbārt-let\ John 1820-1905 Am. publisher
 — Vernon 1894— Eng. author
Bar-tok \ˈbār-tək, -ˈtɒk\ Bé-la ˈbē-lə\ 1881-1945 Hung. composer
Bar-tol-om-ew \ˈbār-tōl-ə-ˈmā-(j)ə\ Fra 1475-1517 *Baccio della Porta* Florentine painter
Bar-ton \ˈbār-tən\ Clara *in full* Clarissa Harlowe 1821-1912 founder of Am. Red Cross Society
Bar-tram \ˈbār-trəm\ John 1699-1777 Am. botanist
Bar-uch \bā-ˈrūk\ Bernard Man-nes \ˈmān-əs\ 1870— Am. businessman & statesman
Bar-zin \ˈbār-zɪn\ Jacques 1907— Am. hist.
Bas-il \ˈbā-səl\ ˈbas-, ˈbāz-, ˈbās-ə\ or *Bas-il-lus* \bā-ˈsɪl-ē-səs, -ˈsɪl-ē-səs\ 307?-379? the Great church father; bishop of Caesarea
Bas-ker-ville \ˈbas-kər-ˈvɪl\ John 1706-1755 Eng. typographer
Bates \ˈbæt-s\ Katharine Lee 1859-1929 Am. poet & educator
Ba-tis-ta \ˈv Zai-d-ivar \bā-ˈtēs-tā, -ē, -sā-dē-ˈvār\ Fulgencio 1701— Cuban soldier; pres. of Cuba (1940-43; 1952-59)
Ba-ti-ni, al \ˈbā-ti-nē\ ɔ-ˈf(ə) 1800-89 *Al-bā-ŋeg-ni-us* \ˈal-bə-ŋeg-nē-s(ə) or ˈal-bā-ŋeg-ni-us\ 16-16-89 Arab astron.
Bau-de-laire \bōd-ˈlā-ə(r), -ˈle-ə(r)\ Charles Pierre 1821-1867 Fr. poet
Bau-douin \ˈbō-dwāˈn\ 1930— king of Belgium (1951—)
Baum \ˈbām\ Lyman Frank 1856-1919 Am. journalist & story-writer
 — \ˈbāum\ Vicki 1888-1960 Am. (Austrian-born) nov.
Bau-mé \bō-ˈmā\ Antoine 1728-1804 Fr. chem.
Bax-ter \ˈbāk-sər\ Richard 1615-1691 Eng. Puritan scholar & writer
Ba-yard, de \ˈbā-ɪrd, ˈbā-ɪrd, ˈf. bā-yār\ Seigneur Pierre Ter-rail \ˈtɛ-ri\ 1473?-1524 Fr. mil. hero
Bayle \ˈbā-ə(r)\ Pierre 1647-1706 Fr. philo- & critic
Bay-lor \ˈbā-ɪər\ Robert Emmet Bledsoe 1793?-1873 Am. jurist
Beaconsfield Earl of see **Benjamin DISRAELI**
Bea-die \ˈbi-dē\ George Wells 1903— Am. biologist
Bea-ŋe \ˈbi-ŋe\ Charles Auguste 1814-1948 & his wife *Mary née Ritter* 1876-1958 Am. historians
 — Daniel Carter 1850-1941 Am. painter & illustrator; organizer of Boy Scouts in U.S. (1910)

ə abut; ɔ kiten; ər further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ət out; ʊ chin; ɔ less; ɪ easy; ɡ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life
 ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ɪ loot; ʊ foot; ɔ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; zt vision
 ɔ F table; ɔ F bac; ɡ G ich, Buch; ʌ F vin; ɔ F œuf; ɔ F feu; ɔ F güllen; ɔ F rue; ɪ F digne ɪden\, nuit ɪnwɛ\

- Beards-ley** \bɪ(ə)r'dz-ɪə\ Aubrey Vincent 1872-1898 Eng. illustrator
- Beal-ly** \bɛɪ-ɪə\ James 1735-1803 Scot. poet
- Beal-ly** \bɛɪ-ɪə\ David 1871-1936 1st Earl of the *North Sea* & of *Brookly* \brʊk-ɪə\ Brit. admiral
- Beau-foz** \bɔ-foʊt\ Sir Francis 1774-1857 Brit. admiral
— Henry 1377-1447 Eng. cardinal & statesman
- Beau-har-nais**, de \bɔ-ˈɑr-nɑ\ Fr. family including: Vicomte Alexandre 1760-1794 gen., his wife Josephine 1763-1814 later the 1st wife of Napoleon I; their son Eugene 1781-1824 prince of Eich-stätt \tʃ-ɪst-ɪt; their daughter Hortense 1783-1837 wife of Louis Bonaparte & mother of Napoleon III
- Beau-mar-chais**, de \bɔ-ˈmɑr-ʃɑ\ Pierre Augustin Caron 1742-1799 Fr. adm. & man of affairs
- Beau-mont** \bɔ-ˈmɒnt, -mɒnt\ Francis 1584-1616 Eng. dram.
— William 1785-1853 Am. surgeon
- Beau-re-gard**, de \bɔ-ˈrɛ-gɑrd, -bɔr-\ Pierre Gustave Toutant 1788-1893 Am. gen. & man of affairs
- Beau-voir**, de \bɔ-ˈvɔr-\ Simone 1908- Fr. author
- Beau-ver-brook** \bɔ-ˈvɔr-brʊk\ 1st Baron 1879- *William Maxwell Aitken* Brit. (Canad.-born) newspaper publisher
- Be-vel** \bɛ-ˈvɛl\ August 1840-1913 Ger. Social Democrat leader & writer
- Beck-ct**, d' \ə-ˈbɛk-ət, -ə\ Saint Thomas 1187-1170 archbishop of Canterbury
- Beck-ct** \bɛk-ət\ Samuel 1906- Irish poet, nov., & dram.
- Beck-ford** \bɛk-fɔrd\ William 1760-1844 Eng. author
- Beck-que-rel** \bɛ-ˈkrɛl, -bɛk-ə-rel\ family of Fr. physicists including: Antoine César 1788-1878; his son Alexandre Edmond 1820-1891; the latter's son Antoine Henri 1852-1908
- Beck-does** \bɛd-ˈdɔz\ Thomas Lovell 1803-1849 Eng. poet & d. critic
- Bede** \bɛd-ə\ Æda-da or Bedda \bɛd-ə\ Saint 673-735 the *Venerable Bede* Eng. scholar, hist., & theologian
- Bed-foz** \bɛd-fɔrd\ Duke of 1389-1435 *John of Lancaster*; son of *Henry IV of England* regent for Henry
- Be-fo** \bɛ-ˈbɛ Charles William 1877-1962 Am. naturalist & explorer
- Bee-cham** \bɛ-ˈtʃəm\ Sir Thomas 1879-1961 Eng. conductor
- Bee-cher** \bɛ-ˈtʃɛr\ Henry Ward 1813-1886 Am. clergyman
— Lyman 1773-1851 Am. pres. of H.W. & of *Horriet Beecher Stowe* Am. Presbyterian clergyman
- Beer-bohm** \bɛ(ə)r-ˈbɔm, -bom\ Max 1872-1956 Eng. critic & caricaturist
- Beer-naert** \bɛ(ə)r-ˈnɑrt\ Auguste Marie François 1829-1912 Belg. statesman
- Beeth-oven**, van \væn-ˈbɛ-,ˈtʃ-ɔv-\ Ludwig 1770-1827 Ger. composer
- Beh-ring**, von \fæn-ˈbɛ(r)-ɪŋ, -væn-\ Emil 1845-1917 Ger. bacteriol.
- Beh-las-vo** \bɛ-ˈlɑs-(j)kɔ\ David 1854-1931 Am. dram. & producer
- Beli-sar-i-us** \bɛl-ə-ˈsɑr-ɪ-əs, -sɛr-\ 505?-565 gen. of the Eastern Rom. Empire
- Bell** \bɛl\ Alexander Graham 1847-1922 Am. (Scot.-born) inventor of the telephone
- Bella-my** \bɛl-ə-mɛ\ Edward 1850-1898 Am. author
- Bella-y**, du \d(ɪ)j(ə)-ˈbɛl-\ Joachim 1522-1560 Fr. poet
- Belli-ni** \bɛ-ˈlɛ-nɛ\ family of Venetian painters including: Jacopo ab 1400-ab 1470 and his sons *Geometric* 1429?-1507 and *Giovanni* 1450?-1516
- Bellini** 1801-1835 Ital. composer
- Bell-loc** \bɛl-ˈlɔk, -ɔk\ Hilary \hɪ-lɑr-\ pen name *Hilary* \hɪ-lɑr-\ (a)j(r)-ˈe(ə)l\ 1870-1953 Eng. author
- Bellows** \bɛl-ˈdʒɔz\ Albert Fitz 1829-1883 Am. painter
— George Wesley 1887-1925 Am. painter & lithographer
- Bellis** \bɛ-ˈmɪs\ Samuel Flagg 1891- Am. hist.
- Be-na-ven-te** y *Mar-ti-nez* \bɛn-ə-ˈvɛnt-ɛ-ˈmɑr-tɪ-nɛs\ Jacinto 1866-1954 Span. dram.
- Ben-bow** \bɛn-ˈbɔ\ John 1633-1702 Eng. admiral
- Ben-chey** \bɛn-ˈtʃɛ-\ Robert Charles 1889-1915 Am. humorist
- Ben-e-dict** \bɛn-ə-ˈdɪkt\ name of 15 popes; esp. *XIV (Prospero Lambertini)* 1675-1758 (pope 1740-58); *XV (Giacomo della Chiesa)* 1854-1922 (pope 1914-22)
- Ben-e-dict** of *Nur-sia* \nɔr-ˈsb(ɛ)-ə\ Saint 480?-7543 1st. founder of Benedictine order
- Benedicti** Kuth 1887-1948 né *Fulton* Am. anthropologist
- Ben-esh** \bɛn-ˈɛʃ\ Edward 1884-1948 Czech statesman; pres. (1935-38; 1939-48)
- Ben-ét** \bɛn-ˈnɑ\ Stephen Vincent 1898-1943 Am. poet & story-writer
— William Ross 1886-1950 Am. poet, nov., & editor
- Ben-Gu-rion** \bɛn-ˈgʊr-ɪ-ɔn\ David 1886- Israel (Pol.-born) laborite; prime minister of Israel (1948-53; 1955-)
- Ben-já-min** \bɛn-ˈjɑ-mən\ Judah Philip 1811-1884 Am. Confed. statesman & lawyer
- Ben-nét** \bɛn-ət\ (Enoch) Arnold 1867-1931 Eng. nov.
— James Gordon 1795-1872 Am. (Scot.-born) journalist; founder of *New York Herald* (1835)
- Ben-ri-chard** \bɛn-ˈrɪ-ʃɑrd\ 1870-1947 Viscount *Bennet* Canad. prime min. (1930-35)
- Ben-roi** de *Sainte-Maure* \bɛn-ˈwɑd-ə-(j)ˌsɑnt-ˈmɔ(ə)r\ 12th cent. Fr. trouvère
- Ben-son** \bɛn-(t)-sɔn\ Arthur Christopher 1862-1925 Eng. educ. & author
- Ben-tham** \bɛn-(t)-tham\ Jeremy 1748-1832 Eng. jurist & philos.
- Ben-tinck** \bɛn-ɪŋk\ Lord William Cavendish 1774-1839 son of *W.H.C.* 1st gov. gen. of India (1833)
- Ben-tinck** \bɛn-ɪŋk\ Cavendish 1738-1809 3d Duke of *Portland* Brit. prime min. (1783; 1807-09)
- Ben-ty-le** \bɛn-ˈtɪ-\ Richard 1662-1742 Eng. clergyman, scholar, & critic
- Ben-ton** \bɛn-(t)-sɔn\ Thomas Hart 1889- Am. painter
- Ben-ter-ger**, de \bɛ-ˈrɑ-rɛ-zhɛ\ Pierre Jean 1780-1837 Fr. poet
- Be-ry-a-ef** \bɑrd-ˈyɑ-ɪf, -bɑr-jɑ\ Nikolai Aleksandrovich 1874-1948 Russ. philos.
- Be-ry-son** \bɛr-ən-sɔn\ Bernard 1865-1959 Am. art critic
- Ber-a** \bɛ(ə)r-ɪ\ Albat 1829-1935 Austrian composer
- Ber-gér-ate** de Cyranò esp *Cyranò de BERGÉAC*
- Ber-gi-ús** \bɛr-ˈgɛ-əs\ Friedrich 1884-1949 Ger. chem.
- Ber-g-son** \bɛ(ə)r-ɪ-ŋ\ Henri 1859-1941 Fr. philos.
- Ber-ria** or *Be-ri-ya* \bɛ-ˈrɛ-ə, -bɛ-ˈrɛ-ə\ Lavrenti Pavlovich 1899-1953 Russ. polit.
- Be-ring** \bɛ(ə)r-ɪŋ, -bɛ(ə)r-ɪ\ Vitus 1680-1741 Dan. navigator; disc. *Bering Strait* and *Bering Sea*
- Ber-ke-ley** \bɛr-ˈkɛl, -bɛr-\ George 1685-1753 Irish bishop & philosopher
— \bɛr-\ Sir William 1606-1677 colonial gov. of Virginia
- Ber-le** \bɛr-ˈlɛ\ Adolf Augustus 1895- Am. diplomat
- Ber-lich-ing-en**, von \væn-ˈbɛr-ɪŋ-ɪ-ɔn, -væn-\ Götz or Gottfried 1480-1562, Ger. knight
- Ber-lin** \bɛr-ˈlɪn\ Irving 1888- Am. composer
- Ber-ll-i-ner** \bɛr-ˈlɪ-nɛr\ Emilie 1851-1929 Am. (Ger.-born) inventor
- Ber-ll-i-oz** \bɛr-ˈlɛ-ɔz\ (Louis) Hector 1803-1869 Fr. composer
- Ber-na-dette** of *Lourdes* \bɛr-nɑ-ˈdɛt\ 1844-1879 *Bernadette* \bɛr-nɑ-ˈdɛt\ Fr. religious
- Ber-na-dolte** \bɛr-nɑ-ˈdɔlt\ Jean Baptiste Jules 1763-1844 Fr. gen.; king (1818-44) of Sweden as *Charles XIV John* following present Swed. dynasty
- Ber-nard** \bɛr-nɑrd\ Claude 1813-1878 Fr. physiol.
- Ber-nard** of *Clair-vaux* \bɛr-nɑrd-ˈvɑ-klɑ(ə)r-ˈvɔ, -bɛr-nɑrd-, -klɛ(ə)r-\ Saint 1091-1153 Fr. ecclesiastic
- Ber-nard-in** de *Saint-Pierre* \bɛr-nɑr-ˈdɑ-ˈdɑ-ˌsɑnt-pɛ-ˈr(ə)\ Jacques Henri 1737-1814 Fr. author
- Ber-nardt** \bɛr-nɑrd, -bɑr-\ (a) Sarah 1844-1923 orig. *Osine Bernard* \bɛr-nɑr-\ Fr. actress
- Ber-ni-ni** \bɛr-nɛ-nɛ\ Giovanni Lorenzo 1598-1680 Ital. sculptor, architect, & painter
- Ber-nstein** \bɛr-ˈstɛn, -stɛn\ Leonard 1918- Am. conductor & composer
- Bern-storf** \bɛ(ə)r-ˌm-ˌstɔrf\ Count Johann-Heinrich 1862-1939 Ger. diplomat
- Ber-til-ion** \bɛr-ˈtɪl-(j)ɔn, -bɔrt-tɪ-ˌjɑn\ Alphonse 1853-1914 Fr. author, poet, & dramatist
- Ber-ze-l-i-us** \bɛr-ˈzɛ-ɪ-əs, -zɪ-\ Baron Jöns Jakob 1779-1848 Swed. chem.
- Ber-ant** \bɛs-ˈɑt, -bɛz-\ Annie née *Wood* 1847-1933 Eng. theosophist
- Ber-se-cour** \bɛs-ə-ˈmɑr\ Sir Henry (1813-1898 Eng. engineer
- Ber-tan-cour** \bɛ-ˈtɑn-ˈkʊ(ə)r(ə), -tɑŋ\ Rómulo 1908- Ven-ze-luan pres. (1959-)
- Betz-mann-Holl-veg**, von \fæn-ˈbɛt-mɑn-ˈbɔl-vɛg, -væn-, -mɑn-\ Theodor 1856-1917 Ger. statesman; chancellor (1909-17)
- Be-tje-man** \bɛ-ˈtʃɛ-mɑn\ John 1906- Eng. poet
- Be-ter-ton** \bɛt-ər-tɔn\ Thomas 1635?-1710 Eng. actor
- Be-yan** \bɛ-ˈvɑn\ Aneurin \ə-ˈnɪr-nɑ\ 1897-1960 Brit. socialist leader
- Be-zel-idge** \bɛv-(ə)-rɪj\ Albert Jeremiah 1862-1927 Am. polit. & hist.
— Sir William Henry 1879- Eng. econ.
- Be-ye** \bɛ-ˈvɛn\ Ernest 1884-1951 Brit. labor leader & polit.
- Be-yin** Marie Henri see *STENDHAL*
- Biz-ant** \bɛ-ˈdɪ\ Georges 1899- Fr. statesman; provisional Pres. (1946)
- Bid-dle** \bɪd-ɪ\ John 1615-1662 founder of Eng. Unitarianism
- Bien-ville**, de \bɛ-ˈvɛn-vɪl-, -vɔl; bya-ˈvɛ(ə)l\ Sieur Jean Baptiste Lemoyne 1680-1768 Fr. colonial gov. of Louisiana
- Bien-ville** \bɪ-ˈvɪl\ Ambrose *Chemin* 1812-1894 Am. author
- Big-gers** \bɪ-ˈgɪz-ər\ Earl Derr 1844-1933 Am. author
- Bi-let** \bɪ-ˈlɛ\ Alfred 1857-1911 Fr. psychol.
- Bi-on** \bɪ-ˈɔn, -ə\ 2d cent. B.C. Greek poet
- Birk-beck** \bɛr(k)-ˈbɛk\ George 1776-1841 Eng. physician; founder of mechanics' insitutions
- Birk-beck** \bɛr-ˈbɛk\ 1st Earl of 1872-1930 *Frederick Edwin Smith* Eng. jurist & statesman
- Bir-ron** \bɪ-ˈrɔn\ Ernst Johann 1690-1772 orig. *Büh-ren* \bɪ-ˈrɑn\ Duke of *Kurland* Russ. statesman
- Bir-rell** \bɪ-ˈrɛl\ Augustine 1850-1933 Eng. author
- Bis-marck**, von \bɪz-ˈmɑrk, -bɪs-\ Prince Otto Eduard Leopold 1815-1898 in full *Bismarck-Schön-haus-son* \ʃhɛn-ˈhɑuz-ˈnɔn\ 1st chancellor of Ger. Empire
- Biz-zi** \bɛ-ˈzɪ\ Alexandre César Léopold 1838-1875 Fr. composer
- Björn-son** \bɪ-ˈjɔrn-sɔn\ Björnsterne 1832-1910 Norw. poet, dram., & nov.
- Black** \blæk\ Hugo LaFayette 1886- Am. jurist & polit.
- Black-ett** \bɪ-ˈblæk-ət\ Patrick Maynard Stuart 1897- Brit. physicist
- Black Hawk** \blæk-ˈhɔk\ 1767-1838 *Ma-ka-tae-mish-ka-kiak* Am. Indian (Sac) chief
- Black-more** \blæk-ˈmɔ(ə)r-, -mɔ(ə)r\ Richard Doddridge 1825-1900 Eng. nov.
- Black-stone** \blæk-ˈstɔn, chiefy *Brit* -stɑn\ Sir William 1723-1780 Eng. jurist
- Black-wood** \blæk-ˈwɔd\ William 1776-1834 Scot. publisher
- Blaine** \blaɪn\ James Gillespie 1830-1893 Am. statesman
- Blake** \blæk\ Robert 1599-1657 Eng. admiral
- Blas-co-Itá** \blæs-ˈɪt-ə-ˈɪt-ə\ Elena(\j)th, -væn-, -(j)ɪs\ Vicente 1867-1928 Span. nov.
- Blav-at-sky** \blav-ˈvat-skɛ-, -vát-\ Elena Petrovna 1831-1891 née *(Helen) Blav-atsky* \hɑn-ˈvɑs, -vɑs\ Russ. traveler & theosophist
- Black-ell** \bɛk-ˈɛl\ Robert L. 1872-1936 Fr. engineer & pioneer aviator
- Bligh** \blaɪ\ William 1754-1817 Eng. naval officer
- Bliss** \blɪs\ Tasker Howard 1853-1930 Am. gen.
- Bloc** \blɔk, -blæk\ André 1896- Fr. sculptor
- Bloch** \blɔk, -blɔk, -blɔk\ Ernest 1880-1959 Am. (Swiss-born) composer
— \blæk\ Felix 1905- Am. physicist
- Block** \blæk\ Herbert Lawrence 1909- *Her-block* \bɔr-ˈblæk\ Am. editorial cartoonist
- Blod-um** \blɔd-ˈu-m, -fɔd\ Leonard 1887-1949 Am. linguist
- Blü-cher**, von \blü-ˈkɛr, -blük-ər\ Gebhard Leberecht 1742-1819 Pruss. field marshal
- Blum** \blʊm\ Léon 1872-1950 Fr. polit.; provisional pres. (1946)
- Blum-ber-ll** \blʊm-ˈbɛr-ɪl\ Johann Kaspar 1808-1881 Swiss legal scholar
- Bo-ab-dil** \bɔ-ˈbɑd-ˈdɛ(ə)l\ d 1533 or 1534 14th Moorish king of Granada
- Bo-ad-i-cea** \bɔ-ˈbɔd-ə-ˈsɛ-ə\ d 62 queen of the Isoni
- Bo-as** \bɔ-ˈɑs, -əz\ Franz 1858-1942 Am. (Ger.-born) anthropol. & ethnol.
- Bo-ba-dilla**, de \bɔ-ˈbɑ-ˈdɪ-(j)ə, -ˈblɛ-(j)ə\ Francisco d 1502 Span. viceroxy of India

Boc. eac. eio \bō-ˈkäch-ē-ō, -ˈkäch-(ə)ō\ Giovanni 1313-1375 Ital. author

Bock, von \ˈbäk, ˈbök\ Fedor 1880-1945 Ger. gen.

Bodley \ˈbɔd-ē\ Sir Thomas 1545-1613 Eng. diplomat & founder of Bodleian library

Bon-anni \bō-nō-ˈdō-nē\ Giambattista 1740-1813 Ital. printer & type designer

Bon-ethi-us \bō-ˈē-thē-ō-s\ Anicius Manlius Severinus 480?-752? Rom. philoss.

Böhlen \ˈbō-lən\ Charles Eustis 1904- Am. diplomat

Böhme \ˈbō(r)m-ə, ˈbō-mə\ or **Böhm** \ˈbō(r)m, ˈbōm\ Jakob \ˈyā-kop\ 1575-1624 Ger. mystic & theologian

Bohr \ˈbō(ə)r, ˈbō(ə)r\ Niels 1885-1962 Dan. physicist

Bo-jar-dō \bō-ˈjard-(ə)ō, ˈbō-ˈjard-ə\ Matteo Maria 1434-1494 Ital. poet

Bo-leau-Des-pré-aux \ˈbwal-ē-ˌdē-prē-ō\ Nicolas 1636-1711 Fr. critic & poet

Bo-ler \ˈbōi-(ə)r\ Johaa \ˈyō-ˈhā-ə\ 1872-1959 Norw. nov. & dram.

Bo-ler \ˈbōik\ Edward William 1863-1930 Am. (Du.-born) editor

Bo-lynn \ˈbūl-on, ˈb-ˈlən\ Anne 1507-1536 2d wife of Henry VIII of England and mother of Queen Elizabeth I

Bo-ling-broke \ˈbāl-ɪŋ, ˈbrūk (usu Brit pronunciation), ˈbō-lɪŋ-, ˈbrök\ 1st Viscount 1678-1751 Henry St. John \ˈsɪn-jən (usu Brit pronunciation), ˈsɪnt-ˈjɪn, sɪnt-ə\ Eng. statesman

Bo-ll-var \ˈsɪ-mōn, ˈsɪ-mōn-bə-ˈlē-vār, ˈsɪ-mō-ˈbäl-a-vār\ 1783-1830 So. Am. liberator

Bo-na-parte \ˈbō-nə-ˈpärt\ Ital. **Buo-na-par-te** \ˈwōn-ə-ˈpärt-ē\ Napoleon family including Nap-oleon I. \ˈnā-pō-lyō-n, -ˈpō-lyō-n\ (q.v.) & his sons: Joseph 1768-1844 king of Naples & Spain; Lucien 1775-1840 prince of Ca-mi-nò, ˈkā-mē-ˈnō\; Louis 1778-1846 king of Holland & father of Nap-oleon III; Jérôme 1784-1860 king of Westphalia

Bonar Law

Bon-a-ven-tu-ra \ˈbūn-ə-ven-ˈt(y)ūr-ə\ or **Bon-a-ven-ture** \ˈbūn-ə-ven-ˈchər, ˈbān-ə-, ˈsaint 1221-1274 the *Seraphic Doctor* Ital. philoss.

Bone \ˈbɒn\ Sir Muirhead 1876-1953 Scot. etcher & painter

Bon-heur \ˈbōn-ˈhər\ Rosa 1822-1899 Marie Rosalie Fr. painter

Bon-iface \ˈbān-ə-ˈfās\ Saint 680?-755 Winifrid or Wynfrith Eng. missionary in Germany
— name of 9 popes: spec. VIII (*Benedetto Caetani*) 1235?-1303

Bon-ner or **Bon-er** \ˈbɒn-ər\ Edmund 1500?-1569 Eng. prelate

Bon-net \ˈbō-nē\ Georges 1889- Fr. polit. & diplomat
— Henri 1888- Fr. hist. & diplomat

Boone \ˈbūn\ Daniel 1734-1820 Am. pioneer

Booth \ˈbu:θ, ˈcheɪv\ Brit \ˈbu:θ\ family of Am. actors: Junius Brutus 1793-1826 in England & his sons Edwin Thomas 1833-1893 & John Wilkes 1838-1865 assassin of Lincoln
— William Bramwell 1829-1912 Eng. founder of Salvation Army & father of: William Bramwell 1856-1929 Salvation Army gen.; Barton 1849-1940 Am. volunteer of Americas; Evangeline Scott 1865-1950 Salvation Army gen.

Boothe Clare see *Clare Boothe Luce*

Bo-rah \ˈbō-rə, ˈbō-r\ William Edgar 1865-1940 Am. lawyer & polit.

Bo-rean \ˈbōrd-n\ Sir Robert Laird 1854-1937 Canad. lawyer & statesman; prime min. (1911-20)

Bor-det \ˈbɔr-ˈdā\ Jules 1870-1961 Belg. bacteriol.

Bor-gia \ˈbɔr-(j)ā, -jə\ Cesare 1475(or 1476)-1507 son of *Rodrigo* Ital. cardinal & mil. leader

Bor-ghezzi 1480-1519 dau. of *Rodrigo* duchess of Ferrara

Bor- — Rodrigo 1431?-1503 see *Pope ALEXANDER VI*

Bor-ghum \ˈbɔr-ˈgləm\ (John) GUTENBERG \ˈgət-ˈsən\ (de la Mothe) 1871-1941 Am. sculptor

Bor-i \ˈbōr-ē, ˈbō-r\ Lucrezia 1887-1960 Span. soprano in U.S.

Bor-is III \ˈbɔr-ōs, ˈbōr-, ˈbār- 1894-1943 tsar of Bulgaria (1918-43)

Born \ˈbɔ(ə)n\ Max 1882- Ger. physicist

Bor-to-din \ˈbɔr-ə-ˈdēn, ˈbār- 18ksander Porfirievich 1834-1887 Russ. composer & chem.

Bor-rows \ˈbɔr-ōs\ George 1803-1881 Eng. author & linguist

Bosch \ˈbɔs, ˈbɔs\ Hieronymus 1450-1516 Du. painter
— \ˈbāsh, ˈbosh\ Karl 1874-1940 Ger. industrial chem.

Bose \ˈbɔs, ˈbosh\ Sir Jaga-dīs \ˈjag-ə-ˈdēš\ Chan-dra \ˈchān-dra\ 1858-1937 Indian physicist & plant phys.

Bos-suet \ˈbɔs-ˈswə\ Jacques Bénigne 1627-1704 Fr. bishop

Bos-well \ˈbɔz-wel, -wəl\ James 1740-1795 *Bozzy* \ˈbɔz-ē\ Scot. lawyer & author; biographer of Samuel Johnson

Bo-tha \ˈbɔt-ā, ˈbōt-ā\ Louis 1862-1919 Boer gen.; 1st prime min. of Transvaal (1907) & of Union of S. Africa (1910-19)

Bo-the \ˈbɔt-ə\ Walter 1891-1957 Ger. physicist

Bo-ti-celli \ˈbɔt-ə-ˈchel-ē\ Sandro 1444?-1510 *Alessandro di Mariano dei Filippi* Ital. painter

Bo-cher \ˈbū-ˈshā\ François 1703-1770 Fr. painter

Bo-cher-cault \ˈbū-ˈshā-ˈkɔ\ François-Georges \ˈbū-ˈshā-ˈkɔ\ Dion 1820?-1890 *Dionysius Lardner Boursignon* Irish actor & dram.

Bon-gain-ville de \ˈbō-n-ˈgān-vīl\ Louis Antoine 1729-1811 Fr. navigator

Bon-lan-gier \ˈbū-ˈlāŋ-ˈzhā\ Georges Ernest Jean Marie 1837- Fr. gen.

Bon-bon, de \ˈbɔ(ə)-ˈbɒn, bār-ˈbɔ(ə)\ Duc Charles 1490-1527 Fr. gen.; constable of France

Bour-goises \ˈbɔrzh-ˈwā, ˈbɔ(ə)rzh-ə\ Léon Victor-Auguste 1851-1902 Fr. statesman

Bour-cet \ˈbūr-ˈzhā\ (Charles Joseph) Paul 1852-1935 Fr. poet, critic, & nov.

Bour-gui-ha \ˈbūr-ˈgē-ˈhə\ Habib ben Ali 1904- Tunisian pres. (1957-)

Bo-vey \ˈbō-ˈvay\ Daniel 1907- Ital. (Swiss-born) chem.

Bow-ditch \ˈbɔud-ɪch\ Nathaniel 1773-1838 Am. math. & astron.

Bow-en \ˈbō-n\ Elizabeth 1899- Eng. author

Bow-ers \ˈbāu-ər\ Claude Ger-nade \ˈzhər-ˈnād\ 1878-1958 Am. hist. & diplomat

Bow-es \ˈbō-ˈs\ Chester 1901- Am. econ. & diplomat
— Samuel; father 1797-1851 & son 1826-1878 Am. newspaper editors & publishers

Boy-den \ˈbɔid-n\ Seth 1788-1870 Am. inventor

Boyd Orr \ˈbɔid-ˈ(ə)r, -ˈ(ə)r\ John 1880- 1st Baron; Scot. agriculturist

Boyle \ˈbɔi(ə)\ Robert 1627-1691 Brit. physicist & chem.

Boz-zà-ris \ˈbɔt-sā-rēs, -rās; bō-zār-əs, ˈzār-ə\ Marco 1788?-1823

Brabazon or **Tara** Baron see *MOORE-BRABAZON*

Brad-dock \ˈbrad-ək\ Edward 1695-1755 Brit. gen. in Am.

Brad-lord \ˈbrad-lɔrd\ Gamaliel 1863-1932 Am. biographer
— Roark 1896-1948 Am. writer
— William 1895-1967 Pilgrim father; 2d gov. of Plymouth colony
— William 1663-1752 Am. printer

Brad-ley \ˈbrad-ē\ Francis Herbert 1846-1924 Eng. philoss.
— Henry 1845-1923 Eng. philologist & lexicographer
— Omar Nelson 1893- Am. gen. of the army

Brad-street \ˈbrad-ˈstrēt\ Anne 1612?-1672 *née Dudley; wife of Simon* Am. poet
— Simon 1603-1697 colonial gov. of Mass.

Bragg \ˈbræg\ Braxton 1817-1876 Am. Confed. gen.

Bragg \ˈbræg\ William Henry 1862-1942 Eng. physicist
— Sir William Lawrence 1890- Am. pres. of prec. Eng. physicist

Brahe \ˈbrā; ˈbrā-hē, -hə\ Ty-cho \ˈtē-(k)ō\ 1546-1601 Dan. astron.

Brahms \ˈbrāmz\ Johannes 1833-1897 Ger. composer & pianist

Bra-her \ˈbrā(ə), ˈbrɪ\ Louis 1809-1852 Fr. blind teacher of the blind

Bra-man-te \ˈbrā-mānt-ē, ˈmān-(j)ā\ 1444-1514 *Donato d'Angelò or d'Angelo* Ital. architect

Bran-cușcu \ˈbrān-ˈkiush\ Constantin 1876-1957 Fr. (Romanian) sculptor

Bran-deis \ˈbrān-dēs, -dīz\ Louis Dembitz 1856-1941 Am. jurist

Bran-des \ˈbrān-dēs\ Georg Morris 1842-1927 org. *Cohen* Dan. lit. critic & hist.

Brand \ˈbrānt, ˈbrant\ Wil-ly \ˈvil-ē, ˈwil-ē\ 1913- W. Ger. polit.

Branting \ˈbrant-ɪŋ\ Karl Hjal-mar \ˈyäl-mär\ 1860-1925 Swed. statesman & socialist leader

Braque \ˈbrak\ Georges 1882- Fr. painter; a founder of cubism

Bra-tain \ˈbrat-n\ Walter Houser 1902- Am. physicist

Brau-chitsch, von \ˈbrak-ɪch, ˈbrak-ə\ Heinrich Alfred Hermann Walther 1881-1948 Ger. gen.

Braun \ˈbrāun\ Karl Ferdinand 1850-1918 Ger. physicist

Braun \ˈbrāun\ Carl James Henry 1865-1935 Am. Orientalist, archaeol., & hist.

Breck-in-ridge \ˈbrek-ən-(r)ɪj\ John Cabell 1821-1875 Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1857-61)

Bren-nan \ˈbrɛn-nən\ William Joseph, Jr. 1906- Am. jurist

Bren-kovskiy \ˈbrɛsh-kɔf-skē-, -kɔv-\ Catherine 1844-1934 Russ. revolutionist

Bre-ton \ˈbrə-ˈtɒn\ André 1896- Fr. surrealist poet

Brew-ster \ˈbrū-str\ William 1567-1644 Pilgrim father

Brian **Bo-ru** \ˈbrɪ-n-ˈbɔr-, ˈbrɪ-ˈbrɪn\ Brian Bor-rah-ha or **Bo-rah-ha** \ˈbrɪ-n-ˈbɔr-, ˈbrɪ-ˈbrɪn\ 92-1014 king of Ireland (1002-14)

Brian-d \ˈbrɪ-ˈænd\ Aristide 1862-1932 Fr. statesman

Brid-ges \ˈbrɪj-ˈdʒ\ Robert Seymour 1844-1930 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1913-30)

Bridg-man \ˈbrɪdʒ-mən\ Percy Williams 1882-1961 Am. physicist

Bright \ˈbrɪt\ John 1811-1889 Eng. orator & statesman

Brig-id \ˈbrɪj-əd, ˈbrē-əd\ also **Brid-ge** \ˈbrɪj-əl\ or **Brig-it** \ˈbrɪj-ət, ˈbrē-ət\ or **Brighid** \ˈbrɪd\ or **Bride** \ˈbrɪd\ of Kildare
Saint 453-523 a patron saint of Ireland

Brill \ˈbrɪl-ˈsā-ˈvɪ\ or **Brill** \ˈbrɪ-ˈ(y)l-sav-ˈrā-, -sāv-, -ˈsav-ə-rən\ Anthelem 1755-1826 Fr. gastronomist

Brit-ten \ˈbrɪt-n\ Edward Benjamin 1913- Eng. composer

Bro-gan \ˈbrɔ-gən\ Denis William 1900- Brit. hist. & political scientist

Brom-feld de \ˈbrɔ-ˈfēld\ brɔi\ Louis Victor 1892- Fr. physicist

Brom-field \ˈbrɔm-ˈfɛld\ Louis 1896-1956 Am. nov.

Bron-të \ˈbrɔnt-ē\ a family of Eng. writers: Charlotte 1816-1855 & her sisters Emily 1818-1848 & Anne 1820-1849 pseud. *Currer* \ˈkər-ər, ˈkə-rər\ Brit. *Ellis Bell*, & *Acon Bell*

Brooke \ˈbrūk\ Alan Francis 1883- 1st Viscount *Alan-brooke* \ˈlən-ˈbrūk\ Brit. gen.
— Rupert 1887-1915 Eng. poet

Brooks \ˈbruks\ Philip 1835-1893 Am. bishop
— Van Wyck \ˈvaw-ˈwɪk, ˈvɔk\ 1886- Am. essayist, critic, & translator

Brown \ˈbrɔin\ Charles Brockden 1771-1810 Am. nov.
— Ford Mad-ox \ˈmاد-ək\ 1821-1893 Eng. painter
— John Mason 1900- Am. literary critic
— John, of Osa-wat-to-mie, \ˈɔ-sə-wāt-ˈmē-, ˈās-ə-ə\ 1800-1859 Am. abol. of *Robert* Eng. poet

Browne \ˈbrɔwn\ Charles Farrar 1834-1862 pseud. *Ar-t-e-mus* \ˈart-ˈməz\ *Ward* Am. humorist
— Sir Thomas 1605-1682 Eng. physician & author

Browning \ˈbrɔu-nɪŋ\ Elizabeth Barrett \ˈbār-ət\ 1806-1861 wife of *Robert* Eng. poet
— Robert 1812-1889 Eng. poet

Broz \ˈbrɔz, ˈbrɔz\ or **Bro-zo-vitch** \ˈbrɔz-ə-ˈvɪch, ˈbrɔ-ˈjɔsp 1892- *Tito* \ˈtɪt-(j)ē\ Yugoslav marshal; prime minister (1945-53); pres. (1953-)

Bruce \ˈbrūs\ David 1855-1931 Brit. physician & bacteriol.

Bruce \ˈbrūs\ James 1274-1329 liberator & king (1306-29) of Scotland
— Viscount Stanley Melbourne 1883- Austral. statesman; prime min. (1923-29)

Bruck-ner \ˈbrük-nər\ Anton 1824-1896 Austrian composer

Bru-guel or **Bru-gel** \ˈbrū-gel, ˈbrū-ˈ(br)ɪ-\ family of Flem. painters including: Pieter 1520?-1569 & his sons Pieter 1564?-1638 & Jao 1568-1625

Brum-feld \ˈbrəm-ˈfɛld\ George Bryan 1778-1840 *Beau Brummell* Eng. dandy

Brun-ner \ˈbrʌn-ər\ brɪ-n-ˈtes-ke\ or **Bru-nel-le-scò** \-ˈ(j)kō\ Filippo 1377?-1446 Ital. architect

Bru-ne-tiere \ˈbrɪ-n-ˈtɛ-ər, ˈbrɪ-ē\ Vincent de Paul Marie Ferdinand 1849-1906 Fr. critic

ə abut; ɪ kitten; ər further; a back; ɪ bāke; ɪ cōt, cart; ɔ̄ out out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flaw; o cotin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y furious; z vision

ɸ F table; ɸ F bac; K G ich, Buch; ɸ F vin; ɸ F bouff; ɸ F feu; ɸ G füllen; ɸ F rus; ɸ F digue \dēg, nuit \vow\

- Brii-ning or Brue-ning** \br'i-niŋ, 'br'ē- \ Heinrich 1885-
chancellor of Germany (1930-32)
- Bru-no** \br'u-(n)ō \ Giordano 1548?-1600 Ital. philos.
- Bru-tus** \br'ū-təs \ Marcus Junius 85?-42 c. Rom. polit.; one of
Caesar's assassins
- Bry-an** \br'i-ən \ William Jennings 1860-1925 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Bry-ant** \br'i-ənt \ William Cullen \k'al-ən \ 1794-1878 Am.
poet & editor
- Bryce** \br'is \ Viscount James 1838-1922 Brit. jurist, hist., & diplo-
mat
- Buch-an** \b'uk-ən, 'b'uk- \ John 1875-1940 1st Baron Tweedsmuir
\tw'edz-myū-(ə) \ Scot. author; gov. gen. of Canada (1935-40)
- Bu-chan-an** \byū-'kən-ən, 'b'uk- \ James 1791-1868 Am. polit. &
frontier leader; 15th pres. of the U.S. (1857-61)
- Buch-man** \b'uk-mən, 'b'uk- \ Frank Nathan Daniel 1878-1961
Am. evangelist
- Buch-ner** \b'uk-nər, 'b'uk- \ Eduard 1860-1917 Ger. chem.
- Buck** \b'uk \ Pearl 1892- nec *Syden-stricker* \s'id-n-
'str'ik-ər \ Am. nov.
- Buckingham** 1st & 2d Dukes of see GEORGE VILLIERS
- Buck-le** \b'uk-lē \ Henry Thomas 1821-1862 Eng. hist.
- Buck-ner** \b'uk-nər \ Simon Bolivar 1823-1914 Am. Confed. gen.
& polit.
- Bu-dha** see GAUTAMA BUDDHA
- Bu-dēn-yū** \b'ud-'yōn-ē, b'ū-'dēn- \ Semēn Mikhailovich 1883-
Russ. gen.
- Buifalo Bill** see William Frederick CODY
- Bu-lon** \de \b'loŋ, 'byū-, b'wē- \ Comte Georges Louis Leclerc
1707-1788 Fr. naturalist
- Buis-son** \bw'ē-'sō- \ Ferdinand 1841-1932 Fr. educ.
- Bui-finch** \b'ūf-'fiŋch \ Charles 1763-1844 Am. architect
- Bui-ga-nin** \b'ūf-'gān-ən \ Nikolai Aleksandrovich 1895-
Russ. polit. marshal
- Bui-bull** Ole \b'ō-lə \ Bor-ne-mann 1810-1880 Norw. violinist
- Bui-litt** \b'ūf-'lit \ William Christian 1891- Am. diplomat
- Bü-low, von** \byū-'lō-, 'lū-, 'bi- \ Prince Bernhard 1849-1929 Ger.
diplomat & statesman; chancellor of Germany (1900-09)
- Bui-wer** \b'ūf-wər \ William Henry Lytton Earle 1801-1872 *Sir*
Henry Bulwer \dōl-'wiŋ \-'dōl-iŋ \ and *Bulwer, bro. of 1st*
Baron Lytton Brit. diplomat
- Bulwer-Lytton** see LYTTON
- Bunche** \b'unch \ Ralph 1904- Am. political scientist &
diplomat
- Bun-in** \b'ūn-(y)ōn, -(y)ē- \ Ivan Alekseevich 1870-1953 Russ.
poet & nov.
- Bun-sen** \b'ūn-zən, 'bən-(t)ən \ Robert Wilhelm 1811-1899 Ger.
chem.
- Bun-yan** \b'ūn-yən \ John 1628-1688 Eng. preacher & author
- Buonaparte** *lit.* spelling of BONAPARTE
- Bur-age** \b'ar-'bi \ Richard 1567?-1619 Eng. actor
- Bur-bank** \b'ar-'bāŋk \ Luther 1849-1926 Am. horticulturist
- Bür-ger** \b'ūr-'gər, 'bir-, 'būr- \ Gottfried August 1747-1794 Ger.
poet
- Bur-gess** \b'ar-'jəs \ Frank Gelett \b'ə-'let \ 1866-1951 Am. hu-
moriist & illustrator
— Thornton Waldo 1874- Am. writer
- Burghole** or **Burleigh** 1st Baron see CECIL
- Bur-goyne** \b'ar-'gōin, 'bar-, \ John 1722-1792 Brit. gen. in Am.
& dram.
- Burke** \b'ər-k \ Edmund 1729-1797 Brit. statesman & orator
- Bur-in-game** \b'or-'lən-'gēm \ An-son \an-(t)ən \ 1820-1870 Am.
lawyer & diplomat
- Burne-Jones** \b'urn-'jōnz \ Sir Edward Co-ley \k'ō-'lē \ 1833-
1898 Eng. painter & designer
- Bur-net** \b'ar-'net, 'bar-'net \ Sir Macfarlane 1899- Austral.
physician
- Bur-nett** \b'or-'net, 'bər-'net \ Frances Eliza 1849-1924 née
\b'ur-'dōn \An-son \an-(t)ən \ Am. writer
- Bur-ney** \b'ur-'nē \ Fanny 1752-1840 orig. *Frances*; *Madame*
d'Arbely \d'ar-'(ə)blē \ Eng. nov. & diarist
- Burns** \b'urnz \ Robert 1759-1796 Scot. poet
- Burn-side** \b'urn-'sīd \ Ambrose Everett 1824-1881 Am. gen.
- Burr** \b'ər \ Aaron 1756-1836 3d vice-pres. of the U.S. (1801-05)
- Bur-roughs** \b'or-'(ə)z, 'bər-'(ə)z \ Edgar Rice 1875-1950 Am.
writer
— John 1837-1921 Am. naturalist
- Bur-ton** \b'ort-'n \ Harold Hirt 1888- Am. jurist
- Bur-trich** \b'urt-riŋ \ Francis 1821-1890 Brit. explorer & orientalist
- Bur-ter** \b'urt-ər \ Robert 1777-1640 Eng. clergyman & satirist
- Bush** \b'uš \ Van-ne-ver \və-'nē-vər \ 1890-
engineer
- Bu-te-nand** \b'ūt-'nənt \ Adolph 1903- Ger. chem.
- Bu-ler** \b'ut-'lər \ Benjamin Franklin 1818-1893 Am. lawyer, gen.,
& polit.
— Joseph 1692-1752 Eng. theol.
— Nicholas Murray 1862-1947 Am. educ.
— Samuel 1612-1680 Eng. satirical poet
- Bu-sard** 1835-1902 Eng. nov. & satirist
- Buys** \b'ūi \b'ōis-bə-'līt, 'bōis- \ Christoph Hieronym Didericus
1817-1890 Du. meteorol.
- Byng** \b'ɪŋ \ George 1663-1733 Brit. admiral
— Julian Hed-worth George 1862-1935 1st Baron *Byng of Vimy*
Brit. gen.; gov. gen. of Canada (1921-26)
- Byrd** \b'ɔrd \ Richard Ede-lynn \ēv-(ə)l-ən \ 1888-1957 Am.
admiral & polar explorer
- Byrnes** \b'ɔrnz \ James Francis 1879- Am. polit. & jurist
- By-ron** \b'i-'rən \ George Gordon 6th Baron 1788-1824 Eng. poet &
dram.
- Caballero** Francisco Largo see LARGO CABALLERO
- Ca-bell** \k'ab-'əl \ James Branch 1879-1958 Am. nov. & essayist
- Ca-be-za de Va-ca** \kə-'bā-thə-də-'vāk-ə, -'bā-sə- \ Álvaro Núñez
1490?-1577 Span. explorer
- Ca-ble** \k'ā-'bl \ George Washington 1844-1925 Am. nov.
- Ca-bot** \k'ā-'b \ John 1450-1498 *Giovanni Caboto* \k'ā-'bō-(t)ō \ Venetian
navigator in service of England; disc. No. America
— Sebastian 1476?-1557 son of *Jahn* Eng. navigator
- Ca-bral** \k'ā-'brāl, kəv-'rāl \ Pedro \p'ā-'θrū \ Álvares \āl-'vā-
'rēsh \ 1460?-1526 Port. navigator; claimed Brazil for Portugal
- Ca-bri-ll** \k'ā-'brē-nē \ Saint Francis Xavier 1850-1917 1st Am.
citizen canonized (1946)
- Cade** \k'ād \ Jack d' 1450 Eng. rebel
- Ca-d-i-l-iac** \k'ad-'i-ək, 'f kə-'dē-yāk \ Sieur Antoine de la Mothe
\k'ad-'i-ək \ 1658-1730 Fr. founder of Detroit
- Ca-dōr-na** \k'ad-'dōr-nə \ Count Luigi 1850-1928 Ital. gen.
- Caed-mon** \k'ed-'mən \ JI 670 Anglo-Saxon poet
- Caesar** \s'ē-zər \ Gaius Julius 100-44 b.c. Rom. gen., statesman, &
writer
- Ca-ery** \k'ar-'(ə) \ Jefferson 1886- Am. diplomat
- Gaggio-stro**, di \k'āf-'yō-(l)strō, kāl- \ Count Alessandro 1743-
1795 real name *Giuseppe Balsani* \b'āl-sə-'mō \ Ital. importer
- Caine** \k'āin \ Sir (Thomas Henry) Hall 1853-1931 Eng. nov.
- Calamity Jane** 1852?-1903 *Martha Jane Burke* née *Canary* Am.
frontier marksman
- Cal-de-ron** de la **Bar-ca** \k'āl-də-'rōn-də-(l)lā-'bār-kə, -'rōn- \ Pedro
1600-1681 Span. dram. & poet
- Cal-dwell** \k'āl-'dwell, -'dwell, 'kāl- \ Erskine 1903- Am. nov.
— Janet Taylor 1900- Am. author
- Cal-houn** \k'āl-'hūn \ John Caldwell 1782-1850 Am. lawyer; vice-
pres. of the U.S. (1825-32)
- Ca-li-gu-la** \k'ā-'līg-yə-lə \ 12-41 *Gaius Caesar* Rom. emp. (37-41)
- Cal-las** \k'āl-'əs, 'kāl-'ās \ Maria 1924- Am. soprano
- Cal-lis** \k'ēt-'ās, 'kāl-'yās \ Plutarco Elías 1877-1945 Mex. gen.;
pres. of Mex. (1944-48)
- Cal-im-a-chus** \k'ā-'lim-ə-kəs \ 5th cent. b.c. Greek sculptor
— b ab 310 b.c. Greek scholar & Alexandrian librarian
- Cal-lis-tha-nes** \k'āl-'lis-thə-, -nēz \ 360?-328 b.c. Greek philos. &
historian
- Cal-lis-tra-tus** \k'āl-'lis-trə-'s \ 355 b.c. Athenian orator & gen.
- Cal-ver-ty** \k'āl-'vər-tē \ George 1580?-1632 1st Baron *Baltimore* Eng.
proprietor in Am.
— Leonard 1606-1647 son of *George* gov. of Maryland province
(1641-47)
- Cal-vin** \k'āl-'vən \ John 1509-1564 orig. *Jean Chauvin* \sh'ə-'və- \ or
Caulvin \k'ōl-'vən \ Fr. theol. & reformer
- Ca-ma-cho** \k'ā-'māch-(ə) \ Manuel Avila 1897-1955 Mex. gen.;
pres. of Mex. (1940-46)
- Cam-ba-cér-ès** \k'ā-'bā-, -sə-, 'kām-, -bas-ə-, -rēs-, 'bīs- \ Duc 1753-1824 *Jean*
Joseph Cambacerès \zhēs- \ Fr. jurist; counsellor of Napoleon I
- Cam-by-ses** \kām-'bī-(s)zēz \ d 522 b.c. son of *Cyrus* the Great king
of Persia (529-22)
- Cam-der** \kām-'dər \ William 1551-1623 Eng. antiquary & hist.
- Cam-er-on** \k'ām-'(ə) \ Lord Niel \k'ām-'(ə)l-rə-nāv-'lī-'kē \ 1629-1719 *Sir*
James Cameron Scot. chieftain
— 1695?-1748 *Donald Cameron*; the gentle *Lochiel* Scot. chieftain
- Ca-mō-es** \vāz \də-'vāzh-də-'kə-'mōi-'sh \ Eng. **Ca-mo-ēns**
\k'ā-'mō-ənz, 'kām-ə-wənz \ Luiz 1524-1580 Port. poet
- Cam-p** \kām-p \ Walter Chauncey 1859-1925 Am. football coach
- Cam-p-bell** \kām-'pēl \ Alexander 1788-1866 Am. (Irish-born)
founder of Disciples of Christ
— Colin 1792-1863 orig. *Mac-liv-er* \mə-'klē-'vər \; *Baron Clyde*
Brit. field marshal
— John 1705-1782 4th Earl of *Low-down* \lə-'lāb-dən \ Brit. gen. in
Am.
— Thomas 1777-1844 Brit. poet
— **Ban-ner-man** \bān-'ər-mən \ Sir Henry 1836-1908 Brit.
statesman; prime min. (1905-08)
- Cam-pi** \k'āmp-i \ 1st. family of painters in Cremona including: *Galeazzo*;
1472-1536 & his three sons *Giulio* ab 1502-1572,
Antonio d 1591?, & *Vincenzo* 1536-1591
- Cam-pi-on** \kām-'pō-ən \ Thomas 1567-1620 Eng. poet & music-
ian
- Cam-us** \k'ā-məs \ Albert 1913-1960 Fr. nov., essayist, & dram.
- Can-by** \k'an-'bē \ Henry Seidel \s'id-'ē \ 1878-1961 Am. editor
& educ.
- Can-dolle**, de \k'ān-'dōl \ Augustin Pyrame 1778-1841 Swiss
botanist
- Can-ning** \k'an-'iŋ \ Earl Charles John 1812-1862 Brit. gov. gen. of
India 1856-60
— George 1770-1827 *father of C.J.* Brit. statesman; prime min.
(1827)
— Stratford 1786-1880 1st Viscount *Stratford de Red-cliffe*
Viceroy \k'i-ri \ Brit. diplomat
- Can-non** \k'an-'ən \ Joseph Gur-ney \gər-'nē \ 1836-1926 *Uncle*
Joe Am. lawyer & polit.
- Ca-no-va** \k'ā-'nō-və, -'nō- \ Antonio 1757-1822 Ital. sculptor
- Can-ro-ber-t** \k'ān-'rō-'bē-(ə)r \ François Certain \s'er-'tā \ 1809-
1893 Fr. marshal
- Can-tillon** \k'ān-'tē- \ (y)zē \ Richard 1680?-1734 Irish econ.
- Ca-nu-ty** \k'ā-'nū-(y)ūt \ 994?-1035 the *Great* king of England
(1016-35); of Denmark (1018-35); of Norway (1028-35)
- Ca-pek** \chāp-'ek \ Kā-rē \k'ār-'ē \ 1890-1938 Czech nov. &
dram.
- Cap-ēt** \k'ap-'ē \ see HUGH CAPET
- Car-a-cal-i-a** \k'ār-ə-'kāl-ə \ 188-217 *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*
orig. *Bassus* \bās-'sūs \ Rom. emp. (211-217)
- Ca-rac-la-cus** \k'ā-'rak-tə-'kəs \ or **Ca-rat-a-cus** \k'ā-'rāt-ə-'kəs \ Eng.
Ca-rad-oc \k'ā-'rad-ək \ J 43-50 Brit. chieftain
- Car-de-nas** \k'ārd-'nəs, 'kār-'thā-'nās \ Lázaro 1895- Mex.
gen., politician, & writer; pres. of Mex. (1934-40)
- Car-dō-zo** \k'ār-'dō-(z)ō \ Giovanni Nathan 1870-1938 Am.
jurist
- Car-duc** \k'ār-'dū-(č)chē \ Giuseppi 1835-1907 Ital. poet
- Car-rew** \k'ār-'rē; 'kə-(ə)r-ē, 'kə-(ə)r-ə \ Thomas 1595?-1645 Eng. poet
- Car-rie-ton** \k'ār-'(r)ī-'tən \ Gny 1724-1808 1st Baron *Dorchester*
Brit. gen. & admiral; governor in Am.
- Car-los** \k'ār-'lōs, -'lōs \ Don 1788-1855 infante & pretender to
Spain, throne
— de *Austria* 1545-1568 prince of Asturias & heir to Spain,
throne
- Car-la** \k'ār-'lā, -'lāt- \ Eng. **Charlotie** 1840-1927 empress
of Mexico (1864-67)
- Car-lyle** \k'ār-'lī-(ə)l, 'kāl- \ Thomas 1795-1881 Scot. essayist &
hist.
- Car-man** \k'ār-'mən \ (William) Bliss 1861-1929 Canad. poet
- Car-mo-za** \k'ār-'mō-zə \ Antonio Oscar de *Fra-go-so* \frā-'gō-
'zō \ 1869-1951 Port. gen.; pres. of Portugal (1926-51)
- Car-ne-ly** \k'ār-'nē-ge, kār-'nē-ē \ Andrew 1835-1919 Am.
(Scot.-born) industrialist & philanthropist

- Car-nut [kär-'nüt] Lazare [lä-'zä] Nicolas Anž-kö-lä Mär-guerite 1753-1823 Fr. statesman & gen.
 — Marie François Sadi 1837-1894 pres. of France (1887-94)
 Car-ol II [kär-'ol] 1893-1953 king of Romania (1930-40)
 Car-ra-nza [kär-'ran-'zä] -rän-ä Venustiano 1859-1920 pres. of Mexico (1915-20)
 Car-rel [kär-'rel] -kär-'al Alexis 1873-1944 Fr. surgeon & biologist
 Car-rez [kär-'re:] (o)r John Merven 1858-1911 Am. architect
 Car-roll [kär-'rol] Charles 1737-1832 *Carroll of Carrollton* -'kä-'rol-ton Am. nat'l. gen.
 Carroll Lewis see Charles Lutwidge DOBSON
 Car-son [kär-'sän] Christopher 1809-1868 *Kit'* [k'it] Am. trapper & frontiersman
 Carte, D'Oy-ly [döi-'li-'kört] Richard 1844-1901 Eng. opera impresario
 Car-ter [kär-'tär] Howard 1873-1939 Eng. archaeologist
 Car-ter-et [kär-'tär-'et] John 1690-1763 *Earl Granville* 'gran-'vil Eng. statesman
 Car-ter [kär-'tär] Jacques 1491-1557 Fr. navigator & explorer; disc. St. Lawrence Riv.
 Cart-wright [kär-'rit] Edmund 1743-1823 Eng. inventor
 Ca-ru-so [kär-'rü-'sö] -'sö En-ri-co Ven-er-ö (k'v) 1873-1921 opr. *Errico* Ital. tenor
 Car-ver [kär-'vär] George Washington 1864-1943 Am. botanist & explorer; disc. *Mayflower* pilgrim; 1st gov. of Plymouth colony
 Gary [kär-'(o)r] -'ke (o)r-ä (Arthur) Joyce (Lund) 1888-1957 Brit. novelist
 — Henry Francis 1772-1844 Eng. clergyman; translator of Dante
 Ca-sa-bian-ca, de [kä-'zä-'bjän-'kä] -kä-sä Louis 1757-1798 Fr. naval officer
 Ca-sals [kä-'säz] -'zälz Pablo 1876- Span. violoncellist, conductor, & composer
 Ca-sa-no-va [kä-'sä-nö-'vä] -kä-sä (o) Casanova de Sein-gal [sä-'gäl] Giacomo Girolamo 1725-1798 also *Giovanni Jacopo* Ital. adventurer
 Ca-sau-bon [kä-'sä-'bän] -kä-z-(j) -'bö'ä Isaac 1559-1614 Fr. theol. & scholar
 Case-ment [kä-'smät] Sir Roger David 1864-1916 Irish rebel; hanged by British
 Ca-si-mir-Pé-rier [kä-'zä-'mi:] (o)r -'per-ä -'ä Jean Paul Pierre 1847-1907 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1894-95)
 Cass [käs] William 1692-1766 Eng. type founder
 Cass [käs] Lewis 1782-1866 Am. statesman
 Cass-salt [kä-'sät] Mary 1845-1926 Am. painter
 Cas-ti-o-dor-us [kä-'sē-'dör-'üs] -'dör-'ä Flavius Magnus Aurelius d. A. O. 575 Rom. statesman & author
 Cas-ti-us [kä-'sē-'üs] -'kä-sh-(j) -'pā-'än-'jī-nas [kä-'sē-'ä] Gaius d. 42 B.C. Rom. gen. & conspirator
 Cas-te-lar y Ri-poll [kä-'sä-'lär-'är-'pöl] Emilio 1832-1899 Span. statesman & writer
 Ca-stel-ve-tro [kä-'sät-'vē-(j) (trö) Lodovico 1505-1571 Ital. critic & philologist
 Ca-sti-glio-ne [kä-'sē-'jō-'nä] Con-te [k'ön-'tē] Bal-das-sare [bäl-'däs-'sä:] (ä) 1478-1529 Ital. statesman & author
 Cas-ti-lho, de [kä-'sh-(j) -'tē-'jō] Vis-con-de [väs-(h) -'kö-'dē] António Feliciano 1800-1875 Port. statesman
 Casteregh Viscount see Robert STEWART
 Castriota George see SCANORBERG
 Cas-tro [kä-'strö] -'kä-sä Cipriano 1858-1924 Venezuelan gen.; pres. of Venezuela (1902-08)
 — de Inés Eng. Agnes 1320?-1355 Span. noblewoman
 — de Cruz [kä-'strä] Fi-del-ä-'fē-'del 1927- Cuban premier (1959-)
 Cates-by [kä-'tēs-'bē] Mark 1679-1749 Eng. naturalist
 — Robert 1573-1605 Eng. rebel
 Cath-er [kät-'är] Wil-hä [w'il-'ä] Sibert 'sif-'bört 1873-1947 Am. nov.
 Cath-er-ine [kät-(o)-'rē-n] name of 1st, 5th, & 6th wives of Henry VIII of England; Catherine of Aragon 1485-1536; Catherine II 1507-1542; Catherine Parr -'pär 1512-1548
 — I 1684?-1727 wife of Peter the Great empress of Russia (1725-27)
 — II 1729-1796 the Great empress of Russia (1762-96)
 — of Braganza 1638-1705 queen of Charles II of England
 Cath-er-ine de Mé-di-ci-sis [kät-(o)-'ran-'de-'med-'sē-'jē] -'mē-'dī-'sēs Ital. Caterina de' Medici [med-'sē-(j)chē] 1519-1589 queen of Henry II of France
 Cat-i-line [kät-'i-lē] 1087-62 B.C. Lucius Sergius Cat-il-i-na [kä-'i-'lī-nä] -'ē-nä Roman plotter & conspirator
 Cat-o [kä-'tō] Marcus Porcius 234-149 B.C. the Elder; the Censor Rom. statesman
 — Marcus Porcius 95-46 B.C. the Younger; great-grandson of prec. Rom. Stoic philos.
 Catt [kät] Carrie Chapman 1859-1947 née Lane Am. suffragist
 Catt-tell [kät-'tē] James McKean 1860-1944 Am. psychol. & editor
 Cat-ton [kät-'tän] (Charles) Bruce 1899- Am. journalist & hist.
 Ca-tu-lus [kä-'täl-'üs] Gaius Valerius 847-54 B.C. Rom. poet
 Cav-lain-our [kä-'vä-'län-'ör] -'kä-'län-'ör Marquis Armand Augustin Louis 1772-1827 Fr. gen. & diplomat
 Ca-vel [kä-'väl] -'kä-'vél Edith Louisa 1865-1915 Eng. nurse; executed by Germans
 Cav-en-dish [kä-'vän-'dē] -'dēsh Henry 1731-1810 Eng. scientist — Spencer Compton 1833-1908 8th Duke of Devonshire Eng. statesman
 — Sir William 1505?-1557 Eng. statesman
 — William 1640-1707 1st Duke of Devonshire Eng. statesman
 Ca-von-ti, di [kä-'vü:] (ä)r -'kä-'kon-'tē [kä-'vü-'kä] Camillo Benso 1810-1891 Ital. statesman
 Ca-x-ey, de [kä-'shē-'ä] Du-que [d'ü-'kä] 1803-1880 Luz. Aves de Lima e Silva Brazil. gen. & statesman
 Cay-ton [kä-'kät-ton] William 1422?-1491 1st Eng. printer
 Cee-il [kä-'sē-'äl] -'sē-'ä (Edgar Algernon) Robert 1864-1958 1st Viscount Cecil of Chelwood 'chel-'wüd Eng. statesman
 — Lord (Edward Christian) David 1902- Eng. biographer
 — Robert 1563?-1612 1st Earl of Salisbury & 1st Viscount Cranborne 'krän-'bön (o)r-n Eng. statesman
- Gas-coyne \gas-'köin- Robert Arthur Talbot 1830-1903 3d Marquis of Salisbury Eng. statesman
 — William 1520-1598 1st Baron Burghley or Bur-leigh \bar-'lē Eng. statesman
 Celli-oli [ché-'lē-'ö] Ben-ve-nu-to \ben-'vü-'nü-'ö 1500-1571 Ital. goldsmith & sculptor
 Cel-si-us \sel-'sē-'säs Anders 1701-1744 Swed. astron.
 Cen-ci \chen-(j)chē Be-a-tri-ce \bä-'ä-'trē-(j)chä 1577-1599 Ital. woman executed for parricide
 Cen-tos [sē-'sän-'sō] -'sō Ve-dra, de \sör-'van-'zē-'sä-(o)-'vä-'drä Miguel 1547-1616 Span. writer
 Cer-ve-ra y To-pe-te \sör-'ver-'ä -'ē-'tō-'pä-'tē Pascual 1839-1909 Con-de \k'ön-(j)ä] de Jerez; Mar-ques [mär-'käs] de San-to Ana \sä-'nā-'sän-'ä] Span. admiral
 Ce-zanne \sē-'zän Paul 1839-1906 Fr. painter
 Chad-wick \chäd-'wik Sir James 1891- Eng. physicist
 Cha-gall [shä-'gäl] Marc 1887- Russ. painter in France
 Chai-n \ché-än Ernst Boris 1906- Brit. (Ger.-born) biochem.
 Cha-li-la-pin \shäl-'yap-(j)ē-n, -ön Feodor Ivanovich 1873-1938 Russ. basso
 Chal-mers \chäm-'ärz, 'chal-'märz Alexander 1759-1834 Scot. biographer & editor
 Cham-ber-lain \chäm-'bär-län Joseph 1836-1914 & his sons Sir (Joseph) Austen 1863-1937 & (Arthur) Neville 1869-1940 Brit. statesman
 — Owen 1920- Am. physicist
 Cham-ber-lin \chäm-'bär-län Thomas Chrowder 'kröud-'är 1843-1928 Am. geologist
 Cham-bers \chäm-'bärz Robert 1802-1871 Scot. publisher & editor
 Cham-bord, de \chäm-'bö (o)r Comte 1820-1883 Duc de Bordeaux Bourbon claimant to Fr. throne
 Cham-plain, de \chäm-'plän Sarnuel 1567?-1635 Fr. explorer in N. America
 Cham-poll-ion \shäl-'pöl-'yō' Jean François 1790-1832 Fr. Egyptologist
 — Figeac \fē-'zhäk Jean Jacques 1778-1867 bro. of prec. Fr. Egyptologist
 Chan-dra-gup-ta \chän-'drä-gup-'tä 4th cent. B.C. also *San-dro-cro-tus* or *San-dro-cro-tus* \sä-'n-drö-'kät-'sō Indian ruler of Maurya dynasty
 — II Indian ruler of Gupta dynasty (383?-413)
 Chan-der-son \ché-'nēd, shä-' Gabrielle 1882?- Fr. fashion designer & perfume maker
 Chang Hsueh-liang \jäng-'shü-'tē-'ä -'ö'ä son of Chang Tso-lin 1898- Chin. gen.
 Chang Tso-lin \jäng-'(t)sō-'līn 1873-1928 Chin. gen.
 Chang-ming \chän-'mīng William Elery 1780-1842 Am. clergyman
 Chao [chä-'shä-'ö] -'shä-wän 'yün 1876 Koo Tzu 'gäud-'zü' Chin. emp. (960-976); founder of Sung dynasty
 Chap-man \chäp-'män Frank Michler 'mik-'lär 1864-1945 Am. ornithologist
 — George 1559-1634 Eng. dram. & translator
 — Charles [chä-'shä-'shür] Ad-ri-ens-éd [äp-'ä-'sēd] Am. pioneer
 Char-coil \shär-'kö] Jean Mar-tin 'mär-'tä' 1823-1893 Fr. neurologist
 Char-le-magne \shär-'lä-'mä'n 742-814 Charles the Great or Charles I Frankish king (768-814) & emp. of the West (800-814)
 Charles I [chär-'l] 1600-1649 Charles Stuart king of Gt. Brit. (1625-49); executed
 — II 1630-1685 son of Charles I king of Gt. Brit. (1660-85)
 — 1948- son of Elizabeth I prince of Wales
 — I 1887-1922 Charles Francis Joseph, nephew of Francis Ferdinand, emp. of Austria & (as Charles IV) king of Hungary (1916-18)
 — I or II 823-877 the Bold king of France as Charles I (840-877); emp. as Charles II (875-877)
 — IV 1294-1328 the Fair king of France (1322-28)
 — IX 1550-1574 king of France (1560-74)
 — V 1877-1836 king of France (1824-30)
 — V 1500-1558 Holy Rom. emp. (1519-56); king of Spain as Charles I (1516-56)
 — XII 1682-1718 king of Sweden (1697-1718)
 — Prince 1903- bro. of King Leopold regent of Belgium (1914-50)
 — XIV John see BERNADOTTE
 — Edward Stuart 1720-1788 the Young Pretender; (Bonnie) Prince Charles Eng. prince
 — or Karl Ludwig 1771-1847 archduke of Austria
 — Prince of Wales 1689-741 grandfather of Charlemagne Frankish ruler (715-741)
 Charlotte Empress of Mexico see CARLOTA
 Chase [chäs] Mary Ellen 1887- Am. educ. & author
 — Samuel Vassar 'väs-'är Portland 1808-1873 Am. statesman
 Cha-teau-bri-and, de [shä-'tō-'brē-'än] Vi-com-te [vē-'kö-'tä] François René 1768-1848 Fr. author
 Chatham 1st Earl of see William FITZ
 Chatrian Alexandre see ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN
 Chat-ter-ton [chät-'tär-'tän] Ben-kin \bän-'kim Chan-dra \chön-'drä 1838-1894 Indian nov.
 Chat-ter-ton [chät-'tär-'tän] Thomas 1752-1770 Eng. poet
 Chau-cer \chö-'sör Geoffrey 1340?-1400 Eng. poet
 Chau-temps [shö-'tē] Camille 1885- Fr. lawyer & polit.; premier (1930; 1933-34; 1937-38)
 Chava-nes, de see PUVIS de CHAVANNES
 Chav-éz \chäv-'äz Carlos 1899- Mex. conductor & composer
 Che-khov \ché-'köv Anton Pavlovich 1860-1904 also *Chekov* Russ. dram. & fiction writer
 Ché-nier, de \ché-'ni-ér André Marie 1762-1794 Fr. poet
 Chen-naul \shen-'höit Claire Lee 1890-1950 Am. gen.
 Cheops see KHUFU
 Che-ren-kov [chö-'rēn-'köf] Pavel Alekseevich 1904- Russ. physicist

ä abut; ð kitted; ä further; ä back; ä bäke; ä cot, cart; ä üt out; ch chin; e less; é éasy; g gift; i trip; j life; j joke; ñ sinner; ö flow; ö flaw; ö colin; th thin; th this; ü loot; ü foot; y yet; yü few; yü furious; zt vision
 ° F table; ä F bac; g G ich, Buch; ° F vin; ö F böuf; ö F feu; ü G füllen; E F rue; ° F digne (dē'n), nuit (nūw'ä)

- Cheer-shev-svid** \cheer-'shēv-shek-'shev- Níkolai Gavrilovich 1829-1889 Russ. revolutionist & author
Che-ru-hi-ni \ker-'bē-nē, ká-rú- Lu-gi Lü-'ē-(j)É Carlo Zenobio Salvatore 1760-1842 Ital. composer
Che-sler-feld \ches-'tər-(f)Éld 4th Earl of 1694-1773 *Philipp Christoph Strohe* Eng. statesman
Che-ter-ton \ches-'tort-'tō Gilbert Keith 1874-1936 Eng. journalist & author
Che-va-lier \sha-'val-(j)ya Mau-ricé 'mò-'rēs 1888- Fr. entertainer
Chiang Kai-shek \chiē-'kai-'kī-'shək, 'chāng 1886- *Chiang Chung-cheng* Chin. gen. & statesman; pres. of China (1948-49; 1950-54; 1954-)
Chien Lung or **Kien Lung** \chiēn-'en-'lūng 1711-1799 dynastic name *Yung 'gáud-'zūng* Chin. emp. (1736-96)
Chi-ka-ma-su Mon-za-e-mon \chē-'kə-'mā-'(j)sū-'mān-'zā-'mōn 1653-1724 the *Shakespeare of Japan* Jap. dram.
Child \chī-(ə)ld Francis James 1825-1896 Am. philologist
Childs \chī-(ə)ld Vere Gordon 1892- Brit. anthropol. & scholar
Chip-pen-dale \chīp-'ən-'dēl Thomas 1718?-1779 Eng. cabinet-maker
Chi-ri-co, di \kī-'ri-'kō, 'kē-'ri- Gior-gio 'jōr-(j)ō 1888- Ital. painter
Chit-ly \chī-'tē Joseph 1766-1841 Eng. lawyer & legal writer
Choate \chōt Joseph Hod-ges 'hāj-'ə 1832-1917 Am. lawyer & diplomat
Chou Kufus 1799-1859 Am. jurist
Chou-sen-ti, de \shwá-'zə, 'zər-(ə)l Duc Étienne 1719-1785 Fr. statesman
Chou-pin \chō-'pān, 'pān Frédéric François 1810-1849 Pol. pianist & composer
Chou-en-lai \chō-'en-'lā 1898- Chin. communist polit.
Christen de Troyes \krī-'tyā-'dō-'trwā also *Chres-rien* \krī-'tyā 12th cent. Fr. trouvère
Christ Jesus see **JESUS**
Chris-tian X \krīs-(h)-chān 1870-1947 king of Denmark (1912-52)
Chris-tie \krīs-'tē Agatha 1891- née Miller Eng. writer
Chris-ti-na \krīs-'tē-nā 1626-1689 dau. of *Gustavus Adolphus* king of Sweden (1632-54)
Chris-tophe \krīs-'tōf Henri 1767-1820 king of Haiti (1811-20)
Chris-ty \krīs-'tē Howard Chandler 1873-1952 Am. painter & illustrator
Chry-sos-tom \krīs-'sōm, krīs-'sīs-'təm Salot John 345?-407 church father & patriarch of Constantinople
Chur-chill \chər-'chīl, 'chər-'bīl John 1650-1722 1st Duke of *Mar-bor-ough* \mā-'bər-'ə, 'bər-'ə, 'bō-'rə Eng. gen.
 — Randolph Henry Spencer 1849-1895 Lord *Randolph Churchill* Brit. statesman
 — Winston 1871-1947 Amer. nov.
 — Winston Leonard Spencer 1874- son of Lord *Randolph* Brit. statesman; prime min. (1940-45; 1951-55)
Chu Yuan-chang \chū-'yū-'ān-'jāng 1328-1398 Hung *Yu 'hūng-'wā* Chin. emp. (1368-98); founder of Ming dynasty
Cla-na \chā-'nā Con-ic 'kōn-'(j)ān Galeazzo 1903-1944
Cla-na \chō-'lā-zō 'kōrt-'lāt-(j)ō son-in-law of *Mussolini* Ital. statesman
Clar-d \chārd-'ē John 1916- Am. poet
Clar-ber \sīb-'ər Col-ley 'kī-'ē 1671-1757 Eng. dram. & actor; poet laureate (1730-37)
Clae-ro \sīs-'rō Marcus Tullius 106-43 B.C. Rom. statesman, orator, & author
Cid \sīd 1040?-1099 *Rodrigo (or Ruy) Diaz de Bivar* \bē-'vār Span. soldier & hero
Claudio \bū-'dō 'dā 'Giovanni ab 1240-ab 1302 properly *Cenni de Pe-pe* \cheu-'ē-dā-'pā-(j)ō Florentine painter
Cl-mo \sī-'mō 507?-449 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
Cl-m-cin-na-tus \sīn-(t)-sā-'nēs, 'nāt- Lucius Quinctius 5th cent. B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
Clau-dius \clō-'dē 'sē Edward 1847-87
Clark \klārk Champ 'chāmp 1850-1921 *James Beau-champ* \bē-'chām Clark Am. polit.
 — George Rogers 1752-1818 Am. soldier & frontiersman
 — Mark Wayne 1896- Am. gen.
 — Thomas Campbell 1899- Am. jurist
 — William 1770-1838 Am. explorer (with Meriwether Lewis)
Clarke \klārk Charles Cow-den 'kād-'n 1787-1877 & his wife *Mary Victoria Cowden-Clarke* 1808-1898 Eng. Shakespearean scholar
Clau-di-us \klō-'dēs-'sūs Rom. gens including: **Ap-pi-us** \pō-'pēs-**Claudius** **Cras-sus** \krās-'sūs consul (471 & 451 B.C.) & decemvir (451-450 B.C.); **Appius Claudius Gae-us** \ē-'kēs censor (312-307 B.C.), consul (307 & 296 B.C.), & dictator who began building of *Appian Way* (312 B.C.)
 — I 10 B.C.-A.O. 54 *Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero* \nē-'(r)ō, 'nīr-(j)ō Germanicus Rom. emp. (41-54)
 — T 214-270 *Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus* Rom. emp. (268-70)
Clau-se-witz \klāu-'zō-'vīts Karl 1780-1831 Pruss. gen. & military strategist
Clay \klā Henry 1771-1852 Am. statesman & orator
 — Lucius Du Bignon 1801-'bin-'yōn 1897- Am. gen.
Clay-ton \bes-'tōn, 'tōn 3d cent. B.C. Greek Stoic philos.
Clay-archus \klē-'ār-'kəs 41 408-401 B.C. Greek soldier; gov. of Byzantium
Clais-the-nes \klīs-'thā-'nēs or **Clis-the-nes** \klīs-'lā-'ē 507 B.C. Athenian statesman
Clay-men-ceau \klēm-'sō, klēm-'sō Georges 1841-1929 the *Tiger* Fr. statesman
Clém-ens \klēm-'ən-z Samuel Langhorne 1835-1910 pseud. *Mark Twain* \twān Am. humorist
Clément \klēm-'ən-t name of 14 popes; esp. **VII** (*Gillo de' Medici* \med-'dē-'chē) 1478-1534 (pope 1523-34)
 — of *Alexandria* 150?-220 *Titus Flavius Clémens* \klēm-'ən-z Greek Christian theologian & church father
Clé-o-pa-tré \klē-'pā-'trē name of 3 kings of Sparta; esp. **III** (reigned 235-219 B.C.)
Clé-o-pa-tré \klē-'pā-'trē, 'pā-, 'pā- 69-30 B.C. queen of Egypt (51-49; 48-30)
Clerk-Maxwell James see **James Clerk MAXWELL**
Cleopand \klē-'pānd (Sophron) Grover 1837-1908 22d & 24th pres. of the U.S. (1885-89; 1893-97)
- Clit-burn** \klī-'bōrn Van 'vān 1934- Am. pianist
Clit-ton \klī-'tōn De Witt 'dī-'wīt 1769-1825 Am. statesman
 — George 1739-1812 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1805-12)
 — Sir Henry 1738?-1795 Eng. gen. in Am.
Clive \klīv Robert 1725-1774 *Baron Clive of Plassey* Brit. soldier
Clois \klōis Baron 1755-1794 *Jean Baptiste du Val-de-Grâce; Ana-char-sis* \ān-'kār-'sēs *Clois* Prussian-Fr. revolutionist
Clough \klōf Arthur Hugh 1819-1861 Eng. poet
Clou-uis \klō-'wīs Ger- Chlod-wig \klō-'wi:k 466?-511 Frankish king of *Neovirgindian dynasty* (481-511)
Clyde *Baron* see **Colin CAMPBELL**
Canut \kə-'n(y)ūt vor of **CANUTE**
Coates \kōts Joseph Gordon 1878-1943 N. Z. statesman
Coats \kōts Irvin Shrewsbury 1876-1944 Am. journalist & humorist
Cob-bett \kōb-'tēt William 1763-1835 *Peter Porcupine* Eng. polit. writer
Cob-den \kōb-'dēn Richard 1804-1865 Eng. statesman & econ.
Cochran \kōk-'rən Sir John OLDCASTLE
Cock-croft \kōk-'rōft, 'kō-'krōft Sir John Douglas 1897- Brit. physicist
Coc-teau \kōk-'tō, kōk-'v Jean 1891- Fr. author
Co-dy \kōd-'ē William Frederick 1846-1917 *Bu-jā-lo Bill* Am. scout, Indian fighter, & showman
Coop \kōp Jan Fie-ters-zoon \pēt-'or-'sən 1587-1629 Du. colonial gov.; founder of *Du. East India* empire
Coeur de Lion see **RICHARD I** of England
Co-fin \kōf-'ən, 'kāl- Robert Peter Tristram 1892-1955 Am. author
Co-han \kō-'hān George Michael 1878-1942 Am. actor, dram., & producer
Co-hen \kō-'ən Octavius Roy 1891-1959 Am. author
Cohn \kōn Ferdinand Julius 1828-1898 Ger. botanist; called founder of bacteriology
Cole \kōl Sir Edward 1552-1634 *Lord Coke* Eng. jurist
Cole-ber \kōl-'bēr Jean Baptiste 1619-1683 Fr. statesman & financier
Cole \kōl Thomas 1801-1848 Am. (Eng.-born) painter
Cole-pep-er \kāl-'pēp-'ər Thomas 1635-1689 2d *Baron Colepeper of Peters-wald* \pē-'tərs-'wā, 'thō-'səl Eng. colonial administrator, gov. of Virginia
Cole-ridge \kōl-'rīz, 'kō-'lā-rīz Samuel Taylor 1772-1834 Eng. poet
Col-let \kāl-'tē John 1466?-1519 Eng. theol. & scholar
Col-lie \kō-'lē Sidonie Gabrielle Claudine 1873-1954 Fr. author
Col-fax \kōl-'faks Schuy-ler 'skū-'lər 1823-1885 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1869-73)
Col-gary \kō-'gārī de de 'kō-'lēn-'vēr, kō-'v Gaspard (II) 1510-172 Fr. admiral & Huguenot leader
Col-lier \kōl-'yər, 'kāl-'ēr Jeremy 1650-1726 Eng. clergyman & reformer
 — John Payne 1789-1883 Eng. editor
 — Peter Fen-ton 1813-1883 Am. 1909 Am. publisher
Col-lins \kōl-'zən Michael 1890-1922 Irish revolutionist
 — William 1711-1759 Eng. poet
 — William Wilkie 1824-1889 Eng. nov.
Col-maa \kōl-'mā George 1732-1794 Eng. dram.
Col-um \kōl-'m George Washington 'gān-'tē 1887-1957 née *Mo-guire* \mō-'gwīr-(ə) wife of *Padraic* Am. (Irish-born) critic & writer
 — Padraic \pōth-'rīg 1881- Am. (Irish-born) poet & dram.
Col-um-ba \kōl-'bā Christopher Columbus \kōl-'bō-'sən or **Col-um-bille** \kōl-'bīl, 'bīl Saint 521-597 apostle of *Caledonia* Irish missionary in Scot.
Col-um-bus \kōl-'būs Christopher Ital. Cristoforo **Co-lom-bō** \kōl-'bō, 'bōl *span. Cristóbal* **Co-lón** \kō-'lōn 1451-1506 Ital. Amer. disc. Amer. disc.
Col-vin \kōl-'vīn Sir Sidney 1845-1927 Eng. author & critic
Co-me-ni-us \kōm-'ē-nēs-əs Czech **Ko-men-ský** \kō-'mān-'skē John Amos 1592-1670 Czech theol. & educ.
Co-mi-nes or **Com-mi-nes** or **Com-mynes** or **Co-mynes**, de \kō-'mēn, 'fīlīp 1447?-1511 *Sire d'Ar-gençon* \sī-'ār-'dān-'dōn Fr. chronicler
Com-ma-ger \kōm-'i-jər Henry Stele 1902- Am. hist.
Com-mo-dus \kōm-'dōs Lucius Aelius Aurelius 161-192 Rom. emp. (181-92)
Com-pton \kōm-'pōn Arthur Holly 1892-1962 Am. physicist
 — Kard Taylor 1887-1954 bro. of *A.H.* Am. physicist
Com-stock \kōm-'stōk Anthony 1844-1915 Am. reformer
Com-te \kōt-'ē Auguste 1798-1857 *Isidore Auguste Marie François* Com-te \sī-'dōr, 'fāns Com-te
Com-ant \kōm-'ānt James Bryant 1893- Am. chem. & educ.
Com-dé, de \kō-'dē Prince 1621-1687 *Louis II de Bour-bon* \bū-'ə-'bōn, 'būr-'bōn; the *Great Condé; Duc d'Em-ghten* \ē-'m-gān-'tēn Fr. gen.
Com-er-ton \kōm-'tōn Edward Uhler 1902- Am. physicist
Com-dor-cet, de \kō-'dōr-'sā Marquis 1743-1794 *Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas de Car-ri-tō* \kār-'tō 'wā Fr. math, philos., & polit.
Com-ty-cius \kōm-'tyū-'shās Chin. K'ung Fu-tse or *Kung Fu-tse* ab 551-479 B.C. Chin. philos.
Com-grove \kōm-'grōv, 'kōp-'v William 1760-1729 Eng. dram.
Com-ing-ham \kōm-'īng-'hām, 'chīf-ly Brit 'ī-əm-sī Sir Arthur 1895-1948 Brit. air marshal
Com-rad \kōm-'rād Joseph 1887-1924 orig. *Teodor Józef Konrad* \kō-'nōwōd 'kōr-'zōf-'sē British (Ukrainian-born) of Pol. parents) nov.
Com-sta-ble \kōn-'tō-'stā-bl, 'kān-'tō-'stā John 1776-1837 Eng. painter
Com-stant \kōs-'tānt Benjamin 1845-1902 Fr. painter
 — de *Re-beque* \rē-'bək 1767-1830 Fr. writer & polit.
Com-stanti-ne I \kōn-'stān-'tēn, 'ūn 280?-337 the *Great Rom. emp.* (306-337)
 — 1868-1923 king of Greece (1913-17; 1920-22)
Com-ty-ri \kōm-'ty-'rē Venetian family including esp. *Gaspardo* 1485-1542 cardinal (1535) & diplomat
Com-ti, de' \kōnt-'ē Niccolò 15th cent. Venetian traveler & writer
Cook \kōk Capt. James 1728-1779 Eng. navigator & explorer

Da-na \dā-nə\ Charles Anderson 1819-1897 Am. newspaper editor
 — Edward Salisbury 1849-1935 Am. mineralogist
 — James Dwight 1813-1895 Am. geologist
 — Richard Henry 1815-1882 Am. lawyer & author
Dan \dān\ Eng. nov. pseud. of *Winfred Ashton*
Dan-iel \dan-yəl\ Samuel 1562-1619 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1599-1619)
Dan-iels \dan-yəlz\ Josephus 1862-1948 Am. journalist & statesman
Dan-ni-lova \dā-nē-lə-və\ Alexandra 1906- Russ. ballet dancer in U. S.
D'An-nun-zio \dā-nūnt-sē-ō\ Gabriele 1863-1938 Ital. author & soldier
Dan-te \dant-ē\ *dān-(ē)* 1265-1321 *Dante Al-ghe-ri* \al-gē-ri-(ē)\ Ital. poet
Dan-ton \dān-tōn\ Georges Jacques 1759-1794 Fr. revolutionist
Dare \dā-(ə)r\ *dē-(ə)r* Virginia 1587-7 1st child born in Am. of Eng. parents
Dar-i-us \dā-rē-əs\ name of 3 kings of Persia: esp. I 528-486 B.C. (reigned 521-486) *Darius Hys-tas-pis* *Hys-tas-pas*; the Great **Dar-i-an** \dā-rē-ān\ Jean Louis Xavier 1881-1942 Fr. admiral
Darn-ley \dārn-lē\ Lord 1545-1567 *Henry Stewart or Stuart*; *Queen of Mary*
Dar-row \dar-(ē)w\ Clarence Seward 1857-1938 Am. lawyer & author
Dar-win \dār-wīn\ Charles Robert 1809-1882 Eng. naturalist & astronomer 1712-1802 *founder of C. R. Eng. physiol. & poet*
Dau-bigny \dō-bēn-yē\ Charles François 1817-1878 Fr. painter
Dau-det \dā-dē\ *Alphonse* 1840-1897 Fr. nov.
 — Léon 1867-1942 son of *Alphonse* Fr. journalist & writer
Dav-e-nant or **D'Av-e-nant** \dav-(ə)nənt\ Sir William 1606-1668 Eng. poet dram.; poet laureate (1638-68)
Dav-en-port \dav-ən-pōrt\ *dō-(ə)rt* John 1597-1670 Eng. clergyman; founder of New Haven colony
Dav-vid \dā-vəd\ I 1084-1153 king of Scotland (1124-53)
 — *dā-vāv* Gerard 1450? or 1460?-1523 Du. painter
Dav-vid \dā-vēd\ Jacques 1748-1825 Fr. painter
 — d'An-gers \dān-gē-zhā\ Pierre Jean 1788-1856 Fr. sculptor
Dav-vid-son \dā-vəd-sən\ Jo 1883-1952 Am. sculptor
Dāv-i-la y **Pa-dil-lā** \dā-vē-lā-ē\ *dā-ē-pā* \dē-(ē)yo\ Agustín 1562-1604 Mex. monk & hi-stor.
Davis \dā-vē-s\ Elmer Holmes 1890-1958 Am. radio broadcaster & news commentator
 — Harold Le-noir \lə-nō-(ə)r\ *-no-(ə)r* 1896-1960 Am. author & poet
Dav-ids Jefferson 1808-1889 Am. statesman; pres. of Confed. states (1861-65)
 — Richard Harding 1864-1916 Am. author
Dav-is-son \dā-vē-sən\ Clinton Joseph 1881-1958 Am. physicist
Dav-vout \dā-vō\ Louis Nicolas 1770-1823 *Duc d'An-ver-stadt* \dā-(ə)r\ *-stāt* & Prince d'Éck-myūl \dēk-myūl\ marshal of France
Dav-y \dā-vē\ Sir Humphrey 1778-1829 Eng. chem.
Dawcs \dōz\ Charles Gates 1865-1951 Am. lawyer & financier; vice-pres. of U. S. (1925-29)
Daw-son \dā-sən\ Sir John William 1820-1899 Canad. geologist
Day \dā\ Clarence Shepard 1874-1935 Am. author
 — Thomas 1748-1789 Eng. author
 — William Rufus 1849-1923 Am. statesman & jurist
Lewis Cecil see Cecil Day Lewis
De \dē\ *Fr-en-ces* *Ver-entis* 1803-1876 Hung. statesman
Deane \dēn\ Silas 1737-1789 Am. lawyer & diplomat
De-bierne \dē-(ə)bc-(ə)r\ André Louis 1874-1949 Fr. chem.
Debs \dēzb\ Eugene Victor 1855-1926 Am. socialist
De-bus-sy \dē-bū-sē\ *dā-b-yū*, *dā-byū*; *dā-byū-sē* Claude Achille 1862-1918 Fr. composer
De-bye \dē-(ə)b\ Peter Joseph Wilhelm 1884- Du.-born physicist in Am.
De Cas-ser-es \dē-(ə)kas-(ə)ras\ Benjamin 1873-1945 Am. journalist & poet
De-ca-tur \dē-(ə)kāt-(ə)r\ Stephen 1779-1820 Am. naval officer
De-cazes \dē-(ə)kāz\ Duc Élie 1780-1860 Fr. jurist & statesman
De-ci-us \dē-shē-(ə)s\ 201-251 *Gaius Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius Rom. emp.* (249-51)
Dee-ping \dē-pīng\ George Warwick 1877-1950 Eng. nov.
De-fand, *du dē-fān* Marquise 1697-1780 née *Marie de Vichy-Cham-ron-d* \shā-rōn\ Fr. noblewoman
De-foe \dē-fō\ Daniel ab 1660-1731 Eng. journalist & nov.
De-for-est \dē-fōr-est\ *-fār* Lee 1873-1961 Am. inventor
De-nis \dē-nē\ Hilaire Germain Edgar 1834-1917 Fr. impressionist painter
De-gaulle \dē-gōl\ Charles André Joseph Marie 1890- Fr. gen.; interim pres. of France (1945-46); pres. of Fifth Republic (1959)
De-grelle \dē-grel\ Léon 1906- Belg. polit.
De-ker-ck or **De-ck-er** \dēk-(ə)r\ Thomas 1572-71632 Eng. dram.
De Ko-ven \dē-kō-vən\ (Henry Louis) Reginald 1859-1920 Am. composer
De Krnif \dē-krif\ Paul 1890- Am. bacteriol. & author
De-la-croix \dē-lə-(ə)krwā\ Ferdinand Victor Eugène 1798-1863 Fr. painter
de la Mare \dē-lə-(ə)mā-(ə)r\ *-mē-(ə)r* Walter John 1873-1956 Eng. poet & nov.
De-land \dē-lānd\ Margaret 1857-1945 née (*Margaretta Wade*) *Campbell* Am. nov.
De la Rey \dē-lə-(ə)ri\ Jacobus Hercules 1847-1914 Boer gen. & statesman
De-la-roche \dē-lə-(ə)rōsh\ *-rōsh* Hippolyte Paul 1797-1856 Fr. painter
De-la-vigne \dē-lə-(ə)vēn\ Casimir 1793-1843 Fr. poet & dram.
De la War \dē-lə-(ə)wā-(ə)r\ *-wē-(ə)r* Baron 1577-1618 *Thomas West*; *Lord Delaware* Eng. colonial administrator in Am.
De-led-da \dē-led-ə\ Grazia 1875-1936 Ital. nov.
De-lius \dē-lē-əs\ *dē-lē-əs* Frederick 1862-1934 Eng. composer
Del-lin-ger \dē-lən-jer\ John Howard 1886- Am. radio engineer
De Long \dē-lōng\ George Washington 1844-1881 Am. naval officer & explorer

De-lorme or **de l'Orme** \dē-lō-(ə)rm\ Philibert 1515?-1570 Fr. architect
De-mar-çay \dē-mār-šā\ Eugène 1852-1903 Fr. chem.
De Mil-le \dē-mil\ Agnes George 1909- Am. dancer & choreographer
 — Cecil \sēs-(ə)\ Blount \blānt\ 1881-1959 Am. motion-picture producer
De-moc-ri-tus \dē-mōk-rīt-əs\ b ab 460 B.C. the *Laughing Philosopher* Gk. phil.
De Mor-gan \dē-mōr-gən\ William Fern 1839-1917 Eng. artist & statesman
De-mos-the-ses \dē-mōs-thō-nēs\ 385?-322 B.C. Athenian orator & statesman
De-ni-ker \dē-nē-(ə)kē-(ə)r\ Joseph 1852-1918 Fr. anthropol.
De-nis or **De-ro-nis** \dē-nēs\ *dā-nē* Saint 3d cent. A.D. 1st bishop of Paris; patron saint of France
Dent \dēnt\ Joseph Mal-a-by \mal-ə-bē\ 1849-1926 Eng. publisher
De-pew \dē-pē\ Chauncey Mitchell 1834-1928 Am. lawyer & polit.
De-Quain-cey \dē-'kwīn-(tē)-sē\ *-kwīn-zē* Thomas 1785-1859 Eng. author
De-rain \dē-rān\ André 1880-1954 Fr. painter
De-Rian-ger \dē-rīān-gē\ Baron Frederick A. 1868-1943 Brit. composer
Der-vish Pa-sha \dər-vish-pā-'shā\ Ibrahim 1817-1896 Turk. gen.
Der-zhā-vin \dər-zhāv-ən\ Gavriil Romanovich 1743-1816 Russ.
De-saix de **Ve-y-ou-g** \dē-zā-d-(ə)\ *dē-vē* Louis Charles Antoine 1768-1800 Fr. gen.
De-sar-gues \dē-'zārg\ Gérard 1593-1662 Fr. math.
De-s-car-tes \dē-'kār\ René 1596-1650 Lat. *Renatus Car-tē-sius* *Descartes* Fr. math. & philos.
De-So-ver-sky \dē-sō-vēr-skē\ Alexander Procofiiev 1894-Am. (Russ.-born) aeronautical engineer
Des-mond \dēz-mōnd\ Shaw 1877-1960 Irish author
Des-mou-lins \dē-mū-lān\ Camille 1760-1794 *Lucie Simplicie Camille Renoit Desmou-lins* Fr. revolutionist
 — de *Vo* \dē-vō-(ə)\ *dō* Hernando or Fernando 1500?-1542 Span. explorer in Am.
Des Prez \dē-'prē\ Jos-quin zhōs-kōw'ān\ 1450?-1521 Du. contrapuntist
Des-saix \dē-sā\ Comte Joseph Marie 1764-1834 Fr. gen. under Napoleon
Des-sa-lines \dē-sā-sē-lēn\ Jean Jacques 1758-1806 emp. as Jacques I of Haiti
De-taille \dē-tā\ (Jean Baptiste) Édouard 1848-1912 Fr. painter
De-us Ra-mos, de \dē-ūsh-'ram-(ē)\ *dōsh* João zhwāu'ā\ 1830-1896 Port. poet
De-va-le-ri \dē-və-lē-rē\ *-lir-ə* E-a-mon \ē-mōn\ 1882-Irish polit.; prime min. of Ireland (1937-48; 1951-54; 1957-59); pres. of Ireland (1959-)
 — *de Vere* \dē-vē-(ə)r\ Aubrey Thomas 1814-1902 Irish poet
De-vor-ax \dē-vōr-əks\ Robert 1566-1621 2d Earl of Essex Eng. soldier & statesman
De-vin-ē \dē-vīn-ē\ Theodore Low 1828-1914 Am. printer
De-vo-lō \dē-vōl-(ē)\ Bernard Augustine 1897-1955 Am. author
De Vries \dē-vrēs\ Hugo 1848-1935 Du. botanist
De-war \dē-wā-(ə)r\ Sir James 1842-1923 Scot. chem. & physicist
De Wet \dē-wēt\ Christiaan Rudolph 1854-1922 Boer soldier & polit.
De-wey \dē-wē-(ē)\ George 1837-1917 Am. admiral
 — John 1859-1952 Am. philos. & educ.
 — Melvil 1851-1931 Am. literature
 — Thomas Edmund 1920- Am. lawyer & polit.
De Witt \dē-wīt\ Jan 1625-1672 Du. statesman
Dia-ghi-lev \dē-gē-lēf\ *'dyāg-* Sergei Pavlovich 1872-1929 Russ. ballet producer & art critic
Di-as or **Di-az** \dē-āsh\ Bartholomew 1450?-1500 Port. navigator; discoverer of Cape of Good Hope
Di-az \dē-āts\ Armando 1861-1928 *Duca della Vittoria* Ital. gen.; marshal of Italy (1920)
Di-az \dē-ās\ Porfirio 1830-1915 *José de la Cruz Porfirio* Mex. gen.; pres. of Mexico (1877-80; 1884-1911)
Dia-de-Bivar see cid
Dick \dik\ George Frederick 1881- Am. physician
Dick-ens \dik-ənz\ Charles John Huff-am \haf-əm\ 1812-1870 *Boz* \bāz\ *bāz* Eng. nov.
Dick-in-son \dik-sən\ Emily Elizabeth 1830-1886 Am. poet
 — John 1732-1808 Am. statesman
Di-ck-er-tol \dē-rōl\ *dē-d-ə-rō* Denis 1713-1784 Fr. encyclopedist
Die-ten-ba-ker \dē-tēn-bā-kər\ John George 1895- prime min. of Canada (1957-)
Die-lis \dē-lē\ *dē-lēs* Otto 1876-1954 Ger. chem.
Die-sel \dē-sē\ Rudolf 1858-1913 Ger. mechanical engineer
Diez \dē-zēs\ Friedrich Christian 1794-1876 Ger. philologist
Dieg-uy \dē-gē\ Sir Ken-elm \ken-elm\ 1603-1665 Eng. naval commander, diplomat, & author
Dill \dil\ Sir John Green 1881-1944 Brit. gen.
Dillon \dī-lən\ (Clarence) Douglas 1909- Am. secy. of the treasury (1961-)
 — John 1851-1927 Irish nationalist polit.
Dim-nēt \dim-nēt\ Ernest 1866-1954 Fr. abbé & writer
Di-ne-sen \dē-nē-sən\ Isak \ē-sāk\ 1885-1962 pen name of *Borger Mathias Andersen* \bik-sən\ *dē* *Dinesen* Dan. author
Di-ni-wid \dē-nī-wīd-ē\ *'dīn-* Robert 1693-1770 Eng. colonial administrator in Am.
Di-o-cle-tian \dē-ō-klē-shən\ 245-313 *Gaius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus* Rom. emp. (284-305)
Di-og-e-nēs \dē-gē-nēs\ *dē-ā* 412?-323 B.C. Gk. Cynic philos.
Di-og-e-ni-us \dē-gē-nīs\ *dē-sēs* \nī-sēs\ *'nī-sēs* 430?-736? B.C. the *Elder* Greek tyrant of Syracuse (405-367)
 — the *Younger* tyrant of Syracuse (367-356; 347-344 B.C.)
 — *Exig-u-us* \ēg-ig-yūs-wās\ 6th cent. Christian monk; introduced method of reckoning the Christian era
 — of Alexandria Saint 3d cent. theol. & bishop of Alexandria (247)
 — of Hali-car-nassus *d ab* 7 B.C. Greek scholar
Di-zac \di-zak\ Paul Adrien Maurice 1902- Eng. physicist
Dirk-son \dər-kōn\ Everett McKinley 1896- Am. polit.

Dis-ney \diz-nē\ Walter Elias 1901- Am. producer of animated motion-picture cartoons
Dis-ra-el \diz-'ra-ē\ Benjamin 1804-1881 1st Earl of *Beaconsfield* \bē-'kənz-,fild, 'bēk-ənz-; Diz-z'y /diz-'ē\ Brit. polit. & author; prime min. (1868; 1874-80)
Dix-mars \dix-'mārs\ Raymond 1876-1942 Am. naturalist
Dix Dorothy see Elizabeth Meriwether GILMER
Dix-on \dix-'ən\ Jeremiah Jf 1763-1767 Eng. surveyor in Am.
Dmow-ski \də'mōf-ski\ Roman 1864-1939 Pol. statesman
Dō-be-ri-er \dō-'ber-i-ər\ János Wolfgang 1780-1849 Ger. chem.
Dō-hie \dō-'hē\ James Frank 1888- Am. folklorist
Dō-brée \dō-'brā\ Bon-a-my \bān-'ə-mū\ 1891- Eng. scholar
Doh-son \dōb-'sən\ (Henry) Austin 1804-1921 Eng. poet & essayist
Dodge \dāj\ Mary Elizabeth 1831-1905 née *Mapes* \māps\ Am. author
Dodg-son \dāj-'sən\ Charles Lut-widge \lūt-'widj\ 1832-1898 pseud. *Lewis Car-roll* \kār-'rəl\ Eng. math. & storywriter
Dods-ley \dōdz-'lē\ Robert 1703-1764 Eng. author & bookseller
Dods-nitz \dōd-'nits\ Karl 1891- Ger. grand admiral
Dō-zy \dō-'zē\ Edward Adelbert 1893- Am. biochem.
Doie \dōi\ Sanford Ballard 1844-1926 Am. jurist; pres. (1894-98) & gov. (1900-03) of Hawaii
Doll-fuss \dōl-'fūs\ Engelbert 1892-1934 Austrian statesman
Dō-magk \dō-'māk\ Gerhard 1855- Ger. chem.
Dō-mai-chi-nō \dō-'māi-'chī-'nō\ U \dō-'mō-'nā-'kē\ (jōmō) 1581-1641 *Domenico Zampieri* \dō-'mē-'pē-'tē-'ō\ zā-'mā\ Ital. painter
Dō-mi-nic \dō-'mī-'nīk\ Saint 1170-1220 Domingo de *Guz-mān* \gūz-'mā\ Span.-born founder of the Dominican order of friars
Dō-mi-lian \dō-'mī-'shān\ 51-96 *Titus Flavius Domitianus* \tītūs-'flāv-ī-ūs-'dōm-ī-'tān\ Rom. emp. (81-96)
Dō-mo-ti-ello \dō-'mō-'tē-'lō\ 1386?-1466 *Donato di Niccolò di Betto Baroni* \dō-'nā-'tō-'tē-'lō\ Ital. sculptor
Dō-mi-zet-i \dō-'mī-'zē-'tē\ Gaetano 1797-1848 Ital. composer
Dō-nan \dōn-'dān\ John ab 1572-1631 Eng. divine & poet
Dō-n-ovan \dōn-'ə-vān, 'dān-'\ William Joseph 1883-1959 *Wild Bill* Am. lawyer & gen.
Dō-rit-tile \dō-'rit-'tē\ James Harold 1896- Am. aviator & gen.
Dō-ster \dōp-'lər\ Christian Johann 1803-1853 Austrian physicist & math.
Dō-ra-ti \dō-'rāt-'ē\ An-tal \ān-'tāl\ 1906- Am. (Hung.-born) conductor
Dō-ré \dō-'rē, dā-\ Paul Gustave 1833-1883 Fr. illustrator & painter
Dōr-nier \dōrn-'yā\ Claude 1884- Ger. airplane builder
Dorr \dōr\ Thomas Wilson 1805-1854 Am. lawyer & polit.
Dorset 1st Earl of see Thomas SACKVILLE
Dōs-Pas-sos \dōs-'spās-'sōs\ John Roderig 1896- Am. writer
Dōs-ty \dōs-'tē\ \dīs-'tā-'yēf-'skē-, 'yēv-\ Fédor Mikhailovitch 1821-1881 Russ. nov.
Dou or Dow or Donw \dōu\ Gerard 1613-1675 Du. painter
Dou-gher-ly \dō-(h)ār-'tē\ Denis Joseph 1865-1951 Am. cardinal (1921)
Dou-ghy \dōu-'tē\ Charles Montagu 1843-1926 Eng. poet & traveler
Doug-las \dōg-'lās\ John Shol-to \shōl-'(j)ō\ 1844-1900 8th Marquis & Earl of *Queens-berry* \kwēnz-'ber-ē, -b(ə)-rē\ Scot. boxing patron
Dou-orman 1868-1952 Eng. author
 - Stephen Arnold 1813-1861 Am. polit.
 - William Orville 1898- Am. jurist
 - Baron (William) Sholto 1893- Brit. air marshal
Doug-las \dōg-'lās\ Frederick 1817-1895 org. *Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey* Am. abolitionist
Dou-mer \dō-'mē-(ə)\ Paul 1857-1932 pres. of France (1931-32)
Dou-merque \dō-'mē-(ə)\ Gaston 1866-1937 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1924-31)
Dow-son \dō-'sən\ Edward 1843-1913 Irish literary critic
Dow-ite \dōb-'ē\ John Alexander 1847-1907 Scot.-born religious leader in Am.
Downes \dāunz\ (Edwin) Olin \ō-'līn\ 1886-1955 Am. music critic
Down-son \dāun-'sən\ Ernest Christopher 1867-1900 Eng. lyric poet
Doyle \dōi\ (j) Sir Arthur Conan \kōn-'nān\ 1859-1930 Brit. physician, nov., & detective-story writer
D'Oyly Carte see CARTE
Drach-mann \drāk-'mān\ Holger Henrik Herholdt 1846-1908 Dan. author
Drac-o \drā-'(j)ōs\ late 7th cent. b.C. Athenian lawgiver
Drake \drāk\ Sir Francis 1540?-1596 Eng. navigator & admiral
Drax-per \drā-'pər\ Henry 1837-1882 Am. astron.
 - John William 1811-1882 Am. (Eng.-born) scientist & writer
Drax-son \drā-'sən\ Michael 1863-1931 Eng. poet
 - William Henry 1742-1779 Am. Revolutionary polit.
Dreil-ser \dri-'sər, -zər\ Theodor 1871-1945 Am. editor & nov.
Drew \dri-'jōn\ John 1826-1862 Am. (Irish-born) actor
 - John 1853-1927 son of prec. Am. actor
Drey-fus \dri-'fūs, 'drā-, 'drā-'iēs\ Alfred 1859-1935 Fr. army officer
Driesch \dri-'sh\ Hans Adolf Edward 1867-1941 Ger. biologist & philos.
Drink-wa-ter \driŋ-'kwōt-ər, -kwāt-'\ John 1828-1937 Eng. poet & dram.
Drou-e-f \dri-'jōn\ \dri-'jōn\ Comte Jean Baptiste 1765-1844 Fr. gen.; marshal of France
Drum-mond \dram-'ənd\ Henry 1851-1897 Scot. clergyman & writer
 - William 1585-1649 1st Laird of *Haw-thorn-den* \hō-'thōrn-'dēn\ Scot. poet
 - William Henry 1854-1907 Canad. (Irish-born) poet
Dru-ss \dri-'sūs\ 38-9 b.C. *Nero* \nē-'rō\ 'nir-'(j)ōs\ *Claudius Drusus Germanicus* \dri-'jār-'mān-'ī-kūs\ Rom. gen.
Dru-sus \dri-'sūs\ John 1631-1700 Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate (1670-89)

Du Bar-ry \d(y)ū-'bar-'ē\ Comtesse 1746 (or 1743?)-1793 *Marie Antoinette* \bān-'twin-'tēs\ *Madame de Lousis X of France*
Du-bois \d(y)ū-'bōis\ Paul 1829-1905 Fr. sculptor
 - Théodore 1837-1924 Fr. composer
Du Bois \d(y)ū-'bōis\ William Edward Burghardt 1868- Am. educ. & writer
Du-char-mé \d(y)ū-'karmē\ Sienr Charles du Fresne 1610-1688 Fr. scholar & glossarist
Du Chai-liu \dō-'shāl-'(j)ū, -'shī-'(j)ū\ Paul Belloni 1831-1903 Am. (Fr.-born) explorer in Africa
Du-champ \d(y)ū-'shāmp\ Marcel 1887- Fr. painter
Du-com-mun \d(y)ū-'kōm-'mū\ Élie 1838-1906 Swiss journalist
Du-dé-vant \d(y)ū-'vānt\ see George SAND
Du-ley \dād-'lē\ Robert 1532?-1753 1st Earl of *Leicester* Eng. courtier
 - Thomas 1576-1653 colonial administrator in Massachusetts Bay Colony
Du-fur-er \d(y)ū-'dāf-'(ə)r-'nā-'nāv-'\ 1st Marquis of 1826-1902 *Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood* Brit. diplomat & administrator
Du-fur-gor-don \dāf-'gōrd-'n\ Lady Lucie or Lucy 1821-1869 Eng. author
Du-fuy \dāf-'ē\ Sir Charles Gavan 1816-1903 Irish nationalist & Austral. polit.
Dufor Earl of see David LLOYD GEORGE
Du-fuy \d(y)ū-'fē\ Raoul 1877-1953 Fr. painter
Du Gard \d(y)ū-'gārd\ Roger Martin 1881-1958 Fr. nov.
Du Gues-cliu \d(y)ū-'ge-'klā\ Bertrand 1320?-1380 constable of France
Du-ha-mel \dū-'ā-mē\ Georges 1884- pseud. *Denis Thévenin* Fr. gen.
Duke \d(y)ū-'kē\ Benjamin Newton 1855-1929 & his bro. James Buchanan 1856-1925 Am. tobacco industrialists
Du-les \dā-'lēs\ John Foster 1888-1959 Am. lawyer; secy. of state (1953-59)
Du-mas \d(y)ū-'mā, 'd(y)ū-'\ Alexandre 1802-1870 *Dumas père* \pə'r\ Fr. & dram.
 - Alexandre 1824-1895 *Dumas fils* \fē's\ Fr. nov. & dram.
du Mau-rier \d(y)ū-'mōr-'ē, 'ā\ George Louis Palmyra Buisson 1834-1896 Brit. artist & nov.
Du-mou-riez \d(y)ū-'mūr-'ē, 'ā\ Charles François 1739-1823 Fr. gen.
Du-nant \d(y)ū-'nā\ Jean Henri 1828-1910 Swiss philanthropist; founder of the Red Cross
Dun-bar \dān-'bār\ Paul Laurence 1872-1906 Am. poet
 - \dān-'bār, 'dān-'\ William 1460?-1520 Scot. poet
Dun-can \dān-'kən\ Isadora 1878-1927 Am. dancer
Dun-can \dān-'dās, 'dān-'\ Henry 1742-1811 1st Viscount *Melville* & Baron *Dun-iro* \dā-'nir-'\ Brit. statesman
Dun-lap \dān-'lāp, 'dān-'\ John Boyd 1840-1921 Scot. inventor
Dun-more \dān-'mō-(ə), -'mō-(ə)\ 4th Earl of 1732-1809 *John Murray* Scot. colonial administrator in Am.
Dun-more \dān-'mōr-'ē\ Finley Peter 1867-1936 Am. humorist
Dun-nois, de \d(y)ū-'nōis-'wā\ Comte Jean 1403?-1468 *the bastard of Orleans* Fr. gen.
Dun-sa-ny \dān-'sā-nē\ 18th Baron 1878-1957 *Edward* *Mareton Douglas Phunkett*; *Lord Dunsany* Irish poet & dram.
Duns Scot-ty \dān-'(z)-'skōt-'sē\ John 1265?-1308 Scot. scholastic theolog.
Dun-stan \dān-'(t)-stān\ Saint 925?-988 Archbishop of Canterbury (961)
Dun-plex \d(y)ū-'plīks, 'plēks\ Marquis Joseph François 1697-1763 Fr. colonial administrator in India
Du-puissis-Mornay see Philippe de MORNAY
Du Pont \d(y)ū-'pānt, 'd(y)ū-'\ Élieuthère Irénée 1771-1834 son of *P.-D. Du Pont de Nemours* Am. (Fr.-born) industrialist
Du Pont de Nemours \dā-nā-'mōr-'(ə)\ Pierre Samuel 1739-1817 Fr. econ. & statesman
Du-pré \d(y)ū-'prā\ Jules zhüē\ 1811-1889 Fr. painter
Du-quesne \d(y)ū-'kān\ Marquis Abraham 1610-1688 Fr. naval officer
Du-rant \d(y)ū-'rānt\ William James 1885- Am. educ. & writer
Dür-er \d(y)ūr-'ər, 'dūr-'\ Albrecht 1471-1528 Ger. painter & engraver
D'Ur-véy \dar-'ē\ Thomas 1653-1723 Eng. songwriter & dram.
Du-roc \d(y)ū-'rōk\ Gérard Christophe Michel 1772-1813 Duc de *Friuli* Fr. gen. under Napoleon
Dur-rel \dar-'əl, 'dā-'rəl, dā-'rē\ Lawrence 1912- Eng. author & poet
Du-ru-é \dūr-(ə)-'wē, dūr-'wē\ Victor 1811-1894 Fr. hist.
Du-ru-é \dū-'(j)zā\ Eleonora 1839-1919 Ital. actress
Du-ira \dū-'irā\ Eurico Gaspar 1885- Brazilian gen.; pres. of Brazil (1946-51)
Du-val \d(y)ū-'vāl\ Paul 1850?-1906 pseud. *Jean Lorrain* Fr. author
Du-vo-neck \d(y)ū-'vō-'nek\ Frank 1848-1919 orig. *Frank Decker* Am. artist
Du-vigneaud \d(y)ū-'vēn-'(j)ōs\ Vincent 1901- Am. bio-chem.
Dvo-rák \dā-'vōr-'zhāk\ Anton 1841-1904 Czech composer
Dwight \dwīt\ Timothy 1758-1817 Am. clergyman; pres. Yale U. (1795-1827)
 - Timothy 1816-1916 grandson of prec. Am. clergyman; pres. Yale U. (1886-98)
Dyce \dīs\ Alexander 1798-1869 Scot. editor
Dyer \dā-(ə)\ John 1700?-1758 Brit. poet

ə abut; ɔ kiten; or further: a back; ā bake; ē cot, cart; i job; j sing; ɔ flow; ɔ haw; ɔi coin; th thin; th yet; u foot; u foot; yū few; yū gift; yū furious; zh vision
 F table; A F bac; G loch, Buch; P F vin; ɔ F boeuf; ɔ F feu; U G fillen; ɔ F rue; Y F digne \dēn'\, nuit \nwē'\

- Ea-ton** 'eɪ-tən Theophilus 1590-1658 Eng. colonial administrator in Am.; gov. of New Haven colony (1638-58)
- Ebert** 'i:bət Friedrich 1871-1925 Ger. polit.; pres. of the Reich (1919-25)
- Eck** 'ek 'ek-əlz Marriner Stoddard 1890- Am. banker & econ.
- Eche-ga-ray** y 'i:zə-'gair-ɪ 'dʒə-ʒə-'rɪ-'ē-'ā-thə-'gwɪ(ə)r-(-)jā, -ē-'ā-sə\ José 1832-1916 Span. dram.
- Eck** 'ek\ Johann 1486-1543 orig. surname *Mayer* Ger. R.C.
- Eck-er-mann** 'ek-ər-'mān, -mən\ Johann Peter 1792-1854 Ger. writer
- Eck-arth** or **Eck-art** or **Eck-artl** 'ek-(h)ət\ Johannes 1260?-1688 Ger. Dominican theologian, founder of Ger. mysticism
- Ede-ling-ton** 'ed-'i:ŋ-tən\ Sir Arthur Stanley 1882-1944 Eng. astronomer
- Eddy** 'ed-'ɪ Mary Morse 1821-1910 née *Baker* Am. founder of the Christian Science Church
- Eden** 'ed-'n (Robert Anthony 1897- Earl of *Avon* Eng. statesman; prime min. (1955-57)
- Ede-worth** 'ed-(j)wəθ\ Maria 1767-1849 Brit. nov.
- Edinburgh** Duke of see PHILIP
- Ed-ison** 'ed-'sən\ Thomas Alva 1847-1931 Am. inventor
- Ed-mund** or **Ed-mund II** 'ed-'mʌnd\ 980?-1016 *Ironsides* king of the English (1016)
- Ed-ward** 'ed-'wɔ:d\ name of 8 post-Norman Eng. (Brit.) kings: I 1239-1307 (reigned 1272-1307) *Longshanks*
— II 1284-1327 (reigned 1307-27)
— III 1312-1327 (reigned 1327-27)
— IV 1442-1483 (reigned 1461-70; 1471-83)
— V 1470-1483 (reigned 1483)
— VI 1537-1553 (reigned 1547-53) son of *Henry VIII* & *Jane Seymour*
- Ed-ward VII** 1841-1901 (reigned 1901-10) *Albert Edward*, son of *Victoria*
— VIII 1894- (reigned 1936; abdicated) Duke of *Windsor*, son of *George V*
— IX 1936-1976 the *Black Prince*; son of *Edward III* prince of Wales
— or **Ed-ward** 'ed- 1002?-1066 the *Confessor* king of the English (1042-66)
- Ed-wards** 'ed-'wɔ:dz\ Jonathan 1703-1758 Am. theol.
- Ed-win** or **Ed-wine** 'ed-'wɪn\ 583?-633 king of Northumbria (633-653)
- Eg-berht** 'eg-'bɔ:ht\ 775?-839 king of the West Saxons (802-839) & 1st king of the English (828-839)
- Eg-gle-ston** 'eg-'gl-ɪstən\ Edward 1837-1902 Am. writer
- Eg-ge** George Cary 1839-1921 bro. of *Edward* Am. writer
- Eg-mont**, d' 'eg-'mʌnt\ Count Lamoral 1522-1568 Flem. geo. & statesman
- Eh-ren-burg** 'er-'ən-'bʊ(ə)rɪ\ Ilya Grigorievich 1891- Russ. writer
- Ehr-lich** 'e(ə)r-'lɪk\ Paul 1854-1915 Ger. bacteriol.
- Ehr-mann** 'e(ə)r-'mān\ 'ish-'Adolf 1906-1962 Ger. Nazi leader
- Eh-ler** 'i:'l-ɪ, -f-əl\ Alexandre Gustave 1832-1923 Fr. engineer
- Eh-lik-man** 'i:'k-'mān, 'ik-'Christiaan 1858-1930 Du. hygienist
- Eh-lich-stein** 'i:'n-'stɪn\ Albert 1879-1955 Am. (Ger.-born) physicist
- Eint-hoven** 'i:'nt-'hō-vən, 'ānt-'Willem 1860-1927 Du. physiol.
- Eint-hoven** 'i:'z-'n-'hū-ə(r)\ Dwight 1840- Am. author of the army; 34th pres. of the U.S. (1953-61)
- Ei-a-gab-a-lus** 'el-'ə-'gəb-ə-'ləs\ var. of HELIAGABALUS
- Ei-don** 'el-'dɒn 1st Earl of 1751-1838 *John Scott* Eng. jurist
- Ei-lea-ner** 'el-'ə-'nɔ:(ə)r, -nə(ə)r\ Aquitaine 1122?-1204 queen of *Louis VI of France* (divorced 1152) & of *Henry II of England*
- of *Castile* & 1290 queen of *Edward I of England*
- of *Provence* d. 1291 queen of *Henry III of England*
- Ei-lar** 'el-'gɜ:(ə)r, -gər\ Sir Edward 1857-1934 Eng. composer
- Ei-liot** 'el-'i-ət, 'el-'yət\ Charles William 1834-1926 Am. educ.; pres. Harvard U. (1869-1909)
— George 1819-1880 pseud. of *Mary Ann* (or *Marian*) *Evans* Eng. nov.
— Sir John 1592-1632 Eng. statesman
— John 1604-1690 apostle to the *Indians* Am. clergyman
— Thomas Stearns 1888- Brit. (Am.-born) poet & critic
- Ei-liz-a-beth** 'i:'l-iz-ə-'bɛθ\ name of 2 Eng. (Brit.) queens: I 1533-1603 dau. of *Henry VIII* & *Anne Boleyn* queen of England (1538-1603)
— II 1926- Elizabeth *Alexandra Mary*; dau. of *George VI*, wife of *Prince Philip*, mother of *Prince Charles* queen of Gt. Brit. (1926-)
— 1596-1662 *Queen of Hearts*; queen of *Frederick V of Bohemia*
— 1900- Elizabeth *Angela Marguerite Bows-Lyon* 'bōz-'lɪ-'sən; queen of *George VI* of Gt. Brit.
— 1843-1916 pseud. *Carmen Sylva*, 'kər-'mān-'sɪl-'və\ queen of *Romania* & writer
— pseud. of Countess *Elizabeth Mary*, ruskman-*sil-'və* queen of *Romania* & writer
— *Pe-trov-na* 'pə-'trɔv-'nə\ 1709-1762 empress of *Russia* (1741-62)
- Eilenborough** 1st Baron see LAW
- Elli-ott** 'el-'i-ət, 'el-'yət\ Maxine 1871-1940 pseud. of *Jessie Dermot* Am. actress
- Eli-is** 'el-'s\ Alexander John 1814-1890 orig. surname *Sharpe* Eng. philologist
- Eli-son** 'el-'sən\ Harry Have-lock 'hav-'læk, -lək\ 1859-1939 Eng. psychol. & writer
- Eli-s-berg** 'el-'z-'bɜ:(ə)r\ Edward 1891- Am. engineer & naval officer
- Eli-s-worth** 'el-'z-(j)wəθ\ Lincoln 1880-1951 Am. explorer
- Eli-man** 'el-'mən\ Mi-scha 'mɪ-'ʃə-sə\ 1891- Am. (Russ.-born) writer
- Eli-phin-stone** 'el-'fɪn-'stɒn, chiefly Brit. stan\ Mount-stu-art 'mānt-'stju-ət\ 1779-1859 Brit. statesman in India
— William 1431-1514 Scot. bishop & statesman
- Eli-yot** 'el-'i-ət, 'el-'yət\ Sir Thomas 1490?-1546 Eng. scholar & diplomat
- Eli-z-er** or **Eli-z-er-vier** 'el-'z-ɜ:(ə)r, -vɪ(ə)r\ family of Du. painters including esp. Louis 1540?-1617, his son Bonaventura 1583-1652, & his grandson Abraham 1592?-1652
- Em-er-son** 'em-ər-'sən\ Ralph Waldo 1803-1882 Am. essayist & writer
- Em-met** 'em-'ət\ Robert 1778-1803 Irish nationalist & rebel; hanged
- Em-ped-o-cles** 'em-'p-əd-'ə-'klɛz\ 5th cent. b.c. Greek philos. & statesman
- En-de-cott** or **En-di-cott** 'en-'di-'kət, -də-'kət\ John 1589?-1665 colonial geo. of Massachusetts
- En-dre** 'en-'dri\ John Franklin 1897- Am. bacteriol.
- Eng-els** 'en-'gɛlz\ 'Karl Marx\ Friedrich 1820-1895 Ger. socialist; collaborator with *Karl Marx*
- En-zer** 'en-'zɜ:(ə)r, -zər\ 1881?-1922 *Enver* Bey Turk. socialist politician
- Epam-i-nondas** 'i:'p-əm-'nɔ:ndəs\ 418?-362 B.C. Theban gen. & statesman
- Ep-i-cle-tus** 'ep-'ik-'lɛs-'tʌs\ 1st-2d cent. A.D. Greek Stoic philos. in Rome
- Ep-i-cu-rus** 'ep-'i-'kju-ər-'s\ 342?-270 B.C. Greek philos.
- Ep-stein** 'ep-'stɪn\ Sir Jacob 1880-1959 Brit. sculptor b in U.S.
- Erasmus** 'i:'-raz-'məz\ Desiderius 1467?-1536 *Gerhard Gerhards* or *Geert Geerts* Du. scholar
- Er-a-tos-the-nēs** 'er-'ə-'təs-'th-ə-nɛz\ 3d cent. b.c. Greek astronomer & geographer
- Erck-mann-Cha-tri-an** 'er-'k-mān-'ʃā-'tri-'ān\ joint pseud. of *Émile Erckmann* 1822-1899 & *Alexandre Chatrian* 1826-1890 Fr. authors
- Er-ic** 'er-'ik\ 10th cent. the *Red Norw.* navigator; explored Greenland coast
- Er-ic-son** 'er-'ik-'sən\ Leif 'lɛɪv, 'lɛɪ\ *Norw* Leif *Eiriksson* fl 1000 son of *Eric the Red* Norw. mariner; discovered "Vinland"
- Er-ics-son** 'er-'ik-'sən\ John 1803-1889 Am. (Swed.-born) engineer & inventor
- Er-ic-son** 'er-'ik-'sən\ Johannes Scotus 815?-877 Scot.-Irish (?) philos. & theol.
- Er-lan-der** 'er-'lān-'dər\ Tage Frithiof 1901- Swed. polit.
- Er-lang-er** 'er-'lāŋ-ər\ Joseph 1874- Am. physiol.
- Er-len-meyer** 'er-'lən-'mɪ-'ər, -ər\ Emil 1825-1909 Ger. chem. Ernst 'er-'lən-'mɪ-'ər, 'ər-n(t)s\ Max 1881- Ger. painter in U.S.
- Er-skine** 'er-'skɪn\ John 1695-1768 Scot. jurist
— John 1879-1951 Am. educ. & writer
- Er-ving** 'er-'vɪŋ\ St. John 'sānt-'jān, 'sant-'sin-jan\ Greer 1883-1914 dramat. & nov.
- Erz-ber-ger** 'er-'z-'bɜ:(ə)r, 'gər\ Matthias 1875-1921 Ger. statesman
- Ese-nin** 'i:'(ə)s-'ɪn-'jən\ Sergei Aleksandrovich 1895-1925 Russ. poet
- Es-pa-ri-to** 'es-'pə-'rɪ-tə(ə)r, -tə\ Baldomero 1792-1879 Con-de 'd-ə-ɪ 'd-ə-ɪ de *Luzón* & *Chia-na* Spain, geo. & statesman
- Es-quem-eling** see EXQUEMELING
- Es-sen**, von 'es-'ən\ Count Hans Henrik 1755-1824 Swed. field marshal & statesman
- Essex** 2d Earl of see DEVERUX
- Es-tang**, d' 'ades-'tɑ:ŋ\ Comte Jean Baptiste Charles Henri Hector 1729-1794 admiral
- Este** 'es-'tɛ\ Ital. princely family beginning with *Alberto Azzo* 'i:' 'ad-'(z)ɔ\ 996-1097 & ending with *Er-co-le* III 'er-'kə-lə\ *Rinoldo* 1727-1803
- Es-ter-hazy** 'es-'tər-'hāz-'ɛs-'tɛ-(j)rā-'zɛ\ Marie Charles Ferdinand 'f-er-'dɪn-'f-er-'dɪn 'Fr. army officer
- Es-tienne** 'es-'tɪ-ən, or *Étienne* 'i:'-tɪ-ən\ Fr. family of printers & bookdealers including esp.: Henri I d. 1520; his son Robert 1503-1559; & Robert's son Henri II 1528?-1598
- Es-timé** 'es-'tɪ-'mɛ\ Dumarsais 1900-1953 pres. of Haiti (1946-50)
- Es-tour-melles** de 'es-'tʊr-'mɛ-l-əz, d' 'ades-'tʊr-'nɛl-'d-ə-kə-'st-ɛ\ Baron Constant de Re-becque 'rə-'bɛk\ 1852-1924 *Paul Henri Benjamin Bon-liant* 'bō-'li-ənt\ Fr. diplomat & polit.
- Eth-el-bert** 'eth-'əl-'bɜ:(t)\ 557?-616 King of Kent
- Eth-el-red II** 'eth-'əl-'rɛd\ 968?-1016 the *Unready* king of England (978-1016)
- Eth-er-ege** 'eth-(ə)'rɪdʒ\ Sir George 1635?-1691 Eng. dram.
- Eth-er-ing** 'i:'ə-'rɪŋ\ Rudolf Christoph 1846-1926 Ger. physiol.
- Eth-clid** 'eth-'klɪd\ fl ab 300 B.C. Greek geometer
- Eu-gene** or **Bé-gene** 'yū-'ri:p-'ɛŋ, 'yū-, 'F-ɛ-zhen or 'ɛ-zhen\ 1663-1736 *François* 'fr-ə-'w-ɑ:z 'de 'Sā-voie 'Cā-rɪ-gan 'səv-'w-ɑ:, 'kār-'en-'yā\ prince of Savoy & Austrian gen.
- Eu-génie** 'yū-'jɛ-'ni:, 'yū-'jɛ-'ni:, 'F-ɛ-zhɛ-ni-ə or 'ɛ- 1826-1920 *Eugénie Marie de Monjoi de Guzman*; wife of *Napoleon III* empress of the French (1853-71)
- Euler** 'yū-'lə\ Leonhard 1707-1783 Swiss math. & physicist
- Euler-Cbel-pin**, von 'yū-'lə-'t-ər-'kɛl-'pɪn\ Hans August Simon 1873- Swed. (Ger.-born) chem.
- Eu-rip-ides** 'yū-'ri:p-'i-'dɛz\ 480?-7406 b.c. Greek dram.
- Eu-ri-ven** 'yū-'ri-'vɛn\ Laurence 1688-1730 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1728-30)
- Eu-se-bi-us** of *Caesarea* 'yū-'sɛ-'bɛ-'s-əs\ 260?-7340 theol. & church hist.
- Eu-sta-chio** 'eu-'stāk-'ɛ-'ʃ-ə\ Bartolommeo 1524?-1574 Lat. *Curtius* 'k-ɜ:(t)ɪ-'ʃ-ə 'de 'sā-'k-ɛ-'s-əs\ Rom. gen. against *Hannibal*
- Evan-s** 'ev-'ənz\ Sir Arthur John 1851-1941 Eng. archaeologist
— Herbert McLean 1882- Am. anatomist & embryologist
— Maurice 1901- Eng. actor
— Robley Dung-lison 'd-ŋ-ŋ-'gɪs-'sən\ 1846-1912 Am. admiral
— Rudolph 1878-1960 Am. sculptor
- Ev-arts** 'ev-'ərts\ William Maxwell 1818-1901 Am. lawyer & statesman
- Ev-att** 'ev-'ət\ Herbert Vere 1894- Austral. lawyer & statesman
- Ev-er-ett** 'ev-'ər-'ɛt\ John 1620-1706 Eng. diarist
- Ev-er-ett** 'ev-'ər-'ɛt\ Edward 1794-1865 Am. clergyman, orator, & statesman
- Ewald** or **Evaid** 'i:'v-āɪ\ Johannes 1743-1781 Dan. poet & dram.
- Ew-ell** 'yū-'əl\ Richard Stoddard 1817-1872 Am. Confed. gen.
- Ew-ing-mel-lin** 'i:'k-'sk-əm-'lɪn\ Alexandre Olivier 1645?-1707 Fr. surgen.
- Eyck**, van 'i:'k\ Hubert or *Huybrecht* 1366?-1426 & his bro. Jan 1370?-1440 Flem. painters
- Eze-kiel** 'i:'z-ɛk-'yəl\ Moses Jacob 1844-1917 Am. sculptor
- Fa-bi-o-la** 'f-əb-'i-'ə-lə, fəb-'y-ə\ 1928- queen of *King Baudouin I of Belgium*
- Fa-bi-us** 'f-əb-'i-'əs\ d. 203 b.c. *Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus* 'k-ɪŋ-'k-ɪ-'s-əs 'f-əb-'i-'əs 'Rōm. gen. against *Hannibal*
- Fa-bre** 'f-əbrə\ Jean Henri 1823-1915 Fr. entomologist
- Fad-i-mam** 'f-əd-'m-əm\ Clifton 1904- Am. writer & editor

Fah-ren-helt \ˈfär-ən-ˌhīt, ˈfär-ˌ\ Gabriel Daniel 1686-1736 Ger. physicist
Fair-banks \fə(ə)-r-,hæpks, ˈfɛ(ə)-r\ Charles Warren 1852-1918 Am. lawyer & polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1905-09)
 — Douglas 1833-1939 Am. actor
Fair-fax \fə(ə)-fæks, ˈfɛ(ə)-r\ Baron Thomas 1612-1671 Eng. gen.
 — Baron Thomas 1692-1782 proprietor in Va.
Fai-sal or **Fai-sal** or **Fai-sal** \fə(ə)-səl, ˈfɛ(ə)-r\ 1885-1933 king of Syria (1920-25)
 — II 1935-1958 king of Iraq (1939-58)
Pa-lie-ri \pə(ə)-lɪ-ˈe(ə)-r\ or **Pa-lie-ro** \-(ə)l\ Marino 1278-1355 doge of Venice (1354-55)
Fair-hau-son, von \ˈfä(ə)-hauz-ən\ Baron Ludwig 1844-1936 Ger. gen.
Falk-en-hayn, von \ˈfä(ə)-kən-ˌhɪn\ Erich 1861-1922 Ger. gen. Falkner William see FALKNER
Falla, de \fə(ə)-ˈfɪ-ə\ Manuel 1876-1946 Span. composer
Fal-lières \fə(ə)-ˈli-ɛ(ə)\ Clément Armand 1841-1931 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1906-13)
Fan-euil \ˈfän-ˌyɛ, ˈfän-ˌ, ˈfän-ˌyɔ-wə\ Peter 1700-1743 Am. merchant
Fara-day \ˈfär-ə-ˌdä, -əd-ə\ Michael 1791-1867 Eng. chem. & physicist
Fa-ri-na \fə(ə)-ˈrɪ-nə\ Salvatore 1846-1918 Ital. nov.
Far-ley \ˈfär-ɪ-ə\ James Aloysius 1878-1955 Am. polit.
Far-man \ˈfär-ˌmæn\ Hcmr 1844-1958 Fr. pioneer aviator & airplane manuf.
Far-nell \ˈfär-ˌnɛl\ Fannie Merritt 1857-1915 Am. cookery expert
Far-ne-se \ˈfär-ˌnɛ-zɛ, -sɛ\ Alessadro 1545-1592 Duke of Parma Ital. gen. in Span. service
Far-qnhar \ˈfär-ˌk(w)ər\ George 1678-1707 Brit. dram.
Far-ra-rut \ˈfär-ə-ˌrət\ David Glasgow 1801-1870 Am. admiral
Far-rar \ˈfär-ˌrər\ Frederic William 1831-1903 Eng. clergyman & writer
Far-rell \ˈfär-əl\ James Thomas 1904- Am. nov.
Fa-ruk or **Fa-rouk** \fə(ə)-ˈrɪ-ʊk\ I 1920- king of Egypt (1936-52; abdicated); citizen of Monaco (1959-)
Fa-s-ma \ˈfäs-ˌmə\ 606-632 dad. of Muhammad
Falk-ner \ˈfök-ˌnər\ William 1897-1962 sometimes Falkner Am. nov.
Faure \fə(ə)-ˈrɔ\ François Félix 1841-1899 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1895-99)
Faust \fə(ə)-st\ Gabriel Urhain 1845-1924 Fr. composer
Faust \ˈfəust\ Dr. Johann 1807-17540 Johannes *Faustus* \fə(ə)-stəs, ˈfau-ˌ\ Ger. magician & astrologer
Faus-ta \fə(ə)-ˈstə, ˈfau-ˌ\ 289-326 *Flovia Maximiana Fausta*; wife of Constantine the Great Rom. empress
Faukes \ˈfəuks\ Guy 1570-1606 Eng. R.C. conspirator
Fay \fə(ə), ˈfi\ Bernard 1893- F. hist.
Fech-ner \ˈfɛk-ˌnər, ˈfɛk-ˌ\ Gustav Theodor 1801-1887 Ger. physicist & psychol.
Fei-ning-er \fə(ə)-ˈniŋ-ər\ Lyonel Charles Adrian 1871-1956 Am. painter
Fei-tham or **Fel-tham** \fə(ə)-ˈtəm\ Owen 1602-1668 Eng. writer
Fé-ne-lion \fə(ə)-ˈnɛ-ˈli-ɔŋ\ François de Salignac de La Mothe-1651-1715 Fr. prelate & writer
Feng Yu-hsiang \fə(ə)-ˈyü-ˌhɪ-əŋ\ 1880-1948 Chinese *Ching-ting* general Chin. gen.
Fer-ber \ˈfɛr-ˌbər\ Edna 1887- Am. writer
Fer-di-nand I \ˈfɛrd-ˌn-ˌand\ 1503-1564 Holy Rom. emp. (1556-64)
 — II 1578-1637 king of Bohemia (1617-19; 1620-37) & of Hungary (1621-37); Holy Rom. emp. (1619-37)
 — III 1608-1657 king of Hungary (1625-37); Holy Rom. emp. (1637-57)
 — I 1861-1948 *Maximilian Karl Leopold Maria* king of Bulgaria (1908-18)
 — I d 1065 the Great king of Castile (1033-65); of Navarre and Léon (1037-65); emp. of Spain (1056-65)
 — V of Castile or II of Aragon 1452-1516 the Catholic king of Castile (1474-1504); of Aragon (1479-1516); of Naples (1504-16); founder of the Span. monarchy
 — VII 1784-1833 king of Spain (1808; 1814-33)
Fe-rish-lah \ˈfɛr-ɪ-sh-ˌlā\ Mohammed Kasim 15507-71626 Pers. hist.
Fer-mat, de \ˈfɛr-ˌmæ\ Pierre 1601-1665 Fr. math.
Fer-mi \ˈfɛ(ə)-r-ˌmi\ Enrico 1901-1954 Ital. physicist
Fer-nán-dez \ˈfɛr-ˌnæn-ˌdez\ Juan 1536-1602 Span. navigator
Fer-ro \ˈfɛr-ˌro\ or **Ferr-o** \ˈfɛr-ˌro\ Guglielmo 1817-1942 Ital. hist. & author
Fer-son-den \ˈfɛr-ˌsən-dən\ William Pitt 1806-1869 Am. polit.; secy. of the treas. (1864-65)
Fes-tus \ˈfɛs-ˌtəs\ Porcius d ab A.D. 62 Rom. procurator of Judea (58 or 60-62)
Fecht-wang-er \fə(ə)-ˈvɛŋ-ər, ˈfə(ə)-ˌr-ˌli-ɔn\ or **Fē-ō** \fɛ(ə)-ˌdʒ-ən\ Ger. nov. & dram.
Fel-let \fə(ə)-ˈlɛt\ Octave 1821-1890 Fr. nov. & dram.
Fey \ˈfi\ Emil 1888-1938 Austrian soldier & polit.
Fi-ber \ˈfi-ˌbɛr\ Johannes 1867-1928 Dan. pathologist
Ficht-er \ˈfik-ˌtɛr, ˈfik-ˌ\ Johann Gottlieb 1762-1814 Ger. philos.
Fich-tel \ˈfɪk-ˌtəl\ Cyrus West 1819-1892 Am. financier
 — Eugene 1850-1895 Am. poet & journalist
 — Marshall 1834-1906 Am. merchant
Fiel-ding \fɛ(ə)-ˈdɪŋ\ Henry 1707-1754 Eng. nov.
 — Sarah 1710-1768 sister of prec. Eng. writer
Fie-ro-je, de \fɛ(ə)-ˈrɔ-ˌjɛ, ˈfɪ-ˌvə-zə\ Giovanni 1387-1455 Fra artist
Fie-ro-je \ˈfɛ(ə)-ˈrɔ-ˌjɛ\ orig. *Guido di Pietro* Ital. painter
Fig-ge-gol \ˈfɪg-ˌgɔl\ Leopold 1902- Austrian agrarian & polit.
Fi-gue-roa, de \fɛ(ə)-ˈgə-ˌrɔ-ə\ Francisco 1536-1620 Span. poet
Fil-limore \ˈfil-ˌmɔ(ə)r, -ˌmɔ(ə)r\ Millard 1800-1874 13th pres. of the U.S. (1850-53)
Fin-lay \ˈfɪn-ˌlɪ\ Carlos Juan 1833-1915 Cuban physician & biologist
Fin-son \ˈfɪn-ˌsən\ Niels Ryberg 1860-1904 Dan. physician
Fir-dan-si \ˈfɪr-ˌdæn-sɛ, -ˌdɛ-ˌ\ or **Fir-du-si** \ˈfɪ-ˌdʒ-ən\ 9407-71020 *Abul Qasim Mansur* or *Hason* Pers. epoc poet

Fis-cher \ˈfɪsh-ər\ Emil 1852-1919 Ger. chem.
 — Hans 1881-1945 Ger. chem.
Fish \fɪsh\ Hamilton 1808-1893 Am. statesman
Fish-bein \ˈfɪsh-ˌbɪn\ Morris 1889- Am. physician & editor
Fish-er \ˈfɪsh-ər\ Dorothy 1879-1958 *Dorothea Frances* née *Coald* \ˈkɔ(ə)-ˌlɛd\ Am. nov.
 — Herbert Albert Laurens 1865-1940 Eng. hist.
 — Irving 1867-1947 Am. econ.
Fisher \ˈfɪsh-ər\ John 1840-1920 1st Baron *Fisher of Kilve* *stone* \ˈkɪl-ˌvə\ Brit. admiral
Fiske \ˈfɪsk\ John 1842-1901 orig. *Edmund Fisk Green* Am. philos. & hist.
Fitch \ˈfɪtʃ\ John 1743-1798 Am. inventor
 — William Clyde 1865-1909 Am. dram.
Fitzgerald \ˈfɪtʃ-ˌdʒɛr-ˌd\ Francis Scott Key 1896-1940 Am. author
Fitz-Gerald \ˈfɪtʃ-ˌdʒɛr-ˌd\ Edward 1809-1883 Eng. poet & translator
Fitz-her-bert \ˈfɪtʃ-ˌhər-ˌbɔrt\ Maria Anna 1756-1837 née *Smythe*; wife of George IV of England
Flag \ˈflæg\ James Montgomery 1877-1960 Am. palater, illustrator, & writer
Flag-stad \ˈflæg-ˌstɪd, ˈflæg-ˌstəd\ Kir-sten \ˈkɪr-ˌstən\ \kɪ(ə)-ˌstən\ 1895-1962 Norw. soprano
Fla-min-i-us \ˈflə-ˌmɪn-ˌɪ-əs\ Gaius d 217 B.C. Rom. gen. & statesman
Flam-ma-ron \ˈflə-ˌmar-ˌə\ (Nicolas) Camille 1842-1925 Fr. astron. & writer
Flan-a-gan \ˈflæn-ˌɡən\ Edward Joseph 1886-1948 Am. (Irish-born) K.C. priest & founder of Boys Town
Flan-din \ˈflænd-ˌɪn\ Pierre Étienne 1889-1958 Fr. lawyer; premier (1934-35)
Flau-ber \ˈflə-ˌbe(ə)r\ Gustave 1821-1880 Fr. nov.
Flax-man \ˈflæks-ˌmən\ John 1755-1826 Eng. sculptor
Fleet-wood \ˈfli-ˌt-ud\ Charles d 1692 Eng. gen.
Flem-ing \ˈflɛm-ˌɪŋ\ Sir Alexander 1881-1955 Brit. bacteriol.
 — Sir John Ambrose 1849-1945 Eng. electrical engineer
Fleu-ry, de \ˈflə-ˌrɛ, ˈflə-ˌrɛ\ André Hercule 1653-1743 Fr. cardinal & statesman
 — Claude 1640-1723 Fr. ecclesiastical hist.
Flint \ˈflɪnt\ Austin: father 1812-1886 & son 1836-1915 Am. physicians
Flo-ry \ˈflɔ-ri, ˈflɔ-ri\ Juan José 1800-1864 Ecuadorian soldier; pres. of Ecuador (190-35)
Flo-rye \ˈflɔ-ri-ɛ, ˈflɔ-ri-ɛ\ Sir Howard Walter 1898- Brit. pathologist
Flo-rio \ˈflɔ-ri-ɔ, ˈflɔ-ri\ John 15537-1625 Eng. lexicographer & translator
Flo-rov, von \ˈflɔ-ˌrɔv\ Baron Friedrich 1812-1883 Ger. composer
Foch \ˈfɔsh, ˈfæsh\ Ferdinand 1851-1929 Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1918)
Fo-ene \ˈfə-ˌnɛn, ˈfə-ˌ\ Michel 1880-1942 Am. (Russ.-horn) choreographer
Fok-ker \ˈfɔk-ər, ˈfɔk-ˌ\ Anthony Herman Gerard 1890-1939 Am. (Du.-born) aircraft designer & builder
Fo-ley \ˈfə-ˌlɛi\ John Henry 1818-1874 Irish sculptor
Fon-taine \ˈfɔn-ˌtɛn\ Mary Lynn 1887- wife of Alfred Lunt Am. (Eng.-born) actress
Fon-teyn \ˈfɔn-ˌtɛn, ˈfɔn-ˌ\ Dame Margot *Margot Hookham* \ˈhʊk-ˌəm\ 1919- Eng. dancer
Forde \ˈfɔr-ˌdɛ\ Andrew Hull 1806-1863 Am. admiral
Forbes-Robert-son \ˈfɔrbz-ˌrɔb-ˌət-sən\ Sir Johnston 1853-1937 Eng. scholar
Ford \ˈfɔ(ə)r-d, ˈfɔ(ə)r-d\ Ford Mad-ox \ˈmæd-ˌəks\ 1873-1939 orig. *Huey* \ˈhju-ˌi\ Ford Am. author
 — Henry 1863-1941 Am. automobile manuf.
 — John 1867-after 1638 Eng. dram.
 — Paul Leicester 1865-1902 Am. hist. & nov.
For-ester \ˈfɔr-ˌɛst-ər, ˈfär-ˌ\ Cecil Scott 1899- Eng. nov.
For-est \ˈfɔr-ˌɛst, ˈfär-ˌ\ Edwin 1806-1872 Am. actor
 — Henry 1863-1941 Am. automobile manuf.
For-est-ial \ˈfɔr-ˌɛ-shəl, ˈfär-ˌ\ James Vincent 1892-1949 Am. banker; 1st U.S. secy. of defense (1947-49)
Forss-mann \ˈfɔr-ˌsmæn\ Werner Theodor Otto 1904- Ger. surgeon
For-ster \ˈfɔr-ˌstər\ Edward Morgan 1879- Brit. nov.
For-syth \ˈfɔr-ˌsɪth, ˈfär-ˌ\ John 1780-1841 Am. statesman
Fos-dick \ˈfɔz-ˌdɪk\ Harry Emerson 1878- Am. clergyman
Fos-ter \ˈfɔs-ər, ˈfäs-ˌ\ Stephen Collins 1826-1864 Am. song-writer
 — William Zebulon 1881-1961 Am. Communist
Fou-cault \ˈfu-ˌkɔ\ Jean Bernard Léon 1819-1868 Fr. physicist
Pou-qué see LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ
Pou-quet or **Pouc-quet** \ˈfu-ˌkɛ\ Nicolas 1615-1680 Fr. superintending of finance
Pou-ville \ˈfu-ˌvɪl\ \fɪ-ˌkɛ-ˌtə-vɪl\ Antoine Quentin 1746-1795 Fr. polit.
Four-drier \ˈfɔr-ˌdrɪ-ə\ or **fór-, fôr-** \ˈfɔr-ˌdrɪ-ə-ər, ˈfôr-, ˈfór-\ Henry 1766-1854 & his bro. Sealy d 1847 Eng. papermakers & inventors
Four-rier \ˈfɔr-ˌɛ-ri\ Francis Marie Charles 1772-1837 Fr. sociol. & reformer
Four-rier d'Albe \ˈfɔr-ˌɛ-ri-ˌd-ˌalb\ Edmund Edward 1868-1933 Eng. physicist
Four-ter \ˈfɔr-ˌtər\ Henry Watson 1858-1933 Eng. lexicographer
Fox \ˈfɔks\ Charles James 1749-1806 Eng. statesman & orator
 — Dixon Ryan 1887-1945 Am. educ. & hist.
 — George 1624-1691 Eng. preacher; founder of Society of Friends (Quakers)
 — Henry 1705-1774 1st Baron *Hol-land* \ˈhɔl-ˌənd\ Brit. statesman
 — John William 1863-1919 *John Fox*, Jr. Am. nov.
Foxe \ˈfɔks\ John 1516-1587 Eng. martyrologist
 — or **Fox** Richard 1487-1528 Eng. prelate & statesman
Frag-uard \ˈfræg-ə-ˌnær\ Jean Honoré 1732-1806 Fr. painter & engraver
France \ˈfrɑn(ʃ), ˈfræ(ʃ)-\ Anatole 1844-1924 presud. of *Jacques Anatole France* *Thibault* Fr. nov. & satirist

ə about; ɪ kiten; ʊ further; a back; æ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ ut; ch chin; o less; e easy; g gift; i trip; I life
 j joke; ŋ sing; ŋ flow; o flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th yes; h foot; a foot; y yet; yū few; y furious; z vision
 F table; A F bac; K G ich, Buch; F vin; œ F hœuf; F feu; u G füllen; F rue; F digne \dɛnʰ, nuit \nuwʰ

- Fran-co-sca**, della \fran-'ches-ka, frän- Piero 14207-1492 *Piero del Fran-co-schi* \-'ches-ke\ Ital. painter
- Fran-co-sca**, da \ri-'mi-nä \fran-'ches-kod-a-'rim-a-(o)nē, frän-'fr-m-a-d \12857 Ital. lady immortalized by Dante
- Fran-cis** \fran-(t)-səs \1494-1547 king of France (1515-47) — II 1768-1835 last Holy Rom. emp. (1792-1806); emp. of Austria (as *Francis I*) 1804-35
- Ferdinand** \1867-1914 archduke of Austria; assassinated; — **Joseph I** 1830-1916 emp. of Austria (1848-1916)
- of **Assisi** Saint 1182-1226 *Giovanni Francesco Bernardino* Ital. friar; founder of Franciscan order
- of **Sales** \sai-(ə)l \Saint 1567-1622 Fr. R. C. bishop of Geneva
- Fränk** \fränk \César Auguste 1822-1890 Belg.-Fr. organist & composer
- James 1882- Ger. physicist
- Fräncke** \frän-'ka \Kuno 1853-1930 Am. (Ger.-born) hist. & philol.
- Fran-co** \fran-'kō, 'fran-'Francisco 1892- *Francisco Poulino Hermenegildo Teófilo Franco-Bahamonde* Span. gen. & head of Span. state
- Frank** \fränk, 'fränk \Ilya Mikhailovich 1908- Russ. physicist
- Frank-furt-er** \fränk-'f(ər)-t-ər, -f(ər)-t- Felix 1882- Am. (Austrian-born) jurist
- Frank-lin** \fran-'klian \Benjamin 1706-1790 Am. statesman & philosopher
- Sir John 1786-1847 Eng. Arctic explorer
- Frank-s** \fran-(k)s \Sir Oliver Shewell 1905- Eng. philol. & diplomat
- Fra-ser** \frä-'zər \James Earle 1876-1953 Am. sculptor
- Frederick** \1850-1950 N. Z. statesman; prime min. (1940-49)
- Simon 1667-1747 12th Baron *Lov-at* \löv-'at \ Scot. Jacobite
- Freun-oh-fer**, von \frän-'hō-'fər \Joseph 1787-1826 Bavarian optician & physicist
- Fra-z'er** \frä-'zər \Sir James George 1854-1941 Scot. anthropol.
- Fré-chette** \frä-'shet \Louis Honoré 1839-1908 Canad. journalist & poet
- Fred-er-ick** \f'red-(ə)-rik \11237-1139 *Frederick Bar-ba-ros-a* \bär-'ba-'räs-a \1868-1908 Holy Rom. emp. (1152-90)
- II 1194-1230 Holy Rom. emp. (1215-30); king of Sicily (1198-1250)
- I 1657-1713 king of Prussia (1701-13)
- II 1712-1786 *Frederick the Great* king of Prussia (1740-86)
- IX 1809- King of Denmark (1947-)
- Frederick** William 1620-1688 the *great Elector* elector of Brandenburg (1640-88)
- name of 4 kings of Prussia: I 1688-1740 (reigned 1713-40); II 1744-1797 (reigned 1786-97); III 1770-1840 (reigned 1797-1840); IV 1795-1861 (reigned 1840-61)
- Freeman** \frē-'mən \Douglas South-'hall \säu-'thōl, -thōl \ 1886-1953 Am. editor & hist.
- Edward Augustus 1823-1892 Eng. hist.
- Mary Ellen 1852-1930 nee *Wilkins* Am. writer
- Fried-huy-ssen** \frē-'hīn, -hiz-'n \Frederick Theodore 1817-1888 Am. statesman
- Fré-mont** \frē-'mānt \John Charles 1813-1890 Am. gen. & explorer
- Frem-stad** \f'rem-'stād, -stād \Anna Olivia 1872-1951 *Olive* Am. (Swed.-born) soprano
- French** \f'rench \Alice 1850-1934 pseud. *Octave Thonet* \thān-'ət \ Am. nov.
- Daniel Chester 1850-1931 Am. sculptor
- John Denton Pinkstone 1st Earl of *Ypres* 1825-1925 Brit. field marshal
- Fren-ean** \frā-'nō, 'frē-'A Philip Morin 1752-1832 Am. poet
- Fres-nel** \frē-'nel \Augustin Jean 1788-1827 Fr. physicist
- Freud** \frō'id, Sigmund 1856-1939 Austrian neurologist; founder of psychoanalysis
- Frey-berg** \frē-'bērg \Sir Bernard Cyril 1890- N. Z. gen.
- Frey-ling** \frē-'līng, -līg \Gustav 1816-1895 Ger. nov., dram., & critic
- Frick** \frīk \Henry Clay 1849-1919 Am. industrialist
- Fried** \frē'd \Alfred Hermann 1804-1921 Austrian pacifist
- Fri-oh-sher** \frī-'oh-'shər \Sir Martin 1535?-1594 Eng. navigator
- Fro-bel** or **Fro-bel** \frō-'bəl, 'frō-(t)-bəl \Friedrich 1782-1852 Ger. educe.
- Froh-man** \frō-'mən \Charles 1860-1915 Am. theater manager
- Frois-sart** \frwā-'sār, 'frōi-,sār't Jean 1337?-1400 Fr. chronicler
- Fross-mann** \frōs-'mān \Erich 1900- Am. (Ger.-born) psychoanalyst
- Fron-di-zi** \frān-'dē-'zē, -sē \Arturo 1908- Argentinian poet (1896-62)
- Fron-ti-nac**, de \frānt-'näk \Comte de *Pai-lu-nau* \pai-'lō-'nō \ er 1620-1698 *Louis de Buade* \b'wād \ Fr. gen. & colonial administrator
- Frost** \frōst \Robert Lee 1874- Am. poet
- Froude** \frū'd \James Anthony 1818-1894 Eng. hist.
- Fruyt** \frūt \Christopher 1900- Eng. dram.
- Fu-ad** \fū-'ād \1868-1936 orig. *Ahmed Fuad Pasha* sultan (1917-22) & king (1922-36) of Egypt
- Fuer-tes** \fyu-(ə)r-tēz \Louis Agassiz 1874-1927 Am. naturalist-illustrator
- Fuhr-bright** \fū-'brīt, 'frū- James William 1905- Am. polit.
- Ful-da** \ful-'dä \Ludwig 1862-1939 Ger. writer
- Ful-ler** \ful-'ər \Melville Weston 1833-1910 Am. jurist
- (Sarah) Margaret 1810-1850 Marchioness *Os-so-li* \ō-'sō-(ə)lē \ Am. critic & reformer
- Thomas 1608-1661 Eng. divine & author
- Ful-ton** \ful-'tən \Robert 1765-1815 Am. engineer & inventor
- Funk** \fünk, 'fänk \Casimir 1884- Am. (Pol.-born) biochem.
- \fönk \Isaac Kauffman 1839-1912 Am. editor & publisher
- \fünk \Walther 1890-1960 Ger. journalist & econ.
- Fun-ston** \fun-'stən \Frederick 1865-1917 Am. gen.
- Fur-ness** \fər-'nəs \Howard Howard; father 1833-1912 & son 1865-1930 Am. Shakespeare scholars
- Fur-ni-vall** \fər-'nə-vəl \Frederick James 1825-1910 Eng. philologist
- Gu-bo** \güb-(ə) \Naum 1890- orig. *Naum Pevs-ner* \p'evz-'nər \ Am. (Russ.-born) sculptor
- Gu-bo-riau** \güb-'bör-'yō, gə-'bör-'ē-ō \Émile 1838-1873 Fr. writer
- Gads-den** \gadz-'dən \James 1788-1858 Am. army officer & diplomat
- Gad-ski** \gä't-'skī \Johanna 1872-1932 Ger. soprano
- Ga-ga-riu** \gä-'gä-rī-ū \Yu-ri \yu-(ə)-'ē \Alekseyevich 1934- Russ. astronaut; first man in space (1961)
- Gail-lard** \gäl-'lär \1721-1782 Brit. gen. & colonial gen. in Am.
- Gail-lard** \gäl-'lär \David DuBose \d-(y)ü-'bōz \ 1859-1913 Am. army officer & engineer
- Gaines** \gä'inz \Edmund Pendleton 1777-1849 Am. gen.
- Gains-borough** \gä'inz-'bör-a-, -bär-, -b(ə)-rə \Thomas 1727-1808 painter
- Gait-skell** \gäi-'skäl \Hugh Todd Naylor 1906- Brit. socialist leader
- Gai-us** \gäi-(y)as, 'gēi-sə or **Ca-i-us** \kē-, 'kē- 2d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist
- Gale** \gäl-'lən \b'öl \Servius Sulpicius 5 B.C.-A.D. 69 Rom. emp. (68-69)
- Gal-braith** \gäl-'bräth \John Kenneth 1908- Am. (Canad.-born) econ.
- Gale** \gäl-(ə) \Zona 1874-1938 Am. nov.
- Gale** \gäl-'lən \ab 130- ab 200 Greek physician & writer
- Gale-ri-us** \gäl-'rē-'əs \d 311 *Gaius Galerius Valerius Maximianus* Rom. emp. (305-311)
- Ga-li-iei** \gäl-'iē, 'gēi- **Ga-li-iei** \gäl-'iē-(ə) \-iē- \ 1564-1642 *Galileo* Ital. astron. & physicist
- Ga-li-land** \gäl-'lānd \Antoine 1646-1715 Fr. orientalist & translator
- Ga-li-tin** \gäl-'tīn \Abraham Alfonso Albert 1761-1849 Am. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman
- Ga-li-ud-dett** \gäl-'dēt \Thomas Hopkins 1787-1851 Am. teacher of the deaf
- Ga-li-e-gos** \gäi-'yē-(ə) \Gösta Freire Rómulo 1884- Venezuelan nov.; pres. of Venezuela (1948)
- Ga-li-j-Cur-ci** \gäl-'kür-'chē, 'gäl-, 'gäl-, 'kər- \Amelita 1889- nee *Galli* Am. (Ital.-born) soprano
- Ga-li-er-ni** \gäl-'er-nē \Joseph Simon 1849-1916 Fr. gen. & colonial administrator
- Ga-li-i-e-nus** \gäl-'ē-'nās, -tē-nās \Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius d 268 Rom. emp. (253-268)
- Ga-li-up** \gäl-'up \George Horace 1901- Am. statistician
- Ga-li-vani** \gäl-'vāni \Evariste 1811-1832 Fr. math.
- Gals-wor-thy** \gölz-'wər-thē \John 1867-1933 Eng. nov. & dram.
- Gall** \gölt \John 1779-1839 Scot. nov.
- Gall-ton** \gölt-'nən \Sir Francis 1822-1911 Eng. scientist
- Gal-va-ni** \gäl-'vān-ē, 'gäl-'Luigi or Aloisio 1737-1798 Ital. physician & physicist
- Gál-véz** \gäl-'väh, -väs \José 1729-1787 Marqués de la *Senora* Span. jurist & colonial administrator
- Ga-ma**, da \gam-'ə, 'gām- \Vasco 1469?-1542 Port. navigator
- Ga-ma-rā** \gam-'rā \Agustín 1785-1841 Peruvian gen.; pres. of Peru (1829-33; 1839-41)
- Gam-bel-ta** \gam-'bet-a, gam-'bä-'tä \Léon 1838-1882 Fr. lawyer & statesman
- Ga-ma-lin** \gam-(ə)'lān \Maurice Gustave 1872-1958 Fr. gen. Gen.-born inventor
- Ga-ma-lin** \gam-'lān \Mohandas Karamchand 1869-1948 *Mahatma* \mə-'hāt-mā, -bat- \ *Gandhi* Hindu nationalist leader
- Gar-a-mond** \gar-'ə-mānd, 'gar-'ə-mōn \Claude d 1561 Fr. type-founder
- Gar-ard** \gar-'rānd, 'gar-ənd \John Cantius 1888- Am. (Ger.-born) inventor
- Gar-cía** \gä'ti-er-rez \gär-'sē-gü-'tyer-'ās, -'thē-a-, -'tyer-'āth \Antonio 1813-1884 Span. dram.
- Gar-cía** \gä'ti-ges \gär-'sē-o-'tē-yē-gēs \Calixto 1836?-1898 Ger. law-er & revolutionist
- Gar-cía** \gä'ti Mo-re-no \gär-'sē-mō-'rē-(nō) \Gabriel 1821-1875 Ecuadorian journalist; pres. of Ecuador (1861-65; 1869-75)
- Gar-ci-la-so** de la **Ve-ga** \gär-'sā-'lās-(ə) \dō-(d)-lā-'vā-gə \1539?-1616 *El Inco* Peruvian hist.
- Gar-cia** \gä'ti \Henry 1837- Am. (Cub.-born) soprano
- Gar-di-ner** \gärd-'nər, -'nər \Samuel Rawson 1829-1902 Eng. hist.
- Stephen 1483?-1555 Eng. prelate & statesman
- Gar-d-ner** \gärd-'nər \Eric Stanley 1889- Am. writer
- Gar-field** \gar-'fēld \James Abram 1831-1881 20th pres. of the U. S. (1881)
- Gar-i-baldi** \gar-'ə-bōi-dē \Giuseppe 1807-1882 Ital. patriot
- Gar-land** \gär-'lənd \Hamlin 1860-1940 Am. nov.
- Gar-ner** \gar-'nər \John Nance 1868- Am. polit.; vice-pres. of U. S. (1881)
- Gar-nett** \gärd-'nēt \Constance 1862-1946 nee *Black* Eng. transla-tor
- Gar-rick** \gar-'rik \David 1717-1779 Eng. actor
- Gar-ri-son** \gar-'sən \Mabel 1866- Am. soprano
- William Lloyd 1803-1879 Am. abolitionist
- Gar-ro-s** \gar-'rōs, 'gar-rōs \Roland 1888-1918 Fr. aviator
- Gar-shin** \gar-'shən \Vsevolod Mikhailovich 1855-1888 Russ. writer
- Gar-y** \gä-(ə)r-ē, 'gē-(ə)r- \Elbert Henry 1846-1927 Am. lawyer & industrialist
- Gas-coigne** \gäs-'kōin \George 1527?-1577 Eng. poet
- Gas-kell** \gäs-'kəl \Elizabeth Cleghorn 1810-1865 nee *Stevenson* Eng. nov.
- Gas-ser** \gäs-'ər \Herbert Spencer 1888- Am. physiol.
- Gasset** see JOSÉ ORTEGA Y GASSET
- Gates** \gä'ts \Horatio 1728?-1806 Am. gen. In Revolution
- Gau-guin** \gō-'gä \Eugene Henri Paul 1848-1903 Fr. painter
- Gauss** \gä'us \Carl Friedrich 1777-1855 Ger. math. & astron.
- Gau-ta-ma** \bud-'dha \gäi-'mā-'bud-a-, -'bud- \ 563?-748 B. C. orig. Prince *Siddhārtha* \sīd-'dhar \ Indian philol.; founder of Buddhism
- Gay** \gäi \Thomas \Théophile 1811-1872 Fr. author
- Gay** \gäi \John 1685-1732 Eng. poet & dram.
- Gay-Lus-sac** \gäi-'lās-'sək \Joseph Louis 1778-1850 Fr. chem. & physicist
- Gay-ler** \gä-'bər \J 721-766 Arab scholar
- Gay-ded** \gä-'dē \Sir Eric Campbell 1875-1937 & his bro. Sir Augustus 1879-1954 Eng. statesman
- \gē-'dē \Norman Bel \bel \ 1893-1958 Am. designer
- Gei-ke** \gē-'kē \Sir Archibald 1835-1924 Scot. geologist
- Gellé** \claud \see CLAUDE LORRAIN

- Graham** \gr'ám-əm, \gr'a-(ə)m/ John 1649?–1689 *Graham of Claverhouse* \ˈklā-vər-ˈhauz/, *Bonny Dundee*; 1st Viscount of *Dundee* Scot. Jacobite
 — Martha 1804?– Am. dancer
 — Thomas 1805–1869 Scot. chem.
 — William Franklin 1918– *Billy Am.* evangelist
Gra-ham \gr'ám-əm, \gr'a-(ə)m/ Kenneth 1859–1932 Brit. writer
Gramme \grám/ Zenobe Théophile 1826–1901 Belg. electrician
Gran-mont, de \gr'a-mɔ̃'ɑ̃/ Comte Philibert 1621?–1707 Fr. soldier & cruiser
Gran-di \gr'án-(,j)é/ Dino di Moldano 1895– Ital. Fascist poet.
Grant \gr'ánt/ Huber Jedediah 1856–1945 Am. Mormon; pres. of the church 1918–45
 — *Ulysses* Simpson 1822–1885 *Ulysses Hiram* (baptized *Hiram Ulysses Grant* Am. gen.; 18th pres. of the U.S. (1869–77)
Gran-ville–**Bar-ker** \gr'án-ˌvil-ˈbár-kər/ Harley Granville 1877–1946 Eng. actor-manager & dram.
Grasse, de \gr'ás-, \gr'a- / Comte François Joseph Paul 1722–1788 Marquis de *Grasse*, \gr'ás- / Comte Fr. naval officer
Gra-tian \gr'á-shi-(ə)n/ *Lot. Flavius Gratianus* 359–383 Rom. emp. (373–383)
Gra-tian \gr'át-ˌn/ Henry 1746–1820 Irish orator & statesman
Grau San Mar-tin \gr'áu-, \sán-, \már-ˈtén-, \sán-, \rá-món 1887– Cuban physician & polit.; pres. of Cuba (1944–48)
Graves \gr'ávz/ Robert Ranke 1895– Irish author
Gray \gr'á/ Asa 1810–1888 Am. botanist
 — Thomas 1716–1771 Eng. poet
Grayson David see Ray *Stander Baker*
Gra-zia-ni \gr'á-zī-ˌá-nē, \gr'á-zē- / Rodolfo 1882–1955 Marchese di *Neghelli* Ital. marshal & colonial administrator
Gre-co, El \gr'ek-, \gr'ák-, \gr'ek- / 1548?–1614 or 71625 *Tommaso Greco* (pope 690–694); VIII Saint *Hil-de-brund* \ˈhil-də-bránd/ (1070?–1085 (pope 1073–85); XIII *Ugo Buoncompagni* 1502–1585 (pope 1572–85)
 — Lady Augusta 1859?–1932 née *Perse* Irish dram.
 — of *Mys-sa* \ˈmīs-ə/ Saint 321?–396 Eastern church father
 — of *Tours* Saint 538?–593 Frankish ecclesiastic & hist.
Gren-fell \gr'en-fel/ Sir Wilfred Thomason 1865–1940 Eng. medical missionary to Labrador
Gren-ville \gr'en-vil/ George 1712–1770 Eng. statesman
 — *Greyville* Sir Richard 1841?–1591 Brit. general
Gresh-am \gr'esh-əm/ Sir Thomas 1519–1579 Eng. financier
Greuze \gr'öz-, \gr'ez/ Jean Baptiste 1725–1805 Fr. painter
Gre-vy \gr'ē-ˌvē/ François Paul Jules 1807–1891 Fr. lawyer; 3d pres. of the Republic (1879–87)
Grey \gr'ē/ Charles 2d Earl 1764–1845 Eng. statesman; prime min. (1830–34)
 — Edward 1862–1933 Viscount *Grey of Fot-to-don* \ˈfot-əd-ən/ Eng. statesman
 — Lady Jane 1537–1554 Eng. noblewoman beheaded as a possible rival for the throne
 — Zane 1875–1939 Am. nov.
Grieg \gr'eg-, \gr'ig/ Edward 1843–1907 Norw. composer
Grier-son \gr'ig-(ə)s-ən/ Sir Herbert John Clifford 1866–1960 Brit. scholar
Grif-fith \grif-əθ/ Walter Burley 1876–1937 Am. architect
Grif-fith \grif-əθ/ Arthur 1872–1922 Irish poet
 — David Lewelyn Wark 1885–1948 Am. motion-picture producer
Gri-gard \gr'én-ˌyár(d)/ Victor 1871–1934 Fr. chem.
Grill-par-zer \gril-ˌpár-zər/ Franz 1791–1872 Austrian dram. & hist.
Grimm \grim/ Jacob 1785–1863 & his bro. Wilhelm 1786–1859 Ger. philologists & fairy-tale collaborators
Groe-ner \gr'or-nər, \gr'á- / Wilhelm 1867–1939 Ger. gen.
Gro-é \gr'ō- / Fer-de \ˈfard-ə/ 1892– Am. conductor & composer
Gro-lier de *Ser-vières* \gr'ō-, \yá-də, \sər-ˌvēr-ˈe-(ə)r/ Jean 1479–1565 Fr. bibliophile
Gro-my-ko \gr'a-mē-(,k)ō Andrei Andreevich 1909– Russ. gen. & diplomat
Groo-ter \gr'ō-tər/ Gerhard 1340–1384 *Ger-ar-dus Mog-nus*, \gr'á-d-ə-ˈsmag-nas/ Du. religious reformer
Gro-pi-us \gr'ō-pē-əs/ Walter 1883– Ger.-born architect in Am.
Gröp-per \gr'öp-ər/ William 1897– Am. painter
Grove-nor \gr'ov-nər/ Gilbert Hovey 1875– Am. geographer
Grote \gr'ót/ George 1794–1871 Eng. hist.
Gro-tius \gr'ō-ti-(ə)s/ Hugo 1583–1645 *Huis de Groot* \gr'ót/ Du. jurist & statesman
Gro-ti-ny, de \gr'ō-ˌshē/ Marquis Emmanuel 1766–1847 Fr. gen.
Grove \gr'ov/ Sir George 1820–1900 Eng. writer on music
Groves \gr'ovz/ Leslie Richard 1896– Am. gen.
Grü-ner-wald \gr'ü-nər-, wöld/ Matthias or Mathäus II 1500–1530 Ger. painter
Gryph-i-us \gr'ü-f-ē-əs/ Andreas 1616–1664 Ger. *Greif* \gr'if/ Ger. poet & dram.
Guar-ner-ri \gwár-ˈnēr-(ə)- / *Lot. Guar-ner-ri-us* \gwár-ˈnēr-ˌes-, \-nər-/ family of Italian violinmakers; esp. Giuseppe Antonio 1638–1745
Gué-rid-an \gü-ˌder-ē-ən/ Heinz 1886–1954 Ger. gen.
Gué-dal-ib \gwá-ˌdal-ə- / Philip 1889–1944 Eng. writer
Gué-rard \gr'ár(d)/ Albert Lon 1880–1959 Am. (Fr.-born) educ. & writer
Gue-rin \gr'ér-ən/ Jules 1866–1946 Am. painter
Guesde \ged/ Jules 1845–1922 *Mathieu Basile* Fr. socialist
- Guest** \gest/ Edgar Albert 1881–1959 Am. Journalist & poet
Gui-do d' *Arez-zo* \gü-ˌdō-ˌdā-ˌrē-(,s)ō/ or *Guido* *Are-ti-no* \ˌár-ə-ˈtē-(,n)ō/ 957?–1050 Benedictine monk & music reformer
Guil-laume \gē-ˌwām/ Charles Édouard 1861–1938 Fr. physicist
Guis-card \gē-ˈskár/ Robert 1015?–1085 Norman conqueror in Italy
Guise, de \gēz-, \gēz/ 1st Duc 1519–1563 *François de Lorraine*; le *Balafré* Fr. soldier & polit.
 — Duc 1530–1588 *Henri I de Lorraine*; also le *Balafré* Fr. soldier & polit.
Gui-le-ras \gē-ˈter-əs/ Juan 1852–1925 Cuban physician
Gui-zot \gē-ˌzō/ François Pierre Guillaume 1787–1874 Fr. hist. & statesman
Gui-strand \gōl-, stránd/ Alivar 1862–1930 Swed. ophthalmologist
Gün-nar-son \gün-ər-son/ Gunnar 1880– Icelandic poet & nov.
Gün-ter \günt-ər/ Edmund 1581–1626 Eng. math.
Gun-ta-ius \gün-ˈtā-ˌvās-, \-stā-ˌvās/ name of 6 kings of Sweden: I (*Gustavus Vasa* \ˌvās-ə/) 1496–1560 (reigned 1523–60); II (*Gustavus Adolphus*) 1594–1632 (reigned 1611–32); III 1746–1792 (reigned 1771–92); IV (*Gustavus Adolphus*) 1778–1837 (reigned 1792–1809); V (*Gustaf* \ˈgʊst-əf/ \ˈgʊst-əf, \ˈgʊst-, \-tā/) 1858–1950 (reigned 1907–50); VI 1882– (reigned 1950–)
Gün-ten-berg \günt-ən-ˌbɔrg/ Johann 1400?–1468 *Johann Gens-lein-er* Ger. inventor of printing from movable type
Gutz-kow \güt-(,k)ō/ Karl 1811–1878 Ger. journalist, nov., & dram.
Guz-mán \gü-ˌmān- / \gü-ˌsmān- / \gü- / \gü- / Antonio 1829–1899 Venezuelan soldier & statesman; pres. of Venezuela (alternate terms of two years 1870–89)
Gwyn-ett \gwɪn-ˈet/ Button 1735–1777 Am. Revolutionary leader
Gwyn or **Gwynne** \gwɪn/ Eleanor 1650–1687 *Nell Eng.* actress; *mistress of Charles II*
- Haa-kon** VII \ˈhō-kən-, \kän/ 1872–1959 king of Norway (1905–57)
Ha-ber \ˈhā-ər/ Fritz 1868–1934 Ger. chem.
Ha-cha \ˈhā-ə-, \kää/ Emil 1872–1945 Czech jurist & statesman
Ha-field \ˈhā-ˌfild/ Sir Robert Abbott 1858–1940 Eng. metal-urgist
Ha-ley \ˈhā-ˌlē/ Henry Kimball 1871–1937 Am. composer
Had-ow \ˈhā-ˌdō/ Sir William Henry 1859–1937 Eng. & writer on music
Ha-dri-an \ˈhā-ˌdrē-ən/ *Vener* of *ADRIAN*
Hadrian 76–138 Rom. emp. (117–138)
Haeck-el \ˈhēk-əl/ Ernst Heinrich 1834–1919 Ger. biologist & philos.
Ha-liz \ˈhā-ˌfīz/ 14th cent. *Shams ud-din Mohammed* Pers. poet
Hag-e-dorn \ˈhāg-ə-, \dō-(ə)m/ Hermann 1882– Am. poet, nar., & critic
Hag-gard \ˈhāg-ər(d)/ Sir Henry Ri-der \ˈrī-dər/ 1856–1925 Eng. nov.
Hahn \ˈhān/ Otto 1879– Ger. physical chem.
Hah-ne-mann \ˈhān-ə-mən/ (Christian Friedrich) Samuel 1755–1843 Ger. physician; founder of homeopathy
Ha-har (or *Hy-der*) \ˈhā-, \hīd-ə- / 1722–1782 Muslim ruler of Mysore, India
Haig \ˈhāg/ Douglas 1861–1928 1st Earl *Haig* Brit. field marshal
Hai-le Se-las-sie \ˈhī-ˌlē-sə-ˈlas-ē-, \ˈtās- / 1891– Ras *Toljari* or *Tafari* emp. of Ethiopia (1930–36; 1941–)
Hak-luyt \ˈhāk-, \lūt-, \lā/ Richard 1527–1616 Eng. geographer & hist.
Hal-dane \ˈhāl-, \dān/ John Burdon Sanderson 1892– Brit. scientist
 — John Scott 1860–1936 Brit. physiologist
 — Richard Burdon 1856–1928 Viscount *Haldane* of *Cloan* \ˈklōn/ *bro. of J.S.* lawyer, philos., & statesman
Hal-lar \ˈhāl-ər/ Franz 1884– Ger. gen.
Hale \ˈhāl-(ə)/ Edward Everett 1822–1909 Am. Unitarian clergyman & writer
 — George Ellery 1868–1938 Am. astron.
 — Nathan 1755–1766 Am. Revolutionary officer; executed as a spy by the British
Hal-lév-y \ˈhāl-ē-ˌvē, \hāl- / 1799–1862 pseud. of *Jacques Fromental Élie* \ˌlō-ˌvā- / Fr. composer
 — *Ludovic* 1834–1908 *nephew of prec.* Fr. dram. & ed.
Hal-li-fax \ˈhāl-ē-, \faks/ Earl of 1881–1959 *Edward Lindley Wood* Eng. statesman & diplomat
Hall \ˈhōl/ Charles Francis 1821–1871 Am. arctic explorer
 — Charles Martin 1863–1914 Am. chem. & manuf.
 — Ludoville Stanley 1846–1924 Am. psychol. & educ.
 — James Norman 1887–1951 Am. nov.
Hall-aml \ˈhāl-əm/ Henry 1777–1859 Eng. hist.
Hall-leck \ˈhāl-ək-, \k/ Fitz-Greene 1790–1867 Am. poet
 — Henry Water 1815–1872 Am. gen.
Haller \ˈhāl-ər/ Jozef 1873–1960 Pol. soldier
Hall-ey \ˈhāl-ē-, \hā- / Edmund 1656–1742 Eng. astron.
Hals \ˈhāl-, \hals/ Frans 1580?–1666 Du. painter
Hall-sey \ˈhōl-sē-, \zē/ William Frederick 1882–1959 Am. admiral of the fleet
Hall-sted \ˈhōl-stəd-, \stəd/ William Stewart 1852–1922 Am. surgeon
Ham-bro \ˈhām-, brō/ Carl Joachim 1885– Norw. statesman
Ham-mil-car \ˈhām-ˌl-, \k/ \ˈhām-ˌl-, \k/ \ˈhām- / 270?–228 B.C. father of *Hannibal* Carthaginian gen.
Hamm-il-ton \ˈhām-əl-tən-, \-t/ Alexander 1755–1804 Am. statesman
 — Lady Emma 1761?–1815 née *Lyon*, *mistress of Lord Nelson*
 — Sir Ian Standish Mon-teith \ˈmōn-ˈtēθ/ 1853–1947 Brit. pres. of the B.C.
Hamm-lin \ˈhām-ˌlən/ Hannibal 1809–1891 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1845–55)
Ham-mar-skjöld \ˈhām-ər-, \shöld-, \häm-, \shöld, \shöld/ Dag \ˈdæg/ Hjalmar Agné Carl 1905–1961 Swed., U.N. official; secy-gen. (1953–61)

- Ham-mer-stein** \ˈhɑm-ər,-stīn, -stēn\ Oscar 1847-1919 Ger.-born theater manager in Am.
— Oscar 1895-1960 grandson of prec. Am. dram.
- Ham-mond** \ˈhɑm-mɒnd\ John Hays 1855-1936 Am. mining engineer
— John Hays 1888- son of prec. Am. electrical engineer & inventor
- Ham-mu-ra-bi** \ˈhɑm-ə-ˈrɑb-ē\ king of Babylon (ab 1955-1913 B.C. or earlier)
- Ham-pden** \ˈhɑm(p)-dɒn\ John 1594-1643 Eng. statesman
— Walter 1879-1955 stage name of W. H. Dougherty Am. actor
- Ham-pton** \ˈhɑm(p)-tɒn\ Wade 1752-1835 Am. gen.
— Wade 1818-1912 grandson of prec. Am. polit. & Confed. gen.
- Ham-son** \ˈhɑm-sɒn\ Knut 1859-1952 pseud. of Knut Pedersen Norw. writer
- Han-cock** \ˈhɑn,-kɑk\ John 1737-1793 Am. Revolutionary statesman
— Winfield Scott 1824-1886 Am. gen.
- Hand** \ˈhænd\ Learned 1872-1961 Am. jurist
- Han-del** \ˈhɑn-dəl\ George Frederick 1685-1759 Brit. (Ger.-born) composer
- Han-dra** \ˈhɑn-drə\ Marcus Alonzo 1837-1904 Mark Am. businessman & polit.
- Han-uy** \ˈhɑn,-ā, -hən-ē\ James Owen 1865-1950 Irish clergyman & nov.
- Han-ni-bal** \ˈhɑn-ə-bəl\ 247-183 B.C. son of Hamilcar Barca Carthaginian gen.
- Han-no** \ˈhɑn-ŋ\ cent. b.C. Carthaginian statesman
- Ha-no-taux** \ˈɑn-ə-tɔ, -ān-ə\ (Albert Auguste) Gabriel 1853-1944 Fr. hist. & statesman
- Han-sard** \ˈhɑn(t)-sɑrd, -hən,-sɑrd\ Luke 1752-1828 Eng. printer
- Han-son** \ˈhɑn(t)-sɒn\ Per Albin 1885-1946 Swed. statesman
- Han-son** \ˈhɑn(t)-sɒn\ Per Albin 1885-1946 Swed. statesman
- Han Yü** \ˈhɑn-ˈyü\ 768-824 Han Wên-Kung Chin. poet, essayist, & philos.
- Han-bach** \ˈhɑn,-bɑk\ Otto Abels 1873- Am. dram. & musical-ny librettist
- Han-court** \ˈhɑn-kɔrt, -kɔ(ə)r(t), -kɔ(ə)r(t)\ Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson 1892-1959 Brit. admiral
- Han-de-ca-nute** \ˈhɑnd-ē-ka-ˈn(y)üt\ 1019?-1042 king of Denmark (1035-42) and of Eng. (1040-42)
- Han-ley** \ˈhɑn-ē\ Sir Arthur 1865-1940 Eng. chemist.
— Maximilian 1861-1927 Brit. *Willkowsky* Ger. journalist
- Har-den-berg**, von \ˈhɑrd-ˈn,-borg\ Prince Karl August 1750-1822 Pruss. statesman
- Har-ding** \ˈhɑrd-ŋ\ Warren Gamaliel 1865-1923 29th pres. of the U.S. (1921-23)
- Har-dwicke** \ˈhɑr,-dwik\ Sir Cedric \ˈsē-drik\ Webster 1893- Eng. actor
- Har-dy** \ˈhɑrd-ē\ Thomas 1840-1928 Eng. nov. & poet
- Har-greaves** \ˈhɑr,-grēvz\ James d 1778 Eng. inventor of the spinning jenny
- Har-ving-ton** or **Har-ving-ton** \ˈhɑr-ŋ-ŋ-tɒn\ Sir John 1561-1612 Eng. writer & translator
- Ha-ri-ri**, al- \ˈɑ,-al-ˈri(ə)-ri(ə)-rē\ 1054-1122 Arab scholar & poet
- Har-lan** \ˈhɑr-lən\ John Marshall 1809- Am. jurist
- Har-ley** \ˈhɑr-ē\ Robert 1661-1724 1st Earl of Oxford Eng. statesman
- Harms-worth** \ˈhɑrmz,-(j)wɔrth\ Alfred Charles William 1865-1922 Viscount *Northcliffe* \ˈnɔrth,-klif\ Eng. publisher & polit.
— Harold Sidney 1868-1940 1st Viscount *Rothermere* \ˈrɔθ-ər-mēr-ə bro. of A.C.W. Eng. publisher & poet
- Har-old** \ˈhɑr-əld\ I d 1040 *Harold Hare-foot* \ˈhɑ(ə)-fʊt, b(e)ˈ(ə)-r-ŋ-ŋ of Eng. (1035-40)
— II 1022?-1066 king of Eng. (1066)
— name of 3 kings of Norway; esp. III *Hvor-raa-de* \ˈhɔr,-rɔd-ə\ 1015-1066 (reigned 1047-66) Norw. diplomat
- Har-ri-man** \ˈhɑr-ə-mən\ (William) Aver-ell \ˈēv-(ə)-rəl\ 1891- Am. businessman, diplomat, & polit.
- Har-ris** \ˈhɑr-əs\ Sir Arthur Travers 1892- Brit. air marshal
— Frank 1854-1931 Am. (Irish-born) writer
— Joel Chandler 1848-1908 Am. writer
— Roy 1898- Am. composer
— William Torrey 1835-1909 Am. philos. & educ.
- Har-ri-son** \ˈhɑr-ə-sən\ Benjamin 1833-1901 23d pres. of the U.S. (1889-93)
— Adric 1831-1923 Eng. writer & philos.
— William Henry 1773-1841 9th pres. of the U.S. (1841)
- Hart** \ˈhɑrt\ Albert Bushnell 1854-1943 Am. hist. & editor
— Lorenz 1895-1943 Am. lyricist
— Moss 1904-1961 Am. librettist & dram.
— Sir Robert 1835-1914 Am. architect
- Hart** \ˈhɑrt\ William Shakespeare 1872-1946 Am. actor
- Harte** \ˈhɑrt\ Francis Brett 1836-1902 Bret \ˈbrēt\ Am. writer
- Ha-ron al-Ra-shid** \ˈhɑ,-rj,-nal-rə-ˈshēd, -ˈnɑr,-rə\ 764?-809 caliph of Baghdad (786-809)
- Har-ward** \ˈhɑr-wɔrd\ John 1607-1638 Eng. clergyman in Am.
- Har-vey** \ˈhɑr-vē\ George Brinton McClellan 1864-1928 Am. journalist & diplomat
— Sir John Martin 1863-1944 Eng. actor & producer
— William 1578-1657 Eng. physician & anatomist
- Has-dri-bal** \ˈhɑz,-dri-bəl, haz- d 207 B.C. bro. of Hannibal Carthaginian gen.
- Has-sam** \ˈhɑs-əm\ Childe 1859-1935 Am. painter & etcher
- Has-ser** \ˈhæs-lər\ Hans Leo 1564-1612 Ger. composer
- Has-tings** \ˈhɑs-tŋz\ 1st Marquis of 1754-1826 *Francis Rawdon-Hastings* \ˈrɔd-ŋ\ Brit. gen. & colonial administrator
— Thomas 1860-1929 Am. architect
— Warren 1732-1818 Eng. statesman & administrator in India
- Ha-ta** \ˈhɑ-tə\ Shun-ro-ku \ˈshun-rō,-kū\ 1879- Jap. gen.
- Haupt-mann** \ˈhɑup(t)-mɑn\ Gerhart 1862-1946 Ger. gen. & geog.
- Haus-hofer** \ˈhɑus,-bɔ-fər\ Karl 1860-1946 Ger. gen. & geog.
- Haus-sner** \ˈhɑs-ˈsnēr\ Baron Georges Eugène 1809-1891 Fr. administrator; improver of Paris
- Hawe-LOCK** \ˈhɑv,-lək, -lək\ Sir Henry 1795-1857 Brit. gen.
- Hawe** \ˈhɔk\ Edward 1st Baron 1705-1781 Eng. admiral
- Haw-kins** \ˈhɔk-kənz\ Sir Anthony Hope 1863-1933 pseud. *Anthony Hope* Eng. nov. & dram.
— or **Hawkyns** Sir John 1532-1595 Eng. admiral
- Ha-worth** \ˈhɑrth, ˈhɔ-rth\ Sir Walter Norman 1883-1950 Eng. chemist
- Haw-thorne** \ˈhɔ-th(ə)r-n\ Nathaniel 1804-1864 Am. author
- Hay** \ˈhɑi\ John Milton 1838-1905 Am. statesman
- Hay-den** \ˈhɑi-dən\ (Franz) Joseph 1732-1809 Austrian composer & diplomat
- Haynes** \ˈhɑnz\ Carlton Joseph Huntley 1882- Am. hist. & politician
— Helen 1900- *Helen Hayes Brown, wife of Charles MacArthur* Am. actress
— Isaac Israel 1832-1881 Am. arctic explorer
— Patrick Joseph 1867-1938 Am. cardinal
— Roland 1881- Am. tenor
— Rutherford Birchard 1822-1893 19th pres. of the U.S. (1877-81)
- Haynes** \ˈhɑnz\ Elwood 1857-1925 Am. inventor
- Hayes** \ˈhɑz\ Will Harrison 1879-1954 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Hazard** \ˈhɑz-əd\ Caroline 1856-1945 Am. educ.; pres. Wellesley College (1890-1910)
- Ha-zard** \ˈɑ-ˈzɑr\ Paul Gustave Marie Camille 1878-1944 Fr. literary hist.
- Haz-itt** \ˈhɑz-ɪt\ William 1778-1830 Eng. essayist
- Haz-itt** \ˈhē-ɪt\ Timothy Michael 1855-1931 Irish nationalist statesman
- Hearn** \ˈhɔrn\ Lafca-ido \ˈlɑf-ˈkɑd-ē,-jē, -ˈkɑid- 1850-1904 *Yakumo Aotsumi* Jap. (Greek-born) writer of Irish-Greek descent
- Hearn** \ˈhɔrst\ William Randolph 1863-1951 Am. newspaper publisher
- Heav-y-side** \ˈhev-ē,-sɪd\ Oliver 1850-1925 Eng. physicist & electrician
- Heb-bell** \ˈheb-əl\ Friedrich 1813-1863 Ger. dram.
- He-bor** \ˈheb-ər\ Reginald 1783-1826 Eng. prelate & hymn writer
- He-bou-ard** \ˈb(ə)-o(ə)r\ Jacques René 1755-1794 Fr. revolutionary journalist
- He-din** \ˈhē-dŋ\ Sven Anders 1865-1952 Swed. explorer
- He-gel** \ˈhē-gəl\ Georg Wilhelm Friedrich 1770-1831 Ger. philos.
- Hei-deg-ger** \ˈhēi-d-ger, ˈhɪ,-d-ger-ər\ Martin 1889- Ger. physicist
- Hei-den-stam**, von \ˈhēi-d-ˈn,-stam, -stäm\ Verner 1859-1940 Swed. writer
- Hei-fetz** \ˈhēi-fɔts\ Ja-scha \ˈjɑsh-ə\ 1901- Am. (Russ.-born) violinist
- Heim** \ˈhē-m\ Heinrich 1797-1856 Ger. poet & critic
- Hei-sen-berg** \ˈbɪz-ˈn,-borg, -b(ə)-rŋk\ Werner 1901- Ger. physicist
- Hei-ser** \ˈhē-sər\ Victor George 1873- Am. public-health physician & writer
- Hei-lo-o-g-ab-ius** \ˈhē-ē-ˈl(ə)-ˈg-ab-ɪ-as\ 204-222 *Varius Avitus Bassianus* Rom. emp. (218-22)
- Hell-man** \ˈhel-mən\ Lillian 1905- Am. dram.
- Heim-holtz** \ˈhēim,-hɔlts\ Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand 1821-1894 Ger. physicist, anatomist, & physiol.
- Heim-lich** \ˈhē-m-ɪk\ 1103?-1164 wife of *Abelard* Fr. abbess
- Hel-ve-tius** \ˈhel-ˈvə-sh(ē)-jūs, -vē; -(h)el,-vās-ˈyūs\ Claude Adrien 1715-1771 Fr. philos.
- He-mans** \ˈhem-ən, hē-mən\ Felicia Dorothea 1793-1835 née *Browne* Eng. poet
- Hem-ing-er** or **Hem-minge** \ˈhem-ŋ-ŋ\ John 1556?-1630 Eng. actor
- Hem-ming-way** \ˈhem-ŋ,-wā\ Ernest 1899-1961 Am. storyteller & journalist
- Hē-mon** \ˈhē-mōn\ Louis 1880-1913 Fr. nov.
- Hen-chen** \ˈhench\ Philip Showalter 1896- Am. physician
- Hen-der-son** \ˈhən-dər-sən\ Arthur 1863-1935 Brit. labor leader & statesman
— born 1895- Am. econ. & administrator
— Sir Neville \ˈnev-əl\ Meyrick 1882-1942 Brit. diplomat
- Hen-dricks** \ˈhen-driks\ Thomas Anders 1819-1885 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1885)
- Hen-ri** \ˈhen-ri\ *Henri-gast*, *-rist* and *Hor-sa* \ˈhɔr-sə\ d 488 ad 455 A.O. resp. bro. Jute invaders of Britain (ab 449)
- Hen-ley** \ˈhen-ē\ William Ernest 1849-1903 Eng. editor & author
- Hen-ne-pin** \ˈhen-ə-pən, en-ˈpən\ Louis 1640?-1701 Belg. friar & explorer in Am.
- Hen-ry** \ˈhen-ē\ name of 8 kings of Eng.: I 1068-1135 (reigned 1100-35); II 1133-1189 (reigned 1154-89); III 1207-1272 (reigned 1216-72); IV 1367-1413 (reigned 1399-1413); V 1387-1422 (reigned 1413-22); VI 1421-1471 (reigned 1422-61 & 1470-71); VII 1457-1509 (reigned 1485-1509); VIII 1491-1547 (reigned 1509-47)
— name of 4 kings of France: I 1098-1060 (reigned 1031-60); II 1519-1559 (reigned 1547-59); III 1551-1589 (reigned 1574-89); IV of Navarre 1553-1610 (reigned 1589-1610)
— 1394-1400 the *Navigator* Port. prince; promoter of navigation
— Joseph 1747-1878 Am. physician
— O. SE PORTER
— Patrick 1736-1799 Am. statesman & orator
- Hens-LOWE** \ˈhenz-(j)lō\ Philip d 1616 Eng. theater manager & diarist
- Hen-nah** \ˈhɛp-(j)ɒrn\ Katharine 1909- Am. actress
- Hepp-ble-white** \ˈhep-əl,(h)wɪt\ George d 1786 Eng. cabinetmaker
- Her-a-clit-us** \ˈher-ə-ˈklɪt-əs\ 6th-5th cent. b.C. Greek philos.
- Her-ra-clid-ēs** \ˈher-ə-ˈklɪd-ēs, hɪ-ˈrɑk-ē-d\ 575?-641 Byzantine emp. (610-641)
- Her-bart** \ˈhɛr-ə-ˈbɑrt\ Johann Friedrich 1776-1841 Ger. philos. & educator
- Her-ber-t** \ˈher-bɔrt\ George 1593-1633 Eng. divine & poet
— Victor 1859-1924 Am. (Irish-born) composer & conductor
— William 1580-1630 3d Earl of Pembroke Eng. statesman & poet
- Herb-ock** see *Herbert Lawrence BLOCK*
- Her-ber-t** \ˈhɛr-ə-ˈbɔrt\ Johann Gottfried 1744-1803 Ger. philos.
- Her-er**, von \ˈhɛr-ə-ˈrɔ\ Johann Gottfried 1744-1803 Ger. philos.
- He-re-dia**, de \ˈer-ə-ˈdɪə, (h)ɪ-ˈrɑ-d-ə\ José María 1842-1905 Fr. (Cuban-born) poet
- Her-rod** \ˈhɛr-ɔrd\ Oliver 1863-1935 Eng. writer & illustrator

o abut; o kitten; er further; a back; a bake; a cot, cart; a out; ch chin; o less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; z vision
 * F table; A F bac; k G ich, Buch; v Fin; o F bœuf; f feu; u G füllen; F F rue; y F Digne (den), nuit (nuv) E

- Her-ges-hel-mer** \ 'hər-gəs-,hī-mar, -gə-,shī- Joseph 1880-1954 Am. nov.
- He-ring** \ 'hər-ŋ, 'hī-rŋ-ŋ Ewald 1834-1918 Ger. physiol. & psychol.
- Her-ka-mer** \ 'hər-kə-mar\ Nicholas 1728-1777 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Hern-don** \ 'hərn-dən\ William Henry 1818-1891 Am. lawyer
- Her-ō** \ 'hē-,rō, 'hī(a)-r(-)ō or **Her-ōn** \ 'hēr-,rōn\ 3d cent. A.D. Greek scientist
- Her-od** \ 'hēr-ōd\ 737-4 B.C. the Great Rom. king of Judea (37-4) — **An-ti-pas** \ 'ant-,pəs-,pas\ d after A.D. 40 son of prec. Rom. tetrarch of Galilee (4 B.C.-A.D. 40)
- Her-od-o-tus** \ 'hēr-ō-d-ō-təs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek hist.
- Her-re-ra**, **de** \ 'hī-r(-)er-ə\ Francisco 1576-1656 el Viejo Span. painter
- Her-rick** \ 'hər-ŋk\ Myron Timothy 1854-1929 Am. diplomat — Robert 1891-1974 Eng. poet — Robert 1868-1938 Am. nov.
- Her-riot** \ 'hēr-ē-ō\ Édouard 1872-1957 Fr. statesman
- Her-schel** \ 'hər-shəl\ Sir John Frederick William 1792-1871 & his father Sir William 1738-1822 Eng. astronomers
- Her-sey** \ 'hīr-ēs-,zē\ John Richard 1914- Am. nov. & journalist
- Her-ter** \ 'hərt-ər\ Christian Archibald 1895- Am. diplomat; secy. state 1959-60
- Her-ty** \ 'hərt-ē\ Charles Holmes 1867-1938 Am. chem.
- Hertz** \ 'hɛ(ə)rts, 'harts\ Gustav 1887- Ger. physicist — Heinrich Rudolf 1857-1894 Ger. physicist
- Her-zog** \ 'hər-,zōg-,zīg\ Enrique 1891-77 pres. of Bolivia (1904-9)
- James Barry Munnik 1866-1942 S. African gen. & statesman
- Herzl** \ 'hert-səl\ Theodor 1860-1904 Austrian (Hung.-born) Zionist
- Hes-ōd** \ 'hēs-ōd, 'hēs-ē\ 8th cent. B.C. Greek poet
- Hess** \ 'hēs Dama Myra 1890- Eng. pianist — Victor Franz 1883- Austrian physicist — (Walter Richard) Rudolf 1894- Ger. Nazi polit. — Walter Rudolf 1881- Swiss physicist.
- Hes-se** \ 'hēs-ə\ Hermann 1877-1962 Ger. author
- He-ve-sy**, **von** \ 'hēv-ə-shē\ Georg 1885- Hung. chem.
- Hey-drich** \ 'hī-drīk, -drik\ Reinhard 1904-1942 the *Hangman* Ger. Nazi administrator
- Hey-mans** \ 'hī-,mānz-,ē-'mās\ Cornelle 1892- Belg. physiol.
- Hey-rych** \ 'hī-rīk, -rīk, -rāv\ Jaroslav \ 'yār-ō-,slāv\ 1890- Czech chem.
- Hey-se**, **von** \ 'hī-zə\ Paul 1830-1914 Ger. nov., dram., & poet
- Hey-ward** \ 'hī-wərd\ Du-Bose \ 'd(y)ū-'hōz\ 1885-1940 Am. author
- Hig-wood** \ 'hī-,wūd\ John 1497?-1580 Eng. author — Thomas 1574?-1641 Eng. dram.
- Hick-ens** \ 'hīk-ənz\ Robert Smythe 1864-1950 Eng. nov.
- Hick-ock** \ 'hīk-,ək\ James Butler 1837-1876 *Wild Bill* Am. scout U.S. marshal
- Hie-er** \ 'hī-,er-,rō or **Hi-er-on** \ 'rī-,ən\ d 466 B.C. tyrant of Syracuse (478-466)
- Hieronymus** Saint Eusebius see JEROME
- Hig-gin-son** \ 'hīg-ŋn-sən\ Thomas Wentworth Storrow 1823-1911 Am. clergyman & writer
- High-et** \ 'hī-ət\ Gilbert 1906- Am. (Scott-born) author, critic, & educ.
- Hildebrand** see POPE GREGORY VII
- Hill** \ 'hīl\ Ambrose POWELL 1825-1865 Am. Confed. gen. — Archibald Vivian 1886- Eng. physiol. — James Jerome 1838-1916 Am. financier & railway promoter — Sir Rowland 1795-1879 Eng. postal reformer
- Hill-la-ry** \ 'hīl-ə-rē\ Sir Edmund 1919- N.Z. apiarist & mountaineer
- Hil-ēl** \ 'hī-,əl, -e\l\ 30 B.C.-A.D. 9 Jewish teacher; first to formulate definite hermeneutic principles
- Hill-man** \ 'hīl-mən\ Sidney 1887-1946 Am. labor leader
- Hil-precht** \ 'hīl-,prekt\ Hermann Voltrath 1859-1925 Am. (Ger.-born) Assyriologist
- Hil-ton** \ 'hīl-tən\ James 1900-1954 Eng. nov.
- Himm-ler** \ 'hīm-lər\ Heinrich 1900-1945 Ger. Nazi polit.
- Hin-de-mith** \ 'hīn-də-,mī(h), -mat(h)\ Paul 1895- Ger. violinist & composer
- Hin-den-burg**, **von** \ 'hīn-dən-bərg-,b(ə)ŋ(r)ə\ Paul 1847-1934 *Paul Ludwig Hans Anton von Beneckendorff und von Hindenburg* Ger. field marshal; pres. of Germany (1925-34)
- Hin-shel-wood** \ 'hīn-shəl-,wūd\ Sir Cyril Norman 1897- Brit. chem.
- Hin-sto-chus** \ 'hīp-'sīr-kəs\ 6th cent. B.C. tyrant of Athens (527-514 B.C.) — 30 B.C. Greek astron.
- Hip-pi-as** \ 'hīp-ē-əs\ 6th cent. B.C. bro. of Hipparchus ruled Athens
- Hip-poc-rates** \ 'hīp-'sīk-rə-,tēs\ 460?-737? B.C. father of medicine Greco physician
- Hir-ra-nu-ma**, **hīr-**, 'hī-r-ə-'nū-mə\ Baruch Kiichiro 1867-1952 Jap. statesman
- Hir-ō-hi-to** \ 'hīr-ō-'hī-(r)ō\ 1901- emp. of Japan (1926-)
- Hir-ō-shi-ge** \ 'hī-r-ə-'shē-ge\ Ando 1797-1858 Jap. painter
- Hitch-cock** \ 'hīch-,kāk\ Edward 1793-1864 Am. geologist & educ.
- Hith**, **van** 1835-1900 Am. diplomat & administrator
- Hitt-ler** \ 'hīt-lər\ Adolf 1889-1945 Ger. chancellor & führer
- Hit-lī** \ 'hī-tē\ Philip Khuri 1886- Am. (Syrian-born) orientalist
- Hitt-torf** \ 'hī-,tɔrf\ Johann Wilhelm 1824-1914 Ger. physicist
- Hoare** \ 'hō(ə)r, 'hō(ə)r\ Samuel John Gurney 1880-1959 Viscount *Templewood* Eng. statesman
- Ho-bart** \ 'hō-,bət\ Garret Augustus 1844-1899 Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1897-99)
- Hob-bey**, **ma** \ 'hāb-ē-mə\ Meindert 1638-1709 Du. painter
- Hobbes** \ 'hābz\ Thomas 1588-1679 Eng. philos.
- Hob-son** \ 'hāb-sən\ Richmond Pearson 1870-1937 Am. naval officer
- Hoc-cleve** \ 'hōk-,lēv\ Thomas 1370?-21450 Eng. poet
- Hock-ing** \ 'hōk-ŋ\ William Ernest 1873- Am. philos.
- Hoe** \ 'hō\ Richard March 1812-1886 son of Robert Am. manuf. & inventor — Robert 1784-1833 Am. (Eng.-born) printing-press manuf.
- Ho-far** \ 'hō-fər\ Andreas 1767-1810 Tyrolean patriot
- Ho-fa** \ 'hāf-ə\ James Riddle 1913- Am. labor leader
- Hof-ma-n** \ 'hāf-mən, 'hōf- Mal-vīna 'mal-'vē-nə\ 1887- Am. sculptor
- Hof-mann** \ 'hāf-mən, 'hōf-,mān\ August Heinrich 1798-1874 Ger. poet, philologist, & hist. — Ernst Theodor Wilhelm 1776-1822 *Ernst Theodor Amadeus* Ger. composer, writer, & illustrator
- Hof-mann** \ 'hāf-mən, 'hōf- Josef Casimir 1876-1957 Pol. pianist
- Hof-mann**, **von** \ 'hāf-mən, 'hōf-,mān\ August Wilhelm 1818-1892 Ger. chem.
- Hof-manns**, **thai**, **von** \ 'hāf-mānz-,thā, 'hōf- Hugo 1874-1929 Austrian poet & dram.
- Hof-mann** \ 'hōf-,hār-thā\ William 1697-1764 Eng. painter & engraver
- Hof-meyer** \ 'hōf-mēr, 'hāg- Lancetol Thomas 1895- Eng. scientist & writer
- Hogg** \ 'hōg, 'hāg\ James 1770-1835 the *Etrick Shepherd* Scot. poet
- Hohenzollern** Michael see MICHAEL
- Ho-kū-sai** \ 'hō-kū-,sai\ Katsushika 1760-1849 Jap. artist
- Hol-bein** \ 'hōl-,bīn, 'hōl- Hans father 1465?-1524 & son 1497?-1543 Ger. painters
- Hol-comb** \ 'hāl-kəm\ Thomas 1879- Am. marine corps gen.
- Hol-ling-shead** \ 'hōl-ŋz-,hēd, -an-,shēd\ or **Hol-ings-head** \ 'ŋz-,hēd\ Samuel d 1530 Eng. chronicler
- Hol-land** \ 'hāl-ənd\ John Philip 1840-1914 Irish-born inventor in Am.
- Holman** **Hunt** William see HOLMAN HUNT
- Holmes** \ 'hōlmz, 'hōlmz\ John Haynes 1870- Am. lawyer — Oliver Wendell 1809-1894 Am. physician & author — Oliver Wendell 1841-1935 son of prec. Am. jurist
- Holst**, **von** \ 'hōlst, 'hōlst\ Hermann Eduard 1841-1904 Russ.-born hist. in Am.
- Holt** \ 'hōl\ John Emmett 1855-1924 Am. pediatrician
- Ho-lung** \ 'hō-'lŋŋ\ 1886?- Chin. Communist gen.
- Home** \ 'hōm\ Daniel Dun-glas \ 'dən-'glas\ 1833-1886 Scot. spiritualist medium
- Ho-mer** \ 'hō-mar\ 850 B.C. or earlier; traditional Greek epic poet — Winslow 1836-1910 Am. painter
- Ho-neg-er** \ 'hān-ē-'ge(ə)r, -ŋŋ; 'hān-ē-'gar\ Arthur 1892-1955 Fr. composer
- Ho-no-r-i-us** \ 'hō-nō-r-ē-əs, -'nōr- Flavius 384-423 Rom. emp. of the West 395-423
- Hood** \ 'hūd\ John Bell 1831-1879 Am. Confed. gen. — Samuel 1st Viscount 1724-1816 Brit. admiral
- Thomas 1799-1845 Eng. poet
- Hook** \ 'hūk\ Robert 1635-1707 Eng. experimental philos.
- Hook-er** \ 'hūk-ər\ Joseph 1814-1879 Am. army officer — Sir Joseph Dalton 1817-1911 Eng. botanist — Richard 1546?-1600 Eng. theol. — Thomas 1586?-1647 Eng. Puritan clergyman; a founder of Congregat.
- Hook-ton** \ 'hūi-'tən\ Earnest Albert 1887-1954 Am. anthropol.
- Ho-oyer** \ 'hī-'vər\ Herbert Clark 1874- 31st pres. of the U.S. (1929-33)
- John Edgar 1895- Am. criminologist; director Federal Bureau of Investigation (1924-)
- Hope** \ 'hōp\ Anthony see Sir Anthony Hope HAWKINS
- Victor Alexander John 1887-1951 son of prec. 8th Earl of *Hope-ton* \ 'hōp-tən, -tən, -tən, & 2d Marquis of *Lin-lith-gow* \ 'līn-,līth-,gō\ Brit. soldier; viceroxy of India (1936-43)
- Hop-kins** \ 'hōp-kānz\ Sir Frederick Gowland \ 'gəu-'lānd\ 1861-1947 Eng. biochem.
- Gerard Manley 1844-1889 Eng. poet — Harry Lloyd 1900-1946 Am. polit. & administrator — John \ 'jānz\ 1795-1873 Am. financier — Mark 1802-1887 Am. educ.
- Hop-kin-son** \ 'hāp-kən-sən\ Francis 1737-1791 Am. lawyer & satirist
- Hop-pee** \ 'hōp-ē\ William Frederick 1887-1959 Am. billiard player
- Hop-ner** \ 'hōp-ər\ (William) De Wolf 1858-1933 Am. actor
- Hop-wood** \ 'hōp-,wūd\ (James) Avery 1882-1928 Am. dram.
- Hor-ace** \ 'hōr-əs, 'hār- 65-8 B.C. *Quintus Horatius Flaccus* Rom. poet & satirist
- Hor-e** \ 'hō-ē\ 'hō(ə)r-ə-b-ē-shā, 'hō(ə)r-, 'līsh-ə\ Leslie 1893- Cong. rep.
- Hor-na-day** \ 'hōr-nə-,dē\ William Temple 1854-1937 Am. zool.
- Hor-ney** \ 'hōr-,nē\ Karen 1885-1952 née *Danielson* Am. (Ger.-born) psychoanalyst & author
- Hor-ro-witz** \ 'hōr-,wīz-, 'hār- Vīa-di-mīr \ 'vīad-ə-,mī(ə)r, -vīad-ē- 'vīa- 'kənz\ Russ.-born pianist in U.S.
- Horsa** see HENIGST
- Hor-tense** **de Beannharnas** see BEAUHARNAYS
- Hor-thy** \ 'hōrt-ē\ Miklós von Nagybánya 1868-1957 Hung. admiral; regent of Hungary (1920-44)
- Hos-kins** \ 'hōs-kānz\ Kay Grabarey 1880- Am. physiol.
- Hou-di-ni** \ 'hū-'dē-ō\ Harry 1874-1926 *Ehrich Weiss* Am. magician
- Hou-dou** \ 'hū-,dōn, ī-dōn\ Jean Antoine 1741-1828 Fr. sculptor
- Hou-dry** \ 'hū-drē\ Eugene Jules 1892- Am. (Fr.-born) engineer
- Hou-se** \ 'hāus\ Edward Mandell 1858-1938 *Colonel House* Am. diplomat
- Hous-man** \ 'hāu-smən\ Alfred Edward 1859-1936 Eng. classical scholar & poet — Laurence 1865-1959 bro. of prec. Eng. writer & illustrator
- Hous-say** \ 'hū-'sī\ Bernardo Alberto 1887- Argentine physiol.
- Hou-ston** \ 'hū(ŋ)-stən\ Samuel 1793-1863 *Sam* Am. gen.; pres. of the Republic of Texas (1836-38; 1841-44)
- How-ey** \ 'hāv-ē\ Richard 1864-1900 Am. poet
- How-ard** \ 'hāu-(ə)rd\ Catherine see CATHERINE
- How-land** \ 'hō-'lānd\ Earl of Arundel Eng. soldier & poet — Sidney Coe 1891-1939 Am. dram.
- Howe** \ 'hāu\ Ed 1853-1937 *Edgar Watson* Am. journalist — Elias 1819-1867 Am. inventor — Julia 1819-1910 née *Ward* Am. suffragist & reformer — Mark Antony de Wolfe 1864-1960 Am. writer — Richard Earl 1726-1799 Eng. admiral of the fleet — William 5th Viscount 1729-1814 Eng. gen. in Am.
- How-ells** \ 'hāu-əlz\ William Dean 1837-1920 Am. author

Hoyt \hólt\ Charles Hale 1860-1900 Am. dram.
Hy \díe-ká \hard-lich-ká\ Aleš \al-esh\ 1869-1943 Am. (Bohemian-born) anthropol.
Hüsi \hü-tung \shü-árd, dzón\ 1906- Henry Fu-yi \fú-í\ (yü)é Chín. emp. 1908-12; last of Manchu dynasty; puppet emp. (as K'ang Te \k'ang-dó\ of Manchukuo 1934-45)
Hsü Hai-tung \shü-hí-düp\ 1900- Chín. Communist
Hsü Shih-ch'ang \shü-shü-ch'ang\ 1858-1939 Chín. gen.; Chín. (1915-22)
Hüsi-gar \hü-sí-kár\ 1495?-1533 Incá prince
Hüb-brader \háb-órd\ Elbert Greec 1856-1915 Am. writer, editor, & printer
Hüd-son \had-són\ Henry d 1611 erroneously *Hen-drick* \hen-drick\ Eng. navigator & explorer
 — Manley Ottmer 1860-1960 Am. jurist
 — William Henry 1841-1922 Eng. naturalist & writer
Huer-la \wert-á, ú-ért-\ Victoriano 1854-1916 Mex. gen.; provisional pres. of Mexico (1913-14)
Hug-gins \hug-onz\ Sir William 1824-1910 Eng. astron.
Hug-Gapet \hü-gá-pét, káp-át, ká-pá\ R. Hugues Capet 940?-996 king of France (893-996)
Hughes \hyüz\ Charles Evans 1862-1948 Am. jurist; chief justice of the U.S. (1930-41)
 — (James) Langston 1902- Am. writer
 — Rupert 1872-1936 Am. writer
 — Thomas 1822-1896 Eng. jurist, reformer, & writer
 — William Morris 1864-1952 Austral. statesman
Hu-gó \f(b)ü-gó\ Victor Marie 1802-1885 Fr. poet, nov., & dramatist
Hui-zing \hü-zíng\ John 1872-1945 Du. historian
Hui-la-gu \hü-lá-gü\ 1217-1265 founder of *Genghis Khan* Mongol-ur.
Hui-lí \hü-lí\ Cordell 1871-1955 Am. statesman; U.S. sec. of state (1934-44)
 — Isaac 1773-1843 Am. naval officer
 — William 1753-1825 Am. gen.
Hu-ma-yün \hü-má-yün\ 1508-1556 emp. of Hindustan (1530-56)
Hu-berl \hüm-bárt\ Ital. *Umberto* \üm-be(ó)r-\ 1844-1900 king of Italy (1878-1900)
 — II 1940- Prince of Piedmont; Count of Sarre; king of Italy (1946)
Hüb-erl \hüm-bóit, hüm-á\ Baron (Friedrich Heinrich) Alexander 1769-1859 Ger. naturalist, traveler, & statesman
 — Baron Wilhelm 1767-1835 bro. of prec. Ger. philologist & diplomat
Hüme \hyüm\ David 1711-1776 Scot. philos. & hist.
Hüm-ger-dínck \hüm-ger-dínk, hüm-ý\ Engelbert 1854-1921 Ger. composer
Hüm-phrey \hüm(f)-fré\ 1391-1447 son of Henry IV Duke of Gloucester (the Good Duke) & Earl of Pembroke Eng. statesman & book collector
 — Hubert Horatio 1911- Am. polit.
Hün-e-ker \hün-i-kór\ James Gibbons 1860-1921 Am. musician & critic
Hung Wu see CHU YÜAN-CHANG
Hunf \hón\ (James Henry) Leigh 1784-1859 Eng. essayist & poet
 — (William) Homan 1827-1910 Eng. painter
Hün-ler \hünt-ór\ John 1728-1793 Brit. anatomist & surgeon
Hün-ting-tou \hünt-íng-tón\ Collis Potter 1821-1900 Am. pioneer railroad builder
 — Elsworth 1876-1947 Am. geographer & explorer
 — Samuel 1771-1790 Am. Revolutionary polit.
Hün-tzi-ger \h(ü)nt-sí-zhe(ó)r\ Charles Léon Clément 1880-1941 Fr. gen.
Hün-ya-di or **Hün-ya-dy** \hüm-yád-é, -yód-\ János \yán-(ó)sh\ 1387?-1456 Hung. soldier & hero
Hür-ley \hür-lé\ Patrick Jay 1833- Am. lawyer & diplomat
Hürst \hürst\ Sir Cecil James Barrington 1870- Eng. jurist
 — Fannie 1889- Am. writer
Hüsten \hüs-tén\ Hü-sü, nib-ón-ó\ 1856-1931 first king of the Hui Shih \hü-shí(ó)r, -shé\ 1891-1962 Chín. philos., diplomat, & writer
Hüs or **Hüs** \hüs, hüs\ John or Jan ab 1374-1415 *Johannes Hus* von *Husnitz* Bohemian religious reformer
Hüs-sein I \hüs-sán\ 1935- king of Jordan (1953-)
Hüs-szár \hüs-zár\ Károly 1882- Hung. journalist & polit.
Hütch-ins \hüch-onz\ Robert Maynard 1899- Am. educ. pres. d 1929-45; & chancellor (1945-51) U. of Chicago
Hütch-in-son \hüch-(n)-són\ Anne 1591-1643 née *Marbury* religious liberal in Am.
 — Thomas 1711-1780 Am. colonial administrator
Hüt-ten, von \hüt-ón\ Ulrich 1488-1523 Ger. humanist & supporter of Luther
Hüt-ter-ly \hüt-é\ Al-dous \ól-dás\ Leonard 1894- bro. of J.S. Eng. nov. & critic
 — Julian Sorrell 1887- grandson of T.H. Eng. biologist
 — Thomas Henry 1825-1895 Eng. biologist
Hüy-gens or **Hüy-gheüs** \hü-gonz\ Christian 1629-1695 Du. mat. phys. & astron.
Hüy-mans \hü-smás\ Camille 1871- Belg. polit.
 — Joris Karl 1848-1907 orig. *Charles Marie Georges* Fr. nov.
Hüy-ál \hü-ál\ Alpheus 1838-1902 Am. naturalist
Hyde \híd\ Douglas 1860-1949 Irish author; pres. of Republic of Ireland (1938-45)
 — Edward 1609-1674 1st Earl of Clarendon Eng. statesman & hist.
Hyder Ali see HAIDAR ALI
Hý-mans \hi-monz\ Paul 1865-1941 Belg. statesman
Hý-pse-lan-tes \ép-sá-lán-dés\ var of *YPSILANTI*

Ibn-Rúshd see *AVERROES*
Ibn-Sáud \ib-on-sá-ú'd, -sá'úd\ Abdul-Aziz 1880-1953 k'ing of Saudi Arabia (1932-53)
Ibn-Zú'áir \ib-on-zú(ó)r\ or **Ibn-Zóhr** \-zó(ó)r, -zó(ó)r\ var of *AVENZOAR*
Ibra-hím Pa-sha \I-brá-hím-pá-shá\ 1789-1848 Egyptian gen. & viceroi
Ib-sen \ib-són, íp-\ Henrik 1828-1906 Norw. poet & dram.
Ib-sen \ib-són\ Harold Le Claire 1874-1952 Am. lawyer & administrator
Ic-li-nus \ik-'í-nás\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek architect
Ig-na-tius \ig-ná-sh(é)-ás\ Saint 1st-2d cent. A.D. Theophrastus bishop of Antioch & church father
 — of Loyola Saint see *LOYOLA*
Ike-dá \é-ká-dá, -kéd-\ Hayato 1899- Jap. polit.; prime min. (1960-)
Ikh-na-tón \ik-'nát-n\ *Amen-hó-tep IV* \ám-on-hó-tep, am-\ king of Egypt (ab 1373-1358 B.C.); religious reformer
Im-mel-mann \ím-mél-mán, -má\ Max 1890-1916 Ger. aviator
Im-dy, d' \ím-dé; dan-'dé, dan-'é\ Vincent 1851-1931 Fr. composer
Inés de Castro see *CASTRO*
Inge \ín\ William Ralph 1860-1954 Eng. prelate & author; dean of St. Paul's (1911-34)
In-ger-soll \ín-ger-sól, -sól\ Robert Green 1833-1899 Am. lawyer & agnostic
In-gram \ín-'grám\ Arthur Foley Winnington 1858-1946 Eng. prelate; bishop of London (1901-39)
In-gros \áng-rá\ Jean Auguste Dominique 1780-1867 Fr. painter
In-sé \ín-sé\ George, father 1825-1894 & son 1854-1926 Am. painters
In-no-cént \ín-nó-sént\ name of 13 popes: esp. II d 1143 (pope 1130-43); III 1161-1216 (pope 1198-1216); IV d 1254 (pope 1245-54); XI 1611-1689 (pope 1676-89)
In-ó-zú \ín-ó-zú\ Ismet 1876-1968 Turk. statesman, pres. of Turkey (1938-50)
In-sull \ín-t(ó)-sól\ Samuel 1859-1938 Am. (Eng.-born) utilities executive
Ira \í-rá\ or *Ipa-tiev* \í-pít-é, ef\ Vladimir Nikolaevich 1867-1952 Russ.-born chem. in Am.
Ire-dell \í-ré(ó)-dél\ James 1751-1799 Am. jurist
Ire-ton \í-ré(ó)-tón\ Henry 1611-1651 Eng. Parliamentary commander & regicide
Iri-gó \í-rí-gó, -yó, -yón\ Hi-pó-lí-to \é-p'í-é, í\ 1850-1933 pres. of Argentina (1916-22; 1928-30)
Iron-side \í-ró-n, síd\ William Edmund 1880-1959 1st Baron of Archaengal and Ironside Brit. field marshal
Ir-ving \ír-ving\ Sir Henry 1838-1950 orig. *John Henry Brodribb* Eng. actor
 — Washington 1783-1859 Am. essayist, nov., & hist.
Ir-win \ír-wón\ Wallace 1875-1959 Am. journalist & humorist
 — William Henry 1873-1948 *Will Am.* journalist & writer
Isaac \í-zák, -zaks\ Sir Isaac Alfred 1853-1948 Austral. jurist & statesman; gov. gen. of Australia (1931-36)
 — Rufus Daniel see *MARQUIS OF READING*
Is-a-bé-lia I \í-zá-bé-lá\ 1451-1504 wife of Ferdinand II of Aragon queen of Castile (1474-1504); aided Columbus
Is-há-wood \í-shí-wú'd\ Christopher William Bradshaw 1904- Eng. writer
Is-hii \í-shé, -é\ Is-hé-é\ Viscount Kikujiro 1866-1945 Jap. diplomat
Is-í-dore of *Soville* \í-z-ó, dó(ó)r, -dó(ó)r\ Saint ab 570-636
Isidorus Helyensis Scot. prelate & scholar
Iskender Bey see *SCANDERBEG*
Is-ma-il Pa-sha \is-'má-él-pá-shá\ 1830-1895 *Isma'il* I khedive of Egypt (1863-69)
Is-sá-á \is-sá-á, -í-zá\ 436-338 B.C. Athenian orator
Ito \í-tó\ Marquis Hirobumi 1841-1909 Jap. statesman
 — Yüko or Sukunori 1843-1914 Jap. admiral
I-tur-bi \í-tür-bé\ José 1895- Span.-born pianist & conductor in Am.
I-tur-bé, de \é-tür-'bé-(í)thá, -v'é\ Agustín 1783-1824 Mex. soldier; emp. of Mex. (1822-23)
Ivan III \é-ván, T-van\ *Vasilievich* 1440-1505 *Ivan the Great* grand duke of Russia (1462-1505)
 — IV *Vasilievich* 1530-1584 *Ivan the Terrible* ruler of Russia (1533-84)
Ives \ívz\ Charles Edward 1874-1954 Am. composer
 — James Merritt 1824-1895 Am. lithographer
Iyá-ya-su or **Ié-ya-su** \é-á-yás-(ü, -é)-yá-s\ 1542-1616 Jap. founder of the sect of Tokugawa shoguns
Iz-ard \íz-árd\ Ralph 1742-1804 Am. Revolutionary leader

Jabir see *GEBER*
Jack-son \jak-són\ Andrew 1767-1845 Am. gen.; 7th pres. of the U. S. (1829-37)
 — Helen Maria Hunt 1830-1885 née *Fiske* Am. nov.
 — Robert Hough-wout \háu-ót\ 1892-1954 Am. jurist
 — Thomas Jonathan 1824-1863 *Stone-wall* \stón-wól\ Jackson Am. confed. gen.
Ja-co-ard \zhá-'kár, 'já-'kár\ Joseph Marie 1752-1834 Fr. inventor
Jacques I see *Jean Jacques* *DESSALINES*
Ja-ga-ál \já-g-á, -tí\ d 2422 2d son of *Genghis Khan* Mongol ruler
Ja-hán-gí \já-hán-gí(ó)r\ 1569-1627 emp. of Hindustan (1605-27)
Ja-lal-ud-din Ru-mí \já-lál-ó, -dén-'trí-mé\ 1207-1273 Pers. poet
James \jámz\ name of 6 kings of Scot. & 2 kings of Gt. Britain: I 1166-1625 (reign 1603-25); II 1633-1701 (reigned 1685-88)
 — Henry 1811-1882 Am. philol.
 — Henry 1843-1916 son of prec. Brit. writer
 — William 1842-1910 bro. of prec. Am. psychol. & philos.
 — Edward see *JAMES FRANCIS EDWARD STUART*
Jameson \jám(p)-són\ Sir Leader Starr 1853-1917 *Doctor Jameson* Scot. physician & administrator in So. Africa
Ja-mi \jám-é\ 1414-1492 Pers. poet & mystic
Ja-na-ček \yán-ó, -chék\ Leoš 1854-1928 Czech, composer

o about; o kitten; o further; a back; á bake; á cot, cart; á out; ch chin; o less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; j sing; o flow; o flaw; ó cotin; th thin; th this; i foot; ú foot; y yet; yú furious; zh zistio
 o F treat; á F bac; K G ich, Buch; F vin; œ F hœuf; œ F feu; u G füllen; œ F rue; y F digue \dég\, nuit \nuít\

- Jan-son** \jən(t)-sən, 'yän(t)-sən\ Cor-ne-lis \kór-ně-lās\ 1585-1638 *Cornelius Jansen* Du. R.C. theol.
- Jaques-dal-Croze** \zhák-dal-'kröz\ Émilé 1865-1950 Swiss comp. & creator of eurythmics
- Jar-ir** \jə-'ri(ə)\ d 7297 Arab poet
- Jas-pers** \jás-párs\ Karl 1883- Ger. philos.
- Jauregg Julius** Wagner von see WAGNER von JAUREGG
- Jau-rés** \zhó-rés\ Jean Léon 1859-1914 Fr. socialist
- Jay-Jin** \jə-'jín\ 1829 Am. jurist & statesman; 1st chief justice of the U. S. (1789-95)
- Jeanne d'Arc** see JOAN OF ARC
- Jeans** \jénz\ Sir James Hopwood 1877-1946 Eng. physicist, astron., & author
- Jebb** \jeb\ Sir Richard Claverhouse 1841-1905 Scot. Greek scholar
- Jef-fers** \jef-'rəz\ (John) Robinson 1887-1962 Am. poet
- Jef-fer-son** \jef-'or-sən\ Joseph 1829-1905 Am. actor — Thomas 1743-1826 Am. statesman; 3d pres. of the U. S. (1801-09)
- Jef-frey** \jef-'rē\ Lord Francis 1773-1850 Scot. critic & jurist
- Jef-freys** \jef-'rēz\ George 1648-1689 1st Baron *Jeffreys* of *Wern Eng. jurist*
- Jef-ji-coe** \jef-'jə-kō\ John Rushworth 1st Earl 1859-1935 Brit. admiral of the fleet
- Jenghiz Khan** var of GENGHIS KHAN
- Jen-ner** \jén-'nər\ Edward 1749-1823 Eng. physician — Sir William 1815-1898 Eng. physician
- Jen-tzen** \jén-'tsən, 'jén(t)-\ Johannes Vilhelm 1873-1950 Dan. poet & nov.
- Jep-son** \jep-'sən\ Helen 1907- Am. singer
- Je-ri-tza** \jér-'at-sə\ Maria 1887- wife of Irving P. Seery Am. (Austrian-born) soprano
- Jer-ome** \jér-'om\ chiefly Brit 'jer-'əm\ Saint 340?-420 *Eusebius Hieronymus* Latin church father
- Jer-vis** \jér-'vís, 'jər\ John 1735-1823 Earl of *Sr. Vincent* Brit. admiral
- Jes-ter-son** \jes-'pər-sən\ (Jens) Otto (Harry) 1860-1943 Dan. philologist
- Je-sus** \jē-'sūs\ or *Jesus Christ* \krist\ or *Christ Jesus* 4-8? b.c.-A.D. 7 29 *Jesus of Nazareth*; the *Son of Mary* source of the Christian religion & Savior in the Christian faith
- Jev-ans** \jev-'ənz\ William Stanley 1835-1882 Eng. econ. & logician
- Jew-ell** \jū-'əl\ Sarah Orne 1849-1909 Am. writer
- Ji-mé-nez** \jím-'nē\ (Jmé), (-)náns\ Juan Ramón 1881-1958 Spaa. poet
- Ji-cis-ne-ro** \jís-'nē-rō\ (Jrōs, sē-'snā\ Francisco 1436-1517 Span. prelate & statesman
- Jin-nah** \jín-'nə\ 'jín-ə\ Mohammed Ali 1876-1948 Muslim lawyer; 1st gov. gen. of dominion of Pakistan (1947-48)
- Jio-achim** \jyō-'ə-kím, 'yō-'ák-(jím)\ Joseph 1831-1907 Hung. violinist
- Joan of Arc** \jō-'nə-'vārk, 'jō-'ān-, 'jō-'ān-ə\ Fr. Jeanne d'Arc \zhān-'dārk\ Saint 1412-1431 the *Maid of Orleans* Fr. national heroine
- Jod** \jōd-'ŋ\ Alfred 1892-7-1946 Ger. gen.
- Jo-fre** \zhōfrə\ Joseph Jacques Césaire 1852-1931 Fr. field marshal; marshal of France (1917)
- John** \jən\ name of 21 popes: esp. **XXIII** (*Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli*) 1881- pope (1958-63)
- John** 1167?-1216 *John Lack-land* \lak-'lənd\ king of England (1199-1216)
- I 1357-1433 the *Great* king of Portugal (1385-1433)
- **Angustus** Edward 1878-1961 Brit. painter & etcher
- of **Austria** 1547-1550 son *John Span*, gen.
- of **Gaunt** \gənt\ 1340-1399 Duke of *Lancaster*; son of *Edward III* of Eng.
- of **Lancaster** see Duke of BEDFORD
- of **Leiden** 1509-1536 Du. Anabaptist fanatic
- of **Salsburgh** of 1180 Eng. ecclesiastic
- **III** **So-bies-ki** \sō-'byes-ki, sō-'bē-'es-\ 1624-1697 king of Poland (1674-96)
- John-son** \jən(t)-sən\ Andrew 1808-1875 17th pres. of the U. S. (1865-69)
- Gerald White 1890- Am. author
- James Weldon 1871-1938 Am. author
- **Lyn-don** \lín-'dən\ Baines \báinz\ 1908- Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1945)
- Richard Mentor 1780-1850 Am. vice-pres. of the U. S. (1837-41)
- Samuel 1709-1784 *Dr. Johnson* Eng. lexicographer & author
- Sir William 1715-1774 Brit. administrator in Am.
- John-ston** \jən(t)-stən, -sən\ Albert Sidney 1803-1862 Am. Confed. gen.
- Joseph Eglington 1807-1891 Am. Confed. gen.
- Mary 1870-1936 Am. nov.
- John-ville**, de \zhwá-'vé(ə)\ Jean 1224?-1317 Fr. chronicler
- Jo-ká-yō** \jō-'kə\ Mau-rés \mō-'rész\ or *Mó-rícz* \mō-'rész, 'mōr-\ 1825-1904 Hung. nov. & dram.
- Jo-li-ot** \jō-'li-ō\ 'zhō-'liē-'ryū-'rē, 'kyū(a)-r(ə)\ Frédéric 1900-1918 orig. *Joliot* Fr. physicist
- Joliot-Curie** 1897-1956 formerly *Pierre Curie-Joliot*, dau. of Marie & *Pierre Curie* & wife of prec. Fr. physicist
- Jo-mi-ni** \zhō-'mā-'nē\ Baron Heeri 1779-1869 Swiss-born soldier & military strategist
- Jones** \jonz\ Ansoo 1798-1858 pres. of the Republic of Texas (1845-46)
- Daniel 1881- Eng. phonetician
- Henry Arthur 1851-1929 Eng. dram.
- Howard Mumford 1892- Am. educ. & critic
- In-go \lín-'gō\ 1573-1652 Eng. architect
- Jesse Holman 1874-1956 Am. financier & administrator
- John Paul 1747-1792 orig. in full *John Paul Am.* (Scot.-born) naval officer
- Thomas Hudson 1892- Am. sculptor
- John-son** \jən(t)-sən\ Ben 1573?-1637 orig. *Benjamin* Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1619-37)
- Jor-dan** \jōrd-'ən\ David Starr 1851-1931 Am. biologist & educator
- Jo-seph II** \jō-'zəf also -səf\ 1741-1790 king of Germany (1740-90) Holy Rom. emp. (1765-90)
- Josephine** Empress see BEAUHARNAIS
- Jo-se-phus** \jō-'sē-fəs\ Flavius 37-7100 Jew. hisst.
- Jou-ber** \zhü-'bē(ə)r\ Auguste 1754-1824 Fr. essayist & moralist
- Jou-yll** \jü-'yil\ Petrus Jacobus 1834-1900 *Pier Boer* gen. & statesman
- Jou-hau** \zhü-'hə\ Léon 1870-1954 Fr. trade-union leader
- Joule** \jül, 'jə(ə)\ James Prescott 1818-1889 Eng. physicist
- Jour-dan** \zhür-'dā\ Comte Jean Baptiste 1762-1833 Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1804)
- Jo-ri-an** \jō-'ri-ən\ 331? 7-364 *Flavius Claudius Jovianus* Rom. emp. (363-64)
- Jou-ven** \jü-'vən\ Benjamin 1817-1893 Eng. Greek scholar
- Joyce** \jōis\ James 1882-1941 Irish writer
- Juan Car-los** \wán-'kár-las, -lōs\ 1938- Span. prince
- Juan Ma-nuel** \wán-'man-'wel\ Don 1282-1344 Span. writer
- Juá-rez** \wár-'rész\ Benito Pablo 1806-1872 Mex. lawyer; pres. of Mexico (1857-62)
- Ju-das Mac-ca-bae-us** \jü-'d-ə-smak-ə-'bē-s-ə\ d 160 b.c. Jewish patriot; with 4 bros. (the Mac-ca-bees \mak-'ə-(b)ez\ revolted against Antiochus Epiphanes
- Ju-er-tha** \jü-'er-thə\ d 104 b.c. king of Numidia (113-104 B.C.)
- Ju-li-an** \jü-'yán\ 331-363 *Flavius Claudius Julianus*, the *Apostate* Rom. emp. (361-363)
- Ju-li-ana** \jü-'li-ə-nə\ 1909- dau. of *Wilhelmina* queen of the Netherlands (1948-)
- Jur-ber** \jür-'bər\ Gustav 1875-1961 Swiss psychol.
- Juni-us** \jü-'yü-nüs, -nē-s\ *Flavius* 1589-1677 Eng. (Ger.-born) philologist
- Jun-kers** \jün-'kərz, -kərs\ Hugo 1859-1935 Ger. airplane designer & builder
- Ju-ni-er** \zhü-'er\ Andoche 1771-1813 Duc d'*Abrons* \dab-'rə-'tes\ Fr. gen. under Napoleon
- Jus-se-rand** \zhüs-'rənz\ Jean Jules 1855-1932 *Jean Adrien Antoine Jusserand* Fr. scholar & diplomat
- Jus-tin** \jüs-'tín\ Saint 100?-1165 *Justin* (the) *Martyr* church father
- Jus-tin-i-an** \jü-'stín-ē-ən\ 483-565 the *Great* Byzantine emp. (527-565)
- Ju-ve-nal** \jü-'vən-'l\ 60?-7140 *Decimus Junius Juvenalis* Rom. poet & satirist
- Kaf-ka** \káf-'kə, 'kaf-\ Franz 1883-1924 Austrian poet & nov.
- Ka-ga-no-vich** \käg-'ə-nō-vich, 'kag-, -nō\ Lazar Moiseevich 1869-1942
- Ka-ga-wa** \käg-'gə-wə\ Toyohiko 1888-1960 Jap. social reformer
- Kai-ser** \kai-'zər\ Henry J. 1882- Am. industrialist
- Kalb** \k'älp, 'kəlp\ Johano 1721-1780 Baron de *Kölb* \di-'kəlp\ Ger. gen. in Am.
- Kai-lin-sa** \käl-'lín-'sə\ 5th cent. A.D. Hindu dram. & poet
- Ka-li-nin** \kə-'lín-nən, '-lén-'yün\ Mikhail Ivanovich 1875-1946 Russ. polit.; pres. U. S. S. R. (1923-46)
- Ka-me-ha-me-ha** \kə-'mā-'ə-'mā-(h)ə\ 1737?-1819 the *Great* king of Hawaii (1795-1819)
- Ka-mi-ling** \kə-'mín-ŋ\ On-nes \kám-'or-'lín-'ōn-sēs\ Heike 1853-1926 Du. physicist
- Kan-din-ski** \kən-'dín(t)-skē\ Vasilí 1866-1944 Russ. painter
- Kang** \k'än\ Elisha Kent 1820-1857 Am. arctic explorer
- Kang-ssi** \k'äng-'shē\ 1654-1722 *Shêng-sü* \shəng-'dzü\ Chin. emp. (1662-1722)
- K'ang T'ē** see HSUAN T'UNG
- Kant** \k'ant, 'kánt\ Immanuel 1724-1804 Ger. philos.
- Kao Tsung** see CH'EN LUNG
- Kar-a-george** \kə-'rə-'jō(ə)r\ 1766?-1817 orig. *George Petrović* Serbian nationalist; founder of *Kara-george-vich* \jōr-'jə-'vich\ dynasty
- Karl-feld** \k'ärl-'fēlt\ Erik Axel 1864-1931 Swed. poet
- Kar-lo-lyi** \k'ar-'lə-lyē, 'kär-\ Count Mihály 1875-1955 Hung. polit.
- Kar-er** \k'ä-rər\ Paul 1889- Swed. chemist
- Kar-sa-vi-na** \k'ärs-'sə-və-nə, -sív-\ Tamara 1885- Russ. dancer
- Kauf-man** \k'əuf-'mən\ George Simon 1889-1961 Am. dram.
- Kau-nitz** \vən-'käu-'nits, -nəts\ Count Wenzel Anton 1711-1794 Prince von *Kauinitz-Rietberg* \rē-'berk\ Austrian statesman
- Kaut-sky** \k'äut-skē\ Karl Johann 1854-1938 Ger. socialist writer
- Kaye-Smith** \k'ä-'smith\ Sheila 1887-1956 Eng. nov.
- Kear** \k'ēr\ Edmund 1787-1833 Eng. actor
- Kear-ny** \k'äir-'nē\ Philip 1814-1862 Am. gen.
- Keats** \k'ēts\ John 1795-1821 Eng. poet
- Ke-b-ib** \k'ē-bē\ John 1792-1866 Eng. clergyman & poet
- Ke-ley** \k'ē-lē\ Leslie Enraugh 1834-1900 Am. physician & founder of a sanitarium for alcoholics
- Kei-tel** \k'it-'tē\ Wilhelm 1882-1946 Ger. field marshal
- Kei-land** \k'el-'ənd\ Clarence Buding-ton \-'bäd-ín-ton\ 1881- Am. nov.
- Ke-ler** \k'el-ər\ Helen Adams 1880- Am. deaf & blind lecturer
- Kel-logg** \k'el-'ög, -äg\ Frank Billings 1856-1937 Am. statesman
- Kel-ly** \k'el-'ē\ James Edward 1855-1933 Am. sculptor
- Kel-vin** \k'el-'vən\ 1st Baron 1824-1907 *William Thomson* Brit. physicist
- Ke-mal** \k'em-'äl\ (Kə-'mal-'at-ə-, -tək-, 'sít-\ 1881-1938 *Mustafa* or *Mustafa Kemal* Turk. gen., pres. of Turkey (1923-38)
- **John** Philip 1757-1823 Eng. actor
- Kempis** Thomas a see THOMAS A KEMPIS
- Kenn** \k'enn\ (K'ea) Thomas 1637-1711 Eng. prelate & hymn writer
- Ken-dal** \k'en-'dəl\ Edward Calvin 1886- Am. chemist — (William) Sergeant 1869-1938 Am. painter & sculptor
- Ken-nan** \k'en-'ən\ George Frore 1904- Am. hist. & diplomat
- Ken-edy** \k'en-'ē\ John Fitzgerald 1917- Am. polit.; 35th pres. of the U. S. (1961-)
- Joseph Patrick 1888- *father of J. F. & R. F.* Am. businessman & diplomat
- **Herbert** Francis 1925- Am. lawyer; atty. gen. of the U. S. (1961-)
- Ken-nel-ly** \k'en-'lē-\ Arthur Edwin 1861-1939 Am. electrical engineer
- Ken-ny** \k'eo-'ē\ Elizabeth 1886-1952 Austral. nurse & physiotherapist

- Land-seer** ʼlan(d)-sɪ(ə)r Sir Edwin Henry 1802-1873 Eng. painter
- Land-steiner** ʼlan(d)-stɪ-nər, ʼlɑnt-,stɪt- Karl 1868-1943 Austrian-born paleologist in Am.
- Land-Visi** Edward William 1801-1876 Eng. orientalist
- Lang-franc** ʼlan-,frɑŋk 10057-1089 Ital.-born prelate & scholar in Eng.
- Lang** ʼlɑŋ Andrew 1844-1912 Scot. scholar & author
— Cosmo Gordon 1864-1945 Brit. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury
- Langø** ʼlɑŋ-ə Christian Louis 1869-1938 Norw. pacifist & hist.
- Lang-land** ʼlan-land or **Lang-ley** ʼlɑŋ-ɪ William 1332?-71400 Eng. poet
- Lang-ley** ʼlɑŋ-ɪ Samuel Pierpont 1834-1906 Am. astron. & airplane pioneer
- Lang-muir** ʼlɑŋ-,mju(ə)r Irving 1881-1957 Am. chem.
- Lang-ton** ʼlɑŋ-tɒn Stephen d 1228 Eng. theol., hist., & poet
- Lang-try** ʼlɑŋ-trɪ Lily 1852-1929 née (*Emily Charlotte*) Le Eron; the Jersey Lily Eng. actress
- La-nier** ʼlɑ-nɪ(ə)r Sidney 1842-1881 Am. poet
- La-nes-ter** ʼlɑŋ-kəs-tər; ʼlan-,kes-, ʼlɑŋ- Sir Edwin Ray 1847-1929 Eng. zool.
- Lannes** ʼlan-, ʼlɑŋ Jean 1769-1809 Duc de *Montebello* Fr. soldier under Napoleon; marshal of France (1804)
- La-n-sing** ʼlɑŋ-(t)siŋ Robert 1864-1928 Am. lawyer & statesman
- Lao-tzu** or **Lao-tse** or **Lao-tze** ʼlɑud-ʒə 604?-7531 b.c. Chin. philos.
- La Pérouse** de **Ad-**, ʼlɑ-pɛ-ruz/ Marquis 1741-1788 Jean *François de Goulong* Fr. navigator
- La-place**, de **Ad-**, (ʼlɑ-plɑs) Comte Pierre Simon 1749-1827 Fr. astron. & math.
- Lard-nør** ʼlɑrd-nər Ring 1885-1933 *Ringgold Wilmer* Am. pianist & writer
- La-ré-dò** Brú **La-**, ʼrɑd-ə-ʼbrju-, -rɔt- Federico 1875-1946 Cuban soldier; pres. of Cuba (1936-40)
- La-ro-ga** **Ba-ba-lie-ro** ʼlɑ-r(ə)gə-,kɑb-a-(t)ʼve(ə)-, ʼkɑb-, -ə(ə)-ʼrɑ Francisco 1869-1946 Span. labor leader; prime min. (1937-47)
- La Roche-fou-cauld**, de **Ad-**, (ʼlɑ-rɔʃ-,fuj- ʼkɔ, da-lə-, -rɔʃ-ɔ) Duc François 1613-1680 Fr. writer & moralist
- La-tousse** ʼlɑ-tus(ə) Pierre Athanas 1817-1875 Fr. grammarian & biographer
- La-tet** ʼlɑ-tɛt Édouard Armand Isidore Hippolyte 1801-1871 Fr. archaeologist
- La Salle**, de **Ad-**, ʼlɑ-sal/ Sieur 1643-1687 *Robert Cavellier* Fr. explorer in Am.
- La-Sa-sa**, de **Ad-**, (ʼlɑ-skɪs-ə) Bartolomé 1474-1566 Span. Dominican missionary & hist.
- Lias-ki** ʼlɪ-as-ki Harold Joseph 1893-1950 Eng. polit. scientist
- Lias-salle** ʼlɪ-as-sil-, -sal/ Ferdinand 1825-1864 Ger. socialist
- Lat-i-mer** ʼlɑ-tɪ-mər Hugh 1845?-1855 Eng. Protestant martyr
- Lat-ri-rette** ʼlɑ-tɪ-rɛt/ Kenneth Scott 1884- Am. religious hist. & sinologue
- La-trobe** ʼlɑ-tɹɒb/ Benjamin Henry 1764-1820 Am. (Eng.-born) architect & engineer
- Lat-ti-morè** ʼlɑ-tɪ-mɔ(ə)r-, -mò(ə)r/ Owen 1900- Am. born writer in Austria
- Latz-ko** ʼlɑt-(s)kɔ Andreas ʼlan-ˈdrɑ-s-ɪ/ 1876- Hung.-born writer in Austria
- Laud** ʼlɔd William 1573-1645 Eng. prelate; archbishop of Canterbury; executed
- Lau-der** ʼlɔd-ər Sir Harry 1870-1950 orig. *MacLennan* Scot. singer
- Lauè**, von ʼlɔu-ə Max 1879-1960 Ger. physicist
- Laugh-ton** ʼlɔt-ɒn Charles 1899-1962 Am. (Eng.-born) actor
- Lau-rèns** ʼlɔr-ən Henri 1825-1954 Fr. sculptor
- Lau-ri-er** ʼlɔr-ɪ-ər Sir Wilfrid 1841-1919 Canad. statesman
- La-val** ʼlɑ-val-, -vəl/ Pierre 1883-1945 Fr. lawyer & polit.
- La Val-lière**, de **Ad-**, ʼlɑ-val-ʼve(ə)-r/ Duchesse 1644-1710 *mistress of Louis XIV of France*
- La-ve-ran** ʼlɑ-vɛ-rɑŋ Charles Louis Alphonse 1845-1922 Fr. bacteriol. & bacteriol.
- La-ven-drye**, de **Ad-**, (ʼlɑ-vɛn-ə-ˈdrɛ-, -vɛr-ən-,drɪ/ Sieur 1685-1749 *Pierre Gaultier de Varennes* Canad. explorer in Am.
- La-very** ʼlɑ-vɛ-(ə)rɛ-, ʼlav-, Sir John 1856-1941 Brit. painter
- La-vois-ier** ʼlɑ-vɔz-ɪ-ər, Antoine Laurent 1743-1794 Fr. chem.
- La-w** ʼlɔ Andrew Bon-à-Aban-à 1858-1923 Brit. statesman
— Edward 1750-1818 1st Baron *Elken-bor-ough* V-el-an-bar-ə-, -bɔ-rl-, -b(ə)-rɪ/ Eng. jurist
— John 1671-1729 Scot. financier & speculator
— William 1684-1761 Eng. deo-polit. writer
- Laws** ʼlɔz Henry 1850-1962 Eng. composer
- Lewis Edward 1883-1947 Am. penologist
- Law-rence** ʼlɔr-ən(t)s-, ʼlɔr-ə Nov 1888- Am. journalist
— David Herbert 1885-1930 Eng. nov.
— Ernest Orlando 1901-1958 Am. physicist
— Gertrude 1901-1952 orig. *Gertrud Alexandra Dagmar Lawrence Klagen* Eng. actress
— James 1781-1813 Am. naval officer
— Thomas 1769-1830 Eng. painter
— Thomas Edward 1888-1935 *Lawrence of Arabia* later surname *Shaw* Brit. archaeologist, soldier, & writer
- Law-rie** ʼlɔr-ɪ-, ʼlɑ-rɪ- Lec 1877- Am. sculptor
- Lax-ness** ʼlɑk-snes/ Hall-dör ʼhɑl-,dò(ə)r-, -dò(ə)r/ Kiljan 1830- Icelandic writer
- Lay-a-mon** ʼlɑ-ə-mɒn-, ʼlɑ-ə/ fl 1200 Eng. poet
- Lay-ard** ʼlɑ(ə)rɪ-, ʼlɔ(ə)rɪ/ Sir Austen Henry 1817-1894 Eng. archaeologist & diplomat
- Lea-cock** ʼli-ˌkɔk Stephen Butler 1869-1944 Canad. ecoo. & biologist
- Lea-f** ʼli-ˌf Walter 1852-1927 Eng. banker & scholar
- Lea-hy** ʼli-(ə)hɛ William Daniel 1875-1959 Am. admiral of the fleet
- Lea-hey** ʼli-ˌhɛ/ Louis Seymour Bazett 1903- Brit. anthropologist
- Lear** ʼli(ə)r Edward 1812-1888 Eng. painter & nonsense poet
- Lear-ry** ʼli(ə)r-ɪ Herbert Fairfax 1885-1957 Am. admiral
- Le-brun** ʼlɛ-brɒn-, ʼlɛ-brɔŋ- Albert 1871-1950 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1882-1900)
- Mme. *Vierge*, see *VIGÉE-LEBRUN*
- Le Brun** or **Le-brun** ʼlɛ-brɒn-, ʼlɛ-brɔŋ-, -brɔŋ- Charles 1619-1690 Fr. painter
- Lecky** ʼlɛk-ɪ William Edward Hartpole 1838-1903 Irish hist. & essayist
- Le-coñte** de **Lisib** ʼlɛ-kɔŋt-ˈde-ˈli-si(ə) Charles Marie 1818-1894 orig. *Leconte* Fr. poet
- Le-Gou-er** ʼli-ˌgɔ-ər-ˈb(ɔ)lɪ-ʒɛ-ʼl 1887- pseud. of *Charles Édouard Jeanneret-Grís* Swiss architect, painter, & writer
- Le-der-berg** ʼlɛ-dər-, bɔrg/ Joshua 1925- Am. geneticist
- Lee** ʼli Ann 1736-1784 Eng. mystic; founder of Shaker society in U. S.
— Charles 1731-1782 Am. (Eng.-born) gen.
— Fitzhugh 1835-1905 *nephew of R. E. Lee* Am. gen.
— Francis Lightfoot 1734-1797 Am. Revolutionary statesman
— Henry 1756-1818 *Light-Horse Harry* Am. gen.
— Richard Henry 1732-1794 Am. Revolutionary statesman
— Robert Edward 1807-1870 Am. Confed. gen.
— Sir Sidney 1859-1926 Eng. editor & scholar
— Tsung-Dao ʼtʒuŋ-ˈdɑu/ 1926- Chin. physicist
- Leen-wen-loek** or **Leu-wen-hoek**, van ʼli-vən-,bʉk/ Anton 1632-1723 Du. naturalist
- Le-feb-ur** ʼli-ˈfɛv-ʁ/ François Joseph 1755-1820 Duc de *Dantzic* Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1807)
- Le Gal-lienne** ʼlɑ-gal-jən-, ʼyɔ/ Eva 1899- *dau. of Richard Eng. actress in Am.*
— Richard 1866-1947 Eng. writer
- Le-gen-dre** ʼlɛ-ˈzænd-ər-, -zænd-ər/ Adrien Marie 1752-71833 Fr. math.
- Le-gér** ʼli-ˈʒɛr/ Alexis Saint-Léger 1887- pseud. *St. John Perse* Fr. diplomat & poet
— Fernand 1881-1955 Fr. painter
- Le-guia** y **Sa-l-e-dò** ʼlɛ-ˈgɛ-ə-(ə)ˈsál-ˈsɛ-(ə)thò, -sɛd-(ə)θ/ Augusto Bernardino 1863-1932 Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1908-12; 1919-30)
- Le-hár** ʼli-ˈhɑr/ Franz 1870-1948 Hung. composer
- Leh-man** ʼli-mən/ Herbert Henry 1878- Am. banker & polit.
- Leh-mann** ʼli-mən/ Lot-te ʼlɔt-ə-, ʼlɪt-ə/ 1888- Ger. soprano
- Leib-niz** or **Leib-nitz**, von ʼli:p-,nɪts/ Baron Gottfried Wilhelm 1646-1716 Ger. philos. & math.
- Leicester** 1st Earl of see **Robert DUDLEY** see also **de MONTFORT**
- Leitch** Eric see **ERICSON**
- Leitch-Ed-wards** ʼli-ˈtɛ-mal-(ə)rɛ/ Sir Trafford Leigh 1892-1944 Brit. air marshal
- Leigh-ton** ʼli-tɒn/ Frederick 1830-1896 Baron *Leighton of Streton* Eng. painter
- Leins-dor** ʼli:nz-ˈdɔr, ʼli(t)s-ˈdɔr/ Erich 1912- Am. (Austrian) botanist
- Leith-Ross** ʼli-ˈθrɔs/ Sir Frederick William 1887- Brit. econ. & financier
- Le-june** ʼli-ˈʒɛn(r)n-, ʼjʉn/ John Archer 1867-1942 Am. marine-coo. gen.
- Le-ly** or **Ley-laud** ʼli-ˈlɔnd/ John 1506?-1552 Eng. antiquary
- Ley-ly** ʼli-ˈli-, ʼli-ɪ/ Sir Peter 1618-1680 orig. *Pieter Van der Faes* Du. painter in Eng.
- Le-mait-re** ʼli-matr-ə (Fran-çois Étie) Jules 1853-1914 Fr. writer & literary critic
— Abbé Georges Édouard 1894- Belg. astrophysicist & math.
- Lemoine** Pierre see **IBERVILLE**
- Le-nard** ʼli-nɑrt/ Philipp 1862-1947 Ger. physicist
- Len-clos** ʼlɛ-ˈklɔ/ Anne 1620-1705 *Ninon de Lenclous* Fr. wit & literary critic
- L'En-fant** ʼlɛn-,fɑnt, ʼlɛ-fɑŋ/ Pierre Charles 1754-1825 Fr. engineer in Am.
- Le-nin** ʼlɛ-nɪn-, ʼlɛn-, -ɛn/ Nikolai 1870-1924 *Vladimir Il'ich Ul'yanov* ʼvlj-ˈvɪn-ɔf-, ˈvlj-ˈrʉs/ Russ. Communist
- Le-nin** ʼlɛ-nɪn name of 13 popes; esp. I Saint 300?-461 (pope 440-61); III Saint 750?-816 (pope 795-816); XIII 1810-1903 (pope 1878-1903)
- Le-on-ard** ʼlɛ-n-əd/ William Ellery 1876-1944 Am. educ. & poet
- Leonardo da Vinci** see **Leonardo da VINCI**
- Le-on-ca** ʼlɛ-ɒn-ka ʼlɛ-ˈɔn-ka-ˈvɛl-(ə) Ruggiero 1858-1919 Ital. composer & librettist
- Le-on-i-das** ʼli-ˈɒn-ɪ-dəs 5th cent. c. A. Greece hero; king of Sparta (490?-480)
- Le-on-pold** ʼli-ˈɒn-pɔld/ Conte Giacomo 1798-1837 Ital. poet
- Le-o-pold** I ʼli-ˈɒp-ɔld/ 1640-1705 king of Hungary (1655-1705) & Holy Rom. emp. (1658-1705)
— II 1747-1792 Holy Rom. emp. (1790-92)
— I 1790-1865 king of Belgium (831-65)
— II 1835-1909 king of Belgium (1865-1909)
— III 1901- king of Belgium (1934-35)
- Lep-i-dus** ʼlɛp-ɪ-dəs/ Marcus Aemilius d 13 a.c. Rom. triumvir
- Ler-mon-tov** ʼlɛr-mən-ˈtɔf-, -tɔf/ Mikhail Yurievich 1814-1841 Russ. poet & nov.
- Ler-ner** ʼlɛr-nər Alan Jay 1918- Am. dram.
- Le-sage** ʼli-ˈsɛʒ/ Alain René 1668-1747 Fr. nov. & dram.
- Le-sche** ʼli-ʃɛ/ Jesh-a-tit-škɛ/ Theodor 1830-1915 Pol. pianist & composer
- Les-sèps**, de ʼlɛ-sɛps-, ʼlɛ-sɔps/ Suez Canal promoter Ferdinand Marie 1805-1894 Fr. diplomat; promoter of Vuc Canal
- Les-ing** ʼlɛ-sɪŋ/ Gotthold Ephraim 1729-1781 Ger. critic & dram.
- Les-ter** ʼlɛs-tər Seán ʼshɔn/ 1889-1959 Irish journalist & diplomat; last secy.-gen. of League of Nations (1940-46)
- L'Es-trauge** ʼlɛ-(s)trɔŋ/ Sir Roger 1616-1704 Eng. journalist & translator
- Leu-tze** ʼli-ˈtɔz-ə Emanuel 1816-1868 Ger.-born painter
- Le-u-zeur** ʼli-ˈvɛz-ər Pierre Étie 1828-1911 Fr. econ.
- Le-zer** ʼli-ˈzɛr Charles James 1806-1872 Brit. nov.
- Le-wis** ʼli-ˈu:s/ George Henry 1817-1878 Eng. philos. & critic
— Cecil Day 1904- Eng. poet
— Clive Staples 1898- *Clive Hamilton* Eng. nov. & essayist
— Tennes 1902-1931 Am. army officer & inventor
— John Llewellyn 1880- Am. labor leader
— Matthew Gregory 1775-1818 *Monk Lewis* Eng. author
— Meri-weth-er ʼmɛr-ə-, weth-ər/ 1774-1809 Am. explorer
— (Percy) Wyndham 1824-1957 Brit. painter & author
— Sinclair 1885-1951 Am. nov.
- Lew-i-sohn** ʼli-ˈsɔn-, -zɔn/ Ludwig 1883-1955 Ger.-born nov. & critic
- Ley** ʼli Robert 1890-1945 Ger. Nazi leader

- Lib-ye** \li'b-ē\ Willard Frank 1908— Am. chem.
Li-cin-lin \li-'sɪn-'sɔŋ\ 2707-1923 *Valerius Licinius Licinius*
 Rom. emp. (308-324)
Li-dell Hart \li-'d-ɪ-'hɑrt\ Basil Henry 1895— Eng. military
 scientist
Lie \li\ Jonas 1833-1909 Norw. nov. & dram.
Lie \li\ Jonas 1880-1940 *nephew of prec.* Norw.-born painter in Am.
 — Tryg-ve \tri'g-vē-, -və\ 1896— Norw. lawyer & statesman;
 secy.-gen. of U. N. (1946-53)
Lie-big \li-'bi:g\ Baron Justus 1803-1873 Ger. chem.
Lie-fē \li-'fē-'fē\ Serge 1904— Russ. dancer
Li Hung-chang \li-'hʊŋ-'tʃɑŋ\ 1823-1901 Chin. statesman
Lii-en-thal \li-'yan-'thoʊ\ David Eli 1899— Am. lawyer &
 administrator
Lii-lien-thal \li-'yan-'tʃɑl, -'thoʊ\ Otto 1848-1896 Ger. aeronauti-
 cal engineer
Lii-li-o-ka-la-ni \li-'lē-'ə-(w)ə-kə-'lān-'ē\ Lydia Kamehaka
 1838-1917 queen of the Hawaiian Islands (1891-93)
Lii-lo \li-'lō\ George 1637-1739 Eng. dram.
Lii-món \li-'mōn\ José 1908— Mex. dancer & choreographer
 in the U. S.
Lii-n-a-crē \li-'ni-'kɔr\ Thomas 14607-1524 Eng. humanist &
 physician
Lii-n-coyin \li-'ni-'kɔŋ\ Abraham 1809-1865 16th pres. of the U. S.
 (1861-65)
 — Benjamin 1733-1810 Am. Revolutionary gen.
 — Joseph Crosby 1870-1944 Am. nov.
Lind \li'nd\ Jenny 1820-1887 *Johanna Maria; the Swedish*
Nightingale Swed. soprano
Lind-bergh \li'nd-'bɛrg\ Anne Spencer 1907— née *Morrow*;
 — Charles Augustus 1902— Am. aviator
Lind-ley \li'nd-'li\ John 1799-1865 Eng. botanist
Lind-say \li'nd-'sē\ Howard 1889— Am. dram. & actor
Lind-wichlas \li-'vɪch-'lɔ\ 1879-1931 Am. poet
Link-la-ter \li'ŋ-'klā-'r\ Eric 1899— Brit. writer
Liniithoug Marquis of see HOPE
Lin-nae-us \li-'nē-'əs\ Carolus 1707-1778 Carl von *Lin-nē*
 \li-'nē\ Swed. botanist
Lin-shēn \li'-'shēn\ Lin Shen \li'-'shēn\ 1867-1943 Chin.
 statesman; pres. of the National government (1932-43)
Lin Yu-tang \li'-'yü-'tɑŋ, -'tɑŋ\ 1895— Chin. author &
 physiologist
Lip-mann \li'p-'mɑn\ Fritz Albert 1899— Am. (Ger.-born)
 biochem.
Li-po \li-'bō-, -fɔ\ or *Li Tai-po* \li-'t-ɑ\ d. 762 A.D. Chin. poet
Lip-pi \li'p-'pī\ Fra Filippo or *Lip-po* \li'p-'pō\ 1406-1469
 Florentine painter
 — Filippo or *Filippino* 1457-1504 *son of prec.* Florentine painter
Lip-mann \li'p-'mɑn\ Gabriel 1845-1921 Fr. physiologist
Lip-mann \li'p-'mɑn\ Walter 1889— Am. journalist & author
Lip-ton \li'p-'tɔn\ Sir Thomas Johnstone 1850-1931 Eng. mer-
 chant & yachtsman
Lisle, de see LECONTE DE LISLE, ROUGET DE LISLE
Lis-ter \li-'stɔr\ Joseph 1827-1912 1st Baron *Lister of Lyme Regis*
 Eng. surgeon
Liszt \li'st\ Franz 1811-1886 Hung. pianist & composer
Li Tai-po see LI-PO
Lit-tle \li-'tl\ Sir Charles James Colebrooke 1882— Brit.
 admiral
Lit-tle-ton \li-'tl-'tɔn\ Sir Paul Thomas 1407-1481 Eng. jurist
Lit-tré \li-'trē\ Maximilien P. Emilie 1801-1881 Fr. lexicog-
 rapher
Lit-vi-nov \li-'vē-'nɔf, -nɔf\ Maksim Maksimovich 1876-1951
 Russ. Communist
Liv-ing-ston \li'v-'iŋ-'stɔn\ Robert R. 1746-1813 Am. statesman
 Liv-ing-stone \li'v-'iŋ-'stɔn\ David 1813-1873 Scot. explorer in
 Africa
Livy \li'v-ē\ 59 B.C.-A.D. 17 *Titus Livius* Rom. hist.
Lloyd George \lɔi-'dʒɔrʒ\ David 1863-1945 1st Earl of *Dun-fer-*
mlish 1st Brit. statesman; prime min. (1916-22)
Lo-ba-chev-ski \lō-'bə-'chēf-'skī, 'lāb-'ə-, 'chēv-\ Nikolai Ivanov-
 ich 1793-1856 Russ. math.
Lo-ben-gu-la \lō-'bən-'g(y)ū-'lə\ 1833-1894 Zulu king of the
 Matabeli
Loeke \lōk\ John 1632-1704 Eng. philos.
Loeck-er-Lamp-son \lōk-'ər-'lɑm(p)-sɔn\ Frederick 1821-1895
 Eng. poet
Loeck-hart \lōk-'ɑrt, 'lāk-, (h)ɑrt\ John Gibson 1794-1854 Scot.
 nov. & biog.
Loeck-yer \lōk-'yər\ Sir Joseph Norman 1836-1920 Eng. astron.
Lodge \lɔdʒ\ Henry Cabot 1850-1924 Am. statesman & author
 — Henry Cabot 1902— *grandson of prec.* Am. polit. & diplo-
 mat
Loi \lɔi\ Oliver Joseph 1851-1940 Eng. physicist
 — Thomas 1558?-1625 Eng. poet & dram.
Loeb \lɔb\ Jacques 1859-1924 Ger.-born physiol. in Am.
Loewe \lɔi\ Frederick 1904— Austrian composer in the U. S.
Loew \lɔ-'ē\ Otto 1873-1961 Am. (Ger.-born) pharmacologist
Loew-lich \lɔ-'lɪch\ Friedrich August Johannes 1852-1915 Ger.
 bacteriol.
Lo-max \lō-'mɑks\ John Avery 1872-1948 Am. folklorist
Lom-bard \lɑm-'bɑrd, -bɔrd\ Peter 11007-1160 or 1164 *Petrus*
Lombardus Ital. theol.
Lom-bro-si \lɔm-'brɔ-'sī\ Cesare \chā-'zā-'rā\ 1836-1909
 Ital. physician & psychiatrist
Lom-don \lɔm-'dɔn\ Jack 1876-1916 Am. writer
Long \lɔŋ\ Hu-ey \hyū-'ē\ Percy 1893-1935 Am. lawyer &
 polit.
 — Stephen Harriman 1784-1864 Am. army officer & explorer
Long-tel-low \lɔŋ-'fēl-, -fēl-, -fēl-(w)\ Henry Wadsworth \wādz-
 (w)ɔrth\ 1807-1882 Am. poet
Lon-gi-nus \lɑŋ-'jī-'nəs\ Dionysius Cassius d. A. D. 273 Greek
 philos.
Long-street \lɔŋ-'strēt\ James 1821-1904 Am. Confed. gen.
Lönn-rot \lɔn-'rɔt, 'lɑ(r)ŋ-, -rɔŋ\ Elias 1802-1884 Finnish
 scholar
Lons-lés \lɔŋ-'lɛz, -dāl\ Frederick 1881-1954 Brit. dram.
Ló-pez \lɔ-'pɛz, -pās\ Carlos Antonio 1790-1862 pres. of Parag-
 uay (1844-62)
 — Francisco Solano 1827-1870 *son of prec.* pres. of Paraguay
 (1862-70)
Lo-rentz \lɔr-'en(t)s, 'lɔr-\ Hendrik Antoon 1853-1928 Du.
 physist
Lo-reuz \lɔr-'en(t)s, 'lɔr-\ Adolf 1854-1946 Austrian orthopedic
 surgeon
Lo-rain \lɔ-'rān, lɔ-, -rɑ\ Claude 1600-1682 pseud. of *Claude*
Lorraine Fr. poet
Lo-rain \lɔ-'(h)lɑ(r), -'t(h)ɔ(r), 'lɔ-, 7957-855 king of
 Germany (840-43) & Holy Rom. emp. (840-855)
 — II (or III) 10707-1137 *the Saxon king of Germany & Holy Rom.*
emp. (1125-37)
Lo-rain \lɔ-'rān, lɔ-, Pierre 1850-1923 pseud. of *Louis Marie Julien*
Viaud Fr. naval officer & nov.
Lou-bet \lū-'bɛ\ Emile 1838-1929 Fr. statesman; pres. of France
 (1899-1906)
Lou-don 4th Earl of see JOHN CAMPBELL
Lou-tis \lū-'ē, 'lū-, 'lū-'əs\ name of 18 kings of France: esp.
 I (le Débonnaire) 778-840 (reigned 814-840); V (le *Fainéant*)
 967-987 (reigned — last Carolingian — 986-987); IX (*Saint*)
 1214-1270 (reigned 1226-70); XI 1423-1483 (reigned 1461-83);
 XII 1483-1515 (reigned 1496-1515); XIII 1601-1643 (reigned
 1610-43); XIV 1638-1715 (reigned 1643-1715); XV 1710-1774
 (reigned 1715-74); XVI 1754-1793 (reigned 1774-92; guillo-
 tined); XVII 1785-1795 (nominally reigned 1793-95); XVIII
 1755-1824 (reigned 1814-15; 1815-24)
Lou-ise \lū-'zē\ 1877-1947 *Duke of Bavaria* king of Germany & Holy
 Rom. emp. (1314-47)
 — II de Bourbon see COMÉDIE
 — Napoleon see NAPOLEON III
 — Philippe \li-'pē\ 1773-1850 *the Citizen King* king of the
 French (1800-43)
Louns-bury \lounz-'ber-, -b-(ɑ)r-\ Thomas Raynesford 1838-
 1915 Am. scholar & educ.
Lou-ys \lū-'ē\ Pierre 1870-1925 Fr. writer
 Lovat 12th Baron see FRASER
Love-lace \lɔv-'lɛs, -ləs\ Richard 1618-1658 Eng. Cavalier poet
Lov-ell \lɔv-'əl\ Sir Alfred Charles Bernard 1913— Brit.
 radio astron.
Low-er \lɔv-'ər\ Samuel 1797-1868 Irish nov.
Low-ry \lɔv\ David 1891— Brit. cartoonist
Low-ry \lɔv-'ə\ Amy 1874-1925 Am. poet & critic
 — James Russell 1819-1891 Am. poet, essayist, & dram.
 — Percival 1855-1916 bro. of Amy Am. astron.
 — Robert 1917— Am. poet
Lowes \lɔz\ John Livingstone 1867-1945 Am. educ.
Low-ys \lɔu-'dʒ\ William Thomas 1798-1843 Eng. bibliog-
 rapher
Loy-ola \lɔi-'ɔlə\ Saint Ignatius of 1491-1556 *Íñigo de Obez y*
Loyola Span. soldier & ecclesiastic; founder of the Society of Jesus
Loy-ock \lɔ-'ɔk\ Sir John 1834-1913 1st Baron *Avebury*; son
 of W. H. Eng. financier & author
 — Sir John William 1803-1865 Eng. astron. & math.
Lu-can \lū-'kɔn\ 39-65 *Marcus Annaeus Lucanus* Rom. poet
Luce \lūs\ Clare 1903— see *Boothe* \būth\ wife of H. R. Am.
 dram. & diplomat
Luce \lūs\ Robinson 1898— Am. editor & publisher
Lu-cre-ti-us \lū-'krē-'sh(ē)-'əs\ 96?-55 B.C. *Titus Lucretius Carus*
 Rom. poet & philos.
Lu-cu-li-us \lū-'kəl-'əs\ Lucius Licinius *II* 797-757 B.C. Rom. gen.
 & epicure
Lu-den-dorf \lū-'dɔn-'dɔr\ Erich Friedrich Wilhelm 1865-1937
 Ger. gen.
Lui-ly \li-'li\ Jean Baptiste 1632-1687 Fr. (Ital.-born) composer
Luy-gate \li-'gāt\ Raymond 1235?-1310 Span. ecclesiastic & philos.
Luy-ly \li-'li\ Alfred 1893— Am. actor
Luy-ther \li-'thər\ Martin 1483-1546 Ger. Reformation leader
Luy-ten \li-'tē-, -tā\ Louis Hubert Gonzalve 1854-1934 Fr.
 soldier; marshal of France (1921)
Ly-cur-gus \li-'kər-'gʊs\ 9th cent. B.C. Spartan lawgiver
Lya-gate \li-'gāt\ govt John 13707-71451 Eng. poet
Ly-ell \li-'el\ Sir Charles 1797-1875 Brit. geologist
Ly-ly \li-'li\ John 1554?-1606 Eng. author
Lynd \li'nd\ Robert Staugh-ton \stɔt-'n\ 1892— & his wife
 Helen see *Merrill* 1897— Am. sociologists
Ly-on \li-'ɔn\ Mary 1797-1844 Am. educ.
Ly-on \li-'ɔn\ Joseph Aloysius 1879-1939 Austral. statesman;
 prime min. (1932-39)
Ly-san-der \li-'sɑn-'dər\ d 395 A.C. Spartan commander
Ly-sen-ko \li-'sɛn-(g)kō\ Trofim Denisovich 1898— Russ.
 scientist
Ly-si-as \li-'sī-'əs\ 4507-7380 A.C. Athenian orator
Ly-sim-a-chus \li-'sīm-'ə-kʊs\ 361?-281 A.C. Macedonian gen.
 under Alexander the Great; king of Thrace (306)
Ly-sip-pus \li-'sīp-'əs\ 4th cent. A.C. Greek sculptor
Lyt-ton \li-'tɔn\ 1st Baron 1803-1873 *Edward George Earle*
Lyttelton Bulwer-Lytton \būl-'wər\; bro. of Sir Henry Bulwer
 Eng. nov. & dram.
 — 1st Earl of 1831-1891 *Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton*; pseud.
Owen Meredith; *son of prec.* Brit. statesman & poet
 — 2d Earl of 1876-1947 *Victor Aldrance George Robert Lytton*;
son of 1st Earl Brit. administrator & author

M'-, **Mc**-names beginning with these prefixes are alphabetized as if spelled **MAC**.

Mac \māk-'ə-dū\ William Gibbs 1863-1941 Am. lawyer & administrator

Mac \māk-'kār-thər\ Arthur 1845-1912 Am. gen. — Charles 1895-1956 Am. dram.

— Douglas 1880— *son of Arthur* Am. gen. of the army

Ma-ca-tay \mā-'kə-'tē\ Dame Rose 1881-1958 Eng. nov. — Thomas Babington 1st Baron 1800-1859 Eng. hist., author, & statesman

ə abūt; * kītten; ər fərthər; ə bæk; ə bāk; ə cɔt, cɑrt; ət ɔut; ch çin; ɛ sɛs; g gɪf; i trɪp; i fɪf i fɔk; ŋ sɪŋ; ð flɔw; ɔ flaw; ɔi cɔin; i in; i th; i lɔot; i y et; yū fɪr; yū fɪr; yū fɪr; z vɪzɪon
 * F table; * F bac; * G ich, Buch; * F wib; * F wib; * F fœu; * G füllē; * F rte; * F digne (dē'n), nūt ɪn'wē\

- Mac-beth *Amak*-'beth) d 1057 king of Scotland (1040-57)
 Mac-Bur-ney *Amak*-'bur-nē Charles 1845-1913 Am. surgeon
 Mac-Car-thy *Amak*-'kär-thē also 'kärt-ē Joseph Raymond 1908-1957 Am. polit.
 Mac-Car-thy *Amak*-'kär-thē also 'kärt-ē Justin 1830-1912 Irish writer & poet
 — Justin Huntly 1861-1936 son of Justin Irish dram., nov., & hist.
 Mac-Clel-land *Amak*-'klel-ən George Brinton 1826-1885 Am. gen.
 Mac-Clos-KEY *Amak*-'kläs-kē John 1810-1885 1st Am. cardinal
 Mac-Cloy *Amak*-'klōy John Jay 1895- Am. banker & govt. official
 Mac-Cure *Amak*-'kür-ə Samuel Sydney 1857-1949 Am. (Irish-born) editor & publisher
 Mac-Cor-mack *Amak*-'kór-mäk-'mik John 1884-1945 Am. (Irish-born) tenor
 Mac-Cor-mick *Amak*-'kór-mik Cyrus Hall 1809-1884 Am. inventor — Joseph Mc-dill 'Amak-'dül 1877-1925 & his bro. Robert Rutherford 1880-1955 Am. newspaper publishers
 Mac-Crack-en *Amak*-'kräk-ən Henry Noble 1880- Am. educ.
 Mac-Crae *Amak*-'kräy John 1872-1918 Canad., physician & poet
 Mac-Cran-ald *Amak*-'krän-'äl George 1824-1905 Scot., nov., & poet
 Mac-don-ough *Amak*-'düän-ə Thomas 1783-1825 Am. naval officer
 Mac-Dow-ell *Amak*-'düä-ə) Edward Alexander 1861-1908 Am. composer
 Mac-Dow-ell *Amak*-'düä-ə) Irwin 'är-vən 1818-1885 Am. gen.
 Mac-Fee *Amak*-'fē William 1881- Eng. writer
 Mac-Gill *Amak*-'gil James 1744-1813 Canad. (Scot.-born) businessman & philanthropist
 — Ralph Emerson 1898- Am. journalist
 Mac-Gul-ley *Amak*-'gül-ē William Holmes 1800-1873 Am. educ.
 Mac-ha-do-y *Amak*-'hä-dō-y Amik-'hä-dō-'tō-mō-'träs-(j)läs Ger.-do of 'hä-'rär-(thō) 1871-1939 pres. of Cuba (1925-33)
 Mac-hi-a-vel-li *Amak*-'hä-ē-vel-ē Niccolò 1469-1527 Ital. statesman & polit. philosph.
 Mac-Hi-tye *Amak*-'hä-tō-y James Francis Aloysius 1886- Am. cardinal
 Mac-Kaye *Amak*-'käy Percy 1875-1956 Am. poet & dram.
 Mac-Ken-na *Amak*-'ken-ə) Sio-bhan 'shā-vō-y) 1923- Irish actress
 Mac-ken-sen, von 'mäk-ən-zən August 1849-1945 Ger. field marshal
 Mac-Ken-zie *Amak*-'ken-zē Alexander 1822-1892 Canad. (Scot.-born) statesman; prime min. (1873-78)
 — Sir Alexander Campbell 1847-1935 Brit. composer & conductor — Compton 1883- Eng. nov.
 — William Lyon 1875-1861 Canad. (Scot.-born) insurgent leader
 Mac-Kim *Amak*-'kim Charles Follen 1847-1909 Am. architect
 Mac-kin-der *Amak*-'kin-dər Sir Halford John 1861-1947 Eng. geographer
 Mac-Kin-ley *Amak*-'kin-ē) Sir James 1843-1901 25th pres. of the U. S. (1897-1901)
 Mac-kin-in-tosh 'mäk-ən-'tōsh Sir James 1765-1832 Scot. philosph.
 — Maclaren Jan see John WATSON
 Mac-Leish *Amak*-'lēsh Archibald 1892- Am. poet & administrator
 Mac-Len-nan *Amak*-'klen-ən Hugh 1907- Canad. nov.
 Mac-Leod *Amak*-'lēüd Fiona see William SHARP
 Mac-lain *Amak*-'läin Norman 1871- Brit. polit.
 — John James Rickard 1876-1935 Scot. physiol.
 Mac-Ma-hon, de 'mäk-'mä-'gō; 'mäk-'mä-(ə)n, '-mäin Comte Marie Edme Patrice Maurice 1808-1893 marshal (1859) & pres. (79) of France
 Mac-Mil-lan *Amak*-'mil-ən Donald Baxter 1874- Am. artistic explorer
 Mac-Mil-lan *Amak*-'mil-ən Edwin Mattison 1907- Am. chem.
 Mac-mil-lan *Amak*-'mil-ən Harold 1894- Brit. prime min. (1957)
 Mac-Mon-nies 'mäk-'män-ē) Frederick William 1863-1937 Am. sculptor
 Mac-Na-mara 'mäk-'nä-'mar-ə) Robert Stange 1916- Am. secy. of defense (1961-)
 Mac-Nar-ney *Amak*-'nä-r-nē) Joseph Taggart 1893- Am. gen.
 Mac-Naugh-ton *Amak*-'nōt-'nō Andrew George Latta 1887- Brit. gen. & diplomat
 Mac-Neice *Amak*-'nē) Louis 1907- Brit. poet & classical scholar
 Mac-Neil *Amak*-'nē) Hermon Atkins 1866-1947 Am. sculptor
 Mac-Nutt *Amak*-'nüt Paul Vo-nies 'vōr-ēz, 'vōr-ə) 1891-1955 Am. poet & administrator
 Mac-pher-son *Amak*-'fərs-'ən James 1736-1796 Scot. writer
 Mac-rea-dy *Amak*-'krē-dē) William Charles 1793-1873 Eng. actor
 Ma-da-ria-ga y Ro-jo, de 'mäth-ə-rä-ē-'ä-g-ə-'lō-'rō-(hō) Salvador 1886- Span. writer & diplomat
 Ma-da-ro *Amak*-'mä-dō-(hō) 'tō-(ə)r Francisco Indalecio 1873-1913 pres. of Mexico (1911-13)
 Mad-i-son 'mad-ə-sən Dolley 1768-1849 née (Dorothea) Payne; wife of James A. hostess
 — James 1751-1836 4th pres. of the U. S. (1809-17)
 Mac-de-nas *Amak*-'də-nəs) Gaius 707-8 b.C. Rom. statesman & patron of literature
 Maes or Maas 'mä) Nicolas 1632-1693 Du. painter
 Mac-ter-linck 'mä-t-ər-'līnk, 'mä-t-ə) Count Maurice 1862-1949 Belg. poet, dram., & essayist
 Mac-gel-lan *Amak*-'jel-ən, chiefly Brit 'gel-' Ferdinand 1480-1521 *fero de Magellan* Port. navigator
 Ma-gi-not 'mäz-ə-'nō, 'maj-ə) André 1877-1932 Fr. polit.; min. of war (1922-24; 1926-29; 1929-30; 1931)
 Ma-han *Amak*-'hän) Gustav Thayer 1840-1914 Am. admiral & hist.
 Mah-er 'mä-ər) Alfred 1860-1911 Austrian composer
 Mah-mud II *Amak*-'mä-dü) 1785-1839 sultan of Turkey (1803-39)
 Ma-hom-ēd *Amak*-'häm-ə) or Ma-hom-ēd 'ə-də) vā of MUHAMMAD
 Mai-mon-ides *Amak*-'mäin-ə-dē) 1135-1204 Rabbi Moses ben Maimon Span.-born philosph.
 Maimon 'mäin) Sir Henry James Sumner 1822-1888 Eng. jurist
 Main-e-zon, de 'mä-ē-'zōn, 'mänt-ə) Marquise 1635-1719 *France's 6th Augustin* courtier of Louis XIV
 Mait-land 'mäit-länd) Frederic William 1850-1906 Eng. jurist & hist.
- Ma-ki-no 'mä-'kē-(j)no) Count Nobuaki 1861-1949 Jap. statesman
 Ma-lan 'mä-'lan, '-läin, '-läp) Daniel François 1874-1959 So. African editor; prime min. (1948-54)
 Male-branche, de 'mä-'lən-(ə)'bränsh, 'mä-l-ə) Nicolas 1638-1715 Fr. writer
 Ma-len-ko-v 'mä-'lən-'köl, 'mä-l-ə) Georgi Maksimilianovich 1901- Russ. polit.
 Male-herbe, de 'mä-'le-(ə)r, 'mä-' François 1555-1628 Fr. poet
 Ma-li-nov-ski 'mä-'lō-'nōv-'skē, 'mä-l-, '-nōv- Rodion Yakovlevich 1899- Russ. gen.
 Ma-li-nov-ski 'mä-'lō-'nōv-'skē, 'mä-l-, '-nōv- Bronislav Kasper 1884-1942 Pol.-born anthropologist
 Mal-lar-mé 'mä-'lä-r-'mä) Stéphane 1842-1898 Fr. poet
 Mal-lar-mé 'mä-'lä-r-'mä) Edmund or Edmond 1741-1812 Irish Shakespearean scholar
 Mal-o-ry 'mä-'lō-(ə)rē) Sir Thomas J) 1470 Eng. translator & compiler
 Mal-pi-gli 'mä-'pē-gē, '-pig-ē) Marcello 1628-1694 Ital. anatomist
 Mal-raux 'mä-'rō) André 1901- Fr. writer & polit.
 Mal-thus 'mä-'thəs) Thomas Robert 1766-1834 Eng. econ.
 Man-del 'män-'del, 'mänt-, 'mä-' Georges 1885-1943 orig. *Jérome Rothchild* Fr. polit.
 Man-dell 'mä-'däl-(ə)son, '-vil) Bernard 16707-1733 Du.-born physician & satirist in Eng.
 — Sir John d 1372 pseud. of an unidentified author of travel books
 Man-ēt 'mä-'nä, 'mä- Edouard 1832-1883 Fr. painter
 Ma-ni-li-us 'mä-'ni-'li-əs) Gaius 1st cent. b.C. Rom. polit.
 Man-ly 'mä-'li Horace 1796-1830 Am. educ.
 — 'mäin, 'män) Thomas 1875-1955 Am. (Ger.-born) author
 Man-ner-beim, von 'män-ər-'häm, 'män-, '-häm) Baron Carl Gustaf Emil 1867-1951 Fin. gen. & statesman
 Man-ning 'mä-'nŋ) Henry Edward 1808-1892 Eng. cardinal & author
 Mans-field 'mänz-'fēld, 'män-(s-) Katherine 1888-1923 pseud. of Kathleen née Beau-champ 'bē-čəm) Murry Brit. writer
 — Richard 1854-1907 Eng. actor in Am.
 Man-sōn 'mä-'sōn) Sir Patrick 1844-1922 Brit. parasitologist
 Man-sur, al-'äl-, 'mä-'sūr-(ə) 7127-775 Arab caliph (754-775); founder of Baghdad
 Man-te-gna 'mäin-'tä-nō) Andrea 1431-1506 Ital. painter & engraver
 Man-ly 'mänt-'li (Robert) Burns 1873-1948 Am. journalist
 Manuel Don Juan see JUAN MANUEL
 Ma-n-ni-us 'mä-'ni-(j)sh-(ē)as) Al-dus 'vōl-dəs, 'äl-' 1450-1515 *Teobaldo Mannucci* or *Manuzio* Ital. painter & classical scholar
 Man-zo-ni 'mäin-(j)'zō-nē) Alessandro Francesco Tommaso Antonio 1733-1813 Ital. nov. & poet
 Mao Tse-tung 'mäo-'tō-(j)zə-'dŋ) 1893- Chin. Communist
 Map 'mäp) Walter 11407-71209 Welsh writer
 Ma-rat 'mä-'rät) Jean Paul 1743-1793 Fr. (Swiss-born) revolutionist
 Ma-r-cel-lus 'mä-r-'sel-əs) Marcus Claudius 2687-208 b.C. Rom. gen.
 March 1st Earl of see Roger de MORTIMER
 Mar-co-ni 'mä-'kō-nē) Marchese Guglielmo 1874-1937 Ital. electrical engineer & inventor
 Marco Polo see POLO
 Marcus Aurelius see Marcus Aurelius ANTONINUS
 Mar-ga-ret 'mä-r-gə-'rät) of Anjon 1430-1482 queen of Henry IV of England
 — of Navarre 1492-1549 queen of Navarre (1544-49) & writer
 — Rose 1553-1616 queen of Navarre
 — Rose 1930- wife of Earl of Snowdon princess of Gr. Britain
 Ma-ria The-re-äsa 'mä-'rē-ä-'rē-sä, '-rä-sä, '-rä-zä) 1717-1780 wife of Emp. Francis I queen of Hungary & Bohemia
 Ma-rie 'mä-'rē) 1875-1938 queen of Romania (1914-27); queen dowager (1927-38)
 — An-toi-zette 'än-'tō-'zē-'tē) 'än-'tō-'və-'net) 1755-1793 dau. of Maria Theresa & wife of Louis XVI of France; guillotined
 — Louise 1791-1847 dau. of Francis I of Austria & 2d wife of Napoleon I
 Marie de Mé-di-cis 'də-'med-ə-(j)chē, 'mä-d-ə-'sēs) 1573-1642 2d wife of Henry IV of France
 Ma-r-in 'mä-'rən) John 1870-1953 Am. painter
 Ma-r-i-net-ti 'mä-r-'net-ē, 'mä-r-ə) Emilio Filippo Tommaso 1876-1913 Ital. poet
 Ma-ri-ni 'mä-'rē-nē) or Ma-ri-no -(j)no) Giambattista 1569-1625 Ital. poet
 Ma-ri-on 'mä-'rē-ən, 'mä-r-ē, 'mä-rē) Francis 1732-1795 *the Swallow* Am. Revolutionary commander
 Ma-r-lain 'mä-'läin) 'mä-'läcques 1882- Fr. philosph. & diplomat
 Ma-ri-us 'mä-'rē-əs) Mari-ä Gaius 1557-86 b.C. Rom. gen.
 Ma-ri-vaux, de 'mä-r-ə-'vō) Pierre Carlet de Chamblain 1688-1763 Fr. dram. & nov.
 Mar-ty An-ton-y or An-thony see Marcus ANTONINUS
 Mar-tin 'mä-'rən) Charles 1852-1940 Am. poet
 Mar-ko-va 'mä-r-'kō-vä) Ali-cia 'vä-'šē-sä) 1910- Alice Marks Eng. dancer
 Mar-thon 1st Duke of see John CHURCHILL
 Mar-lowe 'mä-'rō) Christopher 1564-1593 Eng. dram.
 — Julia 1866-1950 pseud. of Sarah Frances Frost Am. (Eng.-born) actress
 Mar-mont, de 'mä-r-'mō) Auguste Frédéric Louis Vieusse 1774-1852 Duc de Raguse Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France (1809)
 Mar-mon-tel 'mä-r-(j)no) Jean François 1723-1799 Fr. author
 Ma-rot 'mä-'rō, 'mä- Clément 14957-1544 Fr. poet
 Mar-quand 'mä-r-'kwänd) John Phillips 1839-1960 Am. writer
 Mar-quette 'mä-'kēt) Jacques 1637-1675 *Père* vāp-(ə)r, 'pē-(ə)r) Marquette Jesuit missionary & explorer in Am.
 Mar-shal 'mä-'rəsh) Donald Robert Perry 1878-1937 Don Am. humorist
 Mar-ryat 'mä-'rē-ət) Frederick 1792-1848 Eng. naval commander & nov.
 Mar-shall 'mä-'rəsh) George Cadell 1880-1959 Am. gen. of the army & diplomat
 — John 1755-1835 Am. jurist
 — Thomas Riley 1854-1925 vice-pres. of the U.S. (1913-21)

- Mil-l** \míl- / James 1773-1836 Scot. philns., hist., & econ.
 — John Stuart 1806-1873 son of James Eng. philns. & econ.
Mil-lais \míl-á-s/ Sir John Everett 1829-1896 Eng. painter
Mil-lay \míl-á/ Edna St. Vincent 1892-1950 Am. poet
Mil-ler \míl-á-r/ Arthur 1915- Am. dram. & nov.
 — Cincinnati Hiner 1839-1913 pseud. *Jo-aquin* \wá-á-kén/ Miller Am. poet
 — Henry 1891- Am. writer
 — Henry Gilbert Eddy 1905- Am. literary critic, scholar, & educ.
 — William 1782-1849 Am. Adventist
Mil-le-rand \mél-rá- / Alexandre 1859-1943 Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1920-24)
Mil-lé-t \míl-é/ Jean François 1814-1875 Fr. painter
Mil-li-can \míl-i-kán/ Robert Andrew 1868-1953 Am. physicist
Mil-man \míl-mán/ Henry Hart 1791-1868 Eng. poet & hist.
Mil-ne \míl-né/ Alan Alexander 1882-1956 Eng. poet & dram.
Mil-ner \míl-ná-r/ Alfred 1st Viscount 1854-1925 Brit. administrator in So. Africa
Mil-ni-a-des \míl-ní-á-dés/ 5407-7489 b.c. Athenian gen.
Mil-ton \míl-tón/ John 1608-1674 Eng. poet
Mil-yu-ko-v \míl-yú-kóv/ Pavel Nikolaevich 1859-1943 Russ. polit. & hist.
Mi-né \mín-é, á, mén-yá/ Claude Étienne 1814-1879 Fr. army officer & inventor
Mi-not \mí-not/ George Richards 1885-1950 Am. physician
Min-ton \mínt-n/ Sherman 1890- Am. jurist
Min-u-it \mín-yá-wít/ or *Min-ne-wít* \mín-a-wít/ Peter 1580-1638 Du. colonial administrator in Am.
Mín-u-beau \mín-bé/ Jean Victor 1749-1791 Honoré Gabriel Victor Riqueti Fr. orator & revolutionist
Mi-ró \mí-ró/ Joan \hwán/ 1893- Span. painter
Mis-tral \mí-strál/ Frédéric 1830-1914 Provençal poet
Mis-trál \mí-strál/ Gabriela 1889-1957 *Lucila Godoy de Alcazar* Chilean poet & educ.
Mit-eb-ell \mít-é-bél/ John 1870-1919 Am. labor leader
 — Maria 1818-1889 Am. astron.
 — William 1879-1936 Am. gen.
Mit-ford \mít-fórd/ Mary Russell 1787-1855 Eng. nov. & dram.
 — William 1747-1817 Eng. hist.
Mith-ri-da-tés \mít-ri-dá-tés/ or *Mith-ri-dát-és* ab 132-63 b.c. the Great king of Pontus (120-63)
Mi-tro-pou-los \mí-tróp-ó-lós/ Di-mi-trí \dá-mí-tré/ 1896-1960 con. (Greek) in U.S.
Mi-tti-gli-a-ni \mí-tí-gli-án-é, mí-dél-é-sín-é/ Amedeo 1884-1920 Ital. painter in France
Mo-djes-ka \mó-jés-ká/ Helena 1840-1909 orig. *Modrzejewska* née *Opid* Pol.-born actress in Am.
Mohammed \mó-hám-méd/ Eng. hist.
Moh-hám-med \rí-zá Pah-lá-vi/ or *Pah-le-vi* \mó-hám-od-ri-zá-pál-a/ \jív-é, há-m/ 1919- shah of Iran (1941-)
Mois-san \mó-sá- / Henri 1852-1907 Fr. chem.
Mo-ley \mó-lé/ Raymond 1886- Am. journalist
Molé-rie \mó-lé- / Victor \mí-l- / 1622-1673 pseud. of *Jean Baptiste Rousseau* Fr. actor & dram.
Molina, de Tiroso see TIRSO DE MOLINA
Mól-nár \mól-nár, \mól- / Fe-renc \f'er-an(t)s/ 1878-1952 Hung. author
Mól-to-v \mól-ó-tóf, \mól-, \mól-, \mól- / Yvachoslav Mikhailovich 1890- orig. *Skrjabin* Russ. statesman
Mólt-ke, von \mólt-ká/ Count Helmuth 1800-1891 Pruss. field marshal
Mólm-son \móm-són/ Theodor \tí-ó-dór/ 1817-1903 Ger. classical scholar & hist. eng.
Mon-ck or **Mon-k** \món-k/ George 1608-1670 1st Duke of Albemarle Eng. gen.
Mon-dri-áán \món-dré-áin/ Pieter Cor-ne-lis \kór-ná-lás/ 1872-1944 Du. painter
Mon-net \món-né/ Claude 1840-1926 Fr. painter
Mon-ne-ta \món-né-tá/ Ernesto Tedoro 1833-1918 Ital. journalist & pacifist
Mon-i-er \wíl- / William \món-é-ór- \wíl-yámz, \mán- / Sir Monier 1819-1899 Eng. Sanskrit scholar
Mon-niz \món-nész/ Antonio Caetano de Abreire Freire Escos 1874-1955 Port. medical scientist
Mon-mouth \món-móuth, \mán- / Duke of 1649-1685 James Scott, son of Charles II of Eng. Eng. rebel & claimant to the throne.
Mon-roe \món-ró/ Anne \má-n-é/ 18-é-á 5th pres. of U.S. (1817-25)
Mon-ta-gna \món-tán-yá/ Bartolommeo 1450?-1523 Ital. painter
Mon-ta-gu \mónt-á-gyú, \mónt- / Lady Mary Wortley 1689-1762 Eng. letter writer
Mon-taigne, de \mán-tán/ Michel Eyquem 1533-1592 Fr. essayist
Mon-talm de Saint-Véran, de \mánt-kál(m)-da-sá-va-rán/ Marquis Louis Joseph 1712-1759 Fr. field marshal in Canada
Mon-tés-pan, de \món-tés-pá, \mán-tá-span/ Marquise 1641-1689 née (*Henriette* \há-ní-é-rí- / 18-é-á 5th pres. of U.S. (1817-25)
Mon-tes-qui-en, de \mánt-s-kyú, \mán-t-, \kya(r)/ Baron de La Brède et 1689-1755 Charles of Secondat Fr. lawyer & polit. philos.
Mon-tés-so-ri \mánt-a-só-ré, \sór- / Maria 1870-1952 Ital. physician & educator
Mon-teux \món-té/ Pierre 1875- Fr. conductor
Mon-te-ver-di \mánt-é-vc(ó)r-dé, \vord- / Claudio Giovanni Antonio 1567-1643 Ital. composer
Mon-te-zu-ma II \mánt-ó-zú-má/ 1480?-1520 1st Aztec emp. of Mexico (1502-20)
Mon-ti-ort, de \mánt-fórt/ Simon 1208?-1265 Earl of Leicester Eng. soldier & statesman
 — L'Amazur \lam-ó-ré/ Simon IV 1160?-1218 Earl of Leicester & Comte de Toulouse; father of Proc. Fr. crusader
Mon-ti-pol \món-tí-pól/ Joseph 1745-1821 5th pres. of U.S. (1740-1810 & his bro. Jacques Étienne 1745-1799 Fr. inventors & pioneer aeronauts
Mon-tom-ery \món(t)-tóm-é- / (fr. máin(t)-, \gám- / Bernard 1587- 1st Viscount Montgomery of Alamein Brit. field marshal
Mon-tom-ren-ey, de \mánt-mó-ren(t)-sé/ Duc Aene 1493-1567 Fr. soldier; constable (1537)
Mon-tröse \mán-tró-zé/ James Graham 1st Marquis of 1612-1650 Scot. Royalist

- Mo-oy** \móid-é/ Dwight Lyman 1837-1899 Am. evangelist
 — William Vaughn 1869-1910 Am. poet & dram.
Mo-onye \mó-né/ Edward 1882-1958 Am. cardinal
Mo-ore \mó-ór, \mó(ó)r, \mó(ó)r/ George 1852-1933 Irish author
 — George Edward 1873-1958 Eng. philos.
 — Henry 1898- Brit. sculptor
 — Sir John 1761-1809 Brit. gen. in Am.
 — John Bassett 1860-1947 Am. jurist
 — Thomas 1779-1852 Irish poet
 — **Brab-a-zón** \brab-zón/ John Theodore Cuthbert 1884-1st Baron *Brabazon of Tara* Brit. aviator & administrator
Mo-ra-vi-a \mó-rá-vé-á/ Alberto 1907- real name *Pincherle* It. writer
More \mó(ó)r, \mó(ó)r/ Hannah 1745-1833 Eng. religious writer
 — Henry 1614-1687 Eng. philos.
 — Paul Elmer 1864-1937 Am. essayist & critic
 — Thomas 1478-1535 *Saint* Eng. statesman & author
Mo-reau \mó-ré/ Jean Victor 1763-1813 Fr. soldier
Mo-r-gan \mór-gán/ Conway Lloyd 1852-1936 Eng. zool. & psychol.
 — Daniel 1736-1802 Am. Revolutionary gen.
 — Sir Henry 1635?-1688 Eng. buccaneer
 — John Hunt 1825-1864 Am. Confed. cavalry officer
 — John Pierpont \pí(ó)r-pánt/ 1837-1913 Am. financier
 — John Pierpont 1867-1943 son of J. P. Am. financier
 — Thomas Hunt 1866-1943 Am. zool.
Mo-r-gan-thu \mór-gán-thó/ Henry 1891- U.S. secy. of the treas. (1934-45)
Mo-ris-on \mór-són, \már- / Samuel Eliot 1887- Am. hist.
Mo-r-land \mó(ó)-lánd/ Sir Thomas Leuchtridge Napier 1865-1925 Brit. (Canada-born) gen.
Mo-r-ley \mó-ré/ Christopher Darlington 1890-1957 Am. writer
 — John 1833-1923 Viscount *Marley of Blackburn* Eng. statesman & writer
Mo-r-ay, de \mór-á/ Philippe 1549-1623 Seigneur du *Plessis-Morisy* \pléssis-mó-rí/ Fr. Huguenot
Mor-tis \mór-ó- / \már- / Gou-ver-neur \gáv-a(r)-ni(ó)r/ 1752-1816 Am. statesman & diplomat
 — Robert 1734-1806 Am. financier & statesman
 — William 1834-1896 Eng. poet, artist, & socialist
Mor-ti-m-er \mór-tí-m- / Jean, \már- / Herbert Stanley 1888- Eng. labor leader & polit.
 — Robert 1782-1834 Scot. missionary in China
Mor-se \mó(ó)r-s/ Samuel Finley Beecher 1791-1872 Am. artist & Cong. rep. (1827-33)
Mor-ti-mer, de \mórt-m- / Roger (IV) 1287-1330 1st Earl of March Welsh rebel & paramour of Isabella, Queen of Edward II of Eng.
Mor-ton \mórt-n/ Levi Parsons 1824-1920 Am. banker; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1889-93)
 — William Thomas Green 1819-1868 Am. dentist
Mos-by \mó-zé-bé/ John Singleton 1833-1916 Am. lawyer & Confed. cavalry officer
Mos-có-tó-ki \mósh-sét-só-ki/ Ignacy 1867-1946 Pol. chem.; pres. of the U.S. (1947-52)
Mos-ley \mó-zé/ Sir Oswald Eber-nald \ór-n- / 1896- Eng. polit.
Mó-ti \mó-dé/ or *Mó-tzu* \mó-d- / 5th-4th cent. b.c. Chia. philos.
Mó-t-ley \mót-lé/ John Lethrop 1814-1877 Am. hist.
Mo-ton \mót-n/ Robert Russa 1867-1940 Am. educ.
Mótt \mót/ John Raleigh 1865-1955 Am. Y.M.C.A. leader
 — Lucretia 1798-1880 née *Collin* Am. social reformer
Mótt-tek-ú \mót-ték(r)/ Peter Anthony 1660 or 1663-1718 Eng. Cong. rep. & dramatist
Móul-ton \móit-n/ Forest Ray 1872-1952 Am. astron.
Móul-trie \múl-trí- / William 1730-1805 Am. Revolutionary gen.
Mount-bat-ten \maunt-bat-n/ Louis, Earl 1900- Prince *Louis of Battenberg* \bat-n, \bórg/ Brit. admiral; 1st gov. gen. of India (1947-52) chief of defense staff (1959)
 — Philip, Duke of Edinburgh see PHILIP
Mó-zart \mót-sárt/ Wolfgang Amadeus 1756-1791 Austrian composer
Mú-nch \mínch/ Aloisius Joseph 1889-1962 Am. cardinal
Mu-hám-mad \mó-hám-dá, \há-m- ó- / 570-632 Arab prophet & founder of Islam
Múh-len-bórg \mýu-lén-bórg/ Henry Melchior 1711-1877 Ger.-born Lutheran clergyman in Am.
Múh-ri-land \mú-ri- / 1914 Am. (Scot.-born) naturalist
Múl-ter \mál-á/ Hermann Joseph 1890- Am. geneticist
Múll-er \mýl-ór, \míl-, \mál- / Friedrich Max 1823-1900 Brit. (Ger.-born) philologist
 — Johann 1436-1476 *Regiomontanus* Ger. astron.
 — Johann 1809- Swiss chem.
Múlock Dinah Maria see CRAIK
Munch \múnch, \mónch/ Charles 1891- Fr.-born conductor in U.S.
Múnh-hau-son, von \múnch-háuz-n/ Baron Karl Friedrich Hieroním \mún- / 1797 Baron *von Hachusen* \mún-cháuz-n, \mún-, \chó-z/ Ger. hunter, soldier, & supposed teller of absurdly exaggerated stories
Mún-de-lein \mún-dé- / in/ George William 1872-1939 Am. Cong. rep.
Mú-ñoz Má-rin \mú-n- / \mún-yó-m- / ré-n, \yó-z- / Luis 1898- Puerto Rican polit.
Múro H. H. see SAKI
Mún-ster \món(t)-s, \mán-zé/ Frank Andrew 1854-1925 Am. Cong. rep.
Mún-ster-berg \mún(t)-stár-bérg, \mýn(t)-, \mán(t)- / Hugo 1863-1916 Ger.-born psychol. in Am.
Mu-ra-sa-ki \mú-rá-sá- / \sáik-é/ Baroness 11th cent. *Murasaki Shikibu* Jap. poet
Mur-phy \mú-rá- / Joachim 1767?-1815 Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1804); king of Naples (1808-15)
Mu-rilo \mú-rí-l- / (m) yú- / ré- / (ó) \rél-(y)ó/ Bartolomé Esteban 1617-1682 Span. painter
Mur-phy \má-r- / Frank 1890-1949 Am. jurist
 — Robert Daniel 1894- Am. diplomat
 — William Parry 1892- Am. physician
Mur-ray \má-ré, \má-ré/ (George) Gilbert (Aimé) 1866-1957 Brit. classical scholar
 — Sir James Augustus Henry 1837-1915 Brit. lexicographer

— Lindley 1745-1826 Am. grammarian
 — Philip 1886-1952 Am. labor leader
Mur-row \mʊr-ˈrɔʊ, ˈmɑ-(r)ɔʊ\ Edward Roscoe 1908— Am. news commentator
Mu-sorg-ski or **Mous-sorg-ski** \mju-ˈsɔrg-skē, -ˈzɔrg- Modest **Mus-sert** \mʊs-ˈsɛrt\ 1835-1881 Rus. composer
Mus-sét or **Am'yū-sā** \mʊs-ˈsɛt, -ˈsɛt\ (Louis Charles) Alfred 1810-1857 Fr. poet
Mus-so-li-ni \mʊs-ˈsɔ-lē-nē, -ˈmʊs-ə- Bē-ni-to Və-bō-ˈnɛ-(c)ʊ\ 1883-1914 It. *Duce* of Italy (1922-45) Fascist premier (1922-45)
Mustafa (or **Mustapha**) **Kemal Pasha** see **KEMAL ATATURK**
Mu-su-bi-to \mju-ˈsʊ-bi-ˈtɔʊ\ 1852-1912 *Meiji* \mɛj-ˈi\ (c)J.E. emp. of Japan (1867-1912)
Muz-zey \mʊz-ˈzɛy\ David Sawille \sə-ˈvɪl\ 1870— Am. hist.
My-ron \mɪ-ˈrɔn\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor

Na-bo-kov \nə-ˈbɔ-kəv\ Vladimir Vladimirovich 1899— Am. (Rus.-born) nov. & poet
Na-ga-no \nə-ˈgɑ-nɔ\ Osami 1888-1947 Jap. admiral
Na-gai \nə-ˈgɑi\ Sar-ro-jī-ni Və-ˈrɔ-j-(c)NĒ 1879-1949 Hindu poet & reformer
Na-mi-er \nə-ˈmi-ər\ Sir Lewis Bernstein 1888-1960 Brit. hist.
Na-nak \nə-ˈnɑk\ 1469-1538 founder of the Sikh faith in India
Nan-sen \nən-ˈsɛn\ 1909-1931 (a) Frid-ˈtɔf \frɪch-ˈɔf\ 1861-1930 Dan. physicist, zool.
Na-pier \nə-ˈpi-ər, nə-ˈpi-(ə)r\ Sir Charles James 1782-1853 Brit. gen.
 — John 1550-1617 Laird of *Mer-chis-ton* \ˈmɑr-kə-stən\ Scot. mar.

— Robert Cornelis 1810-1880 1st Baron Napier of *Mag-dala* \ˈmɑg-də-lə\ Brit. field marshal
Na-po-leon I \nə-ˈpɔl-ē-ən, -ˈpɔl-ē-ən\ or **Napoleon** **Bo-na-parte** \bɔ-nə-ˈpɑrt\ 1769-1821 emp. of the French (1804-15)
 — I 1811-1818 *Napoleon III* \nə-ˈlɛ-ɔn\; *Duc de Reichstadt*; son of *Napoleon I* & *Marie Louise*
 — III 1808-1873 *Louis Napoleon*; son of *Louis Bonaparte* & *Horstense de Beauharnais* emp. of the French (1852-70)
Nar-baz, *the* \nɑr-ˈbɑz, -ˈɑθ\ Panfilo 1480?-1528 Span. soldier in Am.

Nash \nəʃ\ Ogdon 1902— Am. poet
Nash or **Nashe** \nəʃ\ Thomas 1567-1601 Eng. satirist & dram.
Nas-myth \nəz-ˈmɪθ, -ˈnɑz\ Alexander 1758-1840 Scot. painter
Nas-ser \nəs-ˈr, -ˈnɑs\ Ga-mal \gə-ˈmɑl\ Ab-del \ˈɪb-ˈd-, -ˈɪb-ˈd- Egyptian polit.; pres. of Egypt (1956—) & of U. A. R. (1958—)

Nast \nəst\ Thomas 1840-1902 Am. (Ger.-born) cartoonist
Na-than \nə-ˈθɔn\ George Jean 1882-1958 Am. editor & dramatic critic
 — Robert 1894— Am. nov.

Na-tion \nə-ˈʃən\ Car-ry \kɑr-ē\ Amelia 1846-1911 née *Moore* Am. temperance agitator

Neb-u-chad-nez-zar \nɛb-ˈyɑ-kəd-ˈnez-ər\ or **Neb-u-cha-drez-zar** \nɛb-ˈdrez-zər\ d. 562 B.C. Chaldean king of Babylon (605-562)
Nec-ker \nɛ-ˈkɛr, -ˈnɛk-ər\ Jacques 1732-1804 *Jaher of Mme. de Staël* Fr. (Swiss-born) financier & statesman

Neh-ru \nɛ-(c)ri, -ˈnɛ-(c)ri\ Ja-wa-har-lal \jə-ˈwɑ-hər-ˈlɑl\ 1889— son of *Motilal* Indian nationalist; 1st prime min. of India (1947—)
 — Pun-dit \ˈpʌn-dɪt\ Mo-ti-lal \mɔ-ti-ˈlɑl\ 1861-1931 Indian nationalist

Neil-son \nɛi-ˈlɪ-ən\ William Allan 1869-1946 Am. (Scot.-born) educa. pres. Smith Coll. (1917-39)
Neil-son \nɛi-ˈsɔn\ Viscount Horatio 1758-1805 Brit. admiral

Nes-pos \nɛs-ˈpɛs, -ˈnɛp-əs\ Cornelius 1515-1595 Saint. hist.
Ne-ri, de \nɛ-(c)ri, -ˈnɛ-ri\ San Filippo 1515-1595 Saint *Philip Neri* Ital. founder (1564) of "Fathers of the Oratory"

Nernst \nɛr-ˈnɛst\ Walther Hermann 1864-1941 Ger. physicist & chemist

Ne-ro \nɛ-ˈrɔ, -ˈni-(c)ri\ 37-68 *Nero Claudius Caesar Drusus Germanicus* orig. *Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus* Rom. emp. 54-68
Ner-va \nɛr-ˈvɑ\ Marcus Cocceius 357-98 Rom. emp. (96-98)
Nes-vel \nɛs-ˈvɛl\ Pier Luigi 1841-1876 Ital. structural engineer

Nes-vel-rode \nɛs-ˈvɛl-ˈrɔd-, -ˈnɛs-əl-ˈrɔd-ə\ Count Karl Robert 1780-1862 Rus. statesman
Nes-to-ri-us \nɛs-ˈtɔr-ē-əs, -ˈstɔr-ə\ d. ab 451 patriarch of Constantinople (428-431)

Nest-lé, von \nɛst-ˈlɛ, -ˈrɑt\ Baron Konstantin 1873-1956 Ger. diplomat
Neville Richard see Earl of WARWICK

Nev-in \nɛv-ən\ Ethelbert Woodbridge 1862-1901 Am. composer
Nev-ins \nɛv-ən\ Allan 1890— Am. hist.
Nev-bolt \nɛv-ˈbɔlt\ Sir Henry John 1862-1938 Eng. author

Nev-man \nɛv-ˈmɑn\ John Henry 1801-1890 Eng. cardinal & writer
New-ton \nɛv-ˈnɔn\ Sir Isaac 1642-1727 Eng. math. & natural phil.

Ney \nɛi\ Michel 1769-1815 *Duc de Elchingen*; *Prince de la Moskova* Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1804)

Nich-o-las \nik-(c)lɑs\ Saint 4th cent. Christian prelate; patron saint of children
 — I 1796-1855 czar of Russia (1825-55)
 — II 1868-1918 czar of Russia (1894-1917)

Nich-ols \nik-ˈɔlz\ 1856-1929 Eng. gen. & monarchist
 — of Cusa \ˈkju-ˈsɑ\ 1401-1464 R.C. prelate, math., & philos.
Nich-ols \nik-ˈɔlz\ Anne 20th cent. Am. dram.

Nich-ol-son \nik-ˈəl-sɔn\ Sir Francis 1655-1728 Eng. administrator in Am.
 — Francis 1753-1844 Eng. watercolorist

Ni-ci-as \nis-(h)-ē-əs\ d. 413 A.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
Ni-co-lay \nik-ə-lə, -lɑ\ John George 1832-1901 Am. biographer
Ni-colle \nik-ˈkɔl\ Charles Jean Henri 1866-1936 Fr. physician & bacteriol.

Ni-col-son \nik-ˈəl-sɔn\ Harold 1886-1961 Eng. biographer & diplomat
Nie-buhr \nɛb-ˈbu(ə)r\ Barthold George 1776-1831 Ger. hist., statesman, & philologist
 — Rein-hold \rɛn-ˈhɔld\ 1892— Am. theol.

Niem-cz-wicz \nɛm-ˈɛs-ˈvɪch\ Julian Ursyn 1758-1841 Pol. patriot & writer

Nie-meyer \nɛm-ˈmi-(ə)r\ Oscar 1907— Brazilian architect

Nie-möller \nɛm-ˈmɔ-(r)-ər\ Martin 1892— Ger. anti-Nazi Protestant leader

Nietz-sche \nɛt-ˈʃə, -chē\ Friedrich Wilhelm 1844-1900 Ger. philos.

Night-in-gale \nɪt-ˈn-ˌgəl-, -ɪ-ɔ\ Florence 1820-1910 Eng. nurse & anthropologist

Ni-jin-ska \ni-ˈjɪn-skə, -ˈzhi-n- Bro-mi-sla-va \brɔm-ˈslɑ-ˈvɑ\ 1891— Rus. dancer & choreographer

Ni-jin-sky \ni-ˈjɪn-skē, -ˈzhi-n- Was-law \vɑt-ˈslɑf\ 1890-1950 Rus. ballet dancer & bro. of pres.

Nim-itz \ni-ˈnɪts\ Chester William 1885— Am. admiral of the fleet

Nit-ti \ni-ˈtɛ, -ˈnɛt- Francesco Saverio 1868-1953 Ital. econ. & statesman

Nix-on \nik-ˈsɔn\ Richard Mill-hous \mɪl-ˈhəʊs\ 1913— Am. lawyer; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1953-61)

Njo-mah \nɔ-ˈkri-mə, ɛp- ʷɑ-ka-mə \kʷɑm-ə\ 1909— Ghanaian prime min. (1957—)

No-bis \nɔ-ˈbi-s\ Alfred Bernhard 1833-1896 Swed. manuf., inventor, & philanthropist

No-bi-le \nɔ-ˈbi-lə, -lɪ\ Umberto 1885— Ital. arctic explorer & aeronautical engineer

No-bie \nɔ-ˈbi-əl\ Sir Percy Lockhart Harnam 1880-1955 Brit. admiral

No-el-Ba-ker \nɔ-ˈəl-ˈbɑ-kər\ Philip John 1889— Brit. polit.
No-gu-chi \nɔ-ˈgu-ˈtʃi\ Hideyo 1876-1928 Jap.-born bacteriol. in Am.

No-gū-son \nɔ-ˈgʊ-ˈsɔn\ Auguste 1876— Fr. gen.
No-m-ura \nɔ-ˈmʊr-ə\ Kichisaburo 1877— Jap. admiral & diplomat

Nor-dau \nɔ-(r)-ˈdɑ\ Max Simon 1849-1923 orig. *Süd-feld* \zʊd-ˈfɛld\ Ger. physicist, author, & Zionist

Nor-dau \nɔ-(r)-ˈdɑ\ Nord-ˈn-sheld, -sheld\ Baron Nils Adolf Erik 1832-1901 Swed. arctic explorer

Nor-di-ca \nɔrd-ˈɪkə\ Lillian 1859-1914 pseud. of *Lillian Norton* Am. soprano

Nor-ris \nɔr-ˈɪs, -ˈnɑr- Charles Gilman 1881-1945 Am. nov.
 — Frank 1871-1902 bro. of C.G. Am. nov.

— George William 1861-1944 Am. statesman
 — Kathleen 1880— wife of C.G. Am. nov.

North \nɔr-ˈθ\ Christopher see WILSON
 — Friedrich 1732-1792 *Lord North* Eng. statesman; prime min. (1770-82)

— Sir Thomas 1535?-1601 Eng. translator
Northcliffe Viscount see HARMSWORTH

Nor-throp \nɔr-ˈθrɔp\ John Howard 1891— Am. scientist
 — Thomas 1891-1902 bro. of C.G. Am. author & educ.

— Thomas 1532-1584 Eng. lawyer & poet
Nos-tra-da-mus \nɔs-ˈtrɑ-ˈdɑ-məs, -ˈnɔs-ˈtrɑ-ˈdɑ-məs\ 1503-1566 Fr. physician & astrologer

No-yū-ko \nɔ-ˈyʊ-ˈkɔf, -ˈkɔv\ Nikolai Vasilievich 1903— Russ. diplomat

Noyes \nɔɪz\ Alfred 1880-1958 Eng. poet
Nut-ting \nʊt-ˈɪŋ\ Wallace 1861-1941 Am. antiquarian

Nye \ni-ˈe\ Edgar Wilson 1850-1896 Bill Am. humorist

Oates \ɔts\ Titus 1649-1705 Eng. fabricator of the Popish Plot

Obrewnoff Alexander I see ALEXANDER

O'-Casey \ɔ-ˈkɛs-ē\ Sean \ʃɔnə\ 1880— Irish dram.
O'-clevé \ɔ-ˈkɛv-ə\ of HOCCLEVE

Othno \ɔ-ˈtʃn-ə\ Severo 1905— Am. (Span.-born) biochem.
Ochs \ɔks\ Adolph Simon 1858-1935 Am. newspaper publisher
Och-ski \ɔk-ˈʃi\ Adam \ˈɑd-əm\ William of 1300?-1349 Eng. philos.
Och-nell \ɔ-ˈkɪn-əl\ Daniel 1775-1847 Irish author & polit. agitator
 — William Henry 1859-1944 Am. cardinal
 — Thomas 1807 \ɔ-ˈkɪn-ər\ Frank 1903— pseud. of *Michael Donoghue* Irish poet

O'-Gon-por \ɔ-ˈgɔn-ər\ Frank Pua \pʊɑ\ Irish journalist & nationalist
Octavian or **Octavianus** see AUGUSTUS

Odo-a-cer \ɔd-ə-, ˈwɔ-ˈsɔr\ 434?-493 1st barbarian ruler of Italy (476-493)
O'-Gon-por \ɔ-ˈgɔn-ər\ Frank Pua \pʊɑ\ Irish journalist & nationalist

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- On-jon** 'ɔn-ʒɔn Charles Talbot 1873- Eng. philologist & lexicographer
- Op-pen** 'ɔp-ɔn-him Edward Phillips 1866-1946 Eng. nov.
- Op-pen-heimer** 'ɔp-him-r Julius Robert 1904- Am. physicist
- Or-ca-gua** 'ɔr-kān-ya 13087-7168 Andrea di Cione Florentine painter, sculptor, & architect
- Or-czy** 'ɔr-tʃe Baroness Em-mus-ka 'Vem-ash-ka 1865-1947 Eng. (Hung.-born) nov. & dram.
- Orif** 'ɔ(ə)r(ɪ) Carl 1895- Ger. composer
- Or-i-gen** 'ɔr-ə-ʒɔn 'ār- 1857-7254 Greek writer, teacher, & church father
- Or-lan-do** 'ɔr-lan-(ɹ)do, 'lān- Vittorio Emanuele 1860-1952 Ital. statesman
- Or-man-dy** 'ɔr-mən-dē Eugene 1899- Hung.-born conductor in U.S.
- Or-mus-by-Gore** 'ɔrmz-bē-'gō(ə)r, 'gō(ə)r(ɪ) (William) David 1918- Brit. diplomat
- Orz-co** 'ɔr-(ɹ)skō, 'rō- José Clemente 1883-1949 Mex. painter
- Or-te-ga y Gas-set** 'ɔr-tā-ga-ē-gā-'set José 1883-1955 Span. philos., writer, & statesman
- Or-tiz** 'r(ɪ)ʒiō 'ɔr-tēz-rū-bē-ō Pascual 1877- pres. of Mexico (1930-32)
- Or-well** 'ɔr-wel, 'wəl George 1903-1950 pseud. of Eric Blair Eng. author
- Os-born** 'ɔz-bərn, '-bōrn Henry Fairfield 1857-1935 Am. paleontologist
- Os-borne** 'ɔz-bərn, '-bōrn John James 1929- Brit. dram. & actor
- Thomas Mot 1859-1926 Am. penologist
- Os-car II** 'ɔs-kər, 'os- 1829-1907 king of Sweden (1872-1907)
- Os-ler** 'ɔs-lər, 'os- 1857-1905
- Osce-o-la** 'ɔs-ē-'ō-lə, 'ō-sē- 18007-1838 chief of the Seminole Indians
- Os-ler** 'ɔs-lər, 'os-lər Sir William 1849-1919 Canad. physician
- Os-man** 'ɔs-mən or **Oth-mān** 'ɔth- 1259-1326 founder of the Ottoman Empire
- Os-me-ā** 'ɔz-mān-ya, 'os- Sergio 1878-1961 pres. of Philippine Commonwealth (1944-46)
- Os-si-etz-ky**, **von** 'ɔs-ē-'et-skē Carl 1889-1938 Ger. writer & pacifist
- Os-soli** Marchioness see Margaret FULLER
- Os-ten-sō** 'ɔs-tən-sō Martha 1900- Norw.-born nov. in U.S.
- Ost-wald** 'ɔs-'wōld Wilhelm 1853-1932 Ger. physical chem. & philos.
- Otis** 'ɔt-ɪs Elwell Stephen 1838-1909 Am. gen.
- Harrison Gray 1837-1917 Am. gen. & journalist
- James 1725-1783 Am. Revolutionary statesman
- Ot-ter-bein** 'ɔt-ər-bīn Philip William 1726-1813 Ger.-born U.S. politician
- Ot-to I** 'ɔt-(ɹ)ō 912-973 the Great Holy Rom. emp. (936-973)
- Ot-way** 'ɔt-wā Thomas 1652-1685 Eng. dram.
- Ouida** see Marie Louise de la RAMÉE
- Ovid** 'ɔv-ɪd 43 B.C.-7 A.D. 17 *Publius Ovidius Naso* Rom. poet
- Ox-en** 'ɔs-ən Robert 1714-1858 Welsch 'reformer
- Ox-en-stjern** or **Ox-en-stjer-n** 'ɔk-sən-'sher-n, 'āk-' or **Ox-en-stjern** 'ɔk-sən-'stj(ə)r-n Count Axel Gustafsson 1583-1654 Swed. statesman
- Oxford** Earl of see Robert HARLEY
- Oya-ma** 'ɔ-yām-a Prince Iwao 1842-1916 Jap. field marshal
- Paa-si-ri-vi** 'pās-ə-kiv-ē, '-kē-vē, 'pās-a-' Juho ('yū-(ɹ)hō) K. 1870-1956 Finnish businessman; pres. of Finland (1946-50)
- Paa-rew-ski** 'pā-ə-rēv-'skē, 'rēv- Ignace 'vən-'yās Jan 'vān 1860-1941 Pol. pianist & statesman
- Paa-ga-mi-ni** 'pā-gə-'nē-nē, 'pā-g- Nicotò 1782-1840 Ital. violinist
- Paa-pi** 'pā-' Thomas Nelson 1853-1922 Am. nov. & diplomat
- Walter Hines 1855-1918 Am. journalist & diplomat
- Paa-pi** 'pā-' Sir James 1814-1899 Eng. surgeon & pathologist
- Paaite** 'pā-ɪn Albert Bigelow 1861-1937 Am. author
- Thomas 1737-1809 Am. (Eng.-born) polit. philos. & author
- Pain-le-ve** 'pā-'lā-vā Paul 1863-1933 Fr. math. & statesman
- Pain-le-siri-na**, **da** 'pal-ə-'strē-nə Giovanni Pierluigi 1526?-1594 Ital. composer
- Pain-ley** 'pā-'lē William 1743-1805 Eng. theol. & philos.
- Pain-grave** 'pōl-'grāv, 'pal- Francis Turner 1824-1897 Eng. poet & anthropologist
- Pain-la-dio** 'pā-'lād-ē-ō Andrea 1518-1580 Ital. architect
- Pain-ma** 'pā-'mā Tomás Estrada 1835-1908 1st pres. of Cuba (1902-06)
- Pain-er** 'pām-ər, 'pāl-mar Alice Elvira 1855-1902 née Freeman; wife of G.H. Am. educ.
- Daniel David 1843-1913 Canad.-born father of chiropractic
- George Herbert 1842-1933 Am. scholar & educator
- Pain-er-ston** 'pām-ər-'stɔn, 'pāl-mar- 3d Viscount 1784-1865 Henry John Temple Eng. statesman; prime min. (1853-58; 1859-65)
- Pain-er-reen** 'pām-ər-reen, 'pām- Se-lim 'sā-'lam, 'sē-'lam 1878-1951 Finnish pianist & composer
- Pai-ni-ni** 'pā-'nī-(ɹ)ə, '(nē) ʃ 350 B.C. Sanskrit grammarian
- Paink-hurst** 'pānk-'hərst Emmeline 1858-1928 née Goulden Eng. suffragist
- Pai-o-lli**, **di** 'pā-'lī, 'pā-'ō-ʒē Pasquale 1725-1807 Corsican patriot
- Pai-pen**, **von** 'pā-'pē-n, 'frān 1879- Ger. diplomat
- Pap-pen-heim**, **zu** 'pā-'pən-him, 'pap- Count Gottfried Heinrich 1594-1632 Ger. gen.
- Par-a-gei-sus** 'par-ə-'sē-səs Philippus Aureolus 1493-1541 *Paracelsus Bombastus von Hohenheim* Swiss-born alchemist & physician
- Par-es** 'pə-'rēz, 'pē(ə)r-z Sir Bernard 1876-1949 Eng. hist.
- Par-ro-tto** 'pə-'rō-tō Valfredo 1848-1923 Ital. econ. & social pol.
- Pa-ris** 'pā-'rēs, pa- Gaston 1839-1903 Fr. philologist
- Par-iss** 'pār-'sɪs Matthew 1200?-1259 Eng. monk & hist.
- Par-iss** 'pār-'sɪs Mungo 1771-1806 Scot. explorer in Africa
- Par-ker** 'pār-'kər Dorothy 1893- née Rothschild Am. writer
- Sir Gilbert 1862-1932 Canad. author
- Matthew 1504-1575 Eng. theol.
- Theodore 1810-1860 Am. Unitarian clergyman
- Par-kes** 'pār-ks Sir Henry 1815-1896 Austral. statesman
- Par-kam** 'pār-'mən Francis 1823-1893 Am. hist.
- Pary** Peter see Samuel Griswold GOODRICH
- Par-men-i-des** 'pār-'mē-n-ə-'dēz 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- Par-nell** 'pār-'nēl, 'pār-'n 3th cent. A.D. Irish nationalist
- Par** Catherine see CATHERINE
- Par-ri-ng-ton** 'pār-'riŋ-tən Vernon Louis 1871-1929 Am. literary hist.
- Par-rish** 'pār-'ɪʃ Maxfield 1870- Am. painter
- Par-ry** 'pār-'rɪ Sir William Edward 1790-1855 Eng. arctic explorer
- Par-sons** 'pār-'sɔn William 1800-1867 3d Earl of Rosse Eng. astron.
- Pas-cal** 'pā-'skəl Blaise 1623-1662 Fr. math. & philos.
- Pa-si-č** 'pās-'tʃ(ɪ)ch Nikola 'nē-kō-'lā 1845?-1926 Serbian & Yugoslav statesman
- Pas-sfield** 1st Baron see WEBB
- Pas-sy** 'pā-'sɪ Frédéric 1822-1912 Fr. econ. & statesman
- Paul Édouard 1859-1940 son of prec. Fr. phonetician
- Pas-ler-nak** 'pas-'lər-nak Boris Leonidovich 1890-1960 Russ. poet, nov., & translator
- Pas-leur** 'pā-'sɔr Louis 1822-1895 Fr. chem.
- Pas-ley** 'pā-'sɪ Horatio 1839-1894 Eng. essayist & critic
- Pas-more** 'pāt-'mō(ə)r, '-mō(ə)r Coventry Kersey Dighton 1823-1896 Eng. poet
- Paton** 'pāt-'n Alan Stewart 1903- So. African writer
- Pa-tri** 'pā-'trɪ Angelo 1877- Am. (Ital.-born) educ. & author
- Pa-trick** 'pā-'trɪk Saint 399?-7461 apostle & patron saint of Ireland
- Pa-tri-t** 'pāt-'tɪ, 'pāt-'ē Adeline 1843-1919 Ital. (Span.-born) operatic coloratura soprano
- Pa-tri-tion** 'pāt-'tɪ-ən Mark 1813-1884 Eng. scholar & author
- Pa-tri-son** 'pā-'trɪ-ən George Smith 1885-1945 Am. author
- Pa-uer** 'pā-'kər Ana 1889?-1960 née *Ro-bin-sohn* Romanian Communist
- Pau** 'pā-' name of 5 popes: esp. III 1468-1549 (pope 1534-49); V 1552-1621 (pope 1605-21)
- 1174-1801 emp. of Russia (1796-1801); assassinated
- I 1901- king of Greece (1947-)
- Jean see RICHTER
- Pau-Don-our** 'pōl-(ɹ)hō-'kū(ə)r Joseph 1873- Fr. lawyer & statesman
- Pau-ful-din** 'pōl-'dɪŋ James Kirke 1778-1860 Am. author
- Pau-ll** 'pā-'lɪ Wolfgang 1900-1958 Austrian-born physicist in Am.
- Pau-ling** 'pā-'lɪŋ Li-nus 'lɪ-'nəs Carl 1901- Am. chem.
- Pau-lus** 'pā-'lʊs Friedrich 1890-1957 Ger. field marshal (1943)
- Pau-ly** 'pā-'li 2d-3d cent. A.D. Rom. jurist
- Pau-sā-nias** 'pō-'sā-'ōs-əs 2d cent. A.D. Greek traveler & geographer
- Pav-lov** 'pāv-'lɔv, 'pav-, 'lɔv Ivan Petrovich 1849-1936 Russ. physiologist
- Pav-vo** 'pāv-'və, 'pav-'vō-5 Am. 1885-1931 Russ. ballerina
- Payne** 'pā-'n John Howard 1791-1852 Am. actor & dram.
- Pea-body** 'pē-'bād-ē, '-bād-ē Endicott 1857-1944 Am. educ.
- George 1795-1869 Am. merchant & philanthropist
- Peale** 'pē-'lē, 'pē-'kēl Thomas Love 1774-1866 Eng. nov. & poet
- Peale** 'pē-'l(ə) Charles Willson 1741-1827 & his bro. James 1749-1831 & Charles's son Rembrandt 1778-1860 Am. painters
- Pear-son** 'pī-'ərs-'n Karl 1857-1936 Eng. scientist
- Lester Bowles 1897- Canad. polit.
- Pear** 'pī-'ə Robert Edwin 1856-1920 Am. arctic explorer
- Pe-er-o**, **ra** 'pē-'rō-ə, '-kōr- Ferdinand 1882- Am. jurist
- Peel** 'pē-'l(ə) Sir Robert 1788-1850 Eng. statesman
- Peel** 'pē-'l(ə) George 1558?-1759 Eng. dram. & poet
- Pe-e-gram** 'pē-'grəm George Braxton 1876-1958 Am. physicist
- Peirce** 'pī-'ərs, 'pī-(ə)r-s Charles Sanders 1839-1914 Am. math. & logician
- Pei-rol-t** 'pē-'shōt-(ɹ) Ernest Clifford 1869-1940 Am. poet & illustrator
- Pe-la-gius** 'pē-'lā-'j(ə)s 360?-7420 Brit. monk & theol.
- Pe-lo-pi-das** 'pē-'lō-pī-d-əs 4th 364 B.C. Theban gen.
- Penn** 'pē-n Sir William 1621-1670 Eng. admiral
- William 1644-1713 son of prec. Eng. Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania
- Penn-ell** 'pē-n, 'pə-nēl Joseph 1857-1926 Am. etcher
- Pep-in** in the Short 'pē-'pən-ɔ 714?-768 king of the Franks (751-768)
- Pe-pys** 'pē-'pəs Samuel 1633-1703 Eng. diarist
- Per-ry** 'pē-'rɪ Sir Henry 1364-1403 *Hotspr* Eng. soldier
- Thomas 1729-1811 Eng. antiquary & poet
- Pé-rez** 'pē-'rēs, 'pēr-'əs, '(gā)l-'dōs Benito 1843-1920 Span. nov. & dram.
- Per-er-od** 'pē-'rē-ə, 'kē-z 429 B.C. Athenian statesman
- Per-kins** 'pēr-'kən-z Frances 1882- Am. social worker & administrator
- Per-rón** 'pār-'rōn, 'pō- Juan Domingo 1895- Argentine polit.; pres. of Argentina (1946-55)
- Per-rauit** 'pē-'rō, 'pē-, Charles 1628-1703 Fr. fairy-tale writer
- Per-ri-n** 'pēr-'ri-n, 'pē-, 'trā- Jean Baptiste 1870-1942 Fr. physicist & chem.
- Per-ry** 'pē-'rɪ Bliss 1860-1954 Am. educ. & critic
- Matthew Cal-braith 1794-1858 Am. commodore
- Ralph Hazard 1785-1819 son of prec. Am. naval officer
- Ralph Hazard 1876-1957 Am. philos. & econ.
- Per-shing** 'pēr-'shɪŋ, '-zhɪŋ John Joseph 1860-1948 Am. gen. of the armies
- Per-sius** 'pēr-'shəs, '-shēs-əs 34-62 *Aulus Persius Flaccus* Rom. satirist
- Per-si-vo-ni**, **Il** 'pēr-'ə-'jē-(ɹ)hō 41-42 *Persius Vannucci* Ital. painter
- Per-ruz-z** 'pēr-'rūt-sē, 'pāl- Baldassare 1481-1536 Ital. architect & painter
- Pes-ta-loz-z** 'pēs-tā-'lāt-sē Johann Heinrich 1746-1827 Swiss ed.
- Pé-lain** 'pē-'lān Henri Philippe 1856-1951 Fr. gen.; marshal of France (1918); premier of Vichy France (1940-44)
- Pé-lar** 'pē-'lār Saint d.A.D. 767 disciple of Jesus; regarded, esp. by Roman Catholics, as vicar of Christ on earth [Mt. 16:16-19]
- I 1672-1725 the Great czar of Russia (1682-1725)

- **I Ka-ra-geor-ge-vich** \,kar-a-'jör-jo-,vich\ 1844-1921 king of Serbia (1903-21)
- **I 1923** — king of Yugoslavia (1934-45)
- **Permit** 1050?-1115 Fr. preacher of the 1st Crusade
- **Pe-ters** \'pē-terz-,ərs\ Carl 1856-1918 Ger. explorer in Africa
- **Pe-to-li** \'pē-tō-'fē\ Sän-dor \shän-dō(ə)\ 1823-1849 Hung. poet
- **Pe-traroh** \'pē-trärk-, 'pē- or **Pe-trar-çä** \pā-'trär-çä\ Francesco 1304-1374 Ital. poet
- **Pe-trie** \'pē-trē-, Sir (William Matthew) Flin-ders \flin-dorz\ 1853-1942 Eng. Egyptologist
- **Pe-tro-ni-us** \pō-'trō-nē-əs\ Gaius 1st cent. A.D. *Ar-bi-ter Ele-gan-*— *ti-us* \pā-'gān-çhē-ſ\ Röm. satirist
- **Pet-yi** \'pē-ſi- Sir William 1623-1687 Eng. polit. econ.
- **Pevs-ner** \'pēvs-nər-, 'pēvz- Antoine 1884-1962 Fr. (Russ.-born) sculptor & painter
- **Phao-drus** \fē-'drūs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
- 1st cent. A.D. Röm. fabulist
- **Phid-i-as** \fid-'ē-s\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek sculptor
- **Phii-lop** \fil-'pō- d 1676 *Met-a-com-er* \mēt-a-'käm-ət\ sachem of the Wampanoag Indians
- name of 6 kings of France esp. **II** or **Philip Augustus** 1165-1223 (reigned 1180-1223); **IV** (*the Fair*) 1268-1314 (reigned 1285-1314); **VI** 1293-1350 (reigned 1328-50)
- name of 5 kings of Spain esp. **II** 1527-1598 (reigned 1556-98); **V** 1683-1746 (reigned 1700-46)
- **II** 382-336 B.C. king of Macedonia (359-336)
- **Prince** 1921— consort of Queen Elizabeth II of Gr. Britain 3rd Duke of Edinburgh (from 1947)
- the Good 1396-1467 Duke of Burgundy (1419-67)
- **Philips** \fil-'pēs\ Ambrose 1675?-1749 *Nam-by-Pam-by* \,nam-'bi-'pē-ət & dram.
- **Phil-lips** \fil-'pēs\ Stephen 1808-1915 Eng. poet & dram.
- Wendell 1811-1884 Am. orator & reformer
- **Phil-lip** \fil-'pāt\ Edoe 1862-1960 Eng. nov. & dram.
- **Phii-lo** \fil-'dō-ſ-ſ\ Vfr.-(f)-jū-'dē-əs\ 1st cent. B.C.-1st cent. A.D. philosopher, of Alexandria
- **Phio-çion** \fē-'sē-än-, 'sē-än\ 4027-31 B.C. Athenian gen. & statesman
- **Phu-mi-phon** \pū-'mē-, pōn-'ç-dün-lə-,dät-'sīç\ 1927-1978 IX 1927-1978 king of Thailand (1946-)
- **Phyfe** \fif\ Duncan 1768-1854 Am. (Scot.-born) cabinetmaker
- **Pi-card** \pē-'kär\ Jean 1620-1682 Fr. astron.
- **Pi-ca-so** \pi-'käs-(ç)jō-, 'käs-ä Pablo 1881-1973 Span. painter & sculptor
- **Pick-ard** \pē-'kär\ Auguste 1884-1962 Swiss physicist & aeronaut
- Jacques Ernst son of Auguste 1922— Swiss (Belg.-born) oceanographer; developer of bathyscaphe
- **Pick-er-ſing** \pik-'gē-ſing\ Edward Charles 1846-1919 & his bro. William Henry 1858-1938 Am. astronomers
- **Pick-er-ſy** \pik-'ſi\ George Edward 1825-1875 Am. Confed. gen.
- **Pi-co** del-la **Mi-ran-do-la** \pē-(ç)kō-,dē-'mā-'ran-də-lə-, 'frän-ç\ Count Giovanni 1463-1494 Ital. humanist
- **Pieck** \pēk\ Wilhelm 1876-1960 Ger. Communist
- **Pie-rce** \pē-'çjərs\ Franklin 1804-1869 14th pres. of the U.S. (1835-37)
- **Pike** \pik\ Zebulon Montgomery 1779-1813 Am. gen. & explorer
- **Pi-late** \pī-lāt\ Pon-tius \pän-'chäs-, 'pänt-'ē-s\ 1st cent. A.D. Röm. procurator of Judea; tried & condemned Jesus Christ
- **Pil-ſid** \sī-'kī\ Pīl-'sūt-skē-, 'zūt- Józef 1867-1935 Pol. gen. & statesman
- **Pin-çot** \pin-(ç)shō\ Gifford 1865-1946 Am. forester & polit.
- **Pineck** \pīn-'kē\ Charles Cotsworth 1746-1825 Am. statesman
- **Pin-dor** \pin-'dör\ 522?-443 B.C. Greek poet
- **Pi-ne-ro** \pē-'bi-(ə)r-(ç)jō\ Sir Arthur Wing 1855-1934 Eng. dram.
- **Pin-ker-ton** \pīn-'kär-tən\ Allan 1819-1884 Scot.-born detective in Am.
- **Pin-ti-rio-çhio** \pīnt-ə-'rē-kē-, 'pēnt- 1454-1513 *Bernardino* Ferrar Ital. painter
- **Pi-nō** \pī-'zōn-, pēn-'thōn\ Martín Alonso 1440?-1493 & his bro. Vicente Yáñez 1460?-71524 Span. navigators with Columbus
- **Pioz-zi** \pē-'ōt-sē\ Hester Lynch 1741-1821. *Mrs. Thrale* \tū'rə-(ç)l\ Eng. writer
- **Pir-an-del-lo** \pīr-ən-'del-(ç)jō\ Luigi 1867-1936 Ital. nov. & dram.
- **Pire** \pī-(ə)r\ Dominique-Georges 1910— Belg. priest; founder of charitable organizations
- **Pi-sa-no** \pī-'sān-(ç)jō\ Giovanni 1454-1314 & his father Nicola 1220-1284 Ital. sculptors
- **Pis-is-tra-tus** \pē-'sīs-trä-tus\ Pī-sī-trät-əs, pē-ä d 527 B.C. tyrant of Athens
- **Pis-sar-ro** \pē-'sär-(ç)jō\ Camille 1830-1903 Fr. painter
- **Pis-ton** \pīs-tən\ Walter 1894— Am. composer
- **Pit-man** \pīt-mən\ Sir Isaac 1813-1897 Eng. phonographer
- **Pitt** \pīt\ William 1708-1778 Earl of Chatham; the *Elder Pitt* Eng. statesman
- William 1759-1806 the *Younger Pitt*; son of *prec.* Eng. statesman
- **Pitt-Rivers** \pīt-riv-əz\ Augustus Henry 1827-1900 Eng. archaeologist
- **Pi-us** — name of 12 popes; esp. **II** (*Enea Silvia* de *Piccolomini* or *Aeneas Silvius* or *Sylvius*) 1405-1464— pope 1458-64; **VII** 1742-1823— pope 1800-23; **IX** 1792-1878 (pope 1846-78); **X** 1835-1914— pope 1903-14; **XI** (*Achille Ratti*) 1857-1939 (pope 1922-39); **XII** (*Eugenio Pacelli*) 1876-1958 (pope 1939-58)
- **Piz-ar-ro** \pē-'zär-(ç)jō\ Francisco 1470?-1541 Span. conqueror of Peru
- **Pianck** \pīn'k\ Max Karl Ernst Ludwig 1858-1947 Ger. physicist
- **Pia-to** \pī-tō\ 427?-347 B.C. Greek philos.
- **Pi-au-tus** \pī-ot-əs\ Titus Maccius 254?-184 B.C. Rom. dram.
- **Pi-e-kha-mov** \pē-'kän-ſō-, 'çv\ Georgi Valentinovich 1857-1918 Russian scientist; philos.
- **Pi-e-vin** \pī-'vīn-, René 1901— Fr. polit.
- **Pim-soll** \pīm-'səl-, 'pīm-'səl\ Samuel 1824-1898 the *Sailor's Friend* Eng. shipping reformer
- **Pliny** \plī-'ſi- 23-79 *Gaius Plinius Secundus*; the *Elder* Rom. scholar
- 62-113 *Gaius Plinius Caecilius Secundus*; the *Younger*; nephew of *prec.* Rom. author
- **Plu-ti-nus** \plū-'tī-nəs\ 205?-270 Rom. (Egyptian-born) philos.
- **Plu-mar** \plū-'mār\ Herbert Charles Onslow 1st Viscount 1857-1933 Eng. fig. marshal
- **Plu-tarch** \plū-'tärç\ 46?-720 Greek biographer & moralist
- **Po-çä-hon-tas** \pō-'kä-'hän-təs\ 1595?-1617 dau. of *Powhatan* Am. Indian
- **Poe** \pō-'ē\ Edgar Allan 1809-1849 Am. poet & storyteller
- **Poin-çä** \pō-'wä-'kə-'fr-, 'pwaŋ-kə-ä\ Jules Henri 1854-1912 Fr. math.
- Raymond 1860-1934 cousin of *J.H.* Fr. statesman; pres. of France (1913-20)
- **Pole** \pō-'l\ Reginald 1500-1558 Eng. cardinal; archbishop of Canterbury
- **Po-li-tian** \pō-'lish-ən\ 1454-1494 *Angelo Poliziano* Ital. classical scholar & poet
- **Folk** \pōk\ James Knox 1795-1849 11th pres. of the U.S. (1845-46)
- **Poi-hio** \pā-'lō-'ē\ Gaius Asiaticus 75 B.C.-A.D. 5 Rom. soldier, orator, & polit.
- **Poi-lock** \pā-'lōk\ Channing 1880-1946 Am. nov., dram., & lecturer
- Sir Frederick 1845-1937 Eng. jurist
- Jackson 1912-1956 Am. painter
- **Po-ſe** \pō-'sē\ Marco \mār-'ç(ç)kō\ 1254?-71324 Ital. traveler
- **Po-lyb-i-ſt** \pō-'lib-'ē-s\ 205?-7125 B.C. Greek hist.
- **Po-ly-dō-rus** \pō-'lī-'dō-rəs-, 'dōr-ä 1st cent. B.C. Rhodian scholar
- **Po-ly-gō-no-tus** \pō-'lī-'gō-'nōt-əs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter
- **Pom-pä-dour**, de \pōm-'pā-,dō(ə)r-, 'dō(ə)r-, 'dü(ə)'r\ Marquise 1721-1764 *Jeanne Antoinette Poisson*; mistress of *Louis XV* of France
- **Pompey** \pōm-'pē\ 106-48 B.C. *Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus*; the *Great* Rom. gen. & statesman
- **Ponce** de **Lé-on** \pōn-(t)s-'dō-'lē-ən-, 'pīn-(t)s-'dō-'lē-'ſōn\ Juan 1460?-1521 Span. explorer; disc. Florida
- **Pons** \pōn-'s\ Lily 1904— Am. (Fr.-born) soprano
- **Pon-sell** \pōn-'səl\ Rosa Melba 1897— Am. soprano
- **Pon-ti-çä** \pōnt-'ē-,æk\ d 1769 Ottawa Indian chief
- **Pon-top-pi-dan** \pōn-'tāp-'dän-, 'dän\ Henrik 1857-1943 Dan. nov.
- **Pope** \pōp\ Alexander 1688-1744 Eng. poet
- John 1822-1892 Am. gen.
- **Po-pers** \pōp-'s\ Richard 1759-1808 Eng. scholar
- **Por-täl** \pōrt-'äl-, 'pōrt-ä\ Charles Frederic Algernon 1893-1st Viscount *Portal of Hungerford* Brit. air marshal
- **Port-er** \pōrt-ər-, 'pōrt-ä\ Cole 1893— Am. composer & songwriter
- David 1800-1843 & his son David Dixon 1813-1891 Am. naval officers
- Gene 1868-1924 née *Stratton* Am. nov.
- Katherine Anne 1894— Am. writer
- Noah 1811-1892 Am. philos. & lexicographer; pres. Yale U. (1837-86)
- William Sydney 1862-1910 pseud. *O. Henry* \(')g-'hen-'ſē\ Am. short-story writer
- **Portland** Duke of see **BENTINCK**
- **Post** \pōst\ Emily 1873-1960 née *Price* Am. columnist & writer; authority on etiquette
- **Po-tēm-kin** \pō-'tjəm-(p)-kīn-, pō-'tem-(p)-\ Grigori Aleksandrovich 1799-1791 Russ. field marshal & statesman
- **Pot-ter** \pōt-'ər\ Paul 1625-1654 Du. painter
- **Found** \pōnd\ Sir (Alfred) Dudley (Pickman) Rogers 1877-1943 Brit. admiral of fleet
- Ezra Loomis 1885— Am. poet
- Roscoe 1870— Am. jurist
- **Pou-sin** \pū-'sīn\ Nicolas 1594-1665 Fr. painter
- **Pow-ſell** \pō-'səl\ Cecil Frank 1903— Brit. physicist
- Maud 1868-1920 Am. violinist
- **Pow-hä-tan** \pō-'hä-tən-, pā-'hät-'n\ 1550?-1618 *father of Pocahontas* Am. Indian chief
- **Pow-nall** \pō-'näl\ Sir Henry Royds 1887-1961 Brit. gen.
- **Pow-ſey** \pō-'sē\ John Cow-per \kō-'pər\ 1733-1804— & his bro. Theodore Francis 1875-1953 & Llewellyn 1884-1939 Eng. authors
- **Pra-dō** \pē-'dō\ Ugar-te-che \'gräth-(ç)jō-, 'ü-(ç)gär-'tēç-'ē\ Manuel 1889-Peruvian banker; pres. of Peru (1930-45; 1956-)
- **Pra-ja-dī-ł-pōk** \prä-'çhät-ī-, 'pāk\ 1893-1941 king of Siam (1925-35)
- **Pratt** \prät\ Bela Lyon 1867-1917 Am. sculptor
- Edwin John 1883— Canad. poet
- **Prax-i-les** \präk-'sīt-'l-, 'çv\ 4th cent. B.C. Athenian sculptor
- **Pre-bie** \pre-'biē\ Edward 1761-1807 Am. naval officer
- **Preğl** \prä-'gäl\ Fritz 1869-1930 Austrian chem.
- **Pre-çot** \pre-'çot\ William Hickingly 1796-1859 Am. hist.
- **Pre-to-ri-us** \pē-'tōr-'i-ſ-, 'tōr-ä\ Andries Wilhelmus Jacobus 1799-1853 & his son Martinus Wessels 1819-1901 S. African Du. colonial administrator
- **Pré-vois** \pē-'vōis\ Apré-'vō-(ç)jēd-ç'zē(ə)\ Antoine François 1697-1763 Fr. abbé & writer
- **Price** \prīç\ Byron 1891— Am. journalist
- **Pride** \prīd\ Thomas d 1658 Eng. Parliamentary commander
- **Price** \prīç\ John Boynton 1894— Eng. author
- Joseph 1733-1804 Eng. clergyman & chem.
- **Primo** de Rivera y Orbaneja see **RIVERA** & **ORBANEJA**
- **Prior** \prī-(ə)r\ Matthew 1664-1721 Eng. poet
- **Prī-çian** \prī-'çhīn-, 'çēn\ fl 500 *Priscianus Caesariensis* Latin grammarian in Constantinople
- **Pro-clus** \p'rō-'klūs-, 'prāk-lūs\ 410?-485 Greek philos.
- **Pro-ço-pi-ſ** \p'rō-'kōp-'ē-s\ 6th cent. A.D. Byzantine hist.
- **Pro-ko-liev** \p'rō-'kōf-'yēf-, 'yef\ Sergel Sergeevich 1891-1953 Russ. composer
- **Pro-per-tius** \p'rō-'pər-'sh(ē)-ſ\ Sextus 50?-75 B.C. Rom. poet

a abut; o kitting; er further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; ä out; çh chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; jissen; ö flow; ö flaw; ö colin; th thin; th this; ü loot; ü foot; y yet; yü few; yü furious; zh vision

• F table; ä F bac; G Ich, Buch; F Vin; ç F bouf; F feu; ü G füllen; B F rue; y F digne (dén), nuit (nwt)

Pro-tag-o-ras \prō-'tag-ə-rās\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
Prou-dhon \prū-'dōn\ Pierre Joseph 1809-1865 Fr. journalist & poet.
Proust \prūst\ Marcel 1871-1922 Fr. nov.
Prynce \prīn\ William 1600-1669 Eng. Puritan pamphleteer
Prze-wi-ski \prē-'vī-ski\ \prē-'vā-, \vāl-ski-, \prezh-ə\ Nikolai Mikhailovich 1839-1888 Russ. explorer
Puc-cini \pū-'chē-nē\ Giacomo 1858-1924 Ital. composer
Pu-las-ki \pū-'lās-kē, \pyū-'\ Casimir 1748?-1779 Pol. soldier in Am. Rev.
Pu-ly-ti-zee \pū-'lūt-ə-sar (family's pronunciation), \pyū-'lēt\ Joseph 1877-1911 Am. (Hung.-born) journalist
Pull-mau \pūl-'māu\ George Mortimer 1831-1897 Am. inventor
Pu-pin \p(y)ū-'pīn\ Michael Idvorsky 1858-1935 Am. (Yugoslavian-born) physicist & inventor
Pur-cell \pər-'səl, \(')pər-'sē\ Edward Mills 1912- Am. physicist
 — Henry 1658?-1695 Eng. composer
Pur-chas \pər-'chās\ Samuel 1575?-1626 Eng. compiler
Pur-kin-je \pūr-'kən-, \yē\ \(')pər-'kīn-je\ Johannes Evangelista 1819-1869 Czech physiol.
Fu-sey \fū-'yū-zē, \sē\ Edward Bou-verle \bū-'vā-rē\ 1800-1882 Eng. theol.
Pusch-kin \pūsh-'kən\ Aleksander Sergeevich 1799-1837 Russ. poet
Pu-t-nam \pūt-'nəm\ Israel 1718-1790 Am. Revolutionary gen.
 — Rufus 1738-1824 cousin of Israel Am. Revolutionary gen. & pioneer in Ohio region
Pu-vis de **Cha-vannes** \pū-'vēs-də-shā-vān, \pū-'vēd-shā-'\ Pierre 1824-1898 Fr. painter & muralist
Puy-ly Henry see **Puy-ly**
Pye \pī\ Henry James 1745-1813 Eng. poet laureate (1790-1813)
Pyle \pī\ Alfred Ernest 1900-1945 Am. journalist
Pym \pīm\ John 1584-1643 Eng. parliamentary statesman
Pyn-chon \pīn-'chən\ William 1590?-1662 Eng. pioneer in Am.
Pyr-rhus \pī-'rās\ 318?-272 B.C. king of Epirus (306-272 B.C.)
Py-thag-o-ras \pī-'thag-ə-rās, \pī-'\ d ab 497 B.C. Greek philos. & math.

Qua-dros \kwād-rōs\ Jânio \zhân-ē-, \dā\ da Silva 1917- Brazilian pres. (1961)
Quarles \kwor\əlz, \kwīr\əlz\ Francis 1592-1644 Eng. poet
Qua-si-mo-dō \kwā-sē-'mōd-(ō)\ Salvatore \sāl-'vā-'tō-(ō)\rā\ 1901- Ital. poet & critic
Quensberry Marquis of see **DOUGLAS**
Que-oua \kwē-'wā\ Jacques 1378-1438 Senese sculptor
Qués-nay \kē-'nā\ François 1694-1774 Fr. physician & econ.
Que-zon & **Mo-li-na** \kē-'sō-, \nē-'mō-'le-nā\ Manuel \mān-'wē-lās\ Luis 1878-1944 pres. of the Philippine Commonwealth (1935-44)
Quid-de \kwīd-, \kwīd-\ Ludwig 1858-1941 Ger. hist. & pacifist
Qui-ter-Touch \kwī-'tər-, \kīch\ Sir Arthur Thomas 1863-1944 Eng. author
Quin-cy \kwīn-'zē, \kwīn-(t)-sē\ Josiah 1744-1775 Am. lawyer & poet.
Quin-le-ra \kwī-'lā-, \kwī-'lā-s\ his bro. Joa-quin \wā-'kēo\ 1873-1944 Span. dramatist
Quin-tilian \kwīn-'tīl-yən\ 1st cent. A.D. Marcus Fobius Quintilianus Rom. rhetorician
Qui-r-rô \kwē-'rō, \kwē-'rō\ Elpidio 1891-1956 pres. of the Philippine Republic (1948-53)
Quis-ling \kwīz-'līŋ\ Vidkun 1887-1945 Norw. polit.; Nazi collaborator
Qou Tai-chi \gwō-'tī-'chē\ 1889-1952 Chin. diplomat

Ra-be-lais \rab-ə-'lā-, \rab-ə-'lā\ François 1494?-1553 Fr. humorist & satirist
Ra-bi \rab-'ī\ Isaac 1898- Am. (Austrian-born) physicist
Ra-chel \rā-'shel\ Mlle. 1820-1858 pseud. of *Élisa Félix* Fr. actress
Rach-ma-ni-shel \rak-'man-ə-, \nōf, \rak-'mān-, \nōvā\ Sergei Wasilievich 1873-1943 Russ. composer, pianist, & conductor
Ra-cine \rā-'sēn\ Jean Baptiste 1639-1699 Fr. dram.
Rack-ham \rak-'həm\ Arthur 1867-1939 Brit. illustrator
Rad-cliffe \rad-'klīf\ Ann 1764-1823 née *Ward* Eng. nov.
Ra-de-ek \rad-'ek, \rad-'yōk\ Karl Bernardovich 1888- Russ. Communist
Ra-det-zky \rā-'det-skē\ Joseph Wenzel 1766-1858 Count *Ra-det-zky* von Rada Austrian field marshal
Rae \rē\ John 1813-1893 Scot. arctic explorer
Rae-burn \rā-'(ō)-bōrn\ Sir Henry 1756-1823 Scot. painter
Rae-der \rād-ər\ Erich 1876-1960 Ger. admiral
Rae-mae-kers \rām-, \āk-ər-, \rās\ Louis 1869-1956 Du. cartoonist
Rag-lan \rag-'lən\ 1st Baron 1788-1855 *Fitzroy James Henry Somerset* Brit. field marshal
Rai-mon-dō \rī-'mān-dō-, \mō-'\ Marcantonio 1475?-71534 Ital. engraver
Ra-ja-gō-pā-la-cha-ria \rāj-ə-(ō)-gō-, \pāl-ə-'chā-ryā\ Chakravarti 1879- Indian lawyer; gov. gen. of India (1948-50)
Ra-leigh \rā-'lēŋ\ Robert \rē\ Sir Walter 1572-1618 Eng. courtier, navigator, & hist.
Ra-ma-krish-nā \rām-, \krīsh-nā\ 1834-1886 Hindu yogi
Ra-man \rām-ə\ Sir Chan-dra-se-khara \-, \chan-dra-'shā-ka-rā\ Venkata 1887- Indian physicist
Ra-mée, de la \rā-'mē-, \dē-'sə-'mā\ Marie Louise 1839-1908 pseud. *Out-do* \wēd-ə\ Eng. nov.
Ra-món & **Ca-jal** \rā-'mōn-, \(')kə-'hāl\ Santiago 1852-1934 Span. histologist
Ram-say \rām-'zē\ Allan 1686-1758 Scot. poet
 — James Andrew Brown 1812-1860 10th Earl & 1st Marquis of *Douhousie* Brit. colonial administrator
 — Sir William 1852-1916 Brit. chem.
Ram-see \rām-'sē\ \rē\ \sē\ \rām-ə-, \sē\ name of 12 kings of Egypt esp. I (reigned 1292-1225 B.C.); III (reigned 1198-1167 B.C.)
Ram-dolph \rām-'dālf\ Edmund Jennings 1753-1813 Am. statesman
 — John 1773-1833 Am. statesman
Ram-ji \rām-'jī, \rān-'jēt-'sū\ Maharaja 1780-1839 founder of Sikh kingdom

Ran-ke, von \rān-'kə\ Leopold 1795-1886 Ger. hist.
Ran-phā-el \rāf-'ēl, \rā-'rē-, \rāf-'ē\ 1483-1520 *Raffaello Santì* or *Sanzio* Ital. painter
Rask \rask, \rask\ Rasmus Christian 1787-1832 Dan. philologist & orientalist
Ras-mus-sen \rās-'mūs-ən, \rās-'mōs-ə\ Knud Johan Victor 1879-1933 Dan. arctic explorer & ethnologist
Ras-pu-tin \rā-'sp(y)ūt-'ō\ Grigori Efimovich 1871-1916 Russ. holy man & polit.
Ra-the-nau \rāt-'n-āu\ Emil 1838-1915 Ger. industrialist
Ra-the-nig \rāt-'hīn\ Hermann 1887- Am. (Ger.-born) polit. & writer
Ra-vel \rə-'vəl, \rā-'\ Maurice \mō-'rēs\ Joseph 1875-1937 Fr. composer
Raw-lin-son \rō-'lān-sən\ George 1812-1902 Eng. orientalist & hist.
 — Sir Henry Creswick \krez-'ik\ 1810-1895 bro. of prec. Eng. Assyriologist
Ray \rā\ John 1627?-1705 Eng. naturalist
Ray-burn \rā-'(ō)-bōrn\ Sam 1882-1961 Am. lawyer & polit.
Ray-leigh \rā-'lēŋ\ 3d Baron 1842-1919 *John William Strutt* Eng. physicist
Read \rēd\ George 1733-1798 Am. lawyer & revolutionist
 — Thomas Buchanan 1822-1872 Am. poet & painter
Reade \rēd\ Charles 1814-1884 Eng. oov. & dram.
Reading \rēdŋ\ 1st Marquis of 1860-1935 *Rufus Daniel Isaacs* Brit. statesman; viceroy of India (1921-26)
Ré-an-mur, de \rā-'ē-'muy-(ō)\ René Antoine Ferchault 1683-1757 Fr. naturalist & physicist
Ré-ca-mi-er \rā-'kam-ē-, \ā\ Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde 1749-1849 Fr. society wif.
Re-d-mond \rēd-'mōnd\ John Edward 1856-1918 Irish polit.
Reed \rēd\ John 1887-1920 Am. journalist, poet, & Communist
 — Stanley Forman 1884- Am. jurist
 — Thomas Brackett 1839-1902 Am. polit.
 — Walter 1851-1902 Am. army surgeon
Reg-u-lus \rēg-'yū-ləs\ Marcus Atilius d ab 250 B.C. Rom. gen.
Rei-che-nau, von \rī-'kə-, \nāu\ Walther 1884-1942 Ger. field marshal
Reich-stein \rīk-'s(h)tīn\ Tadeus 1897- Swiss (Pol.-born) chem.
Reid \rēd\ Thomas 1710-1796 Scot. philos.
 — Whiteley 1837-1912 Am. journalist & diplomat
Rei-nard \rā-'nāk\ Salomon 1858-1932 Fr. archaeologist
Reis-nard \rī-'hārt\ Max 1873-1943 orig. *Goldmann* Austrian theater director
Re-mar-que \rā-'märk\ Erich Maria 1898- Am. (Ger.-born) nov.
Rem-brandt van **Rijn** or **Rijn** \rēm-'brant-vān-'rīn, \-'brānt-, \-'vōn-ə\ 1606-1669 D. painter
Rem-ing-ton \rēm-'īŋ-tən\ Frederic 1861-1909 Am. artist
Rem-son \rēm-'(p)-sən, \rēm-'zən\ Ira 1846-1927 Am. chem.
Re-nan \rā-'nā-, \nān\ Joseph Ernest 1823-1892 Fr. philologist & hist.
Ré-nant \rā-'nā\ Louis 1843-1918 Fr. jurist & pacifist
Re-ni \rā-'nē\ Guido 1875-1642 Ital. painter
Ren-ner \rēn-'ər\ Karl 1870-1950 Austrian statesman; pres. of Austria (1945-50)
Re-noir \rēn-'vār, \rēn-'\ Pierre Auguste 1841-1919 Fr. painter
Re-nou-ville \rēn-'vīl-, \vīl-, \rēn-, \rēn-\ Agnes 1855-1950 Am. essayist
Re-nou-ville \rēn-'vīl-, \vīl-, \rēn-, \rēn-\ Arthur 1879-1936 Ital. composer
Res-ton \rēs-'tən\ James Barrett 1909- Am. journalist
Resz-ke, de \rēsh-'kē\ Jean \zhā-'\ 1850-1925 *Jan Mieczysław* Pol. tenor
Reiz, de \rēs-'s Cardinal 1614-1679 *Jean François Paul de Gondì* Fr. ecclesiast. & diplomat
Rei-lich \rē-'līk\ \rōk-, \rōk-, \rē-, \rē-\ Johann 1455-1522 *Capnio* \kəp-'nē-, \ōf\ Ger. humanist
Rei-ter, von \rōit-'ər, \rōit-\ Ludwig 1869-1943 Ger. admiral
 — Baron Paul Julius 1816-1899 orig. *Israel Beer Joseph* Brit. (Austrian) news agent
Rei-ter-dahl \rōit-'ər-, \dāl\ Henry 1871-1925 Swed.-born painter in U.S.
Rei-ther \rē-'thər\ Walter Philip 1907- Am. labor leader
Re-ne \rē-'nē\ Paul 1735-1818 Am. patriot & silversmith
Re-n-mont \rē-'mōnt\ Władysław \vlā-'dis-'slāv\ Sta-nisław \stā-'nē-, \slāv\ 1867-1925 Pol. nov.
Reyn-aud \rā-'nō\ Paul 1878- premier of France (1940)
Reyn-olds \rēn-'d(ə)z\ Sir Joshua 1723-1792 Eng. painter
Rhee \rē\ Syng-man \sīŋ-'mān, \sīŋ-\ 1875- So. Korean polit.
Rhodes \rōdz\ Cecil John 1853-1902 Brit. administrator & financier in So. Africa
Rhōn-da \rān-'də\ Viscount 1856-1918 *David Alfred Thomas* Brit. industrialist & administrator
Rib-bon-trōp, von \rīb-'ən-, \trōp-, \trōp\ Joachim 1893-1946 Ger. diplomat
Ri-be-ra, de \rē-'ber-ə\ Jusépe 1588-1652 *Lo Spa-gno-let-to* \lō-'spān-yā-'let-(ō)\ Spān. painter & etcher
Ri-bon \rīb-'ən\ David 1772-1823 Ger. econ.
Rice \rīs\ Elmer L. 1892- orig. *Elmer Reizenstein* Am. dram.
Richard \rīch-'ərd\ name of 3 kings of England: I (*Coeur de Lion*) \kōrd-'lī-, \rē-, \ōn-, \ē-, \ō\ 1157-1199 (reigned 1189-99); II 1367-1400 (reigned 1377-99); III 1452-1485 (reigned 1463-99)
Richard-ards \rīch-'ərdz\ Dickinson Woodruff 1895- Am. physician
 — Theodore William 1868-1928 Am. chem.
Rich-ard-son \rīch-'ərd-sən\ Henry Handel 1870-1946 pseud. of *Edward John Blyden* African novelist
 — Henry Hobson 1838-1886 Am. architect
 — Sir Owen Williams 1879-1959 Eng. physicist
 — Samuel 1689-1761 Eng. nov.
Ri-chet-lien, de \rīsh-'lē-, \lē-, \ōk-, \yīl, \rē-shā-'lyē\ Duc 1585-1642 *Armand Jean du Plessis* Fr. cardinal & statesman
Ri-chet \rē-'shā\ Charles Robert 1850-1935 Fr. physiol.
Ri-ch-ter \rīk-'tər, \rīk-\ Jean Paul Friedrich 1763-1825 pseud. *Jean Paul* \zhā-'pau-(ō), \jēn-'pōl\ Ger. writer
Ri-ch-mer \rīs-ə-'mər\ d 472 Rom. gen.
Rick-en-back-er \rīk-'ən-, \bək-ər\ Edward Vernon 1890- Am. aviator

Biographical Names

Rick-o-ver \rɪk-ō-vər\ Hy-man \hɪ-ˈmən\ George 1900-
Am. admiral

Rid-ley \rɪd-ē\ Nicholas 1500?-1555 Eng. reformer & martyr

Rid-path \rɪd-ˈpæθ\ John Clark 1840-1900 Am. hist.

Ri-el \rɪ-ˈel\ Louis 1844-1885 Canad. insurgent

Rie-mann \rɪ-ˈmæn\ Georg Friedrich Bernhard 1826-1866 Ger. math.

Ri-en-zi \rɪ-ˈen-tʃi\ or **Ri-en-zo** \rɪ-ˈen-zo\ (j)zō\ di Cola 1313-1354
Ital. *Gabriel: Last of the Romans* Ital. patriot; tribune of Rome

Ries-man \rɪ-ˈsɛm\ rɛ-z\ David 1909- Am. social scientist

Riis \rɪ-ˈsɪ\ Jacob August 1849-1914 Am. (Dan.-born) social worker & writer

Ri-ley \rɪ-ˈlɛ\ James Whitcomb \hwɪt-kəm, -wɪt\ 1849-1916
Ir. poet

Ril-ke \rɪl-ˈkə\ Rei-ner \rɪ-ˈnər\ Maria 1875-1926 Ger. poet

Rimini Francesca da see FRANCISCA DA RIMINI

Rim-ski-Kor-sa \rɪm-ˈskɪ-kɔr-sə\ kɔr-sə\ Nikolai Andre-
ievich 1844-1908 Russ. composer

Rin-con \rɪn-ˈkɔn\ rɪn\ Antonio 1446-1500 Span. painter

Rine-hart \rɪn-ˈhɑrt\ Mary 1876-1958 nse **Roberts** Am. nov. & dram.

Rin-o-un \rɪ-ˈoʊn\ Juan Antonio 1888-1946 Chilean lawyer; pres. of Chile (1942-46)

Rip-ley \rɪp-ˈlɛ\ George 1802 1880 Am. literary critic & socialist

Ri-sto-ri \rɪ-ˈstɔr-ē\ -stɔr-\ Adelaide 1822-1906 Ital. actress

Rit-fen-house \rɪt-ˈn, -həʊs\ Jessie Belle 1869-1948 Am. critic & poet

Rit-ter \rɪt-ər\ Joseph Elmer 1891- Am. cardinal

Riv-er \rɪ-ˈvər\ Diego 1886-1957 Mex. painter & muralist

Ri-ve-ra \rɪ-ˈvɛr-ə\ or **Or-ha-ne-jah**, de \v-ˈɛ, -ɔr-bə-nə\ (h)hā Miguel Primo
1870-1930 Marqués de Estella Spain; or; dictator (1925-30)

Ri-zal \rɪ-ˈzæl, -sæl\ José 1861-1896 Filipino patriot

Ri-za Shah \rɪ-ˈzɑ-pə\ or **Ri-çio** \rɪ-ˈtʃi-ə\ Davi 1532-1566
Iran. ruler (1925-41)

Riz-zi-o \rɪ-ˈtʃi-ə\ or **Ric-cio** \rɪ-ˈtʃi-ə\ David 1532-1566
Ital. musician & favorite of Mary, Queen of Scots

Rob-bia, del-la \dɛl-ə-ˈrɔb-ē-ə, -rɔb-\ Luca 1400?-1482 Floren-
tine sculptor

Rob-ber \rɔb-ər\ Frederick C. 1916- Am. physician

— Jerome 1918- Am. dancer & choreographer

Rob-ert \rɔb-ər\ see **Robert BRUCE**

— *I d 1035 Robert the Devil Duke of Normandy (1028-35) father of William the Conqueror*

Rob-erts \rɔb-ər\ Sir Charles George Douglas 1860-1943
Canad. poet

— Frederick Sligh 1832-1914 1st Earl **Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterloo** Brit. field marshal

— Kenneth 1835-1937 Am. nov.

— Owen Josephus 1875-1955 Am. jurist

Rob-ert-son \rɔb-ər-tʃən\ William 1721-1793 Scot. hist.

— Sir William Robert 1860-1933 Brit. field marshal

Robe-son \rɔb-ən\ Paul 1898- Am. actor & singer

Robt-pierre, de \rɔb-ˈpi-ɛr\ -pye(ə)\ rɔb-ˈbɛs-pyɛ(ə)\r Maximilien
François Marie Isidore 1758-1794 Fr. revolutionist

Rob-in-son \rɔb-ən-sən\ Edwin Arlington 1869-1935 Am. poet

— George Frederick Samuel 1827-1909 1st Marquis of Ripon
Brit. statesman

— James Harvey 1863-1936 Am. hist.

— Sir Robert 1886- Eng. chem.

Rob-cham-beau, de \rɔb-ˈʃɑm-bō, -rɔ-, -sham-\ Comte 1725-
1807 *Jeon Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur Fr. chemist; marshal of France (1791)*

Robt-fel-er \rɔb-ɪ-fel-ər\ rɪk-fel-ə\ John Davison father 1839-
1937 & son 1874-1960 Am. oil magnates & philanthropists

— Nelson Aldrich 1908- grandson & son of prec. Am. polit.

Rock-ing-ham \rɔk-ɪŋ-əm, U.S. also -ɪŋ-həm\ 2d Marquis of
1730-1782 *Charles Watson-Wentworth* Eng. statesman

Rock-ey \rɔk-ē\ Knute Ylviset Kenneth 1888-1931 Norw.-
born football coach in U.S.

Rock-well \rɔk-wel-, -wel\ Norman 1894- Am. illustrator

Ro-de \rɔ-ˈrɔ\ Hel-ge \hɛl-gə\ 1870-1937 Dan. poet

Ro-d-gers \rɔj-ər-z\ Richard 1902- Am. composer

Ro-din \rɔ-ˈdɑ-, -dɑn\ François Auguste René 1840-1917 Fr.
sculptor

Rod-ney \rɔd-nē\ George Bryd-ges \brɪj-əz\ 1719-1792 1st
Baron **Rodney** Eng. admiral

Ro-dz-in-ski \rɔ-ˈdʒɪn(t)-skɛ\ Ar-tur \ɑr-tʃ(ə)r\ 1894-1958 Am.
conductor

Roeb-ling \rɔ-ˈbliŋ\ John Augustus 1806-1869 Am. (Ger.-born)
conductor

Roent-gen \rɔ-ˈrɛnt-ʒən\ rɛnt-, jən; rɛn-ˈtʃən, rɔn-\
Wilhelm Conrad 1845-1923 Ger. physicist

Ro-e-ri-ch \rɔ-ˈrɪk-, rɛ(ə)\ Nicholas Konstantin 1874-1947 Russ.
painter

Ro-e-ros \rɔ-ˈrɔs\ Bruce 1870-1957 Am. printer & book designer

— Henry Huttle-ston \hət-ˈl-stən\ or *Hud-dle-ston* \həd-ˈl-\
1840-1909 Am. financier

— James Gamble 1867-1947 Am. architect

— Samuel 1763-1855 Eng. poet

— William Penn Adair 1879-1935 *Will* Am. actor & humorist

Ro-gét \rɔ-ˈzɑ, -rɔ-\ Peter Mark 1779-1869 Eng. physician &
scholar

Ro-kos-sov-ski \rɔk-ə-ˈsɔf-ski-, -sɔv-\ Konstantin 1893-
Russ. marshal

Ro-lan \rɔ-lən\ John 1585-1622 husband of Pocahontas Eng. colonist

Ro-land \rɔ-lænd\ Romain 1866-1944 Fr. author

Ro-lo \rɔ-lō\ or **Hroif** \h(ɪ)rɔif\ 860?-7931 Norse chieftain

Röl-vaag \rɔ-ˈvæg\ Ole \o-lə\ Ed-vert \ed-ˈvært\ 1876-1931
Norw.-born educ. & nov. in Am.

Ro-mains \rɔ-ˈmɑ-, -mɑnz\ Jules 1885- pseud. of Louis
Frantz Fanon Fr. author

Ro-ma-no \rɔ-ˈmæn-(j)ə, -rɔ-\ Giulio 1499-1546 *Giulio Pippi*
de Genuazzi Ital. painter & architect

Ro-ma-nov \rɔ-ˈmɑ-nɔf\ rɔ-mæn-əf, -rɔ-mə-nəf\ Mikhail
Fedorovich 1596-1645 1st czar (1613-45) of Russ. Romanov
dynasty (1613-1917)

Rom-berg \rɔm-ˈbɛrg\ Sig-mund \sɪg-mənd\ 1887-1951 Hung.-
born composer in Am.

Ro-mé-ber \rɔ-ˈmɛ(ə)-r-(j)ə\ Carlos Orozco 1898- Mex.
caricaturist & painter

Rom-mel \rɔm-ˈmɛl\ Erwin 1891-1944 Ger. field marshal

Rom-ney \rɔm-nē\ George 1734-1802 Eng. painter

Ron-sard, de \rɔn-ˈsɑr\ Pierre 1524-1585 Fr. poet

Roo-se-vell \rɔ-ˈvɛl\ or **Roosevelt** \rɔ-ˈvɛl\ *usool pronunciation*, -vɛl
also -vɛl\ (Ann) Eleanor 1884-1962 nse *Roosevelt, wife of F. D.*
Am. lecturer & writer

— Franklin Del-a-no \dɛl-ə-nō\ 1882-1945 32d pres. of the
U.S. (1933-45)

— Theodore 1858-1919 26th pres. of the U.S. (1901-09)

— Theodore 1887-1944 son of prec. Am. gen., explorer, & polit.

Roof \rɪt\ rɪt\ Elihu 1845-1937 Am. lawyer & statesman

Ro-sa \rɔ-ˈrɔ\ Salvatore 1615-1673 Ital. painter & poet

Rose-berry \rɔz-ˈbɛr-ē-, -b(ə)-rɪ\ 5th Earl of 1847-1929 *Archibald*
John Eng. statesman

Rose-crans \rɔz-ˈkrɑn(t)s, -rɔz-ˈkrɑnz\ William Starke \stɑrk\
1819-1898 Am. gen.

Ros-en-berg \rɔz-ˈn, -bɛrg, -b(ə)r\ Alfred 1893-1946 Ger.
Nazi & writer

Ros-en-wald \rɔz-ˈw, -wɔld\ Julius 1862-1932 Am. merchant &
philanthropist

Ross \rɔs\ Betsy 1752-1836 nse *Griscom* maker of first Am. flag

— Sir James Clark 1800-1862 Scot. polar explorer

— Sir John 1717-186 uncle of prec. Scot. arctic explorer

— Sir Ronald 1857-1932 Brit. physician

Ros-set-ti \rɔ-ˈzɛt-ē-, -sɛt-\ Christina Georgina 1830-1894 sister
of D. G. Eng. poet

— Dante Gabriel 1828-1882 Eng. painter & poet

Ros-si \rɔ-ˈsɪ\ Bruno 1903- Ital.-born physician

Ros-si-ni \rɔ-ˈsɪ-nē, rɔ-\ Gio-ac-chi-o \jō-ə-ˈtʃi-ə\ Antonio
1792-1868 Ital. composer

Ros-land \rɔ-ˈstɑ, -rɔs-, -tænd\ Edmond 1868-1918 Fr. poet &
dram.

Roth-k \rɔth-(j)k\ Mark 1903- Am. (Russ.-born) painter

Roth-schild \rɔth-(s), -chɪld, rɔth-(s), -rɔs-, rɔs-, Ger. rɔt-, shɪlt\
Meyer Amschel 1743-1812 Ger. financier

— Nathan Meyer 1777-1836 son of prec. financier in London

Roth-wild \rɔth-wɪld\ George 1871-1958 Fr. painter

Rou-get de Lislé \rɔ-ˈtʃi, -rɔz-ˈdɑ-ˈlɛ(ə)\ Claude Joseph 1760-
1836 Fr. army officer & composer

Rous-seau \rɔ-ˈsɔ\ Henri 1844-1910 the *Douanier* Fr. painter

— Jean Jacques 1712-1778 Fr. (Swiss-born) philos. & writer

— Théodore 1812-1867 Fr. painter

Rowe \rɔ-ˈw\ Nicholas 1674-1718 Eng. poet & dram.; poet laureate
(1715-18)

Row-ley \rɔ-ˈlɛ, -rɑ-\ William 1585?-71642 Eng. actor & dram.

Ro-xas & **Ani-ñá** \rɔ-ˈhæs-ē-ə-ˈni-ñə-və\ Manuel 1892-1948
Philippine statesman & pres. of the Philippine Republic (1946-48)

Ro-y-all \rɔ-ˈ(ə)l\ Kenneth Claiborne 1894- Am. lawyer &
statesman

Royce \rɔ-ˈɪs\ Josiah 1855-1916 Am. philos.

Rozh-dest-vojn-ski \rɔz-ˈdɛst-vɔjn-skɪ\ Zinovii Petrovich 1848-
1919 Russ. statesman

Ru-bens \rɔ-ˈbɛns\ Peter Paul 1577-1640 Flem. painter

Rui-n-stein \rɪ-ˈbɛn, -stɛn\ An-ton \ən-ˈtɔn\ 1829-1894 Russ.
pianist & composer

Rui-dolf \rɔ-ˈdɔl\ of **Haps-burg** \hɔp-, dɪlf-ɪtʃə-ˈfɑr-stov-ˈhɛps-bɛrg-, -hɪps-
bɔ(ɪ)rg\ 1218-1291 Holy Rom. emp. (1273-91); 1st of the
Hapsburgs

Rudolf or **Rudolph** of **Haps-burg** 1858-1889 archduke & crown
prince of Austria

Ru-ther-foord \rɔ-ˈθɛr-fɔrd\ Thomas Howard 1833-1907 Am. gen.

Ruis-dael or **Ruys-dael**, van \rɪ-ˈzɪ, dɛl, rɪs-\ Jacop 1628?-1682
& his uncle Salomon 1600?-1670 Du. painters

Rumford Count see Benjamin THOMPSON

Rund-stedt, von \rʊn(t)-ˈst(ɪ)t\ Karl Rudolf Ger 1875-1953
Ger. field marshal

Ru-n-berg \rɔ-ˈnɛrg-, -bɛ(ə)r\ Johan Ludvig 1804-1877
Finnish poet

Runnjil Singh see **RANJIT SINGH**

Run-yon \rɔn-ˈyɔn\ (Alfred) Da-moon \dɑ-mən\ 1880-1946 Am.
author

Ru-p-ert \rɔ-ˈpɛr\ Prince 1619-1682 nephew of Charles I of Eng.
Ger. Eng. gen. & admiral

— or *Rup-precht* \rɪp-, rɛkt-, -rɛkt\ 1869-1955 crown prince of
Bavaria & Ger. field marshal

Rush \rʌʃ\ Benjamin 1745?-1813 Am. physician & Revolu-
tionist

— Richard 1780-1859 son of prec. Am. lawyer & statesman

Rusk \rɔsk\ Dean 1909- Am. secy. of state (1961-)

Rus-kin \rɔs-ˈkɔn\ John 1819-1900 Eng. essayist, critic, &
reformer

Rus-sell \rɔs-əl\ Bertrand Arthur William 3d Earl 1872-
Eng. math. & philos.

— Charles Taz 1852-1916 Am. pastor

— Countess Elizabeth Mary 1866-1941 pseud. *Elizabeth Austral.*
born nov.

— George William 1867-1935 pseud. *Æ* Irish author

— Lord John 1792-1878 1st Earl *Russell of Kingston Russell* Brit.
statesman

— Lillian 1861-1922 *Helen Louise Leonard* Am. soprano

Ruth-er-foord \rɔ-ˈθɜrd- (j)-fɔrd\ Ernest 1871-1937 1st Baron *Ruther-
foord* Eng. physicist

— Joseph Franklin 1869-1942 *Judge* Am. leader of Jehovah's
Witnesses

Rut-ledge \rɔ-ˈlɛdʒ\ Ann 1816-1835 fiancée of Abraham Lincoln

— Wiley Blount \blɑnt\ 1894-1949 Am. jurist

Ruy-er or **Rui-ter**, de \rɪ-ˈtɛr\ Michel Adriaanszoon 1607-1676
Du. admiral

Ru-zhik-a \rɪ-ˈzɪk- (j)-ɪk-, -rɪ-\ Leopold 1887- Yugoslav
chem.

Ry-dal \rɪ-ˈdɔl\ Albert Pinkham 1847-1917 Am. painter

Rys-kind \rɪs-ˈkɔnd\ Morris 1895- Am. dram.

ə abut; ʔ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ʌñ out; ch chin; e less; ɛ easy; ʒ gift; i trip; i life
i joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ʏ foot; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; e yet; yu few; yu furious; zñ vision
F table; ɔ F back; ʒ G ich, Buch; ʔ F vin; ʔ F bœuf; ʔ F fee; ʔ G füllen; ʔ F ruse; ʔ F digne \dɛn\, nuit \nuw\ ɔ

- Saa-ri-nen** \sai-rē-,nēn-,nən\ Ee-ro \E-(r)ō\ 1910-1961 Am. architect
 — Gottlieb Eliel 1873-1950 father of prec. Finnish architect
- Saa-ve-dra La-ma** \sai-,vā-drā-'lām-əs-,vāth- Carlos 1880-1959 Argentine lawyer & diplomat
- Saa-ba-her** \sā-bə-'yā\ Paul 1854-1941 Fr. chem.
- Saa-ha-ri-ni** \sā-bə-'nēn\ Rafael 1875-1950 Ital. author
- Sachs** \zaks, saks\ Hans 1494-1576 Ger. cobbler & Meistersinger
- Sack-ville** \s'ak-,vil\ Thomas 1536-1608 1st Earl of Dorset Eng. poet & diplomat
- Sack-ville-West** \s'ak-,vil-'west\ Victoria Mary 1892-1962 Eng. writer
- Sade** \də 'sai'd, 'sād\ Comte Donatien Alphonse François 1740-1814 Marquis of Sade Fr. soldier & pervers
- Sage** \sāj\ Russell 1816-1906 Am. financier
- Saint-Cyr** \sā-'sī(r)\ Marquis Laurent de Gouvion 1764-1830 Fr. gen. under Napoleon; marshal of France 1812
- Saint-Denis** \sānt-'den-əs, sāt-\ Ruth 1877- Am. dancer
- Sainte-Beuve** \sānt-'bēv; sāt-'b(ə)v, sāt-, sāt-(ə-\) Charles Augustin 1804-1869 Fr. critic & author
- Saint-Gaudent** \sānt-'gō-'dnt-,zant-\ Augustus 1848-1907 Irish-born sculptor in Am.
- Saint John** Henry see **ROLINGROCKE**
- Saint-Just** \də s'ā-'zhüst, 'zhüst; sāt-'jst, sāt-\ Louis Antoine Léon 1767-1794 Fr. Revolutionist
- Saint-Lan-rent** \sā-'lā-'rān\ Louis Stephen 1882- Canad. lawyer; prime min. (1948-57)
- Saint-Pierre** see **BERNARDIN DE SAINT-PIERRE**
- Saint-Saëns** \sā-'sā's\ (Charles) Camille 1835-1921 Fr. composer
- Saints-hury** \sānts-,hūr-ē-, (b-)rē-\ George Edward Bateman 1845-1933 Eng. crit.
- Saint-Simon** \sānt-'sīm-ən, sāt-'sēm-'ən\ Comte 1760-1825 *Claude Henri de Rouvroy* Fr. philos. & social scientist
 — Duc 1675-1755 *Louis de Rouvroy* Fr. soldier, statesman, & writer
- Sain-on-ji** \sai-'tān-'jē, 'ōn-\ Marquis Kimmochi 1849-1940 Jap. statesman
- Sai-ji** \sā-'kē-'ē\ 1870-1916 pseud. of *Hector Hugh Munro* \(\mæ-'vō\ Brit. humorist
- Sai-ā-dim** \sai-'od-'im\ 1138-1193 sultan of Egypt & Syria
- Sai-la-zar** \sai-'zār, sāl-\ Antonio de Oliveira 1889- Port. chief of state
- Sain-ger** \sai-'nə-'jər\ Jerome David 1919- Am. nov.
- Saisbury** 1st Earl of & 3d Marquis of see **CECIL**
- Sai-inst** \sai-'st\ 86-34 c. *Gaius Sallustius Crispus* Rom. hist. & polit.
- Sai-ve-mi-ni** \sai-'vēm-'nē-, sāl-\ Gaetano 1873-1957 Ital. act.
- Sai-vi-ni** \sai-'vē-'nē, sāl-\ Tommaso 1829-1916 Ital. actor
- Samp-son** \sām-(p)-sən\ William Thomas 1840-1902 Am. admiral
- Sain-chez de Bus-ta-man-ve y Sir-vén** \sān-'chōz-'dā-,bī'st-'mānt-ē-,sər-'vən\ Antonio 1865-1951 Cuban jurist
- Sand Vano** \sānd, sāt\ George 1804-1876 pseud. of *Amandine Aurore* née *Duport*; Baroness *Duport* Fr. writer
- Sand-burg** \sān-(d)-'bɜrg\ Carl 1878- Am. author
- Sandracottus or Sandrocottus** see **CHANDRAGUPTA**
- San-gai-io** \sā-'nā-'gāi-(ō), sāj-\ Giuliano 1445-1516 Florentine architect & sculptor
- Sand-ger** \sān-'gər\ Frederick 1918- Brit. chem.
 — Margaret 1883- nec *Higgins* Am. leader of birth-control movements
- San Mar-tin** \də 'sān-(m)ār-'tēn, sān-\ José 1778-1850 So. Am. artist & statesman
- San-tia-āna or San-tia Ana** \də 'sānt-ə-'ān-ə-, sānt-ə-'ān-ə-\ Antonio López 1797-1876 Mex. gen. & pres.
- San-tan-dor** \sān-'tān-'d(ə)r\ sāt-, san-'tān-'d(ə)r- Comte de Paula 182-1840 gen. & polit. of New Granada
- San-tia-yāna** \sānt-ə-'yān-ə-, sāt-'yān-, sānt-\ George 1863-1952 Am. (Span.-born) poet & philos.
- San-to-s-Du-mont** \sānt-əs-dū-'mānt, 'mōn\ Alberto 1873-1932 Brazilian aeronaut in France
- Sant** \sān-(ə)r\ Edward 1884-1939 Am. (Pomeranian-born) anthropol. & linguist
- Sap-pho** \sāf-(ə) /l ab 600 c. Greek poet
- Sar-da-na-pa-lus** \sārd-'n-'ap-'ə-ləs, 'n-ə-'pā-ləs\ king of Assyria (ab 822 c.); sometimes identified with Ashurbanipal
- Sar-dou** \sār-'dō\ Victorian 1831-1908 Fr. dram.
- Sar-gent** \sār-'jənt\ John Singer \sī-'ŋər\ 1856-1925 Am. painter
- Sar-ron II** \sār-'gān, -gōn\ of 705 b.c. king of Assyria (722-705)
- Sar-roy-an** \sā-'rōi-'ən\ William 1908- Am. writer
- Sar-tro** \sār'tr\ Jean-Paul 1905- Fr. philos., dram., & nov.
- Sar-teen** \sār-'sīn, s-ə\ Siegfried 1886- Eng. writer
- Sato** \sā-(t)ō\ Naotake 1892- Jap. diplomat
- Sa'ud Ibn 'Abd-ul** \sā-'ud-'ib-ə-nāb-'dūl, 'sāud-\ 1901- king of Saudi Arabia (1953-)
- Sav-age** \sāv-'ij\ Richard 1697-1743 Eng. poet
- Sa-vo-na-ro-ri-a** \sāv-ə-'nə-'rō-'ri-ā, sāv-, sāv-ə-'rō-'rō- G. I-ro-la-mo \i-'rōi-'rō-mō\ 1452-1498 Ital. reformer
- Saw-yer** \sō-'yər, 'sōi-'ər\ Charles 1887- Am. lawyer & administrator
- Saxe** \də 'saks\ Comte Hermann Maurice 1696-1750 Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1744)
- Saxo Gram-mat-i-cus** \s'ak-(s)gō-'grā-'mat-'ik-əs\ 1150?-1120 Dan. hist.
- Sax-ers** \s'aks-'ərz, 'sə-(ə)rz, 'sə-(ə)rz\ Dorothy Leigh 1893-1957 Eng. writer
- Scal-i-ger** \skāl-'ə-jər\ Joseph Justus 1540-1609 Ital.-born physician & scholar
- Scalio** Julius Caesar 1484-1558 *Jather* of prec. Ital. physician
- Scander-beg** \skān-'dər-'beg\ *Thurk*. Iskender Bey 1437-1468 *George Castriota* Albanian chieftain
- Scar-lai-ti** \skār-'lā-tē\ Alessandro 1659-1725 Ital. composer
- Scar-ron** \skā-'rōn\ Paul 1610-1660 Fr. author
- Schacht** \shākt, 'shākt\ (Horace Greeley) Hjal-mar \yāl-'mār\ 1877- Ger. fin. director
- Scham-horst** \vō 'shārn-,hōrst\ Gerhard Johann David 1755-1813 Prussian gen.
- Schar-wen-ka** \shār-'vən-'kə\ Philipp 1847-1917 & his bro. Xaver 1850-1924 Ger. pianists & composers
- Schei-de-mann** \shid-'ə-'mān\ Philipp 1865-1939 Ger. polit.
- Schelling** \vō 'shel-'ig\ Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph 1775-1854 Ger. philos.
- Schia-pa-ri-elli** \skī-'yāp-ə-'rel-ē-, skap-\ Giovanni Virginio 1835-1910 Ital. astron.
- Schick** \shik\ Bé-la \bē-'lā- 1877- Am. (Hung.-born) pediatrician
- Schickel** \shik-'əl\ Johann Christoph Friedrich 1759-1805 Ger. poet & dram.
- Schi-rach** \vō 'shē-'rāk, '-rāk\ Baldur 1907- Ger. Naz. polit.
- Schlegel** \vō 'shlā-'gəl\ August Wilhelm 1767-1845 Ger. author
 — Friedrich 1772-1829 bro. of prec. Ger. philos. & writer
- Schlei-cher** \vō 'shli-'kər, 'kər\ Kurt 1882-1934 Ger. soldier & statesman
- Schlei-er-ma-cher** \shlī-(ə)r-'māk-ər, 'māk-\ Friedrich Ernst Daniel 1768-1834 Ger. theol. & philos.
- Schle-singer** \shē-'sīŋ-ər, 'shlāz-, s'h(ə)lez-, -īŋ-ər\ Arthur Meier father 1888- & son 1917- Am. historians
- Schley** \shī\ Winfield Scott 1839-1911 Am. admiral
- Schle-mann** \shē-'mān\ Heinrich 1822-1890 Ger. archaeologist
- Schna-bel** \shnā-'bəl\ Ar-tur 'ār-'t(ə)r\ 1882-1951 Am. (Austrian-born) pianist & composer
- Schmitzler** \shnit-'sli-ər\ Arthur 1862-1931 Austrian physician, dram., & nov.
- Schö-nard** \shō-'rād\ John McAllister 1831-1906 Am. gen.
- Schön-berg** \shā-'n(ər)-'bɜrg, -b(ə)'rɜk\ Arnold 1874-1951 Am. (Austrian-born) composer
- Schö-nhau-er** \shō-'nū-'häu-(ə)r\ Arthur 1788-1860 Ger. pessimist philos.
- Schö-ner** \shō-'n(ər)-'ŋər\ Erwin 1887-1961 Austrian physicist
- Schu-berl** \shū-'bər\ Franz Peter 1797-1828 Austrian composer
- Schu-ma-er** \shū-'mān, -mən\ Robert 1886- Fr. lawyer & polit.
- Schu-man** \shū-'mən\ William Howard 1910- Am. composer
- Schu-mann** \shū-'mān, -mən\ Robert 1810-1856 Ger. composer
- Schu-mann-Heim** \shū-'mān-'hīm\ Ernestine 1861-1936 née *Reessler* Austrian-born contralto
- Schur-man** \shū-(ə)r-'mān, 'shər-\ Jacob Gould 1854-1942 Am. philos. & diplomat
- Schwab** \shvā-'sh(ə)r-tē, 'sharts\ Carl 1829-1906 Am. (Ger.-born) lawyer, gen., & polit.
- Schusch-nigg** \vō 'shūsh-'nīk\ Kurt 1897- Austrian statesman
- Schwy-ler** \shv-'lər\ Philip John 1733-1804 Am. gen. & statesman
- Schwyz** \shv-'sɜz, 'shwī-\ Albert 1875- Fr. Protestant clergyman, philos., physician, & music scholar
- Scip-io** \sīp-'ē-ō, 'skīp-\ *Aemilius Afri-canus* \af-'rī-'kān-əs, 'kān-, 'kən-\ *Numinius Publius Cornelius* 185-129 b.c. *Scipio the Younger* Rom. gen.
- Scipio** *tranquanius* Publius Cornelius 237-183 a.c. *Scipio the Elder* Rom. gen.
- Scopes** \skōps\ John Thomas 1901- Am. teacher
- Scott** \skāt\ Dred \dred\ 1795-1858 central figure in U.S. lawsuit
 — Sir George Gilbert 1811-1878 Eng. architect
 — Robert Falcon 1868-1912 Eng. antarctic explorer
 — Sir Walter 1771-1832 Scot. poet & nov.
 — Winfield 1786-1866 Am. gen.
- Scotus** *Duns* see *DUNS SCOTUS*
- Johannes see *ERIGENA*
- Soria-bim or Soria-bim** \skrē-'hō-ən\ Alexander 1872-1915 Russ. composer
- Scor-bia** \skrōb\ Augustin Eugène 1791-1861 Fr. dram.
- Scud-der** \skud-'ər\ Horace Elisha 1838-1902 Am. author
- Scu-déry** \də 'skūd-ē-rē, 'skī-d-ē-rē\ Magdeleine 1607-1701 *Se-borg* \sā-'fōr\ Fr. poet, nov., & lady of fashion
- Sea-borg** \sē-'b(ə)rj\ Glenn Theodore 1912- Am. chem.
- See *Ves* Thomas Jefferson Jackson 1866-1962 Am. astronomer & math.
- Seckel** \vō 'zēkt\ Hans 1866-1936 Ger. army officer
- See-ger** \sē-'gər\ Alan 1888-1916 Am. poet
- Se-e-gio** \sai-'gō-'yā, -və-\ Andrés 1894- Span. guitarist & composer
- Se-gura** \sē-'gūrā\ Emilio 1905- Am. (Ital.-born) physicist
- Se-ja-nus** \sai-'jā-nəs\ Lucius Aelius d. A.D. 31 Rom. polit. & conspirator
- Sei-den** \sē-'dān\ George Baldwin 1846-1922 Am. lawyer & inventor
 — John 1584-1654 Eng. jurist & antiquary
- Sei-tou-cus I** \sē-'tō-'kəs\ 357-280 b.c. ruler (306-280) of the Seleucid empire
- Sei-in-court** \də 'sē-ən-'kō(ə)r-t, 'kō(ə)r-t\ Hugh 1878-1951 Brit. dramatist
- Sei-rikk** \sē-'kark\ Alexander 1676-1721 Scot. sailor marooned on one of Juan Fernández isles; original Defoe's Robinson Crusoe
- Sem-brich** \sem-'brīk\ Marcella 1858-1935 *Praxede Marcelline Koch* Austrian-born soprano
- Sen-e-nov** \sē-'myōn-ə\ Nikolai Nikolaevitch 1896- Russ. chem.
- Semmes** \semz\ Raphael 1809-1877 Am. Confed. admiral
- Sen-e-ca** \sen-'kə\ Lucius Annaeus d. A.D. 65 Rom. statesman & philos.
- Sen-nack-er-ih** \sē-'nāk-ə-rəb\ d 681 a.c. king of Assyria (705-681)
- Se-no-ya** \sē-'kwōl-ə\ 1770?-1843 Cherokee Indian scholar
- Ser-ra** \sər-'ə\ Juan-pe-ro hū-'nē-'pə-rō\ 1713-1784 or. *Miguel José* Span. missionary in Mexico & California
- Ser-ra-no** *Su-ñer* \sēr-'rān-ō-'sū-'ñer\ Ramón 1901- bro. of *Jose* of France Span. lawyer & polit.
- Ser-to-ri-us** \s(ə)'sɜr-'ŋr-ēs-, 'tōr-\ Quintus d. 72 b.c. Rom. gen. & statesman
- Ser-ve-tus** \s(ə)'vēr-'təs\ Michael 1511-1553 Span. theol. & martyr
- Ser-vice** \sər-'vəs\ Robert William 1874-1958 Canad. writer
- Ses-sions** \sesh-'ənz\ Roger 1896- Am. composer
- Se-ton** \sē-'tən\ Ernest Thompson 1860-1946 or. surname *Thompson* Eng.-born writer & illustrator in Am.
- Seu-rat** \sə-'rāt\ Georges 1859-1891 Fr. painter
- Se-ve-rus** \sā-'vīr-əs\ Lucius Septimius 146-211 Rom. emp. (193-211)

Sé-vi-gné, de \sē-(,)vĕn-'yā, sē-'vĕn-(,)yā\ Marquise 1626-1696
 née *Marie de Rabutin-Chantal* Fr. writer & lady of fashion
Seward \sī-'sūr\ William Henry 1801-1872 Am. statesman; secy.
 of state 1860-69
Seymour \sē-'m(ə)r-, -m(ə)r\ Jane 1509?-1537 3d wife of
Henry VIII of Eng. & mother of *Edward VI*
Seyss-Im-quari, von \zī-'sī(k)-, fārt\ Ar-tur \är-,rü(ə)r\ 1892-
 1946 Ger. Nazi polit.
Shor-zá \s'hor-'zā\ Count Carlo 1873-1952 Ital. anti-Fascist
 statesman
Shack-le-ton \shak-'l(ə)-tən\ Sir Ernest Henry 1874-1922 Brit.
 antarctic explorer
Shad-well \shad-'wel-, -wəl\ Thomas 1642?-1692 Eng. dram.;
 poet laureate 1689-92
Shaf-ler \shaf-'l(ə)r\ William Rufus 1835-1906 Am. gen.
Shaf-les-bury \shaf('ts,-ber-ē-, -b(ə)-rē\ 1st Earl of 1621-1683
Anthony Ashley Cooper Eng. statesman
Shah Jā-hān \shāj-'ā-hān\ 1592-1666 Mogul emp. of Hindustan
 (1628-58)
Shake-speare or **Shak-spere** \shāk-'spi(ə)r\ William 1564-1616
 Eng. dram. & poet
Sha-piro \shə-'pi(r)-(j)ə\ Karl Jay 1913- Am. poet, critic, &
 editor
Sha-posh-ni-ko \shəp-'osh-nī-,kōf, 'shəp-, -'kōv\ Boris Mikhailo-
 vich 1882-1945 Russ. field marshal
Sharp \shərp\ William 1856?-1905 pseud. *Flora-n* \fī-'ō-nā, fē-
 -n(ə)-nā\ Am. naturalist, Scot. author
Shaw \shə\ George Bernard 1856-1950 Brit. author & socialist
 — Thomas Edward see T. E. LAWRENCE
Shawn \shō'n\ Ted 1891- Am. dancer & choreographer
Shays \shēz\ Daniel 1747?-1825 Am. Revolutionary & rebel
Sheldon \shēl-'dən\ Charles Monroe 1857-1946 Am. clergyman &
 author
Shel-ley \shel-'ē\ Mary Woll-stone-craft \wul-'stən-,kraf't\ 1797-
 1851 nee *Godwin*; wife of P. B. Eng. nov.
Shel-ley Percy Bysshe \shēl-'ē\ 1792-1822 Eng. poet
Shen-ston \shen-'stən, 'shent-(ə)-stən\ William 1714-1763 Eng.
 poet
Shep-ard \shēp-'ərd\ Alan Bartlett 1923- Am. astronaut; 1st
 Am. man in space (1961)
Sherr-aton \sher-'at-ən\ Thomas 1751-1806 Eng. furniture maker
 & designer
Shier-dān \sher-'dā-n\ Philip Henry 1831-1888 Am. gen.
 — Richard Brinsley \brīnz-'lē, 1751-1816 Irish dram. & orator
Sher-man \sher-'mən\ James Schcombcraft 1855-1912 vice-pres.
 of the U.S. (1900-12)
 — John 1823-1900 bro. of W. T. Am. statesman
 — Roger 1721-1793 Am. jurist & statesman
 — Stuart Pratt 1881-1926 Am. critic
 — William Tecumseh 1820-1891 Am. gen.
Sher-ritt \sher-'(ə)r\ Robert Cedric 1896- Eng. writer
Sher-ving-ton \sher-'ing-tən\ Sir Charles Scott 1861-1952 Eng.
 physicist
Sher-wood \shor-'wud also 'she(ə)-'r\ Robert Emmet 1896-1955
 Am. dram.
Shi-de-bā-rā \shēd-'ə-bā-rā\ Baron Kijuro 1872-1951 Jap.
 diplomat & statesman
Shi-gē-mit-su \shē-gō-'mī-(l)(s)ū\ Mamoru 1878-1957 Jap. diplo-
 mat
Shih Huang Ti \shī(ə)-'hwŭŋ-'tē, 'shē- 259-210 b.C. Chin. emp.
Shin-wel \shīw-,wel-, wəl\ Emanuel 1884- Brit. Labourite
 polit.
Shir-rer \shīr-'ər\ William Lawrence 1904- Am. journalist &
 nov.
Shir-ley \shar-'lē\ James 1596-1666 Eng. dram.
Shock-ley \shäk-'lē\ William Bradford 1910- Am. physicist
Sho-lo-khov \shōl-'ə-,kōv\ Mikhail Aleksandrovich 1905-
 Russ. nov.
Shorl \shō(r)l\ Walter Campbell 1880-1949 Am. gen.
Sho-sia-kō-ritch \shōs-'tē-,kō-'vīch, shōs-, -'kō\ Di-mī-trī kd-
 -mē-'trē\ Dimitrievich 1906- Russ. composer
Shute \shūt\ Nevil \nev-'əl\ 1899-1960 *Nevil Shute* Norway
 Eng. aeronautical engineer & writer
Shi-tes-ven \shē-'bil-yēs-, -bā-'lē-sās\ Jean \zhān, 'yān\ 1865-1957
 Finnish composer
Sick-les \sīk-'l(əz\ Daniel Edgar 1825-1914 Am. gen. & polit.
Sid-dons \sīd-'n(ə)\ Sarah 1815-1831 nee *Kemble* Eng. actress
Sid-ney \sīd-'nē\ Sir Philip 1554-1586 Eng. poet, statesman, &
 soldier
Sieg-bāhn \sēg-'bān\ Karl Manne Georg 1886- Swed. physici-
 st
Sie-mens \sē-'mən, 'zē\ Sir William 1823-1883 Brit. (Ger.-born)
 inventor
Sie-mie-wicz \sien-'kyā-'vīch\ Henryk 1846-1916 Pol. nov.
Sie-vers \sē-'varz-, 'zē-fərs-, -vars\ Eduard 1850-1932 Ger. philolo-
 gist
Sie-yēs \sē-'yēs, sē-'yēs\ Emmanuel Joseph 1748-1836 *Abbé*
Sieyès Fr. Revolutionist
Sig-is-mund \sīg-'smund\ 1368-1437 Holy Rom. emp. (1411-
 37)
Sigs-bē \sīg-'zē\ Charles Dwight 1845-1923 Am. admiral
Sil-gurds-son \sīg-'urd-son, -ərth\ Jōe \yōs\ 1811-1879 Ice-
 landic statesman & author
Sil-kor-kyé \sī-'kōr-'kē\ Igor Ivan 1889- Am. (Russ.-born)
 aeronautical engineer
Sil-lan-pää \sīl-'ən-'pā\ Frans Eem-mil 1888- Finnish nov.
Sil-lo-nē \sī-'lō-nē\ Ignazio real name *Enzo* *Tranquilli* 1900-
 Ital. author
Sim-e-on \sīm-'ē\ Sime-ōn-stē-'tīt-ē-, -stī- Saint 390?-459
 Syrian ascetic & stylist
Si-mon \sī-'mən\ John Alsebrook 1st Viscount 1823-1954 Brit.
 jurist & statesman
Si-mon-ides \sī-'mān-'ēdē\ of Ceos 6th-5th cent. b.C. Greek
 poet
Simp-son \sīm('p)-sən\ William Hood 1888- Am. gen.
Sims \sīmz\ William Sowden \saud-'n\ 1858-1936 Am. admiral
Sin-clair \sīn-'kla(ə)r, 'sī-, -'kle(ə)r, sīn-, sīn-'\ May 1865?-
 1946 Eng. nov.

— Upton Leab \bēl 1878- Am. writer & polit.
Singer \sīn-'ər\ Isaac Merritt 1811-1875 Am. inventor
Si-quei-rós \sī-'k(ə)-rōs\ David Al-fa-ro \äl-'fār-(j)ə\ 1898-
 Mex. muralist
Si-rai-nō-dau-la \sē-,rāj-'ə-'dau-lə\ 1728?-1757 nauab of Bengal
 (1756-57)
Sis-mon-di, de \sīs-'mān-'dē\ Jean Charles Léonard Simonide
 1773-1842 Swiss hist. & econ.
Sit-ler, de \sit-'ər\ Willem 1872-1934 Du. astron.
Sit-lin \sī-'līn\ 'bū\ 1834-1890 Sioux leader & medicine man
Sit-well \sit-'wel-, wəl\ Sir George Rogers \gr(ə)-rōz-, bē\ 1860-
 1943 & his 3 children: Dame Edith 1887-; Sir Osbert 1892-
 & Sa-che-ver-ell \sə-'shēv-(ə)-rəl\ 1897- Eng. authors
Skeat \skēt\ Walter William 1835-1912 Eng. philologist
Skei-ton \skē-'tən\ John 1460?-1529 Eng. poet
Skin-ner \skīn-'ər\ Cornelia Urs 1901- dau. of Oris Am.
 actress
 — Otis 1858-1942 Am. actor
Sko-da, von \s'kōd-, 'skōd-(j)ə\ Emil 1839-1900 Czech en-
 gineer & industrialist
Sia-ler \sī-'l(ə)r\ Samuel 1768-1835 Eng. born industrialist in Am.
Siech-ler \sīk-'l(ə)r\ Sumner Huber 1892-1959 Am. economist
Sie-dell \sī-'dēl, by collateral descendants 'sīd-'l\ John 1793-1871
 Am. Confed. diplomat
Sie-g-kam \sī-'kəm\ Henry Warner 1827-1894 Am. gen.
Siu-nim-nyk \sī-'nim('p)-skē\ Nicolas 1894- Russ.-born
 composer in U.S.
Sime-la-na \sīmē-'ā-nā\ Be-dřich \bēd-'ər-,zhīk\ 1824-1884
 Czech pianist, composer, & conductor
Sim-ig-lye-Rydz \sī(h)mīg-'lē-'rīz-, 'rīdz\ Edward 1886- Pol.
 gen.
Smith \smīth\ Adam 1723-1790 Scot. econ.
 — Alfred Emanuel 1873-1944 Am. polit.
 — Edmund Kirby see KIRBY-SMITH
 — Goldwin 1823-1910 Brit. hist.
 — John 1580-1631 Eng. colonist in Am.
 — Joseph 1805-1844 Am. founder of Mormon Church
 — Sydney 1771-1845 Eng. essayist
 — Walter Be-dřel \bē-'dēl\ 1895-1961 Am. gen. & diplomat
 — William 1769-1839 Eng. geologist
 — Winchell 1871-1933 Am. dram.
Smith-Dor-ri-ēn \smīth-'dōr-'ē-, -'dār-\ Sir Horace Lockwood
 1858-1930 Brit. gen.
Smith-son \smīth-'sən\ James 1765-1829 Brit. chem. & mineralog-
 ist
Smol-lell \smīl-'əl\ Tobias Georg Christian 1721-1771 Brit. author
Smols \smols, 'smets\ Jan \yān\ William 1870-1950 So.
 African field marshal; prime min. (1919-24; 1939-48)
Smol-yak \smō-'yāk\ Henry De-wal\ 1898- Am. physicist
Snor-ri \stur-'lō-son \snōr-'ē-'stōr-lō-son, 'snār-\ 1178-1214
 Icelandic statesman & hist.
Snow \snō\ Sir Charles Percy 1905- Eng. nov. & scientist
Snowden \snōd-'ən\ Philip 1864-1937 1st vicecount *Snowden* of
Leck-on-shaw \līk-'ər-,shō\ Eng. econ. & polit.
 — Earl of see ARMSTRONG-JONES
Sny-der \snīd-'ər\ John Wesley 1895- Am. banker & ad-
 ministrator
Sobieski \so-bī-'sē\ John see JOHN M SOBIESKI
So-ci-nus \sō-'sī-nəs\ Faustus 1539-1604 *Fausto Soz-zī-ni*
 \sōt-'sē-nē\ Ital. religious reformer
Soc-ra-tes \sōk-'r(ə)-, 'tēz\ 470?-399 b.C. Greek philos.
Sod-ay \sōd-'ē\ Frederick 1877-1956 Eng. chem.
Söder-blom \sōd-'r(ə)-, 'blōm\ Nathan 1866-1931 Swed. theol.
 So-do-ma, It. \sōd-'ə-mə\ 1477-1549 *Giovanni Antonio de' Bazzi*
 Ital. painter
So-kol-ni-ko \sə-'kōl-nī-,kōf, -'kōv\ Grigori Yakovlevich
 1888- Russ. polit.
Sole-mān \sōl-'mən\ 1637-2559 b.C. Athenian lawgiver
Sole-mān \sōl-'mən\ var of SULEIMAN
Som-er-ell \səm-'ər-,vū\ Sir James Fownes \fōnz\ 1882-1949
 Brit. admiral of the fleet
Soong \sūŋ\ Ai-ling \tī-'līŋ\ 1888- wife of H. H. Kung
 — Chu-ling \chū-'līŋ\ 1890- wife of Sun Yat-sen
 — Tsung-ling \tsūŋ-'līŋ\ 1898- wife of Chiang Kai-shek
 — Tse-ven or Tsū-ven \tsū-'wən\ 1891- F. V. Soong, bro. of
 the 3 pre-c. Chin. financier & statesman
Sop-hoc-les \sōf-'ə-,klēz\ 496?-406 b.C. Greek dram.
Sor-del-ib \sōr-'dēl-(j)ə\ 13th cent. Ital. troubadour
Sor-rol-ib \sōr-'rōl-(j)ə\ 13th cent. It. \sō-'rōl-(j)ə-'stē-, -rōi-, -'stē-thə\
 Joaquin 1863-1923 Span. painter
Soull \sūl\ Nicolas Jean de Dieu 1769-1851 *Duc de Dal-ma-tie*
 \dāi-mā-tē\ Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1804)
Sou-sa \sū-'zā-, 'sū-sā\ John Philip 1854-1943 *The March King* Am.
 bandleader & composer
South \saut\ Robert 1634-1716 Eng. clergyman
Sou-they \saut-'hē, 'soth-'ē\ Robert 1774-1843 Eng. author; poet
 laureate (1813-43)
Spaak \spāk\ Paul Henri 1899- Belg. lawyer & polit.; premier
 1939-49; 1964-69; secy.-gen. of N. A. T. (1957-61)
Spaatz \spātz\ Karl August 1891- orig. *Spatz* Am. gen.
Spalding \spōl-'dīŋ\ Albert 1888-1953 Am. violinist
Sparks \spārkz\ Jar-ed \jər-'əl-, 'jər-\ 1789-1886 Am. hist.
Spär-la-cus \spār-'ə-kəs\ d'ri b.C. Rom. slave & insurrectionist
Spee, von \shpə\ Count Maximilian 1861-1914 Ger. admiral
Speil-mann \spēl-'mən\ Francis Joseph 1889- Am. cardinal
Spei-ler \spē-'lē\ Hans 1860-1941 Ger. zool.
Spen-er \spen-(tər)\ Herbert 1820-1903 Eng. philos.
Spen-der \spen-'dər\ Stephen 1909- Eng. poet & critic
Speng-ler \shpən-'l(ə)r\ Oswald 1880-1936 Ger. philos.
Spen-ser \spen-(t)ər\ Edmund 1552-1599 Eng. poet; poet
 laureate (1591-99)
Speng-ler \spen-'l(ə)r\ Elmer Ambrose 1860-1930 Am. inventor
Spin-gär \spīn-'gär\ Joel Elias 1875-1939 Am. author
Spī-no-zā \spīn-'ō-zā\ Baruch or Benedict 1632-1677 Du. philos.
Spit-le-ler \shpīt-'l(ə)r, 'shpīt-lər\ Carl 1845-1924 pseud. *Felix*
Tand-em \tān-'dēm\ Swiss writer

ə but; ʔ kiten; ʔ further; a back; ā bāke; ā cot, cart; ɪ foot; ʊ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɪ loot; ɪ foot; y yet; yū fess; yā furious; zh zision
 ʔ F file; ʔ F bac; ʔ G kich, Buch; ʔ F vin; ʔ F boeuf; ʔ F feu; ʔ G füllen; ʔ F rue; ʔ F digne \dōnə\, nuit \nou'è\

- Spode** \ˈspɒd/ Josiah 1754-1827 Eng. potter
- Spurriance** \ˈspʊr-i-əns/ (1) Raymond Ames 1886-1957 Am. admiral
(2) *Spurriance* \ˈspʊr-i-əns/ (1) 1827-1901 *née Heusser* Swiss author
- Stahl**, de \stɑ:l/ Mme. Anne Louise Germaine 1766-1817 Baronne de *Staal Holstein née Necker Fr.* writer
- Stahl-berg** \ˈstɑ:l-be(ə)r(r)-y-, -bɔrg/ Kaarlo Juho \ˈjūli:(h)õ/ 1865-1952 Finnish statesman
- Stair** \stɛər/ George & Earl of see DALRYMPLE
- Stair-Vissarionov** \stɛər-ˈvɪs-ər-i-ə-nɒv/ Joseph 1879-1953 *Isaï Vissarionovitch Dzhughashvili* \ˈdʒu:ʒə-ʃvɪ-lɪ/ Russ. poet, leader
- Stan-dish** \ˈstɑ:n-dɪʃ/ Miles or Miles 1584-1656 Eng. colonist in Am.
- Stan-is-las** \ˈstɑ:n-ə-sləs/ I. Leszczyński \ˈlɛʃ-ʃ-ʃn-ʃk-ɛ/ 1677-1766 king of Poland (1704-09; 1733-35)
- Stan-ley** \ˈstɑ:n-ˈleɪ/ Sir Henry Morton 1841-1904 *orig. John Rowlands* Brit. explorer in Africa
- Stan-well** Meredith 1904-1961 Am. biochem.
- Stan-ton** \ˈstɑ:n-tən/ Edwin McCasters 1814-1869 Am. lawyer & secy. of war.
— Elizabeth 1815-1902 *née Cady* Am. suffragist
- Star-bernberg**, von \ˈstɑ:r-əm-bɔrg, ˈʃtɑ:r-əm-be(ə)r(ɪk)/ Prince Ernst Rüdiger 1809-1901 Austrian anti-Nazi statesman
- Stark** \stɑ:k/ Harold Raynford 1880-1957 Am. admiral
— \ˈʃ(h)ɑ:t(ə)k/ Johannes 1874-1957 Ger. physicist
— \ˈstɑ:k/ John 1728-1822 Am. Revolutionary gen.
- Star-zyn-ski** \ˈstɑ:r-ˈzɪn(t)-skɛ/ Stefan 1893-1940 Pol. polit. & hero
- Stear-son** \ˈstɛər-sən/ Harold Edward 1907-1961 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Stia-tius** \ˈstɪ-ə-ʃi-əs/ Publius Papius 475-796 Rom. poet.
- Stain-ding-er** \ˈstɛ:n-dɪŋ-ə-r/ Hermann 1881-1967 Ger. chem.
- Steed** \sti:əd/ Henry Wickham \ˈwɪk-əm/ 1871-1956 Eng. journalist
- Steele** \sti:əl/ Sir Richard 1672-1729 Brit. essayist & dram.
- Steen** \sti:n/ Jan 1626-1679 Du. painter
- Steen-fans-son** \ˈstɛf-ən-sən/ Vil-hjal-mur \ˈvɪl-jɑ:l-mər/ 1879-1962 Canad. arctic explorer
- Stee-fens** \ˈsti:f-ənz/ (Joseph) Lincoln 1866-1936 Am. journalist & editor
- Stein** \sti:n/ Gertrude 1874-1946 Am. writer
- Stein**, von und zum \fɔ:m-ɔnt-süm-ˈʃt(ɪ)fn/, -sɪm-/ Baron Heinrich Friedrich Karl 1757-1831 Prussian statesman
- Stein-beck** \sti:n-bek/ John Ernst 1902-1961 Am. nov.
- Stein-metz** \ˈsti:n-mɛts/ Charles Proteus 1863-1923 Am. (Ger.-born) electrical engineer
- Sten-dahl** \stɛn-ˈdɑ:l, stɑ:n-, stɑ:n-/ 1783-1842 pseud. of *Marie Henri Beyle Fr.* writer
- Ste-phen** \sti:vən/ 1097?-1154 *Stephen of Blois* king of England (1135-54)
— Sir Leslie 1832-1904 Eng. philos., critic, & biographer
- Ste-phens** \sti:f-ənz/ Alexander Hamilton 1812-1883 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the Confed. states
— James 1838-1950 Irish poet & nov.
- Ste-phen-son** \sti:vən-sən/ George 1781-1848 Eng. inventor & founder of railroads
— Robert 1803-1859 son of Eng. engineer
- Stern** \stɛ:n/ Otto 1888-1957 Am. physicist
- Stern-berg** \stɛ:n-bɔrg/ George Miller 1838-1915 Am. physician & bacteriol.
- Sterne** \stɛ:n/ Laurence 1713-1768 Brit. nov.
- Stettin-us** \sti:-ˈtun-əs/ Edward Riel-ley \ˈri:l-ˈleɪ/ 1900-1949 Am. financier & statesman
- Stettin-ben**, von \sti:t-ɪn-bən/ \ˈstɪ:t-ɪn-ˈbən/ Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Ludolf Gerhard Augustin 1730-1794 Prussian-born gen. in Am.
- Sto-vens** \sti:v-ənz/ John 1749-1838 Am. inventor
— Thad-de-us \ˈθɑ:d-əs, thɑ:-ˈde-ɪ/ 1792-1868 Am. lawyer & legislator
- Sto-ven-son** \sti:vən-sən/ Ad-lai \ˈɑ:d-ˈleɪ/ Ewing 1835-1914 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1883-97)
— Adlai Ewing 1900-1959 *grandson of prec.* Am. lawyer & polit.
— Robert Louis Balfour 1881-1957 U.S. Scot. author
- Stew-art** \sti:ˈwɔ:rt, ˈstju:(ə)-ˈɔ:rt/ Du-gald \ˈdju:ˈgɑ:l-d/ 1753-1828 Scot. philol.
— Potter 1915-1961 Am. jurist
— Robert 1769-1822 Viscount *Castle-reagh* \ˈkɑ:s-əl-ræ/ Eng. statesman
- Steyn** \sti:n, ˈstɪn/ Martinus Theunis 1857-1916 So. African lawyer & statesman
- Stieg-itz** \sti:ˈgɪts/ Alfred 1864-1946 Am. photographer & actor
- Stil-icho** \ˈstɪl-i, kō/ Flavius 359?-408 Rom. gen. & statesman
- Stoll** \stɒl/ Andrew Taylor 1828-1917 Am. physician; founder of osteopathy
- Stil-well** \ˈstɪl-wel-, wəl/ Joseph Warren 1883-1946 Am. gen.
- Stim-son** \ˈstɪm-sən/ Henry Lewis 1867-1955 Am. statesman
- Stin-ne** \stɪn-ˈneɪ/ Hans 1870-1924 Ger. industrialist
- Stock-mar**, von \stɔ:k-mɑ:r/ Baron Christian Friedrich 1787-1863 Anglo-Belg. statesman
- Stock-ton** \stɔ:k-tən/ Francis Richard 1834-1902 *Frank R.* Am. writer
- Sto-dard** \ˈstɔ:d-ərd/ Richard Henry 1825-1903 Am. poet & critic
- Stokes** \stɔ:ks/ Sir Frederick Wilfrid Scott 1860-1927 Eng. engineer & inventor
- Sto-rowski** \ˈstɔ:-kɔf-skɛ-, ˈkɔv-/ Leopold Antoni Stanislaw 1887-1957 Eng.-born conductor
- Stone** \sti:n/ Harlan Fiske 1872-1946 Am. jurist
— Lucy 1818-1893 Mrs. *Henry Brown Blackwell* Am. suffragist
- Stor-y** \stɔ:ri-, ˈstɔ:r-ɪ/ Joseph 1779-1845 Am. jurist
— William Wetmore 1819-1895 son of *Joseph* Am. sculptor & writer
- Stow** \sti:ʊ/ John 1525?-1605 Eng. hist. & antiquary
- Stow-ell** \stɔ:ˈwɛl/ Harriet Elizabeth 1811-1896 *née Beecher* Am. author
- Str-a-bo** \ˈstrɑ:-bɔ/ 63 c.?-7-?A.D. 24 Greec geographer
- Strach-ey** \ˈstrɑ-tʃeɪ/ Evelyn John St. Lee 1901-1961 Eng. socialist writer
— (Giles) Lytton 1880-1932 Eng. biographer
— John St. Lee 1800-1922 *father of Evelyn* Eng. journalist
- Str-a-di-va-ri** \ˈstrɑ-dɪ-ˈvɑ:-ri-, -ˈvɛr-/ Antonio 1644-1737 *Antonius Stradivarius* \ˈstrɑ-dɪ-ˈvɑ:-ri-əs/ (1) Ital. violin-maker
- Straf-ford** \ˈstrɑ:f-ərd/ 1st Earl of 1593-1641 *Sir Thomas Wentworth* Eng. statesman
- Strath-ore** \ˈstrɑ:ˈθɔ:ri/ 1st Viscount see CANNING
- Strath-co-na** \ˈstrɑ:θ-ˈkɔ:n-ə/ and **Mount Royal** 1st Baron 1820-1914 *Donald Alexander Smith* Canad. (Scot.-born) railroad builder & administrator
- Straus** \ˈstrɑ:ˈtraʊs/ Oskar 1870-1954 Fr. (Austrian-born) composer & philos.
— Johann father 1804-1849 & son 1825-1899 Austrian composers
- Str-a-vin-sky** \ˈstrɑ-vɪn-ˈskɪ/ Igor \ˈɪ-gɔ:ˈrɔ:ʃ/ Fëdorovich 1882-1955 Am. (Russ.-born) composer
- Str-cher** \ˈstr-ʃɛr/ Julius 1885-1946 Ger. Naz. adm. administrator
- Str-ge-mann** \ˈstr-ʒə-mɑ:n/ Gustav 1878-1929 Ger. statesman
- Strind-berg** \ˈstrɪn(d)-ˈbɛrg, ˈstrɪn-be(ə)r-ɪ/ August 1849-1912 Swed. dram. & nov.
- Stritch** \ˈstrɪtʃ/ Samuel Alphonus 1887-1958 Am. cardinal
- Struth-er** \ˈstrʊ:θ-ər/ George Veazey 1880-1946 Am. gen.
- Stru-ens-ee**, von \ˈstru:ˈɛn-sɛ/ Count Johann Friedrich 1737-1812 Ger.-Dan. statesman & philos.
- Struth-er** \ˈstrʊ:θ-ər/ Jan \ˈjʌn/ 1901-1953 pseud. of *Joyce Maxtone Graham* *née Anstruther* Eng. writer
- Strutt** \ˈstrʊ:t/ Joseph 1749-1802 Eng. antiquary
- Stu-art** \stju:ˈɑ:t/ \ˈstju:(ə)-ˈɑ:t/ see CHARLES I & MARY STUART
— Charles *the Young Pretender* see CHARLES
— Gilbert Charles 1755-1828 Am. painter
— James Ewell Brown 1833-1864 *Jeff* Am. Confed. gen.
— James Francis Edward 1688-1766 *the Old Pretender* Eng. prince
- Stu-arts** \stju:ˈɑ:t/ William 1825-1901 Eng. hist. & prelate
- Stulp-na-gel**, von \ˈstʊl-p-nɛ-gəl/ Otto 1880-1948 Ger. gen.
- Stur-dee** \ˈstɔ:rd-ɪ/ Sir Frederick Charles Doveton 1859-1925 Brit. admiral
- Stur-gis** \ˈstɜ:ʒ-ɪs/ Russell 1836-1909 Am. architect & writer
- Stur-luson** see SNORKI STURLUSON
- Stur-sa** \stju:ˈsɑ/ Jan \ˈjʌn/ 1880-1925 Czech sculptor
- Stur-vo-sant** \ˈstɜ:v-ə-sənt/ Peter 1592-1672 Du. administrator in Am.
- Snack-ling** \ˈsɔ:k-lɪŋ/ Sir John 1609-1642 Eng. Cavalier poet
- Su-c-re**, de \ˈsju:(k)rɪ/ Antonio José 1795-1830 So. Am. liberator & gen.
- Sue & Søn**, stɛn, Eugène 1804-1857 *Marie Joseph* Fr. nov.
- Suet-onius** \sju:ˈtɔ:n-ɪ-əs/ 1st cent. A.D. *Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus* Rom. biographer & hist.
- Su-gi-ya-ma**, \sju:ˈgɪ-ˈjɑ:m-ə/ Hajime 1880-1945 Jap. field marshal
- Su-ka-r-no** \ˈsju:-ˈkɑ:r-ŋ(ə)nɔ/ 1901-1967 pres. of Indonesian Republic (1945-)
- Su-lei-man** \sju:ˈleɪ-mən/ 1496?-1566 *the Magnificent* Ottoman sultan (1500-66)
- Sulla** \ˈsʊ:l-ə/ 138-78 a.c. *Lucius Cornelius Sulla Felix* Rom. gen. & polit.
- Sull-ii-van** \ˈsʊ:l-i-vən/ Sir Arthur Seymour 1842-1900 Eng. composer
— John 1740-1795 Am. Revolutionary gen.
— John Lawrence 1899-1961 Am. lawyer & administrator
— Louis 1856-1924 Am. architect
- Sull-iy** \ˈsʊ:l-ɪ/ Thomas 1783-1872 Eng.-born painter in Am.
- Sull-iy**, de \ˈsʊ:l-ɪ-ə/ Duc 1560-1641 *Maximilien de Béthune* Fr. diplomat & statesman
- Sully** \ˈsʊ:l-ɪ/ \ˈsju:(ə)-ˈlɪ/ see *de* **SULLY**
- Sully** \ˈsʊ:l-ɪ/ \ˈsju:(ə)-ˈlɪ/ \ˈsju:(ə)-ˈlɪ/ René François Armand 1839-1907 Fr. poet & critic
- Sun-ner** \ˈsʊn-ər/ Charles 1811-1874 Am. statesman & orator
— James Batcheller 1887-1955 Am. biochem.
- Sun-son** \ˈsʊn-sən/ Graham 1840-1910 Am. social. & educ.
- Sun-day** \ˈsʊn-deɪ/ William Ashley 1862-1933 *Billy* Am. evangelist
- Sun Yat-sen** \ˈsʊn-ˈjɑ:t-sən/ 1866-1925 *Father of the Revolution* Chin. statesman
- Su-ra-j-** \ˈsʊr-ə-ˈj/ **UD-DIAUL**
- Surrey** Earl of see Henry HOWARD
- Sur-tess** \ˈsʊr-tɛs/ Robert Smith 1805-1864 Eng. nov. & editor
- Sut-ter** \ˈsʊt-ər, sɪ:t/ John Augustus 1803-1880 Mex. (Ger.-born) pioneer in California
- Sutt-ner**, von \ˈzʊt-nər, ˈsʊt-/ Bertha 1843-1914 *née Countess Kinsky* Austrian writer & pacifist
- Su-vo-rov** \ˈsju:v-ə-rɒv-, ˈvɑ:r-/ Aleksandr Vasilievich 1818-1900 Russ. gen.
- Sved-berg** \ˈsvɛd-bɛrg, svä:d-, be(ə)r-ɪ/ (the) Or Theodor 1884-1957 Swed. chem.
- Sver-drup** \ˈsvɛ(ə)-drɒp/ Otto Neumann 1855-1930 Norw. arctic explorer
- Sverre** \ˈsvɛr-ə/ 1152?-1202 *Sverre Sigurdsson* \ˈsɪ-gʊrd-sən/ king of Norway (1184-1202)
- Swede-n-borg** \ˈswɛd-ən-bɔrg/ Emanuel 1688-1772 orig. *Svedberg* Swed. philos. & religious writer
- Sweet** \swi:t/ Henry 1845-1912 Eng. phonetician & philologist
- Swin-iff** \swɪn-ɪf/ Jonathan 1667-1745 Eng. (Irish-born) satirist
- Swin-burne** \ˈswɪn-(b)ɜ:n/ Algernon Charles 1837-1909 Eng. poet
- Swin-ner-ton** \ˈswɪn-ər-tən/ Frank Arthur 1884 Eng. nov. & critic
- Swin-ton** \ˈswɪnt-ən/ 1st Viscount 1884-1957 *Philip Cunliffe* Brit. Eng. statesman
- Sykes** \sɪks/ George 1822-1880 Am. gen.
- Sylva** Carmen see ELIZABETH Queen of Romania
- Sy-ming-ton** \ˈsɪ-mɪŋ-tən/ (William) Stuart 1901-1961 Am. industrialist & polit.
- Sy-monds** \ˈsɪ-mɔ:ndz/, ˈsɪm-/ John Addington 1840-1893 Eng. scholar
- Sy-mons** \ˈsɪm-ənz/, ˈsɪm-/ Arthur 1865-1945 Brit. poet & critic
- Synge** \sɪŋ/ John Millington 1871-1909 Irish poet & dram.
— Richard Laurence Millington 1914-1961 Brit. biochem.
- Szen-i-Győr-gyi** \sɛn-ˈjɔ:ʃ-ˈgɪ/ von *Nagy-ra-polt* \ˈnɑ:ʃ-ræp-ɔlt/ Hung. chemist
- Szilar-d** \ˈzɪ-lɑ:rd, zɪ:-ˈhɑ:rd/ Leo 1898-1961 Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
- Szold** \ˈzɔ:ld/ Henrietta 1860-1945 Am. Zionist; founder of Hadassah

- Tac-it-us** \ 'tas-ət-as/ Cornelius 557-after 117 Rom. hist.
- Tadema** see ALMA-TADEMA
- Tait** \ 'tāi/ Lo-rado \ 'lə-rə-dō/ (J) 1860-1936 Am. sculptor
 — Robert Alphonso 1860-1933 son of W.H. Am. lawyer & polit.
 — William Howard 1857-1930 27th pres. of the U.S. (1909-13)
- Ta-gore** \ 'tə-'gō-(ə)r, -'gō-(ə)r/ Sir Ra-bin-dra-nāth 'rə-'bin-drā-'nāth/ 1861-1941 Hindu poet
- Tal-** \ 'tāl/ Hippolyte Adolphe 1828-1893 Fr. philos. & critic
- Tall-chief** \ 'tɔl-'chei/ Maria 1925- Am. dancer
- Tal-le-y-rand** \ 'pɛ-rī-'zōrd, də \ 'tāl-'ē-'rān(d)'-'pɛ-rə-'gō-(ə)r/ Charles Maurice 1754-1838 Prince of *Bénévent* Fr. statesman
- Ta-ma-yo** \ 'tə-'mā-(j)ō, -'mi-(j)ō/ Rufino 1899- Mex. painter
- Tam-er-jane** \ 'tām-ər-'lān or **Tam-bar-jaine** \ 'tām-bar-'lān/ 1367-1405 *Timur Lenk* also *Timour* Eastern conqueror
- Tamm** \ 'tām, 'tām/ Igor Eugenievich 1895- Russ. physicist
- Tam-er-ed** \ 'tām-'krəd/ 1078?-1112 Norman leader in 1st crusade
- Tam-er-lān** \ 'tə-'mɛ-rō-gər 'brōok 1717-1864 Am. jurist
- Tar-bell** \ 'tār-'bɛl, Idā Minerva 1857-1944 Am. author
- Tar-dieu** \ 'tār-'dyə(r) André Pierre Gabriel Amédée 1876-1945 Fr. statesman
- Tar-king-ton** \ 'tār-king-tən/ (Newton) Booth 1869-1946 Am. nov.
- Tas-man** \ 'taz-'mān, 'tās-'mān/ Abel Janszoon 1603-1659 Du. mariner
- Tas-so** \ 'tas-(j)ō, 'tās-(j)ō/ Tor-qua-to \ 'tɔr-'kwāt-(j)ō/ 1544-1595 Ital. poet
- Tate** \ 'tāi/ Nahum 1652-1715 Brit. dram.; poet laureate (1692-1715)
- Ta-tum** \ 'tāt-'əm/ Edward Lawrie 1909- Am. biochem.
- Taus-sig** \ 'tāu-'sig/ Frank William 1859-1940 Am. econ.
- Taw-ney** \ 'tə-'nē/ Richard Henry 1880-1962 Eng. economic hist.
- Taylor** \ 'tā-'lɔr/ Bay-ard \ 'bi-'ərd, -'bɔ-'ɛ/ 1825-1878 Am. writer
 — Deems 1661-1885 Am. composer & music critic
 — James 1611-1667 Eng. relate & author
 — Maxwell Davenport 1901- Am. gen.
 — Myron Charles 1874-1959 Am. lawyer, businessman, & diplomat
 — Tom 1817-1880 Eng. dram.
 — Zachary 1784-1850 *Old Rough-and-Ready* 12th pres. of the U.S. (1849-50)
- Tchaj-kov-sky** \ tʃɛj-'kɔf-skē, chə-, -'kɔv-/ Pētr Il'ich 1840-1893 Russ. composer
- Tchekhov** \ tʃɛk-'hɔv/ CHEKHOV
- Tead-dell** \ 'tēd-'dɛl/ Sara 1884-1933 Am. poet
- Te-cum-uh-sh** \ 'tə-'kəm(p)-'sə, -sɛ/ or **Te-cum-tha** \ 'tə-'kəm(p)-'thə/ 1767-1813 Shawnee Indian chief
- Ted-ger** \ 'tɛd-'ər/ Arthur William 1st Baron 1890- Brit. air marshal
- Ted-kwitha** \ 'tɛk-'kwith-a/ Ka-teri \ 'kāt-ər-'ē/ 1656-1680 *Lily of the Mohawks* Am. Indian ascetic
- Tei-ler** \ 'tɛ-'lɔr/ Edward 1908- Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
- Télez** Gabriel see TIRSO DE MOLINA
- Tem-pie** \ 'tɛm-'pɛi/ Sir William 1628-1699 Eng. statesman & diplomat
- Ten-niers** \ 'tə-'ni-(ə)r, -'ten-'yɔr/ David father 1582-1649 & son 1610-1690 Flemish painters
- Ten-niel** \ 'tɛn-'yɛl/ Sir John 1820-1914 Eng. cartoonist & illustrator
- Ten-ny-son** \ 'tɛn-'ə-sən/ Alfred 1st Baron 1809-1892 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1850-92)
- Ter-borch** or **Ter Borch** \ 'tɛr-'bɔrk, -'bɔrk/ Gerard 1617-1681 Du. painter
- Ter-ence** \ 'tɛr-ən(t)s/ 185-159 B.C. *Publius Terentius Afer* Rom. dramatist
- Ter-hune** \ 'tɛr-'hyūn/ Albert Payson 1872-1942 Am. author
- Ter-ry** \ 'tɛr-'ē/ Ellen Alicia or Alicia 1847-1928 Eng. actress
- Ter-tul-lian** \ 'tɛr-'tul-'yən/ 160?-720 *Quintus Septimius Florens Tertullianus* Latin church father
- Tes-la** \ 'tɛs-'lə/ Nikola 1857-1943 Am. (Austrian-born) electrician & inventor
- Te-zel** or **Ze-zel** \ 'tɛs-'lɛl/ Johann 1465?-1519 Ger. Dominican monk
- Thack-er-ay** \ 'θak-(ə)-rɛ/ William Makepeace 1811-1863 Eng. author
- Tha-les** \ 'θā-(j)ɛz/ 640?-546 B.C. Greek philos.
- Thal-er** \ 'θāl-'ɛr/ see Alice FRANCH
- Tham** \ 'θənt/ U \ 'u/ 1909- Burmese U.N. official; secy-gen. (1961-)
- Thayer** \ 'θā-(ə)r, 'θə-(ə)r/ Sylvanus 1785-1872 *father of West Point* Am. officer & educ.
- Thax-t** \ 'θæks- / Roscoe 1859-1923 Am. hist. & biographer
- Thiel-er** \ 'θi-'lɛr/ Max 1899- So. African-born specialist in tropical medicine in U.S.
- The-mis-to-cles** \ 'θə-'mis-'tə, -klɛz/ 527?-740 B.C. A. Athenian gen. & statesman
- Theo-dor-ic** \ 'θi-'dɔr-'ik, -'dɛl/ 3rd cent. B.C. Greek poet
- The-od-er-ic** \ 'θi-'dɔr-'ik, -'dɛl/ 454?-526 *the Great* king of the Ostrogoths (474-526)
- The-o-dō-si-us** \ 'θi-'dɔ-'sɪ-(j)ō, -'dɔ-'sh-(j)ō/ 346?-395 *the Great* Rom. gen. & emp. (379-395)
- The-o-phra-s-tus** \ 'θi-'ə-'frās-'təs/ ab 371-287 B.C. Greek philos. & naturalist
- The-o-rē-ri** \ 'θi-'ə-'rɛi/ Axel Hugo Theodor 1903- Swed. biochem.
- The-re-sa** or **Te-re-sa** \ 'tɛr-'ɛsə, -'rɛsə, -'rɛzə/ Saint 1515-1582 Span. Carmelite nun
- Thes-tes** \ 'θɛs-'pɛs/ 6th cent. B.C. Greek poet
- Thiers** \ 'θi-'ɛr/ Louis Adolphe 1797-1877 Fr. statesman & hist.; pres. of France (1871-73)
- Thom-as** \ 'θəm-'əs/ Augustus 1857-1934 Am. dram.
 — Dyl-an \ 'di-'lən/ 1914-1953 Brit. poet
 — George Henry 1816-1870 Am. gen.
 — Norman Mat-ton \ 'mā-'tūn, 'mā- / Am. socialist polit.
 — Seth 1785-1859 Am. clock manufacturer
 — Theodore 1835-1905 Ger.-born conductor in Am.
 — a *Becket* see BECKET
- a *Kemp-pis* \ 'kɛm-'pɛs, (j)ā-'kɛm-' / 1380-1471 Ger. ecclesiastic & writer
 — of *Er-dou-ou-ous* \ 'ɛr-'ə-dō-'u-əs/ *Ji* 1220-1297 *Thomas the Rhymer* Scot. her. & poet
- Thomp-son** \ 'θəm-'pɪn, -'dʒən/ Benjamin 1753-1814 Count *Rum-ford* \ 'rʌm-'fɔrd/ Brit. (Am.-born) physicist & statesman
 — Francis 1859-1907 Eng. poet
 — George \ 'dʒɔr-'dʒ/ Giam-prō-'sɔn/ George Paget \ 'pəj-'ət/ 1892- son of Sir Joseph John Eng. physicist
 — James 1700-1748 Scot. poet
 — James 1834-1882 B. V. Scot. poet
 — John Arthur 1861-1933 Scot. poet, biologist
 — Sir Joseph John 1856-1940 Eng. physicist
 — William see Baron KELVIN
- Tho-reau** \ 'θɔr-'jō, 'θə-'rɔ/ Henry David 1817-1862 Am. writer
- Tho-rez** \ 'tɔr-'rɛz/ Maurice 1900- Fr. Communist
- Thorn-die** \ 'θɔr-'ni-'dɪ/ Ashley Horace 1871-1933 & his brother Lynn 1882- Am. educators
- Thorn-ton** \ 'θɔr-'nɔn/ William 1759-1828 Am. architect
- Thor-vald-sen** or **Thor-wald-sen** \ 'θɔr-'vāl-'sɛn/ Bert-el \ 'bɛrt-'l/ 1768-1844 Dan. sculptor
- Thras-y-bu-lus** \ 'θrās-'ə-'byū-'lɔs/ d 389 B.C. Athenian gen.
- Thu-ey-l-des** \ 'θyū-'jɪ-'sɪ-'dɛs/ 471?-7400 B.C. Greek hist.
- Thur-ber** \ 'θɜr-'bɛr/ James 1894-1961 Am. writer
- Thwing** \ 'θwɪŋ/ Charles Franklin 1853-1937 Am. educ.
- Thys-sen** \ 'θɪs-'ən/ Fritz 1873-1951 Ger. industrialist
- Tib-bell** \ 'tib-'əl/ Lawrence Mervil 1896-1960 Am. bartone
- Tib-ber-ri-us** \ 'tib-'bɛr-'ɪ-sɪ/ d. c. A.C. 37 *Tiberius Claudius Nero* Roman Rom. emp. (44-55)
- Tib-ul-lus** \ 'tib-'lɔs/ Albius 54?-718 B.C. Rom. poet
- Tieck** \ 'tɛk/ Ludwig 1773-1853 Ger. author
- Tie-po-lo** \ 'ti-'pə-'lɔ/ Giovanni Battista 1696-1770 Ital. painter
- Tie-lath-pi-le-ser** III \ 'ti-'lath-(j)ɪ-'pɪ-'lɛ-'zɛr-, -pə- / d 727 B.C. king of Assyria (745-727)
- Til-den** \ 'tɪl-'dɛn/ Samuel Jones 1814-1886 Am. lawyer & polit.
- Til-ly** \ 'tɪl-'dɛ/ Zolt-an \ 'zɔl-'ɪn/ 1889-1961 Hung. polit.; pres. of Hungary (1946-48)
- Til-lich** \ 'tɪl-'ɪk/ Paul Johannes 1886- Am. (Ger.-born) theolog.
- Til-ol-son** \ 'tɪl-'ə-lsən/ John 1630-1694 Eng. divine
- Til-ly** \ 'tɪl-'i/ Count of 1559-1632 *John Tser-lesky* \ 'tsɛr-'klɪs/ Flem. field marshal
- Ti-mo-shen-ko** \ 'tɪm-'ə-'shɛn-(j)ō, -'sɛm-'ən/ 'sɔm-'yɔn/ Konstantinovich 1895- Russ. marshal
- Timour**, **Timur**, **Timur Lenk** see TAMERLANE
- TING-lee** \ 'tɪŋ-'li/ Katherine Augusta 1847-1929 née *Westcott* Am. theologian
- Tin-ti-rot-ti**, **Il**, **Tin-ti-rot-tet** \ 'tɪn-'tɪ-'rɛt-(j)ō/ 1518-1594 *Jacopo Robusti* Ital. painter
- Tin-ti Sa-hi** or **Tin-po-hi** \ 'tɪn-(j)ɪ-'sā-(h)ɪ/ 1751-1799 sultan of Mysore (1782-99)
- Tir-pitz**, von \ 'tɪr-'pɪts, 'tɔr-/ Alfred 1849-1930 Ger. admiral
- Tir-so** \ 'tɪr-'sɔ/ de Mo-ri-a \ 'di-'(j)ɔ-'sɔ/ 'dɛ-'mā-'jɛr-nə-, -(j)ɔ-'(j)ɪ-'lā-/ 1571?-1648 pseud. of *Gabriel Téllez* Span. dram.
- Tis-je-lus** \ 'tɪs-'jɛ-'lɔs, -'zɪ-/ Arne Wilhelm Kaurin 1902- Swed. biochem.
- Ti-so** \ 'tɪs-(j)ō/ Josef 1887-1947 Slovakian pres.
- Titian** \ 'tɪ-'tɪən/ 1477-1576 *Tiziano Vecellio* Ital. painter
- Tito** see BROZ
- Titus** \ 'tɪ-'tʌs/ 40?-81 *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus* Rom. emp. (79-81)
- Toeque-ville**, de \ 'tɔk-'vil, 'tɔk-'tāk-, -vɛl-, -vəl/ Alexis Charles Henri Maurice Clérel 1805-1859 Fr. statesman & author
- Todd** \ 'tɔd/ Sir Alexander Robertus 1907- Brit. chem.
 — David 1835-1939 Am. astron.
- Tod-tyl** \ 'tɔd-'tɪl/ Fritz 1891-1942 Ger. mil. engineer
- To-ga-ti** \ 'tɔ-'gāt-'i/ Pāl-mi-ro \ 'pāl-'mi-'rɔ/ 'pāl-'mɛ-'(j)ɔr/ 1893?-Ital. Communist
- To-gō** \ 'tɔ-'gō/ Marquis Heihachiro 1847-1934 Jap. admiral
 — Shigenori 1882-1950 Jap. diplomat & polit.
- To-jō** \ 'tɔ-'jō/ Hideki 1885-1948 Jap. gen. & polit.
- To-ki** \ 'tɔ-'ki/ Ernst 1891-1939 Ger. dram. & polit.
- To-ki-ot** \ 'tɔ-'tɔi, 'tɔi- / 'tɔi-, 'tɔi-, 'tɔi-, 'tɔi-/ Count Lev Nikolaievich 1828-1910 Russ. nov., philos., & mystic
- Tom-ma-si-ni** \ 'tɔm-'ə-'zɛ-nɛ/ Vicenzo 1880-1950 Ital. composer
- Tom-pkins** \ 'tɔm-'pɪn, -'kənz/ Daniel D. 1774-1825 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1817-25)
- Tom-tyan** \ 'tɔm-'tɪən/ Wolfe 1743-1798 Irish revolutionist
- Tooke** \ 'tɔk/ (John) Horne 1736-1812 Eng. polit. radical & philologist
- Toombs** \ 'tɔmz/ Robert Augustus 1810-1885 Am. lawyer & Confed. statesman
- Tor-que-ma-da**, de \ 'tɔr-'kə-'mād-ə, -'māth-ə/ Tomás 1420?-1498 Span. grand inquisitor
- Tor-ri-cel-li** \ 'tɔr-'i-'kɛl-'ɛ, 'tɔr-'ɛv/ Evangelista 1608-1647 Ital. math. & physicist
- Tos-ca-ni** \ 'tɔs-'kə-'nɛ-nɛ, -'tɔs-/ Ar-tu-ro \ 'ār-'tʉ-(ə)r-(j)ō/ 1867-1957 Ital. conductor
- Tou-ssaint** \ 'tu-'sɛn/ Étienne \ 'et-ɪ-'ɛn/ Count Frants Eduard Ivanovich 1818-1884 Russ. gen.
- Tou-lou-se-Lau-irec**, de \ 'tu-'luz-'lɛ-'trɛk/ Henri 1864-1901 Fr. painter
- Tour-naint** \ 'tʉ-'nɛn/ Cyril 1575?-1626 Eng. dram.
- Tous-saint** \ 'tu-'sɛn/ Louis Veu-sé \ 'vɛ-'sɛ-'zɛ-(j)ɔr/ Pierre Do-minique 1743-1803 Haitian gen. & liberator
- Tov-ey** \ 'tɔv-'ē/ John Cronyn 1st Baron 1885- Brit. admiral of the fleet
- Toyn-bee** \ 'tɔɪn-'bi/ Arnold Joseph 1889- Eng. hist.
- Tra-jan** \ 'trā-'jən/ 52 or 53-117 *Marcus Ulpian Trajanus* Rom. emp. (98-117)
- Treac** \ 'trɛ/ Sir Herbert Beerhoom 1853-1917 Eng. actor-manager
- Treichs-ke**, von \ 'trɪch-'kə/ Heinrich 1834-1896 Ger. hist.
- Trench** \ 'trɛnch/ Richard Chen-ewix \ 'ʃɛn-ə-'vɛ/ 1807-1886 Eng. poet & prelate
- Tren-chard** \ 'trɛn-'tʃɔrd, 'tʃɔrd/ Hugh Montague 1st Viscount 1873-1936 Brit. air marshal

a about; ɳ kitten; ər further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cat; ɔ out; ɔ ch, chin; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; ɔ trip; ɔ life

ɔ joke; ɳ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ color; ɔ thin; ɪ this; ɔ loot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ɪ full; ɪ furious; ɪ vision

ɔ f table; ɳ f bac; ɳ G ich, Buch; ɳ F vin; ɔ F bouil; ɔ F feu; ɔ G füllen; ɔ F rue; ɳ F digne ɔdenʹ, nuit ɳwʹeʹ

Tre-vel-yau \tr'vél-yón, -'vil-| George Macaulay 1786-1962 Eng. hist.
— Sir George Otto 1838-1928 *father of* pres. of Ecg. poli., biograph., & hist.

Troi-lops \tró'lop-| Anthony 1815-1882 Eng. nov.
Tromp \trómpt, 'trámp| Maarten Harperszoon 1597-1653 Du. admiral

Trots-ky or **Trots-ki** \trót-ské, 'trót-| Leon 1877-1940 *Letb or Lev Davydovich Bronstein* Russ. Communist

Troy-on \tró'y-ón-| Constant 1813-1865 Fr. painter

Tru-hi-to \trú-'hí-tó-| (trú-'hí-tó-'hí-tó) Rafael Leonidas 1891-1961 Dominican gen. & poli.; pres. of Dominican Republic (1930-38; 1942-52)

Tru-man \trú-'món-| Harry S. 1884- 33d pres. of the U.S. (1945-53)

Trum-bull \tróm-ból-| John 1756-1843 son of *Jonathan* Am. painter
— Jonathan 1710-1785 Am. patriot & statesman

Tsai Ting-kai \t'sí-'tín-'gá'í 1890- Chin. gen.
Tsal-da-res or **Tsal-dar-és** \t'sál-'dár-és, -és| Pa-na-ges or Pa-na-gis \pán-ó-'yés-á 1868-1936 Greek statesman

Tschaikovsky var of **TCHAIKOVSKY**

Tub-man \t'áb-món-| William Vaccanar Shadrach 1895- Librarian lawyer; pres. of Liberia (1944-)

Tul-si Das \tul-'sí-'dás 1532-1623 Hindu poet

Tu-rensé \tu-'rén-| Vicomte 1611-1675 *Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne* Fr. marshal

Tur-ge-nev \túr-'gín-'yóf, -'gén-| Ivan Sergeevich 1818-1883 Russ. nov.

Tur-rot \túr-'ró-| Anne Robert Jacques 1727-1781 Baron de *Lafayette* Fr. statesman & econ.

Tur-ner \túr-'nér-| Frederick Jackson 1861-1932 Am. hist.
— Joseph Mallor William 1775-1851 Eng. painter

Tut-enkh-a-men \tú-'tán-'kám-ón, -'tán-| or **Tut-enkh-a-mon** U-'tér-| *h* ab 1358 s.c. King of Egypt

Twach-man \t'wák-'tí-món-| John Henry 1853-1902 Am. painter

Twain Mark see **CLEMENS**

Tweed \t'wéd-| William Mark 1823-1878 Am. poli.

Tweedsmit see **AUCHAN**

Ty-ler \tí-'lér-| John 1790-1862 10th pres. of the U.S. (1841-45)
— Wat \wát-| or Walter d 1381 Eng. leader of Peasants' Revolt (1381)

Tyn-dale \tín-'dál-| William 1497-1536 Eng. reformer & martyr

Tyr-dall \tír-'dál-| John 1820-1893 Brit. physicist

Tyr-whitt-Wil-son \tír-'ót-wíl-'són-| Gerald Hugh 1883-1950 orig. *Tyrwhitt* 14th Baron *Berners* \bór-'nérz-| Eng. composer & painter

Udall \yú-'dól, 'yú-'dál-| or **Uve-dale** \yú-'v, 'dál-| Nicholas 1505-1550 Eng. schoolmaster & dram.

Ugar-te \ú-'gár-'té-| Manuel 18-1951 Argentine writer

Uh-lund \ú-'lúnt-| Johann Ludwig 1787-1862 Ger. poet & hist.

Uli-fias \ulí-'fíás, 'al-, 'ás-, 'lás-| or **Uli-fia** \ul-'fí-| or **Wul-fia** \wul-'fí-| 317-381 bishop of the Goths

Uli-pian \ulí-'pí-ón-| 1707-228 *Dionysius Ulpianus* Rom. jurist

Ulu-mu-mo \ulú-'mú-'mó-| de **Ulu-mo** \ul-'mó-'hí-'hí-| G Miguel 1864-1936 Span. philos. & writer.

Uu-as \ú-'ás-| 1588?-1768? Pequot Indian chief

Uud-set \ú-'sét-| Sigrid \síg-'réd, 'red-| 1882-1949 Norw. nov.

Uu-ter-mey-er \ú-'tér-'mí-'ér-| Louis 1885- Am. poet & author

Uran-ón \úr-'pón-| Emory 1839-1881 Am. gen. & author

Urban \úr-'bón-| name of 8 popes; esp. II (*Odo* \ó-'dó-'dó-| or *Udo* \ú-'dó-| 1042?-1099 (pope 1088-99))

Urey \yú-'ó'r-| Harold Clayton 1893- Am. chem.

Ur-quhart \úr-'kár-, 'kár-| Sir Thomas 1611-1660 Scot. auth. & translator

Ussh-er \ú'sh-'ér-| James 1581-1656 Irish archbishop & biblical chronologist

Utri-lo \ú-'tré-'ló, 'trél-| (y)ó, 'tré-| (y)ó Maurice 1883-1955 Fr. painter

Vail-lant \vá-'lánt, 'ví-'lánt-| Jean Baptiste Philibert 1790-1872 Fr. army officer; marshal of France (1851)

Valdemar see **WALDEMAR**

Val-di-via, de \val-'dév-'vía-| Pedro 1500?-1553 Span. conqueror of Chile

Va-lens \vá-'lénz, 'lénz-| 328?-378 Rom. emp. of the East (364-378)

Vai-en-tin-lan \val-ón-'tín-ón-, -'tín-'yón-| *Lar. Valentianus* name of 3 Rom. emperors. I 321-375 (reigned 364-375); II 372-392 (reigned 375-392); III 419-455 (reigned 425-455)

Valera Eamon de see de **VALERA**

Va-le-ra or **Al-ca-lá** **Gua-li-a-mo** \vá-'lér-ó-'é-, 'al-'ká-'lá-, 'gál-'é-'án-'gá-, 'ál-'ká-, 'gál-'| Juan 1824-1905 Span. writer & statesman

Va-le-ri-an \vá-'lér-'i-ón-| d 269 *Publius Licinius Valerianus* Rom. emp. (253-260)

Va-lé-ry \vá-'lér-, 'val-'r-| Paul Ambrose 1871-1945 Fr. poet & philos.

Va-lin \vá-'lá-| Martial Henry 1898- Fr. gen. & diplomat

Va-lar-ta \vá-'lárt-ó, 'ví-'lárt-| Manuel Sandoval 1899- Mex. physicist

Vai-le-jo \vá-'lér-'jé-, 'yá-'(h)jé-| Mariano Guadalupe 1808-1890 soldier & pioneer in Calif.

Van Al-len \vá-'nāl-ón, -v-| James Alfred 1914- Am. physist

Van-brugh \van-'brú, 'vón-, -'brúk; 'van-brá-| Sir John 1664-1726 Eng. dram. & architect

Van Bu-ren \van-'byúr-ón, -vón-| Martin 1782-1862 8th pres. of the U.S. (1837-41)

Van-ou-ver \van-'kú-'vér-| George 1757-1798 Eng. navigator & explorer

Van-de-grift \vá-'dó-'gríft-| Alexander Archer 1887- Am. marine-corps gen.

Van-dén-berg \van-'dán-'börg-| Arthur Hendrick 1884-1951 Am. journalist & politician

Van-der-bil \van-'dér-'bíl-| Cornelius 1794-1877 Am. capitalist

Van Dine see **WRIGHT**

Van Dong-en \van-'dú-ón-, 'vón-, -'dóg-| Cornelius 1877- Du. painter

Van Do-re \van-'dór-ón-, 'vón-, -'dór-| Carl 1885-1950 & his bro. Mark 1894- Am. writers & editors

Van-dyke or **Van DYCK** \van-'dik, 'éd-| Sir Anthony 1599-1641 Flem. born painter

Vane \vân-| Sir Henry or Harry 1613-1662 Eng. Puritan statesman

Van Rens-se-laer \van-'rén-(t)-sə-'lær-| -rén-'sli-'sli-| or -rén-'t-(s)-lær-| Stephen 1764-1839 Am. gen. & poli.

Van Rens-se-laer \van-'rén-'sli-'vân-| Robert Gilbert 1881-1957 1st Baron *Vansittart of Denham* \dén-'ám-| Brit. diplomat

Van't Hoff \vánt-'hóf, 'vánt-| Jacobus Henricus \hén-'drí-'kəs-| 1852-1911 Du. physical chem.

Van't Hof \vân-'tí-| van-, 'vón-, -'zə-| Gideon Brood 1873-1956 S. African lawyer

Va-rése \vá-'rés-, 'rez-| Edgar 1885- Fr.-born composer in the U.S.

Var-gas \vár-'gás-| Getulio Dornelles 1883-1954 Brazilian lawyer; pres. of Brazil (1930-45; 1951-54)

Vár-ro \vár-'ró-| Marcus Terentius 116-27 b.c. Rom. scholar & author

Va-sa-ri \vá-'zár-é-| Giorgio 1511-1574 Ital. painter

Vasco da Gama see **GAMA**

Va-si-lin \vá-'sín-, 'tín-, 'tín-| Nikolai 1907-1944 Russ. gen.

Van-han, de \vá-'hán-| Marquis 1633-1707 *Sébastien Le Prestre de Vauban* Fr. mil. engineer; marshal of France (1703)

Vaughan \vón-, 'vân-| Henry 1622-1695 *The Siturist* \sít-'yú-'ríst-| Brit. poet

Veh-len \vèb-'lén-| Ralph 1872-1958 Eng. composer

Veh-len \vèb-'lén-| Thorstein \thó-'ó'r-, 'stín-| Bunde 1857-1929 Am. sociol. & econ.

Ved-der \vèd-'ér-| Elihu 1836-1923 Am. painter & illustrator

Ve-ga, de \vé-'gá-| Lope \lóp-'(y)áp-| 1562-1635 *Lope Félix de Vega* pres. of Brazil

Ve-láz-quez or **Ve-lás-quez** \vé-'lá's-quéz, -'lās-, -'lās-| -'láth-'(y)káth-| Diego Rodriguez de Silva y 1599-1660 Span. painter

Ven-dôme, de \vân-'dóm, 'vám-| Duc Louis Joseph 1654-1712 Fr. soldier; marshal of France

Ve-ni-zé-lo \vén-'zè-'lās-, 'zél-'s-| Eleutherios 1864-1936 Greek statesman

Ver-di \vé-'ó'r-d-é-| Giuseppe 1813-1901 Ital. composer

Vereker see **GORT**

Ver-gil or **Vir-gil** \vèr-'jíl-, 'vèr-'jíl-| 70-19 s.c. *Publius Vergilius Maro* Rom. poet

Ver-laine \vé-'ó'r-'lân-, 'vór-| Paul 1844-1896 Fr. poet

Ver-meer \vèr-'mè-'ér-, 'vèr-, 'mí-'(g)ér-| Jan 1632-1675 *Jan van der Meer van Delft* Du. painter

Ver-ne \vèrn-, 'vè-'(g)ér-| Jules 1828-1905 Fr. writer

Ver-ner \vé-'(g)ér-'nér-| Karl Adolph 1846-1896 Dan. philologist

Ver-nier \vé-'(g)ér-'nér-, 'vèr-'nér-| Pierre 1580-1637 Fr. math.

Ver-non \vèr-'nón-| Edward 1684-1757 Eng. admiral

Ver-one \vé-'ró-n-| vé-'ró-n-| 'né-zé-| Paolo 1528-1588 *Paolo Cogliari* Ital. painter

Ver-ra-zo, da or **Ver-ra-zo**, da \vé-'ráz-'zón-, 'vèr-, 'át-'sín-| Giovanni 1485?-1528 Florentine navigator

Ver-zo-chio, del \vé-'rók-'é-ó-, 'rók-, 'rāk-| Andrea 1435-1488 *Andrea del Verrochio* Florentine sculptor & painter

Verulam see **FRANCIS BACON**

Ve-rus \vìr-'ús-| Lucius Aurelius 130-169 *Lucius Ceionius Commodus* Rom. emp. (161-169)

Ves-pa-sian \vé-'spá-'shí-'(g)ón-| 9-79 *Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus* Rom. emp. (69-79)

Ves-pu-cci \vé-'spú-'t'chí-| Amerí-gó \ám-'é-ré-'(g)é-| 1451-1512 *Americus Vesputius* \vé-'mèr-'á-ús-, 'ves-'pyú-'shí-'(g)és-| Ital. navigator; eponym of *America*

Vig-ano, di \vì-'gá-nó-| 1759-1824 king of Sardinia (1802-21)
— II 1820-1878 king of Sardinia (1849-61) & 1st king of Italy (1861-78)

— III 1869-1947 king of Italy (1900-46)

Vic-to-ria \vík-'tór-'é-á-, 'tór-| Alexandra 1819-1901 queen of Gr. Brit. (1837-1901)

Vi-da \vèd-á-| Marco Girolamo 1480?-1566 Ital. poli.

Vieda see **GONZÁLEZ VIEDA**

Vi-è-ter \vé-'é-, 'tó-| Wilhelm 1850-1918 Ger. philologist

Vi-gée-Le-brun \vé-'zhá-'lè-'brón-, 'h'rā-, 'brā-| Marie Ann Elisabeth 1755-1842 Fr. painter

Vi-gno-la, di \vì-'gnó-'yá-| Giacomo 1507-1573 *Giacomo Barocchio* or *Barozzi* Ital. architect

Vi-gny, de \vè-'ny-| Comte Alfred Victor 1797-1863 Fr. poet & nov.

Vil-la \vé-'yá-| Francisco 1877-1923 *Pan-chó* \pán-'(h)chó-, 'pán-| *Doroteo Arango* Mex. bandit & revolutionist

Vil-lard \vá-'lárd-| Oswald Garrison 1822-1949 Am. journalist

Vil-lars, de \vá-'lárd-| Duc Claude Louis Hector 1653-1734 Fr. soldier; marshal of France (1702)

Ville-neuve, de \vì-'lè-'nè-'v'v-| Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silveville 1763-1810 Fr. adm.

Vil-li-ers \vìl-'yér-| George 1592-1628 1st Duke of *Buckingham* \b'ók-'ín-ón-, *US* ólso-'ín-'hám-| Eng. statesman & admiral

— George 1628-1687 2d Duke of *Buckingham*, son of pres. of Ecg. com. & dram.

Vil-lon \vé-'lón-| François 1431-after 1462 *François de Montcornier* Fr. poet

— Jacques 1875- real name *Gaston Duchamp* Fr. painter

Vin-cent de **Paul** \vín-'tín-'snt-| 'dó-| *Saint* 1581?-1660 Fr. priest

Vin-çí, da \vì-'çí-'ch-, 'vèn-| Leonardo 1452-1519 Florentine painter, sculptor, architect, & engineer

Vi-no-gra-doff \vín-'grád-óf-, 'óv-| Sir Paul Gavrilovich 1854-1925 Russ. jurist & hist. in Eng.

Vin-son \vín-'tín-'són-| Carl 1883-1953 Am. jurist & administrator

Violet-té-Duc \vé-'lét-'é-'dú-'(y)úk-, 'yè-'lá-'lá-'dúk-| Eugène Emmanuel 1814-1879 Fr. architect

Vir-chow \vì-'(g)ér-'kó-, 'vì-'(g)ér-, -'k-| Rudolf 1821-1902 Ger. pathologist

Vir-tanen \vì-'(g)ér-'nén-| Art-tu-ri \árt-'ó-ré-| Ilmari 1895- Finnish biochem.

Vj-tru-vi-ns Po-li-lo \v'j-tru-vē-ə-'spā-l-ə,ō\ Marcus 1st cent. b.c. Rom. architect & engineer
Vj-vai-vi \v'j-vāi,ē\ 'vōl- \ Antonio 1675-171 Ital. violinist and composer
Vj-via-ni \v'j-vē-(j)ā-'nē, v'j-v'jā-n-ē\ René Raphaël 1863-1925 Fr. statesman
Vj-a-di-mir \v'jād-ə-'mī(ə)r, v'jā-'dē-'mī(ə)r\ 9567-1015 the Great ruler of Russia (980-1015)
Vj-a-min-ck \v'jā-'mānk, 'mə\ Maurice 1876-1958 Fr. painter
Vj-ger-ge \v'jā-'glār\ George Joseph 1749-1814 Abt. abt, apt \ or Abbe Vogler Ger. musician
Vj-ost-eid \v'jō-'stēd, 'vōl-, 'vōi-, 'stād\ Andrew John 1860-1947 Am. legislator
Vj-ol-ta \v'jōi-'tā, 'vāi-, 'vōl-\ Count Alessandro 1745-1827 Ital. physicist
Vj-ol-taire \v'jōi-'tā(ə)r, fān-, vōl-, 'tē(ə)r\ 1694-1778 François Marie Armand Fr. writer
Vj-on-Braun \v'jān-'braun, fān-, vōn-\ Wern-ber \v'er-nar\ 1912-Am. (Ger.-born) engineer
Vj-ō-ro-shi-lov \v'jō-rə-'shē-'lōf, 'vāi-r-, 'jōl-\ Kliment Efremovich 1881- Russ. marshal
Vj-oz-ne-sen-skii \v'jōz-nē-'sen(t)-skē\ Nikolai Alekseevich 1904-Russ. econ. & polit.
Vj-shin-skij \v'jō-'shīn(t)-skē\ Andrei Yanuarievich 1883-1954 Russ. lawyer & statesman

Waals, van der \v'an-dər-'wōlz\ Johannes Diderik 1837-1923 Du. physicist
Wace \w'ās, 'wās\ 12th cent. Anglo-Norman poet
Wag-ner \w'āg-nər\ (Wilhelm) Richard 1813-1883 Ger. poet & composer
 — **von Jan-rek** \v'jān-'rēk\ Julius 1857-1940 Austrian neurologist & psychiatrist
Wag-ner \w'āg-nər\ Robert Ferdinand 1910-Am. polit.
Wain-wright \w'āin-'rīt\ Jonathan Mayhew 1883-1953 Am. gen. — Richard father 1817-1862 & son 1849-1926 Am. naval officers
Waks-man \w'āk-smən, 'wāk-\ Sel-man \sēl-mən\ A. 1888-Am. (Ukrainian-born) microbiologist
Wal-de-mar \w'ōl-də-'mār\ Dan. Val-de-mar \v'vāi-, 'vāl-\ name of the Kings of Denmark esp. I (the Great) 1131-1182 (reigned 1157-82)
Wal-der-see \w'āl-dər-'zē, 'wāi-\ Count Alfred 1832-1904 Ger. field marshal
Wal-ter \w'āl-tēr, 'wāi-\ or **Val-do** \v'vāl-(j)dō, 'vāi-\ Peter 1173-1179 Fr. heretic
Walk-er \w'ōk-ər\ Francis Am-a-sa \am-ə-sā\ 1840-1897 Am. econ. — William 1824-1860 Am. filibuster in Lower California & in Nicaragua
Wal-lace \w'āl-sēs\ Alfred Russel 1823-1913 Eng. naturalist — Henry Agard \ā-'gārd\ 1888-Am. agriculturist, editor, & polit.; vice-pres. of U.S. (1941-45)
Wal-lis \w'āl-ēz\ Lew Am. lawyer, gen., & nov. — Sir William 1272-1305 Scot. patriot
Wal-lach \w'āl-ək, 'vāi-\ Otto 1847-1931 Ger. chem.
Wal-len-stein \w'āl-ən-'stīn\ Albrecht Eusebius Wenzel 1583-1634 Duke of Friedland and Mecklenburg; Prince of Sagan Austrian gen.
Wal-ter \w'āl-ər\ Edmund 1606-1687 Eng. poet
Wal-pole \w'ōl-pōl, 'wāi-\ Horace or Horatio 1717-1797 4th Earl of Orford Eng. author — Sir Hugh Seymour 1884-1941 Eng. nov. — Sir Robert 1676-1745 1st Earl of Orford; Jaffer of Horace Eng. statesman
Wal-ter \w'āl-ər, 'wāi-\ Bruno 1876-1962 orig. Bruno Schlie-singer \s(h)lī-zī-ər\ Am. (Ger.-born) conductor — 'wōl-ər\ John 1739-1812 Eng. founder of *The (London) Times*
Wal-ter \w'āl-ər, 'wāi-\ Bruno 1876-1962 orig. Bruno Schlie-singer \s(h)lī-zī-ər\ Am. (Ger.-born) conductor — 'wōl-ər\ John 1739-1812 Eng. founder of *The (London) Times*
Wal-ter \w'āl-ər, 'wāi-\ Bruno 1876-1962 orig. Bruno Schlie-singer \s(h)lī-zī-ər\ Am. (Ger.-born) conductor — 'wōl-ər\ John 1739-1812 Eng. founder of *The (London) Times*
Wal-ter \w'āl-ər, 'wāi-\ Bruno 1876-1962 orig. Bruno Schlie-singer \s(h)lī-zī-ər\ Am. (Ger.-born) conductor — 'wōl-ər\ John 1739-1812 Eng. founder of *The (London) Times*
Wal-ton \w'ōlt-ən\ Ernest Thomas Sinton 1903-Irish physicist — Izak \t-zik, 'zək\ 1593-1683 Eng. writer
Wan-a-ma-ker \w'an-ə-'mā-kr\ John 1838-1922 Am. merchant
Wang Ching-wei \w'ān-'jīng-'wāi\ 1884-1944 Chin. polit.
War-beck \w'ār-'bēk\ Perkin 1474-1499 Wallon impostor; pretender of the Eng. throne
War-burg \w'ār-'bɜrg, 'wār-,bū(ə)r\k\ Otto Heinrich 1883-Ger. physicist
Ward \w'ō(ə)r\ Sir Adolphus William 1837-1924 Eng. hist. — Ar-te-mas \ārt-ə-məs\ 1727-1800 Am. Revolutionary gen. — Artemus sec Charles Farrar Browne
 — Barbara 1914-Eng. cont. & writer
 — Sir Joseph George 1856-1930 N.Z. statesman
 — Mary Augusta 1851-1920 Mrs. Humphry Ward; née Arnold Eng. nov.
War-field \w'ōr-'fēld\ William Caesar 1920-Am. baritone
War-ner \w'ōr-nər\ Charles Dudley 1829-1900 Am. editor & essayist
War-ren \w'ār-n, 'wār-\ Earl 1891-Am. lawyer & polit.; chief justice U.S. Supreme Court (1953-)
 — Gou-vern-er \gəv-ər-(r)-'mī(ə)r\ Kemble 1830-1882 Am. gen. — Gilbert 1741-1793 Am. physician & gen.
 — Robert Penn 1905-Am. author & educ.
 — Whitney 1864-1943 Am. architect
War-ton \w'ōrt-n\ Thomas 1728-1790 Eng. literary hist. & critic; poet laureate (1785-90)
War-wick \w'ōr-'wīk\ US also \w'ār-īk, 'wō(ə)-r\ \w'īk, 'wār-(j)wīk\ Earl of 1428-1471 Richard Neville \dēv-əl\; the Kingmaker Eng. soldier & statesman
Was-ing-ton \w'ōsh-ŋ-tən, 'wāsh-ŋ- Book-er \b'ūk-ər\ Tal-la-fer \tāl-ə-fēr\ 1856-1915 Am. econ.
Was-ger \w'āz-ger\ US also \w'ār-īk, 'wō(ə)-r\ \w'īk, 'wār-(j)wīk\ Earl of 1428-1471 Richard Neville \dēv-əl\; the Kingmaker Eng. soldier & statesman
Was-ing-ton \w'ōsh-ŋ-tən, 'wāsh-ŋ- Book-er \b'ūk-ər\ Tal-la-fer \tāl-ə-fēr\ 1856-1915 Am. econ.
Was-ger \w'āz-ger\ US also \w'ār-īk, 'wō(ə)-r\ \w'īk, 'wār-(j)wīk\ Earl of 1428-1471 Richard Neville \dēv-əl\; the Kingmaker Eng. soldier & statesman
Was-ser-mann \w'ās-ər-mən, 'māi-, 'wās-ər-mən\ August 1866-1925 Ger. bacteriol.
Wat-son \w'āt-sən\ John 1850-1907 pseud. Ian Mac-laren \mā-'klār-nə\ Scot. clergyman & author

— John Broadus 1878-1958 Am. psychol.
 — Sir William 1858-1935 Eng. poet
Wat-t \w'āt\ James 1736-1819 Scot. inventor
 — Sir Robert Alexander Watson 1892- Scot. physicist
Wat-teau \w'ā-'tō, 'vā-\ Jean Antoine 1684-1721 Fr. painter
Wat-ter-son \w'āt-ər-sən, 'wāt-\ Henry 1840-1921 Am. journalist & polit.
Wat-ter \w'āt-ər\ George Frederic 1817-1904 Eng. painter & sculptor — Isaac 1674-1748 Eng. theol. & hymn writer
 — **Dun-ton** Walter Theodore 1832-1914 Eng. critic & poet
Wau-gh \w'ō Evelyn Arthur St. John \sānt-'jān, sōnt-, 'sīn-jən\ Eng. writer
Wa-well \w'ā-wēl\ Archibald Percival 1st Earl 1883-1950 Brit. field marshal; viceroy of India (1943-47)
Wayne \w'ān\ Anthony 1745-1796 Mad Anthony Am. Revolutionary gen.
Weber \w'ē-bər\ Beatrice 1858-1943 née Potter; wife of S.J. Eng. econ. & socialist — Sidney James 1859-1947 1st Baron Passfield Eng. econ. & socialist — Wilhelm Eduard 1804-1891 bro. of E. H. Ger. physicist
We-ber \w'ē-bər\ Ernst Heinrich 1795-1878 Ger. physicist — Von Baron Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst 1786-1826 Ger. composer & conductor — Wilhelm Eduard 1804-1891 bro. of E. H. Ger. physicist
We-ster \w'ē-stər\ Daniel 1782-1852 Am. statesman & orator — John 1767-1825 Eng. dramatist — Noah 1758-1843 Am. lexicographer
We-g-wad \w'ēj-'wād\ Josiah 1730-1795 Eng. potter
Weems \w'ēms\ Mason Locke 1759-1825 Parson Weems Am. clergyman & biographer
We-g-wad \w'ēj-'wād\ Kurt \k'ū(ə)r\ 1900-1950 Ger.-born composer in the U.S.
Weir \w'ī(ə)r\ Robert Walter 1883-1889 & his 2 sons John Ferguson 1841-1926 & Julian Alden 1852-1919 Am. painters
Weiss-mann \w'ī-smān, 'wī-smən\ August 1834-1914 Ger. biologist
We-t-ming \w'ē-'mīng\ 'wā-'dau-'mīng\ 1899-Chin. lawyer & diplomat
Weiz-mann \w'īz-'smān; 'wīt-smən, 'wīt-\ Cha-im \k'i-'mē\ 1874-1952 Israeli (Russ.-born) chem.; 1st pres. of Israel (1948-52)
Weil-lich \w'ēi-'līk, 'wēi-\ William Henry 1850-1934 Am. pathologist
Weil-ter \w'ēi-ər\ Thomas Huckle 1915-Am. public health specialist
Welles \w'ēl-əz\ (George) Or-son \ōr-s'n\ 1915-Am. actor & producer — Gideon 1802-1878 Am. polit. & writer — Sommer 1892-1961 Am. diplomat
Welles-ley \w'ēl-ēz\ Richard Colley 1760-1842 1st Marquis Wellesley Brit. statesman; gov. gen. of India (1797-1805)
Wen-ling-ton \w'ēn-'līng-'tən\ 1st Duke of 1769-1852 Arthur Welles-ley 1st Duke of Wellington Eng. statesman
Wells \w'ēlz\ Herbert George 1866-1946 Eng. nov., hist., & sociol.
Wemyss \w'ēmz\ Sir Henry Colville Barclay 1891-1959 Brit. gen.
Wen-ches-laus \w'ēn-'tʃ-s-'lōs, 'slōs\ Ger. Wen-zel \v'ēn(t)-tʃ-s\ 1316-1419 king of Germany & Holy Rom. Emp. (1378-1401) & (as Wenceslaus IV) king of Bohemia (1378-1419)
Wen-dell \w'ēn-dəl\ Barrett \b'ār-t\ 1855-1921 Am. scholar
Wen-orth \w'ēn-(j)w'ōr-th\ William Charles 1793-1872 Austral. scientist
Wer-fel \v'er-fəl\ Franz 1890-1945 Ger. author
Wer-ner \v'er-nər\ Alfred 1866-1919 Swiss chem.
Wes-ley \w'ēs-ē, 'wēz-\ Charles 1707-1788 bro. of John Eng. Methodist preacher & hymn writer — John 1703-1791 Eng. theol., evangelist, & founder of Methodism
West \w'ēst\ Benjamin 1738-1820 Am. painter in Eng. — Dame Rebecca 1892- pseud. of Cicily Isabel Fairfield Eng. critic & nov.
West-cott \w'ēst-(j)k'at\ Edward Noyes 1846-1898 Am. banker & nov.
Wes-ter-marck \w'ēs-ər-mārk, 'vēs-\ Edward Alexander 1862-1939 Finnish philos. & anthrop.
Wes-ting-house \w'ēs-'tīng-'hōus\ George 1846-1914 Am. inventor
Wes-ling \w'ēs-'līng\ Maxime 1867-Fr. gen.
Wes-man \w'ēs-mən\ Stanley John 1855-1928 Eng. nov.
Whar-ton \w'hōrt-n, 'wōrt-\ Edith Newbold 1862-1937 oée Jones Am. nov.
Whate-ly \w'hāi-ē, 'wāi-\ Richard 1787-1863 Eng. theol. & Anglican
What-stone \w'hē-t-'stōn, 'wīt-, chiefly Brit \stān\ Sir Charles 1802-1875 Eng. physicist & inventor
Whee-ler \w'hē-lər, 'wē-\ Joseph 1836-1906 Am. Confed. gen. — William Allan 1819-1887 Am. lawyer & polit.; vice-pres. of the U.S. (1877-81)
Whee-lock \w'hē-'lōk, 'wē-\ Eleazar 1711-1779 Am. clergyman & educ.
Whip-ple \w'hīp-'pl, 'wīp-\ George Hoyt 1878-Am. pathologist
Whis-iter \w'hīs-'l-ər, 'wīs-\ James Abbott McNeill 1834-1903 Am. painter
White \w'hwīt, 'wīt\ Andrew Dickson 1832-1918 Am. educ. & diplomat — Byron Raymond 1917-Am. jurist and polit. — Edward Douglas 1845-1921 Am. jurist — Gilbert 1726-1793 Eng. clergyman & naturalist — Stanford 1853-1906 Am. architect — Stewart Edward 1873-1946 Am. nov. — William Allen 1868-1944 Am. journalist & writer
White-field \w'hwīt-'fēld, 'hwīt-, 'wīt-, 'wīt-\ George 1714-1770 Eng. Methodist revivalist
White-head \b'hwīt-'hēd, 'wīt-\ Alfred North 1861-1947 Eng. math. & philos. — William 1715-1785 Eng. dram.; poet laureate (1757-85)
Whit-man \w'hwīt-mən, 'wīt-\ Marcus 1802-1847 Am. missionary & poet in the Oregon region
 — Walt \w'ōlt\ 1819-1892 orig. Walter Am. poet
Whit-ney \w'hwīt-nē, 'wīt-\ Eli 1765-1825 Am. inventor — Jnsiah Dwight 1819-1896 Am. scientist — William Dwight 1827-1894 bro. of J.D. Am. philologist

a abut; o kiting; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ai out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; j king; o flow; o flaw; i coin; th thin; y this; i foot; i foot; y yet; y few; yu furious; zh vision
 ° F table; ā F bac; k G ich, Buch; ° F vin; ° F bœuf; ° F feu; ° F güllen; ° F rüe; ° F digne \dco'\, nuit \yuv'ē

- Whit-ta-ker \hwit-t'kar, 'wit- Charles Evans 1901- Am. jurist
- Whit-tier \hwit-t'ar, 'wit- John Greenleaf 1807-1892 the Quaker poet
- Wick-ard \w'ik-ard\ Claude Raymond 1893- Am. administrator
- Wic-lif or Wick-liffe vars of WYCLIFFE
- Wid-or \v'e-(d)(o)r\ Charles Marry 1845-1937 Fr. organist & composer
- Wie-land \v'e-l'ant\ Christoph Martin 1733-1813 the German Voltaire Ger. author
- Wien \v'e'n\ Wilhelm 1864-1928 Ger. physicist
- Wies-ner \v'e-s-ner, 'w'e-z- Jerome Bert 1915- Am. engineer
- Wieg-er \w'ig-er\ Kate Douglas 1856-1923 née Smith Am. writer & educ.
- Wig-gins \w'ig-g'anz\ Carleton 1848-1932 & his son Guy Carleton 1883-1962 Am. painters
- Wig-ner \w'ig-n'ar\ Eugene Paul 1902- Am. (Hung.-born) physicist
- Wil-ber-force \w'il-b'ar-'f'or-s, -f'or-(o)r-s\ William 1759-1833 Eng. philanthropist & abolitionist
- Wilde \w'ild'ed\ Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills 1854-1900 Irish author
- Wilder \w'ild-er\ Thornton Niven 1897- Am. author
- Wiley \w'i-l'e-y\ Harvey Washington 1844-1930 Am. chem. & food expert
- Wil-hel-mi-na \w'il-'hel-'m'e-na, -w'il-a-'m'e-\ 1880-1962 queen of the Netherlands (1890-1948)
- Wilkes \w'ilk-es\ Charles 1798-1877 Am. naval officer & explorer
- Wile \w'ill-1797-1892 Eng. reformer
- Wil-kins \w'il-'k'au-z\ Sir George Hubert 1888-1958 Austral. polar explorer
- Winn- Mary Eleanor see MARY E. FREEMAN
- Wil-kin-son \w'il-'kan-'son\ Ellen Cicely 1891-1947 Eng. feminist & polit.
- Winn- James 1757-1825 Am. gen. & adventurer
- Wil-lard \w'il-'ard\ Emma 1787-1870 née Hart Am. educ.
- Winn- Frances Elizabeth Caroline 1830-1898 Am. educ. & reformer
- Wil-locks \w'il-'k'iks\ Sir William 1852-1932 Brit. engineer
- Wil-iam \w'il-'yam\ name of 4 kings of Eng.: I (the Conqueror) 1027-1087 (reigned 1066-87); II (Rufus) 1056-1100 (reigned 1087-1100); III (1st) 1650-1702 (reigned 1689-1702); see MARY; IV 1705-1837 (reigned 1830-37)
- Winn- I 1533-1584 the Silent prince of Orange & founder of the Du. Republic
- Winn- I 1797-1888 king of Prussia (1861-88) & emp. of Germany (1871-88)
- Winn- II 1859-1941 emp. of Germany & king of Prussia (1888-1918) & 1882-1951 Friedrich Wilhelm Victor August Ernst crown prince of Germany (1858-1918)
- Winn- of Malines-bury \v'ilm-z-ber-'e, 'm'ilm-z-, -b-(s)-r'e\ between 1090 and 1096-1143 Eng. hist.
- Wil-liams \w'il-'yam-z\ Roger 1603?-1683 Eng.-born clergyman; founder of Rhode Island colony
- Winn- Tennessee 1914- Thomas Lanier Williams Am. dram. & nov.
- Wil-lis \w'il-'as\ Sir Algernon Usborne 1889- Brit. admiral
- Winn- Nathaniel Parker 1806-1867 Am. editor & writer
- Will-kye \w'il-'k'e-y\ Wen-dell \w'en-'d'l\ Lewis 1892-1944 Am. lawyer, businessman, & polit.
- Will-shier \w'il-'shier-, 'w'il-'stet-RI-ward \v'rik-'i-er\ 1872-1942 Ger. chem.
- Wil-son \w'il-'son\ Charles Thomson Rees 1869-1959 Scot. physicist
- Winn- Henry orig. name Jeremiah Jones Colbath 1812-1875 Am. polit.; vice-pres. of the U. S. (1873-75)
- Winn- Sir Henry Hughes 1864-1922 Brit. field marshal
- Winn- Henry Maitland 1st Baron 1881- Brit. field marshal
- Winn- John 1785-1854 pseud. Christopher North Scot. author
- Winn- (Thomas) Wood-roof \w'ud-'r'oo-f\ 1850-1924 28th pres. of the U. S. (1913-21)
- Winck-el-mann \v'ip-'kol-'m'an, -m'an; 'w'ip-'kol-'m'ao\ Johann Joachim 1717-1768 Ger. archaeologist & art hist.
- Win-daus \v'in-'daus\ Adolf 1876-1959 Ger. chem.
- Win-disch-Grätz, zu \v'in-'dish-'gr'ats\ Prince Alfred Caandius Ferdinand 1877-1882 Austrian field marshal
- Windsor Duke of see EDWARD VIII
- Win-gate \v'in-'gat, -gat\ Sir Francis Reginald 1861-1953 Brit. gen.
- Winn- Orde \v'o-(r)d\ Charles 1903-1944 Brit. gen.
- Win-kei-ried, von \v'in-'kei-'r'e-t\ Arnold 14th cent. Swiss patriot
- Wins-low \w'in-'z-(l)'s\ Edward 1595-1655 gov. of Plymouth colony (1633, 1636, 1644)
- Win-son \w'in-'z-en\ Justin 1831-1897 Am. librarian & hist.
- Winthrop \w'in-(t)'r'op\ John 1588-1649 1st gov. of Massachusetts Bay colony
- Winn- John 1606-1676 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut colony
- Winn- John 1638-1701 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut colony
- Wirtanen Arthur see ARTOUR VIRTANEN
- Wise \w'iz\ Stephen Samuel 1874-1949 Am. (Hung.-born) rabbi
- Wise-man \w'iz-'m'an\ Nicholas Patrick Stephen 1880-1865 Eng. cardinal & author
- Wiss-ler \w'is-'ler\ Clark 1870-1947 Am. anthropol.
- Wiss-ler \w'is-'lar\ Owen 1860-1938 Am. nov.
- With-er \w'ith-'er or With-ers-'er-z\ George 1588-1667 Eng. poet & pamphleteer
- Wit-os \v'e-'to-s\ Wit-centy \v'iv-'sent-'e\ 1874-1945 Pol. statesman
- Wit-te \v'it-(a)\ Count Sergei Yulievich 1849-1915 Russ. statesman
- Wit-te-kind \v'it-a-'k'ind\ or Wi-du-kind \v'e-d-a\ d'ab 807 Saxon warrior
- Wode-house \w'ud-'haus, 'w'od-\ Pel-ham \p'el-'ham\ Grenville 1881- Eng. nov.
- Wof-fing-ton \w'of-'ing-'ton\ Margaret 1714?-1760 Peg Irish-born actress
- Wol-cott \w'ol-'kot\ Oliver 1726-1797 son of Roger gov. of Connecticut (1769-97)
- Wol- Oliver 1760-1833 son of prec. gov. of Connecticut (1817-27)
- Wol- Roger 1679-1767 gov. of Connecticut (1751-58)
- Wolf \w'olf\ Friedrich August 1759-1824 Ger. philologist
- Wolfe \w'olf\ Charles 1791-1823 Irish poet
- Wolfe - James 1727-1759 Brit. gen.
- Wolfe - Thomas Clayton 1900-1938 Am. nov.
- Wolff \w'olf\ Kaspar Friedrich 1733-1794 Ger. anatomist
- Wolff - or Woil, von \w'olf\ Baron Christian 1679-1754 Ger. philos. & math.
- Wolfram \w'ol-'fram, 'v'ol-'fram\ von Esch-en-bach \esh-'en-'b'ak, -b'ak\ 1170?-1220 Ger. poet
- Wol-las-ton \w'ul-'s-ton\ William Hyde 1766-1828 Eng. chem. & physicist
- Wol-steyn \w'ul-'st'e-n\ Garnet Joseph 1st Viscount 1833-1913 Brit. field marshal
- Wool-sey \w'ul-'z'e\ Thomas 1475?-1530 Eng. cardinal & statesman
- Wool \w'ud\ Grant 1892-1942 Am. painter
- Wool - Leonard 1860-1927 Am. physician, gen., & colonial administrator
- Wool \w'ul\ Virginia 1882-1941 née Stephen Eng. author
- Wool-cott \w'ul-'kot\ Alexander 1887-1943 Am. journalist & writer
- Wool-ley \w'ul-'e-y\ Sir Charles Leonard 1880-1960 Eng. archaeologist
- Wool-ton \w'ul-'t'n\ 1st Baron 1883- Frederick James Marquis Eng. businessman & administrator
- Wool-worth \w'ul-'(w)orth\ Frank Winfield 1852-1919 Am. merchant
- Woods-ter \w'ud-'s-ter\ Dean \v'd'en\ Co-ant \k'o-'n'ant\ 1866-1924 Am. administrator in the Philippines
- Wool- Joseph Emerson 1784-1865 Am. lexicographer
- Words-worth \w'ord-z-(w)orth\ William 1770-1850 Eng. poet; poet laureate (1843-50)
- Wor- Joseph 1851-1930 Am. philologist
- Wran-gel \v'ra-(g)el\ Sir Henry Pëter Nikolaevich 1878-1928 Russ. gen.
- Wren \v're-n\ Sir Christopher 1632-1723 Eng. architect
- Wright \v'rit\ Frank Lloyd 1869-1959 Am. architect
- Wright - Joseph 1851-1930 Eng. philologist
- Wright - Louis Booker 1899- Am. educ. & librarian
- Wright - Orville \v'or-'val\ 1871-1948 & his bro. Wilbur 1867-1912 Am. pioneers in aviation
- Wright \v'rit\ William Huntington 1888-1939 pseud. S. V. Van Dine \v'an-'din, -v'ay-n\ Am. writer
- Wright - William Aldis \v'ol-'das\ 1836?-1914 Eng. scholar
- Wynd \v'ant\ Wilhelm 1832-1920 Ger. physiol. & psychol.
- Wy-att or Wy-at \v'i-'at\ Sir Thomas 1503?-1542 Eng. poet & diplomat
- Wy-att \v'i-'at\ Sir Thomas 1503?-1542 Eng. poet & diplomat
- Wy-att \v'i-'at\ Sir Thomas 1503?-1542 Eng. poet & diplomat
- Wyc-liffe \w'ik-'l'i-, -l'i-\ John 1320?-1384 Eng. religious reformer & Bible translator
- Wyd \v'oid\ Henry Cecil Kennedy 1870-1945 Eng. philologist & lexicographer
- Wy- William \v'i-\ Elinor Morton 1885-1928 Mrs. William Rose Benét, née Hoyt Am. poet & nov.
- Wy- Philip 1902- Am. writer
- Wynd-ham \v'in-'dom\ Sir Charles 1837-1919 Charles Culverwell Eng. actor-manager
- Wynd- George 1863-1913 Eng. polit. & writer

Xan-thippe \zan-'t(h)ip-'e\ or Xan-tippe \v'it-'ip-'e\ 5th cent. B.C. wife of Socrates

Xa-ville \z'a-'v'e-r-, -v'v-er\ Saint Francis 1506-1552 Franciscan friar \h'äv-'v'e-(r)\; Apostle of the Indies Span. Jesuit missionary

Xe-nop-ha-nes \z'i-'n'ä-ä-, -n'e-z\ 396-314 B.C. Greek philos.

Xe-noph-on \z'i-'n'ä-f'än, -n'e-z\ 6th cent. B.C. Greek philos.

Xer-xes I \z'ark-'s'e-z\ 517?-465 A.C. the Great king of Persia (486-465)

Yale \v'ail\ Elihu 1649-1721 Eng. merchant in Am.

Ya-ma-ga-la \y'ä-m-'gät-a\ Prince Arimoto 1838-1922 Jap. gen. & statesman

Ya-ma-mo-to \y'äm-a-'m'ot-(j)ö\ Isoroku 1884-1943 Jap. admiral

Ya-ma-shi-ta \y'äm-a-'sh'ä-tä\ Tomoyuki 1885-1946 Jap. gen.

Yang \v'w'ig\ Chen Ning \v'an-'t'ing\ 1922- Chin. physicist

Ya-su-da \y'ä-'sü-dä, 'y'ä-sü-'d'ä\ Takeo 1889- Jap. gen.

Yeats \y'äts\ William Butler 1865-1939 Irish poet & dram.

Yen \v'en\ W. W. 1877-1950 orig. Yen Hsi-ch'ing \v'h'ä-'ch'ing\ Chin. statesman

Yen Hsi-shan \v'en-'sh'e-'sh'än\ 1882-1960 Chin. gen.

Yer-ras-mon-ko \v'er-'s-'men-'k'ok\ Andre Ivanovich 1892-1959. Russ. gen.

Yer-kes \v'or-'k'es, -k'es\ Charles Tyson \v'is-'n-\ 1837-1905 Am. financier

Yo-nai \v'o-'n'ä\ Mitsumasa 1880-1948 Jap. admiral & statesman

Yon \v'o-(p)\ Alvin Collum 1887- Am. soldier

Yo-shi-bi-to \v'o-'sh'i-'h'e-(j)ö\ 1879-1926 emp. of Japan (1912-26)

You-mans \v'ü-'m'anz\ Vincent 1898-1946 Am. composer

Young \v'ö-n\ Brig-ham \v'rig-'am\ 1801-1877 Am. Mormon leader

Young - Edward 1683-1765 Eng. poet

Young - Francis Brett 1884-1954 Eng. nov.

Young - Owen D. 1874-1962 Am. lawyer

Young-hus-band \v'ö-n-, 'b'oz-'band\ Sir Francis Edward 1863-1942 Brit. explorer & author

Youn-gan-ti \v'ö-'gan-'t'ä\ Alexander 1792-1828 & his bro. Demetrius 1793-1832 Greek revolutionists

Yüan Shih-k'ai \v'ü-'än-'sh'i-(r)'k'i-, -sh'ë-\ 1859-1916 Chin. statesman; pres. of China (1913-16)

Yu-ka-wa \v'ü-'kä-wä\ Hideki 1907- Jap. physicist

Zagh-lul Pa-sha \zag-'lil-'p'äsh-a\ Saad \s'ad\ 1860?-1927 Egyptian lawyer & statesman

Za-har-ah \z'a-'h'ä-r-'ä\ Sir Basil 1850-1936 Brit. (Russ.-born) banker & armament contractor

Za-i-mes or Za-i-mis \zä-'e-'mes, -m'es\ Alexandros 1855-1936 Greek statesman

Za-les-ki \v'ä-'z'es-'k'e-y\ August 1883- Pol. statesman

Za-mo-ta \v'ä-'m'ot-a-'e-'t'or-(j)äs, -th-'m'or-, -m'or-\ Niceto Alcalá 1877-1949 Span. polit.; pres. of Spain (1931-36)

- Zan-gwill \zəg-, (g)wɪl\ Israel 1864-1926 Eng. dram. & nov.
 Zee-man \zē-,mān-, -mən\ Pieter 1865-1943 Du. physicist
 Zeitz-ler \tsit-slər, 'zit-\ Kurt 1895- Ger. gen.
 Ze-lin-ski \zə-'lin(t)-skɛ\ Nikolai Dimitrievich 1861-1953 Russ. chem.
 Zeng-er \zeng-(g)ər\ John Peter 1697-1746 Am. journalist & printer
 Ze-no \zē-, (n)ɔ\ 4th-3d cent. B.C. Greek philos.; founder of Stoic school
 — of Elea \ē-ē-ə\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek philos.
 Ze-no-bis \zə-'nō-bē-ə\ d after 272 queen of Palmyra (267-272)
 Zep-pe-lin, von \zɛp-ə-'lɛn, 'zɛp-ə-lən\ Count Ferdinand 1838-1917 Ger. gen. & aeronaut
 Zer-ni-ké \zɛr-ni-kə, 'zɛr-\ Frits 1888- Du. physicist
 Zeux-is \zɛk-sɪs\ 5th cent. B.C. Greek painter
 Zhdā-nov \zhdān-əf, 'shɛn-, -,əf, -,əv\ Andrei Aleksandrovich 1896-1948 Russ. polit. & gen.
 Zhu-kov \zhu-'kɔf, -,kɔv\ Georgi Konstantinovich 1894- Russ. marshal
 Zim-ba-list \zɪm-bə-'lɪst\ Ef-rem \'ɛf-rəm\ 1889- Russ. born violinist
 Zim-mer-mann \zɪm-ər-mən, 'sɪm-ər-,mən\ Arthur 1864-1940 Ger. statesman; author of "Zimmermann telegram"
- Zim-mern \zɪm-ər-n\ Sir Alfred 1879-1957 Eng. polit. scientist
 Zi-nov-iev \zə-'nɔv-ɪəf, -,yɛf, -,yev\ Grigori Evseevich 1883-1936 orig. *Hirsch Apfelbaum* Russ. Communist
 Zins-ser \zɪn(t)-sər\ Hans 1878-1940 Am. bacteriol.
 Zin-zen-dorf, von \zɪn(t)-sən-,dɔrf, 'tsɪn(t)-\ Count Nikolaus Ludwig 1700-1760 Ger. leader of the Bohemian Brethren
 Ziz-ka \zɪsh-kə\ Ger. Zis-ka \tsɪs-kə, 'zɪs-\ Jan Ger. Johann 1360?-1424 Bohemian gen. & Hussite
 Zog I \zɔg\ or Zogu I \zɔg-wə\ 1895-1961 *Scanderbeg III*; orig. *Ahmed Bey Zogu* king of the Albanians (1928-46)
 Zo-la \zɔ-lə, 'zɔ-,lɪ, zɔ-'lɪ\ Émile 1840-1902 Fr. nov.
 Zorn \sɔ(ə)r-n, 'zɔ(ə)r-n\ Anders Leonhard 1860-1920 Swed. painter, etcher, & sculptor
 Zo-ro-ás-ter \zɔr-ə-,wəs-tər, 'zɔr-\ or Zar-a-thu-stra \zə-rə-'θu-strə\ 6th cent. B.C. founder of ancient Pers. religion
 Zor-ri-lla y Mo-ral \zɔ-'rɪ-ljə-,ɛ-mə-'rál, thə-, -'ɛ-(y)ə-\ José 1817-1893 Span. poet & dram.
 Zsig-mon-dy \zɪg-,mɔn-dɛ\ Richard 1865-1929 Ger. chem.
 Zu-lo-a-ga \thu-lə-'wəg-ə, zü-\ Ignacio 1870-1945 Span. painter
 Zweig \zvi:g, 'swig, 'tsɪk\ Arnold 1887- Ger. author
 — Stefan 1881-1942 Brit. (Austrian-born) writer
 Zwing-li \zvi:ŋ-(g)lɛ, 'swi:ŋ-(g)lɛ, 'tsɪŋ-ɪɛ\ Huldreich or Ulrich 1484-1531 Swiss Reformation leader

Al-ice \al-'es/ city S Tex. W of Corpus Christi pop 20,861
 Al-lí-gár \al-'í-gár/ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh N of
 Agra pop (including old town of Ko-lí) \kò-'al/ 141,618
 Al-á-nípp-na \al-'nìp-'nà/ borough W Va. pop 26,369
 Al-lí-sáal \al-'sà-'l/ urban area W Calif. NE of Monterey pop
 16,473
 Alík-maar \al-'màr/ commune NW Netherlands pop 42,507
 Al Kúwáit — see KUWAIT
 Al-lah-abád \al-'láh-'bád/ -'bíd/ city N India in S Uttar
 Pradesh on the Ganges W of Banaras pop 332,300
 Al-lárd \al-'lár/ lake 11 m long Canada in E Que. N of mouth of
 the St. Lawrence
 Al-lá-ghé-ní \al-'gè-'nì/ 1 river 325 m W Va. uniting with the
 Monongahela to form the Ohio 2 mountains of Appalachian
 system E U.S. in Pa., Md., Va., & W Va.; 2000 to over
 4800 ft high — Al-lá-ghé-ní-an \al-'gè-'nì-an/ adj
 Al-lén Park \al-'n-'/ city SE Mich. WSW of Detroit pop 37,052
 Alíenstén — see OLSZTYN
 Al-lén-tó-wá \al-'n-'(tab) city E Pa. on the Lehigh pop 108,347
 Al-lé-péy \al-'pé-'/ city & port S India in Kerala NW of
 Trivandrum pop 116,300
 Al-lí-an-çé \al-'lí-an/(\s) city NE Ohio NE of Canton pop 28,362
 Al-lí-er \al-'lì-'/ river abt 250 m S cen France flowing to the Loire
 Am-an \al-'ám-'/ river 50 m U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in
 S W Crimea
 Al-má-Áta \al-'má-'(tà) or Ver-ný \vè-'(gr)n-'yè/ city Soviet
 Central Asia * of Kazakh Republic pop 455,000
 Al-má-dé-n \al-'má-'dán, -'l-, -'hán/ town S cen Spain in the Sierra
 Morena
 Al-mí-ó \al-'mì-'(ò) commune E Netherlands pop 49,603
 Al-mé-ri-á \al-'mè-'rè-'á/ 1 province S Spain SE of Granada
 province area 3360, pop 375,296 2 city & port, its pop 87,044
 Al-or \al-'(ò)r, -'al/ or Óm-bát \òm-'bát/ island Indonesia in
 Lesser Sundas W of Timor, with Pan-tar \pán-'tar/, forms Alor
 Islands group
 Alor Star \al-'stár/ city NW Malaya * of Kedah pop 52,772
 Alóst — see AALST
 Al-phé-us \al-'fè-'s/ or NGK Al-fí-ós \al-'fí-'(ò)s/ \al-'liver abt 75 m S
 Greece in W Peloponnesus flowing NW into Ionian sea
 Alps \al-'p/ mountain system S cen Europe extending from
 Mediterranean coast at border between France & Italy into NW &
 W Yugoslavia — see ALANÇ (Mont)
 Al-sá-çé \al-'sás-, -'sà-, -'al-/ or G El-sás \el-'zàs/ or anc
 Al-sá-tia \al-'sà-'tí-'(à) region (former province NE France
 between Rhine river & Vosges mountains) — Al-sá-tian \al-'sà-'tí-'(à)
 noun/ adj or n
 Alsá-çé-Lor-ráine \al-'lá-rán-, -'lò-/ or G El-sás-Lo-thrìng-en
 \el-'zàs-'lò-'trìng-'an/ region N France including Alsace & part of
 Lorraine
 Al-sek \al-'sè-'k/ river 260 m NW Canada & SE Alaska flowing S
 into the Pacific
 Al-tá California \al-'tá-'/ upper California — the former Spanish
 name for the S part of present state of Calif., used to differentiate it
 from Baja (Lower) California
 Al-tá-dé-ná \al-'tá-'dè-'nà/ urban area SW Calif. N of Pasadena
 pop 40,568
 Al-táí \al-'tá-'/ 1 mountain system cen Asia between Outer Mon-
 golia & Sinkiang region of W China & between Kazakh & Russian
 republics — see TABUN ROOGO 2 territory SW Soviet Russia,
 Asia * Barnaul area 71,885, pop 2,358,700
 Al-tá-má-há \al-'tá-'má-'bò/ river 137 m SE Ga. formed by
 junction of Ocmulgee & Oconee rivers & flowing SE into Altamaha
 Sound (estuary)
 Al-tá-mí-rá \al-'tá-'mí-'rà/ caverns N Spain WSW of Santander
 Al-tí-dórf \al-'tí-'dòrf, -'ít-/ or Al-tí-órf \al-'tí-'(ò)r, -'ít-/ town cen
 Switzerland * of Uri canton
 Al-tí-búrg \al-'tí-'bù-'(ò)r/ city E Germany E of Weimar pop
 51,800
 Al-lín Tagh or Altyn Tagh — see ASTIN TAGH
 Al-tí-á-dí-çé \al-'tí-'(ò)'-á-dí-'çé/ district N Italy in S Tirol in N
 Trentino-Alto Adige region
 Al-tí-çó \al-'tí-'(ò) city SW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 43,047
 Al-tó-oc-ná \al-'tí-'nà/ city S cen Pa. pop 69,407
 Alto Paraná — see PARANÁ
 Al-trín-çhám \al-'trìng-'ám/ urban district NW England in Cheshire
 S W of Manchester pop 39,787
 Al-tús \al-'tús-'/ city SW Okla. returned 1955 to Japan area 498
 Al-um Rock \al-'ám-'/ urban area W Calif. NE of San Jose pop
 18,942
 Alúta — see OLT
 Áma-gá-sá-ki \ám-'gá-'sá-'kì-'/ city Japan in W cen Honshu on
 the Kama Bay pop 405,957
 Áma-lí \ám-'lì-'/ commune S Italy in Campania on Gulf of Saler-
 no — Áma-lí-án \ám-'lì-'(an) adj or n
 Áma-mí \ám-'mì-'/ island group W Pacific in cen Ryukyus; occu-
 pyed by U.S. returned 1955 to Japan area 498
 Áma-pá \ám-'pá-'/ territory N Brazil NW of Amazon delta *
 Macapá area 55,489, pop 37,477
 Áma-rá \ám-'má-'r-, -'már-'(ò) city SE Iraq on the Tigris pop
 44,064
 Áma-rí-lí-ó \ám-'rì-'(ò)'-lì-'(ò) city NW Tex. in the pan-
 handle pop 137,969 — Áma-rí-lí-ó-an \rì-'(ò)-wán/ n
 Ámatóngaland — see TONGALAND
 Áma-zó-ní \ám-'zà-, -'zán-, -'zan/ river abt 3000 m N So. America
 flowing from Peruvian Andes into the Atlantic in N Brazil — see
 ZÁLA, SOLIMÓES, & AMAZONIAN 2 Am-zò-ní-an \ám-'zò-'nì-an, -'nyà/ adj
 Áma-zò-nas \ám-'zò-'nàs/ state NW Brazil * Manaus area
 595,474, pop 514,099
 Ám-bá-í-ó \ám-'bá-'(ò) city cen Ecuador S of Quito pop 33,908
 Ám-bó-l \ám-'bò-'/ or Ám-bó-l-ná \ám-'bò-'nà/ 1 island E
 of Indonesia to Indonesia to S of Ceram area 314, pop 66,800
 2 city & port on Ambon, S of Maluku province pop 31,600
 — Ám-bò-nésse \ám-'bò-'nèz-, -'nès/ or Ám-bó-ní-nésse \ám-'bò-'
 nì-'/ adj or n
 Ám-brá-çlan Gulf \ám-'brá-'shàn-/ or Gulf of Ar-tá \ár-'tà-/ or
 Ní-kòs \nì-'kòs/ \ám-'brá-'çlan-, -'çkò-'sòl-, -'pòs/ inlet of
 Ionian sea 25 m long W Greece in S Epirus
 Ám-brosé \ám-'bròz-'/ channel SE N. Y. at entrance to N. Y.
 harbor N of Sandy Hook; 40 ft deep, 2000 ft wide
 Ám-çhít-ka \ám-'çhít-'kà/ island SW Alaska in the Aleutians at
 E end of Rat group

Amer-í-çá \ám-'mè-'(ò)-kà/ 1 either continent (No. America or So.
 America) of the western hemisphere 2 or the Amer-í-ças
 \káz-/, the lands of the western hemisphere including No., Central,
 & So. America & the West Indies 3 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 4
 American Samoa or Eastern Samoa island group of E Samoa
 SW cen Pacific * Pago Pago area 76, pop 20,051
 Ám-er-s-foórt \ám-'ér-, -'fò-'(ò)r-, -'ars-, -'lò-'(ò)'r/ commune cen
 Netherlands NE of Utrecht pop 68,906
 Ám-er-s-foórt \ám-'ér-'/ city cen Iowa N of Des Moines pop 27,003
 Ám-é-çá \ám-'è-'çá/ river 800 m U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia,
 flowing NE to the Aldan
 Ám-hára \ám-'há-'r-, -'há-'(ò) former kingdom now province of NW
 Ethiopia * Góshía \gò-'shì-'(à) city
 Ám-í-çá \ám-'yá-'/ city N France on the Somme pop 92,506
 Ám-ín-dí-ví \ám-'ín-'dè-'vì/ island group India in the N Laccadives
 Ám-l-ránte \ám-'(ò)-'ràn/ islands W Indian ocean SW of Sey-
 chelles; a dependency of Seychelles
 Ám-mán \ám-'mán/ or Am-ó Filadélfía or Bíb Rab-báh Ám-món
 or Rab-báh Ám-món \rab-'(ò) (b)ám-'an/ city * of Jordan pop
 245,000
 Ám-móníum — see SIWA
 Ám-né-Má-çhín Shan \ám-'nè-'mè-, -'jìn-'shàn/ range of the Kunlun
 mountains W China in E cen Tsinghai; highest peak Ám-né-
 Má-çhín abt 25,000 ft
 Ám-nòk — see YALU
 Ám-or-çés \ám-'mòr-'sàs/ or NGK Ám-or-çés \ám-'(ò)'-çò-'sàs/ island
 Greece in the Aegean in SE Cyclades SE of Naxos area 52
 Ám-ó-çá \ám-'ò-'çá/ or Ó-çé-ní-á \ò-'çè-'nì-'(à) city & port SE
 China in S Fukien on Amoy & Kulangsu islands pop 224,300
 Ám-rá-ó-lí \ám-'rà-'(ò)'-lì-'/ city cen India in NE Maharashtra
 WSW of Nagpur; chief city of Berar region pop 87,100
 Ám-rít-sár \ám-'rì-'sár/ city N India in NW Punjab pop 325,747
 Ám-sár \ám-'sár-'/ Ám-sár-dám, -'dám/ 1 city E N. Y. on the Mohawk
 pop 28,772 2 city & port, official * of Netherlands pop 872,428
 Ámú Dar-yá \ám-'ú-'dár-'yá/ or Óx-ús \ò-'sàs-'/ river over 1400
 m, cen & W Asia flowing from Pamir plateau into Lake Aral
 Ám-ú-çón \ám-'ú-'çón-, -'ám-'/ 1 sea arm of Beaufort sea S Canada
 off Marie Byrd Land 2 gulf arm of Beaufort sea N Canada
 W of Victoria I.
 Ám-ur \ám-'ú-'(ò)'/ or Hèi-Jung-kiang \hè-'jùn-'gè-'kiàng/ river 1780
 m E Asia formed by junction of Shilka & Argun rivers, flowing into
 the Pacific at the mouth of the Amur & forming part of boundary
 between Manchuria & Soviet Russia, Asia, in
 Ám-ú-çó or Ám-ú-çí \ám-'ú-'(ò)'-çò-/ \ám-'ú-'(ò)'-çì-/ river 450 m U. S. S. R. in
 Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing S, E to Gulf of Anadyr
 Ám-ú-çí, Gulf of Anadyr \ám-'ú-'(ò)'-çì-/ sea arm of Beaufort sea, Asia, S of
 Chukotka peninsula
 Án-a-beim \án-'(ò)-'hìm/ city SW Calif. pop 104,184
 Án-a-huac \án-'ná-, -'wák/ the central plateau of Mexico
 Anarápura — see ANURADHAPURA
 Án-a-ló-lí-á \án-'(ò)'-lò-'lì-'(à) city & port of Turkey equivalent
 to the peninsula of Asia Minor
 Án-çhó-çé \án-'çhò-'(ò)'-çè-'/ city the part S cen Alaska at head of
 Cook inlet pop 44,237
 Án-çhó-hú-má \án-'çhò-'(h)ú-'má/ mountain peak 21,490 ft W
 cen the highest in the Illampu mts
 Án-çón-zá \án-'çè-'nò-'zà/ city & port cen Italy in the Marches on the
 Adriatic pop 64,501
 Án-da-lú-sí-á \án-'dá-'lì-'çì-'(è)-'á/ or Sp Án-da-lú-çía \ándá-'
 (lì)-'lú-'sè-'(à), -'lì-'(è) 'lì-'çì-'(è) region S Spain including Sierra Nevada &
 valley of the Guadalquivir — Án-da-lú-sí-an \án-'dá-'lì-'çì-'(è)-
 adj or n
 Án-dá-man \án-'dà-'màn-, -'mán/ 1 Islands India in Bay of Bengal
 S of Burma & N of Nicobar islands 2 sea SE Asia, E the E section
 of Bay of Bengal 3 Án-dá-man-ésse \án-'dà-'màn-'è'ssè/ adj or n
 Án-dá-mán \án-'dà-'mán-/ island & territory India comprising
 Andama & Nicobar groups * Port Blair area 3143, pop 31,000
 Án-der-leçh \án-'dèr-'lèçh/ commune cen Belgium, WSW suburb
 of Brussels pop 92,642
 Án-der-máit \án-'dèr-'máit/ commune cen Switzerland S of Aïdorf
 Án-der-són \án-'dèr-'són/ 1 river 430 m Canada in NW Northwest
 Territories flowing W & N into Beaufort sea 2 city cen Ind. pop
 49,061 3 city NW S. C. pop 41,316
 Án-dés \án-'dèz/ mountain system of So. America extending
 along W coast from Panama to Tierra del Fuego — see ACONCAGUA
 Án-dhra Prá-dèsh \án-'dhrá-'prá-'dèsh-, -'dèsh/ state S India N of
 Madras state bordering on Bay of Bengal * Hyderabad pop
 105,677, pop 31,260,133
 Án-dz'zhán, Án-dz'zhán, Án-dz'zhán/ city U.S.S.R. in Uzbek-
 istan ESE of Tashkent pop 129,000
 Án-dór-rá \án-'dòr-'(à)-'dà-'(ò) country SW Europe in E Pyrenees
 between France & Spain; a republic * Andorra la Vella area 191,
 pop 52,000 — Án-dór-rá-n-á \án-'dòr-'(à) adj or n
 Án-gre-a-nó \án-'grè-'(ò)'-nò-'(ò) islands SW Alaska in cen
 Aleutian chain — see ADAK, ATKA
 Án-drí-á \án-'drì-'(ò) commune SE Italy in Apulia pop 67,900
 Án-dros, 1 \án-'dròs/ island, largest of the Bahamas area 1600
 2 \án-'dròs-, -'drís/ island 25 m long Greece in N Cyclades SE of
 Euboea
 Án-dros-çog-gín \án-'drò-'çkóg-'gín/ river 157 m NE N. H. & SW
 Me. flowing into the Kennebec
 Án-ò-tó, Pí-çó de \áp-'(ò)'-kò-'(hà)-'nà-'(ò) (lì)-'çì-'(è)-'dà-'/ or Pí-çó
 de \áp-'(ò)'-kò-'(hà)-'nà-'(ò) (lì)-'çì-'(è)-'dà-'/ mountain 11,174 ft NE Spain;
 highest in the Pyrenees
 Án-gará \án-'gará-'/ river 1100 m U. S. S. R. in Soviet Russia, Asia,
 Asia, flowing from Lake Baikal into the Yenisei — see TUNGUSKA
 Án-gé-Pálé \án-'gè-'pá-'lè/ waterfall 312 ft SE Venezuela on Auyán-
 tepuí Mountain to the headstream of the Caroni
 Án-gers \án-'gè-'r-/ city W France ENE of Nantes pop 102,142
 Áng-kòr \áng-'kò-'(ò)'r/ ruins of ancient city NW Cambodia N of
 Tonle Sap; * of the Khmers
 Án-glé-çé \án-'glè-'çè-'/ sea \án-'glè-'çè-'/ 1 or anc Mò-ná \mò-'nà/ island
 in NW Wales 2 county comprising Anglesey I. & Holyhead I. *
 * Beaumaris & Llŷnelliog area 276, pop 50,660
 Ánglía, 1 — see ENGLAND 2 — see EAST ANGLIA — Án-gli-an
 \áng-'glì-'(an) adj or n
 Án-glo-Egyptían Sudan — see SUDAN
 Án-glo-lí-á \án-'glò-'lì-'(à)-'nò-/ or Portuguese West Africa country
 SW Africa S of mouth of the Congo river * Luanda area 481,351,
 pop 8,441,312 — Án-gò-lí-an \áng-'lì-'(an) adj or n
 Án-gò-n-íémé \áng-'gò-'nì-'(è) city E France NE of Bordeaux pop
 38,060

An-gon-mois \ˈŋɒn-ˈɡɪm-ˈwɑː/ region & former duchy & province W France S of Poitou * Angoulême
An-guili-la \ˈŋɒŋ-ˈɡwɪ-lə, -ən-ɪ/ island Brit. West Indies in St. Kitts-Nevis territory NW of St. Kitts area 34
An-hai \ˈæn-ˈhaɪ/ or **Formerly** **An-fu-for** \ˈfɔr-ˈfɔr/ or **For-far-shire** \ˈfɔr-ˈfɑːr/ shān ˈkɒn-ti county E Scotland * Forfar area 874, pop 274,776
An-halt \ˈæn-ˈhɑːlt/ former state cen Germany * Dessau
An-hwei or **An-nui** \ˈæn-ˈhwi/ (hwa) province E China W of Kiangsu * Hefei area 54,015, pop 30,633,500
An-ih-chai \ˈæn-ˈɪtʃ-ˈtʃaɪ/ active volcano 4420 ft SW Alaska on Alaska peninsula 140 mi SW of Mt. Katmai; crater 6 m in diameter
An-jou \ˈæn-ˈdʒu, ˈæn-ˈdʒu/ region & former province NW France in Loire valley
An-nap-ol \ˈæn-ˈnɑːp-ˈoʊ-lə/ of Brittany * Annapolis
An-ka-ra \ˈæn-ˈkɑːr-ə, ˈæn-ˈkɑːr-ə/ formerly **An-go-ra** \ˈæn-ˈɡɔr-ə, -ən-, -gɔr- / or **anc An-cy-ra** \ˈæn-ˈsɪ-ˈrɑː/ city * of Turkey in N cen Anatolia pop 646,151
An-king \ˈæn-ˈkɪŋ/ or **Hwai-ning** \ˈhwaɪ-ˈnɪŋ, ˈwɪ- / city E China in Anhwei on the Yangtze pop 1,053,300
Ann, Cape \ˈkæ-ˈnɑː/ peninsula NE Mass.
An Najaf — see NAJAF
An-nam \ˈæn-ˈnɑːm, -ə; -ˈnɑːm/ region E Indochina in cen Vietnam; chief city Hue area 57,000
An-nap-ol-lis \ˈæn-ˈnɑːp-ˈoʊ-lə/ city & port * of Md, pop 223,385
Annapolis Basin inlet of Bay of Fundy Canada in W N.S.
An-na-pur-na or **An-a-pur-na** \ˈæn-ə-ˈpʊr-nə, -ˈpɑːr/ mountain massif N Nepal in the Himalayas; highest peak Annapurna 1 26,492 ft
An-nar-va \ˈæn-ˈnɑːr-ˈvɑː/ city SE Mich, pop 67,340
An-ne-ny \ˈæn-ˈ(n)ˈeɪ/ city E France ENE of Lyons pop 33,114
An-nis-ton \ˈæn-ə-ˈnɪs-tən/ city NE Ala, pop 33,657
An-shān \ˈæn-ˈʃɑːn/ city NE China in E cen Liaoning SSW of Mukden pop 548,900
An-sō-nia \ˈæn-ˈsɔː-ni-ə, ˈsɔː-ni-ə/ city SW Conn, pop 19,819
An-ta-ki-ya \ˈæn-ˈtɑː-ˈki-ə/ or **An-ta-ki-yah** \ˈtɛ-ˈki-ə/ or **anc An-ti-och** \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈoʊk/ city S Turkey on Orontes river pop 30,400
An-tal-ya \ˈæn-ˈtɑːl-ˈjɑː/ or formerly **Ada-tia** \ˈɑːd-ˈtɪ-ˈjɑː/ city & port SW Turkey on Gulf of Antalya pop 50,963
Antananarivo — see TANANARIVE
Antarctic \ˈænt-ˈɑːrktɪk/ 1 ocean surrounding Antarctica including the southern regions of the So, Atlantic, So. Pacific, & Indian oceans esp. S of ab 40° S 2 the Antarctic regions 3 or **Palmer** peninsula \ˈpɑːlm-ər, ˈpɪl-mər/ or **Graian Land** \ˈɡrɑː-ən/ ˈlænd/ 4 or **Palmer** archipelago islands W of S end of So. America 4 or **Palmer** archipelago islands W of S end of Antarctic peninsula in Falkland Islands Dependencies
Ant-arctic-ta \ˈænt-ˈɑːrktɪ-ˈtɑː/ or **Antarctic** continent body of land around the So. Pole; a plateau 6000 to 10,000 ft covered by a great ice cap & having mountain peaks 10,000 to 15,000 ft high area ab 6,000,000
Ant-ibes \ˈæn-ˈtɪb-ē/ city & port SE France SW of Nice pop 25,000
Antibes, Cap d' — see CAP D'ANTIBES
An-ti-cos-ti \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈkɔːst-ɪ/ island E Canada in E Que. at mouth of the St. Lawrence
An-ti-iam \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈi-əm/ creek S Pa. & N Md, flowing S into the Potomac N of Harpers Ferry, W Va.
An-ti-gua \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈɡwɑː, ˈtɪ-ˈɡwɑː/ 1 island Brit. West Indies in the Leeward * St. Johns area 108, pop (with Barbuda & Redonda) 56,800 2 or **Antigua** Guatemala city S cen Guatemala WSW of Guatemala City, former * of Guatemala pop 22,942 — **An-ti-guan** \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈɡwɑːn, ˈtɪ-ˈɡwɑːn/ adj or n
An-ti-leb-a-non \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈle-b-ə-nən, -ˈnɑːn/ mountains SW Asia of Bika valley on Syria-Lebanon area — see HERMON (Mount)
Antilles the N Indies the S Indies on Bahamas — see GREATER ANTILLES, LESSER ANTILLES — **An-ti-le-an** \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈle-ən/ adj
An-ti-och \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈoʊk/ 1 city W Calif. NE of Oakland pop 17,305 2 — see ANTAKYA 3 ancient city Asia Minor in Pisidia, at certain points within boundaries of Phrygia; its ruins are near Yalvac in W cen Turkey
An-ti-sa-na \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈsɑː-nə/ volcano 18,885 ft N cen Ecuador
An-ti-lo-ia-gas-ta \ˈæn-ˈtɪ-ˈlo-ɪ-ə-ˈɡɑːs-tə/ city & port N Chile pop 89,114
An-trim \ˈæn-ˈtrɪm/ county E Northern Ireland * Belfast area 1098, pop 231,149 (with Belfast, 674,760)
An-tung \ˈæn-ˈtʊŋ, ˈtʊŋ/ city & port NE China in SE Liaoning at mouth of the Yalu pop 360,000
Anti-werp \ˈænt-ˈ(w)ɜːp/ or **F An-vers** \ˈæ-ˈvɜːr/ or **Flem An-ter-ven** \ˈænt-ˈvɜːr-pən/ 1 province N Belgium area 1104, pop 29,761 2 — see ANTWERP
An-ur-a-dha-pu-ra \ˈæn-ə-ˈrɑːd-ə-ˈpʊr-ə/ or **An-a-ri-ja-pu-ra** \ˈæn-ˈɑːrɪ-ˈdʒə/ town N cen Ceylon; an ancient * of Ceylon
An-yang \ˈæn-ˈjɑːŋ/ city E China in N Honan N of Kaifeng pop 124,900
An-yang \ˈæn-ˈjɑːŋ, ˈjɑːn- / town & port Italy SSE of Rome
Ao-mo-ri \ˈɑː-ˈmɔː-ri/ (rɛ) city & port N Japan in NE Honshu on Mutsu Bay pop 183,744
Aorangi — see COOK (Mount)
Aos-ta \ˈɑː-ˈstɑː/ 1 commune NW Italy in Piedmont at junction of the Aosta & Litta rivers 2 — see AOSTA
Ap-a-lach-e \ˈæp-ə-ˈlɑːtʃ-ē/ bay of Gulf of Mexico in N Fla.
Ap-a-lach-i-co-la \ˈæp-ə-ˈlɑːtʃ-ɪ-ˈkɔːlə/ river 90 m N W Fla, formed by Chatahoochee & Flint rivers on Ga-Fla. border & flowing S into Apalachicola Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico)
Ap-pa-lach-i-an \ˈæp-ə-ˈpɑːtʃ-ɪ-ən/ 1 river ab 500 m S Colombia flowing SE into the Japurá (with Colombia-Brazil boundary)
Ap-el-doon \ˈæp-əl-ˈdɔː(ə)n, ˈdɔː(ə)n/ commune Netherlands N of Arnhem pop 101,492
Ap-pa-nines \ˈæp-ə-ˈnɪnz/ mountain chain Italy extending the length of the peninsula — see CORMO (Monte) — **Ap-en-nine** \ˈæn-ˈnɪn/ adj
Apia \ˈæp-ə-ˈpiː-ə/ town & port Samoa * of Western Samoa on Upou I.
Ap-o, Mount \ˈæp-ə-ˈpiː-ə/ volcano 9689 ft S Philippines in SE Luzon; highest peak in Philippines
Ap-pa-lach-i-an \ˈæp-ə-ˈlɑːtʃ-ən, ˈlɑːtʃ-ən/ mountain system E No. America extending from S Que. to N Ala. — **Appalachian** adj — see MITCHELL (Mount)
Ap-pen-zell \ˈæp-ən-ˈtʃɛl, ˈɪp-ən-ˈtʃɛl/ canton NE Switzerland; subdivided into half cantons: **Appenzel** **Inner** Rhodes \ˈɪn-ˈtɜː-ə(r)-rɔːd/ or **G Appenzel** **Inner** Rhoden \ˈɪn-ˈrɔːd-ən/ (* Appen-

zell, area 61, pop 13,427) & **Appenzel** **Out-er** Rhodes \ˈaʊ-ˈtɜː-ə(r)- or **G Appenzel** **Aus-ser** Rhoden \ˈaʊ-ˈsɜː-ə(r)- / (* Herisau, area 101, pop 47,938)
Ap-pen-zell \ˈæp-ən-ˈtʃɛl/ city E Wis, pop 48,411
Ap-po-mat-toc Forest **Court** House National Historical Park \ˈæp-ə-ˈmɑːt-tɔːk/ reservation cen Va, E of Lynchburg & ENE of town of Appomattox
Apra Harbor \ˈæpr-ə-ˈhɑːr/ seaport Guam on W coast
Ap-she-ron \ˈæp-ʃhə-ˈrɒn/ peninsula U. S. S. R. projecting into the Caspian sea on coast of E Azerbaijan Republic
Ap-til \ˈæp-ˈtɪl-ə, -yɪl- / or **Le Pu-ig** \ˈle-ˈpɪ-ˈi-ə/ or **Le Pu-ig** \ˈle-ˈpɪ-ˈi-ə/ region SE Italy bordering on the Adriatic & Gulf of Taranto — **Ap-ju-lan** \ˈæp-ju-ˈlən, ˈpɪ-ju-ˈlən/ adj or n
Ap-ri-cu \ˈæp-ə-ˈpɪ-ə(r)-dʒɪ/ river 420 m W Venezuela flowing E into the Orinoco
Ap-ri-mak \ˈæp-ə-ˈrɛ-ˈmɑːk/ river over 500 m S & cen Peru flowing N to unite with the Urubamba forming the Ucayali
Aq-a-ba or **Aka-ba** \ˈæk-ə-ˈbɑː, ˈæk- / or **anc** **Eilat** \ˈeɪ-ˈlɑːt/ town & port S W Jordan on border of Israel at head of E. arm (Gulf of **Aqaba**) of Red sea
Aquid-neck \ˈæ-ˈkwɪd-ˈnek/ or **Rhode** island SE R. I. in Narragansett Bay; site of city of Newport
Aqui-la \ˈæk-ˈwɪ-ˈlɑː, ˈæk- / or **L'A-qui-la** \ˈlɑːk-, ˈlɑːk- / or **Aquila** \ˈɑː-ˈkwɪ-l-ə, ˈkwɪ-l- / 1 city in Abruzzi * of Italy 2 — see COMMUNE cen Italy NE of Rome * of Abruzzi & Molise pop 25,600
Aqui-taine \ˈæk-ˈwɑː-ˈtɛn/ old region of SW France comprising area later known as Guienne * Toulouse
Ar-a-ba \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈbɑː, ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈbɑː, -nɛ- / 1 Roman division of SW Gaul under Caesar consisting of country between Pyrenes mountains & Garonne river & under Augustus expanded to Loire & Allier rivers — **Ar-a-bi-ti-an** \ˈɑː-ˈbɪ-ˈtɪ-ən, -nɛ- / adj or n
Ar-a-ba \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈbɑː, ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈbɑː, -nɛ- / or **Ar-a-bah** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈbɑː/ valley NE of Dead sea from Dead sea to Gulf of Aqaba
Ar-a-bia \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈbi-ə/ peninsula of SW Asia ab 1400 m long & 1250 m wide including Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Oman, Trucial Oman, & Aden; in earlier times divided into Arabia Petraea, E Arabia, Arabia, the NW part; Arabia Deserta, E Desert Arabia, the N part; Arabia Felix, E Fertile Arabia (an assumption that the interior was as fertile as the coastal strip), the main part of the peninsula but by some geographers restricted to Yemen — **Ar-a-bi-ān** \ˈɑː-ˈbɪ-ˈnɛ- / adj or n
Ar-a-bi-ān \ˈɑː-ˈbɪ-ˈnɛ- / 1 desert in Egypt between Nile & the Red sea 2 sea, NW section of the Indian ocean between India & Arabia
Ar-a-ca-jū \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈkɑː-ˈdʒu/ city & port NE Brazil * of Sergipe pop 67,539
Arād \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːd/ city W Romania on Mures river pop 112,139
Ar-a-ti-ra \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈtɪ-ə-ˈrɑː/ sea between N Australia & West New Guinea
Ar-a-gon \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈɡɒn, -ˈɡɔːn/ region NE Spain bordering on France; once an independent kingdom * Zaragoza — **Ar-a-go-nese** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈɡɔː-nɛz, -ˈnɛs/ adj or n
Ar-a-gua \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈɡwɑː/ or **Ar-a-guay** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈɡwɑː- / river ab 1100 m, cen Brazil flowing N into the Tocantins
Arak \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːk, ˈɑː-ˈrɑːk/ or **Iraq** \ˈɪ-ˈrɑːk, ˈɪ-ˈrɑːk/ or **Sul-tan-abad** \ˈsʊl-ˈtɑːn-ˈɑːbɑːd/ city W Iran pop 58,929
Ar-a-kan \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈkɑːn, ˈɑː-ˈkɑːn/ coast region SW Burma on Bay of Bengal
Araks \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːks/ or **Aras** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːs/ or **anc** **Arax-es** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːk- / (sɛz) river 635 m W Asia rising in mountains of Turkish Armenia & flowing E to join the Kura in E Azerbaijan, U. S. S. R.
Ar-al \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːl/ saline lake SW Soviet Central Asia between Kazakhstan & Turkmenia area 26,000
Ar-am \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːm, -rɛ- / ancient Syria — its Hebrew name
Ar-an \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːn/ islands W Ireland off coast of Galway; largest island Inishmore
Ar-an-sas \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːn-sɛs/ 1 bay (inlet) of Gulf of Mexico S Tex. N of Corpus Christi Bay between mainland & St. Joseph I. 2 pass (channel) S Tex. between Mustang & St. Joseph islands leading to Corpus Christi & Aransas bays
Ar-a-rat \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːt, -rət/ or **Ag-ri** **Da-ri** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːt- / (dɪ) ɡ- / (ɛ) mountain 16,946 ft E Turkey near border of Iran
Ar-au-ca-ni-a \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈkɑːn-ɪ-ə, ˈjɪ-ˈrɑː- / cen Chile S of Bio-Bio river **Ar-au-ca-ni-an** \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈkɑːn-ɪ-ən, ˈɑː-ˈkɑːn-ɪ- / adj or n
Ar-a-val \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːv- / (jɛ) mountain range NW India E of Thar Desert 300 m long; highest peak Mt. Abu 5650 ft
Ar-a-val \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːv- / see GREAT ARABIAN DESERT
Ar-bon \ˈɑː-ˈbɔːn/ commune NE Switzerland in Thurgau canton on Lake Constance
Ar-buck-le \ˈɑː-ˈbʊk-əl/ low mountain region S cen Okla.
Ar-bu-tus \ˈɑː-ˈbjuː-tʃ-əs/ urban area N cen Md. SW of Baltimore near of Halethorpe & Relay 22,402
Ar-cade \ˈɑː-ˈrɑːk- / or **Town** and **Country** Village urban area N cen Calif. NE of Sacramento pop (with Arden) 73,352
Ar-ca-dia \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈkɪ-dɪ-ə/ 1 city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 41,005 2 mountainous region S Greece in cen Peloponnese
Archangel, Gulf of — see DIVINA GULF
Archaeological Monument \ˈɑː-ˈrɑː-ˈkɪ- / reservation E Utah including wind-eroded natural arch formations area 54
Ar-oes de la **Front-er-a** \ˈɑː-ˈrɔː-ˈkɔː-ˈdɛ-ˈfrɒn-ˈtɛr-ə/ commune SW Spain NE of Cadix
Ar-oo-f \ˈɑː-ˈrɔː-ˈf/ city SE India in N Madras state WSW of Madras; once * of the nawabs of Carnatic pop 16,583
Ar-ctic \ˈɑː-ˈrɪktɪk/ 1 ocean N of the Arctic circle 2 the Arctic regions 3 archipelago N Canada in Arctic ocean constituting larger part of Franklin District, Northwest Territories
Arctic Red river 310 m Canada in NW Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories, flowing N into the Mackenzie
Ar-ctic-al \ˈɑː-ˈrɪkt- / (kɑː) commune N France S of Paris pop 18,067
Ar-de-bil or **Ar-da-bil** \ˈɑː-ˈdɪ-ˈbɛ- / (l) city NW Iran in E Azerbaijan province pop 65,720
Ar-den \ˈɑː-ˈrɛ-ˈn/ 1 urban area N cen Calif. NE of Sacramento pop 9,352 2 forest cen England in N Warwickshire W of Stratford on Avon
Ar-den-nes \ˈɑː-ˈrɛ-ˈnɛs/ wooded plateau region in NE France, W

a abut; * kitten; * further; a back; ā bake; ā cot; cart; āt aut; ch chin; e lessed; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life; i joke; j sing; j flow; j flat; j coin; j thin; j this; j foot; j foot; y yet; yd few; yd various; yd vision
 F table; A f bac; k G ich; Buch; * F vin; * F œ fœn; * F feu; * B G fillen; * B F rue; * F digue d'end'v, nuit kaw'v

Luxembourg, & SE Belgium E of the Meuse; average height under 1600 ft.
 Ard-more \ˈɑrd-mō-(ə)-, -mō-(ə)r\ city S Okla. pop 20,184
 Are-ci-bo \ˈɑr-ə-sē-(j)ō\ city & port N Puerto Rico pop 28,828
 Are-na, Point \ˈɑr-ə-nə\ promontory N Calif. in the Pacific ab midway between Cape Mendocino & San Francisco Bay
 Are-qui-pa \ˈɑr-ə-kē-pə\ city S Peru pop 121,896
 Are-zo \ˈɑr-ə-zō\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany SE of Florence pop 66,700
 Ar-gen-tan \ˈɑr-ʒhəŋ-ˈtän\ town NW France in Normandy NNW of Alençon
 Ar-en-teuil \ˈɑr-zhən-ˈtʃr(-)ˈtäl\ commune N France on the Seine NNW of Paris pop 59,314
 Ar-gen-ti-na \ˈɑr-jən-ˈtē-nə\ or Ar-gen-tine Republie \ˈɑr-jən-ˈtē-n(-) or Ar-gen-tine \ˈɑr-jən-ˈtē-n(-) country S So. America between the Andes & the Atlantic S of Pilecomary river — a federal republic * Buenos Aires area 1,079,965, pop 20,435,000 — Ar-gen-tine *adj* or *n*
 Ar-ges \ˈɑr-jesh\ river 125 m S Romania flowing S into the Danube
 Ar-gi-nu-sae \ˈɑr-jə-ˈn(y)ū\ district group of small islands in the SE of Lesbos
 Ar-go-lis \ˈɑr-gō-lis\ strict & ancient country S Greece in E Peloponnesus comprising a plain around Argos & area between Gulf of Argos & Saronic gulf — Ar-go-ic \ˈɑr-gō-ik\ *adj*
 Argolis, Gulf of or Gulf of Naui-plia \ˈnə-ˈplē-ə\ inlet of the Aegean S Greece on E coast of Peloponnesus
 Ar-gonne \ˈɑr-ɡōŋ, -ˈɑr-ˈ\ wooded plateau NE France S of the Ardennes near Belgian border between Meuse & Aisne rivers
 Ar-gos \ˈɑr-ɡās, -ɡās\ town Greece in E Peloponnesus on Argive plain at head of Gulf of Argolis; once a Greek city-state
 Argovie — see ARGAU
 Ar-guel-i-o, Point \ˈɑr-ɡwē-l(-)ō\ cape SW Calif. WNW of Santa Barbara
 Ar-gun \ˈɑr-ɡün\ river 450 m NE Asia forming boundary between Manchuria & U. S. S. R. & uniting with the Shilka to form the Arir
 Ar-gyll \ˈɑr-ɡil\ or Ar-gyll-shire \ˈɑr-ɡil(-) or -shə(-) county W Scotland * Lochbeghead area 3110, pop 63,300
 Aria \ˈɑr-ə, -r(-) or -r(-) a\ 1 an E province of ancient Persian Empire; district now in NW Afghanistan & E Iran 2 — see HERAT
 Ari-a \ˈɑr-ē-ā\ city & port N Chile near Peruvian border pop 46,542 — see TACNA
 Ari-i-ma-thea or Ari-i-ma-thaea \ˈɑr-ə-mə-ˈthē-ə\ town in ancient Palestine; location not certainly identified
 Arimimum — see RIMINI
 Ari-pu-a \ˈɑr-ə-pə-ˈnə\ river 600 m W cen Brazil rising in Mato Grosso state & flowing N into the Madeira
 Ari-us — see HARI RUD
 Ari-i-zo-na, \ˈɑr-ə-zō-nə\ state SW U. S. * Phoenix area 113,909, pop 1,302,161 — Ari-i-zo-nan \-nən\ or Ari-i-zo-nian \-nē-n(-) or -nyən\ *n*
 Ari-khan-sas \ˈɑr-kən-səs, 1 r also ˈɑr-kən-zəs\ 1 river 1450 m SW cen U. S. rising in cen Colo. & flowing E & SE through S Kans., NE Okla., & Ark. into the Mississippi 2 state S cen U. S. * Little Rock area 53,104, pop 1,786,272 — Ari-khan-sas \ˈɑr-kən-zən\ *n*
 Ari-khan-geisk \ˈɑr-kən-geisk\ or Arch-an-gei \ˈɑr-kən-ʒə\ city & port U. S. S. R. in N Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Northern Dvina pop 256,000
 Ari-berg \ˈɑr(-)əi(-)bərg, -b(e)(r)g\ Alpine valley, pass, & tunnel W Austria in the Tirol
 Aries \ˈɑr(-)ē(-)z\ 1 medieval kingdom E & SE France; also called Kingdom of Burgundy 2 or one Ar-ias \ˈɑr-ə-ias\ or Ar-ē-ia-te \ˈɑr-ə-ˈiā-tē\ city SE France on the Rhone pop 23,776 — Ar-ē-ian \ˈɑr-ē-ian\ *n*
 Ar-ing-ton \ˈɑr-ɪŋ-tən\ 1 county N Va. on the Potomac; an urban area, suburb of Washington, D. C. pop 163,401 2 town E Kans., NW of Boston pop 49,953 3 city N Texas E of Fort Worth pop 44,775
 Arlington Heights village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 27,878
 Ar-ion \ˈɑr-ē-ō\ commune SE Belgium * of Luxembourg province pop 23,509
 Ar-ma-ga \ˈɑr-mā, -mā, -mā\ 1 county S Northern Ireland area 489, pop 108,800 2 urban district, its *
 Ar-ma-gnac \ˈɑr-mən-ˈyāk\ district SW France in old province of Gascony; chief town Auch
 Ar-me-nia \ˈɑr-mē-nē-ə, -nyə\ 1 or Bib Min-ai \ˈmī-n(-)ai\ ancient country W Asia in mountain region SE of Black sea & SW of Caspian sea; area now divided between Soviet Union, Turkey, & Iran 2 or Ar-me-nian Republic \ˈɑr-mē-nē-n(-) or -nyən\ constituent republic of U. S. S. R. in S Transcaucasia * Yerevan area 11,580, pop 1,800,000 — see LESSER ARMENIA
 Ar-men-tières \ˈɑr-mən-ˈtye(-)r(-) or -t(-)erz\ commune N France W of Lille pop 24,940
 Ar-mori-ca \ˈɑr-mōr-ə-kə, -mā(-)r(-) or Ar-ē-mor-i-ca \ˈɑr-ə-ˈ\ ancient region NW France between Seine & Loire rivers 2 BRIT-TANY — Ar-mo-ic \ˈɑr-mō-ik\ or Ar-mo-ean \ˈɑr-mō-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
 Arn-hem \ˈɑr-n(-)əm, -ˈɑr-n(-)əm\ commune E Netherlands * of Gelderland pop 123,238
 Arnhem Land \ˈɑr-n(-)əm\ region N Australia on N coast of Northern Territory
 Ar-no \ˈɑr-nō\ 1 or anc Ar-ri-nus \ˈɑr-n(-)əs\ river 140 m, cen Italy flowing W from the Apennines through Florence into Ligurian sea 2 brook \ˈɑr-n(-)us, -r(-)us, -r(-)us\ river 140 m N Me. flowing NE across N. B. border & into St. Johns river
 Ar-no \ˈɑr-nō\ village E Switzerland in Graubünden canton SE of Chur
 Ar-ran \ˈɑr-ən\ island Scotland off SW coast in Firth of Clyde area 165
 Ar-ras \ˈɑr-rās, -r(-)ās\ city N France SSW of Lille pop 36,242
 Ar-Rimal — see RUM AL KHALI
 Arsanias — see MURAT
 Arta, Gulf of — see AMBRACIAN GULF
 Ar-te-movsk \ˈɑr-tē-mōvsk\ or formerly Bakht-mūt \ˈbāk-mūt\ city U. S. S. R. in E Ukraine in the Donets basin N of Donetsk pop 61,000
 Ar-tois \ˈɑr-twā\ former province N France bounded on N by Strait of Dover, E by Flanders, & S & W by Picardy * Arras Ar-rou or Arore or Ar-rore \ˈɑr(-)rō\ islands E Indoesia S of W New Guinea area 3365, pop 18,200
 Aru-ba \ˈɑr-ū-bə\ island Netherlands Antilles off coast of NW

Venezuela; chief town Oranjestad area 69, pop 53,600
 Ar-ur-wi-mi \ˈɑr-ə-wē-mē, -r(-)er\ river 800 m N Congo flowing S W from Congo river
 Ar-va-da \ˈɑr-və-də, -ˈvād(-)ə\ town cen Colo., NW suburb of Denver pop 19,242
 Ar-wad \ˈɑr-wād, -ˈwād\ or Ru-ād \ˈrū-ˈād\ or Bib Ar-wad \ˈɑr-wād\ island Syria off coast of S Latakia
 Ash-ba-ik-ha \ˈɑsh-bā-ik-ˈhə\ or Ash-bil-ga-wa \ˈɑsh-bil-gə-wə\ city Japa in cen Hokkaido pop 164,971
 Asa-ma \ˈɑ-sā-mə\ or Asa-ma-ya \ˈɑ-sā-mə-ˈyā-mə\ volcano 8340 ft Japan in cen Honshu
 Asan-sol \ˈɑs-ən-sōl, -sōl\ city NE India in West Bengal pop 76,277
 As-bury Park \ˈæz-bēr-ē, -b(-)er(-)ē\ city E N.J. on the Atlantic pop 17,366
 As-chen-sion \ˈæs-chen-shən\ island in S Atlantic at 7°55'S, 14°25'W belonging to Brit. colony of St. Helena area 34, pop 326
 Asen-sol \ˈɑs-ən-sōl, -sōl\ city NE India in West Bengal pop 76,277
 Pi-ce-num \ˈɑs-kyə-ləm(-)pī-sē-n(-)əm\ commune cen Italy in the Marches 87 m NE of Rome pop 47,000
 Ascoti Sa-tria-no \ˈɑs-tō-ˈtrā-n(-)ō\ or anc As-ct-nium Apu-nium \ˈɑs-kyə-lə-ˈmāp-yō-ləm\ or AUS-ct-ium Apu-lum \ˈos(-)l\ commune SE Italy in Apulia S of Foggia
 As-ct \ˈæs-kt\ village S England in Berkshire SW of London
 As-ct-ney, Mount \ˈæs-kt-ˈnē\ mountain 3320 ft SE Vermont
 Ashan-ti \ˈɑ-shānt-ē, -ˈshānt(-)ē\ region cen Ghana; formerly a state of Ashanti & later a Brit. colony * Kumasi area 24,379, pop 578,100
 Ash-bur-ton \ˈɑsh-bɔrt-n(-) river 500 m Australia in NW Western Australia flowing NW into Indian ocean
 Ash-dod \ˈɑsh-dād\ town Israel W of Jerusalem near coast
 Ash-hol \ˈɑsh-hōl, -hōl\ city NE India in Bihar pop 61,922
 Ashi-ka-ga \ˈashi-kā-gə\ city Japa in cen Honshu N of Tokyo pop 52,810
 Ash-ke-lou \ˈash-kə-lən\ or As-ct-ou \ˈæs-kt(-)ō\ ancient city & port SW Palestine, site in Israel WSW of Jerusalem
 Ash-ke-lud \ˈash-kē-lud\ or formerly Pol-to-ratsk \ˈpɔlt-to-ˈratsk\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * of Turkmen Republic pop 170,000
 Ash-land \ˈash-land\ 1 city NE Ky. on the Ohio pop 31,283 2 cen U. S. pop 17,119
 Ash-let \ˈash-lēt\ river 40 m S C.C. flowing SE into Charleston harbor
 Ash-ta-bu-la \ˈash-tə-ˈbyū-lə\ city NE Ohio on Lake Erie pop 24,359
 A-sia \ˈe-ʒhə, -shə\ continent of the eastern hemisphere N of equator forming a single land mass with Europe (the conventional dividing line between Asia & Europe being the Ural mountains & main range of the Caucasus mountains); has numerous large offshore islands including Cyprus, Ceylon, Malay archipelago, Formosa, the Japanese chain, & Sakhalin area (excluding Malay archipelago) about 16,500,000
 Asia Mi-nor \ˈɑs-ē-ˈmī-n(-)ər\ peninsula forming W extremity of Asia between Black sea on N, Mediterranean sea on S, & Aegean sea on W — see MEDITERRANEAN
 Asir \ˈɑs(-)ir\ principality SW Arabia on Red sea; dependency of the Nejd, Saudi Arabia * As Sabya area 13,857, pop 750,000
 As-ma-ra \ˈæz-mā-rə, -ˈmār-ə\ city N Ethiopia, formerly * of Eritrea pop 120,000
 As-mi-ères \ˈæs-mē-ˈyē(-)r(-)ē\ commune N France NW of Paris pop 77,838
 Aso \ˈās(-)ō\ or Aso-san \ˈās-ō-ˈsān\ volcanic mountain Japa in cen Kyushu; has five volcanic cones (highest 5225 ft) grouped around crater 15 m long with walls 2000 ft high
 As-si \ˈæs-ē-ˈsē\ commune NE Italy NW of Treviso
 As-si-ern \ˈæs-pɔrn, -s(-)ə\ former village Austria ENE of Vienna; since 1905 part of Vienna
 Asphalities, Lacus — see DEAD SEA
 Aspi-wall — see COLÓN
 As-sam \ˈæs-səm, -s(-)əm\ state NE India on edge of Himalayas * Shillong area 85,012, pop 9,043,700
 As-sin-i-boine \ˈæs-sin-ə-ˈboin\ river 450 m Canada rising in SE Sask. & flowing S & E across S Man. into Red river
 As-si-si \ˈæs-sē-ˈsē, -s(-)ē\ commune cen Italy ESE of Perugia pop 77,838
 As-sy-ria \ˈæs-sī-ˈrē-ə\ or anc As-sur \ˈæs-s(-)ūr(-)ē, -ˈs(-)ūr\ or Ash-ur \ˈash-ur\ ancient empire W Asia extending along middle Tigris & over foothills to the E; early * Calah, later * Nineveh
 Astacus — see IZMIR
 Asta-ba — see GURGAN
 Asti \ˈās-tē\ commune NW Italy in Piedmont W of Alessandria pop 52,000
 Ast-in Tagh \ˈæs-tən-ˈtā(-)g\ or Alt-in Tagh or Alt-yn Tagh \ˈalt-ɪn(-)tagh\ mountain range W China in S Sinking; highest peak 24,000 ft
 As-tra-khan \ˈæs-trā-ˈkən, -ˈkən\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga at head of its delta; 50 ft below sea level pop 294,000
 As-tu-ria \ˈæs-t(-)rē-ə\ region & old kingdom NW Spain on Bay of Biscay coextensive with modern Oldgo province — As-tu-ri-a \ˈæs-t(-)rē-ə\ *adj* or *n*
 Asun-ción \ˈæs-sin(-)t(-)ōn, (-)ā-ˈ\ city * of Paraguay on Paraguay river at confluence with the Pilcomayo pop 205,505
 At-cha-ba-ia \ˈæt-shə-ˈbā-ē-ə\ or At-suan \ˈæt-swān\ 1 a or anc Sy-ē-ne \ˈsī-ˈē-nē\ city S Egypt on right bank of the Nile near site of dam built 1898-1902 & of projected Aswān High Dam pop 48,000
 As-yūt or As-siout or As-siut \ˈæs-yūt\ city cen Egypt on left bank of the Nile pop 121,000
 Ata-ca-ma \ˈætə-ˈkām-ə\ 1 desert N Chile between Copiapó & Peru border 2 — see PUNA DE ATACAMA
 At-a-ba-rā \ˈæt-bə-rā\ river ab 500 m NE Africa rising in N Ethiopia & flowing through E Sudan into the Nile
 At-cha-ba-ia \ˈæt-shə-ˈbā-ē-ə\ river 225 m S Ls. flowing S into Atchafalaya Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico)
 Ath-a-bas-ca or Ath-a-bas-ka \ˈæt-hə-ˈbas-kə\ 1 river 765 in Canada in Alta. flowing NE & N into Lake Athabasca 2 lake Canada on Ath-a-sask. boundary area 3058 — Ath-a-bas-can \ˈæt-hə-ˈbas-kən\ *adj* or *n*
 Ath-ens \ˈæt-ən-z\ 1 city NE Ga. pop 31,355 2 city SE Ohio on Hocking river pop 16,470 3 or anc Ath-ē-nas \ˈæt(-)h(-)ē-nās\ city * of Greece near Saronic Gulf pop (with suburbs) 1,850,000
 Ath-ē-nian \ˈæt(-)h(-)ē-nē-n(-) or -nyən\ *adj* or *n*
 Athos \ˈæt(-)h(-)əs, -ˈth(-)əs\ mountain NE Greece at E end of Acte

peninsula; site of a number of monasteries included in Mount Athos Republic (autonomous area)
Ati-tián \át-é-tián\ lake 24 m long SW Guatemala at 4700 ft altitude occupying a crater 1000 ft deep N of Atitlán Volcano
At-ka \at-ka\ \át- island SW Alaska in Andreanof group of the Aleutians
At-lan-ta \at-lan-ta, at-\ city # of Ga. pop 487,455
At-lan-tic \at-lan-tik, at-\ ocean separating No. & So. America from Europe & Africa area 41,105,000 — **Atlantic adj**
Atlantic City city SE N.J. on Atlantic coast pop 59,544
At-las \at-lás\ mountains NW Africa extending from SW Morocco to E Tunisia; its highest peaks (over 13,000 ft) are in the Grand, or High, Atlas in SW cen Morocco
Atrek \at-tek\ or **At-rak** \-trak\ river 300 m NE Iran flowing into the Caspian on U.S.S.R. border
Atropatene — see **AZERBAIJAN**
At-ta-wa-pis-si \at-ta-wa-pis-kat\ river 465 m Canada in N Ont. flowing E into James Bay
At-ti-ca \at-ti-ka\ region E Greece, chief city Athens; a state of ancient Greece
At-ti-be-boro \at-ti-bor-a, -bor-\ city SE Mass. pop 27,118
At-ti-ta \at-ti-tá\ island SW Alaska, most westerly of the Aleutians, in Near group
Aube \úb\ river 125 m cen France flowing into the Seine
Au-ber-vil-liers \ú-bor-vél-yá\ commune N France NNE of Paris pop 58,740
Au-burn \ú-bor-n\ 1 city E Ala. pop 16,261 2 city SW Me. pop 20,629 3 city N.N.Y. pop 35,249
Au-busson \ú-ba-són\ town cen France ENE of Limoges
Auch \úb\ \úsh\ city SW France W of Toulouse pop 15,253
Auck-land \ú-klánd\ 1 provincial district N New Zealand on North I. area 25,420, pop 950,609 2 city & port, its # pop 1,000,000
Audenarde — see **ODENARDE**
Au-ghra-bis Falls \ú-gráb-éz-\ or **King George's Falls** waterfall 480 ft Republic of So. Africa in Orange river in NW Cape Province
Au-ghrim or **Aghrim** \ú-grím\ town W Ireland in E Galway
Au-gers-burg \ú-bor-g\ \ú-ger\ (ójr)\ city W Germany in Bavaria on Lech river pop 205,000
Au-gus-ta \ú-gas-tá, -\ 1 city E Ga. on Savannah river pop 70,626 2 city # of Me. on the Kennebec pop 21,680
Au-lis \ú-lis\ harbor E Greece in Boeotia on Evripos strait
Au-lis \ú-lis\ former province W France on Gironde estuary E of Bordeaux
Au-rang-abad \ú-rang-abád\ city W India in cen Mahabashtra ENE of Bombay pop 66,600
Au-rás \ú-rás\ massif ab 7600 ft NE Algeria in Saharan Atlas
Au-ri-nac \ú-rí-nák\ \yák\ village SW France SW of Toulouse
Au-ri-lac \ú-rí-lák\ \yák\ city S cen France NW of New York City pop 22,272
Au-ri-lac \ú-rí-lák, -\ \-rór-\ 1 city NE cen Colo. pop 48,548 2 city NE Ill. pop 63,715
Au-sable \ú-sá-bál\ river 20 m NE N.Y. flowing E into Lake Champlain through Ausable Chasm (gorge 2 m long)
Auschwitz — see **OSWICIM**
Aus-ter-litz \ú-ster-lis, -\ or **Czech Slav-kov** \sláf-kóf, -\ \sláv-kov\ town Czechoslovakia ESE of Brno
Aus-tin \ús-tín, -\ 1 city S Minn. pop 27,908 2 city # of Tex. on the Colorado pop 186,545
Austral — see **TUBAL**
Aus-tral-asia \ús-tre-lá-shá, -\ \-láš-shá\ 1 Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, & Melanesia 2 the Brit. Commonwealth nations of the Pacific: Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, & Western Samoa — **Aus-tral-Asian** \-zhán, -shán\ adj or n
Aus-tralia \ús-trá-lí-ya, -\ 1 continent of the eastern hemisphere S of Asia & E of the equator area 2,943,366 2 or Commonwealth of Australia 3 the British Commonwealth of Nations including the continent of Australia & the island of Tasmania # Canberra area 2,971,081, pop (1959 est) 10,008,665 — **Aus-tral-ian** \-yók\ adj or n
Australian Alps mountain range SE Australia in E Victoria & SE New So. Wales forming S end of Great Dividing range — see **Kosciuszko** (Mount)
Australian Capital Territory or **formerly Federal Capital Territory** district SE Australia including two areas, one around Canberra & other on Jervis Bay, surrounded by New So. Wales area 939, pop 44,780
Aus-tra-sia or **Os-tra-sia** \ú-strá-shá, -\ \-shá\ the E dominions of the Merovingian Franks extending from Meuse river to Bohemian Forest — **Aus-tra-sian** \-zhán, -shán\ adj or n
Aus-tria \ús-tre-ó, -\ \-G ú-ber-rei-oh\ \ú-ster-(rí)-k\ country cen Europe, E of the Alps with the Danube crossing it in N; a republic area 32,375, pop 6,993,905 — **Aus-tri-an** \-n\ adj or n
Austria-Hun-ga-ry \ú-bag-gar-é\ dual monarchy 1867-1918 cen Europe including Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bukovina, & Transylvania in E half of Yugoslavia, Galicia in Poland, & NE Italy — **Aus-tro-Hun-gar-ian** adj or n \-ós-(t)ró-bag-gar-é-ón, -\ \-ger-\
Aus-tro-ne-sia \ús-tro-né-shá, -\ \-né-shá\ 1 the Islands of the Pacific 2 area extending from Madagascar through the Malay peninsula to the Philippines & Hawaii & Easter I.
Au-teuil \ú-té-ül\ \-tal\ district in W Paris, France
Au-vergne \ú-ve-(órn, -\ \-vorn\ 1 region & former province S cen France # Clermont (now Clermont-Ferrand) 2 mountains S cen France; highest in the Massif Central — see **SAUCY** (Puy de)
Aux \áy-es\ see **CAVES**
Aux-Sources, **Mont A.** \mó-á-sú-s(órs)\ mountain 10,822 ft N Basutoland in Drakensberg mountains on Natal border
Au-yán-te-pai \ú-yáo-tép-wé\ or **Devil Mountain** plateau ab 20 m long SE Venezuela E of Caroni river — see **ANGEL FALLS**
Ay \áy\ \-án\ 1 peninsula Canada in SE Nfld. 2 a half of Yugoslavia, E of Avlona district, or E island, SW England in Somerset including Glastonbury; considered by some to be the Avalon of

Arthurian legend
Aye-bur \áy-b(ó)-r\ \-ó\ US also \-ber-\ village S England in Wiltshire E of Bristol
Ay-e-lla-ne \áy-ó-zh-ó-rá-ná-shá\ city E Argentina on Río de la Plata, a suburb of Buenos Aires pop 278,621
Ayer \áy-ya\ \-ya\ or **Ayer-i-tium** \ó-vent-kom\ town W Switzerland in Vaud canton # of ancient Helvetia
Ay-en-tien \áy-on-tián, -\ \-tén\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven (including also the Caelian, Capitoline, Esquiline, Palatine, Quirinal, & Viminal) hills on which the ancient city of Rome was built
Ayer-son \áy-var-són\ or **It Aver-son** \áy-ve-(órn)\ lake S Italy in crater of extinct volcano W of Naples
Ay-gnon \áy-(jvén)-ón\ city SE France near confluence of Rhone. Durance rivers pop 62,768 — **Ay-gno-nese** \áy-yín-yéz-, -\ \-néz-\
Áy-la \áy-lá\ 1 province cen Spalo area 3042, pop 256,422 2 city, its #, WNW of Madrid pop 26,533
Avonia — see **VLONE**
Avon \áv-on\ \-ón\ US also \-vón\ 1 river 96 m, cen England rising in Northamptonshire & flowing WSW past Stratford on Avon into the Severn at Tewkesbury 2 river 65 m S England rising near Devises in Wiltshire & flowing S into English channel 3 river 62 m SW England rising in Gloucestershire & flowing S & W through city of Bristol into Bristol channel at Avocmouth 4 \-vón-\ — see **WAS**
Avanches \áv-ránsh\ town NW France in SW Normandy on inlet of Gulf of St-Malo
Av-a-ji \ó-wáj-é\ island Japan S of Honshu & NE of Shikoku I.
Avon \áv-on\ see **HAWASH**
Ax — see **OAX**
Ax-el-Hei-ber \ak-sél-'ht-bor\ island N Canada in the Verduip islands W of Ellesmere I. area 15,779
Ax-um — see **AKSUM** — **Ax-um-ite** \aks-um-it\ adj or n
Ay-t \áy-t\ \-kú-(órb)\ city S Peru SE of Lima pop 21,531
Ay-din \áy-dín\ city SW Turkey SE of Izmir pop 35,671
Ayles-bury \áy-zib-(ó)r-\ US also \-ber-\ municipal borough SE cen England # of Buckinghamshire pop 21,054
Ayodhya — see **ADODHYA**
Ayr \áy-(ó), -\ \-ó\ or **Ayr-shire** \-shí-(órn, -shór)\ county SW Scotland area 1132, pop 321,184 2 burgh & port, its # pop 43,011
Ayn-i-tha-ya or **Ayn-dhya** \áy-'üt-yá\ city S Thailand N of Bangkok on an island in the lower Chao Phraya pop 25,000
Azer-bai-dzhan or **Azer-bai-jan** or **Azer-bai-dzhan Republic** \áz-er-bí-dzhan, -\ \-dzhán\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in E Transcaucasia bordering on Caspian sea # Baku area 33,200, pop 3,800,000
Azerbaijan or **onc** **Az-er-pa-te-ne** or **Media Atropatene** \áz-er-pá-tre-ne\ \-né\ region NW Iran; chief city Tabriz
Azores \áz-ó-(órn, -\ \-zó-(órn, -\ or **Port. Açores** \pó-és\ islands N Atlantic belonging to Portugal & lying ab 800 m off coast of Portugal; chief town Ponta Delgada area 888, pop 587,900 — **Azor-ean** or **Azor-ian** \áz-zór-é-an, -\ \-zór-, \-ó\ adj or n
Aztec \áz-tek\ \-tek\ \-ák\ constituent people of the U.S.S.R. in E Transcaucasia; connected with the Black sea by the Kerch strait area 14,520
Aztec Ruins National Monument \áz-tek-\ reservation NW N. Mex. N.E. of Farmington; site of a prehistoric pueblo
Azu-sa \ú-zí-sá\ city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 20,497

Baal-bek \bál-bé, -\ \-bék\ town E Lebanon N of Damascus on site of ancient city of **Be-lí-op-ó-lis** \hí-lé-'óp-(á)-lís\ **Be-lí-ó-lis** \bél-í-ó-lis\ islands Indonesia ENE of Timor & W of Timor islands
Bab el Man-deb \bab-el-'man-deb\ strait between SW Arabia & Africa uniting Red sea & Gulf of Aden
Ba-bel-thu-áp \báb-thú-'áp\ or **Fa-lan** \pó-'lan\ or **P-lew** \pó-'lú\ island in Pacific, chief of the New Hebrides area 143
Ba-bu-yun \báb-(jü)-yün\ 1 islands N Philippines N of Luzon area 225 2 chief island of the group
Bab-ylon \báb-'jón, -\ \-ján\ ancient city # of Babylonia; its site S of E of England near the Euphrates
Bab-ylonia \báb-'jón-ya, -\ \-nyá\ chief of the ancient country in valley of lower Euphrates & Tigris rivers # Babylon
Back \bak\ river 605 m Canada in cen Northwest Territories flowing ENE into Arctic ocean
Ba-ó-íod \bá-'kó-'íod\ city Philippines on Negros I. pop 101,432
Bac-tria \bak-'trí-á\ or **Bac-tri-an** \bak-'tré-'án-a, -\ \-ín-a, -\ \-ón\ ancient country SW Asia between Hindu Kush & Oxus river # Bactra — see **BALKH** — **Bac-tri-an** \bak-'tré-'án\ adj or n
Ba-da-íoz \báth-ó-á, -\ \-bóá\ 1 province SW Spain in valley of Guadiana river area 8451, pop 875,735 2 city, its # pop 102,464
Ba-da-íoz \báth-ó-16-nó-\ city & port NE Spain on the Mediterranean area of Barcelona pop 82,845
Bad Ems — see **EMS**
Bad-en \bád-'n\ 1 region SW Germany adjoining Switzerland & France; formerly a grand duchy (1805-1918), a state of the Weimar republic (1918-33), an administrative division of the Third Reich (1933-49), & a state of the Bonn Republic (1949-51) # Karlsruhe — see **BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG** 2 **BADEN-BAOEN**
Bad-en-Ba-den \bád-'n-bád-'n\ city & spa SW Germany in Baden-Württemberg SSW of Karlsruhe pop 40,200
Bad-en-Würt-tem-berg \bád-'n-wört-'n-bor-g, -\ \-würt-\ \-wírt-\ \-tém-\ \-bér-g\ former W of Bavaria formed 1951 from former Baden, Württemberg-Baden, & Württemberg-Hohenzollern states # Stuttgart area 13,800, pop 7,726,900
Bad Gastein — see **GASTEIN**
Bad Godesberg — see **GOODESBERG**
Bad \bád\ 1 National Monument reservation SW S. Dak. E of Black hills including an area of badland topography area 156 2 Bad Merгентheim — see **MERGENTHEIM**
Baf-fin \baf-'ón\ island NE Canada N of Hudson strait; largest in Arctic archipelago area 183,810
Baffin Bay inlet of the Atlantic between W Greenland & E Baffin land
Baffin Land Baffin I. — a former name

a abar; * kltto; & further; a back; á bák; á cot, cart; áú ont; ó hin; e less; é éasy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; í sing; í flow; í flay; ót coln; th thin; th this; * F table; á F bac; k G ích, buch; F vin; ó F bouf; ó F feu; te G fillen; é F rue; F dígne \dca\, out \aww\

Ba-ling \bɑ-'lɪŋ/ river 350 m W Africa in W Mali & Guinea; upper course on the Senegal

Ba-g'dad or **Ba-g'dād** \bɑ-'dɑd/ city * of Iraq on the middle Tigris pop 730,549 — **Ba-g'dād** \bɑ-'dɑd-ē/ n

Ba-guio \bɑ-'gɪo/ city, summer * of the Philippines, in NW cen Luzon pop 29,300

Ba-ha-ma \bɑ-'hɑ-mɑ/, *by others also* \bɑ-'mɑ/ islands in the Atlantic SE of Florida; a British colony * Nassau area 4404, pop 136,229 — see **TURKS AND CAICOS** — **Ba-ha-mi-an** \bɑ-'hɑ-mi-ən-, \bɑ-'m-ē/ *adj* or n

Ba-ha-wal-pur \bɑ-'hɑ-wəl-'pʊ(r)/ region W Pakistan in SW Punjab in Thar desert; until 1947 a princely state of India

Bahia 1 — see **BALIA** 2 — see **SALVADOR**

Ba-hia \bɑ-'hiɑ/ \bɑ-'hɑ-ē-ɑ'brɪk/, \bɑ-'hiɑ-/ city & port E Argentina 350 m SW of Buenos Aires pop 112,597

Bahma \bɑ-'hɑ-mɑ/ see **BAHAMA**

Bah-rein or **Bah-rān** \bɑ-'rɑn/ 1 islands in Persian gulf off coast of Arabia; a nominally independent sultanate * Manama (on Bahrein L) area 213, pop 120,000, 2 island, largest of the group, 27 m long

Bahr el Ghazal \bɑ'r-'el-gə-'zɑl/ river ab 500 m SW Sudan flowing E to unite at Lake No with the **Bahr el Jebel** \bɑ-'jɛb-/ forming the Nile Nile

Ba-ia or **Ba-hia** \bɑ-'hiɑ/ 1 state E Brazil * Salvador area 215,329, pop 4,834,575 2 — see **SALVADOR**

Ba-ikal or **Ba-ykal** \bɑ-'ɪkəl/, \bɑ-'kɑl/ lake U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in mountains N of Mongolia; 5712 ft deep, ab 375 m long area 13,200

Baile Alha Claitia — see **DUBLIN**

Baile California — see **LOWER CALIFORNIA**

Balkan — see **SHIMONOSEKI**

Ba-ker \bɑ-'kɛr/ island (atoll) cen Pacific near equator at 176°31' W; belongs to U.S.

Baker, Mount mountain 10,750 ft NW Wash. in Cascade range of Hellsingham

Baker Lake — see **DUBAWNT**

Ba-kers-field \bɑ-'kɛr-'fild/ city S Calif. at SE end of San Joaquin valley pop 56,848

Bakmut — see **ARTEMIOVSK**

Ba-ku \bɑ-'ku/ city U.S.S.R. * of Azerbaidzhan Republic on W coast of Caspian sea pop 968,000

Ba-kwan-ga \bɑ-'kwɑŋ-gə/ city S Congo in S Kasal E of Lualaba in diamond field pop 18,900

Ba-lia-klia-va or **Ba-lia-clia-va** \bɑ-'liɑ-'klɪɑ-və-, \bɑ-'liɑ-'klɪɑ-'vɑ-/ town, in U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in Crimea on Black sea SE of Sevastopol

Ba-lia-ton \bɑ-'liɑ-'tɪn/, \bɑ-'liɑ-'tɪn/ or **G Plat-ten-see** \bɑ-'plæt-'n-ē/ lake W Hungary; largest in cen Europe area 266

Ba-lia-hoa \bɑ-'liɑ-'hoɑ/ town Panama Canal Zone, suburb of Balboa at Pacific entrance to the canal adjacent to Panama city; administrative center of Canal Zone

Ba-lwin \bɑ-'lɔw-ēn/ 1 urban area SE N.Y. on S shore of Long I. pop 30,204 2 borough SW Pa. S of Pitts'burgh pop 24,489

Baldwin Park city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 33,951

Bal — see **BASTIA**

Ba-lar-es \bɑ-'lɑ-'r-ē/ 1 the Balearic Islands 2 province E Spain comprising the Balearic Islands * Palma area 1936, pop 445,994

Ba-lar-ic \bɑ-'lɑ-'r-ɪk/ islands E Spain in the W Mediterranean — see **BALARES**, **IVIZA**, **MAJORCA**, **MINORCA** — **Balearic adj**

Ba-li \bɑ-'li/ island Indonesia off E end of Java; chief town Singardja area 2147, pop 1,101,400 — **Ba-li-ness** \bɑ-'li-'nɛz-, \bɑ-'nɛs/ *adj* or n

Ba-li-kes-sir \bɑ-'li-'kɛ-'sɪ(r)/ city NW Turkey in Asia SW of Bursa pop 61,012

Ba-lik-pa-pan \bɑ-'li-'kɑ-'pɑ-'pɑn/ city & port Indonesia on SE borneo on inlet of Makassar strait pop 29,843

Balkan \bɑ-'kɪk/ 1 mountain range cen Bulgaria extending from Yugoslavia border to Black sea; highest point ab 7800 ft 2 peninsula SE Europe between Adriatic & Ionian seas on W, Mediterranean sea on S, & Aegean & Black seas on E — **Balkan adj**

Balkan States or **Balkans** \bɑ-'kɪk-ənz/ the countries occupying the Balkan peninsula: Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, & Turkey in Europe

Bal-kar-ia \bɑ-'kɑ-'r-ē-ɑ-, \bɑ-'kɛr-/ mountain region S Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Kabardinian Republic

Balkh \bɑ'lk/ 1 district N Afghanistan corresponding closely to ancient Bactria 2 or *anc* **Bac-trā** \bɑ-'kɑ-'trɑ/ town N Afghanistan * of ancient *cap*

Bal-kiash or **Bal-kash** \bɑ-'kɑ-'sh, \bɑ-'kɪsh/ lake 440 m long Soviet Central Asia in SE Kazakh Republic area 6700

Ba-li-raf \bɑ-'li-'rɑf/ city SE Australia in cen Victoria WNW of Melbourne (with suburbs) 49,500

Ba-las \bɑ-'lɑs/ \bɑ-'li-ɑ/ river 476 m, cen Mexico flowing from Tlalcala to the Pacific on border between Michoacán & Guerrero

Ba-ltic \bɑ-'lɪk/ sea arm of the Atlantic N Europe enclosed by Denmark & the Scandinavian peninsula area ab 160,000

Ba-li-more \bɑ-'li-'mɔ(r), \bɑ-'li-'mɔ(r)/ city & port N cen U.S. at head of Patuxent river near Chesapeake Bay pop 939,672

Bal-ki-stan \bɑ-'li-'stɑn/ region N Kashmir; the W section of Ladakh district

Ba-lu-chi-stan \bɑ-'lu-'tʃɑ-'stɑn/ arid region S Asia bordering on Arabia sea in West Pakistan & SE Iran S & SW of Afghanistan

Ba-m-ko \bɑ-'mɑ-'kɔ/ city * of Mali on the Niger pop 32,800

Bam-berg \bɑ-'m-bɜrʒ-, \bɑ-'m-,bɛ(r)'k/ city W Germany in N Bavaria NNW of Nürnberg pop 73,600

Ba-na-hao \bɑ-'nɑ-'hɑu/ extinct volcano 7141 ft Philippines on S Luzon ab 50 m SE of Manila

Ba-nana river \bɑ-'nɑ-'nɑ-ē/ lagoon E Fla. between Canaveral peninsula & Brevard Co

Ba-na-ras or **Ba-na-res** \bɑ-'nɑ-'rɑs-, \bɑ-'rɑ- or **Va-ra-na-si** \bɑ-'rɑ-'nɑ-/ city N India in SE Uttar Pradesh pop 355,800

Ba-nat \bɑ-'nɑt-, \bɑ-'nɑt-/ region SE cen Europe in Danube basin between Tisza & Mures rivers & the Transylvanian Alps; once entirely in Hungary, divided 1919 between Yugoslavia & Romania

Ban-da \bɑ-'nɑd-, \bɑ-'nɑ/ 1 islands Indonesia in Moluccas S of Ceram area 16 2 sea E Malay archipelago SE of Celebes, S of the Moluccas, W of Aru islands, & NE of Timor

Ban-da Ori-en-tal \bɑ-'nɑd-'ɔr-ē-'en-'təl-, \bɑ-'nɑ- ōRUGUAY — a former name, used with reference to its position on E shore of Río de la Plata

Bandar — see **MASULIPATNAM**

Bandar Shah-pur \bɑ-'nɑd-'ʃɑ-'pʊ(r)/ town & port SW Iran at head of Persian gulf 175 mi E of Abadan

Ban-de-her National Monument \bɑ-'nɑd-'dɛ-'lɪ(r)'r/ reservation N cen N. Mex. W of Santa Fe containing cliff-dweller ruins area 42

Ban-djar-mas-in or **Ban-ter-mas-in** \bɑ-'ndʒɑ-'mɑs-'ɪn-, \bɑ-'nɑ-'tɛr-'mɑs-'ɪn-/ S Borneo in S Indonesia on Kutapung river pop 176,800

Ban-dol \bɑ-'dɔl/ town SE France W of Toulon

Ban-dung or **Ban-dong** \bɑ-'nʌŋ-, \bɑ-'nɑŋ/ city Indonesia in W Java SE of Djakarta pop 839,200

Bani \bɑ-'nɑ(r)'pɪ/ 1 or **Bani-shir** \bɑ-'nɑ(r)-, \bɑ-'nɑ(r)/ county NE Scotland area 430 2 pop area 30,048 3 burg

Banif National Park reservation W Saudi Arabia in SW Alta. on E slopes of Rocky mountains area 2585

Ban-jar-gore \bɑ-'ndʒɑ-'gɔ(r)/, \bɑ-'jɔ(r)'r/ city S India W of Madras pop 1,000,000

Ban-ka-ka or **Ban-ka** \bɑ-'nɑ-'kɑ/ island, Indonesia off SE Sumatra; chief town Pangkalpinang area 4609, pop 205,400

Ban-ko-ko \bɑ-'nɑ-'kɔk-, \bɑ-'kɔ/ city & port * of Thailand on the Chao Phraya ab 20 m above its mouth pop 1,328,228

Ban-gor \bɑŋ-'gɔ(r)-, \bɑŋ-/ 1 city E cen. on Penobscot river pop 39,912 2 municipal borough SE Northern Ireland in County Down pop 20,615 3 municipal borough & city NW Wales in Cae-rnarvonshire — **Ban-gor-ri-an** \bɑŋ-'gɔr-'e-ən-, \bɑŋ-'gɔr-/ *adj* or n

Ban-gui \bɑŋ-'gɪ/ city * of Central African Republic pop 40,000

Ban-gu-wu-lu \bɑŋ-'gɪ-wu-'lu/ lake 60 50 m long N Northern Rhodesia in swamp region; its area fluctuates seasonally; drains into the Luapula, a headstream of the Congo

Baniyas — see **CAESAREA PHILIPPI**

Banks \bɑŋk-'s/ 1 island N Canada at W end of Canadian Archipelago pop 23,230 2 islands at W end of W-Pacific N of New Hebrides

Ban-nock-burn \bɑn-'ɔk-, \bɑn-'ɔk-/ town cen Scotland in Stirling-shire SSE of Stirling

Ban-tan \bɑn-'tɑn-/ island Indonesia in NW corner of Java; once * of Sultanate of Bantam

Ban-try Bay \bɑn-'trɛ-/ bay SW Ireland in SW County Cork

Ba-paume \bɑ-'pɑm-/ town N France S of Arras

Ba-ra-cal-do \bɑ-'rɑ-'kɑl-(dɔ), \bɑ-'rɑ-/ commune N Spain W of Oporto pop 73,000

Ba-ra-poa \bɑ-'rɑ-'pɔ-, \bɑ-'rɔ-/ town & port E Cuba on N coast near E tip of island

Ba-r-a-no \bɑ-'rɑ-'nɔ-, \bɑ-'rɑn-'ɔ/ island SE Alaska in Alexander archipelago S of Chichagof I. area ab 1600

Ba-r-i-ia \bɑ-'ri-ɑ/ bay \bɑ-'rɑ-'tɑ-, \bɑ-'r-ē-/ lagoon SE La. on coast NW of delta of the Mississippi

Ba-r-bados \bɑr-'bɑd-(ɔ), \bɑ-'z-/ island Brit. West Indies to Lesser Antilles E of the Windward group * Bridgetown area 166, pop 192,500

Ba-ry-bar-ya \bɑ-'rɪ-'bɑ(r)-/ region N Africa on coast extending from Egyptian border to the Atlantic & including the former **Barbary States** (Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, & Tripoli) — a former name

Bar-bers Point \bɑr-'bɜr-, \bɑ-'bɜr-/ or **Ka-la-ia Point** \bɑ-'kɑ-'liɑ-/ a cen. HAWAII on N corner of Oahu W of Pearl Harbor

Bar-ber-ton \bɑr-'bɑrt-'ɔn/ city NE Ohio SW of Akron pop 33,805

Bar-ri-son \bɑr-'ri-'zɔn/ village N France SSE of Paris near Forest of Fontainebleau

Bar-ru-da \bɑr-'hɪd-'ɑ/ island Brit. West Indies in the Leewards N of Antigua, of which it is a dependency area 62

Bar-za \bɑr-'zɑ/ \bɑ-'rɑ-/ town Libya in NW Cyrenaica on plateau NE of Benghazi

Bar-ce-lo-na \bɑr-'sɑ-'lɔ-nɑ/ 1 province E Spain in Catalonia on the Mediterranean area 2968, pop 2,817,857 2 city & port, its * pop 1,538,710 3 city NE Venezuela near coast pop 36,000

Bar-ge \bɑr-'dʒ-/ town N Virginia in Loudoun Co

Bar-reilly or **Bar-ri-ell** \bɑr-'ri-ē-/ 1 city N India in NW cen Uttar Pradesh ESE of Delhi pop 208,100 2 — see **ROHLKHAND**

Bar-rens \bɑr-'ən-(ɪs-, \bɑr-'s-/ sea comprising the part of the Arctic ocean between Spitsbergen & Novaya Zemlya

Bar-ri-er \bɑr-'ɪr-/ or *anc* **Bar-um** \bɑr-'ɜm-, \bɑr-/ commune & port SE Italy in Apulia on the Adriatic pop 73,801

Bar-ri-jo-che or **San Carlos** de Bariloche \bɑr-'ri-'dʒɔ-'tʃɛ-, \bɑr-'lɔ-'tʃɛ-/ town SW Argentina on Lake Nahuel Huapi

Bar-ri-sal \bɑr-'sɑl-/ city E Pakistan in East Bengal in Ganges delta pop 61,300

Bar-king \bɑr-'kɪŋ/ or **Barking Town** urban district SE England in Essex, E suburb of London pop 78,197

Bar-let-ia \bɑr-'lɛt-ɑ/ commune & port SE Italy in Apulia on the Adriatic pop 57,336

Bar-na-ul \bɑr-'nɑ-'ul/ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ob * of Buryatia pop 320,000

Bar-net-gat Bay \bɑr-'nɛt-'gɑt-, \bɑt-/ inlet of the Atlantic E. N. J. Bar-net-gat Bay \bɑr-'nɛt-'gɑt/ urban district SE England in Hertfordshire N of London pop 25,017

Barns-ley \bɑrnz-'lɛ-/ county borough N England in West Riding, Yorkshire pop 125

Ba-ro-da \bɑ-'rɔd-ɑ/ 1 former state W India near head of Gulf of Cambay * Baroda area 8176 2 city W India in SE Gujarat SE of Ahmadabad pop 211,400

Ba-ro-ze \bɑ-'rɔz-/ \bɑ-'rɔz-ē-/ province W Northern Rhodesia * Mongu Lealui; a protectorate

Bar-qui-si-me-to \bɑr-'ki-'sɪ-'mɛ-tɔ(r)/ city NW Venezuela pop 105,108

Bar-ran-qui-me-lá \bɑr-'rɑn-'kɛ-(y)ɑ/ city & port N Colombia on the Magdalena pop 411,330

Barren Grounds treeless plains N Canada W of Hudson Bay

Bar-rie \bɑr-'ɪr-/ town Canada in SE Ont. pop 16,851

Bar-row \bɑr-'(j)ɔ/ or **Barrow-in-Fur-ness** \bɑr-'wɔn-'fʊr-'nɛs/ county borough N England in NW Lancashire pop 67,473

Barrow \bɑr-'ɔ/ most northerly point of Alaska & of the U.S., at 71°25' N, 156°30' W

Bar-tes-ville \bɑr-'tɛz-'vɪl-/ city NE Okla. pop 27,893

Bas-let \bɑz-'lɛt/ or **E Balle** or *older* **Basie** \bɑ-'si-/ 1 canton NW Switzerland area 167, pop 304,100 2 in canton * of *Bas-let-Stadt* \bɑz-'lɛt-'stɑt/ (half canton) pop 203,300

Bas-shan \bɑ-'ʃɑn-/ region in ancient Palestine E & NE of Sea of Galilee

Bas-shi Channel \bɑ-'ʃɑ-ē-/ strait between Philippines & Formosa

Bas-shi-ri-ia \bɑ-'ʃɑ-'ri-ē-/ or **Bas-hi-ri Republic** \bɑ-'ʃɑ-'ri-'dɪ(r)-ɑ/ country republic, once in Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Ural mountains * Ufa area 54,233, pop 3,342,000

Bop-pu \bep-(ə)lū city Japan on NE Kyushu on Beppu Bay (an arm of the Inland sea) pop 102,330

Be-rar \bā-rār-, bā- region W cen India; in Central Provinces and Berar 1903-47, in Madhya Pradesh 1947-56, in Bombay 1956-60, in Maharashtra since 1960; chief city Amravati

Be-ber \bōr-(b)ō-rā city & port N Somalia pop 20,000

Berch-tas-ga-den \berk-tas-gad-n̄ town W Germany in E Bavarian Alps S of Salzburg, Austria

Be-rea \bē-rē-ə 1 city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland pop 16,592 2 see ALBANY 3 see VESICIA

Be-rē-zī-na \bē-rēz-n̄-ə river 350 m U.S.S.R. in White Russia flowing SE into the Dnieper

Bergama — see PERGAMUM

Ber-ga-mō \bē-(ə)gə-mō, \bar{b}ar- commune N Italy in Lombardy NE of Milan pop 104,968

Bergen — see MONT

Ber-ge-n \bē-(ə)gən, \bē-(ə)l- city & port SW Norway pop 114,711

Ber-ge-n-field \bē-(ə)gən- fīld borough NE N.J. pop 27,203

Be-ri-ng \bē-(ə)ri-ng, \bē-(ə)l- 1 sea arm of the N Pacific between Alaska & NE Siberia & between the Aleutians & Bering Strait area 878,000 2 strait ab 56 mi wide separating Asia (U.S.S.R.) from No. America (Alaska)

Ber-ke-ley \bār-ki-ē 1 city & port W Calif. on San Francisco Bay 100 N of Oakland pop 111,268 2 city E Mo. NW of St. Louis pop 18,676

Ber-ke-ley \bār-ki-ē city SE Mich. NW of Detroit pop 23,275

Ber-ke-shire \bōrk-shī-(ə)l-, \bōr- 1 hills W Mass. W of the Connecticut — see GREYLOCK (Mount) 2 Brit usu \bārk- county S England in Thames river basin * Reading area 725, pop 402,939

Ber-lin \bē-rīn-, \bīn city N cen N. pop 1,782,122 2 (b)ber-līn city E Prussia; divided under postwar occupation between East & West Berlin a state (not yet formally incorporated) of West Germany pop (1959) 3,187,800

Ber-mo-jo \bōr-mā-(ə)hō river 1000 m N Argentina rising on Bolivian frontier & flowing SE into Paraguay river

Ber-mo-nd-sey \bōr-mōnd-(ə)zē metropolitan borough E cen London, England, on S bank of the Thames pop 60,661

Ber-mu-dā \bē-rmūd-ə islands W Atlantic ESE of Cape Hatteras; a British colony * Hamilton area 21, pop 43,480 — **Ber-mu-dān** \bē-rmūd-ē-ən * **Ber-mu-dān** \bē-rmūd-ē-ən adj or n

Bern or **Berne** \bōrn-, \bē-(ə)r-n̄ 1 canton NW & W cen Switzerland area 214 sq mi 801 sq mi 2 city, its * & of Switzerland on the Aare pop 163,000 — **Ber-ness** \bē-(ə)rn-ēz-, \bēz- adj or n

Bern-burg \bērn-, bārg-, \bē-(ə)rn-, b̄-(ə)rk city E Germany W of Dessau pop 53,367

Bernese Alps or **Bernese Oberland** — see OBERLAND

Ber-ni-cia \bōr-nīsh-(ē)nc- Anglian kingdom of 6th century A.D. located between Tyne & Forth rivers * Bamboorough

Ber-ni-na \bōr-nē-nā the S extension of Rhaetian Alps on border between Italy & Switzerland; highest peak Piz Bernina \bēpn̄-ə (highest in the Rhaetian Alps) 13,295 ft

Ber-ri — see ALBANY

Ber-ry or **Ber-ri** \bē-rī former province cen France S of Orléans * Bourges

Ber-thoud \bē-rthəd mountain pass 11,315 ft N Colo. in Front range NW of Denver

Ber-wick \bē-rīk- or **Ber-wick-shire** \bē-shī-(ə)l-, \bē-shā- county SE Scotland * Duns area 457, pop 25,060

Ber-wyn \bē-rwən city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 54,224

Berytus — see BEIRUT

Be-sān-pon \bē-zān-(ə)san-, bā-zī-ns̄n̄ city E France pop 65,022

Be-skīds \bē-skīdz, \bē-skīdz mountain ranges cen Europe in W Carpathians; include West Beskīds (in Poland & Czechoslovakia W of Tatra mountains) & East Beskīds (in NE Czechoslovakia)

Bes-a-ra-bia \bēs-ə-rā-bē-ə region SE Europe between Dnieper & Prut rivers; now mostly in Moldavian Republic of the U.S.S.R.

Bes-sa-ra-ā \bē-sā-ā city N E cen Ala. pop 33,054

Bes-mer \bēs-mēr city N cen Ala. pop 33,054

Beth-a-ny \bēth-ə-nē village Palestine E of Jerusalem on Mount of Olives; now in W Jordan

Beth-el \bēth-əl 1 borough SW Pa. S of Pittsburgh pop 23,650 2 \bēth-əl, \bē-thēl ruined town Palestine in W Jordan ab 11 m N of Jerusalem

Beth-sa-dā \bē-thēz-dā urban area cen Md. pop 56,527

Beth-le-hem \bēth-lē-hēm-, \bē-(h)əm 1 city E Pa. on the Lehigh pop 75,408 2 town Palestine in Judea SW of Jerusalem; now in W Jordan

Beth-nal Green \bēth-nəl- metropolitan borough E London, England pop 58,374

Beth-page \bēth-pāj- urban area SE N.Y. in cen Long I. pop (with Old Bethpage) 20,515

Beth-sa-l-dā \bēth-sā-dā ruined town Palestine on NE side of Sea of Galilee; site of the city in SE Syria

Beth-tō \bēth-tō-ē islet & village W Pacific in N Gilbert islands at S end of Tarawa

Beuthen — see BYTOM

Bev-er-ley \bēv-er-lē municipal borough N England S of East Angling, Yorkshire pop 15,489

Bev-er-ly \bēv-er-lē city NE Mass. pop 36,108

Beverly Hills city SW Calif. W of Los Angeles pop 30,817

Bex-ley \bēk-sē- urban district SE England in Kent SE of London pop 88,767

Be-yo-gū \bē-ə-(ə)lū or formerly **Fera** \bē-rā section of Istanbul, Turkey; comprising area N of the Golden Horn

Beyrout — see BEIRUT

Be-ziers \bēz-īyā city S France SW of Montpellier pop 64,929

Bezuda — see VIDUAVANAGAR

Bha-gal-pur \bhāg-əl-pū-(ə)r city E India in E Bihar on the Ganges pop 114,500

Bhā-k-dām \bhāk-r- hydroelectric & frigidation dam 680 ft high N India in gorge of the Sutlej in Punjab NW of Bialaspur

Bha-mo \bhā-mō-, \bē- town N Burma on the upper Irrawaddy

Bharat — see INDIA

Bhā-l-pa-ra \bhā-l-pā- city NE India in West Bengal N of Calcutta pop 134,000

Bhav-na-gar or **Bhāu-na-gar** \bhāu-nag-ər city & port W India in S Gujarat on Gulf of Cambay pop 138,000

Bho-pāl \bō-pāl 1 former state N cen India in & N of Vindhya

mountains * Bhopal; now part of Madhya Pradesh 2 city N cen India NW of Nagpur * of Madhya Pradesh pop 102,300

Bhu-ba-nes-war or **Bhu-va-nesh-war** \bhūv-ə-nāsh-wār town NE India S of attack of Orissa

Bhu-tān \bhū-tān- country Asia in Himalayas on NE border of India; a protectorate of India; winter * Punakha, summer * Tashi Chho Dzong area 18,000, pop 700,000 — **Bhu-tān-ese** \bhū-tān-ēz- adj or n

Bhu-tān, **Bhigt** or **Bhē-ā-rā**, \bā-f- the E section of Gulf of Guinea W Africa

Bi-ak \bē-(ə)jāk island off West New Guinea; largest of the Schouten islands

Bia-ri-ritok \bē-rī-ā-stōk or Russ **Be-lo-stok** \bē-l-ə-stōk city N Poland pop 111,400

Biar-ritz \bā-rī-rīz-, \bē-ə- commune SW France on Bay of Biscay — see BEAS

Bias — see BEAS

Bid-deford \bīd-ə-fōrd city SW Me. SW of Portland pop 19,255

Biel \bē-(ə)l or F **Bienne** \bē-īen commune NW Switzerland in Bern canton NE of NE end of Lake of Biel (10 mi long) pop 56,600

Bie-le-feld \bē-lē-fēld city W Germany E of Münster pop 112,000

Big Bend section of Columbia river E cen Wash. where river turns in its course S to make a wide bend W, S, & E

Big Bend National Park reservation SW Tex. comprising mountainous forest area in bend of Rio Grande area 1094

Big Black river 330 m W cen Miss. flowing to the Mississippi

Big Diomed — see DIOMEDE

Big Hole Battlefield National Monument reservation SW Mont. in mountain valley SW of Anaconda near Idaho border

Big-horn \bīg-hō-(ə)r-n̄ or **Big Horn**, 1 river 336 m N Wyo. & S Mo. 2 city in N Wyo. in Yellowstone river — see WYMO 2 mountains N Wyo. extending S from Mont. border E of Big Horn river — see CLOUD PEAK

Big Sandy river 22 m between W. Va. & Ky. formed by confluence of Levisa Fork & Tug Fork & flowing into the Ohio

Big Sioux \sū- river 300 m S.Dak. & Iowa flowing S to the Missouri & forming Iowa-S.Dak. boundary

Big Spring city W Tex. NE of Odessa pop 31,230

Big Stone lake ab 30 m long between W Minn. & N.E. Dak. — see MINNESOTA

Big Sur \sū-(ə)r region W Calif. centering on Big Sur river & extending ab 80 m along coast SE of Point Sur

Bi-har or **Be-hār** \bī-hār 1 state NE India bordering on Nepal; winter * Patna, summer * Ranchi area 67,164, pop 38,779,600 2 city cen Bihar state N of Patna pop 63,124

Bijana-gar — see VIDUAVANAGAR

Bi-ka or **Be-kaa** \bī-kā- or **El Bika** or **El Bekaa** \ē-l- or *anc* **Co-ele-Syria** \sē-lē- valley Lebanon & Syria between Lebanon & Jordan — see EBANON mountain ranges

Bi-ka-nar \bī-kā-nā-(ə)l- \bī-(ə)r- city NW India in N Rajasthan in Thar desert pop 117,100

Bi-ki-ni \bī-kē-nē island (atoll) W Pacific in Marshall islands at NW end of Ratak chain

Bi-lā-ur \bī-lā-ūr-(ə)l city E cen India in SE Madhya Pradesh SE of Jabalpur pop 39,099

Bi-l-bao \bīl-bā-ō-, \bā-(ə)l city N Spain * w of Vizcaya pop 292,059

Bil-bon \bīl-bōn city S cen Mont. pop 52,851

Billion — see BELLTUNO

Bi-lobi \bī-lōk-ē-, \bī-lāk- city & port SE Miss. pop 44,053

Bim-i-ni \bīm-n̄- two islands of the Bahamas NW of Andros

Bing-en \bīng-ən city W Germany at confluence of the Rhine & the Nahe pop 18,700

Bin-gu \bīng-ū-(p)-tān city S cen N.Y. pop 75,941

Binh Dinh \bīn-dīn- city S Vietnam in S Annam pop 75,000

Binus — see BENUÉ

Bio-Biō \bē-ō-, \bē-(ə) river 238 m S cen Chile flowing into the Pacific at Concepcion

Bir-ken-head \bār-kən-hed-, \bār-kān- county borough NW England in Cheshire on the Mersey estuary opposite Liverpool pop 142,392

Bir-ming-ham \bīr-mīng-hām, **Birt usu** \mīng-əm 1 city N cen Ala. pop 340,887 2 city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 25,525 3 city enclosed by the island of Great Britain in Warwickshire, Staffordshire, & Worcestershire pop 1,112,340

Bi-ro-bi-dzhan \bī-rō-bī-djān-jān 1 — see JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION 2 city U.S.S.R. * of Jewish Autonomous Region pop 41,000

Biscayas — see VISAVAN

Biscaya or **Biscay** — see VIZCAVA

Biscay, **Bay** of \bīs-(ī)kā-, \bē- inlet of the Atlantic between W coast of France & N coast of Spain

Bis-cayne \bīs-kān-, \bīs- bay SE Fla. on which Miami is situated 2 city * of Fla. on the coast of Fla. \bē-(ə)sk- city Soviet Russia, Asia, in E Altai Territory pop 80,190

Bis-krā \bīs-kra-, \bī-(ə)krā city NE Algeria at an oasis on S edge of Atlas mountains pop 52,511

Bis-marck \bīs-mārk- 1 sea comprising the part of the W Pacific enclosed by the islands of the Bismarck archipelago 2 archipelago W Pacific N of E end of New Guinea area 22,290, pop 156,700 3 mountain range North-East New Guinea NW of Owen Stanley range; highest point Mt. Wilhelm, over 14,000 ft 4 city * of N. Dak. on the Missouri pop 27,670

Bis-sau or **Bis-Siō** \bīs-āu-(ə)r town & port * of Portuguese Guinea pop 18,309

Bisulun — see BEHSTUN

Bir-burg \bīr-bārg-, \bū-(ə)rg- town W Germany in Eifel region S.S. pop 10,000

Bi-thyn-ia \bī-thīn-ē-ā ancient country NW Asia Minor bordering on the Propontis & Euxine — **Bi-thyn-i-an** \bī-thīn-ē-ān adj or n

Bitoli or **Bitola** — see MONASTIR

Bitte Lakes two creeks (Great Bitte Lake & Little Bitte Lake) in NE Egypt NE of Suez; connected & traversed by the Suez canal

Bit-ter-root \bīt-ā-rūt-, \bīt-, \bīt- range of the Rocky mountains on Idaho-Mont. boundary — see BEAVERHEAD, GARFIELD

Bi-wa \bē-(ə)wā lake 40 m long Japan on Honshū NE of Kyoto 1 city * of N. Dak. on the Missouri pop 27,670

Black \blak- 1 port N Tunisia on Lake Bizerte (a deep lagoon) pop 39,327

Björmeborg — see PORK

Black \blak- 1 or **Eux-ine** \yūk-sān-, \sīn- or *anc* **Pon-tus** or

Pontus Eux-i-nus \ˈpɒnt-əs-yūk-ˈsɪ-nəs/ sea between Europe & Asia connected with Aegean sea through the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara, & Dardanelles *area* 168,500 2 mountains W N.C.; a range of the Blue Ridge mountains — see MITCHELL (Mount) 3 hills W S. Dak. & N.E. Wyo. — see HARNLEY PEAK 4 canyon of the Colorado between Ariz. & Nev. S of Hoover Dam, S canyon of the Gunnison SW cen. Colo. partly in Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument (area 21) 6 — see GANYO

Black-burn \ˈblæk-ˈbʊrən/ county borough NW England in Lancashire pop 147,131

Blackburn, Moulton mountain 16,523 ft S Alaska; highest in the Wrangell mountains

Black Forest or **G Schwarz-wald** \ˈʃvarts-ˈvɔlt, ˈʃvɔrt-ˈsvɔld/ forested mountain region SW Germany along the upper Rhine between the Neckar & the Main

Black-pool \ˈblæk-ˈpi:l/ county borough NW England in Lancashire on Irish sea pop 147,131

Black Volta — see VOLTA

Black Warrior river 178 m, cen. Ala. flowing into the Tombigbee

Blag-ovest-chensk \ˈblæg-ə-ˈvesh-(ch)en-(t)sk/ city E Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Amur pop 94,000

Blanc, Cape \ˈblæk, ˈblɑː/ cape N Tunisia; northernmost point of Africa, at 37°14'N

Blanc, Mont \ˈblæŋ-ˈmɔ̃/ mountain 15,781 ft SE France on Italian border in Savoy Alps; highest of the Alps

Blan-ca Peak \ˈblæn-kə/ mountain 14,317 ft S Colo.; highest in Sangre de Cristo mountains

Blarney \ˈblær-nē/ town SW Ireland in Munster in cen. County Cork NW of the city

Blas-ket \ˈblas-ket/ islands SW Ireland N of entrance to Dingle Bay

Bled \ˈbled/ resort village NW Yugoslavia in Slovenia NW of the Julian Alps

Blindheim \ˈblɛn-əm/ or **G Blind-heim** \ˈblɪnt-ˈhɪm/ village W Germany in Bavaria NNW of Augsburg

Blind-a \ˈblɛnd-ə/ city N Algeria SW of Algiers pop 67,913

Block \ˈblɒk/ island R.I. SSW of Point Judith

Bloom-ington \ˈblu:m-ˈfɪn-(t)ən/ city Republic of So. Africa

Bloom-Orange \ˈblu:m-ˈɔrɪŋ/ city Republic of So. Africa

Blot \ˈblɒt/ city N cen. France SW of Orleans pop 28,190

Bloom-field \ˈblu:m-ˈfi:ld/ town NE N.J. pop 51,867

Bloom-ington, U.S. \ˈblu:m-ˈmɪŋ-tən/ 1 city cen. Ill. pop 36,271 2 city SW cen. Ind. pop 31,357 3 village SE Minn. SW of Minneapolis pop 50,498

Blooms-bury \ˈblu:mz-b(ə)-rɪ/ US also -ber-ɪ district of cen. London, England

Blue, 1 mountains NE Oreg. & SE Wash. W of Wallowa mountains; highest peak Rock Creek Butte 9977 ft, 2 mountains SE Australia part of the Dividing Range in E New So. Wales; highest point 4460 ft, 3 mountains E Jamaica; highest peak Blue Mountain Peak 7400 ft

Blue-field \ˈblu:ˌfi:ld/ city S W. Va. on Va. border pop 19,256

Blue Island city NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 19,618

Blue Nile river 350 m Ethiopia & Sudan flowing NNW into the Nile at Khartoum

Blue Ridge \ˈblu:ˌrɪdʒ/ the E range of the Appalachian mountains E U.S. extending from near Harpers Ferry, W. Va., into N Ga. — see MITCHELL (Mount)

Bluff \ˈblʌf/ town S New Zealand; port for Invercargill

Bluyne-ville \ˈblu:ˌvɪl-(th), ˈvɪl-, ˈblɪj-/, city NE Ark. pop 20,797

Bo \ˈbo/ or **Black** \ˈblæk/ river 500 m SE Asia rising in cen. Yunnan, China, & flowing SE to Red river

Bo-bruisk \ˈbɔ:ˌbrɪ-ʃk/ city U.S.S.R. in White Russia on the Baltic pop 123,600

Bo-chum \ˈbo-kəm/ city W Germany in Ruhr valley pop 362,000

Boden See — see CONSTANCE (Lake)

Bodrum — see HALICARNASSUS

Boe-o-tia \ˈbo:ˌeɪ-ʃə-(t)ə/ or **NGk Voi-o-tia** \ˈvo:ˌeɪ-ʃə/ district E cen. Greece N.W. of Attica — **Boe-o-tian** \ˈbo:ˌeɪ-ʃən/ *adj* or *n*

Boeing — see BOSTON

Bo-ga-lu-ya \ˈbo:gə-ˈlu:ʃə/ city E La. pop 21,423

Bo-gor \ˈbo:gə-(ə)r/ or formerly **Buit-ten-zorg** \ˈbɪt-ˈnɔ:(ə)r/ city Indonesia in W Java S of Djakarta pop 123,800

Bo-gota \ˈbo:gə-ˈto, ˈtɔ:/ city * of Colombia on plateau of the Andes at altitude of 8563 ft, pop 1,123,600

Bo-hē-mia \ˈbo-ˈhe-mē-ə/ region W Czechoslovakia; once a kingdom, later a province * Prague

Bohemian Forest or **G Böhmer Wald** \ˈbo:ˌm-ər-ˈvɔlt/ forested mountain region W Czechoslovakia & Germany along boundary between Bohemia & SW Bohemia

Bo-hoi \ˈbo-ˈhoɪ/ island S cen. Philippines, one of the Visayan islands, N of Mindanao *area* 1492

Bois de Belleau or **Bois de la Brigade Marine** — see BELLEAU

Bois de Boulogne \ˈbo:ˌde-bu:lɔ:ˌn/ -lɔ:ˌn/ park France just W of Paris *area* 2155 acres

Boi-se \ˈbo:ˌse, ˈzɛ/ or **Boi-se City** city * of Idaho on Boise river (60 miles long) pop 34,481

Bo-ja-ot, **Cape** \ˈbo:dʒ-ə-dʒ(ə)r/ headland NW Africa in the Atlantic on W coast of Spitz Sahara, at 26°15'N

Bokhara — see BUKHARA — **Bo-khā-ran** \-ən/ *adj* or *n*

Boks-burg \ˈbɒks-ˈbɜ:ŋ/ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S. Transvaal E of Johannesburg pop 64,264

Bol-an \ˈbo-lən/ mountain pass 5900 ft Pakistan in N Baluchistan

Bol-ogno — see BUSTTA

Bol-ivar, **Cerro** \ˈsɛr-ə-ˈbo-ˌlɪv-ˈvɛr/ or **La Pa-rí-da** \ˈlɪp-ə-ˈre:θjə/ iron mountain 2018 ft E of Venezuela S of Ciudad Bolívar

Bol-ivar, **Pi-co** \ˈpɛ-ˌ(ɔ)-ˈbo-ˌlɪv-ˈvɛr/ or **La Co-lu-m-na** \ˈkɔ-lu-m-ˈnə/ mountain 16,411 ft W Venezuela in Cordillera Merida; highest in Venezuela

Bol-iv-ia \ˈbo-ˌlɪv-ə-ʃə/ country W cen. So. America; a republic; administrative * La Paz, constitutional * Sucre *area* 424,200, pop 3,019,031 — **Bo-liv-i-an** \-ən/ *adj* or *n*

Bol-iv-ogna \ˈbo-ˌlɪv-ɔ:ˌnə/ former province in Italy in Emilia-Romagna at foot of the Apennines pop 350,676 — **Bo-lo-gnan** \-ən/ or **Bo-lo-gnese** \ˈbo-lən-(y)ɛz, ˈ(y)ɛz, ˈbə-lɔ:n-ˌyɛz, ˈn-yɛs/ *adj* or *n*

Bol-ton or **Boiton** \ˈbo:ˌlɔ:n-ˈmooz/ \ˈbɪlt-ˈn-ɪz-ˈm(ə)ntɔ:r/ county borough NW England in Lancashire NW of Manchester pop 167,162

Bol-zo-no \ˈbɒl-ˈzɔ:n-(y), ˈbɔ:l-ˈzɔ:n-/ 1 former province N Italy in S Tirol, now part of Trentino-Alto Adige region 2 commune in Trentino-Alto Adige region pop 76,900

Bol-zo-no \ˈbɒl-ˈmɔ:ˌtʃi/ city & port W Congo in Léopoldville province on Congo river pop 20,531

Bombay \ˈbɒm-bəɪ/ 1 former state W India * Bombay; divided 1960 into Gujarat & Maharashtra states; once a presidency (1937-47) a province of Brit. India 2 island W India on which city of Bombay is situated *area* 24 3 city & port W India * city of former Bombay state pop 2,839,270

Bo-mu \ˈbo-ˌ(ɔ)-ˌmɪ/ or **Mbo-mu** \ˈm-bɔ-mu/ river 500 m W cen. Africa (forming boundary between Republic of Congo (ex Leopoldville) & Central African Republic & uniting with Uele river in the Ubangi

Bonaire \ˈbo-nəɪ/ or **Ras Ad-dar** \ˈræs-ə-ˈdɑ:r/ peninsula NE Tunisia

Bo-na, Mount \ˈbo-nə/ mountain 16,421 ft S Alaska at W end of Wrangell mountains

Bonaire \ˈbo-nəɪ/ or **Ogá-sa-wá-ra** \ˈ(ɔ)-ˌgæs-ə-ˈwɑ:r-ə/ islands of Curacao *area* 95, pop 5775

Bon-di \ˈbɒn-ˈdi/ town SE Australia, NE suburb of Sydney, S of entrance to Port Jackson on **Bondi Beach**

Bône \ˈbo:n/ commune & port NE Algeria pop 114,068

Bon-ai \ˈbo-nəɪ/ or **Ogá-sa-wá-ra** \ˈ(ɔ)-ˌgæs-ə-ˈwɑ:r-ə/ islands W Pacific abt 600 m SSE of Tokyo, Japan; administered by U.S. *area* 40, pop 7361

Bonn \ˈbɒn/ city W Germany on the Rhine SSE of Cologne * of West German Federal Republic (often called **Bonn Republic**) pop 146,500

Bon-ne-ville, **Lake** \ˈbɒn-ə-ˈvɪl/ prehistoric lake 350 m long in present Utah, E Nev., & S Idaho; its remnant is Great Salt Lake

Bonneville Dam dam in Columbia river abt 35 m above Vancouver, B.C.

Bonneville Salt Flats or **Bonneville Flats** broad level area of Great Salt Lake desert E of Wendover, Utah

Boo-thia \ˈbu:ˌθi-ə/ peninsula N Canada W of Baffin I.; its N tip (at abt 72°N, 94°W) is the northernmost point on No. America

Boothia, **Gulf of gulf** N Canada between Baffin I. & Melville peninsula on E & Boothia peninsula on W

Boo-thie \ˈbu:ˌθi-ɪ/ county borough NW England in Lancashire, N suburb of Liverpool pop 74,302

Boo-tux \ˈbo:ˌtʌks/ \ˈbɔ:ˌtʌks/ island S Pacific in Leeward group of the Society Islands NW of Tahiti *area* 14.6

Bo-ran Peak \ˈbo:ˌræn-, ˈbɔ:ˌræn/ mountain 12,662 ft E cen. Idaho in Lost River range; highest point in state

Bo-rås \ˈbo:ˌræs/ city SW Sweden E of Göteborg pop 67,647

Bo-rnax \ˈbo:ˌrɒn-ˈdɔ:/ city & port SW France on the Garonne pop 257,900

Bor-di-ghe-ra \ˈbɔ:ˌrdi-ˈgɛr-ə/ commune & port NW Italy in Liguria SW of San Remo

Bor-ger \ˈbɔ:ˌgɛr/ city NW Tex. NE of Amarillo pop 20,911

Bor-hout \ˈbɔ:ˌhɔ:t/ city, **ger-haüt** commune N Belgium, E suburb of Antwerp pop 50,645

Borgne, **Lake** \ˈbɔ:ˌ(ɔ)n/ inlet of the Mississippi Sound E of New Orleans, La.

Bo-ri-sov \ˈbo:ˌrɪ-ˈsɔ:v/ city U.S.S.R. in N cen. White Russia on the Berda pop 59,000

Bor-neo \ˈbo:ˌrɛ-no/ island Malay archipelago SW of Philippines *area* 290,012 — see BRUNEI, NORTH BORNEO, KALIMANTAN, SARAWAK — **Bor-ne-an** \-nə-ən/ *adj* or *n*

Born-holm \ˈbo:ˌnɔ:m/ (l)ma island Denmark in Baltic sea * Rønne *area* 228, pop 48,623

Bos-nia \ˈbɔ:ˌni-ə/ region W cen. Yugoslavia; formerly a kingdom, now part of Bosnia and Herz-e-gov-i-na \ˈhɛ:rt-sə-ˌgɔ:ˌvɛ-ni-ə, ˈhɛ:rt-ɪ/ federated republic (ex Sarajevo *area* 19,904, pop 2,847,790)

Bos-po-rus \ˈbɔ:ˌs(ə)-ˌpɔ:ˌrəs/ or **Bos-pho-rus** \ˈ(ɔ)-ˌpɔ:ˌrəs/ strait abt 18 m long between Turkey in Europe & Turkey in Asia connecting Sea of Marmara & Black sea — **Bos-po-ran** \-pə-rən/ *adj*

Bos-ton \ˈbɔ:ˌstɒn/ city, — see CAMBRIDGE BOSTON

Boston City \ˈbɔ:ˌstɒn-ə/ city NW La. pop 32,776

Boston \ˈbɔ:ˌstɒn/ 1 mountains NW Ark. & E Okla. fl Ozark plateau; highest over 2000 ft 2 city & port * of Mass. on Massachusetts Bay pop 697,197 3 municipal borough & port E England in Lincolnshire * city of parts of Holland pop 24,453 — **Bos-ton-ese** \-tən-ˈeɪz, ˈeɪz/ *adj* or *n* — **Bos-to-nian** \ˈbo:ˌstɒ-ni-ən, ˈnɪ-ən/ *adj* or *n*

Bo-ta-to, **Bo** \ˈbo:ˌtə-tə-, ˈfɔ:ˌ(ɔ)-/ inlet of Guanabara Bay in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, enclosed on SE by Pão de Açúcar (Sugarloaf)

Bot-a-ny Bay \ˈbɔ:ˌtə-ni-ɛ-, ˈbæt-n-ɛ/ inlet of the S Pacific SE Australia in New So. Wales on S border of city of Sydney

Both-nia, **Gulf of** \ˈbɔ:ˌθn-ɪ-ə/ arm of Baltic sea between Sweden & Finland

Bot-ol \ˈbo:ˌtɒl-, ˈtrɒp/ city W Germany NNW of Essen pop 110,800

Bot-ogain-ville \ˈbo:ˌtɔ:ˌgɛn-ˈvɪl-, ˈbɔ:/ island S Pacific, largest of the Solomons; chief town Kieta *area* 3500, pop 46,300

Bo-tou \ˈbo:ˌtu/ city & port NE Algeria pop 43,934

Bouil-ton \ˈbu:ˌlɔ:n/ town SE Belgium in the Ardennes

Bou-lon \ˈbo:ˌlɔ:n/ city & commune of the Colorado between Ariz. & Nev. now covered by Lake Mead 2 city N cen. Colo. pop 37,718

Boulder Dam — see HOOVER DAM

Bou-logne \ˈbu:ˌlɔ:n, ˈlɔ:n/ or **Bon-logne-sur-Mer** \-sɔ:(ə)r-ˈme:(ə)r/ city & port N France in English channel pop 41,870

Boulogne-Bill-lancourt \ˈbo:ˌlɔ:ˌn/ \ˈbɔ:ˌlɔ:ˌn/ commune N France SW of Paris on Seine pop 35,998

Boundary Peak mountain 13,445 ft SW Nev.; highest point in state

Boun-i-fou-l \ˈbɔ:ˌnɪ-ˌfɔ:l-ɪ/ city N Utah pop 17,039

Bour-bon-nais \ˈbu:ˌrɒn-ˈneɪz/ former province cen France W of Burgundy * in France

Bourges \ˈbu:ˌ(ɔ)rʒ/ commune cen France SSE of Orléans pop 53,879

Bourgogne — see BURGUNDY

Bourne-mouth \ˈbo:ˌ(ɔ)m-ˈmɛθ, ˈbɔ:(ə)m-, ˈbà:(ə)m-/ county borough S England in Hampshire on English channel SW of Southampton pop 144,726

o abut; * kitting; or further; a back; å bake; å cot, cart; å out; ot; ch chin; o less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; j sing; o flow; o flaw; o coin; th thin; th this; i foot; i foot; y yet; yll few; yu furious; zt vision

• F table; å F bac; å G ich, Buch; • F via; æ F bouil; æ F feu; tæ G füllen; tæ F fue; y F digue (d'œuv), quit \œw'œ

Bou-ve't \b'u-(v)á\ island S Atlantic SSW of Cape of Good Hope at 54°S, 5°E; belongs to Norway
Bow \b'ou\ river 315 m Canada in SW Alta, rising in Banff National Park and flowing N to form the So. Saskatchewan
Bowling Green \b'ou-ling-'grén\ city S Ky, pop 28,338
Boyne \b'oin\ river 70 m E Ireland in Leinster flowing to Irish sea S of Drogheda
Bra-çaa-da \b'oz-já-'dá\ or *anc* Ten-e-dos \t'en-ə-'dós\ island Turkey in N Aegean S of the Dardanelles
Brabant \br's-'bant, -'bánt\ 1 old duchy of W Europe including region now forming No. Brabant province of the Netherlands & Brabant & Antwerp provinces of Belgium 2 or South Brabant province *cen* Belgium *pop* 1,973,219
Bra-ben-ton \brá-'ben-'tón\ city & port W Pa, *pop* 19,380
Brad-ford \brad-'fárd\ 1 city NW Pa, near N.Y. border *pop* 15,061 2 city & county borough N England in Yorkshire *pop* 292,394
Bra-ga \brá-gə\ city NW Portugal *pop* 32,600
Bra-gan-ça \brá-'gan-'(t)-sə\ or *Bra-gau-za* \-'gan-zə\ town NE Portugal near Spanish border
Brah-ma-pu-trá \brám-ə-'p(y)ú-'trə\ river 1680 m S Asia flowing through the Himalayas in Tibet to the Ganges delta in NE India (continent) — see *AMUNA*, *TSANGPO*
Bra-ila \brə-'é-la\ city E Romania on the Danube *pop* 109,394
Bra-in-tree \brá-'in-'tré\ town E Mass. S of Boston *pop* 13,069
Brak-pán \brak-'pán\ town NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal on the Witwatersrand S of Johannesburg *pop* 54,811
Bran-çó \bráŋ-'(j)kó, -'bráŋ-'(k)u\ river 350 m N Brazil flowing S to the sea NE of Belém
Bran-den-burg \brán-'den-'búrg, -'brít-ŋ-dən-'bú(r)k\ 1 region & former province NE *cen* Germany 2 city E Germany on the Havel WSW of Berlin *pop* 87,700
Bran-don \brán-'dón\ city Canada in SW Man. *pop* 24,796
Bran-dy-wine \brán-'de-'wín\ creek abt 20 m SE Pa. & N Del. flowing SE to join Christina river at Wilmington, Del.
Bran-tford \bránt-'fárd\ city Canada in SE Ont. *pop* 51,869
Bras d'Or Lake \brá-'d'ó(r)-\ údal lake abt 50 m long Canada SE S. on Cape Breton
Bra-sí-lia \brá-'zil-ya, -'zil-\ city * (since 1960) of Brazil in Federal District in E Goiás *pop* 185,000
Brav-ov \brá-'šov\ or formerly Stia-lin \stá-lin, -'stál-, -'en\ or *Oras-ul* Stalin \br-ə-'shul-, -'r-\ city *cen* Romania *pop* 127,829
Bra-tis-la-va \brat-'sláv-ə, -'brít-\ or G Press-burg \pres-'burg, -'bú(r)k\ city Czechoslovakia, chief city of Slovakia, on the Danube *pop* 246,695
Bratsk \brá-'tsk\ town *cen* Soviet Russia, Asia, NNE of Irkutsk near site of Bratsk Dam (in Angara river)
Braunschweig — see *BRUNSWICK*
Bravo, Rio — see *RIO GRANDE*
Braz-íl \brá-'zil\ or Port *Bra-síl* or *Está-dos* Unidos *do* Brá-síl \ish-'tá-'zil, -'bráz-'diz, -'zil\ country U.S. *cen* So. America; a federal republic *Brasília* *cap* 3,286,169, *pop* 51,944,397 — *Braz-ílian* \brá-'zil-yan\ *adj* or *n*
Braz-os \brá-'zós\ river 870 m, *cen* Tex. flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico
Braz-zaville \brá-'zav-, 'bráz-'zav\ city & port * of Congo Republic on W bank of Stanley Pool in Congo river *pop* 100,000
Breck-nock \brék-'nək, -'nək\ or *Brec-on* \brék-'ən\ 1 or *Breck-nock-shire* \-'shí(r)-, -'shər\ or *Brec-on-shire* county *cen* W. Wales *area* 733, *pop* 56,242 2 municipal borough, its *
Brecknock Beacons or *Brecon Beacons* two mountain peaks SE Wales in Brecknockshire; highest point Pen y Fan 2907 ft
Bre-da \brá-'da\ commune 5 Netherlands *pop* 105,531
Bre-genz \bré-'gen(t)s\ commune W Austria on Lake Constance between the Vierberge
Breit-en-feld \brít-'in-'fēld\ village E Germany N NW of Leipzig
Bre-men \brém-'ən, -'brám-\ 1 former duchy N Germany between the lower Weser & the lower Elbe 2 state NW Germany including cities of Bremen & Bremerhaven *area* 156, *pop* 704,300 3 city & port, *pop* 1,000,000
Bre-mer-lia-ven \brém-'ər-, háiv-, -'brá-mər-'háiv-\ city & port NW Germany in Bremen state at mouth of the Weser; includes former city of Wesermünde *pop* 140,000
Bre-mer-ton \brém-'ər-\ city & port W Wash. *pop* 28,922
Bren-ner \brén-'ər-\ mountain pass 4494 ft in the Alps between Austria & Italy
Bren-ta \brént-'ə\ river 100 m N Italy flowing SE into the Adriatic S of Chioggia
Brent-ford \brént-'fórd\ or *Chis-wick* \brént-'fárd-'chiz-ik\ municipal borough SE England in Middlesex on the Thames *pop* 59,354
Brent-wood \brént-'wúd\ urban area SE N.Y. in *cen* Long I. *pop* 15,387
Bre-scia \brés-'sá, -'brí-shə\ or *anc* Brix-ia \brík-'sē-'ə\ commune NE Italy in E Lombardy *area* of Milan *pop* 147,288
Bres-lau — see *WROCLAW*
Brest \brést\ 1 commune & port NW France in Brittany *pop* 110,713 2 or *Brest* Li-tovsk \brést-'li-'tóvsk, -'tóvsk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Belorussia on the Bug *pop* 55,374
Bre-ton, *Cape* \bré-'tón\ headland Canada, easternmost point of Cape Breton I., & of N.S.
Bri-an-çón \brí-'ā-'són\ town SE France SE of Grenoble
Bridge-apt \bríj-, p'ó(r)-\, -'p'ó(r)t\ city SW Conn. on Long Island Sound *pop* 156,748
Bridge-land \bríj-'lánd\ city SW N.J. *pop* 29,966
Bridge-town \bríj-'táin, 'city\ port Brit. West Indies * of Barbados *pop* 18,850
Brie \bré\ district & medieval county NE France E of Paris; *chén* town
Brie-enne \brí-'en\ 1 former county NE France in the Champagne NNE of Troyes 2 town, its *
Brienz \brí-'enz\ town Switzerland in SE Bern canton at N end of Lake of Brienz *pop* m long, in course of the Aare)
Bright-on \brít-'ŋ\ city & port E Australia * of England in English channel *pop* 156,440
Brin-di \brín-'dri-, 'diz, -'brén-\ or *anc* Brix-ia \brík-'sē-'ə\ \brá-'diz\ city & port SE Italy in Apulia *pop* 41,699
Bris-bane \bríz-'bən, -'báin\ city & port E Australia * of Queensland on Brisbane river near its mouth *pop* (with suburbs) 527,500
Bris-tol \bríz-'t\ 1 city W *cen* Conn. WSW of Hartford *pop* 45,499 2 urban township SE Pa. NE of Philadelphia *pop* 59,298 3 city NE Tenn. adjacent to Bristol, Va. *pop* 17,582 4 city SW

Va. *pop* 17,144 5 channel between S Wales & SW England 6 city & county borough & port SW England in Gloucestershire on Avon river near Severn estuary *pop* 442,281 — *Bris-to-li-an* \bríz-'toli-ən\ *adj*
Brit-ol Bay arm of Bering sea SW Alaska W of Alaska peninsula
Brit-ain \brít-'án\ 1 or *L. Brit-tan-ia* \brá-'tán-ya, -'tán-ə-\ the island of Great Britain 2 *BRITISH COMMONWEALTH*
British America 1 or *British North America* CANADA 2 all Brit. possessions in N adjacent to N. & So. America
British Bechuana-land — see *BECHUANA-LAND*
British Borneo the Brit. dependencies in N Borneo: Brunel, No. Borneo, & Sarawak
British Cameroons former Brit. trust territory W equatorial Africa *pop* 10,000 are in the Cameroons between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon * *Buea* *area* 34,081; divided 1961 between Nigeria (N section) & Cameroon (S section)
British Columbia province W Canada on Pacific coast * *Victoria* *area* 359,279, *pop* 1,398,464
British Commonwealth of Nations or *British Commonwealth* Great Britain & Northern Ireland, the Brit. dominions & republics, & the Brit. dependencies
British East Africa, 1 KENYA — a former name 2 the Brit. dependencies in Africa: Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar, & Tanganyika
British Empire Great Britain & the Brit. dominions & dependencies — a chiefly former usage
British Guiana county N So. America on Atlantic coast; belongs to Brit. Commonwealth * *Georgetown* *area* 89,480, *pop* 539,940
British Honduras county *cen* America bordering on the Caribbean; a Brit. colony * *Belize* *area* 8688, *pop* 88,156
British India the part of India formerly under direct Brit. administration — see *INDIAN STATES*
British Isles the Brit. group W Europe comprising Great Britain, Ireland, & adjacent islands
British Malaya dependencies of Great Britain on Malay peninsula & in Malay archipelago including Federation of Malaya, Singapore, No. Borneo, Sarawak, & Brunei
British North Borneo — see *NORTH BORNEO*
British Solomon Islands Brit. protectorate comprising the Solomons (except Bougainville, Buka, & adjacent small islands) & the Santa Cruz islands * *Honiara* (on Guadalcanal) *area* 11,500, *pop* 150,111
Brit-ish-Somali-land former Brit. protectorate E Africa bordering on Gulf of Aden * *Hargisa*; since 1960 part of Somalia
British Virgin Islands the E islands of the Virgin Islands group; a Brit. possession * *Road Town* (on Tortola I.) *area* 58, *pop* 7600
Brit-ish West Indian Islands the West Indies including Jamaica, the Bahamas, Caymans, Brit. Virgin Islands, Leeward & Windward islands, Trinidad, & Tobago
Brit-la-ny \brít-'nə-, 'nə\ or F *Bro-tagne* \bró-'tán-\ region & former province NW France SW of Normandy
Brod-vo \bró-'vó\ or G *Brünn* \brün-\ town *cen* Czechoslovakia, chief city of Moravia *pop* 306,371
Broads \bródz\ low-lying district E England in Norfolk (the Norfolk Broads) & Suffolk (the Suffolk Broads)
Brocken \brók-'ən\ mountain 3147 ft E Germany; highest in Harz mountains
Brock-ton \brók-'tón\ city SE Mass. *pop* 72,813
Brock-en Hill \brók-'ən-\ 1 city SE Australia in W New So. Wales *pop* 32,200 2 city *cen* Northern Rhodesia *pop* 26,700
Brom-ley \brám-'lé\ municipal borough SE England in Kent, SE suburb of London *pop* 64,178
Bronx \bráŋ(k)s\ or *The Bronx* borough of New York City on the mainland N of Manhattan I. *pop* 1,424,815
Brock-field \brók-'fi:ld\ 1 village SE Ill. W of Chicago *pop* 20,429 2 city SE Wis. W of Milwaukee *pop* 19,812
Brock-lyn \brók-'lín\ town E Mass. W of Boston *pop* 54,044
Brook-lyn \brúk-'lín\ borough of New York City at SW end of Long I. *pop* 2,627,319 — *Brook-lyn-ite* \-'li-'tə, -'n\ *n*
Brook-lyn City \brók-'lín\ city SE Minn. NW of Minneapolis *pop* 24,356
Brooks \brúks\ mountain range N Alaska extending from Kotzebue Sound to Canada border; highest peak Mt. Michelson 9239 ft
Browns-ville \bráun-'vít-, -'vól\ 1 urban area NW Fla. W of Pensacola *pop* 38,477 2 city & port S Tex. on Rio Grande *pop* 48,000
Brown-wood \bráun-'wúd\ city *cen* Tex. *pop* 16,974
Bruges \brúzh\ or *Flem* *Brug-ge* \brúg-'ə\ commune NW Belgium * of West Flanders *pop* 198,638
Bru-nel \brú-'nəl, -'ŋnə\ 1 sultanate & Brit. protectorate NW Borneo *pop* 80,277 2 city & port SE Borneo, its *
Brun-swick \brún-'swík\ 1 city & port SE Ga. on Atlantic coast *pop* 21,703 2 or G *Braun-schweig* \bráun-'shwíg, -'shfik\ former state *cen* Germany * *Brunswick* 3 city W *cen* Germany W of Berlin *pop* 244,100
Brun-swick \brún-'swík\ or F *Bru-nelles* \brúk-'sél-\ or *Flem* *Brus-est* \brús-'sít\ * of Belgium & of Brabant *pop* (with suburbs) 1,000,744
Brut-ium — see *CALABRIA*
Bry-an \brí-'ən\ city E *cen* Tex. *pop* 27,542
Bryansk or *Briansk* \brí-'án(t)s-\ city SW Soviet Russia, European part SW of Moscow *pop* 1,850,000
Bryce Canyon National Park \brí's\ reservation S Utah NE of Zion National Park *area* 56
Bu-has-tis \byú-'bás-'tís\ ancient city N Egypt; ruins near modern city of Zagazig
Bu-é-a \bú-'é-má-ŋə, -'bú-kə-'rú-'máŋ-ŋə\ city N Colombia NNE of Bogotá *pop* 184,670
Bu-cha-rest \b'yú-'kə-'rest\ or *Rom* *Bu-cu-res-ti* \bú-'kə-'resh-t(é)\ city * of Romania *pop* 1,291,351
Bu-chen-wald \bú-'kən-'wóld, -'vált\ village E Germany NW of Weimar
Buck-ing-ham \búk-'ŋk-in-ŋm, U.S. also in-'hám\ or *Buck-ling-ham-shire* \-'shí(r)-, -'shər\ or *Bucks* \búks\ county SE *cen* England * *Aylesbury* *area* 749, *pop* 386,164
Bu-da-pest \bú-'d-ə-'pest\ also 'byú-'d-, -'pesh\ city * of Hungary on Danube *pop* 1,850,000
Buddh Ga-ya \bú-'d-ə-'gá-ya\ village NE India in *cen* Bihar
Budweis — see *CESSKE BUDJOVICE*
Bue-na Park \byú-'ná-\ city Calif. near Los Angeles *pop* 46,401
Bue-na-ven-tu-ra \bwen-'ə-ven-'t(y)ur-ə, -'búw-nə-\ city & port W Colombia on the Pacific *pop* 102,887

Buenos Aires \bwa-'na-'sar-ēz, bō-nə-, -'ser-, -'sir-\ city & port
of Argentina on Rio de la Plata *pop* 3,767,887

Buenos Aires, Lake lake 80 m long S Argentina & S Chile in
the Andes; drains to the Pacific

Buġ-ia-lu \baf-'dō-\ city & port W.N.Y. on Lake Erie & Niagara
river *pop* 532,759

Buġ-ia-lu \baf-'dō-\ river 450 m, cen Poland rising in W Ukraine,
U.S.S.R., & flowing into the Vistula 2 river 500 m SW Ukraine
flowing SE to the Dnieper estuary

Bu-gan-da \b(ü)'gān-'dā\ province & native kingdom E Africa in
East Africa

Buġenġorg see BOGOR

Bu-ka \b(ü)'ka-\ island W Pacific in the Solomons N of Bougainville

Bu-ka-yu \b(ü)'käv-(j)ü\ or **Cos-ter-mans-ville** \käs-'ter-manz-
vil-\ city of Congo # of Kivu at S end of Lake Kivu *pop* 26,800

Bu-ku-na-ra \b(ü)'kū-'nā-, -'hār-, -'hār-\ or **Bo-ku-na-ra** \b(ü)-
\ former emirate W Asia occupying region around city of Bukhara
2 city Soviet Central Asia in W Uzbek Republic E of the Arnu
Darya *pop* 69,000 — **Bu-kha-ran** \b(ü)'nā\ *adj* or *n*

Bu-kuġ-ting-ai \b(ü)'kū-'tīng-'gē\ or formerly **Fort de Koek** \-dō-
kōk-, -kāk-\ town Indonesia in W cen Sumatra

Bu-ko-vi-na or **Bu-co-vi-na** \b(ü)'kō-'vē-nā\ region E cen Europe
in foothills of E Carpathians; now in NE Romania & W Ukraine

Bu-la-wayo or **Bu-lu-wayo** \b(ü)'la-'wā-(j)ō, -'wī-\ city SW
Southern Rhodesia, chief town of Matabeleland *pop* 49,000

Bu-lu-ri-a \b(ü)'lū-'rē-, -'bī-, -'bī-\ or **Bu-lu-ri-a** \b(ü)-\ 1
former emirate W Asia occupying region around city of Bukhara
2 city Soviet Central Asia in W Uzbek Republic E of the Arnu
Darya *pop* 69,000 — **Bu-lu-ri-an** \b(ü)'lū-'rē-\ *adj* or *n*

Bull Run \b(ü)'lū-'rən\ stream 20 m N Va. W of Washington, D.C.,
flowing into **Go-co-qui** \kāk-'ā-, kwān-\ creek (small tributary of
the Potomac)

Bun-del-khand \b(ü)'dūn-'dān-\ region N cen India containing
headwaters of the Jumna; now chiefly in N Madhya Pradesh

Bun-ker Hill \b(ü)'bāg-'kōr-\ height in Charestown section of
Boston, Mass.

Bur-gas \b(ü)'būr-'gās\ city & port SE Bulgaria *pop* 90,155

Bur-gen-land \b(ü)'būr-'gən-'lānd-, -'būr-'gən-'lānt-\ region E Austria
SE of Vienna on Hungarian border # Eisenstat

Bur-gos \b(ü)'būr-'gōs\ 1 province N Spain area 5480, *pop*
2 city *pop* 217,465 # & cen of Castile *pop* 99,240

Bur-gun-duy \b(ü)'būr-'gūn-'dē\ or **F Bourgogne** \b(ü)'būr-'gōn-\ 1 region
& former kingdom, duchy, & province E France S of Champagne
2 county France E of Burgundy province; later called **Franché-
Com-tē** \frān-'sh-kōm-'tē-\ — **Bur-gun-dī-an** \b(ü)'būr-'gūn-'dē-\ *adj* or *n*

Bur-in-gam \b(ü)'būr-'īn-'gām-, -'līn-\ city W Calif. SSE of San
Francisco on San Francisco Bay *pop* 24,036

Bur-īng-ton \b(ü)'būr-'īng-'tōn\ 1 city SE Iowa *pop* 32,430 2 city
Iowa *pop* 3,190 3 city W Mo. *pop* 35,511

Bur-ma \b(ü)'būr-'mā\ or **Union of Burma** country SE Asia on Bay of
Bengal; a federal republic # Rangoon area 261,789, *pop* 19,242,000
— **Bur-man** \b(ü)'būr-'mān\ *adj* or *n*

Burnley \b(ü)'būr-nē-\ county borough NW England in Lancashire
N of Manchester *pop* 84,500

Bur-rard \b(ü)'būr-'rārd\ inlet of Strait of Georgia, W Canada, in B.C.;
city of Vancouver is situated on it

Bur-sa \b(ü)'būr-'sā-, -'bōr-sā\ or formerly **Bir-sa** \b(ü)'būr-'sā-, -'brī-sā-\
city NW Turkey in Asia near Sea of Marmara *pop* 153,574

Bur-un-dī \b(ü)'būr-'ūn-'dē\ or formerly **Ur-un-dī** \b(ü)'ūr-'ūn-'dē-\ country E
cen Africa; a kingdom # Usumbura area 10,744, *pop* 2,500,000 —
see RUANDA-URUNDI

Bury \b(ü)'būr-'ē-\ county borough NW England in Lancashire NNW
of Manchester *pop* 58,829

Bur-yat or **Bur-yat Republic** \b(ü)'būr-'yāt-, -'būr-'ē-(j)āt-\ auton-
omous republic Soviet Russia, Asia, adjacent to Outer Mongolia &
E of Lake Baikal # Ulan Ude 127,020, *pop* 673,000 — **Bur-
yat** or **Buriat n**

Bur-yat \b(ü)'būr-'yāt-\ 1 island SW Scotland in Firth of Clyde 2 or
Bute-shire \b(ü)'būr-'ē-\ shire county SW Scotland comprising
Bute, Arran, the Cumbres, & several smaller islands in the Firth
of Clyde # Rothsay (on Bute) area 218, *pop* 19,285

Bur-ler \b(ü)'būr-'lēr-\ city W Pa. N of Pittsburgh *pop* 20,975

Butte \b(ü)'būt-\ city SW Mont. *pop* 27,877

Bu-tung \b(ü)'būt-'ūng\ or **Bu-ton** \b(ü)'būt-'ōn\ or **Doo-Boe-toeng** \b(ü)-
\ island Indonesia off S coast of Sumatra *pop* 2000

Bu-zau \b(ü)'bū-'zā-, -'zē-\ city E Romania *pop* 50,320

Buz-zards Bay \b(ü)'buz-'ōrdz-\ inlet of the Atlantic SE Mass. W of
Cape Cod

Buz-goszcz \b(ü)'būz-'gōsh-(ch)\ or **G Bromberg** \b(ü)'brām-'bōrg-,
-bōr-, -bē-(ch)\ city NW cen Poland NE of Poznan *pop* 219,700

Byelgorod-Dnestrovskii \b(ü)'bē-'lōrōd-'dnēst-rōvskii-\ city SW Ukraine
E of Yelgorusia — see BELORUSSIA — **Byeliorussian** *adj* or *n*

By-tom \b(ü)'bē-'tōm, -'bī-\ or **G Beau-tien** \b(ü)'bō-'tēn-\ city W Poland
in Silesia *pop* 175,100

Byzantium — see ISTANBUL

Cache la Poudre \kash-'lə-'pū-'drā\ river 125 m N Colo. flowing
into the S. Pl.

Cad-dō \kād-'(j)ō-\ lake 20 m long NW La. & NE Tex. draining to
Red river

Cād-iz \kād-'dīz-, 'kād-'az-, 'kād-, 'kad-\; *Sp* 'kā-'tīth-, -'tīth-\
3 province SW Spain in Andalusia area 2834, *pop* 829,016 2 or
and **Ca-dīz** \kād-'dīz\ or **Gades** \gād-'ēz-\ city & port, its #,
on Bay of Cádiz NW of Gibraltar *pop* 116,333

Ca-e-li-en \sē-'lē-'ēn\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the
ancient city was built — see AVENTINE

Ca-en \kē-'nā-\ city NW France in Normandy *pop* 67,851

Caer-nar-von or **Car-nar-von** \kār-'nār-'vōn-, -'kār-\ 1 or **Caer-
nar-von-shire** or **Car-nar-von-shire** \-sh(ō)'nār-, -'shār-\ county
NW Wales area 569, *pop* 124,074 2 municipal borough, its #

Ca-e-sa-rē \sē-'zā-'rē-, 'gēs-, 'gēs-, 'sez-\ 1 ancient seaport Palestine
2 city in Palestine

Caesarea Philip-pi \fī-'lī-'pī-, -'fā-'lī-'pī-\ ancient city N Palestine
SW of Mt. Hermon; site at modern village of Baniyas \bān-'ē-
yās-\ in SW Syria

Caesena — see CSESNA

Ca-ga-yan \käg-'yān\ or **Rio Gran-dē de Cagayan** \rē-'ē-
'grān-dē-'dā-\ river 220 m Philippines in NE Luzon flowing N

Ca-gi-lia-ri \käg-'lī-'yā-(j)rē-\ commune & port Italy # of Sardinia *pop*
142,744

Ca-guas \käg-'wās\ town E cen Puerto Rico *pop* 32,015

Ca-ho-kia \kə-'hō-'kē-'ā-\ village SW Ill. S. of East St. Louis *pop*
15,829

Ca-hokia Mounds group of prehistoric Indian mounds Ill. ENE of
East St. Louis

Ca-hors \kə-'(h)ō-(r)\ town S cen France on the Lot N of Toulouse

Ca-hu-til — see TOLUCA AND CAHU-TIL

Ca-irn-gorm \kə-'gōrm\ or **Ca-(g)orm**, 'kē-(g)orm-\ 1 mountain range
of the Grampians NE cen Scotland; highest point Ben Macduib 4296
ft. 2 mountain 4084 ft. in Cairngorm mountains in W Banffshire

Ca-ir-ro \kī-'rō-\ city N Egypt # of United Arab Republic *pop*
3,035,000

Caith-ness \kə-'tīth-, nēs-, kə-'tīth- or **Caith-ness-shire** \kə-'tīth-'nēs-(h)-
shī-(ō)r-, -'shār-, kə-'tīth-'nēs-(h)-\ county N Scotland # Wick area 684,
pop 22,704

Ca-ja-mar-ca \kə-'jā-'mār-'kə-\ city NW Peru *pop* 18,324

Ca-la \kə-'lā-\ place 4301 ft. S Calif. NW of San Bernardino

Ca-la-ber-na \kə-'lā-'bēr-nā-\ or **San Gabriel** mountains

Ca-la-bar \kə-'lā-'bār-\ city & port SE Nigeria *pop* 46,000

Ca-la-bria \kə-'lā-'brē-ā-, -'lāb-'rē-\ 1 district of ancient Italy com-
prising area forming heel of the Italian peninsula; now the S part of
2 Calabria \kə-'lā-'bē-ā-\ region of Italy

Cal-der-a \kə-'lā-'dēr-\ or **Cal-der** \kə-'lā-'dēr-\ region S Italy occupying toe
of the Italian peninsula # Catanzaro area 5823, *pop* 2,044,287 —
see CALABRIA

Ca-la-bri-ān \kə-'lā-'brē-'ān-, -'lāb-'rē-'ān\ *adj* or *n*

Cal-ais — see KAL-ĀKH

Ca-lais \kə-'lā-'ē-, 'kāl-'(j)ē-\ city & port N France on Strait of Dover
pop 60,340

Calais, Pas de — see DOVER (Strait of)

Ca-la-ma-nā \kə-'lā-'mā-nā-\ city N Chile N.E. of Antofagasta *pop* 56,330

Ca-la-ma-nā \kə-'lā-'mā-nā-\ islands N Philippines NE of Palawan 1
2 **Ca-la-ma-nā** \kə-'lā-'mā-nā-\ island N Philippines

Cal-ca-sieu \kə-'kāl-'shū-'vēr-\ river 700 m SW La. flowing through
Calcasieu Lake (ab 15 m long) & Calcasieu Pass (channel 5 m
long) into Gulf of Mexico

Cal-cu-cut \kə-'kāl-'kūt-\ city & port E India on Hooghly river # of
West Bengal *pop* 548,700 — **Cal-cu-cut-tan** \kə-'kāl-'kūt-'tān-\
adj or *n*

Cal-e-dō-ni-a \kə-'lā-'dō-'nyā-, -'nē-ā-\ — see SCOTLAND. **Cal-e-dō-ni-
an** \-nyān-, -'nē-ān\ *adj* or *n*

Caledonian canal ship canal N Scotland in the Great Glen con-
necting Loch Linnhe & Moray firth & uniting locks Ness, Oich,
Loch Ness, & Eil

Ca-la-ga-ry \kə-'lā-'gā-rē-\ city Canada in SW Alta. *pop* 181,780

Ca-li \kə-'lī-\ city W Colombia on the Cauca *pop* 545,410

Calicut — see KOZHIKODE

Cal-i-for-ni-a \kə-'lā-'fōr-'nyā-, -'nē-ā-\ state SW U.S. # Sacramento
area 158,699, *pop* 15,717,204

California Gulf of California arm of the Pacific NW Mexico between
Lower California & states of Sonora & Sinaloa

Cal-lao \kə-'yā-(j)ō-, 'yā-\ city & port W Peru on Callao Bay W of
Lima *pop* 129,365

Cal-lao \kə-'yā-(j)ō-, 'yā-\ city & port W Peru on Callao Bay W of
Lima *pop* 129,365

Cal-lumet \kə-'lū-'mēt-\ city & port W Fla. flowing
W into Gulf of Mexico

Cal-pe — see GIBRALTAR

Cal-i-nis-set-ia \kə-'lī-'nī-'sēt-ā-, 'kāl-\ commune Italy in cen
Sicily *pop* 46,800

Cal-umet \kə-'lū-'mēt-, -'mēt-\ industrial region NW Ind. & NE
Ill. SE of & adjacent to Chicago; includes chiefly cities of East
Chicago, Gary, & Hammond, Ind., & Calumet City & Lansing, Ill.

Calumet City city NE Ill. S. of Chicago *pop* 25,000

Calumet Harbor harbor district SE Chicago, Ill., on Lake Michigan

Cal-y-don \kə-'lā-'dōn-, -'dōn-\ ancient city E Greece in S Actolia
near Gulf of Patras — **Cal-y-dō-nian** \kə-'lā-'dōn-yan-, -'nē-ān\ *adj*
Galydon, Gulf of — see PATRAS (Gulf of)

Cam \kəm-\ river 40 m E cen England in Cambridgeshire flowing
into the Ouse

Ca-ma-guay \kəm-'gāwā-\ city E cen Cuba *pop* 110,388

Ca-ma-guay \kəm-'gāwā-\ or **F La Ca-margue** \kə-'lā-'kə-'mārg-\ marshy
island S France in delta of the Rhone

Cam-ba-luc \kəm-'bā-'lūk\ **KHAMBALUK**

Cam-bay \kəm-'bā-\ city & former port W India in Gujarat W of
Baroda

Cam-bay \kəm-'bā-\ Gulf of Indian sea in India N of Bombay

Cam-ber-well \kəm-'bər-'wēl-, -'wēl-\ 1 city SE Australia in S
Victoria E of Melbourne *pop* 76,123 2 metropolitan borough S
London, England *pop* 179,729

Cam-bo-dī-a \kəm-'bōd-'ē-ā-\ country SE Asia bordering on Gulf of
Siam; a kingdom # Phnom Penh area 69,866, *pop* 5,040,000

ə but; ɔ kiten; ɔ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart;
i joke; ŋ sigen; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this;
f table; ā f bac; k G ich, Buch; n F vin; ɔ f boen; ɔ f fen; ɔ f fūlen; ɔ f rue; ɔ f digne \dēn', nuit \aw'ɔ\

ə ū out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; I life
i foot; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision
f table; ā f bac; k G ich, Buch; n F vin; ɔ f boen; ɔ f fen; ɔ f fūlen; ɔ f rue; ɔ f digne \dēn', nuit \aw'ɔ\

Cam-bral or **formerly Cam-bray** \kəm-'brā, kă-'brā\ city N France on the Scheldt pop 29,567

Cam-bridg \kəm-'brīdʒ\ — see **WALES**

Cam-bria \kəm-'brī-ə\ mountains cen Wales

Cam-bri-ā \kəm-'brī-ā\ mountains cen Wales

Cam-bridge \kəm-'brīj\ 1 city E Mass. W of Boston pop 107,716 2 or **Cam-bridge-shire** \-shī(ə)r-, -shə'r\ formerly, & still as a postal & geographical name, a county in E England comprising the modern administrative counties of Cambridge & 1st of Ely 3 or **Cambridge-shire** administrative county E England * **Cambridge** area 492, pop 166,863 4 or **ML Can-Ida-brig-ia** \kəm-'tə-ri-(ə)-'brī-ə\ municipal borough E England on the Cam * of **Cambridge-shire** pop 66,789

Cam-dea \kəm-'dē-ā\ 1 city S Ark. pop 15,823 2 city & port SW N.J. on the Delaware opposite Philadelphia pop 117,159

Cam-er-oon \kəm-'ə-roon\ 1 or **Pa-ko** \fək-(ə)-'dō\ mountain massif 13,353 ft Cameroon NW of Buea near coast 2 **CAMEROON** — **Cam-er-oon** \kəm-'ə-roon\ region W Africa bordering on NE Gulf of Guinea formerly comprising Brit. & French Cameroons but now divided between Nigeria & Republic of Cameroon — **Cam-er-oo-nian** \-rū-'nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-me-roun \kəm-'ə-rūn\ country W equatorial Africa in Cameroons region; a republic, formerly a trust territory under France * **Yaoundé** area 183,080, pop 4,907,000 — **Ca-me-rou-nian** \-rū-'nē-ən, -nyən\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-mi-guin \kəm-'i-gēn\ 1 island N Philippines N of Luzon; site of **Mayguinta** Volcano 2750 ft 2 island S Philippines off N coast of Mindanao — **Cam-i-guin** \-i-gēn\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-mo-ni-ca \kə-'mō-'ni-'kə\ valley N Italy in the Alps N of Brescia

Ca-mo-les \kə-'mō-'təs\ sea inlet Philippines in the Visayas W of Leyte

Ca-m-pa-gna di Ro-ma \kəm-'pā-yū-dē-'frō-mā, -'pān-'ə\ or E Ro-ma **Campagna** region cen Italy around Rome area ab 800

Cam-pa-nia \kəm-'pā-nī-ə, -nē-ə\ region S Italy bordering on Tyrrhenian sea * **Naples** area 5214, pop 4,346,264 — **Cam-pa-nian** \-nyən, -nē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Cam-pa-che \kəm-'pē-čē\ 1 state SE Mexico in W Yucatán peninsula area 19,670, pop 122,098 2 city, its *, on Bay of Campeche pop 31,279

Campeche, Bay of the SW section of Gulf of Mexico

Cam-pi-nā \kəm-'pē-nā-'grān-dō, -dē\ city E Brazil in E Paraíba pop 72,464

Cam-pi-nas \kəm-'pē-nās\ city SE Brazil in E São Paulo state pop 99,156

Cam-po-bello \kəm-'pō-'bēl-(ə)-'bēl\ island Canada in SW N.B. **Cam-po-ior-mi-dō** \kəm-'pō-'iō-'mī-'dō\ or formerly **Cam-po-ior-mi-dō** \-mē-ō\ village NE Italy SW of Udine

Cam-pos \kəm-'pōs\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state on the Paraíba pop 61,633

Cam-ranh Bay \kəm-'rān-'ə\ inlet of So. China sea SE Vietnam ab 80 m NE of Saigon

Ca-na \kə-'nā-n\ village N Palestine in Galilee 4 m NE of Nazareth; now in Israel

Ca-na-an \kə-'nā-n\ ancient region corresponding vaguely to modern Palestine

Ca-na-dā \kən-'ad-ə\ country N No. America including Nfld. & Arctic islands N of mainland; a dominion of the British Commonwealth * **Ottawa** area 3,560,238, pop 16,080,791 — **Ca-na-dā** \kən-'ad-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Canadian or, above its junction with the No. Canadian, South Canadian river 906 m S cen U.S. flowing E from NE N. Mex. to Arkansas river in E Okla.

Canadian Shield — see **LAURENTIAN HIGHLANDS**

Ca-nal Zone or **Panama Canal Zone** strip of territory Panama under perpetual lease to the U.S. for Panama canal; administrative center Balboa; heights; area (including 191 sq m of inland waters) 553, pop 42,122

Can-an-dai-gau \kən-'ən-'dā-'gō\ lake 15 m long W N.Y.; one of the Finger Lakes

Ca-nary \kə-'nē-(ə)-'rī-ə\ islands in the Atlantic off NW coast of Africa S of Madeira belonging to Spain; area 2,607, pop 1,990,331 — see **LAS PALMAS, SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFE** — **Ca-nar-i-ān** \kə-'nē-(ə)-'rī-ə\ *adj* or *n*

Ca-nav-er-ā \kə-'nav-(ə)-'rā\ 1 peninsula 100 m long E Fla. enclosing Mosquito lagoon & Indian river (lagoon) — 2 cape E Fla. in the Atlantic on E shore of Canaveral peninsula E of Banana river

Can-ber-ra \kən-'bēr-ə, -b(ə)-'rā\ city # of Australia in Australian Capital Territory on a headstream of the Murrumbidgee SW of Sydney pop 32,400

Can-dia \kən-'dē-ə\ 1 **CRETE** 2 or **He-rak-li-on** \hi-'rāk-'lē-ən\ or **Heraklion** \hē-'rāk-'lē-ən\ city of Crete off W coast of Crete pop 54,541 — **Can-di-ot** \kən-'dē-ōt, -dē-'āt\ or **Can-di-ōtē** \-ōt, -ōt\ *adj* or *n*

Candia, Sea of — see **CRETE** (Sea of)

Ca-neā \kə-'nē-ə\ or **NGK Kī-nā-nā** \kī-'nā-'nā\ or **anc Gy-do-niā** \sī-'dō-'nē-ə\ city & island in the Aegean Sea; area 25,237

Ca-ney or **El Caney** \d-'kə-'nē\ town E Cuba NE of Santiago de Cuba

Can-nae \kən-'(ə)-'nā\ ancient town SE Italy in Apulia WSW of modern Barietta

Ca-na-nore \kən-'ə-nō-(ə)r-, -nō-(ə)r\ or **Ca-na-nur** \kən-'ə-nō-(ə)r\ city SW India in Kerala on Malabar coast NNW of Calicut pop 34,600

Cannes \kən\ commune & port SE France pop 50,192

Can-nstadt \kī-ō-'shtät\ a N section of Stuttgart, Germany

Ca-no-pus \kə-'nō-'pəs\ ancient city N Egypt E of Alexandria at modern Abukir — **Ca-no-pus** \kə-'nō-'pəs\, **knā-'kū\ *adj***

Can-so, **Cape** \kən-(t)-'sō\ cape Canada at NE end of N.S. mainland

Can-ta-bri-ān \kən-'tā-'brē-ən\ mountains N & NW Spain running N-W near coast of Bay of Biscay — see **CERRERO** — **Cantabrian** *adj* or **Cantabrigia** \-brī-gē-ā\ mountains

Can-ter-bury \kən-'t(ə)-'ber-ē\ 1 provincial district New Zealand on E coast of South I. * **Christchurch** area 13,940, pop 329,920 2 city SE Australia in E New So. Wales, SW suburb of Sydney area 79,058 3 city & county borough SE England in Kent pop 27,778 — **Can-ter-bu-ri-ān** \kən-'t(ə)-'brī-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Can-ti-gny \kī-'tē-, tēn-'yē\ village N France S of Amiens

Can-ton \kən-'tən\ 1 city NE Ohio pop 113,631 2 island (atoll) cen Pacific in Phoenix islands; controlled jointly by U.S. & Great Britain

Can-ton \kən-'tən, kən-'\ 1 — see **PEARL** 2 city & port SE

China * of Kwangtung on Pearl river pop 1,598,900 — **Can-ton-ē** \-kən-'tən-'ēz, -'ēs\ *adj* or *n*

Cantrye — see **KINRYE**

Cap or **de Chon** \kə-'pā-(ə)-'dō-'shā\ reservation NE Ariz. containing cliff-dweller ruins area 131

Cap d'An-tibes \kə-'pā-(ə)-'dā-'tēb\ point of land SE France in the Mediterranean SSW of city of Antibes

Cap-de-Ma-de-ir \kə-'pā-'dē-'mā-'dē-'ir\ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence ENE of Trois-Rivières pop 22,943

Cape Bret-on \kəp-'brēt-'ən, kə-'brēt-, -'brī-ū\ 1 island Canada in E N.S. area 3970 2 — see **BRETTON** (Cape)

Cape Breton Highlands National Park reservation Canada in N.E. area 300

Cape Cod Bay the S end of Massachusetts Bay enclosed by Cape Cod

Cape Cod National Seashore — see **COE** (Cape)

Cape Fear \fī-(ə)'r\ 1 river 202 m, cen & SE N.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic 2 — see **FEAR** (Cape)

Cape Hai-ter-dean \jə-'tā-(r)-'dē-ā\ city SE Mo. pop 24,947

Cape Hi-lar-ion \kəp-'hī-'shən\ or **F Cap-Ha-i-tien** \kə-pā-'ē-syā-, -'ē-syā\ city & port N Haiti pop 24,957

Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area — see **HATTERAS**

Cape of Good Hope 1 — see **GOOD HOPE** (Cape of) 2 or **Cape Province** or **Kaap-land** \kəp-'lānd\ or formerly **Cape Colony** province S Republic of So. Africa * **Cape Town** area 278,465, pop 1,267,000

Cap-er-na-um \kəp-'pōr-nē-əm\ city of ancient Palestine on NW shore of Sea of Galilee

Cape Sa-ble \sā-'bē\ 1 island 7 m long Canada off S coast of N.S. area 232 — see **SABLE** (Cape)

Cape Town or **Cape-town** \kəp-'taun\ or **Kaap-stad** \kəp-'stāt\ city & port, legislative * of Republic of So. Africa * & of Cape of Good Hope, on Table Bay pop 577,648 — **Cape-to-ni-ān** \kəp-'tō-nē-ən\ *n*

Cape Verde \kə-'vēr-dē\ 1 islands in the Atlantic off W Africa belonging to Portugal * **Fraia** (on São Tiago) area 1557, pop 148,331 2 — see **VERT** (Cape) — **Cape Ver-di-ān** \vōrd-'ē-ən\ *n*

Cape York peninsula peninsula NE Australia in N Queensland (having at its N end Cape York on Torres Strait)

Cap-ri-ā \kəp-'rī-ā\ cape SE France on the Mediterranean coast E of Nice

Cap-ri-to-line \kəp-'rī-'tē-, 'līn\ *brt* often **kə-'rīt-'lī** hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see **ALATI**

Capitol Reef National Monument reservation S cen Utah containing archaeological remains, petrified forests, & unusual erosion forms area 56

Capodistria — see **KOPER**

Caporetto — see **KOBARID**

Cap-pa-do-cī-ā \kəp-'ə-'dō-'sh-(ə)-'sī-ā\ ancient district E Asia Minor chiefly in valley of the upper Kizil Irmak in modern Turkey * **Caesarea** Mazaca — **Cap-pa-do-cī-ān** \-sh-(ə)-'sī-ā\ *adj* or *n*

Cap-ri \kə-'p-rī, kə-'p-(ə)-'rī, 'rī\ or **anc Cap-ri-ē-ā** \kəp-'rī-ē-ā\ island Italy S of Bay of Naples area 5 — **Cap-ri-ōtē** \kəp-'rī-ōt, -rē-ōt\ *n*

Capsa — see **GAESA**

Cap-ua \kəp-'yū-ə\ town S Italy on the Volturno N of Naples near site of original ancient city of Capua — **Cap-u-ān** \-wən\ *adj* or *n*

Cap-u-ān \kəp-'yū-ə\ \kəp-'yū-ə\ 1 cen cen area 8213 ft NE N. Mex. ESE of Raton; main feature of Capulin Mountain National Monument (area 1) 2 or **Capulin Peak** mountain 9198 ft N N. Mex. NW of Los Alamos

Ca-ra-cas \kə-'rāk-'əs-, 'rāk-'i\ city * of Venezuela near Caribbean coast pop 695,100

Car-sa-sone \kār-'kə-'sōn-, -'sīn\ city S France on the Aude SE of Toulouse pop 37,305

Car-che-mish \kār-'kə-'mīsh, kār-'kē-'mīsh\ ruined city S Turkey on Taurus river in Syria bordering on modern Jerabul, Syria

Car-de-nas \kār-'dē-'nās, 'kār-'thā-'nās\ city & port N Cuba E of Matanzas pop 43,750

Car-diff \kār-'dīf\ county borough & port * of Wales & of Great Britain channel pop 243,627

Car-di-gan \kār-'i-gən\ or **Car-di-gan-shire** \-shī-(ə)r-, -shə'r\ county W Wales * **Aberystwyth** area 692, pop 53,267

Cardigan Bay inlet of St. George's channel on W coast of Wales

Carleia — see **KARELIA** — **Car-le-ian** \kə-'rē-ī-ən, -'rē-ī-ē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Car-ren-tan \kə-'rən-'tān\ town NW France at base of Centinon peninsula

Car-riā \kār-'rī-ə, 'kēr-\ ancient region SW Asia Minor bordering on Aegean sea * **Halicarnassus** — **Car-i-ān** \-wən\ *adj* or *n*

Car-ri-bē-ān \kə-'rīb-'ē-ā\ sea arm of Atlantic ocean bounded on N & E by West Indies, on S by So. America, & on W by Central America — **Caribbean** *adj* or **Car-ri-bē-ān** \-wən\ *n*

Car-ri-bē-ān \kə-'rīb-'ē-ā\ LESSER ANTILLES

Car-ri-bi-ān \kə-'rīb-ī-ā\ mountains W Canada in E cen B.C. in the Rocky mountains; highest point ab 11,750 ft

Car-ri-n-thiā \kə-'rīn-(t)-'thē-ə\ region cen Europe in E Alps; once a duchy, Austrian crownland 1849-1918, divided between Austria & Yugoslavia — **Car-ri-n-thi-ān** \-thē-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Car-ri-ōn \kə-'rī-ōn\ city & county borough S W. Eng. pop 16,623 2 city & county borough NW England * # of Cumberland pop 57,304

Car-low \kār-'(ə)-'lō\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster area 346, pop 33,345 2 urban district, its *

Carlis-bad \kār-'(ə)-'bād\ 1 caverns SE N. Mex. in Carlsbad (Carlsbad) Co. N. Mex. (area 72) 2 city SE N. Mex. on the Pecos pop 25,541 3 — see **KARLOVY VARY**

Carmania, **Carmania** — see **KERMAN**

Car-mar-then \kər-'mār-'thən, kār-'\ 1 or **Car-mar-then-shire** \-shī-(ə)r-, -shə'r\ county S Wales area 919, pop 171,742 2 municipal borough in same county

Car-meil, **Mount** \kār-'mēl\ mountain ab 1800 ft NW Palestine near Mediterranean coast extending ab 15 m along SE bank of Qishon river

Car-mi-chael \kār-'mī-'kəl\ urban area N cen Calif. ENE of Sacramento pop 20,465

Carnarvon, **Carnarvonshire** — see **CAERNARVON**

Car-na-tic \kār-'nat-ik\ region SE India between Eastern Ghats & Coromandel coast

Car-ney \kār-'nē\ urban area N cen Md. NE of Baltimore pop (with Parkville) 27,236

Car-nic Alps \kär-'nik- mountain range E Alps between Austria & Italy — see KELLERWAND
Car-nio-la \kär-'nē-ō-la, kär-'yō- region NW Yugoslavia NE of Istrian peninsula — **Car-nio-lan** \-'lən-*adj*
Car-ol City \kär-'al- urban area SE Fla. N of Miami pop 21,749
Car-ol-i-na \kär-'ō-lē-nə English colony 1603-1729 on E coast of No. America divided 1729 into No. Carolina & So. Carolina
Car-ol-i-na (Vnā) \-'nā-*adj*
Car-ol-ine \kär-'ō-lē-n, -lən- islands W Pacific E of S Philippines; part of Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands area 550 — see FALAU
Car-ol-ri-nō \kär-'rē-nō, kär-' river 373 m E Venezuela flowing N into the Orinoco
Car-pa-thi-an \kär-'pā-thē-ō- mountain system cen Europe along border between Czechoslovakia & Poland — see GERLACHOVKA — **Carpathian adj**
Carpathian Ruthenia — see **AUTHENTIA**
Carpathos — see **KARPATHOS**
Car-pen-tar-ia Gulf of \kär-'pan-'ter-'ē-ə, kärp-'m-, '-tar- inlet of Australia cen N coast of Australia
Car-pen-ter-ville \kär-'pan-'ter-'vī-, kärp-'m- village NE Ill. NW of Chicago pop 17,424
Car-qui-uez \kär-'kē-nas- strait 8 m long Calif. joining San Pablo & Suisun bays
Car-ran-tu-al \kär-'an-'tū-əl- mountain 3414 ft SW Ireland in County Kerry; highest in MacGillcuddy's Reeks & in Ireland
Car-ra-ra \kär-'rā-rā- commune N Italy ESE of La Spezia pop 62,287
Car-rath — see **HARAN**
Car-rick on Shan-on \kär-'ik-'kōn-'shan-ən-, -kän- town N cen Ireland * of County Leitrim
Car-shal-ton \kär-'shōlt-'n- urban district S England in Surrey S of London pop 62,804
Car-so — see **KRISO**
Car-son \kär-'sən- urban area SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 38,059
Carson City city * of Nev E of Lake Tahoe pop 5163
Carson Sink intermittent lake W Nev. S of Humboldt Lake; has no outlet to ocean
Car-stanz, Mount \kär-'stanz- mountain 16,404 ft W New Guinea in Nassau range; highest in New Guinea
Car-ta-gē-na \kär-'tā-gē-nā-, -bā- 1 city & port NW Colombia on Caribbean sea pop 167,980 2 city & port SE Spain SSE of O-Rta pop 121,122
Car-ta-gō \kär-'tā-gō- city cen Costa Rica pop 23,498
Car-ter-et \kär-'ter-'et- borough NE N.J. S of Elizabeth pop 20,502
Car-thage \kär-'tij- or *anc* **Car-tha-go** \kär-'thā-gō- (jō) ancient city state in Africa on coast NE of modern Tunis — **Car-tha-ginian** \kär-'thā-'jīn-yn-, '-jū-ē-nō- *adj* or *n*
Ca-sa-blan-ca \kas-'ə-'blān-'kə-, kəz-; käs-'ə-'blāng-, -kär- or *Ar Dar el Beï-da* \dā-'rē-'bē-'dā-, -bā-'dā- city & port W Morocco on the Atlantic pop 982,388
Ca-sar-tan \käs-'rāt-ən- Monument \kas-'ə-'gran-'dē- reservation S cen Ariz. SE of Phoenix containing prehistoric ruins area 473 acres
Ca-sca-de \kas-'skād- mountain range W U.S., N continuation of the Sierra Nevada extending N from Lassen Peak, N Calif., across Oregon & Wash. — see **RADNER** (Mount)
Ca-se-co Bay \kas-'(j)kō- inlet of the Atlantic S Me. on which Portland is situated
Ca-ser-ta \kas-'zert-'ə-, '-zart- commune S Italy NNE of Naples pop 31,200
Cash-el \kash-'əl- urban district S Ireland in cen Tipperary at base of **Rock of Cashel** (hill 300 ft high with ruins of cathedral & castle)
Cashmere — see **KASHMIR**
Cashua-ré \käs-'kyar-'ē- river 125 m S Venezuela connecting the upper course of the Negro with the Orinoco
Cas-pi-an \kas-'pē-ən- city cen W. on No. Platte river pop 38,930
Cas-pi-an \kas-'pē-ən- sea (salt lake) between Europe & Asia; 85 ft below sea level area 169,381
Cas-pian Gates \kas-'pē-ən- W shore of Caspian sea near Derbent
Cassel — see **KASSEL**
Cas-ri-ō \kas-'sē-(j)no- commune cen Italy ESE of Frosinone; site of Monte Cassino monastery
Cas-tel \käs-'dōl-'ō- \käs-'tel-(j)gän-'dōl-(j)ō- commune cen Italy E Lake Albano SE of Rome
Cas-tel-lon or **Castellón de la Pla-na** \kas-'tal-'yōn-'dā-, -jā-, '-plā-n- 1 province E Spain area 2495, pop 339,290 2 city & port, its * on the Mediterranean NE of Valencia pop 61,007
Cas-tellor-zo or **Castellor-zo** — see **KASTELORZOV**
Cas-tile \kas-'sē-(j)əl- or *Sp* **Cas-ti-la** \käs-'sē-'pā-, '-sē-'yā- region & ancient kingdom cen & N Spain divided by the Sierra de Guadarrama into regions & old provinces of Old Castile (to the N, * Burgos) & New Castile (to the S, * Toledo)
Cas-ti-la \käs-'sē-'yā-, '-nyā- New CASTILE — see **CASTILE**
Castilla la Vie-jā \käs-'lā-'vyē-'kā- OLD CASTILE — see **CASTILE**
Cas-ti-le-bar \kas-'əl-'bār- urban district NW Ireland * of County Mayo
Castres \käs'tr- city S France E of Toulouse pop 28,982
Castries \käs-'trēs-, 'käs-'trēs- or **Port Castries** city & port Brit. West Indies * of St. Lucia territory of the Windward islands pop 22,356
Cas-trop-Raux-el or **Ka-strop-Rauxel** \käs-'trōp-'rauk-'səl- city W Germany SSW of Münster pop 87,300
Cas-tro Valley \kas-'(j)trō-'vā- urban area W Calif. ESE of Oakland pop 71,720
Cat-al-ca or **Cha-tal-ja** \kät-'täl-'jā- city Turkey in Europe W of Istanbul pop 22,000
Cat-a-li-na or **San-ta Catalina** \sant-'ə-'kat-'ē-'nō- island SW Calif. in Santa Barbara islands area 70
Cat-a-li-na \kät-'ē-'nā-, '-nyā- New CASTILE — see **CASTILE**
Cat-a-li-ni-ya region NE Spain bordering on France & the Mediterranean area 12,431 — **Cat-a-li-on-ian** \-'ō-n-yn-, '-nē-ən- *adj* or *n*
Cat-a-mar-ca \kät-'ə-'mär-'kə- city NW Argentina SSW of Tucuman pop 31,067
Cat-a-ri-na \käs-'lān-'yā-, '-tān- or *anc* **Cat-a-ri-na** \kät-'ə-'nā- com-

mune Italy in E Sicily on E coast on Gulf of Catania at foot of Mt. Etna pop 301,682
Ca-tan-zar-o \kät-'tān-'zār-(j)ō- city S Italy in Calabria pop 40,300
Ca-law-ba \kə-'lə-'bā- river 250 m flowing S from W N.C. into S.C. — see **WATERBEE**
Ca-thay \kə-'thā-, kə-' CHINA — an old name
Catherine, Mount — see **KATHERINA** (Gebel)
Ca-to-cu-tim Mountain \kə-'tik-'tm- mountain ridge N Md. & N Va. in Blue Ridge mountains
Ca-tons-ville \kät-'nuz-'vī-, -vəl- urban area N cen Md. SW of Baltimore pop 37,372
Cat-skill \kät-'sīl- mountain S N.E. in the Appalachian system along W bank of the Hudson
Caitaro — see **KOTAO**
Cau-ca \kän-'kə- river 600 m W Colombia flowing N into the Magdalena
Cau-ca-sia \kə-'kə-'zhā-, -shə- or **Cau-ca-sus** \kə-'kə-'səs- region U.S.S.R. between the Black & Caspian seas; divided by Caucasus mountains into **Cis-cau-ca-sia** \-'sī- (to the N) & **Trans-cau-ca-sia** \-'trān-(j)ō- (to the S)
Caucasus (Dius) — see **THE S.S.R.** in **Caucasia** — see **ELBOBUS**
Caucasus Indicus — see **HNOU KUSH**
Cau-dine Forks \kə-'dīn-, '-dēn- two mountain passes S Italy in the Apennines between Benevento & Capua
Caul-field \kə-'fīld- city SE Australia in S. Victoria SE of Melbourne; part of Greater Melbourne pop 75,717
Caus-ses \kə-'sēs- limestone region S cen France on S border of Massif Central
Cau-ve-ry \kə-'və-rē- or **Ka-ve-ri** \käv-'ə-rē- river 475 m S India flowing E & entering Bay of Bengal in a wide delta
Causerie Falls waterfall 300 ft India in Causerie river on Madras-Mysore boundary
Cav-an \kav-'ən- 1 county NE Republic of Ireland in Ulster area 730, pop 56,597 2 urban district, its *
Cav-ite \käv-'vē-ē- city Philippines in Luzon on Cavite peninsula in Manila Bay SW of Manila pop 35,052
Cawnpore — see **KANPUR**
Ca-xi-as \kə-'shē-əs- 1 town NE Brazil in Maranhão WNW of Teresina 2 or **Du-que de Caxias** \dü-'käd-'ə- city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state N of city of Rio de Janeiro pop 74,557 3 or **Caxialui** \käs-'lū- city S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul N of Porto Alegre pop 31,561
Caye-nne \kät-'en, kät-' town & port * of French Guiana on island in Cayenne river near the coast
Cayes or Aux Cayes \ə-'kə- town & port SW Haiti on Tibouron peninsula
Cay-ey \käv-'yē- city SE cen Puerto Rico pop 19,738
Cay-man \käv-'mān, attributively 'käv-'mōn- islands West Indies NW of Jamaica; dependency of Jamaica * Georgetown (on Grand Cayman, chief island) area 93, pop 9374
Ca-yu-ga \käv-'yū-gə-, 'kyū-, kə-'(j)ū-'lā- lake 40 m long W N.C. N.Y.; in the Finger Lakes
Ca-zā-rā \sā-'rā- 1 state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * Fortaleza area 57,371, pop 2,695,450 2 — see **FORTALEZA**
Ce-bu \sē-'bū- 1 island E cen Philippines, one of the Visayan Islands area 1707 2 city on E coast of Cebu I pop 167,503
Cedar \sēd-'ər- river 329 m SE Minn. & E Iowa flowing SE into the Iowa
Cedar Berks National Monument reservation SW Utah NE of Zion National Park containing unusual erosion forms area 8
Cedar Falls city NE cen Iowa NW of Waterloo pop 21,195
Cedar Rapids city E cen Iowa on Cedar river pop 92,035
Ce-le-be \sē-'lə-'bē-, '-lē-'bē- 1 or **Su-lā-we-si** \sū-'lā-'wē-'sē- island Indonesia E of Borneo * Makassar area 69,255, pop 4,231,900 2 sea arm of SW Pacific enclosed on N by Mindanao & Sulu archipelago, on S by Celebes, & on W by Borneo — **Cele-be-sian** \sē-'lə-'bē- *adj*
Celestial Empire the former Chinese Empire
Cel-ic \tsel-'ə- city W Germany NE of Hannover pop 56,500
Ce-nis, Mont \mōn-'yōs-'ə-nē, mōn-'sū-ē- or **Monte Ce-nis-io** \mōnt-'ē-čə-'nēz-(j)ō- 1 mountain pass 6831 ft between France & Italy over Mont Cenis massif (11,792 ft) in Graian Alps 2 tunnel through the trejus massif SW of Mont Cenis
Central African Federation the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland
Central African Republic country N cen Africa, formerly Ubangui-Shari; a republic * Bangui area 238,224, pop 1,227,000
Central America, 1 the narrow S portion of No. America connected to the continent with No. America & extending from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to the Isthmus of Panama 2 the republics of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, & Costa Rica & often also Panama & Brit. Honduras
Central Falls city N R.I. N. of Providence pop 19,858
Central India former group of 89 Indian states N cen India * Indore, area now chiefly in W. & N. Madhya Pradesh
Central Karroo — see **KARAO**
Central Provinces and Be-rar \bē-'rār, bə-' former province of India reorganized 1950 & renamed Madhya Pradesh
Central Valley cen Calif. comprising the valleys of the Sacramento & San Joaquin rivers
Ceop — see **KEOB**
Ceop-a-lo-ni-na \sēf-'ə-'lō-'nyā-, -nē- or **Ngk Ke-fal-li-ni-na** \kēf-'ə-'lə-'nē-'ni-na- island W Greece in the Ionian islands area 277
Ce-ph-i-sus \sē-'fī-'səs- or **Ce-ph-i-sus** \-'fīs-əs- any of three small rivers cen Greece in Attica & Boeotia
Ce-ram or **Se-ram** \sē-'rām, 'sē-'rām- island E Indonesia in cen Moluccas area 6621
Cerigo — see **KITHIRA**
Cernauti — see **CHEANOVTSY**
Cer-ro-de or **Por-to-de Cerredo** \tō-'ē-də-'sə-'rād-(j)ō- mountain SE Cantabria in northern part of Spain, highest in the Cantabrians
Cerro Bolívar — see **BOLIVAR** (Cerro)
Cer-ro-de Pas-co \sēr-(j)ō-'də-'pas-(j)kə- 1 mountain 15,100 ft, cen Peru NE of Lima 2 town near the mountain pop 22,688
Cer-ro-de Pun-ta \pūnt-'ə- mountain 4389 ft, cen Puerto Rico in Cordillera Central; highest on the island

a abut; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cat; ai out; ch chin; e yes; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; j sing; o flow; o flaw; ai coin; th thin; th this; * F noble; ā F bac; k F ich, Buch; * F vin; ø F bouir; ø F fou; ü G füllen; B F rue; * F digne \dēn', auit \nau'wē\

Cerro Gor-do \s'er-ō'gōrd-(j)ō\ mountain pass E Mexico between Veracruz & Jalapa

Cervin, Mont — see MATTERHORN

Ce-se-na \t'chō-'zā-nə\ or **anc Ce-se-na** \sə-'zē-nə\ commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna SE of Forlì pop 70,390

Ce-šek \t'chē-'shēk\ or **anc Ce-šek** \t'chē-'shēk\ or **G Bud-weis** \b'ut-'vīš\ city W Czechoslovakia in S Bohemia on the Vltava pop 38,194

Cetajeta \s'et-'ā-jē\ or **anc BELGOROD-ONESTROVSKI**

Ce-ti-nje \t'set-'nī-'yā\ town S Yugoslavia SE of Kotor near coast; formerly city of Montenegro

Ce-tu — see SĪRĒ

Ce-tu-ta \t'sī-'ūt-'ā\ city & port N Morocco opposite Gibraltar; a Spanish presidio pop 65,680

Cé-vennes \sā-'vən\ mountain range S France W of the Rhone at E edge of Massif CENTRAL

Ceylon \s'ā-'lān, sē-, sī-\ or **Lan-ka** \l'ān-'kə\ 1 or **Ar Ser-en-dib** \s'er-'ən-'dīp\ or **L & K Ta-prāb-a** \t'p'rāb-'ā\ or **anc Ceylon** 270 m long, 140 m wide in Indian ocean off S India 2 country coextensive with island; a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth * Colombo area 25,332, pop 9,172,042 2 **Ceylon-ese** \sī-'lā-'nēz, sē-lā-, sē-lə-, 'nēs\ *adj* or *n*

Chá-co or **Gran Chá-co** \t'grān-'chāk-(j)ō\ region S cen So. America drained by the Paraguay & its chief W tributaries the Iparaguay & Bermejo; divided between Argentina, Bolivia, & Paraguay

Chaco Canyon National Monument \t'chāk-(j)ō-\ reservation N.W. Mex. containing cliff-dweller ruins area 28

Chad or **F Tchad** \t'chād\ 1 shallow lake N cen Africa at junction of boundaries of Chad, Niger, & Nigeria maximum area abt 8000 2 country N cen Africa * Fort-Lamy; a republic within French Community; before 1959 a territory of French Equatorial Africa area 495,752, pop 2,675,000 — **Chad-ian** \t'chād-'ē-ān\ *adj* or *n*

Chá-ro-ne-ia \t'chā-'rō-'nē-ā\ or **Chá-ro-ne-ia** \t'ni-'ā\ ancient city E cen Greece in W Boeotia SE of Mt. Parassus

Chá-gres \t'chā-'grēs, 'chā-'grē\ Panama flowing through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean

Chá-gua-rá-mas \t'chā-'gwa-'rām-sā\ district NW Trinidad W of Port of Spain on Chaguaramas Bay (inlet of Gulf of Paria)

Chá-har \t'chā-'hār\ former province NE China to E Inner Mongolia * Kalgan

Chalcidion — see KAKIROV

Chal-cid-i-ce \kāl-'sīd-'sē\ or **NGK Khal-ki-di-ki** \kāl-'kī-'kī\ peninsula NE Greece in E Macedonia projecting SE into N Aegean sea; terminates in three peninsulas: Kassandra (*anc Pallene*), Sithonia, & Acte — see ACTE

Chal-cis \kāl-'sās\ or **Chal-ki-s** \kās-\ or **NGK Khal-kis** \kāl-'kīs\ city in Greece on W Euboea on Eripos Strait pop 23,786 — **Chal-cid-ian** \kāl-'sīd-'ē-ān\ *adj* or *n*

Chal-dea or **Chal-dea** \kāl-'dē-ā\ ancient region SW Asia on Euphrates river & Persian Gulf

Chal-lenr Bay \t'chāl-'lən-'rē-, 'lār-\ inlet of Gulf of St. Lawrence S Canada by peninsula N of Grand Peninsula

Chal-ná \t'chāl-'nā\ town & port E Pakistan in SW East Bengal

Chal-on or **Chal-on-sur-Saône** \t'chāl-'tō-, sū-(ə)'r-'sōn\ city E cen France N of Mâcon pop 37,399

Chal-on or **Chal-louis-sur-Marne** \t'chāl-'tō-, sū-(ə)'r-'mārn\ commune NE France on the Marne pop 36,834

Chá-mar-tín de la Ro-sá \t'chām-'rī-, 'tēn-də-'rō-'zā\ commune cen Spain, NNE suburb of Madrid pop 64,874

Cham-bá \t'chām-'bā\ river 650 m, cen India flowing from Vindhy mountains E into Jumna

Cham-bergs-bur \t'chām-'bērz-, 'bērg\ borough S cen Pa. pop 17,670

Cham-béry \t'chām-'bē-rē\ city E France E of Lyons pop 32,139

Cham-bord \t'chām-'bōrd\ village N cen France NE of Blois

Cham-do \t'chām-'dō\ 1 region SW China E of Tibet * Changtu area (with Tibet) 471,660, pop (with Tibet) 1,774,000 2 — see CHANGTU

Chá-mo-nix or **Chá-mou-ni** \t'chām-'nē\ town & valley SE France NW of Mont Blanc

Cham-pagne \t'chām-'pān\ region & former province NE France W of Lorraine & N of Burgundy * Troyes

Cham-paig \t'chām-'pān\ city E cen Ill. pop 49,583

Cham-pi-gny-sur-Marne \t'chām-'pēn-'yē-, sū-(ə)'r-'mārn\ commune N France, SSE suburb of Paris pop 36,903

Cham-plain Lake \t'chām-'plān\ lake 125 m long between N.Y. & Vt. extending to Quebec area 600

Chan-der-na-gore or **Chan-der-na-gor** \t'chān-'dar-nā-'gō-(ə)r-, 'gō-(ə)r\ or **Chan-der-na-gar** \t'chān-'dār-'nā-'gār\ town NE India in West Bengal N of Calcutta; before 1950 part of French India pop 49,900

Chan-di-garh \t'chān-'dē-'gar\ city N India N of Delhi * of Punjab; founded 1953, pop 150,000

Changan — see SIAN

Chang-chow \t'chān-'jō-, 'chān-'chāu\ 1 or **Lung-ki** \l'ūng-'kē\ city SE China in S Fukien W of Amoy pop 81,200 2 or **formerly Chi-tsin** \t'chī-'shīn\ city E China in S Kiangsu pop 296,500

Chang-chun \t'chān-'chūn\ city NE China * of Kirin pop 855,200

Chang-hua \t'chān-'hwā\ city China in W Formosa pop 62,452

Chang-jin \t'chān-'jīn\ or **Jap Cho-shin** \t'chō-'shīn\ 1 river 160 m N Korea flowing NE into the Yalu 2 reservoir in Changjin river

Changkiakow — see KALGAN

Chang-sha \t'chān-'shā\ city SE cen China * of Huao on Slang river pop 650,600

Chang-shü \t'chān-'shü\ city E China in S Kiangsu pop 101,400

Chang-teh \t'chān-'dē\ city SE cen China in N Hunan on Yuan river pop 94,800

Chang-tu \t'chān-'tū\ or **Cham-do** \t'chām-'dō\ town SW China * of Chamdo on the Mekong

Chang-kiang \t'chān-'jē-'āng\ or **Tsam-kong** \t'sām-'kōng\ or **formerly For Bay-ard** \t'fōr-'ārd-, 'bī-\ city SE China in SE Kwangtung on Iukiou peninsula pop 166,000

Channel, 1 — see SANTA BARBARA (islands) 2 islands in English channel belonging to Great Britain * St. Helier area 75, pop 158,059 — see ALDERNEY, GUERNSEY, JERSEY, SARK

Chanter Islands National Monument reserve SW-Calif. in Santa Barbara Islands including areas of Anacapa Islands (E of Santa Cruz I.) & Santa Barbara I. (W of Santa Cruz I.)

Chan-ti-ly \t'chān-'tē-'yē\ town N France NNE of Paris

Chao-chow \t'chāu-'chō\ or **Chao-an** \t'chāu-'ān\ city E China in NE Kwangtung on Han river above Swatow pop 101,300

Chao Phra-ya \t'chāu-'p'rī-'ā\ or **Mc Nam** \t'mā-'nām\ river 160 m W cen Thailand formed by confluence of Nan & Ping rivers & flowing S into Gulf of Siam

Chao-t'ung \t'chāu-'t'ung\ lake 50 m long W cen Mexico in Jalisco & Michoacan SE of Guadalajara

Chá-pul-tepec \t'chā-'pūl-'tē-, 'pek\ fortress cen Mexico on a hill S W of Mexico City

Chá-rente \t'chā-'rānt\ river 225 m W France flowing W into Bay of Biscay

Charl — see SHARI

Charl-ton \t'char-'tōn\ river 280 m S Iowa & N Mo. flowing S into the Missouri

Charl-roi or **Charl-roi** \t'char-'rōi-, 'shārl-'rō-'wā\ city SW Belgium in Hainaut pop 26,433

Charles \t'chār-'ol-\ river 47 m Mass. flowing into Boston harbor

Charles, Cape *cap* E. Va. N of entrance to Chesapeake Bay

Charles-ton \t'chār-'stōn\ 1 city & port SE S. C. pop 65,925 2 city S W of Mexico

Charleston \t'chār-'stōn\ 10,874 ft SE Nev. WNW of Las Vegas

Charles-town \t'chār-'stān\ section of Boston, Mass., on Boston harbor between mouths of Charles & Mystic rivers

Charl-otte \t'chār-'lōt\ city S N.C. pop 201,564

Charl-otte Ama-ly \t'chār-'lōt-'ā-mā-'yē\ or **formerly Saint Thomas** city & port in Virg. Islands of the U.S., on St. Thomas I. pop 12,880

Charl-otte Harbor inlet of Gulf of Mexico SW Fla.

Char-lot-ten-burg \t'chār-'lōt-'tēn-, 'bōrg-, 'bū-(ə)'r-\ a W section of Berlin, Germany

Char-lottes-ville \t'chār-'lōt-'tēz-, 'vīl-, 'vāl\ city cen Va. pop 29,427

Char-lottetown \t'chār-'lōt-'tōwn\ city Canada * of P.E.I. on Northumberland Strait pop 16,707

Chartres \t'chārt-, 'shārt\ city N France on the Eure SW of Paris pop 28,750

Chatalia — see CATALCA

Chá-tou-rōux \t'chā-'tō-, 'rō-'rū\ commune cen France S of Orléans pop 36,420

Chá-teau-Thier-y \t'chā-'tō-, 'tē-, 'tē-'rē-, 'stā-'\ town N France on the Marne SW of Reims

Chát-ham \t'chāt-'hām\ 1 — see SAN CRISTÓBAL 2 islands S Pacific belonging to New Zealand comprising two islands (Chatham & Pitt) area 372 3 Strait SE Alaska between Admiralty I. & Kuiu I. on E of Baranof I. & Chichagof I. on W 4 city Canada in SE Ont. E of Lake St. Clair pop 22,262 5 municipal borough SE Eng. pop 166,460

Chát-ta-hoo-che \t'chāt-'tā-'hū-'chē\ river 410 SE U.S. rising in N Ga., flowing SW & S, & forming part of Ala-Ga. boundary — see APALACHICOLA

Chát-ta-hoo-ga \t'chāt-'tā-'hū-'gā-, 'chāt-'n-'ū-\ city SE Tenn. on the Tennessee pop 1858

Chau-tau-qua \t'chā-'tō-'kwā\ lake 18 m long SW N.Y.

Ché-bok-sa-ry \t'chēb-'jāk-'sār-'ē\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, * of Chuvas Republic WNW of Kazan pop 83,000

Ché-chen-ō \t'chē-'chēn-'ō\ republic \t'chē-'chēn-'ōn-'gūsh-\ autonomous republic in NE Caucasus of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on N slopes of Caucasus mountains area 6064, pop 710,000

Ché-du-bá \t'chē-'dū-'bā\ island W Bengal area 220

Ché-uk-to-waga \t'chēk-'tē-'wā-gā\ urban area W N.Y. N. of Buffalo pop 52,362

Ché-ung \t'chē-'jōn\ or **Yen-tai** \t'yēn-'tā\ city & port E China in NE Shantung on Shantung peninsula on Po Hai pop 116,000

Ché-ju \t'chē-'jū\ or **Quel-pat** \t'kwel-'pāt\ or **Jap Sai-shū** \t'sī-'shū\ 1 island S Korea in N East China sea area 710 2 city coast of the island of Ching pop 17,900

Ché-kiang \t'chē-'kiāng\ province, China, bordering on East China sea * Hangchow area 39,305, pop 22,866,000

Ché-lan \t'chē-'lān\ lake abt 55 m long N cen Wash.

Chéms-ford \t'chēm-'fōrd\ municipal borough SE England * of Essex pop 1858

Ché-sea \t'chē-'sē\ 1 city E Mass. NE of Boston pop 33,749 2 metropolitan borough SW London, England, on N bank of the Thames pop 50,912

Ché-ten-ham \t'chēt-'n-hām, 'Brit us\ t'chēt-'nōm\ or '-n-əm\ 1 town township SE Pa. pop 35,990 2 municipal borough SW cen England in Gloucestershire pop 62,823

Ché-ya-binsk \t'chē-'yā-bōn\ (t'sk) city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, S. of Sverdlovsk pop 688,000

Ché-lyus-kin \t'chē-'lyūs-'kīn\ cape NW Soviet Russia, Asia, on NE coast of Kamchatka peninsula; northernmost point of Asian mainland; at 77°35'N, 105°E

Chem-nitz \t'chem-'nīts-, 'nōts\ or **Karl-Marx-Stadt** \t'kār'l-'mār-'s-tāt\ (h'tāt) city E Germany SE of Leipzig pop 250,188

Chemulpo — see CHEON

Ché-ná \t'chē-'nā\ river 590 m NW India (subcontinent) in Kashmir & the Punjab flowing SW to unite with the Sutlej forming the Panjnad

Cheng-chow \t'chēng-'chō\ city NE cen China * of Honan on Yellow river pop 594,700

Ché-né \t'chē-'né\ or **formerly Je-hol** \t'jē-'hōl\ 'hōn-'bō\ city NE China in NE Hopei NE of Peking pop 92,900

Cheng-tu \t'chēng-'dū\ city SW cen China * of Szechwan on Min river pop 856,700

Chensikhow — see CZESTOCHOWA

Cher \t'chē-(ə)'r\ river 220 m cen France flowing into the Loire

Cher-bonté \t'chē-'bōn-'tē-, 'shēr-, 'shēr-'bō-(ə)r\ city & port NW France on Cotentin peninsula on English channel pop 35,246

Ché-rem-khō-vo \t'chē-'rēmk-'hō-'vō\ city U.S.S.R. in E cen Soviet Russia, Asia, NW of Irkutsk pop 123,000

Ché-ron — see THRON

Cher-kekk \t'chēr-'kēk\ city SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus SE of Stavropol pop 41,000

Cher-ni-rov \t'chēr-'nē-'gō\ city U.S.S.R. in Ukraine pop 89,000

Cher-novtsy \t'chēr-'nōft-'sē\ or **Rom** \t'rōm-'nə-u-ū\ 't'chēr-nā-'t's-(ē)'\ city U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine on the Prut pop 145,000

Cher-okee \t'chē-'rōkē\ or **Cherokee Strip** \t'chē-'rōkē-'s-trīp\ of land N Okla. along S border of Kans. E of 100°W opened to settlement 1893; 50 m wide, abt 220 m long

Cher-so-nēsē \t'chēr-'sō-, 'nēz-, 'nēs\ or **anc Cher-so-ne-sēs** \t'chēr-'sō-'nēs-\ any of several peninsulas: as (1) Jutland (the Cim-bric) (2) the Cim-bric, or Cim-bric, or Cim-bric, (Chersonese); (2) the Malay peninsula (the Golden Chersonese); (3) the Crimea (the

Tan-ric Chersonese \ˈtɒr-ik-; (4) the Gallipoli peninsula (the Thracian Chersonese \ˈtɒr-ik-; sb) (4)
 Cher-well \ˈtʃɪr-wəl- river 30 m (4) England in Northampton-
 shire; flows into the Thames at Oxford
 Ches-a-peake Bay \ˈtʃɛs-ə-ˌpɛk- inlet of the Atlantic 200 m
 long in Va. & Md.
 Chesh-ire \ˈtʃɛʃ-ər, ˈtʃɛʃ-ɪ(ə) or Ches-ter \ˈtʃɛs-tər
 county NW England; Ch Chester area 973, pop 1,251,050
 Chester \ˈtʃɛs-tər 1 city SE Pa. pop 63,658 2 city & county
 borough NW England * of Cheshire on the Dee pop 48,229
 Ches-ter-field \ˈtʃɛs-tər-ˌfi:ld 1 inlet abt 250 m long N Canada on
 NW coast of Hudson Bay in Keewatin District 2 municipal
 borough N central Ontario; Derbyshire pop 68,540
 Chev-i-ot \ˈtʃev-ɪ-ət 1 hills extending NE to SW along English-
 Scottish border 2 peak 2676 ft, highest in the Cheviots
 Chey-enne \ˈtʃi-ən-, ˈtʃeɪ- 1 river 290 m S. Dak. flowing NE into
 the Missouri 2 city NW Wyo. pop 3,400
 Chi-ca-go \ˈtʃi-ˌkɑ-ˌgo 1 city China in W cen Formosa pop 123,819
 Chiang Mai \ˈtʃi-ŋ-ˈmi/ or Ching-mai \ˈtʃi-ŋ-ˈmi/ city NW
 Thailand on Ping river pop 60,942
 Chia-pas \ˈtʃi-ˌpɑ-ˌs/ state SE Mexico bordering on the Pacific *
 Tuxtla Gutiérrez area 25,729, pop 1,106,325
 Chi-ba \ˈtʃi-bɑ- 1 city Japan in Honshu on Tokyo Bay E of Tokyo
 pop 133,844
 Chi-ca-go \ˈtʃi-ˌkɑ-ˌgə, ˈkɑ-ˌgə- 1 small river Chicago, Ill., hav-
 ing two branches (No. Branch & So. Branch) & orig. flowing E
 into the Michigan but now flowing S through So. Branch &
 Chicago Sanitary & Ship canal into Des Plaines river 2 city & port
 NE Ill. on Lake Michigan pop 3,550,404 — Chi-ca-go-an
 \ˈtʃi-ˌkɑ-ˌgə-n, ˈkɑ-ˌgə-n
 Chicago Heights city NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 34,331
 Chick-oo-got \ˈtʃɪk-ə-ˌgɒf-, ˌgɑ- 1 island SE Alaska in Alexander
 archipelago N of Baranof I. area 2100
 Chi-chén It-zá \ˈtʃi-ˌtʃen-ət-ˈsɑ- village SE Mexico in Yucatán 75
 m ESE of Mérida at site of ruins of important Mayan city
 Chich-e-ster \ˈtʃɪk-ə-ˌstɜ- municipal borough S England ENE of
 Portsmouth * of West Sussex pop 19,110
 Chi-ca-a-hom-i-ny \ˈtʃi-ˌkɑ-ˌhəm-ə-nɛ- 1 river 90 m E Va. flowing
 SE into the James
 Chi-cla-yo \ˈtʃi-ˌklɪ-ˌjə 1 city NW Peru near coast pop 54,400
 Chi-cou-qui \ˈtʃi-ˌkə-ˌkwi- 1 city SW Mass. pop 61,553
 Chi-cou-timi \ˈtʃi-ˌkə-ˌtɪ-mi- 1 river 100 m Canada in S Que.
 flowing into the Saguenay 2 city Canada in S cen Que. on the
 Saguenay pop 24,878
 Chilli see HOPEI
 Chilli, Gulf of see PO HAI
 Chi-hua-hua \ˈtʃi-ˌwɑ-ˌwɑ, ˌwɑ- 1 state N Mexico bordering on
 the U.S. area 94,822, pop 1,044,350 2 city, its max pop 144,653
 Chilatlap see TILATJAP
 Chile \ˈtʃil-ɪ- 1 country S So. America between the Andes & Pacific
 ocean; a republic; see Santiago area 286,396, pop 7,364,498 — Chil-
 en-see \ˈtʃil-ɪ-n- 1 river N coast of Chile
 Chil-koot \ˈtʃil-ˌkʊt- pass 3502 ft between SE Alaska & SW
 Yukon Territory, Canada, in N Rocky mountains
 Chi-li-án \ˈtʃi-ˌli-ˈæn 1 city cen Chile NE of Concepción pop 82,947
 Chi-li-to-ño \ˈtʃi-ˌli-ˌtə-ˈnɔ- ˈkə-ˌtʃe- 1 city Ohio pop 24,957
 Chi-loé \ˈtʃi-ˌlə- 1 island S cen Chile area 4700
 Chin-puan-cin-gò \ˈtʃin-ˌpɑ-ˌsɪŋ-ˌgə 1 town S Mexico * of
 Guerrero
 Chi-tern \ˈtʃi-ˌtɜ-n 1 hills S cen England in Oxfordshire & Buck-
 inghamshire
 Chim-ba-ra-zo \ˈtʃim-ˌbɑ-ˈrɑz- (jə), ˌʃim- 1 mountain 20,702 ft W
 cen Ecuador
 Chim-kent \ˈtʃim-ˌkɛnt 1 town U.S.S.R. in S Kazakh Republic N
 of Tashkent pop 153,000
 Chin \ˈtʃin 1 hills W Burma; highest point 7998 ft
 Chin \ˈtʃi-nə 1 country E Asia; a republic, until 1912 an empire
 * Peking; area 1,153,000 pop 604,606,212
 China sea the So. China sea
 Chin-chow \ˈtʃin-ˌtʃə 1 city NE China in SW Liaoning on Gulf of
 Liaotung pop 352,200
 Chin-co-league \ˈtʃin-ˌkə-ˌleɪg-, ˌbɔ- bay Md. & Va. on Atlantic coast
 Chin-dwin \ˈtʃin-ˌdwi-n 1 river 550 m NW Burma flowing S into the
 Irraddy
 Chinese Turkestan or Kash-gar-ia \ˈkʌʃ-ˌgɑ-ˌr-ə-, ˌgɛr- 1 region
 W China in W & cen Sinkiang belonging to China
 Chinese Wall — see GREAT WALL
 Chinghai — see TSINGHAI
 Chin-jin \ˈtʃin-ˌdʒɪ-n or Jap Shin-shū \ˈʃin-ˌʃu- 1 city S Korea W of
 Pusan pop 77,473
 Chin-kiang \ˈtʃin-ˌtʃi-ŋ- 1 city & port E China in NW cen Kiangsu
 on the Yangtze at its junction with the Grand canal pop 201,400
 Chinmen — see QUEMUY
 Chinnampto — see NAMPO
 Chinmerth, Sea of see GALLILEE (Sea of)
 Chin-wang-tau \ˈtʃin-ˌwɑŋ-ˌtɑ- 1 city & port NE China in NE
 Hopei on PO Hai pop 186,800
 Chio-gia \ˈtʃi-ˌgə- 1 commune & port NE Italy on island in
 Lagoons of Venice pop 39,915
 Chi-os \ˈtʃi-ˌɔ- or Kí-ós \ˈkɛ-ˌɔ- 1 island E Greece in the
 Aegean off W coast of Turkey area 355 2 or Ká-í-stra \ˈkɑ-
 ˌi-ˌstrɑ- 1 city & port Greece on E coast of Chios pop 24,361 — Chi-an
 \ˈtʃi-ˌən 1 adj or n
 Chi-pé-wa \ˈtʃip-ə-ˌwə, ˌwə- 1 river 183 m NW Wis. flowing S
 into the Mississippi
 Chire — see SHIRE
 Chir-i-ca-hua National Monument \ˈtʃir-ɪ-ˌkɑ-ˌwə 1 reservation
 SE Ariz. containing curious natural rock formations area 16.5
 Chi-ri-qui \ˈtʃir-ɪ-ˌkɛ- 1 volcano 11,070 ft Panama near Costa
 Rican border
 Chirholm Trail \ˈtʃir-ɒ-ˌm- 1 pioneer cattle trail between San
 Antonio, Tex., & Abilene, Kans., used esp. 1866-85
 Chisimaou — see KISMAUY
 Chisinau — see KISHINEV
 Chis-le-hurst and Sid-cup \ˈtʃiz-əl-ˌhɜ-ˌstən-ˌsɪd-ˌkʊp 1 urban
 district SE England in Kent, SE suburb of London pop 83,837

Chi-ta \ˈtʃi-ˌtɑ- 1 city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Lake
 Baikal pop 171,000
 Chi-ta-ko \ˈtʃi-ˌtɑ-ˌkə 1 river 300 m West Pakistan & Afghanistan flow-
 ing SW into the Kabul
 Chi-ta-gong \ˈtʃi-ˌtɑ-ˌgɒŋ-, ˌgɒŋ- 1 city & port Pakistan in SE East
 Pakistan on Bay of Bengal pop 294,000
 Chi-si \ˈtʃi-ˌsi- 1 city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river
 pop 260,000
 Chio-ssop — see KARKHEE
 Chio-shū \ˈtʃi-ˌʃu- 1 island W Pacific in the Solomon Ss in the
 Bougainville I. area 1500
 Chio-sy or Chio-sy-le-Roi \ˈtʃi-ˌsɪ-ˌle-ˌrɔɪ-ˌwɔ-ˌlɑ-ˌrɔɪ-ˌwɔ- 1 commune
 N France on Seine river SSE of Paris pop 27,213
 Chi-on \ˈtʃi-ˌɒn, ˈtʃi-ˌɒ- 1 city & port S Vietnam on Saigon river
 opposite Saigon pop 481,000
 Cho-lu-la \ˈtʃo-ˌlu-ˌlɑ- 1 town SE cen Mexico in Puebla state
 Cho-mo Lha-ri \ˈtʃo-ˌmɔ-ˌlɑɪ-ˌrɪ- 1 mountain 23,997 ft in the Him-
 alayas between Tibet & NW Bhutan
 Chomolungma — see EVEREST
 Chong-jin \ˈtʃɒŋ-ˌdʒɪ-n or Jap Sei-shin \ˈsɛɪ-ˌʃɛn- 1 city & port NE
 Korea on Sea of Japan pop 184,301
 Chong-ju \ˈtʃɒŋ-ˌdʒu- or Jap Sei-shu \ˈsɛɪ-ˌʃu- 1 city S cen Korea
 N of Taejon pop 64,571
 Chong-ju \ˈtʃɒŋ-ˌdʒu- or Jap Zen-shu \ˈzɛn-ˌ(j)ʃu- 1 city SW Korea
 SW of Taejon pop 100,624
 Chop-tank \ˈtʃɒp-ˌtɑŋk- 1 river 65 m long W Def. & E Md. flowing
 SW into Chesapeake Bay
 Cho-ras-mia \ˈtʃo-ˌrɑz-ˌmi-ɑ- 1 province of ancient Persia on the Oxus
 extension see OXUS
 Cho-ros-ów \ˈtʃo-ˌʃu- 1 city SW Poland in Silesia pop 143,800
 Chosen — see KOREA
 Choshin — see CHANGJIN
 Cho-ta Nag-pur \ˈtʃo-ˌtɑ-ˌnɑg-ˌpʊ- 1 plateau region E India N
 of Madhya Pradesh in N Orissa & S Bihar
 Cho-wan \ˈtʃo-ˌwɑ-ˌn 1 river 50 m NE N. C. formed by confluence of
 Blackwater & Nottoway rivers & flowing into Albemarle sound
 Christ-church \ˈkrɪst-ˌtʃɜr-ʃ 1 city New Zealand on E coast of
 South I. pop (with suburbs) 193,367
 Christians — see OSTO
 Chris-tians-haab \ˈkrɪs-ˌtʃi-ˌhɑm-ˌhɔb- 1 Danish settlement W
 Greenland on Disko Bay SE of Godhavn
 Chris-tiansted \ˈkrɪs-ˌtʃi-ˌhɑn-ˌstɛd- 1 town Virgin Islands of the
 U.S. on N coast of St. Croix
 Christ-mas \ˈkrɪs-ˌmɑs- 1 island E Indian ocean 225 m S of W end
 of Java; administered by Australia area 64, pop 2619 2 island
 (atoll) in the Line islands belonging to Great Britain; largest atoll
 in the Pacific area (including lagoon) 234
 Chubb Crater \ˈtʃʊb- 1 lake-filled meteoric crater Canada in N
 cen N.W. Territories
 Chu-but \ˈtʃu-ˌbʊt-, ˌvʊt- 1 river 500 m S Argentina flowing E
 across Patagonia into the Atlantic
 Chu-chow \ˈtʃu-ˌtʃə 1 city SE China in E Hunan pop 127,300
 Chuk-choe or Chuk-ki \ˈtʃʊk-ˌtʃɛ-, ˌtʃʊk- 1 sea of the Arctic
 ocean, N of Bering Strait
 Chukotka — see PEIPIUS (Lake)
 Chu-gach \ˈtʃu-ˌgɑtʃ- 1 range also -gash 1 mountains S Alaska extending
 along coast from Cook inlet to St. Elias range
 Chu-ni-ya \ˈtʃu-ˌni-ˌjɑ- 1 peninsula U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Asia, between Bering & Chukchek seas — see
 EAST CAPE
 Chu-la-Vis-ta \ˈtʃi-ˌlu-ˌvis-ˌtɑ- 1 urban area SW Calif. S of San
 Diego pop 42,354
 Chu-lym or Chu-lim \ˈtʃu-ˌlɪm 1 river 700 m U.S.S.R. in E cen
 Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing W into the Ob
 Chun-chon \ˈtʃʊn-ˌtʃɒn- or Jap Shun-sen \ˈʃʊn-ˌsen 1 city S
 cen Korea NE E of Seoul pop 54,539
 Chung-king \ˈtʃʊŋ-ˌkɪŋ- or Soviet Rion \ˈpʊ-ˌʃɛn- 1 city SW cen
 China in SE Szechwan on the Yangtze pop 1,172,500
 Chur \ˈtʃʊ- 1 city or F Coire \ˈkwɑɪ- 1 commune E Switzerland * of
 Graubünden canton pop 19,382
 Chur-chill \ˈtʃɜr-ˌtʃɪl-, ˌtʃɜr-ˌtʃɪl- 1 river abt 1000 m Canada flow-
 ing E across N Sask. & N Man. into Hudson Bay
 Chu-shan \ˈtʃu-ˌʃɑn- 1 archipelago E China in East China sea at
 entrance to Hangchow Bay
 Chu-vash Republic \ˈtʃu-ˌvɑʃ- 1 or Chu-vash-ia \ˌvɑʃ-ə- 1
 autonomous republic in cen Soviet Rion, Europe, S of the Volga
 & Chokchok area 6909, pop 1 098,000
 Chu-zen-ji \ˈtʃu-ˌzɛn-ˌdʒi- lake Japan in cen Honshu W of Nikko
 Ci-bolla \ˈtʃi-ˌbɔ-lɑ- 1 historical region in present N.N.M. containing
 seven pueblos (the Seven Cities of Cibola) believed by early
 Spanish explorers to contain vast treasures
 Cie-erò \ˈtʃi-ˌɛr-ə- 1 town NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 69,130
 Cien-fue-gos \ˈtʃi-ˌen-ˌfwɛ-ˌgɔs- 1 city & port W cen Cuba on S
 coast on Cienfuegos Bay pop 52,910
 Cieszyń — see TESCHEN
 Cili-cian \ˈtʃi-ˌli-ˌʃi-ən 1 ancient country & region SE Asia Minor
 extending along Mediterranean coast S of Taurus mountains — see
 LESSER ARMENIA — Ci-li-cian \ˌli-ˌʃi-ən 1 adj or n
 Cilician Gates mountain pass S Turkey in Taurus mountains
 Cim-ar-ron \ˈsɪm-ə-ˌrɒn-, ˌrɑn-, ˌrɑn- 1 river 600 m flowing E from
 NE E. N. Mex. into the Arkansas in NE Okla.
 Cimbrion, or Cimbric, Chersonesa — see CHERSONESE
 Cim-mer-i-an Bosphorus \ˈsɪ-ˌmɪr-ɪ-ˌɔ- 1 or anc Bos-por-
 1 Cim-mer-ian \ˌbɔs-ˌpɔ-ˌrɔs-ˌsɪ-ˌmɪr-ɪ-ˌɔ- the Kerch strait
 Cim-cin-nati \ˌsɪn-ˌtɪ-ˌnɑt-ɪ-, ˌnɑt-ɑ- 1 city SW Ohio pop 502,550
 Cinque Ports \ˈtʃɪŋk- 1 group of seaport towns SE England on
 coast of Dover, Sussex, orig. five (Dover, Sandwich, Romney,
 Hastings, & Hythe) to which were later added Winchelsea, Rye, &
 other minor places, granted special privileges (abolished in 19th
 century) in return for services in coast defense
 Cintra — see SINTRA

a but; ɔ kitten; ər further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot cart; ɔ out out; ch chin; ɔ yes; ɛ easy; g gift; 1 trip; 1 life
 1 joke; ɔ jing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɔ foot; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; yil few; yu furious; zh vision
 * F table; ɔ F bac; g G ich, Buch; ɔ F vin; ɔ F beuf; ɔ F fou; ɔ G füllen; ɔ F rue; ɔ F digne \ˌdɛn- 1, nit \ˌnɪt- 1

Circars — see **NORTHERN CIRCARS**

Cir-cas-sia \('sɪr-'kash-(ē)-sɪ) region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on NE coast of Black sea N of W end of Caucasus mountains

Circena — see **CYRENAICA**

Cir-cal-pine Gaul \sɪs-'al-'pɪn-ə) the part of Gaul lying S & E of the Alps

Ciscaucasia — see **CAUCASIA**

Ci-thai-ron \kə-'the-'rɪn-ə) or **NGK Kɪ-thai-ron** \kə-'the-'rɪn-ə) or **thor-ly** \tə-'lɪ-ə) mountain 4629 ft Greece on NW border of ancient Attica

Ci-tial-te-petl \sɪ-'dæl-'tɪ-'pet-ʃəl) or **Oriz-za-ba** \ɔ-'rɪ-zə-'bɑ-bə) or inactive volcano 18,700 ft SE Mexico in cen Vera cruz; highest point in Mexico

Città del Vaticano — see **VATICAN CITY**

Ci-u-dad Bol-liv-er \sɪ-'u-'dæ-'tɪ-'bɒ-'lɪ-'vɪ-ər) city & port SE Venezuela on the Orinoco pop 31,009

Ciudad Juárez \-'hju-ər-'es, -'wair-zə) or **Juárez** city Mexico in Chihuahua on Rio Grande opposite El Paso, Tex. pop 294,373

Ciudad Real \sɪ-'u-'dæl-'rɪ-əl) 1 province S cen Spain area 760, pop 591,577 2 commune, its name, S of Toledo pop 35,509

Ciudad Trujillo — see **SANTO DOMINGO**

Ciudad Vic-tor-ia \sɪ-'vɪk-'tɔ-ri-ə) city E cen Mexico * of Tamaulipas pop 31,815

Ci-vi-ta-vec-cio \sɪ-'vɪ-'tɛ-'tʃɔ-'vɛ-'tʃɔ-'vɪ-ə) commune & port cen Italy in Latium on Tyrrhenian sea NNW of Rome pop 35,100

Clack-man-nan \k'læk-'mæn-'nən) or **Clack-man-nan-shire** \-'ʃɪ-ər-(shə-r) 1 county cen Scotland bordering on Forth river where it widens into Firth of Forth area 55, pop 37,528 2 town, its name

Clac-ton \k'læk-'tən) urban district SE England in Essex on North sea pop 24,065

Clair-ton \k'lɛ-(ə)'rɪ-tən, 'k'lɛ-(ə)'rɪ-tən) city SW Pa. SE of Pittsburgh on the Monongahela pop 13,389

Clare \k'lɑ-ər, 'k'lɛ-(ə)'r) county W Ireland in Munster * Ennis area 1231, pop 73,710

Clark Fork \k'lɑ:k' fork) river 300 m W Mont. & N Idaho flowing NW into Pend Oreille Lake

Clarks-burg \k'lɑ:k-s' bɜ:rg) city N W. Va. pop 28,112

Clarks-dale \k'lɑ:k-s-'dæl) city NW Miss. pop 21,105

Clarks Fork \k'lɑ:k's' fork) river 120 m NW Wyo. & S Mont. flowing into Yellowstone river in Mont.

Clarks-ville \k'lɑ:k-s-'vɪl, -vəl) city N Tenn. NW of Nashville pop 22,021

Clay-ton \k'lɛ-'tən) city E Mo. W of St. Louis pop 15,245

Clear, Cape \k'lɛ-(ə)' keɪp) SW Ireland at S end of Clear island

Clear-wa-ter \k'lɛ-(ə)' wɑ-tər, -wāt-) 1 mountains N cen Idaho; highest abt 8000 ft 2 city W Fla. NW of St. Petersburg on Gulf of Mexico pop 34,653

Cle-bur-ne \k'lɛ-'bɜ:n-) city NE cen Tex. pop 15,381

Cle-mont-Fer-rand \k'lɛ-'mɔ:-'fɛ-'rɑ:ŋ) city S cen France in Allier valley on edge of Auvergne mountains pop 113,391

Cleveland \k'lɪ-'vɛ:l-) city & port N Ohio on Lake Erie pop 876,050 2 city SE Tenn. ENE of Chattanooga pop 16,196 3 district N England in N Yorkshire between Tees estuary & the Cleveland hills — **Cle-ve-land-er** \-'lɔ:n-dər-) N

Cleveland Heights city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 61,813

Cleves \k'lɪ-'vɛz) or **Klɛ-'vɛz)** city NW Germany WSW of Münster near the Rhine pop 21,500

Cli-chy or **Clichy-la-Ga-renne** \k'lɪ-'ʃɛ-'lɑ:'-rɛ:n) commune N France NW of Paris pop 55,591

Cliff-side Park \k'lɪf-'sɪd-) borough NE N.J. on the Hudson NE of Jersey City pop 17,642

Cliff-ton \k'lɪf-'tən) city NE N.J. N of Newark pop 82,084

Clinch \k'lɪnç) river 200 m SW Va. & E Tenn. flowing SW into the Tennessee

Cling-mans Dome \k'lɪp-'mɛnz-) mountain 6642 ft on N.C.-Tenn. boundary; highest in Great Smoky mountains

Clin-ton \k'lɪnt-'n) city E Iowa on the Mississippi pop 33,589

Clip-per-ton \k'lɪp-'ɜ:t-'n) island E Pacific at 10°N, 109°W belonging to France

Clon-mel \k'lɔ:n-'mɛl) municipal borough S Ireland * of County Tipperary

Cloud Peak \k'lʊd-'pi:k) 13,165 ft N Wyo.; highest in Big Horn mountains

Clon-vel-ly \k'lɔ:n-'vɛl-'lɪ) village SW England in NW Devon on Bristol channel

Clon-viv \k'lɔ:n-'vɪv) city E N. Mex. pop 23,713

Cluj \k'lju:ç) city NW cen Romania in Transylvania pop 162,419

Clu-ny \k'lju:'ni, 'klu:'ni) town E cen France NNW of Lyons

Cliusium — see **CHIUSI**

Cli-va \k'lɪ-'vɑ) river 210 m New Zealand in SE South I. flowing SE into the Pacific

Clyde \k'lɪd) river 106 m SW Scotland flowing NW into Firth of Clyde (estuary)

Clyde-bank \k'lɪd-'bɜ:ŋk) burgh W cen Scotland in Dunbartonshire on the Clyde pop 44,625

Clydes-dale \k'lɪd-'dɛ:l) valley of the upper Clyde, Scotland

Cni-dus \nɪ-'dʊ:s) ancient town SW Asia Minor in Caria at end of a long promontory

Knossus — see **KNOSSES**

Coa-chel-la \k'kɔ-'tʃel-'ə) valley SE Calif. between Salton sea & San Bernardino mountains

Coa-hui-la \k'kɔ-'wɛ-'lɑ, kwɔ-'wɛ-) state N Mexico bordering on the U.S. * Saltillo area 58,062, pop 867,365

Coast, 1 mountains Canada in W B.C.; N continuation of Cascade range 2 mountains ranges W No. America extending along Pacific coast W of Sierra Nevada & Cascade range & N through Vancouver I., B.C., to Kenai peninsula & Kodiak I., Alaska

Coat-bridge \k'kɔ:t-(bri:) burgh S cen Scotland in Lanark E of Glasgow pop 47,538

Coats Land \k'kɔ:t-s) section of Antarctica on SE coast of Weddell sea

Cobh \k'kɔ:v) or formerly **Queens-town** \k'kwɛ:n-'stəʊn) urban district & port SW Ireland on island in Cork Harbor

Coblenz — see **KOBLENZ**

Co-burg, 1 \k'kɔ:' bɜ:rg) city SE Australia in S Victoria, N suburb of Melbourne pop 62,077 2 \-'bɜ:rg, -bʊ-(ə)rɪ:) city W Germany in N Bavaria NW of Bayreuth pop 44,000

Cocanada — see **KAKINADA**

Co-cha-bam-ba \k'kɔ-'tʃɑ-'bɛ:m-'bɑ) city W cen Bolivia pop 40,795

Co-chn \k'kɔ-'tʃɔ:n, 'kɔ:ç-'nɔ) region SW India in Kerala on Malabar coast — see **TRAVANCORE AND COCHIN**

Cochin China region S Vietnam bordering on So. China sea & Gulf of Siam; formerly part of French Indochina area 29,974

Coco — see **SEYDLITZ**

Co-co-no-ri-no \k'kɔ-'kɔ-'nɔ-'rɪ-'nɔ, -'nɛ-'nɔ) plateau NW Ariz. S of Grand Canyon

Co-cos \k'kɔ-'kɔ-s) or **Koo-ling** \k'kɔ-'li:ŋ) islands E Indian ocean belonging to Australia area 1

Cod, Cape \k'kɔ:d) peninsula 65 m long SE Mass.; part of area is included in Cape Cod National Seashore (created 1961; area 42)

Coeur-d'Alene \sɔ-'kɔ-ɹ-'d-'ɛ:n) lake abt 25 m long N Idaho E of Spokane, Wash.; drained by Spokane river

Coil-ly-ville \k'kɔ:'-lɪ-'vil, 'kɔ:'-lɪ-'vil) city SE Kans. pop 17,382

Coim-ba-tor — see **KELSWATER**

Co-m-hoes \k'kɔ:'-hɔ:z) city E N.Y. NW of Troy at confluence of Mohawk & Hudson rivers pop 20,129

Co-i — see **RED**

Coim-ba-tore \k'kɔ:m-'bɑ-'tɔ-(ə)r, -'tɔ-(ə)r) city S India in W Madras on S slope of Nilgiri hills pop 197,800

Coim-bim \k'kɔ:'-bɪm-) city W cen Portugal pop 41,977

Coire — see **CHUR**

Col-ches-ter \k'kɔ:'-tʃes-'tɜ-, -tʃɜ-s) municipal borough SE England in Essex pop 57,436

Col-ima \k'kɔ:'-lɪ-mə) ancient country bordering on Black sea S of Caucasus mountains; area now constitutes W part of Georgian Republic, U.S.S.R.

Col-i-ma \k'kɔ:'-lɪ-mə) 1 volcano 12,792 ft SW Mexico in S Jalisco 2 state SW Mexico bordering on the Pacific area 2009, pop 122,323 3 S.W. of Guadalajara pop 28,658

College Park, 1 city NW Ga. S of Atlanta pop 23,469 2 city SW Md. NE of Washington, D.C. pop 18,482

Col-lings-worth \k'kɔ:'lɪŋ-'wɜ:ð) borough SW N.J. pop 17,370

Col-mar or **Kol-mar** \k'kɔ:'-mɑ:, kɔ:'-mɑ:) commune NE France at E end of Vosges mountains pop 47,305

Col-logne \k'kɔ:'-lɔ:n) or **Köln** \k'keɪn) city W Germany in No. Rhine-Westphalia on the Rhine pop 789,300

Col-um-b-Bé-char \k'kɔ:'-lʊm-'bɛ-'ʃɑ:r) commune NW Algeria SSW of Oran pop 17,000

Col-umbes \k'kɔ:'-lʊm-) commune N France, NW suburb of Paris pop 67,909

Col-um-bia \k'kɔ:'-lʊm-'bɪ-ə, -'lʊm-) country NW So. America bordering on Caribbean sea & Pacific ocean * Bogotà area 438,825, pop 13,823,600

Col-um-bo \k'kɔ:'-lʊm-'bɔ) city & port * of Ceylon pop 426,127

Col-on \k'kɔ:'-lɔ:n) or formerly **As-pin-wall** \-'s-pɪn-'wɔ:l) city & port N Panama on the Caribbean at entrance to Panama canal pop 57,035

Colo-á archipelago — see **GALÁPAGOS ISLANDS**

Col-o-pho-n \k'kɔ:'-fɔ:n-, -fæn) ancient city W Asia Minor in Lydia

Col-o-ra-do \k'kɔ:'-rɑ-'dɔ-, 'rɑ-'dɔ-) 1 river 1450 m SW U.S. & NW Mexico rising in N Colo. & flowing SW into Gulf of California 2 river 84 m long flowing SE into Gulf of Mexico 3 desert SE Calif. W of Colorado river & plateau SW U.S. W of Rocky mountains in Colorado river basin in N Ariz., S & E Utah, W Colo., & NW N. Mex. 5 state W U.S. * Denver area 104,247, pop 1,753,947 6 river 530 m cen Argentina flowing SE to the Atlantic — **Col-o-ra-dian** \-'rɑ:-dɪ-ən) **-rɑ-'dɔ- adf** or **n** — **Col-o-ra-dian** \-'rɑ:-dɔ-wɔ:n, -'rɑ-'dɔ- adf or **n**

Colorado National Monument reservation W Colo. W of Grand Junction containing many unusual erosion formations area 28

Colorado Springs city cen Colo. E of Pikes Peak pop 70,194

Col-on-ia \k'kɔ:'-lɔ:n-ɪ-ə) ancient city cen Asia Minor in SW Phrygia — **Col-on-sia** \k'kɔ:'-lɔ:n-ɪ-ə) **adf** or **n**

Col-ton \k'kɔ:'-tɔ:n) city SW Calif. S of San Bernardino pop 18,666

Col-um-bia \k'kɔ:'-lʊm-'bɪ-ə) 1 river 1270 m SW Canada & NW U.S. rising in SE B.C. & flowing S & W into the Pacific 2 plateau E Wash., E Oreg. & S W Idaho in Columbia river basin 3 city cen Mo. pop 36,050 4 city S.C. pop 97,433 5 city S cen Tenn. pop 17,624 — **Col-um-bi-an** \-'bɛ:n-ɪ-ən) **adf** or **n**

Columbia, cape Cape N Canada on Ellesmere I.; northernmost point of Canada, at 83°07'N

Columbia, District of — see **DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

Columbia Heights city SE Minn. N of Minneapolis pop 17,533

Col-um-bus \k'kɔ:'-lʊm-'bʊ-s) 1 city W Ga. on the Chattahoochee pop 116,779 2 city S cen Ind. pop 20,778 3 city E Miss. pop 24,771 4 city * of Ohio on the Scioto pop 471,316

Columna, La — see **BOLIVAR** (320)

Col-ville \k'kɔ:'-vɪl, 'kɔ:'-vɪl) city 320 m N Alaska flowing NE into Beaufort sea

Col-wyn Bay \k'kɔ:'-wɔ:n-) urban district N Wales in Deolbghshire pop 22,276

Co-mi-la \k'kɔ:'-mɪ-lə) city East Pakistan pop 47,526

Commauder — see **KOMANDOR**

Com-ber \k'kɔ:'-bɜ:) commune N Italy in Lombardy at SW end of Lake Como (37 m long) pop 72,100

Comodoro Rivadavia — see **RIVADAVIA**

Com-or-in, Cape \k'kɔ:'-mɔ:'-rɪn) cape S India in Kerala; southernmost point of India, at 8°5'S

Com-or-to \k'kɔ:'-mɔ:'-rɔ) island off SE Africa between Mozambique & Madag. belonging to France area 790, pop 156,150

Com-pi-gne \k'kɔ:'-pɪ-'ɔ:n) town N France E of Beauvais on the Oise pop 22,325

Compostela SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA

Com-p-ton \k'kɔ:'-p(t)-tɔ:n) city SW Calif. SSE of Los Angeles pop 71,000

Com-Stock lode \k'kɔ:'-stɔ:k-, 'stɔ:k-) gold & silver lode at Virginia City, Nev., discovered 1859

Com-a-kry or **Kon-a-kry** \k'kɔ:'-ɑ:k-rɪ) city & port * of Guinea on the Atlantic pop 52,521

Com-ber-land \k'kɔ:'-bɜ:'-lænd) island R.I. in Narragansett Bay W of Aquidneck I.

Com-cep-ci-ón \k'kɔ:'-sɛp-'tʃɔ:n, -'sɛp-'ʃɔ:n) city S cen Chile pop 167,468

Com-cho-s \k'kɔ:'-tʃɔ-s) river 300 m N Mexico flowing NE into Rio Colorado

Com-cord, 1 \k'kɔ:'-kɔ:'-rɔd) river, kɔ:'-n) city W Calif. NE of Oakland pop 36,208 2 \k'kɔ:'-kɔ:'-rɔd) city * of N.H., on the Merrimack pop 28,991 3 \k'kɔ:'-kɔ:'-rɔd) city S cen N.C. pop 17,799

Co-ney Island \kō-nē-\\ resort section of New York City in S Brooklyn; formerly an island
Con-ga-ree \kō'gā-(j)rē/ former 60 m. cen S.C. flowing SW to Congo with where forming the Santee
Congo \kō'gō-(j)gō/ river 60 3000 m. cen Africa flowing N, W, & SW into the Atlantic — see LUALABA 2 or Republic of (the) Congo or formerly Belgian Congo country cen Africa comprising most of Congo river basin E of lower Congo river * Leopoldville area 130,000 pop 130,000, 3 or Congo Republic or formerly Middle Congo country W cen Africa W of the lower Congo * Brazzaville area 132,046, pop 795,000 — see FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA — **Con-go-leso** \kō'gā-(j)zē-, 'jēs/ *adj* or *n*
Congo Free State — see BELGIAN CONGO
Conjuncture — see JUNCTURE
Con-nacht \kō'n-ot/ or formerly Con-naught province W Ireland area 6611, pop 419,221
Con-nect-i-cut \kō'nek-ti-kot/ 1 river 407 m NE U.S. rising in N.N.E. & flowing S into Long Island Sound 2 state NE U.S. * Hartford area 3009, pop 2,353,234
Con-ne-ma-ra \kō'n-ē-'mā-rā-, 'mā-r/ district W Ireland in W Galway on Atlantic coast
Con-ners-ville \kō'n-ār-zvī/ city E Ind *pop* 17,698
Con-stance \kō'n(t)-stān(t)-sə/ or Kon-stanz \kō'n-stät-(t)s/ commune W Germany on Lake Constance *pop* 52,900
Constance, Lake or **G. Boden** See \bōd-'n-zā/ lake 46 m long W Europe on border between Germany, Austria, & Switzerland
Con-stan-tia or **Con-stan-tia** \kō'n-'stā(t)-sə/ city & port SE S. Africa on the Indian sea *pop* 10,485
Con-stan-tins \kō'n(t)-stōn-, 'tēu/ city NE Algeria S of Philippeville *pop* 116,706
Constantinople — see ISTANBUL
Cooch Behar \kō'ch-bhā/ former state NE India W of Andhra Pradesh 1947 attached to West Bengal area 1321
Cook \kōk/ 1 islands S Pacific SW of Society Islands; belong to New Zealand * Avarua (on Rarotonga) area 89, pop 17,654 2 strait New Zealand between North I. & South I. 3 inlet of the Pacific S Alaska W of Kenai peninsula
Cook, Mount or **Ar-rangi** \au-'rāŋ-i/ mountain 12,349 ft New Zealand in W cen South I.; highest peak in Southern Alps & New Zealand
Coomassie — see RUMAST
Coo-ma-sing \kō'm-siŋ/ former state S India * Mercara; merged with Mysore state 1956
Co-o-sa \kō'sā/ river 286 m NW Ga. & N. Ala. flowing SW to join the Tallapoosa forming the Alabama
Coos Bay \kō's/ inlet of the Pacific SW Oregon
Coos Bay \kō's/ ruined Mayan city W Honduras
Co-pen-ha-gen \kō'pən-'hā-gən-, 'hā-gən-, kō'pən-, or Dan kō'bən-havn \kō'bən-'hain/ city & port * of Denmark on E Sjælland I. & N Amager I. *pop* 960,319 — **Co-pen-ha-gen-er** \kō'pən-'hā-gən-ər-, 'hā-gən-ər/
Co-pi-a \kō'pī-ə-, kō'pē-ə-/ port 3000 m. NW Chile 2 city *pop* 10,739 — **Co-pi-a** \kō'pī-ə-/ volcano 19,947 ft N cen Chile 2 city *pop* 10,739 — **Co-pi-a** \kō'pī-ə-/ volcano 19,947 ft N cen Chile 2 city *pop* 10,739 — **Co-pi-a** \kō'pī-ə-/ volcano 19,947 ft N cen Chile 2 city *pop* 10,739
Cop-per-mine \kō'pər-'mīn/ river 525 m N-Canada in Northwest Territories flowing NW into Arctic ocean
Co-quil-hat-ville \kō'kē-ə-, vīl-, kō'kē-'at-, vīl/ 1 — see EQUATOR (province). 2 city W Congo on Congo river * of Equator province *pop* 23,437
Co-quim-bō \kō'kīm-(j)bō-, 'jēm-/ city & port N cen Chile *pop* 41,304
Coral sea arm of the SW Pacific bounded on W by Queensland, Australia, on N by the Solomons, & on E by New Hebrides & New Caledonia
Coral Gables city SE Fla. SW of Miami *pop* 34,793
Cor-co-va-da \kōr-kə-'vā-(j)ə/ 1 mountain 2310 ft SE Brazil on S side of city of Rio de Janeiro 2 volcano 7550 ft S cen Chile E of Chiloe
Cor-dil-lera Cen-tral \kōrd-'l-(j)er-ə-sen-'trāl, kōrd-'ē-er-/ 1 range of the Andes in Colombia 2 chief range of the Dominican Republic 3 range of the Andes in Peru E of the Marañón 4 range Philippines in N Luzon — see PULOG 5 range S cen Puerto Rico see CANO DE LUZON
Cordillera Mérida \mər-'ed-ə- or Sier-ra Ne-va-da de Mérida \sē-er-ə-nə-'vād-ə- or, 'vād-/ mountain range W Venezuela — see BOLIVAR (Pico)
Cor-dō-va \kōrd-'ō-, ə-'vā/ 1 province S Spain area 5299, *pop* 811,563 2 or E Cor-do-va city, its *, on the Guadalquivir *pop* 192,924 3 or E of Cor-do-va cen Argentina *pop* 369,856 — **Cor-do-ban** \bōn/ *adj* or *n*
Cor-iu \kōr-'iū, kōr-(j)(y)ū/ or NGK Kér-ky-rya or Kér-ki-rya \kēr-ki-rya/ or anc. Cor-oy-rya \kōr-'sī-rya/ 1 island NW Greece, one of the Ionian Islands area 223 2 city & port on E Corfu *pop* 30,739 — **Cor-oth-e** \kōr-'ō-ē/ volcano 17,699
Cor-inth \kōr-'an(t)h, kōr-, or NGK Kō-rin-thos \kōr-'ən-, thōs/ 1 or Cor-in-thia \kō-'rīn(t)-thē-ə/ region of ancient Greece occupying most of Isthmus of Corinth & part of NE Peloponnese 2 city & port Greece on Isthmus of Corinth at head of Gulf of Corinth NE site of ancient city of Corinth *pop* 17,699
Corinth, Gulf or **Gulf of Le-pan-to** \lēp-'ən-, tō-, lē-'pən-(j)ō/ inlet of Ionian sea cen Greece W of Isthmus of Corinth (neck of land connecting Peloponnese with rest of Greece)
Cork \kōr-'k/ 1 county S Ireland in Munster area 2881, *pop* 109,246 2 city & county borough & port, its *, at head of Cork Harbor *pop* 77,860
Coro \kō'(o)r/ two small islands in the Caribbean 40 m off E coast of Nicaragua leased by Nicaragua to U.S.
Cor-o-mar \kōr-'nər-'brūk/ city Canada in W Nfld. on Gulf of St. Lawrence *pop* 23,225
Cornetto — see TARQUINA
Cor-ni-ng \kōr-'niŋ/ city S. N.Y. WNW of Elmira *pop* 17,085
Cor-no, **Mon-te** \mānt-'ē-kōr-(j)ōs/ mountain 9585 ft, cen Italy NE of Rome; highest in the Apennines
Cor-nu-bia \kōr-'nū-, wā-/ 1 city Canada in St. Ont. on the St. Lawrence *pop* 18,158 2 county SW England on peninsula projecting into the Atlantic * Truro area 1357, *pop* 345,612
Co-ro \kō-'rō-, kōr-/ city NW Venezuela near coast at base of Paraguaná peninsula *pop* 39,000

Cor-o-man-del \kōr-'mān-dēl, kār-/ coast region SE India on Bay of Bengal S of the Kistna
Cor-o-na-do \kōr-'nād-(j)ō-, kār-/ city SW Calif. on San Diego Bay; population 18,039
Co-ro-nel \kōr-'nəl, kār-/ city & port S cen Chile S of Concepcion *pop* 17,372
Cor-pus Chris-ti \kōr-pə-'skris-tī/ city & port S Tex. on Corpus Christi Bay at mouth of Nueces river *pop* 167,690
Cor-re-ador \kōr-'ē-dō/ (or) (or) island N Philippines at entrance to Manila Bay area 2
Cor-ri-en-tes \kōr-'ēn-, tēs-, kār-/ city NE Argentina on the Paraná *pop* 56,544
Cor-si-ca \kōr-'sī-kə/ or F Corse \kōrs/ island France in the Mediterranean — see Sardinia * Ajaccio area 3367, *pop* 246,995 — **Cor-si-can** \kōr-'sī-kən/ *adj* or *n*
Cor-si-cana \kōr-'sā-'kan-ə/ city NE Tex. cen 20,344
Cor-ti-na or **Cor-tina d'Am-pe-zo** \kōr-'tē-nā-, dām-'pēt-(j)ōs/ resort village N Italy in the Dolomites N of Bolzano
Cortland \kōrt-'lānd/ city S cen N.Y. *pop* 19,181
Coruña, **La**; **Corunna** — see LA CORUÑA
Cor-val-is \kōr-'val-əs/ city W Oregon SW of Salem *pop* 20,669
Cos — see COS
Co-sen-zā \kōs-'zēn(t)-sə/ commune S Italy in Calabria *pop* 49,500
Cos-ta Bra-va \kōs-tā-'brā-və-, kōr-, kōs-/ coast region NE Spain in Catalonia on the Mediterranean extending NE from Barcelona
Cos-ta Me-sa \kōs-tā-'mē-sə/ city SW Calif. SE of Long Beach *pop* 37,550
Cos-ta Ri-ca \kōs-tā-'rē-kə-, kōs-, kōs-/ country Central America between Nicaragua & Panama; a republic * San José area 19,238, *pop* 1,134,626 — **Cos-ta Ri-can** \kōs-'kən/ *adj* or *n*
Costermansville, 1 — see KIVU 2 — see UKUVA
Côte d'Ivoire — see IVORY COAST
Côte d'Or \kōt-'dō-(r)/ range of hills E France SW of Dijon
Co-ten-tin \kōt-'ān-'tīn/ peninsula NW France projecting into English Channel E of mouth of the Seine
Co-to-nou \kōt-'nū/ city & port S. Dahomey *pop* 56,200
Co-to-paxi \kōt-'pāk-sē-, 'pā-(j)hē/ volcano 19,498 ft N cen Ecuador
Cot-wo-ld \kōt-'swōld-, 'swōld/ hills SW cen England in Gloucestershire; highest point Cleck Clowd 1031
Cott-bus or **Kott-bus** \kōt-'bəs-, 'būs/ city E Germany on Spree river S E of Berlin *pop* 64,500
Cot-ti-an Alps \kōt-'ē-ən-/ range of W Alps France & Italy — see VIVANE
Couis-don and Pur-ley \kōiz-dōn-'pər-'lē/ urban district S England in Surrey S of London *pop* 63,770
Coun-cil Bluffs \kain(t)-səl-'blūfs/ city SW Iowa *pop* 55,641
Cou-nan-tyne or **Co-ren-tyne** \kōr-'ən-, tīn-, kōr- or D Co-ran-tīn \kōr-'wē-nē/ city S Azores, Azores flowing N into the Atlantic & forming boundary between Brit. Guiana & Surinam
Co-ur-be-vois \kūr-bə-'vō/ commune N France on the Seine NW of Paris *pop* 59,730
Courland — see KURLAND
Gour-ma-yeux \gōr-'mā-'yōr/ resort village NW Italy in Val d'Aosta SE of Mont Blanc
Costrai — see KORTRIK
Cov-en-try \usu Brit 'kāv-'ən-trē; 'kav-/ city & county borough cen England in Warwickshire *pop* 258,211
Cov-ing-ton \kōv-'ŋtən/ city S Azores, Azores flowing N into the Atlantic E of Los Angeles *pop* 20,124
Cov-ing-ton \kāv-'ŋtən/ city N Ky. *pop* 60,376
Cowes \kəuz/ urban district S England in N Isle of Wight *pop* 17,154
Cow-litz \kəu-'līts/ river 150 m SW Wash. flowing into the Columbia
Co-zu-mel \kōz-'məl/ island SE Mexico off NE coast of Quintana Roo
Crab — see VIREQUS
Cracow — see KRAKOW
Crac-vo \krə-'vō/ city S Romania *pop* 106,276
Cran-ford \kran-'fōrd/ urban township NE N.J. *pop* 26,424
Cran-ster \kran-(t)-stān/ city E. R.I. S. E. of Providence *pop* 66,766
Crater \krā-'tər/ lake 1932 ft deep SW Oregon, in Cascade range at altitude of 6164 ft; main feature of Crater Lake National Park (area 27,000 ac) in W. Azores flowing N into the Atlantic
Craters of the Moon National Monument reservation SE Idaho including lava flows & other volcanic formations area 74
Cré-ey \krā-'sē-, 'krēs-ē/ or **Crés-sy** \krēs-'ē/ or **Cré-ey-n** \krā-'sē-, 'pō-'tē-/ commune N France NW of Avignon
Cre-mo-na \krə-'mō-nə/ commune N Italy in Lombardy on the Po E of Milan *pop* 56,200
Crete \krēt/ or NGK Kri-tē \krēt-'ē/ island Greece in the E Mediterranean * Canea area 3199, *pop* 460,844 — **Cre-tan** \krēt-'ē/ *adj* or *n*
Crete, Sea of or **Sea of Can-dia** \kan-'dē-ə/ the S section of Aegean sea between Crete & the Cyclades
Crewe \krū/ municipal borough NW England in Cheshire *pop* 52,412
Cri-m-ee \krī-'mē-, krə-/ or Russ Krim \krīm/ peninsula S Soviet Russia, Europe, extending into Black sea SW of Sea of Azov
Cri-m-e-an \krī-'mē-ən/ *adj*
Cris-bal \krīs-'bəl/ or Sp Cris-16-bal town NW Panama Canal Zone adjoining Colon, Panama
Cro-a-tian \krō-'tē-ən/ or **O-ro-a-to-ian** \ō-'tō-ən/ island of uncertain identity, probably Okroakee I., off coast of N.C. between Pamlico Sound & the Pamlico thought to be place to which Raleigh, Roanoke I. colony moved 1587
Cro-a-tian Sound strait E. C.N. between Roanoke I. & mainland
Cro-a-tia \krō-'tī-sh(ē)-ə/ 1 region SE Europe in NW Yugoslavia bordering on the NE Adriatic 2 constituent republic Yugoslavia comprising Croatia, Slavonia, & most of Istria & the Dalmatian coast * Zagreb area 21,726, *pop* 3,918,817
Crocodile — see LIMPOFO
Cros-by \krōz-'bē/ or **Great Crosby** municipal borough NW England in Lancashire on Irish sea NNW of Liverpool *pop* 58,362

o abnt; * kiten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ai out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; j sing; ō flow; o flow; oi coin; th thin; u this; u loot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zt vision
 * P table: ā F bac; k G ich, Bch; N F vin; œ F beuz; œ F feu; u G fällen; F F rue; Y F digne (dēn'), aut wauwē

Cross \k'ros\ river 300 m W Africa in W Cameroon & SE Nigeria flowing W & S into Gulf of Guinea

Cro-to-ne \k'ro-tō-nē\ or **Cro-to-nā** or **Cro-ton** \k'ro-tō-nā, 'krō-tō-nā\ commune S Italy in Calabria on Gulf of Taranto pop 31,200

Croy-don \k'roi-dō-n\ city S La. W of Lafayette pop 15,617

Crow-don \k'roid-n\ county borough S England in Surrey S of London pop 29,522

Cro-zel \k'ro-zē\ islands S Indian ocean WNW of Kerqulen at 46°30'S, 51°E

Crys-ill \k'rist-'il\ village SE Minn. N. of Minneapolis pop 24,283

Crys-il-phon \k'ries-'fō-n, 'tē-sā-\ ancient city cen Iraq on the Tigris opposite Bagdad & SSE of modern Bagdad * of Parthia & of later Sassanid empire

Cuan-zā \k'wan-zā\ river 500 m SW Africa in cen Angola flowing NW into the Atlantic

Cu-ba \k'yu-'bā\ 1 island in the West Indies N of Caribbean sea area 41,634 2 country largely coterminous with island; a republic * Havana area 44,164, pop 5,829,029 — **Cu-ban** \-'bā-n\ *adj* or *n* **Cubango** — see OKOVANGGO

Cu-cu-ia \k'ku-kō-'ā\ city N Colombia pop 131,410

Cu-d-a-y \k'ud-'ā-(h)ē\ city SE Wis. pop 17,975

Cu-ma-ca \k'wē-'kā\ 1 city S Ecuador pop 46,428 2 province E cen Spain area 6636, pop 328,983 3 commune, its * ESE of Madrid pop 26,826

Cu-na-yā-ca \k'wēr-nā-'vāk-'ā-, 'vāk-'i\ city S cen Mexico S of Mexico City area 10,000 pop 30,597

Kufra — see KUFRA

Cu-jiā-cān \k'jū-'yā-'kān\ 1 river 175 m NW Mexico flowing SW into the Pacific at mouth of Gulf of California 2 city NW Mexico on the Culiacán * of Sinaloa pop 48,963

Cu-juer City \k'ju-'er\ city S W Calif. pop 32,163

Cu-mae \k'yu-'(l)mē\ ancient town S Italy on Tyrrhenian coast W of modern Naples — **Cu-mae-an** \k'yu-'mē-'ā-n\ *adj*

Cu-mā-nā \k'ku-'mā-'nā\ city & port NE Venezuela on the Caribbean NE of Barcelona pop 64,000

Cum-ber-land \k'kəm-'brā-nd\ 1 river 687 m S Ky. & N Tenn. flowing W into the Ohio 2 falls SE Ky. in upper course of the Cumberland 3 caverns cen Tenn. SE of McMinnville 4 city NW Md. on the Potomac pop 33,415 5 county NW England * Carlisle area 1511, pop 285,347 — **Cum-ber-land** \k'kəm-'brē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n **Cumberland Gap** mountain pass 1304 ft NE Tenn. through a ridge of the Cumberlands SE of Middleboro, Ky.*

Cumberland plateau or **Cumberland mountains** mountain region E U.S., part of the S Appalachian mountains W of Tennessee extending from S. Va. to NE Ala.

Cum-bre, Lá — see USPALLATA

Cumbria — see STRATHCLYDE

Cum-bri-an \k'kəm-'brē-'ā-n\ mountains NW England in Cumberland, Westmorland, & Lancashire — see SCARLE PINK

Cu-mā-ka \k'yu-'mā-'kā\ ancient Babylon E of the Euphrates ab 87 m NW of Babylon

Cu-ne-ne or **Ku-ne-ne** \k'ku-'nē-'nā\ river 700 m SW Africa in SW Angola flowing S & W into the Atlantic

Cu-ni \k'ku-'ni\ burgh E Scotland * of Fifeshire

Cuqueanā — see KUKENAMA

Cu-ra-cao \k'(y)ūr-'sā-, 'sō\ island Netherlands Antilles in the S Caribbean; chief town Willemstad area 210, pop 115,299

Cu-ri-ti-bā \k'kūr-'tē-'bā\ city S Brazil SW of São Paulo * of Paraná pop 138,178

Cush or **Kush** \k'ush, 'kush\ ancient country NE Africa in Nile valley S of Egypt — **Cush-ite** \-'it\ *adj* or *n* — **Cush-ite** \k'ush-'it, 'kush-'it\ *adj*

Cus-tar Battlefield northern monument \k'kəs-'tər\ site SE of Mont. on Little Bighorn river of battle 1876

Cutch — see KUTCH

Cut-lack \k'kət-'ak\ city E India in Orissa pop 102,500

Cux-ha-ven \k'kuk-'sh-'hā-'n\ city & port W Germany on North sea at mouth of the Elbe pop 43,300

Cuz-co \k'ku-'sō\ ancient city N Peru, cen. pop 68,500

Cy-c-la-des \s'ik-'lē-'dēz\ or **NGK Kī-klā-dhes** \kē-'klāth-'(l)es\ islands Greece in the S Aegean area 996 — **Cy-clad-ic** \s'ik-'lād-'ik, 'sī-'klād-'i\ *adj*

Cydonia — see CANEA — **Cy-dō-ni-an** \sī-'dō-'nē-'ān, 'dō-'nyān\ *adj* or *n*

Cyru — see WALES

Cy-prus \sī-'prəs\ 1 Island E Mediterranean 2 country coterminous with the island; a republic of the Brit. Commonwealth * Nicosia area 3572, pop 528,879 — **Cy-pr-i-ot** \sī-'pē-'rē-'t, 'rē-'ā-t\ or **Cy-pr-i-ote** \-'rē-'t, 'rē-'ā\ *adj*

Cy-re-na-ica \sī-'rē-'nā-'sā-, 'rē-'ā\ or **CI** **Cy-re-na-ica** \kē-'rē-'nā-'ē-kā\ 1 or **Cy-re-ne** \sī-'rē-'nē\ ancient coastal region N Africa dominated by city of Cyrene 2 province E Libya * Benghazi area 330,173, pop 291,328 — **Cy-re-na-ic-an** \sī-'rē-'nā-'ē-kā-, 'sī-'rē-'ā\ *adj* or *n — **Cy-re-ni-an** \sī-'rē-'nē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n**

Cy-re-ne \sī-'rē-'nē\ ancient city N Africa on the Mediterranean in NE Libya; site at modern village of Shahat — **Cy-re-na-ic** \sī-'rē-'nā-'ik, 'sī-'rē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n — **Cy-re-ni-an** \sī-'rē-'nē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n**

Cythera — see KITHIRA

Cy-z-i-cus \sī-'zī-'kəs\ 1 — see KAPIDAGI 2 ancient city in Mysia on isthmus leading to Kapadocia

Czecho-slo-va-ki-a \k'chē-'slo-'vāk-'ē-, 'vāk-'i\ country cen Europe; a republic * Prague area 49,373, pop 13,296,243 — **Czecho-slo-va-ki-an** \slo-'vāk-'ē-, 'vāk-'i\ *adj* or *n* — **Czecho-slo-va-ki-an** \slo-'vāk-'ē-, 'vāk-'i\ *adj* or *n*

Cze-slo-cho-va \k'chē-'slo-'vāk-'ē-, 'vāk-'ē\ or **Russ** **Che-s-ot'-khov** \k'chēt-(t)stā-'kōf, 'kōv\ city S Poland on the Warta pop 148,000

Da-gē-stan or **Da-ghe-stan** \dag-'ē-'stān, 'dāg-'ē-'stān\ autonomous republic SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on W shore of the Caspian sea area 13,124, pop 1,063,000

Da-ho-mey \dā-'hō-'mē\ country W Africa on Gulf of Guinea; a republic within the French Commune; formerly a territory of French West Africa * Porto-Novo area 44,749, pop 1,934,000 — **Da-ho-man** \-'mā-n\ *adj* or *n* — **Da-ho-me-an** \-'mē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n — **Da-ho-me-ian** \-'mē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n**

Daido — see TAEONG

Dai-ren \dāi-'rē-n\ city & port NE China in S Liaoning on Liaoting peninsula pop 766,400 — see LUTA

Da-kār \dā-'kār, 'dāk-'ār\ city & port * of Senegal pop 230,887

Dak-ter \dā-'tēr-'ē\ 1 — see JAMES 2 territory (1861-89) NW U.S. divided 1889 into states of N. Dak. & S. Dak. (the **Da-ko-tas** \-'zē\). — **Da-ko-tian** \-'kōt-'ē-n\ *adj* or *n*

Dal-e-car-lia \dal-'ē-'kār-'ē-lā\ region W cen Sweden — **Dal-e-car-li-an** \-'ē-lē-'ā-n\ *adj* or *n*

Dallas \dā-'lās\ city N Tex. E. of Fort Worth pop 679,684

Dal-ma-tia \dal-'mā-'sh(ē)-\ region W Yugoslavia on the Adriatic — **Dal-ma-ti-an** \-'shō-n\ *adj* or *n*

Dal-ion \dōit-'n\ city NW Ga. pop 17,868

Daly City \dāi-'ē\ city W Calif. S. of San Francisco pop 44,791

Dam-ask \dām-'dā-, 'dām-'dā-'hūr\ city N Egypt E. of Alexandria pop 99,900

Dam-āō \dā-'mā'p\ or **Dam-man** \dā-'mā-n\ 1 district W India, formerly part of Portuguese India, on Gulf of Cambay area 148, pop 57,000 2 its chief town & port

Dam-mas-cus \dām-'dā-'kās\ or **Ar Esh Sham** \(')esh-'shām\ city * of Syria pop 454,603

Damavand — see DEMAEND

Dam-el-el-tā \dām-'ē-'lēt-'ā\ city & port N Egypt pop 63,100

Dam-mam \dām-'mām\ town & port Saudi Arabia in Hassa on Persian Gulf

Dam-odār \dām-'ō-'dār\ river 350 m NE India in cen Bihar & West Bengal flowing ESE into the Hooghly

Dan \dā-n\ 1 river 180 m S Va. & N N. C. flowing E into the Roanoke 2 ancient village at N extremity of Palestine N. of Waters of Merom

Dan Nang \dān-'ŋ\ or **Tou-nang** \tū-'ŋ\ city & port S Vietnam in Annam SE of Hue pop 108,800

Dan-bur-y \dān-'ber-, 'bō-'rē\ city SW Conn. pop 22,928

Dan-burg — see PUKAPUKA

Dan-garous — see TLAUMOT

Danish West Indies the W islands of the Virgin Islands group that were until 1917 a Danish possession & now constitute the Virgin Islands of the U.S.

Dan-mark — see DENMARK

Dan-ube \dān-'yūb\ or **anc** **Dan-nū-bi-us** \dā-'nū(yū)-bē-'s-, dā-\ or **Is-ter** \is-'tər\ river 1725 m, cen & SE Europe flowing E from S Germany into Black sea — **Dan-ū-bi-an** \dā-'nyū-bē-'ā-n\ *adj*

Dan-vers \dān-'vər\ town NE Mass. N. of Lynn pop 21,926

Dan-ville, 1 in the Dan-ville city E Ill. pop 41,856 2 \-'vī-, 'vil-\ city W of the Dan, on the Ohio pop 44,777

Dan-zig \dān-(t)sig, 'dān-(t)z\ 1 — see GDANSK 2 territory surrounding & including Danzig that (1920-39) constituted a free city under the League of Nations area 754

Danzig, Gulf of inlet of S Baltic sea in N Poland

Dapsang — see GOWIN AUSTEN

Dar-dā-nel-lēs \dārd-'nē-lēz\ or **Hel-le-s-pont** \hēl-'ə-'spōnt\ strait NW Turkey connecting the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean

Dar-el Beida — see CASABLANCA

Dar-es-Salaam \dār-'ēs-'sā-'lām\ city & port * of Tanganyika on Indian ocean pop 99,140

Dar-fur \dār-'fūr-(ə)r\ region W Sudan; chief city El Fasher

Dar-i-en \dār-'ē-n-, 'dər-\ Spanish colonial settlement Central America W of Gulf of Darien

Darien, Gulf of inlet of the Caribbean between E Panama & NW Colombia

Darien, Isthmus of — see PANAMA (Isthmus of)

Dar-jē-ling or **Dar-ji-ling** \dār-'jē-'lŋ\ city NE India in West Bengal on Sikkim border pop 33,600

Dar-ling \dār-'lŋ\ 1 river 1160 m SE Australia in Queensland & New So. Wales flowing SW into the Murray 2 mountain range SW Western Australia extending ab 250 m N-S along coast; highest point Mt. Cooke 1910 ft

Dar-mas-tadt \dār-'mās-'tāt\ county borough N England in Durham pop 84,861

Darm-stadt \dārm-'stāt-, 's(h)lāt\ city W Germany in Hesse SSW of Frankfurt pop 136,600

Dart-moor \dārt-'mōr, 'mō-'(ə)r-, 'mō-(ə)r\ tableland SW England in W Devonshire area 215

Dart-mouth \dārt-'mōth\ 1 town Canada in S N. S. on Halifax harbor opposite Halifax pop 21,093 2 municipal borough SW England in S Devonshire on English channel

Darwin \dār-'vī-n\ port & formerly Port Darwin town & port N Australia * of Northern Territory on Port Darwin (inlet of Timor sea)

Dar-yal or **Dar-i-al** \dār-'yāl\ mountain pass U. S. S. R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, through Caucasus mountains; a gorge cut by the Terek

Dau-gav-pils \dāu-'gāv-'pīlz\ or **Russ** **Dvinsk** \dā-'vīn-(t)sk\ city U. S. S. R. in E Latvia on the Dvina pop 65,000

Dau-phi-nē \dō-'fī-'nē\ region & former province SE France N of Provence * Grenoble

Dava-o \dāv-'ā-, dāv-'vā\ 1 gulf of the Pacific Philippines in SE Mindanao 2 city Philippines on Davao gulf pop 47,846

Dav-en-port \dāv-'ən-'pō-(ə)r-t\, 'pō-(ə)r-t\ city Iowa pop 88,981

Dav-is \dāv-'is\ strait between SW Greenland & E Baffin I. connecting Baffin Bay with the Atlantic

Dav-os \dāv-'vōs\ commune E Switzerland in Graubünden ESE of Chur

Dax \dāks\ or **Ax** \aks\ commune SW France in Pyrenees on the Adour SW of Carcassonne

Day-ton \dāi-'tō-n\ city SW Ohio on the Miami pop 262,332

Day-ton Beach \dāi-'tō-n\ city NE Fla. pop 37,395

Dead sea \dēd\ or **Bit Salt sea** \sōit\ or **L-La-cus As-phat-tēs** \sē-'kās-'sōf-(t)līt-'ēz\ salt lake 40 m long on boundary between Israel & Jordan area 370, surface 1286 ft below sea level

Dean, Forest of \dēn\ royal forest SW England in W Gloucestershire between Severn & Wye rivers area 184

S from near delta of Mahanadi river in Orissa to W Madras & S Kerala — see WESTERN GHATS
Eastern Europe or **Eastern Roumelia** region S Bulgaria including Rhodope mountains & Maritsa river valley area 12,585
Eastern Samoa — see AMERICAN SAMOA
Eastern Shore region E Md. & E Va. E of Chesapeake Bay; sometimes considered as including Del. — see DELMARVA
Eastern Thrace — see THRACE
East Flanders province NW cen Belgium * **Ghent** area 1147, pop 1,272,161
East Frisian — see FRISIAN
East Ham 'Ēst-'ham\ county borough SE England Ia Essex, E suburb of London pop 120,873
East Hartford town cen Conn S of New Haven pop 43,977
East Haven 'Ēst-'hā-vən\ town S Conn. SE of New Haven pop 21,388
East Indies, 1 or East India southeastern Asia including India, Indochina, Malaya, & Malay archipelago — a chiefly former name of the Malay archipelago — **East Indian** adj or n
East Lansing city S Mich. pop 30,198
East-law'n 'Ēst-'lō-n\ urban area SE Mich. S of Ann Arbor pop 17,652
East Liverpool city E Ohio on the Ohio pop 22,306
East London city & port S Republic of So. Africa in SE Cape of Good Hope on Indian ocean pop 91,264
East Los Angeles urban area SW Calif. pop 104,270
East Lotbrian or Had-ding-ton 'ĥad-'ding-ton\ or **Had-ding-ton-shire** \-'shi(ə)r, -'shər\ county SE Scotland * **Haddington** area 5247, pop 52,540
East main 'Ēst-'mān\ river 375 m Canada in W Que. flowing W into James Bay
East Meadow urban area SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 46,036
East Moline city NW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 10,732
East-on 'Ē-stən\ city E Pa. NE of Bethlehem at junction of Lehigh & Delaware rivers pop 1,955
East Orange city NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 77,259
East Pakistan eastern division of Pakistan comprising the E portion of Bengal; a province * **Dacca** area 54,501, pop 42,063,000
East Paterson borough NE N.J. pop 19,344
East port city NW cen Ga. SW of Atlanta pop 35,633
East Providence city E R.I. pop 41,955
East Prussia region N Europe bordering on the Baltic E of Pomerania; formerly a province of Prussia, for a time (1919-39) forming an exclave separated from rest of Prussia by Polish Corridor; since 1945 in Poland & U.S.S.R.
East Punjab — see PUNJAB
East Ridge town SE Tenn. SE of Chattanooga pop 19,570
East Ri-ding 'ri-ding\ administrative county N England comprising SE part of Yorkshire * **Beverley** area 1172, pop 510,800
East river strait SE N.Y. connecting Upper New York Bay with Long & Sound & Hudson Mountains I. from Long I.
East Saint Louis city SW Ill. pop 81,712
East Siberian sea arm of Arctic ocean N of Yakutsk Republic, U.S.S.R., extending from New Siberian Islands to Wrangel I.
East Suffolk — see SUFFOLK
East Sussex — see SUSSEX
East-view 'Ēst-'vju\ town Canada in SE Ont. NE of Ottawa on Ottawa river pop 19,283
East Whitford urban area SW Calif. pop 19,884
Eau Claire 'ō-'klā(ə)r, -'kle(ə)r\ city W Wis. pop 37,987
Eb-ber 'Ēb-'bər\ urban district W England in Monmouth-shire of Cardiff, Wales pop 29,205
Eboracum — see YORK
Ebro 'Ē-'brō\ river 480 m NE Spain flowing from Cantabrian mountains ESE into the Mediterranean
Ecbatana — see HAMADAN
Ecorse 'Ē-'kōrs\ city SE Mich. SSW of Detroit pop 17,328
Ec-na-dor 'Ēk-'wə-'dō(ə)r\ country W So. America bordering on the Pacific; a republic * **Quito** area 104,510, pop 3,906,907 — **Ec-na-dor-an** 'Ēk-'wə-'dōr-ən, -'dōr-ĭ\ adj or n — **Ec-na-dor-an** 'Ē-'sən\ adj or n
Edam 'Ē-'dam\ commune E Netherlands NW Netherlands on the IJsselmeer NNE of Amsterdam
Ede 'Ē-'dē\ commune E Netherlands NW of Arnhem pop 58,132
Ede 'Ē-'dē\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 52,000
Edes-sa 'Ē-'des-ə, -'ē\ 1 or **Vo-dē-na** 'vō-'dē-nə\ town N Greece in Thracia; ancient * of Macedonian kings pop 15,000 2 — see URFA
Edfu — see IDFU
Edi-na 'Ē-'dī-nə\ village SE Minn. SW of Minneapolis pop 28,501
Ed-in-burg 'Ē-'dī-n, -'bɜrg\ city S Tex. W of Harlingen pop 18,706
Ed-in-burgh 'Ē-'dī-n, -'bɜr-, -'bɜ-rə\ 1 or **Gael Dun-edin** 'dun-'ē-dī-n\ burgh SE of Scotland * of Midlothian on Firth of Forth pop 466,770 2 or **Edinburgshire** — see MIDLOTHIAN
Edir-ne 'Ē-'dir-nə\ or formerly **Adri-a-ro-ple** 'ā-'drē-ə-'rō-pəl\ city Turkey in Europe on Maritsa river pop 31,865
Ed-i-son 'Ē-'sō-n\ urban township N cen N.J. pop 44,799
Ed-to-ber 'Ē-'tō-bər\ river 150 m S S.C. flowing SE into the Atlantic
Edith Cavell, **Monnt** township 11,033 ft Canada in SW Alta. in Jasper National Park
Ed-mon-ton 'Ē-'dīm-ən-tən\ 1 city Canada * of Alta. on the N. Saskatchewan pop 226,002 2 municipal borough SE England in Hidesden, a suburb of London pop 104,244
Edo — see TOKYO
Edom 'Ē-'dō-m\ or **Id-n-maea** or **Id-n-mea** 'id-'n-'mē-ə\ ancient country SW Asia S of Judea & the Dead sea
Ed-ward, **Lake** 'Ē-'wərd\ lake E Africa SW of Lake Albert on boundary between NE Congo & SW Uganda area 830
Ed-ward 'Ē-'wərd\ burgh SE of Scotland * of Midlothian on Firth of Forth pop 466,770 2 or **Edinburgshire** — see MIDLOTHIAN
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Ev-an-s, Mount \ˈev-ən-ə\ mountain 14,260 ft N cen Colo. WSW of Denver
Ev-an-ton \ˈev-ən(t)-stən\ city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 79,283
Ev-an-ton \ˈev-ən-ən-ə\ city SW Ind. on the Ohio pop 141,583
Ev-an-tes, Mount \ˈev-ən-(ə)-rəst\ or **Cho-mo-lung-ma** \ˌçhə-mō-ˈlɪŋ-mə\ mountain 29,028 ft S Asia on border between Nepal & Tibet in the Himalayas; highest in the world
Ev-er-ett \ˈev-(ə)-rət\ 1 city E Mass. N of Boston pop 43,544
 city NW cen Wash. on Puget Sound N of Seattle pop 40,304
Ev-er-glades \ˈev-ər-ˈglādz\ swamp region S Fla. S of Lake Okechobee, now partly drained; S part forms Everglades National Park (area 423)
Evergreen Park Village NE Ill. S of Chicago pop 24,178
Ev-ing-ham \ˈev-ɪŋ-əm\ municipal borough W cen England in Worcestershire S of Birmingham
Évo-ra \ˈev-(ə)-rə\ city S cen Portugal pop 25,400
Évroux \äv-ˈrə(r)\ commune N France WNW of Paris pop 23,647
Évros — see MARISSA
Évry \ˈyik-ri\ urban township W N.J. NW of Trenton pop 26,268
Ex-er-ter \ˈɛk-sət-ər\ city & county northwest SW England * of Devonshire pop 75,479
Ex-moor \ˈɛk-smu(ə)r, -smō(ə)r, -smō(ə)r\ moorland SW England in Somerset pop 12,432
Ex-uma \ɛk-ˈsu-mə, ig-ˈzu-ˈ\ islands in cen Bahamas S of Exuma Sound (see N of Exuma I.); chief island Great Exuma
Eyre \ˈeɪ-(ə)r, ˈe(ə)r\ peninsula Australia in S So. Australia W of Spencer Gulf
Eyre, Lake Intermittent lake cen Australia in NE So. Australia
Eyzies, Les — see LES EYZIES

Fa-en-za \fä-ˈen-zə, -ˈen(t)-sə\ commune N Italy SW of Ravenna pop 10,409
Faer-oe or **Far-oe** \fär-(ə)ʃ, ˈfær-(ə)ʃ\ islands Denmark in the NE Atlantic NW of the Shetlands * Thorshavn area 540, pop 32,456
Fair-born \fä-(ə)r, bō-(ə)r\, ˈf(e)ɪ(r)-\ city SW cen Ohio NE of Dayton pop 9,453
Fair-field \fä-(ə)r, fīld, ˈf(e)ɪ-(ə)-\ 1 city N cen Ala. pop 15,816
 2 town SW Conn. SW of Bridgeport pop 46,183
Fair Lawn borough NE N.J. NE of Paterson pop 36,421
Fair-mont \fä-(ə)r, mīnt, ˈf(e)ɪ-(ə)-\ city N W. Va. pop 27,477
Fair-weather, Mount \fä-(ə)r, weth-ər, ˈf(e)ɪ-(ə)-\ mountain 15,300 ft on boundary between Alaska & B.C.; highest in Fairweather range
Fai-yüm or **Fa-yum** or **Ei Faiyüm** or **Ei Fayüm** \el-fē-(y)üm, -ˈfä-(y)-\ city N Egypt SSW of Cairo pop 101,100
Faiz-abad \fä-(ə)-ˈbād\ 1 city NE Afghanistan pop 25,700
 2 city NW India in Uttar Pradesh pop 76,582
Fa-ka-ra \fä-(ə)-rə, ˈfä-(ə)-rə\ island (atoll) S Pacific, principal island of the Tuamotu archipelago
Fako — see CAMEROON
Fal-iz, Fal-iz, town NW France SSE of Caen
Fal-kirk \fɔl-ˈkɪrk\ burgh cen Scotland in Stirlingshire ENE of Glasgow pop 37,528
Falk-land \fɔl-(i)-ˈlænd\ or **Sp Is-las Mal-vi-nas** \ˌɛz-lāz-mäl-ˈvə-nās\ islands SW Atlantic E of end of Argentina; a British crown colony * Stanley area 4618, pop 2230
Falkland Islands Dependencies islands & territories in the S Atlantic & in Antarctica administered by the British from Falkland Islands, including So. Orkney, So. Sandwich, & So. Shetland islands, So. Georgia I., Antarctic (Palmer) peninsula, & Antarctic (Palmer) archipelago
Fall River \fɔl-ˈrɪv\ city & port SE Mass. pop 99,942
Falls \fɔlz\ urban township SE Pa. N of Philadelphia pop 29,082
Faise Bay \fɔiz\ inlet Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province E of Cape of Good Hope
Fal-ster \fai-ˈstər, ˈfɔl-ˈ\ island Denmark in Baltic sea S of Sjælland area 198
Fa-ma-gus-ta \fäm-ə-ˈgüs-tə, -fäm-\ city & port E Cyprus on Parnagusta Bay (inlet of the Mediterranean) pop 18,693
Fan-ning \fan-ˈnɪŋ\ island cen Pacific in the Line Islands belonging to the United States
Fan-ral-ion \fär-ə-ˈlän\ islands Calif. W of San Francisco
Far East the countries of E Asia & the Malay archipelago — usu. considered as comprising the Asian countries bordering on the Pacific but sometimes also including also India, Ceylon, East Pakistan, Tibet, & Burma * Far Eastern adj
Fare-well, Cape \fä-(ə)r-, wel, ˈf(e)ɪ-(ə)-\ cape Greenland at S tip
Far-go \fär-(ə)gō\ city E N. Dak. on Red river pop 46,662
Far-i-bault \fär-ə-ˈbɔlt\ city SE Minn. pop 16,926
Far-mington \fär-ˈmɪŋ-tən\ town NW N. Mex. pop 23,786
Far-ri-abad \fär-ˈrɪ-ˈbād, -ˈbād\ 1 city N India, in Uttar Pradesh on the Ganges WNW of Lucknow pop 74,205
Fars \färz, ˈfärs\ or **Far-si-stan** \fär-si-ˈstän\ region SW Iran, chief city Shiraz, corresponding closely with ancient region of Persis \pär-sis\
Farsis — see PHARSALS
Farther India — see INDOCHINA
Fashoda — see KODOK
Fä-ti-ma \fät-ˈmə\ village cen Portugal NNE of Lisbon
Fat-shan \fät-ˈshän\ or **Nam-hoi** \näm-ˈhɔi\ city SE China in cen Kwangtung SW of Canton pop 122,500
Fa-yal \fä-ˈyäl, ˈfä-ˈyäl\ island cen Azores area 64
Fay-ette-ville \fä-(ə)-ˈvil, -ˈvil\ 1 city W Ark. pop 20,274
 2 city SE cen N.C. on Cape Fear river pop 47,106
Fear, Cape \fä-(ə)r\ cape N.C. at mouth of Cape Fear river
Feath-er \ˈfeth-ər\ river 100 m N cen Calif. flowing S into the Sacramento
Federal Capital Territory — see AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
Federal District or **Sp** or **Port Dis-tri-to** **Fe-de-ral** \di-ˈstrē-tō-ˈfeth-ə-räl, dis-ˈtrē-tū-\ 1 or **Federal Capital** or **Sp** **Ca-pi-tal** **Fe-de-räl** \käp-ə-ˈtäl-\ district E Argentina largely comprising a city of Buenos Aires area 74, pop 3,799,200 2 district E cen Brazil including * city of Brasília area 2260, pop ab 150,000 3

— see GUANABARA 4 district cen Mexico including *, Mexico City area 573, pop 4,460,413 5 district N Venezuela including * city of Caracas area 743, pop 709,602
Federated States former Brit. protectorate (1895-1945) comprising the Malay states of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, & Selangor * Kuala Lumpur — see MALAYA (Federation of)
Federated Shan States — see SHAN STATE
Fen \fän-, ˈfɔn-\ river 300 m N China in cen Shansi flowing SSE into Yellow river
Feng-tien, 1 — see LIAONING 2 — see MUKDEN
Fer-ga-na or **Fer-ga-na** \fär-(ə)-ˈgän-\ region Soviet Central Asia in Uzbek & Kirgiz republics
Fer-ga-son \fär-ˈgə-sən\ city E Mo. N of St. Louis pop 22,149
Fer-man-agh \fär-ˈmən-ə\ county SW Northern Ireland * Enniskillen area 653, pop 33,040
Fer-nan-do de **No-ro-nha** \fär-ˈnän-(ə)ˈdō-də-no-ˈrɔn-yə\ island Brazil in the Atlantic 300 m NE of city of Natal area 7
Fer-nan-do Po or **Fer-nan-do** Po \fär-ˈnän-(ə)ˈdō-pō-\ island Spanish Guinea in Bight of Biafra area 778, pop 40,475 — **Fer-nan-do** **Po-an** \pō-ˈän-\ n
Fern-dal \fär-ˈdäl\ city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 31,347
Fer-ra-ra \fär-ˈrär-ə\ commune N Italy in Emilia plain NE of Bologna near the Po pop 134,467
Ferro — see HIERRO
Ferrol, El — see EL FERROL
Ferryville — see MENZEL-BOURGUIBA
Fez \fēz\ or **Fēs** \fēs\ city N cen Morocco pop 202,000
Fez \fēz\ province SW Libya, chiefly desert * Sabha area ab 150,000, pop ab 138
Fichtel-Ge-bir-ge \ˈfik-tl-ˈgə-, ˈbir-ˈgə\ mountains S cen Germany in NE Bavaria; highest peak Schneberg 3447 ft
Fie-ro-iso \fē-ˈrō-ˈzō-, ˈfä- or ˈfär-ˈzō-ˈlāe\ ˈfä-(ə)-\ commune cen Ita. in Tuscan archipelago
Fife \fɪf- or Fife-shire \ˈʃi-(ə)r, -ˈʃɔr-\ county E Scotland between firths of Tay & Forth * Cupar area 505, pop 360,855
Fi-ji \fē-(i)-ˈdʒi\ islands SW Pacific E of New Hebrides constituting (with Rotuma I.) a Brit. crown colony * Suva (on Viti Levu) area 704, pop 374,844
Fichtel-orn-Sch-elt \ˈfik-tl-ˈnər-\ ice sheet Antarctica in Weddell sea area ab 127,400
Filipinas, Republica de — see PHILIPPINES
Finch-ley \ˈfɪnç-ˈleɪ\ municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, NW suburb of London pop 69,000
Fin-dlay \ˈfɪn-ˈdlä-\ city NW Ohio pop 30,344
Fin-gal's **Cave** \ˈfɪn-ˈgäl-ə\ sea cave W Scotland on Staffa I.
Fin-ger **Lakes** \ˈfɪn-ˈgər\ group of long narrow lakes W N.Y. comprised of Cayuga, Seneca, Oneida, Canandaigua, Skaneateles, Oswego, & several smaller lakes
Fin-is-terre, Cape \fɪn-ə-ˈstɛr-(ə), -ˈstɛr-ɛ-\ cape NW Spain on coast of La Coruña province; westernmost point of Spanish mainland
Fin-land \ˈfɪn-ˈlænd\ or **Finn** **Suo-mi** \ˈswō-mē\ country N Europe bordering on Gulf of Bothnia & Gulf of Finland; a republic * Helsinki area 126,654, pop 4,364,700
Finland, Gull of arm of Baltic sea between Finland & Estonia
Fin-lay \ˈfɪn-ˈleɪ\ river 250 m Canada in N cen B.C. flowing SE to unite with Parsnip-plain-snap- river (145 m) forming the Peace
Fins-bury \ˈfɪnz-, bēz-, -bɔ-(ə)r-\ metropolitan borough E cen London, England pop 35,347
Fin-ster-aar-horn \fɪn-ˈstɛr-ˈhɔr-(ə)r\ mountain 14,026 ft S Switzerland; highest of the Bernese Alps
Fiord-land \fē-ˈɔird-ˈlænd, ˈfjō-(ə)r-d\ mountain region S New Zealand in SW South I.
Fitch-burg \ˈfɪtç-, bɜrg-\ city N cen Mass. pop 43,021
Fiume — see NIEKA
Fiu-mi-ci-no \fju-mä-ˈçhē-(n)ō\ 1 or **Ru-bi-conn** \rubi-kän-\ river 15 m N cen Italy flowing E into the Adriatic 2 town cen Italy on Tyrrhenian sea SW of Rome & WNW of Ostia
Flag-staff \ˈflæg-, stäf\ city N cen Ariz. pop 18,214
Flag-her-ough **Head** \ˈflæg-, bə-rə-, -bɔ-(ə)r-\ promontory of Yorkshire
Flan-ders \ˈflän-ˈdɜz\ or **F** **Fland-er** \ˈfländ-ər\ or **Flem** **Vlaan-de-ren** \vlan-də-rən\ region W Belgium & N France bordering on North sea; a medieval county * Lille — see EAST FLANDERS, WEST FLANDERS
Flan-der \ˈflän-ˈdɜr\ 1 river 500 m Australia in cen Queensland flowing NW into Gulf of Carpentaria 2 mountain ranges Australia in So. Australia E of Lake Torrens
Flint \ˈflɪnt\ 1 river 265 m W Ga. flowing S to unite with the Chattahoochee forming the Apalachicola 2 city SE cen Mich. pop 196,940 3 or **Flint-shire** \ˈʃi-(ə)r, -ˈʃɔr-\ county NE Wales * Mold area 236, pop 145,108
Flood-den \ˈflūd-ˈdɛn\ hill N England in N Northumberland near Scottish border
Floral Park village SE N.Y. on E Long I. pop 17,499
Flor-ence \flōr-ən(t)s, ˈflär-\ 1 city NW Ala. on the Tennessee pop 31,644 2 urban area S Calif. E of Los Angeles pop (with Granddunes) 1,000,000 3 city E S.C. pop 24,722 4 or **F** **Flor-en-ze** \flōr-ˈrɛnz-\ commune cen Italy in Tuscany on the Arno pop 390,769 — **Flor-en-tine** \flōr-ən-ˈtɛn, ˈflär-, -ˈtɪn\ adj or n
Flor-enz \flōr-əs, ˈflör-\ 1 island NW Azores area 57 2 island in Azores archipelago
Flor-i-a-nō-po-lis \flōr-ə-ˈnāp-ə-ləs, -flōr-\ or formerly **Des-ter-ro** \desh-ˈtər-ū-\ city S Brazil * of Santa Catarina state on island off coast pop 48,264
Flori-da \flōr-əd, ˈflär-\ 1 state SE U.S. * Tallahassee area 58,560, pop 4,951,560 2 \flōr-əd-\, ˈflär-, ˈflä-ˈrɛd-\ or **N** **Go-la**

ə; ab; * kitten; or further; a back; ä bake; ä cot, cart; ü loot; ü foot; y less; yü few; yü furious; zh vision
 * F table; ä F back; G G ich, Buch; F fin; œ F boat; œ F fen; u Gfüllig; œ F rue; y F digne /dɛn/, nuit /nuɛt/

Fri-u-li \frē-ə-lē, frē-ū-lē\ district N Italy in Friuli-Venezia Giulia on Yugoslav border — **Fri-u-li-an** \frē-ū-lē-ən\ *adj* or *n*
Fri-u-venetia \frē-ū-ven-ē-ə\ \və-nət-ē-ə-ju-lē-yə\ region N Italy E
 of Veneto area 6223, *pop* 1,226,121.
Fro-bi-sher Bay \frō-bi-shər-\ inlet of the Atlantic N Canada in
 Franklin District on SE coast of Baffin I.
Front \frʌnt\ mountain range N cen Colo. in the Rockies — see
FRONT PEAK
Front-ward Cape \frōt-(wərd)\ headland S Chile on N side of
 Strait of Magellan; southernmost point of mainland of So. America, at
 ab 53°54' S lat.
Fru-gi \frū-jē-ə\ or formerly **Pish-peh** \pish-'pek\ city U.S.S.R.
 on Chu river s of Kirgiz Republic *pop* 217,000.
Fu-ji \fū-(jū)-jē\ or **Fu-ji-ya-ma** \fū-(jū)-jē-(yā)-m-ə\ or **Fu-ji-**
no-ya-ma \fū-(jū)-yām-ə\ or **Fu-ji-san** \fū-(jū)-jē-'sān\
 mountain 12,388 ft Japan in S cen Honshū; highest in Japan
Fu-ki-en \fū-'kē-ən, -kē-nən\ province SE China bordering on
 Formosa strait; Foochow area 47,529, *pop* 13,143,000.
Fu-ku-o-ka \fū-'kə-'wō-kə\ city & port Japan on N Kyushu on
 inlet of Tsushima strait *pop* 64,712.
Ful-da \ful-'dā\ city W Germany NE of Frankfurt *pop* 44,700
Ful-hām \ful-'hām\ metropolitan borough SW London, England,
 N of the Thames *pop* 122,047.
Ful-ler-ton \ful-'lɔr-'tən\ city SW Calif. *pop* 56,180
Fu-na-fu-ti \fū-(yū)-nə-'fū-(yū)-tē\ island (atoll) S Pacific in cen
 Ellice Islands
Funchal \fū-'ʃhāl, -fən-\ city & port Portugal on Madeira I.
pop 37,200.
Fun-dy Bay \fū-'dē-ē\ inlet of the Atlantic SE Canada between
 N.B. & N.S.
Fundy National Park reservation SE Canada in N.B. on upper
 Bay of Fundy area 80
Fur-neaux \far-'nō\ Islands Australia off NE Tasmania
Fur-ness \far-'nəs\ district N England comprising peninsula in
 Irish sea in NW Lancashire
Furth \fūr't, fūr't\ city W Germany NW of Nürnberg *pop*
 93,200
Fusan — see **PUSAN**
Fusen — see **PUJON**
Fushih — see **YENAN**
Fu-shūn \fū-'shūn\ city NE China in NE Liaoning E of Mukden
pop 676,600.
Fu-sin \fū-'sīn\ city NE China in NE Liaoning WNW of
 Mukden *pop* 188,600.
Futa Jallon — see **FOUTA DJALLON**
Fu-tu-ua \fu-'tū-ā\ or **Hoorn** \hō'n, 'hō(ə)n\ Islands
 SW Pacific NE of Fiji; formerly a French protectorate, since 1959
 part of Wallis & Futuna I. 2 island SW Pacific in
 Futuna group, 3 island SW Pacific in SE New Hebrides
Fyn \fīn\ or **G Fū-nen** \fū-(yū)-nən\ island Denmark in the Baltic
 between Sjælland & Jutland peninsula area 11449
Fyzabad — see **FAIZABAD**

ə aut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ a back; ɔ b ake; ɔ c ot, car; ɔ
 i joke; ɔ j sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ this; ɔ
 * F table; ɔ F bac; ɔ G lch, Buch; ɔ F vin; ɔ F bœnt; ɔ F feu; ɔ
 G füllin; ɔ F rue; ɔ F digne \dē'n\, nuit \nuw'ē\

Gal-lip-ol-i \gal-'lī-p-ō-lē\ or **Gə-lī-bo-lū** \gə-l-ə-bə-'lū\ 1 penin-
 sula Turkey in Europe between the Dardanelles & Saros gulf —
 see **THE HELLES** 2 strait Turkey on the peninsula at entrance
 to Sea of Marmara *pop* 16,496
Gal-lis-way \gal-'ə-wā\ district SW Scotland comprising Tighnow
 & Kirkcubright — **Gal-wegian** \gal-'wē-jē-(ə)-n\ *adj* or *n*
Galt \gəlt\ city Canada in SE Ont. NW of Hamilton *pop* 23,738
Gal-ve-ton \gal-'və-tən\ city SE Tex. on Galveston Island
 (30 m long) at entrance to Galveston Bay (inlet of Gulf of
 Mexico) *pop* 67,175
Gal-way \gol-'wā\ 1 county W Ireland in Connacht bordering
 on the Atlantic area 220 sq. *pop* 149,800, 2 municipal borough &
 port, its name, on Galway Bay (inlet) *pop* 23,661
Gam-bia \gam-'bē-ə\ 1 river 400 m W Africa flowing from Fouta
 Djallon in W Guinea W through Senegal into the Atlantic in
 Gambia, 2 country W Africa; a British colony & protectorate *
 Bathurst area 3917, *pop* 268,500 — **Gamb-ia** \gəm-'bē-ə\ *adj*
Gamb-ier \gam-'bi-(ə)r\ Islands S Pacific SE of Tuamotu archi-
 pelago belonging to France — see **MANGAREVA**
Gana — see **GHANA**
Gand — see **GHEENT**
Gan-gā \gan-'gā\ (Jang-) river 400 m Nepal & N India flowing SW
 & into the Ganges
Gandzha — see **KIROVABAD**
Gau-ges \gan-'jēz\ river 1550 m N India flowing from the Hima-
 layas SE & E to unite with the Brahmaputra & empty into Bay of
 Bengal through the vast Ganges Delta — **Gan-getic** \gan-'
 jē-ē\ *adj* or *n*
Gang-tok \gan-'tɔk\ town s of Sikkim
Gan-nett Peak \gan-'ət-\ mountain 13,785 ft, cen Wyo.; highest in
 Wind River range & in the state
Gan-rdā, Lake \gərd-'ā\ lake 35 m long N Italy in E Lombardy
 drainage through the Po
Gard-er-a \gərd-'ē-ə\ city SW Calif. S of Los Angeles *pop*
 35,943
Garden City, 1 city SE Mich. SW of Detroit *pop* 38,017 2 village
 SE Ark. *pop* 1,000
Garden City, Park Arabian area SE N.Y. on Long I. *pop* (with
 Herricks) 15,364
Garden Grove city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles *pop* 84,238
Gard-ner \gərd-'nər\ city N cen Mass. *pop* 19,038
Gard-nel \gərd-'nəl\ 1 mountain 10,961 ft SW Mont. near
 Idaho border; highest in Beaverhead & Bitterroot ranges 2 city
 NE N.J. N of Newark *pop* 29,252
Gard-ner Heights city NE Ohio SW of Cleveland *pop* 38,455
Gar-ri-glia-no \gərd-'ē-lē-yān-(ē)-rō\ river 100 m, cen Italy in Latium
 flowing SE & SW into Gulf of Gaeta
Garr-ri-ton \gərd-'tən\ city Tex. NNE of Dallas *pop* 38,501
Gär-misch-Pär-ten-ki-chen \gərd-'mish-'pärt-'n-'ki(ə)-kən,
 -'pärt-'n-\ city W Germany in Bavaria SW of Munich in foothills
 of the Alps *pop* 25,300
Gär-mio Peak \gərd-'jō\ or formerly **Sta-in-lin Peak** \stäl-'n,
 -stäl-\ mountain 24,590 ft Soviet Central Asia in SE Tadzhik
 Republic in the Pamirs; highest in the U.S.S.R.
Ga-ronne \gə-'rān, -'rōn\ river 355 m U.S. France flowing NW to
 unite with the Dordogne forming Gironde estuary
Gar-ri-son Reservoir \gərd-'sən-\ reservoir 140 m long W
 N. Dak. formed in the Missouri by the Garrison Dam
Gar-jok \gərd-'jɔk\ town SW Tibet on the upper Indus
Gary \gərd-'gər\ city NW Ind. on Lake Michigan *pop* 178,320
Gas-co-nade \gas-'kə-'nād\ river 250 m S cen Mo. flowing N into
 the Missouri
Gas-co-ny \gas-'kə-nē\ or **F Gas-co-nyne** \gə-'skōn-\ region &
 former province SW France s Auch
Gas-her-brum \gəsh-'ə-brūm, -'brūm\ mountain 26,470 ft N
 Kashmir in Karakoram range SE of Mt. Godwin Austen
Gas-pe \gə-'spē\ peninsula Canada in SE Que. between mouth of
 St. Lawrence & Chaleur Bay — **Gas-pé-ian** \gə-'spē-zhən\ *adj*
Gas-tein or **Bad Gas-tein** \bät-'gäs-'stēn\ town W cen Austria S
 of Salzburg
Gas-ti-neau \gəst-'nē\ channel SE Alaska between Douglas I.
 & mainland; Juneau is situated on it
Gas-ton-ia \gəst-'nē-ə-, -nə\ city S N.C. *pop* 37,276
Gates-head \gəts-'hed\ county borough N England in Durham
 on the Tyne opposite Newcastle *pop* 115,017
Gat-lé-neau \gät-'lē-'nō\ river 240 m Canada in SW Que. flowing
 S into the Ottawa at Hull
Gat-un-ga \gə-'tən-gə\ Panama Canal Zone formed by the Gatun
 Dam in Chagres river
Gau-ga-me-la \gə-'gə-'mē-lə\ village in ancient Assyria NE of
 Nineveh & W of Arbela
Gau-gol or **Gau-gal-lia** \gə-'gō\ ancient country W Europe
 comprising chiefly the region occupied by modern France but in
 earlier times including also the Po valley in N Italy — see **CISAL-
 PINE GAUL**, **TRANSALPINE GAUL**
Gau-var-nē \gəv-'ə-nē\ waterfall 1385 ft SW France S of
 the Orne Dept. in the Giverny Gorge
Gave \gəv-\ natural amphitheater at head of Gave de Pau) — see **PAU** (Gave de)
Gav-ins Point Dam \gəv-'anz-\ dam SE S. Dak. & NE Nebr. in
 the Missouri — see **LEWIS AND CLARK**
Gäv-le \gəv-'lē\ city & port E Sweden on Gulf of Bothnia NNW
 of Stockholm
Gay-ya \gə-'yā\ city NE India in cen Bihar *pop* 133,700
Gaz-a \gəz-'ə, 'gəz-, 'gəz-ə\ or **Ar Ghaz-zē** \gəz-'ē\ city S Palest-ine
 near the Mediterranean; with surrounding coastal district (Gaza
 Strip, adjoining Sinai peninsula), administered since 1949 by
 Israel
Gaz-zi-ut-ep \gəz-'ē-(jūn-'tēp)\ or formerly **Alm-tab** \in-'tab\ city
 S Turkey N of Alep, Syria *pop* 125,498
Gdansk \gə-'dān(t)s-k, -'dān(t)s-k\ or **Dau-zig** \dān(t)-s'ig,
 'dān(t)-\ city & port N Poland on Gulf of Danzig *pop* 240,000
Gdy-nia \gə-'dē-ə\ city & port N Poland on Gulf of Danzig
 NNW of Danzig *pop* 140,200
Gebel Katherina — see **KATHERINA** (Gebel)
Gebel Musa — see **MUSA** (Gebel)
Gé-iz \gə-'dēz\ or **Sa-ra-bat** \sə-'rə-'bät\ river 200 m W Turkey
 in Asia flowing W into Gulf of Izmir

ə aut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ a back; ɔ b ake; ɔ c ot, car; ɔ
 i joke; ɔ j sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; ɔ thin; ɔ this; ɔ
 * F table; ɔ F bac; ɔ G lch, Buch; ɔ F vin; ɔ F bœnt; ɔ F feu; ɔ
 G füllin; ɔ F rue; ɔ F digne \dē'n\, nuit \nuw'ē\

Gee-long \jə-'lɒŋ\ city & port SE Australia in S Victoria on Port Phillip Bay SW of Melbourne port (with suburbs) 78,500

Gee-vink \jə-'vɪŋk\ inlet of W Pacific N West New Guinea

Gela — see FLORIDA

Gelder-land \gɛl-'dɛr-'lænd\ province E Netherlands bordering on IJsselmeer; cap Arnhem area 1965, pop 1,250,317

Gel-ten-kir- \gɛl-'tɛn-'ki:-(r)kən\ city W Germany in the Ruhr W of Dortmund pop 388,800

General San Martin — see SAN MARTIN

Gen-e-see \jɛn-'sɛ\ river 144 m N.Y. flowing N into Lake Ontario

Gen-eva \jɛn-'hɛ-və\ 1 city W cen N.Y. on Seneca Lake pop 17,286 2 or **F Gen-ève** \zho-'nev\ 3 or **F Genf** \jɛn'f\ canton SW Switzerland area 107, pop 202,918 3 or **F Genève** or **G Genf** city, its #, at SW tip of Lake of Geneva on the Rhone pop 177,000 — **Gen-ève** \jɛn-'vɛ\ **adj** or **n**

Geneva, Lake of or Lake Le-man \jɛ-'mæn, 'lɛ-mæn\ lake 45 m long on border between SW Switzerland & E France; traversed by the Rhone

Genesaret, Lake of — see GALILEE (Sea of)

Gen-oa \jɛn-'o-wə\ or **It Gen-ova** \jɛn-'hɔ-və\ or **anc Gen-na** \jɛn-'yɔ-wə\ commune & port NW Italy in Liguria at foot of the Apennines & at head of Gulf of Genoa (anc of Liguurian sea) pop 687,480 — **Gen-ov-ese** \jɛn-'o-wɛz, '-wɛs\ **adj** or **n** — **Gen-ov-ese** \-o-wɛz, '-vɛs\ **adj** or **n**

Gen-ova or **Gen-ov** — see WONSAN

Gen-to-fie \jɛn-'tɔ-fɛ\ city Denmark on Sjælland I, N suburb of Copenhagen pop 68,718

George \jɔ:(r)\ river 345 m Canada in NE Que. flowing N into Ungava Bay

George, Lake, 1 lake 14 m long NE Fla. in course of St. Johns river WNW of Daytona Beach 2 lake 33 m long E N.Y. S of Lake Champlain

George V Coast region Antarctica on coast S of Australia

Geor-getown \jɔ:(r)-'taʊn\ 1 section of Washington, D.C., in NW part of the city 2 city & port # of Brit. Guiana on the Atlantic at mouth of the Demerara pop 120,000

George Town \jɔ:(r)-'taʊn\ or **Pe-nang** \pə-'nɑŋ\ city & port Federation of Malaya # of Penang on Penang I pop 234,855

Geor-gian \jɔ:(r)-'geɪ-ən\ state SE U.S. area 58,876, pop 3,943,116 2 or **Geor-gian Republic** \jɔ:(r)-'jɑn\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. S of Caucasus mountains bordering on Black sea; an ancient & medieval kingdom # Tiflis area 26,875, pop 4,049,000

Geor-gia, Strait of channel 150 m long NW Wash. & SW B.C. between S Vancouver I. & mainland

Geor-gian Bay inlet of Lake Huron, Canada, in SE Ont.

Geor-gian Bay Islands National Park comprising SE Canada

Geor-gian Flompers I. island in the West German Bight

Flowerpot Island National Park SE of Manitoulin I. & a group of small islands N of Midland, Ont. area 5.4

Ge-r-a \jɛr-'ə\ city E Germany ESE of Erfurt pop 99,241

Ger-la-chor-na \jɛr-'lɔ-ko-'kə-, '-kɔv\ mountain 8737 ft E Czechoslovakia # N Slovakia in Tatra mountains; highest in Carpathian mountains

German East Africa former country E Africa comprising present Tanganyika & Ruanda-Urundi; a German protectorate 1885-1920

Ger-man-ia \jɛr-'mā-'ni-ə-, '-nyə\ 1 region of ancient Europe E of the Rhine & N of the Danube including modern Germany 2 region of Roman Empire just W of the Rhine in what is now NE France & part of Belgium & the Netherlands

German Ocean — see NORTH SEA

German Southwest Africa — see SOUTHWEST AFRICA

Ger-man-town \jɛr-'mɔn-'taʊn\ a NW section of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ger-ma-ny \jɛr-'m(-ə)-ni\ or **G Deutsch-land** \dɔɪtʃ-'lɑnt\ country cen Europe bordering on North & Baltic seas, since 1949 constituting two republics: the West German Federal Republic (# Bonn area 34,634, pop 35,958,300) & the East German Democratic Republic (# East Berlin, area 41,700, pop 17,313,700)

Ger-mis-ton \jɛr-'mɔ-stən\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal E of Johannesburg pop 168,139

Ger-ro-na \jɛr-'rɔ-nə\ 1 province NE Spain in Catalonia bordering on the Mediterranean area 2264, pop 349,163 2 commune, its # pop 33,037

Get-tys-burg National Military Park \gɛt-'ɛz-'bɜrg\ reservation in Pa. near borough of Gettysburg including site of battle 1863

Ge-ta or **Ge-ta** or **Ge-ta** or **Ge-ta** or **Ge-ta** district E cen Sudan between the Blue Nile & White Nile

Gha-da-mes \gə-'dɑ-mɛs, '-dɑm\ oasis & town NW Libya in Tripolitania near Algerian border

Gha-dā-mā \gə-'dɑ-'mā\ an ancient empire W Africa in what is now W Mali; flourished 4th-13th centuries 2 or formerly Gold Coast country W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea; a republic within Brit. Commonwealth; formerly (as Gold Coast) a Brit. territory comprising Gold Coast colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, & Togoland territory # Accra area 91,843, pop 6,691,000 — **Gha-na-ian** \gə-'n(-ə)-jən, '-jɑn, 'gā-'ni-(y)ən, 'gā-'ni\ **adj** or **n** — **Gha-nian** \gə-'n(-ə)-n, 'gā-'yən, 'gā-'ni\ **adj** or **n** — **Gha-ese** \gə-'nɛz, 'gā-, '-nɛs\ **adj** or **n**

Gha-ni — see KATHMANDU

Ghar-da-lia \gə-'dɑ-'li-ə\ town & oasis N cen Algeria 300 m S of Algiers

Ghats \gə-'tʃɑs\ mountains S India — see EASTERN GHATS, WESTERN GHATS

Ghazal, Bahr el — see BAHR EL GHAZAL

Ghaz-ni \gɛz-'ni\ city E cen Afghanistan; once # of a Muslim kingdom extending from the Tigris to the Ganges pop 27,084

Ghent \gɛnt\ or **Flem Gen't** \jɛnt\ or **F Gand** \gɑŋ\ city NW cen Belgium # of East Flanders at confluence of Scheldt & Lys pop 176,013

Giant's Causeway formation of prismatic basaltic columns Northern Ireland on N coast of Antrim

Gib-e-on \gɪb-'ɛn\ city of ancient Palestine NW of Jerusalem

Gib-e-on-ite \-ɛn-'ni-tɪ\ **n**

Gib-ral-tar \gɪb-'rɑ-tər\ town & port on Rock of Gibraltar; a Brit. colony area 2.5, pop 23,232 — **Gi-bral-tar-i-ian** \jɪ-'brɔl-'tɛr-'i-ən, 'jɪb-'rɔl-, '-tɑr-\ **n**

Gibraltar, Rock of or one Cal-pe \kəl-'(r)ɪpɛ\ headland S Spain at E end of Strait of Gibraltar; highest point 1396 ft

Gibraltar, Strait of passage between Spain & Africa connecting

the Atlantic & Mediterranean ab 8 m wide at narrowest point — see PILLARS OF HERCULES

Gies-sen \jɛs-'n\ city W Germany in Hesse N of Frankfurt pop 664,500

Gi-fu \jɛ-'(f)u\ city Japan in cen Honshu pop 304,492

Gi-jón \jɪ-'hɔn\ city & port NW Spain in Oviedo province on Bay of Biscay pop 119,008

Gi-ja \jɪ-'dʒɑ\ river 630 m N. Mex. & Ariz. flowing W into the Colorado

Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument reservation SW N. Mex. including cliff-dweller ruins

Gil-ber-t \jɪl-'bɜr-t\ islands (area 166) W Pacific SE of the Marshall Islands with other islands the Brit. colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands (# Tarawa area 316, pop 36,000) — **Gil-ber-t-ese** \jɪl-'bɜr-'tɛz, '-tɛs\ **n**

Gil-boa, Mount \jɪl-'bɔ-'ə\ mountain 1696 ft N Palestine W of the Jordan & S of Valley of Jezreel

Gil-e-ad \jɪl-'e-'ɑd\ mountainous region of Palestine E of Jordan river; now in Jordan — **Gil-e-ad-ite** \-e-'ɑd-'i-tɪ\ **n**

Gil-ling-ham \jɪl-'ɪŋ-'əm\ municipal borough SE England in Kent pop 68,099

Gil-zā \jɪ-'gɪ-zə-, '-zə\ shopping & entertainment district in Tokyo, Japan

Gi-re-sun \jɪr-'sɪn\ or **Ke-ra-sun** \kɛr-'ə-\ town & port NE Turkey on Black sea 70 m W of Trabzon

Gir-gel — see AGRICULTURE

Gi-ron-de \jɪ-'rɔn-'dɛ\ estuary 45 m W France formed by junction of the Garonne & the Dordogne & flowing NW into Bay of Biscay

Gis-borne \jɪz-'bɔrn\ city & port New Zealand on E North I. pop 20,000

Gi-za or **Gi-zeh** \jɪ-'zə\ or **El Giza** or **El Gizeh** \e-'l\ city N Egypt on the Nile near Cairo pop 68,520

Glac-ey Bay \glæ-'si-ə\ town Canada in NW N.S. on Cape Breton I. pop 24,416

Glac-ey Bay \glæ-'si-ə\ inlet SE Alaska at S end of St. Elias range; in Glacier Bay National Monument (area 3.5)

Glacier National Park, 1 mountain region NW Mont. adjoining Waterton Lakes National Park, Canada, and with it forming Wa-ter-ton-Glacier International Peace Park \wɔt-'rɔn-'nɔ-, 'glæ-'si-ər-'nɔn\ 2 mountain region W Canada in SE B.C. in Selkirk mountains W of Yoho National Park

Glac-beck \glæ-'bɛk, 'glæ-'l\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 83,200

Glas-gow \glæ-'mɔr-'gən\ or **Gla-mor-gan-shire** \-ʃɪr-(ə)-, '-ʃɪr\ county SE Wales # Cardiff area 813, pop 1,201,989

Gla-rus \glæ-'rʊs\ or **F Glaris** \glæ-'rɛs\ 1 canton E cen Switzerland area 267, pop 37,663 2 commune, its #

Glas-gow \glæ-'kɔk, 'glæ-'gɔk, 'glæz-'lɔk\ burgh & port S cen Scotland on the Clyde pop 1,089,555 — **Glas-ve-gian** \glæ-'svɛ-jən\ **n**

Glas-ton-bury \glæ-'stɔn-'bɜrɪ-, '-b(ə)-rɪ\ also 'glæ-'n\ municipal borough SW England in Somerset SSW of Bristol

Glat-ter or **Weisse** — see NEMO

Glen Canyon Dam \glɛn-'dɑm\ N Ariz. in Colorado river near Ariz.-Utah boundary; under construction from 1956

Glen-coe \glɛn-'kɔ\ valley W Scotland in Argyll

Glen Cove \glɛn-'kɔv\ city SE N.Y. on NW Long I. pop 23,817

Glen-dale \glɛn-'dɛl\ 1 city cen Ariz. NW of Phoenix pop 15,596 2 city S Calif. NE of Los Angeles pop 119,442

Glen-do-rā \glɛn-'dɔr-ə-, '-dɔr-'i\ city SW Calif. ENE of Los Angeles pop 20,752

Glen Ellyn \glɛ-'nɛl-'ən\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,972

Glen More — see GREAT GLEN

Glen Falls \glɛn-'fɔls\ city E Y S of Lake George pop 18,580

Glen-view \glɛn-'vju\ village NE Ill. pop 18,132

Gli-wi-će \gli-'vɛt-sɛ\ or **G Gli-wi-ć** \gli-'vɪtʃ\ city SW Poland in Silesia W of Katowice pop 124,700

Glo-m-nia \glɔ-'m(-ə), 'glām-'ə\ river 375 m E Norway flowing S into the Oslofjord

Glossa, Cape — see LINGUETTA (Cape)

Glouces-ter \glɔs-'tɛr, 'glɪs-\ 1 city NE Mass. on Cape Ann pop 25,789 2 or **Glouces-ter-shire** \-ʃɪr-(ə)-, '-ʃɪr\ county SW cen England area 1257, pop 938,618 3 city & county borough, its #, on the Severn

Glo-ncester City city SW N.J. S of Camden pop 15,511

Glov-ers-ville \glɔv-'ɜr-z-, 'vɪl\ city E N.Y. pop 21,741

Gnos-sus — see KNOSSOS

Gro-a \gə-'ɑ\ or **Port G6a** district W India; before 1962 belonged to Praga # of Pungu area 1301, pop 67,000 — see PORTUGUESE INDIA — **G6-a** \g6-'ɑ\ **adj** or **n** — **G6-a-ness** \g6-'ɑ-nɛz, '-nɛs\ **adj**

Go-bi \gɔ-'bɪ\ desert E cen Asia in Mongolia area ab 500,000

Go-da-va-rī \gə-'dɑ-və-'rɪ\ river 900 m cen India flowing SE across the Deccan into Bay of Bengal

Go-dɛs-bɜrg \gɔd-'bɜrg, '-bɜr-, '-bɜr\ or **Bad Godesberg** \bɑt-'kɔm-mun\ W Germany on the Rhine S of Bonn pop 65,500

Godt-haab \gɔt-'hɔb, 'gɔt-'\ town # of Greenland on SW coast

God-win Aus-ten \gɔd-'wɪn-'nɔ-stən, '-nɔs-'tən\ or **Dap-sang** \dɑp-'sɑŋ, 'dɔp-'sɑŋ\ or **ḌḌ** \kɪ-'tʃu\ mountain 28,250 ft N Kashmir in high range

Go-gɛ-bɪc \gɔ-'gɛ-'bɪk\ iron range N Wis. & W upper peninsula of Mich.

Gog-ra \gɔg-'rɑ\ river 570 m S cen Asia flowing S from SW Tibet through Nepal into the Ganges in N India

Goi-dā-ia or formerly **Goy-dā-ia** \gɔi-'dɑ-'i-ə\ city SE cen Brazil # of Goiás pop 39,871

Goi-ās or **Goi-az** or **Goy-az** \gɔi-'s\ state SE cen Brazil # Goiás area 244,330, pop 1,234,740

Gökcha — see SEVAN

Gol-con-da \gɔl-'kɔn-'dɑ\ ruined town cen India in W Andhra Pradesh or formerly Golkonda \gɔl-'kɔn-'dɑ\ city SE cen Brazil # of Goiás pop 39,871

Gol-d Coast 1 region W Africa on N shore of Gulf of Guinea between the Ivory Coast (on W) & the Slave Coast (on E) — 2 — see GHANA 3 former Brit. colony in S Gold Coast region # Accra; now part of Ghana

Gol-den Chersonese — see CHERSONESE

Golden Gate strait 2 m wide W Calif. connecting San Francisco Bay with Pacific ocean

Golden Horn inlet of the Bosphorus, Turkey in Europe; harbor of Istanbul

Goldsboro \ˈgɔldz-bor-ə\, -bɔr-ə\ city E cen N.C. pop 28,873
Golgotha — see CALVARY
Gomel \ˈgɔ-məl, -gə\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Belorussia pop 166,000
Gom-ror-ah \gə-mor-ə-, -mār-ə\ city of ancient Palestine in the plain of the Jordan
Gona-ives, Gulf of \gɔ-nə-ˈev\ arm of Caribbean sea on W coast of Haiti
Gon-dar \ˈgɔn-dār-, -dār\ town NW Ethiopia N of Lake Tana; former § of Ethiopia
Good Hope, Cape of \ˈgʊd-ˈhɔp\ cape S Republic of So. Africa in S.W. Cape Province W of False Bay at 34°21' S — see CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
Good-win Sands \gʊd-wan-ə\ shoals SE England in Strait of Dover off E coast of Kent — see DOWNS
Gorham-port \ˈgɔr-əm-pɔrt\, -pɔ(r)t\ urban area SW La. NE of Lake Charles pop 16,778
Gor-rakht-pur \ˈgɔr-ək-pʊ(r)t\, -gɔr-ə\ city NE India in E Uttar Pradesh N of Benares pop 132,400
Gor-rizia \gɔr-ˈri:t-sə-ə\ commune NE Italy in Venetia on Isonzo river pop 42,100
Gor-ki or **Gor-ky** or **Gor-kiy** \ˈgɔr-ki-ə\ or formerly **Nizh-ni-Novgorod**, \ˈnizh-nē-nāv-gə-rād\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, at confluence of Oka & Volga rivers pop 942,000
Gör-litz \ˈgɔr-lits-, -lɔts\ city E Germany on the Neisse pop 96,110
Gor-kovka \ˈgɔr-kov-ə\ city U.S.S.R. in E Ukraine in the Donets basin N of Donetsk pop 293,000
Gor-no-Al-tal \ˈgɔr-(n)ɔ-ˈal-ˈtəl\ or formerly **Oj-rot**, \ˈɔi-rɔt\ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in SE Altai Territory in Altai mountains § Gorno-Altaiik (formerly Ojrot-Tal) area 35,000 pop 110,000
Gor-no-Ba-dakh-shan \ˈgɔr-(n)ɔ-ˈbād-ˈʃik-ˈʃhān\ autonomous region Soviet Central Asia in SE Tadzhik Republic in the Pamirs § Khoreg area 25,784, pop 41,800
Gor-nen \ˈgɔr-nən\ district of ancient Egypt E of Nile delta
Gor-pört \ˈgɔr-pɔrt\, -pɔ(r)t\ municipal borough S England in Hampshire on Portsmouth harbor pop 58,246
Gö-te-borg \ˈgɔ-tə-bɔrg\, -bɔ(r)-yɔ\, -yɔ\ or **Goti-en-burg** \ˈgɔti-ən-bɔrg-, -gɔt-ən\ city & port SW Sweden pop 408,436
Göteborg \ˈgɔ-tə-bɔrg\ city W Germany W of Erturt pop 57,800
Got-land or **Got-land** \ˈgɔt-land-, -lənd\ island Sweden in the Baltic off SE coast; chief town Visby area 1167, pop 55,000
Göt-ting-en \ˈgɔt-riŋ-ən-, -gət-\ city W Germany SSW of Brunswick pop 77,800
Gra-wal-dorf \ˈgrə-wəl-dɔf-, -dɔv\ or formerly **Ziin** \zə-ˈi:ən\ city cen Czechoslovakia in SE Moravia pop 57,974
Got-da \ˈgɔd-ə-, -güd-, -həud-ə\ commune SW Netherlands in So. Holland pop 33,300
Gram-bam \ˈgrɑm-bəm\, -grɑ(-)m\ urban area SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 38,164
Graham Land — see ANTARCTIC
Gram-hams-town \ˈgrɑm-əmz-, -təin-, -grɑ(-)mz-\ city S Republic of So. Africa in SE Cape Province ENE of Port Elizabeth pop 23,741
Gran-ian Alps \ˈgrɑn-i-ən-, -grɪ-ən\ section of W Alps on border between France & Italy — see GRAN PARADISO
Grain coast \ˈgrɑn-ə\ region W Africa in Liberia bordering on Gulf of Guinea
Gran-pi-an \ˈgrɑm-pi-ən\ hills cen Scotland between the Lowlands & the Great Glen sea level (Ben)
Gran-da-aga \ˈgrɑ-nād-ə\, -nād-ə\ city SW Nicaragua on NW shore of Lake Nicaragua pop 21,743 2 medieval Moorish kingdom S Spain 3 province S Spain in Andalusia bordering on the Mediterranean area 4928, pop 787,116 4 city, its §, in the Sierra Nevada pop 146,169
Gran-by \ˈgrɑn-bi-, -grɑm-bē\ city Canada in S Que. pop 27,095
Gran Chaco — see CHACO
Grand 1 river 260 m SW Mich. flowing N & W into Lake Michigan 2 river 300 m NW Mo. flowing SE into the Missouri 3 river 140 km in W. Mo. flowing SE into the Osage 4 river 200 m N.S. Dak. flowing E into the Missouri 5 the Colorado river from its source to junction with Green river in SE Utah — a former name 6 — see NEOSHO 7 — see HAMILTON 8 canal abt 1000 m long E China from Hangchow to Tientsin
Grand Atlas — see ATLAS
Grand Bahama island Bahamas, NW island of group area 430
Grand Bank or **Grand Banks** shoal area in the Atlantic SE of Newfoundland
Grand Canary or **Sp Gran Ca-na-ria** \ˈgrɑn-kā-ˈnār-yā\ island in the Canaryes chief of Las Palmas pop 523
Grand Canyon gorge of the Colorado NW Ariz. extending from mouth of the Little Colorado W to the Grand Wash Cliffs; over 1 m deep; area largely comprised in **Grand Canyon National Park** (at E end area 1008) & **Grand Canyon National Monument** (to W area 304) see GRAND CANYON
Grand Canyon of the Snake — see HELLS CANYON
Grand Cayman — see CAYMAN
Grand Coulee \ˈkʊ-lee\ valley E Wash. extending SSW from S wall of canyon of the Columbia where it turns W in forming the Big Bend
Grand Coulee Dam dam NE cen Wash. in the Columbia — see FRANKLIN O. ROOSEVELT LAKE
Grande, Rio, 1 \ˈrɛ-ɔ-ˈgrɑnd(-)ē-, -rē-ɔ-ˈgrɑnd\ or **ri-ɔ-ˈgrɑnd** or **ri-ɔ-ˈgrɑnd** river S & Mexico — see RIO GRANDE 2 \ˈrɛ-ɔ-ˈgrɑnd-ɔ-, -rē-ɔ-, -dɛr\ river 680 m E Brazil in Minas Gerais flowing W to unite with Grande Paranaíba forming the Amazon — see YACUJÓ
Grande Soufrière — see SOUFRIÈRE
Grande-Terre \ˈgrɑn-t(ə)r\ island French West Indies constituting E portion of Guadeloupe area 220, pop 103,718
Grand Falls waterfall 245 ft high Canada in W Labrador in Hamilton river
Grand Forks city E N. Dak. on Red river pop 34,451
Grand Island city SE cen Nebr. on the No. Platte pop 25,742
Grand Junction city W Colo. on the Colorado pop 18,694
Grand Lac — see TONLE SAP
Grand Ma-nan \ˈmɑn-ˈnən\ island 20 m long Canada in N.B. Atlantic entrance to Fundy
Grand Prairie city NE cen Tex. W of Dallas pop 30,386
Grand Rapids city SW Mich. pop 177,313

Grand Te-ton \ˈgrɑnd-tē-ˈtɪn\ mountain 13,766 ft W Wyo.; highest in Teton range
Grand Teton National Park reservation NW Wyo. including Jackson Lake & S part of Teton range
Grand Traverse \ˈgrɑnd-trəv-ə-rs-\ inlet of Lake Michigan in Mich. on NW coast of lower peninsula
Grand Turk — see TURKS AND CAICOS
Grange-mouth \ˈgrɑnj-moʊth-, -məθ\ burgh & port cen Scotland in Stirling county on Firth of Forth pop 15,305
Grange — see KOCABAS
Granite City city SW Ill. on the Mississippi pop 40,073
Granite Peak mountain 12,799 ft S Mont. NE of Yellowstone National Park in Beartooth range; highest point in state
Gran Pa-ra-dis-o \ˈgrɑn-pə-rə-ˈdi-ɔ\, -dɔ\ mountain 13,324 ft NW Italy in the Graie Alps
Gran Qui-rá-nal National Monument \ˈgrɑn-kwɪ-rə-ˈnəl\ reservation cen N. Mex. containing ruins of a pueblo & Spanish mission
Gras-merc \ˈgrɑs-m(ə)r\ lake 1 m long NW England in Westmorland in Lake District
Grass Valley, \ˈgrɑs-və-lē\ commune SE France W of Nice
Gras-bün-den \ˈgrɑu-ˈbün-dən-, -bün-ə\ or **F Gri-sons** \grē-zɔn\ canton E Switzerland § **Chur** area 2744, pop 137,100
Gräuenz — see GRUOZIADZ
Gravenhage \ˈgr- see HAGUE (The)
Graveland, \ˈgræ-vəl-ənd\ municipal borough SE England in Kent on Thames estuary pop 45,043
Grays Harbor \ˈgrɑz-ə\ inlet of the Pacific W Wash.
Grays Peak \ˈgrɑz-ə\ mountain 14,274 ft, cen Colo.; highest in Front range
Great A'gritis \ˈgr- city S Austria in Styria on the Mur pop 226,453
Great Abaco — see ABACO
Great Australian Bight wide bay on S coast of Australia
Great Barrier Reef coral reef 1250 m long Australia off NE coast of Queensland
Great Basin arid region W U.S. between Sierra Nevada & Wasatch mountains, including most of Nev. & parts of Calif., Idaho, Utah, Wyo., & Oreg. & having no drainage to ocean; contains many isolated mountain ranges (the Basin Ranges)
Great Bear lake Canada in N Mackenzie District, Northwest Territories area 12,000
Great Bend city cen Kans. on Arkansas river pop 16,670
Great Britain \ˈgrit-ən\ or **Britain**, 1 island W Europe NW of France area 88,745, pop 48,840,893 2 UNITED KINGDOM
Great Crosby — see CROSBY
Great Dividing mountain range E Australia extending from Cape York peninsula S Victoria & W interrupted by Bass strait, into Tasmania — see KOSCIUSKO (Mount)
Greater Ant-il-les \æn-ˈti-lēz\ group of islands in the West Indies including Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, & Puerto Rico
Greater Sunda — see SUNDA
Greater Walachia — see MONTENIA
Great Exuma — see EXUMA
Great Falls, 1 or **Great Falls of the Potomac** waterfall 35 ft in the Potomac abt 15 m above Washington 2 city W cen Mont. on Missouri river N of the Great Falls of the Missouri (92 ft) pop 55,357
Great Glen \ˈglen\ or **Glen More** \ˈglen-mɔ(r)-, -mɔ(r)\ valley abt 50 m long N Scotland cutting through the Highlands from SW to NE & connecting Loch Linne & Moray firth — see CALEDONIAN CANAL
Great INAGUA — see INAGUA
Great Kabylia — see KABYLIA
Great Karroo — see KARROO
Great Khing-an — see KHINGAN
Great Lakes, 1 chain of five lakes (Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, & Ontario) cen No. America in the U.S. & Canada 2 group of Great Lakes in Asia including Lakes Rudolf, Albert, Victoria, Tanganyika, & Nyasa
Great Namaqualand — see NAMAQUALAND
Great Ouse — see OUSE
Great Plains elevated plains region W cen U.S. & W Canada E of Rocky mountains & chiefly W of 100th meridian extending from NE B.C. & NW Alta. SE & S to include the Llano Estacado of N. Mex. & Tex.
Great Rift valley \ˈrɪt-\ depression SW Asia & E Africa extending from valley of the Jordan S to Mozambique & dividing S Africa into East & West Africa
Great Saint Bernard \ˈgr-ˈsaint-bar-ˈnɑrd\ mountain pass 8111 ft through Pennine Alps between Switzerland & Italy
Great Salt lake 80 m long & 35 m wide N Utah having strongly saline waters & no outlet
Great Sand dunes Nat barren region NW Utah
Great Sand Dunes National Monument reservation S Colo. on W slope of Sangre de Cristo mountains area 56
Great Slave, 1 lake Canada in SW Northwest Territories receiving Slave river on S & flowing into the Mackenzie on W area 11,170 2 see SLAVE
Great Smoky mountains on N.C.-Tenn. boundary partly in Great Smoky Mountains National Park (area 720) — see CLINGMANS DOME
Great Wall or **Chinese Wall** defensive wall N China between China proper & Mongolia; 2000 m long, 20 to 50 ft high, 15 to 25 ft thick (Great Wall of London) — see YACUJÓ
Greece \ˈgrɛs\ or **Gk Hel-las** \ˈhɛl-əs\ or **Gk El-las** \ˈel-las\ country S Europe at E end of Balkan peninsula; a kingdom § Athens area 50,147, pop 7,632,801
Green-ley \ˈgrɛ-lē\ city N Colo. pop 26,314
Green \ˈgrɛn\ 1 river 730 m W U.S. flowing from Wind River range in W Wyo. into the Colorado in SE Utah 2 mountains E No. America in the Appalachian system extending from S Que. S through Vt. into W Mass. — see MANSFIELD (Mount)
Green Bay, 1 inlet of NW Lake Michigan 120 m long in NW Mich. & N.E. Wis. 2 city NE Wis. on Green Bay pop 62,888
Green-field \ˈgrɛn-ˈfi:ld\ city SE Wis. near Milwaukee pop 17,636
Green-land \ˈgrɛn-land-, -lənd\ island in N Atlantic off N.E. No. America belonging to Denmark § **Godthaab** area 839,800, pop

abut; * kitten; or further; a back; ä cot, cart; au out; ch chin; ø less; ē easy; ġ gift; i trip; i life
 i joke; j ŋ flow; ð flax; ð coin; th this; th this; y foot; y yet; yū furious; zñ vision
 ʒ žable; ʒ F bac; ʒ G ich, Buch; * F vin; * F bœuf; * F feu; * F gülden; * F rue; * F dique d'œn\, nul wœv\

27,101 — in **Green-land** *v* *f* *so*-dar, *lan*-*n* — **Green-land-ic** *v* *lan*-dík, *gr*-*án*-*ad*

Green-ock *v* *gr*-*é*-*ok*, *gr*-*ín*, *gr*-*é*-*o* burgh & port SW Scotland in Renfrewshire on Firth of Clyde *pop* 76,299

Greens-boro *v* *gr*-*é*-*n*-*s*, *bor*-*a*, *bo*-*ra* city *n* *cen* N.C. *pop* 119,574

Greens-burg *v* *gr*-*é*-*n*-*s*, *bur*-*g* city SW Pa. *pop* 17,383

Greens-ville *v* *gr*-*é*-*n*-*s*, *vil*-*l* city W Miss. on the Mississippi *pop* 21 city *n* N.C. *pop* 22,860, 3 city *n* W.S.C. *pop* 66,188

4 city NE Tex. NE of Dallas on the Sabine *pop* 19,087

Green-wich *v* *gr*-*é*-*n*-*ich*, *gr*-*én*-*w*-*ich*, *gr*-*én*-*w*-*ich* town SW Conn. on Long Island Sound *pop* 53,793, 2 *v* *gr*-*én*-*ij*, *gr*-*én*-*ich* metropolitan borough SE London, England, on S bank of the Thames *pop* 91

Green-wich Village *v* *gr*-*én*-*ich*, *gr*-*én*, *ij*-*a* section of New York City in Manhattan on lower W side

Green-wood *v* *gr*-*én*-*w*ó*d* 1 city W Miss. *pop* 20,436 2 city W S. *pop* 16,644

Gre-na-da *v* *gr*-*én*-*a* Island Brit. West Indies in S Windward Windward; with S Grenadines, constitutes a territory * St. George's *area* 133, *pop* 91,700

Gre-na-dines *v* *gr*-*én*-*a* *gr*-*én*-*s* Islands Brit. West Indies in cen Windwards between Grenada & St. Vincent; divided administratively between Grenada & St. Vincent

Gre-no-ble *v* *gr*-*én*-*ó*-*bal*, *no*-*bl* city SE France *pop* 116,440

Gre-t-na *v* *gr*-*é*-*n*-*a* city SE La. S of New Orleans *pop* 21,967

Grey-look, **Mount** *v* *gr*-*é*-*á*, *l*ó*ok* mountain 3505 ft NW Mass.; highest in Berkshire hills & in state

Gr-i-*lin* *v* *gr*-*í*-*n* city W cen Ga. *pop* 21,735

Grim-s *v* *gr*-*ím*-*s* county borough E England in Lincolnshire in Parts of Lindsey near mouth of the Humber *pop* 94,527

Grin-del-wald *v* *gr*-*ín*-*d*-*é*-*l*-*w*ó*ld*, *v*á*l*t valley cen Switzerland in Bern canton in the Bernese Alps E of Interlaken

Gr-o-n-la-nd *v* *gr*-*ó*-*n*-*l*á*nd* district S Republic of Congo in E Cape of Good Hope S of Basutoland; one of the Transkeian Territories; chief town Kokstad

Grig-nal-und West district S Republic of So. Africa N of Orange River in W of Orange Free State; chief town Kimberley

Gris-Nez, **Gate** *v* *gr*-*é*-*n*-*s* headland N France projecting into Strait of Dover

Grisons — see GRAUÜNDEN

Gró-d-no *v* *gr*-*ó*-*d*-*n*ó, *gr*-*ó*-*d*-*n*ó city U.S.S.R. in W Belorussia on Nemán river *pop* 72,000

Gró-ning-en *v* *gr*-*ó*-*n*-*g*-*én* 1 province NE Netherlands bordering on North sea & Ems estuary *area* 866, *pop* 471,745 2 city, its * *pop* 143,996

Grosse Pointe Park *v* *gr*-*ó*-*s*-*p*ó*int*-*a* city SE Mich. NE of Detroit *pop* 15,457

Grosse Pointe Woods *v* *gr*-*ó*-*s* *p*ó*int*-*e* *w*ó*ods* NE of Detroit *pop* 18,580

Gross-glock-ner *v* *gr*-*ó*-*s*-*gl*ó*ck*-*n*é*r* mountain 12,461 ft Austria in the Hohe Tauern between E Tirol & Carinthia

Gró-ven-tré *v* *gr*-*ó*-*v*-*én*-*t*-*r*é town 100 m W Wyo. flowing W into the Sece

Groves *v* *gr*-*ó*-*v*-*s* city SE Tex. NE of Port Arthur *pop* 17,304

Groz-ny *v* *gr*-*ó*-*z*-*n*ý, *gr*-*áz*-*n*ó city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Caucasus mountains *pop* 240,000

Grú-dziá-dz *v* *gr*-*ú*-*d*-*z*-*i*-*á*-*d*-*z* city U.S.S.R. in G **Gráuden-z** *v* *gr*-*á*-*u*-*d*-*é*-*n* city in Poland on the Vistula NE of Bydgoszcz *pop* 56,000

Gu-a-dal-ja-ra *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*á*-*h*-*á*-*r*-*a*, *g*-*w*-*á*-*h*-*á*-*r*-*a* 1 city W cen Mexico # of Jalisco *pop* 734,346 2 province E cen Spain in NE New Castile *area* 4676, *pop* 195,633 3 commune, its * *pop* 21,928

Gu-a-dal-ca-nal *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*k*-*o*-*n*á*l*, *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*k*-*o*-*n*á*l* W Pacific in the S E Solomon *area* 2500, *pop* 14,500

Gu-a-dal-qui-*vir* *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*k*-*w*-*i*-*v*-*á*-*r*-*k*-*i*-*v*-*á*-*r* river 374 m S Spain flowing W & SW into Gulf of Cádiz

Gu-a-dalu-pe *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*ú*-*p* 1 mountains S. Mex. & W Tex., the S extension of Sacramento mountains; highest point Guadalupe Peak 8751 ft (highest in Tex.) 2 river 300 m SE Tex. flowing SE into San Antonio river

Gu-a-dalu-pe Hi-dal-go *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*ú*-*p*-*é*-*h*-*i*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*k*-*o*-*n*á*l*, *ú*-*p*-*é*-*h*-*i*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*k*-*o*-*n*á*l* former city cen Mexico N of Mexico City on part of city of Gustavo A. Madero

Gu-a-de-loupe *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*ú*-*p*, *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*ú* two islands, Basse-Terre (or Guadeloupe proper) & Grande-Terre, separated by a narrow channel, in French West Indies in cen Leeward Islands; an overseas department of France * Basse-Terre (on Basse-Terre 1) *area* 583, *pop* 203,454

Gu-a-dal-u-pe *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*l*-*ú*-*p* river 515 m Spain & Portugal flowing W & S into Gulf of Cádiz

Guam *v* *g*-*w*-*ám* island W Pacific in S Marianas belonging to U.S. * *Agana* *area* 209, *pop* 67,044 — **Gu-a-ma-ni-an** *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*m*-*n*-*i*-*án* *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*m*-*n*-*i*-*án* *adj* or *n*

Gu-a-na-ba-coa *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*n*-*a*-*b*-*o*-*k*-*o*-*a* city W Cuba E of Havana *pop* 2,490

Gu-a-na-ba-rá *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*n*-*a*-*b*-*á*-*r*-*a* state SE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic; created 1960 from former Federal District * Rio de Janeiro *area* 451

Guana-bara Bay or Rio de Janeiro Bay inlet of Atlantic ocean SE Brazil

Gu-a-na-ha-ni *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*n*-*a*-*h*-*án*-*é* — native name of island that was Columbus's first landfall in the New World, thought to be San Salvador

Gu-a-na-ju-a-to *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*n*-*a*-*h*-*u*-*w*-*á*-*t*-*ó* 1 state cen Mexico *area* 1,804, *pop* 1,560,334 city *pop* 2,385

Gu-an-tá-na-mo *v* *g*-*w*-*án*-*t*-*á*-*n*-*m*-*ó* city SE Cuba NW of Guan-tánamo Bay (inlet of the Caribbean) *pop* 64,671

Gu-a-po-ré *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*p*-*o*-*r*-*é* 1 or *Ité-né-z* *v* *é*-*t*-*n*-*é*-*n*-*s* river 950 m W Brazil & NE Bolivia flowing NW to the Mamoré 2 — see RON-DEL

Guar-dá-fui, **Cape** *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*r*-*d*-*á*-*f*-*u*-*i*, *w*-*á*-*f*-*u*-*i* cape NE Somalia at entrance to Gulf of Aden

Guá-rí-co *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*r*-*i*-*k*-*ó* river 225 m W Venezuela flowing SW & S into the Apure

Gu-a-*re*-ma *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*r*-*e*-*m*-*á* 1 country Central America S of Mexico bordering on the Pacific & the Caribbean; a republic *area* 42,042, *pop* 3,822,233 2 or **Guatemala City** city, its * *pop* 404,940 — **Gu-a-te-ma-lan** *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*m*-*á*-*n* *adj* or *n*

Gu-a-*v*-i-r *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*v*-*i*-*r*, *g*-*w*-*á*-*v*-*é*-*r*-*á* river 450 m Colombia flowing E into the Orinoco

Gu-a-ya-ma *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*y*-*m*-*a* town SE Puerto Rico *pop* 19,183

Gu-a-ya-*quil* *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*y*-*á*-*ik*, *á*-*ik* city & port W Ecuador on

Guayas river 40 m from Gulf of Guayaquil (inlet of the Pacific) *pop* 15,791

Gu-a-y-á *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*y*-*á* river ab 100 m W Ecuador forming delta in Gulf of Guayaquil

Guay-mas *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*m*-*s* city & port NW Mexico in Sonora on Gulf of California *pop* 18,800

Gu-a-yu-á *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*y*-*u*-*á* commune cen Italy NE of Perugia

Gu-el-ph *v* *g*-*w*-*é*-*l* city Canada in SE Ont. *pop* 33,860

Gu-er-ni-ca *v* *g*-*er*-*n*-*é*-*k*-*á* town N Spain ENE of Bilbao

Gu-ern-sey *v* *g*-*er*-*n*-*s*-*é* island English channel in the Channel Islands * St. Peter Port *area* 25, *pop* 40,588

Gu-er-re-ro *v* *g*-*er*-*r*-*é*-*o* *v* *gr*-*é*-*o* state S Mexico bordering on the Pacific Gulf of California *area* 24,885, *pop* 1,074,826

Gui-a-na *v* *g*-*í*-*á*-*n*-*a*, *g*-*í*-*á*-*n*-*a* region N So. America bordering on the Atlantic & bounded on W & S by the Orinoco, the Negro, & the Amazon; includes Brit. Guiana, French Guiana, Surinam, & adjoining parts of Brazil & Venezuela — **Gui-a-na** *v* *g*-*í*-*á*-*n*-*a* *adj* or *n* — **Gui-a-na-ese** *v* *g*-*í*-*á*-*n*-*a*-*é*-*s* *adj* or *n*

Gui-en-ne or **Guy-en-ne** *v* *g*-*í*-*é*-*n*-*n*é region & former province SW France bordering on Bay of Biscay * Bordeaux — see AQUITAINE

Gui-n-é *v* *g*-*í*-*n*-*é* or F **Gui-n-é** *v* *g*-*í*-*n*-*é* 1 region W Africa bordering on the Atlantic from Gambia (on N) to Angola (on S) 2 or formerly French Guinean region W Africa bordering on the Atlantic; a republic, formerly a territory of French West Africa * Conakry *area* 108,455, *pop* 3,000,000 — **Gui-n-éan** *v* *g*-*í*-*n*-*é*-*án* *adj* or *n*

Guinea, **Gulf of the Atlantic W Africa**; includes bights of **Ben** & **Biaf**

Gui-púz-co *v* *g*-*í*-*p*-*ú*-*t*-*k*-*o*-*w*, *g*-*í*-*p*-*ú*-*s* province N Spain; one of the Basque provinces * San Sebastián *area* 728, *pop* 468,363

Gui-*ja*-rat or **Gu-*je*-rat** *v* *g*-*í*-*j*-*á*-*r*-á*t*, *g*-*í*-*j*-*á*-*r* 1 region W India including areas on Kathiawar peninsula & around Gulf of Cambay near Rajahmundry 2 state W India N & E of Gulf of Cambay; formed 1960 from NW portion of former Bombay state * Ahmadabad

Gui-*ri*-wala *v* *g*-*í*-*r*-*i*-*w*-*á*-*l*-*a*, *g*-*í*-*r*-*á* city Pakistan in NE West Pakistan N of Lahore *pop* 126,000

Guil-*port* *v* *g*-*í*-*l*-*p*-*ó*-*r*-*t*, *g*-*í*-*l*-*p*-*ó*-*r*-*t* city & port SE Miss. *pop* 30,204

Guif Stream warm ocean current in N Atlantic flowing from Gulf of Mexico N along coast of U.S. to Nantucket I. & thence E **Guim-tá** *v* *g*-*í*-*m*-*t*-*á* river 500 m N India flowing SE into the Ganges

Gui-ni-son *v* *g*-*í*-*n*-*i*-*s*-*ón* river 150 m W cen Colo. flowing W & NW into the Colorado

Gui-n-á *v* *g*-*í*-*n*-*á* city E India in cen Andhra Pradesh W of Masulipatnam *pop* 125,300

Gun-zan — see KUNSAN

Gur-gan *v* *g*-*ú*-*r*-*án* or **As-ter-abad** *v* *ás*-*t*-*é*-*r*-*á*-*b*-*ad*, *á*-*b*-*á*d city N Iran near SE coast of Caspian sea

Gur-ga-*h*, **Ma-de-ro** *v* *g*-*ú*-*r*-*á*-*h*, *g*-*ú*-*r*-*á*-*h* city cen Mexico in Federal District N of Mexico City *pop* 60,239

Gwa-dar or **Gwa-dur** *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*d*-*á*-*r* town & port SW West Pakistan on Arabian sea; until 1958 belonged to Sultan of Oman

Gwa-li-*r* or **Gwa-l-i**, *v* *g*-*w*-*á*-*l*-*r* 1 former state N cen India * **Lash-kar** *v* *l*-*ás*-*h*-*k*-*ár* British state W cen India in NW Madhya Pradesh since 1956 2 city *n* cen India in NW Madhya Pradesh SSE of Agra *pop* (including adjacent city of Lash-kar) 241,400

Gyang-tse *v* *g*-*é*-*ng*-*án* (k'á-t'á) town W China in SÉ Tibet SW of Lhasa

Gyor *v* *g*-*ý*-*r* or G Raab *v* *r*-*á*-*p* city NW Hungary *pop* 68,000

Haar-lem *v* *h*-*á*-*r*-*l*-*m* city W Netherlands * of No. Holland *pop* 168,860

Haar-lem-mer-meer *v* *h*-*á*-*r*-*l*-*m*-*é*-*r*-*m*-*e*-*r* commune W Netherlands *pop* 42,702

Habana — see HAVANA

Hab-*sh* *v* *h*-*á*-*b*-*sh* *v* *h*-*á*-*b*-*sh*-*é* (yá) fake cen Iraq along S bank of the Euphrates W of Baghdad

Hack-en-sack *v* *h*-*á*-*k*-*én*-*s*-*á*k city NE N.J. *pop* 30,521

Hack-ney *v* *h*-*á*-*k*-*n*-*y* metropolitan borough NE London, England *pop* 171,337

Had-ding-ton *v* *h*-*á*-*d*-*í*-*ng*-*t*-*ón* 1 or **Had-ding-ton-shire** *v* *h*-*á*-*d*-*í*-*ng*-*t*-*ón*, *sh*-*r* — see EAST LOTHIAN 2 burgh Scotland * of East Lothian

Had-don *v* *h*-*á*-*d*-*ón* town township SW N.J. *pop* 17,099

Ha-dra-maut or **Ha-dra-maut** *v* *h*-*á*-*d*-*r*-*á*-*m*-*á*-*ut*, *h*-*á*-*d*-*r*-*á*-*m*-*á*-*ut* region S Arabia bordering on Arabian sea E of Aden in Aden protectorate; *area* 100, *pop* 58,500

Hadrumetum — see SOUSSE

Ha-e-yi *v* *h*-*á*-*e*-*y* (jü) or **Jap Kai-shu** *v* *k*-*á*-*i*-*sh*ü (jü) city N Korea on inlet of Yellow sea S of Pyongyang *pop* 82,135

Ha-gen or **Hagen** *v* *h*-*á*-*g*-*én* West-Ia-len *v* *h*-*á*-*g*-*é* (mín)-*vest*-*t*-*ál*-*á* city in Germany NE of Düsseldorf *pop* 193,800

Ha-gers-town *v* *h*-*á*-*g*-*ér*-*s*-*t*-*á*-*un* city N Md. *pop* 36,660

Hague, **The** *v* *h*-*á*-*g*-*ú* or D **S** *v* *g*-*r*-*á*-*v*-*én*-*h*-*á*-*g*-*ú* *v* *s*-*k*-*r*-*á*-*v*-*án* *v* *h*-*á*-*g*-*ú* city SW Netherlands in So. Holland near coast of North sea; de facto * of the Netherlands *pop* 606,825

Haguevoort — see SHARPLEN

Haidarabad — see HYDERABAD

Hai-*ja* *v* *h*-*á*-*i*-*á* city & port NW Israel on Bay of Acre at foot of Mt. Carmel *pop* 170,000

Haikow — see HONKOW

Hai-lan *v* *h*-*á*-*i*-*án* 1 island SE China in Kwangtung in So. China *area* 13,000 2 strait between S Hainan & Luzhouch peninsula connecting Gulf of Tonkin with So. China sea

Hai-maut *v* (h'á) 1 medical county in Low Countries SE of Flanders in modern SW Belgium & N France 2 province SW Belgium * Mons *area* 1436, *pop* 1,276,552

Hai-phong *v* *h*-*á*-*i*-*ph*-*ón* city & port N Vietnam in Tonkin in delta of Red river *pop* 188,600

Hai-ti or formerly **Hay-ti** *v* *h*-*á*-*t*-*é* 1 — see HISPANIOLA 2 country West Indies in W Hispaniola; a republic * Port-au-Prince *area* 4,850, *pop* ab 3,500,000 — **Hai-tian** *v* *h*-*á*-*sh*-*án* *adj* or *n*

Ha-ko-da-te *v* *h*-*á*-*k*-*o*-*d*-*á*-*t*-*é* city & port Japan in SW Hokkaido on Tsugaru strait *pop* 242,582

Halab or **Haleb** — see ALEP

Ha-le-*e*-ka-ia *v* *h*-*á*-*l*-*é*-*é*-*k*-*á*-*i*-*a* dormant volcano 10,023 ft Hawaii on E Maui *crater* 2770 ft deep, 20 m in circumference; in Haleakala National Park (*area* 27) — see HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

Hal-fa-ya Pass \h'al,-fā-\ pass NW Egypt through hills near Mediterranean coast

Hal-i-car-nas-sus \h'al-ə-(k)är-'nas-sus\ ancient city SW Asia Minor in SW Caria on Aegean sea; its site at modern town of *Halikarnassos* (Itrium)

Hal-i-fak \h'al-fä-'faks\ 1 city & port Canada * of N.S. pop. 93,301 2 county borough N England in Yorkshire pop. 98,376

Hal-lie \h'al-ə\ city E Germany on Saale river pop. 278,828

Hal-lstatt \h'ol-stät, h'al-s(h)ät\ village W Austria on shore of Hallstätter Lake \h'ol-stet-ər, h'al-s(h)et-\

Hal-ma-dera \h'al-mə-'ber-, h'al-ər\ or **Djal-lo-lo** \jī-'lō-(k)lō\ island Indonesia in Moluccas; largest in group area 6928

Halm-stad \h'alm,-stä(d)\ city & port SW Sweden pop. 39,724

Häl-sing-borg \h'el-sin-,bö(ə)r\ city & port SW Sweden on Öresund opposite Helsingör, Denmark pop. 77,006

Häl-ton City \h'ol-ton-\ village N Tex. NE of Fort Worth pop. 2,333

Halys — see **KIZIL IRMAK**

Ha-ma \h'am-ə\ or **Bib Ha-math** \h'a,-math\ city W Syria on the Orontes pop. 104,016

Ha-mad or **El Hamad** \el-hä-'mad\ the SW portion of Syria

Ha-ma-dan \h'am-ə-'dan, -'dän\ or **anc Eo-bat-a-na** \ek-'bat-n-ə\ city W Iran pop. 100,029

Ha-ma-ma-tsu \h'am-ə-'mät-(s)ü\ city Japan on S Honshu SE of Nagoya on Pacific coast pop. 333,009

Ham-burg \h'am-'bɜ:rg, h'am-(g)ɜ:rg, h'ä-(g)ɜ:rk\ city & port W Germany on the Elbe 90 m from its mouth; since 1948 a state of the Bonn Republic area 288, pop. 1,837,000

Ham-den \h'am-'den\ town S Conn. N of New Haven pop. 41,056

Ham-el \h'am-'el\ city W Germany in Lower Saxony SW of Hannover pop. 50,300

Ham-hung \h'am,-hūŋ\ or **Jap Kan-k'o** \k'an,-(k)k'ō\ city N Korea NW of Hungnam near coast pop. 112,184

Ha-mi \h'i-'mē\ or **Qo-mul** \k'ō-'mül\ oasis W China in E Sinkiang NE of Takla Makas desert

Ham-ilton \h'am-'ton\ or **h'ä-** 1 city SW Ohio N of Cincinnati pop. 72,354 2 or **Hamilton Square** urban township W N.J. W of Trenton pop. 65,035 3 town & port * of Bermuda 4 or **Grand river** 208 m Canada in Nfld. in S cen Labrador flowing to **Hamilton Inlet** (inlet of the Atlantic 150 m long) 5 city & port Canada in Ont. on Lake Ontario pop. 239,625 6 borough New Zealand on cen North I. pop. 45,200

Hamilton, **Mount** mountain 4209 ft W Calif. E of San Jose

Hamn \h'am, 'häm\ city W Germany on the Lippe SSE of Münster pop. 68,400

Ham-mer-fest \h'am-ər,-fest, h'am-ər\ town & port N Norway on island in Arctic ocean; northernmost town in Europe, at 70°38' N

Ham-mer-smith \h'am-ər,-smith\ metropolitan borough W London, England, N of the Thames pop. 119,317

Ham-mond \h'am-'sɔ:nd\ city NW Ind. SE of Chicago pop. 111,698

Ham-shire \h'am-'(h)ɜ:rlə\ 1 or **Hams** \h'am-(h)ɜ:rlə\ formerly, and still as a postal and geographical name, a county of S England comprising the modern administrative counties of Hampshire & Isle of Wight 2 or **officially South-amp-ton** \s'au-'tham-(p)ɔ:th-'häm-(p)ɔ:th\ administrative county S England on English channel * Winchester area 1508, pop. 1,196,000

Hamp-stead \h'am-(p)st-əd, -stəd\ metropolitan borough NW London, England pop. 95,073

Hamp-ton \h'am-(p)tan\ city SE Va. E of Newport News on Hampton Roads pop. 89,258

Hampton Roads channel SE Va. through which the James & Elizabeth rivers flow into Chesapeake Bay

Ham-tramck \h'am-'tram-ik\ city SE Mich. entirely within city of Detroit pop. 14,137

Han \h'an\ 1 or **Han** 900 m E cen China in Shensi & Hupel flowing SE into the Yangtze 2 or **Jap Kan** \k'an\ river 220 m S Korea flowing W & NW into Yellow sea

Han Cities **WUHAN**

Han-chow \h'an-'ch'au, h'än-'jō\ city E China * of Chekiang at head of Hangchow Bay (inlet of East China sea) pop. 696,600

Hanka — see **KHANKA**

Han-ko \h'an-'kō\ or **Sw Hang** \h'än-'(ə)r-\ town & port SW Finland on Hanko (Hangö) peninsula in the Baltic SE of Turku

Han-kow \h'an-'kau, -k'ō; h'an-'kō\ former city E cen China

Han-kiang — see **HAKKI**

Han-nai-ban \h'an-'ə-bäl\ city NE Mo. on the Mississippi pop. 20,028

Han-no-ber or **Han-o-ver** \h'an,-'nɔ:vr, 'han-ə-'vr, G h'ä-'nɔ:vr, -'nɔ:vr\ city W Germany WNW of Brunswick pop. 572,300

Hanoi \h'a-'noi, h'ä-\ city * of No. Vietnam in Tonkin on Red River; formerly * of French Indochina pop. 60,500,000

Han-ov-er \h'an-'ə-vər\ borough S. SW of York pop. 15,538

Han-yang \h'an-'yäng\ former city E cen China — see **WUHAN**

Han-ran \h'a-'rän\ or **anc Car-rhae** \k'ar-(ə)\ town SE Turkey; an ancient city of N Mesopotamia

Han-rap-na \h'an-'rap-ə\ locality W Pakistan in Indus valley NE of Islamabad

Han-rar \h'an-'rär\ city E Ethiopia E of Addis Ababa pop. 40,000

Han-bin \h'är-bin, h'är-'bin\ or **Pin-kiang** \bin-'jē-'än\ city NE China * of Heilungkiang on Sungari river pop. 1,163,000

Han-gei-sa \h'är-'gä-sä\ city N Somalia SW of Berbera; formerly * of Brit. Somaliland pop. 20,000

Han-ri Rud \h'är-'rüd\ or **He-ri Rud** \ber-'ə\ or **anc Ari-us** \ä-'ri-s-, 'er-\ river 700 m NW Afghanistan & S Turkey-Republic flowing W & N into Kara Kumuk desert

Han-jech \h'än-'lek\ village NW Wales on Cardigan Bay

Han-jem \h'är-'jem\ 1 river channel SE N.Y. NE of Manhattan I.; with Spuyten Duyvil Creek, connects Hudson & East rivers (inlet of New York City) in Manhattan bordering on Harlem & East rivers — **Harlem-ite** \j'a,-mit\ 1

Har-ling-en \h'är-'lŋ-ən\ city S Tex. NNW of Brownsville pop. 41,207

Har-ney Lake \h'är-'nē-\ salt lake SE Oreg. in Harney basin (desertion, area 2500)

Harney Peak mountain 7242 ft SW S. Dak. in Black hills; highest in state

Har-pers Ferry National Monument \h'är-parz-'fer-ē\ historical site Md.-W. Va. at town of Harpers Ferry, W. Va., at junction of Shenandoah & Potomac rivers

Har-per Woods \h'är-pər-\ city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop. 91,000

HARRIS — see **LEWIS WITH HARRIS**

Har-ris-burg \h'är-əs-'bɜ:rg\ city * of Pa. pop. 79,697

Har-ri-son \h'är-'sən\ urban township SW Pa. pop. 15,710

Har-ro-gate \h'är-ə-'gät-, -gät\ municipal borough N England in Yorkshire N of Leeds pop. 50,454

Har-rov \h'är-\ urban district SE England in Middlesex NW of London pop. 219,463

Hart-ford \h'ärt-'fɔ:rd\ city * of Conn. pop. 162,178

Har-ward, **Mount** \h'är-'vård\ mountain 14,414 ft, cen Colo. in Collegiate range of Sawatch mountains SE of Mt. Elbert

Har-vey \h'är-'vē\ city N. C. on S. E. of Chicago pop. 29,071

Har-wich \h'är-'jich, US also h'är-'(w)ich\ municipal borough SE England in Essex on North sea

Harz \h'ä:rs\ mountains cen Germany between Elbe & Lüne rivers — see **BRÜCKEN**

Ha-sa or **El Hasa** \h'as-ə\ region NE Saudi Arabia in E Nejd bordering on Persian gulf

Has-selt \h'äs-'təl\ commune NE Belgium * of Limburg pop. 66,109

Has-tings \h'äs-'stŋz\ 1 city S Nebr. pop. 21,412 2 county borough SE England in East Sussex on Strait of Dover pop. 65,506

Has-tings \h'äs-'stŋz\ district S Turkey E of Gulf of Iskenderun; chief city Iskenderun

Hat-ter-as \h'ät-'rəs-, h'ä-'rəs\ island N. C. between Pamlico sound & Atlantic ocean; a long barrier island, mostly in Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area (area 39)

Hat-tiesburg \h'ät-'ēz-, -bɜ:rg\ city SE Miss. pop. 34,989

Hau-ra-ki Gulf \h'äu-'rak-ē-, -rāk-ē\ inlet of the Pacific N New Zealand on coast of North I.

Haute-Volta — see **UPPER VOLTA**

Ha-va-na or **Ha-ba-na** \h'e-'van-ə\ or **Sp La Ha-ba-na** \h'i-(ä)-'vā-nə\ city \h'e-'vā-nə\ of Cuba on Gulf of Mexico pop. 785,455 — **Ha-va-nan** \h'e-'van-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ha-vel \h'ä:'vəl\ river 225 m E Germany flowing SW through Berlin into the Elbe

Hav-er-d \h'av-'(ə)r-'fɔ:rd\ urban township SE Pa. NW of Philadelphia pop. 4,019

Hav-er-ford-west \h'av-'(ə)r-'fɔ:rd-west\ municipal borough & port SW Wales * of Pembrokeshire

Hav-er-hill \h'äv-'(ə)r-ik\ city NE Mass. pop. 46,346

Hav-er — see **LE HAVRE**

Haw-aii \h'wä-'(i)yē, -'wt-(i)yē, -'wō-(i)yē, -'wä-yä-, -'wō-yä-, -'wi-(y)ä\ 1 or **Ha-wai-i** \h'ä-'wä-i-yä-, -'wä-yä-, -'wi-(y)ä-, -'wō-yä-\ or **formerly Sand-wich islands** \sän-, (d)wich-\ group of islands cen Pacific 2 state of the U. S. coextensive with island group discovered 1498, a territory 1900-59 * Honolulu area 6423, pop. 632,772 3 island S Hawaii, largest of the group; chief city Hilo area 4021, pop. 61,332

Hawaii National Park reservation Hawaii including Mauna Loa & Kilauea volcanoes on Hawaii I. area 244; formerly included also Hawaiian Islands in Haleskai National Park on Maui I.

Ha-wash \h'ä-'wäsh\ or **Awash** \ä-'\ river 500 m E Ethiopia flowing NE into the desert

Hawke Bay \h'ök-\ inlet of the S Pacific N New Zealand on SE coast of North I.

Haw-ke's Bay \h'öks\ provincial district N New Zealand on SE coast of North I. * Napier area 4260, pop. 108,800

Haw-thorne \h'ö-, (d)h'ɔ:rn\ 1 city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop. 33,035 2 borough NE N. J. N. of Paterson pop. 17,735

Haw-ti-er \h'äv-'(ə)r\ 30 m Canada in Alta. & SW Mackenzie District flowing NE into Grt Slave Lake

Haves \h'äv\ 1 river 300 m Canada in E Man. flowing NE into Hudson Bay 2 or **Haves** and **Har-ling-ton** \h'är-'lŋ-ŋ-ton\ urban district SE England in Middlesex W of London pop. 65,608

Haxli — see **HAKKI**

Hay-ward \h'ä-'vård\ city W Calif. SE of Oakland pop. 72,700

Ha-zel Park \h'ä-zəl-'p'ark\ city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop. 25,631

Ha-zel-ton \h'ä-zəl-'tɔ:n\ city E Pa. S of Wilkes-Barre pop. 32,056

Head \h'ed\ island S Indian ocean SE of Kerguelen, at 53°10' S, 74°10' E; claimed by Australia

He-b-rid-ian \h'e-'brī-dē-\ Western islands W Scotland in the Atlantic divided by Little Minch into Inner Hebrides (near the mainland) & Outer Hebrides (to NW) area 2900, pop. 61,795 — see **LEWIS WITH HARRIS** — **Heb-ri-ri-de-an** \h'e-brä-'dē-an\ *adj* or *n*

He-bron \h'e-'brən\ or **anc Kir-jath-ar-ba** \k'är-'jath-'är-bä, -'brā-\ city cen Palestine SSW of Jerusalem in modern Jordan pop. 35,983

He-c-ate \h'e-'kət-\ strait Canada in W B. C., inlet of the Pacific between Queen Charlotte islands & the coast

He-del-berg \h'e-'dēl-'bɜ:rg, -'be-(ə)r-g\ city W Germany on the Neckar ESE of Mannheim pop. 127,400

Heiljo — see **PYONGYANG**

Heil-brunn \h'e-'brün, h'il-'brön\ city W Germany on the Neckar N of Stuttgart pop. 86,100

Hei-lung-kiang \h'e-'lun-'jē-'äng\ 1 — see **AMTA** 2 province NE China in N Manchuria bordering on the Amur * Harbin area 89,696, pop. 11,897,000

Hei-lun-gar \h'e-'lun-'gär, h'il-'jāz\ region W Saudi Arabia on Red sea; a vicereignty * Mecca area 150,000, pop. 2,000,000 — **He-jazi** \h'e-'jāz\ *adj* or *n*

He-kia or **He-cia** \h'e-'kiä\ volcano 4747 ft SW Iceland

Hel-e-nä \h'e-'nə-\ city * of Mont. pop. 20,227

Hel-land \h'e-'lənd\ or **anc He-lig-land** \h'e-lō-'gē-'lānd, -'lānt\ island W Germany in North sea, in No. Frisian islands

Hel-i-con \h'e-'lə-kän, -i-kän\ mountain 7378 ft E cen Greece in SW Boeotia near Gulf of Corinth

Hel-i-opol-iss \h'e-'i-ə-'p'äl-ē-\ 1 — see **BAALBEK** 2 ancient ruined city Egypt in N Egypt cen Cairo — 3 ancient ruined city 6 m N of modern Cairo 4 or **anc Masr-ēl-Ge-di-tä** \mis-ä-'rē-'jē-dē-\ a NE suburb of Cairo

ə abnt; * kitted; or further: a back; ä bake; ä kot; cart; j foke; ŋ ning; ð flow; ð flaw; öi coin; th thin; th this; * F table; ä F bac; k G ich, baw; * F vin; or F böuf; ä F feu; U G fülle; ö F yre; * F digne (dēm'ä), nüt (wön'ē)

Hellas — see GREECE
Hel-les, Cape \h'el-(G)ez\ headland Turkey in Europe at S tip of Gallipoli peninsula
Hellspont, **Hellesponts** — see DARDANELLES
Hell Gate a narrow part of East river in New York City between Long I. & Manhattan I.
Hells Canyon \h'eIz\ or **Grand Canyon of the Snake** canyon of Snake river on Idaho-Oreg. border 40 m long; deepest point over 7000 ft
Hel-mund or **Hel-mund** \h'eI-mund\ river 650 m SW Afghanistan flowing SW & W into a morass on Iranian border
Hel-mund \h'eI-mund\ commune S Netherlands pop 42,442
Hel-mstedt \h'eIm-s(h)tet\ city W Germany E of Brunswick pop 29,100
Hel-sing-ör \h'eI-sip-'ör\ or **El-si-nor** \eI-sa-nö-(ör), -nö-(ö)\ city & port Denmark on N Sjælland I. pop 21,828
Hel-sin-ki \h'eI-sip-ki\ city & port of Finland on SW Hel-sin-fors city & port of Finland on Gulf of Finland pop 445,200
Helvetia — see SWITZERLAND
Hemp-field \hem(p)-fild\ urban township SW Pa. pop 29,704
Hemp-stead \hem(p)-sted-, -stad\ village SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 34,641
Hen-dar-sön \h'en-dar-sön\ city NW Ky. pop 16,892
Hen-don \h'en-dön\ urban district SE England in Middlesex, NW suburb of London pop 155,835
Heng-e-lo \h'en-a-, -lo\ commune E Netherlands in Overijssel pop 59,350
Heng-hang \h'en-'hän\ city SE cen China in SE Hunan on the Siang pop 235,000
Hen-le-y \h'en-lé\ or **Henley** on Thames municipal borough cen England in Oxfordshire W of London
Hen-lo-phen, Cape \h'en-lo-phen\ headland SE Del. at entrance to Chesapeake Bay
Hen-ry, Cape \h'en-'rI\ headland SE Va. at entrance to Chesapeake Bay
Her-a-olea \h'er-a-'kiö-a\ ancient city S Italy in Lucania near Tarento
Heraklion — see CANDIA
Her-at \h'e-'rat, h-a\ or **arc Arja** \ar-'e-, 'er-, ö-'rI-a\ city NW Afghanistan on the Hari Rud pop 75,632
Her-cu-la-ne-um \h'er-kyu-'lä-ne-om\ ancient city S Italy in Campania of Tyrrhenian sea; destroyed A.D. 79 by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius
Her-e-ford \h'er-a-'fard, U S also 'här-förd-\ 1 or **Her-e-ford-shire** \, -shi(ör), -shör\ county W England on Welsh border area 842, pop 127,092 2 municipal borough, its %, on the Wye
Her-ford \h'er-'förd\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia ENE of Münster pop 55,100
Heri Rud — see HARI RUD
Her-ri-sau \h'er-a-, -sau\ commune NE Switzerland % of Appenzel Outer Rhodes half canton
Her-ron, **Mount Her-ron** mountain 9232 ft on border between Syria & Lebanon; highest in Anti-Lebanon mountains
Her-mo-sa Beach \, (h)h'er-mö-sa\ city SW Calif. pop 16,115
Her-mo-si-lo \, er-mö-'si(ö)\ city NW Mexico % of Sonora on Sonora river pop 45,516
Her-mopolis or **Hermopolis** — see ERMOPOLIS
Her-ne \h'e(ör)-nä\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 113,700
Herst-mon-oux or **Hurst-mon-oux** \h'ers(t)-mon-'sü\ village S England in East Sussex NE of Eastbourne
Her-ten \h'e(r)-tön\ city W Germany in North Rhine-Westphalia pop 51,000
Hert-ford \h'är-förd also 'hört-, U S also 'hört-\ 1 or **Hert-ford-shire** \, -shi(ör), -shör\ county SE England area 632, pop 609,735 2 municipal borough, its %, N of London
Hertogenbosch, 's — see 'S HERTOGENBOSCH
Her-ze-gov-i-na \h'er-'zö-gö-vi-nä\ or **Serb Her-ce-gov-i-na** \k'ert-sa-gö-ve-nä\ region W cen Yugoslavia S of Bosnia & NW of Montenegro; now part of Bosnia & Herzegovina federated republic — see BOSNIA — **Her-ze-gov-i-na** \h'er-ta-sö-'vën-'ö-n, 'här-, 'vën-yän-, 'vii-nä\ N
Hes-a or **Hes** of the Rhine & N of the Main divided into **Hesse-Darmstadt** (in the S) & **Hes-se-Gass-el** \k'as-, 'käs\ (in the N), the latter being united with Prussia in 1866 as part of the province of **Hesse-Nassau** along with the duchy of Nassau & the city of Frankfurt, State of the Weimar Republic, equivalent to **Hesse-Darmstadt** 3 parts of the Bonn Republic, including larger part of **Hesse-Darmstadt** & part of **Hesse-Nassau** % Wiesbaden area 8148, pop 4,783,400
Hes-a and **Esle-worth** \hes-ta-nö-'tel-(z)l\ worth, hes-'n-a-'nI-\ municipal borough SE England in Middlesex, W suburb of London pop 106,636
Hi-a-le-ah \hi-'ä-'Ië-a\ city SE Fla. N of Miami pop 66,972
Hi-bing \hi-'b(ing)\ village NE cen Minn. pop 17,731
Hi-bon-ia — see HIBONIA
Hi-bok-hi-bok \h'e-, bök-'h'e-, bök\ volcano 5620 ft S Philippines on Comiguin I.
Hick-ory \h'ik-(ö)rI\ city W cen N. Y. on Long I. pop 19,328
Hicks-ville \h'iks-, vil\ urban area SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 50,405
Hic-po-chee, Lake \h'ik-'pö-'che\ lake S cen Fla. SW of Lake Okechobee
Hi-dal-gö \hi-'dal-(g)ö, E-'thal-\ lake cen Mexico % Pachuca area 8057, pop 909,119
Hierosolyma — see JERUSALEM
Hie-ro \hi-'ö-(G)\ or **Sancti Pet-ri** \h'e(ör)-(G)\ island Spain, westernmost of the Canary islands area 107
High Atlas — see ATLAS
High-land \hi-'län-d\ town NW Ind. S of Hammond pop 16,284
Highland Park, 1 city NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 25,532 2 city in E Mich. center of city of Detroit pop 38,063
High-lands \hi-'län(d)z\ mountain region N Scotland in & N of the Grampians
Highlands of Na-ve-sink \näv-a-, s'ink, 'näv-, 'nev-\ or **Navesink** \h'äv-sink\ hills E N. J. extending from near Sandy Hook to Raritan Bay
Highlands of the Hudson hilly region SE N. Y., on both sides of the Hudson; includes Storm King 1340 ft
High Plains the Great Plains esp. from Nebr. southward
High Point city cen N. C. W of Greensboro pop 62,063
High Sierra the Sierra Nevada (in Calif.)

High Tatira — see TATIRA
High Wyo-ombé \h'wik-om\ municipal borough SE cen England in Buckinghamshire WNW of London pop 39,352
Hilummas — see KHUMA
Hil-des-heim \hil-das-, hüm\ city W Germany SSE of Hannover pop 92,500
Hill-crest Heights \hil-'krest-\ urban area S Md. pop 15,295
Hill-sid \hil-, sid\ urban township NE N. J. N of Elizabeth pop 22,304
Hil-o \h'e-(j)ö\ city Hawaii on E coast of Hawaii I. pop 25,966
Hil-ver-sum \hil-'vor-sum\ city cen Netherlands in No. Holland SE of Amsterdam pop 100,369
Himachal Pradesh \h'e-mä-häl-'p'ro-'sh'ä\ territory NW India comprising two areas NW of Uttar Pradesh area 10,904, pop 1,109,500 — see SIMLA
Him-ma-la-ya \him-a-'lä-, hā-'mäI-(ö-)y\ mountains S Asia on border between India & Tibet & in Kashmir, Nepal, Sikkim, & Bhutan pop see EVEREST — **Him-ma-la-ya** \him-a-'lä-, hā-'mäI-(ö-)y\ adj
Hi-me-ji \hi-'mej-'ji\ city Japan on W Honshu pop 328,689
Hindenburg — see ZANABE
Hin-du Kush \hin-(j)ü-'küsh, -'kosh\ or **anc Can-canus** in-di-us \kä-'kö-'sün-'dI-küs\ mountain range cen Asia SW of the Pamirs on border of Kashmir & in Afghanistan — see TIRICH MIR
Hin-du-slan or **Hin-do-stan** \hin-(j)ü-'stän, -dō-, -'stän\ 1 region N India N of the Deccan including the plain drained by the Indus, the Ganges, & the Brahmaputra 2 the subcontinent of India 3 the Pacific of India
Hip-po \hip-(j)ö\ or **Hippo** **Re-gi-us** \-r'e-(j)es\ ancient city N Africa S of modern Bône, Algeria; chief town of Numidia
Hir-o-sa-ki \hi-'rö-sä-ki, hir-'sä-'e\ city Japan in N Honshu SW of Aomori pop 138,953
Hir-o-shi-ma \hi-'rö-'shë-mä, hō-'rö-shi-mä\ city Japan on SW Honshu on Inland sea pop 431,336
His-pa-nia \his-'pä-në-, 'päny-, -pan-\ the Iberian peninsula
His-pa-nio-la \his-'pan-yö-'lä\ or **Sp** **Es-pa-ño-la** \es-'pänyö-'lä\ or **formely** \h'is-'pä-niö\ % of **Spain** pop (in suburbs) 99,500
Hiv-a \hi-'vä-'ö-a\ island S Pacific in E Marquesas area 154
Hjwas-see \hi-'wäs-'e\ river 150 m E U.S. flowing from NE Ga. WNW into the Tennessee in Tenn.
Ho-bart, 1 \h'ö-bört\ city NW Ind pop 18,680 2 \, -bärt\ city & port in N of the Pacific of India
Hobbs \h'öbz\ city SE N. Mex. pop 26,275
Ho-bo-ken \h'ö-, bö-kan\ 1 city NE N. J. N of Jersey City pop 48,441 2 commune N Belgium, suburb of Antwerp pop 30,552
Höch-städt \h'öjk-'sh(h)tet\ town W Germany in Bavaria on the Danube N of Lin.
Ho-dei-da \hö-'dë-'ä\ city & port W Yemen pop 30,000
Hod-me-zo-va-sar-hely \h'öd-mö-, zä-'r-'väs-ör-, hä\ city SE Hungary NE of Szeged near Tisza river pop 38,000
Hof \h'öf, 'höf\ city W Germany in Bavaria on the Saale NE of Bayreuth pop 42,000
Ho-iei \hö-'ië\ or **Lu-chow** \lü-'jü\ city E China % of Anhwei W of Nanking pop 183,600
Ho-fuf \h'ö-'fü\ city NE Saudi Arabia in E Nejd; chief town of Hassa region pop 100,000
Hofort — see AMBAGGA
Ho-hen-lin-den \hö-'ön-, lin-dän, 'hö-ön-\ village W Germany in Bavaria E of Munich
Ho-hen-zöl-ern \hö-'ön-, zöl-örn, 'hö-ön-\ region SW Germany, formerly a province of Prussia — see WÜRTEMBERG
Hö-hö \hö-'hö\ or **tau-sü** \tau-'sü\ range of the E Alps W Austria between Carinthia & Tirol — see GROSSGLOCKNER
Hoi-how \hö-'häu, 'hi-'hö\ or **Hai-kow** \hi-'kau, -'kō\ city & port SE China in Kwangtung in NE Hainan I. pop 135,300
Hok-kai-do \hö-'kai-(j)ö\ or **Yo-zo** \yöz-(j)ö\ island N Japan N of Honshu area 30,077
Hok-ke — see FOMANO
Hol-born \h'öI-(b)örn\ metropolitan borough W cen London, England pop 24,806
Hol-gün \h'öI-'gün\ city E Cuba NW of Santiago de Cuba pop 57,573
Hö-länd \h'äl-'änd\ 1 city W Mich. on Lake Michigan pop 24,777 2 medieval county of Holy Roman Empire bordering on North sea, now forming No. & So. Holland provinces of the Netherlands 3 — see NETHERLANDS — **Hol-land-er** \-önd-'er\ N
Holland, Parts of administrative county E England in SE Lincolnshire % Boston area 420, pop 101,500
Hol-lan-dia \hö-'län-dë-a\ city & port % of West New Guinea pop 16,300
Hol-ly-wood \h'äl-'e-, wüd\ 1 section of Los Angeles, Calif. NW of the downtown district 2 city SE Fla. N of Miami pop 35,257
Hol-m \h'öI-, stän, -stän\ region NW Germany S of Jutland peninsula Schleswig; once a duchy of Denmark, became a part of Prussia 1866
Hol-stön \h'öI-'stön\ river 140 m E Tenn. flowing SW to unite with the French Broad forming the Tennessee
Hö-ly \hö-'ië\ 1 or **Lin-dis-farne** \lin-'das-'färn\ island N England of NE coast of Northumberland 2 or **Holy-head** \h'äl-'e-, hed\ island NW Wales in St. George's Channel off W coast of Anglesey
Holy Cross, Mount of the mountain 13,996 ft NW cen Colo. in Sawatch range
Höly-hed \h'äl-'e-, hed\ urban district & port NW Wales in Anglesey on Holy I.
Holy Land PALESTINE
Höly Loch inlet of Firth of Clyde W Scotland on NW shore of the Firth opposite mouth of Clyde river
Hölyök \h'öI-, yök\ city SW Mass. pop 52,689
Homestead National Monument site SE Nebraska W of Beatrice of first homestead entered under General Homestead Act of 1862
Home-wood \h'öm-, wüd\ city cen Ala. pop 20,289
Höms \h'öm-, zö-(p)s\ or **formely** **Leb-da** \l'eb-dä\ or **anc Lep-tis Mag-na** \lep-'tä-'mäg-nä\ town & port Libya SE of Tripoli 2 or **anc Em-bö-sa** \em-'bö-sä\ city W Syria pop 132,637

Isle au Hant \i-'la-'hō-, ē- l'ank Me. at entrance to Penobscot Bay — see ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
 Isle-de-France — see ILE-DE-FRANCE
 Isle of Ely — see ELY (Isle of)
 Isle of Man — see MAN (Isle of)
 Isle of Pines, I or Sp Is-la-de Pi-nos \ēz-lā-'thā-'pō-nōs\ island W of Cuba in the Caribbean area 1150 2 — see KUNIE
 Isle of Wight — see WIGHT (Isle of)
 Isle Royale \i-(ə)'rōi-(ə)'l\ island Mich. in NW Lake Superior in Isle Royale National Park (Area 209)
 Is-ling-ton \i-'zīng-'tōn\ metropolitan borough N cen London, England pop 235,645
 Is-mā-ī-lā \i-'zā-mā-'ā-'lā-ə\ city NE Egypt on the Suez canal pop 115,200
 Ison-zō \ē-'zōn-(t)j-sō\ river 75 m NW Yugoslavia & NE Italy flowing S into Gulf of Trieste
 Is-pa-r-ta \i-'spā-'tā-ə\ city SW Turkey N of Antalya pop 36,201
 Is-ra-ēl \i-'zā-'rē-ə\ 1 ancient kingdom Palestine comprising the lands occupied by the Hebrew people; established abt 1025 B.C.; divided abt 933 B.C. into a S kingdom (Judah) & a N kingdom (Israel) 2 or Northern Kingdom or Ephra-īm \ē-'frē-əm\ the N portion of the Hebrew kingdom after the division * Sambia 3 country Palestine bordering on the Mediterranean; a republic since 1948 * Jerusalem Area 7993, pop 2,170,082 — see PALESTINE
 Is-sus \i-'sūs-ə\ ancient town S Asia Minor N of modern Iskenderun
 Is-syuk Kōl \i-'sīk-'kōl\ lake 115 m long Soviet Central Asia in Kirgiz Republic area 2250
 Is-tan-būl \i-'stān-'būl-, 'lām-, 'tām-, 'tān-ə\ or formerly Constantinople \kən-'stān-'tīn-'pō-'pəl-, 'kān-(t)stān-'t-ə\ or anc By-zan-ti-um \bōz-'zān-'tī-(ē)'zām-, 'zānt-(ē)'zām\ city Turkey in Europe on the Bosphorus & S of the Bosphorus; former * of Turkey & Ottoman Empire pop 1,459,528
 Ister — see DANUBE
 Is-tok-po-ga \i-'s-, 'lāk-'pō-'gā\ lake S Fla. NW of Lake Okeechobee
 Is-tri-a \i-'strī-ə\ peninsula SE Europe projecting into the Adriatic; except for area around Trieste (to Italy), belongs to Yugoslavia
 Ita-li-an \i-'tā-'i-ən\ 1 country 2 contor comprising the peninsula of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, & numerous other islands; a republic since 1946, formerly a kingdom * Rome area 119,764, pop 49,230,000
 Ita-s-ca, Lake \i-'tās-'kə\ lake NW cen Minn.; source of the Mississippi
 Iténez — see GUAPORÉ
 Itā-ca \i-'thī-'kə\ 1 city S cen N.Y. on Cayuga Lake pop 28,799 2 or N Gk Itā-thi \ē-'thā-'ē\ island W Greece in the Ionian Islands NE of Cephalonia area 36 — Itā-wi-can \i-'thī-'kən\ adj or n Itā-kushūma
 It-u-raea or It-u-rea \i-'ch-ə-'rē-ə\ ancient country NE Palestine S of Damascus — It-u-rae-ən or It-u-rea-ən \i-'rē-ən\ adj or n
 Iva-no-vo or formerly Ivanovo \vōz-'nē-sensk\ i-'vān-ə-'vōz-'nō-senk\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, Europe pop 332,000
 Ivi-za or Sp Ibi-za \ē-'vē-'zā\ island Spain in the Balearics SW of Majorca area 230
 Ivory Coast or Côte d'Ivoire \kōt-'dē-'wōr\ 1 region W Africa bordering on the Atlantic W of the Gold Coast 2 country W Africa including the Ivory Coast & its hinterland; a republic of the French Community since 1959, formerly a territory of French West Africa * Abidjan area 127,520, pop 3,300,000 — Ivory Coast-er \i-'v-(ə)'rē-'kō-stər\ n
 Iwo \ē-'wō\ city SW Nigeria NE of Ibadan pop 100,000
 Iwo Jima \ē-'wō-'jī-mā\ island W Pacific in the Volcano Islands 660 nautical m S of Tokyo
 IX-elles \i-'kē-'lē\ or Flem IX-el-sē-nē \i-'ēl-sē-nō\ commune cen Belgium in Brabant; suburb of Brussels pop 92,657
 Iza-bal \i-'zē-'sā-'bāl-, 'zā-ə\ lake 25 m long E Guatemala
 Izal-co \i-'zāl-, 'kō\ 6-sāl-i\ volcano 6200 ft in W Salvador
 Izhevsk \ē-'zhēsk\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Udmurt Republic pop 283,000
 Iz-mā-il or Rom Is-mā-il \i-'z-mā-'ē\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Ukraine on the Danube delta pop 40,000
 Iz-mīr \i-'zī-'mī-ər\ or Smyr-na \i-'smōr-nə\ city & port W Turkey in Asia on an inlet of the Aegean pop 370,923
 Iz-mīr or Izmir \i-'zī-'mī-ər\ or Smyr-na \i-'sā-'tās-'kəs\ or Nic-o-me-dī-a \nik-ə-'mēd-'ē-ə\ city & port NW Turkey in Asia on Gulf of Izmit (E arm of Sea of Marmara) pop 73,705
 Iz-nīk \i-'zī-'nik\ lake 14 m long NW Turkey in Sea of E arm of Sea of Marmara
 Iz-tac-ō-i-huātī or Iz-tā-cō-i-huātī \ē-'sī-(k)-'sē-'wāt-'i\ extinct volcano 17,343 ft S Mexico N of Popocatepetl

city & port W Israel, since 1950 a S section of Tel Aviv
 Jaif-nā \jā-'fā-nā\ city N Ceylon on Palk strait pop 76,664
 Jagannath — see PURI
 Jain-ti-a \jā-'tē-'ā-ə\ hills E India in N cen Assam E of Khasi hills
 Jai-pur \jā-'pū-'pū-(ə)r\ 1 former state NW India; now part of Rajasthan 2 city, its *; now * of Rajasthan pop 291,000
 Jai-va-ā \jā-'vā-'vā-ə\ — see DIKARITA
 Ja-la-na \jā-'lā-'nā\ city E Mexico * of Veracruz pop 51,166
 Ja-lis-co \hā-'līs-(ə)'kō\ state W cen Mexico * Guadalajara area 31,149, pop 2,016,403
 Jal-u-it \jā-'lū-'yō-'wāt\ island (atoll) 38 m long & 21 m wide W Pacific; largest of the Marshalls, in Malik chain
 Jalisco \jā-'līs-'kō\ island West Indies in the Greater Antilles; with dependencies (Turks & Caicos islands & Cayman Islands) a dominion of Brit. Commonwealth since 1962; formerly a Brit. colony & (1958-61) a territory of the West Indies Federation * Kingston area 461 sq pop 1,651,493 — Ja-mai-can \jā-'māi-'kən\ adj or n Jamaica Bay inlet SE N.Y. in SW Long I.
 Jambī — see DJAMBI
 James \jāmz\ 1 or Da-kō-ī-lā \dā-'kōt-ə\ river 710 m N. & S. Dak. flowing S to the Missouri 2 river 340 m Va. flowing E Chesapeake Bay at Hampton Roads
 James Bay the S extension of Hudson Bay 280 m long & 150 m wide Canada between NE Ont. & W Que.
 James-town \jām-'stān\ 1 city SW N.Y. pop 41,818 2 city N.W. Dak. on the James pop 15,166
 Jam-mū \jām-'mū\ district (subcontinent) S of Kashmir in valley of the upper Chenab 2 city S of Srinagar, winter * of Jammu & Kashmir pop 50,400
 Jammu and Kashmir — see KASHMIR
 Jam-nā-gar \jām-'nā-gər\ or Mā-tō-nā-gar \mā-'tō-nā-gər\ city W India in W Gujarat on Gulf of Kutch pop 104,400
 Jam-shed-pur \jām-'shed-'pū-(ə)r\ city NE India in S Bihar SE of Ranchi pop 218,200
 Ja-mū-nā \jām-'nā\ the lower Brahmaputra
 Jansville \jāmz-'vīl\ city S Wis. E of Madison pop 35,164
 Ja-ni-c-o-ū-ber \jā-'nī-'kō-'lām-'hī-ə\ in Rome, Italy, on right bank of the Tiber opposite the Seven Hills — see AVENTINE
 Jan Mā-yen \jān-'māi-'ən\ island in Arctic ocean E of Greenland & NNE of Iceland belonging to Norway area 147
 Jan-phen \jān-'fēn-, 'jā-ə\ or Jap Nip-pō-nō \nīp-'pō\ or Nī-hōn \nī-'hōn\ country E Asia comprising Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, & other islands in the W Pacific; an empire * Tokyo area 146,690, pop 93,418,501
 Japan, Sea of arm of the Pacific between Japan on E & Asian continent on W
 Ja-pu-rā \jāp-'rā\ river 1750 m S Colombia & W Bolivia flowing SE into the Amazon
 Jar-vis \jā-'vīs\ island cen Pacific in the Line Islands; occupied by the U.S.
 Jasper National Park \jās-'pər\ reservation W Canada in W Alta. on E slopes of the Rockies area 4200
 Jasper Place town Canada in cen Alta., W suburb of Edmonton pop 15,957
 Jāva — see IASTI
 Jāva \jā-'vā-, 'jāv-ə\ or Indonesian Dja-wa, 1 island Indonesia SE of Sumatra; chief island of country area 48,830, pop (including Madura) 56,800,000 2 sea arm of the Pacific bounded on S by Java, on W by Sumatra, on N by Borneo, & on E by Celebes
 Java Head cape Indonesia at W end of Java on Sunda strait
 Ya-va-rā \yā-'vā-ə\ Ya-ca-rā-nā \yāk-'rān-ə\ river 650 m Peru & Brazil flowing NE on the boundary & into the Amazon
 Jaxartes — see SVR DAR'YA
 Jean-nette \jā-'net\ city SW Pa. ESE of Pittsburgh pop 16,566
 Jēbel, Bahr cī — see BAHR EL GHAZAL
 Jē-bel \jē-'bēl\ or Jē-bel-'dā-ū-er \jē-'bēl-'dā-ū-er\ region S Syria E of Sea of Galilee on border of Jordan; formerly (1921-42) an autonomous state of Syria * Es Suweida area 2700
 Jēbul Mūsā — see MUSA (Jebel)
 Jēd-burgh \jēd-'bō-'rū\ burgh SE Scotland * of Roxburgh
 Jēf-ter-son \jē-'fər-'sōn\ river 250 m SW Mont. — see THREE FORKS
 Jēf-ter-son Mt. \jē-'fər-'sōn\ mountain 10,495 ft W range in Cascades Jefferson City city * of Mo. on the Missouri pop 28,228
 Jefferson Heights urban area SE La. pop 19,353
 Jēf-ter-son-villē \jē-'fər-'sən-, 'vīl\ city S Ind. pop 19,522
 Jē-hōl \jē-'hōl-, 'hōp\ 1 former province NE China * Chengteh; divided 1955 among Hopen, Liaoning, & Inner Mongolia 2 — see CHENGTEH
 Jē-māppes \zhā-'māp\ commune SW Belgium W of Mons
 Jē-nā \jā-'nā\ city E Germany on the Saale E of Erfurt pop 83,100
 Jēn-jūns \jēn-'jūnz\ city Mo., N suburb of St. Louis pop 19,965
 Jē-qui-ti-nō-nā \zhā-'kēt-'nō-'yō-nā\ river 500 m E Brazil flowing NE into the Atlantic
 Jē-zer — see DERBE
 Jē-zer \jē-'zər\ or Jē-zer de la Fron-tē-rā \hā-'rēz-'dō-lō-'frōn-'tē-rə\ or formerly Xē-rēs \sber-'ēz\ city SW Spain NE of Cádiz pop 124,600
 Jē-rī-cho \jē-'rī-'kō\ 1 or Ar Eri-hā-nā \ā-'rē-ə\ city W Jordan S of Dead Sea pop 41,593 2 ancient Palestinian city near site of modern Jericho
 Jē-rō-se \jō-'rōzē\ 1 island English channel to the Channel Islands, chief town St. Helier (* of Channel Islands) area 45 2 NEW JERSEY
 Jersey City city & port N.E. J. pop 276,610
 Jē-rā-sā-lēm \jē-'rā-'sā-'lēm-, 'rīz-(ə)'lām\ or anc Hī-er-ō-sōl-yā \hī-'ā-rō-'sāl-'ā-mā\ city cen Palestine NW of Dead sea; divided since 1948 between Jordan (old city) & Israel (new city); * of Israel since 1950, formerly * of ancient kingdoms of Israel & Judah & modern Palestine pop 18,000
 Jē-rā-se Bay \jē-'rā-'sē\ inlet of the Pacific SE Australia on SE coast of New So. Wales; included in district (area 28) that is part of Australian Capital Territory
 Jē-sel-tōn \jē-'səl-'tōn\ town & port * of No. Borneo on So. China Sea
 Jē-tā-cā National Monument limestone cave SW S. Dak.
 Jewist Autonomous Region or Bī-rō-bi-zūzhan \bī-'rō-bī-'zūz\ 1 Jōk; 2 kitten; or further; a back; 3 bāke; 4 cōt, cart; 5 āūt; 6 ch; chin; 7 eless; 8 easy; 9 gift; 1 trip; 1 life 1 abut; 2 sing; 3 flow; 4 raw; 5 cōt; 6 th; thin; 7 th; 8 l; 9 loot; 10 foot; 11 y; 12 yee; 13 flow; 14 y; furious; 15 z; vision * F table; 6 F bac; 7 G hēk, Buch; 8 F vin; 9 F bouz; 10 F pou; 11 G fūllen; 12 F rue; 13 F digne \dēn', suit \naw'ē\

Kan-chen-jun-ga \kan-'chen-'jōn-gə\ 'jūn- or Kang-chen-jun-ga \kan-'chen-'jōn-gə\ 1 river 1200 m Angola & W Congo flowing N & W into the Congo 2 province S cen Congo * Luilabour
Ka-shan \ka-'shān\ city cen Iran N of Isfahan pop 44,994
Kash-gar \kash-'gār\ city W China in SW Sinkiang at oasis on Kashgar river pop 91,000
Kashgaria — see CHINESE TURKISTAN
Kash-mir \kash-'mī(ə)r\ 'kash-, kash-, or formerly Cashmere, 1 mountain region N India (subcontinent) W of Tibet & SW of Sinkiang; includes valley (Vale of Kashmir) watered by Jhelum & Kishanganga rivers 2 Jammu & Kashmir (India state) NW of India including Kashmir region & Jammu (to the S); claimed by Pakistan; summer * Srinagar, winter * Jammu area 92,780, pop 4,410,000 — **Kash-mir-lān** \kash-'mīr-'ē-an, kash-'vāj\ adj or n
Kash-mir-lān \kash-'mīr-'ē-an\ river 300 m SW Ill. flowing SW into the Mississippi
Kas-a-sa \kas-'sā-sā\ city NE Sudan pop 35,621
Kas-sel or **Cas-sel** \kas-'səl, 'kās-'səl\ city W Germany WNW of Erfurt pop 204,400
Kas-setsun \kas-'sēt-sūn\ mountain pass cen Tunisia
Kas-tel-ori-zi-on \kas-'tōr-'ā-zī-on\ or **Ca-stel-to-ri-zō** \kās-'tōr-'ā-zō\ or **Cast-ros-ō** \kas-'tōr-'sō\ island Greece in the E Dodecanese off SW coast of Turkey area 4
Kastro — see MYTHLENE
Kas-tro-ri-zi-on \kas-'tōr-'ā-zī-on\ 1 town Greece on Lemnos 2 — see CHIOS
Kastrop-Raukel — see CASTROP-RAUHEL
Ka-tah-din, **Mount** \kat-'tād-'n\ mountain 5268 ft N cen Me.; highest point in state
Ka-tan-ga \ka-'tān-'gā, -'tāŋ-\ province SE Congo * Elisabethville (city) — **Ka-tan-ga-gōn** \ka-'tān-'gōn\ or **Ka-tan-gōse** \ka-'tān-'gōz-, -'tān-, -'gēs, kat-'n\ adj or n
Katar — see QATAR
Kath-er-i-na, **Ge-bel** \jeb-'ol, kath-'ā-rē-nā\ or **Mount Kath-er-i-na** \kath-'ā-rān\ mountain 8527 ft NE Egypt on Sinai peninsula highest in the Gebel Musa
Ka-thi-wā-wā \kāt-'ē-wā-'wā\ peninsula W India in Gujarat between Gulf of Kutch & Gulf of Cambay
Kat-mai, **Mount** \kat-'māi\ volcano 6715 ft S Alaska in Aleutian range at NE end of Alaska peninsula
Kat-mai National Park \kat-'māi\ national park S Alaska including Mt. Katmai & Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes area 4215
Kat-man-du or **Kath-man-du** or **Khat-man-du** \kat-'man-'dü, -'mān-\ city * of Nepal pop 195,300
Kat-nya \kat-'nyā, -'vē-sā\ city S Poland in Silesia WNW of Krakow pop 206,500
Kat-rine, **Loch** \kat-'trān\ lake 9 m long cen Scotland in SW Perthshire E of Loch Lomond
Kat-tō-gat \kat-'tō-gat\ arm of North sea between Sweden & Denmark
Kau-ai \käu-'ī\ island Hawaii WNW of Oahu area 551, pop 27,922
Kau-nas \käu-'nās, -'nās\ or **Russ Kov-nō** \kōv-'nō\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Lithuania on Neman river; a former (1918-40) capital of Lithuania pop 100,000
Ka-vál-la \ka-'vāl-'ā\ or **Ngk Ka-vál-la** city & port NE Greece in Macedonia on coast pop 42,250
Kaveri — see CAUVERY
Kaw — see KANSAS
Kaw-ga-uchi \ka-'wā-'gū-'chū\ city Japan to E Honshu N of Tokyo pop 130,599
Ka-war-tha Lakes \ka-'wōr-'thā\ group of lakes Canada in SE Ont. E of Lake Simcoe; traversed by Trent canal system
Ka-wa-shān \ka-'wā-'shān\ city Japan in E Honshu on Tokyo Bay
Kay-ya \kī-'yā\ or formerly **Ka-ten-ni** \ka-'tēn-'ē\ state S Burma
Kay-se-ri \kī-'zā-'rē\ or **anc Cao-se-ra** \sē-zā-'rē-, sē-zā-, sē-sā- or **Maz-a-ca** \maz-'ā-ca\ or **Caesarea** Mazaca city cen Turkey in Asia at foot of Eryciyas Dagi; chief city of ancient Cappadocia pop 100,000
Kaz-zakh-stan or **Kaz-zak-stan** \kaz-'zak-, zāk-, zāk-'stān, kāk- or **Kaz-zakh Republic** \kaz-'zak-, -zāk-\ constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia extending from Caspian sea to Altai mountains * Alma-Ata area 1,047,930, pop 9,800,000
Kaz-nā \kās-'nā\ city 15 m Canada N of Winnipeg through a series of lakes into Baker Lake 2 **Kaz-'zān**, **-zān** (yā) city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe * of Tatar Republic pop 643,000
Kazan Rōito — see VOLCANO ISLANDS
Kaz-bek or **Kaz-bek** \kaz-'bek\ mountain 16,541 ft U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe * in cen Caucasus mountains
Kaz Dagi — see IDA
Kaz-vū or **Qaz-vū** \kaz-'vū\ city NW Iran S of Elburz mountains & NW of Tehran pop 66,386
Ke-a-lā-ke-kua Bay \kē-'ā-lā-'kē-'kū-ā\ inlet of the Pacific Ocean on the W coast of Hawaii I, on Kona coast W of Mauna Loa
Ke-arua \kē-'ru-ā\ urban area N Utah pop 17,172
Kear-ny \kē-'rē-nē\ town NE N.J. N of Newark pop 37,472
Kear-sarge, **Mount** \kē-'sārg\ mountain 2937 ft S cen N.H.
Kees-ke-met \kēch-'kē-'mēt\ city Hungary pop 39,000
Ked-dā \kēd-'sā\ city Federation of Malay pop 100,000 bordering on Strait of Malacca * for area 3600, pop 701,643
Kedron — see KIDRON
Keeling — see COCOS
Ke-e-lūng \kē-'lūŋ\ city & port China in N Formosa pop 145,405
Keene \kē-'nē\ city SW N.H. pop 17,562
Ke-en-ō-nā \kē-'nō-nā\ district Canada in E Northwest Territories NW of Hudson Bay area 218,460
Kefallinia — see CEPHALONIA
Kef-lā-vik \kēp-'lē-vēk\ town SW Iceland WSW of Reykjavik
Keigh-ly \kēth-'lē\ municipal borough N England in West Riding, Yorkshire, NW of Leeds pop 56,938
Keijo — see SEOU
Ke-lān-tān \ka-'lān-'tān\ state N Federation of Malaya bordering on So. China sea * Kota Bharu area 5746, pop 505,585
Ke-lā-wān \kē-'lā-wān\ or **Ke-lā-wān** \mōnt-'ē-kē-lā-wān\ (n) mountain 9217 ft, on Austria-Italy border; highest in the Carnic Alps
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Keltsy — see KIELCE

a abut; * kiten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; j sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ō coin; th thin; th yet; u foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision
 * F table; ā F bac; k G lch, Buch; n F vin; œ F bœuf; œ F feu; œ G füllen; œ F rue; y F digre (den), nult (nw)E

Ko-moro-va /kə-mə-rə-və/, -rə-və, -rə-vō city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in Kuznetsk basin on the Tom pop 277,000
Ko-nai /kə-nai/ peninsula 160 m long & 130 m wide S Alaska projecting into the Pacific E of Cook inlet
Ken-dal /kən-dəl/ municipal borough NW England * of Westmorland pop 18,543
Ken-il-worth /kən-ɪl-wəθ/ urban district cen England in Warwickshire
Ken-itra /kən-ɪ-trə/ or formerly **Port Lyaun-tay** /pɔr-ɪ-tɛ-ɪ-tɛ/ city N Morocco NE of Rabat pop 55,905
Ken-more /kən-mɔr-ə/ (ə)r-, -mɔ(ə)r/ village W N.Y., N of Buffalo pop 2,261
Ken-ne-bec /kən-nə-bɛk/ river 164 m S Me. flowing S from Moosehead Lake into the Atlantic
Ken-ner /kən-nər/ city SE La. W of New Orleans pop 17,037
Ken-ne-saw Mountain /kən-nə-sə-/ mountain 1809 ft NW Ga. N of Atlanta
Ke-no-sha /kə-nə-shə/ city SE Wis. S of Racine pop 67,899
Ken-sing-ton /kən-sɪŋ-tən, (t)ɪ-sɪŋ-/ metropolitan borough W London, England, N of the Thames pop 168,054
Kent /kɛnt/ 1 city NE cen Ohio NE of Akron pop 17,836
 2 county SE England bordering on Strait of Dover; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy * Maidstone area 1525, pop 1,563,286 — **Ken-tish** /kɛnt-ɪʃ/ *adj*
Ken-lucky /kən-tək-ə/ 1 river 259 m N cen Ky. flowing NW into the Ohio 2 city E U.S. * Frankfurt area 40,395, pop 3,038,156 — **Ken-luck-i-an** /kən-lʊk-i-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Ke-ya /kə-ya/, -kən-/ 1 extinct volcano 17,040 ft cen Kenya near equator 2 country E Africa NE of Lake Victoria bordering on Indian ocean; * Brit. crown colony & protectorate * Nairobi area 224,960, pop 6,351,000 — **Ke-yan** /kə-yan/, -kən-/ *adj* or *n*
Ke-o-kuk /kə-ɔk-ək, -kək/ city SE Iowa on the Mississippi pop 16,316
Ke-ya /kə-ɪəs/ or **Kea** /kə-ə/ or **anc Ce-ās** /sɛ-ɪəs/ island Greece in NW Cyclades; chief town **Kea** area 67
Ke-pa-tia /kə-pə-ti-ə/ state, SW India bordering on Arabian sea; formed 1956 from former Travancore and Cochin state & part of Madras state * Trivandrum area 15,035, pop 13,550,600
Keranus — see GIBRALTAR
Kerballa — see KARBALLA
Kerch /kɛr(t)ʃ/ 1 peninsula U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, projecting E from the Crimea 2 strait between Kerch peninsula & Taman peninsula connecting Sea of Azov & Black sea 3 city & port in Crimea on Kerch strait pop 99,000
Ker-guel-en /kə-r-gjəl-ən, -kə-r-gjən-/ 1 archipelago S Indian ocean belonging to France area 7000 2 island in the archipelago area 1318
Ke-rin-tji or **Ko-rin-tji** /kə-rɪn-tʃi/ volcano 12,467 ft Indonesia in W cen Sumatra; highest on the island
Kerchub — see KARHUB
Kirkira or **Karkyra** — see CORFU
Ker-ra-de /kɛr-rə-dɛ/, -krɪd-ə/ commune SE Netherlands pop 48,167
Ker-mad-ec /kɛr-mad-ək/ islands SW Pacific abt 500 m NE of New Zealand; belong to New Zealand area 13
Ker-man /kɛr-mən, kɛr-ɪ-/ 1 or **anc Car-ma-nia** /kɛr-mə-ni-ə/ region S Iran bordering on Gulf of Oman & Persian gulf S of ancient Parthia 2 or **anc Car-ma-na** /kɛr-mə-nə-, -mən-, -mən-/ city SE cen Iran in NW Kerman region pop 62,175
Ker-mān-shāh /kɛr-mān-ʃəh, -ʃəb-/ city W Iran W of Hamadan pop 125,181
Kern /kɔrn/ river 150 m S cen Calif. flowing SW into Buena Vista reservoir
Ker-ry /kɛr-ə/ county SW Ireland in Munster * Tralee area 1815, pop 116,405
Ker-u-len /kɛr-ə-jən/ river 650 m E Mongolia flowing S & E into the Argun in Manchuria
Kes-te-ven, Parts of /kɛs-tɛ-vən/ administrative county E England in SW Lincolnshire * Scleford area 724, pop 131,600
Key-wick /kɛi-wɪk/ urban district NW England in Cumberland near Derwentwater
Key-ter-ing /kɛt-ə-rɪŋ/ city SW Ohio S of Dayton pop 54,462
Key-uk /kɛi-uk, kɛ-ɪ-ju-/ lake 18 m long W N.Y.; one of the Finger Lakes
Kew /kju:/ 1 city SE Australia in S Victoria, NE suburb of Melbourne pop 31,518 2 parish S England in Surrey on the Thames, W suburb of London
Ke-wa-nee /kɛi-wān-ɛ-/ city NW Ill. pop 16,324
Ke-wee-naw /kɛ-wə-nəw, -nō/ peninsula NW Mich. projecting from Mich. peninsula into Lake Superior
Ke-we-naw Bay inlet of Lake Superior NW Mich. on E side of Keweenaw peninsula
Key Lar-gō /lɑi-(r)gō/ island S Fla. in the Florida Keys
Key West /wɛst/ city SW Fla. on Key West I. at W end of Florida Keys pop 33,956
Key-hā-rovsk /kɛi-hə-rəvsk/ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Okhotsk & Bering sea area 965,400, pop 1,250,000 2 city, its *, on the Amur pop 322,000
Kha-kass /kə-ka-s/ autonomous region U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, in SW Krasnoyarsk Territory N of the Sayan mountains * Kansk area 24,000, pop 300,000
Khalkidiki — see CHALCIDICE
Chalcis — see CHALCIS
Chan-ba-lik /kən-bə-lɪk/ ancient city * of China under the Mongols, corresponding to modern Peking
Chan-é — see CHANÉ
Chan-ka /kən-kə/ or **Han-ka** /hən-kə/ lake E Asia on border between Maritime Territory, U.S.S.R., & Heilungjiang, China area 1700
Chan-rag-pnr /kən-rəg-p(ə)r/ city E India in SW West Bengal W of Calcutta pop 129,000
Chan-rov /kən-rəv, -kəv, -kɔv/ city U.S.S.R. in NE Ukraine on edge of Donets Basin pop 930,000
Char-tonm or **Char-tum** /kɑr-ʈəm/ city * of Sudan at junction of the White Nile & Blue Nile pop 93,103
Chattanooga North or **Chattum** North city cen Sudan, N suburb of Khartoum pop 39,892
Cha-si /kʰɑ-si/ hills E India in NW cen Assam; region constitutes an autonomous district of India
Cha-lān-gā /kə-ʈān-gā-, -lān-/ river 800 m N Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Krasnoyarsk Territory flowing N into Laptev sea
Chātmandu — see KATMANDU
Chelatal — see KALAT

Cher-son /kɛ(ə)r-ʃən/ city & port U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine on the Dnieper * on its mouth pop 157,000
Ching-ai /ʃɪŋ-ai/ mountains NE China divided into the Great Khingan (running N-S in NE Inner Mongolia) & the Lesser Khingan (extending NW-SE in Heilungjiang)
Chios — see CHIOS
Chirbat Qumran — see QUMRAN
Chi-u-ma /kʰi-ə-mə/ or Estonian **Hii-u-maa** /hʲi-ə-mä/ island U.S.S.R. in Estonia in Baltic sea N of Saremaa I. area 371
Chi-va /kʰi-və/ 1 or **Khor-razm** /kə-rɛz-əm/ oasis U.S.S.R. in Uzbekistan on the lower Amu Darya 2 or **Khwa-razm** /kʰwə-rɛz-əm/ former khanate cen Asia including Khiva oasis 3 town in the oasis, * of the khanate pop 15,000
Choknad — see KOKANO
Chor-ram-shāh /kɔr-əm-ʃāh, -kɔr-ɪ/ city & port W Iran on Shatt-al-Arab NNW of Abadan pop 30,000
Chu-zi-stan /kʰu-zi-stən, -stən/ region SW Iran sinking on S edge of the Takla Makan at foot of Kunlun mountains
Khu-ra-san /kʰu-rə-sən/ or **Khor-a-san** /kɔr-ə-sən, -kɔr-ɪ/ region NE Iran; chief city Meshed
Khu-zi-stan /kʰu-zi-stən, -stən/ region SW Iran bordering on Persian gulf; chief city Khorramshahr
Khy-ber /kʰi-bər/ mountain pass 33 m long on border between Afghanistan & Pakistan in Safed Koh range WNW of Peshawar
Kia-mun-sze /kʰi-ə-mi-ŋ-sʰi/ city NE China in NE Heilungjiang on border of stream (Kia-ron) flowing E to Dead sea
Kiang-si /kʰi-ŋ-sʰi/ province SE China * Nanchang area 63,629, pop 16,773,000
Kiang-su /kʰi-ŋ-sʰu/ province E China bordering on Yellow sea * Nanking area 6,699, pop 47,167,000
Kiang-tse — see YAGCHOW
Kiao-chow Bay /kʰi-əu-ju-/ inlet of Yellow sea E China in E Shantung area 200
Ki-ao /kʰi-əu/ mountain peak 19,317 ft NE Tanganyika; highest part of Kilimanjaro & highest point in Africa
Kid-ber-min-ster /kɪd-bɛr-mɪn-(ɪ)stər/ municipal borough W cen England in Worcestershire SW of Birmingham pop 37,423
Kid-ron /kɪd-rən, -ki-drən/ or **Ked-ron** /kɛd-rən, -kɛ-drən/ valley cen Palestine between Jerusalem & Mount of Olives; source of stream (Kidron) flowing E to Dead sea
Kiel /kʰi-əl/ 1 city & port W Germany * of Schleswig-Holstein on SE coast of Jutland peninsula pop 270,700 2 canal 61 m N Germany across base of Jutland peninsula connecting Baltic sea & North sea
Kiel-ce /kʰi-ɛ-(r)ɛ-/ or Russ **Kelt-sy** /kɛlt-sɛ/ city S Poland S of Warsaw pop 77,500
Ki-ew or **Ki-jev** /kʰi-(y)ɛt, -(y)ɛv, -(y)ɛ/ city U.S.S.R. * of Ukraine on the Dnieper pop 1,102,000 — **Ki-ew-an** /y-(y)ɛf-ən, -(y)ɛf-ən/ *adj* or *n*
Ki-ga-li /kɪ-gə-lɪ/ town E cen Africa * of Rwanda
Kiklades — see CYCLADES
Ki-lau-é /kʰi-ləu-é/ volcanic crater 2 m wide Hawaii on Hawaii I. on E slope of Mauna Loa
Kil-bear /kɪl-bɛər, -dɛ-(ə)r/ county E Ireland in Leinster * Naas area 654, pop 64,346
Kil-i-mān-jā-ro /kɪl-i-mān-ʃar-(j)ɔ-, -ʃar-/ mountain NE Tanganyika near Kenya border — see KIBAO
Kil-mān-jā-ro /kɪl-mān-ʃar-(j)ɔ-, -ʃar-/ county S Ireland in Leinster area 796, pop 61,670
Kil-lar-ney, Lakes of /kɪl-lər-nɛ/ three lakes SW Ireland in County Kerry
Kill Dev-il /kɪl-dɛv-əl/ hill E N.C. near village of Kill-ty Hawk
Kill-bok /kɪl-bɔk/ barrier opposite Aliberga Sound; included in Wright Brothers National Memorial
Kil-jeen /kɪl-ʃɛn/ city Cen E. N. of Austin pop 23,377
Kil-lie-cran-ike /kɪl-ɪ-krən-ɪk/ mountain pass cen Scotland in Perth in the SE of Grampians
Kil-mān-jā-ro /kɪl-mān-ʃar-, -van-/ channel between N.J. & Staten I., N.Y., connecting Newark Bay & Upper New York Bay
Kil-mar-nock /kɪl-mār-nək/ burgh SW Scotland in Ayrshire pop 42,120
Kim-ber-ly /kɪm-bər-ɪ/ city Republic of So. Africa in N Cape of Good Hope WNW of Bloemfontein pop 58,777
Kim-ber-leys /ɪ-ɛz/ plateau region N Western Australia N of 19°30'S lat.
Kin-a-bu-lin or **Kin-i-ba-ri** /kɪn-ə-bu-ʈɪn/ mountain 13,455 ft N cen Brit. N. Borneo; highest peak in Borneo I.
Kin-car-dine /kɪn-kɑrd-ɪn/ or **Kin-car-dine-shire** /-ʃɪ(ə)r, -ʃə/ or formerly **The Mearns** /mɛənz/ county E Scotland bordering on North sea * Stonehaven area 382, pop 47,341
Kinchington — see KANBERRA
Kin-esh-ma /kʰi-nɪʃ-mə/ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow pop 84,000
King George's Falls — see AGUIGHRIES FALLS
King-mān /kɪŋ-mən/ reef cen Pacific at N end of Line Islands
King-mo — see OFFALOY
King's Canyon National Park /kɪŋ-ɪŋ/ reservation SE cen Calif. in the Sierra Nevada N of Sequoia National Park area 708
King's Lynn /kɪŋ-ɪn/ or **Lynn** or **Lynn Regis** /rɛ-ʃɪs/ municipal borough E England in Norfolk near the Wash pop 26,173
Kings Mountain mountain ridge N.C. & S.C. W of Gastonia, N.C.
Kings Peak mountain 13,498 ft NE Utah in Uinta mountains; highest point in state
Kings-port /kɪŋ-pɔr-(t)ɪ-, -pɔ(ə)r-(t)ɪ/ city NE Tenn. pop 26,314
Kings-ton /kɪŋ-(t)ɪn/ 1 city SE N.Y. on the Hudson E of the Catskills pop 29,260 2 borough P. W. of Scranton on the Susquehanna pop 20,261 3 city Canada in SE ont. on Lake Ontario near head of the St. Lawrence pop 48,618 4 or **Kingston** (or upon) Thames municipal borough SE England WSW of London * of Surrey pop 40,168 5 city & port * of Jamaica on King's Head I. Barbud. of the Caribbean pop 137,700
Kingston upon Hull — see HULL
Kings-town /kɪŋ-ʈaʊn/ 1 town & port Brit. West Indies on St. Vincent I. * of St. Vincent territory 2 — see DRIF. LAOAGHRES
Kings-ville /kɪŋz-vɪl-, -vəl/ city S Tex. pop 25,297
Kinn-é — see QUEMÉ
Kinneret — see GALILEE (Sea of)
Kin-ross /kɪn-rɔs/ 1 or **Kin-ross-shire** /-rɔs(h)-ʃɪ(ə)r, -ʃə/ county E cen Scotland area 82, pop 7418 2 burgh, its *
Kinson — see KUMCHON
Kin-ston /kɪn-(t)ɪn/ city E N.C. pop 24,819
Kin-tyre /kɪn-ɪ-(ə)r/ or **Gan-tyre** /kən-ɪ-ə/ mountain 40 m long

SW Scotland between the Atlantic & Firth of Clyde; terminates in
 mouth of Klabriyá, (mal-) (cape in No. channel)
 Kioga - see KVOGA
 Kioto - see KIVOTO
 Kir-giz Republic or Kir-gbíz Republic \k(ə)r-,gēz-\ or
 Kir-gi-zia or Kir-gbi-zia \gē-z(ə)h-,zha\ constituent republic
 of the U.S.S.R. in Soviet Central Asia * Frunze area
 160,000 pop 2,100,000.
 Kir-rik-ka \kə-'rik-a-,li\ city cen Turkey E of Ankara pop
 42,838
 Kir-in \k'ē-rin\ 1 province NE China in E Manchuria * Chang-
 chun pop 77,201, pop 11,290,000 2 or formerly Yung-ki \yūŋ-
 k'í\ city NE China in Kirin E of Changchun pop 435,400
 Kirjath-arba - see HEBRON
 Kirk-caldy \k'ər-'kəld-ē-, 'kād-, 'kād-\ burgh & port E Scot-
 land in fife E of Forth N of Edinburgh pop 43,037
 Kirk-cald-bridht \k'ər-'kik-brē\ 1 or Kirk-culd-bridht-shire
 \-sh(ə)r-,shar\ county S Scotland area 899, pop 30,472
 2 burgh, its s, W of Dumfries
 Kirk-kuik \k'is-'kuk\ city NE Iraq SE of Mosul pop 89,917
 Kirk-wall \k'ər-'kwəl\ burgh & port N Scotland * of Orkney
 Kirk-wud \k'ər-'kwud\ city E Mo. W of St. Louis pop 29,421
 Ki-rov \k'ē-rōv-,rōv-,rəf\ or formerly Vyai-ka \vč-'ak-ka-,
 -'at-\ city U. S. S. R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, on Vyatka river
 pop 252,000
 Kir-rō-grad \k'ī-'rō-və-, 'gad\ or formerly Gan-dzha \g'an-'ja-
 or Eli-sa-vef-pul \li-'zə-'vad-'pəl\ city U. S. S. R. in W Azerbai-
 dzhan pop 116,000
 Kir-rō-vo-grad \k'ī-'rō-və-, 'grad\ or formerly Zi-nov-ievsk \z'ə-
 nov-'jevsk-, 'jevsk\ or Eli-sa-vef-pul \li-'zə-'vad-'pəl\ city
 S. E. in E Ukraine pop 30,000
 Ki-ru-na \k'ē-rə-'nə\ city N Sweden in Lapland pop 27,063
 Kish \k'ish\ ancient city of Sumer & Akkad E of site of Babylon
 Ki-shi-nev \k'ish-ə-'nev-, 'nev\ or Rom Gih-shi-nau \k'ē-shi-'nau\
 city U. S. S. R. * of Moldavia pop 214,000
 Kishm - see OISHM
 Kishon - see OISHON
 Kis-ka \k'is-ka\ island SW Alaska in Rat group of the Aleutians
 Kis-ma-yu \k'is-'mi-(j)ū\ or It Chi-si-ma-io \k'ē-zē-'mā-(j)ō\
 town & port S Somalia on Indian ocean
 Kis-sim-ee \k'is-'si-mē\ 150 m S cen Fla. flowing SSE from
 Lake Tohopekaliga through Lake Kissimmee (12 m long) into
 Lake Okechobee
 Kist-na \k'is-(t)ə-nə\ or Krish-na \k'rish-'nə\ river 800 m S India
 flowing from Western Ghats E across the Deccan into Bay of
 Bengal
 Ki-su-mu \k'ī-'si-(j)mū\ town & port E Kenya on Lake Victoria
 Kitch-e-ner \k'ich-(ə)'nər\ city Canada in SE Ont. pop 59,562
 Kithairon - see CITHAERON
 Ki-thi-ra or Ky-the-ra \k'ih-'thi-(r)ə\ or Gy-the-ra \sə-'thi-rə-,
 si-'və\ or It Cē-ro-go \tchē-'gō\ island W Crece, southernmost of
 the Ionian islands * Kithira (110)
 Kit-i-mat \k'it-'māt\ river ab 50 m W Canada in NW B. C. flow-
 ing to Douglas channel (inlet of the Pacific)
 Kit-let-tan \k'it-'lēt-tən\ or Kit-tin-ē\ ridge E U. S. in the
 Appalachians extending from SE N. Y. through NW N. J. into E Pa.
 Kit-tery Point \k'it-ə-rē-\ point of land Me. on the Atlantic at
 extreme S tip of state
 Kitz-bühel \k'is-,byū-(ə)\ resort town W Austria in the Tirol
 in the S. E. of Innsbruck
 Ki-ven \k'ē-(j)vi\ or formerly Cos-ter-mans-ville \k'is-'tər-manz-
 vil\ province E Congo * Bukavu area 87,409, pop 1,532,000
 Kivu, Lake lake 60 m long & 30 m wide E Congo in Great Rift
 valley N of Lake Tanganyika area 1025
 Ki-wā-zi \k'ē-'zi\ or Ki-wā-zi \k'ē-'zi\ or Ha-zi \h'ā-'zi\ river
 600 m N cen Turkey flowing W & NE into Black sea
 Kjö-len \k'ch-(ə)'lən\ mountains on border between NE Norway
 & NW Sweden; highest peak Kebnekaise (in Sweden) 6963 ft
 Kia-gen-turk \k'ē-'gen-turk\ city Austria in Carinthia WSW of
 Graz pop 62,788
 Kilaipeda - see MEMEL
 Klam-ath \k'lam-'əth\ 1 river 250 m S Ore. & NW Calif. flowing
 from Upper Klamath Lake SW into the Pacific 2 mountains S
 Ore. & NW Calif. in the Coast ranges; highest point Mt. Eddy
 (in Calif.) 9038 ft
 Klamath Falls city S Ore. on Upper Klamath Lake at head of
 Klamath river pop 16,949
 Klamath Lakes - see UPPER KLAMATH LAKE, LOWER KLAMATH LAKE
 Klev - see LEVES
 Klon-dike \k'lon-'dik\ 1 river 90 m Canada in cen Yukon Terri-
 tory flowing W into the Yukon 2 region Canada in Yukon river
 basin on both sides of Klondike river
 Klu-ane \k'li-'ān\ lake Canada in SW Yukon Territory along N
 side of Klondike range area 184
 Kly-az-ma \k'li-'az-mə\ river 425 m W cen Soviet Russia, Europe,
 flowing E to join the Oka W of Gorki
 Knok-ke \k'ə-'nək-ə\ town NW Belgium NNE of Bruges
 Knos-os \k'no-'sə\ or Knos-sos \k'no-'sə\ or Gnos-sus \g'nō-'sūs-\
 ruined city * of ancient Crete near N coast SE of modern Candia
 Knox-will \n'aks-'vil-,vəl\ city E Tenn. pop 111,827
 Ko-ha-rid \k'ə-'bā-'rēd\ or It Ca-po-ret-to \k'ap-'ə-'rē-(j)š
 'káp-\ village NW Yugoslavia on the Isonzo NE of Udine, Italy
 Ko-ho \k'ə-'bō-, 'bā\ city & port Japan in S Honshu on Osaka Bay
 of Geyo pop 62,788
 Köbenhāven - see COPENHAGEN
 Ko-blenz or Co-blenz \k'ō-'blen-(t)z\ city W Germany SSE of
 Cologne at confluence of the Rhine & the Moselle pop 97,500
 Koca - see XANTHUS
 Ko-ka \k'ō-'kə\ burgh or one Gra-ni-nus \gr-'ni-kəs\ river
 ab 30 m NW Turkey in Asia flowing NE to Sea of Marmara
 Ko-chi \k'ō-'chē\ city & port Japan on S coast of Shikoku pop
 180,146
 Ko-dik-ak \k'ōd-'ək\ or Ka-dlak \k'ad-'yāk-, 'yāk\ island S
 Alaska in Gulf of Alaska E of Alaska peninsula area 3465
 Ko-ki-ō \k'ō-'ki-ō\ or formerly Pa-shko-da \pə-'shōd-ə\ town SE
 Sudan on the White Nile
 Koedoes - see KUDUS

Ko-i-u \k'ō-(j)u\ city Japan in S cen Honshu pop 154,494
 Ko-ha-ri \k'ō-'hā-'ri\ mountains Hawaii in N Hawaii 1; highest
 point ab 5500 ft
 Kol - see RED
 Koil - see ALIGHAR
 Ko-kand or Kō-kānd \k'ō-'kand\ 1 region & former khanate
 Soviet Central Asia in E Uzbekistan 2 city U. S. S. R. in Kokand
 region SE of Tashkent pop 105,000
 Ko-kiu \k'ō-'jē-'ō\ or Meng-tz \m'əng-'(d)zə\ city S China in SE
 Yunnan S of Kunming pop 159,700
 Ko-ko-mo \k'ō-'kə-'mō\ city N cen Ind. pop 47,197
 Kōk-Nor - see TINGHAI
 Kōksok - see KANJAFSAK
 Ko-ku-ra \k'ō-'kə-'rā, kō-'kūr-\ city & port Japan in N Kyushu
 at S end of Shimonosokai strait pop 242,240
 Kōla \k'ō-'lā\ peninsula 250 m long & 150 m wide U. S. S. R. in
 N Soviet Russia, Europe, between Barents & White seas
 Kō-la \k'ō-'lā\ city S India in E Mysore S of Kolar Gold
 Fields pop 19,000
 Kolar Gold Fields city S India in SE Mysore state NE of Banga-
 lor pop 159,100
 Kol-ha-pur \k'ō-'hə-'pū-(ə)r\ city W India in SW Maharashtra
 S of Bombay pop 136,800
 Kolmar - see COLMAR
 Köln - see COLOGNE
 Kōly-ma or Kō-li-ma \k'ō-'lēm-\ 1 river 1110 m U. S. S. R. in
 NE Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from Kolyvna range NE into East
 Siberia sea 2 mountain range Soviet Russia, Asia, in NE Khab-
 arovsk Territory parallel to coast of Pzchinskaya Bay
 Kom-man-dor-skis \k'ām-'an-'dōr-skē\ or Com-mand-er \k'ə-
 'mān-'dōr-skis\ U. S. S. R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, in Bering
 sea * of Kamchatka peninsula area 850
 Ko-ma-ti \k'ō-'mā-'tī\ river 400 m S Africa flowing from N
 Drakensberg mountains in NE Republic of So. Africa E & N into
 Delagoa Bay in S Mozambique
 Kom-i Republic \k'ō-'mē-\ autonomous republic U. S. S. R. in
 NE Soviet Russia, Europe, W of N Ural mountains * Svytkyur
 area 145,221, pop 806,000
 Ko-mo-do \k'ō-'mō-(j)ō\ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas
 E of Sumbawa I. & W of Flores I. area 185
 Kom-so-moisk \k'ōm-'sō-'mōisk\ city U. S. S. R. in E Soviet
 Russia in the S Khabarovsk Territory on the Amur pop 177,000
 Kō-na \k'ō-'nā\ coast region Hawaii in W Hawaii I.
 Konakry - see CONAKRY
 Konan - see HUNGANG
 Kōngo - see KUMGANG
 Königgrätz - see HRADEC KRALOV
 Kōnig - see KALINGRAD
 Kon-kan \k'ān-'kən\ region W India in W Maharashtra bordering
 on Arabian sea & extending from Bombay S to Goa
 Konstanz - see CONSTANCE
 Kōn-ya or Kon-ia \k'ōn-'yā\ or anc Iō-i-ni-um \i-'k'ō-nē-əm\ city
 S Turkey pop 122,704
 Kō-o-lau \k'ō-'lā\ mountains Hawaii in E Oahu; highest
 peak Kōnanuani 3105 ft
 Kōo-tē-nā or (in Canada) Kōo-tē-nay \k'ūt-'n-ā-, 'n-ē\ river
 407 m SW Canada & NW U. S. in B. C., Mont., & Idaho flowing
 from the Rockies through Kootenay Lake (65 m long, in B. C.)
 into the Columbia
 Kootenay National Park reservation Canada in SE B. C. around
 section of the upper Kootenay area 587
 Kō-pan \k'ō-'pən\ or Kō-par \k'ō-'pār\ or It Ca-po-dis-tria
 \k'ap-'ō-'dis-'trī-\ town & port Yugoslavia at N end
 of Istrian peninsula SSW of Trieste
 Kō-peysk or Kō-peisk \k'ō-'pēisk\ city W Soviet Russia, Asia, SE
 of Chelyabinsk pop 160,000
 Kor-dō-fan \k'ōrd-'ə-fan\ region cen Sudan W & N of the White
 Nile
 Kō-rēa \k'ə-'rē, esp Shōrj \k'ō-\ 1 peninsula 600 m long & 135
 m wide E Asia between Yellow sea & Sea of Japan 2 strait 120 m
 wide between S Korea & SW Japan connecting Sea of Japan &
 Yellow sea 3 or Chō-sen \tchō-'sēn\ country coterminous with
 the peninsula; once a kingdom & (1910-1945) a Japanese depen-
 dency * Seoul; divided after World War II at 38th parallel into
 No. Korea (* Pyongyang area 47,839, pop 19,996,000) & So.
 Korea (* Seoul area 37,427, pop 22,974,000)
 Korea Bay arm of Yellow sea between Liaoting peninsula & NW
 Korea
 Kōrinthos - see CORINTH
 Korintj - see KERINTJI
 Kort-rijik \k'ort-'rij\ or Cour-trai \k'ūr-'trā\ commune NW
 Belgium in West Flanders on the Lys NNE of Lille pop 101,717
 Kōr-ō-pōs \k'ō-'pōs\ 1 island Greece in the Dodecanese area 111
 2 chief town & port on the island
 Kos-ci-us-ko, Mount \k'ōs-'ē-'bəs-(j)k'ō\ mountain 7305 ft SE
 Australia in SE New So. Wales; highest in Great Dividing range
 of Australia
 Kōshu - see KWANGJU
 Kō-si-ce \k'ō-'shōt-'sā\ city E Czechoslovakia pop 60,658
 Kō-stro-ma \k'ās-'trə-'mā\ city U. S. S. R. in N cen Soviet Russia,
 Europe, on the Volga pop 171,000
 Kō-tor \k'ō-'tō-(ə)r\ or It Cat-ta-ro \k'āt-'tə-'rō\ town & port SE
 Yugoslavia in Montenegro on an inlet of the Adriatic
 Kōttibus - see COTTBUS
 Kōt-zē-bue Sound \k'īt-sə-,byū-\ arm of Chuckchee sea NW
 Alaska NE of Bering strait
 Kōvno - see KAUNAS
 Kōwa - see KUWAIT
 Kōw-loon \k'au-'liūn\ 1 peninsula SE China in Hong Kong
 colony opposite Hong Kong I. 2 city on Kowloon peninsula
 pop 699,500
 Kōy-u-kuik \k'ō-'yū-'kək\ river 425 m W Alaska flowing from
 Brooks range SW into the Yukon
 Kō-zhik \k'ō-'zhik\ or Kō-l-i-cent \k'āl-'i-'kət\ city & port
 SW India on Malabar coast in Kerala pop 158,700
 Kozlov - see MICHRURK

ə aht; ɔ kitten; ɜ further; a back; ɔ bāke; ɔ cot, cart; ʊ foot; ɪ foot; ʊ foot; ɛ less; ɛ easy; ɡ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life
 i joke; ɪ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ haw; ɔ coin; th thin; th thin; ʊ foot; ɪ foot; ɛ less; ɛ easy; ɡ gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life
 ɔ F table; ɔ F bac; ɡ G fish, Buch; ɔ F vin; ɔ F bœuf; ɔ F feu; ɔ G füllen; ɔ F rue; ɔ F digne (dēn'ə), nuit (nu'ɛ)

Kra, Isthmus of \k'ra\ Isthmus S Thailand in N cen Malay peninsula; 40 m wide at narrowest part
Krak-a-toa \k'ak-a-'tō-a\ or **Krak-a-tau** or **Krak-a-tao** \k'at-ō\ island & volcano Indonesia between Sumatra & Java
Kra-kow or **Cra-cow** \k'rak-aw, 'krak-, 'krāk-, (-)ō, Pol 'krū-'kiū\ city S Poland on the Vistula pop 463,000
Kras \k'ras\ or **Kras-na** \k'ras-nā\ or **El Gar-sō** \k'ār-(-)ōs\ limestone plateau NW Yugoslavia NE of Istrian peninsula
Kras-no-dar \k'ras-nō-'dār\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus region area 32,800, pop 3,000,000 2 or formerly **Eka-to-rō-dar** \i-'kat-a-'rō-nō-'dār\ city, its #, & Kuban river pop 312,000
Kras-no-yarsk \k'ras-nō-'yārsk\ 1 territory U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, extending along valley of the Yenisei from 2 city, its #, on the upper Yenisei pop 2,100,000
Kre-feld \k'fēld\ or formerly **Kre-feld-Uer-ding-en** \vōrd-'dīng-ən\ city W Germany on the Rhine WSW of Essen pop 209,300
Krim — see CRIMEA
Krishna — see KISTNA
Kristiania — see OSLO
Kris-tian-sund \k'ris(-)tīan-'sən(d)\ city & port SW Norway on the Skagerrak SW of Oslo pop 27,610
Kris-tian-sund \k'ris(-)tīan-'sūn(d)\ city & port W Norway WSW of Trondheim pop 16,805
Kritli — see CRETE
Kri-voi Rog or **Kri-vo-y Rog** \k'riv-ōf-'rōg, -'rōk\ city U.S.S.R. in SE cen Ukraine NE of Odessa pop 386,000
Kron-shlad or **Kron-stat** \k'rōn-'stat, krān-'s(t)hāt\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on island in E Gulf of Finland NW of Leningrad pop 45,000
Kru-ger National Park \k'rū-'gār\ game reserve NE Republic of So. Africa in E Transvaal on Mozambique border area 8652
Kru-gers-dorp \k'rū-'gār-'dōrp\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal W of Johannesburg pop 76,647
Kr — see GROWING AUSTIN
Kua-lia Lum-pur \k'wā-līa-'lūm-pū(ōr), kō-'lī-, 'lām-\ city # of Federation of Malaya & of Selangor state pop 315,044
Ku-han \kū-'hān, -'hān\ river 512 m U.S.S.R. flowing from the Caucasus N & E into the Azov through two mouths & into black sea through one mouth
Ku-ching \kū-'chīng\ city & port # of Sarawak pop 37,949
Ku-dus or **Doe-does** \kū-'dūs, -'dū\ city Indonesia in cen Java NE of Semarang pop 54,524
Ku-ira or **Cu-ira** \kū-'īrā\ group of five oases SE Libya
Kui-by-shev or **Kuy-by-shev** \k'wē-bā-'shēf, 'kū-'ē-bā-, -'shēv\ or formerly **Sam-ara** \sə-'mār-a\ city U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 806,000
Ku-ke-naam \kū-'kē-'nām\ or **Gu-que-nān** \kū-'kē-'nān\ mountain 8620 ft on border between Brit. Guiana & Venezuela near Roraima
Kuku-Khoto — see HUEHOTH
Ku-la Gulf \kū-'lō-\ body of water 17 m long in the Solomons between New Georgia & adjacent islands
Kun-dja \kū-'dī-\ city W China in NW Sinkiang pop 108,200
Kun-kiu \kūm-'kiū\ river 247 m S Korea flowing into Yellow sea
Kun-ma-mo-lō \kūm-'mō(-)lō\ city Japan in W Kyushu pop 373,922
Ku-ma-si or **Coo-mas-sie** \kū-'mās-ē, -'mas-\ city S cen Ghana in Ashanti pop 78,483
Kum-ehon \kūm-'chōn\ or **Jap Kin-sen** \k'īn-'sēn\ city S Korea NW of Taegu pop 51,300
Kum-gang \kūm-'gāng\ or **Jap Kon-gō** \k'ān-'gō\ or **E Di-amo-nd** \dī-'(ə)mōnd\ mountains NE cen Korea; highest 5374 ft
Kunene — see CUNENE
Kun-rie \kūn-'rī-\ or **Iste** of Pinea island SW Pacific in New Caledonia in SE of New Caledonia 1. area 58
Kun-lun or **Kuen-lun** \kūn-'lūn\ mountains W China extending from the Pamirs & Karakoram range E along N edge of Tibetan plateau to SE Tsinghai — see ULUGH MUTAZGH
Kun-ming \kūn-'mīng\ or **Yung-ping** \yūng-'pīng\ city \yū-'nīn\ or **Yun-nan** \yū-'nān\ city S China # of Yunnan pop 698,900
Kun-san \kūn-'sān\ or **Jap Gun-zan** \gūn-'zān\ city & port S Korea on Yellow sea at mouth of Kum river pop 75,000
Kun-ise-vo \kūnt-sə-'vō\ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, SW suburb of Moscow pop 128,000
Ku-pre-a-nof \kū-'prē-'ān-ōf\ island SE Alaska in E Alexander archipelago
Ku-ra \kō-'rā, 'kūr-a\ river 825 m W Asia in Transcaucasia flowing from NE Turkey ESE through Georgia & Azerbaïdhan, U.S.S.R. into Caspian sea
Kur-distan \kūrd-'stān, 'kard-\ region SW Asia chiefly in E Turkey, NW Iran, & N Iraq
Ku-ri \k'ūrī(ōr)-ē, 'kū-'(-)rī-\ or **Ocean Island** cen Pacific in Hawaii, westernmost of the Lewards 2 city & port Japan in SW Honshu at W end of Island sea pop 193,304
Kuriz — see COORO
Kur-gan \kū-'gān, -'gān\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, E of Chelyabinsk pop 145,000
Ku-ria Mu-ri \k'ūrī-'ē-sə-mō(ōr)-ē-sā\ islands in Arabian sea off SW coast of Oman belonging to Aden colony area 28
Kur-rit or **Ku-ri-le** \kū-'rī(-)lē, kūr-'rē(ō)l\ islands U.S.S.R. in the Pacific between S Kamchatka & E Hokkaido, Japan; belonged 1875-1945 to Japan area 3966
Kur-land or **Gaut-land** \kū-'rānd\ region U.S.S.R. in W Latvia bordering on the Baltic & Gulf of Riga
Kurland Gulf inlet of the Baltic W U.S.S.R. on border between Lithuania & Soviet Russia area 625
Kur-nool \kūr-'nool\ city S India in W Andhra Pradesh SSW of Hyderabad pop 100,844
Kursk \kū('ōr)sk\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Soviet Russia, Europe, on Seim river pop 203,000
Kush — see CUSH
Kus-to-kwim \k'as-kō-'kwīm\ river 550 m SW Alaska flowing S into Kotzebue Bay (inlet of Bering sea)
Kut-lah-ya \kū-'tā-yā\ or **el-Amara** \i-'āl-'ā-'mār-a-, -ēl-\ city SE cen Iraq on the Tigris SE of Baghdad pop 16,237
Kutch or **Gat** \k'utʃ, 'kətʃ\ former principality & state W India N Gulf of Kutch # Bhub. now part of Guj. pop 1,000,000
Kutch, Gulf of inlet of Arabian sea W India N of Kathlawr

Kutch, Rann of \rən-'\ salt marsh in S West Pakistan & W India stretching in an arc from the mouths of the Indus to the head of Gulf of Kutch
Ku-wait or **Ku-weit** or **Ko-wait** \kō-'wā(-)r\ or **Al Kuwait** \al-\ 1 country SW Asia in Arabia at head of Persian gulf; a sheikhdom, but gov. by Brit. 2 city & port in E. cen Arabia area 5800, pop 206,177 2 city & port, its # pop 99,438 — **Kū-wāi-tā** \kō-'ē-wā\ or **Kaz-netsk** \k'āz-'nētsk\ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, E of Penza pop 57,000
Kuznetsk basin or **Kuz-bass** or **Kuz-bas** \kūz-'bas\ basin of Turan U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, extending from Tomsk to Stalingrad
Kwa-ja-lein \k'wā-jā-'lān, -'lān\ Island (atoll) 78 m long W Pacific in Raik chain of the Marshalls; encloses lagoon (area 650)
Kwan-dō \k'wān-'dō\ river 600 m S Africa flowing from cen Angola SE & E into the Zambezi just above Victoria Falls
Kwan-tung \k'wān-'tūng\ or **Kwāng-tōng** \k'wāng-'tōng\ former territory SE China in Kwangtung on Luichow peninsula; leased 1898-1946 to France * Fort Bayard area 325
Kwang-ju \k'wāng-'jū, 'kwān-\ or **Jap Ko-shu** \kō-'shū\ city SW Korea NE of Mokpo pop 138,883
Kwang-si \k'wāng-'sī\ or **Kwāng-si** \k'wāng-'sī\ region & former province S China # Nanjing area 85,096, pop 17,591,000
Kwang-tung \k'wān-'tūng, 'kwān-, 'tūng\ province SE China bordering on So. China sea & Gulf of Tonkin # Canton area 367,000,000
Kwan-to Plain \k'wān-'tō-\ or **Kan-to Plain** \k'ān-\ or **Tokyo Plain** region Japan in E cen Honshu; Tokyo is situated on it
Kwan-tung \k'wān-'tūng, 'kwān-, -'tūng\ former territory NE China in S Manchuria at tip of Liaotung peninsula; leased to Russia 1905-1945, Japan 1905-wā, 1945-wā, 1945-wā, 1945-wā, 1945-wā; included cities of Port Arthur & Dairen area 1444
Kwei \gwā, 'kwā\ river 200 m SE China in E Kwangsi flowing S into West river
Kwei-chow \k'wē-'chō, 'kwā-\ province S China S of Szechwan # area 100,000, pop 15,037,000
Kwei-lin \k'wē-'līn, 'kwā-\ city S China in NE Kwangsi on the Kwai pop 145,100
Kweisui — see HUEHOTH
Kwei-yang \k'wē-'yāng, 'kwā-\ or **Kwei-chu** \k'wē-'jū, 'kwā-\ city S China # of Kweichow pop 270,900
Kyo-ga or **Kio-ga** \kō-'gā, 'kō-\ lake cen Uganda N of Lake Victoria traversed by the Victoria Nile area 1000
Kyongsong — see SEOL
Kyo-to or **Kio-to** \kō-'tō, 'kō-\ city Japan in W cen Honshu NNE of Kyoto pop 1,284,818
Kythera — see KITHIRA
Kyu-shu or **Kiu-shu** \kō-'jū, 'kū-\ island S Japan S of W end of Honshu area 16,240
Laaland — see LOLLAND
Labé — see ELBE
Lab-ra-dor \lab-'rā-'dō(ōr)\ 1 peninsula Canada divided between Que. & Nfld. area 653,000 2 the section of the peninsula between Nfld. area 101,881, pop 10,814 3 sea arm of the Atlantic between Labrador & Greenland — **Lah-rā-dor-ēn** or **Lah-rā-dor-ian** \lab-'rā-'dōr-'ēn, -'dōr-\ adj or n
La-hu-an \lā-'hū-'ān\ island Brit. N. Borneo in So. China sea off W coast area 35, pop 9253
La-hu-an \lā-'hū-'ān\ urban area SW Calif. NE of Glendale pop (with Flintridge) 18,338
Lac-ca-dive \lak-'kād-iv\ islands India in Arabian sea N of Maldive islands
Laccadive, Min-i-coy, and Amin-di-vi Islands \mīn-i-'kōi, -'kōi, -'dī-vī\ territory India comprising the Laccadive group * **Kozhikode** (in Kerala) area 11, pop 21,195
Lacedaemon — see SPARTA — **Lac-ē-dae-mo-nian** \las-ō-dā-'mō-nē-ən, -'nyən\ adj or n
La Chaux-de-Fonds \lā-'shō-'dā-'fōn\ commune W Switzerland in Neuchâtel canton in Jura mountains WNW of Bern pop 38,200
La-chine \lā-'shēn\ city Canada in S Que. above the Lachine Rapids on the St. Lawrence SW of Montreal pop 34,494
La-chish \lā-'kīsh\ ancient city S Palestine W of Hebron
Lachlan \lā-'chān\ river 800 m SE Australia in cen New So. Wales flowing W into the Murrumbidgee
La Cis-ter-na \lā-'sī-'tē(-)ōr-nā-, -'tār-\ city cen Chile, S suburb of Santiago pop 155,332
Lack-a-wan-na \lak-'wān-'wān-\ city W N.Y. on Lake Erie S of Buffalo
La-co-nia \lā-'kō-nē-ā-, -'nyā\ 1 city cen N.H. pop 15,288 2 or **La-coni-ca** \lā-'kān-i-kā\ ancient country S Greece in SE Peloponnesus bordering on the Aegean & the Mediterranean * **Sparta** — **La-co-nian** \lā-'kō-nē-ən, -'nyən\ adj or n
La-dak \lā-'dāk\ district of the Mediterranean on E coast of Greece in Peloponnesus between capes Matapan & Malca
La Co-ru-ña \lā-'kō-'rūn-yā\ 1 province NW Spain in Galicia bordering on the Atlantic area 3051, pop 1,022,707 2 or **E Co-rūn-na** \kō-'rūn-nā\ commune & port, its # pop 164,770
La Grosse \lā-'grōs\ city W Wis. pop 47,575
La-dakh \lā-'dāk\ district N India in E Kashmir on border of Tibet # Leh area 45,762 — **La-da-kh** \lā-'dāk-'ē\ adj or n
Lad-o-ga \lād-'ō-gā, 'lād-\ lake 130 m long & 75 m wide U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Gulf of Finland area 7000; largest in Europe
Ladronē — see MARIANA
La-dy-smith \lād-'ē-smīth\ city E Republic of So. Africa in W Natal pop 16,317
Lae \lā-, 'lā-\ town & port Territory of New Guinea on SE coast on Huon Gulf
La-lay-ette 1 \lāf-'ē-ēt\ also \lā-'ē-\ city W cen Ind. pop 42,330 2 \lā-'ē-\ city S. La. WSW of Baton Rouge pop 40,400
La-shā \lā-'shā\ ancient city of Sumer between the Euphrates & the Tigris at modern village of Telloh (tē-'lō) in S Iraq
Lagoa dos Patos — see PATOS (Lagoa dos)
Lagos \lā-'gās\ city & port # of Nigeria on an offshore island in the Gulf of Guinea pop 350,000
La Gou-lette \lā-'gi-'lē-\ city N Tunisia on Bay of Tunis; port for Tunis pop 26,323

La Grange \lə-'grɑ̃ŋ\ 1 city W Ga. pop 23,632 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 15,285
La Granja — see SAN JUDEROS
La Guayra \lə-'gwai-'ra\ city N Venezuela on the Caribbean; port for Caracas pop 16,279
Laguna Madre — see MADRE (Laguna)
La Habana — see HAVANA
La Habra \lə-'hɑ:b-rə\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 24,346
La Hague, Cape \lə-'hɑ:g\ or **F Cap de la Hague** \kɑ:p-də-'la-'hɑ:g\ headland NW France at tip of Cotentin peninsula projecting into English channel
La Hague \lə-'hɑ:g\ roadstead NW France in English channel off E coast of Cotentin peninsula
La-hon-tan, Lake \lə-'hɑ:t-'n\ prehistoric lake NW Nev. & NE Calif.
La-hore \lə-'hɔ:(ə)r, -'hɔ:(ə)r\ city Pakistan * of West Pakistan near the Ravi pop 849,500
Lah-ti \lə-'ti\ city S Finland NNE of Helsinki pop 62,600
La Jolla \lə-'hɔi-ə\ a NW section of San Diego, Calif.
Lake Charles \tʃɑ:r(ə)lz\ city SW La. pop 63,392
Lake district region NW England in Cumberland, Westmorland, & NW Lancashire containing many lakes & peaks
Lake-land \l'eik-'lɑ:nd\ city cen Fla. E of Tampa pop 41,350
Lake of the Four Forests Cantons — see LUCERNE (Lake of)
Lake of the Woods — see WOODS (Lake of the)
Lake-worth \l'e-'kwɔ:rd\ 1 city SW Calif. NE of Long Beach pop 276 2 urban area cen Colo. W of Denver pop 19,338 3 city NE Ohio on Lake Erie W of Cleveland pop 66,154
Lake Worth \l'wɜ:θ\ city SE Fla. on Lake Worth (lagoon) S of West Palm Beach pop 20,758
La Línea \lə-'li:'ne-ə\ commune SW Spain on Bay of Algeiras NW of Cadix pop 83,476
La Man-cha \lə-'mɑ:n-tʃə\ region S cen Spain in S New Castle
La Mar-sa \lə-'mɑ:s-ə\ town N Tunisia NE of Tunis
Lam-ba-ré-né \lɑ:m-'bɑ-ré-né, -nə\ town W Gabon, Africa
Lam-beth \lɑ:m-'bɛθ, -'bɛθ\ metropolitan borough SW cen London SE of St Pauls, London
La Me-sa \lə-'mɛ-sə\ city SW Calif. NE of San Diego pop 30,441
La-mia \lə-'mi-ə\ city cen Greece NW of Thermopylae pop 25,843
Lam-per-muir \lɑ:m-'pɜ:mjʊə(r)\ or **Lam-mer-moor** \l'm-(ə)r, -'mɜ:(ə)r\ city East Lothian & Berwick — see SAYS LAW
Lam-pé-dusa \lɑ:m-'pɛ-'dʊ-sə, -zə\ island Italy in the Pelagian islands
La nai \lə-'nɑi\ island Hawaii W of Maui area 141, pop 2115
Lan-ark \lɑ:n-'ɑ:k\ 1 or **Lan-ark-shire** \l,sh(ə)r-, -shə\ county S cen Scotland, chief city Glasgow pop 892, pop 1,614,123 2 burgh, its name, on the Clyde SE of Glasgow
Lan-ca-shire \lɑ:n-'kɑ:ʃ(ə)r-, -shə\ or **Lan-cas-ter** \lɑ:n-'kɑ:stə\ county NW England bordering on Irish sea * Lancaster pop 187,5, pop 51,16,013
Lan-caster \lɑ:n-'kɑ:stə, -lɑ:n-'kɑ:stə, -lɑ:n-'\ 1 urban area SW Calif. NE of Los Angeles pop 26,012 2 city S cen Ohio SE of Columbus pop 29,916 3 city SE Pa. pop 61,055 4 municipal borough NW England * of Lancashire pop 51,650 — **Lancasterian** \lɑ:n-'kɑ:stəri-ən, -lɑ:n-'\ 1
Lan-chow \lɑ:n-'tʃə\ or **Kao-lan** \kɑ:n-'lɑ:n\ city W cen China * of Kansu pop 700,000
Landes \lɑ:nd(ə)\ coastal region SW France on Bay of Biscay between Gironde estuary & the Adour
Land's End or Land End \lɑ:nd(ə)-'zɛnd\ cape SW England at SW tip of Cornwall; extreme W point of England
Lang-dale Pikes \lɑ:n-'dæl\ two mountain peaks NW England in Westmorland in Lake District
Lan-gue-doc \lɑ:n-'gʊd, -'dɔk, lɛ:g-'dɔk\ region & former province S France extending from Alvergne to the Mediterranean * Toulouse & Montpellier
La-ni-kai \lɑ:n-'i-kai\ urban area Hawaii on Oahu pop (with Kalaia) 35,622
La-nua — see CYVLON
Lan-sing \lɑ:n(ə)-'sɪŋ\ 1 village NE Ill. SSE of Chicago pop 18,098 2 city * of Mich. pop 107,807
La-nús \lə-'nʊs\ city E Argentina, S suburb of Buenos Aires pop 286,400
La-od-i-cea \lə-'ɔdi-'sɛ-ə\ 1 ancient city W cen Asia Minor in Phrygia 2 — see LATAKIA — **La-od-i-cean** \l,se-'ən\ adj or n
Laoghis \lɑ:ʃ, 'lɛʃ\ or **Leix** \l'eɪʃ, 'lɛʃ\ or formerly **Queen's county** cen Ireland * Maryborough area 604, pop 45,086
Laon \lə-'lɔ:n\ France N E of Paris pop 21,931
Laos \lə-'lɔ:s, 'lɔ:s, 'lɔ:s, 'lɔ:s, 'lɔ:s, 'lɔ:s\ country SE Asia bordering on the Mekong; a kingdom, formerly a state of French Indochina; administrative * Vientiane, royal * Luang Prabang area 91,482, pop abt 2,000,000
La Palma \lə-'pɑ:l-mə\ island Spain in Canary islands; chief town Santa Cruz de la Palma area 280
La Paz \lə-'pɑz, -'pɑz, -'pɑs\ 1 city * of Bolivia E of Lake Titicaca at altitude of 11,910 ft, pop 339,279 2 town W Mexico * of Baja California Sur on La Paz Bay (inlet of Gulf of California)
La Paz \lɑ:p-'pɑz, -'lɑ:nd\ region N Europe above the arctic circle; in N Norway, N Sweden, N Finland, & Kola peninsula of the U.S.S.R. — **Lap-land** or **l'an-dar**, lə-'n\ N
La Pla-ta \lə-'plɑ:t-ə\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 357,356
La Porte \lə-'pɔ:(ə)r, -'pɔ:(ə)r\ city N Ind. pop 21,157
Lap-land \lɑ:p-'lɑ:nd, -'lɑ:nd\ region N Europe above the arctic circle; in N Norway, N Sweden, N Finland, & Kola peninsula of the U.S.S.R. — **Lap-land** or **l'an-dar**, lə-'n\ N
La Pla-ta \lə-'plɑ:t-ə\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 357,356
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La Pla-ta \lə-'plɑ:t-ə\ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 357,356
L'Aquila — see AQUILA
Lar-a-mie \lɑ:'ɑ-mi-ə\ 1 river 200 mi N Colo. & SE Wyo. flowing N & NE into the No. Platte 2 city SE Wyo. pop 17,520
Larch \lɑ:ʃ\ river 270 mi Canada in W Que. flowing NE to unite with the Kanawha forming the obokok
La-re-do \lə-'rɑ:d(ə)\ city S Tex. on Rio Grande pop 60,678

La-ris-sa \lə-'ris-ə\ city N cen Greece in E Thessaly on the Peneus pop 41,016
Lar-issa \lɑ:'ɑ-'stɑ:n\ region S Iran bordering on Persian gulf
La Ro-chelle \lə-'rɔ:ʃel\ city & port W France pop 58,799
Lar-vik \lɑ:'rɪk-, -vɛk\ town & port SE Norway
La Salle \lə-'sɑ:l\ town Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence SSW of Montreal pop 18,973
Las-cave \lə-'skɑ:v\ cave SW cen France SE of Périgueux near town of Montignac
Las Cru-ces \lɑ:'kri-'sʊz\ city S N. Mex. pop 29,367
La-shio \lə-'ʃi:ʊ\ town E cen Burma * of Shan state
Lashkar — see GOWALOR
Las Pal-mas \lɑ:'pɑ:l-mɑ:s\ 1 province Spain comprising the E Canaries islands pop 1,279, pop 450,329 2 city & port, its name, in E Grand Canary 1 pop 182,217
La Se-re-na \lə-'sɛ-rə-nə\ city N cen Chile pop 55,708
La Spe-zia — see SPEZIA
Lassa — see LHASA
Lassen Peak \lɑ:'lɑ:s-'pɛk\ 1 volcanic mountain 10,453 ft N Calif. at S end of Cascade range; central feature of Lassen Volcanic National Park (area 161)
Las Vegas \lə-'vɛ:g-əs\ city SE Nev. pop 64,405
Lat-a-ria \lɑ:t-'ɑ:'ri-ə\ 1 region NW Syria bordering on the Mediterranean 2 or **anc Lat-a-ria** \l,ɑ:'ɑ:'ri-ə\ city & port, its name, in the Mediterranean pop 109,216
Latin America 1 Spanish America & Brazil 2 all of the Americas S of the U.S. — **Latin-American** adj — **Latin American** n
Lat-ium \lɑ:'tɪ-əm(-i-ə)\ or **It La-zio** \l'eɪ-'sɛ-ʊ\ region cen Italy bordering on Tyrrhenian sea & traversed by the Tiber * Rome
Lat-via \lɑ:'vi-ə\ country cen Europe bordering on the Baltic; an independent republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (Lat-vian Republic \lɑ:'vi-ən(-i-ə)\ of the U.S.S.R. * Riga area 25,200, pop 2,100,000
Lau-n-ces-ion \lɔ:n(-i-ə)-'sɛ-ʊ-n\ city & port Australia in N Tasmania pop 155,950
Lau-ri-el \lə-'ri:əl, -'lɑ:'ri-ə\ city S Miss. pop 27,889
Lau-ren-tian \lə-'ren-tʃən\ or **Lau-ren-tide** \lə-'rɔ:n(-i-ə), -'rɔ:n(-i-ə)\ hills Canada in S Que. N of the St. Lawrence on S side of Laurentian Highlands
Laurentian Highlands or **Laurentian Upland** or **Canadian Shield** plateau region E Canada & NE U.S. extending E from Mackenzie basin to Davis Strait & S to Que., S Ont., NE Minn., N Wis., N W. Mich., & NE N.Y. including the Adirondacks
Lau-ri-um \lə-'ri:ə-əm, -'lɑ:'ri-ə\ mountain SE Greece at SE tip of Attica
Lau-sanne \lə-'zɑ:n, -'zɑ:n\ commune W Switzerland * of Vaud canton on Lake of Geneva pop 118,900
Lausnitz — see LOSATTA
Lau-ven \lə-'vɛ:n, -'vɛ:n\ see NEISSE
Lava Beds National Monument reservation N Calif. SE of Lower Klamath Lake area 72
La Vendée — see VENDEE
Lavongai — see NEW HANOVER
Lawn-dale \lɔ:'n-dæl, -'lɑ:'n-ə\ city SW Calif. SSW of Los Angeles pop 10,440
Law-nence \lə-'ɔ:n(-i-ə), -'lɑ:'n-ə\ 1 city NE Kans. W of Kansas City pop 32,858 2 city NE Mass. pop 70,933
Law-ton \lə-'tɔ:n\ city SW Okla. pop 61,697
Lay-san \lə-'sɑ:n\ island Hawaii in the Leewards abt 750 mi NW of Maui
Leam-ington \l'em-'ɪŋ-tɔ:n\ municipal borough S cen England in Warwickshire pop 36,345
Lea-side \l'e-'sɪd\ town Canada in SE Ont., N suburb of Toronto pop 16,538
Lea-ward \l'e-'vɔ:rd(-wɜ:θ)\ city NE Kans. on the Missouri NW of Kansas City pop 27,052
Leb-a-non 1 \l'e'b(-ə)-'nɔ:n\ city SE cen Pa. E of Harrisburg pop 30,045 2 \l'e'b(-ə)-'nɔ:n, -'lɛ'b-ə-nɔ:n\ or **anc Leb-a-nus** \l'e'b(-ə)-'nɔ:s\ Lebanon country parallel to coast W of Bika valley; highest point Dahr el Qadib 10,131 ft 3 country SW Asia bordering on the Mediterranean; a republic since 1944, formerly (1920-44) a French mandate * Beirut area 3470, pop 1,400,000 — **Leb-a-nese** \l'e'b-'nɛz, -'nɛs\ adj or n
Lebia — see BOWS
Le Bour-get \lə-'bʊr-'zʃɑ\ commune N France, NE suburb of Paris
Le-cco \l'e-'kɔ:, -'kɛ:ʃ\ commune SE Italy in Apulia SE of Brindisi pop 55,400
Le-cco \l'e-'kɔ:, -'kɛ:ʃ\ commune N Italy in Lombardy on braccia (Lake Lecco) of Lake Como pop 43,800
Lech \l'ɛ:k, l'ɛ:k\ river 177 mi Austria & Germany flowing from the Vorarlberg in the Danube
Le-dø \l'e-'dɔ:, 'lɑ:d\ town NE India in NE Assam
Leeds \l'e-'dɜ:, -'dɜ:z\ city county borough N England in West Riding Yorkshire, pop Aire pop 504,935
Leu-ward-en \lə-'vɔ:rd(-ən)\ commune N Netherlands * of Friesland pop 81,985
Leeward \l'e-'vɔ:rd, -'lɛ:rd\ 1 island chain cen Pacific extending 1250 mi NNW from main islands of the Hawaiian group; includes Nihoa, Necker, Laysan, Midway, & Kure islands 2 or **F lies** south of the Hawaiian Islands 3 island S Pacific, W group of the Society islands 3 islands West Indies in the N Lesser Antilles extending from Virgilio islands (on N) to Dominica (on S) 4 colony Brit. West Indies in the Leewards; includes territories of Antigua, St. Kitts, p. Nevis, & Montserrat
Leif-vor-den \l'e-'vɔ:(ə)r-ən\ or **It Li-vor-nò** \l'e-'vɔ:(ə)r(-nɔ)\ commune & port cen Italy in Tuscany on Tyrrhenian sea pop 146,162
Leh \l'e\ town E Kashmir on the Indus * of Ladakh
Le Havre \lə-'hɑ:v(r)\ or **Havre** or formerly **Le Havre-de-Grèce** \l'e-'hɑ:v(-ə)-'grɛ:s\ -'hɑ:v(-ə)-'grɛ:s\ city & port W France on English channel on N side of Seine estuary pop 139,810
Le-high \l'e-'bi\ river 100 mi E Pa. flowing SW & SE into the Delaware
Leh-man Peak \l'e-'mɑ:n\ limestone cavern E Nev. on E slope of Wheeler Peak in Lehman Caves National Monument
Leices-ter \l'e-'s-tə-r\ 1 or **Leices-ter-shire** \l,sh(ə)r-, -shə\

ə but; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; ch chiu; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life i joke; i sing; i flow; o bow; o coin; th thin; th this; th foot; u foot; y yet; yu yue; y furious; zh vision in the Kanjwa; forming the obokok
 F table; ā F bac; k G ich, baw; v F vin; c F beuz; f fen; u G flicca; f F ruc; y F digoe \dɛ:n\, nait \nɔ:w\

county cen England area 832, pop 630,893. 2 city & county borough, its * **E**NE of Birmingham pop 285,061

Lei-den or **Leiden** \lī-'dē-n\ *du san* \lā-sə\ city W Netherlands in So. Holland on a branch of the lower Rhine pop 95,882

Leio - see **LYC**

Lein-stēr \līn(t)-stər\ province SE Ireland area 7580, pop 329,625

Leip-zig \līp-'sīk\ or **Leip-sīk** \lī-'sīk\ city E Germany in Saxony SSW of Berlin pop 613,700

Lei-ria \lī-'rē-ə\ town W cen Portugal SSW of Coimbra

Leith \lēth\ port section of Edinburgh, Scotland, on Firth of Forth; formerly a burgh

Lei-tha \lī-'tā\ river 112 m E Austria & NW Hungary flowing SE into the Raba

Lei-trim \lī-'trēm\ county NW Ireland in Connacht * Carrock on Shannon area 589, pop 33,468

Leix - see **LEICESTER**

Lei-xōēs \lī-'shōi'sh\ towns NW Portugal on the Atlantic; port for Oporto

Lek \lɛk\ river 40 m Netherlands flowing W into the Atlantic; the N branch of the lower Rhine

Le Maine - see **MAINE**

Leman, Lake - see **GENÈVE** (Lake of)

Le Mans \lā-'mān\ city NW France pop 111,891

Le Marche - see **MARCHES**

Lemberg - see **LVIV**

Len-nōs \lēm-'nōs, -nōs\ or **NGK Lim-nōs** \lēm-'nōs\ island Greece in the Aegean ESE of Chalcidice peninsula; chief town Kástron area 175

Lemon Grove urban area SW Calif. E of San Diego pop 19,348

Le-na \lē-'nā, 'lā- r\ river 3000 m U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE & N into Laptev sea through wide delta

Le-nin-grād \lē-'nīn-'grād\ or formerly (1703-1914) **Saint Pe-ters-burg** \sānt-'pē-tər-'bɜrj, -sant-ər\ (1914-24) **Pet-rograd** \pē-'trə-'grād\ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, at E end of Gulf of Finland * of Russian Empire 1712-1917 pop 3,500,000

Leonia Peak \lē-'nōn, -lā-, -ēn\ mountain 23,386 ft on border between Kirgiz & Tadzhik republics; highest in Trans Alai range

Len-nōx \lēm-'nōks, -īks\ urban area SW Calif. SSW of Los Angeles pop 31,224

Leom-in-stēr \lēm-'m-in-stər\ city cen Mass. N of Worcester pop 9,929

Le-ón \lā-'ōn\ 1 or **León de los Al-dá-mas** \dā-'lō, -sāl-'dām-ās\ city cen Mexico in Guanajuato pop 226,245. 2 city W Nicaragua pop 46,321. 3 region & ancient kingdom NW Spain W of Old Castile. 4 province NW Spain in N León region area 5936, pop 600,384. 5 city, its * pop 75,871

Le-ó-nā, Mon-lē \mōnt-'lē-'ō-nē\ mountain 11,684 ft on border between Switzerland & Italy SW of Simion Pass; highest in Lepontine Alps

Lé-ó-pold-lāke \lāke \lē-'pōld\ lake 90 m long W Congo

Lé-ó-pold-vīl \lē-'pōld-'vīl, 'lā-\ 1 province SW Congo. 2 city, * of Congo & of Léopoldville province, at outlet of Stanley Pool in Congo river pop 257,197

Leopoldo - see **NAVAPLOS**

Leopoldo - see **ORININ** (Gulf of)

Le-pa-ya \lē-'pā-'yā\ or **G Li-bān** \lē-'bān\ city & port U.S.S.R. in W Latvia on the Baltic pop 68,800

Le-por-tine Alps \lī-'pān-'tīn-, -lɛp-'n\ range of cen Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy - see **LEONE** (Monte)

Leptis Magna - see **ROMS**

Lé-ti-dā \lē-'tā-dā, -lɛr-'ad\ 1 province NE Spain in NW Catalonia area 4690, pop 336,743. 2 commune, its * pop 61,449

Ler-wīck \lēr-'wīk, 'lɛr-'r\ burgh & port N Scotland * of Shetland on Mainland 1

Lés-bos \lēs-'bōs, -bās\ or **Myt-lī-le-nē** \mīt-'lī-'ē-nē\ or **NGK Lés-vōs** \lēs-'vōs\ or **Mī-tī-lī-nē** \mīt-'lī-'ē-nē\ island Greece in the Aegean off W coast of Turkey area 623

Lés-Ézyēs \lēs-'zē-'zē\ commune SW cen France SE of Périgueux

Lesser An-tīl-lēs \ān-'tīl-'lēz\ islands in the West Indies including Virgin, Leeward & Windward Islands, Trinidad, Barbados, Tobago, & islands in the S Caribbean N of Venezuela

Lesser Armenia region S Turkey corresponding to ancient Cilicia

Lesser Khingan - see **KHINGAN**

Lesser Slave \slāv\ lake Canada in cen Alta. draining through the Lesser Slave river to the Athabasca area 461

Lesser Sundā - see **SUNDA**

Leth-bridge \lɛth-'(b)rīj\ city Canada in S Alta. pop 29,462

Le-ti-ci-a \lā-'tē-'sē-ə\ town SE Colombia on the Amazon on Colombia-Peru border

Leuzbērg - see **LUXEMBOURG**

Lev-kās \lī-'kās\ or **Lēn-ēa-dīa** \lī-'kēd-'ē-ə\ or **NGK Lev-kās** \lī-'kās\ island Greece in Ionian islands at entrance to Ambracian Gulf area 111

Leu-ō-ira \lū-'ō-īrā\ ancient village Greece in Boeotia SW of Thebes

Leuven - see **Louvain**

Leu-vel-lois \lū-'vāl-, -vāl-, -wī-pā-'rā-\ commune N France on the Seine, NW suburbs of Paris pop 62,871

Le-vant \lō-'vānt\ the countries bordering on the E Mediterranean - **Le-van-tine** \lē-'vān-, -tīn-, -tēn, lō-'vān-\ *adj* or *n*

Levant States - see **SRIA**

Lé-ven, Loch \lē-'vən\ 1 inlet of Loch Linnhe W Scotland between Argyll & Inverness counties. 2 lake 4 m long E Scotland in Kinross SE of Perth

Le-ven-Rū-sen \lē-'vār-'kūz-'ān\ city W Germany on the Rhine SE of Disselheim pop 91,200

Lev-it-tōwā \lē-'vāt-, -fān\ urban area SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 65,276

Lew-ēs \lū-'ēs\ 1 the upper Yukon river S of its junction with the Pelly. 2 municipal borough S England * of East Sussex on the base S of Long I.

Lewis and Clark \lū-'sən-'klārk\ 1 lake 30 m long SE S. Dak. & NE Nebr. formed by Gavins Point Dam. 2 or **Mori-sōn Cave** \mōr-'sən-, -mār-\ cavern cen Mont. WNW of Bozeman

Lew-is-ham \lū-'shəm\ metropolitan borough SE London, England pop 227,551

Lew-is-tōn \lū-'stōn\ city SW Me. on the Androscoggin opposite Auburn pop 40,804

Lewis with Har-ris \lū-'s-wəth-'hār-əs, -s-wəth-\ island W Scotland in the Outer Hebrides divided administratively into

Lewis (in the N, in Ross and Cromarty county, chief town & port Stornoway) & **Harris** (in the S, in Inverness county) area 770

Le-wis-Is-land \lū-'s-ī-land\ 1 city N cen Ky. pop 62,810. 2 town NE Mass. NW of Boston pop 27,691. 3 city cen N.C. S of Winston-Salem pop 16,093

Le-yden - see **LEIDEN**

Ley-tē \lā-'tē\ Philippines in the Visayas SSW of Samar; chief town Tacloban area 2183

Leyte Gulf inlet of the Pacific in Philippines E of Leyte & S of Samar

Ley-ton \lā-'tōn\ municipal borough SE England in Essex, NE suburb of London pop 105,183

Lha-sā or **Lās-sā** \lā-'sā-, -lās-\ city SE Tibet * of Tibet pop 50,000

Liao \lā-'yāu\ river 700 m NE China flowing NE & S into Gulf of Liaoting

Liao-kiang \lā-'yā-'nīŋ\ or formerly **Peng-tien** \pəŋ-'tē-n\ province NE China in S Manchuria * Mukden area 58,301, pop 20,566,000

Liao-sī \lā-'sī-'shē\ former province (1948-54) NE China in S Manchuria bordering on Gulf of Liaoting * Chinchow area 2500

Liao-tung \lā-'tūŋ\ peninsula NE China in S Liaoning between Korea Bay & Gulf of Liaoting (arm of Po Hai)

Liao-yan-ŋ \lā-'yān-'yāŋ\ city NE China in cen Liaoning near An-shan pop 100,000

Liao-yān \lā-'yā-'yān\ city NE China in W Kirin S of Changchun on the Liao pop 120,100

Li-ard \lī-'ārd\ river 755 m W Canada flowing from Stikine mountains in Yukon Territory E & N into the Mackenzie

Lībānūs - see **LEBANON**

Lī-bē-ruč \lī-'bē-rūč-, -rɛts\ city W Czechoslovakia in N Bohemia pop 52,794

Lī-bē-ri-ā \lī-'bīr-'ē-ə\ country W Africa bordering on the Atlantic; a republic * Monrovia area 43,000, pop 2,750,000 - **Lī-bē-ri-ān** \lī-'bē-ri-ā\ *adj* or *n*

Lī-bē-ri-ā \lī-'bīr-'ē-ə\ or **Bed-lee's** \bed-'lēz\ island SE N.Y. in Upper New York Bay; comprises State of Liberty National Monument

Lī-bre-vīl \lī-'brə-'vīl\ city & port * of Gabon at mouth of Gabon river pop 21,563

Līb-ya \līb-'yā\ 1 the part of Africa N of the Sahara between Egypt & Syria Major (Gulf of Sidra) - an ancient Greek & Latin name. 2 northern Africa W of Egypt - an ancient Greek & Latin name. 3 or **Lī-bī-ā** \līb-'yā\ country N Africa bordering on the Mediterranean * of Italy 1912-43 & independent kingdom since 1952, joint capitals Tripoli, Benghazi, & Beida area 679,358, pop 1,195,000

Līb-ya-n \līb-'yā-n\ desert N Africa W of the Nile in Libya, Egypt, & Sudan

Līb-ŋield \līb-'ŋīld-, -fīld\ municipal borough W cen England in Staffordshire

Līck-ŋg \līk-'ŋg\ river 350 m NE Ky. flowing NW into the Ohio

Lī-d-ec \līd-'ɛk\ or formerly **Lī-sā** \lī-'sā\ village W Czechoslovakia in W cen Bohemia WNW of Prague

Lī-dō \lī-'dō\ island Italy in the Adriatic separating Lagoon of Venice & Gulf of Venice

Līch-tēn-stēn \līk-'tən-, -sh(t)ŋ\ country W Europe between Switzerland & Austria bordering on the Rhine; a principality * Vaduz area 62, pop 14,757 - **Līch-tēn-stēn-er** \lī-'sh(t)ŋ-'n\ **Lī-zē** \lī-'zē\ 'ezh\ or **Flem Luik** \līk\ 1 province E Belgium area 1525, pop 1,010,534. 2 city, its * pop 185,042

Lī-fey \lī-'fē\ river 500 m E Ireland flowing into Dublin Bay

Lī-fort \lī-'fōrt\ town NW Republic of Ireland in Ulster * of County Donegal

Lī-gu-ri-ā \lī-'gūr-'ē-ə\ region NW Italy bordering on Ligurian sea * **Genoa** - **Lī-gu-ri-ān** \lī-'gō-ri-ā\ *adj* or *n*

Ligurian sea arm of the Mediterranean E of Corsica

Lī-lie \lī-'lī-ə\ or formerly **Liste** \lī-'s(t)ē\ city N France; modern * of Lille

Lī-lī-mā, 1 \lī-'lī-mā\ city NW Ohio pop 51,037. 2 \lī-'mō\ city * of Peru E of Callao pop 1,186,212

Lī-māy \lī-'mā\ river 250 m W Argentina flowing out of Lake Nahuel Huapi & joining the Neuquen forming the Negro

Līm-burg \līm-'bɜrj\ 1 region W Europe E of the Meuse including parts of present Limburg province, Netherlands, & Limburg province, Belgium. 2 province NE Belgium * Hasselt area 929, pop 571,652. 3 province SE Netherlands * Maastricht area 851, pop 125,732

Līme-house \līm-'hāūs\ district E London, England, in Stepney on the Thames

Līm-er-īck \līm-'(ə-)rīk\ 1 county SW Ireland in Munster area 1037, pop 82,528. 2 city & county borough & port, its *, on the Shannon pop 51,045

Līm-er-īck - see **MMONS**

Līm-ogēs \līm-'ōz\ city W cen France pop 105,990

Līm-ōn or **Puer-to Līm-ōn** \pwer-tō-'līm-ōn\ city & port E Costa Rica on the Caribbean pop 20,764

Līm-ou-sīn \līm-'sī-'zā-, -līm-'zēn\ region & former province S cen France * of Limoges

Līm-pō-pō \līm-'pō-'pō\ or **Cro-ō-gōn** \krō-'gō-, -dīl\ river 1000 m S Africa flowing from Transvaal, Republic of So. Africa, into Indian ocean in Mozambique

Lī-nā-rē \lī-'nā-rē\ commune S Spain N of Jaén pop 56,154

Līn-cōlā \līn-'kōlā\ 1 city cen Ill. pop 16,890. 2 city * of Nebr. pop 11,821. 3 or **Līn-cōlā-shīrā** \līn-'shīrā\ county E England bordering on North Sea between Humber river & the Wash area 2664, pop 706,574 - see **HOLLAND** (PARTS OF), **KESTVEN** (PARTS OF), **LINDSEY** (PARTS OF). 4 city & county borough E England in Lincolnshire * of Parts of Lindsey pop 69,412

Līn-cōlā Park city St. Mich. SW of Detroit pop 53,933

Līn-dēn \līn-'dēn\ city NE N.J. SSW of Elizabeth pop 39,931

Līn-dēn-hūrst \līn-'dēn-'hɜrst\ village SE N.Y. in cen Long I. pop 20,905

Līn-dēs-nēs \līn-'dā-, -snīs\ or the **Nazē** \nāzē\ cape Norway at S tip of peninsula of North sea

Līndisfarne - see **HOLY**

Līnd-sey, Parts of \līn-'zē\ administrative county E England in N Lincolnshire * Lincoln area 1520, pop 473,500

Līnē \līn\ islands cen Pacific S of Hawaii divided between the U.S. (Kingman Reef & Palmyra) & Great Britain (Washington, Fanning, & Christmas) with some in dispute

Lin-ga-yen Gulf \lín-gə-'yēn-ə/ inlet of So. China sea Philippines in NW Luzon

Lin-gueta, Cape \lín-'gwet-ə/ or **Cape Glos-sa** \glí'sə-ə/ or **anc** **A-ro-cer-ran-mia** \ák-rō-sə-'ró-nē-ə/ cape SW Albania projecting into Strait of Otranto

Lin-kö-ping \lín-'chō(r)-pín-/ city SE Sweden pop 66,016

Lin-lith-gow \lín-'lith-(j)ə/ 1 or **Lin-lith-gow-shire** \-sh(ə)rt-, -sh(ə)rt-/ see WEST LOTHIAN 2 burgh SE Scotland w/ east of West Lothian

Lin-n-he, Loch \lín-'hē-/ inlet of the Atlantic on W coast of Scotland in Argyll extending NE from head of Firth of Lorne

Linz \lín-'sín-, 'línz/ city N Austria on the Danube pop 184,685

Lion's Gulf \lī-'ən-ə/ or **F Gölfe du Lion** \göf-'dē-lī-ö'n-/ arm of the Mediterranean on S coast of France

Lip-á-rí \líp-'á-rí-/ 1 or **Iso-le-Eo-lie** \ē-'zə-, 'jā-'rē-'lō-ē-/ or **anc** **A-e-o-i-i-ae** \ē-'sū-'i-ae \ē-'sō-'i-ē-'in(t)-sō-'jē-/ islands Italy in SE Tyrrhenian sea off N coast of Sicily area 45 see STROMBOLI

Lip-á-rí \líp-'á-rí-/ island, chief of the Lipari group

Lip-pétsk \líp-'pētsk-/ city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Voronezh pop 156,000

Lip-pe \líp-'pē-/ 1 river 150 m W Germany flowing from Teutoburger Wald W into the Rhine 2 former principality & state Germany between Teutoburger Wald & the Weser

Li-ri \lír-'ē-/ river 100 m cen Italy flowing into Gulf of Gaeta

Lis-bo-n \líz-'bō-n-/ or **Port Lis-bo-n** \líz-'bō-n-/ city & port * of Portugal on estuary of the Tagus pop 794,434 1 **Lis-bo-án** \líz-'bō-'n-ə/ n

Lis-bon, Cape \líz-'bō-n-/ cape NW Alaska projecting into Arctic ocean near W end of Brooks range

Lis-sieu \líz-'sü-/ city NW France E of Caen pop 15,342

Lis-ter, Mount \líz-'tər-/ mountain 15,384 ft Antarctica W of McMurdo Sound

Lit-hu-á-niá \lít-(y)-'wā-nē-ə-/ nvyá country cen Europe bordering on the Baltic; remnant of a medieval principality extending from Baltic sea to Black sea; a republic 1918-40, since 1940 a constituent republic (Lithuanian Republic) of the U.S.S.R. * Vilnyus area 31,200 pop 2,800,000

Little America see ARABO

Little America former base for exploration Antarctica on Ross Shelf ice near Bay of Whales

Little Bighorn river 80 m N Wyo. & S Mont. flowing N into the Bighorn

Little Colorado river 300 m NE Ariz. flowing NW into the Colorado

Little Diomedé — see DIOMEDE

Little Inagua — see INAGUA

Little Kabylia — see KABYLIA

Little Karroo — see KARROO

Little Minch — see MINCH

Little Missouri river 560 m W U.S. flowing from NE Wyo. N into the Missouri in N. Dak.

Little Namaqualand — see NAMAQUALAND

Little Rock \lít-'r-, 'rāk/ city * of Ark. pop 107,813

Little Russia — see UKRAINE

Little Saint Bernard mountain pass 7177 ft over Savoy Alps between France & Italy S of Mont Blanc

Little Wallachia — see OLTENIA

Liuchiu — see RYUKYU

Liv-eh-ó \lív-'ē-/ city S China in cen Kwangsi pop 158,800

Liv-er-more \lív-'or-, mō(r)-, mō(r)-/ city W Calif. SE of Oakland pop 16,058

Liv-er-pool \lív-'er-, pūli/ city & county borough NW England in Lancashire pop 400,000

Living-ston \lív-'ing-'stən-/ urban township NE N.J. pop 23,124

Living-stone \lív-'ing-'stən-/ city S Northern Rhodesia on the Zambezi near Victoria Falls pop 20,100

Livingstone Falls rapids in lower Congo river W equatorial Africa below Stanley Pool; a series of cascades dropping 6900 ft in 220 m

Livonia \lív-'ō-n-ə-/ 1 region cen Europe bordering on the Baltic in Latvia & Estonia 2 city SE Mich. W of Detroit pop 66,702 — **Lí-vo-bián** \lō-'ēn-, nvyān/ adj or n

Livorno — see LEGHORN

Lizard Head or **Lizard Point** headland SW England in S Cornwall at top of the Lizard (peninsula projecting into English channel); extreme S point of Great Britain; 4995 ft h. N. 312 W

Lju-bli-á-ná \ljú-'blē-'án-ə-, 'lē-'lji-'bi-ē-'nā-/ city NW Yugoslavia * of Slovenia on the Sava pop 138,981

Llan-ber-is \l'lan-'ber-'is-/ village NW Wales in Carmarthenshire near N Snowdon at entrance to Pass of Llanberis (1169 ft)

Llan-drí-dod Wells \l'lan-'drí-'dod-/ urban district E Wales * of Radnorshire

Llan-dud-nó \l'lan-'dud-(j)no-, 'dod-/ urban district NW Wales on coast of Caernarvonshire pop 16,712

Llan-ne-ly \l'lan-'nē-'li-/ municipal borough & port S Wales in Carmarthenshire pop 34,321

Llan-gel-ní \l'lan-'gēl-'nē-/ urban district NW Wales, a * of Anglesey in Anglesey I.

Llan-nó Es-ta-ca-dó \l'lan-(j)ē-'es-tə-'kíd-(j)ē-, 'lān-/ or **Staked Plain** \stāk-(j)ē-/ plateau region NE N. Mex. & W Tex.

Llan-tla-la-có \l'lan-'tjə-'yāk-(j)ē-/ volcano 22,057 ft N Chile in Andes mountains; Argentina border SE of Antofagasta

Loanda — see LUANDA

Lo-an-gé \lō-'án-gē-/ or **Port Lu-an-gé** \lū-'án-gē-/ river 425 m NE Angola & SW Congo flowing N into the Kasai

Lo-bi-to \lō-'bē-(j)ē-/ town & port W Angola

Lo-bos Point \lō-'bō-s-/ promontory Calif. in San Francisco on S side of entrance to the Golden Gate 2 promontory Calif. on the Pacific SW of Monterey

Lo-car-no \lō-'kár-(j)no-/ commune SE cen Switzerland in Ticino canton on N shore of Lake Maggiore

Lo-ri-á-n \lō-'ri-á-/ burgh W Scotland * of Argyll

Lo-ri-a \lō-'ri-á-/ urban town N cen Md. pop 23,278

Lo-ri-port \lō-'pō(r)-, -pō(r)-/ city W N Y NE of Buffalo pop 26,443

Lo-ri-s \lō-'krōs-, 'lāk-rōs-/ region of ancient Greece N of Gulf of Corinth — **Lo-ri-án** \lō-'krē-ən-, 'lāk-rē-/ adj or n

Lo-ri-é see LORÉ

Lo-ri 1 \lō-'rī-/ city cen Calif. SSE of Sacramento pop 22,229 2 \lō-'rī-/ borough NE N. J. SE of Paterson pop 23,502 3 \lō-'rī-(ē) commune N Italy in Lombardy SE of Milan pop 36,500

Lo-ri-zá \lō-'líz-, 'láz-/ city cen Poland WSW of Warsaw pop 698,000

Lo-ri-zón \lō-'líz-, 'lōt-'n-/ island group Norway off NW coast SW of Vestlandet area 475

Lo-gán \lō-'gən-/ city N Utah pop 18,731

Logan, Mount mountain 19,850 ft Canada in SW Yukon Territory; highest in St. Elias range and in Canada

Lo-gans-port \lō-'gəns-'pō(r)it-, -pō(r)it-/ city N cen Ind. N.W. of Indianapolis area 416

Lo-gro-ñó \lō-'grō-ñō-(j)ē-/ 1 province N Spain in NE Old Castile area 1946, pop 234,099 2 commune, its *, on the Ebro pop 59,368

Lo-ri-á-wár \lō-'ri-á-'wār-/ river 625 m cen France flowing from the Massif Central NW & W into Bay of Biscay

Lo-ri-á-ndv \lō-'ri-á-'ndv-/ or **Laa-land** \lō-'lā-nd-/ island Denmark in the Baltic S of Sjælland area 477

Lo-ma-mí \lō-'mām-'ē-/ river 900 m cen Congo flowing N into Congo river

Lo-mas \lō-'mās-/ or **Lo-mas de Za-mo-ra** \lō-'mās-'də-'zə-'mō-r-ə-, 'mōr-/ city E Argentina SW of Buenos Aires pop 125,943

Lom-bar-d \lōm-'bārd/ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 22,561

Lom-bar-ý \lōm-'bārd-, 'bārd-/ or **I Lom-bar-ia** \lōm-'bārd-'ē-/ region N Italy in Italian Alps * Milan

Lom-bén \lōm-'bēn-/ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas E of Flores area 468

Lom-bok \lōm-'bōk/ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas E of Bali; chief town Mataram area 1825

Lo-mé \lō-'mē-/ city & port * of Togo pop 65,000

Lo-mo-nd \lō-'mōnd-/ or **Lo-mo-nd** \lō-'mōnd-/ mountain 3192 ft S cen Scotland on E side of Loch Lomond

Lomond, Loch lake 24 m long S cen Scotland area 27

Lon-don \lɒn-'dɒn-/ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. on the Thames pop 101,693 2 or **City of London** or **anc Lon-din-i-um** \lɒn-'dɪn-'i-əm-, 'lɒn-/ city, England * of London county on the Thames E of area 75 acres pop 5268 3 city & port SE England constituting an administrative county * of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland; comprises City of London & 28 metropolitan boroughs area 117, pop 3,348,336 4 or **Greater London** urban area SE England comprising London county & the Outer Ring (Middlesex & parts of Essex, Kent, Surrey & Hertfordshire) area 693, pop 8,346,137 — **Lon-don-er** \lɒn-'dɒn-ər/ n

Lon-dou-der-ý \lɒn-'dɒn-'der-'ē-, 'lɒn-'dɒn-/ or **Der-ý** \dər-'ē-/ 1 county NW Northern Ireland area 804, pop 155,520 2 county borough & port, its *, on the Foyish

Long \lɒŋ/ island 118 m long SE N.Y. S of Conn. area 1401

Long Beach, 1 city & port SW Calif. S of Los Angeles on San Pedro Bay pop 344,168 2 city SE N.Y. on island S of Long I. pop 26,473

Long Branch city E cen N.J. on the Atlantic pop 26,228

Long-fel-low \lɒŋ-'fēl-, 'fēl-(ə)-w-/ the Appalachian mountains in Me.; named 1959

Long-ford \lɒŋ-'fɔrd-/ 1 county E cen Ireland in Leinster area 403, pop 30,642 2 urban district, its *

Long Island City section of New York City on East river in NW Queens

Long Island Sound inlet of the Atlantic between Conn. & Long I.

Longs Peak \lɒŋ-'s-/ mountain 14,255 ft N cen Colo. in Front range in Rocky Mountain National Park

Long-view \lɒŋ-'vju:/ 1 city NE Tex. pop 40,050 2 city SW Wash. on the Columbia pop 23,349

Long-xuén \lɒŋ-'xwēn-/ town S Vietnam in SW Cochinchina on S side of Mekong delta

Lookout, Cape cape E N.C. on the Atlantic SW of Cape Hatteras

Lookout Mountain ridge 2126 ft SE Tenn., NW Ga., & NE Ala. near Chattanooga, Tenn.

Lo-ri-á-n \lō-'ri-á-/ lake, city N Ohio on Lake Erie pop 68,932

Lo-rá-n \lō-'rān-/ commune SE Spain SW of Murcia pop 68,481

Lord Howe \lō-'rd-'həu-/ island Australia in Tasman sea 436 m ENE of Sydney belonging to New So. Wales area 5

Lo-ri-ent \lō-'ri-'ēn-/ commune & port NW France in Brittany on Bay of Biscay pop 47,095

Lorne, 1 birth of \lō-'rɔrn-/ Strait W Scotland between E Mull I. & mainland

Lor-ráine \lō-'rān-, 'lō-/ or **G Lo-thing-en** \lō-'tríp-(ə)-n-/ region & former duchy NE France around upper Moselle & Meuse rivers; remnant (Upper Lorraine) of medieval kingdom of Lo-tha-rin-gi-a \lō-'thā-rín-gi-ə/ including also territory to N (Lower Lorraine) between the Rhine & the Scheldt; see ASSACONS

Los Al-tos \lō-'səl-'tás-/ city Calif. SSE of Palo Alto pop 19,696

Los An-géles \lō-'sán-'jə-lēs-ə-also-'sán-gjē-'lās-/ city & port SW Calif. on the Pacific pop 2,479,015 2 \lō-'sán-'jā-'hās-/ city S cen Chile pop 75,639

Lo-thi-an \lō-'thi-'ən-/ river 300 m S France flowing W into the Garonne

Lo-thi-án \lō-'thi-'ən-/ region S Scotland bordering on Firth of Forth; now divided into three counties (the Lothians): East Lothian, Midlothian, & West Lothian

Lough-bor-ough \lɒf-'bɔr-ə-, 'bɔr-, 'bɔ-/ municipal borough cen England in Gloucestershire S of Nottingham pop 34,731

Lough-bor-ough \lɒf-'bɔr-ə-/ lake in SW Canada in SW Alta. in Banff National Park at altitude of 5670 ft

Lon-i-si-ade \lō-'i-'zē-'id-, 'ad/ archipelago in Solomon sea SE of New Guinea; belongs to territory of Papua

Lon-i-si-ána \lō-'i-'zē-'ān-ə-, 'i-'zē-/ \lō-'i-'zē-/ state S U.S. * Baton Rouge pop 485,523, pop 3,257,022 — **Lou-i-si-á-ná** \lō-'i-'sī-'ān-ə/ adj or n — **Lou-i-si-á-ná** \lō-'i-'sī-'ān-ə/ adj or n

Louisiana Purchase region W cen U.S. between the Mississippi & the Rockies extending from Gulf of Mexico to Canada & purchased (1803) by the U.S. from France area 885,000

Lou-pis \lō-'pī-/ city N Ky. on the Ohio pop 390,639

Loup \lō-'p-/ river 200 (290) mi with longest headstream, the Middle Loup E cen Neb. flowing E into the Platte

a abut; * kitted; * further; a back; á bacc; á cot, cart; all out; ch chin; o less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; j sing; s flow; t flav; t coin; t thin; th this; *
 * F table; á F bac; k G ich, Buch; * F vin; œ F boult; Ø F feu; ú G fillen; Ú F rue; Y F digoe (dén'á, nuit /nw'á)

union of 20 states including Gwalior, Indore, & Malwa formed 1948; became part of Madhya Pradesh 1956
Ma-bhar \mā-'bār\ *Madhes* state cen India * Bhopal area 171,201, pop 26,072,300
Ma-bi-son \mā-'dō-'sən\ 1 river 180 m SW Mont. — see THREE FORDS 2 borough NE N.J. W of Newark pop 15,122 3 city * W Va. pop 126,706
Madison Heights city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 33,343
Ma-dras \mā-'drās, -'drās\ 1 state SE India bordering on Bay of Bengal * Madras area 50,110 pop 29,974,200 2 city & port, its * pop 1,416,100
Ma-dra-ga-gu-na \mā-'gū-'nā-'mā-'drā-'gə\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico S Tex. between Padre I. & mainland
Ma-dre de Dios \mā-'drē-'dē-'dē-'ōs\ river 900 m rising in SE Peru & flowing E into the Beni
Ma-drid \mā-'drīd\ 1 province cen Spain in NW New Castle area 3016, pop 2,300,934 2 city, its * pop 2,028,091 — **Ma-dri-ri-er-nian** \mā-'drī-'lē-'nē-'ən, -'nyən\ *adj* or *n*
Ma-du-ra or **D Ma-doe-ra** \mā-'dūr-'rā\ island Indonesia off coast of NE Java area (with adjacent islands) 2113 — **Mad-u-ressé** \mā-'dō-'rēz, -'maj-, -'rēz\ *adj* or *n*
Ma-du-rā-ri \mā-'dū-'rī\ or **Ma-d-u-rā** \mā-'jūr-'rā\ city S India in S Madras state pop 361,800
Maender — see MENDESSES
Ma-e-king \mā-'e-'kīŋ\ town S Republic of So. Africa in N Cape Prov. on the Transvaal border; seat of administration of Bechuanaland Protectorate
Ma-fia \mā-'fī-, -'maf-'i-an\ Tanganyika in Indian ocean S of Zanzibar area 170
Ma-fa-gan \mā-'gā-'dān, -'dān\ city & port U.S.S.R. in Soviet Far East, N of shore of Sea of Okhotsk pop 62,000
Magallanes — see PUNTA ARENAS
Mag-da-la \mā-'gā-'dā-lā\ ancient city N Palestine on W shore of Sea of Galilee N of Tiberias
Mag-da-len \mā-'gā-'dē-'lən\ or **F îles de la Ma-de-leine** \mā-'dē-'lē-'n\ Mag-dalen Islands, a group of islands in Que. in Gulf of St. Lawrence between Nfld. & P. E. I. area 102, pop 11,556
Mag-da-le-na \mā-'gā-'dē-'lā-'nə, -'lē-'nə\ river 1000 m Colombia flowing N into the Caribbean
Ma-gar-bi \mā-'gā-'rē-'bī\ or **mag-dō-'bōrg** \mā-'gā-'dō-'bōrg\ city E Germany on the Elbe WSW of Berlin pop 258,712
Ma-ga-lang \mā-'gā-'lāŋ\ city Indonesia in cen Java pop 78,800
Ma-gel-lan, Strait of \mā-'jē-'lən, chiefly Brit. -'gəl-'\ strait 370 m long at S end of So. America between mainland & Tierra del Fuego archipelago
Magrôry — see NORTH CAPE
Mag-gi-o-re, Lake \mā-'jōr-'ē-, -'jōr-'\ lake 40 m long N Italy & S Switzerland traversed by the Ticino
Ma-ghreb or **Ma-ghrib** \mā-'għē-'rēb\ 1 northwestern Africa &, at times the Moroccan peninsula; S. Spain; now considered as including Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, & sometimes Libya 2 or El Ma-ghreb al Aq-sā \el-'mā-'gā-'rē-'bā-'lak-sā\ MOROCCO — **Ma-ghre-bi** or **Ma-ghri-bi** \mā-'għē-'rē-'bē\ *adj* or *n* — **Ma-ghre-bi-an** \mā-'għē-'rē-'bē-'i-an\ *adj* or *n* — **Ma-ghre-bi-ian** \mā-'għē-'rē-'bē-'i-an\ *adj* or *n* — **Ma-ghre-bi-ian** \mā-'għē-'rē-'bē-'i-an\ *adj* or *n* — the ancient Greek colonies in S Italian peninsula including Tarentum, Sybaris, Crotona, Heraclea, & Neapolis
Magnesia — see MANISA
Ma-gi-tō-gorsk \mā-'gē-'tō-'gōrsk\ city Soviet Russia, Asia, on Ural river pop 11,000
Magyarország — see HUNGARY
Ma-hal-la or **El Ku-bra** \mā-'hal-'lā, -'el-'kū-'brā\ city N Egypt in Nile delta NE of Tanta pop 162,900
Ma-ha-na-ti \mā-'hā-'nā-'tē-'tī\ river 512 m E India flowing into Bay of Bengal in Orissa through several mouths
a-ha-rash-trā \mā-'hā-'rāsh-'trā\ 1 region W cen India S of the Narbada; the original home of the Marathas 2 state W India bordering on Arabian sea formed 1960 from SE part of former Bombay state * Bombay
Ma-hé-ma-hé 1 island in Indian ocean, chief of the Seychelles group 2 or formerly **May-ya-lā** \mā-'yā-'lē\ town SW India in N Kerala NW of Kozhikode; a settlement of French India until 1954
Ma-hōn \mā-'hōn\ or **E Port Ma-hōn** \mā-'hōn\ city & port Spain in Minorca 1, pop 15,732
Ma-hōne Bay \mā-'hōn\ inlet of the Atlantic E Canada in S.N.S. NW of Halifax
Maid-en-head \mā-'dē-'hed\ municipal borough S England in Berkshire on the Thames W of London pop 27,125
Maid-stone \mā-'dē-'stən, -'stōn\ municipal borough, SE England * Kent on the Medway SE of London pop 54,026
Maik-kop \mā-'kōp\ city S Soviet Russia, Europe * of Adygei autonomous region pop 67,000
Main \mā-'nān\ river 305 m W Germany rising in N Bavaria in the Fichtel Gebirge & flowing W into the Rhine
Main state NE U.S. * Augusta area 33,215, pop 969,265 2 or **Le Maine** \lā-'mēn\ region & former province NW France S of Normandy * Le Mans 3 — see MAYENNE
Main-land \mā-'lānd, -'lānd\ 1 Honshu, the chief island of Japan 2 or **Po-mo-na** \pō-'mō-'nā\ island N Scotland, largest of the Orkney 3 island N Scotland, largest of the Shetlands
Mainz \mā-'nāz\ or **F Ma-yence** \mā-'yāns\ city W Germany on the Rhine * of Rhineland-Palatinate pop 139,900
Ma-jor-ca \mā-'jōr-'kə\ or **Sp Ma-lor-ca** \mā-'lōr-'kə\ island Spain, largest of the Balearic Islands; chief city Palma area 1405 — **Ma-jor-kan** \mā-'jōr-'kən\ *adj* or *n*
Ma-jun-ga \mā-'jūŋ-'gā\ city & port NW Madagascar pop 51,687
Ma-ka-lū \mā-'kə-'lū\ mountain 27,790 ft in the Himalayas in NE Nepal SE of Mt. Everest
Ma-kas-sar or **Ma-kas-ar** or **Ma-cas-sar** \mā-'kas-'sər\ 1 city & port Indonesia * of Celebes on SW coast of the island pop 360,000 2 at the confluence between E. Borneo & W Celebes — **Ma-kas-sa-ressé** or **Ma-cas-sa-ressé** \mā-'kās-'sā-'rēz, -'rēs\ *n*
Ma-ka-tē-a \mā-'kə-'tē-'ā\ island S Pacific in NW Tuamotu archipelago area 8
Ma-ke-év-ka or **Ma-ke-ry-ka** \mā-'kē-'ēv-'kə\ city U.S.S.R. in E Europe in an island NE of Donetsk pop 358,000
Ma-ka-eh-ka-lā \mā-'kə-'ch-'kə-'lā\ or formerly **Pe-trovsk** \pō-

'trōfsk\ city Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Caspian * of Dagestan pop 119,000
Ma-kin \mā-'kē-'n, -'mā-'kən\ or **Bu-ta-ri-ta-ri-tā** \bū-'tā-'rē-'tā-'rē-'tā\ island (atoll) W Pacific at N end of the Gilberts area 4
Makira — see SAN CRISTOBAL
Makka — see MECCA
Ma-lā-bar \mā-'lā-'bār\ coast region SW India on Arabian sea in Mysore & Kerala
Ma-lac-ca or **Ma-lak-lāq** \mā-'lak-'ə\ 1 state Federation of Malaya on W coast; formerly in Straits Settlements area 633, pop 239,400 2 city & port, its * on Strait of Malacca pop 69,805 — **Ma-lac-can** \mā-'lāk-'ən\ *adj*
Malacca, Strait of channel 500 m long between S Malay peninsula & island of Sumatra
Ma-lā-gā \mā-'lā-'gā\ 1 province S Spain in Andalusia area 2812, pop 109,613 2 city & port, its * pop 285,699
Mal-laga Republic — see MADAGASCAR
Ma-lai-tā \mā-'lā-'tā\ island SW Pacific in the SE Solomons NE of Guadalcanal area 2500, pop 46,000
Ma-lā-moc-co \mā-'lā-'mā-'kō-'(ō)\ village N Italy on Lido I. S of Venice
Ma-lang \mā-'lāŋ\ city Indonesia in E Java pop 281,700
Ma-lar \mā-'lār, -'lār\ or **Mā-lar-ən** \mā-'lār-'ən\ lake SE Sweden extending from Baltic sea 70 m inland
Ma-lā-spī-na \mā-'spē-'nā\ glacier S Alaska SE of Mt. St. Elias
Ma-lā-tā-ya \mā-'lā-'tā-'yā\ or **anc Mel-i-te-ne** \mē-'lā-'tē-'nē\ city E Turkey NE of Gaziantep pop 84,162
Ma-lay \mā-'lā-, -'mā-'lā\ 1 archipelago SE Asia including Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, & Timor; usu. considered as including also S. China & sometimes New Guinea 2 peninsula sula 700 m long SE Asia divided between Thailand & Federation of Malaya 3 sea SE Asia containing the islands of the Malaya archipelago — **Ma-lay-si-an** \mā-'lā-'zhōn\ *adj* or *n*
Ma-layal \mā-'lā-'sā-, -'lā\ 1 or **Ma-lay-si-a** \mā-'lā-'zhē-'sā-, -'hē-'sā\ the Malay peninsula 2 BRITISH MALAYA 3 or Federation of Malaya country W Africa; formerly a Brit. protectorate, a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth since 1957; limited constitutional monarchy * Kuala Lumpur area 50,690, pop 6,278,763
Ma-lay-ā-mol-dun \mā-'lā-'yā-'mōl-'dūn\ city E Mass., U.S. of Boston pop 57,676 2 island cen Pacific, one of the Line islands; claimed by U.S. & Great Britain
Mal-diva \mā-'dīv, -'mōl-'\ islands in Indian ocean S of the Laccadives & SW of Ceylon; a sultanate under British protection * Male area 115, pop 81,900 — **Mal-div-ē-an** \mā-'dīv-'ē-'ən, -'mōl-'\ *adj* or *n*
Ma-le \mā-'lē\ island (atoll), chief of the Maldives
Ma-lea, Cape \mā-'lē-'ā\ cape S Greece at extremity of E peninsula of the Peloponnese
Mal-gache, République — see MADAGASCAR
Mal-heur \mā-'hu-'ər\ lake SE Ore. in Harney basin
Ma-li \mā-'lē\ 1 federation 1959-60 of Senegal and Sudanese Republic 2 or formerly Sudanese Republic country W Africa in West Africa & S. Sudan; a republic, before 1958 constituted French Sudan (a territory of France) * Bamako area 461,389, pop 4,100,000 — **Ma-li-ān** \lē-'ən\ *adj* or *n*
Malines — see MECHELEN
Mal-in Head \mā-'lən\ cape Republic of Ireland in County Wick, northernmost tip of Ireland
Mal-mé-dy \mā-'mē-'dē\ commune E Belgium E of Liège; formerly in Germany, transferred (with Eupen) to Belgium 1919
Malmö \mā-'māl-'mō\ city & port SW Sweden on Öresund opposite Copenhagen, Denmark pop 233,370
Ma-lī-tā \mōl-'tā, or **anc Mel-i-tā** \mē-'lā-'tā\ 1 or **Mal-tesse** \mā-'lēs\ group of islands in the Mediterranean S of Sicily; a British colony * Valletta area 122, pop 241,600 2 island, chief of the group area 95
Maluku — see MOLUCCAS
Mal-vern \mō-'lā-'vən\ hills W England between Worcestershire & Hereford pop 139,575
Mal-vern Hill \mā-'vōrn-'hī\ plateau Va. on the James SE of Richmond
Malvinas, Islas — see FALKLAND
Ma-mar-o-neck \mā-'mā-'rə-'nek, -'nik\ village SE N.Y. NE of New Rochelle pop 17,673
Mam-be-ra-mo \mā-'mā-'bē-'rām-'(ō)\ river 500 m West New Guinea flowing NW into the Pacific
Mam-moth Cave \mā-'mā-'th\ limestone caverns SW cen Ky. in Mammoth Cave National Park (area 79)
Ma-na-na-ri \mā-'nā-'nā\ river 1300 ft long flowing N to unite with the Beni on Brazilian border forming the Madeira
Man, Isle of \mān\ or **anc Mo-na-pi-a** \mā-'nō-'pē-'ā\ or **Mo-na** \mō-'nā\ island Brit. Isles in Irish sea; has own legislature & laws * Douglas area 221, pop 49,308 — **Manx-man** \māŋk-'smən\ *n*
Ma-na-na-ri \mā-'nā-'nā\ group of islands in the Indonesian N E Celebes 1 or Celebes sea pop 62,000
Ma-na-na-gua \mā-'nā-'gwā\ 1 lake 38 m long W Nicaragua draining S through Tipitapa river to Lake Nicaragua 2 city * of Nicaragua on Lake Managua pop 107,444
Ma-na-us \mā-'nā-'sūs\ or **Ma-nā-ōs** \mā-'nā-'ōs\ city W Brazil * of Amazonas on the Negro 120 m from its junction with the Amazon pop 89,612
Mancha, La — see LA MANCHA
Manche, La — see ENGLISH (channel)
Man-ches-ter \mā-'chēs-'tər, -'chā-'stər\ 1 town cen Conn. E of Hartford pop 42,100 2 city N.H. on the Merrimack pop 88,282 3 city & county borough NW England in Lancashire pop 703,173
Man-chū-kuo \mān-'chū-'kwō, -'mān-'chū-'(ō)\ former country (1931-45) E Asia in Manchuria & E Inner Mongolia * Changchun area 482,440
Man-chū-ri-an \mān-'chūr-'ē-'ān\ region NE China E of the Great Khingan mountains & S of the Amur including Hailujiang, Kirin, & Liaoning provinces & part of Inner Mongolia — **Man-chū-ri-ān** \lē-'ən\ *adj* or *n*
Man-da-lay \mā-'dā-'lē\ city cen Burma pop 182,367
Ma-na-lā-ā \mā-'nā-'lā-'ā\ island S Pacific in SE Cook Islands; completely encircled by reef area 25

ā about; ă kitten; ą further; a back; ă bake; ă cot, cart; all out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; ě gift; 1 trip; 1 life; i joke; ĩ sing; ı flow; ı̄ raw; ı̄ coin; ı̄ thin; ı̄ this; ı̄ vision; ı̄ Fable; ı̄ F bac; ı̄ G ich, Buch; ı̄ F vin; ı̄ F boat; ı̄ F ion; ı̄ G fillen; ı̄ F rue; ı̄ F digne ı̄den; ı̄n ı̄w/ə

Man-ga-lore \ˈmɑŋ-ɡə-ˈlɔːr\ city S India in Mysore on Malabar coast W of Bangalore pop 117,100

Man-ga-re-va \ˈmɑŋ-ɡə-ˈrɛ-və\ island S Pacific, chief of the Gambier islands area 7

Man-hat-lan \ˈmɑn-ˈhæt-lən, mɑ-ˈ\ 1 city NE cen Kans. on Kansas river pop 23,732 2 **Man-hat-lan** \ˈhæt-lən, ˈhæt-lən\ Bay 3 borough of New York City comprising Manhattan 1, several small adjacent islands, & a small area (Marble Hill) on mainland pop 1,698,281 — **Man-hat-lan-ese** \-ˈhæt-lən-ˈɛz, -ˈɛs\ adj or n

Man-hat-lan Beach city SW Calif. SW of Los Angeles pop 33,934

Ma-ni-hiki \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈhi-ki\ or **Northern Cook** \ˈkʊk\ islands S cen Pacific N of Cook islands; belong to New Zealand; chief island Manihiki (atoll)

Man-ila \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈlɑ\ port Philippines on W coast of Luzon on Manila Bay (inlet of So. China sea area 770) * of the Philippines until 1948 pop 983,906

Man-i-pur \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈpu(ə)r, mɑ-ˈ\ 1 river 210 m NE India & W Burma flowing into the Chindwin 2 territory NE India between Assam & Burma * **Imphal** area 8628 pop 983,900

Ma-ni-sa or **Ma-nis-sa** \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈsɑ\ or **anc Mag-ne-sia** \ˈmɑg-ˈnɛ-shə, -zə\ city W Turkey NE of Izmir pop 59,223

Man-i-to-ba \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈtɔ-bə\ province S cen Canada * **Winnipeg** pop 551,000 pop 830,040 — **Man-i-to-ba** \-ˈbən\ adj or n

Manitoba, Lake lake 127 m long Canada in S Man. area 1817

Man-i-tou-lin \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈtu-lin\ island 80 m long Canada in Ont. in Lake Huron NW of Georgian Bay; largest freshwater island in world area 1068

Man-i-to-woc \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈtɔ-wək, -zəl\ city E Wis. pop 32,275

Ma-ni-zal-es \ˈmɑn-ə-ˈzæl-es, -zəl\ city W cen Colombia in Cauca valley pop 161,000

Man-ka-to \ˈmɑn-ˈkɑ-tə\ city S Minn. on Minnesota river SW of Minneapolis pop 23,797

Man-nar \ˈmɑn-ˈnɑr\ island in Indian ocean between Ceylon & S tip of India SW of Palk strait

Man-nheim \ˈmɑn-ˈhɪm, ˈmɑn-ˈ\ city Germany at confluence of the Rhine & the Neckar pop 308,700

Mans-field \ˈmɑnz-ˈfi:ld, ˈmɑn(t)s-ˈ\ 1 city N cen Ohio pop 47,325 2 municipality in Nottinghamshire N cen England in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham pop 51,343

Mansfield, Mount mountain 4393 ft N N Vt.; highest in Green mountains & in state

Man-sil-ra \ˈmɑn-sɪ-lə-ˈrɑ\ \el-(ˈ)man-sür-ə\ city N Egypt on Nile river delta pop 146,700

Man-ua \ˈmɑn-ʊə, ˈmɑntə-wə\ or **Iti Man-to-va** \ˈmɑntə-ˈtɔ-və\ commune N Italy in Lombardy W SW of Venice pop 55,400 — **Man-ua-lu** \ˈmɑn-ʊə-ˈlu\ \mɑntə-wə\ adj or n

Ma-ua \ˈmɑ-ˈuə\ island SW Pacific in American Samoa E of Tutuila area 22

Ma-us \ˈmɑn-(j)əs\ islands SW Pacific in Admiralty islands; largest of group area 600

Ma-zal-la \ˈmɑz-ˈzɑ-lə, ˈmɑz-ˈzɑ-lə\ or **anc Ta-nis** \ˈtɑ-nɪs\ lagoon N Egypt in delta E of N entrance of Suez canal

Man-zai-ni-lo \ˈmɑn-zə-ˈni-(j)ə\ 1 city & port E Cuba on the Caribbean pop 42,252 2 town & port SW Mexico in Colima

Ma-pie \ˈmɑ-pi-ˈeɪ\ city NE Ohio SE of Cleveland pop 3,667

Ma-ple-wood \ˈmɑ-pəl-ˈwɔ:d\ 1 village SE Minn. E of St. Paul pop 18,519 2 urban township NE N.J. W of Newark pop 23,977

Ma-quo-ke-ta \ˈmɑ-ˈkɔ-ˈkɛ-tə\ river 150 m E Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi

Mar-a-cai-bo \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈkɑ-(b)ʃ\ city NW Venezuela on channel between Lake Maracaibo & Gulf of Venezuela pop 235,750

Maracaibo, Gulf of — see **VENEZUELA** (Gulf of)

Maracaibo, Lake the S extension of Gulf of Venezuela in NW Venezuela area 6300

Maracanda — see **SAMARKAND**

Ma-ra-cay \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈkɑi\ city N Venezuela WSW of Caracas pop 64,535

Marais des Cygnes \ˈmɛr-ə-ˈzɛn\ river 150 m E Kans. & W Mo. flowing into the Sagoy

Mar-á-rhão \ˈmɑr-ən-ˈyɑ(ə)ˈ\ state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic * São Luis area 133,674 pop 1,600,440

Ma-ra-nón \ˈmɑr-ən-ˈjɔn\ river 800 m N Peru flowing from the Andes N N W & to join the Ucayali forming the Amazon

Ma-ras or **Mar-as** \ˈmɑ-rɑ-sh\ city S cen Turkey pop 54,646

Mar-a-thon \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈθæn, -θən\ 1 plain E Greece in Attica N E of Athens on the Aegean 2 ancient town on the plain

Marble Canyon canyon of Colorado river N Ariz. just above the Grand Canyon, sometimes considered its upper portion

Mar-ble-head \ˈmɑr-ˈbəl-ˈhɛd\ \mɑr-ˈbəl-ˈ\ town E Mass. NE of Lynn on Massachusetts Bay pop 18,521

Mar-burg \ˈmɑr-ˈbʊ(ə)r, -ˈbɔ:rg\ city W Germany in Hesse N of Frankfurt pop 43,500

March \ˈmɑ:ʃ, ˈmɑ-ˈ\ 1 **Mo-ra-va** \ˈmɔ-rə-və\ river 180 m, cen Czechoslovakia in Moravia flowing S into the Danube 2 urban district E England * of Isle of Ely E of Leicester

Marché \ˈmɑ:ʃ\ region & former province cen France NW of Auvergne * of Guéret

March-es \ˈmɑ:ʃ-es\ or **Le Mar-che** \ˈli-ˈmɑ:ʃ-(k)ə\ region cen Italy bordering on the Adriatic S of Abruzzi & Molise region

Mar-cus \ˈmɑr-ˈkəs\ island W Pacific E of the Bonins; occupied by the U.S. area 1

Mar-cy \ˈmɑr-ˈki\ mountain 5344 ft NE N.Y.; highest in Adirondacks pop 1000 & in state

Mar del Pla-ta \ˈmɑr-del-ˈplɑ-tə\ city & port E Argentina SSE of Buenos Aires pop 114,729

Mare \ˈmɑ:(ə), ˈmɛ:(ə)r\ island W Calif. in San Pablo Bay

Ma-rem-ma \ˈmɑ-ˈrɛm-mə\ low-lying district W Italy on Tyrrhenian coast in SW Sicily

Ma-ren-go \ˈmɑ-rɛŋ-(j)ə\ village NW Italy in SE Piedmont SE of Alessandria

Mar-oe-tis \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈɔ-tɪs\ or **Ar Mar-yūt** \ˈɑr-ˈmɑr-ju:t\ lake N Egypt in Nile delta; Alexandria is situated between it & the Mediterranean

Ma-reth \ˈmɑr-əθ, ˈmɑr-ə\ town SE Tunisia SSE of Gabes

Mar-ga-ri-ta \ˈmɑr-ɡə-ˈrɪ-tə\ island N Venezuela in the Caribbean, chief of the **Nue-va-És-pa-ña** \ˈnu-ə-ˈvɛs-ˈpɑ:ntə\ group; chief town & port Fortlamar area 444

Mar-gate \ˈmɑr-ˈɡeɪ\ municipal borough SE England in Kent on coast of Isle of Thanet pop 42,487

Mar-i-ana \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈɑn-ə, -mɛr-ə\ or formerly **La-drone** \lə-ˈdrɔ:n\

Islands W Pacific S of Bonin islands; except Guam, a Japanese mandate 1919-45 & since 1947 in Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands administered by the U.S. area 246

Ma-ri-a-nao \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈnɑ-ʊ\ city W Cuba, W suburb of Havana pop 219,278

Ma-ri-a-raz \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈrɑz, -ˈrɑz\ or **G Ma-ri-ri-en-bad** \ˈmɑr-ˈri-ən-ˈbɑd, -ˈbɑt\ town W Czechoslovakia in NW Bohemia NE of Plzen

Ma-ri-tas \ˈmɑr-ˈɪ-təs\ 1 river 250 m NW Mont. flowing SE to the Missouri 2 mountain pass 5213 ft NW Mont. in Lewis range at SE corner of Glacier National Park

Ma-ri-ri-ber \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈbɛr\ city NW Yugoslavia pop 80,700

Ma-rie Byrd Land \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈbɔrd\ region Antarctica E of Ross Shelf ice & Ross sea

Ma-ri-eta \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈɛ-tə, -mɛr-ɪ\ island E West Indies in the Leeward; a dependency of Guadeloupe area 60, pop 16,037

Ma-ri-et-ta \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈɛ-tə, -mɛr-ɪ\ 1 city NW Ga. NW of Atlanta pop 25,565 2 city SE Ohio on the Ohio pop 16,847

Ma-ri-in-du-que \ˈmɑr-ɪn-ˈdu-(j)kə, ˈmɑr-ˈ\ island Philippines in Sibuyan sea S Luzon; chief town Boac area 335

Ma-ri-on \ˈmɛr-ə-ˈɔn, ˈmɑr-ɪ\ 1 city N cen Ind. pop 37,854 2 city cen Ohio pop 37,079

Ma-ri Republic \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈrɛ-pʊb-ˈlɪk\ autonomous republic U.S.S.R. in E cen Black Sea pop 19,000 * **Ioshkar Ola** area 8900, pop 648,000

Maritime Alps section of the W Alps SE France & NW Italy extending to the Mediterranean; highest point Punta Argentera 10,814 ft

Maritime Provinces or **Maritimes** the Canadian provinces of N.S., N.B., & P.E.I.

Maritime Territory or **Pri-mor-ski Krai** \ˈpɹɪ-ˈmɔr-skə-ˈkɹɑi\ territory U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia, bordering on Sea of Japan * **Vladivostok** area 64,900, pop 1,475,000

Ma-ri-tisa \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈtɪ-sə\ or **NGK Ev-ro-s** \ˈɛv-rɔs\ or **Turk Me-ric** \ˈmɛr-ɪ-ˈkə\ river 325 m S Europe flowing from W Rhodope mountains S Bulgaria E & S through Thrace into the Aegean

Mar-i-upi — see **ZHDANOV**

Ma-ri-ve-les \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈvɛ-lɛs\ town Philippines in W Luzon on S end of Bataan peninsula

Ma-ri-ken \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈkɛn\ island W Netherlands in SW Lake IJssel

Mar-i-um \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈu:m\ river 200 m E New Guinea flowing S & SE into Solomon sea

Markham, Mount mountain 15,102 ft Antarctica in Victoria Land

Mar-i \ˈmɑr-(ə)\ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 72,200

Mar-i-bor-ogh \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈbɔr-ə, -ˈbɔ-rə\ 1 or **Mar-i-bor-ogh city** in W cen England on the border between New Zealand on NE coast of South I. * **Blenheim** area 4220, pop 27,800

Mar-ly Forest \ˈmɑr-(j)ɛ\ locality N France W of Marly-le-Roi

Mar-ly-le-Roi \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈlɛ-rɔ-ˈwa, -lɔr-ˈwɑ\ village N France, NW suburb of Versailles

Mar-mar \ˈmɑr-ˈmɑr\ or **Sea of Mar-ma-ra** \ˈmɑr-ˈmɑ-rə\ or **anc Prop-on-tis** \ˈprɔp-ˈɒnt-ɪs\ sea NW Turkey connected with Black sea through the Bosphorus & with Aegean sea through the Dardanelles area 4250

Mar-ma-la \ˈmɑr-ˈmɑ-lə\ mountain 10,965 ft NE Italy; highest in the Dolomites

Mar-ne \ˈmɑrn\ river 325 m NE France flowing W into the Seine

Ma-ro-ni \ˈmɑ-rɔ-ˈni\ or **D Ma-ro-wij-je** \ˈmɑ-r-ə-ˈvi-ˈnɪ-ˈrə\ river 420 m on border between Surinam & French Guiana flowing N into the Atlantic

Maros see **MURES**

Mar-ple \ˈmɑr-ˈplɛ\ urban township SE Pa. near Philadelphia pop 19,722

Mar-que-sas \ˈmɑr-ˈkɛz, ˈkɑ-ˈsɔz\ or **F Îles Mar-queses** \ˈmɑr-ˈkɛz, ˈmɑr-ˈkɛz\ islands S cen Pacific N of Tuamotu archipelago in French Polynesia area 480, pop 3936

Mar-quette \ˈmɑr-ˈkɛt\ city NW Mich. in upper peninsula on Lake Superior pop 19,824

Mar-ra-kech or **Mar-ra-kech** \ˈmɑr-ˈrɑk-ɪsh, ˈmɑr-ˈrɑ-ˈkɛsh\ or formerly **Mo-rro-co** \ˈmɔ-rɔ-ˈkɔ\ city cen Morocco in foothills of the Grand Atlas pop 220,000

Mar-sa-la \ˈmɑr-ˈsɑ-lə\ city & port Italy on W coast of Sicily S of Trapani pop 42,488

Mar-sa \ˈmɑr-ˈsɑ\ island S cen West Indies in the Windwards; chief town Fort-de-France; an overseas department of France area 385, pop 239,130

Mar-tins-berg \ˈmɑr-tɪnz-ˈbɛrg\ city NE W. Va. pop 15,179

Mar-tins-ville \ˈmɑr-tɪnz-ˈvɪl-, ˈvɑl\ city S Va. pop 18,798

Mar-va — see **YERUVA**

Mary-bor-ough \ˈmɛr-ˈbɔ-rə, ˈmɑr-, ˈbɔ-rə, -ˈb(ə)rə\ or **Port Laoigh-ise** \ˈlɑ-ɪ-ˈʃə\ town cen Ireland * of County Laoighis

Mary-land \ˈmɛr-ə-ˈlænd\ state E U.S. * **Annapolis** area 10,577, pop 1,300,689 — **Mary-land-er** \-ˈlænd-ər, -ˈlænd-ər\ n

Mary-le-bone \ˈmɑr-ə-ˈljə-bɔn, ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈbɔn\ or **Saint Marylebone** \ˈmɑr-ɪ-ˈbɔn, ˈmɛr-ɪ\ metropolitan borough W cen London, England pop 17,764

Ma-san \ˈmɑs-ən\ or formerly **Ma-sam-po** \ˈmɑs-əm-pɔ\ city & port S Korea on an inlet of Korea strait E of Pusan pop 91,291

Mas-ba-le \ˈmɑs-ˈbɑ-ˈle\ island cen Philippines in the Visayas N E of Panay area 171

Mas-ca-rene \ˈmɑs-kə-ˈrɛnə\ islands W Indian ocean E of Madagascar including Mauritius & Réunion

Mashhad — see **MESHED**

Mas-sa-na-land \ˈmɑs-ˈshɑ-nə-ˈlænd, -ˈshɔ-nə-ˈ\ region NE Southern Rhodesia; chief town Salisbury

Mas-sa-Git-y \ˈmɑs-ˈɡɪ-ti\ city N Iowa pop 30,642

Mas-sat — see **MUSCAT**

Mast-el-Gedda — see **HELOPOLIS**

Mas-sa-chu-setts \mas-(ə)-'tʃɪts, -zɪts\ state NE U.S. *
 Boston area 257, pop 5,148,578
 Massachusetts Bay \mə-'sætʃ-ət-əv\ the Atlantic E. Mass.
 Mas-sa-nut-ten Mountain \mas-ə-'nɒt-ən\ ridge N Va. in Blue
 Ridge mountains
 Mas-sa-pe-quā \mas-ə-'pɛ-kwə\ urban area SE N.Y. on Long I.
 pop 32,000
 Massapequa Park village SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 19,904
 Mas-sa-wa or Mas-sa-wa \mə-'sɪ-wə, -'sɔ-wə\ city & port N
 Ethiopia in Eritrea on an inlet of Red sea pop 17,000
 Mas-se-na \mə-'sɛ-nə\ village N N.Y. pop 15,478
 Mas-si Central \mə-'sɪ-si, -'sɪ-sɪ\ plateau cen France
 rising sharply just W of the Rhone-Saone valley & sloping N to
 the Paris basin & W to the basin of Aquitaine
 Mas-si-ion \mə-'sɪ-ɒn, -'lɪn\ city NE Ohio pop 31,236
 Mas-sive, Mount \mə-'sɪv\ mountain 14,418 ft, cen Colo. in
 South-east mountains N of Mt. Elbert, second highest peak in the
 Rockies
 Ma-su-i-l-pa-ti-nam \mə-'sɪ-'lɒp-ət-əm\ or Ma-su-i-l-pa-tam
 \-'pɒt-əm\ or Ban-dar \bən-'dər\ city & port SE India in E
 Andhra Pradesh SW of Kakinda pop 78,000
 Ma-su-ri-ya \mə-'zʊr-ə, -'sʊr-ə\ or G Ma-su-ri-ya \mə-'zʊr-ə\
 region N Poland S of Gulf of Danzig; formerly in East Prussia,
 Germany — Ma-su-ri-an \mə-'zʊr-ən, -'sʊr-ən\ adj
 Ma-ta-be-le-land \mə-'tə-'be-lə, -'lænd\ region SW Southern Rhone
 between the two Empress of the Zambesi; chief town Bulawayo
 Ma-ta-la-di \mə-'tɪd-ē\ town & port W Congo in W Léopoldville
 province on Congo river pop 48,000
 Ma-ta-gor-da Bay \mə-'tə-'gɔrd-ə\ inlet of Gulf of Mexico
 30 m long SE Tex
 Ma-ta-gor-da \mə-'tə-'gɔrd-ə, -'mɔrd-ə\ city NE Mexico in Coahuila
 on Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Tex. pop 120,277
 Ma-ta-nus-ka \mə-'tə-'nɪs-kə\ river 90 m S Alaska flowing SW
 to head of Cook inlet
 Ma-ta-nas \mə-'tə-'næs\ city & port W Cuba on Straits of
 Florida E of Havana pop 63,900
 Ma-ta-pan \mə-'tə-'pæn\ or Ma-ta-pús \mə-'tə-'pʊs\ or Tai-
 na-ron \tə-'nə, -'rɒn\ cape S Greece at S tip of Peloponnese
 between gulfs of Laconia & Messenia
 Ma-ta-rani & Ma-ta-rani \mə-'tə-'rɑni, -'rɑni\ chief town of
 port S Peru NW of Mollendo
 Ma-ta-ru \mə-'tə-'rʊ\ or Mut-ta-r \mə-'tə-'rɑ\ city N India in W
 Uttar Pradesh NW of Agra pop 105,800
 Ma-to Gros-so or formerly Mat-to Gros-so \mə-'tə-'grɔs-ə\ (sɔs)
 1 state SW Brazil * Curitiba area 485,405, pop 522,044 2 plateau
 region W Brazil in E. Matto Grosso state
 Mato Tere — see DEVILS TOWER
 Ma-tráh or Mer-sa Matráh \mə-'sɑr-ə-'trɑ\ town NW Egypt
 Ma-ta-sú \mə-'tə-'sʊ, -'mɑ-, -(s)u\ island E China in Formosa Strait
 E of Foochow
 Ma-ta-wé \mə-'tə-'wɛ, -'sʊ-'wɛ\ city Japan in W Honshu NW of
 Hiroshima pop 97,857
 Ma-tsu-mo-to \mə-'tsʊ-'mɔt-ɔ\ (jɔ) city Japan in cen Honshu NE
 of Nagoya pop 145,228
 Ma-tsu-shi-ma \mə-'tsʊ-'shɪ-'mɑ, -'mʊt-'shɪ-'mɑ\ group of over
 3000 islands in cen N Honshu NE of Sendai
 Ma-tsu-ya-ma \mə-'tsʊ-'yɑm-ə\ city Japan in W Shikoku pop
 213,457
 Mat-iag-a-mi \mə-'tʃɑ-g-ə-'mɛ\ river 275 m Canada in E Ont.
 tributary to Moose river
 Mat-i-ta-po-ni \mə-'tɪp-ə-'nɪ\ river 125 m E Va. uniting with the
 Pamunkey to form York river
 Mat-ter-horn \mə-'tɜr-'hɔ(ɔ)rɒn, -'mɑt-ə\ or Mont Cér-vin \mɔn-'sɑr-
 v-ɪn\ mountain 14,780 ft in Pennine Alps on border between
 France & Italy
 Mat-toon \mə-'tʊn, -'mɑ-\ city SE cen Ill. pop 19,088
 Ma-tu-ri-n \mə-'tʊr-ən\ city NE Venezuela pop 42,000
 Maui \mə-'u-ē\ island Hawaii NW of Hawaii I. area 728
 Mau-ne-mé \mə-'nɛ\ river 175 m NE Ind. & NW Ohio flowing
 into Lake Erie at Toledo
 Mau-na Kea \mə-'nɑ-'kɛ-ə\ extinct volcano 13,784 ft Hawaii in
 N cen Hawaii I.
 Manna Loa \-'lɔ-ə\ volcano 13,680 ft Hawaii in S cen Hawaii I.
 in Hawaii National Park — see KILAUEA
 Maures, Monts des \mə-'dʊr-'mɔr-ə\, -'mɔ(ɔ)r-ə\ mountains SE
 France along French Riviera
 Mau-ri-ta-nia or Mau-ri-ta-nia \mə-'rɪ-'tɑ-nɪə, -'mɪr-, -'nyə\
 ancient country N Africa W of Numidia in modern Morocco &
 W Algeria — Mau-ri-ta-nian or Mau-ri-ta-nian \-'nɛ-ən, -'nyən\
 adj or n
 Mauritania or F Mau-ri-ta-nie \mə-'rɪ-'tɑ-ni-ə\ country NW
 Africa bordering on the Atlantic N of Senegal river; a republic
 (Islamic Republic of Mauritania) within the French Community,
 formerly a territory * Nouakchott area 419,229, pop 727,000, *
 Mauritania \mə-'rɪ-'tɑ-ni-ə, -'mɪr-, -'nyən\ adj or n
 Mau-ri-ti-us \mə-'rɪ-'ʃ-ē\ island in Indian ocean in cen Mas-
 carenes; constitutes with Rodrigues & other dependencies a Brit.
 colony * Port Louis area 720, pop 596,621 — Mau-ri-ti-
 an \-'rɪ-'ʃ-ən\ adj or n
 May-a-ga-pe \mə-'gə-'pɛ\ city N. J. at entrance to Delaware Bay
 May-a-gua-na \mə-'gʊ-ə-'nɑ-ə\ island in the SE Bahamas N.W. of
 Great Inagua I. area 96
 Ma-ya-guiez \mə-'gə-'wɪz\ city & port W Puerto Rico pop 50,147
 Ma-ya-pán \mə-'pæn\ ruined city * of the Mayas SE Mexico in
 Yucatan SSE of Merida
 May-ya-ç — see MAYZ
 Ma-yenne \mə-'yɛn\ river 125 m NW France uniting with the
 Sarthe to form the Maine \mæn\ (8 m long, flowing into the
 Loire)
 May-lair \mə-'lɑ(ɔ)r, -'lɛ(ɔ)r\ district of W London, England,
 19th-century district
 May-nooth \mə-'nʊt-ə\ town E Ireland in County Kildare
 May-o, 1 \mə-'(j)ɔ\ river 250 m NW Mexico in Sonora flowing SW
 into Gulf of California 2 \mə-'(j)ɔ\ county NW Ireland in
 Connacht * Castlebar area 2084, pop 123,180
 Ma-yon \mə-'yɔn\ volcano 1943 ft Philippines in SE Luzon
 May-wood \mə-'wʊd\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 27,330
 Mayyāl — see MAYH

Mazaca — see KAYSER
 Ma-zam-ma, Mount \mə-'zɑm-ə\ prehistoric mountain SW Oreg.
 the collapse of whose summit formed Crater Lake
 Ma-zat-lán \mə-'zɑt-'lɑn\ city & port W Mexico in Sinaloa on the
 Pacific pop 41,459
 Mbom — see BOMU
 M'-Clure Strait \mə-'klʊr-ə\ channel N Canada between Banks
 I. & Melville I. opening on the W into Arctic ocean
 Mead, Lake \mɛ-'d-ə\ reservoir NW Ariz. & SE Nev. formed by
 Hoover Dam in Colorado river
 Mead-ville \mɛd-'vɪl\ city NW Pa. pop 16,671
 Mearns, The — see KINCARDINES
 Meath \mɛθ, 'mɛθ\ county E Ireland * Trim area 903, pop
 65,000
 Meaux \mɔ\ commune N France NNE of Melun pop 16,767
 Mecca or Mek-kā \mɛk-'ə\ or Mak-ka \mæk-'ə\ city * of Hejaz
 & * of Saudi Arabia pop 150,000 — Mec-can \mɛk-'ən\
 adj or n
 Me-ch-e-len \mɛk-'ə-lən\ or F Ma-lines \mə-'lɛn\ or E Mech-
 lin \mɛk-'lɪn\ commune N Belgium pop 63,298
 Meck-len-burg \mɛk-'lɒn, -'bɔrg\ region E Germany SE of Jutland
 peninsula & E of the Elbe; in 18th & 19th centuries divided into
 duchies of Mecklenburg-Schwerin \-ʃhɑ-'rɛn\ & Mecklen-
 burg-Strelitz \-s'trɛ-lɪtʃ\ which became grand duchies 1815
 & states of Weimar Republic 1919
 Me-dan \mə-'dɪn\ city Indonesia in NE Sumatra pop 310,000
 Me-d-e-nah \mɛd-'n-ɛz, -'ɛs\ n
 Me-d-e-nah \mə-'dɛ-nə\ city NW Colombia NW of
 Bogotá pop 78,940
 Me-d-ford \mɛd-'fɔrd\ city E Mass. N of Boston pop 64,971
 2 city SW Oreg. pop 2,425
 Me-dia \mɛd-'ɛ-ə\ ancient city & province of Persian Empire
 SW of modern Iraq — see AZERBAIJAN
 Media Atrapeunt — see AZERBAIJAN
 Medicine Bow \-'bɔ\ 1 river 120 m S Wyo. flowing into the
 N. Platte 2 mountains N Colo. & S Wyo. in the Rockies;
 highest peak Medicine Bow Peak 12,005 ft
 Medicine Hat city Canada in SE Alta. pop 20,826
 Me-d-ya \mə-'dɛ-nə\ city W Saudi Arabia in E cen Hejaz pop ab-
 30,000
 Mediolanum — see MILAN
 Med-i-ter-ra-nean \mɛd-'ɪ-tɪr-'rɛn-ən, -'nyən\ sea 2330 m long
 between Europe & Africa connecting with the Atlantic through
 Strait of Gibraltar & with Red sea through Suez canal
 Me-d-ou \mə-'dʊ\ district SW France N of Bordeaux
 Me-e-rā \mɛ-'rɑ, -'mɪr-ə\ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh NE
 of Delhi pop 233,200
 Me-g-a-ra or NGK Me-g-a-ra \mɛg-'ə-rə\ town & port Greece on
 the Peloponnese; chief town of ancient Me-g-a-ris \mɛg-
 ə-rɪs\ (district between Saronic gulf & Gulf of Corinth) — Me-g-
 a-rí-an \mɛ-'gɑ-r-ən, -'gɜr-ə\ or Me-g-a-rí-ic \-'gɑr-ɪk\ adj or n
 Me-g-ha-nā \mɛ-'gɑ-nə\ the lower course of the Surma river, India
 Me-g-rid-dio \mə-'grɪd-(j)ɔ\ ancient city N Palestine on S side of Plain
 of Jericho
 Meis-sen \mɪs-'n-ən\ city E Germany NW of Dresden pop 49,900
 Méjico — see MEXICO
 Mek-nes \mɛk-'nɛs\ city N Morocco WSW of Fez; former * of
 Morocco pop 150,000
 Me-l-bour-ne \mɛ-'lɔn, -'kɪj-ə\ river 2600 m SE Asia flowing from E
 Tibet, China, S. & SE into So. China sea in S Vietnam
 Me-l-a-ne-sia \mə-'lɑ-nɛ-'zi-ə, -'ʃɑ-ə\ the islands in the Pacific NE
 of Australia & S of Micronesia including Bismarck archipelago, the
 Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, & the Fijis
 Mel-bour-ne \mɛ-'bɔrn-ən\ city Victoria * of Victoria on Port
 Phillip Bay pop (with suburbs) 1,595,300 Mel-bur-ni-an
 \mɛl-'bɜr-nɛ-ən\ n
 Me-li-lla \mə-'lɛ-'lɪ-ə\ city & port NE Morocco on coast NE of
 Fez; a Spanish presidio pop 88,809
 Mel — see MA.
 Mellene — see MALATYA
 Mel-i-to-pol \mɛl-'ɪ-tɔ-'pɔl\ city U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine near
 Sea of Azov pop 95,000
 Me-l-os or NGK Mi-l-os \mɛ-'lɪ-əs\ or It Mi-l-ò \mɛ-'lɔ\ island
 Greece in the Cyclades area 57 — Me-li-an \mɛ-'lɪ-ən\ ad-
 j or n
 Mel-rose \mɛl-'rɔz\ city E Mass. N of Boston pop 29,619
 Melrose Park village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 22,291
 Mel-ville \mɛl-'vɪl\ 1 island N Australia at mouth of Van Die-
 men gulf area 242 2 island Canada in N Northwest Territories in
 Farn Islands area 15,134 3 peninsula Canada in E Northwest
 Territories between Foxe Basin & an arm of Gulf of Boothia
 Melville, Lake lake Canada in Nfld. in Labrador; the inner basin
 of Hamilton inlet area 11,133
 Mel-mé \mə-'mɛ, -'mɛ\ or Klai-ta-da \klai-'tə-'dɑ\ pop 89,000
 city N. R. in W Lithuania on the Baltic pop 89,000
 Mem-phis \mɛm-(p)-'fɪs\ 1 city SW Tenn. pop 497,524 2 ancient
 city N Egypt on the Nile S of modern Cairo; once * of Egypt —
 Mem-phi-an \-'fɪ-ən\ adj or n — Mem-phi-ic \-'fɪ-ɪk\ adj or n
 Mem-phr-ma-gor, Lake \mɛm-(p)-'frɪ-'mɑ-'gɔr\ lake 30 m long
 on border between Canada & the U.S. in Que. & Vt.
 Menádo — see MANADO
 Men-ai \mɛn-'ɪ\ strait 14 m long N Wales between Anglesey I. &
 mainland
 Me-nám — see CHAO PHRAYA
 Men-ber-res \mɛn-'bɛr-'rɛs\ glacier SE Alaska N of Juneau
 Men-d-er-es \mɛn-'dɛ-'rɛs\ 1 or an Mae-an-der \mɛ-'ən-'dɜr-\
 river 240 m W Turkey in Asia flowing SW & W into the Aegean
 2 or an Sea-man-der \sɛ-'mɑn-'dɜr\ river 60 m NW Turkey in
 Asia flowing from Mt. Ida W & NW across the plain of ancient
 Troy into the Aegean
 Men-dip \mɛn-'dɪp\ hills SW England in NE Somerset; highest
 point Blackdown 1068 ft
 Men-do-ci-no, Cape \mɛn-'dɔ-'sɛ-(n)ʃ\ headland NW Calif.
 SSW of Eureka; extreme W point of Calif., at 124°38' W
 Men-do-ta \mɛn-'dɔt-ə\ lake in long S Wis. NW of Madison
 Men-do-zá \mɛn-'dɔz-ə\ city W Argentina pop 115,161

ə abut; * kitter; or further; a back; á bák; á cot, cart; à out; ch; hin; i less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; j ring; ó flow; ó flow; ó coin; th thin; ú this; ú foot; ú y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh zision
 * F table; á F bac; g G ich, Buch; * F vin; é F beut; é F feu; ú G füllen; ú F ruc; é F digne \dɛn, nait \nɔw'ɛ

Mengitz — see **KOKIÜ**
Menlo Park \mən-(j)ō- city W Calif. SE of San Francisco pop 26,957
Me-nom-i-nee \mə-'näm-ə-nē\ 1 river 125 m NE Wis. flowing SE on Mich. — Wis. border into Green Bay 2 iron range NE Wis. S. NW Mich. — Amer. ss. peninsula
Me-nom-oo-nee Falls \mə-'näm-ə-nē-\ village SE Wis. NW of Milwaukee pop 18,276
Menorca — see **MINORCA**
Menton \mɛn-'tɔn/ or **Men-to-ne** \mən-'tō-nē\ city in Trentino-Alto Adige NW of Bolzano pop 29,400
Mer-ced \jə-'mɔrd-'sed\ 1 river 150 m, cen Calif. flowing W through Yosemite valley into San Joaquin river 2 city cen Calif. in San Joaquin valley pop 20,068
Mer-ced-río \mər-'sɔ-'dri-ō-\ mountain 22,210 ft W Argentina in the Andes N of Aconcagua
Mer-cia \mər-'ʃi-(ə)-\ ancient Anglian kingdom cen England; one of kingdoms in the Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
Mer-ger-t-heim or **Bad Mergerstheim** \bət-'mɛr-'gɛnt-'hīm\ town of Germany in Baden-Württemberg NNE of Stuttgart
Mer-ic — see **MARITSA**
Me-ri-da \mər-'dā-\ 1 city SE Mexico s of Yucatán pop 198,970 2 city W Venezuela S of Lake Maracaibo pop 44,404
Mer-i-den \mər-'dē-n\ city S cen Conn. S of Hartford pop 51,850
Me-rid-i-an \mər-'dē-ən\ city E cen Miss. pop 49,374
Mer-in — see **MIRIN**
Mer-i-on-eth \mər-'ē-in-əth/ or **Mer-i-on-eth-shire** \-,ʃh(ə)r-, -ʃhɔr\ county W Wales s Dolgelly area 660, pop 41,456
Mer-ö \mər-'wə\ ancient city, site in N cen Sudan on the Nile
Mer-o-ite \mər-'wē-\ Mer-o-ite \mər-'wē-ik\ ad.
Mer-ö, Isle of ancient region E Sudan between the Nile & Blue Nile & the Atbara
Me-rom, Waters of \mīr-əm/ or **Lake Hu-le** \hū-'lā\ lake 4 m long N Israel in the course of the Jordan N of Sea of Galilee
Mer-ri-ck \mər-'ɪk\ urban area SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 18,789
Mer-ri-mack \mər-'mæk\ river 110 m S N.H. & NE Mass. flowing S & NE into the Atlantic
Mer-rit \mər-'ɪt\ island 40 m long E Fla. W of Canaveral peninsula between Indian & Banana rivers
Mersa Matruh — see **MARSA MATRUH**
Mers-el-Ke-bir \mər-'ɛl-'sɛ-kə-'bī-(ə)r\ town NW Algeria on the Mediterranean W of Oran
Mer-sey \mər-'zē\ river 70 m NW England flowing NW & W into Irish sea through a large estuary
Mer-sin \mər-'sēn\ 1 city E of Taurus in S Turkey on the Mediterranean WSW of Adana pop 68,574
Mer-thyr Tyd-ül \mər-'thar-'ül-,vül\ county borough SE Wales in Glamorganshire pop 61,093
Mer-ton \mər-'tɔn\ urban district 'n-ən-'mörd-'n\ urban district S England in Surrey, SW suburb of London pop 74,602
Me-ru \mə-'rū\ mountain 14,954 ft N Tanganyika W of Kilimanjaro
Me-sa \mə-'sā\ city SW Ariz. E of Phoenix pop 33,772
Me-sa-hi \mə-'sā-'hī\ iron range NE Minn. NW of Duluth
Me-sa Verde National Park \mə-'sə-'vərd-, -və-(ə)r'd-\ reservation SW Colo. containing prehistoric cliff dwellings area 80
Me-se-ta \mə-'sīt-ə\ the central plateau of Spain
Me-shed \mə-'shed/ or **Mash-had** \mə-'shād\ city NE Iran pop 12,165
Me-s-o-i-ön-gi-on \mə-'sə-'lōn-'gē-(ə)n/ or **Mis-so-lon-gi-ül** \mis-'lōn-'gē\ town cen Greece on Gulf of Patras
Me-s-o-po-ta-mia \mə-'sə-'pə-'tā-'mē-ə-, -mē-ə\ region SW Asia between Tigris & Euphrates rivers extending from the mountains of Asia Minor to the Persian gulf — **Me-s-o-po-ta-mi-an** \mə-'sən-, -mē-n\ adj or n.
Me-s-quite \mə-'skēt, mə-'sī\ city NE Tex. E of Dallas pop 27,526
Me-se-ne or **Ngk Me-s-si-ni** \mə-'sē-nē\ town S Greece in SW Peloponnese, ancient s of Messenia
Me-s-e-ni-a \mə-'sē-nē-, -nē-ə\ region S Greece in SW Peloponnese bordering on Ionian sea
Messenia, Gulf of inlet of the Mediterranean S Greece on S coast of Peloponnese
Mes-si-na \mə-'sē-nə/ or **one Mes-sa-na** \mə-'sā-nə/ or **Zancle** \zän-'klē\ city or port Italy in NE Sicily on Strait of Messina pop 222,899 — **Mes-si-nese** \mə-'sē-nē\ n.
Messina, Strait of, channel between S Italy & NE Sicily
Mes-ta \mə-'stā\ or **Turk** \kə-'rā-, 'kär-ə/ or **Gk Mes-tos** \mə-'stɔs\ river 130 m SW Bulgaria — **Mes-tos** \mə-'stɔs\ river flow from end of Rhodope mountains SE into the Aegean
Me-ta \mə-'tā\ river 685 m NE Colombia flowing into the Orinoco on Venezuela-Colombia boundary
Me-tan-ro \mə-'tān-rō-(j)ō- or **one Me-tan-ro** \-'tɔr-ə\ river 70 m E cen Italy flowing into the Adriatic
Me-thu-en \mə-'th(y)ū-ən\ town NE Mass. pop 28,114
Metz \mets, F məs\ city NE France on the Moselle pop 85,701
Meurthe \mɛrt\ river 100 m NE France flowing NW from Vosges mountains to the Moselle
Messe \mɛs-ə\ or **D Maas** \mä's\ river 575 m W Europe flowing from NE France to the North sea in the Netherlands
Mewar — see **UDUPIR**
Mex-i-calí \mex-'kəl-'kāl-ē\ city NW Mexico s of Baja California state on Mexico-Calif. border pop 196,600
Mex-i-co \mex-'sī-, -kō/ or **Sp Mē-ī-ko** \mē-'hē-(j)ō- or **MexSp Mē-ī-ko** \mē-'hē-(j)ō-\ 1 or **Es-ta-dos Unidos** \mē-'kri-ə-nōs-\stāth-(j)ō-nē-(j)ōth-, -mē-'hē-'kār-(j)ōs\ country S No. America S of the U. S.; a republic s Mexico area 761,830, pop 33,304,253 2 state S cen Mexico s Toluca area 8267, pop 1,592,856 3 Mē-ī-ko \mē-'hē-(j)ō-\ city city s of Republic of Mexico in Federal District area surrounded on three sides by state of Mexico) pop 3,301,757 — see **TENOCHTITLÁN**
Mexico, Gulf of inlet of the Atlantic on SE coast of No. America
Mé-zé-ne \mə-'zə-nē\ mountain 5753 ft S France; highest in the Cévennes
Mez-zo-gior-no \mə-'zō-'jōr-(ə)nē-, -mēd-'zō-\ the Italian peninsula S of abt the latitude of Rome
Mumbiro — see **VIRUNGA**

Mi-ami \mī-'mē-, -əm-ə/ city & port SE Fla. on Biscayne Bay pop 291,688
Mi-ami-an \-'mī-əm-ən\ n.
Miami Beach city SE Fla. pop 63,145
Mi-ch-i-gan \mī-'ʃh-ig-ən\ state N U. S. in Great Lakes region including an upper (NW) & a lower (SE) peninsula s Lansing area 58,294 sq mi — **Mi-ch-i-gan-der** \mī-'ʃh-ig-ən-'dər-\ n.
Michigan, Lake lake N cen U. S.; one of the Great Lakes area 22,400
Michigan City city N Ind. on Lake Michigan pop 36,653
Michilimackinac — see **MACKINAC**
Mi-cho-a-cán \mī-'tʃə-wā-'kän\ state SW Mexico bordering on the Pacific s Morelia area 23,200, pop 1,616,556
Mi-chu-rínsk \mī-'tʃu-rēn-(s)k/ or **formerly Koz-lov** \kə-'zə-'lɔf-, -ləv\ city S. R. in S cen Soviet Russia, Europe pop 80,000
Mi-cro-ne-si-a \mī-'krō-nē-'si-ə\ 1 group of islands of the W Pacific E of the Philippines & N of Melanesia including the Caroline, Gilbert, Mariana, & Marshall groups
Mid-del-burg \mīd-'dɛl-'bɜrg\ city SW Netherlands on Walcheren I. * of Zealand pop 21,803
Middle America region of western hemisphere including Mexico, Central America, usu. the West Indies, & sometimes Colombia & Venezuela — **Middle American** adj
Middle Congo former French territory W cen Africa — see **CONGO**, **MIDDLE CONGO**
Middle East or **Mid-east** \mīd-'est\ the countries of SW Asia & N Africa — usu. considered as including the countries extending from Libya on the W to Afghanistan on the E — **Middle Eastern** or **Mid-eastern** adj
Mid-dies-brough \mīd-'diz-'brɔ\ county borough N England in No. Riding, Yorkshire, on the Tees pop 147,336
Mid-dle-sex \mīd-'dē-'sɛks\ county SE England including NW part of London area 232, pop 2,268,776
Mid-letown \mīd-'lɛt-əwn\ city N cen Conn. S of Hartford pop 33,250 2 urban township E N. J. pop 39,375 3 city SE N. Y. pop 23,475 4 city SW Ohio SW of Dayton pop 42,115 6 urban township SE cen Pa. SE of Harrisburg pop 26,894
Middle West or **Mid-west** \mīd-'west\ region cen U. S. including an area around Great Lakes & in upper Mississippi valley from Ohio & sometimes Ky. on the E to N. & S. Dak., Nebr., & Kans. on the W — **Middle Western** or **Mid-west-ern** \mīd-'west-ər-n\ adj
Mid-ways \mīd-'wē-əz\ the south Florida I. city cen Fla.
Mid-i-an \mīd-'ē-ən\ ancient region NW Arabia E of Gulf of 'Aqaba
Mid-land \mīd-'lænd\ 1 city cen Mich. NW of Saginaw pop 27,779 2 city W Tex. NE of Odessa pop 62,623
Mid-lands \mīd-'lænd-(j)z\ the central counties of England including esp. Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Rutland, Stafford, & Warwick
Mid-lo-ian \mīd-'lō-'i-ən/ or **formerly Ed-in-burgh** \ed-'n-ɔr-'bɔr-, -bɔr-, -pə-'brə/ or **Ed-in-burgh-shire** \ed-'n-ɔr-, -bɔr-, -pə-'brə-\ county E Scotland in Edinburgh area 366, pop 565,746
Mid-way \mīd-'wē-ə\ 1 urban area N cen Ga. NE of Macon pop (with Hardwick) 16,909 2 atoll cen Pacific 1300 m WNW of Honolulu belonging to the U. S.; includes two islets: Sand I. & Pearl I.
Midwest City city cen Okla. E of Oklahoma City pop 36,058
Mie-ros \mī-'er-əs\ commune NW Spain in Oviedo province SSE of Oviedo pop 68,013
Mikonos — see **MYKONOS**
Mi-lan \mī-'læn-, 'læn/ or **It Mi-lā-no** \mī-'lā-nō-(j)ō/ or **anc Me-d-i-o-lā-nūm** \mē-'dē-'ō-'lā-nō-nūm\ commune N Italy in Lombardy pop 1,276,521 — **Mil-a-nese** \mī-'ə-nēz-, 'nēz\ adj or n.
Mil-laz-zo \mī-'lāt-(j)ōs/ or **anc My-lae** \mī-'lā-ē\ town & port Italy in NE Sicily W of Messina
Mil-lé-tus \mī-'lɛt-əs, mə-\ ancient city on W coast of Asia Minor on the E coast of the Mæander
Mil-ford \mīl-'fɔrd\ city S Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 41,662
Milford Haven urban district & port SW Wales in Pembrokeshire on Milford Haven (inlet of St. George's channel)
Milk \mīlk\ river 625 m Canada & U. S. in Alta. & Mont. flowing into the Missouri
Mill-brae \mīl-'brē\ city W Calif. on San Francisco Bay S of San Francisco pop 15,873
Mill-burn \mīl-'bɜrn\ urban township NE N. J. pop 18,799
Mill-creek \mīl-'krɛk\ urban township S cen Pa. pop 28,441
Mills Lacs \mīl-'lāks-(j)z\ lake 20 m long E cen Minn.
Mill-sville \mīl-'vīl-, -vīl\ city N. J. pop 19,096
Millie or **Milio** — see **MELIO**
Mil-lit-on \mīl-'tɔn\ town E Mass. S of Boston pop 26,375
Mil-wan-kee \mīl-'wə-'kē\ city & port SE Wis. pop 741,324
Min \mīn\ 1 river 350 m, cen China in Szechwan flowing SE into the Yangtze 2 river 250 m SE China in Fukien flowing SE into the China sea
Min-nas Basin \mī-nəs-ə\ landlocked bay E Canada in cen N.S.; the NE extension of Bay of Fundy
Min-nas de Ri-o-Itin-to \mī-nəs-(j)ō-'dē-rē-ə-'tīn-(j)ō\ commune SW Spain in Huelva province NE of Huelva
Min-nas Ge-ras \mī-nə-'zə-'rēs\ state E Brazil s Belo Horizonte area 26,179, pop 711,992
Minch \mīnʃ\ channel NW Scotland comprising North Minch & Little Minch inlets of Outer Hebrides & NW coast of Scotland
Min-cio \mīn-'tʃi-ō\ 'mīn-'tʃē-ō/ or **anc Min-cius** \mīn-'ʃi-(ə)s-, 'mīn-(t)ē-'sə-s\ river 115 m N Italy issuing from Lake Garda & emptying into the Po
Min-dā-no \mīn-'dā-nō-, 'nāu\ 1 island S Philippines area (including adjacent islands) 36,537, pop 1,997,300 2 sea S Philippines bordered on N by islands of Negros, Cebu, Bohol, & Leyte & on S by Mindanao
Minda-neso \mīn-'dē-sō\ 35,400 ft in W Pacific off NE Mindanao; deepest known point in any ocean
Min-do-ri \mīn-'dōr-(j)ō-, -dōr-\ island cen Philippines SW of Luzon area 3759, pop 131,600
Min-e-o-la \mīn-'ē-'ō-lə\ village SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 20,519
Min-how — see **FOOCHOW**
Min-i-ko \mīn-'i-, -kō\ island India, southernmost of the Laccadive group
Min-nə-əp-öl-üs \mīn-'əp-(ə)-'lɔs\ city SE Minn. pop 482,872
Min-nə-so-tā \mīn-'sō-tā-\ 1 river 332 m S Minn. flowing from

Mont-sev-rat /mɒn(t)-sə-'rɑ:t/ Island Brit. West Indies in the Leeward Islands SW of Antigua town Plymouth area 33, pop 14,500
 Monument /'mɒn-ə-'mɛnt/ region NE Ariz. & SE Utah containing red sandstone buttes, mesas, & arches
 Mon-zā /mɒn(')-zə/ commune N Italy in Lombardy SE of Milan pop 73,800
 Mor-o-rā /mɔ:-'rɑ:-/ island S Pacific in Society Islands NW of Tahiti area 51
 Moor-head /mɔ:(ə)-,hed, 'mɔ:(ə)-, 'mʊ:(ə)-/ city W Minn. on Red river opposite Fargo, N. Dak. pop 22,934
 Moose /mʊ:s/ river 50 m Canada in NE Ont. flowing NE into James Bay; estuary of Abitibi, Mattagami, & other rivers
 Moose-head /mʊ:s,-hed/ lake 35 m long NW cen Me.
 Moose Jaw city Canada in S Sask. W of Regina pop 29,603
 Moppo — see MOKPO
 Mor-ād-abād /mɔ:-'rɑ:d-ə-'bɑ:d, 'rɑ:d-ə-'bɑ:d/ city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh; pop of Delhi pop 61,900
 Mor-ra-tu-wa /mɔ:-'rɑ:t-ə-'wɑ:/ city W Ceylon on Indian ocean S of Colombo pop 50,700
 Mor-rā-vā /mɔ:-'rɑ:-vɑ:/ 1 — see MARCH 2 river 134 m E Yugoslavia in Serbia flowing N into the Danube
 Mor-rā-viā /mɔ:-'rɑ:-vɪ-ə/ region cen Czechoslovakia S of Silesia traversed by Morava river; chief city Brno
 Mor-ā-vi-an Gate or Moravian Gap /mɔ:-'rɑ:-vɪ-ən/ mountain pass cen Europe between Sudetes & Carpathian mountains
 Moravská Osvěta — see OSVĚTA
 Mor-ay /mɔ:-'rɛ- /, mɔ:-'rɛ- / or Mor-ay-shire \,shɪ-(ə)-, -shər/ or El-gin /'el-'gɪn/ or El-gin-shire \,shɪ-(ə)-, -shər/ county NE Scotland bordering on North sea * Elgin area 476, pop 48,211
 Moray firth inlet of North sea N Scotland
 Mor-don-viā /mɔ:-'dɔ:n- /, 'mɔ:-'dɔ:n- / or Mor-dō-vi-ā /mɔ:-'dɔ:-vɪ-ə/ Republic /'mɔ:-'dɔ:-vɪ-ə/ autonomous republic in S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, S & W of middle Volga * Saransk area 10,100, pop 1,000,000
 Morea — see PELOPONNUS
 Mor-eau /mɔ:-'rɔ:- /, 'mɔ:-'rɔ:- / river 250 m NW S. Dak. flowing E into the Missouri
 More-cambe and Hey-sham /mɔ:-'kɔ:m-ən(d)-'hɛ-ʃəm, 'mɔ:-'mɔ:-'kɔ:m-ən(d)-'hɛ-ʃəm/ borough NW England in N Lancashire on Morecambe Bay (inlet of Irish sea) pop 37,000
 Mor-e-liā /mɔ:-'rɛ-li-ə/ city SW Mexico * of Michoacán pop 63,245
 Mor-e-lios /mɔ:-'rɛ-li-ɔs/ state S cen Mexico * Cuernavaca area 1916, pop 359,679
 Mor-ton Bay /mɔ:-'tɔ:n- /, 'mɔ:-'tɔ:n- / inlet of the Pacific Australia in SE Queensland at mouth of Brisbane river
 Mor-gan-town /mɔ:-'gɔ:n-'təʊn/ city N W. Va. pop 22,487
 Mor-i-ab /mɔ:-'rɪ-ə/ hill cen Palestine in E part of Jerusalem
 Mor-i-ō-ka /mɔ:-'rɪ-ō-'kɑ:/, 'mɔ:-'rɪ- / city Japan in N Honshu E of Akiya pop 142,715
 Mor-rō-co /mɔ:-'rɔ:-kɔ:/ 1 country NW Africa bordering on the Atlantic & the Mediterranean; a sultanate; formerly (1911-56) divided into French Morocco (protectorate * Rabat area 15,870), Spanish Morocco (protectorate * Tetuan area 18,009), Southern Moroccan sultanate, chief town Cabo Yubi area 10,039), & the International Zone of Tangier (area 225) * Rabat, summer * Tangier area ab 175,000, pop 11,626,000
 Mor-to Gulf /mɔ:-'tɔ:-'gʊlf/ mor- / arm of Celebes sea S Philippines off SW coast of Mindanao
 Mor-ris Jes-up, Cape /mɔ:-'rɪs-'jɛs-əp, 'mɔ:-'rɪ- / headland N Greenland in Peary Land on Arctic ocean; northernmost point of land in the world, at 83°39' N
 Morrison — see CLACK
 Mor-rison, Mount /mɔ:-'rɪs-ən, 'mɔ:-'rɪ- / or Yü Shan /yü-'shān/ mountain 13,599 ft China in cen Formosa; highest on island
 Mor-ris-town /mɔ:-'rɪs-'təʊn, 'mɔ:-'rɪ- / 1 town NE cen N. J. pop 17,712 2 city N. W. of Knoxville pop 21,267
 Mor-ton Grove /mɔ:-'tɔ:n-'grəʊv/ village NE Ill. pop 20,533
 Mos-cow /mɔ:-'kɔ:-, -kɔ:/, (j)kɔ:/ or Russ Mos-kva /mɔ:-'kɔ:-vɑ:/ 1 river 315 m U. S. S. R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing E into the Okla. 2 city * of U. S. S. R. & of the Russian Republic in Moscow /mɔ:-'kɔ:- /, 'mɔ:-'kɔ:- / — see MOSCOW
 Mo-selle /mɔ:-'zɛl/ or G Mo-sel /mɔ:-'zɛl/ river 320 m E France & W Germany flowing from the Vosges into the Rhine at Koblenz
 Mosquito Coast or Mos-ti-utia /mɔ:-'skɛt-ə-'tɪ-ə/ region Central America bordering on the Caribbean in E Honduras & E Nicaragua
 Mos-sā-me-dēs or Mo-sā-me-dēs /mɔ:-'sɑ:-mɛ-'dɛz/ town & port SW Angola
 Mos-sel Bay /mɔ:-'sɛl- / town & port S Republic of So. Africa in S Cape of Good Hope on Mossel Bay (inlet of Indian ocean)
 Mos-tag-a-nem /mɔ:-'stɑ:g-ə-'nɛm/ city & port NW Algeria ENE of Oran pop 60,180
 Mos-sul /mɔ:-'sʊl, 'mɔ:-'sʊl/ city N Iraq on the Tigris pop 104,245
 Moth-er-well and Wis-haw /'mɔ:-θ-ər,-wel-ən-'wɪ-sh-, -wə-/ burgh S cen Scotland in Lanark SE of Glasgow pop 68,137
 Moul-meln /mʊl-'mɛln, 'mɔ:-'mɛl/ city S Burma on Gulf of Martaban at mouth of the Salween pop 101,720
 Moul-trie /mʊl-'trɪ- / city S Ga. pop 15,764
 Mound City Group National Monument /'maʊn(d)-'sɪt-ɪ-/ reservation N Ohio N of Chillicothe containing prehistoric mounds
 Mounds-ville /'maʊn(d)-'vɪl-, -vɑ:/ city N W. Va. on the Ohio S of Wheeling pop 15,163
 Mountain View city W Calif. NW of San Jose pop 30,889
 Mount Clem-ens /'klem-ən-'zɪ/ city SE Mich. pop 21,016
 Mount De-sert /mɔ:-'dɛz-ər-'zɪ, 'dɛz-ər-'zɪ/ island S Me. in the Atlantic E of Penobscot Bay area 6000 ft
 Mount Leb-a-non /'leb-(ə)-'nɔ:n/ urban township SW Pa. S of Pittsburgh pop 35,361
 Mount McKinley National Park — see MCKINLEY (Mount)
 Mount Pros-pect /'prɔ:-'pekt/ village NE Ill. pop 18,906
 Mount Ray-er-Nation National Park — see RAYER-NATION
 Mount Rev-el-stoke National Park /'rev-əl-'stɔ:k/ reservation Canada in SE B. C. on a plateau including Mt. Revelstoke (over 7000 ft) W of Selkirk mountains area 100
 Mount-royal — see MONT-ROYAL
 Mount Ver-non /'vɔ:-'nɔ:n/ city S Ill. pop 15,566 2 city SE N. Y. N. of New York City pop 76,010
 Moun-ze /mʊ-'zɛ-, 'mɔ:(ə)-/ mountains SE Northern Ireland
 Mouse — see SOURIS
 Mo-zam-bi-que /mɔ:-'zɑ:m-'bɪk- / or Port Mo-gam-bi-que /mɔ:-'sɑ:m-'bɪk- / 1 channel 950 m long SE Africa between Madagascar

& Mozambique 2 or Portuguese East Africa country SE Africa bordering on Mozambique channel * Lourenço Marques area 72,573,891 — Mo-zam-bi-que /mɔ:-'zɑ:m-'bɪk- / adj
 Mi-twa-ra /'em-'tʃwɑ:-/ town & port SE Tanganyika
 Mu-gu, Point /mʊ-'gʊ- / cape SW Calif. W of Los Angeles & SE of Oxnard
 Muir-woods National Monument /'mʊɪ-(ə)-'rɔ:- / reservation N Calif. NW of San Francisco containing a redwood grove
 Muil-zen-berg /'mʊɪ:-'zɛn-'bɜ:rg/ town Republic of So. Africa on False Bay, SSE suburb of Cape Town
 Muil-kal-ia /'mʊɪ-'kɑ:l-ɪ-ə/ city & port Aden Protectorate on Gulf of Aden; chief town of the Hadramaut pop 20,000
 Muik-den /'mʊɪk-'dɛn, 'mɑ:k-, mʊk-'dɛn/ or Shen-yang /'ʃɛn-'yɑŋ/ or formerly Feng-tien /'fɛn-'tɛn-/ city NE China * of Liaoning on Hun river; chief city of Manchuria pop 2,299,900
 Muil-shim — see MUISEIM
 Muil-shim /'mʊɪ-'ʃɪm, 'mʊɪ-'ʃɪm/ an der Ruhr /'mʊɪ-(hɪt,-'mɛn-dɔ:-)'rʊ:(ə)-, 'mɛɪ- / city W Germany on Ruhr river near its junction with the Rhine pop 182,300
 Muil-house /'mʊɪ-'hʊɪz/ commune NE France in Alsace pop 99,079
 Muil-land /'mʊɪ-'lɑ:nd- / town N Scotland in the Inner Hebrides area 351
 Muil-lin-gar /'mʊɪ-'lɪŋ-'gɑ:- / town N cen Ireland * of Westmeath
 Muil-tan /'mʊɪ-'tɑ:n/ city Pakistan in NE West Pakistan SW of Lahore pop 190,100
 Muil-to-mah Falls /'mʊɪt,-nɔ:-mɑ:- / waterfall 620 ft NW Oreg. E of Portland in a tributary of the Columbia
 Muil-ten-gar /'mʊɪ-'tɛn-'gɑ:- / town N cen Ireland * of Westmeath
 Muil-ten-Glad-bach /'mʊɪt,-'glɑ:d-'bɑ:k- / city W Germany W of Düsseldorf pop 152,400
 Muil-tie /'mʊɪ-(t)-'sɛ/ city E Ind. pop 68,603
 Muil-hall /'mʊɪ-'hɔ:l- / borough SW Pa. E of Pittsburgh on the Monaca pop 10,371
 Muil-nich /'mʊɪ-'nɪk- / or G Muiln-chen /'mʊɛn-'kɛn/ city Germany * of Bavaria on the Isar pop 1,079,400
 Muil-ster /'mʊɪ-(t)-'stɑ:- / province S Ireland area 9317, pop 815,500
 Muil-ster /'mɪn(t)-'stɑ:-, 'mʊɪn(t)-, 'mʊn(t)-, 'mɔ:n(t)- / city W Germany; formerly * of Westphalia pop 180,300
 Muil-tu-niā /'mʊɪ-'tʃu-nɪ-ə/ or Greater Walachia region SE Romania in E part of Walachia
 Muil-tu-ru /'mʊɪ-'tʃu-'rʊ- / river 230 m Austria & N Yugoslavia flowing into the Drava
 Muil-rā-no /'mʊɪ-'rɑ:n-(ə)- / town NE Italy in Venetia on islands in Lagoon of Venice N of Venice
 Muil-rā-ni /'mʊɪ-'rɑ:nɪ- / or Ar-rā-ni /'ɑ:-'rɑ:nɪ- / river 380 m E of Turkey flowing in the SW into the Euphrates
 Muil-rū-chi /'mʊɪ-'rʊ-'tʃɪ- / river 400 m Australia in W Western Australia flowing W into Indian ocean
 Muil-rū-chison Falls waterfall 120 ft W Uganda in the Victoria Nile above Lake George
 Muil-ri-cia /'mʊɪ-'rɪ-ʃɪ-ə/ 1 region & ancient kingdom SE Spain bordering on the Mediterranean 2 province SE Spain bordering on the Mediterranean area 4453, pop 817,498 3 commune, its * & ancient kingdom of Murcia, on Segura river pop 246,200
 Muil-ri-es or Muil-ri-es /'mʊɪ-'rɪ- / or Mā-ras /'mɔ:-'rɑ:- / river 400 m, cen Romania & E Hungary flowing W into the Tisza
 Muil-ri-es-voor /'mɔ:-'rɪ- /, 'dɛz-, -bɔ:-, -bɔ:- / city cen Tenn. SE of Nashville pop 18,991
 Muil-rim-ansk /'mʊɪ-'rɪm-ən-'sk- / town (Osak., -mān) (Osak.) city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in Kola peninsula on an inlet of Barents sea pop 226,000
 Muil-rō-rān /'mʊɪ-'rɔ:-'rɑ:n/ city & port Japan in SW Hokkaido on an inlet of the Pacific pop 123,533
 Muil-rū-ter /'mʊɪ-'rʊ-'tɛ- / 1 city N Utah pop 16,806 2 river 1200 m SE Australia flowing from near Mt. Kosciuszko in E Victoria W into Indian ocean in SE So. Australia
 Muil-rē- /'mɔ:-'rɛ-, 'mɔ:-'rɛ- / 1 hills NE West Pakistan 2 town in the NW of Punjab
 Muil-rūm-hid-ge /'mʊɪ-'rʊm-'hɪd- /, 'mɔ:-'rɑ:m- / river 1000 m SE Australia in New So. Wales flowing W into the Murray
 Muirna — see WOOLLAH
 Muirvedro — see SACUNTO
 Muir-ya /'mʊɪ-'rɪ-ə/ or Muil-ya /'mʊɪ-'rɪ- / mountain group NE Egypt in S Sinai peninsula — see HOREB, KATHERINA (Gebel)
 Muil-sa, Je-luel /'jɛh-'lʊl-'mʊ-sɑ:/ or onc Ab-ya-ia /'ɑ:-'bɪ-ə-'jɑ:/ 'ɑ:-'bɔ:- / mountain 2775 ft N Morocco opposite Gibraltar — see PILLARS OF HERCULES
 Muil-saq /'mʊɪ-'sɑ:k- /, 'mɔ:-'sɑ:k- / town & port * of Omsk on Gulf of Oman
 Muscat and Oman — see OMAN
 Mus-ca-tuy /'mʊs-'kɑ:-'tʃu- / city E Iowa pop 20,997
 Mus-co-vi-ye /'mʊs-'kɔ:-'vɪ- /, 'mɔ:-'kɔ:- / 1 the principality of Muscovy (1425-1725) which in 15th century came to dominate Russia 2 RUSSIA
 Mus-ke-gon /'mʊs-'kɛ-'gɔ:n/ 1 river 200 m W cen Mich. flowing SW into Lake Michigan 2 city & port SW Mich. pop 46,485
 Muskegon Heights city SW Mich. S of Muskegon pop 19,552
 Mus-ke-jun-gum /'mʊs-'kɛj-(ŋ)-'gʊm/ river 120 m E Ohio flowing SSE into the Ohio
 Mus-ko-gee /'mʊs-'kɔ:-'gɛ- / city E Okla. pop 38,059
 Mus-ko-ka, Lake /'mʊs-'kɔ:-'kɑ:/ lake Canada in SE Ont. E of Georgian Bay & N of Lake Simcoe area 54
 Mus-ki-shul /'mʊs-'kɪ-'ʃʊl- / town & port 300 m, cen Mont. flowing E & N into the Missouri
 Muil-tan-kiang /'mʊɪ-'tɑ:n-'kɪ-ŋ- / city NE China in S Helung-kiang on the Muil-tan /'mʊɪ-'tɑ:n/ river (310 m flowing NE into the Huangari) in Mongolia & Harbin pop 151,400
 Mutua — see MOENJA
 Muil-su /'mʊɪ-(sʊ)- / Bay Inlet N Japan on NE Honshu on Tsugaru strait
 Muil-tru — see MATHURA
 Muil-tru /'mʊɪ-'trʊ- / lake 80 m long on border between Congo & northern Rhodesia SW of Lake Tanganyika (Mount)
 Myr-a-ale /'mɪk-ə-'lɛ- / promontory W Turkey opposite Samos I.
 Myr-ce-nae /'mɪ-'sɛ-(j)- / ancient city S Greece in NE Peloponnesus N of Argos
 Muil-ri-kyi-na /'mʊɪ-'rɪ-'kɪ-'nɔ:- / town N Burma on the upper Irrawaddy in Kabin state
 Myl-k-o-nos /'mɪk-ə-'nɔ:-, -nɔ:- / or Ngk Mɪ-ko-nos /'mɛ-kə-'nɔ:- / island Greece in the Aegean in NE Cyclades SE of Tenos area 35
 Myl-ae — see MILAZZO
 Myl-men-sing /'mɪ-'mɛn-'sɪŋ / city E Pakistan pop 45,000

My-ra 'mī-rə-ə] ancient city S Asia Minor on coast of Lycia
My-sia 'mī-sh-ə-ə] ancient country NW Asia Minor bordering on the Propontis — My-si-an 'ē-shən-ədj or n
My-sore 'mī-'sō(ə)r-, 'sō(ə)r] 1 state SW India * Bangalore area 74,326, pop 19,309,300 2 city in S Mysore state pop 244,300
My-tle 'mī-tlē-ə] river E. S. Ind., flowing SE to Andaman harbor
Myt-i-lē-ne 'mī-'lī-'lī-'nē-, 'mī-'lī-'ē-ē-ē] 1 — see LESBOS 2 or formerly Ka-stro 'kās-'trō] city & port Greece on E coast of Lesbos 1, pop 27,125

Naas 'nā's] urban district E Ireland in Leinster * of Kildare
Nab-a-alee or Nab-a-tea 'nab-'ə-'tē-ə] ancient Arab kingdom SE of Palestine — Nab-a-tae-an or Nab-a-te-an 'ē-bən-ədj or n
Nab-ulis 'nab-'ul-əs-, 'nāb-' or anc She-cheim 'shē-'kam-, 'kēm- or 'kēm-ō-līs 'lās-'jās- city cen Palestine in Samaria; now in W Jordan pop 19,700
Na-tud or Ne-tud 'nā-'tūd-] desert N Saudi Arabia in N Nejd
Na-ga 'nā-gə-] 1 hills E India & N Burma SE of the Brahmaputra 2 or Na-ga-land 'lā-nd] administrative division of India N of Manipur in Naga hills
Na-ga-ō-ka 'nā-gə-'ō-'kə-, nā-'gē-'ō-'kū] city Japan in NW Honshu SW of Niigata pop 30,785
Na-ga-sa-ki 'nā-gə-'sāk-ē-, 'nag-; 'nag-ə-'sāk-ē] city & port Japan in W Kyushu on East China sea pop 344,153
Na-gor-no-Ka-ra-bāh 'nā-'gōr-'nō-'kə-'rə-'bāh-' 'nō-'kə-'bāh-' autonomous region U.S.S.R. in SW Azerbaijan * Stepanakert area 1700, pop 130,000
Na-goya 'nō-'gōi-'ə] city in S Honshu pop 1,591,935
Nag-pur 'nā-g-'pū(ə)r] city E cen India in NE Maharashtra pop 4,100
Nagyvarad — see ORADEA

Na-na 'nā-'(h)ā- or Na-wa 'nā-'(h)wā-] city & port Ryukyu islands on SW coast of Okinawa I, pop 44,779
Na-nuel 'hū'n-əl-] Anā-wel-wā-'pēv lake 45 m long SW Argentina in the Andes
Nairn 'nāi-'(ə)r-, 'nē(ə)r] 1 or Nairn-shire 'n-ші(ə)r-, 'shēr-] county NE Scotland bordering Moray firth area 163, pop 8719 2 burgh, its * on Moray firth
Nairn-ō-bi 'nāi-'rō-'bē-] city * of Kenya pop 288,500
Najaf or An Najaf 'nā-'jāf-' 'nə-'jāf-' city * cen Iraq pop 74,089
Najd — see NEJD — Najdi 'nā-'dē-, 'nā-'dē-, 'nā-'dē-] adj or n
Nai-jin 'nāi-'jān-' or Jap Ra-shin 'rāsh-'ēn-] city & port N Korea on Sea of Japan NE of Chongjin pop 34,338
Na-ishi-che-van 'nā-'i-shē-'vān-] 1 or Nakhichevan Republic autonomous republic U.S.S.R. part of Azerbaijan area 2100, pop 160,000 2 city, its * on the Araks pop 25,000
Nak-tong 'nāk-'tōŋ-, 'nōŋ- or Jap Ra-ka-to 'rāk-'ə-'tō-] river 260 m S Korea flowing S & E into Korea Strait near Pusan
Na-ma-gua-land 'nā-'mā-'kwā-'lānd- or Na-ma-land 'nām-'ə-'lānd-] river in S.W. Africa, bordering S. Africa, divided by Orange river into Great Namaqualand (in South-West Africa) & Little Namaqualand (in Cape Province, Republic of So. Africa, chief town Springbok)

Namhoi — see FATSHAN
Nam-pa 'nām-'pā-] city SW Idaho W of Boise pop 18,013
Nam-po 'nām-'(p)ō- or Chin-nam-po 'chē-'(n)-'nām-'(p)ō-] city & port N Korea SW of Pyongyang pop 82,162
Na-niur 'nā-'mī(yū)(ə)r-] 1 province S Belgium area 1413, pop 371,489 2 commune, its * pop 105,836
Nan 'nān-] river 339 m Thailand flowing S to join the Ping forming the Chao Phraya
Nan-chiang 'nān-'chāŋ-] city SE China * of Kiangsi on the Kan S of Poyang Lake pop 398,200
Nan-chung 'nān-'chūŋ-] city cen China in E cen Szechwan on the Yangtze river 164,700
Nan-cy 'nān-'(t)-sē-, 'nā-'sē-] city NE France pop 124,797
Nan-da De-vi 'nān-'dā-'dē-'vē-] mountain 25,645 ft N India in the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh
Nan-di 'nān-'dē-] village Fiji islands on W Vitu Levu I.

Nan-da Par-bat 'nān-'dā-'pār-'bat-] mountain 26,660 ft NW Kashmir in the W Himalayas
Nan-king 'nān-'kīŋ-, 'nā-'kīŋ-] city E China on the Yangtze * of Kiangsi & (1928-37 & 1946-49) * of China pop 1,091,600
Nan Ling 'nān-'līŋ-] or Nan Shan 'nān-'shān-] mountain system SE China roughly separating Kwangtung & Kwangsi from Hunan & Kweichow
Nan-ning 'nān-'nīŋ-] or formerly Yning-ning 'yūŋ-'nīŋ-] city S China * of Kwangsi on Yü river pop 194,600
Nansai — see RYUKYU

Nan Shan 'nān-'shān-] mountain range W China extending from Kunlun mountains along NE edge of Tibetan plateau to NE Tsinhain
Nan-terre 'nān-'tē(ə)r-] commune N France W of Paris pop 53,037
Nantes 'nān-'tē-] city NW France on the Loire pop 272,800
Nan-ti-coke 'nān-'tī-'kōk-] city NE Cen Pa. pop 15,601
Nan-tuck-et 'nān-'tūk-'ət-] island Mass. in the Atlantic S of Cape Cod on Nantucket Sound (inlet of the Atlantic)
Nan-tung 'nān-'tūŋ-] city & port E China in SE Kiangsu on the Yangtze estuary W of Shanghai pop 260,400
Na-pa 'nāp-'ə-] city W Calif. N of Vallejo pop 22,170
Na-pi-er 'nā-'pī-'er-] borough & port New Zealand in E North I. on Hawke Bay pop 29,600

Nap-les 'nā-'pāl-] or It Na-po-ll 'nāp-'ə-'tē-] or anc Ne-apo-ō-līs 'nē-'pā-'ō-'lās-'jās- city & port S Italy on Bay of Naples (inlet of the Adriatic) sea pop 1,024,343 — Ne-vo-poli-tan 'nē-'vō-'pāl-'ət-'m-] adj or n
Na-po 'nāp-'(ə)ŋ-] river 550 m NW So. America rising near Mt. Cotopaxi in cen Ecuador & flowing E & SE into the Amazon
Na-pu 'nāp-'ə-] city W France in NE Houshu E of Osaka; an early * of Japan pop 115,700
Nar-ba-da 'nār-'bōd-'ə-] river 800 m, cen India flowing W between Vindhya mountains & Satpura range into Gulf of Cambay

Nar-bonne 'nār-'bān-, 'bōn-] city S France near the Mediterranean sea E of Carcassonne pop 32,600
Nar-ēv 'nār-'ēv-] or Nar-rēv 'nār-'rēv-] 'yōv-, 'yōv-] river 285 m NE Poland flowing W & SW into the Bug

Nar-ra-gan-sett Bay 'nār-'ə-'gān-(t)-sət-] inlet of the Atlantic SE R.I.
Nar-rik 'nār-'vīk-, 'vēk-] town & port N Norway
Nash-u-va 'nāsh-'ə-wā-, 'ə-wā-] city S N.H. pop 39,096
Nash-ville 'nāsh-'vīl-, 'vāl-] city * of Tenn. pop 170,874
Nas-sau 'nās-'ə-] 1 town & port * of the Bahamas on NE coast of Nassau I. 2 region W Germany N & E of the Rhine; chief city Wiesbaden 3 mountain range cen West New Guinea — see CARSTENZ (Mount)
Na-tal 'nā-'tāl-, 'tāl-] 1 city & port NE Brazil * of Rio Grande do Norte pop 161,917 2 province E Republic of So. Africa between Drakensberg mountains & Indian ocean * Pietermaritzburg area 35,284, pop 2,202,400

Natal Bay or formerly Port Natal inlet of Indian ocean Republic of So. Africa in Natal — see DURBAN
Nat-ches 'nā-'tē-s-] city SW Miss. on the Mississippi pop 23,791
Natchez Trace pioneer road between Natchez, Miss., & Nashville, Tenn., used in the early 19th century
Na-tick 'nā-'tīk-] town E Mass. W of Boston pop 28,831
National City city SW Calif. S of San Diego pop 32,771
Native States — see INDIAN STATES
National Monuments national monument reservation SE Utah containing three large natural bridges

Nau-cra-tis 'nā-'krə-'tīs-] ancient Greek city N Egypt in Nile delta W of Rosetta branch
Nau-ga-tuck 'nā-'gə-'tāk-] borough SW cen Conn. pop 19,511
Nau-tilus 'nā-'tī-lūs-] or Ne-ō-Nā-pī-lō-] 'nā-'pī-'lō-] town & port S Greece in E Peloponnessus near head of Gulf of Argolis
Nauplia, Gulf of — see ARGOLIS (Gulf of)
Na-u-tu-ri 'nā-'tū-'(r)ī-] or formerly Pleasant 'plēz-'nt-] island (atoll) W Pacific 26 m S of the equator; a joint Brit., New Zealand, & Australian trust territory
Nav-a-ō National Monument 'nav-'ə-'hō-, 'nāv-' reservation N Ariz. SW of Monument Valley near Utah line

Navanagar — see JAMNAGAR
Navarino — see PYLOS
Navarra 'nāv-'ə-rə-] or Sp Nav-ar-a 'nāv-'ə-] 1 region N Spain bordering on France; once an independent kingdom 2 province N Spain * Pamplona area 4055, pop 403,896
Navessin Highlands or Navessin Hills — see HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK
Navigators — see SAMOA

Nāv-pak-tos 'nāv-'pāk-'tōs-] or It Lo-pan-to 'lēp-'ən-tō-, lē-'pān-'(t)ō-] or anc Nā-pak-fāt-s 'nō-'pāk-'fāt-s-] town & port Greece on N shore of strait connecting gulfs of Corinth & Patras
Nawa — see NAHA
Naxos 'nā-'sōs-, 'sīs-] 1 or Ngk Nā-xos 'nā-'sōs-] island Greece, largest of the Cyclades area 171 2 oldest Greek colony in Sicily, ruins SW of Taormina
Na-ya-rit 'nā-'yā-'rīt-] state W Mexico bordering on the Pacific * Tepic area 10,444, pop 354,741
Nazareth 'nā-'zə-'rē-] or Heb Na-ts-rit 'nāt-'sēr-'ət-] or Ar En Na-si-ri 'ē-'(n)-'nās-'ə-rā-] city N Israel in Galilee pop 25,066
Naze 'nāz-] 1 headland SE England on E coast of Essex 2 — see LINDSEYES
Naz-il-ih 'nāz-'ə-'tē-] city SW Turkey SE of Izmir pop 36,601
Nazeigh Lough 'nāz-] lake Northern Ireland in SE County Antrim area 153

Neapolis, 1 — see NABLUS 2 — see NAPLES
Near 'nē-'(ə)r-] islands SW Alaska at W end of the Aleutians — see ATU
Near East, 1 the Balkan states 2 the region included in the former Ottoman Empire 3 the countries of SE Europe, N Africa, & SW Asia — often considered as including the area extending from Morocco, the Republic of Sudan, & Somalia N & E to the Balkans, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, & sometimes Pakistan or India — Near Eastern adj
Nebø — see PISGAH (Mount)

Ne-bras-ka 'nē-'brās-'kə-] state cen U.S. * Lincoln area 77,227 pop 1,411,330
Ne-chako 'nē-'chāk-'(ə)ŋ-] river 287 m Canada in cen B.C. flowing N & into the Yukon
Nech-es 'nēch-'ē-] river 280 m E Tex. flowing S & SE into Sabine Lake
Neck-ar 'nēk-'ər-, 'ār-] river 246 m SW Germany rising in the Black Forest & flowing N & W into the Rhine
Nee-ker 'nēk-'ər-] island Hawaii in Leeward 300 m NW of Niihau I.
Nee-ham 'nē-'hām-] town E Mass. WSW of Boston pop 25,793
Nee-nah 'nē-'nā-] city E Wis. on Lake Winnebago pop 18,057

Ne-tud — see NAFUD
Nev-eg 'nēg-'ēv-] or Ne-gub 'nē-'gēb-] region S Israel, a triangular wedge of desert touching Gulf of Aqaba in S
Ne-tri Sam-bi-lian 'nē-'grē-'sām-'bē-'lī-ān-] state of Federation of Malaya on Strait of Malacca * Seremban area 2550, pop 267,700
Ne-gro 'nē-'(ə)grō-] 1 river 630 m S cen Argentina flowing E into the Atlantic 2 river 1400 m E Colombia & N Brazil flowing into the Amazon 3 river 290 m, cen Uruguay flowing SW into Uruguay river
Negropont — see EUROEA

Ne-gros 'nē-'(ə)grōs-] island Philippines, one of the Visayan islands area 4905
Nēi-kiang 'nē-'kī-'kīŋ-] city cen China in S cen Szechwan SE of Chengtu pop 200,200
Nēi-ti Sam-bi-lian 'nē-'tī-'sām-'bē-'lī-ān-] state of Federation of Malaya on Strait of Malacca * Seremban area 2550, pop 267,700
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a abut; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ah out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life I joke; ŋ sing; o flow; o blow; o coin; th thin; th this; * F table; ā F bac; I G ich, Bluch; * F vin; or F bœuf; œ F feu, u o füllin; œ F rue; * F disac 'dē-ə', out 'aw'ē

Ne-man \nĕm-ən\ or **Ne-men** \nĕ-mĕn-ən, -nĕ-mən\ or **Me-mel** \mĕ-mĕl\ river 300 m U.S.S.R. flowing from cen Belorussia & N into Kaspian gulf

Ne-mea \nĕ-mĕ-ə\ valley & town Greece in NE Peloponnese W of Corinth — **Ne-me-an** \nĕ-mĕ-an, nĕ-mĕ-ə\

Ne-o-sho \nĕ-ŏ-shō, -shə\ or **Grand river** 460 m SE Kans. & Okla. flows into Arkansas river

Ne-pal \nĕ-pōl, -pāl, -pāl\ country Asia on NE border of India in the Himalayas; a kingdom; *Katmandu area 54,000, pop 5,600,000 — **Ne-pa-lez** \nĕp-ə-lĕz, -lĕs\ *adj* or *n*

Nep-tune \nĕp-(t)jūn\ urban township E N.J. on the Atlantic 21,487

Ness, Loch \nĕs\ lake 23 m long NW Scotland in Inverness

Nestos — see **MESTA**

Neth-er-lands \nĕth-ər-(h)əndz\ 1 LOW COUNTRIES — an historical usage 2 or **Holl-land** \hōl-(d)ə\ or **D Ne-der-land** \nĕd-ər-(h)ənd\ country W of Europe on North sea; a kingdom, official *Amsterdam, de facto *The Hague land area 12,504, pop 11,278,024 — **Neth-er-land** \nĕth-ər-land\ *adj* — **Neth-er-land-er** \-lən-dər, -lən-ə\ *n* — **Neth-er-land-ish** \-dĭsh\ *adj*

Netherlands Antilles or **Dutch West Indies** the islands of the West Indies belonging to the Netherlands; *Curaçao, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, St. Eustatius, & S part of St. Martin; an overseas territory *Willemstad (on Curaçao) area 403, pop 194,056

Netherlands **Guiana** — see **SURINAM**

Netherlands East Indies — see **INDONESIA**

Netherlands India or **Netherlands Indies** **NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES**

Netherlands New Guinea — see **WEST NEW GUINEA**

Netherlands Timor — see **TIMOR**

Néthou, Pico de — see **ANETO (PICO DE)**

Neu-cha-tel \nĕ-ŭ-šā-(h)ətĕl\ commune Italy on Tyrrhenian sea SSE of Rome adriatic 21,547

Neu-châ-tel \n(y)ū-šhā-'tĕl, -nō-(s)hā-ə\ or **G Nen-en-burg** \nɔi-ən-bɜrg, -l\ canton W Switzerland in Jura mountains area 3102, pop 128,155 2 commune, its *, on Lake of Neuchâtel pop 84, pop 2,504

Neuilly-sur-Seine \nō-(r)-yē, -sū-(ə)r-'sĕn\ commune N France NW of Paris near the Bois de Boulogne pop 66,095

Neu-min-ster \nōi-, see **MÜNSTER** city W Germany SSW of Kiel pop 73,100

Neuquen \n(y)ū-ĕn\ river 375 m W Argentina flowing from the Andes E to join the Limay forming the Negro

Neuse \n(y)ūs\ river 260 m E cen N.C. flowing SE into Pamlico Sound

Neuss \nōis\ city W Germany W of Düsseldorf pop 91,600

Neus-tria \n(y)ū-strĕ-ə\ 1 the western part of the dominions of the Franks after the conquest by Clovis in 511, comprising the NW part of modern France between the Meuse, the Loire, & the Atlantic 2 **NORMANDY** — **Neus-trian** \-ən\ *adj* or *n*

Ne-va \nĕ-və, -vā\ river 40 m N Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland at Leningrad

Ne-vada \nĕ-vād-ə, -vād-ə\ state U.S. *Carson City area 110,540, pop 285,278 — **Ne-vad-an** \-vād-ən, -vād-ən\ or **Ne-vad-i-an** \-vād-ē-an, -vād-ə\ *adj* or *n*

Nevers \nĕv-ə-(ə)r\ city cen France on the Loire SE of Orléans pop 33,700

Ne-ves \nĕ-vōs\ city SE Brazil on Guanabara Bay N of Niterói pop 53,052

Ne-vis \nĕ-vĭs, -vĕv-s\ island Brit. West Indies, part of St. Kitts; Nevis territory in the Leeward Islands Barbados area 50

Ne-vis, Ben \bĕn-ə\ mountain 4406 ft W Scotland in the Grampians; highest peak in Great Britain

New Ai-ba-ny \ōl-bā-nĕ\ city S Ind. pop 37,812

New Am-ster-dam \n(ə)m-p(ə)-stĕr-'dā-m\ town founded 1625 on Manhattan I. N.Y. later renamed New York 1664 by the British

New-ark \n(y)ū-ərk, -n(ə)'(y)ū-'ərk\ 1 city & port NE N.J. on Newark Bay (W extension of Upper New York Bay) pop 405,220 2 city cen Ohio pop 41,790

New Bed-ford \nĕd-'fɔrd\ city & port SE Mass. pop 102,477

New Ber-lin \n(y)ū-bĕr-'lĭn\ city SE Wis. W of Milwaukee pop 15,788

New Bern \n(y)ū-(h)ɔrn, n(y)ū-'i\ city & port E.N.C. at mouth of Neuse river pop 15,717

New Braun-fels \n(ə)brā-'fɛlz\ city SE Tex. pop 15,631

New Brit-ain \brĭt-'n\ 1 city cen Conn. SSW of Hartford pop 82,201 2 island Bismarck archipelago; largest of the group area 14,000, pop 30,929

New Brun-swick \branz-'(w)ĭk\ 1 city N cen N.J. pop 40,139 2 province SE Canada bordering on Gulf of St. Lawrence & Bay of Fundy *Fredericton area 27,985, pop 554,616

New-burg \n(y)ū-'bɜrg\ city SE N.Y. on the Hudson S of Newburgh pop 30,929

New Cal-e-do-nia \kāl-ə-'dō-nĭə, -nĕ-ə\ island SW Pacific SW of the New Hebrides; with nearby islands, constitutes an overseas department of France *Nouméa area 8548, pop 72,478

New Castle — see **CASTLE**

New-cas-tle \n(y)ū-'kās-əl, -kās-, n(y)ū-'\ 1 city & port SE Australia in E. Syd. distr.; NE of Sydney at mouth of Hunter river pop (with suburbs) 185,200 2 or **Newcastle upon Tyne** \n(ɪ)nd\ city & county borough & port N England *a of Northumbria pop 291,723 3 or **Newcastle under Lyme** \n(ɪ)m\ municipal borough W England in Staffordshire pop 70,028

New-Cas-tle \n(y)ū-'kās-əl\ city E Ind. S of Muncie pop 20,349 2 city W Pa. ESE of Youngstown, Ohio pop 44,790

Newchwang — see **YINKOW**

New Delhi — see **DELHI**

New England, 1 the NE section of the U.S. comprising the states of N. H., Vt., N. J., Conn., R. I., & Mass. 2 mountain range & plateau SE Australia in N.E. New So. Wales, part of Great Dividing range — **New En-gland-er** \-ɪn-glən-dər\ *also* \-ɪn-glən-ə\ *n*

New Forest forested area S England in Hampshire between the Avon & Southampton Water; orig. a royal hunting ground

New-found-land \n(y)ū-'fəʊnd-, -fəʊnd-, -fəʊnd-, -fəʊnd-\ (d)lænd\ island Canada in the Atlantic E of Gulf of St. Lawrence area 42,734, pop 404,260 2 province E Canada comprising Newfoundland I. & Labrador *St. John's area 154,734, pop 415,074 3 **New-found-land-er** \-lən-dər\ *n*

New France the possessions of France in No. America before 1763

New-Geor-gia \n(y)ū-'jə\ 1 island group W Pacific in cen Solomon 2 island 50 m long, chief island of the group

New Goa — see **PANOM**

New Gra-na-da \grā-'nĭd-ə\ Spanish vicereignty in NW So. America 1740-1819 comprising area included in modern Panama, Colombia, Venezuela, & Ecuador

New Guin-ee \n(y)ū-'gĭn-ē\ 1 or **Pap-na** \pəp-'yā-wə\ or Indonesian **Irian** \i-rĭ-'ən\ island in Malay archipelago N of Australia 2 **Guinea** \n(y)ū-'gĭn-ē\ New Guinea on W. Territory of New Guinea on NE, & Territory of Papua on SE area 306,600, 2 the Territory of New Guinea — **New Guin-ee-an** \n(y)ū-'gĭn-ē-an\ *adj* or *n*

New Guinea, Territory of territory comprising NE New Guinea, Bismarck archipelago, & Bougainville, Buka, & adjacent islands in the Solomon Islands UN trust territory administered jointly with Territory of Papua by Australia area 93,000, pop 1,311,610

New Hamp-shire \n(ə)m-p(ə)-shā-, -shĭ-(ə)\ state NE U.S. *Concord area 9304, pop 606,921 — **New Hamp-shire-man** \-mən\

New Ham-psh-ire-tĭ \-tĭ\ *n*

New Han-over \n(ə)hā-'nɔv-ər, -hān-'v-ə\ 1 urban township S N.J. pop 28,528 2 or **La-vo-n-er** \lā-'vōn-ər\ island W Pacific in Bismarck archipelago NW of New Ireland area 460

New Ha-ven \n(ə)hā-'vĕn\ city & port S Conn. pop 152,048

New He-br-ides \n(ə)hĕ-'brĭ-dĕz\ islands SW Pacific NE of New Caledonia & W of Fiji; under joint Brit. & French administration * Vila (on Efate) area 5700 pop 53,888

New Ire-ria \n(ə)ir-'ĭ-ə\ city S La. SE of Lafayette pop 29,062

New Ire-land \n(ə)ir-'lænd\ island W Pacific in Bismarck archipelago N of New Britain; *Kavieng area 5340, pop 37,275

New Jer-sey \n(ə)jĕ-'sĕj-ə\ or **Jer-sey** \jĕ-'sĕj-ə\ 1 Trenton area 7836, pop 6,066,782 — **New Jer-sey-itĭ** \-tĭ\ *n*

New Ken-sing-ton \kĕn-'zĭŋ-tŏn, -kĕn-(t)slŏ-ŋ\ city SW Pa. NE of Pittsburgh on the Allegheny pop 23,488

New Lon-don \n(ə)lɔn-'dŏn\ city SE Conn. on Long Island Sound at mouth of Thames river pop 34,182

New-mar-ket \n(y)ū-'mār-'kĕt\ urban district E England in West Suffolk

New Mex-ico \n(ə)mĕk-'sĭ-kō\ state SW U.S. *Santa Fe area 12,066, pop 951,023 2 **Mex-ico** \mĕk-'sĭ-kō\ *adj* or *n*

New Mil-ford \mĭl-'fɔrd\ borough NE N.J. pop 18,810

New Neth-er-land \nĕth-ər-land\ Dutch colony in No. America 1613-64 occupying lands bordering on the Hudson & later also on the lower Delaware *New Amsterdam

New Or-le-ans \n(ə)lō-'rĕn-ən, -rĕ-ən\ city & port SE La. between Lake Pontchartrain & the Mississippi pop 627,325 — **New Or-le-ani-an** \-lō-'rĕ-nĭ-ən, -rĕ-ən-ə\ *n*

New-port \n(y)ū-'pōrt, -pō-(ə)r\ 1 city N Ky. on the Ohio opposite Cincinnati, Ohio pop 12,000 2 city SE R.I. on Narragansett Bay 7,049 municipal borough W England * of Isle of Wight pop 20,426 3 county borough W England * of Monmouthshire WNW of Bristol pop 108,285

Newport Beach city SW Calif. SE of Long Beach pop 26,564

Newport \n(y)ū-'pōrt, -pō-(ə)r\ 1 city & port E. on the Va. on the James & Hampton rivers pop 113,662

New Prov-idence \n(ə)prɔv-'ĭ-dĕns-(ə)\ -dĕn-(t)slə\ island in NW cen Bahamas E of Andros; chief town Nassau area 58, pop 46,125

New Qué-bee region Canada in N Que. N of Eastmain river between Hudson Bay & James Bay

New Ro-chelle \n(ə)lō-'rĕ-šĕl\ city SE N.Y. on Long Island Sound E of Mount Vernon pop 76,812

New Sa-rum — see **SALISBURY**

New Siberian islands U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Russia, Asia, N of Yakutsk Republic in Arctic ocean between Laptev & East Siberian seas 1,100

New South Wales state SE Australia bordering on the Pacific * Sydney area 309,432, pop 3,745,201

New Spain former Spanish vicereignty 1521-1821 including territory in modern SW U.S., Mexico, Central America N of Panama, Cuba, the Indies, & the Philippines & Mexico City

New Sweden Swedish colony in No. America 1638-55 bordering on W bank of the Delaware from modern Trenton, N.J., to its mouth

New-ton \n(y)ū-'tŏn\ 1 city S cen Iowa E of Des Moines pop 15,360 2 N. Y. area in West Seneca pop 92,384

New West-min-ster city in Boston in SW B.C. pop 31,665

New Win-dsor — see **WINDSOR**

New York \n(y)ō-'jɔrk\ 1 state NE U.S. * Albany area 49,576, pop 16,782,304 2 or **New York City** & port SE N.Y. at mouth of the Hudson; includes boroughs of Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, & Richmond & the Philippines * New York * York * York * New York Bay inlet of the Atlantic SE N.Y. & NE N.J. at mouth of the Hudson forming harbor of metropolitan New York & consisting of Upper New York Bay & Lower New York Bay connected by the Narrows (strait separating Staten I. & Long I.)

New York State — see **STATE**

New Ze-land \n(ə)zĕ-'lænd\ country SW Pacific ESE of Australia comprising chiefly North I. & South I.; a dominion of the Brit. Commonwealth * Wellington area 103,736, pop 2,326,129 — **New Ze-land-er** \-lən-dər\ *n*

Nga-mi \n(ə)ngām-'ĭ\ marshy depression NW Buchananland N of New Zealand

Nga-u-rū-hoa \n(ə)gā-'rū-'hō-ə\ volcano 7515 ft NW New Zealand in cen North I. in Tongararo National Park

N'Gela — see **FLORIDA**

Nĭ-ag-a-ra Falls \n(ĭ)'nĭ-'ag-ə-'rā-\ 1 waterfall on border between N.Y. & Ontario, Canada 775 ft high (36 m flowing from Lake Erie N into Lake Ontario) divided by Goat I. into Horseshoe, or Canadian, Falls (188 ft high, 3010 ft wide at crest) & American Falls (167 ft high, 1060 ft wide) 2 city W N.Y. at the falls pop 102,394 3 city Canada in SE Ont. pop 23,563

Ni-a-mĕy \nĭ-'mĕj-(t)jĭ\ city & port N. Niger river pop 18,600

Nĭ-ā-sān \nĭ-'sĕ-sān\ Indonesia in Indian ocean off W coast of Sumatra area 1569 — **Nĭ-as-sān** \nĭ-'sĕ-sān\ *n*

Nĭ-cae-ra \nĭ-'sĕ-ə\ or **Nĭcĕ** \nĭ'sĭ\ ancient city of Byzantine Empire, site at modern village of Iznik in NW Turkey in Asia at E end of Iznik Lake — **Nĭ-cae-er** \nĭ-'sĕ-ə-ər\ *adj* — **Nĭ-ĭ-ĕ-er** \nĭ-'sĕ-ə-ər\ *n*

Nĭ-ca-rā-gua \nĭk-ə-'rĭg-wā-\ 1 lake 100 m long S Nicaragua area 3000 2 country Central America bordering on the Pacific & the Caribbean; a republic * Managua area 57,143, pop 1,331,000

Nĭcĕ \nĭ-'sĕ-ə\ or **Nĭcĕ** \nĭ-'sĕ-ə\ city & port SE France on the Mediterranean pop 244,400

North Valley Stream urban area SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 17,239
 North Vancouver city Canada in SW B.C. pop 19,951
 North-West Frontier Province former province of British India & later of Pakistan on Afghanistan border * Peshawar; merged 1955 in new province of West Pakistan
 Northwest Territories territory N Canada comprising all arctic islands N of Yukon mainland & the mainland N of 60° between Yukon Territory & Hudson Bay, & the islands in Hudson Bay; divided into Mackenzie, Keewatin, & Franklin districts * Inuvik area 1,254,438, pop 19,131
 Norton Sound North-Northwest arm of Bering sea W Alaska between Seward peninsula & the mouth of the Yukon
 Norwalk (nō'wɔrk, wɔk) 1 city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 88,739 2 city SW Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 67,775
 Norway (nō'wɔr-ya) or Norw. Nor-gē (nōr-gə) country N Europe in Scandinavia; N of Atlantic & Arctic oceans; a kingdom * Oslo area 119,085, pop 3,510,199
 Norwegan (nōr-wē-jən) sea arm of Arctic ocean bounded by Greenland, Iceland, Norway, & Spitsbergen
 Norwiche (nō'wɔr-ɪ-wɪch; nōr-ɪch, nār-) 1 city SE Conn. N of New London pop 38,506 2 (nār-ɪ-, ɪch-) city & county borough E England * city of Norfolk pop 121,226
 Norwood (nō'wɔr-uh) 1 town E Mass. SW of Boston pop 24,898 2 city SW Ohio NE of Cincinnati pop 34,580
 Notia-wā (nōt-ya-wā) river 400 m Canada in SW Que. flowing N into James Bay
 Notting-ham (nōt-ɪŋ-əm, US also -həm) 1 or Notting-ham-shire ʹ, -sh(ɪr), -shɜr) or Notts ('nɑts) county N cen England area 844, pop 841,083 2 city & county borough, its *, on the Trent pop 306,000
 Nouak-chott (nō-'ʃk-shōt) town * of Mauritania, in SW part
 Nou-mā (nō-'mā-) town * of New Caledonia
 Nova Iguaçu (nō-va-'i-gwa-'si) city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state NW of Rio de Janeiro pop 58,533
 Nova Lisboa — see LISBOA
 Nova-ra (nō-'vair-) commune NW Italy in Piedmont pop 65,682
 Nova Scotia (nō-va-'skɔ-shə) province SE Canada comprising a peninsula (375 m long) & Cape Breton I. * Halifax area 21,103, pop 694,717 — see ACADIA — see Nova Scotia (shən) adj or N
 Nova-to (nō-va-'tɔ-) city W Calif. N of San Francisco pop 17,881
 Nova-ya Zemlya (nō-va-ya-'zem-ɪ-ə) two islands U.S.S.R. in NE Soviet Russia, Europe, in Arctic ocean between Barents sea & Kara sea area 36,000
 Novgorod (nōv-gɔr-əd) 1 medieval principality E Europe extending from Lake Peipus & Lithuania to the Urals 2 city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, N of Lake Ilmen pop 61,000
 Novi Sad (nō-va-'sɑd) city NE Yugoslavia on the Danube; chief city of Vojvodina pop 84,500
 Novo-kuznetsk (nō-vo-'küz-'netsk) or formerly Stalinsk (stäl-, ɪn-ɪn-ɪtsk, stäl-) city Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk basin pop 377,000
 Novosibirsk (nō-'vɔs-ɪ-bɪ'skr) or formerly Novo-ni-kolai-evsk (nōv-ɪk-ə-'vɪ-'evsk) city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Asia, on the Ob pop 887,000
 Nu-bia (nū-'bi-ə) region & ancient kingdom NE Africa along the Nile in S Egypt & N Sudan
 Nu-bian (nū-'bi-ən) desert NE Sudan E of the Nile
 Nueces (nū-'e-sɪ) river 38 m S Tex. flowing S & SE into Nueces Bay at head of Corpus Christi Bay
 Nueva Esparta — see MARGARITA
 Nue-vi-tas (nū-ve-'tās) town & port E cen Cuba
 Nue-vo La-re-dre (nū-ve-'lɑ-rɪd-'rɛd) city N Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande opposite Laredo, Tex. pop 107,473
 Nuevo Le-on (nū-ve-'lɛ-ɔn) state N Mexico in the Sierra Madre Oriental * Monterrey area 25,134, pop 918,506
 Nu-ku Hiva or Nu-ku-hiva (nū-ku-'hɛ-va) island S Pacific in the Marquesas; largest in group area 186
 Nu-ku-nor (nū-'kʌ-nɔr) (nɔl-, nɔr-) (nɔ-, nɔr-) treeless plain SW Australia in Western Australia & So. Australia bordering on Great Australian Bight
 Numlor — see NOEMFOOR
 Nu-mid-ia (nū-'mɪd-ɪ-ə) ancient country N Africa E of Mauretania in modern Algeria; chief city Hippo — Nu-mid-ian (ɪ-'nɔn) adj or n
 Nun-ga-ton (nū-'nɛt-ŋ) municipal borough cen England in Warwickshire E of Birmingham pop 54,408
 Nu-ni-vak (nū-'ni-vək) island 50 m long W Alaska in Bering sea
 Nu-ni-berg (nū-'ni-bɜrg, nɛv) lake G Müritan-Arge (Müritan-berk) city W Germany in Bavaria in Pegnitz river pop 652,400
 Nu-ri-stan (nū-'ri-stən) or formerly Kaf-i-ri-stan (kaf-ri-stən) district E Afghanistan S of the Hindu Kush * Puchal
 Nut-ley (nūt-'lɛɪ) town NE N.J. N of Newark pop 29,513
 Nyasa, Lake (nū-'sɑ-sɑ) (nɔ-, nɔ-) lake N Africa in Great Rift valley in Nyasaland & Tanganyika area 11,000
 Nyasa-land (nū-'sɑ-land) country S Africa bordering on Lake Nyasa; a Brit. protectorate within the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland * Zomba area 37,374, pop 2,680,000 — Nyasa or Nyasa-land (ɪ-'sɑ-land) adj or n
 Nyir-a-gon-gō (nū-'r-ə-'gɔn-'gɔ) (gɔŋ-, gɔŋ-) volcano over 11,000 ft E Congo in Virunga mountains NE of Lake Kivu
 Nyssa — see NERISSE

Ober-bahn (ˈɔb-ɐ-ˌbaʊn) city W Germany in the Ruhr WNW of Essen pop 256,700
 Ober-land (ˈɔb-ɐ-ˌlɑnd) or Bernese Oberland or Bernese Alps section of the Alps S Switzerland in Bern & Valais cantons between the Lakes of Thun & Brienz on the N & the valley of the upper Rhone on the S * FENSTERKARHORN
 Oberpfalz — see PALATINATE
 Obwald or Obwalden — see UNTERWALDEN
 Occoquan — see BULL RUN
 Ocean, 1 island W Pacific between Nauru I. & Gilbert Islands; belongs to Gilbert & Ellice Islands colony area 2 2 — see KUNE
 Oce-ania (ˈoʊ-ʃi-ə) (ˈoʊ-ʃi-ə) (ˈoʊ-ʃi-ə) or Oce-an-ica (ˈoʊ-ʃi-ə-ˌkɑ) the islands of the cen & S Pacific including Micronesia, Melanesia, Polynesia, & sometimes also Australia, New Zealand, & the Malay archipelago — Oce-a-ni-an (ˈoʊ-ʃi-ən, -ʃi-nɛ-) adj or n
 Occo-gon (ˈoʊ-ˌgɔn) (ˈoʊ-ˌgɔn) or Occo-gon Bay NW of San Diego pop 24,971 2 urban area SE N.Y. on Long I. pop 30,448
 Occ-mul-gue (ˈɔk-'mʊl-'gɛ) river 255 m, cen Ga. flowing SE to join the Occ-nee (ˈoʊ-'kɛ-nɛ) (250 m) forming the Altamaha
 Occ-mullege National Monument reservation cen Ga. at Macon containing Indian mounds & other remains
 Ocra-coke (ˈoʊ-'krɑ-'kɔk) island off cen N.C. coast between Pamlico Sound & the Atlantic — see CROATAN
 Odén-se (ˈɔd-ən-sɛ) (ˈɔd-'n-) city Denmark in N Fyn I. pop 10,000
 Odra (ˈɔd-ə) or Odra ('ɔd-ə) river 563 m, cen Europe rising in the mountains of Silesia, Czechoslovakia, & flowing N to join the Neisse & thence N into the Baltic sea
 Odes-sa (ˈɔd-ɛs-ə) 1 city W U.S.S.R. in S Ukraine on Black sea pop 667,000
 Oea — see TRIFOLI
 Oeta (ˈoʊ-ɪ-ə) mountains cen Greece, E spur of Pindus mountains
 Oe-la (ˈoʊ-ɪ-ə) (ˈoʊ-ɪ-ə) or formerly King's county cen Ireland In Leinster * Tallamore area 771, pop 51,532
 Oel-ta-burg (ˈoʊ-ɪ-ə-'bɜrk) city W Germany on the Main E of Frankfurt pop 113,000
 Ogasawara — see BONIN
 Ogo-bo-mo-sho (ˈɔg-ɔ-bə-'mɔ-'shɔ) city W Nigeria pop 139,000
 Ogen-dens (ˈɔg-ɛn-'dɛnz) (ˈɔg-ɛ-ɪ-ɪ) city N Utah pop 70,197
 Oge-nburg (ˈɔg-ɛn-'bɜrg) city N N.Y. pop 16,122
 Oge-see (ˈɔg-ɛ-'sɛ) river 250 m E Ga. flowing SE into the Atlantic
 Ohio (ˈoʊ-'hi-) (ˈoʊ-) 1 river 981 m E U.S. flowing from junction of Allegheny & Monongahela rivers in W Pa. into the Mississippi Rite E cen U.S. * Columbus area 41,222, pop 9,706,397 — Ohio-ian (ˈoʊ-'hi-ən) (ˈoʊ-'hi-ən) n
 Ohre — see EGER
 Ohi City city NW Pa. on Allegheny river pop 17,692
 Oiroi — see GORNO-ALTAI
 Oise ('wɑz) river 186 m N France flowing SW into the Seine
 Oj-i-bwa (ˈɔj-ɪ-'bɑ) city & port Japan in NE Kyushu SE of Beppu pop 112,429
 Oji-na-ga (ˈɔj-'nɑ-'gɑ) town N Mexico on Rio Grande opposite Presidio, Tex.
 Ojos del Sa-la-do (ˈɔj-ɔ-'sɑ-'dɔ-'del-'sɑ-'lɑd-) (ˈɔ) mountain 22,539 ft high in the Andes W of Tucumán
 Okla (ˈɔk-ə) 1 river 530 m Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing N from the Sayan mountains into the Angara 2 river 950 m, cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Volga
 Okla-nog-an or (in Canada) Oka-na-gan (ˈɔk-'nɑg-ən) river 300 m U.S. & Canada, flowing from Okanagan Lake (in SE B.C.) into the Columbia in NE Wash.
 Ok-ya-ma (ˈɔk-ya-'mɑ) city & port Japan in W Honshu pop 235,754
 Ok-za-ki (ˈɔk-'zɑ-'ki) (ˈɔk-'zɑ-'ki) city Japan in S Honshu SE area 55,902
 Oke-cho-bee, Lake (ˈɔk-'tʃɔ-'bɛ) lake 37 m long S cen Fla.
 Oke-je-no-kee or Oke-i-no-kee (ˈɔk-'jɛ-'nɔ-'kɛ) swamp 40 m long SE Ga. & NE Fla.
 Okhotsk, Sea of (ˈɔk-'hɔtsk) inlet of the Pacific in Soviet Russia, Asia, W of Kamchatka peninsula & Kuril Islands area 582,000
 Okl (ˈɔk-'lɛ) archipelago Japan in Sea of Japan off SW Honshu
 Okla-na-wa (ˈɔk-'nɑ-'wɑ) (nɑ-ə-) 1 island group in cen Ryukyu islands; occupied by the U.S. 2 island in the group; largest in the Ryukyus area 579, pop 665,315 — Okla-na-wan (ˈnɑ-'wɑn) (nɑ-ə-) adj or n
 Okla-ho-ma (ˈɔk-'lɑ-'hɔ-mɑ) state S cen U.S. * Oklahoma City area 69,919, pop 2,328,284 — Okla-ho-man (ˈmɑn) adj or n
 Oklahoma City city * of Okla. on the No. Canadian pop 324,253
 Ok-mul-gue (ˈɔk-'mʊl-'gɛ) city E cen Okla. pop 15,951
 Oko-van-gō (ˈɔk-'ɔv-ən-'gɔ) (ˈɔk-'ɔv-ən-'gɔ) or Port Cu-ban-gō (kū-'vɑ-'ŋɔ) (kū-'vɑ-'ŋɔ) river 100 m SW cen Africa rising in Angola & flowing S & E to empty into Okovango basin (great marsh N of Lake Ngami in NE Bechuanaland Protectorate)
 Öland ('ɔr-lɑnd) island, Sweden along Baltic sea off SE coast; chief town Borgholm area 519
 Old-bury (ˈɔld-'bɜri) (ɪ-'tɛ) US also -ber-ɪ municipal borough W cen England in Worcestershire W of Birmingham pop 53,895
 Old Casule — see CASTLE
 Old-den-burg (ˈɔld-'dɛn-'bɜrg) 1 former state NW Germany bordering on North sea 2 city W Germany W of Bremen pop 121,800
 Old-ham (ˈɔld-'hɑm) county borough NW England in Lancashire N.E. of Manchester pop 121,212
 Old Point Comfort cape SE Va. on N shore of Hampton Roads
 Old Sar-um ('sɑr-əm, -sɛr-) or For-ster-Old-um (sɔr-'sɔr-'bɛ-ɔ) (sɔr-'nɔm) ancient city W England in Wiltshire N of Salisbury
 Old-u-vai (ˈɔld-'vɑi) (ˈvɑi) gorge N Tanganyika 150 m W of Mt. Kilimanjaro
 Olie-an (ˈɔli-ən, -ɪ-ən) city SW N.Y. pop 21,868
 Olex-ma (ˈɔk-'lɛk-'mɑ) river 700 m E Soviet Russia, Asia, rising in national mound, flowing into the Volga
 Olen-ek (ˈɔl-ɛn-'ɔk) river 325 m Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE into Laptev sea W of the Lena
 Olie-fants (ˈɔli-'fɑnt(s)) river 350 m S Africa in Republic of So. Africa & Mozambique flowing from Transvaal into the Limpopo
 Olie-mount (ˈɔli-'mʊnt) or Olie-vert (ˈɔli-'vɛt, -ɪ-ə) mountain ridge Palestine running N & S on E side of Jerusalem
 Olie-mouc (ˈɔli-'mʊs) or O. Ol-mütz (ˈɔl-'mʊt(s)) city Czechoslovakia in cen Moravia on March river pop 73,899
 Olsztyn (ˈɔl-shtɪn) city G Poland in the N Polish plain
 Poland NW of Warsaw pop 54,000

Olt \ólt\ or Aluta \a-'lüt-a\ river 308 m S Romania flowing S through the Transylvanian Alps into the Danube
 Ol-té-nia \ó-'tè-nè-\ or Little Walachia region S Romania W of the Olt; the W division of Walachia
 Olym-pi-a \ó-'lím-pè-\, ó-'lím-pì-\ city * of Wash. on Puget Sound pop 18,252; 2 pl in Greece in NW Peloponnese along Alpheus river
 — Olym-pi-an \-pè-\ adj or n — Olym-pic \-pìk-\ adj
 Olym-pic \-lím-pìk-\ 1 mountains NW Wash. in cen Olympic peninsula — see OLYMPUS (Mount) 2 peninsula NW Wash. W of Puget Sound
 Olympic National Park scenic area NW Wash. including part of Olympic mountains & strip of land along coast to W area 1388
 Olym-pus \-lím-pòs-\ 1 mountains NE Greece in Thessaly near coast of Gulf of Salonika; highest peak 9550 ft 2 — see ULU DAG
 Olym-pus, Mount mountain 7954 ft NW Wash.; highest in Olympic mts
 Olyn-thus \ó-'lín(-)thòs-\ ancient city NE Greece in Macedonia on Chalcidice peninsula
 Om \óm\ river 430 m Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing into the Irtysh
 Omah \ó-'ómá-, -má\ town W cen Northern Ireland * of County Tyrone
 Oma-ha \ó-'má-, -há\ city & E Nebr. pop 301,598
 Olym \ó-'má-\ or Muscat and Oman country SW Asia in SE Arabia bordering on Arabian sea; a sultanate * Muscat area 82,000, pop 53,000
 Omani \ó-'mání-\, -mání-\ adj or n — see TRUCIAL OMAN
 Oman Gulf of arm of Arabian sea between Oman & SE Iran
 Ombai — see ALOR
 Om-dur-mán \ám-'dór-'mán\ city cen Sudan on the Nile opposite Khartoum & Khartoum North pop 113,551
 Om-món \ám-'-ón\ river 600 m Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing from the Olym-pi into the Irtysh
 Omsk \óm('p)k-, 'ám('p)k-\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Soviet Russia, Asia, at confluence of Irtysh & Om rivers pop 579,000
 Omura \ó-'mú-rá-\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu on Omura Bay NNE of Nagasaki pop 61,250
 Omura \ó-'mú-rá-\, ó-'mút-a\ city & port Japan in NW Kyushu pop 201,737
 One-ga \ó-'neg-\ lake NW Soviet Russia, Europe, in S Karelo-Finnish Republic area 3764
 One-id-a \ó-'níd-\, lake 622 m long cen N.Y. NE of Syracuse
 One-ri-to \ám-'tèr-, -tár-\ 1 city SW Calif. NW of Riverside pop 46,617 2 lake U.S. & Canada in N.Y. & Ont.; easternmost of the Great Lakes area 7540 3 province E Canada between Great Lakes & Hudson Bay * Toronto area 363,282, pop 5,404,933 — see ON-TARIO
 On-tar-i-án \ó-'tár-'i-án\, -án\ — On-tar-i-án \-é-, -ò-\ n
 On-tá-ka \ó-'pò-'tá-\ city E Ala. pop 15,678
 On-pé-lou-sá \áp-'-lí-sòs-\ city S La. N of Lafayette pop 17,417
 On-pò-le \ó-'pò-\ & G Op-pò-llin \ó-'pò-llin\ city SW Poland on the Odra pop 55,000
 Opor-to \ó-'pòr(-)tò-, -pòrt-\ or Pòrto city NW Portugal on the Douro pop 284,842
 Oquirra \ó-'kwè-rá-\ mountain range N cen Utah S of Great Salt Lake; highest point 60,110 ft
 Ora-dea or Oradea Ma-re \ó-'rád-è-\már(-)á\ or Hung Nagya-va-rad \náj-'vár-, -ód\ city NW Romania in Transylvania near Hungarian border pop 105,008
 Oran \ó-'rán\ city & port NW Algeria pop 299,000
 Orange \ó-'rénj-, -rè-, -m\ 1 city SW Calif. N of Santa Ana pop 26,444 2 city NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 35,789 3 city & E Tex. E of Beaumont on the Sabine pop 25,605 4 river 1300 m S Africa flowing from the Drakensbergs in Basutoland W into the Atlantic
 Orange \ó-'rénj\ town SE France N of Avignon
 Orange Free State \ó-'rénj-, -stát\ or Oran-jè Vry-staat \vri-'stán-'yè-, -stát\ province E cen Republic of So. Africa between Orange & Vaal rivers * Bloemfontein area 49,647, pop 519,166
 Orasul Stalin — see BRASOV
 Or-dòs \ó-'dòs-\ desert of China in SW Inner Mongolia N of Gobi wall in N bet of Yellow river
 Ordzonkikidze — see DZAUDZHIKU
 Öre-bro \ó-'rè-'brú-\ city S cen Sweden pop 76,057
 Öre-gón \ó-'rè-'gón-, -rè-, chiefly by outsiders -gán\ 1 the Columbia river — an old name used esp. prior to discovery of mouth & remaining of river (1791) by Capt. Robert Gray 2 state NW U.S. * Salem area 96,981, pop 1,768,687 — Öre-gón-gíant \ó-'rè-'gò-'án-, -nè-\ adj
 Oregon Caves limestone caverns SW Ore. SW of Medford in Oregon Caves National Monument
 Oregon Country region W No. America between Pacific coast & the Rockies extending from N border of Calif. to Alaska — often so Oregon ab 1811
 Oregon Trail pioneer route to the Pacific Northwest ab 2000 m long from vicinity of Independence, Mo., to Fort Vancouver, Wash.; used esp. 1842-60
 Örel \ó-'rèl-, ó-'róv\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Ufa S of Moscow pop 152,000
 Örem \ó-'rè-m-, -m\ city N cen Utah N of Provo pop 18,394
 Örenburg — see CHKALOV
 Ören-se \ó-'rè-n(-)tò-, -sè-\ 1 province NW Spala area 2694, pop 472,676 2 city, its * pop 63,450
 Öre-sund \ó-'rè-, -són\ or E the Sound strait between Sjælland I. of Denmark, & S Sweden connecting Kattegat with North sea
 Örfani, Gulf of — see STRYMONIC GULF
 Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument reservation S Ariz. on Mexican border S of Ajo area 513
 Ori-en-tal \ó-'rè-, -en-'tál-, -ò-r- or East-ern \-è-st-èrn\ or F Oriente \ó-'rì-ò-'tál\ province NE Congo * Stanleyville
 Ori-en-to \ó-'rè-, -ò-'tò-\, -tò-\ river 1600 m Venezuela flowing from Brazilian border into the Atlantic through wide delta
 Oris-sa \ó-'rìs-\ state E India bordering on Bay of Bengal * Bhubaneswar area 60,136, pop 14,645,900
 Oriz-ab-a \ó-'rè-, -záb-\, -ò-\ — see CITLALTÉPETL 2 city E Veracruz state, Mex. pop 55,331
 Örk-hón \ó-'kón\ river 450 m N Outer Mongolia flowing NE from N edge of the Gobi into the Selenga

Örk-nèy \ó-'kè-nèy\ islands N Scotland constituting a county * Kirkwall (on Mainland I.) area 376, pop 21,258 — Örk-nèy-an \ó-'kè-nè-an-, -òrk-\ adj or n
 Ör-lán-d \ó-'làn(-)dò\ city E cen Fla. pop 88,135
 Ör-lè-è-n-é-máis \ó-'lè-è-'nè-'má-\ region & former province N cen France * Oran
 Ör-lé-áns \ó-'lè-'áns\ commune N cen France pop 76,439
 Ör-ly \ó-'lè-\ commune France, SSE suburb of Paris
 Ör-móc Bay \ó-'mók-, -lè-\ inlet of Camotes sea Philippines in NW Leyte I.
 Örmuz — see HORMUZ
 Örne \ó-'òr(-)nè\ river 95 m NW France flowing N into Bay of the Seine
 Öron-tòs \ó-'rónt-è-, -rán-, -tèz\ river 246 m Syria & Turkey rising in Lebanon in Biz. flowing into the Mediterranean
 Ör-ping-tòn \ó-'pìng-'tòn\ urban district SE England in Kent SE of London pop 63,344
 Ör-rò-tòrs \ó-'rò-, -ròrz-, -ròsh\ town SE Sweden NW of Kalmar
 Örsk \ó-'òrsk-\ city U.S.S.R. in E Soviet Russia, Europe, on Ural river S of Magnitorsk pop 176,000
 Ör-té-gal, Cape \ó-'tè-'gál\ cape NW Spain
 Ört-lès \ó-'tè-'lès\ or G Ört-lèr \-lèr\ mountain range of E Alps N Italy between Venezia Tridentina & Lombardy; highest peak 11,793 ft
 Ört-rú-d \ó-'tè-'rú(-)d\ city W Bolivia pop 62,975
 Ör-ri-é-to \ó-'rè-'tè(-)dò\ or onc Vel-sú-na \vèl-'sú-nà\ or Vol-sin-ih \vól-'sìn-è-, -i\ town cen Italy NNW of Trent
 Ösage \ó-'sáj-\ river 360 m E Kans. & Mo. flowing E into the Missouri
 Ösa-ka \ó-'sáik-\ city & port Japan in S Honshu pop 3,011,563
 Ösh-a-wá \ó-'shá-wá-, -wá-, -wò\ city Canada in SE Ont. on Lake Ontario ENE of Toronto pop 50,412
 Ösh-kòsh \ó-'sh-, -kòsh\ city E Wis. on Lake Winnebago pop 45,110
 Ösh-òk \ó-'sh-, -òk\ city N Yugoslavia in Slavonia pop 58,600
 Öst-á-ka \ó-'stá-'ká-, -kè-\, or formerly Chris-ti-án-òr or Kris-ti-án-ia \kris(-)tì-è-'àn-, -è-, kris-tè-'àn-\ city * of Norway at N end of Oslo fjord (inlet of the Skagerrak) pop 461,591
 Ös-na-brúck \váz-'nà-, brúk\ city NW Germany pop 135,100
 Ösor-nò \ó-'sòr(-)nò\ 1 volcano 8727 ft S cen Chile in lake district 2 city cen Chile in Valdivia pop 95,686
 Ös-tá-ka \ó-'sá-\ mountain 6490 ft NE Greece in E Thessaly
 s-se-ti-á \ó-'sè-'tè(-)á\ region U.S.S.R. in SE Soviet Russia, Europe, in cen Caucasus — see NORTH OSSETIA, SOUTH OSSETIA
 Ös-ti-níng \ó-'sì-'níng\, 'sì-'níng\ village SE N.Y. pop 18,662
 Ös-ti-òn \ó-'sì-'tì-, -tè-, -tènd\ or Flem Ost-en-dè \ó-'stè-'tènd-\ or F Öst-ènd \ó-'stá-'dè-\ city & port NW Belgium pop 71,937
 Österreich — see AUSTRIA
 Öt-á-ka \ó-'tá-'ká-\ town cen Italy at mouth of the Tiber E of site of ancient town of the same name which was the port for Rome
 Östra-sia — see AUSTRASIA
 Östra-va or Mo-rav-ska Östra-va \mòr-'òf-skò-'ò-strá-vá\ city cen Czechoslovakia in Moravia pop 199,206
 Ösu-mi \ó-'sú-mè-, ó-'sü-mè\ island group Japan in N Ryukyus S of Kyushu
 Ös-u-mé \ó-'sü-'wè-, 'sü-'wè\ city NW N.Y. pop 22,155
 Ös-wi-è-cim \ósh-'vìe(-)tè-m\ or Aúsch-wítz \ósh-'vìts\ town S Poland W of Krakow
 Öta-gò \ó-'tá-'gò\ provincial district S New Zealand area 55,222 pop 260,300
 Öta-gò Harbour one of the Pacific S New Zealand on E coast of South I.; Dunedin is situated on it
 Öta-ru \ó-'tá-'rú(-)jú\ city & port Japan on Otaru Bay on W coast of Hokkaido I. pop 188,448
 Öt-á-ka \ó-'tá-'ká-, 'tò-, -tràn-, -tò\ commune & port S Italy on coast at SE tip of Apulia
 Ötranto, Strait of strait between SE Italy & W Albania
 Ötsu \ó-'t-sú\ city Japan in W cen Honshu NE of Kyoto pop 107,498
 Öt-á-wá \ó-'tá-wá-, -wá-, -wò\ 1 city N cen Ill. pop 19,408 2 river 696 m Canada in SE Ont. & S Que. flowing E into the St. Lawrence 3 city * of Canada in SE Ont. pop 222,129
 Öt-to-mán Empire \át-'ò-màn-\ former Turkish sultanate in SE Europe, W Asia, & N Africa including at greatest extent Turkey, Syria, Iraq, Palestine, Egypt, Barbary States, Balkan States, & parts of Russia & Hungary * Constantinople
 Öt-um-wá \ó-'túm-wá-, -tám-\ city SE Iowa pop 33,871
 Öua-chi-tá \ósh-'chá-, -tò\, 1 mountains W Ark. & E Okla. S of the Arkansas 2 or Wash-lí-tá \ósh-'á-, -tò\ river 605 m SW Ark. & E La. forming the Black river
 Öua-gá-dou-gòu \wá-gá-'dú(-)jú\ city * of Upper Volta pop 37,678
 Öuar-gi-á or War-gi-á \wòr-'gò-, 'wár-\ town & oasis Algeria in the Sahara SW of Touggourt
 Öubangú — see UBANGI
 Öubangú-Chári — see UBANGI-SHARI
 Öu-de-naar-de \áud-'n-árd-\ or F Au-de-narde \òd-'nárd\ town Belgium in E Flanders on the Scheldt
 Öudh \áud\ region N India in E cen Uttar Pradesh * Lucknow
 Öudh \ó-'dú-, -dò-\ city S Republic of So. Africa in S Cape Province 220 m E of Cape Town pop 18,702
 Öuessant, île d' — see USHANT
 Öuj-da \újd-'dá\ city NE Morocco pop 85,000
 Öu-jú \ú-'jú\ or Sw Uted-borg \ú-'tè-, -bò(ò)r\ city N cen Finland on Gulf of Bothnia pop 52,800
 Öu-ri Prè-to \ó-'rì-'prát(-)jú\ town E Brazil in Minas Gerais N of Rio de Janeiro
 Öuse \ú-'zè-\ 1 or Great Öuse river 160 m cen & E England flowing into the Wash 2 river 57 m NE England flowing SE to unite with the Trent forming the Humber
 Öuter Banks chain of sand islands & peninsulas along N.C. coast
 Öuter Heiden — see HEIDEN
 Öuter Mongolia — see MONGOLIA — Öuter Mongolian adj or n
 Öu-trè-mònt \ú-'trè-'mánt, F ú-'trè-mònt\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 29,290
 Öut-é-á \ó-'tè-'á-, -wá-'yá\ city N cen Chile pop 46,553
 Över-jís-sal \ó-'vè-'jìs-\ province E Netherlands * Zwolle area 1318, pop 760,200

a about; ò kitten; ò further; a back; á bake; é cot, cart; áh out; óh chin; e less; é easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; ñ sign; ó flow; ó flaw; ó coin; th thin; th this; ú loot; ú foot; y yet; yí feel; yú furious; zó vision
 ° F table; á F bac; k G ich, Buch; ° F vin; ° F bouff; ö F feu; ö G füllen; ö F rue; ° F digne (dè'n), nuit (nuít)

Pa-ram-us (pə-'rām-əs) township NE N. J. *pop* 23,238
Pa-rā-nā (pə-'rā-nā) 1 or (*in upper course*) **Ál-i-o Paraná** (al-'i-ō) river 2040 m *cen* So. America flowing from Junction of Rio Grande & the Paraíba in Brazil S.W. into the Rio de la Plata in Argentina 2 state S Brazil E of the Paraná * Curitiba *area* 82,741, *pop* 2,115,541 3 city NE Argentina *pop* 84,153
Pa-ra-na-í-ba or formerly **Pa-ra-na-hi-ba** (pə-'rā-nā-'ē-bā) river S Brazil flowing SW to unite with the Rio Grande forming the Paraná
Pa-rud-bi-čv (pə-'rūd-'bī-čv) city Czechoslovakia in Bohemia on the Elbe E of Prague *pop* 54,077
Pa-ri-á (pə-'ri-á) peninsula NE Venezuela
Pa-ri-gull (pə-'ri-gul) city of Atlantic between Trinidad & Venezuela
Pa-ri-čui-ten (pə-'ri-čui-'tēn) volcano 9100 ft SW Mexico in NW Michoacán; first eruption 1943
Parí-da La — see **BOUVIAR (Cerro)**
Pa-ris (pə-'rīs) 1 city NE Tex. *pop* 20,977 2 or *anc* **La-ti-el-ia** (lā-'tī-'ē-lē) 1 city NE France on the Seine *pop* 2,850,181 — **Pa-ri-sian** (pə-'rī-zhən) (f-rēsh-) *adj* or — **Pa-ri-si-ennē** (pə-'rī-zē-'ēn) *n*
Pa-r-kors-burg (pə-'kɔrz-'bɔrg) city NW W. Va. *pop* 44,797
Park Forest village NE Ill. S of Chicago *pop* 29,993
Park Ridge city NE Ill. NW of Chicago *pop* 32,659
Park-vill (pərk-'vil, -vəl) urban area N cen Md. N of Baltimore *pop* (with Carney) 27,236
Pa-r-ma (pə-'rām-ə) 1 city NE Ohio S of Cleveland *pop* 82,845 2 commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna *pop* 89,300
Pa-r-ma (pə-'rām-ə) islands N Atlantic between Trinidad & Venezuela
Pa-r-na-sus (pə-'rā-nā-səs) or **NGK Pa-r-nas-sós** (pə-'rā-nā-sós) mountain 8060 ft, *cen* Greece, *off* Gulf of Corinth
Pa-r-os (pə-'rōs) 1 or **NGK Pa-r-os** (pə-'rōs) island Greece in cen Cyclades W of Naxos *pop* 81
Pa-r-ra-mat-la (pə-'rā-'mat-ə) town SE Australia, W suburb of Sydney, on Parramatta river (estuary, W arm of Port Jackson)
Pa-r-rā-čv (pə-'rā-čv) Canada in N Northwest Territories in Arctic ocean N of Victoria 1.
Paršnip — see **FINLAY**
Pa-r-thi-á (pə-'rthi-'ā) ancient country SW Asia in NE modern Iran
Pa-sa-de-na (pə-'sā-'dē-nā) 1 city SW Calif. E of Glendale *pop* 16,407 2 city in Tex. E of Houston *pop* 58,737
Pa-sar-ga-dē (pə-'sār-'gā-'dē) city of ancient Persia * of Cyrus the Great; ruins NE of site of later Persepolis
Passay — see **RIZAL**
Pas-ca-gou-la (pə-'sā-'kō-'lā) city SE Miss. *pop* 17,139
Pasco, Cerro de — see **CERRO DE PASCO**
Pas-čv (pə-'sčv) — see **EAŠČV** *adj* or *n*
Pas de Calais — see **COVER (Strait of)**
Pa-sig (pə-'sīg) river 12 m Philippines on Luzon flowing from the Laguna de Bay through Manila into Manila Bay
Pas-sa-je (pə-'sā-'sī-k) 1 river 100 m NE N.J. flowing into Newark Bay 2 city in U.S. of West Virginia *pop* 53,963
Pas-sa-ma-quod-čv Bay (pə-'sā-'mā-'kwōd-'čv) inlet of Bay of Fundy between E Me. & SW N.B. at mouth of St. Croix river
Pas-se-ro, Cape (pə-'sē-'rō) headland Italy at SE point of Sicily
Pas-sy (pə-'sē) section of Paris, France, on right bank of the Seine near Bois de Boulogne
Pas-ta-za (pə-'stā-'zā) 1 or **stās-** river 400 m Ecuador & Peru flowing S into the Marañón
Pat-a-go-ni-á (pə-'tā-'gō-'nyā, -nē-) barren region So. America in S Argentina & S Chile between the Andes & the Atlantic S of *ab* **Pat-** *pat-*, sometimes considered as including Tierra del Fuego — **Pat-a-go-lian** (pə-'tā-'gō-'li-ən) *adj* or *n*
Pa-tan (pə-'tān) city E cen Nepal adjoining Katmandu *pop* 105,000
Pa-tap-sco (pə-'tāp-'skō) river 80 m N cen Md. flowing SE into Chesapeake Bay
Pat-er-son (pə-'tēr-'sən) city NE N.J. N of Newark *pop* 143,663
Pat-er-son (pə-'tēr-'sən) 1 former state NW India, now part of Punjab state 2 city, its *pop* 70,500 W of Simla *pop* 97,867
Pat-mos (pə-'tā-mos) island Greece in the NW Dodecanese
Pat-na (pə-'tā-nā) city NE India on the Ganges, winter * of Bihar *pop* 283,500
Pa-tos (pə-'tōs) dos (pə-'tō-'dōs) or **NGK Pa-tos** (pə-'tōs) lagoon 124 m long S Brazil in Rio Grande do Sul
Pa-tras (pə-'trās, 'pā-'trās) or **NGK Pa-trā** (pə-'trā) or *anc* **Pa-trāe** (pə-'trā) city & port W Greece in N Peloponnese on Gulf of Patras *pop* 79,000
Patras, Gulf of or Gulf of Cal-y-don (kə-'lād-'n, -ō-'dān) inlet of Aegean sea W Greece NW of the Peloponnese & W of Gulf of Corinth
Patrimony of St. Peter — see **ROME (Duchy of)**
Pa-lux-ent (pə-'lɔk-'sənt) river 100 m, cen Md. flowing S & SE into Chesapeake Bay
Pa-via (pə-'vī-ə) 1 or **Gave de Pau** (gə-'vā-'dā-pə) river 100 m SW France rising in the Pyrenées SE of Pau & flowing to the Adour — see **GAVARINE** 2 commune SW France on the Pau *pop* 48,320
Paumotu — see **TUAMOTU**
Pa-va-jo (pə-'vō-'jō) commune N Italy S of Milan *pop* 67,100
Pav-lyf, Mount (pə-'vī-'lɔf) volcano 8215 ft SW Alaska on SW Alaska peninsula
Paw-luck-ent (pə-'lɔk-'ənt, -ēnt) city NE R.I. *pop* 81,001
Paw-san-dū (pə-'sān-'dū) city & port W Uruguay on Uruguay river NW of Montevideo *pop* 60,000
Pea-body (pē-'bī-'dē, -bād-'ē) city NE Mass. N of Lynn *pop* 32,202
Peace (pēs) river 945 m Canada flowing into the Slave
Pe-čv (pē-'čv) 1 river 40 m S Miss. flowing S into Gulf of Mexico 2 or **Chu** (jū) or **Čanton** river SE China in Kwangtung flowing from Canton through a wide delta into So. China sea
Pearl Harbor inlet Hawaii on S coast of Oahu W of Honolulu
Peary Land (pē-'rī-'lā) peninsula region N Greenland
Pe-čv-ga (pē-'čv-'gā) Finn **Peč-sa-mo** (pē-'sā-'mō) town NW Soviet Russia, Europe, on inlet of Barents sea near Norwegian border in district that belonged to Finland 1920-44
Pe-čho-za (pē-'čhō-'zā, -čhōr-) river 1125 m NE Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in Ural mountains & flowing N into Barents sea

Pe-čos (pē-'čās) river 735 m E N. Mex. & W Tex. flowing SE into the Rio Grande
Peč-sa (pē-'sā) city S Hungary W of the Danube *pop* 110,000
Pe-čles (pē-'čēl) 1 or **Peč-čles-shīr** (pē-'čēl-'šī) (ē-, -shōr) or **Tweed-dale** ('twēd-'dāl) county SE Scotland including upper course of the Tweed *area* 347, *pop* 15,226 2 burgh, its *
Pe-čee (pē-'čē) river 233 m N.C. & S.C. flowing SE into W. York
Peek-kill (pē-'kīl, -skīl) city SE N.Y. N of Yonkers *pop* 18,737
Peel (pē-'l) river 425 m NW Canada rising in W Yukon Territory & flowing E & N into the Mackenzie
Pe-č-ne (pē-'čē-nē) river 70 m N Germany flowing E through Pomerania into the Baltic
Pe-č-ne-mūn-dē (pē-'nūn-'dē) village NE Germany on Pomerania at mouth of Peene river
Pei-lus (pē-'lī-s) or Estonian **Peip-sī** (pē-'pē-sē) or Russ **Čhud-skōj** (čhūd-'skōj) lake U.S.S.R. in E Estonia & NW Soviet Russia *area* 1357
Peiraeus — see **PIREAEUS**
Pe-ka-long-an (pə-'kā-'lɔŋ-'ən) city Indonesia in cen Java on N coast *pop* 91,900
Pe-kin (pē-'kīn) city N cen III. SSW of Peoria *pop* 28,146
Pe-king (pē-'kīŋ) or **Pei-čing** (pē-'čīŋ, 'hā-) municipality N China; before 1928 & since 1949 * of China *pop* 5,420,000
Pe-la-gi-an (pə-'lā-'jē-'lən) islands Italy in the Mediterranean S of Sicily between Malta & Tunisia
Pe-lā-čv (pē-'lā-'čv) island SE Canada in W Lake Erie SW of Point Pelee, *Ont.* *area* 18
Pe-lē, Mount (pē-'lē) volcano French West Indies in N Martinique
Pelee, Point (pē-'lē) — see **POINT PEELE NATIONAL PARK**
Pe-lē-šū (pē-'lē-'šū) (jū, 'pē-lē-'šū) island W Pacific at S end of the Philippines
Pelew — see **PALAU**
Pe-li-čn (pē-'lē-'čn) or **NGK Pi-li-čn** (pē-'lī-'čn) mountain NE Greece in E Thessaly
Pe-li-á (pē-'lī-'ā) ancient city NE Greece, ancient * of Macedonia *pop* 1000 2 town 340 m NW Canada in Yukon Territory flowing W into the Yukon
Pe-l-o-pon-ne-sus (pē-'lō-'pō-'nē-səs) or **Pe-l-o-pon-ne-sos** (pē-'lō-'pō-'nē-səs) part of mainland of Greece — **Pe-l-o-pon-nē-sus** forming S part of mainland of Greece — **Pe-l-o-pon-nē-sus** (pē-'lō-'pō-'nē-zhən, -shən) *adj* or *n*
Pe-l-o-tas (pē-'lō-'tās) city S Brazil in SE Rio Grande do Sul at S end of Lagoa dos Patos *pop* 78,014
Pem-ba (pē-'mā) island Indian ocean off NE coast of Tanganyika N of island of Zanzibar; included in Zanzibar protectorate
Pem-broke (pē-'mbrō-'k) 1 town Canada in SE Ont. on Ottawa river *pop* 15,434 2 or **Pem-broke-shīr** (pē-'šī) (ē-, -shōr) county SW Wales * Haverfordwest *area* 614, *pop* 90,896
Pem-nang (pē-'nāŋ) 1 island SE Asia at N end of Strait of Malacca or **2** state Federation of Malaya comprising Penang I. & mainland opposite until 1948 one of the Straits Settlements * George Town *area* 400, *pop* 572,132 3 — see **GEORGE TOWN**
Pend Oreille (pēn-'dā-'rī) river 100 m N Idaho & NE Wash. flowing from Pend Oreille Bk. (35 m long, in Idaho) W & N into the Columbia in O. C.
Pe-ne-us (pē-'nē-s) or **NGK Pi-ni-dēs** (pēn-'yēs) 1 or **Sa-lam-bi-á** (sə-'lām-brē-'ā) river 125 m N Greece in Thessaly flowing E into Gulf of Salonika 2 river 50 m Greece in NW Peloponnese flowing W into Ionian sea
Pen-čv (pē-'čv) city E China in N Anhwei *pop* 253,000
Pen-ki (pēn-'kī) city NE China in cen Liaoning *pop* 449,000
Penn Hills (pēn-'hīl) township SW Pa. *pop* 51,512
Penn-ine Alps (pēn-'īn-'əlp) section of Alps on border between Switzerland & Italy NE of Grand Alps — see **ROSA (Monte)**
Pennine chain mountains N of England extending S from Scottish border to Derbyshire & Staffordshire; highest point Cross Fell 2930 ft
Penn-sau-čen (pēn-'sō-'čēn) urban township SW N.J. E of Camden on Delaware river *pop* 33,771
Penn-sy-l-vā-ni-á (pēn-'sī-'vā-'nyā, -nē-) *adj* or **pa-pid** -sə-'vā- state NE U.S. * Harrisburg *area* 45,333, *pop* 11,319,366
Pe-nob-sco (pə-'nōb-'skot, -skāt) river 101 m, cen Me. flowing S into Penobscot Bay (inlet of the Atlantic)
Penn-hyn — see **TONGAREVA**
Pen-sa-cola (pēn-'sā-'kō-lā) city & port NW Fla. on Pensacola Bay (inlet of Gulf of Mexico) *pop* 56,752
Pen-tap-ō-lis (pēn-'tāp-'ō-lās) any one of several groups of five ancient cities in Italy, Asia Minor, & Cyrenaica
Pen-tel-i-čus (pēn-'tēl-'ī-'čs) or **Pen-tel-i-čon** (kən, -kān) or **NGK Pe-tel-i-čus** (pēn-'tēl-'ē-'čs) mountain 3639 ft E Greece in Attica NE of Athens
Pent-land (pēn-'lānd) (l-) 1 first channel between Orkneys & mainland of Scotland 2 hills S Scotland in Midlothian, Lanark, & Peebles; highest peak Scald Law 1898 ft
Pentland (pēn-'lānd) Soviet Russia, Europe, on Sura river 225 m W of Kulybsk *pop* 254,000
Pen-zance (pēn-'zān(t)s, -pən-) municipal borough SW England in Cornwall on English channel *pop* 20,648
Pen-zhin-ska-ya Bay (pēn-'zhīn-'tī-'skā-'yā) or **Pen-zhī-nā Bay** (pēn-'zhī-nā) arm of Sea of Okhotsk, U.S.S.R., between Kamchatka peninsula & mainland
Pe-o-ri-á (pē-'ō-rī-'ā, -'ōr-) city N cen Ill. *pop* 103,162
Pe-pin, Lake (pē-'pīn, 'pēp-) expansion of the upper Mississippi 34 m long between SE Minn. & W Wis.
Pe-ra — see **BEYOGLU**
Pe-čev (pē-'čēv) or **čev** (pē-'čēv) region of Palestine in New Testament times E of the Jordan
Per-ak (pē-'rā, 'pīr-) state W Federation of Malaya on Strait of Malacca * Kuala Kangsar *area* 7980, *pop* 953,900
Perče (pē-'čē) region N France in old province of Maine
Per-čid-čv (pē-'čēd-'čv) river 60 m rising in SE Ala. & flowing S into Gulf of Mexico forming part of Ala.-Fla. boundary
Per-ga (pə-'r-gā) ancient city S Asia Minor in Pamphlyia
Per-ga-mum (pə-'r-gā-'m) or **Per-gā-mns** (-m) or **Per-gā-mos** (-m, -mās) 1 ancient Greek kingdom covering most of Asia Minor; at its height 263-133 B.C. 2 or *modern* **Ber-gā-ma**

ə about; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ā bake; ɔ cot, cart; ā out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life; j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flow; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; u foot; i foot; y yet; yū furious; zh zhision
 F table; F bac; G lch, Blaw; F vin; G F bouf; F feu; G füllen; F y; F digne (dēn), nait (nait)

\,ber-go-'mä) city W Turkey NNE of Izmir * of ancient Pergamon pop 16,351
 Pê-ri-gord \,pê-rə-'gô(ə)r\ old division of N Guienne in SW France * Perigour
 Pê-ri-gneux \,pê-'gə(r)\ commune SW cen France pop 40,785
 Pe-rim \pə-'rim\ island in Bab el Mandeb strait at entrance to Red sea; belongs to Aden colony
 Per-lis \pə-'ləs\ state N Federation of Malaya bordering on Thailand & Sarawak see KANGAR pop 70,500
 Perm \pərm, 'pə(r)m\ or formerly Mo-lo-fov \mäl-ə-'fof, 'mäl-ə-, 'mäl-ə-, 'töv\ city U.S.S.R. in W Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Kama pop 628,000
 Per-nam-bu-co \pə-rə-nəm-'b(y)ü-(j)k\, per-nam-'bü- \1 state NE Thailand * RENAE pop 35,315, pop 3,395,185 2 — see RECIFE
 Pernik — see DIMITROV
 Per-pi-gnau \pə-rə-pi-'gə\ city S France SE of Toulouse near Mediterranean coast pop 70,051
 Per-sep-o-lis \pə-rə-'sep-ə-ləs\ city of ancient Persia, site in SW Iran NE of Shiraz
 Persia — see IRAN
 Persian Gulf arm of the Arabian sea between SW Iran & Arabian peninsula
 Persian Gulf States Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, & Trucial Oman
 Persis — see FARs
 Perth \pə'θ\ 1 city * of Western Australia on Swan river (with suburbs) 369,000 — see FREMANTLE 2 or Perth-shire \,shir-(ə)-'shor\ county cen Scotland area 249, pop 128,072
 Perth, Is pop 25,539
 Perth Am-boy \pə-rə-'tham-'bôi\ city & port NE N.J. on Raritan Bay at mouth of Raritan river pop 38,007
 Pe-ru \pə-'ru\ country W So. America * Lima area 482,257, pop 6,207,967 — see Peru-ri-aa \ri-'və-wən\ adj or n
 Perugia \pə-'ri-(j)ə-lä\ 'ru-ee\ commune Italy between Lake Trasimeno & the Tiber pop 41,500
 Pe-ru-gia \pə-'zi-,rö\ commune & port cen Italy on the Adriatic NW of Ancona pop 35,900
 Pe-ru-go-rea \pə-'kə-'dör-ä-, 'dör-, -sə\ or Peng-hu \pəng-'hu\ islands E China in Formosa strait, attached to Formosa; chief town Makung (on Penghu, chief island) area 49, pop 80,000
 Pe-se-ara \pə-'skär-\ commune & port cen Italy on the Adriatic pop 11,500
 Pe-sha-war \pə-'shä-'wä-, 'shäu-(ə)r\ city Pakistan in N West Pakistan ESE of Khyber Pass pop 151,800
 Pe-tah Tik-va or Pe-lah Tik-va \pə-'tä-'tik-(j)üv\ city W Israel E of Tel Aviv pop 52,771
 Pe-ter-bor-ough \pə-'tə-rä-, 'bä-rä-, 'bä-rä-, 'bä-(ə)r\ 1 city Canada in SE Ont. NE of Oswawa pop 42,698 2 municipal borough E cen England, * of Soke of Peterborough pop 53,412
 Peterborough, Soke of \sö-k-\ administrative county E cen England in Northamptonshire * Peterborough area 84, pop 63,784
 Pe-ters-burg \pə-'tə-rə-'börg\ city SE Va. pop 36,750
 Pe-tit-co-diac \pə-'tē-'kōd-ē-'ak\ river 60 M SE Canada in SE N.B. flowing to head of Bay of Fundy
 Pe-tit-lac \pə-'tē-'lā\ river 295 M W cen Canada flowing W into Liard river
 Pe-tra \pə-'trä-, 'pə-trä\ ancient city of NW Arabia on slope of Mt. Hor, site now in SW Jordan; ancient * of the Edomites & Nabataeans
 Petrified Forest National Monument area E Ariz. in Painted desert containing natural exhibit of petrified wood area 133
 Pe-trö-dvo-rets \pə-'trəd-vo-'rets\ or formerly Pe-ter-fof \pə-'tə-rə-'fof-, 'häf\ town U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, W of Leningrad
 Petrusgrad — see LENINGRAD
 Pe-trö-pav-lovsk \pə-'trə-'pav-'lōfsk\ city Soviet Central Asia in N Kazakhstan pop 131,000
 Pe-trö-po-lis \pə-'tröp-ə-lös\ city SE Brazil in Rio de Janeiro state pop 61,011
 Petrovsk — see MAKHACHKALA
 Pe-trö-za-vo-dsk \pə-'trə-'zä-'vōtsk\ city Soviet Russia, Europe * of Karlo-Finnish Republic on Lake Onega pop 135,000
 Petsamo — see PECHENGA
 Pfalz — see PALATINATE
 Pflanz-heim \p'fplāns-'hīm\ city W Germany SE of Karlsruhe pop 80,200
 Phe-nix \fär-'s, 'fər-\ peninsula N Egypt in city of Alexandria; formerly an island
 Phar-sa-lus \fär-'sä-lös\ or modern Phar-sa-la \fär-'sä-lə\ or Ngk Fär-sa-la \fär-'sä-lä\ town NE Greece in E Thessaly in ancient district of Phar-sa-lia \fär-'sä-lä-, 'sä-lə-\
 Phenix City \fē-'nik-s\ city E Ala. pop 27,630
 Phi-la-del-phia \fil-ə-'del-fyā-, 'fē-ä \1 city & port SE Pa. on the Delaware pop 2,002,512 2 — see ALABAMA 3 — see AMMAN — Phil-a-del-phi-an \fī-lə-'fī-ən, 'fē-ən\ adj or n
 Phi-lae \fī-(j)el,\ island S Egypt in the Nile above Aswan
 Phil-lippe-ville \fī-'löp-, 'vil-, fə-'löp-\ city & port NE Algeria N of Constantine pop 70,406
 Phi-lip-pi \fī-lə-'pī-, fə-'lī-'pī\ ancient town NE Greece in N cen Macedonia 10 m from the coast
 Phil-ip-pine \fī-lə-'pēn\ 1 islands of the Malay archipelago NE of Borneo 2 city comprising the waters of the W Pacific E of & adjacent to the Philippines
 Phil-ip-pines \fī-lə-'pēnz, 'fī-lə-\ or Republic of the Philip-pines or Sp Re-pu-bli-ca de Fil-i-pi-nas \re-'püb-lē-kä-'tā-, 'fē-lē-'pē-nās\ country E Asia consisting of the Philippine islands, a republic, once a Spanish possession & (1898-1945) a U.S. possession * Manila, official * Quezon city land area 114,830, pop 10,000,303 — Phil-ip-pine \fī-lə-'pēn\ adj
 Philippopolis — see PLODIV
 Phil-is-tia \fī-'lis-tē-ä\ ancient country SW Palestine on the coast; the land of the Philistines
 Phi-lip-burg \fī-'löp-'börg\ town W N.J. pop 18,502
 Phnom Penh or Phnom-penn \pə-'nöm-'pən\ city * of Cambodia on the Mekong pop 375,000
 Pho-caea \fō-'sē-ä\ ancient city of S Minor on Aegean sea in N Ionia — see PHO-CAEA-(ə)n\ adj or n
 Pho-cis \fō-'sē-ä\ region cen Greece N of Gulf of Corinth
 Pho-ni-cia or Pho-ni-cia \fī-'nish-(ə)-, 'nōsh-\ or Pho-ni-çie

\,nī-'sē\ ancient country W Asia at E end of the Mediterranean in modern Syria & Lebanon
 Phoe-ni-çia \fō-'sē-ä\ 2 city * of Ariz. on Salt river pop 439,170 2 islands cen Pacific SE of the Gilberts belonging (except for Canton & Enderbury) to Gilbert & Ellice Islands colony
 Phry-gia \fī-'ri-(j)ä\ ancient country W cen Asia Minor divided ab 400 a.c. into Greater Phrygia (the inland region) & Lesser Phrygia (region along the Hellespont)
 Pia-cen-çia \p'ya-'çen-(ə)-sə-, 'pē-ä-\ or anc Pia-cen-tia \plä-'sen-ç-(ə)-sə\ commune N Italy on the Po SE of Milan pop 62,400
 Pia-ul or formerly Pi-a-tu-ih \p'yaü-'ē-, 'pē-äü-\ state NE Brazil bordering on the Atlantic E of Paranaíba river * Teresina area 41,810 pop 145,695
 Piv-äve \p'vä-'ē-, 'pē-'äü-\ river 137 m NE Italy flowing S & SE into the Adriatic
 Piv-ar-dy \p'vik-ärd-'y or P Piv-ar-die \pē-kär-dē\ region & Piv-ärg (region along the Franco bordering on English channel N of Normandy * Amiens — Piv-ärd \p'vik-ärd-, 'ärd; pik-'ärd\ adj or n Pico Boltivar — see SOLIVAR (PICO)
 Pi-co Ri-ve-ra \pē-(j)kō-rä-'vī-\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 49,150
 Piv-ä-münt \p'vä-'münt\ 1 plateau E U.S. lying E of the Appalachians & Blue Ridge mountains between SE N. Y. & cen Ala. 2 or Piv-ä-münt \p'vä-'mön-(j)ä\ region N Italy bordering on France & Switzerland in foothills of the Alps * Turin — Pied-mö-n-tse \p'vä-'mön-'tēz-, 'tēs\ adj or n
 Piv-ä-ne-gra \p'vä-'nä-'grä\ city N Mexico in Coahuila on Rio Grande opposite Eagle Pass, Tex pop 27,578
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'rē-, 'er-\ ancient region NE Greece in Macedonia N of Thessaly
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-(ə)-\ city * of S. Dak. on the Missouri pop 10,088
 Piv-ä-ri-mar-itz-burg \p'vī-ä-rä-'mar-'sör-, 'börg\ city E Republic of So. Africa * of Natal pop 73,189
 Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-'rē-, 'er-\ mountain 14,110 ft E cen Colo. at S end of Front range
 Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-'s-, 'völ\ urban area N cen Md. NW of Baltimore pop 18,737
 Piv-ä-lis \p'vī-'läs-\ mountain 6995 ft, cen Switzerland in Unterwalden
 Piv-ä-ma-yo \p'lä-kä-'mī-(j)ä\ river 1000 S cen So. America rising in Bolivia & flowing SE on Argentina-Paraguay boundary into Paraguay river
 Pli-ion — see FELION
 Pillars of Her-cu-les \här-'kyä-'lēs\ the two promontories at E end Strait of Gibraltar: Rock of Gibraltar (in Europe) & Jebel Musa (in Africa)
 Pinos — see PYLOS
 Piv-nar del Rio \p'vī-'nä-r-'del-'rē-(j)ü\ city & port W Cuba SW of Havana pop 36,885
 Piv-nus \p'vī-'nəs-\ mountains N Greece between Epirus & Thessaly; highest point over 7500 ft
 Pine Bluff \p'in-'bläf\ city SE cen Ark. pop 44,037
 Piv-nel-las \p'vī-'nel-'sə\ peninsula W Fla. between Tampa Bay & Gulf of Mexico
 Pines, Is of, 1 — see ISLE OF PINES 2 — see KUNIE
 Ping \p'pīŋ\ river 360 M W Thailand flowing SSE to join the Nan forming the Chao Phraya
 Piniös — see PENEUS
 Pinking — see HARBAN
 Pinnacles National Monument reservation W cen Calif. in Coast range SSE of Hollister area 20
 Pinsk \p'in-(s)k\ city U.S.S.R. in SW Belorussia pop 30,000
 Pinsk Marshes — see PRIPET
 Piv-ä-ri-kow \p'vī-ä-rä-'kūf, 'pē-'tē-, 'küv\ or Russ Pe-ä-ro-ko-v \p'ä-rä-'kōv\ commune cen Poland SSE of Lodz pop 52,900
 Pipe Spring National Monument reservation NW Ariz. containing old stone fort
 Piv-ä-stone National Monument \p'vī-'stön\ reservation SW Minn. containing quarry once used by Indians
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-(j)ä-, 'wä\ city W Ohio N of Dayton pop 19,219
 Piv-ä-ri-ä or Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-'rē-ä\ or Ngk Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-'rē-ä\ 'pē-rē-ä\ city E Greece on Saronic gulf; port for Athens pop 184,802
 Piv-ä-ri-ä — see PIRENES
 Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-(ə)-räm-'täs\ city W Germany near French border E of the Saar pop 53,400
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-(ə)-nä\ city E Germany SE of Dresden pop 40,000
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'zä-, 'sä\ commune cen Italy on the Arno pop 81,100
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'zä-, 'sä\ or Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'zä-, 'sä\ adj or n
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'kōv\ river 12 m Me. & N.H. formed by junction of Cocheo & Salmon Falls rivers & flowing SE on Me. & N.H. boundary into the Atlantic
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'zä\ or Ne-bo \nē-(j)ö\ mountain 2644 ft Palestine in Jordan E of N end of Dead sea
 Piv-ä-ri — see FRUNZ
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'sä-, 'pī-\ ancient country S Asia Minor N of Pamphylia — Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-'ä-\ adj
 Piv-ä-ri-ä \p'vī-'stōi-ä-, 'stōi-ä\ commune cen Italy NW of Florence pop 34,100
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'r\ river 280 M Calif. flowing SW into the Sacramento
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'kä-(ə)rəm-, 'kə-(ə)rəm\ island S Pacific S of tropic of Capricorn; a British colony, including several smaller islands
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'börg\ 1 city W Calif. NE of Oakland on San Joaquin river pop 19,062 2 city SE Kans. pop 18,678
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'börg\ city SW Pa. pop 604,332
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'fēld\ city W Mass. pop 57,879
 Piv-ä-ri \p'vī-'berüna — see BERUNIA
 Piv-ä-ri-ä Bay \p'vī-'sen-ç-(ə)-\ inlet of the Atlantic E Canada in SE Nfld.
 Piv-ä-ri, Lakē \p'vī-'sä-d\ lake 5 m long NE N. Y. in the Adirondacks
 Plain-field \p'län-'fēld\ urban area SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 21,973
 Plain-field \p'län-'fēld\ city NE N. J. pop 45,330
 Plains of Abra-ham \ä-'brä-'ham\ plateau Canada in W part of city of Quebec
 Plain-view \p'län-'vüv\ 1 urban area SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 27,718 2 city N Tex. N of Lubbock pop 18,735
 Plant City \p'län-'tē-ä\ village NE India in West Bengal N of Calcutta
 Pla-ta, Rio de \plä-(j)ä-'lä-'plä-(ə)-\ or E River Plate \p'lät-\ estuary of Parana & Uruguay rivers So. America between Uruguay & Argentina; 225 m long

Pla-laa ˈplɑː-ˈlɑː or **Pla-laa-ə** ˈplɑː-ˈlɑː-ə ancient city Greece in Ee Bcecaia of Thessaly — **Pla-laa-ə** ˈplɑː-ˈlɑː-ə *adj* or *n*
Platte ˈplæt ˈplæt river 310 m (with No. Platte, 900 m) cen Nebr. formed by junction of the No. Platte & So. Platte & Howing E into the Missouri
Plattensburg — see BALATON
Platt National Park ˈplæt ˈnæʃənəl reservation S Okla. containing numerous sulfur & other mineral springs *area* 912 acres
Plattsburgh or **Plattsburg** ˈplæts-ˈbɜːrɡ city NE N. Y. on Lake Champlain *pop* 20,172
Plau-en ˈplɑː-ən or **Plauen** in **Vogt-land** ˈvɔːlt-(ə)-ˈnim-ˈfɔːk-land city E Germany on the Weisse Elster SW of Zwickau *pop* 82,000
Pleasant — see NAURU
Pleasant Hill urban area W Calif. ENE of Oakland *pop* 23,844
Pleasantville ˈplez-ənt-ˈvɪl city SE N. I. W of Atlantic City *pop* 15,172
Plenty, Bay of inlet of the So. Pacific N New Zealand on NE coast of North I.
Pljeven ˈpljev-ən or **Plevna** ˈplev-na city NW Bulgaria *pop* 57,758
Plös-itz ˈplɔː-ˈʃest-(ɪ) city SE cen Romania in E foothills of Transylvanian Alps *pop* 123,937
Plov-div ˈplɔːv-ˈdɪv, -ˈdɪv or **Gk Phil-ippopol-itis** ˈfɪl-ə-ˈpɪp-ə-las city S Bulgaria on the Maritsa N of the Rhodope mountains *pop* 232,511
Plym-outh ˈplɪm-ʊθ city & county borough & port SW England in Devonshire *pop* 208,985
Plzeň ˈplɔːz-ən-(y) or **G Pil-sen** ˈpɪl-zən, -sən city Czechoslovakia in Bohemia WSW of Prague *pop* 134,273
Pnompenh — see PHNOM PENH
Po ˈpɔː or **anc Pa-dus** ˈpæd-əs river 418 m N Italy flowing from slopes of Mt. Viso E into the Adriatic through several mouths
Po-ca-tel-ito ˈpɔː-ke-tel-ˈɪtɔː, -ˈtel-ə city SE Idaho *pop* 28,534
Po-ko-no ˈpɔː-ke-nɔː mountain ridge E Pa. NW of Kittatinny Mountain
Podgorica or **Podgoritsa** — see TITGOVAD
Po-do-lia ˈpɔː-dɔː-ˈlɪə, -ˈdɔː-ˈlɪə or **Russ Po-dolsk** ˈpɔː-ˈdɔːlsk region U. S. S. R. in W Ukraine N of middle Dniester river *pop* 124,000
Po-dolsk ˈpɔː-ˈdɔːlsk town Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Moscow *pop* 124,000
Po Hai ˈpɔː-ˈhɑɪ or **Gulf of Chih-hi** ˈtʃeɪ-ˈhɪ, ˈʃi(ə)r-ən or Yellow sea NE China bounded on NE by Liaoting peninsula & on SE by Shantung peninsula
Po-hang ˈpɔː-ˈhɑŋ or **Chang-dong** ˈtʃɑŋ-ˈdɔŋ or **Jap Hō-ko** ˈhɔː-ˈkɔː city S Korea on an inlet of Sea of Japan *pop* 52,473
Pointe-à-Pitre ˈpwɑnt-ə-ˈpɪtr ˈpɪtr city & port French West Indies in Guadeloupe on Grande-Terre *pop* 26,160
Pointe-Claire ˈpwɑnt-ˈklɑ(ə)r, ˈkle(ə)r town Canada in S Que. on St. Lawrence river SW of Montreal *pop* 15,208
Pointe-Noire ˈpwɑnt-ˈnɔːr ˈnɔːr city & port SW Congo Republic on the Atlantic; formerly * of Middle Congo *pop* 56,865
Point Pelee National Park ˈpwɑnt-ˈpɪli ˈpɪli reservation Canada in SE Ont. on Point Pelee (cape projecting into Lake Erie)
Poitiers or **Poitiers** ˈpwɑnt-ˈpɪtɔː, -ˈpɪtɔː city W cen France SW of Tours *pop* 52,635
Poi-tou ˈpwɑ-tuː region & former province W France SE of Brittany * **Poitiers**
Pola — see PULA
Po-land ˈpɔː-ˈlænd or **Pol Pol-ska** ˈpɔːl-ska country E Europe bordering on Baltic sea; in medieval period a kingdom, at one time extending to the lower Dnieper; partitioned 1772, 1793, 1795 among Russia, Prussia, & Austria; again a kingdom 1815-30; lost autonomy 1870-1918; since 1918 a republic * **Warsaw area** 120,355 *pop* 29,527,000
Polish Corridor strip of land N Europe in Poland that between World War I & World War II separated East Prussia from main part of Germany; area was before 1919 part of Germany
Poli-tva ˈpɔːl-ˈtɪv-ə city U. S. S. R. in Ukraine on Vorskla river *pop* 141,000
Poltoratsk — see ASHKHABAD
Poli-y-ne-sia ˈpɔːl-ə-nɛ-zhə, -shə the islands of the cen & S Pacific including Hawaii, the Line, Ellice, Phoenix, Tonga, Cook, & Samoa islands, Easter I., French Polynesia, & often New Zealand
Pom-er-a-nia ˈpɔːm-ə-ˈrɛ-nɪə, -nɪə or **G Pom-ern** ˈpɔːm-ern or **Pol Po-mo-rze** ˈpɔː-mo-ˈrʒe 1 region N Europe on Baltic sea; formerly in Germany, now mostly in Poland 2 former province of Prussia
Pom-er-ā-tia ˈpɔːm-ə-ˈrɛ-tɪə, -rɛ-tɪə or **G Pom-me-ri-ten** ˈpɔːm-ˈrɛl-ən region E Europe on the Baltic W of the Vistula & E of Pomerania; originally part of Pomerania
Pom-mo-na ˈpɔː-mo-nə 1 city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles *pop* 16,157 2 **MAINLAND**
Pom-pa-no Beach ˈpɔːm-pə-nɔː, -nɔː city SE Fla. on the Atlantic N of Fort Lauderdale *pop* 15,992
Pom-pe-ii ˈpɔːm-ˈpi, -ˈpi-ə ancient city S Italy SE of Naples destroyed A.D. 79 by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius — **Pom-pe-ian** ˈpɔːm-ˈpi-ən *adj*
Pom-pu-ri ˈpɔːm-pu-ri island W Pacific in the E Carolines *area* 134 *pop* 14,644
Pon-ca City ˈpɔːn-ka city N Okla. on Arkansas river *pop* 24,411
Pon-ca ˈpɔːn(t)-ˈkɑ city & port S Puerto Rico *pop* 114,286
Pon-dich-ery ˈpɔːn-dɪtʃ-ɪ-əri or **F Pondich-ry** ˈpɔːn-dɪtʃ-ɪ-əri territory SE India SSW of Madras surrounded by Madras state; a settlement of French India before 1954 *area* 112 *pop* 130,000 2 city & port, its *pop* 53,100
Pon-do-land ˈpɔːn-dɔː-ˈlænd territory Republic of So. Africa, one of the Transvaal Territories between Umata river & Natal
Pon-ta Del-ga-da ˈpɔːnt-ə-del-ˈgɑd-ə, -ˈgɑd-ə city & port Portugal in the Azores on São Miguel I. *pop* 22,700
Pont-aven ˈpɔːnt-ə-ˈvæn village NW France WNW of Lorient
Pont-char-train, Lake ˈpɔːn-tʃɑr-træn, -pɑn-tʃɑr-ˈtræn lake SE La. one of the Mississippi N of New Orleans *area* 600
Pont-tre-foit ˈpɔːnt-tre-ˈfɔɪt municipal borough N England in West Riding, Yorkshire, SE of Leeds *pop* 23,173
Pon-to-ve-dra ˈpɔːnt-ə-ˈvɛ-drə 1 province NW Spain in SW Galicia on the Atlantic *area* 1695, *pop* 148,693 2 commune & port, its *pop* NW of Vigo *pop* 54,867

Pon-ti-ac ˈpɔːnt-ɪ-ək city SE Mich. NW of Detroit *pop* 82,233
Pon-ti-a-na ˈpɔːnt-ɪ-nə city Indonesia on SW coast of Borneo SW of Kalimantan *pop* 121,100
Pon-tine ˈpɔːn-tɪn, -tɪn islands Italy in Tyrrhenian sea W of Naples; chief islands **Pon-za** ˈpɔːn(t)-sə & **Pon-ti-ne** ˈpɔːnt-ɪ-ne
Pon-tine marshes district cen Italy in SW Latium, separated from sea by low sand hills that prevent natural drainage; now reclaimed
Pon-tus ˈpɔːnt-əs 1 ancient country NE Asia Minor; a kingdom 4th century B.C. to 66 B.C., later a Roman province 2 or **Pontus Euxinus** — see BLACK SEA — **Pon-ti-f** ˈpɔːnt-ɪ-ək *adj*
Pon-ty-pool ˈpɔːnt-ɪ-ˈpuːl urban district W England in Monmouthshire *pop* 42,083
Pon-ty-pridd ˈpɔːnt-ɪ-ˈprɪθ urban district SE Wales in Glamorganshire *pop* 38,622
Pon-ty-pri-illy municipal borough S England in Dorset on English channel *pop* 82,958
Poo-na ˈpuː-nə city W India in Maharashtra ESE of Bombay *pop* 481,000
Po-o-po ˈpɔː-ˈpɔː lake 60 m long W cen Bolivia S of Lake Titicaca at altitude of 12,000 ft
Po-p ˈpɔː metropolitan borough E London, England, on N bank of the Thames *pop* 73,544
Poplar Bluff city SE Mo. *pop* 15,926
Po-po-ca-te-petl ˈpɔː-ˈpɔː-ˈkai-ə-ˈpet-ɪ, -ˈkai-ə, -ˈkɔː-ˈlɪ-ˈpet-ə volcano 17,887 ft SE cen Mexico in Puebla
Porcupine river 590 m in N Yukon Territory & NE Alaska flowing N. & W into the Yukon
Por-ri ˈpɔːr-ɪ or **Sw Björ-ne-borg** ˈbjɔːr-nə-bɔ(ə)r(ə-y) city & port SW Finland *pop* 51,000
Port-ka-la ˈpɔːr-ke-lə, -lə peninsula S Finland projecting into Gulf of Finland W of Helsinki
Port-la-mar ˈpɔːr-lə-ˈmɑr city & port NE Venezuela on Margarita I.
Port Ad-e-laide ˈad-ɪ-ˈlɑɪ city SE So. Australia on Gulf of St. Vincent at mouth of Torrens river; port for Adelaide *pop* 38,377
Port Ar-thur ˈɑr-thʊr 1 city & port SE Tex. on Sabine Lake S of Houston *pop* 66,676 2 city & port Canada in SW Ont. on Lake Superior *pop* 8,136 3 or **Lǎi-shǔn** ˈlɑɪ-ʃʊn city & port NE China in S Liaoning at tip of Liaoting peninsula SW of Dairen *pop* 126,000 — see LUTA
Port-au-Prince ˈpɔːr-tɔː-ˈprɪn(t)s, -pɔːr-t, -ˈprɑn(t)s city & port * of Haiti *pop* 135,668
Port Blair ˈpɔːr-blɑɪ, ˈble(ə)r town & port India on So. Andaman I. * of Andaman & Nicobar Islands Territory
Port Castries — see CASTRIES
Port Ches-ter ˈpɔːr-tʃes-ter, -tɔːr town & village SE N.Y. NE of New Rochelle on Long Island Sound *pop* 24,960
Port Darwin — see DARWIN
Port Eliz-a-beth ˈɪ-lɪz-ə-ˈbɛθ, ɪ-ˈlɪz-ə city & port S Republic of So. Africa in SE Cape Province on Algoa Bay *pop* 78,670
Port Ever-glad-es ˈev-ər-ˈglæd-ɪs port SE Fla. on the Atlantic S of Ft. Lauderdale
Port Hur-on ˈpɔːr-tʃʊr-ən city Mich. on Lake Huron & St. Clair river *pop* 36,084
Port Jack-son ˈpɔːk-sən inlet of S Pacific SE Australia in New So. Wales; the harbor of Sydney
Port Jem-bou ˈpɔːr-tʃɛm-bɔʊ seaport E Pakistan; port for Chalna
Port-land ˈpɔːr-ˈlænd, -lənd 1 city & port SW Me. on Casco Bay *pop* 72,566 2 city & port NW Ore. at confluence of Columbia & Willamette rivers *pop* 372,676
Portland Canal inlet of the Pacific abt 80 m long Canada & U.S. bordering B.C. & S.E. tip of Alaska
Port Loughishe — see MARYBOROUGH
Port Lou-is ˈliː-əs, ˈli-ɛ, ˈlɔː-ɪ city & port * of Mauritius (with suburbs) 101,145
Port Lyau-tey — see KENTRA
Port Mahon — see MÓN
Port Mores-by ˈpɔːr-tɔːr-ˈmɔːr-ɪz-ɪ, ˈmɔ(ə)r-ɪ town & port SE New Guinea * of joint territories of Papua & New Guinea
Port Natal — see NATAL BAY
Porto — see OPORITO
Porto-Alegre ˈpɔːr-tɔː-ˈlɛ-ɾə, -pɔːr-ɪ city & port S Brazil * of Rio Grande do Sul state at N end of Lagoa dos Fatos *pop* 375,049
Porto-be-lo or **Por-to-Bel-o** ˈpɔːr-tɔː-ˈbɛl-ɔː, -pɔːr-ɪ or **Puer-to-Bello** ˈpweɪr-tɔː town & port Panama on Caribbean coast; the great emporium of So. American trade in 16th & 17th centuries
Porto-fino ˈpɔːr-tɔː-ˈfɪnɔː, -pɔːr-ɪ village N Italy in Liguria on the coast SE of Genoa
Port of Spain city & port * of Trinidad & Tobago, on NW Trinidad I. *pop* 114,150
Porto-Mo-vo ˈpɔːr-tɔː-ˈmɔː-ˈvɔː city & port * of Dahomey *pop* 27,500
Porto Rico — see PUERTO RICO
Port Phil-ipp Bay ˈfɪl-ɪp-ə-ˈbɪɪ inlet of Bass strait SE Australia in Victoria; the harbor of Melbourne
Port Royal ˈpɔːr-ɔɪ town Jamaica at entrance to Kingston Harbor; early 17th cen. Jamaica, destroyed by earthquakes 1692 & 1907 & since engulfed by the sea
Port Royal sound inlet of the Atlantic S.C.
Port Said ˈpɔːr-tɔː-ˈsɑɪ city & port NE Egypt on the Mediterranean at N end of Suez canal *pop* 226,600
Portis-mouth ˈpɔːr-tɪ-smʊθ, -pɔːr-ɪ 1 city & port SE N.H. on the Atlantic *pop* 25,010 2 city & port Ohio at junction of Ohio & Scioto rivers *pop* 33,637 3 city & port SE Va. on Elizabeth river opposite Norfolk *pop* 114,773 4 city & county borough S England in Hampshire on **Porti-se** ˈpɔːr-tɪ, -pɔːr-ɪ (island in English channel) *pop* 233,464
Port Stanley — see STANLEY
Port Sudan city & port NE Sudan on Red sea *pop* 47,562
Por-tu-gal ˈpɔːr-tʃ-ɪ-ɡəl, -pɔːr-ɪ or **anc Lus-it-a-nia** ˈliː-s-ɪ-tə-nɪə 1 region & country SW Europe in W Iberian peninsula bordering on the Atlantic; a republic, before 1913 a kingdom * **Lisbon area** (not including Azores & Madeira) 34,240 *pop* 7,856,913
Portugese East Africa — see MOZAMBIQUE

ə but; ɪ kitten; or further; a back; ɪ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ʌ out; ch chiu; e less; ɪ easy; g gift; ɪ trip; ɪ life
 ɪ joke; ɪ sing; ɪ flow; ɪ blow; ɔ coin; ɪ thin; ɪ this; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; ɪ yet; ɪ yew; ɪ furious; ɪ zillion
 * F table; ɪ F bac; ɪ G ich, Bluch; * F vin; ɪ F beuf; ɪ F feu; ɪ G füllen; ɪ F rue; ɪ F digne ɪ dɔːr, nuɪt ɪ wɔːt

- Por-tu-guese Guinea** \pŏr-'chā-gēz, -jŏr-, -gēs- \ country W Africa on Guinea coast; a Portuguese colony * Bissau area 51,348, pop 1,377,777
- Portuguese India** former Portuguese possessions on W coast of India peninsula, annexed 1962 by India; comprised territory of Goa & districts of Damão & Diu * Pangim area 1537, pop 637,591
- Portuguese Timor** the eastern half of the island of Timor belonging to Portugal * Dili area 13,000, pop 442,378
- Portuguese West Africa** — see ANGOLA
- Port Wash-ing-ton** \wŏsh-'ŏn, -wāsh- \ urban area SE N.Y. on E Long I. pop 15,657
- Porz am Rhein** \pŏrt-'sām-'rīn \ city W Germany E of Cologne pop 59,300
- Poisonida** — see PAESTUM
- Potch-el-stroom** \pŏch-'el-'strūm \ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal SW of Johannesburg pop 32,084
- Potomac** \pŏt-'māk- \ river 287 m E U.S. flowing from W.Va. to Chesapeake Bay & forming S boundary of Md.
- Potosi** \pŏt-'ō-sē \ city S Bolivia pop 51,065
- Pots-dam** \pŏts-'dām \ city E Germany SW of Berlin pop 117,600
- Pots-dam** \pŏts-'dām \ borough SE Pa. pop 26,144
- Potterville** \pŏt-'s-vīl \ city E cen Pa. NW of Reading pop 21,659
- Pough-keep-sie** \pŏ-'kip-'sē, -pō- \ city SE N.Y. pop 38,330
- Pow-der** \pŏud-'r \ river 150 m E Oreg. flowing into the Snake 2 river 375 m N Wyo. & SE Mont. flowing N into the Yellowstone
- Poz-nyang** \pŏz-'yāng \ lake 90 m long E China in N Kiangsi
- Prague** \pŏr-'gā- \ city W cen Europe on G Pŏ-sē \pŏz-'ŏ \ city W cen Poland on the Warta pop 395,000
- Poz-zuo-li** \pŏt-'swŏ-'lō, -ŏr \ one Pŏ-te-'ŏ-li \pŏy-'tŏ-'lī, -pŏ-'tē- \ commune & port S Italy in Campania W of Naples pop 36,800
- Pyrenees** \pŏr-'dē \ village S France in the Pyrenees 25 m SW of Perpignan
- Prague** \pŏr-'gā \ or Czech Pŏ-ra-ha \pŏr-'hā \ city * of Czechoslovakia in Bohemia on Vltava river pop 988,949
- Prairies** \pŏr-'ē- \ the Canadian provinces of Man., Sask., & Alta.
- Prattville** \pŏr-'t-vīl \ city NE Kans. S of Kansas City pop 25,356
- Prato** \pŏr-'tŏ-ŏ \ commune cen Italy in Tuscany NW of Florence pop 48,100
- Presque Isle** \pŏr-'skŏ(ə)l \ peninsula NW Pa. in Lake Erie forming Presque Isle Bay (harbor of Erie, Pa.)
- Presburg** — see BARTISZ
- Pres-ton** \pŏr-'sŏn \ county borough NW England * of Lancashire on the Ribble pop 119,243
- Prest-wich** \pŏr-'sŏn \ urban district NW England in Lancashire N NW of Manchester pop 34,357
- Prest-wick** \pŏr-'sŏn \ burgh SW Scotland in Ayrshire
- Pre-toria** \pŏr-'tŏr-'ē-ŏ, -tŏr- \ city, administrative * of Republic of So. Africa, in S cen Transvaal pop 151,100
- Prib-i-lof** \pŏr-'b-ŏ-'lŏf \ islands Alaska in Bering Sea
- Prichard** \pŏr-'ch-ard \ city SW Ala. N of Mobile pop 47,371
- Primeriski Krai** — see MATTHEW TERRITORY
- Prince Albert** \pŏr-'al-'bŏrt \ city Canada in cen Sask. pop 20,366
- Prince Albert National Park** reservation Canada in cen Sask. on No. Saskatchewan river area 7
- Prince Edward Island** \pŏr-'ed-ward \ island SE Canada in Gulf of St. Lawrence E.N.B. & N.N.S., a province * Charlottetown area 2184, pop 99,285
- Prince Edward Island National Park** reservation Canada in P.E.I. area 7
- Prince of Wales** \wŏs-'ŏylz \ 1 island SE Alaska, largest in Alexander archipelago area 1500 2 island N Canada between Victoria 1. & Somerset 1. area 12,830
- Prince of Wales, Cape** cape Alaska at W tip of Seward peninsula; most westerly point of No. America, at 168°W
- Prince Wil-helm** \pŏr-'sŏn \ bay, ym-'zām- \ inlet of Gulf of Alaska S Alaska E of Kani peninsula
- Prin-ci-pe** \pŏr-'in-(t)ŏ-'pā \ or Pŏrince \pŏr-'in-(t)ŏ \ island W Africa in Gulf of Guinea N of São Tomé; belongs to Portugal area 58 — see SÃO TOMÉ
- Prip-et** \pŏr-'ip-'et-ŏ \ or Russ Pŏr-yp-ŏt \pŏr-'yp-ŏt \ river 500 m E cen Europe in the U.S.S.R. in NW Ukraine & S White Russia flowing E through the Pripet, or Pinsk, marshes (marshlands) ab 300 m long & 140 m wide to the Dniester
- Pro-gre-so** \pŏr-'gŕēs-'ŏ \ town & port SE Mexico on Yucatán peninsula; port for Mérida
- Pro-ko-pek-ov** \pŏr-'kŏ-'pēvsk \ city Soviet Russia, Asia, at S end of Kuznetsk basin NW of Stalinsk pop 282,000
- Propontis** — see MARMARA (Sea of)
- Pro-vence** \pŏr-'vāns \ region & former province SE France bordering on the Mediterranean * Aix
- Pro-vid-ence** \pŏr-'vād-ŏn-(t)ŏ, -dēn-(t)ŏ \ city & port * of R.I. pop 207,498
- Pro-vo** \pŏr-'vŏ \ city N cen Utah on Utah Lake pop 36,047
- Prus-sia** \pŏr-'sh-ŏ \ or G Pŏr-us-sen \pŏr-'sŏn \ 1 region N Germany bordering on Baltic sea 2 former kingdom & state of Germany * Berlin — see EAST PRUSSIA, WEST PRUSSIA — Pŏr-sŏ-ŏn \pŏr-'sŏ-ŏn \ adj of Prussia
- Prut** \pŏr-'ūt \ river 500 m E Europe flowing from the Carpathians SSE into the Danube & since World War II forming the boundary between Romania & the U.S.S.R.
- Pskov** \pŏs-'kŏf, -skŏv \ city U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Lake Il'kov (S arm of the Peipus) pop 81,000
- Ptoi-e-ma-is** \tŏ-'ŏ-'mā-'s \ 1 ancient town in upper Egypt on left bank of the Nile NW of Thebes 2 ancient town in Cyrenaica NW of Barca; site at modern village of Tolmeta 3 — see ACRE
- Pue-bla** \pŏy-'eb-'lŏwē-, -pyŏ-'eb- \ 1 state E cen Mexico area 13,124, pop 1,902,172 2 city, its pop 285,284
- Pue-blo** \pŏy-'eb-(l)ŏ, 'pweb-, pyŏ-'eb- \ city SE cen Colo. pop 91,181
- Puerto Bar-rios** \pŏwŕt-'b-ŏr-'ē-, -ŏs \ city & port E Guatemala Gulf of Honduras pop 29,899
- Puerto Bello** — see PORTO BELLO
- Puerto Ca-be-llo** \k-ā-'bā-(l)ŏ \ city & port N Venezuela 70 m W of Caracas pop 45,000
- Puerto La Cruz** \pŏ-'krŏz, -'krŏs \ city NE Venezuela NE of Barcelona pop 28,388
- Puerto Limón** — see LIMÓN
- Puerto Montt** \pŏwŕt-'mŏnt \ city & port S cen Chile pop 64,775
- Puerto Ri-co** \pŏwŕt-'rē-(l)kŏ, -pŏrt-, -pŏrt- \ or formerly Pŏr-to Ri-co island West Indies E of Hispaniola; a self-governing commonwealth in union with the U.S. * San Juan area 3435, pop 2,349,544 — Pŏr-to Ri-can \pŏr-'tē-'kən \ adj or n
- Pu-ber-t Sound** \pŏy-'jā- \ arm of the Pacific extending 80 m S into Wash. I. W. end of Juan de Fuca strait
- Puglia** or Le Puglie — see APULIA
- Pu-jon** \pŏy-'ŏn \ or Jap Pu-sen \pŏy-'sen \ reservoir 11 m long N Korea E of Changjin reservoir; formed by dam in Pnjon river (60 m flowing N into Changjin river)
- Pu-ka** \pŏy-'k-ā \ or Pŏ-pŏ-ka \pŏy-'pŏ-ka \ or Pŏ-pŏ-ka \ atoll cen Pacific N of Cook islands; chief island Pukapuka; administered with Cook islands by New Zealand
- Puk-han** \pŏk-'hān \ river 110 m, cen Korea flowing SW into the Han
- Pu-ha** \pŏy-'h-ā \ or Pŏy \pŏy-'y-ā \ or Pŏ-ŏ-ŏ \pŏy-'ŏ-ŏ \ city & port NW Yugoslavia at tip of Istrian peninsula pop 29,300
- Pul-ko-vo** \pŏy-'kŏ-'vŏ, -vŏ \ village U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, 100 m S of Leningrad
- Pu-los** \pŏy-'lŏs \ mountain 9606 ft Philippines in N Luzon at S end of Cordillera Central; highest in Luzon
- Pu-na** \pŏy-'n-ā \pŏy-'n-ā, -dā, -ā-'ā-'kām-, -ā-'t- \ high plateau region NW Argentina NW of Tucuman
- Pu-na-kha** \pŏy-'n-ā-'k-ā \ town, winter * of Bhutan, on Machu river
- Pun-jab** or Pan-jab \pŏn-'jāb, -jāb, 'pən-, \ 1 region NW India (subcontinent) in West Pakistan & NW India occupying valleys of the Indus & its five tributaries; formerly a province of Brit. India * Lahore 2 or formerly East Punjab state NW India in E India * Chandigarh area 47,456, pop 16,134,890 3 WEST PUNJAB
- Punt** \pŏnt \ — ancient Egyptian name for a part of Africa not certainly identified, probably Somaliland
- Punta Arenas** \pŏnt-ā-'rē-nās \ or Ma-ga-ŏ-lā-nās \mŏg-'ŏ-lā-nās \ city & port in Chile on Strait of Magellan pop 52,935
- Punta del Es-te** \pŏnt-'del-'ē-'tē \ town S Uruguay E of Montevideo
- Pu-ra-cē** \pŏr-'ā-'sā \ volcano 15,420 ft SW cen Colombia
- Pur-heck**, Isle of \pŏr-'bek \ peninsula region S England In Dorset extending E into English channel
- Pur-ga-tŏr** \pŏr-'g-ā-'tŏr, 'pŏk-'tŏr \ river 190 m SE Colo. flowing into the Arkansas
- Pu-ri** \pŏr-'ē \ or Ja-gan-nāth \jāg-'n-āth \ or Jug-gŕ-nāth \jŏg-'r-nāth \ city & port E India in SE Orissa on Bay of Bengal pop 1,000,000
- Pu-ru** \pŏr-'ū \ river 2000 m NW cen S. America rising in the Andes in SE Peru & flowing NE into the Amazon in Brazil
- Pu-san** \pŏy-'s-ān \ or Jap Pu-sau \pŏy-'s-āu \ city & port S Korea on Korea strait pop 1,044,581
- Push-ki** \pŏsh-'k-ē \ or formerly Tsar-skŏe Se-ŏ \tsŏr-'skŏ-'yēs-'lŏ \ or Del'skŏe \dēl-'sk-ŏ-'yē \ city U.S.S.R. in NW Soviet Russia, Europe, S of Leningrad pop 50,000
- Puteoli** — see POZZUOLI
- Pu-tŏn-Bay** \pŏy-'tŏn \ inlet of Lake Erie in Ohio on So. Bass I. N of Sandusky; site of Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial National Monument
- Pu-tu-ma-yŏ** \pŏt-ā-'mī-(l)ŏ, -ŏr \ (in Brazil) ŏ-ŏ-'s-ā \ river 980 m NW So. America flowing from SW Colombia into the Amazon in NW Brazil
- Puy de Dôme** — see DÔME (Puy de)
- Puy de Sancy** — see SANCY (Puy de)
- Pya-ti-gorsk** \pŏy-'tŏ-'gŏr'sk \ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, in N Caucasus S of Stavropol' pop 69,000
- Pya-tŏn** \pŏy-'tŏn \ or Ma-vā-jānŏ \mā-'v-ā-'j-ŏn \ or Ngk
- Py-los** \pŏy-'lŏs \ town & port SW Greece in SW Peloponnese
- Pyeong-yang** \pŏy-'ŏŏ-'yāng, -'yŏ-, -yŏ \ or Jap Hei-jŏ \hē-'jŏ \ city * of No. Korea on the Taedong pop 285,000
- Pyramid lake** 30 m NW Nev. NE of Reno
- Pyrenees** \pŏr-'ē-nē-ŏs \ or Pŏr-sŏ-nēs \pŏr-'ē-nā \ or Sp
- Pŏr-i-ne-ŏs** \pŏr-'ē-nē-(l)ŏs \ mountains along French-Spanish border from Bay of Biscay to Gulf of Lions — see ANETO (Pico de) — Pŏr-e-ne-an \pŏr-'ē-nē-an \ adj or n
- Qa-ra Shahr** or Ka-ra-shahr \k-ā-'r-ā-'shŏr \ town W China to cen Sinkiang on N edge of Takla Makhr desert
- Qa-tar** or Ka-tar \k-ā-'t-ŏr \ peninsula E Arabia projecting into Persian gulf; a sheikhdom * Doha area 8500, pop 25,000
- Qat-i-lan Depression** \k-ā-'t-ā-'lān \ region NW Egypt, a low area in S. part of country; lowest point 440 ft below sea level
- QAZVIN** — see KAZVIN
- Qe-na** \kē-'nā, -k-ā \ city S Egypt N of Luxor pop 47,700
- Qishm** or Kishm \k-īsh-'m \ island S Iran in Strait of Ormuz
- Qŏ-shŏn** or Kŏ-shŏn \k-ŏt-'shān, 'kŏsh-'ān \ river 50 m N Palestine flowing NW through Plain of Esdraelon to the Mediterranean
- Qŏ-shŏn** — see HESHAN
- Quantlamba** — see DRAKENSBURG
- Que-bec** \kŏwī-'bēk \ or Qué-bec \k-ŏb-'bēk \ 1 province E Canada extending from Hudson Bay to Gaspé peninsula area 523,860, pop 4,628,378 2 city & port, its *, on the St. Lawrence pop 170,703
- Queen Char-lŏtte** \sh-ā-'r-ŏt \ 1 island Canada in W.B.C. in Pacific ocean area 39 sq mi 2 second S of Queen Charlotte islands
- Queen Elizabeth** \k-ē-'līz-ŏ-'b-eth, -līz-ā \ islands N Canada N of water passage extending from McClure strait to Lancaster Sound; include Parry, Sverdrup, Devon, & Ellesmere islands
- Queen Mānd Land** \mŏd \ section of Antarctica on the Atlantic Ocean \kŏwēnz \ borough of New York City on Long I. E of Brooklyn pop 809,578
- Queen's** — see LAOCHIS
- Queens-land** \kŏwēnz-'lānd, -lŏnd \ state NE Australia * Brisbane area 670,500, pop 1,428,656 — Queens-land-er \n-'ŏr \
- Queenstown** — see COBB
- Quezŏpalt** — see CHEQU
- Que-moy** \kŏwī-'mŏy \ or Kin-mŏy \kŏwī-'mŏy \ island E China in Formosa strait 15 m E of Amoy
- Que-tŏ-rŏ** \kŏ-'rē-'rŏ \ 1 state cen Mexico area 4432, pop 318,866 2 city, its * pop 49,209
- Qŏet-lā** \kŏwē-t-ā \ city Pakistan in N Baluchistan pop 84,300
- Qŏet-zŏ-nŏn** \kŏwē-'zŏ-'nŏn \ or Qŏet-zŏ-lŏ-mān-gŏ \kŏ-(t)ŏ-'sŏl-t-ŏ-'nŏp-(ŏ)ŏ \ city SW Guatemala pop 49,057
- Que-zŏn** \kŏ-'sŏn \ city Philippines in Luzon adjoining Manila; official * of the Philippines pop 107,977
- Qŏn-lŏ-mŏs** \kŏ-(ŏ)ŏ-'mŏs \ city E Argentina SE of Buenos Aires pop 115,113

Quim-per \kwi-(m)-pe(ə)-\ commune NW France W of Rennes near Bay of Montebay pop 19,451

Qui-nault \kwi-'nɔlt- river 65 m W Wash. flowing to the Pacific

Qui-ny \kwi-(t)-se \ city W Ill. on the Mississippi pop 43,793

2 \kwi-'zn- \ city E Mass. SE of Boston pop 87,409

Quin-ia-na Roo \kɛn-'tɔn-'rɔ- territory S Mexico in E Gulf of California area 19,438 pop 34,639

Quin-ta Nor-mal \kɛn-tɔ-(l)-nor-'mɔl \ city Cen Chile, W suburb of Santiago pop 150,810

Quin-toe, Bay of \kwint-ə \ inlet of Lake Ontario Canada in SE Ont.; connected with Georgian Bay by Trent canal

Qui-ntal \kwi-'ntɔl- hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven on which the ancient city was built — see AVENTINE

Qui-to \kɛ-'tɔ- \ city * of Ecuador pop 237,103

Qui-vi-ra \ki-'vir-ə \ region, probably the area around present city of Great Bend, Kans., believed by first Spanish explorers of the Southwest to be the site of great wealth — see AMMAN

Race, Cape \ræs- headland, S E point of Nfld., Canada

Ra-ci-bor \ræs-'bɔ- \ or **Ra-ti-bor** \ræt-ə- \ bō(ə)r \ city SW Poland in Silesia on the Odra pop 32,500

Ra-cine \ræs-'sɛn, ræ-'vɪ \ city SE Wis. S of Milwaukee pop 89,144

Rad-rod \ræd-'rɔd- \ 1 urban township SE Pa. WNW of Philadelphia pop 2,697 2 or **Ra-nor-shire** \ræ-'nɔr-, -sɔr- \ county E Wales * Llandrindod Wells area 471, pop 19,998

Ra-dom \ræd-'ɔm \ commune Poland NE of Kielce pop 121,200

Raetia — see RHAETIA — **Rae-tian** *adj* or *n*

Rages — see RHAGES

Ra-gu-sa \ræ-'gʊ- \ 1 commune Italy in SE Sicily pop 42,429 2 — see DUBROVNIK

Rah-way \rə-'wɛ- \ city NE N.J. SW of Elizabeth pop 27,699

Ra-ia-téa \ræ-'tɛ- \ island S Pacific in Lecward group of the Society Islands 130 m WNW of Tahiti area 75, pop 4000

Rainbow Bridge National Monument reservation, S Utah near Ariz. line containing Rainbow Bridge (large natural bridge)

Rai-nier, Mount \ræ-'ni-(ə)r-, ræ- \ or formerly **Mount Ta-co-ma** \tə-'kɔ-mə \ mountain 14,410 ft W Cen Wash., highest in the Cascade range & in Wash.; situated in Mount Rainier National Park (area 377 sq mi)

Rai-ny \ræ-'ni- \ river 80 m on Canada-U.S. boundary between Ont. & Minn. flowing from Rainy Lake into Lake of the Woods 2 lake Canada & U.S. between Ont. & Minn. area 366

Rai-pur \ræ-'pi-(ə)r \ city E India in SE Madhya Pradesh E of Jaipur pop 139,983

Rai-sin \ræ-'sɪn- \ river 150 m SE Mich. flowing into Lake Erie

Ra-jah-mun-dry \ræj-'ɔ- 'mɪn-drɛ- \ city E India in E Andhra Pradesh on Godavari river W of Kakinada pop 105,300

Ra-ja-sthan \ræj-'ə- 'stɔn- \ 1 RAJPUTANA 2 state NW India consisting of Rajasthan pop 14,977, pop 14,972,000

Raj-kot \ræj-'kɔt- \ 1 former state W India in N cen Kathiwar peninsula 2 city, its * now in Gujarat pop 132,069

Raj-pu-ta-na \ræj-'pə-'tɑ-nə \ region NW India bordering on West Pakistan & including part of Thar desert

Rakito — see NAKTONG

Ra-leigh \rə-'li- \ ræl-ə \ city * of N.C. pop 93,931

Ra-lik \ræl-'ɪk- \ the W chain of the Marshall Islands

Ram-a-pō \ræm-'ə-pō \ mountain range of the Appalachians N.N.J. & S.N.Y.

Ra-mat Gan \ræ-'mɪt-, gɛn- \ city W Israel E of Tel Aviv pop 90,234

Ram-bouillet \ræm-'bʊ-'jɛ- \ town N France 28 S W of Paris

Ram-gan-ga \ræm-'gɔn-gə- \ river 370 m N India in Uttar Pradesh flowing S into the Ganges

Ram-pur \ræm-'pʊ-(ə)r \ 1 former state N India NW of Bareilly * Rampur area 494; district now in Uttar Pradesh 2 city N India in NW of Uttar Pradesh pop 150,000

Rams-gate \ræmz-'gæt-, gət \ municipal borough SE England in Kent on North sea N of Dover pop 35,748

Ran-chi \ræn-'tʃɛ- \ city E India, summer * of Bihar, NW of Calcutta pop 16,849

Rand \rænd- \ RIVER WITWATERSRAND

Ran-ders \ræn-'ɔrs- \ city & port NE Denmark pop 41,720

Ran-dolph \ræn-'dɔl- \ town E Mass. S of Boston pop 18,900

Ran-ge-ley Lakes \rænj-'li- \ chain of lakes W Me. & N.N.H. including Rangeley Lake, Mooseloomcungic, Upper Richardson, Lower Richardson, & Umbagog

Ran-goon \ræn-'gʊn- \ 1 river 185 m S Burma, the E outlet of the Irrawaddy 2 city & port * of Burma on Rangoon river 21 m from its mouth pop 737,079

Ran-noch, Loch \ræn-'ɔk-, -ək \ lake 9 m long Cen Scotland

Rann of Kutch — see KUTCH

Ran-noul \ræn-'nʊl- \ village N.E. of Champagnon pop 22,116

Ra-pa \ræp-'ə- \ island S Pacific in SE Tubuai group area 15

Ra-pal-to \ræ-'pæl-, -pə \ commune NW Italy in Liguria ESE of Genoa on Gulf of Rapallo (inlet of Liguurian sea)

Rapa Nui — see EASTER

Rap-i-dan \ræp-'ə- 'dɔn- \ river 70 m N Va. rising in Blue Ridge mountains & flowing into the Rappahannock

Rap-id City \ræp-'ə- 'dɪ- \ city W S. Dak. in Black hills pop 42,399

Rap-pa-han-ock \ræp-'ə- 'hæn-ək- \ river 185 m NE Va. flowing into Chesapeake Bay

Rap-ti \ræp-'tɪ- \ river 400 m Nepal & N India flowing SE into the Gogra

Rar-i-tan \ræ-'rɪ-tən- \ 1 river 75 m N cen N.J. flowing E into Raritan Bay (inlet of the Atlantic S of Staten I., N.Y.) 2 urban township Cen N.J. on Raritan river pop 15,334

Rar-ō-ton-ga \ræ-'rɔ- 'tɔn-gə- \ island S Pacific in SW part of Cook islands; site of Avarua, * of the group

Ras Ad-dar — see RAS (Cape)

Ras Dā-shān \ræs-'dɔ- 'shɑn- \ mountain 15,160 ft N Ethiopia E of Lake Tana; highest in Ethiopia

Rashid — see ROSETTA

Rashin — see RAJIN

Rashī \ræ-'ʃɪ- \ or **Resht** \rɛsht- \ city NW Iran near Bay of Caspian sea pop 109,493

Rat \ræt- \ islands SW Alaska in W Aleutians including Kiska & Admitka

Ra-tak \ræt-'ɪk-, -ɪk- \ or **Ra-dak** \ræd-, -ɪk- \ the E chain of the Marshall Islands

Rath-miner and **Rath-gar** \ræth-'mɪn-zən-, -'gær- \ town E Ireland, S suburb of Dublin pop 45,629

Ra-ton \ræ-'tɔn- \ pass 7834 ft SE Colo. on Colo.-N. Mex. border to **Raton range** (E spur of Sangre de Cristo mountains)

Ra-ven-na \ræ-'vɛn-ə \ commune N Italy NE of Florence near Adriatic coast; formerly a seaport pop 115,205

Ra-vi \ræ-'vi- \ or anc. **Hy-dra-ō-tes** \hɪ-'drə- 'ɔ- (t)- \ river 450 m N India flowing SW to the Chenab forming part of boundary between East Punjab (Republic of India) & West Punjab (Pakistan)

Ra-wal-pin-dī \ræ-'wɔl-'pɪn-'dɪ- \ town & city of Pakistan in NE West Pakistan N.W. of Lahore pop 237,300

Ray-town \ræ-'tɑn- \ city W Mo. SE of Kansas city pop 17,083

Reading \rɛd-'ɪŋ- \ 1 town E Mass. N of Boston pop 19,259 2 city on the Schuylkill pop 98,177 3 county borough S England * of Berkshire pop 14,176

Re-bild \rɛb-'ɪld- \ village N Denmark in N Jutland S of Aalborg in Rebild hills (site of Rebild National Park)

Re-ci-le \rɛ-'sɪ- \ or formerly **Per-nam-bu-co** \pə-'nəm-'bʊ-'kɔ- \ city & port NE Brazil * of Pernambuco state pop 512,730

Re-ick-ling-han-sen \rɛ-'ɪk-'lɪŋ-'hɔz-'n- \ city W Germany SW of Münster pop 130,200

Red \rɛd- \ sea 1450 m long between Arabia & NE Africa 2 river 1018 m flowing E of Okla.-Tex. boundary & into the Mississippi in La. 3 river 310 m Cen U.S. & S cen Canada flowing N on Minn.-N. Dak. boundary & into Lake Winnipeg in Man. 4 — see ARCTIC RED 5 or **Go** or **Kol** \kɔl- \ river 500 m SE Asia rising in Indochina, China, & flowing SE across N Vietnam into Gulf of Tonkin

Red Deer river 385 m Canada in S Alta. flowing E & SE into the S. Saskatchewan

Red Lake lake 38 m long N Minn. divided into Upper Red Lake & Lower Red Lake; drained by Red Lake river (135 m flowing W into Red river)

Red-lands \rɛd-'lænd-(d)z- \ city Calif. SE of San Bernardino pop 26,829

Red-on-dā Beach \rɛd-'ɔn-'dɔ- \ city SW Calif. pop 46,986

Red Volta river 200 m W Upper Volta & N Ghana flowing into the White Volta

Red-wood City \rɛd-'wʊd-'ɪ- \ city W Calif. SE of San Francisco pop 46,290

Ree-dout \rɛd-'ɔut- \ lake NW Tenn. near the Mississippi formed 1811-12 by earthquakes

Re-gens-burg \ræ-'ganz-, bɔrg-, -bʊ-(ə)r- \ or **ER-lai-sis-bon** \ræt-'sɔn-, -sɔ- \ city W Germany in Bavaria 65 m NNE of Munich on the Danube pop 123,400

Reg-ist \rɛj-'sɪ- \ oasis Cen Algeria in Tanezrouft SSE of Colomb Bèchar

Reg-gio, 1 or **Reggio** di Ca-la-bria or **Reggio Calabria** \rɛj-(ə)-'dʒɔ-, -dʒɔ- \ 'hæ-'rɪb-'rɛ- \ commune & port S Italy on Strait of Messina 139,459 2 or **Reggio** nel-**Emi-lia** \rɛj-'nɛl-'mɛ- 'li- \ or **Reggio Emilia** commune N Italy in Emilia-Romagna NW of Bologna pop 106,847

Re-gi-na \rɛ-'ji-'nə- \ city Canada * of Sask. pop 89,755

Reims or **Rheims** \rɛmz-, F rə-'sɪ- \ city NE France ENE of Paris pop 121,145

Reinder lake Canada on Man.-Sask. border area 2444

Reisul — see YOSU

Re-ma-gen \rɛ-'mæ-, -mæ- \ town W Germany on W bank of the Rhine NW of Koblenz

Re-re-scheid \rɛn-'sɔ- \ city W Germany in No. Rhine-Westphalia ESE of Düsseldorf pop 124,200

Ren-do-va \rɛn-'dɔ- 'və- \ island W Pacific in cen Solomons off SW cen coast of New Georgia 1

Ren-trew \rɛn-'trɪ- \ or **Ren-trew-shire** \rɛn-'trɪ-(ə)-, -sbɔr- \ county * of Paisley (area 27, pop 32,652)

Re-nnes \rɛn-'ɪ- \ city W France N of Nantes pop 124,122

Re-no \rɛ-'nɔ- \ city W Nev. NNE of Lake Tahoe pop 51,470

Ren-ton \rɛn-'tɔn- \ city W Wash. SE of Seattle pop 18,453

Republican river 445 m Nebr. & Kans. rising in E Colo. & flowing E to unite with the Smoky Hill forming Kansas river

Re-si-ta \rɛ-'sɪ- \ or **Re-si-ta** \rɛ-'sɪ- \ commune SW Romania 65 m SE of Arad pop 45,583

Re-thou-dès \rɛ-'tʊ-'dɛ- \ village N France E of Compiègne

Ré-union \rɛ-'ju-njən- \ island W Indian ocean in the W Mascareignes S of Denis; an overseas department of France area 970, pop 274,370

Reit-ling-en \rɔit-'lɪŋ-ən- \ city W Germany in Baden-Württemberg S of Stuttgart pop 61,400

Revel or **Reval** — see TALLIN

Re-vi-la-gi-go \rɛ-'vi-'lə-'gɪ-'gɔ- \ island SE Alaska in SE Alexander archipelago E of Prince of Wales I

Re-vi-li **Gi-go** \rɛ-'vi-'li-'hɪ- \ (d) \ islands Mexico in the Pacific off 300 S W of S end of Lower California

Reyes, Point \rɛ-'jɛ- \ cape W Calif. at S extremity of peninsula extending into the Gulf of Golden Gate, in Point Reyes National Seashore (established 1962)

Rey-kja-vik \ræk-'jə-, -vɪk- \ city & port * of Iceland pop 69,268

Rey-no-sa \rɛ-'nɔ- 'sə- \ city NE Mexico in Tamaulipas on Rio Grande pop 108,540

a abut; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; å out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; j life; j joke; j sing; o flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; z action

† Fable; † F bac; † G ch, Buch; † F via; † O bœuf; † F feu; † U G füllen; † B F rue; † Y F digue (digue), quit (quit)

Ro-selle \rō-'zēl/ borough NE N.J. W of Elizabeth pop 21,032
Rose-mead \rō-'zēl-'mēd/ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 15,476
Rō-shān \rō-'zēt-ə/ or **Rā-shānd** \rā-'shēnd/ or **anc Bol-bi-ti-ne** \bōl-'bī-'tī-'nē/ 1 river 146 m N Egypt forming W branch of the Nile in its delta 2 city N Egypt on the Rosetta pp 32,800
Rose-ville \rō-'zēl-'vīl/ 1 city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 50,195 2 village SE Minn. W of St. Paul pop 2,100
Ross \rōs/ 1 urban township SW Pa. near Pittsburgh pop 25,952 2 sea arm of S Pacific extending into Antarctica E of Victoria Land
Ross and Crom-ar-ty \krōm-'ar-tē/ county N Scotland * Ding-wall area 3089, pop 60,503
Rossholm \rōs-'hōlm/ see FLESCHOORN
Ross Dependency section of Antarctica lying S of 60°S lat. & between 160°E & 150°W long.; administered by New Zealand
Rossiya — see RUSSIA
Ross Shell Ice sheet Antarctica in S Ross sea area 0b 208,400
Ros-shock \rōs-'shōk, 'rō-'shōk/ city & port E Germany on Warnow river near the Baltic coast pop 15,811
Ros-tov \rō-'stōf, 'rōs-tōv/ or **Ros-tov-on-Don** \rōn-'dōn, 'ān-'tī/ city SE Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Don pop 597,000
Ros-well \rōz-'wēl, 'wēl/ city SE N. Mex. pop 39,593
Rō-tā \rōt-ā/ 1 island W Pacific at S end of the Marianas area 35 2 city & port SW Spain on the Atlantic NW of Cadiz
Rolh-er-ham \rōlth-'er-'rōm/ county borough N England in West Riding, Yorkshire, NE of Sheffield pop 82,334
Rofne-say \rōfth-'sē/ burgh SW Scotland on island of Bute * of the Hebrides
Rō-tō-rūa \rōt-ō-'rū-ā/ borough New Zealand in N cen North I.
Rōf-ler-dam \rōf-'er-'dām/ 1 urban area E N.Y. NW of Schoenectady pop 16,871 2 city & port SW Netherlands on the Nieuwe Maas pop 731,047
Rō-tō-mā \rōt-'ōm-ā/ island SW Pacific N of Fiji islands area 14; belongs to Fiji
Rōu-bāix \rōu-'bāi/ city N France NE of Lille pop 110,667
Rou-en \rō-'ān, 'ān/ city & port N France on the Seine pop 116,540
Roumania — see ROMANIA
Rous-sil-lon \rōs-'sīl-'ōn/ region & former province S France extending to the Mediterranean * Perpignan
Rou-yū \rōu-'yū/ urban area Canada in SW Que. pop 17,076
Rovuma — see RUVUMA
Rox-burgh \rōks-'bōr-, 'bōr-, 'bō-'rō/ or **Rox-burgh-shire** \shī-'er-, 'shār/ county SE Scotland * Jedburgh area 666, pop 44,666
Royal Gorge section of the canyon of Arkansas river S cen Colo. W of Canon City
Royal Oak city SE Mich. N of Detroit pop 80,612
Ruad — see ARWAD
Ru-an-dā-Uran-dā \rū-'ān-dā-'ū-rān-'dā/ or **Belgian East Africa** the old country cen Africa bordering on Lake Tanganyika & comprising two districts, Ruanda (* Kigali) & Urundi (* Usumbara), administered by Belgium under League of Nations mandate 1919-45 & under UN trusteeship 1946-62 * Usumbara — see BURUNDI, RWANDA
Ruān-gā \rū-'āng-'pā-'(hū) volcano 9175 ft New Zealand, highest peak in North I., in Tongariro National Park
Rub \rū-'ā/ 1 \rūb-'ā-'kāl-'ē/ or **Ar Ri-mal** \rō-'rā-'māl/ desert region S Arabia extending from Nejd S to Hadhramaut area 300,000
Rubon — see FUMICINO
Ru-dōlf \rū-'dōlf/ lake N Kenya in Great Rift valley area 3500
Ru-fisque \rū-'fēsk/ city & port W Senegal pop 49,800
Rug-by \rūg-'bē/ municipal borough cen England in Warwickshire pop 15,000
Rū-gēn \rū-'gēn/ island E Germany in Baltic sea off coast of Pomerania area 374
Ruhr \rū'r/ 1 river 144-m W Germany flowing NW & W to the Rhine 2 industrial district, valley of the Ruhr river
Ruis-lid \rū-'sīd/ or **Ruis-lid** \rū-'sīd/ urban district S England in Middlesex W of London pop 68,274
Rumania — see ROMANIA
Ru-me-hā or **Rou-me-hā** \rū-'mē-'yā-, 'mē-'hē-ā/ a division of the old Ottoman Empire including Albania, Macedonia, & Thrace
Ru-nā-mēdē \rū-'nā-'mēdē/ urban district in Surrey on S bank of the Thames in Egham urban dist
Ru-perl \rū-'pērt/ river 380 m Canada in W Que. flowing W into James Bay
Ru-rū'g \rū-'rū-'g/ territory of the Hudson's Bay Company 1670-1869 N Canada; the drainage basin of Hudson Bay
Ru-se \rū-'rūs-/ or **Turk Rus-chuk** \rūs-'chuk/ city NE Bulgaria on the Danube S of Bucharest pop 53,420
Rush-more \rūsh-'mōr/ (ōr, 'mō'ōr) mountain W S. Dak. Black hills on which are carved gigantic faces of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, & a national memorial
Rus-sell Cave National Monument \rūs-'əl/ reservation NE Ala. including caverns where remains of early pre-Columbian man have been found
Rus-sia \rūs-'shā/ or **Russ** \rōs-'sī-yā \rī-'sē-'yā/ 1 Russian empire E Europe & E Asia constituting, except for Finland & Kurland region) with the present U.S.S.R. * Petrograd 2 RUSSIAN REPUBLIC 3 the U.S.S.R.
Russian Republic or **Russian Russia** constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. E Europe & N Asia bordering on Arctic & Pacific oceans north of the Baltic & Black seas * Moscow area 6,501,500, pop 118,900,000
Russian Turkistan region comprising the republics of Soviet Central Asia
Ru-the-niā \rū-'thē-'yā-, 'nē-ā/ or **Carpathian Ruthenia** or **Zakarpattia** \zāk-'ar-pā-'tī-ā/ region U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine S of the Carpathian mountains; a province of Czechoslovakia 1918-38 * Uzhgorod — **Ru-thēnē** \rū-'thēn/ n — **Ru-the-nian** \rū-'thē-'ōn-, 'nē-'ōn/ adj or n
Ruth-er-ford \rūth-'er-'fōrd/ borough NE N.J. SSE of Paterson on Passaic river pop 28,473
Ruth-in \rūth-'ōn/ municipal borough N Wales * of Dembigshire

Rut-land \rūt-'lānd/ 1 city W cen Vt. pop 18,325 2 or **Rut-land-shire** \rūn-'dī-'shīr/ (ōr, 'shār/ county E cen England * Oskham area 152, pop 63,784
Rū-vu-mā or **port Rō-vu-mā** \rū-'vū-'mā/ river 400 m SE Africa rising in S Tanganyika & flowing E into Indian ocean on Mozambique border
Rū-wēn-zō-rū \rū-'wēn-'zōr-'ē. 'zōr-/ā mountain group E cen Africa between Uganda & Congo — see STANLEY (Mount)
Rwan-dā \rū-'ān-dā/ or formerly **Ru-an-dā** country E cen Africa; a republic * Kigali area 10,166, pop 3,000,000 — see RUANDA-URUNDI
Ry-binsk or **Ri-gā-zān** \rē-'zān-'(y) / city cen Soviet Russia, Europe, on Oka river pop 213,000
Ry-binsk \rīb-'ōn-'(ō)sk/ or **Sīcher-bā-kōv** \shīcher-'bā-'kōf, 'kōv/ city Soviet Russia, Europe, NNE of Moscow on the Volga at SE end of Rybnik reservoir pop 181,000
Rye \rī-'yē/ municipal borough SE England in East Sussex
Ry-gwīck — see RYSGWICK
Ryū-kyū \rē-'(yū)-'k(yū) / or **Liū-chīū** \lī-'chū) / or **Man-sel** \mān-'sēl-/ islands W Pacific extending in an arc from Kyushu, Japan, to Formosa, China; belonged to Japan 1895-1945; since 1945 divided between Japan & the U.S. area 3803 — see OKINAWA, OSUMI, SAKISHIMA, TOKARA — **Ryū-kyū-an** \rē-'(yū)-'k(yū)-'ān/ adj or n
Saa-le \zā-'l-/ 'sāl-/ river 226 m Germany rising in NE Bavaria in the Fichtel Gebirge & flowing N into the Elbe
Saar \sār, 'zār/ 1 or **F Sarre** \sār/ river 81 m Europe flowing from Vosges mountains France N to the Moselle in Germany 2 or **Saar-land** \sār-'lānd, 'zār-/ region W Europe in basis of the Saar Valley between France & Germany; once part of Lorraine, became part of Germany in 19th century; administered by League of Nations 1919-35; became a state of Germany 1935; came under control of France after World War II; to West Germany by a plebiscite 1 July 1957, as a state (**Saarland**) * Saarbrücken area 898, pop 1,060,500
Saar-brück-en \zār-'brūk-'ōn, 'sār-, 'brūk-/ or **F Sar-re-bruck** \sār-'brūk/ city W Germany * of Saarland pop 128,700
Saaremaa — see SAREMA
Sā-bā \sā-'bā/ 1 island SE West Indies in Netherlands Antilles * The Bottom (situated in a crater 800 ft above sea level) area 5, pop 1085 2 — see SHEBA
Sā-bā-dell \sā-'bā-'dēl-'(yō) / commune NE Spain N of Barcelona pop 82,970
Sā-bā-rā-tī \sāb-'ar-'mat-/ river 200 m W India flowing S into head of Gulf of Cambay
Sā-bā \sāb-'ō/ or **Sēb-hā** \sēb-'hā/ town W Libya * of Fezzan
Sā-bī \sāb-'ē/ or **Sā-ve** \sā-'vē-/ river 400 m SE Africa rising in cen Southern Rhodesia & flowing E across S Mozambique to Mozambique channel
Sā-bīnē \sā-'bēn-/ river 380 m E Tex. & W La. flowing SE & emptying through Sabine Lake (15 m long) & Sabine Pass (channel) into Gulf of Mexico
Sā-bīe, **Cape** \sā-'bāi/ 1 cape at SW tip of Fla., southernmost point of U.S. mainland at lat 25°7'N 2 headland in Canada on an inlet S of Cape Sable I. (20 m long, at S end of N.S.)
Sā-bā-rā-hā \sāb-'rā-'hā/ or **anc Sab-rā-lā** \rōt-ā/ town Libya on the coast NW of Tripoli
Sāshān — see SAKONY
Sā-cō \sā-'ō-, 'kōs/ river 104 m E.N.H. & SW Me. flowing SE to the Atlantic
Sā-cō-rā-men-tō \sā-'kār-'mēnt-'(ō) / 1 mountains S N. Mex. — see GUADALUPE SIERRA BLANCA 2 river 382 m N Calif. flowing S into Suisun Bay
Sā-cy \sā-'sī-/ city of Calif. on Sacramento river pop 191,667
Sā-d- \sā-'d-/ 'sā-'dō-/ 'sā-/ village Czechoslovakia in NE Bohemia
Sā-fed Koh \sā-'fēd-'kōh/ mountain range E Afghanistan on Pakistan border; a S extension of the Hindu Kush
Sā-fī \sā-'fē-/ city & port W Morocco pop 56,751
Sā-gā-mī \sā-'gām-'ē-/ sea inlet of the Pacific Japan in cen Honshu I.
Sā-gā-lān — see SAKHALIN
Sā-gī-nāw \sāg-'nō/ city E cen Mich. pop 98,265
Saginaw Bay inlet of Lake Huron on coast of Mich.
Sā-gres \sāg-'rēs-/ village SW Portugal E of Cape St. Vincent
Sāguāche — see SAWATCHEE
Sā-gū-nē \sā-'gū-'nē/ Monument \sō-'(g)wār-'(ō) / reservation SE Ariz. E of Tucson area 84
Sā-gū-nē-yā \sāg-'nē-'yā/ river 125 m Canada in S Que. flowing from Lake St. John E into St. Lawrence
Sā-gū-lā \sā-'gū-'lā-/ 'sā-'gē-'sē-'cī-'hām-'rā-/ or **Sē-hī-ā** \sē-'hī-/ a trading post NW Africa, the N zone of Spanish Sahara
Sā-gū-n-tō \sā-'gūn-'tō/ or formerly **Mur-vīe-dō** \mūr-'vē-'dō-/ (ōr) commune E Spain NNE of Valencia pop 26,987
Sāhāmā — see SAJAMA
Sā-hā-rā \sā-'hā-'rā-, 'hār-/ā desert region N Africa N of the Sahara region extending from the Atlantic coast to Red sea or, as sometimes considered, to the Nile — **Sā-hā-rān** \sā-'hār-/ adj
Sā-hā-rā-rūp \sā-'hār-'ōn-'pū-'(ōr) / city N India in NW Uttar Pradesh NNE of Delhi pop 148,400
Sāi-gōn
Sāi-gōn \sāi-'gān, 'st-/ā city & port * of S. Vietnam in Cochinchina on Saigon river pop 1,614,200
Sāi-mā \sāi-'mā/ lake SE Finland, largest of the Saimaa Lakes
Sāinī \sāi-'bān-'(ō) / 1 city W Va. pop 15,103 2 city & port in England * of the N zone of Spanish Sahara
Sāinī Ber-nārd \sāi-'bērn-'bārd-/ nard) two Alpine passes — see GREAT SAINT BERNARD, LITTLE SAINT BERNARD
Sāinī Bōn-i-fācē \bān-'ō-, 'fās/ city Canada in SE Man. on Red river opposite Winnipeg pop 28,855
Sāinī-fō-rān \sāi-'fō-'rān-/ city Canada in SE Ont. NW of Niagara Falls on Welland ship canal pop 39,708
Sāinī Charles \chār-'(ō) / city E Mo. on the Missouri pop 21,189
Sāinī Clair, **Lake** \klā-'(ō) / 'klē-'(ō) / lake SE Mich. & SE Ont. area 460, connected by Saint Clair river (40 m) with Lake St. Clair; draining through Detroit river into Lake Erie
Sāinī Clair Shores city SE Mich. NE of Detroit pop 76,657

ā abut; ʰ kitten; ʰ further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; ā out; out; ch chin; ʰ less; ʰ easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 j joke; j sing; f flow; ʰ flow; ʰ coin; th thin; th this; i loot; u foot; y yet; yu few; yu furious; zh vision
 F table; ā F bac; k G ich, Buch; F vin; ʰ F bouz; ʰ F feu; u G fool; ʰ F yue; ʰ F digue ʰ dōnʰ, suit ʰ wānʰ

Scores-by Sound \s'k(ə)r-bz-, s'k(ə)r- \ inlet of Norwegian sea & Greenland N of 70° N

Scotch Plains \s'k(ə)ch \ urban township NE N. J. pop 18,491

Scotia \s'k(ə)ʃə \ sea part of the S Atlantic SE of Falkland Is. in W of the Sandwich Islands, N of So. Orkney islands

Scotland \s'k(ə)l-ənd \ or I Gal-e-dō-ni-a \,k(ə)-dō-ni-a-, nē-ə \ or ML Scotia country N Great Britain; a division of United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland * Edinburgh area pop 2,359

Scott \s'k(ə)t \ urban township SW Pa. SW of Pittsburgh pop 19,094

Scotts Bluff National Monument \s'k(ə)ts- \ reservation W Neb. on the No. Platte including Scotts Bluff (high tube that was a landmark on the Oregon Trail)

Scythia \s'ti-ə \ or Scythia \s'th- \ the country of the ancient Scythians comprising parts of Europe & Asia now in U. S. S. R. in regions N & NE of Black sea & E of Aral sea

Sea \s'e-ə \ islands SE U. S. in the Atlantic off coast of S. C., Ga., & Fla. between mouths of Santee & St. Johns rivers

Sea-side \s'e-,sīd \ city W Calif. on Monterey Bay pop 19,353

Se-at-ite \s'e-'t-ī \ city & port W Wash. between Puget Sound & Lake Washington pop 537,087 — Se-at-tē-ite \s'e-'t-ī \ N. W. Wash. \s'e-'t-ī \ (g) lake 13 m long SW Me.

Sebaste or Sebastia — see SIVAS

Sebastye — see SAMARIA

Sebha — see SABHA

Se-cin-dar-abad or Si-kan-dar-abad \s'i-'k(ə)n-d(ə)-r-ə-'b(ə)d \ city S cen India in Andhra Pradesh, NE suburb of Hyderabad pop 225,400

Se-dā-lia \s'i-'dā-lī-ə \ city cen Mo. pop 23,874

Se-dan \s'i-'d(ə)n \, F sa-dā-ri \ city NE France on the Meuse NE of Reims pop 17,637

Sedge-moor \s'e-dj-,mō(ə) \, nū(ə) \, mō(ə) \ tract of moorland in England in Somerset

Sedom — see SODOM

Se-govia \s'i-'gō-vē-ə \ 1 or Co-co- \k(ə) \, k(ə) \ or Wanks \w(ə)k(ə) \ river 450 m N Nicaragua flowing NE into the Caribbean forming part of Honduras-Nicaragua boundary 2 province N Spain in Old Castile area 16,635, pop 205,793 3 commune, its *c, NW of Madrid pop 34,250

Seihun — see SEYHAN

Seim or Seym \s'eim \ river 435 m SW cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing W into the Caspian

Seine \s'eim-, sēn \ river 480 m N France flowing NW into English channel

Seine, Bay of the or F Baie de la Seine \hāi-lā-se-ən \ inlet of English channel NW France at mouth of the Seine

Seishun — see CHONGJIN

Seishun — see CHONGJU

Seikia el Hamra — see SAGUIA EL HAMRA

Seik-on-di \s'eik-ən-'dē \ city & port SW Ghana E of Takoradi pop 26,757

Se-lang-or or Sa-lang-or \s'e-'l(ə)ŋ-ə \ state cen Federation of Malaya bordering on Strait of Malacca * Kuala Lumpur area 3166, pop 1,012,891

Sei-ten-ga \s'e-'t(ə)n-'gā \ river 750 m N cen Asia rising in W Outer Mongolia & flowing to Lake Baikal

Se-leucia \s'e-'lū-sh(ē)-ə \ 1 or Seleucia Tra-che-o-tis \t'rā-'kē-'t(ə)s \ ancient city SE Asia Minor in Cilicia SW of Tarsus 2 ancient city in the Seleucid Empire; ruins now in Iraq on the Tigris SSE of Baghdad 3 or Seleucia Pile-ria \p'i-lī-'rī-ə-, -er- \ ancient city Asia Minor N of mouth of the Orontes port for Antioch

Sei-ki-ri \s'e-'kī-'k(ə)r-k \ 1 range of Rocky mountains Canada in range of French Mt. Sanderford 11,590 ft 2 or Sei-ki-ri-shire \s'i-'k(ə)r-, -sh(ə)r \ county SE Scotland area 267, pop 21,724 3 burgh, its *c, SE of Edinburgh

Sel-ma \s'e-'l(ə)m-ə \ city cen Ala. W of Montgomery pop 28,385

Selmsik — see EPHEBUS

Se-ma-rang or Sa-ma-rang \s'e-'mā-r(ə)ŋ \ city & port Indonesia in cen Java on N coast pop 373,900

Sem-i-la-ia \s'e-'l(ə)l-ā-ī-ə \, t(ə)n-'l(ə) \ city Soviet Central Asia in NE Kazakhstan on Irtysh river pop 155,000

Sen-dal \s'en-'d(ə)l \ city Japan in NE Honshu pop 425,272

Sen-e-ca \s'en-'i-k(ə) \ lake 35 m long W cen N.Y.; one of the Finger lakes

Sen-e-gal \s'en-'g(ə)l \ 1 river 1050 m W Africa flowing from Fouta Djallon NW & W into the Atlantic 2 country W Africa on the Atlantic; a republic of the French Community, formerly a territory of French West Africa * Dakar area 81,081, pop 2,973,000 — Sen-e-gal-ese \s'en-'g(ə)l-'ēz-, -ēz \ adj or n

Sen-e-gam-bia \s'en-'i-g(ə)m-'bī-ə \ region W Africa around Senegal & Gambia rivers — Sen-e-gam-bī-ā \-'n(ə) \ adj or n

Sen-lac \s'en-'l(ə)k \ hill SE England in Sussex NW of Hastings

Sen-lis \s'en-'l(ə)s \ commune N France NNE of Paris

Sen-nar \s'en-'n(ə)r \ S. Nile region E Sudan chiefly between the White Nile & the Blue Nile; an ancient kingdom

Seoul \s'eul-, 'sīl-, sē-'lī \ or Kyong-sung \k(ə)ŋ-'s(ə)ŋ \ or Jap Kei-jō \k(ə)-jō \ city S Korea on Han river; formerly * of Korea, since 1948 * of So. Korea pop 1,642,599

Sen-ti \s'e-'t(ə)l-ə \ river 600 m N New Guinea flowing E into the Pacific

Se-quoia National Park \s'i-'kwō-i-ə \ reservation SE cen Calif. area 602; includes Mt. Whitney

Serajevō — see SARAJEVO

Seram — see CERAM

Ser-ia \s'er-'i-ə \ or formerly Ser-ia \vē-ə \ federated republic SE Yugoslavia traversed by the Morava; once a kingdom * Belgrade area 34,080, pop 6,979,154

Seridica — see SOFIA

Serendib — see CEYLON

Se-ret \s'er-'et \ river 150 m U.S.S.R. in W Ukraine flowing S into the Dniester

Ser-gi-pe \s'er-'zhē-p(ə) \ state NE Brazil * Aracajú area 8321, pop 66,611

Ser-ri-n-ga-pa-tam \s'e-'rīn-'g(ə)-p(ə)-t(ə)m \ or Sri-ran-g(ə)-p(ə)-t(ə)m \, r(ə)ŋ-'g(ə)-p(ə)-t(ə)m \ town S India N of city of Mysore

Ser-rotowe \s'e-'rō-t(ə) \ town Republic of So. Africa in E Bechuanaland pop 19,935

Ser-tal \s'er-'t(ə)l-ə \ or formerly Ser-tal \dī-e-'strel-ə \ mountain range Portugal; highest in Portugal 6532 ft

Serra do Mar \s'e-'d(ə)'mā-r \ mountain range S Brazil along coast chiefly in Santa Catarina, Paraná, & São Paulo states; highest part 2233

Ser-ta \s'e-'r(ə)-r(ə) \ or formerly Ser-ta \v(ə)-m(ə) \ mountain range N So. America in Venezuela-Brazil border S of Serra Paracaima; source of the Orinoco; highest peak 8000 ft

Ses-tos \s'e-'s(ə)st(ə)s \ ruined town Turkey in Europe on the Dardanelles (Hellespont) at narrowest point

Sète \s'e-'t(ə) \ or formerly Sète \s'e-'t(ə) \ commune & port S France SW of Montpellier pop 33,454

Se-tif \s'e-'t(ə)f \ commune NE Algeria pop 53,057

Se-tú-bal \s'e-'t(ə)l-ə \ city & port SW Portugal pop 44,000

Se-van \s'e-'vān \ or Se-vang \v(ə)ŋ \ or Turk Gok-cha \g(ə)'r(ə)k-'ch(ə) \ in U.S.S.R. in N Armenian Republic area 540

Se-vas-to-p(ə)l \s'e-'v(ə)st(ə)-p(ə)l- \ or formerly Se-vas-to-p(ə)l \s'e-'v(ə)st(ə)-p(ə)l-, -n(ə) \, -p(ə)l- \ city & port U.S.S.R. in Soviet Russia, Europe, in SW Crimea pop 148,000

Se-ver-n \s'e-'v(ə)r-n \ inlet (Severn river) of Chesapeake Bay, Md., on which Annapolis is situated 2 river 610 m Canada in NW Ont. flowing NE into Hudson Bay 3 river 210 m Great Britain flowing from E cen Wales into Bristol channel

Severnaya Dvina — see NORTHERN DVINA

Se-ver-na-ya Zem-lya \s'e-'v(ə)r-n(ə)-y(ə)-z(ə)m-'l(ə)'y(ə) \ islands U.S.S.R. in N Soviet Union, Russia, N of Taimyr peninsula in Arctic ocean between Kara & Laptev seas area 14,300

Se-vier \s'e-'vī-ə \ river 280 m SW cen Utah flowing into Sevier Lake (25 m long; saline)

Se-ville \s'e-'vīl-ə \ or Se-ville \s'e-'vīl(ə)-vīl \ 1 province S Spain area 5428, pop 1,241,842 2 city, its *c pop 428,660

Se-vres \s'e-'v(ə)r- \ commune N France SW of Paris pop 17,109

Seward \s'e-'v(ə)rd \ peninsula 180 m long & 130 m wide W Alaska projecting into Bering sea between Kotzebue & Norton sounds

Se-wa-ter \s'e-'w(ə)-t(ə)r \ island group W Indian ocean NE of Madagascar; a colony of Great Britain * Victoria (on Mahé I.) area 156, pop 43,100

Sey-han \s'e-'hān \ 1 or Sei-hun \s'e-'hūn \ river 300 m Turkey flowing SSW into the Mediterranean 2 — see ADANA

Sez — see SEM

Si-ax \s'i-'s(ə)ks \ city & port Tunisia on Gulf of Gabes pop 65,635 5 'Gravenhage — see HAGUE (The)

Shah-ja-han-pur \s'hā-'j(ə)-hān-'p(ə)l-, -p(ə)l- \ city N India in cen Uttar Pradesh N NW of Kanpur pop 104,800

Shah-pur \s'hā-'p(ə)l-, -p(ə)l- \ ancient city SW Iran W of Shiraz

Shaker Heights \s'hā-'k(ə)-r- \ city N Ohio E of Cleveland pop 86,460

Shakh-ti \s'hā-'k(ə)l- \ or Ale-ksan-drovsk \al-'ik-'s(ə)n-'dr(ə)fsk-, -j(ə)-z(ə)n- \ or Aleksandrovsk Grue-shv-ski \g(r)u-'sh(ə)fsk- \ city SE Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Rostov pop 196,000

Shche-va \s'hā-'r(ə) \ urban township SW Pa. NE of Pittsburgh pop 24,939

Shang-hai \s'hān-'h(ə)l \ municipality & port E China on the Huang Pu near the Yangtze estuary pop 6,900,000

Shan States \s'hān-'st(ə)ts \ or formerly Shan States \s'hān-'st(ə)ts \ 1 region E Honan pop 134,400

Shan-shan \s'hān-'shān \ river 240 m W Ireland flowing S & W into the Atlantic

Shan-si \s'hān-'s(ə)l \ province N China bordering on Yellow river * Taiyuan area 60,656, pop 14,314,000

Shan States \s'hān-'st(ə)ts \ or formerly Federated Shan States province E Burma comprising a mountainous region (the Shan hills) * Taunggyi

Shan-tung \s'hān-'t(ə)ŋ \ 1 peninsula E China projecting ENE between Yellow sea & P(ō)l tai 2 province E China including Shantung \s'hān-'t(ə)ŋ \ city E China in E Honan pop 45,877,000

Shao-hing or Shao-hsing \s'hā-'sh(ə)ŋ \ city E China in N Chekiang SE of Hangchow pop 130,600

Shao-yang \s'hāu-'yāŋ \ or formerly Pao-king \p(ə)u-'k(ə)ŋ \ city SE China in cen Hunan W of Hengyang pop 117,700

Shaw-ker \s'hā-'k(ə)r \ river 1400 m N cen Africa in Chad flowing NW into Lake Chad

Shark Bay inlet of Indian ocean 150 m long W Western Australia, at 25°S

Shar-on \s'hā-r(ə)n-, 'sh(ə)-r(ə) \ city NW Pa. pop 25,267

Sharon, Plain of the region Israel on coast between Mt. Carmel & Jaff

Sha-si \s'hā-'s(ə)l \ city E cen China in S Hupel on the Yangtze pop 85,000

Shas-ta, Mount \s'h(ə)s-'t(ə) \ mountain 14,162 ft N Calif. in Cascade range; an isolated volcanic cone

Shat-al \s'h(ə)l-'al- \ river 120 m SE Iraq formed by Tigris & Euphrates rivers & flowing SE into Persian Gulf

Shaw-an-gonk Mountain \s'hāu-'g(ə)m- \ mountain ridge SE N.Y.; part of Kittatinny Mountain

Shaw-wi-n-gan Falls \s'hā-wī-'n(ə)ŋ- \ city Canada in S Que. on St. Maurice river NW of Trois-Rivières pop 28,397

Shaw-nee \s'h(ə)-nē-, shā-'n(ə) \ city cen Okla. pop 24,326

Sheberkavō — see RYBNSK

She-ba \s'hē-'b(ə) \ or Sa-ba \s'ā-'b(ə) \ ancient country S Arabia

She-bo-yan \s'h(ə)'b(ə)-yān \ city & port E Wis. pop 45,747

Shechem — see NABLUS

Shen-chi \s'h(ə)ŋ-'ch(ə) \ urban district & port SE England in Kent at mouth of the Thames pop 15,727

Shelf-field \s'h(ə)l-'fīld \ city & county borough N England in West Riding, Yorkshire pop 512,834

Shet-by \s'h(ə)l-'b(ə)l- \ city S N.C. W of Charlotte pop 17,698

ə about; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; ɔ out; ɔ chin; e less; ɛ easy; ɟ gift; i trip; i life; i joke; ɪ ring; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; th this; ɔ F table; ɔ F bac; ɟ G ich, Buch; ɟ F vin; ɟ F bouf; ɟ F feu; ɟ G füllen; ɟ F rue; ɟ F digne ɔdn̄, nuit ɔaw'ɛ

Sit-tang \sɪ-ˈtɑŋ/ river 350 m E cen Burma flowing S into Gulf of Martaban
 Si-wa \sɪ-ˈwɑ/ or *anc Am-mo-ni-um* \ə-ˈmō-nē-əm/ oasis & town in W Egypt W of Qattara Depression
 Si-wa-ik \sɪ-ˈwɑ-ɪk/ range of foothills of the Himalayas in India extending SE from N Punjab into Uttar Pradesh
 Sjel-land \ˈʃel-ən/ or *Ze-land* \ˈzē-land/ island, largest of islands of Denmark; site of Copenhagen area 2709
 Skag-erak \ˈskɑ-g-ə-ˈrɑk/ arm of the North sea between Norway & Denmark
 Skag-itt \ˈskɑ-ɪt/ river 200 m SW B.C. & NW Wash. flowing S W into Puget sound
 Skan-ø-at-lø-les \skɑ-n-ē-ˈɑt-ləs, -ˈskɪn-ə/ lake 16 m long cen N.Y. S of Syracuse, one of the Finger Lakes
 Skaw \ˈskɑ/ or Cape Skag-erak \ˈskɑ-g-ə-ˈrɑk/ cape Denmark at N extremity of Jutland
 Skøe-na \ˈskø-nə/ river 360 m Canada in W B.C. flowing S & W into Hecate strait
 Skid-aw \ˈskɪd-ə/ mountain 3054 ft NW England in cen Cumberland
 Sko-kie \ˈskō-kē/ village NE Ill. N of Chicago pop 59,364
 Skop-ije \ˈskɔp-ɪ-je, -ˈskɔp-ə/ or Skop-je \ˈskɔp-ɪ-je, -ˈskɔp-ə/ or Turk-Ust-ub \ˈu-ˈst-ub/ city S Yugoslavia * of Macedonia on Vardar river pop 149,000
 Skuak river 264 m SE Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi
 Skutari — see SCUTARI
 Skye \ˈskɪ/ island Scotland, one of the Inner Hebrides area 670
 Skyrtos \ˈskɪ-rəs, -ˈrɪs/ or Seyrtos \ˈsɪ-ə/ or Ngk Skryfros \ˈskɪ-rəs/ island in Greece in the Northern Sporades E of Euboea
 Sla — see SALT
 Slave \ˈslɑv/ or Great Slave river 258 m Canada flowing from W end of Lake Athabasca N into Great Slave Lake
 Slave Coast region W Africa bordering on Bight of Benin between E. Africa & Volta rivers
 Slavkov — see AUSTRALITZ
 Sla-vo-nia \slə-ˈvō-nē-ə, -nə/ region N Yugoslavia in E Croatia between the Sava, the Drava, & the Danube
 Sle-a-ford \ˈslē-ˈfɑrd/ urban district E England * of Parts of Kesteven Lincolnshire
 Slesvig — see SCHLESWIG
 Slide Mountain \ˈslɪd-ə/ mountain 4204 ft N. Y.; highest in the Catskills
 Sli-go \ˈslɪ-ˈɡɔ/ 1 county N Republic of Ireland area 694, pop 78,838 2 municipal borough & port, its * on Sligo Bay
 Slough \ˈslɑʊ/ urban district SE cen England in Buckinghamshire W of London pop 66,439
 Slo-va-kia \slə-ˈvɑk-ē-ə, -ˈvɑk-ə/ region E Czechoslovakia E of Moravia; chief city Bratislava
 Slo-ve-nia \slə-ˈvō-nē-ə, -nə/ federated republic NW Yugoslavia N & W of Croatia * Ljubljana area 7708, pop 1,466,425
 Smeth-wick \ˈsmɛθ-ɪk/ county borough W cen England W of Birmingham pop 76,309
 Smo-les Hill m. cen Kans. flowing E to unite with Republican river forming the Kansas
 Smo-len(ik) \smo-ˈlen(ɪk)/ city, Soviet Russia, Europe, on upper Dnieper river pop 146,000
 Smyrna — see IZMIR
 Snake \ˈsnæk/ river 1038 m NW U. S. flowing from NW Wyo. across S Idaho & into the Columbia in Wash.
 Sno-qual-mie \snə-ˈkwəl-mē/ 1 mountain pass 3004 ft W cen Wash. in Cascade range SE of Seattle 2 waterfall 268 ft W cen Wash. in Snoqualmie mts.
 Snow-mōn(ies) mountains West New Guinea — see CARSTENZ (Mount)
 Snow-don \ˈsnoʊ-dən/ massif 3560 ft N Wales; highest point in Wales
 Snow-do-nia \snə-ˈdō-nē-ə, -nə/ mountain region NW Wales coterminous with Mt. Snowdon
 SNOWY, 1 mountains SE Australia in SE New Sp. Wales 2 river 240 m SE Australia flowing from Snowy mountains to the Pacific
 So-bal \ˈsə-bəl/ river 460 m W Ethiopia & SE Sudan flowing W into the White Nile
 Soebe — see YARKAND
 So-chi \ˈsɔ-ʃi/ city & port Soviet Russia, Europe, on NE coast of Black sea pop 95,000
 So-ci-ə-ty \sə-ˈsɪ-ət-ē/ or F Îles de la So-ci-é-té \i-ˈlə-ˈlə-sò-ˈsi-é/ islands S Pacific belonging to France * Paapee (on Tahiti) area 650, pop 41,793
 So-co-t-ra or So-ko-t-ra \sə-ˈkō-t-rə/ island Indian ocean E of Gulf of Aden in Aden protectorate * Tamrida (Hadibu) area 1400, pop 12,000
 Snd-om \ˈsɑnd-əm/ 1 city of ancient Palestine in the plain of the Jordan 2 or Sd-dom \ˈsɑ-dəm/ town Israel near S end of the Dead sea
 Soemba — see SUMBA
 Soembawa — see SUMBAWA
 Soenda — see SUNDA
 Soen-baja — see SURABAJA
 Soetrakarta — see SURAKARTA
 So-fia \ˈsɔ-fē-ə, -sō-, -sō-ə/ or Bulg So-Il-ya \ˈsɔ-fē-(y)ə/ or *anc Srd-dica* \ˈsərd-ɪ-kə/ or *Sar-di-ca* \ˈsɑrd-ə/ city * of Bulgaria pop 725,756
 Sng-dira-na \sɑng-dē-ˈɑn-ə, -ˈɑn-ə, -ˈɑn-ə/ province of ancient Persia lying between the Indus (Syr Darya) & Oxus (Amu Darya) * Maracanda (Samarkand)
 Sog-ne Fjord \ˈsɔn-ə-nə/ inlet of Norwegian Sea SW Norway
 So-hāg \ˈsə-ˈhɑj/ city cen Egypt on the Nile SE of Asyut pop 59,300
 So-ho \ˈsɔ-ˈhō/ district of cen London, England
 So-ho-ns \sə-ˈhō-sə/ commune N France NW of Paris
 So-let \ˈsɔ-let/ channel S England between Isle of Wight & the mainland
 So-ll-mões \ˈsɔ-lē-ˈmɔɪʃ/ the upper Amazon, Brazil, from Peruvian border to the Negro
 So-ling-er \ˈsɔ-lɪŋ-ər, -sə-/ city W Germany in the Ruhr pop 169,000

Sol-na \ˈsɔl-nə/ city E Sweden, N suburb of Stockholm pop 52,140
 Solo — see SURAKARTA
 Sol-o-mo-n \ˈsɔl-ə-mən/ 1 islands W Pacific E of New Guinea divided between the Australian trust territory of New Guinea & the Brit. Solomon islands area 16,120 2 sea arm of Coral sea W of Solomon islands
 So-lu-thurn \ˈzɔ-lu-th(ɜrn, -ɜrn, -sə-ə/ or F So-jeure \ˈsɔ-l-ər/ 1 canal in W Switzerland area 306, pop 170,508 2 commune, its *, on the Aare pop 16,743
 Sol-way firth \ˈsɔl-wə-/ inlet of Irish sea to Great Britain on boundary between England & Scotland
 So-ma-li-ya \ˈsɔ-mə-ˈlɪ-ə, -ˈmɪ-lɪ-ə/ or So-ma-li Republic \ˈmɪ-lɪ-ə/ country E Africa bordering on Gulf of Aden & Indian ocean; formed 1960 by union of Brit. Somaliland & Italian Somaliland * Mogadishu area 262,000, pop 1,990,000 — So-ma-li-an \ˈmɪ-lɪ-ən, -ˈmɪ-lɪ-ən/ *adj* or *n*
 So-ma-li-ya \ˈsɔ-mə-ˈlɪ-ə, -ˈmɪ-lɪ-ə/ region E Africa comprising Somalia, French Somaliland, & part of E Ethiopia
 Som-er-set \ˈsəm-ər-ˌset, -sət/ 1 island N Canada in Franklin District N of Boothia peninsula area 9370 2 or Som-er-set-shire \ˈsɪʃ(ə)r, -ʃə/ county SW England * Taunton area 1620, pop 52,888
 Somerset level — see NILE
 Som-er-ville \ˈsəm-ər-ˌvɪl/ city E Mass. N of Cambridge pop 94,697
 So-mes \ˈsɔ-mesh/ or Hung Szamos \ˈsɔm-ɔsh/ river 200 m N Hungary & NW Romania flowing W into the Tisza
 So-mo \ˈsɔ-mo/ river 147 m N France flowing NW into the English Channel
 So-no-ra \ˈsɔ-nō-rə, -ˈnōr-ə/ 1 river 300 m NW Mexico flowing SW into upper Gulf of California 2 state NW Mexico bordering on U. S. & Baja California * Hermosillo area 70,477, pop 644,511 — So-no-ran \ˈsɔ-nən/ *adj* or *n*
 Son canals or locks — see SAULT SAINT MARIE CANALS
 Soo-choo \ˈsɔ-ʃu, -ˈtʃu/ or *formerly Wu-hsien* \ˈwɪ-shē-ˈen/ city E China in SE Kiangsu W of Shanghai pop 474,000
 So-pot \ˈsɔ-pɔt/ city N Poland NW of Gdansk pop 40,000
 Sop-on \ˈsɔ-pɔn, -pɔn/ city W Hungary pop 37,000
 Sorata — see ILLAMPU
 Sorbiodunum — see OLD SARUM
 So-rel \ˈsɔ-rəl/ city Canada in S Que. on the St. Lawrence SW of Trois-Rivières pop 16,470
 So-rta \ˈsɔ-r-tə, -sɔr-ə/ 1 province N cen Spain area 3983, pop 154,789 2 commune, its *, W of Zaragoza pop 18,544
 So-ro-ca-ba \ˈsɔ-rə-ˈkɑ-v-ə, -sɔr-ə/ city S Brazil in SE São Paulo state pop 68,811
 So-ri-ya \ˈsɔ-rɪ-ə, -ˈrɪ-ə/ or *anc Sur-rem-tum* \ˈsə-rɛnt-əm/ commune & port S Italy on S side of Bay of Naples
 Sos-no-wiec \ˈsɔ-snɔv-ˌyets/ or Sos-no-wi-ec \ˈsɔs-nɔ-ˈvɛt-sə/ city SW Poland NE of Katowice pop 125,000
 Soudan — see SUDAN
 So-ut-ri-a \ˈsɔ-t-ri-ə/ 1 or Grande Soufrière \ˈgrɑːf(ɪ)n-ˈd-ə/ volcano 4869 ft French West Indies in S Basse-Terre, Guadeloupe 2 volcano 4048 ft Brit. West Indies on St. Vincent 1
 Sound — see GRESUND
 Sou-th \ˈsaʊ-əs/ or Mouse \ˈmaʊ-s/ river 450 m Canada & U. S. from S.E. Sask. SE into N.N. Dak. & N into the Assiniboine in SW Man.
 Soussè \ˈsu-sɛ/ or Su-sa \ˈsu-sə, -zə/ or *anc Had-ru-me-tum* \ˈhɑd-rū-ˈmɛ-əm/ city & port NE Tunisia pop 48,172
 South Island S New Zealand area 58,092, pop 716,000
 South Africa, Republic of country S Africa E of the Limpopo, Molopo, & Orange rivers bordering on Atlantic & Indian oceans; a republic, until 1961 (as Union of South Africa) a Brit. dominion; administrative * Pretoria, legislative * Cape Town, judicial * Bloemfontein pop 47,359, pop 15,780,000
 South-all \ˈsaʊ-ˌthɔl, -ˌthɔl/ or *formerly Southall* Nor-wood \ˈnɔr-wud/ municipal borough S England in Middlesex pop 55,900
 South America continent of the western hemisphere lying between the Atlantic & Pacific oceans SE of No. America & chiefly S of the Equator area 17,835,357 — South American *adj* or *n*
 South-amp-ton \saʊth-(h)ɑm-(p)ɔn/ 1 island N Canada in Kewatin District, Northwest Territories, between Hudson Bay & Foxe channel area 15,700 2 — see HAMPSHIRE 3 county borough & port S England in Hampshire on Southampton Water (estuary of Test river) pop 178,326
 South Australia state S Australia * Adelaide area 380,070, pop 914,763
 South Bend \ˈbend/ city N Ind. pop 132,445
 South Brabant — see BRABANT
 South-bridge \ˈsaʊth-(b)rɪ/ urban area S Mass. pop 15,889
 South Canadian — see CANADIAN
 South Cape — see KA LAE
 South Car-o-li-na \ˈkar-ə-ˈlɪ-nə/ state S U. S. * Columbia area 31,055, pop 2,382,594 — South Car-o-lin-ian \ˈlɪ-ə-bən-, -ˈlɪn-ɪ-ən/ *adj* or *n*
 South Charleston city W. Va. W of Charleston pop 19,180
 South China sea W Pacific bounded by SE China, Formosa, Philippines, Indochina, Malaya, & Borneo
 South Da-ko-ta \sə-ˈkɔ-tə/ state NW cen U. S. * Pierre area 77,047, pop 680,514 — South Da-ko-tan \ˈkɔ-tən/ *adj* or *n*
 South Downs \ˈdaʊnz/ hills S England chiefly in Sussex
 South-end on Sea \ˈsaʊth-(h)end-/ county borough SE England to Essex at mouth of Thames estuary pop 151,830
 Southern Alps mountain range New Zealand in W South I. extending almost the length of the island — see COOK (Mount)
 Southern Karroo — see KARROO
 Southern Morocco or Southern Protectorate of Morocco former Spanish protectorate W Africa S of former French Morocco Southern ocean the Antarctic ocean
 Southern Rhodesia country S Africa S of the Zambezi; a self-governing territory within the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland * Salisbury area 150,333, pop 2,590,000
 Southern Sporades — see SPORADES
 South Euclid city NE Ohio E of Cleveland pop 27,569
 South Far-ming-dale \ˈfɑr-mɪŋ-dəl/ urban area SE N. Y. on Long I. pop 16,318
 South-field \ˈsaʊth-ˌfɪld/ city S Mich. NW of Detroit pop 31,501

a abut; * kitten; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; aū out; ch chin; o less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; I life j joke; j sing; o flow; o flaw; oī coin; th thin; thū this; uū out; u y yet; y few; y furious; zb vision * F table; ā F bac; k G ich, Buch; * F vin; ā F beauf; ō F feu; ō G fūten; ō F rue; * F digne \dɛnʌ/, nait \nɔwʌ/

South-gate, 1 \səʊth-ɡeɪ\ city SE Mich. S of Detroit pop 29,404
 2 \səʊt-, ɡæ\ municipal borough SE England in Middlesex N of London pop 37,376
South Gate \səʊt-ɡeɪ\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 53,831
South Georgia island S Atlantic E of Tierra del Fuego in Falkland Islands Dependencies area 1
South Holland \səʊt-ˈhɒlənd\ ʒit-ˈhɒlənt\ province SW Netherlands * Rotterdam area 1212, pop 2,668,158
South Milwaukee city SE Wis. on Lake Michigan pop 20,307
South Mountain mountain ridge S Pa. & W Md. at N end of Blue Ridge mountains
South Na-han \ˈnɑː-nɑːn-ˈhɑːn-ˈfɑː\ river 350 m Canada in SW Northwest Territories flowing SE into the Liard
South Norfolk city SE Va. pop 22,035
South Orange village NE N. J. W of Newark pop 16,175
South Orkney Islands S Atlantic SE of the Falklands in Falkland Islands Dependencies
South Ossetia or **South Ossetian Region** autonomous region U. S. S. R. in N Georgia on S slopes of the Caucasus * Stalinir area 1500, pop 120,000
South Pasadena city SW Calif. pop 19,706
South Pass broad level valley SW cen. Wyo. crossing continental divide near SE end of Wind River range
South Plainfield borough NE N. J. SW of Elizabeth pop 17,879
South Platte river 424 m Colo. & Nebr. flowing E to join the N. Platte forming the Platte
South Point — see KATIE
South-port \səʊt-ˈpɔːrt\, -pɔːrt\ county borough NW England in Lancashire on coast N of Liverpool pop 84,057
South Portland city SW Me. pop 22,788
South Sacramento urban area N cen Calif. pop (with Fruitridge) 4,443
South Saint Paul city SE Minn. on the Mississippi pop 22,032
South Sandwich Islands S Atlantic SE of S. Georgia I. in Falkland Islands Dependencies
South San Francisco city W Calif. pop 39,418
South San Gabriel urban area SW Calif. pop 26,213
South Saskatchewan — see SASKATCHEWAN
South sea, 1 the Pacific ocean 2 or **South seas** the areas of the Atlantic, Indian, & Pacific oceans in the southern hemisphere, esp the S Pacific
South Shetland Islands S Atlantic SE of Cape Horn off tip of Antarctic peninsula in Falkland Islands Dependencies
South Shields \səʊt-ʃiːldz\ county borough N England on North sea at mouth of the Tyne E of Newcastle pop 106,605
South Tirol — see UPPER ADIGE
South-west \səʊt-ˈwɛk\, -wɛk\ metropolitan borough London, England, in S bank of the Thames pop 119,091
South-West Africa or **South-West-Afrika** \sɪt-ˈves-ˈɪf-ri-ˈkɑː\ or formerly **German Southwest Africa** territory SW Africa bordering on the Atlantic; belonged to Germany before 1919, assigned as mandate by League of Nations to Union (Republic) of S. Africa 1919 * Windhoek pop 418,104
So-vetsk \sɔːˈvɛtsk\ or **G Tilsit** \ˈtɪl-sɪt-, -zɪt\ city U. S. S. R. in S. W of Soviet Russia, Europe, on Neman river pop 50,000
So-vei-skia-ya Ga-van \sɔːˈvɛi-ˌskɪ-ˈjɑː-ˈgɑːv-ən-(ˈvɔː)\ city & port U. S. S. R. in SE Soviet Russia, Asia, in Khabarovsk Territory on Tatar Strait
Soviet Central Asia the portion of cen Asia belonging to the U. S. S. R. & comprising the Kazakh, Kirgiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, & Uzbek republics
Soviet Russia, 1 — see RUSSIAN REPUBLIC 2 the U.S.S.R.
Soviet Union — see UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
Spain \ˈspeɪn\ town E of London pop 407,495
Spain \ˈspeɪn\ or **Sp** \ˈsp-ɪ-ˈpɑː\ ʌ-ˈspeɪn-ʌ\ country SW Europe in the Iberian peninsula; nominally a kingdom * Madrid area 193,144, pop 30,237,242
Span-dan \s(ɪ)h-pæn-,dæn\ W section of Berlin, Germany
Spanish Africa the possessions of Spain in Africa: Spanish Sahara, Spanish Guinea, Spanish Morocco, Spanish Sahara
Spanish America the parts of America settled by Spaniards & now governed or occupied chiefly by their descendants: So. America except Brazil & the Guianas, Central America except Brit. Honduras, Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, & some small islands in the West Indies — **Spanish-American** adj — **Spanish American** n
Spanish Guinea territory W Africa bordering on Gulf of Guinea including Rio Muni, Fernando Po, & other islands; a Spanish colony * Santa Isabel (on Fernando Po) area 10,852, pop 214,271
Spanish Main or **Spanish America** the Spanish America esp. along N coast of So. America 2 the Caribbean sea & adjacent waters esp. at the time when region was infested by pirates
Spanish Morocco — see MOROCCO
Spanish Peaks two mountains (East Spanish Peak & West Spanish Peak) S Cent. U. S. of Sangre de Cristo mountains; W peak 13,623 ft
Spanish Sahara territory W Africa area 1,330,000 sq mi
Spanish possessions of Rio de Oro & Sagua el Hamra * Villa Cisneros area 105,448, pop 13,627
Spanish Town town SE cen Jamaica; former * of Jamaica
Sparks \ˈspɑːks\ city W Nev. E of Reno pop 16,618
Spas-ia \ˈspɑː-ɪ-ə\ or **Lae-dae-mon** \lɑː-ə-ˈde-mɒn\ ancient city in Greece in Peloponnese * of Laconia
Spar-tan-burg \ˈspɑːrt-ˈn-ˌbɜːrj\ city NW S. C. pop 44,352
Spencer Gulf \ˈspɛn-(t)-sɜːr-\ inlet of Indian ocean SE So. Australia
Speyer \ˈʃpiː-(ə)-\ or **E Spire** \ˈʃpiː-(ə)rz\ city W Germany on W bank of the Rhine SW of Heidelberg pop 37,200
Spiez or **La Spezia** \li-ˈspet-ʒe-ə\ city & port NW Italy in Liguria pop 112,245
Spice — see MULLUCCAS
Spits-ber-gen \ˈspɪts-ˌbɜːr-ɡən\ group of islands, Arctic ocean N cen N Norway; belongs to Norway area 24,280
Split \ˈspɪt\ or **Spjel** \ˈspɪe-ˈtj\ or **I Spalato** \ˈspɪ-ˌlɑː-ˈtɔː\ city & port W Yugoslavia in Croatia on Dalmatian coast pop 77,100
Spo-kane \ˈspɔː-ˈkɑːn\ 1 river 120 m N Idaho & E Wash. flowing from Coeur d'Alene Lake W into the Columbia 2 city E Wash. at Spokane Falls in Spokane river pop 181,608
Spo-let-o \ˈspɔː-let-(ə)\ municipal cen Italy SE of Perugia
Spor-a-des \ˈspɔː-ə-ˈdez\, -ˈspɔː-ə\ two island groups Greece in the

Aegean: the Northern Sporades (chief island Skyros, N of Euboea) & E of Messara; the Southern Sporades (chiefly Samos, Icaria, & the Dodecanese, off SW Turkey)
Spree \ˈʃiː(h)rɪ-ə\ river 220 m E Germany flowing N into the Havel
Spree-wald \-ˌvɔːlt\ wooded marshy district E Germany in Spree valley NW of Cottbus
Springfield \ˈsprɪŋ-ˌfiːld\ 1 city * of Ill. on the Sangamon pop 83,271 2 city SW Mass. on the Connecticut pop 174,463 3 city SW Mo. pop 95,865 4 city W cen Ohio NE of Dayton pop 82,723 5 city W Ore. on the Willamette E of Eugene pop 19,616 6 urban township S Pa. of Co Delaware pop 26,733 7 urban township SE Pa. in Montgomery county pop 20,652
Spring \ˈsprɪŋz\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal pop 119,382
Spuyten-Duyvil Creek \ˈspɪt-ˈn-dɪ-vɪl-\ channel New York City N of Manhattan E connecting Hudson & Harlem rivers
Squaw \ˈskwɔː\ valley E Calif. on E slope of Squaw Peak 8960 ft in the Sierra Nevada W of Lake Tahoe
Sri-na-gar \ˈsri-ˌnɑː-ɡɑːr\ city, summer * of Jammu & Kashmir, in W Kashmir on Jhelum river NNE of Lahore pop 207,800
Sringapatnam — see SERINGAPATAM
Sri-lanka \ˈsri-ˌlɑː-ˈŋkə\ islet W Scotland in the Inner Hebrides W of Mull — see FINGAL'S CAVE
Staf-ford \ˈstɑːf-ɔːrd\ or **Staf-ford-shire** \-ˌʃɪr-(ə), -ʃɪr-\ 1 county W cen England area 1153, pop 1,621,013 2 municipal borough, NW of London pop 40,275
Staked Plain — see LLANO ESTACADO
Stalin, 1 — see BRASOV 2 — see VARNIA 3 — see DONETSK
Stalinabad — see DYUSHAMBE
Stalingrad — see VOLGOGRAD
Stallmo — see DONETSK
Stam-peak \ˈstɑːm-ˌpiːk\ mountain peak
Stalin-sk — see NOVOKUZNETSK
Stam-boul or **Stam-bul** \ˈstɑːm-ˈbuːl\ 1 ISTANBUL — a former name 2 the old part of Istanbul S of the Golden Horn
Stam-ford \ˈstɑːm-ˌfɔːrd\ city SW Conn. pop 92,713
Stam-i-ıvay \ˈstɑːn-ə-ˈsɪ-ə\, -sɪ-ə\ city U. S. S. R. in SW Ukraine pop 66,000
Stan-ley \ˈstæn-ˌɪ-\ 1 mountain 16,795 ft E cen Africa; highest peak of Ruwenzori 2 or Port Stanley town * of the Falklands
Stanley Falls series of seven cataracts NE Congo in Luabala river basin
Stanley Pool expansion of Congo river ab 200 m long 300 m above its mouth between Congo Republic & Republic of Congo with Brazzaville & Léopoldville situated on its banks
Stan-ley-ville \ˈstæn-ˌɪ-ˌvil-\ city NE Congo * of Oriental province on Congo river pop 53,400
Stan-ovoi \ˈstɑːn-ə-ˈvoɪ\ mountain range U. S. S. R. in E Soviet Russia, Asia; highest point 8143 ft
Sta-rya Za-gor-a \ˈstɑː-ə-ˈzɑː-ˈgɔː-ə\, -ˈgɔː-ə\ city cen Bulgaria pop 12,000
State College borough cen Pa. pop 22,409
Stat-en \ˈstɑː-n\ island SE N. Y. SW of mouth of the Hudson; part of New York City, constituting borough of Richmond
States of the Church or **Papal States** temporal domain of the popes in cen Italy 75
Statesville \ˈstets-ˌvil-\, -vil\ city W cen N. C. pop 19,844
Statue of Liberty National Monument — see LIBERTY
Staun-ton \ˈstɑːn-ˈtɒn\ city NW Cen. U. S. pop 22,232
Sta-va-ng-er \ˈstɑː-ˌvɑːŋ-ər\ city & port SW Norway pop 52,848
Stav-ro-pol \ˈstɑːv-ˈrɔː-pəl-, -rɔː-\ 1 territory U. S. S. R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe on the Caucasus area 29,600, pop 1,500,000 2 city, its * pop 140,000
Ste-bark \ˈste-(t)əm-,bɑːrk\ or **G Tan-nen-berg** \ˈtæn-ən-,bɜːrj-, -ˈtæn-ən-,bɜːrk\ village NE Poland SW of Olsztyn
Steens \ˈsteɪns\ mountains SE Oregon; highest point Steens Mountain (massif) 13,554 ft
Steil-en-bush \ˈsteɪ-lən-,bʊʃ-, -ˈsteɪ-lən-ˈbʊʃ\ town SW Republic of So. Africa in SW Cape Province E of Cape Town
Step-en-ey \ˈstep-ˌen-ɪ-\ metropolitan borough E London, England, pop 119,750
Ste-rling \ˈstɜːr-lɪŋ\ city NW Ill. on Rock river pop 15,688
Ste-tin \s(ɪ)h-te-(t)ən\ or **Pol Szcze-cin** \ˈʃtʃet-ˌsɛn\ city & port NW Poland on the Oder near its mouth pop 249,400
Ste-ti-ner Haif \ˈsti-ˌhɪt-ˌte-ˈnər-,hɪf\ lagoon on Baltic coast NW Germany NW Poland at mouth of the Oder
Steu-ben-ville \ˈsteɪ-ˌbuː-ˈvɪl-, -vil\ city E Ohio on the Ohio N of Wheeling, W. Va. pop 32,495
Ste-vens Point \ˈsteɪ-ˌvɛnz-ˌpɔɪnt\ city Cen. Wis. pop 17,837
Stew-art \ˈstjuː-ˌɑːrt\, -ˈstjuː-ˌɑːrt\ 1 river 328 m made in cen New Zealand 2 the estuary of W into the ukon 2 island New Zealand S of South I. area 670
Sti-ki-ang \stɪk-(ə)-ŋ\ river 335 m Canada & Alaska flowing from Slikine mountains (in B. C. & Yukon Territory; highest point to the Pacific
Still-water \ˈstɪl-,wɔː-tər-, -wɔː-ˌlɪŋ\ city N cen Okla. pop 23,965
Stir-ling \ˈstɜːr-lɪŋ\ 1 or **Stirling-shire** \-ˌʃɪr-(ə), -ʃɪr-\ county cen Scotland area 451, pop 187,432 2 burgh, its * pop 26,960
Stock-holm \ˈstɔːk-ˌhɒlm\ city & port * of Sweden on Lake Mälaren pop 806,900
Stock-holm-er n
Stock-port \ˈstɔːk-,pɔːrt\, -pɔːrt\ city municipal borough NW England S of Manchester area 141,660
Stock-ton \ˈstɔːk-ˌtɒn\ 1 city cen Calif. on San Joaquin river E of Oakland pop 86,321 2 or **Stockton** on Tees \ˈtɛz\ municipal borough N. Eng. pop 40,020
Stoke New-ing-ton \stɔːk-ˈny(ŋ)-ɪŋ-ˌtɒn\ metropolitan borough N London, England pop 49,137
Stoke on Trent \stɔːk-,kɒn-ˌtrent-, -kɪn-\ city & county borough in cen England in Staffordshire pop 275,095
Stok-holm \ˈstɔːk-ˌhɒlm-, -ˈstɔːn-(h)ɒlm\ town E Mass. of Boston pop 17,821
Stone-haven \stɒn-ˈhɑː-vən\ burgh & port E Scotland n of Kincardine
Stone-henge \stɒn-ˈhɛŋ-(t)ən\ an assemblage of upright stones S Eng. on Salisbury Plain erected by a prehistoric people
Stone-leigh \stɒn-ˈleɪ\ urban area N cen Md. near Baltimore pop (with Rogers Forge) 15,645
Stone Mountain mountain 1686 ft NW cen Georgia E of Atlanta
Stones \ˈstɔːnz\ river 60 m, cen Tenn. flowing NW into the Cumberland
Stour \stəʊ-(ə), -ˈstʊ-(ə), -ˈstʊ-(ə)\ 1 river 60 m SE England flow-

ing E between Essex & Suffolk into the North sea 2 river 55 m
 S England in Dorset & Hampshire flowing SE into the Avon 3
 river 40 m SE England in Kent flowing NE into the North sea
 4 river 20 m, cen England in Oxfordshire & Warwickshire flowing
 NW into the Avon 5 river 20 m W cen England in Staffordshire &
 & Worcestershire flowing S into the Severn

Stour-bridge \ˈstɔʊ(r)-brɪ-ʃ/ municipal borough W cen England
 in Warwickshire pop 37,247

Strait Settlements former country SE Asia bordering on Strait of
 Malacca & comprising Singapore (now a separate colony) &
 Penang & Malacca (now in Federation of Malaya) area 1242

Stralsund \ˈstrɔ:l-sʊnd/, -zʊnt, -sʊnt/ city & port E Germany opposite
 Rügen I. pop 65,300

Strasbourg \ˈstrɔ:z-bʊ(r)-ʃ/, -strɔ:z-/ & **G Strass-burg** \ˈs(h)trɔ:z-
 bʊrg/ city NE France on Ill river W of its junction with the
 Rhine pop 200,900

Stratford \ˈstrɛt-fɔ:d/ 1 town SW Conn. pop 45,012 2 city
 Canada in SE Ont. W of Kitchener pop 19,972

Stratford on Avon municipal borough cen England in Warwick
 Shire city of Stratford-upon-Avon Celtic ground of 7th to 9th centuries
 S Cum-bride \ˈkʌm-brɪ-də/ & NW England * Dumbarton; its S part called
 Cumb-ride \ˈkʌm-brɪ-də/

Strath-more \ˈstrɔ:θ-mɔ:(r)-/ -mɔ:(r)/ the great valley of cen
 Scotland S of the Grampians

Stratford \ˈstrɛt-fɔ:d/ city N Italy. ill. pop 16,868

Stratford-upon-Avon town N Italy in Piedmont on Lake Maggiore

Stratford-upon-Avon municipal borough NW England in Lancashire
 pop 61,532

Ström-bo-ö \ˈstrɔ:m-bɔ:(r)-/ or **anc Stron-gy-le** \ˈstrɔ:n-ʒj-
 le/ island Italy in Lipari islands 2 active volcano 3040 ft on island
 Strömö, Italy * Ström-gjö hill SE Australia in New So.
 Wales W of Canberra

Struthers \ˈstrʊ:θ-rz/ city E Ohio SE of Youngstown on Ma-
 honing river pop 15,631

Strymon \ˈstri-mɔ:n/ or **NGk Stri-món** \ˈstri-món/ or **Bulg**
 S Strymon river 225 m W Bulgaria & NE Greece flowing
 SE into Strymonic gulf

Stry-mon-ic gulf \ˈstri-mɔ:n-ik/ or **Gulf of Stri-món** \ˈstri-
 món/ or **Gulf of Or-fa-üs** \ˈɔ:r-fa-üs/ inlet of the Aegean NE
 of the Thracian peninsula

Stutt-gart \ˈstʊ:t-ɡɔ:t/ city W Germany * of Baden-
 Württemberg on the Neckar pop 634,000

Stry-va \ˈstri-və/ river 300 m U. S. S. R. in NW Ukraine flowing N
 into Pripiet river in the Pripiet marshes

Sty-ria \ˈsti-ri-ə/ or **G Stei-er-mark** \ˈst(i)ɪ-er-märk/ region
 cen & SE Austria

Sua-kin \ˈswæ-kɪn/ town & port NE Sudan on Red sea

Suan-hwa \ˈswæn-ˈhwa/ city NE China in NW Hoped near
 Kalgan pop 114,100

Suez \ˈsʊ:z/ town Philippines in W Luzon at head of Subic
 Bay (inlet of So. China sea NW of Bataan peninsula)

Su-bo-ti-ča \ˈsu-bɔ:-tɪ-tʃə/ city NE Yugoslavia in N Voivodina
 near Hungarian border pop 115,352

Su-chow \ˈsu-tʃəʊ/, -ʃəʊ/, -ʃə/ or formerly **Tung-shan** \ˈtʊŋ-
 ʃən/ city China in NW Kiangsu N of Pengu pop 373,200
 2 — see **IPIN**

Su-cre \ˈsu-ˈkri:/ city, constitutional * of Bolivia, 265 m SE of
 La Paz

Su-dan \ˈsu:d-ən/ inlet of Aegean sea Greece on N coast of
 Crete E of Canea

Su-dan \ˈsu:d-ən/, -ˈdæn/ or **F Sou-dan** \ˈsu:d-æn/ 1 region N Africa
 between the Atlantic & the upper Nile S of the Sahara including
 basins of Lake Chad & the Niger & upper Nile 2 country NE
 E of Egypt; a republic, until 1956 a territory (Anglo-
 Egyptian Sudan) under joint Brit. & Egyptian rule * Khartoum
 area 967,500, pop 12,109,000 — **Su-da-nese** \ˈsu:d-ən-ˈe:z/, -ˈe:z/
adj or *n*

Sud-bury \ˈsʊd-bɜ:ri/ city Canada in SE Ont. N of
 Georgian Bay pop 90,482

Sudd \ˈsʊd/ swamp region S Sudan drained by the White Nile

Su-de-ten \ˈsu:d-ˈtɛn/ 1 or **Su-de-tes** \ˈde:t-ˈe:z/ or **Su-de-tic**
 \ˈde:t-ik/ mountains E cen Europe W of the Carpathians forming
 the E border of Bohemia, Czechoslovakia 2 or **Su-de-ten-land**
 \ˈsu:d-ˈtɛn-ˈlænd/ region including the Sudeten mountains —
Sudeten *adj* or *n*

Suez \ˈsu:z/, chiefly Brit \ˈsi:z/ 1 city & port NE Egypt at S
 end of Suez canal on Gulf of Suez (arm of Red sea) pop 156,300
 2 ship canal 9 m long NE Egypt traversing Isthmus of Suez
Suez Isthmus of Isthmus of Suez a narrow isthmus between Medi-
 terranean & Red seas connecting Africa & Asia

Sul-folk \ˈsʊf-ɔk/, *US also* -ˈɔk/ county E England bordering on
 North sea; divided into administrative counties of East Suffolk
 (pop 617,000) & West Suffolk (pop 321,849) & West Suffolk (* Bury
 St. Edmunds area 611, pop 120,590)

Suffolk Broads — see **BROADS**

Sugarloaf Mountain — see **PAQ DE AGÜCAR**

Suidwest-Afrika — see **SOUTH-WEST AFRICA**

Sui — see **IPIN**

Suisse — see **SUWON**

Suisse — see **SWITZERLAND**

Sui-sun Bay \ˈsu:ˈsʌn-/ arm of San Francisco Bay cen Calif.

Sui-ku-mi \ˈsu:ˈkʌm-/ city & port U.S.S.R. in NW Georgia *
 of Abkhazian Republic on Black sea pop 64,000

Suk-kur \ˈsʊk-ər/ or **Sa-klar** \ˈsʌk-ər/ city W Pakistan in N
 Punjab pop 77,057

Sulawesi — see **CELEBES**

Sul-grave \ˈsʊl-ɡræv/ village England in S Northamptonshire

Sullaabad — see **ARAK**

Sulu \ˈsu:l(i)-/ 1 archipelago W Philippines SW of Mindoro
 2 sea W Philippines between So. China & Celebes seas 3 — see
JOLO

Su-ma-tra \ˈsu:m-ˈtrə/ island W Indonesia S of Malay peninsula
 area 166,789 — **Su-ma-tran** \ˈtrən/ *adj* or *n*

Sun-ba or **D Soem-ba** \ˈsʌm-bə/ or **E San-dal-wood** \ˈsæn-dl-
 wʊd/ island Indonesia in the Lesser Sundas S of Flores

Sun-ba-wa or **D Soem-ba-wa** \ˈsʌm-bə-wə/ island Indonesia in
 the Lesser Sundas E of Lombok

Su-mer \ˈsu:m-ər/ the southern division of ancient Babylonia

Sun-gai \ˈsʊŋ-ɡəi/ city & port U.S.S.R. in Azerbaijan on the
 Caspian NW of Baku pop 20,000

Sun-gai \ˈsʊŋ-ɡəi/ city W of Newark pop 23,677

Sun-der \ˈsʊm(p)-ər/ city E cen S. E. of Columbia pop 23,062

Sun-da \ˈsʊn-də/ or **D Soen-da** \ˈsʌn-ˈdʌ/ islands Malay archipelago
 comprising the Greater Sunda islands (Sumatra, Java, Borneo,
 Celebes, & adjacent islands) & the Lesser Sunda islands (extending
 E from Bali to Timor; with exception of Brit. Borneo & Portuguese
 Timor, belong to Indonesia)

Sunda Strait channel between Java & Sumatra

Sun-der-land \ˈsʊn-dər-lənd/ county borough N England in
 Durham on North sea at mouth of the Wear pop 181,515

Sun-dsvall \ˈsʊn-dsväl/ city & port E Sweden on Gulf of
 Bothnia pop 29,783

Sun-gai \ˈsʊŋ-ɡəi/ 1 river 800 m NE China in E Manchuria
 flowing from Chang Pai Shan on Korean border NW & NE into
 the Amur 2 reservoir formed by dam in the upper Sungari

Sun-ny-val \ˈsʊn-ˈvæl/ city W Calif. NW of San Jose pop
 52,988

Sunsel Crater volcanic crater N cen Ariz. in Sunset Crater
 National Monument (area 5)

Suomi — see **FINLAND**

Su-pi-ri-ör \ˈsu:ˈpi-ri-ör/ city & port NW Wis. pop 33,563

Superior, Lake lake U. S. & Canada; largest, northernmost,
 & westernmost of the Great Lakes area 31,820

Superstition mountain range S cen Ariz. E of Phoenix; highest
 pt of Superstition Mountain pop 10,000

Sur, Point \ˈsu:(r)/ promontory Calif. on the Pacific 20 m S of
 Monterey

Su-ra-ba-ja or **Su-ra-ba-ya** or **D Soe-ra-ba-ja** \ˈsu:r-ə-ˈbʃə-
 ʃə/ city & port Indonesia in NE Java on Surabaja strait (between
 Java & end of Madura) pop 935,700

Su-ra-ka-rta \ˈsu:r-ə-ˈkɑ:rtə/ or **So-lo** \ˈsɔ:(r)-lɔ:/ or **D Soe-
 kar-ta** \ˈsʊr-ˈkɑ:rtə/ city Indonesia in cen Java pop 369,800

Su-rat \ˈsu:r-ət, -sə-ˈrət/ city W India in SE Gujarat pop 223,200

Surrey \ˈsʊr-ri/ municipal borough S England in Surrey
 WSW of London pop 60,675

Su-ri-ba-cha, **Mouat** \ˈsu:r-i-ˈbæ:tʃ-ə/ volcano in the Volcano
 Islands at S end of Iwo Jima

Su-ri-nam \ˈsu:r-i-nəm/ or **Su-ri-nam-ese** \ˈsu:r-i-nəm-ə/ or
D Guayana \ˈɡu:ˈjɑ:n-ə/ Guayana country N So. America
 between Brit. Guiana & French Guiana; a territory of the Nether-
 lands * Paramaribo area 55,142, pop 271,700 — **Su-ri-nam-ese**
 \ˈsu:r-i-nəm-ˈe:z/ *adj* or *n*

Suriname or **Surinam** river 400 m N Surinam flowing N into
 the Atlantic

Sur-ma \ˈsʊr-mə/ river 560 m NE India (subcontinent) in Mao-
 ipur & East Bengal — see **MEGHNA**

Sorrento — see **SORRENTO**

Surrey \ˈsʊr-ri/ county S England SW of London *
 Kingston on Thames area 722, pop 1,601,555

Su-ru-ga Bay \ˈsu:r-ə-ɡə/ inlet of the Pacific Japan on coast of
 S Honshu W of Sagami sea

Su-sa \ˈsu:s-ə/, -zə/ \ˈsi:z-ə/, -sə/ or **Bit Shu-shan** \ˈbi:t-
 ʃʊ:ʃən/ ruins in E of Elam, ruins in SW Ir. 2 — see **SOUSSE**

Su-sak \ˈsu:s-ək/ former city NW Yugoslavia, now an E section
 of Rijeka; seaport

Susiana — see **ELAM**

Sus-que-hanna \ˈsʊs-kwə-ˈhæn-ə/ river 444 m E U. S. flowing
 from cen N Y through Pa. & into Chesapeake Bay in N Md.

Sussex \ˈsʊs-iks/ county S England bordering on English chan-
 nel; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy; divided into
 administrative counties of East Sussex (* Lewes area 829, pop
 613,000) & West Sussex (* Chichester area 628, pop 318,661)

Suth-land or **Wesb-land** or **Sulh-er-land-shire** \ˈsʌn(d)-
 ʃi:(r), -ʃər/ county N Scotland * Dornoch area 2028, pop
 13,664

Sutherland Falls waterfall 1904 ft New Zealand in SW South I.
 S. 1. pop 900 m W India (subcontinent) flowing from
 Tibet W & SW through the Punjab to join the Chenab

Sul-ton and **Cheam** \ˈsʊl-tən-ˈtʃem/ municipal borough S
 England in Surrey S of London pop 80,664

Sul-ton Cold-field \ˈsʊl-tən-ˈkɔ:l(d)-ˈfi:ld/ municipal borough cen
 England in Warwickshire N of Birmingham pop 29,928

Sutton in Ash-field \ˈsʊt-ˈfild/ urban district N cen England
 in Nottinghamshire N of Nottingham pop 40,521

Su-va \ˈsu:və/ city & port * of Fiji, on Vitu Levu I. pop 37,371

Su-wal-ki or **Russ Su-wal-ki** \ˈsu-wəl-ki/ or **Lithuanian Su-wal-
 ki** \ˈkʃi/ 1 district NE Poland just E of Masurian Lakes 2 city
 in district pop 6,000

Su-wan-nee \ˈsu-wən-ˈe:z/ river 240 m SE Ga. & N Fla. flowing
 SW into Gulf of Mexico

Su-won \ˈsu:wən/ or **Jap Sul-gen** \ˈsʊi-ˈgen/ city S Korea S
 of Seoul pop 42,173

Sval-bard \ˈsvæl-bɑ:d/ the Norwegian islands in the Arctic ocean
 including Spitsbergen, Bear I., & other small islands area 25,000

Sverdlovsk \ˈsvɛrd-ˈlɔfsk/ or formerly **Ek-a-le-ri-n-burg** \ˈi:k-
 ə-ˈrɪn-bɜ:rg/ city W Soviet Russia, Asia, in Ural mountains pop
 777,000

Svea \ˈsvɛ: ʃer-drɔ:p/ islands N Canada W of Ellesmere I. in-
 cluding Axel Heiberg I. & the Ringnes islands

Swa-bia \ˈswə-bi-ə/ or **G Schwaben** \ˈʃhɪf-ən/ region SW
 Germany; the territory inhabited by the ancient Suevi — **Swa-
 bian** \ˈswə-bi-ən/ *adj* or *n*

Swan Islands two islands in the Caribbean NE W of Honduras
 2 or *in its upper course* **Av-on** \ˈəv-ən/ river 150 m SW Western
 Australia flowing W into Indian ocean

Swan-sea \ˈswæn-zə, ˈswæn(i)-sə/ county borough & port SE
 Wales in Glamorganshire pop 160,832

Swat \ˈswɪ:t/ river 400 m West Pakistan flowing into the Kabul
 Swat-land \ˈswæt-ˈlænd/ city & port SE China in E Kwangtung on
 So. China sea pop 280,400

Swa-ziland \ˈswəz-i-ˈlænd/ country SE Africa N of Natal
 between Transvaal & Mozambique; a Brit. protectorate * Mbabane
 area 6705, pop 237,041

Sweden \ˈswɛd-n/ or **Swed Sve-ri-ke** \ˈsʃar-ə/ country N

a abnt; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; a out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 i joke; j sing; f flow; o flow; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; z vision
 * F able; * F bac; K G ich, Buch; * F vin; * F bœuf; * F feu; * F güllig; * F rue; * F digoc (d'œn), nuit 'nœw/œ

Vents-pis \ven(t)-spi\ or G Win-dan \vin-dan\ city & port Latvia at mouth of the Venta pop 20,000
 Ven-tu-ra \ven-tu-rə\ or officially San Ben-á-ven-tu-ra \sə-ben-á-ven-tu-rə\ city & port SW Calif. on Santa Barbara channel ENE of Santa Barbara pop 29,114
 Vé-nue, Ben \ben-vo-(y)u\ mountain 2393 ft, cen Scotland in SW Perth S of Loch Katrine
 Ver-a-cru-z \ver-ə-krúz, -'kríz\ 1 state E Mexico * Jalapa area pop 2,773,606 2 city & port E Mexico in Veracruz state on Gulf of Mexico pop 138,012
 Ver-gei-l \ver-'chei-ə\ commune NW Italy WSW of Milan pop 17,471
 Ver-ig-ri-s \vard-ə-grəs\ river 280 m SE Kans. & NE Okla. flowing into Arkansas river
 Ver-únd \və-rund, ver-\ 1 city Canada in S Que. on Montreal 1. pop 78,262 2 or Verdun-sur-Meuse \sə-(u)r-\ city NE France on the Meuse ESE of Reims pop 18,831
 Ver-er-ri-ng \və-ri-ŋg, -'ni-ŋg\ city NE Republic of So. Africa in S Transvaal on the Vaal S of Johannesburg pop 109,200
 Verkhneúinsk \see ULAN UDE
 Ver-mont \və-'mɔnt\ state NE U.S. * Montpelier area 9609, pop 387,000
 Ver-mont-er \və-'mɔnt-er\ n
 Ver-nolensk \see NIKOLAEV
 Vernyi \see ALMA-ATA
 Vé-roia \və-(r)oi-ə\ or anc. Be-roa or Be-roea \bə-rə-ə\ town NE Greece in Macedonia W of Salonika
 Ver-ona \və-'rɔnə\ commune NE Italy on the Adige pop 186,043
 -Ver-ə-nēs, -'və-rə-'nēz, -'nēs\ adj or n
 Ver-sailles \və-'sɛi-, ver-\ city France, WSW suburb of Paris pop 84,445
 Vert, Cape \və-'t\ or Cape Verde \vərd\ promontory W Africa on the Vert peninsula in Senegal; westernmost point of Africa, at 17°30'W
 Ver-ri-ers \və-rv-'ɛr\ commune E Belgium E of Liège pop 44,290
 Ves-ter-á-ten \ves-tə-rə-ten\ island group Norway off NW coast NE of Lofoten islands
 Ves-ti-vi-us \ves-ti-vi-əs\ It Vē-vo-s-vio \və-'vi-vo-vi-ə\ volcano 3920 ft Italy on Bay of Naples - Ves-ti-vi-an \və-'si-vi-ən\ adj
 Vet-ti-lu-ga \vet-ti-lu-gə\ river 500 m, cen Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing S into the Volga
 Ve-vey \və-'vi\ commune W Switzerland in Vaud on NE shore of Lake Geneva
 Viatka \see VYATKA
 Viborg \see VYBORG
 Vi-en-ce Lo-pez \vi-sen-tə-'lɔp-ɛz\ city E Argentina, N suburb of Buenos Aires, on Rio de la Plata pop 149,958
 Vi-en-za \vi-'tʃɛn(t)-sə\ commune NE Italy W of Venice pop 63,700
 Vi-cha-da \vi-'tʃɛd-ə, -'tʃɛh-ə\ river 335 m, cen & E Colombia flowing ENE into the Orinoco
 Vi-cheda \see VICHEDA
 Vi-chi-ga \vi-'tʃi-gə\ city U.S.S.R. in cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NE of Moscow pop 51,000
 Vi-chy \vi-'ʃi-, 'vɛ-shɛ\ commune cen France on the Allier NE of Clermont-Ferrand pop 30,403
 Vic-tis-burg \vik-tis-burg\ city Mo. Miss. pop 29,130
 Vic-ti-ria \vik-ti-rə-ə, -'rɔr-\ 1 city SE Tex. on Guadalupe river pop 33,047 2 city Canada * w. of B.C. on SE Vancouver I. pop 54,584 3 island N Canada SE of Banks I. area 81,930 4 river 350 m Australia in NW Northern Territory flowing N to the Timor sea lake E Africa in Tanganyika & Uganda in region between E & W branches of Great Rift valley area 26,200 6 or Hong Kong \həŋ-'kɔŋ, -'kiŋ, -'kɔŋ\ city & port * of Hong Kong colony on NW Hong Kong I. pop 1,000,000
 Vic-ti-ri-an \vi-'tʃi-r-i-ən\ adj or n
 Victoria Falls \waterfall 300 ft high & 5580 ft wide S Africa in the Zambezi on border between Northern & Southern Rhodesia
 Victoria Land section of Antarctica S of New Zealand on W shore of Ross sea & Ross shelf Ice
 Victoria Nile \see Nile
 Vic-ti-ri-a-ville \vik-ti-rə-ə, vil-, 'tɔr-\ town Canada in S Que. NE of Drummondville pop 16,031
 Vi-en-na \vi-'en-ə\ or G Vĕna \vĕnə\ city * of Austria on the Danube pop 1,616,125 - Vi-en-nese \vi-'en-ə-'nēs, -'nēs\ adj or n
 Vi-en-ne \vi-'en-\ 1 river 217 m SW cen France flowing NW into the Loire 2 city SE France on the Rhone pop 25,669
 Vi-en-ti-ans \vi-en-'ti-an\ city, administrative * of Laos, on the Mekong pop 50,000
 Vie-ques \vi-'kɛs\ or Crab \krab\ island West Indies off E Puerto Rico, belonging to Puerto Rico; chief town Isabela Segunda
 Viet-nam or Viet Nam \vi-'et-'nám, viet-, 'vɛ-ət-, -'nám\ country SE Asia in Indochina, state, including Tonkin & N Annam, set up 1945-46; with S Annam & Cochín China, an associated state of French Union 1950-54; after civil war, divided 1954 at 17th parallel into No. Vietnam * (Hanoi area 63,344, pop 15,903,000) & So. Vietnam * (Saigon area 66,262, pop 13,800,500)
 Vi-ga \vi-'gɛz\ city & port NW Spain on Vigo Bay (inlet of the Atlantic) pop 162,114
 Viipuri \see VYBORG
 Vi-ja-ya-na-gar \vi-ja-ya-'nag-ər\ or Bi-ja-na-gar \bi-ja-'nag-\ Hindu kingdom (1336-1565) S India S of the Krishna
 Vi-ja-ya-wa-da \vi-ja-ya-'vād-ə\ or Vi-ja-ya-wa-da \vād-ə\ or formerly Bez-wād \bez-'vād-ə\ city SE India in E Andhra Pradesh on Krishna river at head of its delta pop 161,198
 Vi-la \vi-'lə\ city & port * of New Hebrides in SW Efate I.
 Villa Bens \see CABO YUBI
 Vi-la Cis-ne-ros \vi-'lɛ-, 'sɛs-'nɛr-sə, 'vɛ-(y)ə-\ town & port W of Vinca in Oroquieta of Zamboanga city
 Vi-la-her-mo-sa \vi-'yɛr-, 'er-'mɔs-ə\ city S Mexico * of Tabasco state pop 33,587
 Vil-la Park \vil-ə\ village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 20,391
 Ville-d'Avray \vil-də-'vɛr-\ commune N France W of Sévres
 Ville-franche \vil-'frɑ̃ʃ-\ 1 or Villefranche-sur-Mer \vɛs-'frɑ̃ʃ-er\ commune & port SE France E of Nice 2 or Villefranche-sur-Saône \sə-'sɔnə\ commune E cen France NNW of Lyons pop 21,703
 Ville-ur-banne \vil-'ur-'ban-, -'ju-(r)-\ commune E France, E suburb of Lyons pop 81,176
 Vil-ny-ns or Vil-ni-ns \vil-'ni-əs\ or Pol Wil-no \vil-(n)ɔ\

or Russ Vil-na \vil-nə\ or Vil-no \-(n)ɔ\ city U.S.S.R. * of Lithuania pop 235,000
 Vil-ny-ns \vil-'ni-ə\ river 1500 m Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing E into the Lena
 Vim-i-nal \vim-i-nəl\ hill in Rome, Italy, one of seven upon which the ancient city was built - see AVENTINE
 Vin-a Rid-ge \vɛ-mē-, 'vɛm-ə\ ridge near Vimy commune N France W of Arras
 Vi-ña del Mar \vɛn-ya-(d)el-'már\ city & port cen Chile E of Valparaíso pop 126,441
 Vin-cennes, France \vɛn-sɛnz\ city SW Ind. pop 18,046 2 \vin-'sɛnz, 'Fɛn-sɛnz\ commune N France, E suburb of Paris pop 50,434
 Vin-dhya \vin-dya-, 'dɛ-ə\ mountain range N cen India N of & parallel to Nardada river
 Vin-dhya Pra-desh \pra-'dɛʃ, -'dɛʃ\ former state NE cen India, became (1956) part of Madhya Pradesh
 Vine-land \vin-'lænd\ city S N.J. pop 37,685
 Vin-land \vin-'lænd\ a portion of the coast of No. America visited & so called by Norse voyagers ab A.D. 1000
 Vin-ni-tsa \vin-'it-sə\ city U.S.S.R. in W cen Ukraine pop 121,000
 Vir-gin \və-'dʒ-ɪn\ 1 river 200 m SW Utah & SE Nev. flowing to Lake Mead 2 islands West Indies E of Puerto Rico - see BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES
 Vir-gin-ia \və-'dʒ-i-ə-, 'dʒ-i-ə\ state E U.S. * Richmond area 39,338, pop 3,966,949 - Vir-gin-ian \vɛn-, 'dʒ-ən\ adj or n
 Vir-gin-ia Capes Charles & Henry in Va. forming entrance to Chesapeake Bay
 Virgin Islands National Park reservation West Indies in Virgin Islands of the U.S. on St. John I. area 8
 Virgin Islands of the United States the W islands of the Virgin Islands group including St. Thomas, St. John, & St. Croix * Charlotte Amalie (on St. Thomas I.) area 132, pop 32,099
 Vi-run-ga \və-'rʌŋ-gə, or Mfumu-bi-ro \cem-'fumu-bə-rɔ\ volcanic mountain range E cen Africa in E Congo & SW Uganda N of Lake Tanganyika; highest peak Karimbi 14,786 ft
 Vi-sa-kha-pat-nam \vi-'sɪk-ə-'pət-nəm\ or Vi-za-ga-pat-nam \zɛ-gə-'pət-nəm\ city & port E India in NE Andhra Pradesh pop 108,000
 Vi-sa-lí-ya \vi-'sɪ-li-ə\ city S cen Calif. SE of Fresno pop 15,791
 Vi-sa-yan \və-'si-ən\ or Bi-sa-yan \bi-'sɪ-ən\ islands cen Philippines including Bohol, Cebu, Leyte, Masbate, Negros, Panay, Samar, & the Romblon group
 Vis-by \viz-bɛ\ town & port Sweden on Gotland I. in the Baltic
 Vis-ta \vɛs-'tɛ, 'mɔntain (1956) part of Piedmont SW of Turin near French border; highest in Cortina Alps
 Vis-tu-la \vis-'tʃu-lə, 'vɪs-tə\ or Pol Wis-la \vɛs-'tʃɔ\ or Russ Vis-la \vɛs-'lə\ or G Weichsel \vik-səl\ river 630 m Poland flowing from the Carpathians N into Gulf of Danzig
 Vis-tula Lagoons \fisheries W Prussia
 Vi-tebsk \vi-'tɛpsk-, 'tɛbk-, və-\ city U.S.S.R. in NE Belorussia on the Dvina pop 148,000
 Vi-ter-bo \vi-'tɛr-(r)-'bɔ\ commune cen Italy in Latium NNW of Rome pop 27,100
 Vi-ti-ora \vi-'tɪ-ə-, 'lɔv-\ island SW Pacific, largest of the Fiji group area 4053
 Vi-tim \və-'tɪm\ river 1100 m S Soviet Russia, Asia, flowing NE & N into the Lena
 Vi-to-ria \vi-'tɔr-ə-, 'tɔr-\ city N Spain * of Álava province SSE of Bilbao pop 68,443
 Vi-tó-ria \vi-'tɔr-ə-, 'tɔr-\ city & port E Brazil * of Espírito Santo state on Espírito Santo I. pop 49,735
 Vi-trip-sur-Seine \vi-'trɛ-sʊr-'sɛn-, 'sɛnə\ commune N France, SE suburb of Paris pop 5,540
 Viz-ca-ya \vis-'ki-ə, vɪth-\ or Bis-ca-ya \bis-ə\ or E Bis-ca-ya \bis-'ki-, 'kɛv\ province N Spain on Bay of Biscay; one of the Basque provinces * Bilbao area 836, pop 746,232
 Vlaad-ri-er \see FLANDERS
 Vlaar-ding-en \vlár-dɪŋ-(ə)n\ commune & port SW Netherlands W of Rotterdam pop 66,740
 Vla-dí-mír \vlád-ə-, mɪ(ə)r-, 'vlá-dɛ-\ city Soviet Russia, Europe, on Klyazma river E of Moscow pop 154,000
 Vla-dí-vo-rosk \vlá-də-'vɔr-sk-\ city & port SE Soviet Russia, Asia * of Maritime Territory pop 283,000
 Vlis-sing-en \vli-'sɪŋ-(ə)n-, ə\ E Flushing \flash-ŋg\ city & port SW Netherlands on Walcheren I. pop 29,603
 Vlo-ti-na \vlɔ-'tɪ-nə, 'vɪ-ə\ or Vlo-ti-ə \vlɔ-'tɪ-ə-, 'vlɔr-\ or Va-lo-na \və-'lɔ-nə\ or formerly A-vo-na \və-'lɔ-nə\ town & port S Albania
 Vlotsiavsk \see WOLOLAWEK
 Vli-ta \vli-'tə-və\ or Mol-dau \mɔl-'dau, 'mɔl-\ river 270 m in Romania, flowing in Botemba flowiŋg N into the Elbe
 Vodena \see EDESSA
 Vo-gel-kop \vɔg-'kɔp-, 'kɔp\ peninsula NW New Guinea
 Voitila \see BOEOTIA
 Voi-vo-di-na or Voi-vo-di-na \vɔi-'vɔ-dɛ-nə-, 'dɛ-nə\ autonomous region NE Yugoslavia N of the Danube; chief city Novi Sad pop 56,683, pop 712,614
 Volcano or Jap Kan-zan Ret-to \káz-ʌŋ-'ret-(t)ɔ\ islands W Pacific S of Bonin islands; under U.S. control area 11 - see two IMA
 Vo-ten-dam \vɔt-'ɪn-dəm-, 'dám\ village NW Netherlands on IJsselmeer SE of Edam
 Vol-ga \vɔl-'gə, 'vɔl-\ river 2325 m Soviet Russia, Europe, rising in Valdai hills & flowing into the Caspian
 Vol-ga-grad \vɔl-'grád, 'grád\ or Tsa-ri-tsyŋ \tsə-'tɛs-sɛn\ city U.S.S.R. in S Soviet Russia, Europe, on the Volga pop 591,000
 Vol-i-nae \vɔl-'vɪ-nə, 'nɛs\ mountain 7800 ft W Yugoslavia; highest in Dinaric Alps
 Vol-og-da \vɔl-'ɔg-ə\ city N cen Soviet Russia, Europe, NNE of Moscow pop 138,000
 Vo-los \vɔ-'lɔs, 'ɔl\ or Ngk Vó-los \vɔ-'lɔs\ city & port E Greece on Gulf of Volos (inlet of the Aegean) pop 51,134
 Voisinit \see ORVIETO
 Voi-ta \vɔi-'tə, 'vɔl-\ river 250 m W Africa formed by confluence of Biafra Volta (540 m) & White Volta (450 m) in N cen Ghana & flowing S into Bight of Benue - see RED VOLTA
 Voltaic Republic - see UPPER VOLTA - Voi-ta-ic \vil-'tə-ik, vil-, 'vɔl-ə\ adj
 Vol-ta Re-don-da \vɔl-tə-ri-'dán-də, 'vɔl-, 'vɔl-\ city E Brazil on the Paraíba NW of city of Rio Janeiro pop 32,143

- Vol-ter-ra** \voh'-ter-, voh-, vol-\ or *anc* **Vo-la-ter-rae** \voh'-la-
 -toir-ē (-ō) (comm-) *n* *pl* SE of Pisa
Vol-tur-no \voh'-tuh-(ō)-, (nō), voh-, vol-\ *n* Gulf 110 m S cen Italy
 flowing from the Apennines SE & SW into Gulf of Gaeta
Voor-burg \voh'-bōrg-, voh-(ō)- *n* commune SW Netherlands, E
 suburb of the Hague *pop* 33,221
Vorarl-berg \voh'-ar-, bōrg-, voh-(ō)- *n* region W Austria W of
 Tirol bordering on Switzerland; chief city Bregenz
Vo-ro-nezh \voh'-rō-nish- *n* city U.S.S.R. in S cen Soviet Russia,
 Europe, near the Don *pop* 454,000
Voroshilovgrad — see LUGANSK
Vosges \vohz-, vohz- *n* France on W side of Rhine valley;
 highest point Ballon de Guebwiller 4667 ft
Wrangelya — see WRANGLER
Vyat-ka or **Viat-ka** \voh'-tā- *n* 1 river 800 m U.S.S.R. in E
 Soviet Russia, Europe, flowing into the Kama 2 — see KIROV
Waburg \voh'-bōrg- *n* town SE of Würzburg or SW Vi-
 borg *v*-hō-(ō)- *n* city & port Soviet Russia, Europe, on arm
 of Gulf of Finland; belonged to Finland 1917-40 *pop* 51,000
Wy-cheg-da or **Vt-cheg-da** \vich-'ig-dā- *n* river 700 m N Soviet
 Russia, Europe, flowing W to the Northern Dvina
- Waadt** — see VAUD
Waal \voh-'l- *n* river Netherlands, the S branch of the Lower Rhine
Wa-bash \voh'-bāsh- *n* river 475 m Ind. & Ill. flowing into the Ohio
Wa-co \voh-'kō- *n* city NE cen Tex. on Brazos river *pop* 97,808
Wad-den Zee \voh-'den-'zē- *n* shallow part of North sea N Netherlands
 between West Frisian islands & IJsselmeer
Wad-ding-ton, Mount \wād-'dīng-tən- *n* mountain 13,260 ft W
 Canada in SW B.C. in Coast mountains; highest in province
Wag-ram \vāg-'rām- *n* village Austria NE of Vienna
Wai-a-nā-ua \wā-'hā-ē-ā- *n* urban area Hawaii in cen Oahu *pop*
 15,512
Wai-a-le-ale \wā-'lā-ē-'ā-lē- *n* mountain 5080 ft Hawaii on cen
 Kauai I.
Wai-ka-i-o \wā-'kai-(ō)- *n* river 220 m New Zealand in NW North
 I. flowing NW into Tasman sea
Wai-ki-ki \wā-'ki-'kē- *n* resort section of Honolulu, Hawaii, on
 Waikiki Beach
Wai-mea Canyon \wā-'mā-ā- *n* gorge Hawaii on SW coast of
 Kauai I.
Wai-tiki \wā-'tik-i- *n* river 135 m New Zealand in SE cen South I.,
 flowing ESE into the Pacific
Wa-ka-ya-ma \wā-'kā-'yā-m-ā- *n* city & port Japan in SW Honshu
 on Inland sea *pop* 220,021
Wake \wā-'kē- *n* Pacific at 19°18' N, 166°35' E belonging to the
 U.S.
Wake-field \wā-'kē-'fīld- *n* town E Mass. N of Boston *pop* 24,295
 2 city & county borough N England * of West Riding, Yorkshire
pop 60,360
Wa-la-chia or **Wal-la-chia** \wā-'lā-'kē-ā- *n* region S Romania
 between the Transylvanian Alps & the Danube; includes Muntenia
 & Oltenia; chief city Bucharest — **Wa-la-chi-an** or **Wal-la-
 chi-an** \-ən- *adj* or *n*
Wal-deck \voh-'del- *n* former county, principality, & state of Ger-
 many in Westphalia & Hesse-Nassau * Krolsen
Wal-den Pond \voh-'dən- *n* pond NE Mass. S of Concord
Wales \wā-'(ō)lz- or Welsh *gw*- *n* 'kām-'rē-, or *ML* *gam*-brīa
 ('kām-brē-ā) principality SW Great Britain; a division of the
 United Kingdom * Cardiff *area* 7469, *pop* 2,172,339
Wal-la-sey \wā-'lā-'sē- *n* county borough NW England in Cheshire
 on coast W of Liverpool *pop* 101,331
Wal-la-ia \wā-'lā-ē- *n* 'wā-l-, 'wā-l-, *n* city SE Wash. *pop* 24,536
Wal-ling-ford \wā-'līng-'fōrd-, -fō-(ō)rd-, -fō-(ō)rd- *n* town S Cono.
 E of New Haven *pop* 29,040
Wal-lis 1 \wā-'lās- *n* islands SW Pacific NE of Fiji islands; with
 Futuna islands, constitute a French overseas territory (Wallis and
 Futuna Islands *pop* 10,000) 2 — see VALAIS
Wal-tops \wā-'lōps- *n* isthm E Va. on the Atlantic SW of Chincotee
 nee Bay
Wal-lowa \wā-'lō-ā- *n* mountains NE Oreg. E of Blue mountains;
 highest point Sacajawea Peak 10,033 ft
Walnut Canyon National Monument reservation N cen Ariz.
 ESE of Flagstaff containing cliff dwellings
Wal-sall \wōl-'sōl- *n* county borough W cen England in Stafford-
 shire NNW of Birmingham *pop* 114,514
Wal-tham \wōl-'tham-, chiefly by outsiders -tham- *n* city E Mass. W
 of Boston *pop* 55,413
Wal-tham-stead \wōl-'tham-'stēd- *n* municipal borough SE England
 in Essex NE of London *pop* 121,069
Wal-vis Bay \wōl-'vas- *n* town, port, & district S Africa in South-
 West Africa on Walvis Bay (inlet) W of Windhoek; belongs to
 Republic of So. Africa but is administered by South-West Africa
 (E of district 13)
Wands-worth \wān-'dīz-, (-)wōrth- *n* metropolitan borough SW
 London, England, S of the Thames *pop* 330,328
Wang-a-nui \wān-(g)-'nū-ē- *n* 1 river 150 m New Zealand in
 S cen North I., flowing into Cook Strait 2 city & port New
 Zealand in North I. on Cook Strait *pop* 33,600
Wanks — see SEGOVIA
Wan-ne-Bieck-ē \vān-'ā-T-kēl- *n* city W Germany in the Ruhr N
 of Bochum *pop* 107,200
Wan-stead and Wood-ford \wān-'stēd-'n-'wōd-'fōrd- *n* municipal
 borough S England in Essex, NE suburb of London *pop* 61,620
Wap-tach \wā-'pā- *n* urban area S N. Y. on Long I. *pop* 34,172
Wap-si-pi-ni-con \wāp-'si-'pī-ni-'kən- *n* river 255 m SE Minn. &
 E Iowa flowing SE into the Mississippi
Wa-ran-gal \wōr-'ŋg-'gāl- *n* city S cen India in N Andhra Pradesh
 NE of Hyderabad *pop* 133,100
War-bur-ton \wōr-'burt- *n* river 275 m Australia in NE So.
 Australia flowing SW into Lake Eyre
Wargla — see OUARGLA
War-min-ster \wōr-'mīn(-)tər- *n* urbario township SE Pa. near
 Philadelphia *pop* 15,994
War-ner Rob-ins \wōr-'nər-'rāb-'ānz- *n* city cen Ga. *pop* 18,633
War-ren \wōr-'ən-, wār-'l- *n* city SE Mich. N of Detroit *pop* 89,246
- 2 city N Ohio NW of Youngstown *pop* 59,648
War-rick \wōr-'rīk- *n* 'wār-' *n* urban area NW Fla. SW of
 Pensacola *pop* 16,752 2 county borough NW England in Lan-
 cashire on the Mersey E of Liverpool *pop* 80,681
War-saw \wōr-'sō- or Pol *Warsz-aw* \vār-'shāv-ā- *n* city * of
 Poland on the Vistula *pop* 1,095,000
War-ta \vōr-'tā- or G *Wart-* \vōr-'tā- *n* river 445 m Poland flow-
 ing NW & W into the Oder
War-wick \wōr-'īk-, US also \wōr-'īk-, wō-(ō)-'rīk-, wār-(ō)-'rīk- *n*
 1 city cen R.I. S of Providence on Narragansett Bay *pop* 68,504
 2 or **War-wick-shire** \vōr-'shīr-, -shār- *n* county cen England *area*
 94 *pop* 1,860,874 3 municipal borough, its *pop* 15,550
Wa-satch \wō-'sach- *n* mountain range SE Idaho & N & cen Utah
 — see TAMPAGONS
Wash \wōsh-, 'wāsh- *n* inlet of North sea E England between
 Norfolk & Lincoln
Washington \wōsh-'īng-tən-, 'wāsh-' 1 state NW U.S. * Olympia
area 68,192 *pop* 2,853,214 2 city * of the U.S., coextensive with
 District of Columbia *pop* 763,956 3 city SW Pa. *pop* 23,545 —
Washing-ton-ian \wōsh-'īng-tō-nē-ən-, 'wāsh-, -nyən- *adj* or *n*
 Washington, Lake lake 20 m long W Wash. E of Seattle
 Washington, Mount mountain 6288 ft N N.H.; highest in White
 mountains
Wash-ita \wāsh-'ō- 1 river 500 m NW Tex. & SW Okla. flow-
 ing SE into Red river 2 — see OUACHITA
Wa-tau-ga \wō-'tō-*g*-ā- *n* river 60 m NW N.C. & NE Tenn. flowing
 into the Holston
Watenstedt-Salgitter — see SALZGITTER
Wa-ter-bury \wōt-'ōr-, bē-'ē-, 'wā-t- *n* city W cen Conn. on
 Naugatuck river *pop* 107,130
Wa-ter-ee \wōt-'ē- *n* 'wā-t- *n* river S.C., lower course of the Cataw-
 nd
Wa-ter-ford \wōt-'ar-fōrd-, 'wā-t- 1 county S Ireland *area* 710,
pop 43,205 2 city & port, its *, on Suir river *pop* 28,138
Wa-ter-loo \wōt-'ōr-lū-, 'wōt-'ōr-, 'wāt-, 'wāt- 1 city NE cen
 Iowa *pop* 71,755 2 city Canada in SE Ont. W of Kitchener
pop 13,209 3 town of Belgium S of Brussels
Water-ion-Glacier International Peace Park — see GLACIER
 NATIONAL PARK
Wa-ter-ton Lakes National Park \wōt-'ar-tən-, 'wāt- *n* reservation
 Canada in Rocky mountains in S Alta. on Mont. border *area* 521
Wa-ter-tow-n \wōt-'ōr-tōw- *n* 1 town E Mass. W of Boston
pop 39,092 2 city N cen N. Y. SE of Kingston, Ont. *pop* 33,306
Wa-ter-ville \wōt-'ar-vīl-, 'wāt- *n* city cen Me. *pop* 18,695
Wat-ford \wāt-'fōrd- *n* municipal borough SE England in Hertford-
 shire W of London *pop* 73,072
Watfines or **Watfins** — see SAN SALVADOR
Wat-ten-scheid \wāt-'tən-'shē- *n* city W Germany E of Essen *pop*
 78,300
Wau-ke-gan \wō-'kē-gən- *n* city NE Ill. N of Chicago *pop* 55,719
Wau-ke-sha \wō-'kē-'shō- *n* city SE Wis. *pop* 30,004
Wau-ke-shaw \wō-'kē-'shō- *n* 1 town E Mass. W of Boston
pop 31,943
Wau-wa-to-sa \wō-'wā-'tō-'sā- *n* city SE Wis. *pop* 56,923
Way-cross \wā-'wōs-'krōs- *n* city SE Ga. *pop* 20,944
Wayne \wān- *n* 1 village SE Mich. SW of Detroit *pop* 16,034
 2 urban township NE N.J. W of Paterson *pop* 29,353
Waynes-boro \wānz-'bōr-, -bō-'rā- *n* city W cen Va. *pop* 15,694
Waz-ir-istān \wā-'zīr-'istān-, -stān- *n* region W Pakistan on border
 of Afghanistan *area* 5218
Weald \wē-'ōld- *n* region SE England in Kent, Surrey, & Sussex;
 once heavily forested
Webbe \wē-'bē- *n* see SHIBBEL
Web-ster \wē-'bē-'stər- *n* city E Mo. *pop* 28,990
Web-del \wō-'del-, 'wēd-' *n* sea arm of the S Atlantic E of Antarc-
 tic peninsula
Wei \wā-'wī- *n* river 400 m N cen China flowing E to join Yellow river
 Weihsai — see VISTULA
Wei-fang \wē-'fāng- *n* city E China in E cen Shantung NW of
 Tsingtau *pop* 148,900
Wei-hai \wē-'hā- *n* or formerly **Wei-hai-wei** \wē-'hā-'wē- *n* city &
 port E China in NE Shantung on Yellow sea *pop* 175,000
Wei-mar \vī-'mār-, 'wē- *n* city E Germany E of Erfurt *pop* 66,700
Weimar \vī-'mār- *n* the German republic 1919-33
Wei-r-ton \wē-'rīt-'ən- *n* city N W. Va. on the Ohio *pop* 28,201
Weiss-horn \vīs-'hō-(ō)r- *n* mountain 14,804 ft SW cen Switzer-
 land in Pennine Alps
Wei-land \wē-'lānd- 1 city Canada in SE Ont. SW of Niagara
 Falls *pop* 16,405 2 ship canal 28 m Canada in SE Ont. connecting
 Lake Ontario
Welle — see UELLE
Wet-les-ley \wē-'lēz-'lē- *n* town E Mass. WSW of Boston *pop* 26,071
Wei-ling-ton \wē-'līng-tən- 1 provincial district New Zealand in
 S North I. *area* 10,870, *pop* 451,900 2 city & port, its * & * of
 N cen Zealand on Port Nicholson (Wellington Harbor) on Cook
 Strait *pop* 143,200
Wells \wēlz- *n* municipal borough SW England in Somerset
Welsh-pool \wēsh-'pū- *n* municipal borough E Wales * of Mont-
 gomeryshire
Weli-wyn Garden City \wēl-'ən- *n* urbario district SE England in
 Hertfordshire N of London *pop* 18,245
Wem-bly \wem-'blē- *n* municipal borough SE England in Middle-
 sex W of London *pop* 131,369
We-natch-ee \wā-'nach-'ē- *n* city cen Wash. *pop* 16,726
Wen-chow \wōn-'chō- or formerly **Yung-kia** \yūn-'jē-'kī- *n* city &
 port E China in S Chekiang on East China sea *pop* 201,600
Wer-tin \vēr-'tīn- *n* river 180 m cen Germany flowing N to join the
 Fulda forming the Weser
We-ser \vōr-'zər-, wōr-' *n* river 280 m W Germany formed by con-
 fluence of the Fulda & Werra & flowing into North sea
Wesermünde former city NW Germany — see BREMERHAVEN
Wes-la-ia \wēs-'lē- *n* city S Tex. NW of Brownsville *pop* 15,649
Wessex \wēs-'sēks- *n* ancient & Anglo-Saxon kingdom S England *
 Winchester; one of kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon heptarchy
West \wēst- or Sī 'shē- *n* river 300 m SE China in Kwangsi &
 Kwangtung formed by confluence of the Hungshui & the Yu &
 flowing E into So. China sea

o abut; o kiten; or further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; a out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; i life
 i joke; j sing; o flow; o blow; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision
 o F table; ā F bac; k G ich, Buch; o F vin; o F bous; o F feu; o F gullen; o F rue; y F digne 'den', nait 'nwe'

- West Allis \al-'as\ city SE Wis. pop 68,157
 West Bengal state of India comprising the W third of former West province of Calcutta 33,945, pop 26,306,600
 West Beskids — see BESKIDS
 West Brom-wich \brəm-'i, brəm-, -i\ county borough in W cen England in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham pop 87,985
 West Chester \wes(t)-,ches-tər\ 1 county SE N.Y. N of New York City & E of the Hudson pop 808,891 2 village NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 18,092
 West Ches-ter \wes(t)-,ches-tər\ borough SE Pa. pop 15,705
 West Co.-vi-na \kō-'vĕ-nə\ city SW Calif. E of Los Angeles pop 50,619
 Western — see HERBRIDES
 Western Australia state W Australia on Indian ocean * Perth area 975,920, pop 639,771
 Western Ghats \gōts\ chain of low mountains SW India extending E past Cape Comorin to mouth of Tapi river in S Gujarat to Cape Comorin in S Kerala — see EASTERN GHATS
 Western Reserve tract of land NE Ohio on S shore of Lake Erie; part of western lands of Con., ceded 1800 to Ohio area ab 5470
 Western Samoa group of islands of Samoa W of 171° W, in Brit. Commonwealth, until 1961 a territory administered by New Zealand * Apia area 1133, pop 102,860
 Western Thracē — see THRACE
 West-ield \wes(t)-,fīld\ 1 city SW Mass. WNW of Springfield pop 302 2 town NE Mass. W of Elizabeth pop 44
 West Flanders province NW Belgium bordering on North sea * Bruges area 1248, pop 1,065,627
 West Frisian — see FRISIAN
 West Ham \həm\ county borough SE England in Essex, E of London pop 170,987
 West Hartford town cen. Conn. pop 62,382
 West Hart-le-pool \hārt-'lē-pul, 'hārt-'l\ county borough in England in Durham on North sea pop 72,597
 West Ha-ven \wes(t)-,hā-vən\ town S Conn. pop 43,002
 West Memphis urban area SE N.Y. on Long I. pop (with Albee) 24,783
 West Hollywood urban area SW Calif. pop 28,870
 West Indies, I. the islands lying between SE No. America & N So. America bordering the Caribbean & comprising the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles, & British or West Indies Federation former country including all of the Brit. West Indies except the Bahamas & the Brit. Virgin Islands; established 1958, dissolved 1961 following withdrawal of Jamaica & Trinidad — West Indian adj or n
 West-land \wes(t)-lānd\ provincial district New Zealand W South I. * Hokitika area 4880, pop 18,700
 West Lo-thian \lō-'thi-ən\ or Lin-th-loch \līn-'lō(-)gōd\ or Lin-th-loch-shire \shī(-)r, -shər\ county SE Scotland bordering on Firth of Clyde
 West-meath \wes(t)-,meth\ county N cen Ireland in Leinster * Mullingar area 681, pop 52,174
 West Memphis city E Ark. on the Mississippi pop 19,374
 West Mid-dle-land \mīd-'lānd\ borough SW Pa. SE of Pittsburgh on Ohio River
 West-min-ster \wes(t)-,mīn(-)stər\ 1 city SW Calif. E of Long Beach pop 25,750 2 metropolitan borough W cen London, England pop 98,895
 West Monroe city N La. pop 15,215
 West-mor-land \wes(t)-,mōr-'lānd, US also wes(t)-,mō(-)r-, -mō(-)r\ county NW England * Kendal area 789, pop 67,383
 West-mount \wes(t)-,maunt\ city Canada in S Que. on Montreal I. pop 24,800
 West New Guinea or Netherlands New Guinea or West Iri-an \īr-'ē-n\ the W half of New Guinea & adjacent islands; belongs to the Netherlands but is claimed by Indonesia * Hollandia area 159,334, pop 700,000
 West New York town N.J. on the Hudson pop 35,547
 West-on-super-Mare \wes(t)-,sū-pər-'mā(-)r-, -mē(-)r\ municipal borough SW England in Somerset on Bristol channel pop 40,165
 West Orange town NE N.J. NW of Newark pop 39,895
 West Pakistan the W division of Pakistan in NW India (subcontinent); a province * Lahore area 310,256, pop 33,779,000
 West Palm Beach city SE Fla. on Lake Worth inlet pop 56,208
 West-pha-lia \wes(t)-,fāl-ya-, -fā-'lē-ən\ or G West-la-ien \vest-'fāl-ən\ region W Germany bordering on the Netherlands E of the Rhine; includes Ruhr valley, a province of Prussia 1516-1945 * Munster see NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA West-pha-lian \wes(t)-,fāl-yan-, -fā-'lē-ən\ adj or n
 West-Port \wes(t)-,pōrt, -pō(-)rt\ town SW Conn. on Long Island Sound pop 20,955
 West Prussia \wes(t)-,prūs-ən\ or West-prūs-ən\ region N Europe, now in Poland; the W part of original region of Prussia West Punjab region W Pakistan — see PUNJAB
 West Quoddy Head \kwōd-'ēd\ cape NE Maine at entrance to Passamaquoddy Bay; asterism's point of the U.S. at 66°57'W
 West-ralia \wes(t)-,rāl-ya-, -rāl-'ē-ən\ WESTERN AUSTRALIA
 West Ri-ning \rīd-'īn\ administrative county N England comprising W & SW part of Yorkshire * Wakefield area 2781, pop 3,480,066
 West Seneca urban area NW N.Y., SE suburb of Buffalo pop 23,138
 West Spitzbergen island, largest of the Spitzbergen group area 14,600
 West Springfield town SW Mass. on the Connecticut pop 24,924
 West Suffolk see SUFFOLK
 West Sussex — see SUSSEX
 West Vir-gin-ia \vər-'jīn-ya-, -jīn-'ē-ən\ state E U.S. * Charleston area 24,181, pop 1,860,421
 West Warwick \see war-wīk\ town cen R.I. pop 21,414
 West-wood Lakes \wes-,wūd\ urban area SE Fla. near Miami pop 22,517
 Wei-ers-feld \wē-ər-,fēld\ town cen Conn. pop 20,561
 Wei-ter-horn \wē-ər-,hō(-)rn\ mountain 12,149 ft Switzerland in Bernese Alps N of the Finsteraarhorn
 Wex-ford \wēks-'tər-d\ 1 county SE Ireland in Leinster area 908, pop 83,259 2 municipal borough & port, its *
 Wey-mouth \wē-'mθ\ town E Mass. SE of Boston pop 48,177
 Whales, Bay of inlet of Ross sea Antarctica in Ross Shelf Ice
 Wham-poa \hwām-'pō-'ā-, 'wām-\ town & port SE China in Kwangtung on Pearl river below Canton
 Whang-poo — see HWANG PU
 Whea-ton \hwe-'tən, 'wē-\ 1 city NE Ill. W of Chicago pop 54,635 2 urban area SW Md. N of Washington, D.C. pop 24,635
 Wheel Ridge urban area cen Colo. NW of Denver pop 21,619
 Wheel Peak \hwe-'lē-, 'wē-\ 1 mountain 13,160 ft E Nev. in Snake range mountains 13,451 ft N N. Mex. in Sangre de Cristo mountains; highest in the state
 Whee-ling \hwe-'līn, 'wē-\ city W N. Va. on the Ohio pop 53,400
 Whid-ey \hwīd-'ē-, 'wīd-\ island 40 m long NW Wash. in upper Puget Sound E of Admiralty inlet
 White-river 600 m N Ariz. & SW Mo. flowing SE into the Mississippi 2 river 160 m NW Colo. & E Utah flowing W into the Green 3 river 50 m SW Ind. formed by confluence of West Fork (300 m) & East Fork (250 m) & flowing W into the Washab 4 river 325 m S Dak. flowing E into the Missouri 5 river 280 m flowing SE into the Salt Fork 6 mountains E Calif. & SW Nev. — see BOUNDARY PEAK 7 mountains N.N.H. in the Appalachians — see WASHINGTON (Mount) 8 mountain pass 2853 ft SE Alaska N of Skagway 9 or Russ Be-loe Mo 10 Ariz.-aya-'mor-ya\ sea inlet of Barents sea N coast of Soviet Russia, Europe, enclosed on the N by Kola peninsula
 White-chapel \hwīt-'chap-əl, 'wīt-\ district of E London, England, N of the Thames in Stepney
 Whitefish Bay village SE Wis. N. of Milwaukee pop 18,390
 White-frīars \hwīt-'frī(-)ə-rz, 'wīt-\ district of cen London, England
 White-hall \hwīt-'hāl\ 1 city cen Ohio, E suburb of Columbus pop 20,818 2 borough SW Pa., S suburb of Pittsburgh pop 16,075
 White-horse \hwīt-'hō(-)rs, 'wīt-\ town NW Canada * of Yukon Territory on upper Yukon
 White Nile — see Nile
 White Plains city SE N.Y. NE of Yonkers pop 50,485
 White Russia — see BELORUSSIA
 White Sands National Monument reservation S N. Mex. SW of Alamogordo covering an area of gypsum sand dunes area 219
 White Volta — see VOLTA
 Whit-man National Monument \hwīt-'mān, 'wīt-\ reservation SE Wash. NW of Walla Walla, site of Marcus Whitman mission
 Whit-ne-y, Mount \hwīt-'nē-, 'wīt-\ mountain 14,495 ft SE cen Alaska, SE of Nevada of Sequoia National Park; highest point in the U.S. above sea level
 Whit-ti-er \hwīt-'ē-ər, 'wīt-\ city SW Calif. SE of Los Angeles pop 33,663
 Wick-a-ron \wīk-'ə-tō\ 1 city S cen Kans. on Arkansas river pop 254,698 2 river 230 m N Tex. flowing ENE into Red river
 Wichita Falls city N Tex. on Wichita river pop 101,724
 Wick \wīk\ burgh N Scotland * of Caithness
 Wick-liffe \wīk-'līf-, -lī\ city NE Ohio NE of Cleveland pop 24,133
 Wick-loch \wīk-'lō(-)sh\ 1 county E Ireland in Leinster area 782, pop 58,569 2 urban district & port, its * SSE of Dublin 3 mountains Ireland along E coast; highest peak Lugnaquilla 3039 ft
 Wien — see VIENNA
 Wig-an \wīg-'ən, 'vīs-\ city SW Germany on the Rhine W of Frankfurt * of Hesse pop 255,600
 Wig-an \wīg-'ən\ county borough NW England in Lancashire W of Manchester pop 84,546
 Wight, Isle of \wīt\ island S England in English channel coast of N. Wight administrative county * Newport area 147, pop 95,594 — see HAMPSHIRE
 Wig-town \wīg-'tən, -tān\ or Wig-town-shire \-shī(-)r, -shər\ 1 county SW Scotland area 487, pop 31,625 2 burgh, its *
 Wilderness Road trail from SW Va. to cen Ky. through Cumberland gap hazy to site of Boonesborough by Daniel Boone 1775 & later extended to Falls of the Ohio at Louisville
 Wil-helms-ha-ven \wīl-'helmz-'hāf-ən, 'wīl-'əmz-\ city & port N Germany NW of Bremen pop 100,300
 Wilkes-Barre \wīl-'kēz-'bār-ə-, -bər(-)r\ city NE Pa. on the Susquehanna SW of Scranton pop 63,551
 Wilkes Land \wīlks\ coast region E Antarctica extending along Indian ocean S of Australia
 Wil-kes-burg \wīl-'kēz-'bɜrg\ borough SW Pa. pop 30,066
 Wil-lam-ette \wī-'lām-'ē-tē\ river 190 m NW Oreg. flowing N into the Columbia
 Wil-la-ba Bay \wīl-'ə-, 'pā-\ inlet of the Pacific SW Wash.
 Wil-lem-stad \wīl-'əm-'stād\ city * of Netherlands Antilles on Curaçao I. in the Caribbean
 Wil-les-den \wīl-'dēn\ municipal borough SE England in Middlesex W of London pop 179,647
 Wil-liam-son, Mount \wīl-'wī-m-sən\ mountain 14,384 ft SE cen Calif. in Sierra Nevada N.W. of Mt. Whitney
 Wil-liams-Port \wīl-'wī-mz-'pōrt, -pō(-)rt\ city N cen Pa. on the West Branch of the Susquehanna pop 41,967
 Wil-lough-by \wīl-'ə-bē\ city NE Ohio pop 15,058
 Wil-lo-wick \wīl-'ə-wīk, 'wīk\ city NE Ohio, E suburb of Cleveland pop 18,749
 Wil-mington \wīl-'mēt\ village NE Ill. N of Chicago on Lake Michigan pop 28,268
 Wil-ming-ton \wīl-'mīŋ-'tən\ 1 former city S Calif., now a port section of Los Angeles NE of San Pedro section 2 city & port N. Ind. pop 95,827 3 city NE SE N.C. on Cape Fear river pop 44,013
 Wilno — see VILNŪS
 Wil-son \wīl-'sən\ city E cen N.C. E of Raleigh pop 28,775
 Wilson, Mount mountain 5704 ft SW Calif. NE of Pasadena
 Will-shire \wīl-'shī(-)r, -shər\ county S England * Trowbridge area 1345, pop 387,379
 Wim-bal-don \wīm-'bāl-dən\ municipal borough SE England in Surrey SW of London pop 58,158
 Win-ches-ter \wīn-'ches-tər, -cha-'stər\ 1 town E Mass. NW of Boston pop 19,129 2 city N N. Mex. in Pecos valley pop 15,110 3 municipal borough S England * of Hampshire pop 25,710
 Wind \wīnd\ river W cen Wyo., the upper course of the Big Horn
 Windan — see VENTA, VENTPULS
 Wind Cave limestone cavern SW S. Dak. in Black hills in Wind Cave Nat. Mon. pop 19,000
 Wind-er-merē \wīn-dər-'mē(-)r, -mē(-)r\ lake 10 m long NW England on Westmorland-Lancashire border
 Wind-hoek \wīnt-'hūk\ city * of South-West Africa pop 33,000
 Wind River, 1 mountain range W cen Wyo. — see GANNETT PEAK 2 river, its
 WIND

Wind River Canyon gorge of the Bighorn river *W cen Wyo.*
Wind-sor \ˈwɪn-zɔr\ *city Canada in SE Ont. opposite Detroit, Mich. pop 121,980* **2** or **New Windsor** municipal borough *S England in Berkshire on the Thames W of London pop 23,181*
Windward \ˈwɪnd-wərd\ **1** Islands West Indies in the **5** Lesser Antilles extending **S** from Martinique but not including Barbados, Tobago, or Trinidad **2** colony Brit. West Indies comprising territories of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, & Grenada in the Windward group & Dominica in the leeward administrative * **St. George's** (on Grenada **1**) area 821, pop 260,000 **3** or **F. Îles du Vent** \ˈel-de-vɑ̃\ islands **S** Pacific, E group of the Society islands, including Tahiti
Windward Passage channel between Cuba & Hispaniola
Win-ne-bago \ˈwɪn-nə-bə-ɡo\ **1** river 30 m long *E Wis. tributary of Fox river*
Win-ni-pe-g \ˈwɪn-ni-pə-ɡ\ **1** river 140 km Canada in **W Ont.** & **S.E. Man.** flowing from Lake of the Woods to Lake Winipeg **2** city Canada * of **Man.** pop 255,093 — **Win-ni-pe-g-er** \wɪ-ni-pə-ɡ-er\ lake 275 km long Canada in **S cen Man.** drained by Nelson river area 9460
Win-ni-pe-go-sis \ˈwɪn-ni-pə-ɡo-sis\ lake Canada in **W Man.** W of Lake Winipeg area 2086
Win-ni-pe-sau-kee or **Win-ne-pe-sau-kee** \ˈwɪn-ni-pə-sə-ke\ lake **cen N.H.** area 71
Win-no-na \ˈwɪn-nə-nə\ city **SE Minn.** pop 24,895
Win-noo-ski \ˈwɪn-nə-ski\ river 100 m **cen Vt.** flowing into Lake Champlain
Win-ston-Sa-lem \ˈwɪn(t)-stən-ˈsɑ-lem\ city **cen N.C.** pop 185
Winder Haven city **cen Fla.** E of Lakeland pop 16,277
Winter Park city **E Fla.** N of Orlando pop 17,162
Win-ter-thur \ˈwɪn-tər-tʃʊr\ commune **N Switzerland** in Zurich canton **NE** of Zurich pop 77,400
Win-throp \ˈwɪn(t)-θrɒp\ town **E Mass.** **ENE** of Boston on Winchesett Bay pop 20,303
Win-yah Bay \ˈwɪn-jə\ inlet of the Atlantic **E S.C.**
Wis-con-sin \ˈwɪz-kən(t)-sɪn\ **1** river 430 m, **cen Wis.** flowing **S** & **W** into the Mississippi **2** state **cn U.S.** * Madison area 56,554, pop 3,951,777 — **Wis-con-sin-ite** \wɪ-sən-ɪt\ *n*
Wisconsin Dells — see **DELLS** OF THE WISCONSIN
Wisconsin Rapids city **cen Wis.** pop 15,042
Wisla — see **VIŠTULA**
Wis-mar \ˈwɪz-mɑr\ city & port **NE Germany** SW of Rostock pop 54,800
Wis-sa-hick-on \ˈwɪz-sə-ˈhɪk-ən\ creek **SE Pa.** flowing into the Schuylkill at Philadelphia
With-la-coo-chee \ˈwɪθ-lə-ˈki-ʃe\ **1** river 110 m **SW Ga.** & **NW Fla.** flowing **SE** into the Suwannee **2** river 120 m **NW cen Fla.** flowing **NW** into Gulf of Mexico
Wit-ten \ˈwɪt-n\ city **Germany** SW of Dortmund pop 96,200
Wit-tens-burg \ˈwɪt-n-bɜrg\ city **Germany** E of Dessau pop 48,100
Wit-wa-ters-rand \ˈwɪt-wə-təz-rænd, -wāt-, -rænd\ ridge of auriferous rock 62 m long & 23 m wide **NE Republic of So. Africa** in **S Transvaal**
Wit-wat-ers-krantz \ˈwɪt-wāt-əz-ˈkrɑntz\ or **Russ** **Ujo-Islavsk** \ˈwɪt-ˈslɑfsk-, -slɑfsk\ commune **N cen Poland** on the Vistula pop 59,000
Wo-burn \ˈwə-bɜrn, -wə-ˈbʊr\ city **E Mass.** NW of Boston pop 31,214
Wolds \ˈwɒldz\ chalk hills **NE England** in **E Yorkshire** & **NE Lincolnshire** on both sides of the Humber
Wolfs-burg \ˈwʊlfz-bɜrg\ city **Germany** NE of Brunswick pop 60,600
Wol-lon-gong \ˈwʊl-ən-ˈɡɒŋ, -gɒŋ\ city & port **SE Australia** in **E New So. Wales** **S** of Sydney pop (with suburbs) 101,400
Wol-ver-hamp-ton \ˈwʊl-vər-ˈhɑm(t)-tən\ county borough **W England** in Staffordshire NW of Birmingham pop 162,669
Won-san \ˈwʌn-sən\ or **Jap** **Gen-san** \ˈɡen-sən\ or **Gen-zan** \ˈɡen-zən\ city & port **N Korea** on **E coast** pop 112,952
Wood-bridge \ˈwʊd-(brɪdʒ)\ urban township **NE N.J.** SW of Newark pop 18,840
Wood Green municipal borough **SE England** in Middlesex **N** of London pop 52,224
Wood-lark \ˈwʊd-lɑrk\ or **Mu-rua** \ˈmʊr-ə-wə\ island **W Pacific** in Solomon sea off **SE** end of New Guinea; attached to Territory of Papua area 100 sq km
Wood-lane \ˈwʊd-lɔn-, -lɪn\ urban area **cen Md.** W of Baltimore pop (with Rockdale & Millford Mills) 19,254
Wood-mont \ˈwʊd-mənt\ urban area **cen Tenn.** **S** of Nashville pop (with Green Hills & Glendale) 23,161
Woods \ˈwʊdz\ of the lake **S Canada** & **N U.S.** in **Ont., Man., & N.E. U.S.** in **Winnipeg** NW of Winnipeg pop 162,669
Wood-stock \ˈwʊd-stɔk\ town **Canada** in **SE Ont.** **ENE** of London on Thames river pop 18,347
Wool-wich \ˈwʊl-ɪj-, -ɪch\ metropolitan borough **E London, England**, on **S bank** of the Thames pop 147,824
Woom-er-a \ˈwʊm-ə-rə\ town **So. Australia** W of Lake Torrens
Woo-socket \ˈwʊ-sɔk-ət\ **Winn.** city **N.R.** pop 47,080
Woo-ter-tr \ˈwʊ-tər-tr\ city **cen Ohio** SW of Akron pop 17,046
Worce-ter \ˈwʊ-s-tər\ **1** city **cen Mass.** pop 186,587 **2** or **Worce-ter-shire** \-tə(r)-ˈʃaɪə(r), -ʃəz\ county **W cen England** area 699, pop 522,974 **3** city and county borough, its * pop 59,700
Worms \ˈwɜrmz-, ˈvɜrm(p)s\ city **Germany** on the Rhine **NW Ger.** * Mannheim pop 59,600
Worth \ˈwɜrθ\ lagoon inlet of the Atlantic **SE Fla.**
Wor-thing \ˈwɜr-thɪŋ\ municipal borough **S England** in West Sussex on English channel pop 69,375
Wran-gel \ˈrɑŋ-ɡəl\ or **Russ** **Wran-ge-lyz** \ˈvrɑŋ-ɡal-jə\ island **SW Bering** in Arctic ocean, 18 km from the **W** coast of Alaska
Wran-gell \ˈrɑŋ-ɡəl\ **1** island **SE Alaska** NE of Prince of Wales **1** **2** mountain range **S Alaska** NW of St. Elias range — see **BLACK-BURN** (Mount)
Wrangell \ˈwɹɑŋ-ɡəl\ active volcano 14,066 ft **S Alaska** in Wrangell Mountains NW of Mt. Blackfoot area 1800 sq km
Wrath, Cape \ˈrɑθ\ extreme **NW point** of Scotland, at 58°35'N
Wrex-ham \ˈrɛk-səm\ municipal borough **N Wales** in Denbighshire pop 30,962

Wro-claw \ˈvrɔt-slɑf\ or **G** **Bres-lau** \ˈbrɛs-ləu\ city **SW Poland**, chief city of Silesia pop 374,000
Wu \ˈwʊ\ river 500 km **cen China** rising in **W** Kweichow & flowing through Szechwan into the Yangtze
Wu-chang \ˈwʊ-tʃɑŋ\ former city & * of Hupei **E cen China** — see **WUHAN**
Wu-chow \ˈwʊ-tʃəʊ\ city **S China** in **E Kwangsi** at junction of Kwei and West rivers pop 110,800
Wu-han \ˈwʊ-hən\ city **cen China** * of Hupei at junction of Han & Yangtze rivers; formed from the former separate cities of Hankow, Hanyang, & Wuchang pop 1,427,300
Wun-sen — see **SOOCHOW**
Wu-shu \ˈwʊ-tʃʊ\ city **E China** in **E Anhwei** pop 242,100
Wu-pai-tai National Monument \ˈwʊ-pat-keɪ\ reservation **N Ariz.** **NNE** of Flagstaff containing prehistoric Indian dwellings
Wup-per-tal \ˈvʊp-ər-tal\ city **W Germany** in Ruhr valley **ENE** of Düsseldorf pop 420,500
Wür-tem-burg \ˈvʊrt-əm-bɜrg, -wɜrt-, -vɜrt-əm-bɜ(r)k\ region **SW Germany** between Baden & Bavaria; chief city Stuttgart; once a duchy, kingdom 1813-1918, state 1918-45; divided 1945-51, **S** part being joined to Hohenzollern forming Württemberg-Hohenzollern state & **N** part to **N** Baden forming Württemberg-Baden state; since 1951 part of Baden-Württemberg state
Würz-burg \ˈvʊrts-bɜrg, -wɜrts-, -vɜrts-ɪh-ɜ(r)k\ city **W Germany** on the Main in **N Bavaria** NW of Nuremberg pop 114,000
Wu-shih \ˈwʊ-shē\ city **E China** in **S Kiangsu** NW of Soochow pop 181,500
Wutsin — see **CHANGCHOW**
Wu-tung-kiao \ˈwʊ-tʃŋ-kiə-ˈkəu\ city **SW cen China** in **S Szechwan** **S** of Chengtu pop 199,100
Wye-an-dotte \ˈwɪ-ən-dət\ city **SE Mich.** pop 43,519
Wye \ˈwɪ\ river 130 m **E Wales** & **W England** flowing into the Severn
Wy-o-ming \ˈwɪ-ŋ-mɪŋ\ **1** state **NW U.S.** * Cheyenne area 97,914, pop 330,066 **2** valley **NE Pa.** along the Susquehanna **3** city **SW Mich.** **SW** of Grand Rapids pop 45,829

Xan-thus \ˈzæn(t)-θʊs\ **1** or **Turk Ko-ca** \kə-ˈkə\ river 75 m **S Turkey** flowing **SW** & **S** into the Mediterranean **2** ancient city of Lycia near mouth of the Xanthus
Xe-nia \ˈzɛ-nɪə-, -nɪ-ə\ city **SW cen Ohio** pop 20,445
Xeres — see **JEREZ**
Xin-gō \ʃɛn-ˈɡəu\ river 1300 m, **cen** & **N Brazil** rising on Mato Grosso plateau & flowing **N** into the Amazon near its mouth
Xo-chi-mil-co \ˈxə-ʃi-ˈmɛl(-)kə-, -sə-ʃi-, -ˈmil-ɪ\ city **Mexico**, **SE** suburb of Mexico City pop 20,687

Ya-blo-noi \ˈjɑ-blə-ˈnoɪ\ or **Ya-blo-no-voɪ** \ˈjɑ-blə-ˈvoɪ\ mountain range **S Soviet Russia**, **Asia**, on **E** border of Buryat Republic; highest peak Sokhondo 8228 ft
Yacarana — see **JAVARI**
Yad-kin \ˈjɑd-kɪn\ river 202 m, **cen N.C.**, the upper course of the **Pee Dee**
Yafa — see **JAFSA**
Yak-i-ma \ˈjɑk-ə-mə\ **1** river 200 m **S Wash.** flowing **SE** into the Columbia **2** city **S cen Wash.** pop 43,284
Yak-na-tai Bay \ˈjɑk-nə-tat-ˈɪ\ inlet of the Pacific **SE Alaska** **SE** of Mt. St. Elias
Ya-sukisk \ˈjɑ-sʊksk\ city **E cen Soviet Russia**, **Asia** * of Yakutsk Republic
Yau-ku \ˈjɑ-ku\ or **Yau-ku Republic** \ˈjɑ-ku-ˈlɪt-ɪ\ or **Yau-ku-tia** \-kʊj-ʃi-ʃe\ autonomous republic **E cen Soviet Russia**, **Asia** area 1,182,300, pop 489,000
Yala \ˈjɑ-lə\ city & port Soviet Russia, Europe, on **S** coast of the **Black Sea**
Yalu \ˈjɑ-lʊ\ or **Am-nok** \ˈɑm-nɔk-, ˈɑm-nɔk\ river 300 m **SE Manchuria** & **Korea** flowing **N, W,** & **SW** into **Korea Bay**
Ya-lung \ˈjɑ-lʊŋ\ river 725 m **SW China** in **W Szechwan** flowing **E** into the Yangtze
Yan-ko-pen \ˈjɑn-kə-pɛn\ peninsula **NW Soviet Russia**, **Asia**, at **W** end of Ural mountains between Gulf of Ob & Kara sea
Yam-pa \ˈjɑm-pə\ river 200 m **NW Colo.** flowing **W** into the **Green**

Ya-na \ˈjɑ-nə\ river 750 m **Soviet Russia**, **Asia**, flowing **N** into **Looban**
Ya-naon \ˈjɑ-nə-ɔn\ or **Ya-nam** \ˈjɑ-nəm\ town **SE India** in **E Andhra Pradesh** on **N** mouth of the Godavari; a territory of French India before 1954
Yang-chow \ˈjɑŋ-tʃəʊ\ or **formerly** **Kiang-tu** \ˈjɑŋ-ˈtʃu\ city **E China** in **S Kiangsu** W of Nanking pop 180,200
Yang-chuan \ˈjɑŋ-tʃʉn\ city **N China** in **E Shaosi** **E** of Talyuan pop 177,400
Yangku — see **TAIYUAN**
Yang-tze \ˈjɑŋ-tse, ˈjɑŋ(r)-tse\ or **Yangtze** **Kiang** \kɛ-ˈtɑŋ\ river 3100 m, **cen China** flowing from Kunlun Shan in **SW** Tsinghai to the **East China sea**
Yannina — see **IOANNINA**
Yaoundé or **Yaundé** \jɑ-ʊn-ˈdeɪ\ city **W Africa** * of Cameroun pop 40,000
Yap \ˈjɑp, ˈjɑp\ or **Uap** \ˈwɑp\ island **W Pacific** in **W Caroline** pop 162
Yap-é \ˈjɑ-ˈe\ river 420 m **NW Mexico** in Sonora flowing **SW** into Gulf of California
Yar-kand \ˈjɑr-kænd\ **1** river 500 m **Kashmir** & **China** flowing from Karakoram range **N** & **W** to join the Khotan in Sinkiang forming the Tarim **2** or **So-chow** \ˈsə-ˈtʃəʊ\ city **W China** in **S** **Shensi** at oasis on Yarkand river pop 80,000
Yar-mouth \ˈjɑr-maθ\ or **Great Yarmouth** county borough & port **E England** in Norfolk on North sea pop 51,105
Yar-to-slav \ˈjɑ-rə-ˈslɑv-ɪ\ city, **Soviet Russia**, **Europe**, on the **Volga** **N** **E** of Moscow pop 406,000
Yas-ha-ta \ˈjɑ-sʃə-tə\ or **Ya-ha-ta** \-hət-ɪ\ city & port **Japan** in **N Kyushu** pop 332,163
Yaz-oo \ˈjɑ-zu\ river 188 m **SW** **Miss.** flowing **SW** into the Mississippi
Yedo — see **TOYOKO**

e abnt; * kitten; or further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; ɔ̄ aut; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; I life
 j joke; ŋ sing; ɔ̄ flow; ɔ̄ blow; ɔ̄ coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y free; yū few; yū furious; zn vision
 F table; A F bac; K G ich, flux; F V fin; F V beuf; F feu; G füllen; F yue; Y F digne \dɛn\, nuit \nuɛ\

FORMS OF ADDRESS

An exhaustive list of all alternative forms of address permissible in polite correspondence would extend far beyond the scope of this dictionary; especially in informal correspondence there is a great variety of possible salutations. In the table below we have usually put the most formal address and salutation first. Differences of local usage, however, inevitably introduce many exceptions. In the United States "My dear Mrs. Smith" is more formal than "Dear Mrs. Smith"; in Great Britain the reverse is true. In business correspondence the addressee's address is placed before the salutation; in most official and some social correspondence, it is placed at the foot of the letter, below and to the left of the signature. Social invitations to a married man are customarily addressed to the man and his wife; as, Senator and Mrs. —; The President and Mrs. —; Lord and Lady —; Their Excellencies, the German Ambassador and Madam —; etc.

Traditional masculine forms are used throughout for offices that are now sometimes held by women. Substitution of *Madam* for *Sir*, *Mrs.* for *Mr.*, *Her* for *His*, etc., (as at *ambassador*, *cabinet officer*, *professor*, *senator*) is always appropriate.

It will be noted that some of the addresses

given below begin with the word "To", whereas most do not. There is no hard-and-fast rule. We have tried to suggest merely the more customary usage. Insertion or omission of the word "To" is optional. It will also be noted that the same word may be spelled differently according to the residence of the persons addressed. For example, in the United States the spellings *honor* and *honorable* are preferred; but in Great Britain, *honour* and *honourable*. In the address abbreviations are commonly used but they should never be used in the salutation or beginning of a letter.

*Such salutations as My Lord, Your Lordship, etc., are not ordinarily used in the United States of America, but should be used by an American writing to dignitaries of foreign countries entitled to such a title or mark of respect.

†When the person addressed holds several titles, as one from birth, another by marriage, and another by profession, the highest title should be preferred.

‡Clerical, naval, and military prefixes are written before other titles; initials indicative of distinction are written after the title and name; an officer is addressed by his official title when the communication refers to official business.

abbot
address: The Right Reverend —, O.S.B. (or other initials of order), Abbot of —; or The Right Rev. Abbot —
begin: Right Reverend and dear Father administrator same as governor

air force officer like army officer
aideman (in Canada and U.S.)
address: Honorable —
begin: Dear Sir
ambassador
address: His Excellency, The American Ambassador; or The Honorable —, American Ambassador; or His Excellency, —, Ambassador of Brazil at —; or His Excellency, Her Majesty's Ambassador for the United Kingdom (the personal name or hereditary or professional title may be added after the words *His Excellency*; *His Excellency* is usually abbreviated to *H. E.*)
begin: Sir (or with the personal title, as Your Grace, etc.); or Excellency

ambassador and his wife
address: His Excellency, The — Ambassador and Mrs. —, The Honorable —, —, Ambassador and Madam

apostolic delegate see papal nuncio
archbishop (Anglican)
address: The Most Reverend His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —
begin: My Lord Archbishop; or Your Grace in formal documents the archbishops of Canterbury and York are addressed as The Most Reverend Father in God —, by Divine Providence Lord Archbishop of —
address: The Most Reverend —, D.D., Archbishop of —
begin: Your Excellency

archdeacon
address: The Venerable The Archdeacon of —; or The Venerable —, Archdeacon of —
begin: Venerable Sir
army officer
In the United States in letters from civilians:
address: The Commander in Chief, Army of the United States; or Lieutenant General Commanding Officer, Army of the United States; Colonel (highest rank and full title) —, U.S.A.; Lieutenant —, U.S.A. (in case of retired officers U.S.A. is omitted)
begin: Sir; or (informal) My dear General (not My dear Lieutenant General —); or Dear Commander — (not Dear Pay-

master Commander —); and for all officers below the rank of captain, My dear (Rank

In the British army and navy when an officer has a hereditary title or rank, his military or naval rank will ordinarily be prefixed to this; as, Admiral the Right Honourable the Earl of —; General the Right Honourable Lord —; but lieutenants in the army and sublieutenants in the navy are not addressed by their military or naval rank; thus, —, Esq., 10th Hussars (not Lieutenant —, Esq.)
begin: Sir; or Dear General —; or Dear Lord — (but not Dear General Lord —)

assemblyman
address: The Honorable —, Member of Assembly; or Assemblyman —
begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or My dear Mr. —
assistant secretary (assistant to a cabinet officer)
address: Honorable —, Assistant Secretary of the —, or The Assistant Secretary of the — Department
begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or My dear Mr. —; or Dear Mr. — (never Mr. Secretary)

associate justice
address: The Honorable —, United States Supreme Court; or Mr. Justice —, The Supreme Court
begin: My dear Mr. Justice; or Dear Justice

attorney general see cabinet officers
auditor of the treasury
address: The Honorable —, Auditor of the Treasury; or The Auditor of the Treasury
begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

baron
address: The Right Honourable Lord —; or The Lord —
begin: My Lord
baroness
address: The Right Honourable the Baroness —, or The Right Honourable Lady —; or The Lady —
begin: Madam

baronet
address: Sir John —, Bt. or Bart.
begin: Sir
baronet's wife see lady
baron's daughter
address: (if unmarried) The Honourable Helen —; or (if married to a commoner or to the son of a baron or viscount or the younger son of an earl) The Honourable

Mrs. —; or (if her husband has a married brother) The Honourable Mrs. John —; or (if married to a knight or baronet) The Honourable Lady —. If she is married to a man of higher title, use feminine of husband's title
begin: Madam (or use higher title if one exists)

baron's son
address: The Honourable —
begin: Sir (no distinction for eldest son, except that in Scotland he is sometimes addressed as Master of —)
baron's son's wife† like baron's married daughter

baron's wife = baroness
Benedictine see nriest

bishop (Anglican)
address: The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of —; or The Lord Bishop of —; or (very formal) The Right Reverend Father in God, —, by Divine Permission Lord Bishop of —
In formal documents the Bishop of Durham is addressed as The Most Reverend Father in God —, by Divine Providence Lord Bishop of Durham
begin: My Lord Bishop; or My Lord bishop (Anglican, retired) same as Scottish bishop

bishop (Methodist)
address: Reverend Bishop —
begin: Dear Sir; or Dear Bishop —; or My dear Bishop —
bishop (Protestant Episcopal)
address: To the Right Reverend —, Bishop of —
begin: Right Reverend and Dear Sir; or (informal) Dear Bishop —; or My dear Bishop —

bishop (Roman Catholic)
In English-speaking countries
address: The Lord Bishop of —; or The Most Reverend —, Bishop of —; or The Most Reverend Bishop —
begin: My Lord Bishop; or My Lord; or (in U.S.) Your Excellency; or Most Reverend Sir
In Italy
address: To His Excellency, the Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Monsignor —, Bishop of —
begin: Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Lord; or Excellency
bishop (Scottish)
address: The Right Reverend Bishop —
begin: Right Reverend Sir

cabinet officer (United States)
address: The Honorable the Secretary of State (or, Defense, Agriculture, etc.); The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury; The Honorable the Postmaster General; or The Honorable _____ Secretary of State, etc.; or The Secretary of State; The Honorable General, etc.

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or My dear Mr. Secretary; or My dear Mr. Attorney General

canon
address: The Very Reverend Canon _____; or The Very Reverend _____, Canon of _____

begin: Very Reverend Canon; or Dear Canon

cardinal regular see priest regular

cardinal
address: His Eminence John, Cardinal _____

H: Your Eminence*

cardinal (if also an archbishop)
address: His Eminence _____, Cardinal _____, Archbishop of _____

Carthusian see priest

chargé d'affaires
address: The Chargé d'Affaires of _____; or _____, Esq., Chargé d'Affaires; or Mr. Chargé d'Affaires

begin: Dear Sir; or Sir; or My dear Mr. _____ (use military, naval, or hereditary title, if there is one)†

chief justice of the Supreme Court of Canada
address: The Honourable _____, Chief Justice of Canada

begin: Sir

chief justice of the United States
address: The Chief Justice of the United States; or The Chief Justice, The Supreme Court, Washington, D.C.; or, if to the chief justice and his wife, The Chief Justice and Mrs. _____

begin: Sir; or My dear Mr. Chief Justice

children see baron's daughter, baron's son, duke's eldest son; children of a peeress in her own right married to a commoner receive the same courtesy titles as though their father were a peer of the mother's rank

Cistercian see priest

clergyman
address: The Reverend _____ (Rev. and Mrs.); or (if a doctor of divinity) The Rev. Dr. _____; or The Reverend _____, D.D.

begin: Dear Sir; or Reverend Sir; or My dear Sir; or (Dr.) _____; or Dear Mr. (or Dr.) _____; see also archbishop, bishop, priest (most authorities disapprove the use of Rev with the last name alone)

clerk (Anglican Church)
address: The Reverend _____; or (if the son of a duke or marquis) The Reverend Lord _____; or (if the son of an earl, viscount, or baron) The Rev. The Hon. _____

begin: Reverend Sir; or Sir

clerk (below the order of priesthood in Roman Catholic Church)
address: The Reverend _____

begin: Reverend Sir; or Dear Mr. _____

clerk of the Senate or House
address: The Honourable _____, Clerk of _____

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

commissioner of a bureau (as U.S. Commissioner of Education)
address: The Honourable _____, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

common forms

man
address: Mr. _____

begin: Dear Sir; My dear Sir; My dear Mr. _____; or Dear Mr. _____

pl. address: Messrs. _____ and _____

begin: Gentlemen

married woman
address: Mrs John Doe

begin: Dear Madam; My dear Madam; My dear Mrs. Doe; or Dear Mrs. Doe

pl. address: Mesdames. _____ and _____

begin: Mesdames; or Ladies

unmarried woman
address: Miss Doe (eldest daughter); or Miss Jane Doe (younger daughter)

begin: Dear Madam; My dear Miss Doe; etc. **pl. address:** The Misses Doe

begin: Ladies; or Mesdames

comptroller of Treasury
address: The Honourable _____, Comptroller of the Treasury

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

Congressman
address: Honorable _____, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.; or Honorable John Doe, Representative in Congress, Springfield, Mass. (some authorities disapprove the use of the prefix Hon. without first name or initials)

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or My dear Mr. _____

consul
address: To the American Consul at _____; or

_____, Esq., American Consul at _____; or Mr. _____, United States Consul at _____; or To _____, Esq., Her Majesty's Consul for the United Kingdom

begin: Dear Sir

countess
address: To the Right Honourable The Countess of _____; or The Countess _____

begin: Madam

dame
address: Dame _____ (followed with initials of the order, or if the lady has a higher title, with these initials after that title)†

begin: Madam

deacon (Anglican and Protestant Episcopal)
address: The Reverend Deacon _____

begin: Reverend Sir (for deacons of other churches there is no special form of address)

dean (cathedral)
address: The Very Reverend the Dean of _____

begin: Very Reverend Sir; or Sir

dean (Roman Catholic)
address: The Very Reverend _____, V.F.

begin: Very Reverend Father

dean of a college or graduate school
address: Dean _____

begin: Dear Sir (or Madam); or Dear Dean _____

diplomat see ambassador, chargé d'affaires, minister (diplomatic); for diplomats of lower rank, having no other title, use common forms

divorced woman
(ordinarily Mrs., with her maiden name as a prénome instead of her ex-husband's prénome is preferred; some divorced women prefer to resume the Miss; the form of address preferred by the woman herself, if that is known, should be used unless there has been a court decision; divorced peeresses lose officially any title gained by marriage; courtesy use of former title is optional)

doctor of divinity
address: _____, D.D.; or Dr. _____; or Rev. Dr. _____, D.D.; or Dr. _____; or Dear Dr. _____; or Reverend and Dear Sir; or Reverend Doctor

doctor of philosophy, laws, medicine, etc.
address: A _____ B _____, Ph.D. [I.L.D.] [M.D.]; or Dr. A _____ B _____; (Dr. and Mrs. A _____ B _____, etc.)

begin: Dear Sir; or My dear Dr. B _____; or Dear Dr. B _____ (if a higher title is applicable, it should be preferred; see professor, president of a university)

domestic prelate of the pope
address: The Right Reverend Monsignor _____, Domestic Prelate (or D.P.)

begin: Right Reverend Monsignor; or Dear Monsignor _____

dowager see widow

duchess
address: Her Grace the Duchess of _____; or The Most Noble the Duchess of _____

begin: Madam; or Your Grace

duchess of the blood royal
address: Her Royal Highness The Duchess of _____

begin: Madam; or May it please your Royal Highness _____

duke
address: His Grace the Duke of _____; or The Most Noble the Duke of _____

begin: My Lord Duke; or Your Grace

duke of the blood royal
address: His Royal Highness The Duke of _____

begin: Sir; or May it please your Royal Highness _____

duke's daughter†
address: The Lady Mary _____; or The Right Honourable Lady _____

begin: Madam; or My Lady (if her husband holds a title of nobility, either by right or courtesy, the wife is ordinarily addressed according to her husband's title)

duke's eldest son
address: The Most Honourable the Marquess _____ or The Marquess of _____

begin: My Lord Marquess; or My Lord

duke's eldest son's daughter same as baron's daughter

duke's eldest son's eldest son use grandfather's third title

duke's eldest son's wife
address: The Most Honourable the Marchioness of _____

begin: My Lady Marchioness

duke's daughter
address: The Right Honourable Lord _____

begin: My Lord

duke's younger son's wife
address: Lady _____

begin: Madam; or My Lady; or Your Lady-

earl
address: The Right Honourable The Earl of _____; or The Earl of _____

begin: My Lord

earl's daughter like duke's daughter

earl's eldest son
address: The Right Honourable the Viscount _____; or The Right Honourable Lord _____

begin: My Lord Viscount _____

earl's wife = countess

earl's younger son same as baron's son

earl's younger son's wife†
address: Honourable Mrs. _____

begin: Madam

envoy same as minister (diplomatic)

esquire
address: _____, Esq.

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or Dear Mr. _____ (Esq. is never used if the person is addressed by any other title, even Mr.)

French common forms
(these forms are acceptable for nearly all diplomats other than English-speaking)

man
address: M. _____

begin: Monsieur

pl. address: Messrs. _____

begin: Messieurs

married woman
address: Mme. _____

begin: Madame

pl. address: Mmes. _____ et _____

begin: Mesdames

unmarried woman
address: Mlle. _____

begin: Madame (formal); or Mademoiselle (informal)

pl. address: Milles. _____ et _____

begin: Mesdames

German common forms

man
address: Herr _____

begin: Sehr geehrter Herr _____

pl. address: Herren _____

begin: Geehrte Herren

married woman
address: Frau _____

begin: Sehr geehrte Frau _____

unmarried young woman
address: Fräulein _____

begin: Mein liebes Fräulein (cordial)

governor
address: (in Massachusetts and in New Hampshire and by courtesy in some other states) His Excellency, The Governor of _____; or His Excellency _____; or (in other states of the U.S.) The Honorable the Governor of _____; or The Honorable _____, Governor of _____

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

governor-general of an independent commonwealth
address: His Excellency _____ (personal title and name); Governor-General of _____

begin: Sir (or according to rank)

governor-general of Canada†
address: His Excellency The Right Honourable _____, (plus personal rank or title, if any)

begin: My Lord; or Sir (according to rank)

governor-general's wife (British dominions)†
address: Her Excellency _____

begin: Madam

honorary chamberlain to the pope same as papal chamberlain

informacio see papal nuncio

Italian common forms

man
address: Gentilissimo Signore _____

begin: Gentilissimo Signore

pl. address: Spettabile Ditta _____

begin: Spettabile Ditta _____

married woman
address: Distinta Signora _____

begin: Distinta Signora _____

unmarried woman
address: Esimia Signorina _____

begin: Esimia Signorina _____

judge (in Canada)
address: The Honourable Mr. Justice _____ (if of a superior court or of the circuit court of Montreal); or His Honour Judge _____ (if of a lower court)

begin: Sir

judge (in England and the British dominions) (except as noted elsewhere in this table)
address: Honourable Mr. Justice _____; or (when a knight) Honourable Sir _____

begin: Sir

judge (in U.S.)

address: The Honorable ———, United States District Judge (or Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, etc.)

begin: Dear Sir; or My dear Judge — see also chief justice, associate justice

judge of City of London court or of a county court in England or of a court in British colonies

address: His Honour Judge ———

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

junior added to a son's name to distinguish him from his father with the same name, ———, Jr.; or ———, Jr., Ph.D.; or Jr.

justice see associate justice, chief justice, judge

king

address: The King's Most Excellent Majesty; or His Most Gracious Majesty, King ———

begin: Sir; or May it please your Majesty

king's counsel

address: To ———, Esq., K.C.

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

knights

address: Sir ——— (initials of his order, if any, as K.C.B.)

begin: Sir

knights's wife see lady

lady

address: Lady ———; (or (if the daughter of a baron or viscount) Hon. Lady ———; or (if the daughter of an earl, marquess, or duke) Lady Florence ———)

begin: Madam; My Lady; Your Ladyship

lady mayress see lord mayor's wife

lawyer

address: ———, Esq.; or Mr. ———, Attorney-at-Law

begin: Dear Sir; My dear Mr. ———; etc. (Mr. ———, Esq. is incorrect)

lieutenant governor

address: The Honorable ———, Lieutenant Governor of ——— (British) His Honour The Lieutenant Governor of ———

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

lord advocate

address: To The Right Honourable The Lord Advocate; or The Right Honourable ———

begin: Sir

lord chancellor†

address: The Right Honourable The Lord High Chancellor; or The Right Honourable ——— (hereditary title), Lord High Chancellor

begin: My Lord (or according to rank)

lord chief justice of England†

address: To The Lord Chief Justice of England; or To The Rt. Hon. Baron ———, Lord Chief Justice of England

begin: Sir

lord mayor (of London, York, Belfast, Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide, and Perth)

address: The Right Honourable Lord Mayor of ———; or The Right Honourable ———, Lord Mayor of ———

(all other lord mayors are addressed as The Right Worshipful)

begin: My Lord

lord mayor's wife

address: Mrs. ———

begin: Madam

lord of appeal in ordinary same as baron lord of appeal in ordinary's children same as baron's children

lord of appeal in ordinary's wife same as baroness

lord of council and session

address: Honourable Lord ———

begin: My Lord

lord of council and session's wife

address: Lady ———

begin: Madam

lord provost

address: The Honourable The Lord Provost; or The Honourable ———, Lord Provost of ———; or (in Edinburgh and Glasgow) The Right Honourable The Lord Provost, etc.

begin: Sir

maid of honor

address: The Honourable Miss ———

begin: Madam

marchioness

address: The Most Honourable The Marchioness of ———

begin: Madam

marquess

address: The Most Honourable The Marquess of ———; or The Marquess of ———

begin: My Lord Marquess

marquess's children like duke's children

married woman see common forms

master of the rolls

address: To the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls

begin: Sir

mayor (in Canadian cities and towns, and English boroughs)

address: His Worship, The Mayor of ———

begin: Sir

mayor (in English cities)

address: The Right Worshipful The Mayor of ———

begin: Sir (see also lord mayor)

mayor (in the U.S.)

address: The Honorable ———, Mayor of ———; or The Mayor of the City of ———

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or Dear Mr. Mayor; or My dear Mr. Mayor

member of parliament (or of a legislative council) the ordinary form of address followed by M.P. (or M.L.C.)

military officers see army officers

address: The Honorable ———, Minister of Costa Rica; or Her Majesty's Minister for the United Kingdom

begin: Sir Mr. Mayor (with personal title, as My Lord, Your Grace, etc.); or My dear Mr. Minister

minister of a provincial cabinet of Canada

address: The Honourable ———, Minister of ———

begin: Sir

minister of religion see clergyman, priest, rabbi

address: The Right Reverend ———

moderator (Presbyterian Church)

address: The Right Reverend ———

begin: Right Reverend Sir

monk see priest regular, clerk**monsignor**

address: The Right Reverend Monsignor

begin: Right Reverend and dear Monsignor

mother superior of a sisterhood

address: The Reverend Mother Superior, Convent of ———; or Reverend Mother ———, O.S.F. (or other initials of order); or Mother ——— Superior, Convent of ———

begin: Reverend Mother; or Dear Madam; or Dear Reverend Mother (informal); or My dear Reverend Mother

naval officer

address: The Admiral of the Navy of the United States; or Admiral ———, Commanding United States Navy; Captain ———, U.S.N.

begin: Sir; or (informal) My dear Admiral ———; Dear Commander ———; but for officers below the rank of commander, Dear Mr. ———

nun see sister of a religious order**nuncio see papal nuncio****papal ablegate**

address: The Right Reverend Monsignor ———, Ablegate of His Holiness the Pope

begin: Right Reverend Monsignor

papal chamberlain

address: The Very Reverend Monsignor

begin: Very Reverend and dear Monsignor

papal chaplain same as papal chamberlain**papal nuncio or internuncio or apostolic delegate**

address: His Excellency, The Papal Nuncio (or Internuncio or Apostolic Delegate) to ———

begin: Your Excellency

parliament, member of see member of parliament**patriarch (Eastern Church)**

address: His Beatitude The Patriarch of ———; or His Beatitude the Lord ———, Patriarch of ———

begin: Most Reverend Lord; or Your Beatitude

patriarch (Roman Catholic Church)

address: His Excellency, The Patriarch (Archbishop) of ———

begin: Your Excellency

peer see duke, marquess, earl, baron

pope

address: To His Holiness Pope ———

begin: Most Holy Father; Your Holiness

postmaster general see cabinet officers

preacher general

address: The Venerable and Very Reverend Father ———, O.F., P.G.

begin: Very Reverend Father

premier of a province of Canada

address: The Honourable ———, Premier of the Province of ———

begin: Sir

president of a Canadian legislative council

address: The Honourable ———, The President of the Legislative Council

begin: Sir

president of a college or university

address: ———, LL.D. (or if he is not an LL.D., the initials of his highest degree), President of ——— University (or President, President of ——— University)

begin: If he is a clergyman, Reverend ———, LL.D., President of ——— University

begin: Dear Sir; or Dear President ———

president of a theological seminary

address: The Rev. President ———

begin: Dear Sir; or Dear President ———

president of state senate

address: The Honorable ———, President of the Senate of ———

begin: ———

president of the Senate of the United States

address: The Honorable, The President of the Senate of the United States; or The Honorable ———, President of the Senate

begin: Sir

president of the United States

address: The President, The White House (His Excellency should not be used)

begin: Mr. President; or The President; or My Dear Mr. President

priest (Roman Catholic Church)

address: Reverend (except as noted below)

begin: Reverend ———, O.S.M. (or other initials of order)

begin: Dear Father ——— (religious name)

begin: Benedictine, Cistercian, or canon regular

address: The Very Reverend Dom ———, C.R.L. (or other initials of order)

begin: Reverend Father; or Dear Father ———

Carthusian

address: The Venerable Father ———, O. Cart.

begin: Venerable Father; or Dear Father ———

secular

address: Reverend ———, (followed by the initials of his degree)

begin: Reverend and dear Father ———

prime minister of Canada

address: The Right Honourable ———, P.C., Prime Minister of Canada

begin: Sir

prime minister of the United Kingdom

address: The Right Honourable ———, P.C., M.P., Prime Minister

begin: Sir

prince of the blood royal

address: His Royal Highness Prince ——— (given name)

begin: Sir

prince of the blood royal

address: His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales

begin: Sir; or May it please your Royal Highness ———

princess of the blood royal

address: Her Royal Highness The Princess ——— (given name)

begin: Madam

princess of Wales

address: Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales

begin: Madam

prior, conventual

address: The Very Reverend the Prior of ——— (or Dame) ———, O.F. (or other initials of order), Prior of ———, or The Very Reverend Father Guardian, O.F.M.

begin: Very Reverend Father; or Dear Father Prior

prior, cloisteral

address: The Very Reverend Dom ———, O.C. (or other initials of order); or The Very Reverend Father Prior, or Abbey

begin: Very Reverend Father; or Dear Father Prior

prior, conventual

address: The Very Reverend the Prior of ——— (or Dame) ———, O.F. (or other initials of order), Prior of ———, or The Very Reverend Father Guardian, O.F.M.

begin: Very Reverend Father; or Dear Father Prior

prioresse

address: The Very Reverend the Prioress of ——— (or Dame) ———, O.F. (or other initials of order), Prioress of ———, or The Very Reverend Mother; or Dear Mother Prioress

begin: Very Reverend Mother; or Dear Mother Prioress

privy chamberlain to the pope same as papal chamberlain**privy councillor (British imperial)†**

address: To The Right Honourable ———, P.C.

begin: Sir

If other titles are used, they should come after *The Right Honourable*, as, The Right Honourable Sir John ———; The Right Honourable Lord

privy councillor (of Canada)

address: The Honourable ———

begin: Sir

professor in a college or university

address: Professor ———; or ———, Ph.D. (or LL.D., M.D., etc., using only the initials of his highest degree, if the degrees are in the same field). Professor of ———

begin: Dear Sir; or My dear Professor ———; or Dear Professor ———; or My dear Professor; or

professor in a theological seminary

address: The Reverend Professor ———, or The Rev. ———, D.D.; or Professor

begin: Dear Sir; or Dear Professor ———

prothonotary apostolic

address: The Right Reverend Monsignor
 —, Prothonotary Apostolic (or F.A.)
begin: Right Reverend Monsignor; or Dear
 Monsignor

provincial of a religious order

address: The Very Reverend Father Provincial,
 O.F.M. (or other initials of order);
 or The Very Reverend Father —,
 —, Provincial, S.J.

begin: Very Reverend and dear Father

provost see lord provost

provost (Roman Catholic Church)

address: The Very Reverend Provost —
begin: Very Reverend Provost; or Dear
 Provost —

primate judge of the Supreme Court of

Canada

address: The Honourable Mr. Justice —

begin: Sir

queen

address: The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty;
 or Her Gracious Majesty, The Queen
begin: Madam; or May it please your Majesty

queen mother

address: Her Gracious Majesty Queen —
begin: Madam; or May it please your Majesty

rabbi

address: Rabbi —; or The Reverend

—, or Rev. —

begin: Reverend Sir; or Dear Sir; or My

dear Rabbi —; or Dear Rabbi —

(if he holds a doctor's degree, Dr. may be

substituted for Rabbi)

recorder

address: His Honour Recorder —

begin: Sir

rector of a religious house or of a semi-

lary

address: The Very Reverend —,
 O.S.B. (or other initials of order), Rector,
 Brothers of St. Francis (or Brother)

begin: Very Reverend and dear Father

representative see congressman

Scottish land court chairman same as lord

of council and session

secretary of agriculture, state, defense,

etc. see cabinet officer

secretary of state (England)

address: His Majesty's Principal Secretary

of State for the — Department (this may

be preceded by hereditary title)

begin: according to rank (Your Grace, My

Lord, etc.)

senator (Canadian)

address: The Honourable — —

begin: Dear Sir; Dear Senator —; etc.

senator (U.S.)

address: The Honorable — —, The

United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

begin: Dear Sir; or My dear Senator

senior added to a father's name to distinguish

him from a son of the same name; as,

—, Sr.; or —, Sr., Ph.D.; or sr.

senior see Spanish common forms

serjeant-at-law

address: Serjeant —; or Mr. Serjeant —

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir

sister of a religious order

address: Sister —, (followed by the initials

of the order)

begin: Dear Sister; or My dear Sister; or

Dear Sister —; or My dear Sister —

solicitor general (Canada)

address: The Honourable —

begin: Sir

solicitor general (U.S.)

address: The Solicitor General

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or Dear Mr. —

Spanish common forms

man

address: Señor — —

begin: Muy señor mío — —

pl. address: Señores — —

begin: Muy señores nuestros

married woman

address: Señora de —; or Señora Doña

— de —

begin: Muy estimada señora

unmarried woman

address: Señorita —; or Señorita Doña

—

begin: Muy distinguida señorita

speaker of a provincial legislature of

Canada

address: The Honourable —, The Speaker

(of name of legislature)

begin: Dear Mr. Speaker

speaker of the House of Commons

(Canada)

address: The Honourable —, The Speaker

of the House of Commons

begin: Dear Mr. Speaker

speaker of the House of Representatives

of the United States

address: The Honorable —, Speaker

of the House of Representatives

begin: Sir; or Mr. Speaker; or My dear Mr.

Speaker

speaker of the Senate (Canada)

address: The Honourable —, Speaker

of the Senate

begin: Dear Mr. Speaker

state senator like senator (U.S.)

superior general of a religious community

of priests

address: The Most Reverend Father —

(followed by the initials of the order),

Superior General of the — Fathers

begin: Most Reverend Father General

superior general of a religious order

(female)

address: The Reverend Mother —, (fol-

lowed by the initials of the order), Superior

General of —

begin: Reverend Mother

Supreme Court see chief justice, associate

justice

undersecretary of state (U.S.)

address: The Undersecretary of State; or

The Honorable —, Undersecretary of

State

begin: Sir; or Dear Sir; or Dear Mr. —

unmarried woman see common forms

vicar-general

address: The Right Reverend Monsignor

—, V.G.; or The Right Reverend the

Vicar-General

begin: Right Reverend and dear Monsignor

vice-chancellor (law) same as judge (in

England)

vice-consul similar to consul

vice-president

address: The Vice-President; or The Honor-

able, The Vice-President of the United

States; or The Honorable —, Vice-

President of the United States

begin: Mr. Vice-President; or Sir; or My

dear Mr. Vice-President

viceroxy

address: His Excellency, The Lord Lieu-

tenant of Ireland (The Viceroy of India)

begin: Excellency

viscount

address: The Right Honourable the Vis-

count —; or The Viscount —

begin: My Lord

viscountess

address: The Right Honourable the Vis-

countess —; or The Viscountess —

begin: Madam

viscount's children same as baron's

children

widow

(officially addressed by her former title; as,

Mrs. John Doe, not Mrs. Jane Doe, unless the

latter form is preferred by the person herself;

but if her married son, stepson, or grandson

now holds a title of nobility formerly

held by her late husband, the word dowager

may be added before (or after) her title to

distinguish her from the younger lady of the

same title; as, Her Grace the Dowager

Duchess of —; The Dowager Lady —;

when such relationship does not exist, she

may be distinguished by using her given

name; as, The Right Honourable Jane,

Countess of —; the latter form is now

generally preferred by ladies entitled to the

distinction *Dowager*; officially a widow

who remarries is not recognized as having

any claim to bear the title of her deceased

husband, but courtesy usually accords her

this title)

El-wood or **Eli-wood** \el-'wüd\ [fr. a surname]
El-wyn or **Eli-wyn** \el-'wün\ [fr. a surname]
Eman-u-el or **Em-man-u-el** \i-man-'yü-(wə)l\ [Heb] God with us Sp *Manuel*, Pg *Manoel*, *Manuel*
Em-er-son \em-'ər-sən\ [fr. a surname]
Emil \i-'mäl\ or **Emile** \i-'mē(ə)l\ [L] F *Emile*, G *Emil*
Em-mett \em-'et\ [fr. a surname]
Em-o-ry or **Em-ery** \em-(ə)'rē\ [Gmc] It *Amerigo*
Eric or **Er-ich** or **Er-ik** \er-'ik\ [Scand]
Er-nest or **Er-nest** \er-'nəst\ [G] earnestness G *Ernest*
Er-nie \er-'nē\ dim of **ERNEST**
Ernst \'ɔ:n(t)st, 'e:(ə)r(ə)t(ə)st\ [G] var of **ERNEST**
Er-rol \er-'rəl\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Er-wyn \er-'wün\ [fr. a surname]
Ethan \e-'θän\ [Heb] strength
Ev-gene \yü-'jēn, 'yü-'ä\ [GK] wellborn
Ev-an \ev-'ən\ [W] var of **JOHN**
Ev-er-ett \ev-'ə-(ə)'rēt\ [fr. a surname]
Felix \fē-'līks\ [L] happy, prosperous
Fer-di-nand \fərd-'n-and\ [Gmc] prob venture of a military expedition Sp *Ferdinando*
Fer-nan-do \fər-'nän-(ə)'dō\ [Sp] var of **FERDINAND**
Fletcher \flet-'ch-ər\ [fr. a surname]
Floyd \floid\ [fr. a surname]
For-est or **For-est** \fɔr-'əst, 'fär-'ä\ [fr. a surname]
Fos-ter \fɔs-'tər, 'fäs\ [fr. a surname]
Fran-cis \frän-'t(ə)s\ [OIt & OF] Frenchman F *François*, G *Franz*, Sp *Francisco*
Fran-cis-co \frän-'sī-(ə)'kō\ [Sp] var of **FRANCIS**
Frank \fränk\ [Gmc] freeman, Frank
Frank-lin or **Frank-lyn** \fränk-'līn\ [fr. a surname]
Fred \fired\ dim of **FRED** or **FREDERICK**
Fred-ick \fired-'ēk\ dim of **FREDERICK**
Fred-er-ick or **Fred-er-ick** or **Fred-rick** or **Fred-ric** \fired-(ə)'rīk\ [Gmc] peaceful ruler G *Friedrich*, *Fritz*
Free-man \fē-'mən\ [fr. a surname]
Fritz \frits\ [G] dim of **FRIEDRICH**
Ga-bri-el \gə-'brē-əl\ [Heb] man of God G *gabriel* \gə-'brē-əl\ [GK]
Gar-lan-d \gär-'lənd\ [fr. a surname]
Gar-rett \gär-'rət\ [fr. a surname]
Garth \gä:th\ [fr. a surname]
Gary \gär-'y\ or **Gar-ry** \gär-'rī\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Gay-lord \gä-'lōrd\ [fr. a surname]
Gene \jēn\ dim of **EUGENE**
Geo-frey \jē-'fē\ [OF, fr. Gmc]
George \jōr-'(ə)j\ [GK] of or relating to a farmer
Ger-ald \jər-'əld\ [Gmc] spear dominion
Ger-ard \jər-'rərd, chiefly Brit 'jer-'ərd, or **Ger-hard** \jər-(ə)'hərd\ [Gmc] strong with the spear
Ger-ry \jər-'rī\ or **JERRY**
Gil-ber-t \gīl-'bət\ [Gmc] prob illustrious through hostages
Giles \jī-'(ə)l\ [OF, fr. LL]
Glen or **Glen** \glēn\ [fr. a surname]
Gr-don \gr-'dɔn\ [fr. a surname]
Grady \grä-'dē\ [fr. a surname]
Gra-ham \grä-'əm, 'grä-(ə)m\ [fr. a surname]
Grant \gränt\ [fr. a surname]
Gran-ville \grän-'vīl\ [fr. a surname]
Greg \grē\ [fr. a surname]
Greg or **Greg** \grēg\ dim of **GREGORY**
Greg-o-ry \grēg-(ə)'rī\ [LGK] vigilant
Gro-ver \grō-'vər\ [fr. a surname]
Gus \gʊs\ dim of **GUS** or **GUSTAVUS**
Gus-tav or **Gus-tave** \gʊs-'təv\ [Gmc] dim of **GUSTAVUS**
Guy \gī\ [OF, fr. Gmc] It *Guido*

Hal \həl\ dim of **HENRY**
Hall \hɔl\ [fr. a surname]
Ham-ilton \häm-'əl-tən, -əlt-'n\ [fr. a surname]
Hans \hänz, 'hän(t)s\ [G] dim of **JOHANNES**
Har-lan \här-'lən\ or **Har-land** \här-'lənd\ [fr. a surname]
Har-ley \här-'lē\ [fr. a surname]
Har-low \här-'lə\ [fr. a surname]
Har-mon \här-'mən\ [fr. a surname]
Har-oid \här-'əld\ [OE] army dominion
Har-ris \här-'rīs\ [fr. a surname]
Har-ri-son \här-'rī-sən\ [fr. a surname]
Har-ry \här-'rī\ dim of **HENRY**
Har-ry \här-'rī\ [fr. a surname]
Hayes \hēz\ [fr. a surname]
Hec-tor \hek-'tər\ [Gk] holding fast
Hel-mut \hel-'müt, -müt\ [G] helmet courage
Hen-ry \hēn-'rē\ [Gmc] ruler of the home

F *Henri*, It *Enrico*, G *Heinrich*, D *Hendrik*
Her-ber-t \hər-'bət\ [Gmc] illustrious by reason of an arm
Her-man or **Her-mann** \hər-'mən\ [Gmc] warrior G *Hermann*
Her-schel or **Her-shel** \hər-'shəl\ [fr. a surname]
Hes-ty \hē-'tī-əm\ [Phoenician]
Hi-b-ert \hī-'bət, 'bärt\ [fr. a surname]
Hil-lis \hīl-'līs\ [fr. a surname]
Ho-mer \hō-'mər\ [Gk]
Hor-ace \hōr-'əs, 'här-'ä\ [L]
How-ard \hau-'ɔrd\ [fr. a surname]
How-ell \hau-'əl\ [W]
Hu-b-ert \hū-'bət\ [fr. a surname]
Hu-ber-t \hū-'bət\ [Gmc] bright in spirit
Hud-son \həd-'sən\ [fr. a surname]
Hugh \hyü\ or **En-gö** \byü-'(ə)gō\ [Gmc] prob mind, spirit

Ian \i-'ən\ [ScGael] var of **JOHN**
Ira \i-'rā\ [Heb] prob watchful
Ir-ving \ir-'vīng\ or **Ir-vin** \ir-'vən\ [fr. a surname]
Ir-wyn \ir-'wün\ [fr. a surname]
Isaac \i-'zək, -zək\ [Heb] he laughs
Ivan \i-'vən\ [Russ] var of **JOHN**
Jack \jək\ dim of **JOHN**
Jack-son \jək-'sən\ [fr. a surname]
Ja-cob \jək-'kɔb, -kəp\ [Heb] supplanter F *Jacques* or *Ja-cue* \zə'k\ [F] var of **JAMES**
Jake \jək\ dim of **JACOB**
James \jə'm\ [OF, fr. LL *Jacobus*] var of **JACOB**
Jan \jän\ [D & LG] var of **JOHN**
Jar-ed \jər-'əd, 'jər-\ [Heb] descent
Ja-son \jäs-'n\ [GK] prob healer
Jay \jē\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Jel-fry or **Jel-try** or **Jel-try** \jef-(ə)'rē\ var of **GEORGE**
Jer-ald or **Jer-old** or **Jer-old** \jər-'əld\ var of **GERALD**
Jer-emy \jər-'emē\ or **Jer-emi-ah** \jər-'em-ə-'ā\ [Heb] prob Yahweh exalts
Jer-ome \jər-'mē, brīd also 'jər-'m\ [GK] bearing a holy name
Jer-ry or **Jer-ry** \jər-'rē\ dim of **GER** or **JER-ESSE** \jēs-'ē\ [Heb]
Jim \jīm\ or **Jim-my** or **Jim-my** \jīm-'ē\ dim of **JAMES**
Joe \jō\ dim of **JOSEPH**
Jo-el \jō-'əl\ [Heb] Yahweh is God
John \jɔn\ [Heb] Yahweh is gracious F *Jean*, It *Giovanni*, Sp *Juan*, G *Johann*, *Johannes*, Hans, D *Jan*, Russ *Ivan*
Jon \jɔn\ var of **JOHN**
Jon-a-than \jən-'ə-thän\ [Heb] Yahweh has given
Jo-seph or **Jo-sef** \jō-'zəf also -zəf\ [Heb] he shall add It *Giuseppe*, Sp *José*
Josh-u-a \jɔsh-'ə-wə\ [Heb] Yahweh saves
Jud-son \jüd-'sən\ [fr. a surname]
Julius \jū-'li:z\ [F] var of **JULIUS**
Ju-li-an or **Ju-lien** \jū-'li-ən\ [L] sprang from or belonging to Julius
Ju-li-us \jū-'li:z\ or **Ju-li-o** \jū-'li-ō\ [L]
Jus-tin \jes-'tən\ or **Jus-tus** \jəs-'təs\ [L] just

Karl \kär-'l\ [G & Scand] var of **CHARLES**
Keith \kēth\ [fr. a surname]
Kel-ly \kel-'ē\ [fr. a surname]
Ken \kən\ dim of **KENNETH**
Ken-dall \kən-'dəl\ [fr. a surname]
Ken-neth \kən-'əth\ [ScGael]
Ken-t \kən-'t\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Ken-ton \kən-'tən\ [fr. a surname]
Ker-mit \ker-'mēt\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Ker-ry \ker-'rē\ [prob. fr. the county of Ireland]
Ke-vin \kēv-'ən\ [OIr]
Kirk \kär-'k\ [fr. a surname]
Kirk \kär-'k\ [fr. a surname]
Klaus \kläus, 'klös\ [G] dim of **NIKOLAUS**
Kurt \kürt, 'kù(ə)rt\ [G] dim of **CONRAD**
Lan-mar \län-'mär\ [fr. a surname]
Lance \län(t)s\ dim of **LANCELOT**
Lane \län\ [fr. a surname]
Lan-yn \län-'ē\ prob dim of **LAWRENCE**
Lar-ry \lär-'rē\ dim of **LAWRENCE**
Lars \lär-'s\ [Sw] var of **LAWRENCE**
Lasz-lo \lász-'lō\ [Hung]
Law-rence or **Lan-rence** \lör-'rən(t)s, 'lär-'ä\ [L] of Laurentum, ancient city in central Italy F *Laurent*, It *Lorenzo*, G *Lorenz*
Lee or **Leigh** \lē\ [fr. a surname]
Leigh-ton or **Lay-ton** \lēt-'n\ [fr. a surname]
Le-land \lē-'lənd\ [fr. a surname]
Leo \lē-'ō\ [L] lion
Le-on \lē-'ən, -ən\ [Sp] var of **LEO**
Leon-ard \lēn-'ərd\ [G] strong or brave as a lion

Lé-roy \lē-'rōl, 'lē-\ [OF] royal
Les-lie \les-'lē also 'lēz-\ [fr. a surname]
Les-ter \les-'tər\ [fr. a surname]
Le-wis \lē-'s\ var of **LOUIS**
Lin-coln \lī-'nəl\ [fr. a surname]
Li-on-el \lī-'ən-'əl, -ə-nəl\ [OF] young lion
Lloyd or **Loyd** \loid\ [W] gray
Lo-gan \lō-'gən\ [fr. a surname]
Lon \län\ dim of **ALONZO**
Lon-nie or **Lon-ny** \län-'ē\ dim of **LON**
Lo-ren \lör-'ən, 'lör-'ə\ dim of **LORENZO**
Lo-uis \lē-'s\ var of **LOUIS**
Lou-is or **Luis** \lē-'s\ [Gmc] famous warrior Sp *Luis*, G *Ludwig*
Lowe-ll \lō-'əl\ [fr. a surname]
Luc-ian \lū-'shən\ [Gk] F *Lucien*
Lud-wig \lud-'(ə)g, 'lūd-'ä\ [G] var of **LOUIS**
Luke \lūk\ [Gk] prob dim of **LUCIUS** L *Lucas*
Lu-th'er \lü-'θər\ [fr. a surname]
Ly-le \li-'lē\ [fr. a surname]
Ly-man \li-'mən\ [fr. a surname]
Lynn \līn\ [fr. a surname]

Mack or **Mac** \mak\ [fr. surnames beginning with **Mc** or **Mac**, fr. Gael mac son]
Mal-colum \mal-'kɔm\ [ScGael] servant of (St.) **COLUMB**
Man-fred \män-'frəd\ [Gmc] peave among men
Man-nie \män-'yā-(wə)l\ [Sp & Pg] var of **MANUEL**
Mar-cus \mär-'kəs\ [L] F *Marco*, It *Marco*
Mario \mār-'ē\ [It] var of **MARIUS**
Mar-ion \mər-'ē-sən, 'mār-\ [fr. a surname]
Mark or **Marc** \märk\ var of **MARCUS**
Mar-lin \mär-'līn\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Mar-shall or **Mar-shal** \mär-'shəl\ [fr. a surname]
Mar-tin \mär't-'n\ [LL] of Mars
Mar-vin \mär-'vīn\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Math \mät\ or **Math** \mät-'(ə)l\ [Heb] gift of Yahweh
Mau-ric \mör-'əs, 'mär-, mö-'rēs\ [LL] or **MOORISH**
Max-well \maks\ dim of **MAXIMILIAN**
Max-well \maks-'swel, -swəl\ [fr. a surname]
May-nard \mä-'nərd\ [Gmc] bold in strength
Me-l-vin \mel-'vīd\ [fr. a surname]
Mel-vin or **Mel-vyn** \mel-'vən\ [prob. fr. a surname]
Mer-e-dith \mer-'əd-əth\ [W]
Mer-le \mər-'(ə)l\ [F] blackbird
Mer-lin or **Mer-lyn** \mər-'līn\ [Celt]
Mel-vin \mel-'vīn\ [fr. a surname]
Mer-ritt \mər-'rīt\ [fr. a surname]
Mer-vin \mər-'vīn\ var of **MARVIN**
Mich-a-el \mī-'kəl\ [Heb] who is like God? F *Michel*, Sp & Pg *Miguel*
Mich-ey \mīk-'ē\ dim of **MICHAEL**
Mil-lan \mīl-'ən\ [prob. fr. the city in Italy]
Miles or **Myles** \mī-'(ə)l\ [Gmc]
Mil-ford \mīl-'fərd\ [fr. a surname]
Mil-lard \mīl-'ərd, mīl-'ərd\ [fr. a surname]
Mil-lo \mīl-'(ə)lō\ [prob. L]
Mil-ton \mīl-'tən\ [fr. a surname]
Mitch-ell \mīk-'əl\ [fr. a surname]
Mon-roe \mən-'rō, 'mən-\ [fr. a surname]
Mon-te or **Mon-ty** \mənt-'ē\ dim of **MON-TAGUE**
Mor-gan \mör-'gən\ [W] prob dweller on the sea
Mur-ri \mör-'əs, 'mīr-'ä\ var of **MAURICE**
Mor-ton \mört-'n\ [fr. a surname]
Mur-ray \mör-'rē, 'mō-'rē\ [fr. a surname]
My-ron \mī-'rən\ [Gk]

Na-than \nä-'thän\ [Heb] given, gift
Na-than-iel \nä-'thəw-'ēl\ [Heb] gift of God
Neal \nēd\ dim of **EO-NEAL** or **Neal** \nē(ə)l\ [Celt]
Nel-son \nel-'sən\ [fr. a surname]
Nev-illa \nev-'ilä\ [fr. a surname]
Nev-in \nev-'ən\ [fr. a surname]
New-ell \nyü-'əl\ [fr. a surname]
New-ton \nyü-'it-'n\ [fr. a surname]
Nich-o-las \nik-'(ə)ləs\ [Gk] victorious among the people
Nick \nik\ dim of **NICHOLAS**
Nils \nīl\ [G] var of **NICHOLAS**
Nils \nīls, 'nē(ə)ls\ [Scand]
No-ah \nō-'ä\ [Heb] rest
No-el \nō-'əl\ [F, fr. L] Christmas F *Noël*
No-lan \nō-'lən\ [fr. a surname]
Nor-ber-t \nör-'bət\ [Gmc] shining in the north
Nor-man \nör-'mən\ [Gmc] Norseman, Norman
Nor-ris \nör-'rīs, 'nä-rä\ [fr. a surname]
Nor-ton \nört-'n\ [fr. a surname]

Bet-sy or **Bet-sey** \bet-sē\ *dim* of ELIZABETH

Betty or **Betie** or **Bet-lye** or **Bet-lie** \bet-ē\ *dim* of ELIZABETH

Beulah \b'yu-lə\ [Heb] married

Bever-ly or **Bever-ley** \bev-er-ē\ [prob. fr. a surname]

Bil-lye \bil-ē\ *fem* of BILLY

Blanche \bl'ɑ̃ʃ\ [OF, fr. Gmc] white *It Bianca*

Bob-bie \b'ɒb-ē\ *dim* of ROBERTA

Bon-nie \b'ɒn-ē\ [Sp] pretty

Bon-nie \b'ɒn-ē\ [ME] pretty

Bren-da \br'en-də\ [Scand]

Bri-gitte \br'i-ʒt, br-'ʒit\ [G] *var* of BRIDGET

Ca-mil-la \kə-'mil-ə\ [L] freeborn girl attendant at a sacrifice

Ca-mille \kə-'mē-lə\ [F] *var* of CAMILLA

Can-da-ce \kən-'dɑ̃-sə, 'kən-də-(j)se, 'kən-də-\ [Gk]

Car-la \kɑ̃r-'lə\ [It] *fem* of CARLO

Car-lyne \kɑ̃r-'lēn\ *var* of CARLA

Car-rol-la \kɑ̃r-'lɑ̃-lə\ [It] *var* of CHARLOTTE

Car-ol or **Car-oline** or **Car-mine** \kɑ̃r-'ɒl, 'kɑ̃r-'mēn\ [S, fr. L] song

Car-ol or **Car-oly** \kɑ̃r-'ɒl, 'kɑ̃r-'ɒl-ē\ *dim* of CAROLYN

Car-ol-yn \kɑ̃r-'ɒ-lən\ or **Car-ol-ine** \-lən, -lēn\ [It] *fem* of CHARLES 1, & *Sp Carolina*

Car-ol-ine \kɑ̃r-'ɒ-lēn\ *dim* of CAROLINE

Cath-er-ine or **Cath-a-rine** \kɑθ-(ə-'r)in\ [LGK] *G Katharine, Katrina*

Cath-leen \kɑθ-'lēn\ [IrGael] *var* of CATHERINE

Cath-ryn \kɑθ-'rən\ *var* of CATHERINE

Cally or **Cath-ie** \kɑθ-'ē\ *dim* of CATHERINE

Ce-cile \sə-'sē-(ə)\ *var* of CECILIA

Ce-ci-lia \sə-'sē-lə, 'sē-'sil-ə\ or **Ce-ce-lia** \-sē-lē\ [L] *fem* of CECIL

Ce-leste \sə-'lest\ [L] heavenly

Ce-lia \sē-'yə\ *dim* of CECILIA

Char-lene \ʃɑr-'lēn\ *fem* of CHARLES

Char-lotte \ʃɑr-'lɒt\ [F] *fem* *dim* of CHARLES 1 *Carolus*

Cher-ie \ʃer-'ē\ [F] dear

Cher-ry \ʃer-'ē\ [E] cherry

Cher-yl \ʃer-'əl, 'ʃer-ə\ *prob var* of CHERRY

Chloe \klo-'ē\ [Gk] young verdure

Chris-tine \kris-'tēn\ or **Chris-li-na** \-lē-nə\ [Gk] Christian

Cin-dy \sɪn-'dē\ *dim* of LUCINDA

Claire or **Clare** \kla-'rē, 'klē-(ə)\ *var* of CLARA

Clara \klar-'ə\ [L] bright

Clara-ce \klar-'sē, klɑ-'rē\ *dim* of CLARA

Clau-dette \klo-'dēt\ [F] *fem* of CLAUDE

Clau-dia \klo-'dē-ə\ [L] *fem* of CLAUDE

Clau-dia \klo-'dē-nə\ [F] *fem* of CLAUDE

Cleo \kle-'ō\ *dim* of CLEOPATRA

Co-llette \kɑ-'lēt\ [OF] *fem* *dim* of NICHOLAS

Col-leen \kɑ-'lēn\ [IrGael] girl

Con-stance \kɑn-'stəns\ *dim* of CONSTANCE

Con-stance \kɑn-'stən-(t)\ [L] constancy

Cor-a \kɔr-'ə, 'kɔr-\ [Gk] maiden

Cor-ri-ne or **Cor-rine** \kɑr-'ri-nə, 'rēn\ [Gk] *dim* of CORA

Cor-ne-lia \kɔr-'nē-lə\ [L] *fem* of CORNELIUS

Cyn-thia \sɪn-(t)-'θē-ə\ [Gk] she of Mount Cynthus on the island of Delos (i.e. the goddess Artemis, supposed to have been born there)

Dai-sy \dɑ-'zē\ [E] daisy

Dale \dɑ-'lē\ [E] valley

Da-na \dɑ-'nə\ [fr. a surname]

Daph-ne \dɑf-'nē\ [Gk] laurel

Dar-jin \dɑr-'ʒɪn\ [deriv. of *darling*]

Dar-ene \dɑr-'ēn\ [deriv. of *darling*]

Dawn \dɔn-, 'dɔn-\ [E] dawn

De-an-na \dē-'nə\ or **De-an-ne** \-nə\ *var* of DIANA

Deb-o-rah or **Deb-o-ra** \deb-(ə-'rə)\ [Heb]

Deb-ra \deb-'rə\ *var* of DEBORAH

Dee \dē\ *prob dim* of EDITH

Deir-dre \dē-(ə)r-'drē, 'dē-(ə)r-\ [IrGael]

De-lia \dē-'li-ə\ [Gk] she of Delos (i.e. the goddess Artemis)

De-lia \dē-'li-ə\ *dim* of DEL or DELIA

De-lo-ree \dē-'lɔr-ēs, 'lɔr-\ *var* of DOLORES

De-na or **Dee-na** \dē-'nə\ *dim* of GERALDINE

De-nise \dē-'nēz, 'nēs\ [F] *fem* of DENIS

Di-ana or **Di-an-na** \dī-'nə\ or [L]

Diane or **Di-anne** \dī-'ən\ or **Di-ann** \-nən\ [F] *var* of DIANA

Dix-ie or **Di-nah** \dī-'nə\ [Heb] judgment

Dix-ie \dīk-'sē\ [E] *prob* Dixie (nickname for the southern states of the U.S.)

Di-lo-ree \dī-'lɔr-ēs, 'lɔr-\ [S, fr. L] sorrows (i.e. those of the virgin Mary)

Do-na or **Dō-na** \dɔn-'ə\ or **Dō-na** \-də-nə\ [It, fr. L] lady

Do-ra \dɔr-'ə, 'dɔr-\ *dim* of DORA

Dor-cas \dɔr-'kəs\ [Gk] gazelle

Do-reen \dɔr-'rēn, də-\ [IrGael]

Dor-is \dɔr-'ɒs, 'dɔr-\ [Gk] *prob* DORIAN

Dor-o-thy \dɔr-'ə-thē, 'dɔr-\ or **Dor-o-they** \dɔr-'ə-thē-ə, 'dɔr-\ [LGk] goddess of gifts

Edith or **Edythe** \ēd-'θɪt\ [OE] *L Editha*

Ed-na \ēd-'nə\ [AMF] *prob var* of ANN

Ed-wi-na \ēd-'wēn-ə, 'dwin-ə\ *fem* of EDWIN

Ed-lye \ēf-'ē\ *dim* of EUPHEMIA

Ed-jeen \ēf-'ēn\ [IrGael]

Elaine \ēl-'ēn\ [OF] *var* of HELEN

El-isa-ber or **El-isa-beth** or **El-isa-beth** \el-'ə-nər, 'nɔ-(ə)r, 'nɔ-(ə)r\ [OProv] *var* of HELEN *F Eleonora, I Eleonora, G Eleonora*

El-isa \el-'ə-nə, ə-'lēs-nə\ [It] *var* of HELEN

El-ise \el-'ēz, 'lēz\ [F] *var* of ELIZABETH

El-iz-a-beth or **El-isa-beth** \el-'ɪz-ə-'bɛθ, 'ɪz-ə-'bɛθ\ [Heb] God has sworn *F Elise, It Elisa*

El-ia \el-'ə\ [OF]

El-ien or **El-lyn** \el-'ən\ *var* of HELEN

El-ise \el-'ēz, 'lēz\ [OF, fr. Gmc]

El-isa \el-'sə\ [G] *dim* of ELIZABETH

El-ya \el-'yə\ [Gmc] *el*

Em-ily or **Em-ilie** \em-(ə-'l)ē\ [L] *fem* of EMIL *F Emilie, It & Sp Emilia*

Er-ma \em-'ə\ [Gmc] *var* of ERMA

Er-nie \er-'nē\ [W]

Er-ica \er-'ɪkə\ *fem* of ERIC

Er-ma \er-'mə\ [Gmc] *dim* of ERMA

Er-na \er-'nə\ *dim* of ERNESTINE

Er-nes-tine \er-'nə-, sēn-ēn\ *fem* of ERNEST

Es-telle \es-'tēl\ or **Es-tel-la** \es-'tɛl-ə\ [OProv, fr. L] star

Eth-el \eth-'əl\ [OE] noble

Et-ia \et-'ə\ *dim* of HENRIETTA

Eu-ge-nia \ju-'jēn-yə\ or **Eu-ge-nie** \-jē-nē\ *fem* of EUGENE *F Eugénie*

Eu-nice \ju-'nēs\ [Gk] having (i.e. bringing) happy victory

Eva \ē-'və\ *var* of EVE

Evan-ge-line \i-'væn-ʒə-lən, -lēn, -lēn\ [Gk] bringing good news

Eve \ē-'və\ [Heb] life, living

Evy-lynn \ev-'əl-ən, chiefly *Brit* \ē-'lən\ [OF, fr. Gmc]

Faith \fɑ-'θ\ [E] faith

Faye or **Fay** \fɑ-'ē\ *dim* of FAITH

Fel-ice \fel-'ɪsə\ [L] happiness

Fern or **Ferne** \fɛr-'nē\ [L] fern

Flo-ra \flɔr-'ə, 'flɔr-\ [L] goddess of flowers

Flor-ence \flɔr-'ən-(t)z, 'flɑr-\ [L] bloom, prosperity

Franc-ine \frən-(ə)-səs, -sɔz\ *fem* of FRANCIS

It Francesca

Franc-ine \frən-'sēn\ [F] *prob dim* of FRANCIS

Frie-da or **Frie-da** \frēd-'ə\ *dim* of WINIFRED

Fred-er-ic-ka or **Fred-er-ic-ka** \frēd-'er-ɪk-ə, 'rɪk-ə\ *fem* of FREDERICK

Gail or **Gayle** or **Gale** \gɑ-(ə)\ *dim* of GAY

Gay \gɑ\ [E] gay

Ge-ne-va \jē-'nē-və\ *var* of GENIEVIEVE

Gen-e-vieve \jēn-'ə-vēv\ [prob. fr. Cel] *George-ann* \jɔr-'ʒən\ [George + Ann]

Geor-gia \jɔr-'ʒə\ *fem* of GEORGE

Ger-ge-ine \jɔr-'jē-nē\ *fem* of GEORGE

Ger-al-dine \jɔr-'dēn\ *fem* of GERALD

Ger-trude \jɔr-'trud\ [Gmc] spear strength

Gin-ger \dʒɪn-'ʒər\ [E] ginger

Gi-sela \jɪ-'sē-lə, -zəl-\ [Gmc] pledge

Glad-ys \gləd-'əs\ [W]

Glen-da \glēn-'də\ *prob var* of GLENNA

Glen-da \glēn-'də\ *fem* of GLENAN

Glor-ia \glɔr-'ē, 'glɔr-\ [L] glory

Grace \græs\ [L] favor, grace

Gre-ta \grēt-'ə, 'grēt-\ *dim* of MARGARET

Gre-tchen \grēch-'ən\ [G] *dim* of MARGARET

Gwen \gwēn\ *dim* of GWENODOL

Gwen-do-lyn \gwēn-də-lən\ [W]

Han-nah \han-'nə\ [Heb] *var* of ANN

Har-riet or **Har-riett** or **Har-ri-ette** \hɑr-'rēt\ *dim* of HENRIETTA

Hat-tie \hɑt-'ē\ *dim* of HARRIET

Haz-el \hɑz-'əl\ [E] hazel

Heath-er \heth-'ər\ [ADE] heather (the shrub)

Hel-ly \hēd-'lē\ [G] *dim* of ADELAIDE

Hel-len \hēl-'lēn\ *var* of HELEN

Hel-en \hēl-'ən\ or **He-le-na** \hēl-'ə-nə, hē-'lē-nə\ [Gk] *F Hélène, It Elena*

He-len \hēl-'lēn\ [F] *var* of HELEN

Hel-ga \hēl-'gə\ [Scand] holy

Hel-ly-ette \hēl-'lēt-'et-\ [MF] *fem* of HENRIETTA

Her-mine \hɜr-'mēn\ [G] *prob fem* of HERMAN

Hes-ter \hes-'tər\ *dim* of ESTHER

Hil-da \hil-'də\ [OE] battle

Hil-de-gard or **Hil-de-garde** \hil-'də-'gɑrd\ [Gmc] *prob* battle enclosure

Holly \hɒp-'lē\ [E] holy

Hope \hɒp\ [E] hope

Ida \ī-'də\ [Gmc]

Ila \ī-'lə\ [Gmc]

Ile-na \īl-'ēnə\ *var* of EILEEN

Ilo-na \īl-'nə, il-'nə\ [Hung] *var* of HELEN

Imo-gene \im-'dʒēn, 't-mə-\ [I] *var* of ANNA

Inez \ī-'nez, 't-nəz\ [Sp] *var* of AGNES

In-grid \in-'grɪd\ [Scand] beautiful as long (an ancient Germanic root)

Iris \ī-'rɪs\ [Gk] peace

Iris \ī-'rɪs\ [Gk] rainbow

Ir-ma \īr-'mə\ *var* of ERMA

Is-a-bel or **Is-a-belle** \īz-'ə-'bəl\ [OProv] *var* of ELIZABETH

Iva \ī-'və\ *perh dim* of GOIOVA

Jac-que-line or **Jac-que-lyn** or **Jac-que-lin** \jɑk-'wɑ-lēn, 'jɑk-'wɛ-lēn\ [OF] *fem* of JACOB

Jan \jɑn\ *dim* of JANET

Jane or **Janna** \jɑn-'ē\ [OF] *var* of JOAN

Jan-el or **Ja-nette** \jɑn-'ət, 'jə-'net\ *dim* of JANE

Ja-nice \jɑn-'sɪ-ʒēs-nēs\ or **Jan-iss** \jɑn-'sɪ-ʒēs-nēs\ *prob dim* of JANE

Ja-nie \jɑn-'sē-ʒēs-nēs\ *dim* of JANE

Jean or **Jeanne** \jēn\ [OF] *var* of JOAN

Jean-ette or **Jean-nette** \jēn-'et\ [F] *dim* of JEANNE

Jean-nie or **Jean-ie** \jē-nē\ *dim* of JEAN

Jean-nine or **Jean-ine** \jēn-'nēn\ [F] *dim* of JEANNE

Jen-nie or **Jen-ny** \jēn-'ē\ *dim* of JANE

Les-lie or Les-ley \les-ē also \lez- [fr. a surname]
 Le-tia \lēt-ə
 Le-ti-tia \lī-'tish-ə, 'lē-shə [L] gladness
 Lib-by \līb-ē dim of ELIZABETH
 Li-la \lī-'lə var of LILA
 Lil-lian \lī-'lyən, 'līl-ē-ən prob dim of ELIZABETH
 Lily \lī-'lē [E] lily
 Lin-da or Lyn-da \līn-də dim of -LINDA
 Li-sa \lī-'zə, 'lē-ə dim of ELIZABETH
 Lo-is \lō-'sə [GK]
 Lo-la \lō-'lə Sp dim of DOLORES
 Lon-na \lōn-'nə fem of LON
 Lo-ra \lōr-ə, 'lōr-ə var of LAURA
 Lo-re-lei \lōr-ə-'lī, 'lōr-ə [G]
 Lo-re-ne \lō-'rēn dim of LORA
 Lo-ret-ta \lō-'rēt-ə, lō-' [ML] var of LAURETTA
 Lor-na \lōr-'nə
 Lor-raine or Lo-raine \lō-'rān, lō-' [prob. fr. Lorraine, region in northeast France]
 Lou \lū dim of LOUISE
 Lou-ise \lū-'zē, or Lou-i-sa \-'ē-zə fem of LOUIS G Louise
 Lu-anne \lū-'ən [Lu + Anne]
 Lu-cille or Lu-cile \lū-'sē(ə) [L] prob dim of LUCIA
 Lu-cin-da \lū-'sīn-də [L] var of LUCY
 Lu-cy-tia \lū-'krē-shə [L]
 Lu-cy \lū-'sē or Lu-cia \lū-'shə [L] fem of LUCIFER LUCIE, L Lucia
 Lu-el-la \lū-'el-ə [prob. fr. Lou (dim. of Louise) + Ella]
 Lu-ly-dia \lū-'lē-də [GK] Lydian woman
 Ly-nette \lū-'net [W]
 Lynn or Lynn \līn-ə var of -LYN
 Ma-hel \mā-'bəl [L] lovable
 Mad-e-line or Mad-eleine or Mad-e-lyn \mād-'ē-nə [GK] woman of MAGDALA, ancient town in northern Palestine
 Madge \māj dim of MARGARET
 Ma-mie \mā-'mē dim of MARGARET
 Ma-ra \mā-'rə var of MARY
 Mar-celia \mār-'sēl-ə [L] fem of MARCELLUS F MARCELLE
 Mar-cia \mār-'shə [L] fem of MARCUS
 Mar-ga-erl \mār-g(ə)'rəl [GK] pearl F Marguerite, L Margherita, Sp Margarita, G Margerite
 Mar-gery \mār-j(ə)'rē [OF] var of MARGARET
 Mar-gie \mār-jē dim of MARGARET
 Mar-go \mār-'g(ə) var of MARGOT
 Mar-got \mār-'g(ə) var of MARGOT
 Mar-gue-rite \mār-g(ə)'rē [OF] var of MARGARET
 Ma-ria \mā-'rē-ə also -rī- var of MARY
 Mar-i-an \mār-'ē-ən, 'mār- var of MARIANNE
 Mar-i-ann \mār-'ē-ən, 'mār- or Mar-i-an-nə \mār-'ē-ən [F] dim of MARY
 Ma-rie \mā-'rē [OF] var of MARY
 Mar-i-el-ta \mār-'ēl-tə, 'mār- dim of MARY
 Mar-i-lee \mār-'ē-lē, 'mār- [prob. fr. Mary + Lee]
 Mar-i-lyn or Mar-i-ynn or Mar-y-lyn \mār-'ē-lən, 'mār- [prob. fr. Mary + -lyn]
 Ma-ri-na \mār-'rē-nə [LGK]
 Mar-i-on \mār-'ē-ən, 'mār- dim of MARY
 Mar-jo-rie or Mar-jo-ry \mār-j(ə)'rē var of MARGERY
 Mar-la \mār-'lə prob dim of MARLENE
 Marlene \mār-'lēn-(ə), 'lā-nə [G] dim of MARLENE
 Mar-lyn \mār-lən prob var of MARLENE
 Mar-lys \mār-ləs
 Mar-na \mār-nə
 Mar-sha \mār-'shə var of MARCIA
 Mar-ta \mār-tə [IT] var of MARTHA
 Mar-ta \mār-'tə [Aram] lady F Martha, G & Sp Marta
 Mar-va \mār-və prob fem of MARVIN
 Mary \mār-'ē, 'mā(ə)'r-, 'mā-rē [GK, fr. Heb] F Marie, G Maria, Sp Maria
 Mary-ann or Mary-anne \mār-'ē-ən, 'mār-'ē-ən, 'mā-rē-ən [Mary + Ann]
 Mary-el-en \mār-'ēl-ən, 'mār-'ē, 'mā-rē-ən [Mary + Ellen]
 Mary-lyon \mār-'ē-lən, 'mār- var of MARYLYN
 Maude \mōd [OF] var of MATILDA
 Mau-reen or Mau-rine \mō-'rēn dim of MAURA
 Max-i-ne \mak-'sēn [F] fem dim of MAXIMILIAN
 May or Mae \mā dim of MARY

Me-l-a-nie \mel-'ə-nē [GK] blackness
 Mel-ba \mel-'bə [E] woman of Melbourne, Australia
 Me-linda \mē-'līn-də prob alter of BELINDA
 Me-lis-sa \mē-'līs-ə [GK] bee
 Mel-va \mel-'və prob fem of MELVIN
 Mel-vo \mel-'və prob fem of MELVIN
 Mer-le \mār-'lē [L] blackbird
 Mer-ri-ly \mār-'ē-lē, alter of MARLEE
 Mer-ry \mār-'ē [E] merry
 Mi-chele or Mi-chelle \mī-'shē [F] fem of MICHAEL
 Mil-dred \mī-'drəd [OE] gentle strength
 Mil-li-cent \mī-l-ə-sənt [Gmc]
 Mil-li-ly \mī-'lē dim of MILDRED
 Min-nie \mīn-'ē [Sc] dim of MARY
 Mir-i-am \mīr-'ē-əm [Heb] var of MARY
 Miti-zi \mī-'sē-ē prob dim of MARGARET
 Mi-ly or Mol-ly \mī-'lē dim of MARY
 Mo-na \mō-'nə [IrGael]
 Mon-i-ka \mōn-'ī-kə [LL]
 Mo-ri-el \mūr-'ē-əl [prob. Celt]
 My-ra \mī-'rə
 Myr-na \mīr-'nə
 Myr-tle \mār-'tē [GK] myrtle
 Na-dine \nā-'dēn, nā- [F, fr. Russ] hope
 Nan \nān dim of ANN
 Nan-cy \nān-'tē-ē dim of ANN
 Nan-nette or Na-nette \nā-'net, nē- [F] dim of ANN
 Na-n-a \nā-'nə, 'nā-'mē [Heb] pleasant
 Nat-a-lie \nāt-'lē [LL] of or relating to Christmas
 Ne-dra \nēd-'rə, 'nē-drə
 Nel-da \nēl-'də
 Nel-lie \nēl-'ē or Nell \nēl dim of -EL-
 Nel-ly \nēl-'ē [Sc] dim of JANET
 Ne-va \nē-'və
 Ni-na \nī-'nə, 'nē- [Russ] dim of ANN
 Ni-na \nē-'tə [Sp] dim of JUANITA
 No-la \nō-'lə
 No-na \nō-'nə [L] ninth
 No-ra \nōr-ə, 'nōr-ə dim of -NORA-
 No-ran \nōr-'ən [IrGael] dim of NORA
 Nor-ma \nōr-'mə [It]
 O-l-ga \ōl-'gə, 'ōl- [Russ] var of HELGA
 Olive \ōl-'v-, əv- or Oliv-ia \ō-'līv-ē-ə, əv- [L] olive
 Op-al \ōp-'əl [E] opal
 Pa-me-la \pām-'ə-lə; pō-'mē-lə, pā-
 Pa-tricia \pō-'trish-ə, 'trē-shə [L] fem of PATRICIA
 Pa-tri-cia \pāt-'rē-ē dim of PATRICIA
 Pat-ty or Pat-i or Pat-tie \pāt-'ē dim of PATRICIA
 Pau-la \pō-'lə [L] fem of PAUL
 Paul-ette \pō-'let-ē fem dim of PAUL
 Paul-ine \pō-'līn-ē fem dim of PAUL
 Pearl \pōr-'əl [E] pearl
 Peg-gy \pēg-'ē dim of MARGARET
 Pe-nel-o-pe \pē-'nel-ə-pē [GK]
 Pen-ny \pən-'ē dim of PENELOPE
 Pho-be \fē-'bē [GK] shining
 Phyl-is \fīl-'s [GK] green leaf
 Pi-ly \pī-'lē dim of MARY
 Por-tia \pōr-'shə, 'pōr- [L]
 Pris-cil-la \prī-'sī-lə [L]
 Pru-dence \prūd-'n(t)əs [E] prudence
 Ra-chel \rā-'chəl [Heb] ewe
 Rae \rā dim of RACHEL
 Rae-nə \rā-'nə, 'rā-'mō-nə [Sp] fem of AMON
 Re-beca \rē-'bē-ə dim of REBECCA
 Re-becc-a \rē-'bē-kə [Heb]
 Re-gi-na \rē-'jē-nə, -jī- [L] queen
 Re-na \rē-'nə
 Ren-ee \rē-'nē, 'rēn-'ā, 'rā-'nē, 'rē-nē [F, fr. L] reborn
 Ren-ee \rē-'nē [GK]
 Rho-da \rōd-'ə [GK] rose
 Ri-ta \rēt-'ə [It] dim of MARGARET
 Ro-ber-ta \rō-'bōr-tə, rō-' fem of ROBERT
 Rob-in or Rob-yn \rōb-'ən [E] robin
 Ro-chelle \rō-'shēl [prob. fr. a surname]
 Ro-na or Rio-nə \rō-'nə
 Ron-da \rōn-'də var of RHONDA
 Ron-nie \rān-'ē dim of VERONICA
 Ro-sa-lie \rōz-'ə, 'lē-, 'rāz-ə [L] festival of roses
 Ro-sa-lind \rōz-(ə)'lōnd, 'rōz-ə'lōnd [Sp, prob. fr. Gmc]
 Rose \rōz-ə or Ro-sa \rōz-ə [L] rose
 Rose-anne \rō-'zən [Rose + Anne]

Rose-mary \rōz-'mer-ē, or Rose-marie \rōz-'mā-ē [E] rosemary
 Ro-set-ta \rō-'zēt-ə dim of ROSE
 Ros-lyn \rōz-'lən, 'rōz-'lōn var of ROSALIND
 Ro-we-na \rō-'wē-nə [perh. fr. OE]
 Rox-ann \rōk-'sən [OPr]
 Ru-by \rū-'bē [E] ruby
 Ruth \rūth [Heb]
 Ruth-ann \rū-'th-ən [Ruth + Ann]
 Sa-bra \sā-'brə dim of SABRA
 Sa-die \sā-'dē dim of SABINA
 Sa-ly or Sa-lie \sā-'lē dim of SARA
 Sam-dra \sān-'drə, 'sān-' dim of ALEXANDRA
 Sar-ah or Sara \sēr-'ə, 'sār-ə, 'sā-rə [Heb] princess
 Sara-lee \sēr-'ə-lē, 'sār- [prob. fr. Sara + Lee]
 Sand-ra \sōn-'drə var of SANDRA
 Sel-ma \sēl-'mə [Sw] fem dim of ANSELM
 Sha-ra \shā-'r-ē, 'shē(ə)'r-ē dim of SHARON
 Shar-lene \shār-'lēn var of CHARLENE
 Shar-on or Shar-ron \shār-'ən, 'shēr-' [Heb] prob plain
 She-la \shē-'lə [IrGael] var of CECILIA
 She-lia \shē-'lē var of SHEILA
 Shel-ly \shē-'lē [fr. a surname]
 Sher-ri or Sher-yl \shēr-'əl [prob. fr. a surname]
 Sher-ry or Sher-rie or Sher-i \shēr-'ē
 Shir-ly \shēr-'lē [fr. a surname]
 Sig-rid \sīg-'rəd [Scand] beautiful as a victory
 Sol-dra \sōl-'drə var of SANDRA
 So-nia or So-nya or So-nyā \sō-'nyə, 'sō- [Russ] dim of SOPHIA
 So-phie \sō-'fē-ə, 'fō- or So-phie \sō-'fē [GK] wisdom F Sophie
 Ste-lia \stē-'lē [L] star F Estelle
 Steph-a-nie \stēf-'ən-ē fem of STEPHEN F Stephanie
 Sue \sū or Su-sie \sū-'zē dim of SUSAN
 Su-el-len \sū-'el-ən [Sue + Ellen]
 Su-san or Su-zan \sū-'sən dim of SUSANNA
 Su-zan \sū-'zən, 'sū-'zən dim of SUSANNA
 [Heb] lily F Suzanne
 Su-zanne or Su-sanne or Su-zann \sū-'zən [F] var of SUSAN
 Syb-il \sīb-'əl [GK] sibyl
 Syl-va \sīl-'və [L] she of the forest
 Ta-mara \tə-'mār-ə [prob. fr. Georgian]
 Tan-ya \tān-'yə [Russ] dim of TATIANA
 Te-re-sa \tē-'rē-sə var of THERESA
 Ter-ry or Ter-i \tēr-'ē dim of THERESA
 The-l-ma \thēl-'mə
 The-do-ra \thē-'dōr-ə, 'dōr- [LGK] fem of THEODORE
 The-re-sa or Te-re-sa \tē-'rē-sə [LL] F Thérèse, It & Sp Teresa
 The-ress \tē-'rēs var of THERESA
 Ti-na \tī-'nə dim of TINA
 To-by \tō-'bē
 To-ni \tō-'nē dim of ANTONIA
 Tru-dy \trūd-'ē dim of GERTRUDE
 Ur-su-la \ūr-'sə-lə [LL] little she-bear
 Val-erie \vāl-'və-rē [L] prob strong
 Val-ma \vel-'mə
 Ve-ra \vīr-'ə [Russ] faith
 Ver-na \vār-'nə prob fem of VERNON
 Ve-ron-i-ka \vō-'rān-'kə [LL]
 Vicki or Vicky or Vick-ē \vīk-'ē dim of VICTORIA
 Vic-to-ria \vīk-'tōr-ē-ə, 'tōr- [L] victory F Victoire
 Vi-da \vīd-'ə, 'vīd- fem dim of DAVID
 Vi-o-la \vī-'ō-lə, vē-'b-, 'vī-ə, 'vē-ə [L] violet
 Vi-o-let \vī-'lēt [OF, fr. L] violet
 Vir-gin-ia \vīr-'jīn-ə, 'jīn-'ē-ə [L] F Virginie
 Viv-i-an \vīv-'ē-ən [LL] F Vivienne
 Wan-da \wān-'də [Pol]
 Wen-dy \wēn-'dē
 Wil-da \wīl-'də var of WILLA
 Wil-la \wīl-'ə or Wil-lie \wīl-'ē prob fem dim of WILLIAM
 Wil-ma \wīl-'mə prob fem dim of WILLIAM
 Win-i-fred \wīn-'frəd [W]
 Yvette \ī-'vēt [F]
 Yvonne \ī-'vōn [F]
 Zel-da \zēl-'də dim of GRISELDA

SPELLING

1.1 Words ending in -x are unchanged before any suffix: *coax*→*coaxed*, *coaxing*; *fix*→*fixable*, *fixer*; *six*→*sixty*.

1.2 Words ending in -c remain unchanged before *a*, *o*, *u* or a consonant: *frolic*→*frolicsome*; *sac*→*saclike*; *zinc*→*zincate*, *zincoid*, *zincous*; but before suffixal *e*, *i*, and *y* usually add *k* if the pronunciation of the *c* remains hard but add nothing if the pronunciation of the *c* becomes soft: *critic*→*criticism*, *criticize*; *frolic*→*frolicked*, *frolicking*; *music*→*musician*; *physic*→*physicist*; *toxic*→*toxicity*.

1.3 Words ending in consonant plus -c usually remain unchanged before any suffix, but forms with an inserted *k* occur occasionally: *arc*→*arced*/sometimes *arcked*, *arcing*/sometimes *arcking*; *disc*→*disced*, *discing*; *zinc*→*zincing*/*zincking*, *zincite*; *talc*→*talcky*.

1.4.1 Words ending in a single consonant except x or c immediately preceded by two or more vowels in the same syllable remain unchanged before any suffix: *air*→*aired*, *airing*, *airy*; *appeal*→*appealed*, *appalling*; *brief*→*briefed*, *briefly*; *cloud*→*clouded*, *cloudless*; *cool*→*cooled*, *cooler*, *coolest*, *cooling*, *coolly*; *suit*→*suitable*, *suitor*.

EXCEPTION: *wool*→*wooly*/but *woolly* is more frequent.

1.4.2 Words ending in a single consonant immediately preceded by a single vowel bearing primary stress double the consonant before a suffixal vowel but not before a suffixal consonant: *abet*→*abetted*, *abetting*, *abettor*; *bag*→*baggage*; *begin*→*beginner*; *clan*→*clannish*; *drop*→*droplet*, *dropped*; *fit*→*fitness*, *fitting*; *glad*→*gladden*, *gladly*.

EXCEPTIONS: *chagrin*→*chagrined*, *chagrining*; *combat*→*combated*, *combating*; *control*→*controlled*, *controlling*; *prefer*→*preferable*, *preference*; *gas*→*gaseous*, *gasify* but *gassed*, *gassing*.

1.4.3 Words ending in a single consonant immediately preceded by a single vowel bearing secondary stress vary greatly in their derivatives: (1) some always double the consonant: *handicap*→*handicapped*, *handicapping*; *humbag*→*humbagged*, *humbagging*; (2) some have single consonant only: *catalog*→*cataloged*, *cataloging*; *chaperon*→*chaperoned*, *chaperoning*; *parallel*→*paralleled*, *paralleling*; (3) some have both forms: *benefit*→*benefited*/*benefitted*, *benefiting*/*benefitting*; *kidnap*→*kidnapped*/*kidnaped*, *kidnapping*/*kidnaping*; *program*→*programmed*/*programed*, *programming*/*programing*.

1.4.4 Words ending in a single consonant immediately preceded by one or more vowels without stress remain unchanged before any suffix: *bargain*→*bargained*, *bargaining*; *credit*→*credited*, *crediting*, *creditor*; *gallop*→*galloped*, *galloping*; *solid*→*solider*, *solidest*, *solidify*, *solidly*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) a large group of words doubles a final consonant immediately preceded by a single unstressed vowel before a suffixal vowel; in British use this is the regular practice; in U.S. use it is usually an accepted alternative to the one-consonant spelling: *apparel*, *bevel*, *bias*, *cancel*, *chisel*, *counsel*, *cudgel*, *dial*, *duel*, *equal*, *focus*, *fuel*, *label*, *libel*, *model*, *panel*, *quarrel*, *rival*, *signal*, *snivel*, *spiral*, *stencil*, *symbol*, *total*, *travel*; (2) two *l*'s are more common in adjectives like *gravelly*, *tinselly* than in derivatives with other suffixes; (3) for derivatives of *worship* the one-*p* and two-*p* forms are about equally common.

1.5 Words ending in a single consonant that is silent remain unchanged before any suffix: *chamois*→*chamoised*, *chamoising*; *hurrah*→*hurrahed*, *hurrahing*.

EXCEPTION: *ricochet*→*ricocheted*/*ricochetted*.

1.6 Words ending in two or more consonants the last of which is not c remain unchanged before any suffix: *art*→*artistic*, *artless*; *attach*→*attached*, *attachment*; *buzz*→*buzzed*, *buzzer*, *buzzing*; *condemn*→*condemnatory*, *condemned*, *condemning*; *length*→*lengthen*, *lengthy*; *odd*→*oddy*, *oddlly*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) words ending in *-ll* often drop one *l*: *dull*→*dulness*; *fill*→*fulfil*; *roll*→*enroll*; *skill*→*skilful*; *thrall*→*enthrall*, *thraldom*; (2) the second *l* of final *-ll* frequently disappears before suffixal *l*; it always disappears before *-ly* (*droll*→*drolly*; *dull*→*dully*; *full*→*fully*); before *-less* it may disappear, but hyphenated forms retaining all three *l*'s are more frequent (*hull-less*); with *-like* the hyphenated form retaining all three *l*'s is usual (*bell-like*, *scroll-like*).

1.7 Words ending in silent -e drop the vowel before a suffixal vowel but remain unchanged before a suffixal consonant: *bone*→*boned*, *boning*, but *boneless*; *curve*→*curvature*, *curved*, *curving*, but *curvesome*; *imagine*→*imaginable*, *imagining*, but *imagines*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) proper names ending in single *-e* preceded by one or more consonants usually keep the *e* before the suffix *-an*; in the derivatives so formed the *e* is sounded, whether or not it is silent in the base: *Europe*→*European*; *Shakespeare*→*Shakespearean* usually preferred to */Shakespearean*; (2) *mile*→*mileage* much more frequent than */mileage*; *nurse*→*nursling*; (3) before the suffix *-ly* words ending in consonantal *-le* usually drop the *-le*: *gentle*→*gently*; *subtle*→*subtly*/but also *subtly*; (4) some words ending in *-re* retain the *-e* before a suffixal vowel: *acre*→*acreage*; (5) words ending in *-ce* or *-ge* usually retain the *-e* before any suffixal letter except *e*, *i*, or *y*, thus preserving the softness of the *c* or *g*: *change*→*changeable*, *changeless* (but *changing*); *courage*→*courageous*, *encouragement* (but *encouraged*, *encouraging*); *grace*→*graceful* (but *disgraced*, *disgracing*); *peace*→*peaceable*; *range*→*rangy*/but also *rangey*. A *d* preceding *g*

may in a few cases act as a preserver of the soft sound and permit the dropping of the *-e*: *abridge*→*abridgment*/but *abridgement* especially in Britain; *judge*→*judgment*/but *judgement* especially in Britain; (6) although final *-e* regularly drops before the suffix *-able*, some adjectives in *-able* have alternatives retaining the *-e*: *like*→*likable/likeable*; *love*→*lovable/loveable*; *size*→*sizable/sizeable*; (7) usage fluctuates considerably with regard to dropping or retaining final *-e* before derivatives formed with the suffix *-y*; many have both the *-ey* and the *-y* alternative: *home*→*homey/homy*; *horse*→*horsey/horsy*; *mouse*→*mousy/mousey*; *stone*→*stoney/stony*; and some words have only one form in common usage: *rose*→*rosy*; *shade*→*shady*; (8) the silent *-e* remains in some present participles to distinguish them from the corresponding forms of other verbs: *dye*→*dyeing* (in contrast to *dying*); *singe*→*singeing* (in contrast to *singing*).

1.8 Words ending in *-e* preceded by a vowel drop the final *-e* before suffixal *-a-* and *-e-*: *argue*→*arguable*, *argued*; *awe*→*awed*; *blue*→*blued*, *bluer*, *bluest*; *lie*→*liar*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) words ending in *-ee* usually retain both *e*'s before *a* and always before suffixal *-i-*: *agree*→*agreeable*, *agreeing*; (2) *-ie* in an accented syllable becomes *-y* before suffixal *-i-*: *die*→*dying*; (3) *-ie* in an unaccented syllable remains unchanged before suffixal *-i-*: *stymie*→*stymieing*; (4) *-oe* remains unchanged before suffixal *-i-*: *canoe*→*canoeing*; *hoe*→*hoeing*; (5) *-ue* usually drops *-e* before suffixal *-i-*: *argue*→*arguing*; *true*→*truism*/but *trueing/truing*; (6) *-ye* alternatively keeps or drops *-e* before suffixal *-i-*: *eye*→*eyeing/eying*; (7) adjectives with the suffix *-y* retain *-e*: *glue*→*gluey*; *tissue*→*tissuey*; (8) the double vowel usually remains unchanged before a suffixal consonant: *agree*→*agreement*; *blue*→*blueness*; *woe*→*woeful* but also *woful*; but: *argue*→*argument*; *awe*→*awful* (but *awesome*); *true*→*truly*.

1.9 Verbs derived from the French and ending in *-é* usually form their past and past participle in *-éd*, less often in *-eed*; they form their present participle in *-éing*: *appliqué*→*appliquéd*, *appliquéing*; *visé*→*viséd*/also *viséed*.

1.10 Words ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant usually change the *-y* to *i* before any suffixal letter except *i* and the possessive sign 's: *beauty*→*beautiful*, *beautify*; *body*→*bodily*, *embodiment*; *contrary*→*contrariwise*; *copy*→*copyist*; *defy*→*defiant*, *defying*; *fancy*→*fanciful*, *fancying*; *happy*→*happiness*; *likely*→*likelihood*; *mercy*→*merciless*; *thirty*→*thirtyish*; but: *everybody*→*everybody's*; *Mary*→*Mary's*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) one-syllable words usually retain *-y* before *-ly* and *-ness*: *dry*→*dryly*, *dryness*; (2) comparatives and superlatives of one-syllable adjectives alternatively retain *-y* or replace it with *i*: *dry*→*drier*, *driest*/more common than *dryer*, *dryest*; (3) *fly*→*flyer/flyer*; (4) *-y* remains unchanged before *-like* and *-ship*: *lady*→*ladylike*; in derivatives of *baby* and *lady*: *baby*→*babyhood*; *lady*→*ladykin*; (5) *-y* may be lost completely before suffixal *-i-*, especially when separated by one or more syllables from the primary stress of the base word: *accompany*→*accompanist*; *military*→*militarism*, *militarist*, *militarize*.

1.11 Words ending in *-y* preceded by a vowel usually remain unchanged before any

suffix: *alloy*→*alloys*; *attorney*→*attorneys*; *enjoy*→*enjoying*, *enjoyment*; *play*→*played*, *playing*, *player*, *playful*, *playlet*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) *day*→*daily*; *lay*→*laid*; *say*→*saith*; *slay*→*slain*; (2) *gay*→*gaiety/gayety*, *gaily/gayly*; *stay*→*stayed*; (3) comparatives and superlatives of adjectives ending in *-cy* replace these two letters with *i*: *gluey*→*gluier*, *gluiest*, *gluily*; *phony*→*phonier*, *phoniest*, *phonily*; (4) adjectives ending in *-wy* change the *-y* to *i* before any suffix: *dewy*→*dewier*, *dewiest*, *dewily*, *dewiness*; *showy*→*showier*, *showiest*, *showily*; *showiness*.

1.12 Words ending in a vowel except *e* or *y*, when adding a suffix beginning with a consonant, remain unchanged: *China*→*Chinaman*; *radio*→*radiogram*.

1.13.1 Verbs ending in a vowel except *e* or *y*, when adding a suffix beginning with a vowel, remain unchanged before their inflectional suffixes: *alibi*→*alibied*, *alibing*; *boo*→*boosed*; *radio*→*radioed*, *radioing*; *ski*→*skied*, *skiing*, *skier*.

EXCEPTIONS: verbs ending in single *-o* usually insert *e* before adding *-s* for the third person singular: *echo*→*echoes*; *lasso*→*lassoes*.

1.13.2 Nouns ending in a vowel when adding one of the suffixes *-esque*, *-ism*, *-ist* usually remain unchanged especially if the base word is short and the final vowel is essential to its recognition: *solo*→*soloist*; *Tito*→*Titoism*; *Zola*→*Zolaesque*.

EXCEPTIONS: *cello*→*cellist*; *Nazi*→*Nazism*/but also *Naziism*; *propaganda*→*propagandist*.

1.13.3 Geographical and personal names ending in *-a* regularly drop the *-a* before the suffix *-an/-ian*: *America*→*American*; *Canada*→*Canadian*; *Victoria*→*Victorian*.

1.13.4 Some geographical names ending in *-o* drop the *-o* before *-an/-ian*: *Mexico*→*Mexican*; *Ontario*→*Ontarian*; *San Diego*→*San Diegan*.

1.13.5 Scientific terms of Greek or Latin origin ending in *-a* regularly drop the *-a* before a suffix beginning with a vowel: *pleura*→*pleural*; *urea*→*urease*, *ureic*.

1.13.6 Words ending in *-o* insert *e* before suffixal *-y*: *goo*→*goocy*; *mosquito*→*mosquitoey*.

1.13.7 Geographical and personal names ending in *-o* or a combination of vowels pronounced ʌ often insert *n* or *v* before *-an/-ian*: *Buffalo*→*Buffalonian*; *Marlow*→*Marlovian*; *Thoreau*→*Thoreauvian*; but some geographical names ending in *-o* remain unchanged before *-an*: *Chicago*→*Chicagoan*.

1.14 When adding a prefix that forms a new word, a base word usually remains unchanged: *act*→*enact*; *call*→*recall*; *change*→*exchange*; *prove*→*disprove*; *veil*→*unveil*.

EXCEPTIONS: words ending in *-ll* often drop one *l* when adding a prefix; this practice, common in Britain, is widespread also in the U.S., but the unchanged (*-ll*) forms prevail in this country: *fill*→*fulfil*, *fulfilment*; *roll*→*enrol*. By analogy even some infinitives which are not derivatives of English base words sometimes drop one *l*. For these words, too, the one *-l* spelling prevails in

Britain, whereas in the U.S. it exists side by side with the *-ll* form: *distil/distill; instal/install*.

1.15 Two or more words joining to form a compound usually retain the full spelling of both component words: *billfold, makeup, sidestep, widesread*.

EXCEPTIONS: many compounds which are long-established in the language and in which the full literal force of one or both elements has been weakened or lost have dropped a letter from one, sometimes both, of the original elements: *almost, alone, already, always; wherewithal; welcome, welfare; artful, hateful; fulfill; pastime; until; wherever*.

2.1 -able/-ible. English has a large group of adjectives in *-able*, another in *-ible*; the force of the suffix in both groups is the same. Many of these adjectives are from Latin adjectives in *-abilis* and *-ibilis*; *-abilis* occurs after first-conjugation stems, *-ibilis* after stems of the other conjugations. With *-abilis* the stem used is the present, with *-ibilis* it is sometimes the present, sometimes the participial. Examples: (first conjugation) *laudabilis*; (second, third, fourth conjugations respectively, present stem) *horribilis, credibilis, audibilis*; (second, third, fourth conjugations respectively, participial stem) *risibilis, defensibilis, sensibilis*. These and many other such Latin adjectives have been borrowed by English, with change of *-ilis* to *-le*. In addition, many others have been analogically formed in English, or in French and borrowed by English. Since Latin provides precedent for either the present or the participial stem with *-ibilis*, two quite or substantially synonymous *-ible* words with different stems have in some cases been introduced into English (*corrodible/corrosible, submergible/submersible*). Further, *-able* has become a productive suffix in English and has been attached to a multitude of English verbs. Many of these that are Latin-derived are (a) from second-, third-, and fourth-conjugation stems, or (b) from first-conjugation participial stems, with none of which *-abilis* occurs. Hence, English has a few variants of the type *preventible/preventable* (class a) and a probably larger number of the type *educable/educatable* (class b).

2.2 e/ae, o/oe. The digraphs *ae/æ* and *oe/ø* of Latin and of Greek transliterated into Latin are sometimes retained in English derivatives and borrowings, sometimes reduced to *e*. Sometimes one form strongly prevails throughout English, and variants are infrequent: *economy, enigma, estuary, ether, aer-* words (as *aerial, aeronautics*). When variants are frequent, the one-letter variant is nearly always in greater favor in U.S. use than in British: *anemia/anaemia; anesthetic/anaesthetic; diarrhea/diarrhoea; esophagus/oesophagus; fetus/foetus; hemoglobin/haemoglobin*.

2.3 -ant/-ent. English contains a large group of words ending in *-ant* and another in *-ent*, both pronounced /ænt/. Most of the *-ant* words stem from Latin present participles of the first conjugation (*radiant*, from Latin *radians, -antis*), the *-ent* words from Latin present participles of the other conjugations (*regent*, from Latin *regens, -entis*); but not always (*tenant*, ultimately from a Latin verb of the second conjugation, owes its *a* to Old French). The two endings do not differ in force, and, though usually all English words that derive from the present participle of the same Latin verb have *a* only or *e* only, in some

families of such derivatives there is variation: *pendant* noun, *pendency, dependent* adj., *independent, dependent* also *dependant* noun; *propellant, expellant, repellent, impellent*.

2.4 -ction/-xion. Most nouns ending in /kʃən/ are spelled *-ction* only; a few are alternatively *-ction/-xion*; a few are *-xion* only. Those that are *-ction* only are ultimately from a Latin verb whose participial stem ends in *-ct*: *direction*, from *directio* from *direct(us)*. Those that are alternatively *-ction/-xion* are ultimately from a Latin verb whose participial stem ends in *-x* and whose present stem ends in *-ct*; the participial stem is the source of the *-xion* variant, the present stem is the source, usually via an English verb, of the *-ction* variant: thus *inflexion* is from *inflexio* from *inflex(us)*; *inflexion* is *inflexion* with *x* assimilated to the *ct* of English *infect*, from *infect(ere)*, an assimilation catalyzed by the analogy of nouns like *direction*. Nouns that are *-xion* only are ultimately from Latin verbs of which the present stem does not end in *-ct* and which accordingly have not procreated English verbs in *-ct* (*crucifixion, transfixion, and fluxion*): *deflection* U.S., *deflexion* Brit.; *inflexion* U.S., *inflexion* Brit.; *connection* U.S., *connexion* Brit.

2.5.1 em-/im-, en-/in-. The Latin preposition or adverb *in*, in such English derivatives as *inoculate, intrude, invent*, occurs as a prefix in many Latin verbs and verb derivatives. Sometimes the *in-* is unchanged (*inoculare, intrudere, inventire*). At other times the phonetic influence of an initial consonant of the base that follows the *in-* changes the *n* to a consonant having the same articulation as the base-initial consonant. The change is to *m* before *m, b, and p* (*immigrare, imbibere, implorare*), to *l* before *l* (*illuminare*), to *r* before *r* (*irradiare*).

2.5.2 French — Old and Modern — has borrowed many of these compounds and retained the Latin spelling of the prefix (*inoculer, inventer, immigrer, imbibere, implorer, illuminer, irradiere*). However, Latin *in* became *en* in French, and when similar compounds were constructed in French on French words as the base the vowel used in the prefix was *e*. The assimilation of the *n* to *m* before *m, b, and p* continued (*em-mencer, embaumer, employer*); the assimilation of the *n* to *l* and *r* before *l* and *r* respectively did not (*enlargier, engrager*).

2.5.3 English, like French, has borrowed many of the Latin compound verbs and retained the Latin spelling of the prefix (*inoculate, invent, immigrate, imbibe, implore, illuminate, irradiate*). English has borrowed also from French many forms in *em-* and *en-* (*embalm, employ, enlarge*). English has taken over also the prefixes *im-, in-, em-, en-* and attached them to English nouns and adjectives to make verbs, or to verbs to make other verbs (*imbed, encage, enkindle*). As in French formations, *-m* is usually used before *m, b, p* (*immarble/emmarble, imbed/embed, impanel/empanel*) but in the compound having *mesh* as base both *m* and *n* are found prefixally.

2.5.4 Of the borrowings from French *em-* and *en-* forms, and of the formations within English, some have now *e* now *i* as the prefixal vowel (*enclose/inclose, embed/imbed, embitter/imbitter*); others, some of which formerly showed the same variation, are found with *e* only or with *i* only (*embalm, encamp, impeach*). *i* is more frequent before *m* than before *n*.

2.5.5 In most of the intra-English formations the prefix adds little or nothing semantically to the base. Before an adjective or noun it serves chiefly as a sign that the adjective or noun has been made a verb. This verb-forming prefix is closest to being completely functionless when it is added to a verb: thus *kindle* and *enkindle* are not easily discriminable. If the prefix makes a substantial semantic contribution, usually the prefixal vowel is *i* and the prefixal consonant is *n* whatever letter follows (*inborn*, *inbound*, *inbred*/but *imbred* occasionally).

2.6 -er/-re. Some English words, mostly derived from French words in *-re*, which in turn are mostly derived from Greek or Latin, alternatively end in *-er/-re*. But the *-er*, of different origin, that is a productive suffix freely attachable to English bases (*writer*, *header*, *four-poster*, *New Yorker*) does not have the variant *-re*. Most of the variants are usually *-er* in U.S., *-re* in Britain: *caliber/calibre*; *center/centre*; *somber/sombre*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) in both U.S. and British use *-re* is usually the form after *c*, the immediately following *r* ensuring the hardness of the *c* (*acre*, *chance*, *involute*, *lucre*, *massacre*, *mediocre*, *naere*, *wisecacre*). But after *g* (which, like *c*, may be hard or soft) the same is not true (U.S. *meager*/British *meagre*; but both countries prefer *eager*, *ogre*); (2) U.S. and British usage both prefer *cadre* \k'ad-rē\, *macabre*, *timbre* "tone quality". The latter (often \t'am-bər\) is not to be confused with *timber* "wood" (\t'im-bər\), a different word, which has only *-er* in both countries; (3) although *meter*/*metre*, the metric=system unit of measurement (which is ultimately from Greek *metron*), and its compounds (*centi-met-*, *decimet-*, *millimet-*) are *-re* in Britain, *meter* (which is *mete* + *-er*) is universal in both countries for any device for measuring (electric *meter*), as is also *-meter* as the second element of many names for specific measuring devices (*altimeter*, *barometer*, *galvanometer*, *gasometer*, *ohmmeter*, *speedometer*, *thermometer*, *voltmeter*, *volumeter*). Some of these compounds are simply a joining or telescoping of an English first element and *meter* "measuring device", but most are not. In a few the quality of the *e* that follows the *m* is the same as in the simplex word; in most this *e* is of a different quality and without stress. In metric-system names the sound values in *-meter/-metre* are the same as in the simplex; (4) although *meter*/*metre* "rhythm" is *metre* in Britain, for names of individual measures (*trimeter*, *tetrameter*, *pentameter*, *hexameter*) *-meter* is the spelling there as well as in the U.S. In these, too, the *e* following the *m* is without stress; (5) both *theater*/*theatre* have wide currency in the U.S., only the second in Britain. In New York City, the theatrical center of the U.S., the spelling is usually *theatre*; (6) *neuter* and *sober* are in both countries *-er* only.

2.7.1 -er/-or. These are the most common endings in English for agent nouns. This *-or* does not have a variant *-our* except in *saviour*. A few agent nouns have a rather than *e* or *o* before the *r* (*beggar*, *liar*, *pedlar* sometimes). Such nouns of this class as are based on a Latin perfect stem, whether the nouns are formed in English from an English verb so based or are taken from the Latin or, with somewhat altered spelling, from French (*author*) usually have *-or*: *actor*, *collector*, *conductor*, *confessor*, *inspector*, *operator*, *super-visor*, *translator*.

2.7.2 Other agent nouns usually have *-er*, such as nouns based on Latin present stems and nouns based on verbs of Germanic origin: *designer*, *digger*, *distiller*, *invader*, *producer*, *subscriber*, *voyager*.

2.7.3 Occasionally, however, an English agent noun, although its base is from a Latin perfect stem, has *-er* for suffix, as a less frequent variant of *-or*. In such pairs the *-or* form is on the analogy of Latin, the *-er* form is the English suffix added to an English verb that is from the same Latin perfect stem as the *-or* noun (*executor*/archaic *executer*). Conversely, sometimes an agent noun, though its base is from a Latin present stem, has *-or* alone or as a variant of *-er*. Sometimes false analogy may be responsible: some Latin present stems have the same final consonant or consonant cluster as some Latin perfect stems (compare the present participle *reflect[er]* and the past participle *elect[us]*); the coin of *reflector* may have used as his model a quite regular formation of the type *elector*. So also *adaptor* and *advisor* are unexpected (compare *adapt[are]*, *advise[are]*), *captor* and *supervisor* are regular (compare *capt[us]*, *supervis[us]*).

2.7.4 Old French is the source of numerous *-or* agent nouns. Many are law terms or have a legal sense, and of these many have correlatives in *-ee* (*bailor*, *bailee*). Most of the terms have variants in *-er*, and *-er* is the usual spelling in nonlegal use of such terms as have both legal and nonlegal senses: *ubettor*, *bailor*, *consignor*, *mort-gagor*, *vendor*.

2.8 -ph-/-f-. \səl-fər\ as a chemical term and chemical terms based on it are usually spelled *sulf-* by U.S. scientists, *sulph-* by British scientists. Nonscientists in both countries usually spell *sulph-*.

2.9 -ize/-ise. Ancient Greek has a verb suffix *-izein*, which descended into postclassical Latin as *-izare* and into French as *-iser*. English has borrowed verbs (all of more than one syllable) containing this suffix from all three languages (*ostracize*, *pulverize*, *moralize*). In addition, English has isolated the suffix and used it quite freely, attaching it to bases both Greek (*criticize*, *mechanize*) and non-Greek (to Latin bases, *anglicize*; to English nouns, *victimize*, *memorize*; to English adjectives, *normalize*, *victorianize*; to proper names, *londonize*, *bowlerize*). In U.S. use the suffix is nearly always spelled *-ize*, even in words from French, in which the spelling is *-iser*. In Britain, however, many not only retain *s* in borrowings from French but use *s* instead of *z* in borrowings from Greek and Latin and in English formations. Many others in Britain, however, including several influential publications, use *-ize* in all words in which \iz\ is descended from Greek *-izein*.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) although \iz\ in *exorci-e* and *chasti-e* derives (in the second somewhat circuitously) from Greek *-izein*, there is a strong preference for *s* over *z* in these words; (2) the ending \iz\ in some English verbs (and a few nouns) not only is from etyma spelled with *s* rather than *z* but has no etymological relationship to the ending discussed in the preceding paragraph. For *adverti-e s* strongly prevails in both the U.S. and Britain. In Britain *s* seems to prevail in *amorti-e*, *assi-e*, *recogni-e*, strongly prevails in *aggrandi-e*, *capsi-e*, *cogni-e*, *gormandi-e*; in the U.S. *z* alone occurs

or strongly prevails in all seven words. The verb *merchandise* occasionally has *z*, the noun seldom. The following are usually found with *s*: *advise*, *comprise*, *compromise*, *demise*, *despise*, *devise*, *disguise*, *enterprise*, *excise*, *franchise*, *improvise*, *revise*, *supervise*, *surmise*, *surprise*; (3) in the small group of words *analyse*, *dialyse*, *electrolyse*, *paralyse*, in which *-lyse* derives from the Greek noun *lysis*, *s* seems to be somewhat more common than *z* in Britain but *z* is much more common than *s* in the U.S.

2.10 -ol/-oul. In the words *mold/mould*, *molder/moulder*, *molt/moult*, and *smolder/smoulder*, the *u* is likely to be more often dropped than kept in the U.S., is almost always kept in Britain. *Molten* (from *melt*) has no variant with *u*.

2.11 -or/-our. English contains a group of *r*-final nouns that are descended from Latin nouns having nominative *-or*, that are not agent nouns (compare 2.7.1), and that are usually spelled *-our* in the U.S. but *-or* in Britain: *ardor/ardour*; *color/colour*; *fervor/fervour*; *honor/honour*; *labor/labour*; *rigor/rigour*; *tumor/tumour*. The first such borrowings into English were from early Old French, and the termination in both lending and borrowing language was *-or* or *-ur*. In French as spoken in Britain after the Norman Conquest the ending became *-our*. English borrowings from this Anglo-French retained the *-our*, and earlier borrowings from continental French became *-our* by assimilation. After the Renaissance made Latin more widely known, words of this category were usually borrowed, in their Latin spelling, with *-or* as the ending. Many words once spelled *-our* in English are in Britain now written *-or*, but others are not. In the U.S. the *-our* spelling is seldom used in these words.

EXCEPTIONS: (1) although the *-our* ending formerly occurred also in agent nouns, *saviour* is the only important survival; (2) *glamour* and *saviour* are the only two *-our* forms that have wide currency in the U.S.; (3) not all *-or/-our* words derive ultimately from Latin *-or* words (*arbor* "lattice-work", *armor*, *behavior*, *harbor*, *neighbor*). In Britain, *u* is usually retained before suffixes that had their origin within English (*favourer*, *flavourful*, *humourless*, *neighbourhood*, *neighbourly*, *vapourish*); before Latin suffixes that are not freely addable to English words *u* usually disappears (*coloration*, *honorary*, *honorific*, *odoriferous*, *odorous*); before Greek and Latin suffixes that have been naturalized (*-able*, *-ism*, *-ist*, *-ite*, *-ize*) the spelling varies.

2.12 -ped/-pede (from Latin *pes*, *pedis*, foot). *-pede* is more common than *-ped* after *milli-* and possibly the only form after *veloci-* and *centi-*. After other elements *-ped* is usual and is probably the only form that is now used after *bi-* and *quadru-*.

2.13 -c/-s: *defence/defense*; *offence/offense*; *pretence/pretense*; *vice/visé* "tool". In all four words *c* is the preference in Britain, *s* in the U.S.; *defensive*, *offensive*, and *pretension*, however, are the usual word forms in both countries; *licence/license*; *practice/practise*: U.S. usually spells *license* both noun and verb with *s*; Britain almost invariably spells the noun with *c*, usually spells the verb with *s*. U.S. uses *c* more often than *s* in the noun *practice*, uses one letter about as often as the other in the verb *practise*; Britain strongly prefers *c* in the noun (*s* seems nonexistent), *s* in the verb. Although noun and verb were once undifferentiated, on both sides of the Atlantic *prophecy* is more common for the noun, *prophesy* for the verb.

PLURALS

1. The plurals of English nouns are regularly formed in writing by the suffixation of the letter *-s* (*hat*→*hats*) or the letters *-es* (*cross*→*crosses*) and in speaking by the addition of the sound \s\ (\'hat→\'hats\), the sound \z\ (\'bói→\'bóiz\), or the sound \sz\ (\'kròs→\'kròsəz\). Although there are many exceptions to be noted, this regularity is so dominant that in theory all English nouns may be said to be capable of an analogical plural in the letters *-s* or *-es*, and in practice little hesitation in so forming a new or unknown plural should be felt. Native speakers of English have no difficulty in using the sounds of pluralization in accordance with regular patterns. This treatment of plurals will be limited to written words, typically selected, not exhaustive.

2. -s. Most nouns simply add *-s*: *bag*→*bags*; *violet*→*violets*.

3. silent -e. Nouns ending in *-e* that is silent regularly add *-s*: *college*→*colleges*; *race*→*races*.

4. -es. Nouns ending in *-s*, *-z*, *-x*, *-ch*, or *-sh* regularly add *-es*: *buzz*→*buzzes*; *dash*→*dashes*; *fox*→*foxes*; *gas*→*gases*; *torch*→*torches*.

5. consonant + -y. Nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a consonant regularly change *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*: *army*→*armies*; *courtesy*→*cour-*

tesies; *sky*→*skies*; except proper names: *Germany*→*Germanys*; *Kentucky*→*Kentuckys*; *Mary*→*Marys*.

6. -quy. Nouns ending in *-quy* regularly change *-y* to *-i* and add *-es*: *colloquy*→*colloquies*.

7. vowel + -y. Nouns ending in *-y* preceded by a vowel (except those ending in *-quy*) regularly add *-s*: *bay*→*bays*; *boy*→*boys*; *guy*→*guys*; *key*→*keys*.

8. vowel + -o. Nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a vowel regularly add *-s*: *duo*→*duos*; *embryo*→*embryos*; *studio*→*studios*.

9. consonant + -o. Most nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a consonant add *-s*: *alto*→*altos*; *ego*→*egos*; *piano*→*pianos*; *two*→*twos*; but other nouns ending in *-o* preceded by a consonant add *-es*: *echo*→*echoes*; *hero*→*heroes*; *potato*→*potatoes*. The consonant or cluster preceding the *-o* does not determine whether the plural will add *-s* or *-es*. A few nouns add either: *bravo*→*bravos/bravoes*; *cargo*→*cargos/cargoes*; *domino*→*dominos/dominoes*; *zero*→*zeros/zeroes*.

10. -oo. Nouns ending in *-oo* regularly add *-s*: *coo*→*coos*; *cuckoo*→*cuckoos*; *tattoo*→*tattoos*.

11. -i. Most nouns ending in *-i* add *-s*: *rabbi*→*rabbis*; *ski*→*skis*; but a few add either *-s* or *-es*: *taxi*→*taxis/taxis*.

12. -f. A few nouns ending in *-f* change the *-f* to *-v* and add *-es*: *leaf*→*leaves*; *self*→*selves*; *thief*→*thieves*; *wolf*→*wolves*; but some of these also add *-s* without consonant change: *calf*→*calves/calfs*; *wharf*→*wharves/wharfs*.

13. -fe. A few nouns ending in *-fe* change *-f* to *-v* and add *-s*: *knife*→*knives*; *life*→*lives*.

14. uniliteral words. Single letters, numbers, figures, and signs add either apostrophe and *-s* or just *-s*: *A*→*A's/As*; *4*→*4's/4s*; *1920*→*1920's/1920s*; Δ → Δ 's/ Δ s; $\#$ → $\#$'s/ $\#$ s.

15.1 nouns formed from abbreviations. Abbreviations formed by literation and used as nouns add either apostrophe and *-s* or more often just *-s*: *GI*→*GI's/GIs*; *IQ*→*IQ's/IQs*; *Ph.D.*→*Ph.D.'s/Ph.D.s*.

15.2 Abbreviations formed by truncation or contraction usually add *-s* without apostrophe: *apt*→*apts*; *bbl*→*bbls*; *cap*→*caps*; *mt*→*mts*; but some become plural without any change: *1 hr*→*4 hr*; *1 mo*→*4 mo*; *1 oz*→*4 oz*; *1 yd*→*4 yd*.

15.3 Some single-letter abbreviations double an initial consonant: *c*→*cc*. (chapters); *p*→*pp*. (pages); *v*→*vv*. (verses, violins).

16. -en. One noun usually adds *-en*: *ox*→*oxen*; and another changes the stem and adds *-en*: *child*→*children*; and one sometimes changes the stem and adds *-en*: *brother*→*brethren*.

17. umlaut. Six nouns change the medial vowel: *foot*→*feet*; *goose*→*geese*; *louse*→*lice*; *man*→*men*; *mouse*→*mice*; *tooth*→*teeth*. Compounds in which one of these is the final element likewise change: *dormouse*→*dormice*; *Englishman*→*Englishmen*; *eyetooth*→*eyeteeth*; *forefoot*→*forefeet*; *woman*→*women*.

18. foreign endings. Many nouns of foreign origin retain the foreign plural; most of them have also a regular English *-s* or *-es* plural, which is often preferred, although sometimes a foreign plural signals a difference in meaning (compare *stadia* and *stadiums*).

18.1 Latin. Most of these common anglicized foreign words come from Latin: *alga*→*algae*; *minutia*→*minutiae*; *alumnus*→*alumni*; *fungus*→*fungi*; *index*→*indices*; *matrix*→*matrices*; *addendum*→*addenda*; *medium*→*media*; *ovum*→*ova*; *genus*→*genera*; *opus*→*opera*; *crux*→*cruces*; *nomen*→*nomina*; *apparatus*→*apparatus*; *series*→*series*.

18.2 Greek. The second largest group of anglicized foreign words comes from Greek: *analysis*→*analyses*; *ellipsis*→*ellipses*; *thesis*→*theses*; *criterion*→*criteria*; *phenomenon*→*phenomena*; *carcinoma*→*carcinomata*; *lemma*→*lemmata*; *aphis*→*aphides*; *phalanx*→*phalanges*.

18.3 Italian. A comparatively small number of Italian plurals have become anglicized: *bambino*→*bambini*; *dilettante*→*dilettanti*; *libretto*→*libretti*.

18.4 French. A small number of French plurals have been anglicized: *adieu*→*adieux*; *beau*→*beaux*; *madame*→*mesdames*; *monsieur*→*messieurs*.

18.5 miscellaneous: *cherub*→*cherubim* (Hebrew); *fellah*→*fellahin* (Arabic); *senor*→*senores* (Spanish).

19.1 compounds. Two-word compounds consisting of initial noun plus adjective hyphenated or open customarily pluralize the noun: *cousin^g german*→*cousins-german*; *heir apparent*→*heirs apparent*; *knight-errant*→*knights-errant*; but not invariably; sometimes the adjective is construed as a noun and a regular suffix is alternatively added to it: *attorney general*→*attorneys general/attorney generals*; *court-martial*→*courts-martial/court-martials*; *notary public*→*notaries public/notary publics*; *sergeant major*→*sergeants major/sergeant majors*. In similar-appearing compounds in which the second word is a noun a regular suffix is added at the end: *brigadier general*→*brigadier generals*; *judge advocate*→*judge advocates*. A few similar compounds have double plurals: *gentleman-usher*→*gentlemen-ushers*; *lord justice*→*lords justices*; *thing-in-itself*→*things-in-themselves*.

19.2 Three-word compounds consisting of initial noun plus prepositional phrase hyphenated or open customarily pluralize the initial noun: *aide-de-camp*→*aides-de-camp*; *brother-in-law*→*brothers-in-law*; *man-of-war*→*men-of-war*.

20. animals. Many names of fishes, birds, and mammals have both a plural with a suffix and a zero plural that is identical with the singular. Some have one or the other. Some present a choice according to meaning or according to a special interest of the user.

20.1 Examples of some that form a plural with a suffix (except occasionally when modified by an adjective like *wild*, *native*, *sea*, *mountain*): *bird*, *cow*, *crow*, *dog*, *eagle*, *hen*, *monkey*, *rat*, *shark*, *swallow*.

20.2 The following have both plurals of which the zero plural is likely to be preferred by those who hunt or fish: *antelope*, *bear*, *doe*, *duck*, *flounder*, *hare*, *quail*, *rabbit*, *raccoon*, *squirrel*, *tuna*.

20.3 The following have both plurals of which the zero plural is the commoner but the plural with a suffix is used to signify diversity in kind or species (*trouts* of the Rocky mountains; *fishes* of the Atlantic): *bass*, *cod*, *elk*, *pike*, *pout*.

20.4 The following customarily prefer the zero plural: *cattle*, *deer*, *grouse*, *moose*, *sheep*, *swine*.

21. numbers. A small number of general terms for numbers or quantities have both a plural form with suffix and a zero plural used in some constructions: *brace*→*brace/braces*; *dozen*→*dozen/dozens*; *hundred*→*hundred/hundreds*; *score*→*score/scores*.

22. peoples. Many names of tribal origin have a zero plural and also an anglicized plural with suffix: *Bantu*→*Bantu/Bantus*; *Choctaw*→*Choctaw/Choctaws*; *Eskimo*→*Eskimo/Eskimos*.

23. -ese. Most names derived from a place name and ending in *-ese* have only a zero plural: *Burmese*, *Cantonese*, *Chinese*, *Japanese*, *Portuguese*.

PUNCTUATION

,	comma
;	semicolon
:	colon
.	period <i>or</i> full stop
—	dash <i>or</i> em dash
-	dash <i>or</i> en dash
~	swung dash
?	question mark <i>or</i> interrogation point
¿?	question marks, Spanish
!	exclamation point
()	parentheses <i>or</i> curves
[]	brackets, square
<>	brackets, angle
' or '	apostrophe
-	hyphen
= or =	double hyphen
˘	(é) acute accent
˘	(è) grave accent
ˆ	(ô) <i>or</i> ˆ <i>or</i> ˘ circumflex
˜	(ñ) tilde
—	(ō) macron
˘	(ü) breve

..	(oö) diaeresis
ç	(ç) cedilla
^	caret
“ ”	<i>or</i> " " quotation marks
« »	quotation marks, French
» «	<i>or</i> „ „ quotation marks, German
' ' or ' '	quotation marks, single
“ ” or " "	ditto marks
/	virgule <i>or</i> slant
\	reversed virgule
{ or }	<i>or</i> — brace
... or *** or —	ellipsis
...	suspension points
*	asterisk
†	dagger
‡	double dagger
§	section <i>or</i> numbered clause
||	parallels
¶ or ¶	paragraph
☞	index <i>or</i> fist
* * *	<i>or</i> * * * asterism

0.1 Speech consists not merely of sounds but of organized sound sequences that follow various structural patterns and are uttered with significant modifications of pitch and stress and significant pauses. Besides representing the basic sounds of speech, the English writing system accordingly utilizes signs called punctuation marks to separate groups of words and to convey some indication of the varying pitch and volume and especially the pauses in the flow of speech sounds.

0.2 A pause in speech is accompanied by a significant adjustment in the pitch of the voice, which may rise, fall, or remain the same. There may also be an increase or decrease in stress with or without actual cessation of sound. Three principal types of pauses are readily perceptible in English speech: (1) The fading pause, a falling into silence with a full stop, is marked by a lowering of pitch and decrease of stress until the production of sound ceases. This pause signifies the termination of an utterance and in writing is usually indicated by the period or the semicolon. (2) The rising pause is characterized by an upturn in pitch often combined with a lengthening of word sounds just before the break. This pause is used to set off word groups within utterances, especially whenever there is anticipation of supplementary or explanatory matter to follow, and is usually indicated in writing by a comma or, at the end of a question, by a question mark. (3) The sustained pause occurs whenever there is a break without any change in the pitch of the voice or when the same pitch is continued across a break. This pause is often indicated in writing by a comma, particularly when a rising pause would also be appropriate. The sustained pause is indicated also by such marks as a dash or ellipsis where a person stops speaking without altering the pitch of his voice, as when he is interrupted.

0.3 Much written expression consists of discourse never actually spoken but formulated in the writer's mind and immediately expressed in writing. Somewhat more formal in its structural patterns than actual speech, such written expression is nevertheless a reflection of the spoken language, is itself capable of being spoken, and is therefore punctuated as the written expression of actual speech.

0.4 As will be indicated, punctuation marks are often used in an arbitrary or mechanical manner not directly related to language structure or to patterns of speech sounds. To a considerable extent, however, punctuation may be explained in terms of the structural divisions of speech — sentences, clauses, phrases, and other word groups — and some of the more obvious elements of pitch, stress, and pause that indicate their separation or their relationship.

1.1 Like a fading pause and full stop in speech, a **period** usually terminates a sentence that is neither interrogative nor exclamatory (The mountain is 5000 feet high. If the climbers have a good day, they will reach the top in a few hours. At the summit they will eat the lunch which has been prepared, and then they will start down early enough to reach the bottom before dark.)

1.1.1 Utterances terminated by a fading pause do not always have a complete subject-predicate structure. In the context of consecutive speech, however, the meaning of such utterances is entirely clear, and in writing they are usually terminated with a period (<“Tell me when you came in.” “Just now.”> <“Please close the door.” “Certainly.”>)

1.1.2 Structurally incomplete or fragmentary elements terminating in a period occur frequently in modern narrative writing and are usually

terminated with a period (The sound of artillery through the night. The enemy again. Bringing away to keep everyone nervous and awake.)

1.2 A period often follows an abbreviation (Reedville, Mass., pop. 879) (cap. or l. c.) (7 a. m.) (30 mins.) (lg. pkg.) (no. 72) (5s. 6d.) (bks. marked o. p.) (dept. bulls.) (50 pp.) (U. S. S. *Wyoming*) (Dr. John H. Doe, 7 Pine St., New York, N. Y.) (Dec. 7, 1941) (Lt. Col. John Doe)

1.2.1 Periods do not usually follow abbreviations of compound names of international organizations and government agencies, official abbreviations designating equipment, and a large number of similar compound abbreviations usually written without spaces (NATO) (UN) (UNESCO) (TVA) (VT fuze) (pfc) (EST)

1.2.2 Periods usually follow common contractions made by omitting medial letters (secy.) (advt.) (mfg.) (recd.)

1.2.3 Some publishers, chiefly British, often do not put a period after *Mr*, *Mrs*, and *Dr* (Dr and Mrs John H. Doe)

1.2.4 A period does not follow symbols of chemical elements (Al) (Cu) (U 235)

1.2.5 Such terms as 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 8vo, and 12mo are not abbreviations and do not require a period.

1.2.6 Isolated letters of the alphabet used as designations do not require a period (T square) (A 1) (I beam)

1.2.7 After titles of books and articles, after headings, and in display printing, printers usually omit a period at the ends of lines, as well as other punctuation except an essential question mark or an exclamation point.

1.3 A period is necessary before a decimal and between dollars and cents in figures (16.63 ft.) (.32 cal.) (\$12.17)

1.4 A period may or may not follow a roman numeral. In particular contexts usage is often quite uniform; thus a period is used after a roman numeral designating a chapter of a book in the Bible (2 Sam. xix. 12) but no period is used after a roman numeral following a personal name (Elizabeth II of England)

1.5 Dictionaries use centered periods to indicate division between syllables of words where division is not otherwise indicated by accent marks or hyphens.

2.1 A question mark usually indicates in writing the incompleteness or anticipation conveyed in speech by any of various intonation patterns and frequently though not exclusively by a rising pause. The word order may be that of a question or a statement (When did he leave?) (You say he never came back?) (An Oxford degree — or was it foreign travel? — lured him to England.)

2.1.1 A question mark does not follow an indirect question, which has the intonation pattern and fading pause of a positive statement (They are asking him where he plans to go.)

2.1.2 A request expressed in interrogative form for the sake of courtesy usually ends in a period

corresponding to the fading pause of a positive statement (Will you kindly fill out this questionnaire and return it to the personnel office.)

2.1.3 When used as the terminal mark of a direct quotation, the question mark, as well as the exclamation point, usually takes the place of a comma or period which would otherwise be used at that point in the sentence (After he had affixed the title "What is Progress?" he folded the manuscript of his speech.)

2.2 A question mark, usually enclosed in parentheses, often follows arbitrarily after a word, phrase, or date to indicate uncertainty of its accuracy or to mark a gap in available information (Omar Khayyám, Persian poet (?–1123?))

3.1 An exclamation point follows an expression or statement that is an exclamation and corresponds to a heavy, relatively high-pitched terminal stress in speech (Oh no! Not that!) (I wish he would!) (Do you think we will stand for this any longer!) (Hurry! We need help!)

4.0 Of all the marks of punctuation the comma offers the most difficulty in use and the widest range for individual choice. Though often marking rhetorical or elocutionary pauses, the comma is used primarily to separate or to set off in a group. It sometimes distinguishes nonrestrictive modifiers from restrictive modifiers. Since the genus-terms of definitions in this dictionary are intended to be modified only by differentiae that are restrictive in some degree, the use of commas either to separate or to group is severely limited chiefly to units in apposition or in series.

4.1 Commas That Set Off. A word, phrase, or clause is often inserted in a sentence to supply explanatory or supplementary information. In speech the rising pause or sometimes the sustained pause sets off such material when it is of relatively minor importance and is not essential to the main idea. In writing, commas usually indicate the subordinate status of such matter. These commas always make a pair unless the element set off begins or ends a sentence.

4.1.1 Commas usually set off words, phrases, and other sentence elements that are parenthetical or independent. Items of this sort are contrasting expressions, prefatory exclamations, the names of persons directly addressed, and expressions like *he said* in direct quotations (Work, not words, is what is needed.) (The outcome, though hardly to our liking, is better than expected.) (The animals, nervous and restless, pace interminably in their cages.) (He is often late, to be sure, but we can rely on him in a crisis.) ("Listen, John," he said, "drive carefully.") (Oh bosh, pay no attention to him (the comma that goes with the comma after *bosh* gives way to the capital *O*.)

4.1.2 Commas usually set off appositional or modifying words, phrases, or clauses that do not limit or restrict the main idea of a sentence. Such constructions are termed nonrestrictive (George, his own brother, is turning against him.) (John, whom we saw yesterday, is away today.) (His father, dressed in a new gray suit, came early for the ceremony.) The second of the pair of commas in the next three gives way to the period that closes the sentence (There stood John, smiling quietly to himself.) (We leave at 3 o'clock, when the bell rings.) (The formation is of great interest to geologists, although most of us would hardly notice it.)

4.1.2.1 When inserted or appended words, phrases, or clauses are restrictive or essential to the main idea of a statement, they are spoken without the pauses or other significant intonation that would indicate matter of minor importance. In writing, commas are likewise unnecessary (His friend George is turning against him.) (The man whom we saw yesterday is not here today.) (The man dressed in the new gray suit is his father.) (John is the boy standing in the rear and smiling to himself.) (We leave when the bell rings.) (He will come if his safe-conduct is guaranteed.)

4.1.2.2 Sometimes the presence or absence of commas corresponding to spoken pauses constitutes the sole means of determining whether a phrase or clause is essential or nonessential, restrictive or nonrestrictive (Our friends, who live out of town, do not like the new parking laws/Our friends who live out of town do not like the new parking laws.) (The men, draining the swamp, searched all day for the boy/The men draining the swamp searched all day for the boy.) (We do not visit him, because he always serves liquor/We do not visit him because he always serves liquor.)

4.1.3 Commas set off transitional words and expressions (as on the contrary, on the other hand, consequently, furthermore, moreover, nevertheless, therefore) whenever they are or would be spoken with the adjacent rising or sustained pauses that indicate subordinate matter (The question, however, remains unsettled.) (Nevertheless, we shall go.) (On the contrary, under the rules a vote is in order.)

4.1.3.1 Such expressions may occur in context so as to be spoken without significant pauses and may likewise require no punctuation (We shall therefore proceed with the operation.) (The weaklings will consequently be forced to drop out.) (A clear-cut decision is on the other hand too much to expect.)

4.2.1 Commas That Separate. Various expressions are often used in sentences to introduce or qualify something that follows. To separate these elements in speech a rising or sustained pause denotes the end of the introductory information and the beginning of the main part of the statement. In writing, a comma accordingly often separates an introductory word or phrase from the rest of the sentence, particularly when the introductory material is long or when ambiguity might otherwise occur (Unfortunately, we shall have to decline the invitation.) (In the first place, you will get very little information from him.) (To gain popularity, he betrayed his convictions.) (Immediately upon reaching the surface, he swam to shore.) (Seeing the dog approaching, he ran off down the street.)

4.2.2 Whenever in spoken English there is an enumeration of items, a rising or sustained pause separates and distinguishes each member of the series. In writing, a comma likewise usually separates words, phrases, or clauses that occur in a series (The estate is to be divided among Robert, John, and William.) (Trees, trees, trees were all we could see.) (He opened the can, removed the contents, and replaced the lid.) (The one who befriended us, watched over us, and gave us help is now no more.) (The prisoner will not talk, he refuses to eat, and he pounds the bars continually.)

4.2.2.1 Before *and* or *or* introducing the final

term in a closed series, writers usually put a comma (a, b, and c) (a coat, a hat, and a pair of gloves) (scientific, technical, and learned periodicals) but sometimes omit it in a short series (a coat, a hat and a pair of gloves) (a, b and c)

4.2.2.2 Modifying words in an open series preceding a noun are often separated and distinguished in speech by pauses and in writing by commas (a rural, agricultural, idyllic life) (journalistic, literary, popular publications). Sometimes, however, the pause and hence the comma may be unnecessary when the second modifier relates more closely to the noun than the first, or when the first modifier applies to the second modifier and the noun as a unit (a quiet rural atmosphere) (a vivid red tie) (a brilliant military strategist)

4.2.3 Statements or clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction are separated in speech by a sustained or rising pause. In writing, a comma usually effects this separation (He seemed inattentive, but not a word escaped him.) (His face showed his disappointment, for he knew he had failed.) (He did not like intruders of the sort that now confronted him, nor did he see any way of avoiding them.) (She knew very little about him, and he volunteered nothing.)

4.2.3.1 When the statements or clauses joined by a coordinating conjunction are brief and unambiguous, and usually when the subject is the same, the comma may be omitted (He will suffer but he will recover.)

4.2.3.2 A comma alone without the conjunction sometimes separates brief and closely related statements or clauses. In such instances a sustained or slightly falling pause may occur in speech rather than the fading pause and full stop designated by the period (The boy went to the store, then he went home.) (Don't bother, it doesn't make any difference.) (He would always remember, the experience was now a part of him.) This comma may or may not be permissive in the treatment of the comma fault in various handbooks of composition.

4.2.3.3 When a conjunction joins two predicative constructions that have the same subject, the clarifying pause in speech may be slight or imperceptible. In writing, a comma is likewise not considered necessary except to avoid ambiguity (The car teetered for a moment on the edge of the road and then plunged down the embankment.) (Sailing an iceboat is thrilling sport but requires great skill.)

4.2.4 Corresponding to the rising or sustained pause necessary in speech to distinguish items in addresses and dates, a comma usually separates such matter in writing (Born January 1, 1900, in Delhi, India, the university's outstanding student received his college degree in June, 1922.) (Apply for the booklet at the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.)

4.2.4.1 Usage is about evenly divided, however, when the day is not given (in June 1922) or (in June, 1922)

4.2.4.2 Sometimes writers omit the comma after the year (born January 1, 1900 in India)

4.2.5 When such expressions as *namely*, *that is*, *i. e.*, *e. g.*, *viz.* introduce an illustration or example, a comma that corresponds in function to

a rising or sustained pause in speech usually separates it from what follows (There are two ways to do the job: namely, a right way and a wrong way.) (He forbade future forays; that is, there were to be no more raids on the neighbors' gardens.)

4.2.6 A comma usually indicates the place of an omitted word or word group to achieve a separation like that effected in speech by a sustained or rising pause (The tractor is used for hauling; the bulldozer, for excavating.)

4.2.7 Like a sustained or rising pause in speech, a comma usually separates a direct quotation from the rest of a sentence or context ("Make way for liberty," he cried.) (He asked abruptly, "Which way do you vote?") (As some say, "Virtue is its own reward.")

4.3 Commas Used Arbitrarily. The comma often functions in an arbitrary manner as a mechanical device.

4.3.1 In numbers the comma usually separates thousands, millions, and other groups of three digits except in dates, page numbers, and street numbers, and in numbers of four digits (an altitude of 7525 feet) (3600 rpm)

4.3.2 A comma usually sets off inverted names in bibliographies and reference lists (Doe, John, Jr.)

4.3.3 A comma usually separates a proper name and an academic or honorary title, also two or more such titles in succession (John Doe, M.A., Ph.D., President)

4.3.4 A comma is the customary mark after the salutation in personal letters and after the complimentary close in all letters (Dear Jack,) (Sincerely yours,) (Yours very truly,)

4.4.1 One may avoid excessive or uncertain use of the comma by eliminating commas, excepting those used arbitrarily, where there are no significant pauses. In terms of structure, a comma does not usually separate closely related grammatical sequences (The advice his father gave him/remained long in his mind.) (The result of the long and detailed planning was / that the forces were well prepared for the battle.) (The flea-bitten, shaggy / dog padded desolately down the alley.) (The long, happy, and successful trip/was one he will never forget.) (His new car is a fast / and powerful machine.)

4.4.2 It is equally important to insert a comma to prevent misreading or ambiguity. The need for a rising or sustained pause in speech usually indicates that a comma is necessary in writing (Inside, the fire was burning brightly.) (Ever since, the little man comes at dark to clean the kitchen.) (Whoever lost it, lost an invaluable treasure.) (To Ruth, John appeared as a mighty warrior on a white horse.) (In 1925, 25 percent of the graduates of the school went on to college.) (The railroad had no resources, but the trains were somehow kept running.) (As the car struck, the utility pole fell with a crash.)

5.1 In general the **semicolon** functions as a weak period or as a strong comma. As a weak period the semicolon corresponds to a fading pause and full stop in speech similar to but perhaps not quite as final as that represented by a period. As a strong comma the semicolon cor-

responds to a rising or sustained pause in speech possibly longer or slightly more definitive than that represented by a comma.

5.1.1 As a weak period a semicolon usually separates independent statements or clauses joined together in one sentence without a conjunction. Such statements or clauses are usually closely related (Make no terms; resist until the last breath.) (A fool babbles continuously; a wise man holds his tongue.)

5.1.2 As a weak period a semicolon usually separates two statements or clauses when the second begins with a sentence connector or conjunctive adverb, as *accordingly, also, consequently, furthermore, hence, however, indeed, moreover, nevertheless, otherwise, so, still, then, therefore, thus, yet* (You have recommended this man; therefore I will give him a trial.) (His conduct has always been exemplary; nevertheless he will not be permitted to go.)

5.1.3 As a strong comma a semicolon usually separates phrases or clauses that are themselves broken up by punctuation (The country's resources consist of large ore deposits; lumber, waterpower, and fertile soils; a favorable climate; and a strong, rugged people.) (When the presently available natural resources are greatly depleted, man will have to develop new sources of food and power; and then will come the real test of his energies, his imagination, and his ingenuity.)

5.1.4 A semicolon sometimes separates arbitrarily in lists of names with addresses, titles, or figures where a comma alone would not clearly separate items or references (Genesis 3:1-19; 4:1-16)

6.1 The colon, corresponding to a fading or sustained pause in speech, is a rhetorical mark of supplementation. It links clauses, phrases, or less often single words; it indicates that what follows it coordinates with some element of what precedes or sometimes with all of what precedes back to the beginning of a sentence. Specific types of supplementation are mentioned in parentheses after the examples (The same forced yes-or-no choice appears on referenda on public questions: the voter cannot express approval of some parts and disapproval of others unless amended. (elaboration)) (It vigorously opposes clandestine marriages: that is, marriages which were made outside the auspices of the Church. (definition)) (His ambition must be stirred: his greed must be played upon. (balance)) (The following items of equipment are necessary: sleeping bag, ground cloth, cooking utensils, and a small axe. (enumeration)) (Representatives of ten countries presented papers at the formal meetings, including: Brazil, England, France, Holland, India, Italy, Japan, the United States, the U. S. S. R., and West Germany—Allen Kent. (enumeration)) (The author never exploits any whimsical or romantic elements in this subject: he maintains throughout the decent, workmanlike attitude he has set himself. (restatement)) (Local currencies, like local laws, were not suppressed: they were encouraged to improve. (antithesis)) (His death raised the possibility that his political heirs might seek the final solution for insolvent, disorganized governments: war. (summation)) (The question is this: will the removal of restrictions lead to freedom or license? (apposition))

Usually what precedes a colon is general and what follows is specific but sometimes the rela-

tion is reversed (Physics and biology, evolution and anthropology, conservation and religion: he discusses them all.)

Sometimes paired colons correlate (He has ambition: it must be stirred. He has a belief in fair play: it must be honored.)

Frequently the colon is reinforced by anticipatory phrasing (as *thus*, *namely*, *for example*, *as follows*).

6.2 A colon functions as a mechanical device in set formulas involving separation of parts, as when relating the antecedent of a ratio to its consequent (12 : 19) or one ratio to another (12 : 19 :: x : 57) or when relating subdivisional units in a descending series to specify or particularize one member, especially in time-telling by hour, minute, and second (2:31:30), in bibliographical reference by volume and page (*National Geographic* 33:89) or by chapter and verse (Luke 2:12) or by place and publisher (Springfield : G. & C. Merriam Co.), or in accounting by pounds, shillings, and pence (46 : 6 : 11)

6.3 A colon symbolizes a conventional separation or emphatic pause after a formal salutation in a letter (Dear Sir:) or an address (Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:) or between a book title and a subtitle not otherwise differentiated (*Victory : A History of the Recent Struggle*)

6.4 A colon introduces a quotation especially when quotation marks are omitted and when the quoted matter is indented (We quote from the text: "Greater love hath no man":)

He reads these words from Ruth:
Whither thou goest, I will go.

Mother: Where did you go?
Child: I won't tell.

A colon joins terms that are being contrasted or compared and is sometimes centered or spaced (Seventeenth century rhymes include *prayer: afar* and *brass : was : ass.*) (The stature of the two sexes shows very nearly the same female : male proportions.)

7.0 In its function in writing and in the speech intonation to which it corresponds, the **dash** is similar to the comma and the colon, and a pair of dashes is similar to parentheses.

7.1 A dash usually marks an abrupt change or suspension in the thought or structure of a sentence (If you will listen I will explain — but perhaps another time will be better.) (The mountain we climbed is higher than — oh, never mind how high it is.) (He was — how shall I put it — a controversial figure to say the least.) ("Yes, but I — er — I'll have to —" and he stopped hopelessly.)

7.2 A dash often makes parenthetical, appositive, or explanatory matter stand out clearly or emphatically (Three of the country's most important products — oil, steel, and wheat — are produced in greater quantities than ever before.) (Two of our group — Eddie and John — came walking down the street.) (He is willing to discuss all problems — those he has solved and those for which there is no immediate solution.)

7.3 A dash often occurs before a summarizing statement or clause (Oil, steel, and wheat — these are the sinews of industrialization.)

7.4 A dash sometimes sets off appositional or parenthetical matter that is introduced by such expressions as *namely*, *for example*, *that is* (Sports

develop two valuable traits — namely, self-control and the ability to make quick decisions.)

7.5 A dash often mechanically precedes the name of an author or source at the end of a quoted passage (There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune — William Shakespeare) ("In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth" — Genesis 1:1)

7.6 A long dash often functions as a notational device to indicate the omission of a word or of letters in a word (yelling — loudly) (Mr. M — of New York) (go to the d —)

7.7 A short dash — slightly larger than a hyphen — often serves as an arbitrary equivalent of *to and including* between numbers or dates and in compounding capitalized two-word names with the hyphen (pages 40–98) (the decade 1951–60) (the New York–Lisbon plane)

8.1 Parentheses often set off parenthetical matter when the interruption is more marked than that usually indicated by commas (Three old destroyers (all now out of commission) will be scrapped.) (He is hoping (as we all are) that this time he will succeed.)

8.2 Parentheses often set off supplementary or explanatory matter that is not a part of the main statement or not a structural element of the sentence (The more distant mountain (I think you have climbed it before) is our goal.) (The diagram (Fig. 3) illustrates the action of the pump.) (The Springfield (Illinois) stop is the first on the tour.)

8.3 Parentheses often mechanically enclose sequential numbers or letters in a series (but do not take the place of required punctuation) (We must clearly set forth (1) our long-term goals, (2) our immediate objectives, and (3) the means at our disposal.)

8.4 Parentheses usually arbitrarily enclose an arabic number confirming a number expressed in words (Delivery will be made in thirty (30) days.) (Payment due is twenty dollars (\$20.00).)

9.1 Brackets usually set off mechanically a word or phrase that is extraneous or incidental to the context, such as editorial interpolations (He wrote, "I am just as cheerful as when you was [sic] here.") (A fly is said to be a two-winged dipterous [does that make four wings?] insect.) (The officer in charge [General Doe] had to countersign the order.)

9.2 Brackets often function as parentheses within parentheses (Bowman Act (22 Stat., ch. 4, § [or sec.] 4, p. 50).)

10.1 Consisting usually of three spaced periods (**suspension points**) or asterisks and corresponding in effect to a sustained pause in speech, an **ellipsis** often indicates an interrupted or unfinished sentence. Wherever an ellipsis is terminal, a period follows ("I shall . . . that is . . . if we can only. . . ." He faltered and stopped speaking.) ("Cut the line and cast. . ." His voice was lost in the crash of the next wave.)

10.2 An ellipsis often occurs as a notational device to indicate an omission in quoted matter, as a word or a group of consecutive words unessential or undesirable for quotation ("Oh say can you see . . . what so proudly we hailed . . .")

10.3 An ellipsis on a line by itself in poetry indicates the omission of one or more lines of verse. Sometimes it consists of periods spaced and extended in number to the full measure of the line:

Thus driven
By the bright shadow of that lovely dream,
He fled

—P. B. Shelley

11.1 A **centered period** in a dictionary entry indicates syllabic or end-of-line division <dy-nam-ic>.

12.1.1 A **hyphen** is a mark of separation or division at the end of a line which terminates with a syllable of a word that is to be carried over to the next line <mill- [end of line] stone> <pas-sion>

12.1.2 A hyphen divides letters or syllables to give the effect of stuttering, sobbing, or halting <S-s-sammy> <ah-ah-ah> <y-y-es>

12.1.3 A hyphen suspends the second part of a hyphenated compound used in combination with another hyphenated compound <a six- or eight-cylind~~er~~ed engine> <in ten- and twenty-dollar bills>

12.1.4 Hyphens indicate a word spelled out letter by letter <p-r-o-b-a-t-i-o-n>

12.2 A hyphen before a word element indicates that it is a suffix or a terminal combining form <-ous> <-ship>

12.3 A hyphen after a word element indicates that it is a prefix or initial combining form <anti-> <fore->

12.4 Hyphens before and after a word element indicate that it is a medial word element <-o->

13.1 **Quotation marks** often enclose a direct quotation from a speaker or from a text or other written matter <"When I am dead," said one of the keenest of modern minds, one of the greatest of modern poets, "lay a sword on my coffin, for I was a soldier in the war for the liberation of humanity.">

Quotation marks are not used to enclose oft-quoted familiar phrases (as to *err is human*). Quotation marks are not used to enclose indirect quotations (<direct — The man said, "I am going home.">) (<indirect — The man said that he was going home.>)

13.2 In long quotations, excepting extracts from plays, left-hand quotation marks are placed at the beginning of every paragraph included in the quotation in addition to those placed at the beginning and at the end of the selection.

13.3 Quotation marks are usually not used when the quoted matter is set in smaller type or in paragraphs indented on both sides.

13.4 Single quotation marks enclose a quotation within a quotation; or if single quotation marks are used primarily, double quotation marks enclose a quotation within a quotation <The witness said, "I distinctly heard him say, 'Don't be late'; then I heard the door close.">

13.5 Quotation marks usually enclose titles of short poems, paintings, lectures, articles, and parts or chapters of books. (Titles of whole

books, periodicals, and newspapers are usually italicized in context.)

13.5.1 In American usage printers usually place a period or comma inside closing quotation marks whether it belongs logically to the quoted matter or to the whole sentence or context <The package is labeled "Handle with Care."> <The golden rule, "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," is easier to remember than to practice.>

But when a logical or exact distinction is desired in specialized work in which clarity is more important than usual (as in this dictionary), a period or comma can be placed outside quotation marks when it belongs not to the quoted matter but to a large unit containing the quoted matter <The package is labeled "Handle with Care."> <This act may be cited as the "Army-Navy Medical Services Corps Act of 1947."> <The Prime Minister, after reporting the negotiations, declared resolutely, "Our only course is to resist aggression."> <Replying with the one word "Bunk", he subsided.>

13.5.2 Only one other mark accompanies closing quotation marks, whether the quotation and the whole sentence or context call for the same mark or for different marks <Did he keep asking you, "What is your number?"> <We shouted in unison, "Where do you think you're going?"> <Just as he screamed, "I will not!" he slammed the door.> <[Is this the gratitude I receive, to have you bellow, "Get out of here and don't come back!"]>

13.5.3 A colon or semicolon is usually placed outside of quotation marks <"Fame is proof that people are gullible"; with this quotation he retired in silence.>

13.5.4 A colon or semicolon is sometimes placed inside the quotation marks when it belongs inseparably to the quotation <"Sirs:" is a salutation used in letters to a newspaper.>; however, a terminal colon or semicolon of quoted matter incorporated in a sentence usually gives place to appropriate end punctuation.

13.5.5 A question mark or exclamation point is usually placed inside or outside the quotation marks according to whether it belongs to the quoted matter or to the whole sentence or clause that includes the quotation <Can you forget his angry exit after he shouted "Include me out?"> <"And what do you think of this new novel?" his friend asked.>

13.6 Quotation marks, often single quotation marks, sometimes enclose technical terms unfamiliar to the reader; words used in an unusual sense; and coined words, trade or shop jargon, or slang for which the writer implies a slight apology <An "em" is a unit of measure used in printing.> <The plates of copper are hung by "corrosion hooks" in the acid.> <This venture is a "wildcat" invented to prey upon the unwary.> <We've had enough of your "unshrinkable" shirts.> <He is "goofy" according to their lingo.>

14.0 An **apostrophe** and *s* are usually added to a noun to indicate ownership or a relation analogous to ownership. This possessive form is a survival of the *es* ending in Old and Middle English, from which the vowel sound has disappeared in Modern English except in nouns ending with the sound /s/, /z/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /ch/, or /j/. In early Modern English the *s* of the possessive was

often dropped from the possessive of nouns already ending in an *s* or *z* sound, both in speaking and in writing, leaving only the apostrophe in writing, as is evident in various idioms and in poetry. Since the middle of the 19th century, however, the form with the apostrophe and *s* has been generally adopted for the possessives in which the extra syllable is not awkward to pronounce in context.

14.1 An apostrophe and *s* form the possessive case of singular or plural nouns that do not end in an *s* or *z* sound (boy's) (carpenter's) (dog's) (president's) (at his wit's end) (garage's responsibility) (Senator Doe's constituency) (the church's policy) (men's) (Descartes's philosophy) (Delacroix's painting)

14.2 An apostrophe either with or without *s* forms the possessive case of singular nouns ending in an *s* or *z* sound.

14.2.1 Singular nouns ending in an *s* or *z* sound that consist of one syllable or have a primary or secondary accent on the last syllable usually add an apostrophe and *s* to form the possessive case (the class's recitation) (the press's description) (the fox's tail) (King James's reign) (Laplace's theories) (the marquise's jewels)

14.2.2 Singular nouns ending in an *s* or *z* sound that consist of more than one syllable and have no primary or secondary accent on the last syllable often add the apostrophe and *s* to form the

possessive case unless the additional syllable with the *s* or *z* sound would be unpleasant or difficult to pronounce in context. Sometimes such a syllable is necessary to avoid ambiguity in pronunciation. Usage is divided in this matter (1) (an audience's / audience' reaction) (the waitress's / waitress' duties) (the phoenix's / phoenix' nest) (for appearance's / appearance' sake) (2) (Dr. Adams' / Adams's services) (the octopus' / octopus's snaky appearance) (Dickens' / Dickens's novels)

14.2.3 With some exceptions various classical and biblical names are treated as in 14.2.1 and 14.2.2 (Zeus's son) (Mars's help) (Venus's / Venus' / Judas's / Judas') but (Brutus' / Brutus's) (Odysseus' / Odysseus's), and (Jesus' (Moses') (Pythagoras's / Pythagoras') (Herodotus's / Herodotus') (Oedipus's / Oedipus'), but (Aristophanes' / Aristophanes's) (Socrates' / Socrates's) (Thucydides' / Thucydides's)

14.3 An apostrophe without *s* usually forms the possessive case of plural nouns ending in an *s* or *z* sound (consumers' protest) (foxes' holes) (the Joneses' invitation) (the two chateaux' occupants) but (geese's) (lice's) (mice's)

14.4 An apostrophe and *s* usually form the possessive case of various indefinite pronouns (anybody's) (anyone's) (everybody's) (everyone's) (somebody's) (someone's) but no apostrophe is used in the possessive pronouns *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*.

COMPOUNDS

1.1 A *compound*, as the term is used here, is a word or word group of two or more elements at least one of which is an independent word of the same language. The elements in an English compound are variously written solid, open, or hyphenated when they are all English words that can be written independently. When one of the elements in an English compound is not an independent English word, the elements are usually solid (*watery*, *antiperiodic*, *predate*) or hyphenated (*de-emphasize*).

1.2 To show in a dictionary all of the stylings that are found for English compounds would necessitate excluding other information much more likely to be sought by the dictionary user. This dictionary therefore limits itself almost without exception to a single styling for a compound. When a compound occurs frequently and one styling predominates, this styling is used. When a compound is rare or when the examples indicate that two or three stylings are approximately equal in frequency, the choice is based on the analogy of parallel compounds or is made arbitrarily.

2.1 The dependent element in most compounds formed within English is a prefix or a suffix. It is added to several or many English words and exerts the same modification of sense on all of them.

2.1.1 Prefixes in borrowed compounds. In prefix-containing foreign-language compounds borrowed into English, if the prefix ends and the base word begins with the same vowel letter, a hyphen is often used between the two vowels, or a diaeresis is sometimes placed over the second vowel (*co-operate*/*coöperate*) but usually the

form is solid (*cooperate*). If two vowels that are not identical come together at the point of juncture, usually neither hyphen nor diaeresis is used (*coalesce*, *coerce*). If the junctural letters are two consonants, or a vowel and a consonant, or a consonant and vowel, neither hyphen nor diaeresis is used (*collect*, *diagram*, *anarchy*).

2.1.2 Prefixes in compounds formed within English. In prefix-containing compounds formed in English a prefix and a base word are seldom open-styled. Some combinations are usually close-styled (*in-* and *un-*, as in *inexpressible*, *untenable*), some are usually hyphenated (*ex-* in *ex-president*), some are frequently styled either way (*anti-*, *co-*, *extra-*, *non-*, *pre-*, *semi-*). With prefixes of this last class the hyphenated styling is usual when the prefix ends with a vowel letter and the base word begins with the same letter (*anti-* + *intellectualism*, *infra-* + *angelic*, *semi-* + *independent*); the hyphenated styling is less frequent when the junctural letters are two vowels that are not identical (*de-* + *adjectival*, *fore-* + *oath*); but solid styling is usual when the junctural letters are two consonants, or a vowel and a consonant (*non-* + *metallic*, *non-* + *alcoholic*, *extra-* + *legal*).

2.1.3 When the base word begins with a capital, a hyphen is usual (*un-* + *American*).

2.1.4 Some elements sometimes regarded as prefixes function as adjectives when they stand open before a noun (*a pseudo liberal*; *quasi independence*). But a styling like *a semi annual sale* is seldom seen outside newspaper advertisements.

2.1.5 When a prefix governs two or more words, it is almost invariably followed by a hyphen, and

the styling of the group of words to which the hyphen applies varies: sometimes the members of the group are left spaced, sometimes they are hyphenated (*an ex-vice president/an ex-vice-president, pre-World War prices/pre-World-War prices, the ex-Republican majority leader/the ex-Republican-majority-leader*). Although spaced styling in such cases is often ambiguous, mere substitution of hyphens for spaces is not always a solution.

2.1.6 Sometimes the same succession of letters forms two words that contain the same prefix but that are different in sense, pronunciation, and styling, one word being solid and the other hyphenated. In such cases the solid compound was formed in and borrowed from another language; the hyphenated compound was formed in English; the second element may or may not be ultimately the same word etymologically in both cases (*recover* "to get back", *re-cover* "to cover again"; *recreation* "diversion", *re-creation* "a creating again").

2.2 Suffix-containing compounds. Suffixes are close-styled (*shoeless, meanness, freer*), except that a succession of three identical consonants is hyphenated (*hull-less*) if one is not dropped (*hullless*).

2.2.1 Some independent English words (*like, worthy*) which are sometimes regarded as suffixes when they are joined to the word they govern may be joined by a hyphen: *Christlike/Christ-like, praiseworthy/praise-worthy*.

2.2.2 When a suffix is added to two or more words that are written separate before suffixation, the styling of these words varies (*baby farming/baby-farming, bitter-ender/bitter ender, otherworldly/other-worldly*). The composition of some of these compounds, especially those that end in *-er*, may be ambiguous. Thus *lime-juicer* "a British ship" is *lime juice + -er*; whereas *lime juicer* "a device for squeezing or juicing limes" is *lime + juicer*. Both words might appear in any of three stylings — hyphenated, open, or solid.

2.3.1 Other real or apparent compounds of this category. In other compounds in which one element is also an independent English word and the other is not or seems not to be, some are usually solid (*raspberry, bonfire, bookmobile, cheeseburger*), others are usually spaced (*tonka bean, shea tree*).

2.3.2 In some words that appear to be similar compounds the apparent independent English word is an assimilation to an English word (*crayfish, gillyflower, gridiron, andiron*). The solid styling is usual for such apparent compounds.

3.1 Noun + noun, as in *fruit + cake, cherry + pie, ox + bow, shoulder + blade, car + load, calamity + howler, emancipation + proclamation*.

3.1.1 In most noun-plus-noun compounds the first noun is uninflected and singular. Some of these compounds are freely styled in all three ways (*prize fighter/prizefighter/prize-fighter*). Some are rarely seen, at least in American English, other than solid (*newspaper, typewriter, pineapple*). Some are usually open (*gunnery sergeant, secretary bird*). Since there is a long precedent for the purely uniting function of the hyphen, it is not out of place in almost any noun-plus-noun compound where both elements are lowercase (*ox-bow, power-transmission, security*

regulations), but it seems to be used less often today than it formerly was. The compounds in which it is most likely to be used are those that would be written solid except that they contain at the point of juncture letters in a sequence unusual within an English word so that apprehension of this point may be retarded. Thus the hyphen is often not so much a uniter of words as it is a separator of letters.

3.1.2 Typically, two-noun noun compounds that are often or usually solid are fairly short, are of frequent occurrence, are concrete rather than abstract, and have primary stress on the first element and secondary stress on the second element (*notebook, paperweight, grasshopper, battlewagon, newspaperman*). Five-syllable solid compounds are comparatively rare. Compounds that sometimes have even stress usually solidify only if short and very common (*corn + meal, air + mail, life + blood, arm + chair, eye + tooth, pot + luck, bed + rock, jaw + bone, barb + wire, car + load, bow + knot, death + bed, bell + wether*).

3.1.3 Falling accentuation (primary stress on first element and secondary stress on second element) is almost a prerequisite to solidification. Observation of how compounds in the spoken language are stressed provides information of possibly more value than an examination of how compounds in the written language are styled. A large proportion of the compounds that are written solid may with equal acceptability be open or hyphenated (*matchbox / match box/match-box*); but in the spoken language falling stress may be acceptable whereas even stress may not be, except when one is making a contrast between one compound and another with the same first element (*matchbox, matchstick*); in such contrasts supersession of the "normal" stress is regular. But the accentuation of compounds, like the accentuation of noncompound phrases, is a matter of usage, which does not fall into neat patterns. In some cases the meaning of a compound is a reliable guide to its accentuation, in other cases not. The native speaker knows that if *wood + box* means "a box made of wood" the stress is $\backslash \text{ }^{\text{e}} \text{ } \backslash$ and that if it means "a box in which wood is placed" the stress is $\backslash \text{ }^{\text{e}} \text{ } \backslash \text{ }^{\text{e}} \text{ } \backslash$. On the other hand he may be unable to be sure of the stress of another compound even after reading a definition of it. Some speakers stress a compound one way, and other speakers another way. To make rules that would cover the stress of all compounds seems impossible. Certain conditions seem to make for one kind of stress or the other; these conditions leave the stress on many compounds unexplained.

3.1.4 In what follows

A = 1st half of a two-part compound

B = 2d half of a two-part compound

C = 3d part of a three-part compound

The relative specificity of B seems to account for many variations in stress between compounds whose elements stand in the same logical relationship to each other: the more specific, the less general and inclusive B is, the more likely the compound is to have even stress; thus *'town + 'hall* but (in the same sense) *'town + 'house: hall* is a more specific term than *house*, whose wide applicability is shown by the combinations or phrases *doll + house, chicken + house, discount + house, mail + order + house, the houses of Congress or Parliament, the house of Rothschild*. Other examples: *'finger + 'nail* (some-

times) but 'finger + ,tip, 'alligator + 'pear but 'alligator + ,weed, 'timothy + ,grass but 'timothy + 'hay, 'church + ,service but 'church + 'liturgy, 'corner + 'store but 'corner + ,stone, 'key + 'signature but 'key + ,note, 'desk + 'drawer but 'desk + ,leg.

3.1.5 Compounds that name something which requires the synchronous association or combination of what is named by A and what is named by B are usually even-stressed: 'leather + 'shoe but 'shoe + ,leather (*shoe + leather* can exist even though it may never be made into a shoe, or has ceased to exist in the form of a shoe), 'bottle + 'beer but 'beer + ,bottle, 'paper + 'book but 'book + ,paper, 'beef + 'soup and 'beef + 'stew but 'beef + ,broth (the last is merely a product of beef flesh, which is not present in the broth as it is in the soup and stew). Among the most numerous members of this category are compounds in which A names a thing of a sort that is the sole or an essential ingredient of B: 'cherry + 'pie (cherries or something of the sort — berries, apples, apricots, peaches — are a necessary part of a pie), 'gold + 'cup, 'glass + 'pendant, 'kid + 'gloves, 'rye + 'bread. When A is a thing of a sort that is secondary or incidental to B, falling stress is more likely: 'fruit + ,cake, 'raisin + ,bread (cake and bread can be quite plain, without anything of the order of raisins or other fruit). Compounds of the first category mentioned in this paragraph may have falling stress if B is lacking in specificity: 'glass + ,ware, 'paper + ,goods.

3.1.6 When A and B stand in an appositive relationship to each other, the stress is usually even: 'baby + 'boy, 'woman + 'driver. *Boy + friend*, however, has falling stress. It differs from the first two compounds in not being literal when it does not mean any friend who is a boy.

3.1.7 Metonymic compounds (compounds that name an entire thing by naming some feature of the thing, the first element sometimes being metaphorical) invariably have falling stress. They rarely have open styling. If they are not long and if there is no troublesome series of letters at the juncture, they are commonly solid: *sheath + bill, frog + mouth, paper + back, egg + head, leather + neck, butter + fingers*; otherwise they are usually hyphenated: *violet + ear*.

3.1.8 There is a numerous class of words in which the second element is a verb plus *-er* or *-ing* and in the definition of which the first element is the object of the verb or the object of a preposition following the verb: *orange + sucker, potato + digger, baby + sitter*. These nearly always have falling accent, and appear quite freely in all three possible stylings. The hyphen is more often used in this class than it is in most other classes.

3.1.9 The relationship of the three elements in the preceding class of compounds can be represented thus: (A) (B, suffix). There is another class of compounds in which two elements are followed by a suffix (one of which may be *-er*, as in the preceding class) but in which the relationship of the three elements is different. Such compounds are *broad jumper* and *Bay Stater* in which the relationship is (A,B) (suffix), not (A) (B, suffix). Another such compound is *gold + medal + -ist*. Such compounds follow the accentuation of the two-part compound to which the suffix is added: 'broad + jump (er), 'Bay + ,State (r), 'gold + 'medal (ist). Such compounds

exhibit all three stylings. In noun compounds of the class (A,B) (suffix), both of the first two elements need not be nouns: *bitter + end + -er, America + first + -er*.

3.2 Noun + (')s + noun, as in *fool(')s + cap, cock(')s + comb, woman(')s + club, women(')s + club*, or **noun + s(') + noun**, as in *boys(') + club, ladies(') + room*.

3.2.1 When these have a literal meaning, they are often written open, and with an apostrophe before the *s* if the first element is in the singular (*red as a cock's comb, a man's house is his castle*) or in the plural but not ending in *s* (*children's clothes*). A few literal compounds of this class, however, are solid and without apostrophe, especially by assimilation to a form that is usual or frequent for an extended sense; thus *cockscumb* occurs for both the comb of a cock and a garden plant; *menswear* and *womenswear* occur usually. If the elements are written solid the apostrophe is not used, whether the first element is singular or plural (*foolscap/never fool'scap, menswear/probably never men'swear*). If the first element is singular and the elements are spaced, the apostrophe is not omitted: *a fool's cap, a man's thoughts, a woman's thoughts*.

3.2.2 When the compound is literal in meaning and open, and the first element is a plural ending in *-s* or is the possessive of a collective singular, the apostrophe is often omitted in titles in which the first element means "for the use of" or "operated by": *farmers(') cooperative, a students(') dictionary, People(')s Industrial Bank, Ladies(') Aid Society*. When the first element is the possessive of a plural that does not end in *-s*, omission of the apostrophe seems to be less frequent: *women's club/womens club*.

3.2.3 The first element may in some cases be either singular or plural: *woman's club/women's club/womens club*.

3.2.4 Compounds in which the first element has a possessive *s* are very common in an extended or figurative sense, especially in plant names. Use of the apostrophe seems to be usual for such compounds and the hyphen is sometimes used. There is often variation between a singular and a plural first element: *baby's breath/babies' breath, ladies' man/lady's man*. The solid form without apostrophe also occurs: *cockscumb, foolscap, swansdown*.

3.3 Adjective + noun, as in *blue + bird, black + tern, red + head, blue + blood*.

3.3.1 When an adjective and an immediately following noun are used with full literalness of meaning and nonattributively, the two are written with a space between and are spoken with level stress: *I saw a 'blue 'bird* (a bird that was blue; variety unknown), *a doll with a 'red 'head*. But when there is some abridgment of full literalness, the adjective and the noun may be written solid or hyphenated and be spoken with falling stress: *I saw one jay and two 'blue,birds* (two 'blue 'birds of the variety known to scientists as *Sialia sialis*; the jay is also a 'blue 'bird); *redheads are proverbially hot-tempered*. Here again, however, as in the case of noun + noun compounds, specificity is important: the more specific the second element of the compound, the more likely the compound is to be written spaced and pronounced with even stress. Thus a typical dictionary definition of *blue + bird* begins "any

of several birds more or less blue above", and a typical definition of *black + tern* begins "any of several small terns with black plumage"; but the first is usually *'blue, bird*, the second is usually *'black + tern*.

3.3.2 Metonyms with an adjective as the first element, like those with a noun as the first element, have falling stress and are usually solid or hyphenated: *'red + ,head*, *'free + ,stone*, *'blue + ,stocking*.

3.3.3 Adjective + noun pairs in which the application of the adjective to the noun is not a literal one commonly have falling stress and may be hyphenated or solid; but the solid styling is less frequent than for specifying compounds like *black + bird*: *cold + chisel*, *easy + chair*.

3.3.4 A few literal even-stressed adjective + noun compounds are styled in any of the three possible ways: *good + will*, *long + suffering*, *loving + kindness*.

3.4 Verb + noun, as in (a) *kill + joy*, *pick + pocket*, *cure + all*, *turn + coat*, *skin + flint*, *sting + shot*, *tattle + tale*, and (b) as in *bake + shop*, *turn + table*, *drip + coffee*, *try + square*.

3.4.1 In the (a) class the second element is the direct object of the verb. Words of this class have falling stress and are not open-styled. They are usually solid if short and if there are no troublesome letter combinations, like *e + a* in *cure + all*, which makes a hyphen usual.

3.4.2 In the compounds in class (b) the second element is not the direct object of the first element. It is impossible to be sure whether the first element of many compounds of this class is to be regarded as a verb or a noun. No practical difficulty arises from this because the styling and stress of these compounds parallels that of noun + noun compounds: all three stylings occur, and the stress is falling in some cases, level in others.

3.5 Particle + noun, as in *down + pour*, *down + draft*, *down + card*, *out + come*, *out + house*, *on + rush*, *on + going*, *on + position*.

3.5.1 A particle, as used here, is one of a small class of words that have sometimes adverbial, sometimes adjectival, sometimes prepositional force. When a verbal idea is present in the noun that is the second element, as it commonly is when the second element is identical in spelling with a corresponding verb, or when the second element ends in *-ing*, such compounds are rarely open, and the solid styling is more frequent than the hyphenated: *down + pour*, *on + going*. When the second element is a concrete noun without any verbal idea and the first element has adjectival force, all three stylings may occur: *down + card*, *down + pipe*, *off + horse*, *out + garrison*, *through + street*, *up + train*.

3.6 Noun + adjective, as in *battle + royal*, *court + martial*, *cousin + german*, *letters + patent*, *postmaster + general*, *sum + total*. These occur both hyphenated and spaced.

3.7 Verb or verb derivative + adverb, as in *write + up*, *lean + to*, *pin + up*, *cut + up*, *shoo + in*, *follow + through*, *grown + up*, *get + together*, *shut + in*, *dampening + off*, *goings + on*, *passer + by*, *hanger + on*.

3.7.1 Both the solid and the hyphenated stylings

are common for such of these nouns as do not have a first element ending in the suffix *-ing* or *-er*. The hyphen prevails when both junctural letters are vowels, as in *write + up*, *shoo + in*. For compounds whose first element ends in the suffix *-ing*, both the hyphenated and the open styling are common. For compounds whose first element ends in the suffix *-er*, the hyphenated or solid styling is usual, the open styling occasional.

4.1 Verb compounds. A verb and an adverb that accompanies and follows it usually have a space between them: *to throw out a ball*, *to throw a ball out*, *to talk loudly*. An adverb preceding a verb usually has a space following: *he loudly demanded reform*, *I well remember the day*, *he soon returned*; but the words considered as particles (in 3.5.) are usually not followed by a space but are close-styled, less often hyphenated: *to uproot/less often up-root an evil*.

4.2 When a solid or hyphenated noun compound is used as a verb by functional change, the styling of the noun compound is generally retained. Thus one who uses the solid or hyphenated styling for the nouns *snow + shoe*, *sand + bag*, *court + martial* will probably use the same styling in *to snow + shoe across a field*, *to sand + bag a dike*, *to court + martial a soldier*.

4.3 For compound verbs that do not belong to any of the categories enumerated in the preceding paragraphs all three stylings are found. The hyphenated styling is the most frequent; the open styling seems to be less common in formal than in informal English. Examples: *to double + space a manuscript*, *to heat + treat a metal*, *to cold + roll steel*.

4.4 A verb compound that has a verb as its second element and that has the suffix *-ing* at the end of the verb may be hyphenated when an object follows but either hyphenated or spaced when no object follows. Thus the same writer may write *heat-treating these metals is not recommended* but *for these metals, heat treating is not recommended*. In the latter, *heat + treatment*, whose usual styling is probably open, could be substituted.

5.1 Compound adverbs of the type illustrated by *to run hot + foot to the window*, *to go bare + foot*, *recommended sight + unseen*, *to win hands + down*, *to dive in head + first* are infrequently found, and at least two stylings can be found for all of these and for some, three. Combinations of adjective + noun are likely to be solid (*hot-foot*), but if the first element is a plural noun or the second a past participle, the form is likely to be open (*arms akimbo*, *feet first*, *sight unseen*).

5.2 Compound adverbs like *light + hearted + -ly* usually follow the styling of the corresponding compound adjective. See 6.5.

5.3 Some compounds with adverbial force consist of a preposition followed by a noun, with loss of the commonly preceding article: *down + town*, *up + stream*, *below + stairs*, *between + decks*, *over + board*. Although each of the three stylings occurs, the solid is probably usual for most.

6.1 Noun or adjective + adjective or participle, as in *snow + white*, *red + hot*, *rusty + red*, *bitter + sweet*, *acid + smelling*, *smoke + filled*. These are usually hyphenated, occasionally solid

(when the compound is short and common), or less frequently open (more often in predicative than in attributive position).

6.2 Adverb + adjective or participle, as in *well + known, better + known, widely + acclaimed, very + ignorant, twice + told*. The solid styling sometimes occurs for these compounds when the first element is a word freely usable as an adverb (*straight + forward, plain + spoken*). Most adverb + adjective compounds are either hyphenated or open. In attributive position an adverb + adjective compound is most likely to be open if the first element is an adverb ending in *-ly* (*an extremely + important matter*); is most likely to be hyphenated if the first element is an adverb that is identical in spelling with an adjective: *a slow + moving van*. Here a hyphen between *slow* and *moving* tells the reader that the writer has in mind a van of no particular variety that is moving slowly; a space between *slow* and *moving* would leave the expression open to the interpretation that the van is a variety known as a moving van and that it is slow; if the latter were the writer's intent, he might very well make it clear by inserting a hyphen between *moving* and *van*, even though he might use the open styling in the *moving + van* has arrived. In predicative position, open styling is more frequent than in attributive position; it is the most frequent styling by far when the first element has only adverbial use (*his hair is now + gray, he was once + wealthy*); it is less frequent when the first element is a form that is used as both adverb and adjective (*the van was large and slow + moving, he is plain + spoken*).

6.3 Participle + participle, as in *out + spoken, up + swept, out + bound*. These are solid or, less often, hyphenated, whether attributive or predicative.

6.4 Noun or adjective + noun, as in *seed + case integument, stove + pipe hat, grandfather + clock collector, short + term loan, small + store owner*. Pairs that are consistently solid or hyphenated in nonattributive position are usually so in attributive position: *the seedcase/seed-case is tough, the seedcase/seed-case integument, twenty blackbirds, a blackbird hater*. Sometimes a writer who uses the spaced styling nonattributively uses the solid styling attributively: *cut with a jig saw; a jigsaw puzzle*. Ordinarily, however, noun pairs that are open-styled nonattributively are either hyphenated or open attributively; the open styling is more common in informal than formal English. Noun + noun + noun groups are probably less often ambiguous than adjective + noun + noun groups and accordingly are probably less often written with a space between A and B. Thus *feed + store owner* presents little or no ambiguity, whereas *small + store owner* written with a space between *small* and *store* is apprehensible, if the context affords no help, either as "owner

of a small store" or "store owner who is small". If the first is the meaning intended, many would insert a hyphen between *small* and *store*; if the second many would insert a hyphen between *store* and *owner*.

6.5 Adjective or noun + noun + -ed, as in *red + head + -ed, club + foot + -ed, hot + temper + -ed, cloud + cap + -ped*. In these the middle element and the suffix are always solid. The first and middle elements are seldom spaced, whether in predicative or attributive position; are usually hyphenated; are solid in a few short compounds of frequent occurrence.

6.6 Adjective or participle + participle, as in *to be hard + up, to be done + in, to be fed + up, warmed + over cabbage, a turned + down collar*. These are usually spaced in predicative position, hyphenated in attributive position. When a prefix is added, the prefix and the middle element are usually written solid; the middle element and the participle are either spaced or hyphenated in predicative position, hyphenated in attributive position: *an un + heard + of accomplishment, such appliances were un + dreamed + of in those days*.

6.7 Preposition—initial adjective compounds, as in *down + stream, up + hill, over + seas, out + of + date, on + the + house, down + in + the + mouth*. Two-part compounds with no article between are usually solid, less often hyphenated or open, in attributive position; in predicative position both solid and open stylings are common: *an up + hill pull, over + seas possessions, the race will be down + stream*. Compounds having three or more parts are open or hyphenated in predicative position, usually hyphenated in attributive position: *book is out + of + date, an out + of + date book, looked down + in + the + mouth*.

6.8 When something in the typography makes the interrelationship of a multiple-word adjective obvious, the hyphen is usually omitted:

A Jim Crow law (capital letters)
an *a priori* argument (italics)
his "big shot" talk (quotation marks)

In an expression like *April + fool joke, Indian + club enthusiast*, where the typography of one member of the attributive (*April*) does not parallel that of the other (*fool*), the hyphen is frequently or usually present (*April-fool joke*).

6.9 Compound adjectives not covered by any of the categories enumerated above are usually hyphenated: *a pop + up toaster, a middle + of + the + road course, his never + the + twain + shall + meet policy*. The solid styling is probably found occasionally for some of the shorter compounds as *pop + up*. The open styling is more common in informal than formal English: *a middle of the road course*.

CAPITALIZATION

1. The essential distinction in the use of capitals and lowercase letters beginning words lies in the particularizing or individualizing significance of capitals as against the generic or generalizing significance of lowercase. A capital is used with proper nouns, that is, nouns that distinguish some individual person, place, or thing from others of the same class, and with proper adjectives, that is, adjectives that take their descriptive meaning from what is characteristic of the person, place, or thing named by the noun. Most proper nouns and proper adjectives used not in the primary signification but in a derived, secondary, or special sense (as *cashmere*, the fabric; *quixotism*, *herculean*) are written usually without capitalization.

2. A capital letter in normal practice in continuous textual matter:

2.1 begins the first word of a sentence or an expression standing for a sentence (You urge in vain.) (Recant my views?) (Never!)

2.2 usually begins a direct formal quotation (God said, Let there be light —Gen 1:3)

2.3 usually begins a direct question within a sentence even though not quoted (The eighteenth century asked of any action, Is it de-
cent?)

2.4 often and traditionally begins a line of verse:
Our fears in Banquo
Stick deep; and in his royalty of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd —Shak.

2.5 usually begins proper nouns, words used as proper nouns, and their derivatives used in the primary sense (George → Georgian) (Spain → Spanish) (Americanism) (New-Yorky) (Roman customs) but verbs are less often capitalized than adjectives or nouns (anglicize)

2.6 represents the first person pronoun (he and I disagree)

2.7 usually begins the names of peoples, races, tribes, and languages (Phoenician) (Japanese) (Iroquois) (Indo-European) (Latin)

2.8 begins titles of honor, academic and religious titles, and professional and business titles used before proper nouns and epithets used in place of proper nouns (Queen Elizabeth I) (His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of New York) (Iron Chancellor) (Citizen King) (Old Hickory) (the Hoosier Poet) (All-America team) (Associate Professor John Doe) (Chief Engineer John Doe) (Treasurer John Doe) but not usually when used after (Henry VIII, king of England) (King George V, emperor of India)

2.9 begins official and government titles and titles of nobility (as *president*, *governor*, *senator*, *speaker of the House*, *secretary for defense*, *postmaster general*, *prime minister*) when preceding a proper name or used in direct address; as (U.S. Minister John Doe) (Secretary John Doe) (His Honor the Mayor) (Mr. President) (Your Honor) but (John Adams, president of the U.S.)

2.10 begins official names of national or international governmental bodies or documents and sometimes short forms of these used specifically

or with a capitalized name but not usually any short forms or modified forms of them in general reference (The Constitution of the United States) (the Eightieth Congress) (the Federal Reserve system) (Federal Reserve banks) (the Federal Communications Commission) (Charter of the United Nations (or the Charter)) (the Security Council (or the Council)) (the International Bank) but (according to the constitution) (administration policies) (federal agency)

2.11 usually begins nouns and often also adjectives that refer to the Deity and pronouns and pronominal adjectives referring to the Deity when not closely preceding or following their antecedent naming Deity (God) (the Supreme Being) (the Almighty) (Allah) (Great Manito) (Providence) (Lord) (the Trinity) (Holy Ghost) (trust Him who doeth all things well; take time to think about God and his beneficence) (The Almighty has his own purposes —Abraham Lincoln) (so lonely 'twas, that God himself scarce seemed there to be —S.T.Coleridge) (Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, only in thy grace shall my soul be healed —Katherine Anne Porter)

2.11.1 Some writers and a few hymnals capitalize a pronoun or pronominal adjective referring to Deity, even when close to the antecedent naming Deity and thus not requiring a capital for clarity of reference (a personal God, creator and governor of all, Who will bring His children into fellowship with Himself) (Jesus and His disciples) ("My Jesu, as Thou wilt") (teach me, my God and King, in all things Thee to see —George Herbert) (God's in His heaven — all's right with the world —Robert Browning) (all Thy works, O Lord, shall bless Thee —Oxford Amer. Hymnal)

2.12 usually begins names for the Bible or parts, versions, or editions of it and names of other sacred books and often derivative adjectives when the adjective refers explicitly to the Bible or Scriptures (otherwise not capitalized) (Bible) (Vedas) (the Scriptures) (Old Testament) (Pentateuch) (Apocrypha) (Gospel of Mark) (Apocalypse)

2.13 begins names of creeds and confessions, religious denominations, monastic orders, and *Church* when used to designate a specific body or edifice (Apostles' Creed) (the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England) (Hunt Memorial Church)

2.14 usually begins holidays and holy days generally, the months of the year, and the days of the week (Fourth of July) (Good Friday) (Holy Week) (Labor Day) (January) (next Tuesday)

2.15 begins names of congresses, councils, and expositions, of organizations and institutions, of governmental departments, and of political parties (but not the word *party*) (the Yalta Conference) (the Security Council of the United Nations) (Louisiana Purchase Exposition) (the Progressive party) (the Smithsonian Institution) (Bureau of Engraving and Printing) (Congress of Industrial Organizations)

2.16 begins names of specific courts of law (Circuit Court of the United States for the 2d

Circuit (*but* the circuit court) <the Michigan Court of Appeals (*but* the state court of appeals)>

2.17 begins names of treaties, laws, acts, important events, historical epochs, literary periods, wars <Versailles Treaty> <the Crusades> <Middle Ages> <the Enlightenment> <the Civil War> <War of 1812>

2.18 usually begins names of geological eras, periods, epochs, strata, and names of prehistoric divisions <Carboniferous> <Upper Jurassic> <Age of Reptiles> <Neolithic age>

2.19 begins names of genera but not of species in binomial scientific names in zoology and botany <a marine worm (*Nereis diversicolor*)> <*Spiraea latifolia*>

2.20 begins New Latin names of classes, families, and all other groups above genera in zoology and botany but not derivative adjectives or nouns <Gastropoda *but* gastropod> <Thallophyta *but* thallophyte>

2.21 usually begins a breed name <Belgian hare> <Airedale terrier> <Guernsey bull>

2.22 begins names of planets, constellations, asteroids, stars, and groups of stars but not sun, earth, and moon unless listed with other astronomical names <Mercury> <the planet Venus> <Pleiades> <Big Dipper>

2.23 usually begins generic geographical terms that form an integral part of a specific proper name (as *bay, borough, colony, continent, county, district, hemisphere, island, lake, mountain, pass, and likewise avenue, boulevard, bridge, park, road, square, street*) <Hudson Bay> <Grand Canyon> <Niagara Falls> <Long Island> <Crater Lake> <Blue Ridge> <Park Drive> but <the Atlantic coast of Labrador> <Pacific Islands> <Swiss mountains> <the Ohio river valley> <Indian ocean> <Florida keys> <Sahara desert> <born in Chekiang province> <on the Ohio river> <Oak avenue> <the Leeward and Windward Islands> <at the confluence of the Missouri and Platte rivers>

2.24 usually begins generic political terms that form an integral part of a specific proper name, denoting a political division (as *colony, department, dominion, empire, kingdom, republic, state, territory*) <the Holy Roman Empire> <the Province of Quebec> <the State of Ohio> <the Third Republic>

2.25 usually begins names of definite geographical divisions <the Orient> <the Old World> <the Middle East> <the Middle West>

2.26 usually begins points of the compass used to designate geographical portions of a country or divisions of the world and also nouns or adjectives derived therefrom <the South> <the Northwest> <a Northerner> but not when used to denote direction only <due east> <go west>

2.27 usually begins abstract ideas or inanimate objects personified and names of seasons only when personified or sometimes when referred to specifically or with special connotations <do the bidding of Nature> <the Winter at Valley Forge> <the Plague Year of 1665> <where Spring her verdant mantle cast>

2.28 usually begins all words in titles of books, periodicals, essays, poems except unemphatic prepositions, conjunctions and articles <Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*> <the *Journal of the American Medical Association*> <"Phosphorus: Bearer of Light and Life," *Scientific American* 178:101 ff.> and except in cataloging and often in bibliographies when only the first word and proper names are capitalized.

2.29 usually begins the article *the* when part of a proper name or title or when incorporated as part of the legal name but usually not in referring to newspapers and magazines in running text <The Honorable John Doe> but <the *Chicago Daily News*> <the *Saturday Evening Post*>

2.30 usually begins particles in American names but in foreign names only when not preceded by a forename, a professional title, or a title of nobility or of courtesy <Reginald De Koven> <Della Crusca> <Von Moltke (Count von Moltke)>

2.31 usually begins German common nouns that have not been anglicized, when used in English text <Frau> <Junker> <Luftwaffe> but anglicized German nouns may be written with a small initial letter <blitzkrieg> <gestalt> <leitmotiv> <pumpernickel> <rathskeller> <sauerkraut> <turnverein>

2.32 usually represents academic degrees <A.B.> <LL.D.> <Ph.D.>

2.33 begins names of registered trademarks.

ITALICIZATION

1. Foreign words and phrases that are not fully naturalized are usually italicized in English context. This is done in manuscript or typescript by single underlining. The choice of roman or italic text properly belongs to the user on the basis of subject matter and expected readers. A dictionary cannot prescribe or even record in a matter so subjective. These examples simply show words and phrases that are often italicized in English context <*ancien régime*> <*cognoscente*> <*de trop*> <*dolce far niente*> <*jeu d'esprit*> <*mañana*> <*noblesse oblige*> <*rapprochement*> <*zeitgeist*>

2. Titles of books (not parts of books), plays, works of art, magazines, newspapers are usually italicized but not the Bible or its books <Stevenson's *Treasure Island*> <Verdi's *Il Trovatore*> <Michelangelo's *David*> <the *Christian Science Monitor*> <the *Saturday Evening Post*>

3. Names of ships and aircraft are usually italicized <Lindbergh's *Spirit of St. Louis*> <the carrier *Lexington*>

4. Names of long-range missiles and man-made satellites are often italicized.

5. A word spoken of as a word, a phrase as a phrase, a letter as a letter (except that a letter indicating shape is printed in type most nearly depicting the shape; thus, V-shaped; I beam) are usually italicized.

6. New Latin scientific names of genera, species, subspecies, and varieties (but not groups of higher rank, as phyla, classes, orders) in botanical and zoological names are italicized <a thick-shelled American clam (*Mercenaria mercenaria*)>

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

The first list contains all institutions of higher education in the United States, according to information available at the date of compilation. It includes some (but not all) branches which retain by general recognition their individual names, but no attempt is made to indicate relationship of one institution to another or connection with a state university system. Recurrent institutional designations are abbreviated as follows:

<i>A. & M.</i>	Agricultural and Mechanical	<i>Mech.</i>	Mechanical
<i>Acad.</i>	Academy	<i>Med.</i>	Medical
<i>Agric.</i>	Agriculture	<i>Sch.</i>	School
<i>C.</i>	College	<i>Sem.</i>	Seminary
<i>Ed.</i>	Education	<i>Tech.</i>	Technology
<i>Inst.</i>	Institute	<i>Theol.</i>	Theological
		<i>U.</i>	University

The entry gives pronunciation, location, kind of student body, and date. Pronunciations not given may be found elsewhere in this dictionary. The location is that of the main administrative center or campus only. The state, or sometimes the city, is omitted when it is part of the title and when no uncertainty is likely. The abbreviation *coed.* (for *coeducational*) is used for institutions which regularly admit women to any one of their academic divisions; otherwise *men* or *women* is used. The word *junior*, as used when not a part of the name, indicates a junior college. The date is intended to be the earliest assignable to the institution's establishment; it is not always the year when the current name was adopted.

Similarly, the second list, following, contains Canadian institutions.

UNITED STATES COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Ablene Christian C. Tex., coed., 1906
Abra-ham Bai-dwin Agricultural C. \ā-brā-bam-'bōi-dwōn-\
 Abra, Ga., junior coed., 1907
Adams State C. of Colorado \ad-'am-zō- Alamosa, coed., 1921
Adel-ber-t C. \ā-'del-bart-\ Cleveland, Ohio, men, 1826
Adel-phi C. \ā-'del-φi-\ Garden City, N.Y., coed., 1896
Adri-an C. \ā-'dre-ān-\ Adrian, Mich., coed., 1843
Advanced Science, The C. of Canaan, N.H., men, 1955
Advanced Study, Inst. for Princeton, N.J., coed., 1930
Aeronautics, Acad. of La Guardia Airport, N.Y., men, 1939
Aero-Space Inst. \ā-'(ə)r-ō-spās-, '(c)-(ə)r-\ Chicago, Ill., coed., 1959
Ag-nes Scott C. \ā-gn-(s)'(sk)-\ Decatur, Ga., women, 1889
Agricultural, Mech. and Normal C. Pine Bluff, Ark., coed., 1873
Air Force Inst. of Tech. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio, men, 1920
Akron, U. of Ohio, coed., 1870
Alabama, U. of University, coed., 1831
Alabama A. & M. C. Normal, coed., 1873
Alabama C. of Montevallo, coed., 1896
Alabama State C. Montgomery, Ala., 1874
Alameda County State C. Hayward, Calif., coed., 1957
Alaska, U. of College, coed., 1915
Alaska Methodist U. Anchorage, coed., 1957
Albany State C. Albany, Ga., coed., 1903
Al-ber-tus Mag-nus C. \al-'bart-ə-'smag-nōs-\ New Haven, Conn., women, 1923
Al-bi-on C. \al-'bē-ōn-\ Albion, Mich., coed., 1835
Al-bright C. \al-'brīt-\ Reading, Pa., coed., 1856
Al-corn A. & M. C. \al-'kō(ə)r-n-\ Lorman, Miss., coed., 1871
Al-der-son-Broad-dus C. \al-'dər-sōn-'brōd-əs-\ Phillippi, W. Va., coed., 1871
Al-fred U. \al-'frəd-, -fərd-\ Alfred, N.Y., coed., 1836
Al-ian Han-cock C. \al-'ān-hān-kōk-\ Santa Maria, Calif., junior coed., 1920
Al-le-ghe-ny C. \al-'ā-gā-nē-\ Meadville, Pa., coed., 1815
Al-len Military Acad. and Junior C. \al-'ān-\ Bryan, Tex., coed., 1886
Allen U. Columbia, S.C., coed., 1870
Al-li-ance C. \al-'i-an(t)s-\ Cambridge Springs, Pa., coed., 1912
All Saints' Episcopal C. Vicksburg, Miss., junior women, 1908
Al-ma C. \al-'mā-\ Alma, Mich., coed., 1886
Alma White C. \al-'mō-'(h)wīt-\ Zarephath, N.J., coed., 1921
Al-phe-na Community C. \al-'pē-nā-\ Alpena, Mich., junior coed., 1952
Al-tus Junior C. \al-'tūs-\ Altus, Okla., coed., 1926
Al-ver-no C. \al-'vər-nō-\ Milwaukee, Wis., women, 1887
Al-vin Junior C. \al-'vīn-\ Alvin, Tex., coed., 1949
Amarillo C. Tex., junior coed., 1929
American Acad. of Art Chicago, Ill., coed., 1923
American Conservatory of Music Chicago, Ill., coed., 1886
American Inst. for Foreign Trade Phoenix, Ariz., coed., 1946
American International C. Springfield, Mass., coed., 1885
American River Junior C. Sacramento, Calif., coed., 1955
American U. Washington, D.C., coed., 1891
Am-herst C. \am-'(ə)st-\ Amherst, Mass., men, 1821
Anchorage Community C. Alaska, junior coed., 1954
Anderson C. Anderson, S.C., junior women, 1911
Anderson C. and Theol. Sem. Anderson, Ind., coed., 1917
An-do-ver New-ton Theol. Sch. \an-'dō-vər-'(n)yūt-n-, -dō-\
 Newton Centre, Mass., coed., 1807
An-drew C. \an-'drū-\ Cuthbert, Ga., junior coed., 1854
An-drews U. \an-'drūz-\ Berrien Springs, Mich., coed., 1874
An-na Ma-ria C. \an-'mā-rē-zā-\ Paxton, Mass., women, 1946
Anderson C. and Theol. Sem. South Woodstock, Conn., women, 1941
Antelope Valley C. Lancaster, Calif., junior coed., 1929
An-ti-och C. \ant-'ē-āk-\ Yellow Springs, Ohio, coed., 1852
Appalachian State Teachers C. Boone, N.C., coed., 1903
Apprentice Sch. Newport News, Va., junior men, 1886
Aqui-nas C. \ā-'kwī-nās-\ Grand Rapids, Mich., coed., 1886
Arizona, U. of Tucson, coed., 1885
Arizona State C. Flagstaff, coed., 1899
Arizona State U. Tempe, coed., 1885

Ar-kan-sas, U. of \ar-'kən-sō-\ Fayetteville, coed., 1871
Ar-kan-sas A. & M. C. \ar-'kən-sō-\ College Heights, coed., 1909
Ar-kan-sas City Junior C. \(')ār-'kan-zə(s)-'sit-ē-\ Arkansas City, Kans., coed., 1922
Ar-kan-sas C. \ar-'kən-sō-\ Batesville, coed., 1872
Arkansas Polytechnic C. Russellville, coed., 1909
Arkansas State College, coed., 1909
Arkansas State Teachers C. Conway, coed., 1907
Arlington State C. Arlington, Tex., coed., 1917
Arm-strong C. \arm-'strōp-\ Berkeley, Calif., coed., 1918
Armstrong C. of Savannah Ga., junior coed., 1935
Ar-toos-look State Teachers C. \ā-'rūs-tak-, -rūs-\ Presque Isle, Pa., coed., 1909
Art Center Sch. Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1930
Art Inst. of Chicago, Sch. of the Ill., coed., 1866
As-bury C. \az-'ber-ē-, -b(ə)rē-\ Wilmore, Ky., coed., 1890
Asbury Theol. Sem. Wilmore, Ky., coed., 1923
Ashe-ville-Bilt-more C. \ash-'vil-'bilt-mō(ə)r-, -vəl-, -mō(ə)r-\
 Asheville, N.C., junior coed., 1927
Ash-land C. \ash-'lānd-\ Ashland, Ohio, coed., 1878
Ashland County Teachers C. Ashland, Wis., junior coed., 1914
As-sump-tion Abbey C. \ə-'səm(p)-'shən-\ Richardson, N. Dak., junior men, 1899
Assumption C. Worcester, Mass., men, 1904
Assumption C. for Sisters Mendham, N.J., junior women, 1953
Ath-e-nae-um of Ohio, The \ath-'ə-nē-əm-\ Cincinnati, men, 1829
Ath-ens C. \ath-'ən-z-\ Athens, Ala., coed., 1842
Atlanta U. Ga., coed., 1865
Atlantic Christian C. of Wilson, N.C., coed., 1902
Atlantic Union C. South Lancaster, Mass., coed., 1882
Auburn Community C. Auburn, N.Y., junior coed., 1953
Auburn Maine Sch. of Commerce Auburn, Me., junior coed., 1916
Auburn Theol. Sem. New York, N.Y., coed., 1818
Auburn U. Auburn, Ala., coed., 1872
Augs-burg C. and Theol. Sem. \ogz-'barg-\ Minneapolis, Minn., coed., 1869
Augusta C. Ga., junior coed., 1925
Au-gus-tana C. \ō-gō-'stān-ō-\ Rock Island, Ill., coed., 1860
Augustana C. Sioux Falls, S. Dak., coed., 1860
Augustana Theol. Sem. Rock Island, Ill., men, 1860
Au-ru-ra C. Aurora, Ill., coed., 1893
Austin C. Sherman, Tex., coed., 1849
Austin Junior C. Austin, Minn., coed., 1940
Austin Peay State C. \-'pē-\ Clarksville, Tenn., coed., 1929
Austin Presbyterian Theol. Sem. Austin, Tex., men, 1902
Au-ver-elt C. \av-'(ə)r-ət-\ Danville, Va., junior women, 1859
Azu-sa C. Azusa, Calif., coed., 1899

Bab-son Inst. of Business Administration \'bāb-sən-\ Babson Park, Mass., men, 1919
Ba-cone C. \bā-'kōn-\ Broken, Okla., junior coed., 1880
Bakersfield C. Bakersfield, Calif., junior coed., 1913
Ba-ker U. \bā-'kər-\ Baldwin City, Kans., coed., 1848
Bal-dwin-Wal-lace C. \bōi-dwōn-'wāl-s-\ Berea, Ohio, coed., 1845
Ball State Teachers C. \bōl-\ Muncie, Ind., coed., 1918
Baltimore C. of Commerce Baltimore, Md., coed., 1922
Baltimore C. of Commerce Md., coed., 1909
Baltimore Junior C. Md., coed., 1947
Bang-or Theol. Sem. Me., coed., 1814
Bank Street C. of Ed. New York, N.Y., coed., 1930
Baptist Bible Sem. Johnson City, N.Y., coed., 1932
Baptist Inst. for Christian Workers Bryn Mawr, Pa., junior women, 1897
Bar-rat C. of the Sacred Heart \bā-'rā-\ Lake Forest, Ill., women, 1858
Bar-ber-Sco-tia C. \bā-'bər-'skō-sbā-\ Concord, N.C., coed., 1867
Bar-d C. \bārd-\ Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y., coed., 1860
Bar-nard C. \bā-'nārd-\ New York, N.Y., women, 1889
Bar-ning-ton C. \bā-'rīng-tən-\ Barrington, R.I., coed., 1900

- Bar-ron County Teachers C. \bar{b}ar-ən\ Rice Lake, Wis., junior coed, 1907
- Bar-ry C. \bar{b}ar-ē\ Miami, Fla., coed, 1940
- Bar-stow Junior C. \bar{b}ar-(j)stə\ Barstow, Calif., coed., 1960
- Bates C. \bar{b}at-ē\ Lewiston, Me., coed., 1863
- Bay-lor U. \bar{b}ā-lər\ Waco, Tex., coed., 1845
- Bay Path Junior C. \bar{b}ā-path\ Longmeadow, Mass., women, 1897
- Bea-ver C. \bar{b}ē-var\ Jenkintown, Pa., women, 1853
- Beck-er Junior C. \bar{b}ek-ər\ Worcester, Mass., coed., 1887
- Beck-le-y C. \bar{b}ek-lē\ Beckley, W. Va., junior coed., 1933
- Bel-lah-ven C. \bar{b}el-lā-vən\ Jackson, Miss., coed., 1894
- Bel-air-mine C. \bar{b}el-ər-mān\ Louisville, Ky., men, 1950
- Bell-marine C. Plattsburg, N.Y., junior men, 1952
- Belle-vue Junior C. Belleville, Ill., coed., 1946
- Bel-mont Abbey C. \bar{b}el-mānt\ Belmont, N.C., coed., 1878
- Belmont C. Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1951
- Beloit C. Beloit, Wis., coed., 1846
- Be-mid-jy State C. \bar{b}e-mīd-ē\ Bemidji, Minn., coed., 1913
- Ben-dict C. \bar{b}e-d-ə\ Columbia, S.C., coed., 1870
- Ben-ed-ic-tine Heights C. \bar{b}e-d-ə\ Heights C. Tulsa, Okla., coed., 1889
- Ben-nett C. \bar{b}en-ət\ Millbrook, N.Y., junior women, 1891
- Bennett C. Greensboro, N.C., women, 1873
- Ben-ning-ton C. \bar{b}en-ŋŋn-ən\ Bennington, Vt., women, 1925
- Ben-tley C. of Accounting and Finance \bar{b}en-tlē\ Boston, Mass., coed., 1917
- Be-rea C. \bar{b}e-rē-ə\ Berea, Ky., coed., 1855
- Be-re-an Bible Sch. \bar{b}e-rē-ən\ Allentown, Pa., coed., 1950
- Ber-ke-ley Baptist Divinity Sch. \bar{b}er-klē\ Berkeley, Calif., coed., 1889
- Berkeley Divinity Sch. New Haven, Conn., men, 1854
- Berkshire Christian C. Lenox, Mass., coed., 1897
- Berkshire Community C. Pittsfield, Mass., coed., 1960
- Ber-ry C. \bar{b}er-ē\ Mount Berry, Ga., coed., 1902
- Beth-a-ny Bible C. \bar{b}eth-ə-nē\ Santa Cruz, Calif., coed., 1919
- Bethany Biblical Sem. Chicago, Ill., coed., 1905
- Bethany C. Lindsay, Kans., coed., 1881
- Bethany C. Bethany, W. Va., coed., 1840
- Bethany Lutheran C. and Theol. Sem. Mankato, Minn., junior coed., 1911
- Bethany Naz-a-rene C. \bar{b}e-th-ə-nē\ Bethany, Okla., coed., 1899
- Beth-el C. \bar{b}eth-əl\ Mishawaka, Ind., coed., 1947
- Beth-el C. North Newton, Kans., coed., 1887
- Beth-el C. Hopkinsville, Ky., junior coed., 1854
- Beth-el C. McKenzie, Tenn., coed., 1842
- Beth-el C. and Sem. St. Paul, Minn., coed., 1871
- Be-thune-Cook-man C. \bar{b}e-th-ən(y)ŋn\ 'kuk-mən\ Daytona Beach, Fla., coed., 1872
- Bible C. of the Lexington, Ky., coed., 1865
- Bible Baptist Sem. Arlington, Tex., coed., 1939
- Bible Inst. of Los Angeles Calif., coed., 1908
- Biblical Sem. in N.Y. New York City, coed., 1900
- Bird-wold Junior C. \bar{b}ir-dwɔld\ Thomasville, Ga., coed., 1954
- Birmingham-Southern C. Birmingham, Ala., coed., 1856
- Bismarck C. Dallas, Tex., coed., 1881
- Bismarck Junior C. Bismarck, N. Dak., coed., 1939
- Black-burn C. \bar{b}lak-born\ Carrieville, Ill., coed., 1835
- Black Hills Teachers C. Spearfish, S. Dak., coed., 1883
- Bless-ed Sacrament C. \bar{b}les-əd\ Cornwallis Heights, Pa., women, 1955
- Bless-ed U. \bar{b}liss-ən\ Brenham, Tex., junior coed., 1883
- Bliss C. \bar{b}liss-ən\ Lewiston, Me., junior coed., 1897
- Bloomfield C. Bloomfield, N.J., coed., 1868
- Blooms-burg State C. \bar{b}lūmz-bərg\ Bloomsburg, Pa., coed., 1839
- Bloom Township Community C. \bar{b}lūm\ Chicago Heights, Ill., junior coed., 1948
- Blue-field C. \bar{b}lū-ēd\ Bluefield, Va., junior coed., 1922
- Bluefield State C. Bluefield, W. Va., coed., 1895
- Blue Mountain C. Blue Mountain, Miss., women, 1873
- Bluit-ton C. \bar{b}lūit-tən\ Bluffton, Ohio, coed., 1900
- Bob Jones U. \bar{b}ɔb-ˈjɔnz\ Greenville, S.C., coed., 1927
- Boise Junior C. Boise, Idaho, coed., 1932
- Boise State Junior C. \bar{b}ɔis-ē\ Boise, Idaho, coed., 1927
- Bor-ro-meo Sem. of Ohio \bar{b}ɔr-ə-mē-ō\ Wickliffe, men, 1953
- Boston C. Chestnut Hill, Mass., coed., 1863
- Boston Conservatory of Music Mass., coed., 1867
- Boston U. Mass., coed., 1839
- Bow-doin C. \bar{b}ɔd-ən\ Brunswick, Me., men, 1794
- Bowling Green C. of Commerce Bowling Green, Ky., coed., 1874
- Bowling Green State U. Bowling Green, Ohio, coed., 1910
- Brad-ford Dur-fee C. of Tech. \bar{b}rad-frd\ 'dar-fē\ Fall River, Mass., coed., 1942
- Bradford Junior C. Bradford, Mass., women, 1803
- Brad-ley U. \bar{b}rad-lē\ Peoria, Ill., coed., 1896
- Brainerd Junior C. \bar{b}rān-ēd-ər\ Brainerd, Minn., coed., 1938
- Brant-ley U. \bar{b}rān-tlē\ Waltham, Mass., coed., 1947
- Bren-au C. \bar{b}rā-nā\ Gainesville, Ga., women, 1878
- Brent-wood C. \bar{b}rent-wud\ Brentwood, N.Y., women, 1955
- Bres-cia C. \bar{b}resh-ə\ Owensboro, Ky., coed., 1874
- Brev-ard C. \bar{b}rev-ərd\ Brevard, N.C., junior coed., 1934
- Brev-ard Junior C. \bar{b}rev-ərd\ Cocoa, Fla., coed., 1960
- Brew-ton-Par-ker C. \bar{b}rīt-ŋn\ 'pār-kər\ Mt. Vernon, Ga., junior coed., 1904
- Bri-ar-cliff C. \bar{b}rī-(ə)r-klif\ Sioux City, Iowa, women, 1930
- Bri-ar-cliff C. \bar{b}rī-(ə)r-klif\ Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., junior women, 1904
- Bridgeport, U. of Conn., coed., 1927
- Bridgeport Engineering Inst. Conn., coed., 1924
- Bridge-wa-ter C. \bar{b}rīj-wət-ər, -wāt-ər\ Bridgewater, Va., coed., 1880
- Brig-ham Young U. \bar{b}rī-gəm-ŋg-ən\ Provo, Utah, coed., 1875
- Bronx Community C. Bronx, N.Y., junior coed., 1957
- Brooklyn C. N.Y., coed., 1930
- Brooklyn C. of Pharmacy N.Y., coed., 1886
- Brooklyn Law Sch. N.Y., coed., 1901
- Broome Technical Community C. \bar{b}rīm-, 'brām-ə\ Binghamton, N.Y., junior coed., 1946
- Brown-ard County, Providence C. of \bar{b}raɪn-(ə)r-d\ Fort Lauderdale, Fla., coed., 1960
- Brown U. \bar{b}raun\ Providence, R.I., coed., 1764
- Bry-ant and Strat-ton Business Inst. \bar{b}rī-ənt-ŋn\ 'strat-tŋn\ Buffalo, N.Y., junior coed., 1854
- Bryant C. Providence, R.I., coed., 1863
- Bryn Mawr C. \bar{b}rīn-məw-ər\ Bryn Mawr, Pa., women, 1880
- Buck-hell U. \bar{b}uk-hel\ Lewisburg, Pa., coed., 1846
- Buo-na Vis-ta C. \bar{b}y-lā-nā-vis-tā\ Storm Lake, Iowa, coed., 1891
- Buffalo, U. of N.Y., coed., 1846
- Buffalo Bible Inst. N.Y., coed., 1939
- Buffalo County Teachers C. Alma, Wis., junior coed., 1902
- Bur-dett C. \bar{b}ər-det\ Boston, Mass., junior coed., 1912
- Burlington Community C. Burlington, Iowa, junior coed., 1920
- Business Inst., The Detroit, Mich., junior coed., 1906
- But-ler C. \bar{b}ut-lər\ Tyler, Tex., coed., 1927
- Butler U. Indianapolis, Ind., coed., 1850
- Ca-bril-lo C. \bar{ka}-brē-(y)ō-ē-, -brīl-(y)ō-ē\ Santa Cruz County, Calif., junior coed., 1950
- Ca-dwell C. \bar{ka}-brē-nē\ Radnor, Pa., women, 1957
- Cald-well C. for Women \bar{ka}l-dwel-, -dwal-, 'kāl-ə\ Caldwell, N.J., 1939
- California, U. of Berkeley, coed., 1855
- California Baptist Theol. Sem. Covina, coed., 1944
- California C. of Arts and Crafts Oakland, coed., 1907
- California C. of Medicine Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1896
- California Con-con-dia C. \bar{ka}-kōrd-ē-ə\ Oakland, junior coed., 1906
- California Inst. of Tech. Pasadena, men, 1891
- California Maritime Acad. Vallejo, men, 1929
- California Podiatry C. San Francisco, coed., 1914
- California State C. California, Pa., coed., 1852
- California State Polytechnic C. San Luis Obispo, coed., 1901
- California Western U. San Diego, coed., 1924
- Cal-va-ry Bible C. \bar{ka}lv-(ə)r-ē\ Kansas City, Mo., coed., 1932
- Cal-vin C. \bar{ka}lv-ən\ Grand Rapids, Mich., coed., 1876
- Calvin Theol. Sem. Grand Rapids, Mich., coed., 1876
- Cam-bridge Junior C. Cambridge, Mass., coed., 1934
- Cam-er-on State Agricultural C. \bar{ka}m-(ə)r-ən\ Lawton, Okla., junior coed., 1908
- Camp-bell C. \bar{ka}m-(ə)l-ə\ Jackson, Miss., junior coed., 1890
- Campbell C. Buies Creek, N.C., junior coed., 1887
- Camp-bells-ville C. \bar{ka}m-(ə)l-z-vil\ Campbellsville, Ky., coed., 1906
- Canal Zone Junior C. Balboa Heights, coed., 1933
- Ca-ne-y Junior C. \bar{ka}n-ē\ Pippass, Ky., coed., 1923
- Ca-ni-sius C. \bar{ka}-nī-sh-əs-, -nē-sh-əs\ Buffalo, N.Y., coed., 1870
- Can-ton Community C. \bar{ka}nt-ŋn\ Canton, Ill., junior coed., 1959
- Cap-itol Community C. Hyannis, Mass., coed., 1961
- Capital U. Columbus, Ohio, coed., 1850
- Capitol Radio Engineering Inst. Washington, D.C., men, 1927
- Cap-u-chin Sem. of St. Mary \bar{ka}p-ya-shən\ Crown Point, Ind., men, 1952
- Car-dinal Gush-ing C. \bar{ka}sh-ŋg\ Brookline, Mass., women, 1952
- Cardinal Glen-non C. \bar{ka}l-ən-ən\ St. Louis, Mo., men, 1900
- Cardinal Stritch C. \bar{ka}strīch\ Milwaukee, Wis., women, 1932
- Car-le-ton C. \bar{ka}r-(ə)l-tŋn\ Northfield, Minn., coed., 1866
- Car-ne-gie Inst. of Tech. \bar{ka}-cə-gē-, kār-'nē-g-ē\ Pittsburgh, Pa., coed., 1900
- Car-toon C. \bar{ka}r-əl\ Helena, Mont., coed., 1909
- Carroll C. Waukesha, Wis., coed., 1840
- Car-son-New-man C. \bar{ka}rs-ŋn\ 'nyū-mən\ Jefferson City, Tenn., coed., 1851
- Car-thage C. \bar{ka}r-thīj\ Carthage, Ill., coed., 1846
- Car-ver C. \bar{ka}r-ver\ Charlotte, N.C., junior coed., 1949
- Car-ver Junior C. Cocoa, Fla., coed., 1900
- Car-ver Sch. of Missions and Social Work Louisville, Ky., coed., 1907
- Cas-cade C. \bar{ka}-skād-ə\ Portland, Ore., coed., 1918
- Case Inst. of Tech. \bar{ka}is\ Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1880
- Casper C. Casper, Wyo., junior coed., 1945
- Cas-tle-ton State C. \bar{ka}sl-ən-tən\ Castleton, Vt., coed., 1787
- Ca-taw-ba C. \bar{ka}-tə-bā\ Salisbury, N.C., coed., 1851
- Cathedral C. of the Immaculate Conception Brooklyn, N.Y., men, 1914
- Catherine Mc-Auley C. \bar{ka}-kō-lē\ Rochester, N.Y., junior women, 1951
- Catholic Teachers C. Providence, R.I., women, 1929
- Catholic U. of America Washington, D.C., coed., 1887
- Catholic U. of Puerto Rico Ponce, coed., 1948
- Catonville Community C. Catonsville, Md., junior coed., 1957
- Ca-zan-ova Junior C. \bar{ka}z-ŋn\ 'vō-ē\ Cazanova, N.Y., women, 1824
- Cedar Crest C. Allentown, Pa., women, 1867
- Gen-te-na-ry C. for Women \bar{sen-tē-nā-rē\ Hackettstown, N.J., junior, 1867
- Gen-te-na-ry C. of Louisiana \bar{sen-tŋn\ 'r-ē\ Shreveport, coed., 1825
- Gen-ter-ville Community C. \bar{sen-tər-vil-ē\ Centerville, Iowa, junior coed., 1930
- Central Baptist Theol. Sem. Kansas City, Kans., coed., 1902
- Central Bible Inst. Springfield, Mo., coed., 1922
- Central C. Fella, Iowa, coed., 1853
- Central C. McPherson, Kans., junior coed., 1914
- Central Connecticut State C. New Britain, coed., 1849

ə about; * kitten; er further; a back; ā bake; ā cot, cart; au out; ch chin; e less; ē easy; g gift; i trip; i life
i toke; ŋ sing; ō flow; ō flaw; ōi coin; th thin; th this; ū too; ū foot; y yet; yū few; yū furious; zh vision

- Central Florida Junior C. Ocala, coed., 1958
 Cen-tral-ia C. \sɛn-'trai-ya\ Centralia, Wash., junior coed., 1925
 Centralia Township Junior C. Centralia, Ill., coed., 1940
 Central Methodist C. Fayette, Mo., coed., 1854
 Central Michigan U. Mount Pleasant, coed., 1892
 Central Missouri State C. Warrensburg, coed., 1870
 Central Oregon C. Bend, junior coed., 1949
 Central State C. Wilberforce, Ohio, coed., 1887
 Central State C. Edmond, Okla., coed., 1890
 Central Technical Inst. Kansas City, Mo., coed., 1937
 Central Washington State C. Ellensburg, coed., 1891
 Central Wesleyan C. Central, S.C., coed., 1906
 Centre C. of Kentucky Danville, coed., 1819
 Cer-ri-tos C. \sɔ-'rɪ-tos\ Norwalk, Calif., junior coed., 1955
 Cha-fey-a C. \tʃeɪ-'feɪ-ə\ Alta Loma, Calif., junior coed., 1883
 Cha-ber-layne Junior C. \tʃə-bɜr-'leɪn-, -lə-n\ Boston, Mass., coed., 1892
 Cham-i-nade C. of Honolulu \tʃə-m-'nɑd-n\ Hawaii, coed., 1955
 Cham-plain C. \tʃə-m-'plæn\ Burlington, Vt., junior coed., 1878
 Cha-nute Junior C. \tʃə-'nʊt-ʌ\ Chanute, Kans., coed., 1935
 Chap-man C. \tʃəp-'mæn\ Orange, Calif., coed., 1861
 Char-les County Junior C. \tʃə-r(ə)'-ɔz-ʌ\ La Plata, Md., coed., 1958
 Charleston C. of S.C., coed., 1770
 Charlotte C. Charlotte, N.C., junior coed., 1946
 Chat-ham C. \tʃə't-əm-ʌ\ Pittsburgh, Pa., women, 1869
 Chattanooga, U. of Tenn., coed., 1886
 Chestnut Hill C. Philadelphia, Pa., women, 1871
 Chey-ney State C. \tʃeɪ-'neɪ\ Cheyney, Pa., coed., 1837
 Chicago, U. of Ill. coed., 1857
 Chicago Acad. of Fine Arts III, coed., 1902
 Chicago City Junior C. Ill., coed., 1931
 Chicago C. of Chiro-pody and Pe-dic Surgery \tʃeɪ-'dɪk-ʌ\ Ill., coed., 1931
 Chicago C. of Osteopathy III, coed., 1913
 Chicago Conservatory C. Ill., coed., 1857
 Chicago-Kent C. of Law \tʃeɪ-'kɛnt-ʌ\ Chicago, Ill., coed., 1887
 Chicago Lutheran Theol. Sem. Maywood, Ill., men, 1891
 Chicago Med. Sch. Ill., coed., 1912
 Chicago Teachers C. Ill., coed., 1869
 Chicago Technical C. Ill., coed., 1904
 Chicago Theol. Sem. Ill., coed., 1857
 Chi-co State C. \tʃeɪ-'(k)ɔ-ʌ\ Chico, Calif., coed., 1887
 Chi-po-lia Junior C. \tʃeɪ-'pə-lə-ʌ\ Marianna, Fla., coed., 1947
 Chou-i-nard Art Inst. \tʃə-'nɑrd-ʌ\ Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1921
 Cho-wan C. \tʃə-'wæn\ Morfreesboro, N.C., junior coed., 1848
 Christian B. of Memphis, Tenn., men, 1871
 Christian C. Columbia, Mo., junior women, 1851
 Christian Theol. Sem. Indianapolis, Ind., coed., 1925
 Christ the Saviour Sem. of Johnstown, Pa., men, 1940
 Chry-s-ler Inst. of Engineering \tʃrɪ-'slɔr-ʌ\ Detroit, Mich., men, 1931
 Church C. of Hawaii, The Laie, Oahu, coed., 1955
 Church Divinity Sch. of the Pacific Berkeley, Calif., coed., 1893
 Cincinnati, U. of Ohio, coed., 1819
 Cincinnati Bible Sem., The Ohio, coed., 1924
 Cis-co Junior C. \tʃɪs-'(k)ɔ-ʌ\ Cisco, Tex., coed., 1940
 Citadel, The Charleston, S.C., men, 1842
 Citrus Junior C. Azusa, Calif., coed., 1915
 City C. New York, N.Y., coed., 1847
 City C. of San Francisco Calif., junior coed., 1935
 City U. of New York coed., 1961
 Ciaf-lin U. \tʃiəf-'lɪn-ʌ\ Orangeburg, S.C., coed., 1869
 Clare-mont Men's C. \tʃlɑr-'mɔnt-, 'kleɪ-'rɔnt-ʌ\ Claremont, Calif., 1946
 Claremont U. C. Claremont, Calif., coed., 1925
 Clar-en-don Junior C. \tʃlɑr-'ən-dən-ʌ\ Clarendon, Tex., coed., 1927
 Cla-ri-na-da Community C. \tʃlɑr-'ri-nə-də\ Clarinda, Iowa, coed., 1923
 Cla-ri-on State C. \tʃlɑr-'eɪ-nə-ʌ\ Clarion, Pa., coed., 1866
 Clark C. \tʃlɑrk-ʌ\ Atlanta, Ga., coed., 1869
 Clark C. Vancouver, Wash., junior coed., 1933
 Clarke C. \tʃlɑrk-ʌ\ Dubuque, Iowa, women, 1843
 Clark Memorial C. Newton, Miss., junior coed., 1908
 Clark-son C. of Tech. \tʃlɑrk-'sən-ʌ\ Potsdam, N.Y., men, 1896
 Clark U. Worcester, Mass., coed., 1887
 Clea-ry C. \tʃli:'(ə)r-ɪ-ʌ\ Ypsilanti, Mich., coed., 1883
 Cle-m-son Agricultural C. \tʃlem-'p(ə)-sən-ʌ\ Clemson, S.C., coed., 1889
 Cleveland C. Ohio, coed., 1925
 Cleveland Inst. of Music Ohio, coed., 1920
 Cleveland-Mar-shall Law Sch. \tʃlɛv-'nɑr-ʃəl-ʌ\ Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1897
 Clinton Junior C. Clinton, Iowa, coed., 1946
 Coa-ho-ma Junior C. \tʃə-'hə-mə-ʌ\ Clarksdale, Miss., coed., 1926
 Coa-lin-ga C. \tʃə-'liŋ-gə-ʌ\ Coalinga, Calif., junior coed., 1932
 Coe C. \tʃə-'kə-ʌ\ Cedar Rapids, Iowa, coed., 1851
 Coffeyville C. Coffeyville, Kans., junior coed., 1923
 Col-lege Poly-technic C. \tʃkɔl-'i-dʒ-, wəl-ʌ\ San Francisco, Calif., junior coed., 1930
 Co-ker C. \tʃə-'kɑr-ʌ\ Hartsville, S.C., women, 1894
 Col-by C. \tʃə-'kɔɪ-bɛ-ʌ\ Waterville, Me., coed., 1813
 Colby Junior C. for Women New London, N.H., 1837
 Col-gate-Rochester Divinity Sch. \tʃkɔl-'gɑt-ʌ\ Rochester, N.Y., coed., 1817
 Colgate U. Hamilton, N.Y., men, 1819
 College-Conservatory of Music of Cincinnati Ohio, coed., 1867
 Col-lier-Block-er Junior C. \tʃkɔl-'jɛr-'blɔk-ər-ʌ\ Palatka, Fla., coed., 1960
 Colorado, U. of Boulder, coed., 1861
 Colorado C. Colorado Springs, coed., 1874
 Colorado Sch. of Mines Golden, coed., 1874
 Colorado State C. Greeley, coed., 1889
 Colorado State U. Fort Collins, coed., 1870
 Colorado Woman's C. Denver, 1909
 Co-lum-bia Basin C. \tʃə-'lʌm-bɛ-ʌ\ Pasco, Wash., junior coed., 1909
 Columbia Bible C. Columbia, S.C., coed., 1923
 Columbia C. Chicago, Ill., coed., 1890
 Columbia C. Columbia, S.C., women, 1854
 Columbia County Teachers O. Columbus, Wis., junior coed., 1908
 Col-um-bi-an C. \tʃə-'lʌm-bɛ-ʌn-ʌ\ Washington, D.C., coed., 1821
 Columbia Theol. Sem. Decatur, Ga., men, 1828
 Colu-m-bia Union C. Takoma Park, Md., coed., 1904
 Columbia U. New York, N.Y., coed., 1754
 Columbus C. Columbus, Ga., junior coed., 1958
 Combs C. of Music \tʃɔm-'kɔm-ʌ\ Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1885
 Community C. and Technical Inst. Bentou Harbor, Mich., junior coed., 1946
 Compton C. of Compton, Calif., junior coed., 1927
 Con-cord C. \tʃɔn-'kɔr-d-ʌ\ Athens, W. Va., coed., 1872
 Con-cord-ia C. \tʃɔn-'kɔrd-ɪ-ʌ\ Moorhead, Minn., coed., 1891
 Concordia C. St. Paul, Minn., junior coed., 1893
 Concordia C. Portland, Oreg., junior coed., 1905
 Concordia C. Milwaukee, Wis., junior men, 1881
 Concordia Junior C. Bronxville, N.Y., coed., 1881
 Concordia Sem. St. Louis, Mo., coed., 1839
 Concordia Senior C. Fort Wayne, Ind., men, 1839
 Concordia Teachers C. River Forest, Ill., coed., 1864
 Concordia Teachers C. Seward, Nebr., coed., 1894
 Concordia Theol. Sem. Springfield, Ill., men, 1846
 Connecticut, U. of Storrs, coed., 1881
 Connecticut C. New London, women, 1911
 Con-nor State Agricultural C. \tʃɔn-'ɔr-ʌ\ Warner, Okla., junior coed., 1908
 Conservative Baptist Theol. Sem. Denver, Colo., coed., 1950
 Con-tra-Costa C. \tʃɔn-'trə-'kɔs-tə-, -kɔs-ʌ\ San Pablo, Calif., junior coed., 1949
 Con-vers-ic C. \tʃkɪn-'(j)vɑrs-ʌ\ Spartanburg, S.C., coed., 1889
 Cooke County Junior C. \tʃuk-'kə-ʌ\ Gainesville, Tex., coed., 1924
 Co-op-er-ah U. \tʃu:'p-ər-, kju:'p-ər-ʌ\ New York, N.Y., coed., 1859
 Co-pi-ah-Lincoln Junior C. \tʃə-'pi-ʌ\ Wesson, Miss., coed., 1915
 Cop-pin State Teachers C. \tʃkɔp-'pɪn-ʌ\ Baltimore, Md., coed., 1900
 Cor-bell C. \tʃɔr-'bɛl-ʌ\ Mount Vernon, Iowa, coed., 1852
 Cornell U. Ithaca, N.Y., coed., 1865
 Cor-n-ing Community C. \tʃɔr-'nɪŋ-ʌ\ Corning, N.Y., junior coed., 1956
 Corpus Christi, U. of Corpus Christi, Tex., coed., 1947
 Cosmopolitan Sch. of Music Chicago, Ill., coed., 1906
 Cos-ta C. \tʃkɔs-'tə-ʌ\ Nevada, Mo., junior women, 1884
 Covenant C. and Theol. Sem. St. Louis, Mo., coed., 1955
 Cran-brook Acad. of Art \tʃkrə-'brʊk-ʌ\ Bloomfield Hills, Mich., coed., 1927
 Creigh-ton U. \tʃrɪ:'t-ɪn-ʌ\ Omaha, Nebr., coed., 1878
 Cres-ton Community C. \tʃres-'tən-ʌ\ Creston, Iowa, junior coed., 1926
 Cro-sier Sem. \tʃkrɔ-'ziər-ʌ\ Onamia, Minn., junior men, 1922
 Cruz-er Theol. Sem. \tʃkrʊz-'ər-ʌ\ Chester, Pa., coed., 1867
 Cul-ver-Stock-ton C. \tʃkʌl-'vɜr-'stɔk-tən-ʌ\ Canton, Mo., coed., 1853
 Cum-ber-land C. \tʃəm-bɜr-'lænd-ʌ\ Williamsburg, Ky., junior coed., 1888
 Cumberland U. Lebanon, Tenn., coed., 1842
 Cur-ry C. \tʃkʊr-'ɪ-ʌ\ Milton, Mass., coed., 1879
 Cur-ry Inst. of Music \tʃkʊr-'ɪ-ʌ\ Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1924
 Cus-ter County Junior C. \tʃkʌs-'tər-ʌ\ Miles City, Mont., coed., 1939
 Dade County Junior C. \tʃɑd-ʌ\ Miami, Fla., coed., 1960
 Da-ko-ta Wesleyan U. \tʃɑ-'kɔt-ə-ʌ\ Mitchell, S. Dak., coed., 1883
 Dallas, U. of Tex., coed., 1956
 Dallas Theol. Sem. and Graduate Sch. of Theology Tex., men, 1949
 Dana C. \tʃdɑn-ʌ\ Blair, Nebr., coed., 1884
 Danbury State C. Danbury, Conn., coed., 1903
 Daniel Payne C. \tʃeɪ-'pæn-ʌ\ Birmingham, Ala., coed., 1889
 Danville Junior C. Danville, Ill., coed., 1946
 Dar-ling-mouth U. \tʃdɑr-'lɪŋ-θ-ʌ\ Hanover, N.H., coed., 1769
 Dar-er-Port Inst. \tʃdɑr-'ɛr-'pɔrt-ɪnst-ʌ\ Grand Rapids, Mich., junior coed., 1910
 David Lips-comb C. \tʃdɑv-'lɪp-'skɔm-ʌ\ Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1891
 Da-vid-son C. \tʃdɑv-'vɔd-sən-ʌ\ Davidson, N.C., men, 1836
 Da-vis and El-kins C. \tʃdɑv-'vɔs-'(d)el-'kɪnz-ʌ\ Elkins, W. Va., coed., 1903
 Dawson County Junior C. \tʃdɔs-'n-ʌ\ Glenview, Mont., coed., 1940
 Dayton, U. of Ohio, coed., 1850
 Daytona Beach Junior C. Fla., coed., 1958
 Dean Junior C. \tʃden-ʌ\ Franklin, Mass., coed., 1865
 De-cau-ter Baptist C. \tʃde-'kɑ-tər-ʌ\ Decatur, Tex., junior coed., 1891
 Deep Springs C. Deep Springs, Calif., junior men, 1917
 De-fiance C. \tʃdɪ-'fi-ən-(t)s-ʌ\ Defiance, Ohio, coed., 1850
 De-laware, U. of Newark, coed., 1743
 De-laware U. of Dover, coed., 1791
 Delaware Valley C. of Science and Agric. Doylestown, Pa., men, 1896
 De-Li-ma Junior C. \tʃə-'li-mə-ʌ\ Oxford, Mich., women, 1958
 Del Mar C. \tʃel-'mɑr-ʌ\ Corpus Christi, Tex., junior coed., 1935
 De-Lour-des C. \tʃde-'lu:'(ə)r-d-ʌ\ Des Plaines, Ill., women, 1951
 Del-ta State C. \tʃdeltə-'stet-ʌ\ Miss., coed., 1924
 De-Maz-er Scholasticate \tʃde-'mɑz-'n-ʌ\ San Antonio, Tex., men, 1928
 Den-i-son U. \tʃden-ʌ-sən-ʌ\ Granville, Ohio, coed., 1831
 Denver, U. of Colo., coed., 1864
 De-Paul U. \tʃdi-'pɔl-ʌ\ Chicago, Ill., coed., 1898
 De-Pauw U. \tʃdi-'pɔ-ʌ\ Greensburg, Ind., coed., 1837
 Des Moines Sill C. of Osteopathy and Surgery \tʃstɪl-'des Moines, Iowa, coed., 1898
 Detroit, U. of Mich., coed., 1877
 Detroit Bible C. Mich., coed., 1945

- Detroit C. of Law Mich., coed, 1891
 Detroit Inst. of Musical Art Mich., coed, 1914
 Detroit Inst. of Tech. Mich., coed, 1891
 Devils Lake Junior C. Devils Lake, N. Dak., coed, 1941
 DeVry Technical Inst. \vdv-'rē-\ Chicago, Ill., coed, 1931
 Diablo Valley C. Concord, Calif., junior coed, 1949
 Dick-in-son C. \d'ik-ən-sən-\ Carlisle, Pa., coed, 1773
 Dickinson Sch. of Law and Theology, Pa., coed, 1834
 Dil-lard U. \d'il-'rəd-\ New Orleans, La., coed, 1869
 District of Columbia Teachers C. Washington, coed., 1851
 Divine Word Sem. Conesus, N.Y., men, 1944
 Divinity Sch. of the Protestant Episcopal Church Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1857
 Doan Junior C. \d'ik-sē-\ St. George, Utah, coed., 1911
 Doane C. \d'ōn-\ Crete, Nebr., coed., 1872
 Dodge City C. \d'āj-\ Dodge City, Kans., junior coed., 1935
 Dodge County Teachers C. Mayville, Wis., junior coed., 1925
 Dominican C. Racine, Wis., coed., 1935
 Dominican C. of Blue-veit \b'lo,-veit\ Blauvelt, N.Y., women, 1952
 Dominican C. of San Ra-fael \sən-'rə-'fel\ San Rafael, Calif., women, 1850
 Don Bos-co C. \d'ān-'bās-(k)ē-\ Newton, N.J., men, 1929
 Don-nel-ly C. \d'ān-'nē-\ Kansas City, Kans., junior coed., 1949
 Doon-ke-wan-ness County Teachers C. \d'ō-(ə)r-'ki-'wō-nēs-, 'dō-(ə)r-\ Algoma, Wis., junior coed., 1909
 Dorst C. \d'ō-(ə)rt-\ Sioux Center, Iowa, junior coed., 1955
 Drake U. \d'rāk-\ Des Moines, Iowa, coed., 1881
 Drew U. \d'ri-\ Madison, N.J., coed., 1867
 Drex-el Inst. of Tech. \d'rek-səl-\ Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1891
 Drexel U. Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1884
 Drop-sie C. for Behrw and Cognate Learning \d'rāp-sē-\ Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1907
 Dru-ry C. \d'rū-(ə)r-\ Springfield, Mo., coed., 1873
 D. T. Wat-son Sch. of Physiatics \wāt-sən-\ Leesdale, Pa., 1929
 Dubuque, U. of Dubuque, Iowa, coed., 1852
 Du-chesne C. of the Sacred Heart \dū-'shān-\ Omaha, Nebr., women, 1880
 Duke U. \d'yū-'k-\ Durham, N.C., coed., 1838
 Dun-ken-ton C. of Holy Cross \dūn-'kən-'tōn-\ Washington, D.C., women, 1935
 Duns Scot-us C. \dūn-(z)-'skōt-s-\ Detroit, Mich., men, 1930
 Du-quesne U. \dū-'kən-\ Pittsburgh, coed., 1878
 Dutch-esse Community C. \d'uch-sə-\ Poughkeepsie, N.Y., junior coed., 1957
 Dyle C. \d'ik-\ Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1848
 D'You-ville C. \d'yū-'vil-\ Buffalo, N.Y., women, 1908
 Eagle Grove Junior C. Eagle Grove, Iowa, coed., 1928
 Earl-ham C. \er-ləm-\ Richmond, Ind., coed., 1847
 East Carolina C. Greenville, N.C., coed., 1907
 East Central Junior C. Decatur, Miss., coed., 1914
 East Central State C. Ada, Okla., coed., 1909
 Eastern Arizona Junior C. Thatcher, coed., 1891
 Eastern Baptist C. St. Davids, Pa., coed., 1952
 Eastern Baptist Theol. Sem. Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1925
 Eastern Bible Inst. Green Lane, Pa., coed., 1938
 Eastern C. of Commerce and Law Baltimore, Md., coed., 1928
 Eastern Illinois U. Charleston, coed., 1895
 Eastern Kentucky State C. Richmond, coed., 1906
 Eastern Menonite C. Harrisonburg, Va., coed., 1917
 Eastern Michigan U. Ypsilanti, coed., 1849
 Eastern Montana C. of Ed. Billings, coed., 1925
 Eastern Naz-a-rene C. \,nəz-'rēn-\ Wollaston, Mass., coed., 1900
 Eastern New Mexico U. Portales, coed., 1934
 Eastern Oklahoma A. & M. C. Wilburton, junior coed., 1909
 Eastern Oregon C. La Grande, coed., 1929
 Eastern Pilgrim C. Allentown, Pa., coed., 1921
 Eastern Washington State C. Cheney, coed., 1890
 East Los Angeles C. Los Angeles, Calif., junior coed., 1945
 East-man Dental Dispensary and Sch. for Dental Hygienists \est-mən-\ Rochester, N.Y., women, 1915
 East Mississippi Junior C. Scooba, coed., 1927
 East Strouds-burg State C. \,strādz-'bɜrg-\ East Stroudsburg, Pa., coed., 1953
 East Tennessee State C. Johnson City, coed., 1909
 East Texas Baptist C. Marshall, coed., 1914
 East Texas State C. Commerce, coed., 1889
 Eden Theol. Sem. \ed-'n-\ Webster Groves, Mo., coed., 1850
 Edge-wood C. of the Sacred Heart \ej-'wid-\ Madison, Wis., women, 1929
 Ed-in-boro State C. \ed-'n-,bɔr-ə-, 'bɔr-'n-\ Edinboro, Pa., coed., 1859
 Ed-wards Military Inst. \ed-'wərdz-\ Salemburg, N.C., junior men, 1935
 Ed-ward Wa-ters C. \ed-'wɔt-ərz-, 'wāt-\ Jacksonville, Fla., coed., 1942
 El Ga-mi-no C. \el-'kə-'mē-(n)ō-\ El Camino College, Calif., junior coed., 1946
 El Do-ra-do Junior C. \el-'dɔ-'rā-(n)ō-\ El Dorado, Kans., coed., 1913
 Electronic Technical Inst. Inglewood, Calif., coed., 1946
 Elgin Community C. Elgin, Ill., junior coed., 1941
 Eliz-a-beth City State Teachers C. \i-'liz-ə-bəth-\ Elizabeth City, N.C., coed., 1891
 Elizabeth Se-ton C. \i-'set-'n-\ Westchester, N.Y., junior women, 1961
 Eliz-a-beth-town C. \i-'liz-ə-bəth-,təʊn-\ Elizabethtown, Pa., coed., 1890
 Ells-worth Junior C. \elz-(z)wɔrth-\ Iowa Falls, Iowa, coed., 1890
 Elmhurst C. Elmhurst, Ill., coed., 1865
 Elmira C. Elmira, N.Y., women, 1853
 Elon C. \ē-'lən-\ Elon College, N.C., coed., 1889
 El Re-no C. \el-'rē-(n)ō-\ El Reno, Okla., junior coed., 1938
 Ely Junior C. \ē-'lē-\ Ely, Minn., coed., 1922
 Em-hry-Rid-die Aero-nauti-cal U. \em-brē-'rid-'i-\ Miami, Fla., coed., 1926
 Em-er-son C. \em-'sən-\ Boston, Mass., coed., 1880
 Em-man-u-el C. \i-'mān-'(w)ō-\ Franklin Springs, Ga., junior coed., 1933
 Emmanuel C. Boston, Mass., women, 1919
 Em-ma-us Bible Sch. \e-'mā-'s-\ Oak Park, Ill., coed., 1941
 Em-mets-burg Community C. \em-'ts-,bɜrg-\ Emmetsburg, Iowa, junior coed., 1930
 Em-o-ry and Henry C. \em-(ə)-rē-\ Emory, Va., coed., 1838
 Emory U. Atlanta, Ga., coed., 1836
 Em-po-ria, C. of \em-'pōr-'ē-, 'pōr-\ Emporia, Kans., coed., 1822
 En-di-cott Junior C. \en-'di-'kət-, 'dɔ-'kāt-\ Beverly, Mass., women, 1939
 Epiphany Apostolic C. Newburgh, N.Y., junior men, 1888
 Episcopal Theol. Sch. Cambridge, Mass., coed., 1867
 Episcopal Theol. Sem. of the Southwest Austin, Tex., meo, 1951
 Erie Grunty Technical Inst. \i-(ə)-rē-\ Buffalo, N.Y., junior coed., 1946
 Erskine C. \er-'skən-\ Due West, S.C., coed., 1839
 Essex Community C. Essex, Md., junior coed., 1957
 Es-ther-ville Junior C. \es-'tər-,vil-\ Estherville, Iowa, coed., 1924
 Eu-er-ka C. \yū-'rē-'kə-\ Eureka, Ill., coed., 1848
 Evan-gel C. \i-'vən-'jəl-\ Springfield, Mo., coed., 1955
 Evangelical Congregational Sch. of Theology Myerstown, Pa., coed., 1957
 Evangelical Lutheran Theol. Sem. Columbus, Ohio, men, 1830
 Evangelical Theol. Sem. Naperville, Ill., coed., 1873
 Evansville C. Evansville, Ind., coed., 1854
 Ev-e-let-h Junior C. \ev-(ə)-ləth-\ Eveleth, Minn., coed., 1918
 Ever-et Junior C. Everett, Wash., coed., 1941
 Fry-ma-ter Pa-ratory Sem. \fā-'mārd-\ Hyde Park, N.Y., junior men, 1904
 Fair-bury C. \fā-(ə)-r-,bɜr-'ē-, 'fē-(ə)-r-\ Fairbury, Nebr., junior coed., 1941
 Fair-bury U. Fairfield, Conn., men, 1942
 Fair-leigh Dick-in-son U. \fā-(ə)r-'lē-'dik-ən-sən-, 'fē-(ə)r-\ Rutherford, N.J., coed., 1942
 Fairmont State C. Fairmont, W. Va., coed., 1867
 Faith Theol. Sem. Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1937
 Far-ming-ton State Teachers C. \fā-'mīn-'tən-\ Farmington, Me., coed., 1864
 Fashion Inst. of Tech. New York, N.Y., junior coed., 1944
 Fayetteville State Teachers C. Fayetteville, N.C., coed., 1867
 Fe-li-cian C., The \fē-'lish-ən-, 'fē-'shān-\ Chicago, Ill., junior women, 1926
 Fenn C. \fem-\ Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1923
 Fer-ris Inst. \fer-'s-\ Big Rapids, Mich., coed., 1884
 Fer-rum Junior C. \fer-'m-\ Ferrum, Va., coed., 1914
 Finch C. \f'inch-\ New York, N.Y., women, 1900
 Findlay C. Findlay, Ohio, coed., 1882
 Fish-er Junior C. \f'ish-ər-\ Boston, Mass., women, 1903
 Fisk U. \f'isk-\ Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1866
 Flat River, Junior C. of Flat River, Mo., coed., 1922
 Flint Community Junior C. Flint, Mich., coed., 1923
 Flo-ra Stone Math-er C. \flōr-'s-tōn-'math-ər-, 'flōr-, 'math-\ Cleveland, Ohio, women, 1888
 Florence State C. Florence, Ala., coed., 1830
 Florida U. of Gainesville, coed., 1853
 Florida A. & M. U. Tallahassee, coed., 1887
 Florida Christian C. Tampa, junior coed., 1944
 Florida Normal and Industrial Memorial C. St. Augustine, coed., 1892
 Florida Presbyterian C. St. Petersburg, coed., 1960
 Florida Southern C. Lakeland, coed., 1885
 Florida State U. Tallahassee, coed., 1857
 Fort-hou-se C. \fɔrt-'həʊ-'s-\ St. Louis, Mo., women, 1923
 Fort-hill C. \fɔrt-'hɪl-\ Los Altos Hills, Calif., junior coed., 1957
 Ford-ham U. \fɔrd-'əm-'fɔrd-\ New York, N.Y., coed., 1841
 Fort Dodge Community C. Fort Dodge, Iowa, junior coed., 1921
 Fort Hays Kansas State C. \fɔr-'hāz-\ Hays, Kans., coed., 1901
 Fort Kent State Normal Sch. \fɔrt-'kənt-\ Fort Kent, Me., coed., 1878
 Fort Lew-is A. & M. C. \fɔr-'lē-'s-\ Durango, Colo., coed., 1911
 Fort Scott Junior C. \fɔrt-'skɔt-\ Fort Scott, Kans., coed., 1919
 Fort Smith Junior C. Fort Smith, Ark., coed., 1928
 Fort Valley State C. \fɔr-'vəl-'r-, 'fɔr-'vəl-\ Fort Valley, Ga., coed., 1895
 Fort Wayne Art Sch. Fort Wayne, Ind., coed., 1880
 Fort Wayne Bible C. Fort Wayne, Ind., coed., 1904
 Frank-lin and Mar-shall C. \frāŋ-'kl-ən-'mār-'shəl-\ Lancaster, Pa., men, 1787
 Franklin C. of Indiana Franklin, coed., 1834
 Franklin Inst. of Boston Mass., coed., 1908
 Frank-lin U. Columbus, Ohio, coed., 1902
 Frank Phil-lips C. \f'rāŋ-'lɪp-s-\ Borger, Tex., junior coed., 1946
 Fred-er-ick C. \fred-(ə)-rɪk-\ Portsmouth, Va., junior men, 1958
 Frederick Community C. Frederick, Md., junior coed., 1957
 Freed-Bar-de-man C. \frēd-'hārd-ə-mən-\ Henderson, Tenn., junior coed., 1908
 Free-man Junior C. \frē-'mən-\ Freeman, S. Dak., coed., 1900
 Free Will Baptist Bible C. Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1942
 Fresno City C. Fresno, Calif., junior coed., 1910
 Fresno State C. Fresno, Calif., coed., 1911
 Friends Bible C. Haviland, Kans., junior coed., 1917
 Friendship Junior C. Rock Hill, S.C., coed., 1891

a abut; ɔ kitten; ɔr further; a back; ā bake; ä cot, cart; i jolt; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flap; ɔi coin; th thin; th this; u boot; u foot; y less; y few; y furious; zh vision

- Friends U. Wichita, Kans., coed, 1898
 Fullerton Theol. Sem. \ 'fʌl-ər-n̩-ə\ Pasadena, Calif., coed, 1947
 Fullerton Junior C. Fullerton, Calif., coed, 1913
 Fur-man U. \ 'fʌr-mən-ə\ Greenville, S.C., coed, 1825
- Gal-lau-det C. \ 'gæl-ə-'det-ə\ Washington, D.C., coed, 1864
 Gan-non C. \ 'gæn-nən-ə\ Eric, Pa., men, 1933
 Garden City Junior C. Garden City, Kans., coed, 1919
 Gardner-Webb Junior C. \ 'gɑ:rd-n̩-ə-'web-ə\ Boiling Springs, N.C., coed, 1905
 Gar-land Junior C. \ 'gɑ:rl-ənd(d)-ə\ Boston, Mass., women, 1872
 Gar-rett Biblical Inst. \ 'gɑ:rt-ət-ə\ Evanston, Ill., coed, 1853
 General Abie State Teachers C. \ 'bɛd-ɪ-ə\ Madison, S. Dak., 1851
 General Motors Inst. Flint, Mich., men, 1919
 General Theol. Sem. New York, N.Y., men, 1817
 Ge-ne-va C. \ 'dʒi-'ne-və-ə\ Beaver Falls, Pa., coed, 1848
 George Fox C. \ 'dʒo:z-'fɔ:ks-ə\ Newberg, Oreg., coed, 1891
 George Pea-body C. \ 'dʒo:z-'fɔ:ks-ə-'pɛ-'bɔ:di-ə-ə\ Nash-ville, Tenn., coed, 1875
 Georgetown C. Georgetown, Ky., coed, 1787
 Georgetown U. Washington, D.C., coed, 1789
 Georgetown Visitation Junior C. Washington, D.C., women, 1799
 George Washington U. Washington, D.C., coed, 1821
 George Will-liams C. \ 'dʒo:z-'wɪl-'wɪz-əm\ Chicago, Ill., coed, 1890
 Georgia U. of Athens, coed, 1785
 Georgia Inst. of Tech. Atlanta, coed, 1885
 Georgia Military C. Milledgeville, junior men, 1879
 Geo-ri-an Court C. \ 'dʒo:ri-ən-ə\ Lakewood, N.J., women, 1908
 Georgia Southern C. Collegeboro, coed, 1908
 Georgia Southwestern C. Americus, junior coed, 1906
 Georgia State C. of Business Administration Atlanta, coed, 1914
 Gettysburg C. Pa., coed, 1832
 Gibbs Junior C. \ 'dʒɪbz-'tʃ-ə\ St. Petersburg, Fla., coed, 1957
 Glass-boro State C. \ 'glɑ:s-'bɔ:ro-ə\ Pipersburg, N.J., coed, 1901
 Glendale C. Glendale, Calif., junior coed, 1927
 Glen-ville State C. \ 'glɛn-'vil-ə\ Glenville, W. Va., coed, 1872
 Go-dard C. \ 'gɔ:d-ərd-ə\ Plainfield, Vt., coed, 1938
 Go-go-bird Community C. \ 'gɔ:z-'gɔ:bi:rd-ə\ Ironwood, Mich., junior coed, 1932
 Golden Gate Baptist Theol. Sem. Mill Valley, Calif., coed, 1944
 Golden Gate C. San Francisco, Calif., coed, 1901
 Gol-dey Bea-com Sch. of Business \ 'gɔ:l-'de-'be-'kəm-ə\ Wilming-ton, Del., junior coed, 1886
 Gou-zaga U. \ 'gɔ:z-'zɑ:z-ə\ Spokane, Wash., coed, 1887
 Good Counsel C. White Plains, N.Y., women, 1923
 Gor-don C. \ 'gɔ:rd-'n-ə\ Beverly Farms, Mass., coed, 1889
 Gordon Military C. Barnesville, Ga., junior coed, 1852
 Gor-ham State Teachers C. \ 'gɔ:z-'əm-ə\ Gorham, Me., coed, 1878
 Go-shen C. \ 'gɔ:z-'shən-ə\ Goshen, Ind., coed, 1894
 Goshen County Community C. Torrington, Wyo., junior coed, 1948
 Gou-cher C. \ 'gɔ:z-'tʃ-ər-ə\ Baltimore, Md., women, 1885
 Grace Bible Inst. \ 'græs-'ə-ə\ Omaha, Neb., coed, 1943
 Grace-land C. \ 'græs-'lənd(d)-ə\ Lamoni, Iowa, coed, 1895
 Grace Theol. Sem. and Grace C. Winona Lake, Ind., coed, 1937
 Gram-bling C. \ 'græm-'blɪŋ-ə\ Grambling, La., coed, 1929
 Grand Canyon C. Phoenix, Ariz., coed, 1949
 Grand Rapids Baptist Theol. Sem. and Bible Inst. Mich., coed, 1941
 Grand Rapids Junior C. Mich., coed, 1914
 Grand View C. Des Moines, Iowa, junior coed, 1896
 Grays Harbor C. \ 'græs-'ə-ə\ Aberdeen, Wash., junior coed, 1930
 Great Falls, C. of Great Falls, Mont., coed, 1932
 Green-brier C. \ 'grɛn-'brɪ-(ə)-ə\ Lewisburg, W. Va., junior women, 1808
 Green County Teachers C. Monroe, Wis., junior coed, 1910
 Green Mountain C. Poultney, Vt., junior women, 1834
 Greensboro C. Greensboro, N.C., coed, 1838
 Green-ville C. \ 'grɛn-'vil-ə\ Greenville, Ill., coed, 1892
 Grin-nell C. \ 'grɪn-'nel-ə\ Grinnell, Iowa, coed, 1846
 Grove City C. Grove City, Pa., coed, 1876
 Guam, C. of Agana, coed, 1952
 Guil-ford C. \ 'gɪl-'fɔ:rd-ə\ Guilford College, N.C., coed, 1834
 Guiz Coast Junior C. Erie, Pa., coed, 1957
 Gull Park C. Gullport, Miss., junior women, 1919
 Gus-ta-vus Adol-phi-us C. \ 'gʊ:z-'stɑ:v-əs-'dɔ:l-'fɪs-ə\ St. Peter, Minn., coed, 1862
 Gwyn-edd-Mercy Junior C. \ 'gɪwɪn-'əd-ə\ Gwynedd Valley, Pa., women, 1948
- Hagerstown Junior C. Hagerstown, Md., coed, 1946
 Hah-ne-mann Medical C. and Hospital \ 'hæn-ə-mon-ə\ Phila-delphia, Pa., coed, 1848
 Ham-il-ton C. \ 'hæm-'əl-tən-ə\ Clinton, N.Y., men, 1793
 Ham-ling U. \ 'hæm-'lɪŋ-ə\ St. Paul, Minn., coed, 1854
 Hamp-den-Syd-ney C. \ 'hæm-(p)-dɪn-'sɪd-n̩-ə\ Hampden-Sydney, Va., men, 1776
 Hampton Inst. Hampton, Va., coed, 1868
 Hampton Junior C. Ocala, Fla., coed, 1957
 Han-ni-bal-La Grange C. \ 'hæn-ə-bɔ:l-(ə)-lə-'græŋ-ə\ Hannibal, Mo., junior coed, 1858
 Han-ov-er C. \ 'hæn-'vɔ:z-ə\ Hanover, Ind., coed, 1827
 Har-cum Junior C. \ 'hɑ:k-əm-ə\ Bryn Mawr, Pa., women, 1915
 Har-ding C. \ 'hɑ:rd-'ɪŋ-ə\ Searcy, Ark., coed, 1924
 Har-din-Sim-moas U. \ 'hɑ:rd-'n-ɪm-'sɪm-ənz-ə\ Abilene, Tex., coed, 1891
 Har-ford Junior C. \ 'hɑ:f-'fɔ:rd-ə\ Bel Air, Md., coed, 1957
 Har-par C. \ 'hɑ:p-'pɑ:z-ə\ Binghamton, N.Y., coed, 1946
 Har-ris Teachers C. \ 'hɑ:z-'əs-ə\ St. Louis, Mo., coed, 1857
 Hartford, U. of Conn., coed, 1877
 Hartford C. Conn., junior women, 1933
 Hartford Diocesan Teachers C. Conn., women, 1949
 Hartford Sem. Foundation Conn., coed, 1834
- Hartford State Technical Inst. Conn., junior coed, 1946
 Hart-rod C. \ 'hɑ:t-'rɔ:d-ə\ Salem, Calif., junior coed, 1920
 Har-ward C. \ 'hɑ:t-'wɪk-ə\ Oneonta, N.Y., coed, 1928
 Har-wick U. \ 'hɑ:v-'vɪd-ə\ Cambridge, Mass., coed, 1636
 Har-vey Mudd C. \ 'hɑ:v-ə-'mʌd-ə\ Claremont, Calif., coed, 1955
 Has-tings C. \ 'hæz-'stɪnz-ə\ Hastings, Neb., coed, 1882
 Haverford C. Haverford, Pa., men, 1833
 Hawaii, U. of Honolulu, coed, 1907
 Heat Engineering C. \ 'hi:t-(ə)ld-ə\ San Francisco, Calif., coed, 1863
 Hebrew Teachers C. Brookline, Mass., coed, 1918
 Hebrew Union C. \ 'Jewish Inst. of Religion Los Angeles, Calif., Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York, N.Y., men, 1875
 Heil-brig C. \ 'hi:l-'brɪz-ə\ Tiffin, Ohio, coed, 1850
 Hen-der-son County Junior C. \ 'hɛn-'dɔ:z-'sən-ə\ Athens, Tex., coed, 1946
 Henderson State Teachers C. Arkadelphia, Ark., coed, 1890
 Hen-drix C. \ 'hɛn-'driks-ə\ Conway, Ark., coed, 1876
 Henry Ford Community C. \ 'hɛn-'fɔ:(ə)rd-ə\ 'fɔ:(ə)rd-ə\ Dearborn, Mich., junior coed, 1926
 Her-shey Junior C. \ 'hɜ:z-'sh̩-ə\ Hershey, Pa., coed, 1938
 Hes-ton C. \ 'hes-'tən-ə\ Hesston, Kans., junior coed, 1909
 Hib-bing Junior C. \ 'hɪb-'ɪŋ-ə\ Hibbing, Minn., coed, 1916
 High-land Junior C. \ 'hɪh-'lənd-ə\ Highland, Kans., coed, 1858
 Highland Park Junior C. Highland Park, Mich., coed, 1918
 High Point C. High Point, N.C., women, 1956
 Hills-dale C. \ 'hɪlz-'dɛ-l-ə\ Hillsdale, Mich., coed, 1844
 Hill-side Hall Scholasticate \ 'hɪl-'sɪd-'hɔ:l-ə\ Troy, N.Y., junior men, 1954
 Hinds Junior C. \ 'hɪn-(d)z-ə\ Raymond, Miss., coed, 1917
 Hiram C. \ 'hɪr-'əm-ə\ Hiram, Ohio, coed, 1849
 High Point C. of Theology \ 'hɪh-'pɔɪnt-ə\ Teno, junior coed, 1849
 Ho-bart and William Smith Colleges \ 'hɔ:b-ət-ə\ Geneva, N.Y., coed, 1822
 Hof-stra C. \ 'hɔ:f-'strɑ-ə\ Hempstead, N.Y., coed, 1935
 Hol-lins C. \ 'hɔ:l-'ɪnz-ə\ Hollins College, Va., women, 1842
 Holmes Junior C. \ 'hɔ:l-mz-ə\ 'hɔ:l-mz-ə\ Goodman, Miss., coed, 1911
 Holy Cross Sem. Cromwell, Conn., men, 1956
 Holy Cross, C. of Worcester, Mass., men, 1843
 Holy Cross Greek Orthodox Theol. Sch. Brookline, Mass., men, 1957
 Holy Cross Preparatory Sem. Dunkirk, N.Y., junior men, 1920
 Holy Family C. San Francisco, Calif., coed, 1945
 Holy Family C. Philadelphia, Pa., women, 1857
 Holy Family C. Manitowish, Wis., women, 1869
 Holy Family Junior C. Fremont, Calif., women, 1952
 Holy Names, C. of the Oakland, Calif., women, 1868
 Holy Names C. Spokane, Wash., women, 1907
 Holyoke Junior C. Holyoke, Mass., coed, 1946
 Holy Trinity Orthodox Sem. Toronville, N.Y., men, 1930
 Hood C. \ 'hʊd-ə\ Frederick, Md., women, 1893
 Hope C. \ 'hɔ:p-ə\ Holland, Mich., coed, 1851
 Hough-ton C. \ 'hɔ:t-'n-ə\ Houghton, N.Y., coed, 1883
 Houston, U. of Tex., coed, 1934
 Howard C. \ 'hɔ:u-(ə)rd-ə\ Birmingham, Ala., coed, 1841
 Howard County Junior C. Big Spring, Tex., coed, 1945
 Howard Payne C. \ 'hɔ:p-ən-ə\ Brownwood, Tex., coed, 1839
 Howard U. Washington, D.C., coed, 1867
 Hndson Valley Community C. Troy, N.Y., junior coed, 1953
 Hum-boldt State C. \ 'hʌm-'bɔlt-ə\ Arcata, Calif., coed, 1913
 Hun-tpreys C. \ 'hʌm-(p)-fr̩-z-ə\ Stockton, Calif., junior coed, 1925
 Hun-ter C. \ 'hʌnt-ər-ə\ New York, N.Y., coed, 1870
 Hun-ting-don C. \ 'hʌnt-ɪŋ-'dɔn-ə\ Montgomery, Ala., coed, 1854
 Hun-ting-ton C. \ 'hʌnt-ɪŋ-'tɔn-ə\ Huntington, Ind., coed, 1897
 Hun-ron C. \ 'hʌr-ən-ə\ Huron, S. Dak., coed, 1883
 Hus-son C. \ 'hʌs-'n-ə\ Bangor, Me., coed, 1898
 Hus-ton-Til-let-son C. \ 'hʌju-'stɔn-'tɪl-ət-sən-ə\ Austin, Tex., coed, 1877
 Hutchinson Junior C. Hutchinson, Kans., coed, 1928
- Idaho, C. of Caldwell, coed, 1891
 Idaho U. of Moscow, coed, 1889
 Idaho State C. Pocatello, coed, 1901
 Hurt Sch. of Theol. \ 'hɜ:t-ə\ Denver, Colo., coed, 1892
 Illinois U. of Urbana, coed, 1867
 Illinois C. Jacksonville, coed, 1829
 Illinois C. of Chiropody and Foot Surgery Chicago, coed, 1912
 Illinois C. of Optometry Chicago, coed, 1872
 Illinois Inst. of Tech. Chicago, coed, 1892
 Illinois State Normal U. Normal, Ill., women, 1857
 Illinois Wesleyan U. Bloomington, coed, 1850
 Im-mac-u-la-ta C. \ 'ɪm-'æk-ə-'yɔ:'-lɪt-ə\ Immaculate, Pa., women, 1920
 Immaculate Junior C. Washington, D.C., women, 1905
 Immaculate Conception C. Oconomowoc, Wis., men, 1910
 Immaculate Conception Junior C. Lodi, N.J., women, 1923
 Immaculate Conception Sem. Capitola, Mo., men, 1883
 Immaculate Conception Sem. Darlington, N.J., men, 1856
 Immaculate Heart C. Los Angeles, Calif., women, 1916
 Imperial Valley C. Imperial, Calif., junior coed, 1922
 Incarnate Word C. San Antonio, Tex., women, 1881
 Independence Community C. Independence, Kans., junior coed, 1919
- Indiana Central C. Indianapolis, coed, 1902
 Indiana State C. Terre Haute, coed, 1865
 Indiana State C. Indiana, Pa., coed, 1871
 Indiana Technical C. Fort Wayne, men, 1930
 Indiana U. Bloomington, coed, 1820
 Indiana River Junior C. Fort Pierce, Fla., coed, 1960
 Inter American U. of Puerto Rico San German, coed, 1912
 Interdenominational Theol. Center Atlanta, Ga., coed, 1958
 Io-la Junior C. \ 'ɪ-'ɔ-lə-ə\ Iola, Kans., coed, 1923
 Io-na C. \ 'ɪ-'nə-ə\ New Rochelle, N.Y., men, 1940
 Iowa, State C. of Cedar Falls, coed, 1876
 Iowa, State U. of Iowa City, coed, 1847

- Iowa State U. of Science and Tech. Ames, coed., 1858
Iowa Wesleyan U. Mount Pleasant, coed., 1842
Itasca Junior C. V-tas-ka V Coleraine, Minn., coed., 1922
Ita-wan-ba Junior C. V-it-a-wám-ba Fulton, Miss., coed., 1948
Ithaca C. Ithaca, N.Y., coed., 1892
- Jack-son C. V'ak-són Honolulu, Hawaii, coed., 1949
Jackson Junior C. Jackson, Mich., coed., 1928
Jackson State C. V'ak-són, Miss., coed., 1877
Jack-son-vil-le C. V'ak-són-vil-le Jacksonville, Tex., junior coed., 1899
Jacksonville State C. Jacksonville, Ala., coed., 1883
Jacksonville U. Jacksonville, Fla., coed., 1934
James-town C. V'ám-staun Jamestown, N. Dak., coed., 1883
Jamestown Community C. Jamestown, N.Y., junior coed., 1934
Jar-vis Christian C. V'jár-vas Hawkins, Tex., coed., 1912
Jef-fer-son Med-ical C. of Philadel-phi-a V'jef-er-són Pa., men, 1825
Jersey City State C. N.J., coed., 1921
Jewish Stud-ies C. of Chicago, Ill., coed., 1924
Jewish Theol. Sem. of America New York, N.Y., coed., 1886
John Brown U. V'thráun Siloam Springs, Ark., coed., 1919
John Car-roll U. V'kar-ol Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1886
John Her-ron Art Sch. V'ther-on Indianapolis, Ind., coed., 1878
John Mar-shall Law Sch. V'már-shál Chicago, Ill., coed., 1899
Johns Hop-kins U. V'jónz-háp-kónz Baltimore, Md., coed., 1873
John-son and Wales Busi-ness Sch. V'jón(t)-són-wá(e)l Providence, R.I., junior coed., 1914
John-son Bih-le C. V'jón(t)-són Kimberlin Heights, Tenn., coed., 1893
John-son C. Smith U. V'smith Charlotte, N.C., coed., 1867
Johnson State C. Johnson, Vt., coed., 1867
Johnstown C. Johnstown, Pa., junior coed., 1927
Joliet Junior C. Joliet, Ill., coed., 1902
Jones Busi-ness C. V'jónz Jacksonville, Fla., junior coed., 1918
Jones County Junior C. Ellisville, Miss., coed., 1911
Jor-dan Junior C. Jor-dan, Mo., coed., 1937
Jor-dan Sem. V'jór-dan Menominee, Mich., junior men, 1949
J. P. Camp-bell C. V'kam(b)-hál Jackson, Miss., junior coed., 1890
Judge Advocate Gen-eral's Sch. The Charlottesville, Va., men, 1924
Jud-son C. V'jod-són Marion, Ala., women, 1838
Jud-thard Sch. of Music V'jü-thárd New York, N.Y., coed., 1905
Ju-neau County Teachers C. V'jü-nö New Lisbon, Wis., junior coed., 1916
Juneau-Doung-las Community C. V'dog-las Juneau, Alaska, junior coed., 1956
Ju-ni-ata C. V'jü-né-at-a Huntington, Pa., coed., 1876
- Kalamazoo C. Kalamazoo, Mich., coed., 1833
Kansas U. of Lawrence, coed., 1863
Kansas City U. of Mo., coed., 1929
Kansas City Art Inst. and Sch. of Design Mo., coed., 1887
Kansas City C. of Osteopathy and Surgery Mo., coed., 1916
Kansas City Kansas Junior C. coed., 1923
Kansas City, Missouri, The Junior C. of coed., 1915
Kansas State C. of Pittsburg Pittsburg, Kans., coed., 1903
Kansas State Teachers C. Emporia, Mo., coed., 1863
Kansas State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Manhattan, coed., 1863
Kansas Wesleyan U. Salina, coed., 1886
Keene Teachers C. Keene, N.H., coed., 1909
Keokuk Com-mu-nity C. V'kei-ök, -äg Battle Creek, Mich., junior coed., 1956
Kem-per Sch., The V'kem-per Boonville, Mo., junior men, 1844
Ken-dall C. V'ken-d'ál Evanston, Ill., junior coed., 1934
Ken-riek Sem. V'ken-rik St. Louis, Mo., men, 1818
Kent State U. V'kent Kent, Ohio, coed., 1910
Kentucky U. of Lexington, coed., 1865
Kentucky State C. Frankfort, coed., 1886
Kentucky Wesleyan C. Owensboro, coed., 1866
Ken-yon C. V'ken-yan Gambier, Ohio, men, 1824
Keokuk Community C. Keokuk, Iowa, junior coed., 1950
Ketch-i-kan Community C. V'kech-i-kan Ketchikan, Alaska, junior coed., 1954
Ken-ka C. V'kyi-ka, ká-yüi Keuka Park, N.Y., women, 1890
Keystone Junior C. La Plume, Pa., coed., 1868
Kil-gore C. V'kil-gó(e)r, -gó(e)r Kilgore, Tex., junior coed., 1935
King C. Bristol, Tenn., coed., 1867
King's C. The Briarcliff Manor, N.Y., coed., 1938
King's C. Charlotte, N.C., junior coed., 1901
King's C. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., men, 1946
Kirks-vil-le C. of Osteopathy and Surgery V'kórk-s-vil-l Kirksville, Mo., coed., 1892
Knox C. V'nika Knox, Gaesburg, Ill., coed., 1836
Knoxville C. Knoxville, Tenn., coed., 1863
Kutz-town State C. V'küt-stain Kutztown, Pa., coed., 1860
- Lack-a-wan-na Junior C. V'lak-a-wáno-a Scranton, Pa., coed., 1894
La-ry-cliff C. V'lár-é-klif Highland Falls, N.Y., women, 1933
Lamar State C. V'lár-é-ét, Jár-lá Lamar, Pa., men, 1826
La Grange C. V'lá-gránj La Grange, Ga., coed., 1831
Lake Erie C. V'lóir-é Painesville, Ohio, women, 1856
Lake Forest C. Lake Forest, Ill., coed., 1857
Lake-land C. V'lá-klón(d) Sheboygan, Wis., coed., 1862
Lamar Junior C. V'lár-már Lamar, Colo., coed., 1937
Lamar State C. of Tech. Beaumont, Tex., coed., 1926
Lam-buth C. V'lám-buth Jackson, Tenn., coed., 1924
Lancaster Sch. of the Bible Lancaster, Pa., coed., 1933
- Lancaster Theol. Sem. of the United Church of Christ Pa., coed., 1825
Lan-der C. V'lan-dar Greenwood, S.C., coed., 1872
Lane C. V'lán-jón Jackson, Tenn., coed., 1882
Lang-lade County Teachers C. V'lá-ád-á Antigo, Wis., junior coed., 1905
Lang-ston U. V'lag-stón Langston, Okla., coed., 1897
Lansing Community C. Lansing, Mich., junior coed., 1957
Laredo Junior C. Laredo, Tex., coed., 1947
La Sa-lle C. and Sem. V'lás-a-let-t Altamont, N.Y., men, 1924
La Salle C. V'lá-sal Philadelphia, Pa., men, 1863
La Salle-Pe-ru-Ogles-by Junior C. V'pá-rii-ó-galz-hé La Salle, Ill., coed., 1924
La-trail Junior C. V'lá-gel-a Auburndale, Mass., women, 1851
La Si-er-ra C. V'lás-é-er-a Arlington, Calif., coed., 1922
Las-sen C. V'lás-n Sunnysville, Calif., junior coed., 1925
Lat-ter-day Saints Busi-ness C. Salt Lake City, Utah, junior coed., 1886
La Ver-ne C. V'lá-vern La Verne, Calif., coed., 1891
Law-rence C. V'lór-on(Os, -lár-) Appleton, Wis., coed., 1847
Law-rence Inst. of Tech. Southfield, Mich., men, 1932
Lay-ton Sch. of Art V'lát-n Milwaukee, Wis., coed., 1920
Leb-a-non Val-ley C. V'leb-(a)-non Annville, Pa., coed., 1866
Lee C. V'lé Cleveland, Tenn., junior coed., 1918
Lee C. Baytown, Tex., junior coed., 1934
Lees Junior C. V'lé-a Jackson, Ky., coed., 1883
Lees-Me-Rae C. V'lá-má-kra Banner Elk, N.C., junior coed., 1900
Le-high U. V'lé-ih Bethlehem, Pa., coed., 1865
Leites-ter Junior C. V'lés-ter Leicestershire, Mass., men, 1784
Le Moy-ne C. V'lé-móin Syracuse, N.Y., coed., 1946
Le-Moy-ne C. V'lé-móin Memphis, Tenn., coed., 1870
Le-muir Rhyne C. V'lá-mór-trin, -mór, -óoa(r)-trín, -óoa(r)-l Hickory, N.C., coed., 1891
Les-ley C. V'lés-lé Cambridge, Mass., women, 1909
Le-Tour-neau C. V'ló-ter-(i)nó Longview, Tex., coed., 1946
Le-wis and Clark C. V'lü-á-són-klár-k Portland, Oreg., coed., 1867
Lewis-Clark Normal Sch. Lewiston, Idaho, junior coed., 1955
Lewis C. Lockport, Ill., coed., 1930
Lime-stone C. V'lím-stón Gaffney, S.C., women, 1845
Lin-coln Christian C. V'líp-kan Lincoln, Ill., coed., 1944
Lincoln C. Lincoln, Ill., junior coed., 1865
Lincoln County Teachers C. Merrill, Wis., junior coed., 1907
Lincoln Junior C. Fort Pierce, Fla., coed., 1960
Lincoln Memorial U. Harrogate, Tenn., coed., 1897
Lincoln U. Jefferson City, Mo., coed., 1866
Lincoln U. Lincoln University, Pa., coed., 1854
Lin-den-wood C. V'lín-dón-wúd St. Charles, Mo., women, 1827
Lind-sey Wil-son C. V'lín-zé-wil-són Columbia, Ky., junior coed., 1903
Lin-til-de C. V'lín-tí(d) McMinnville, Oreg., coed., 1857
Little Rock U. Little Rock, Ark., coed., 1927
Liv-ing-stone C. V'lív-in-stón Salisbury, N.C., coed., 1879
Liv-ing-ston State C. V'lív-in-stón Livingston, Ala., coed., 1883
Lock Ha-ven State C. V'lák-há-vo-o Lock Haven, Pa., coed., 1876
Lo-ma-Lin-da U. V'ló-má-lín-dá Loma Linda, Calif., coed., 1905
Long Beach City C. Long Beach, Calif., junior coed., 1913
Long Beach State C. Long Beach, Calif., coed., 1949
Long Island U. Brooklyn, N.Y., coed., 1926
Long-wood C. V'lóng-wúd Farmville, Va., women, 1884
Lon-Mor-ris C. V'lán-mór-as, -már Jacksonville, Tex., junior coed., 1873
Lo-ras C. V'lór-as, -lór Dubuque, Iowa, coed., 1839
Lo-ret-to Heights C. V'lór-ét-ó Loretto, Colo., women, 1891
Loretto Junior C. Nerinx, Ky., women, 1936
Los Angeles Baptist C. and Theol. Sem. Newhall, Calif., coed., 1927
Los Angeles City C. Calif., junior coed., 1929
Los Angeles C. of Optometry Calif., coed., 1904
Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Arts Calif., coed., 1883
Los Angeles Harbor C. Wilmington, Calif., junior coed., 1949
Los Angeles Metropolitan C. of Business Calif., junior coed., 1935
Los Angeles Pacific C. Calif., coed., 1903
Los Angeles Pierce C. of A-pi(e)rs Woodland Hills, Calif., junior coed., 1947
Los Angeles State C. of Applied Arts and Sciences Calif., coed., 1947
Los Angeles Trade-Technical C. Calif., junior coed., 1949
Los Angeles Valley C. Van Nuys, Calif., junior coed., 1949
Lon-is-burg C. V'lú-as-berg Louisburg, N.C., junior coed., 1787
Louisiana C. Pineville, coed., 1906
Louisiana Polytechnic Inst. & M. Co., coed., 1894
Louisiana State U. and A. & M. C. Baton Rouge, coed., 1860
Louisville New Or-ly., coed., 1798
Louisville Presbyterian Theol. Sem. Ky., men, 1853
Lourdes Junior C. V'lú(e)rd Sylvania, Ohio, women, 1957
Lowell Technological Inst. Lowell, Mass., coed., 1895
Lower Columbia Junior C. Longview, Wash., coed., 1934
Loy-ola C. V'ló-i-la Baltimore, Md., coed., 1852
Loy-ola U. Chicago, Ill., coed., 1869
Loy-ola U. New Orleans, La., coed., 1849
Loy-ola U. of Los Angeles Calif., coed., 1865
Lub-hock Christian C. V'lúb-ök Lubbock, Tex., junior coed., 1957
Lutheran Con-cor-dia C. V'-kan-k'órd-é-a Austin, Tex., junior coed., 1926
Lutheran Deaconess Motherhouse and Training Sch. Baltimore, Md., junior women, 1895
Lutheran Theol. Sem. Gettysburg, Pa., coed., 1826
Lutheran Theol. Sem. Philadelphia, Pa., men, 1864
Lutheran Theol. Southern Sem. Columbia, S.C., men, 1830
Lu-ther C. V'lú-thar Decorah, Iowa, coed., 1861

ə but; ɔ kiten; ər further; ə bæk; ə bæk; ə kof; cart; ən out; ch chin; e less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life
i joke; ɪ ning; ɔ flow; ɛ flaw; ɔ coin; th thin; ɪ this; ɪ foot; ɪ foot; ɪ yet; ɪ few; ɪ furious; zh vision

- Luther Junior C. Wahoo, Nebr., coed., 1883
 Luther Theol. Sem. St. Paul, Minn., men, 1876
 Ly-com-ing C. \li-'kam-ig-, 'kō-ma Williamsport, Pa., coed., 1812
 Lynchburg C. Lynchburg, Va., coed., 1903
 Lyndon State C. \lin-dən- Lyndon Center, Vt., coed., 1911
 Lyman Township Junior C. \li-'zə-ə La Grange, Ill., coed., 1929
- Mac-al-es-ter C. \ma-'kal-a-star- St. Paul, Minn., coed., 1853
 Mac-Cook C. \ma-'kuk- MacCook, Nebr., junior coed., 1926
 Mc-Cor-mick Theol. Sem. \mō-'kōr-mik- Chicago, Ill., coed., 1870
 Mc-Ken-dree C. \ma-'ken-drē- Lebanon, Ill., coed., 1828
 Mac-Mur-ray C. \mak-'mūr-ē, 'mō-'mā-rē- Jacksonville, Ill., coed., 1846
 Mc-Mur-ry C. \mak-'mār-ē, 'mō-'rā- Abilene, Tex., coed., 1923
 Mc-Nesse State C. \mak-'nēs-ē Lake Charles, La., coed., 1939
 Mac-Phail C. of Music \mak-'fai-ə Minneapolis, Minn., coed., 1907
 Mc-Pher-son C. \mak-'fēr-sən- McPherson, Kans., coed., 1887
 Mag-lison C. \mad-a-sən- Madison College, Tenn., coed., 1904
 Mag-son C. Harrisonburg, Va., coed., 1908
 Ma-don-na C. \ma-'diā-nā- Livonia, Mich., women, 1937
 Magic Valley Christian C. Albion, Idaho, coed., 1957
 Maine, U. of Orono, coed., 1865
 Maine Maritime Acad. Castine, men, 1941
 Mai-linck-rod-t C. \mal-in-'krāt- Wilmette, Ill., junior women, 1918
 Ma-ri-ō C. \ma-'iō- Canton, Ohio, coed., 1892
 Man-a-tee Junior C. \man-a-ē- Bradenton, Fla., coed., 1958
 Man-ches-ter C. \man-'chēs-ter-, 'chā-strō- North Macon, Ga., coed., 1889
 Man-hat-tan Bible C. \mao-'hat-tō-, mō- Maohattan, Kans., coed., 1927
 Manhattan C. New York, N.Y., men, 1853
 Manhattan Sch. of Music New York, N.Y., coed., 1917
 Man-hat-tan-ville C. of the Sacred Heart \mao-'hat-tō-, vil-, 'mā- Purchase, N.Y., coed., 1841
 Man-law-cow County Teachers C. Manitowoc, Wis., junior coed., 1901
 Man-ka-to State C. \man-'kāt-ē- Mankato, Minn., coed., 1867
 Man-nes C. of Music \man-ēs- New York, N.Y., coed., 1916
 Manor Junior C. Jenkintown, Pa., women, 1947
 Mans-field State C. \man-'fēld-, 'man-tis- Mansfield, Pa., coed., 1857
 Ma-ri-a C. \ma-'rē-ā- Albany, N.Y., junior women, 1905
 Mar-i-an C. \mēr-ē-ō-, 'mār-ē-, 'mā-rē- Indianapolis, Ind., coed., 1937
 Mar-i-an C. of Fond du Lac Wis., women, 1936
 Ma-ri-a Re-gi-na C. \ma-'rē-a-ri-'jē-nā- Syracuse, N.Y., women, 1934
 Mar-i-et-ta C. \mar-ē-'et-ə-, 'mēr- Marietta, Ohio, coed., 1797
 Mar-i-lac C. \mar-ē-, 'yāk-, 'mēr- Normandy, Mo., women, 1955
 Ma-rin, C. of \ma-'rīn- Kenfield, Calif., junior coed., 1926
 Mar-i-nette County Teachers C. \mar-ē-'net- Marquette, Wis., junior coed., 1905
 Mar-ion C. Marion, Ind., coed., 1920
 Mar-ion C. Marion, Va., junior coed., 1873
 Marion Inst. Marion, Ala., junior men, 1842
 Mar-ist C. \mar-ist-, 'mēr- Foughkeepsie, N.Y., men, 1946
 Mar-jorie Web-ster Junior C. \mār-ē-'stār- Washington, D.C., women, 1920
 Mar-i-oro C. \mār-'bōr-ə-, 'bō-rā- Marlboro, Vt., coed., 1946
 Mar-quette U. \mār-'ket- Milwaukee, Wis., coed., 1857
 Mar-shal-town Junior C. \mār-'shāl-, 'tāin- Marshalltown, Iowa, coed., 1927
 Mar-shall U. \mār-'shāl- Huntington, W. Va., coed., 1837
 Mars Hill C. \mār-'z- Mars Hill, N.C., junior coed., 1856
 Mar-tin C. \mār-'tīn- Pulaski, Tenn., junior coed., 1870
 Mary Al-len C. \al-'al-ən- Crockett, Tex., junior coed., 1944
 Mary Bal-dwin C. \bōl-'dwan- Staunton, Va., women, 1842
 Mary C. Bismarck, N. Dak., women, 1959
 Mary-crest C. \mēr-ē-'krest-, 'mār-ē-, 'mā-rē- Davenport, Iowa, women, 1939
 Mary-glade C. \glād-ē- Memphis, Mich., men, 1960
 Mary-grove C. \grōv- Detroit, Mich., women, 1906
 Mary Har-lem-Bay-ior C. \hārd-'n- 'bā-lor- Belmont, Tex., women, 1845
 Mary Holmes Junior C. \hōlmz-, 'hōlmz- West Point, Miss., coed., 1892
 Mary Immaculate Sem. Northampton, Pa., men, 1939
 Maryknoll Sem. \mēr-ē-, 'nōl-, 'mār-ē-, 'mā-rē- Glen Ellyn, Ill., men, 1949
 Maryknoll Sem. Ossining, N.Y., men, 1911
 Maryknoll Teachers C. Maryknoll, N.Y., women, 1931
 Maryland, U. of College Park, coed., 1807
 Maryland Inst., C. of Art, The Baltimore, coed., 1825
 Maryland State C. Princess Anne, coed., 1886
 Maryland State Teachers C. Bowie, coed., 1908
 Maryland State Teachers C. Frostburg, coed., 1902
 Maryland State Teachers C. Salisbury, coed., 1925
 Maryland State Teachers C. Towson, coed., 1865
 Mar-y-lin C. \mār-'līn-, 'mēr- Marylhurst, Oreg., women, 1893
 Mary Man-se C. \man-tis- Toledo, Ohio, women, 1873
 Mary-moun-t C. \mēr-ē-'mā-ōt-, 'mār-ē-, 'mā-rē- Palos Verdes Estates, Calif., women, 1933
 Marymount C. Salina, Kans., women, 1907
 Marymount C. Tarrytown, N.Y., women, 1907
 Marymount C. Arlington, Va., junior women, 1950
 Marymount Manhattan C. New York, N.Y., women, 1948
 Mary-ville C. \mār-'vil-, 'mēr-, 'vil- Maryville, Tenn., coed., 1819
 Mary-ville C. of the Sacred Heart \mēr-ē-'vil-, 'mār-ē-, 'mā-rē- Louisville, Ky., women, 1840
 Mary-wood C. \mēr-ē-'wid- Scranton, Pa., women, 1915
 Mason City Junior C. Mason City, Iowa, coed., 1918
- Massachusetts, U. of Amherst, coed., 1863
 Massachusetts Bay Community C. Boston, Mass., coed., 1961
 Massachusetts C. of Art Boston, coed., 1873
 Massachusetts C. of Optometry Boston, coed., 1894
 Massachusetts C. of Pharmacy Boston, coed., 1823
 Massachusetts Inst. of Tech. Cambridge, coed., 1859
 Massachusetts Maritime Acad. Buzzards Bay, men, 1891
 Massachusetts State C. at Boston, coed., 1852
 Massachusetts State C. at Bridge-water \brīj-'wōt-er-, 'wāt-ē- coed., 1840
 Massachusetts State C. at Fitchburg coed., 1894
 Massachusetts State C. at Framingham, women, 1839
 Massachusetts State C. at Lowell coed., 1894
 Massachusetts State C. at North Adams coed., 1894
 Massachusetts State C. at Salem coed., 1854
 Massachusetts State C. at Westfield coed., 1839
 Massachusetts State C. at Worcester coed., 1871
 Ma-ter Chris-ti Sem. \māt-ōr-'krī-ē- Albany, N.Y., junior men, 1954
- Mau-na-olu Community C. \mao-'nō-'ō- (Jū) Pala, Maui, Hawaii, junior coed., 1861
 Mead-ville Theol. Sch. \mēd-'vil- Chicago, Ill., coed., 1844
 Med. C. of Georgia Augusta, coed., 1828
 Med. C. of South Carolina Charleston, coed., 1824
 Med. C. of Virginia Richmond, coed., 1838
 Me-har-y Med. C. \ma-'hār-ē- Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1876
 Memphis State U. Tenn., coed., 1909
 Men-lo J. \men-'lō- Menlo Park, Calif., men, 1915
 Mer-cer U. \mēr-'sər- Macon, Ga., coed., 1833
 Mercy C. Detroit, Mich., women, 1941
 Mercy C. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., women, 1950
 Mercy C. Cumberland, R.I., coed., 1957
 Mer-cy-hurst C. \mēr-'sē-'hūr- E. Pa., women, 1871
 Mercy Inst. Portland, Me., junior women, 1956
 Mer-y-dith C. \mēr-'dīth- Raleigh, N.C., women, 1891
 Meridian Municipal Junior C. Meridian, Miss., coed., 1937
 Mer-rill-Palm-er Inst. \mēr-'al-'pām-er-, 'pāl-mōr- Detroit, Mich., coed., 1920
 Mer-ti-mack C. \mēr-ē-'mak- North Andover, Mass., coed., 1947
 Me-sa C. \mā-sā- Grand Junction, Colo., junior coed., 1925
 Mes-si-ah C. \mə-'sī-ə- Grantham, Pa., coed., 1909
 Methodist C. Fayetteville, N.C., coed., 1956
 Miami, U. of Coral Gables, Fla., coed., 1925
 Miami-Ja-cobs C. \jē-'kōbz- Dayton, Ohio, junior coed., 1860
 Miami U. Oxford, Ohio, coed., 1809
 Michigan, U. of Ann Arbor, coed., 1817
 Michigan C. of Mining and Tech. Houghton, coed., 1885
 Michigan State U. of Agric. and Applied Science East Lansing, Mich., coed., 1855
- Mid-dle-bury C. \mīd-'l-ber-ē- Middlebury, Vt., coed., 1800
 Middle Georgia C. Cochran, junior coed., 1920
 Middle Tennessee State C. Murfreesboro, coed., 1909
 Mid-land C. \mīd-lən(d)- Fremont, Nebr., coed., 1887
 Mid-way Junior C. \mīd-'vā- Midway, Ky., women, 1847
 Midwestern Baptist Theol. Sem. Kansas City, Mo., coed., 1957
 Midwestern U. Wichita Falls, Tex., coed., 1909
 Miles G. \mīl-'ēz- Birmingham, Ala., coed., 1907
 Mil-lers-ville C. \mīl-'erz-, 'vil- Millersville, Pa., coed., 1854
 Mil-li-gan C. \mīl-'i-gən- Milligan College, Tenn., coed., 1882
 Mil-li-kin U. \mīl-'i-kən- Decatur, Ill., coed., 1901
 Mil-li-saps C. \mīl-'saps- Jackson Miss., coed., 1890
 Mills C. \mīlz- Oakland, Calif., women, 1852
 Mills C. of Ed. New York, N.Y., women, 1909
 Mil-ton C. \mīl-'n- Milton, Wis., coed., 1844
 Mil-ton-vale Wesleyan C. \mīl-'n-, 'vāl- Mittonvale, Kans., junior coed., 1909
- Mil-wau-kee-Dow-ner C. \dāb-ōr-ē- Milwaukee, Wis., women, 1851
 Milwaukee Inst. of Tech. Wis., junior coed., 1923
 Milwaukee Sch. of Engineering Wis., men, 1903
 Minneapolis Sch. of Art Minn., coed., 1886
 Minnesota, U. of Minneapolis, coed., 1851
 Minnesota Bible C. Minneapolis, coed., 1913
 Mi-ssi-ssi-ppi C. \mō-'sēr-ē-'kōrd-ē-ā-, 'sēr- Dallas, Pa., women, 1923
- Mississippi, U. of University, coed., 1844
 Mississippi C. Clinton, coed., 1826
 Mississippi Delta Junior C. Moorhead, Miss., coed., 1911
 Mississippi Industrial C. Holly Springs, coed., 1905
 Mississippi Southern C. Hattiesburg, coed., 1910
 Mississippi State C. for Women Columbus, 1884
 Mississippi State U. State College, coed., 1878
 Mississippi Vocational C. Itta Bena, coed., 1946
 Missouri, U. of Columbia, coed., 1839
 Missouri Sch. of Mines and Metallurgy Rolla, coed., 1870
 Missouri Sch. of Religion Columbia, coed., 1895
 Missouri Valley C. Marshall, Mo., coed., 1888
 Mitchell C. of Mich. at New London, Conn., junior coed., 1938
 Mitchell C. Statesville, N.C., junior coed., 1853
 M. J. Lewi C. of Podiatry \li-'ē- New York, N.Y., coed., 1911
 Mo-ber-y Junior C. \mō-'bər-ē- Moberly, Mo., coed., 1927
 Modesto Junior C. Modesto, Calif., coed., 1921
 Mo-hawk Valley Technical Inst. \mō-'hōk- Utica, N.Y., junior coed.
- Moline Community C. Moline, Ill., junior coed., 1946
 Mol-loy Catholic C. for Women \ma-'lōl- Rockville Centre, N.Y., 1955
 Mon-mouth C. \mān-mōth- Monmouth, Ill., coed., 1853
 Monmouth C. West Long Branch, N.J., coed., 1933
 Montana Sch. of Mines Butte, coed., 1893
 Montana State C. Bozeman, coed., 1893
 Montana State U. Missoula, coed., 1893
 Montclair State C. Upper Montclair, N.J., coed., 1908
 Monterey Peninsula C. Monterey, Calif., junior coed., 1947

- Northern Oklahoma Junior C. Tonkawa, coed., 1901
 Northern State Teachers C. Aberdeen, S. Dak., coed., 1899
 North Florida Junior C. Madison, coed., 1958
 North Georgia C. Dahlonega, coed., 1873
 North Greenville Junior C. Tigerville, S.C., coed., 1892
 North Idaho Junior C. Coeur d'Alene, coed., 1939
 Northland C. \north-länd-\ Ashland, Wis., coed., 1892
 North Park C. and Theol. Sem. Chicago, Ill., coed., 1891
 Northrop Inst. of Tech. \nor-thrɔp-\ Inglewood, Calif., coed., 1942
 North Texas State U. Denton, coed., 1890
 Northwest Bible C. and Junior C. Kirkland, Wash., coed., 1934
 Northwest Christian C. Eugene, Oreg., coed., 1895
 Northwest Community C. Powell, Wyo., junior coed., 1946
 Northwest C. of Orange City, Iowa, coed., 1882
 Northwestern C. Minneapolis, Minn., coed., 1902
 Northwestern C. Watertown, Wis., coed., 1865
 Northwestern Lutheran Theol. Sem. Minneapolis, Minn., men, 1920
 Northwestern Michigan C. Traverse City, junior coed., 1951
 Northwestern State C. of Alva, Okla., coed., 1897
 Northwestern State C. of Louisiana Natchitoches, coed., 1884
 Northwestern U. Evanston, Ill., coed., 1851
 Northwest Mississippi Junior C. Senatobia, coed., 1915
 Northwest Missouri State C. Maryville, coed., 1905
 Northwest Nazarene C. \naz-ə-rēn-\ Northfield, Idaho, coed., 1934
 Nor-wich U. \nɔ(ə)r-(l)wɪch-\ Northfield, Vt., men, 1819
 No-tre Dame, C. of \nɔ-trə-dām-\ Belmont, Calif., coed., 1851
 No-tre Dame, U. of \nɔ-trə-dām-\ Notre Dame, Ind., men, 1842
 No-tre Dame C. \nɔ-trə-dām-\ St. Louis, Mo., women, 1896
 No-tre Dame C. \nɔ-trə-dām-\ Manchester, N.H., women, 1950
 No-tre Dame C. \nɔ-trə-dām-\ Cleveland, Ohio, women, 1922
 No-tre Dame C. of States Island \nɔ-trə-dām-\ Grymes Hill, N.Y., women, 1931
 No-tre Dame of Maryland, C. of \nɔ-trə-dām-\ Baltimore, women, 1848
 No-tre Dame Sem. \nɔ-trə-dām-\ New Orleans, La., men, 1923
 Ny-ack Missionary C. \nɪt-ak-\ Nyack, N.Y., coed., 1882
- Oakland City C. Oakland, Calif., junior coed., 1927
 Oakland City C. Oakland City, Ind., coed., 1885
 Oak Ridge Military Inst. Oak Ridge, N.C., junior men, 1852
 Oak-wood C. \ɔk-wʊd-\ Huntsville, Ala., coed., 1896
 Ober-lin C. \ɔb-ber-lɪn-\ Oberlin, Ohio, coed., 1832
 Ob-iate C. \ɔb-ɪ-ət-\ Washington, D.C., men, 1904
 Olathe C. and Sem. Bar Harbor, Me., men, 1941
 Occidental C. Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1889
 Ocean-side-Caris-had C. \ɔ-shən-sɪd-\kær(ə)lɪz-bad-\ Ocean-side, Calif., junior coed., 1934
 Odessa C. Odessa, Tex., junior coed., 1946
 Ogil-thorpe U. \ɔg-əl-thɔrp-\ Atlanta, Ga., coed., 1913
 Ohio C. of Applied Science Cincinnati, junior coed., 1828
 Ohio C. of Theriopy Cleveland, coed., 1916
 Ohio Northern U. Ada, coed., 1871
 Ohio State U. Columbus, coed., 1864
 Ohio U. Athens, coed., 1804
 Ohio Valley C. Parkersburg, W. Va., coed., 1960
 Ohio Wesleyan U. Delaware, coed., 1841
 Oklahoma U. Oklahoma, coed., 1890
 Oklahoma Baptist U. Shawnee, coed., 1906
 Oklahoma Christian C. Oklahoma City, coed., 1950
 Oklahoma City U. Okla., coed., 1911
 Oklahoma C. for Women Chickasha, 1908
 Oklahoma Military Acad. Claremore, junior men, 1910
 Oklahoma Sch. of Business, Accountancy, Law, and Finance Tulsa, junior coed., 1919
 Oklahoma State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Stillwater, coed., 1890
 Oko-lo-n-a C. \ɔk-ə-lɔ-n-ə-\ Okolona, Miss., junior coed., 1902
 Oli-ivet C. \ɔl-ə-vet-\ Olivet, Mich., coed., 1844
 Olivet Nazarene C. \nə-z-ə-rēn-\ Kankakee, Ill., coed., 1907
 Orl-ang C. \ɔr-lɔŋ-\ Orangerman, Wash., junior coed., 1946
 Omaha, Municipal U. of Nebr., coed., 1908
 Orange Coast C. Costa Mesa, Calif., junior coed., 1947
 Orange County Community C. Middletown, N.Y., junior coed., 1950
 Oregon County State C. Fullerton, Calif., coed., 1957
 Oregon U. of Eugene, coed., 1872
 Oregon C. of Ed. Monmouth, coed., 1856
 Oregon State U. Corvallis, coed., 1858
 Oregon Technical Inst. Klamath Falls, junior coed., 1947
 Orlando Junior C. Orlando, Fla., coed., 1941
 Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, C. of Des Moines, Iowa, coed., 1896
 Otis Junior C. \ɔ-tis-(ə)r-(l)ə-\ La Junta, Colo., coed., 1941
 Otis Art Inst. of Los Angeles County \ɔ-tis-\ Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1918
 Ot-ta-wa U. \ɔ-tə-wə-, -wə-, -wɔ-\ Ottawa, Kans., coed., 1865
 Ot-ter-bein C. \ɔ-tər-bɪn-\ Westerville, Ohio, coed., 1847
 Otumwa Heights C. Otumwa, Iowa, junior women, 1925
 Our Lady of the Ark. Arkadelphia, Ark., coed., 1885
 Our Lady of Cincinnati C. Cincinnati, Ohio, women, 1935
 Our Lady of Holy Cross C. New Orleans, La., women, 1916
 Our Lady of Mercy, C. of Burlington, Calif., coed., 1928
 Our Lady of Providence. Sem. of Warwick, R.I., men, 1939
 Our Lady of the Angels Junior C. Enfield, Conn., women, 1951
 Our Lady of the Elms, C. of Chicopee, Mass., women, 1928
 Our Lady of the Lake C. San Antonio, Tex., coed., 1896
 Our Lady of the Snows Scholasticate Pass Christian, Miss., men, 1953
 Out-a-ga-mie County Teachers C. \aʊt-ə-gam-ē-, -gā-m-ē-\ Kaukauna, Wis., junior coed., 1912
 Ourea C. \ɔr-ē-\ Memphis, Tenn., junior coed., 1954
 Owosso C. Owosso, Mich., coed., 1909
- Ozarks, C. of the \ɔ-zärks-\ Clarksville, Ark., coed., 1891
 Ozarks, Junior C. of the Sch. of the Point Lookout, Mo., coed., 1906
- Pace C. \pæs-\ New York, N.Y., coed., 1906
 Pacific, U. of the Stockton, Calif., coed., 1851
 Pacific Bible Sem. Long Beach, Calif., coed., 1928
 Pacific C. Fresno, Calif., junior coed., 1949
 Pacific Lutheran Theol. Sem. Berkeley, Calif., men, 1950
 Pacific Lutheran U. Tacoma, Wash., coed., 1890
 Pacific Oaks C. Pasadena, Calif., coed., 1945
 Pacific Sch. of Religion Berkeley, Calif., coed., 1866
 Pacific Union C. Angwin, Calif., coed., 1882
 Pacific U. Forest Grove, Oreg., coed., 1844
 Pacific West Coast, Junior C. of the \pæk-ər-\ Brooklyn, N.Y., women, 1845
 Paducah Junior C. Paducah, Ky., coed., 1932
 Paine C. \pān-\ Augusta, Ga., coed., 1883
 Palm Beach Junior C. Lake Worth, Fla., coed., 1933
 Palm-er C. \palm-ər-, 'päl-mar-\ Charleston, S.C., junior coed., 1849
- Palmer Community C. Palmer, Alaska, junior coed., 1958
 Pal-o-mar C. \pəl-ə-mär-\ San Marcos, Calif., junior coed., 1946
 Palo Ver-de C. \pəl-əd-'vɔrd-ē-\ Blythe, Calif., junior coed., 1947
 Pan American C. \pən-\ Edinburg, Tex., coed., 1927
 Panhandle A. & M. U. Goodwell, Okla., coed., 1909
 Pan-la-o C. \pə-'nɔ-lə-\ Carthage, Tex., junior coed., 1947
 Paris Junior C. \pär-əs-\ Paris, Tex., coed., 1924
 Park C. \pärk-\ Parkville, Mo., coed., 1875
 Par-sons C. \pär-s-nz-\ Fairfield, Iowa, coed., 1875
 Parsons Junior C. Parsons, Kans., coed., 1923
 Parsons Sch. of Design New York, N.Y., coed., 1896
 Pasadena City C. Pasadena, Calif., junior coed., 1924
 Pasadena C. Pasadena, Calif., coed., 1901
 Pasadena Playhouse C. of Theatre Arts Calif., coed., 1920
 Passionist Monastic Sem. Jamaica, N.Y., men, 1929
 Pat-er-son State C. \pät-ər-sən-\ Wayne, N.J., coed., 1855
 Paul Quinn C. \pɔl-'kwɪn-\ Waco, Tex., coed., 1881
 Paul Smith's C. \pɔl-'smɪθs-\ Paul Smiths, N.Y., junior coed., 1881
- Pea-body Conservatory of Music \pē-bɔd-ē-, -bad-ē-\ Balti-more, Md., coed., 1857
 Pearl River Junior C. \pɔr-'ɔl-\ Poplarville, Miss., coed., 1909
 Peirce Sch. of Business Administration \pɪ(ə)s-\ Philadel-phia, Pa., junior coed., 1863
 Pembroke C. \pɛm-brɔk-\ Providence, R.I., women, 1891
 Pembroke State C. Pembroke, N.C., coed., 1887
 Penn Hall Junior C. \pɛn-\ Chambersburg, Pa., women, 1906
 Pennsylvania, U. of Philadelphia, coed., 1740
 Pennsylvania Military C. Chester, men, 1821
 Pennsylvania State C. of Optometry Philadelphia, coed., 1919
 Pennsylvania State U. University Park, coed., 1855
 Pensacola Junior C. Pensacola, Fla., coed., 1948
 Pep-per-dine C. \pɛp-ər-'dɪn-\ Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1937
 Per-kin-son Junior C. \pɛr-kɪn-sən-\ Perkinson Miss., coed., 1911
 Per-ry Normal Sch. \pɛr-ē-\ Boston, Mass., junior women, 1898
 Pes-ta-lor-z C. Froelich Teachers C. \pɛs-tə-lit-əz-'frɔ-bəl-\ Chicago, Ill., coed., 1896
 Pfeif-ter C. \pfi-ər-\ Misenheimer, N.C., coed., 1887
 Philadelphia C. of Bible Pa., coed., 1913
 Philadelphia C. of Osteopathy Pa., coed., 1898
 Philadelphia C. of Pharmacy and Science Pa., coed., 1821
 Philadelphia C. of Textiles and Science Pa., coed., 1883
 Philadelphia Museum C. of Art Pa., coed., 1876
 Philadelphia Musical Acad. Pa., coed., 1870
 Phil-an-dor Smith C. \fɪ-lən-dər-'smɪθ-\ Little Rock, Ark. coed., 1868
 Phil-lips U. \fɪl-əps-\ Enid, Okla., coed., 1906
 Phoenix C. Phoenix, Ariz., junior coed., 1920
 Physicians and Surgeons, C. of San Francisco, Calif., coed., 1896
 Pied-mont Bible C. \pɪd-'mɔnt-\ Winston-Salem, N.C., coed., 1945
 Piedmont C. Demorest, Ga., coed., 1897
 Pike-ville C. \pɪk-'vil-, -vɪl-\ Pikeville, Ky., coed., 1889
 Pine-belt C. \pɪn-'lænd(-)\ Salsburg, N.C., junior coed., 1926
 Pine Manor Junior C. Wellesley, Mass., women, 1911
 Pin-ey Woods County Life Sch. \pɪ-'nē-wɔd-\ Pincey Woods, Miss., junior coed., 1934
 Pittsburgh, U. of Pa., coed., 1787
 Pittsburgh Theol. Sem. Pa., coed., 1794
 Plymouth Teachers C. \plɪm-ət-ə-\ Plymouth, N.H., coed., 1870
 Point Park Junior C. Pittsburgh Pa., coed., 1933
 Polk County Teachers C. \pɔk-\ Frederic, Wis., junior coed., 1905
 Polytechnic Inst. of Brooklyn N.Y., men, 1854
 Po-mo-na C. \pɔ-'mɔ-nə-\ Claremont, Calif., coed., 1887
 Portland Sch. of Music Oreg., \pɔr-'tɔnd-\frən əsə-sə-\ Worthing-ton, Ohio, men, 1888
 Port-er-ville C. \pɔr-ər-'vil-, 'pɔrt-\ Porterville, Calif., junior coed., 1927
 Port Huron Junior C. Port Huron, Mich., coed., 1923
 Portland, U. of Oreg., coed., 1901
 Portland Sch. of Music Oreg., coed., 1917
 Portland State C. Oreg., coed., 1946
 Post Junior C. \pɔst(-)\ Waterbury, Conn., coed., 1890
 Po-teau Community C. \pɔt-(ə)-\ PotEAU, Okla., junior coed., 1934
 Po-to-mac State C. \pɔ-'tɔ-mək-\mɪk-\ Keyser, W. Va., junior coed., 1902
 Prairie View A. & M. C. Prairie View, Tex., coed., 1876
 Pratt Inst. \prat-\ Brooklyn, N.Y., coed., 1887
 Pratt Junior C. Pratt, Kans., coed., 1938
 Pren-tiss Normal and Industrial Inst. \prent-əs-\ Prentiss, Miss., junior coed., 1907
 Presbyterian C. Clinton, S.C., coed., 1880

- Presbyterian Sch. of Christian Ed. Richmond, Va., coed., 1914
 Presentation Junior C. Aberdeen, S. Dak., women, 1922
 Presentation Junior C. of the Sacred Heart Newburgh, N.Y., women, 1953
 Prince George's Community C. Suitland, Md., junior coed., 1958
 Princeton Theol. Sem. \v'prin(t)-stan- \v'ncinton, N.J., coed., 1812
 Princeton U. Princeton, N.J., men, 1746
 Principia C. The \v'prin-'sip-ē-ā \v'lsah, Ill., coed., 1910
 Protestant Episcopal Theol. Sem. in Virginia Alexandria, Va., 1823
 Providence C. R.I., men, 1917
 Pueblo Junior C. Pueblo, Colo., coed., 1933
 Puerto Rico, U. of Rio Piedras, coed., 1900
 Puerto Rico Junior C. Rio Piedras, coed., 1949
 Puget Sound, U. of Tacoma, Wash., coed., 1888
 Pur-due U. \v'pur-(d)ü-ä \v'lafayette, Ind., coed., 1865
 Putney Graduate Sch. of Teacher Ed. \v'put-nē- \v'putney, Vt., coed., 1950
- Queen of the Apostles C. Harriman, N.Y., junior women, 1956
 Queen of the Apostles Sem. Madison, Wis., junior men, 1949
 Queen of the Holy Rosary C. Mission San Jose, Calif., women, 1930
 Queens-borough Community C. \v'kwēnz-bar-ə, -'ba-rə- \v'baidside, New York, junior coed., 1960
 Queens C. Flushing, N.Y., coed., 1937
 Queens C. Charlotte, N.C., women, 1857
 Quincy C. \v'kwın(t)-ē-ē \v'kwın, Mass., coed., 1860
 Quincy Junior C. \v'kwın-zē-ā \v'quincy, Mass., coed., 1958
 Quin-ni-pi-ac C. \v'kwın-ə-pē-ak- \v'hamden, Conn., coed., 1929
- Rabbinical C. of Tel-še- \v'tel-(ō)shā \v'wickliffe, Ohio, men, 1876
 Ra-cine-Ke-no-sha County Teachers C. \v'ra-sin-ko-nō-sha, -rā- \v'union Grove, Wis., junior coed., 1913
 Rad-cliffe C. \v'rad-klif- \v'cambridge, Mass., women, 1879
 Rad-dolph-Ma-con C. \v'ran-dāil-'mā-kan- \v'ashland, Va., coed., 1830
 Randolph-Macon Woman's C. Lynchburg, Va., 1891
 Ranger Junior C. \v'ran-jar- \v'ranger, Tex., coed., 1926
 RCJ Institutes \v'är-(j)se-'ā \v'new York, N.Y., coed., 1909
 Redlands, U. of Redlands, Calif., coed., 1907
 Reed C. \v'rad- \v'portland, Oreg., coed., 1904
 Reed-ley C. \v'red-lē-ä \v'reedley, Calif., junior coed., 1926
 Reformed Bible Inst. Grand Rapids, Mich., coed., 1940
 Reformed Episcopal Church, Theol. Sem. of the Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1886
 Reformed Presbyterian Theol. Sem. Pittsburgh, Pa., men, 1810
 Regis C. \v're-jis- \v'denver, Colo., men, 1877
 Regis C. Weston, Mass., women, 1927
 Rein-hardt C. \v'rin-härt- \v'waleska, Ga., junior coed., 1883
 Rens-se-laer Polytechnic Inst. \v'ren(t)-s(ə)-lär, -rē(t)-sē- \v'l(ə)- \v'troy, N.Y., coed., 1824
 Rhode Island, U. of Kingston, coed., 1892
 Rhode Island C. Providence, coed., 1854
 Rhode Island Sch. of Design Providence, coed., 1877
 Rich-land County Teachers C. \v'rich-łn(d)- \v'richland Center, Wis., junior coed., 1903
 Richmond, U. of Va., coed., 1832
 Richmond Professional Inst. Va., coed., 1917
 Rick-er C. \v'rik-ər- \v'houlton, Me., coed., 1848
 Ricks C. \v'rik-s- \v'rexburg, Idaho, junior coed., 1888
 Ri-der C. \v'rid-ər- \v'trenton, N.J., coed., 1865
 Rio Grande C. \v'ri-ō-'gran(d)- \v'rio Grande, Ohio, coed., 1876
 Rip-on C. \v'rip-on, -'än-ä \v'rip-on, Wis., coed., 1850
 Riverside City C. Riverside, Calif., junior coed., 1916
 Ri-vel-er C. \v'riv-ē-ä, -'riv-ē-ä \v'nashua, N.H., women, 1933
 Ro-na-noke C. \v'ro-(ə)-nōk- \v'salem, Va., coed., 1842
 Robert Mor-ris Sch. The \v'ror-'s-ä, -'mār- \v'pittsburgh, Pa., junior coed., 1921
 Rob-erts Wesleyan C. \v'rib-arts- \v'north Chill, N.Y., coed., 1866
 Rochester, U. of N.Y., coed., 1850
 Rochester Inst. of Tech. N.Y., coed., 1829
 Rochester Junior C. Rochester, Minn., coed., 1913
 Rock-e-fel-ler Inst., The \v'rik-i-fel-ər, -'rik-fel- \v'new York, N.Y., coed., 1901
 Rockford C. Rockford, Ill., coed., 1847
 Rock-hurst C. \v'rik-harst- \v'kansas City, Mo., men, 1910
 Rock-land County Community C. \v'rak-lan(d)- \v'suffern, N.Y., junior coed., 1959
 Rock-mont C. \v'rik-mānt- \v'longmont, Colo., coed., 1945
 Rock-mountain C. Billings, Mont., coed., 1883
 Rog-er Wil-liams Junior C. \v'raj-ər-'wil-yamz- \v'providence, R.I., coed., 1948
 Rol-lins C. \v'ral-anz- \v'winter Park, Fla., coed., 1885
 Roo-sevelt Junior C. \v'ro-zē-velt, -vāit- also 'ri- \v'west Palm Beach, Fla., coed., 1953
 Roosevelt U. Chicago, Ill., coed., 1945
 Rosary C. River Forest, Ill., women, 1848
 Rosary Hill C. Buffalo, N.Y., women, 1948
 Rose-mont C. \v'roz-mānt- \v'rosemont, Pa., women, 1921
 Ro-sen-wald Junior C. \v'roz-ē-'wöld- \v'panama City, Fla., coed., 1958
 Rose-polytechnic Inst. \v'roz-ē-terre Haute, Ind., men, 1874
 Rus-sell Sage C. \v'rs-äl-'säl-ä \v'troy, N.Y., women, 1916
 Rust C. \v'rust- \v'holy Springs, Miss., coed., 1866
 Rut-gers-The State U. \v'rut-gəz- \v'new Brunswick, N.J., coed., 1766
- Sacramento City C. Sacramento, Calif., junior coed., 1916
 Sacramento State C. Sacramento, Calif., coed., 1947
 Sacred Heart, C. of the Santurce, Puerto Rico, women, 1935
- Sacred Heart C. Cullman, Ala., junior women, 1940
 Sacred Heart C. Wichita, Kans., women, 1933
 Sacred Heart Dominican U. Houston, Tex., women, 1946
 Sacred Heart Junior C. Belmont, N.C., women, 1892
 Sacred Heart Sem. Detroit, Mich., men, 1921
 Saint Am-brose C. \v'-am-brōz-ä \v'davenport, Iowa, coed., 1882
 Saint An-drews Presbyterian C. \v'-an-druiz- \v'laurinburg, N.C., coed., 1857
 Saint An-selm's C. \v'-an-selmz-ä \v'manchester, N.H., men, 1889
 Saint Au-gus-tine's C. \v'-ə-g'as-tanz-, -ə-'g'as- \v'raleigh, N.C., coed., 1867
 Saint Bas-il's C. \v'-baz-äl- \v'stampford, Conn., men, 1939
 Saint Bede C. \v'-bēd-ä \v'peru, Ill., junior men, 1890
 Saint Ben-e-dict, C. of \v'-ben-ä-dikt \v'st. Joseph, Minn., women, 1919
 Saint Benedict C. \v'-dik(t)-ä \v'ferdinand, Ind., women, 1914
 Saint Benedict's C. \v'-dik(t)s-ä \v'atchison, Kans., men, 1857
 Saint Ber-nard C. \v'-bar-nard- \v'st. Bernard, Ala., coed., 1892
 Saint Ber-nardine of Si-ena C. \v'-bar-na(r)-, -dē-nav-šē-'en-ä \v'loudonville, N.Y., coed., 1937
 Saint Ber-nard's Sem. and C. \v'-bar-nərdz-ä \v'rochester, N.Y., men, 1893
 Saint Bon-a-ven-ture U. \v'-bün-ə-'ven-člar-, -'bün-ä-'ven-člar- \v'st. Bonaventure, N.Y., coed., 1859
 Saint Cath-a-rine Junior C. \v'-kath-(ə)-rən-ä \v'st. Catharine, Ky., coed., 1932
 Saint Cath-er-ine, C. of \v'-kath-(ə)-rən \v'st. Paul, Minn., women, 1906
 Saint Charles Bor-ro-meo Sem. \v'-bör-ə-'mä-(ō)-, -'bär-ä \v'philadelphia, Pa., men, 1833
 Saint Clare C. \v'-klä-(ə)r-, -'klē-(ə)r-ä \v'williamsville, N.Y., junior women, 1957
 Saint Cloud State C. St. Cloud, Minn., coed., 1866
 Saint Ed-ward's U. \v'-ed-wərdz-ä \v'austin, Tex., men, 1876
 Saint Eliz-a-beth, C. of \v'-l'iz-ä-bəth-, -l'iz-ä \v'convent Station, N.Y., women, 1909
 Saint Fi-de-ly's C. and Sem. \v'-fä-'del-s-, -fi-'dī-ls-ä \v'herman, Pa., men, 1877
 Saint Francis, C. of \v'-fran(t)-sēs \v'joliet, Ill., women, 1874
 Saint Francis C. Fort Wayne, Ind., women, 1890
 Saint Francis C. Biddeford, Me., coed., 1953
 Saint Francis C. Brooklyn, N.Y., men, 1858
 Saint Francis C. Loretto, Pa., coed., 1847
 Saint Francis C. Burlington, Wis., men, 1930
 Saint Francis Sem. Milwaukee, Wis., men, 1856
 Saint Ger-trude, C. of \v'-gar-, -trüd- \v'cottonwood, Idaho, junior coed., 1956
 Saint Greg-o-ry's C. \v'-g'reg-(ō)rz-ä \v'shawnee, Okla., men, 1915
 Saint Hy-a-cinth C. and Sem. \v'-hi-ä-(j)sin(t)h- \v'granby, Mass., men, 1957
 Saint Isaac Jogues, Novitiate of \v'-i-zäk-'jögz-, -zok- \v'wernersville, Pa., junior men, 1928
 Saint John C. of Cleveland \v'-jān-ä \v'ohio, women, 1928
 Saint John Fisher C. \v'-jān-'fish-ər-ä \v'rochester, N.Y., men, 1952
 Saint John's C. \v'-jānz-ä \v'camarillo, Calif., men, 1939
 Saint John's C. Winfield, Kans., junior coed., 1893
 Saint John's C. Annapolis, Md., coed., 1696
 Saint John's Provincial Sem. Plymouth, Mich., men, 1949
 Saint John's River Junior C. \v'-jānz-ä \v'palatka, Fla., coed., 1958
 Saint John's Sem. Brighton, Mass., men, 1884
 Saint John's U. Collegeville, Minn., men, 1857
 Saint John's U. Jamaica, N.Y., coed., 1870
 Saint Jo-seph, C. of \v'-jōz-ä also -sə \v'framingham, Mass., women, 1947
 Saint Joseph C. West Hartford, Conn., women, 1925
 Saint Joseph C. Emmitsburg, Md., women, 1869
 Saint Joseph Junior C. St. Joseph, Mo., coed., 1915
 Saint Joseph on the Rio Grande, C. of Albuquerque, N. Mex., coed., 1940
 Saint Joseph's C. Rensselaer, Ind., men, 1889
 Saint Joseph's C. North Windham, Me., coed., 1915
 Saint Joseph's C. Princeton, N.J., junior men, 1938
 Saint Joseph's C. Philadelphia, Pa., men, 1831
 Saint Joseph's C. for Women Brooklyn, N.Y., 1916
 Saint Joseph Sem. St. Benedict, La., junior men, 1891
 Saint Joseph's Sem. Holy Trinity, Ala., junior men, 1925
 Saint Joseph's Sem. Washington, D.C., men, 1892
 Saint Joseph's Sem. Elgin, Ill., men, 1937
 Saint Joseph's Sem. Grantsburg, Mich., junior men, 1909
 Saint Joseph's Sem. and G. Yonkers, N.Y., men, 1839
 Saint Joseph's Seraphic Sem. Callicoon, N.Y., junior men, 1901
 Saint Law-rence Sem. \v'-lor-(ən)-t-, -lär-ä \v'mt. Calvary, Wis., junior men, 1860
 Saint Lawrence U. Canton, N.Y., coed., 1856
 Saint Leo C. \v'-lē-(ō)- \v'st. Leo, Fla., junior coed., 1959
 Saint Louis C. of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences Mo., coed., 1864
 Saint Louis Inst. of Music Mo., coed., 1924
 Saint Louis U. Mo., coed., 1818
 Saint Mar-ga-ret's House \v'-mār-g-ä-(ə)-rəts-ä \v'berkeley, Calif., women, 1911
 Saint Mar-tin's C. \v'-mär-tınz-ä \v'olympia, Wash., men, 1895
 Saint Mary, C. of \v'-me-(ə)r-ē-, -mä-(ə)-ē-, -mä-rē \v'omaha, Nebr., women, 1923
 Saint Mary C. Xavier, Kans., women, 1882
 Saint Mary of the Lake Sem. Mundelein, Ill., men, 1920
 Saint Mary of the Plains C. De Smet, S. Dak., coed., 1913
 Saint Mary of the Springs, C. of Columbus, Ohio, women, 1911
 Saint Mary-of-the-Woods C. Saint Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind., women, 1840
 Saint Mary's C. Notre Dame, Ind., women, 1844
 Saint Mary's C. St. Marys, Kans., men, 1869
 Saint Mary's C. St. Marys, Ky., men, 1821

ə aut; ɔ kitten; ɔ further; ɔ a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cof, cart; ɔ out; ɔ ch; ɔ in; ɔ less; ɔ easy; ɔ gift; 1 trip; 1 life
 ɔ joke; ɔ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ color; ɔ thin; ɔ this; ɔ out; ɔ foot; ɔ yet; ɔ few; ɔ furious; ɔ zhision

- Saint Mary's C. Orchard Lake, Mich., men, 1885
 Saint Mary's C. Winona, Minn., men, 1912
 Saint Mary's C. of California St. Mary's College, men, 1863
 Saint Mary's Dominican C. New Orleans, La., women, 1910
 Saint Mary's Junior C. Raleigh, N.C., women, 1842
 Saint Mary's Sem. Newark, Conn., men, 1906
 Saint Mary's Sem. Techy., Mich., men, 1897
 Saint Mary's Sem. and U. of Baltimore, Md., men, 1791
 Saint Mary's Sem. Junior C. St. Mary's City, Md., coed., 1839
 Saint Mary's U. of San Antonio Tex., coed., 1852
 Saint Meinrad Sem. V. 'mīn-rad\ St. Meinrad, Ind., men, 1854
 Saint Michael's C. V. 'mī-kalz\ Santa Fe, N. Mex., men, 1947
 Saint Nicholas C. of Winona, Minn., men, 1897
 Saint Norbert C. V. 'nōr-bōrt\ West De Pere, Wis., coed., 1893
 Saint Olaf C. V. 'ō-laf\ Northfield, Minn., coed., 1874
 Saint Pat-ri-ck's Sem. V. 'pa-trīk(s)\ Menlo Park, Calif., men, 1898
 Saint Paul Bible C. St. Paul, Minn., coed., 1916
 Saint Paul's C. V. 'pōlz\ Concordia, Mo., junior coed., 1884
 Saint Paul's C. Lawrenceville, Va., coed., 1888
 Saint Paul Sem. St. Paul, Minn., men, 1895
 Saint Petersburg Bible Inst. St. Petersburg, Fla., junior coed., 1947
 Saint Petersburg Junior C. St. Petersburg, Fla., coed., 1927
 Saint Pe-ter's C. V. 'pēt-ōr-\ Baltimore, Md., junior men, 1927
 Saint Peter's C. Jersey City, N.J., coed., 1872
 Saint Philip's C. V. 'fil-ōps-\ San Antonio, Tex., junior coed., 1902
 Saint Pi-us X Sem. V. 'pī-ās-'ten(t)th\ Garrison, N.Y., men, 1936
 Saint Pro-co-pi-us C. V. 'pra-kō-pē-ōs-\ Lisle, Ill., men, 1885
 Saint Rose, G. of V. 'rōz\ Albany, N.Y., women, 1920
 Saint Scho-las-ti-ca, G. of V. 'sko-las-tī-kā\ Duluth, Minn., women, 1912
 Saint Te-re-sa, G. of V. 'tē-rē-sā\ Winona, Minn., women, 1907
 Saint Teresa, G. of Kansas City, Mo., women, 1866
 Saint Thomas U. of Trenton, N.J., men, 1885
 Saint Thomas, U. of Houston, Tex., coed., 1947
 Saint Thomas Aquinas C. V. 'kwī-nās\ Sparkill, N.Y., women, 1952
 Saint Thomas Sem. Bloomfield, Conn., junior men, 1897
 Saint Thomas Sem. Denver, Colo., men, 1906
 Saint Vin-cent G. V. 'vīn(t)-sant\ Latrobe, Pa., men, 1840
 Saint Viad-i-mir's Orthodox Theol. Sem. V. 'viad-o-mī(ō)r-\ New York, N.Y., men, 1938
 Saint Xav-i-er C. V. 'zav-ē-ōr-\ Chicago, Ill., women, 1846
 Sa-lēm C. V. 'sā-lēm\ Winston-Salem, N.C., coed., 1772
 Salem C. Salem, W. Va., coed., 1888
 Saint P. Ph-ase C. V. 'sām-pē-'chās-\ Cincinnati, Ohio, coed., 1920
 Sa-l-ve Re-gi-na C. V. 'sāl-(g) vā-rā-'gē-nā\ Newport, R.I., women, 1934
 San Hous-ton State Teachers C. 'sam-'(h) yū-stōn-\ Huntsville, Tex., coed., 1879
 San An-gelo C. San Angelo, Tex., junior coed., 1928
 San An-tonio C. Tex., junior coed., 1925
 San Be-ni-to C. V. 'san-bā-'nēt-(g)ō-\ Hollister, Calif., junior coed., 1919
 San Ber-nardine Valley C. San Bernardino, Calif., junior coed., 1926
 Sanc-ta Ma-ria Junior C. V. 'sag(k)-tā-mā-'rē-ō-\ Buffalo, N.Y., women, 1958
 San Diego C. for Men, U. of Calif., 1949
 San Diego City C. Calif., coed., 1914
 San Diego C. for Women Calif., 1952
 San Diego State C. Calif., coed., 1897
 San Fer-nando Valley State C. Northridge, Calif., coed., 1956
 San Fran-cisco, U. of Calif., coed., 1855
 San Fran-cisco U. Inst. Calif., coed., 1857
 San Fran-cisco C. for Women Calif. 1930
 San Fran-cisco Conservatory of Music, Calif., coed., 1917
 San Fran-cisco State C. Calif., coed., 1899
 San Fran-cisco Theol. Sem. San Anselmo, Calif., coed., 1871
 San Jose City C. San Jose, Calif., junior coed., 1921
 San Jose Evening Junior C. San Jose, Calif., coed., 1942
 San Jose State C. San Jose, Calif., coed., 1857
 San Lu-is Rey C. 'saur-lū-s-'rā-\ San Luis Rey, Calif., men, 1930
 San Mateo, C. of San Mateo, Calif., junior coed., 1922
 Santa Ana C. Santa Ana, Calif., junior coed., 1915
 Santa Barbara City C. Santa Barbara, Calif., junior coed., 1946
 Santa Clara, U. of Santa Clara, Calif., men, 1777
 Santa Clara C. Santa Monica, Calif., junior coed., 1929
 Santa Rosa Junior C. Santa Rosa, Calif., coed., 1918
 Sar-ah Law-rence C. 'sar-ō-'lor-an(ō)s-, 'sar-ō-, 'sā-rā-, 'līr-\ Bronxville, N.Y., women, 1926
 Sauk County Teachers C. 'sōk-\ Reedsburg, Wis., junior coed., 1906
 Savannah State C. Savannah, Ga., coed., 1890
 Sayre Junior C. V. 'sā(ō)r-, 'sē(ō)r-\ Sayre, Okla., coed., 1938
 Scar-ritt C. for Christian Workers 'skar-ōt-\ Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1924
 Schrei-ner Inst. V. 'shri-nēr-, esp South 'sfrī-\ Kerrville, Tex., junior coed., 1923
 Scotts-bluff C. V. 'skōts-blōf-\ Scottsbluff, Nebr., junior coed., 1926
 Scranton, U. of Scranton, Pa., coed., 1888
 Scripps C. V. 'skrips-\ Claremont, Calif., women, 1926
 Sec-ury-Western Theol. Sem. V. 'sēr-'ē-r-ē\ Evanston, Ill., men, 1858
 Seat of Wisdom C. Litchfield, Conn., women, 1958
 Seattle Pacific C. Seattle, Wash., coed., 1891
 Seattle U. Wash., coed., 1892
 Sem-i-nole Junior C. V. 'sem-ō-nōl-\ Seminole, Okla., coed., 1931
 Ses-qui-ot-les C. of the 'sē-'kwi-ōt-\ Visalia, Calif., junior coed., 1926
 Set-ton Hall U. V. 'sēt-'n-\ South Orange, N.J., coed., 1856
 Seton Hill C. Greensburg, Pa., women, 1883
 Shas-ta C. V. 'shas-tā-\ Redding, Calif., junior coed., 1949
 Shaw U. V. 'shō-\ Raleigh, N.C., coed., 1865
 Sheboygan County Teachers C. Sheboygan Falls, Wis., junior coed., 1909
 Shel-don Jack-son Junior C. V. 'shel-don-'jak-sōn-\ Sitka, Alaska, coed., 1878
 Shel-ton G. V. 'shēt-'n-\ Ringwood, N.J., coed., 1907
 Shen-an-dō-ah C. V. 'shēn-an-'dō-ē-, 'shān-a-'dō-ē-\ Winchester, Va., junior coed., 1875
 Shep-herd C. V. 'shēp-ard-\ Shepherdston, W. Va., coed., 1871
 Sher-i-dan G. V. 'shēr-ad-'n-\ Sheridan, Wyo., junior coed., 1948
 Sher-wood Music Sch. V. 'shar-wōd-'mō-'she(ō)r-\ Chicago, Ill., coed., 1895
 Shi-mer C. V. 'shī-mēr-\ Mount Carroll, Ill., coed., 1853
 Ship-pens-burg State C. V. 'shīp-anz-'barg-\ Shippensburg, Pa., coed., 1873
 Shor-ter C. V. 'shōrt-ōr-\ North Little Rock, Ark., coed., 1884
 Shorter G. Rome, Ga., coed., 1873
 Si-cō-na C. V. 'sē-'nō-\ Memphis, Tenn., coed., 1921
 Siena Heights C. Adrian, Mich., women, 1919
 Si-er-ra C. V. 'sē-'er-ē-\ Rocklin, Calif., junior coed., 1914
 Sim-mons C. V. 'sīm-anz-\ Boston, Mass., women, 1899
 Simp-son Bible C. V. 'sīm(p)-sōn-\ San Francisco, Calif., coed., 1921
 Simpson C. Indianapolis, Iowa, coed., 1860
 Sin-sin-gar C. V. 'sīn-'kī(ō)r-, 'sīp-, 'kīe(ō)r-, sīn-', sīp-\ Dayton, Ohio., junior coed., 1887
 Sioux Falls C. Sioux Falls, S. Dak., coed., 1883
 Sis-ki-you-s, C. of the V. 'sīs-'kī-yūz\ Weed, Calif., junior coed., 1959
 Skag-it Valley C. V. 'skaj-ōt-\ Mount Vernon, Wash., junior coed., 1931
 Skid-more C. V. 'skīd-mō(ō)r-, 'mō(ō)g(ō)-\ Saratoga Springs, N.Y., women, 1911
 Slip-perry Rock State C. Slippery Rock, Pa., coed., 1889
 Smith C. V. 'smīth-\ Northampton, Mass., women, 1871
 Sneed Junior C. V. 'sneed-\ Boaz, Ala., coed., 1898
 Sō-neth U. of the Sewanee, Tenn., men, 1857
 South Carolina, U. of Columbia, coed., 1801
 South Carolina State C. Orangeburg, coed., 1896
 South Dakota, State U. of Vermillion, coed., 1862
 South Dakota Sch. of Mines and Tech. Rapid City, coed., 1885
 South Dakota State C. of Agric. and Mechanic Arts Brookings, coed., 1931
 Southeastern Baptist Theol. Sem. Wake Forest, N.C., coed., 1951
 Southeastern Bible C. Birmingham, Ala., coed., 1934
 South-Eastern Bible C. Lakeland, Fla., coed., 1935
 Southeastern Junior C. Laurel, Miss., coed., 1948
 Southeastern Louisiana C. Hammond, coed., 1925
 Southeastern State C. Durant, Okla., coed., 1909
 Southeastern U. Washington, D.C., junior coed., 1879
 Southeast Missouri State C. Cape Girardeau, coed., 1873
 Southern Baptist C. Walnut Ridge, Ark., junior coed., 1941
 Southern Baptist Theol. Sem. Louisville, Ky., coed., 1859
 Southern California, U. of Los Angeles, coed., 1879
 Southern California C. Costa Mesa, coed., 1926
 Southern California Sch. of Theology Claremont, Calif., coed., 1885
 Southern C. of Optometry Memphis, Tenn., coed., 1932
 Southern Connecticut State C. New Haven, coed., 1893
 Southern Illinois U. Carbondale, coed., 1874
 Southern Methodist U. Dallas, Tex., coed., 1910
 Southern Missionary C. Collegedale, Tenn., coed., 1893
 Southern Oregon C. Ashland, coed., 1926
 Southern Sem. and Junior C. Buena Vista, Va., women, 1868
 Southern State C. Magnolia, Ark., coed., 1909
 Southern State Teachers C. Springfield, S. Dak., coed., 1881
 Southern Union C. Wadley, Ala., junior coed., 1934
 Southern U. and A. & M. C. Baton Rouge, La., coed., 1880
 Southern Utah, C. of Cedar City, coed., 1897
 South Florida, U. of Tampa, coed., 1956
 South Georgia C. Douglas, junior coed., 1907
 South Ma-om-b Community C. V. 'mā-'kōm-\ Warree, Mich., junior coed., 1951
 South Plains C. Levelland, Tex., junior coed., 1958
 South Texas Junior C. Houston, coed., 1948
 Southwest Baptist C. Bolivar, Mo., junior coed., 1878
 Southwestern Assemblies of God C. Waxahachie, Tex., coed., 1927
 Southwestern at Memphis Tenn., coed., 1848
 Southwestern Baptist Theol. Sem. Fort Worth, Tex., coed., 1905
 Southwestern Christian C. Terrell, Tex., junior coed., 1950
 Southwestern C. Winfield, Kans., coed., 1885
 Southwestern Junior C. Keene, Tex., coed., 1893
 Southwestern Louisiana, The U. of Lafayette, coed., 1900
 Southwestern State C. Weatherford, Okla., coed., 1901
 Southwestern U. Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1915
 Southwestern U. Georgetown, Tex., coed., 1840
 Southwest Mississippi Junior C. Summit, coed., 1918
 Southwest Missouri State C. Springfield, coed., 1905
 Southwest Texas Junior C. Uvalde, coed., 1946
 Southwest Texas State C. San Marcos, coed., 1899
 Spartanburg Junior C. Spartanburg, S.C., coed., 1911
 Spie-ta-ta G. V. 'spēl-mōsh-\ Atlanta, Ga., coed., 1881
 Spring Arbor C. Spring Arbor, Mich., junior coed., 1873
 Springfield C. Springfield, Mass., coed., 1885
 Springfield Junior C. Springfield, Ill., coed., 1929
 Spring Garden Inst. Philadelphia, Pa., junior coed., 1850
 Spring Hill C. Mobile, Ala., coed., 1830
 Stan-ford U. V. 'stan-fard-\ Stanford, Calif., coed., 1885
 Stat-en Island Community C. V. 'stēn-'n-\ N.Y., junior coed., 1956
 State Teachers C. Dickinson, N. Dak., coed., 1916
 State Teachers C. Ellendale, N. Dak., coed., 1889
 State Teachers C. Mayville, N. Dak., coed., 1889
 State Teachers C. Minot, N. Dak., coed., 1913
 State Teachers C. Valley City, N. Dak., coed., 1889

- Stephens F. Austin State Co. \s'tē-vō-nēf-ōs-tōn-, -ās-À Nacogdoches, Tex., coed., 1911
- Stephens Co. \s'tē-vōnz-À Columbia, Mo., women, 1833
- Sterling C. \s'tar-līŋ-À Sterling, Kans., coed., 1887
- Steuers U. \s'tet-sōn-À De Land, Fla., coed., 1883
- Steenben-ville, C. of \s't(y)ū-bēn-,vīl-À Steubenville, Ohio, coed., 1946
- Stevens Hen-a-ger C. \s'tē-vōnz-hen-i-gər-À Salt Lake City, Utah, junior coed., 1907
- Stevens Inst. of Tech. Hoboken, N.J., men, 1867
- Still-man C. \s'tīl-mān-À Tuscaloosa, Ala., coed., 1876
- Stockton C. \s'tōk-tōn, Calif., junior coed., 1935
- Ston-hill C. \s'tōn-hīl-À North Easton, Mass., coed., 1948
- Stout State Co. \s'tōut-À Menomonie, Wis., coed., 1893
- Strat-ford C. \s'trāt-fōrd-À Danville, Va., junior women, 1852
- Strayer Junior C. of Finance \s'trā-ər-, s'trē-(ə)-r-À Washington, D.C., coed., 1928
- Sue Ben-hell G. \s'ūi-ben-ət-À London, Ky., junior coed., 1896
- Suffolk County Community \s'ʊl-ək-, -ōk-À Lake Ronkonkoma, N.Y., junior coed., 1960
- Suffolk U. Boston, Mass., coed., 1906
- Sul-lims C. \s'ʊl-enz-À Bristol, Va., junior women, 1870
- Sul-pi-cian Sem. of the Northwest \s'ʊl-pī-sh-ən-À Kenmore, Wash., men, 1930
- Sul Ross State C. \s'ʊl-rōs-À Alpine, Tex., coed., 1920
- Suo-mi C. \s'wō-mē-À Hancock, Mich., junior coed., 1896
- Sus-que-han-na U. \s'sə-kwā-hān-ə-À Selinsgrove, Pa., coed., 1858
- Sus-que-han-nee River Junior C. \s'ʊwān-ē-À Madison, Fla., coed., 1959
- Swarth-more C. \s'wōrth-,mō(ə)r-, 'swāth-, -mō(ə)r-À Swarthmore, Pa., coed., 1864
- Sweet Briar C. \s'wēt-brī-(ə)-r-À Sweet Briar, Va., women, 1901
- Syracuse U. Syracuse, N.Y., coed., 1849
- Ta-bar C. \tā-bər-À Hillsboro, Kans., coed., 1908
- Taft C. \tāf(t)-À Taft, Calif., junior coed., 1922
- Talladega C. Talladega, Ala., coed., 1867
- Tampa, U. of Fla., coed., 1931
- Tar-ki-o C. \tā-r-kē-ō-À Tarkio, Mo., coed., 1883
- Tar-leton State C. \tā-(ə)lēt-ŋ-À Stephenville, Tex., coed., 1899
- Taylor County Teachers C. \tā-lər-À Medford, Wis., junior coed., 1912
- Taylor U. Upland, Ind., coed., 1846
- Teachers C. New York, N.Y., coed., 1888
- Temple Junior C. Temple, Tex., coed., 1926
- Temple U. Philadelphia, Pa., coed., 1884
- Tennessee, U. of Knoxville, coed., 1794
- Tennessee Agricultural and Industrial State U. Nashville, coed., 1909
- Tennessee Polytechnic Inst. Cookeville, coed., 1915
- Tennessee Temple C. Chattanooga, coed., 1946
- Tennessee Wesleyan C. Athens, coed., 1866
- Texas A. & M. C. of College Station, junior coed., 1927
- Texas, A. & M. C. of College Station, men, 1862
- Texas, U. of Austin, coed., 1881
- Texas Christian U. Fort Worth, coed., 1873
- Texas C. Tyler, coed., 1894
- Texas C. of Arts and Industries Kingsville, coed., 1917
- Texas Lutheran C. Seguin, coed., 1891
- Texas Southern U. Houston, coed., 1927
- Texas South-most C. \s'saith-,mōst-À Brownsville, junior coed., 1926
- Texas Technological C. Lubbock, coed., 1923
- Texas Wesleyan C. Fort Worth, coed., 1890
- Texas Western C. El Paso, coed., 1913
- Texas Woman's U. Denton, 1901
- Textile Tech., Inst. of Charlottesville, Va., men, 1944
- Tiel C. \tē(ə)l-À Greenville, Pa., coed., 1866
- Thom-as Junior C. \tām-əs-À Waterville, Me., coed., 1894
- Thorn-son Junior C. \t'hornt-ŋ-À Harvey, Ill., coed., 1927
- Thi-lin U. \tīl-ŋ-À Tiffin, Ohio, junior coed., 1924
- Thi-lin C. \tīl-ŋ-À Forsyth, Ga., women, 1847
- T. J. Har-ris Jun-ior C. \t'har-ris-, Merian, Miss., coed., 1956
- Toc-coa Falls Inst. \tō-kō-ə-À Toccoa Falls, Ga., coed., 1911
- Toledo, U. of Ohio, coed., 1872
- Tom-br-ock Junior C. \tām-brāk-À Paterson, N.J., women, 1956
- Tom-ga-loo Southern Christian C. \tū-gə-lū-À Tougaloo, Miss., coed., 1869
- Trans-y-va-nia C. \t'rān(t)is-əl-vā-nyə-, -nē-ə-À Lexington, Ky., coed., 1780
- Tren-ton Junior C. \t'rent-ŋ-À Trenton, Mo., coed., 1925
- Trenton Junior C. Trenton, N.J., coed., 1947
- Trenton State C. Trenton, N.J., coed., 1855
- Tren-vec-ca Nazarene C. \t'rī-vek-ə-naz-ə-rēn-À Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1901
- Trin-i-dad State Junior C. \t'rīn-ə-dad-À Trinidad, Colo., coed., 1925
- Trinity Christian C. Palos Heights, Ill., junior coed., 1959
- Trinity C. Hartford, Conn., men, 1823
- Trinity C. Washington, D.C., women, 1897
- Trinity C. Burlington, Vt., coed., 1925
- Trinity Theol. Sem. and Trinity C. Chicago, Ill., coed., 1897
- Trinity U. San Antonio, Tex., coed., 1869
- Tri-State C. \t'rī-stāt-À Angola, Ind., coed., 1884
- Troy State C. \t'rōi-À Troy, Ala., coed., 1887
- Troy-ett-Mc-Don-nell Junior C. \t'rū-ət-mə-kīn-ŋ-À Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1947
- Tufts U. \t'ʊf(t)is-À Medford, Mass., coed., 1852
- Tu-lane U. of Louisiana \t(y)ū-lān-À New Orleans, coed., 1834
- Tulsa, U. of Okla., coed., 1894
- Tus-cu-lum C. \t'ʊs-k(y)ə-ləm-À Greeneville, Tenn., coed., 1794
- Tus-ke-gee Inst. \t'ʊs-kē-gē-À Tuskegee Institute, Ala., coed., 1881
- Tyler District Co. Tyler, Tex., junior coed., 1946
- Tyler Junior Co. Tyler, Tex., coed., 1926
- Union C. Barbourville, Ky., coed., 1879
- Union C. Lincoln, Nebr., coed., 1891
- Union C. and U. Schenectady, N.Y., coed., 1785
- Union Junior C. Cranford, N.J., coed., 1933
- Union Theol. Sem. New York, N.Y., coed., 1836
- Union Theol. Sem. in Virginia Richmond, men, 1812
- Union U. Jackson, Tenn., coed., 1834
- United States Air Force Acad. Colorado Springs, Colo., men, 1954
- United States Air Force Air U. Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala., men, 1948
- United States Army Language Sch. Presidio of Monterey, Calif., coed., 1941
- United States Coast Guard Acad. New London, Conn., men, 1876
- United States Department of Agriculture Graduate Sch. Washington, D.C., coed., 1921
- United States Merchant Marine Acad. Kings Point, N.Y., men, 1938
- United States Military Acad. West Point, N.Y., men, 1802
- United States Naval Acad. Annapolis, Md., men, 1845
- United States Naval Postgraduate Sch. Monterey, Calif., men, 1909
- United Theol. Sem. Dayton, Ohio, coed., 1871
- Upland C. \ʊp-lən(d)-Upland, Calif., coed., 1920
- Upper Iowa U. Fayette, coed., 1857
- Up-sa-la C. \ʊp-'sīl-ə-À East Orange, N.J., coed., 1893
- Ur-bana Junior C. \ər-bən-À Urbana, Ohio, coed., 1850
- Ur-si-nus C. \ər-'sī-nəs-À Collegeville, Pa., coed., 1869
- Ur-su-line C. \ər-sə-lēn-, -līn-, -lēn-À Louisville, Ky., women, 1938
- Utahine C. for Women Cleveland, Ohio, 1871
- Utah, U. of Salt Lake City, coed., 1850
- Utah State U. of Agric. and Applied Science Logan, coed., 1888
- Utica C. Utica, N.Y., coed., 1946
- Utica Junior C. Utica, Miss., coed., 1903
- Valdosta State C. Valdosta, Ga., coed., 1906
- Val-le-y Junior C. \və-'lē-(j)ə-À Vallejo, Calif., coed., 1945
- Valley Forge Military Junior C. Wayne, Pa., men, 1928
- Valparaiso Technical Inst. Valparaiso, Ind., coed., 1934
- Valparaiso U. Valparaiso, Ind., coed., 1859
- Van-der-bilt U. \vān-dər-'bīlt-À Nashville, Tenn., coed., 1872
- Van-d'er-Cook C. of Music \vān-dər-'kūk-À Chicago, Ill., coed., 1909
- Var-iar C. \vvas-ər-À Poughkeepsie, N.Y., women, 1861
- Van-nard C. \vā-nārd-À University Park, Iowa, coed., 1910
- Ventura C. Ventura, Calif., junior coed., 1925
- Vermont, U. of Burlington, coed., 1791
- Vermont Agricultural and Technical Inst. Randolph Center, junior coed., 1957
- Vermont C. Montpelier, junior women, 1834
- Ver-non County Teachers C. \vər-nōn-À Viroqua, Wis., junior coed., 1909
- Victoria C. Victoria, Tex., junior coed., 1925
- Villa Ju-a-li-e C. \vil-ə-'ju-ī-ē-À Stevenson, Md., junior women, 1947
- Villa Ma-don-na C. \vil-ə-'dān-ə-À Covington, Ky., coed., 1921
- Villa Ma-ria C. \vil-ə-'rē-ə-À Erie, Pa., women, 1882
- Villa-no-va U. \vil-ə-'nō-və-À Villanova, Pa., coed., 1842
- Villa Waish C. \v'wōish-À Morristown, N.J., junior women, 1928
- Vincennes U. Vincennes, Ind., junior coed., 1804
- Virginia, U. of Charlottesville, coed., 1819
- Virginia In-ter-mont C. \v-int-ər-mānt-À Bristol, junior coed., 1884
- Virginia Junior C. Virginia, Minn., coed., 1921
- Virginia Military Inst. Lexington, men, 1839
- Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Blacksburg, coed., 1872
- Virginia State C. Petersburg, coed., 1882
- Virginia Theol. Sem. and C. Lynchburg, coed., 1888
- Virginia Union U. Richmond, coed., 1865
- Vir-ter-bo C. \v'er-'tərbō-À La Crosse, Wis., women, 1931
- Vo-lu-sia County Community C. \və-lū-shā-À Daytona Beach, Fla., junior coed., 1958
- Voor-hees Sch. and Junior C. \v'vō(ə)r-,hēz-, 'vō(ə)-r-À Denmark, S.C., coed., 1897
- Wa-bash C. \wō-'bash-À Crawfordsville, Ind., men, 1833
- Wag-ner C. \wag-nər-À Staten Island, N.Y., coed., 1882
- Wake Forest C. \wāk-À Winston-Salem, N.C., coed., 1834
- Wal-dorf C. \wōl-'dōrf-À Forest City, Iowa, junior coed., 1903
- Walk-er C. \wō-kər-À Jasper, Ala., junior coed., 1938
- Walia Waila C. College Place, Wash., coed., 1892
- Walsh C. \wōsh-À Canton, Ohio, coed., 1951
- War-ner Pacific C. \wōr-nər-À Portland, Oreg., coed., 1937
- War-ren Wilson C. \wōr-ən-'wīl-sən-, 'wār-ŋ-À Swannanoa, N.C., junior coed., 1893
- Wart-burg C. \wōrt-'barg-À Waverly, Iowa, coed., 1852
- Wartburg Theol. Sem. Dubuque, Iowa, men, 1854
- Wash-burn U. of Topeka \wōsh-'bɔrn-, 'wāsh-À Kaos., coed., 1865
- Washington, U. of Seattle, coed., 1861
- Washington and Jef-fer-son C. \v'jēf-ər-sən-À Washington, Pa., men, 1780
- Washington and Lee U. \v'jē-À Lexington, Va., men, 1749
- Washington Bible C. D.C., coed., 1919
- Washington C. Chestertown, Md., coed., 1706
- Washington Junior C. Pensacola, Fla., coed., 1949
- Washington Sch. of Psychiatry D.C., coed., 1936
- Washington State Teachers C. Machias, Me., coed., 1909
- Washington State U. Pullman, coed., 1890
- Washington U. St. Louis, Mo., coed., 1853

ə about; ɒ kitten; ɔ further; a back; ɔ bake; ɔ cot, cart; i joke; ŋ sing; ɔ flow; ɔ flaw; ɔ coin; t thin; th this;

ə out; ch chin; y less; ɛ easy; g gift; i trip; i life; u foot; u foot; y yet; y few; y furious; zh vision

- Wan-shara County Teachers C. \wò-'shar-a-\ Wautoma, Wis., junior coed., 1911
- Way-lan-d Baptist C. \wā-lan(d)-\ Plainview, Tex., coed., 1909
- Waynes-burg C. \wānz-bərg- \ Waynesburg, Pa., coed., 1850
- Wayne State U. \wān- \ Detroit, Mich., coed., 1868
- Weather-ford C. \wēth-(ə)-fərd- \ Weatherford, Tex., junior coed., 1869
- Web-ber C. \wēb-ər- \ Babson Park, Fla., junior women, 1927
- Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture \wēb- \ Glen Cove, N.Y., men, 1889
- Web-ber G. A. \wēb-ər- \ Ogden, Utah, junior coed., 1889
- Web-ster City Junior C. \wēb-stər- \ Webster City, Iowa, coed., 1926
- Webster C. Webster Groves, Mo., women, 1915
- Wellesley C. Wellesley, Mass., women, 1870
- Wells C. \wēlz- \ Aurora, N.Y., women, 1868
- Wenatchee Valley C. Wenatchee, Wash., junior coed., 1939
- West-orth Inst. \wēnt-(ə)-wə'ɔrθ- \ Boston, Mass., men, 1904
- Wentworth Military Acad. Lexington, Mo., junior men, 1880
- Wes-ley-an C. \wēs-lē-ən- \ Macon, Ga., women, 1836
- Wesleyan U. Middletown, Conn., men, 1831
- Wesley C. \wēs-lē- \ Dover, Del., junior coed., 1873
- Wesley Theol. Sem. Washington, D.C., coed., 1881
- West-ern-on Springs C. \wēs-(t)-wēst-ən- \ Westington Springs, S. Dak., junior coed., 1887
- West-brook Junior C. \wēs(t)-brūk- \ Portland, Me., women, 1831
- West-ches-ter Community C. \wēs(t)-ches-tər- \ Valhalla, N.Y., junior coed., 1946
- West Ches-ter State C. \wēs(t)-ches-tər- \ West Chester, Pa., coed., 1812
- Western Baptist Bible C. and Theol. Sem. El Cerrito, Calif., coed., 1946
- Western Carolina C. Cullowhee, N.C., coed., 1889
- Western C. for Women Oxford, Ohio, 1853
- Western Evangelical Sem. Portland, Ore., coed., 1945
- Western Illinois U. Macomb, coed., 1899
- Western Kentucky State C. Bowling Green, coed., 1906
- Western Maryland C. Westminster, coed., 1867
- Western Michigan U. Kalamazoo, coed., 1903
- Western Montana C. of Ed. Dillon, coed., 1893
- Western New England C. Springfield, Mass., coed., 1919
- Western Reserve U. Cleveland, Ohio, coed., 1826
- Western State C. of Colorado Gunnison, coed., 1911
- Western Theol. Sem. Holland, Mich., men, 1866
- Western Washington State C. Bellingham, coed., 1893
- Western Wyoming Junior C. Rock Springs, coed., 1959
- West Georgia C. Carrollton, coed., 1933
- West Lib-er-ty State C. \wēst-līb-ər-tē- \ West Liberty, W. Va., coed., 1837
- West-mar C. \wēs(t)-mār- \ Le Mars, Iowa, coed., 1900
- West-min-ster Choir C. \wēs(t)-mīn(t)-stər- \ Princeton, N.J., coed., 1926
- Westminster C. Fulton, Mo., men, 1851
- Westminster C. New Wilmington, Pa., coed., 1852
- Westminster C. Salt Lake City, Utah, coed., 1875
- Westminster Theol. Sem. Chestnut Hill, Pa., men, 1929
- West-mont C. \wēs(t)-mānt- \ Santa Barbara, Calif., coed., 1940
- West Texas State C. Canyon, coed., 1909
- West Virginia Inst. of Tech. Montgomery, coed., 1895
- West Virginia State C. Institute, coed., 1891
- West Virginia U. Morgantown, coed., 1867
- West Virginia Wesleyan C. Buckhannon, coed., 1890
- Whar-ton County Junior C. \hwōrt-'n-, \wōrt- \ Wharton, Tex., coed., 1946
- Wheaton C. Wheaton, Ill., coed., 1833
- Wheaton C. Norton, Mass., women, 1854
- Wheeling C. Wheeling, W. Va., coed., 1954
- White-lock C. \hwīt-'lɔk-, \wīt- \ Waltham, Mass., women, 1889
- Whit-man C. \hwīt-mən-, \wīt- \ Walla Walla, Wash., coed., 1859
- Whittier C. Whittier, Calif., coed., 1891
- Whit-worth C. \hwīt-(ə)-wə'ɔrθ-, \wīt- \ Spokane, Wash., coed., 1890
- Wichita, U. of Kans., coed., 1892
- Wil-ber-force U. \wīl-bər-'fɔs-(ə)rs-, \wīf-(ə)rs- \ Wilberforce, Ohio, coed., 1856
- Wil-ley C. \wī-lē- \ Marshall, Tex., coed., 1873
- Wilkes C. \wīl-ēs- \ Wilkes-Barre, Pa., coed., 1933
- Will-iam-ette U. \wī-łam-ət- \ Salem, Ore., coed., 1842
- William and Mary, C. of Williamsburg, Va., coed., 1693
- William Car-ey C. \wī-kə-(ə)-ē-, \kē-(ə)-ē- \ Hattiesburg, Miss., coed., 1911
- William H. Mil-ner Agricultural Research Inst., The \wī-'mī-ner- \ Champaign, N.Y., junior coed., 1957
- William Jen-nings Bry-an C. \wī-jeŋ-iz-'brī-ən- \ Dayton, Tenn., coed., 1930
- William Jew-ell C. \wī-'jī-(ə)-, \jī-(ə)- \ Liberty, Mo., coed., 1849
- William Marsh Rice U. \wī-'mā'ɔr-'rīs- \ Houston, Tex., coed., 1891
- William Mitch-ell C. of Law \wī-'mīch-əl- \ St. Paul, Minn., coed., 1900
- William Penn C. \wī-'pen- \ Oskaloosa, Iowa, coed., 1873
- William-ams C. \wīl-yəmz- \ Williamstown, Mass., men, 1785
- William Woods C. \wī-'wūdz- \ Fulton, Mo., junior women, 1890
- Will-i-man-tic State C. \wī-lə-'mānt-ik- \ Willimantic, Conn., coed., 1889
- Wilmington C. Wilmington, N.C., junior coed., 1947
- Wilmington C. Wilmington, Ohio, coed., 1863
- Wil-son C. \wīl-son- \ Chambersburg, Pa., women, 1869
- Wind-ham C. \wīn-'dām- \ Putney, Vt., coed., 1951
- Win-gate Junior C. \wīn-'gət- \ Wingate, N.C., coed., 1896
- Win-no-na State C. \wīn-'nō-nə- \ Winona, Minn., coed., 1858
- Wiscon-sin State C. of Oshkosh coed., 1892
- Win-throp C. \wīn(t)-θrəp- \ Rock Hill, S.C., women, 1886
- Wisconsin U. of Madison, coed., 1836
- Wisconsin Conservatory Milwaukee, coed., 1899
- Wisconsin State C. and Inst. of Tech. Platteville, coed., 1866
- Wisconsin State C. at Eau Claire coed., 1916
- Wisconsin State C. at La Crosse coed., 1909
- Wisconsin State C. at Oshkosh coed., 1871
- Wisconsin State C. at River Falls coed., 1875
- Wisconsin State C. at Ste-ven's Point \wī-'stē-vənz- \ coed., 1894
- Wisconsin State C. at Superior coed., 1896
- Wisconsin State C. at White-wa-ter \wī-'hwīt-wōt-ər-, \wīt- \ coed., 1868
- Wit-ten-berg U. \wīt-'tən-bərg- \ Springfield, Ohio, coed., 1842
- Wol-ford C. \wōl-'fərd-, \wāf- \ Spartanburg, S.C., coed., 1851
- Woman's C. of Georgia, The Milledgeville, 1889
- Woman's C. of the U. of North Carolina Greensboro, 1891
- Woman's Med. C. of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, 1850
- Wood-bury C. \wūd-bər-ē- \ Los Angeles, Calif., coed., 1884
- Wood County Teachers C. \wūd- \ Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., junior coed., 1903
- Wood Junior C. Mathiston, Miss., coed., 1886
- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution \wūdz- \ Woods Hole, Mass., coed., 1930
- Wood-stock U. \wūd-'stək- \ Woodstock, Md., men, 1867
- Woo-ster C. \wūs-tər- \ Wooster, Ohio, coed., 1866
- Worcester Junior C. Mass., coed., 1905
- Worcester Polytechnic Inst. Mass., men, 1865
- Wor-thing-ton Junior C. \wōr-'θīŋ-tən- \ Worthington, Minn., coed., 1936
- Wyoming, U. of Laramie, coed., 1886
- Xa-ve-ri-an C. \zə-'vīr-ē-ən- \ Silver Spring, Md., junior men, 1931
- Xav-ier U. \zəv-ē-ər- \ New Orleans, La., coed., 1915
- Xa-vier U. \zəv-ē-ər- \ Cincinnati, Ohio, coed., 1831
- Yakima Valley Junior C. Yakima, Wash., coed., 1928
- Yale U. \jə(ə)l- \ New Haven, Conn., coed., 1701
- Yank-ton C. \jəŋ(k)-tən- \ Yankton, S. Dak., coed., 1886
- Ye-shi-va U. \jə-'shē-və- \ New York, N.Y., coed., 1831
- York C. \jɔr(k)- \ York, Neb., junior coed., 1890
- York College C. York, Pa., coed., 1941
- Young Har-ris C. \jəŋ-'hər-əs- \ Young Harris, Ga., junior coed., 1886
- Youngstown U. Youngstown, Ohio, coed., 1908
- Yu-ba C. \jū-'bə- \ Marysville, Calif., junior coed., 1927

CANADIAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Abbreviations used in the preceding list are used here except that French names require the following spellings: Acad. Aca-dé-mie\à-kā-dē-mē C. Col-lège \kò-lēz\ Inst. In-sti-tut \a-stē-tiē\ Sé-m. Sé-mi-naire \sē-mē-ner\ and U. Uni-versi-té \iē-nē-ver-ē-tā\ École is \à-kòl-

- Acadia U. Wolfville, N.S., coed., 1838
- Alberta, U. of Edmonton, coed., 1906
- Amos, Sé-m. d' \dà-mòs- \ Amos, P.Q., men, 1940
- An-dré-Gras-set, C. \ā-'dré-grā-sē\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1927
- An-gèle Mé-ri-ci, C. \ā-'zél-mā-rē-sē\ Quebec, P.Q., women, 1936
- American Theol. C. of British Columbia Vancouver, men, 1912
- Assumption U. of Windsor Ont., coed., 1857
- Ba-sile-Mo-reau, C. \bā-sīl-mò-rē\ St. Laurent, P.Q., women, 1929
- Bishop's U. Lennoxville, P.Q., coed., 1843
- Bon Pas-teur, C. du \dē-bō-'pā-stēr\ Chicoutimi, P.Q., women, 1947
- Bour-get C. \būr-zhā- \ Rigaud, P.Q., men, 1850
- Brand-on C. \brān-dən- \ Brandon, Man., coed., 1899
- British Columbia, U. of Vancouver, coed., 1890
- Bru-yère, C. \brū-ēr- \ Ottawa, Ont., women, 1925
- Cam-pi-on C. \kām-pē-ən- \ Regina, Sask., junior coed., 1917
- Cam-rose Lutheran C. \kām-rōz- \ Camrose, Alta., coed., 1911
- Can-ter-bury C. \k'an-tə(r)-, bər-ē- \ Windsor, Ont., coed., 1957

- Car-ey Hall \kə(ə)r-ē-, \kē(ə)r- \ Vancouver, B.C., men, 1960
- Carleton U. \kə(ə)r-ē- \ Ottawa, Ont., coed., 1942
- Chi-coot-ti-mi, Sé-m. de \dà-shē-kī-tē-mē\ Chicoutimi, P.Q., men, 1873
- Christ the King, C. of London, Ont., men, 1955
- Con-fer-dia C. \kən-'kord-ē- \ Edmonton, Alta., junior coed., 1937
- Corn-wall, C. Clas-si-que de \kə-sīk-də-kòrə-wòl\ Cornwall, Ont., men, 1949

- Dal-hou-sie U. \dal-'hau-zē- \ Halifax, N.S., coed., 1818
- Em-man-u-el C. \l-'mān-yə-wəl\ Saskatoon, Sask., coed., 1879
- Es-sex C. \ēs-iks- \ Windsor, Ont., coed., 1956
- Gardes-Ma-lades, École des \dā-gārd-mā-lād\ Edmundston, N.B., women, 1946
- Gas-pé, Sé-m. de \dò-gās-pē\ Gaspé, P.Q., men, 1926
- Grà-vel-bourg, C. Ca-tho-li-que de \kə-tò-lik-də-grā-vèl-būr\ Gravelbourg, Sask., men, 1917
- Hautes Études Com-mer-ciales, École des \dā-ēt-zā-tiēd-kò-mer-syāl\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1907

- Hearst, C. de \d-a-'horst\ Hearst, Ont., men, 1952
 Holy Heart Sem. Halifax, N.S., men, 1895
 Holy Names C. Windsor, Ont., women, 1934
 Holy Redeemer C. Windsor, Ont., men, 1956
 Hung-tung-ton, U. \h'ont-ig-ton\ Sudbury, Ont., coed., 1960
 Hu-ron C. \h'ur-on-\ London, Ont., coed., 1863
- Ig-na-tius C. \ig-'nā-sh(ē)-as-\ Guelph, Ont., men, 1913
- Jean-de-Bré-beuf, C. \zhā-'da-brē-bœf\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1928
 Jean-Jacques Olier, C. \zhā-'zhā-kō-lyā\ Verdun, P.Q., men, 1915
 Jérome, C. des \dā-zhē-zw'it\ Quebec, P.Q., men, 1635
 Jésus-Marie, C. \zhā-zhē-mā-rē\ Outremont, P.Q., women, 1933
 Jésus-Marie de Sil-le-ry, C. \d-a-sē-ya-rē\ Quebec, P.Q., women, 1857
 Joliette, Sém. de \d-dō-zhē-yet\ Joliette, F.Q., men, 1846
 Journalism, Sch. of Halifax, N.S., coed., 1945
- King's C., U. of \-'kingz-\ Halifax, N.S., coed., 1789
 Knox C. \nāks-\ Toronto, Ont., coed., 1844
- Lake-head C. of Arts, Science and Tech. \lāk-'hed-\ Port Arthur, Ont., junior coed. 1948
 L'Assomption, C. \lā-sōp-'syōf\ Moncton, N.B., men, 1943
 L'Assomption, C. de L'Assomption, P.Q., mcn, 1832
 Lau-ren-tian U. of Sudbury \lō-'ren-chan-\ Sudbury, Ont., coed., 1960
 La-salle, U. \lā-vāl\ Quebec, P.Q., coed., 1852
 Lethbridge Junior C. Lethbridge, Alta., coed., 1957
 Lé-vis, C. de \d-dō-lā-vē\ Lévis, P.Q., men, 1853
 London Bible Inst. London, Ont., coed., 1935
 Lon-guelli, Ex-ter-nat Clas-sique \es-ter-nā-kā-sēk-da-lō'-guy\ Ville Jacques-Cartier, P.Q., men, 1950
 Loy-ola G. \lō-ī-ō-lā-\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1896
 Lu-ther C. \lū-'thar-\ Regina, Sask., junior coed., 1921
 Luther Theol. Sem. Saskatoon, Sask., men, 1913
- Mc-Gill U. \mā-'gīl\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1821
 Mc-Mas-ter Divinity C. \māk-'mas-ter-\ Hamilton, Ont., coed., 1957
 Mc-Mas-ter U. Hamilton, Ont., coed., 1887
 Mac-lét, C. \mā-yā\ Saint-Basile, N.B., women, 1949
 Manitoba, U. of Winnipeg, coed., 1877
 Manitoba Law Sch. Winnipeg, coed., 1914
 Mar-guie-rite-Bour-geys, C. \mār-gū-rit-būr-zhwa\ Montreal, P.Q., women, 1908
 Marguerite d'You-ville, C. \y-dy-ī-vil\ Hull, P.Q., women, 1945
 Marguerite d'Youville, Inst. Montreal, P.Q., women, 1934
 Mar-i-a-nop-o-lis C. \mer-ē-zō-'nāp(-a)-lōs-, \mār-\ Montreal, P.Q., women, 1943
 Ma-rie-Anne, C. \mā-rē-ān\ Ahuntsic, Montreal, P.Q., women, 1923
 Marie de France, C. \d-dō-'frā's\ Montreal, P.Q., women, 1939
 Marie-de-la-Pré-sen-tation, C. \d-dō-lā-prā-zā-'tā-syōf\ Drummondville, P.Q., women, 1955
 Marie de l'In-car-na-tion, C. \d-dā-lā-kār-nā-syōf\ Trois-Rivières, P.Q., women, 1697
 Marie-Im-ma-cu-lāe Sém. \ob-lat de \d-ō-blā-dō-mā-rē-rē-mā-kū-lā\ Chambly, P.Q., men, 1926
 Marie-Mé-dia-trice, C. \mā-dyā-'trīs\ Hull, P.Q., men, 1938
 Maritime C. of Pharmacy Halifax, N.S., coed., 1911
 Maritime Sch. of Social Work Halifax, N.S., coed., 1941
 Mé-de-cine Vé-té-ri-naire, L'É-cole \ā-kōl-mét-sin-vā-tā-rē-'nēr\ St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., coed., 1886
 Memorial U. of Newfoundland \d-dō-'jōhn's\ coed., 1925
 Mennonite Brethren Bible C. Winnipeg, Man., coed., 1944
 Mont-réal, C. de \d-dā-mō-'rā-ā\ P.Q., men, 1767
 Montréal, U. de P.Q., coed., 1876
 Montreal Diocesan Theol. C. \l-wē\ Montreal, 1873
 Mont-St.-Louis, C. \mō-'sā-lwē\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1888
 Mount Al-li-son U. \al-'sōn-\ Sackville, N.B., coed., 1839
 Mount St. Roy-al C. \rōf(-ā)\ A. Gary, Alta., junior coed., 1910
 Mount St. Ber-nard C. \b-ōr-'nārd\ Antigonish, N.S., women, 1883
 Mount St. Vin-cent C. \v'in(-t)-snt-\ Halifax, N.S., coed., 1873
 Mu-sique, École de \d-dō-mū-zīk\ Edmonton, N.B., coed., 1950
- New Brunswick, U. of Fredericton, coed., 1785
 Ni-co-lét, Sém. de \d-dō-nē-kō-lā\ Nicolet, P.Q., men, 1801
 Nor-male Se-con-daire, École \nōr-māl-sā-gō-'der\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1941
 No-tré-Dame, C. \nō-trē-dām-, nōt-'dām\ Prince Albert, Sask., men, 1958
 No-tré Dame C. \nōt-'rē-dām\ Wilcox, Sask., coed., 1933
 No-tré-Dame d'A-ca-die, C. \nō-trē-dām-dā-kā-dē-, nōt-'dām-\ Moncton, N.B., women, 1943
 No-tré-Dame de Belle-vue, C. \d-dō-bel-vūē\ Quebec, P.Q., women, 1920
 No-tré-Dame de Grâce, Sco-las-ti-cat \skō-lā-sē-kā-nō-trē-dām-dō-grās-, nōt-'dām-\ Hull, P.Q., women, 1940
 No-tré-Dame de l'As-som-p-tion, C. \d-dō-lā-sōp-'syōf\ Nicolet, P.Q., women, 1937
 No-tré-Dame du Per-pi-tou-el Se-cours, Sém. \d-dū-per-pī-tw'el-sā-kūr\ Moncton, N.B., men, 1956
 No-tré-Dame du St.-Ro-saire, Sco-las-ti-cat \skō-lā-sē-kā-nō-trē-dām-dū-sā-rē-zēr-, nōt-'dām-\ Rimouski, P.Q., women, 1957
 No-tré Dame U. C. \nōt-'rē-dām\ Nelson, B.C., coed., 1950
 Nova Scotia Agricultural C. Truro, junior coed., 1905
 Nova Scotia Technical C. Halifax, coed., 1907
- Oka, Inst. Agri-cole \d-'ā-grē-kōl-dō-kā\ La Trappe, P.Q., meo, 1893
 Ontario Agricultural C. Guelph, coed., 1874
 Ontario Veterinary C. Guelph, coed., 1862
 Op-to-mé-trie, École d' \d-ōp-tō-mā-trē\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1910
 Os-goode Hall Law Sch. \vāz-gōd-\ Toronto, Ont., coed., 1872
 Ot-ta-wa, Grand Sém. d' \grā-'sā-mē-nē-dō-tā-wā\ Ont., men, 1847
 Ottawa, Pe-tit Sém. d' \pā-'tē-\ Ont., men, 1925
 Ottawa, U. d' Ont., coed., 1848
- Pé-da-go-gie Fa-mi-liale, Inst. de \d-dā-pā-dō-gō-zhē-fā-mē-lyāl\ Montreal, P.Q., women, 1943
 Pé-da-go-gique, Inst. \d-dā-dō-gō-zhīk\ Montreal, P.Q., women, 1926
 Pédagogique St.-Georges, Inst. \sā-'zhōrhz\ Laval des Rapides, P.Q., coed., 1929
 Phi-lo-so-phia, Sém. de \d-dō-fē-lō-zō-fē\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1876
 Pine Hill Divinity Hall Halifax, N.S., coed., 1820
 Po-ly-tech-nique, École \pō-lē-tek-nīk\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1873
 Pontifical Inst. of Mediaeval Studies Toronto, Ont., coed., 1929
 Presbyterian C. of Montreal P.Q., men, 1865
 Prince of Wales C. of Montreal, F. A. I., junior coed., 1860
 Provincial Inst. of Tech. and Art Calgary, Alta., junior coed., 1916
- Qué-bec, Acad. de \d-dā-kā-bek\ Quebec, P.Q., meo, 1862
 Québec, Sém. de Québec, P.Q., men, 1663
 Queen's C. \k-wēnz\ St. John's, Nfld., men, 1841
 Queen's Theol. C. Kingston, Ont., coed., 1912
 Queen's U. at Kingston Ont., coed., 1841
- Regina C. Regina, Sask., junior coed., 1911
 Ré-gis C. \rē-jās-\ Toronto, Ont., men, 1930
 Ren-lis-on G. \ren-'sōn-\ Waterloo, Ont., coed., 1959
 Ri-mouski, Sém. de \d-dō-rē-mū-sīk\ Rimouski, P.Q., men, 1855
 Rou-ny, C. Clas-sique de \d-kā-sīk-dā-rwā\ Rouyn, P.Q., men, 1948
 Royal Military C. of Canada Kingston, Ont., men, 1875
 Royal Roads Victoria, B.C., junior men, 1942
- Sa-cré-Coeur, C. du \d-dū-sā-krē-kœr\ Sherbrooke, P.Q., women, 1945
 Sacré-Coeur, Sco-las-ti-cat \skō-lā-sē-kā-dē-\ Lebrét, Sask., men, 1926
 Sacré-Coeur, Sém. du St. Victor, P.Q., men, 1910
 Sacré-Coeur, U. du Bahurst, N.B., men, 1899
 Sacred Heart, Convent of the Halifax, N.S., junior women, 1849
 Saint-Alex-an-dre, C. \sā-'tā-lek-sā'dr\ Limbou, P.Q., men, 1912
 Saint-Al-phonse, Sém. \sā-'tāl-fō's\ Aylmer, P.Q., men, 1896
 Saint An-drew's C. \sānt-'an-druz-, snt-\ Saskatoon, Sask., coed., 1912
 Saint Andrew's Hall Vancouver, B.C., men, 1957
 Saint-An-toine, Sém. \sā-'tā-twān\ Quebec, P.Q., men, 1902
 Saint-Bo-ni-face, C. de \d-dā-sā-bō-nē-fās\ St. Boniface, Man., men, 1818
 Saint-Bri-de's C. \sānt-'brīdz-, snt-\ Littledale, Nfld., women, 1884
 Saint Chad's C. \sā-'chadz\ Regina, Sask., coed., 1907
 Saint-Denis, C. \sā-'dā-nē\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1950
 Saint Dun-stan's U. \sānt-'dūn(-t)-stanz-, snt-\ Charlottetown, P.E.I., coed., 1855
 Saint-É-tien-ne, C. \sā-'ā-tān\ Church Point, N.S., men, 1890
 Sainte-Anne-dé-la-Po-ca-tière, C. \d-dā-lā-pō-kā-tyer\ Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, P.Q., men, 1827
 Sainte-Croix, C. \sā-'tē-krwā\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1929
 Sainte-Croix, Sém. St. Laurent, P.Q., men, 1899
 Sainte-Ma-rie, C. \sā-'mā-rē\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1848
 Sainte-Marie, Sém. Shawinigan, P.Q., men, 1947
 Sainte-Thérèse, Sém. de \d-dā-sā-'tē-rēzē\ Sainte-Thérèse-de-Blainville, P.Q., men, 1825
 Saint Fran-çis Xā-vi-er \sānt-'fran(-t)-sā-zē-vē-ōr-, snt-\ Antigonish, N.S., coed., 1853
 Saint-Jé-rome, Sém. de \d-dā-sā-'zhōrhz\ Saint-Georges, Beauce, Que., men, 1946
 Saint-Hya-cinthe, Sém. de \d-dā-sā-tyā-sā't\ St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., men, 1811
 Saint-Jean, C. \sā-'jānz\ Edmonton, Alta., men, 1908
 Saint-Jean, C. de Saint Jean, P.Q., men, 1911
 Saint-Jean, C. Mi-ji-taire Royal de \mē-jē-ter-wā-yā\ Saint Jean, P.Q., men, 1952
 Saint-Jean, Sco-las-ti-cat \skō-lā-sē-kā-\ Ottawa, Ont., men, 1902
 Saint-Jean-Éudes, Ex-ter-nat Clas-sique \es-ter-nā-kā-sīk-sā-zhā-'nēd\ Quebec, P.Q., men, 1937
 Saint Je-rome's C. \sānt-jō-'rōmz-, snt-\ Kitchener, Ont., coed., 1864
 Saint John's C. \jānz-\ Winnipeg, Man., coed., 1829
 Saint-Joseph, Sém. \sā-'zhō-zef\ Mont Laurier, P.Q., meo, 1915
 Saint-Joseph, Sém. Trois-Rivières, P.Q., men, 1663
 Saint-Joseph, U. St. Joseph, N.B., coed., 1864
 Saint Jo-seph's C. \sānt-jō-'zōfs-, snt-also -sōfs-\ Edmonton, Alta., coed., 1927
 Saint-Lau-rent, C. de \d-dā-sā-lō-rā\ St. Laurent, P.Q., men, 1847
 Saint-Louis, U. \sā-'lūwē\ Edmonton, N.B., men, 1946
 Saint Mark's C. \sānt-'mārkz-, snt-\ Vancouver, B.C., men, 1956
 Saint Mar-tha's Sch. of Nursing \sānt-'thāz-\ Antigonish, N.S., women, 1933

à abut; * kitten; or further; a back; à bake; à cot, cart; à out; ch chin; e less; e easy; g gift; i trip; I life
 j joke; j sing; o flow; o illaw; o coin; th thin; th this; u foot; u foot; y yet; yf few; yf furious; zh vision
 * F table; à F bac; K G ich, Buch; * F vin; de F bouff; de F feu; de U fülle; de F rue; de F digne \dēn\, nuit \nuw\

Saint Mary's U. Halifax, N.S., coed., 1802
 Saint-Mau-ricé, C. \sa²-mò-ris\ St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., women, 1935
 Saint Michael's C., U. of \saint-'mī-kelz-, sɔnt-\ Toronto, Ont., coed., 1852
 Saint Pat-rick's C. \-'pa-riks-\ Ottawa, Ont., coed., 1932
 Saint-Paul, C. \-sa-'pòl\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1957
 Saint Paul's C. \saint-'pòlz-, sɔnt-\ Winnipeg, Man., coed., 1926
 Saint Pe-ter's C. \-'pēt-ɔrz-\ Muenster, Sask., junior men, 1922
 Saint Peter's C. of Arts London, Ont., men, 1912
 Saint-Sa-cre-ment, Sém. des Pères du \dā-per-dū-sa²-sà-kra-mā\ Terrebonne, P.Q., men, 1902
 Saints-Apô-tres, Sém. des \-dā-sa²-zā-pōtr²\ Côte Sainte-Catherine, Comté de Laprairie, P.Q., men, 1952
 Saint Ste-phen's C. \saint-'stē-vanz-, sɔnt-\ Edmonton, Alta., coed., 1903
 Saint Thom-as C. \-'tām-əs-\ North Battleford, Sask., men, 1932
 Saint Thomas More C. \-'tām-a-'smò(ə)r-, 'smò(ə)r-\ Saskatoon, Sask., coed., 1936
 Saint Thomas U. Chatham, N.B., coed., 1876
 Saint-Via-teur, C. \-sa²-vyā-tēr\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1951
 Saskatchewan, U. of Saskatoon, coed., 1907
 Saskatchewan Teachers C. Regina, coed., 1927
 Saskatchewan Teachers C. Saskatoon, coed., 1912
 Sciences Do-mes-tiques, École des \-dā-syās-dò-mes-tik\ Sherbrooke, P.Q., women, 1956
 Sherbrooke, Sém. de P.Q., men, 1875
 Sherbrooke, U. de P.Q., coed., 1954
 Sir George Wil-liams U. \-'jòrj-'wil-yamz-\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1873
 Spi-ri-tain de Sainte-Foy, Sém. \-spē-rē-ta²-dò-sa²'f-wä\ Ste.-Foy, P.Q., men, 1940

Sta-nis-las, C. \-stā-nis-lās\ Montreal, P.Q., men, 1938
 Sudbury, U. de Ont., coed., 1913

Thom-as More Inst. for Adm't Education \,tām-a-'smò(ə)r-, 'smò(ə)r-\ Montreal, P.Q., coed., 1948
 Toronto, U. of Ont., coed., 1827
 Trinity C., U. of Toronto, Ont., coed., 1852
 Trois-Ri-vières, Sém. de \-dò-trwā-rē-vyer\ Trois-Rivières, P.Q., men, 1860

Union C. of British Columbia Vancouver, coed., 1927
 United C. Winnipeg, Man., coed., 1871
 United Theol. C. of Montreal P.Q., coed., 1926
 Ur-su-line C. \-'ɔr-sə-lə-, -līn-, -jēn-\ London, Ont., women, 1919
 Ur-su-lines, C. des \-dā-zēr-sēr-līn\ Rimouski, P.Q., women, 1906

Val-ley-field, Sém. de \-dà-'val-ē-, fēld\ Valleyfield, P.Q., men, 1893
 Victoria C. Victoria, B.C., junior coed., 1902
 Victoria U. Toronto, Ont., coed., 1836
 Vic-to-ria-ville, C. de \-dò-vik-'tòr-ē-a-vīl-, 'tòr-\ Victoriaville, P.Q., men, 1879
 Vo-cà-tions Tar-dives, Sém. des \-dā-vò-kā-syō-tār-div\ Nicolet, P.Q., men, 1956

Waterloo, U. of Waterloo, Ont., coed., 1959
 Waterloo Lutheran U. Waterloo, Ont., men, 1910
 Waterloo U. C. Waterloo, Ont., coed., 1924
 Western Ontario, U. of London, coed., 1878
 Wyc-liffe C. \'wik-līf-, -lɔl-\ Toronto, Ont., men, 1877

York U. \'yò(ə)rk-\ Toronto, Ont., coed., 1959

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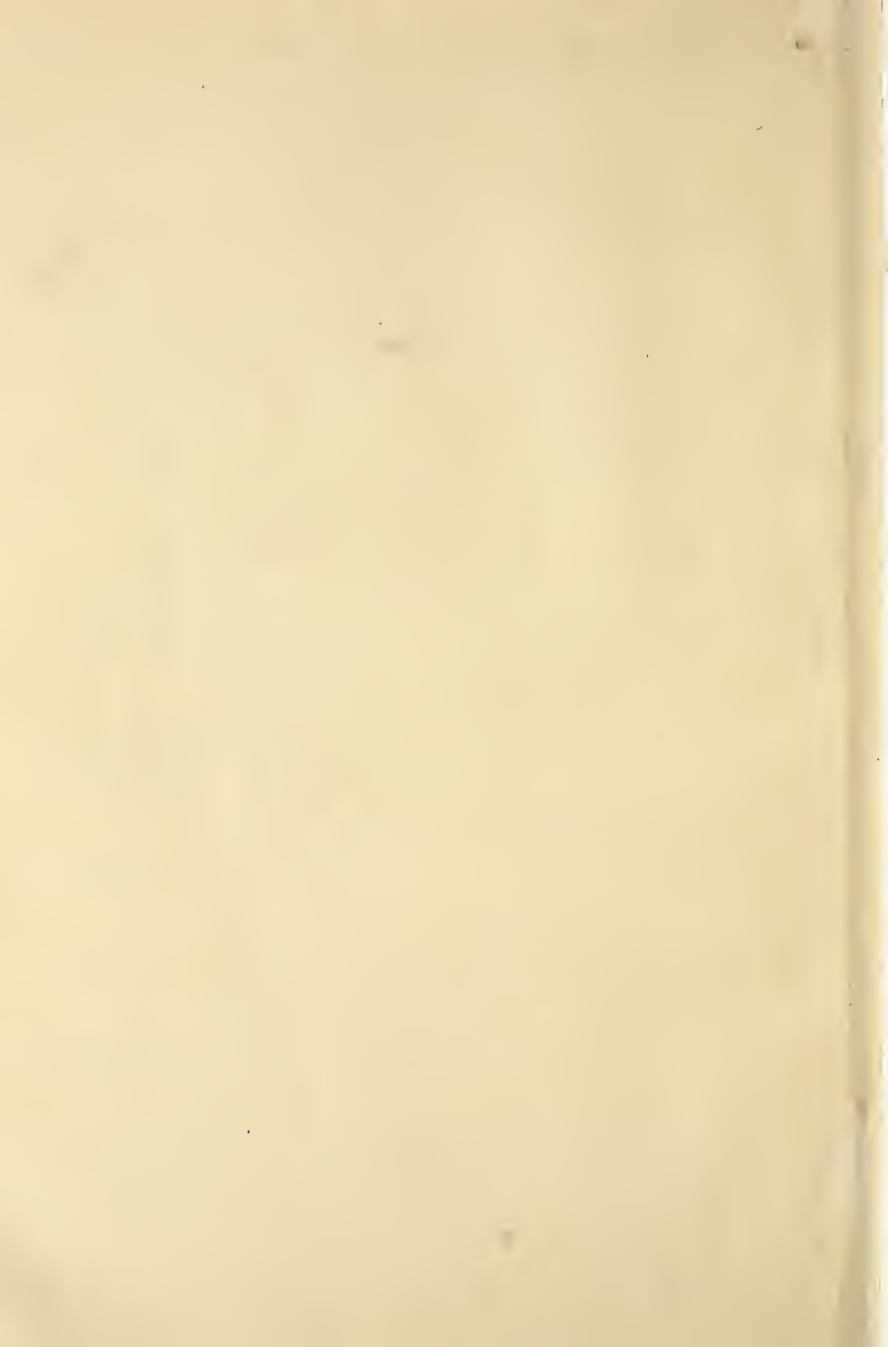
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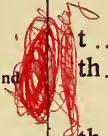




- ə banana, collect, about
- ʰə, ɪ . . . humdrum, about
- ɔ immediately preceding \l\, \n\, \m\, \ŋ\, as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes cap and bells \-m-\, lock and key \-ŋ-\; immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\, as often in French table, prisme, titre
- ɔr operation, further, urger
- ʰɔr- } as in two different pronunciations
- ɔ-r } of hurry \hər-ē, hə-rē\
- a mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch
- ā day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape
- ä bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart
- â father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother
- au now, loud, out
- b baby, rib
- ch chin, nature \nā-chər\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\)
- d did, adder
- e bet, bed, peck
- ē, ē beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy
- ē easy, mealy
- f fifty, cuff
- g go, big, gift
- h hat, ahead
- hw whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wail
- i tip, banish, active
- ī site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ā\ + \i\, or \ā\ + \i\)
- j job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)
- k kin, cook, ache
- k̄ German ich, Buch
- l lily, pool
- m murmur, dim, nymph
- n no, own

- ⁿ indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œⁿ-bõⁿ-vaⁿ-blãⁿ\
- ŋ sing \sɪŋ\, singer \sɪŋ-ər\, finger \fɪŋ-ər\, ink \ɪŋk\, thing \tɪŋ\
- ō bone, know, bean
- ó saw, all, gnaw
- œ French bœuf, German Hülle
- œ̄ French feu, German Hülle
- ôi coin, destroy, sawing
- p pepper, lip
- r rarity
- s source, less
- sh with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in death's-head \deths-hed\
- t tie, attack
- th with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in knighthood \nīt-hūd\
- th̄ then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)
- ü rule, youth, union \yün-yən\, few \fyū\
- ù pull, wood, book, curable \kyür-ə-bəl\
- ue German füllen, hübsch
- üē French rue, German fühlen
- v vivid, give
- w we, away; in some words having final \()̄\ a variant \ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \fāl-ə-wig\, covered by the variant \ə(-w)\ at the entry word
- y yard, young, cue \kyū\, union \yün-yən\
- y indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of yard, as in French *digne* \dēn\
- yü youth, union, cue, few, mute
- yü curable, fury
- z zone, raise
- zh with nothing between, as in vision, azure \əzh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in gazelhound \gāz-haund\

PE
1628
-W4
M4
1963



For syllable-final \i\, \d\, see \l\, \d\ in "Guide"

- ˌ slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \pen\
- ˈ mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \pen-man-ship\
- ˌ mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \pen-man-ship\

˘ mark of syllable division

() indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: *factory* \fak-t(ə)rɪ\

